

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: SHARPSBURG AND THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

FINAL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PMIS NO. 66892
CONTRACT NO. C3000060016
TASK ORDER NO. 3.0

PREPARED BY
ROBINSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
AND
BEYER BLINDER BELLE ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS LLP

DECEMBER 8, 2008

302/139637

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: SHARPSBURG AND THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES 3

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 7

INTRODUCTION
- Purpose of the Study 9
- Approach 9
- Executive Summary 10

PART I: THE TOWN AND THE BATTLE
- Sharpsburg, Ca. 1862 15
- Summary of Troop Movements and Engagements in Sharpsburg 28
- Aftermath of the Battle: Impact on the Town and the Local Population 39

PART II: CIVIL WAR CLAIMS
- Methodology 47
- Background on Congressional and Quartermaster Claims 49
- Claims Related to Religious Institutions 55
- Claims Related to Rent of Sharpsburg Properties 59
- Claims Related to Out Lots and Farms 60
- Claims Related to Private Residences Occupied as Hospitals 64
- Conclusion 68
- Claims Research Spreadsheet A: Record Group 92, Records of the Quartermaster General 69
- Claims Research Spreadsheet B: Record Group 123, Records of the United States Court of Claims 75

PART III: SURVEY OF SHARPSBURG
- Introduction and Methodology 77
- Map of Extant Ca. 1862 Properties 87
- Inventory Forms
  - East Antietam Street 89
  - West Antietam Street 115
  - East Chapline Street 153
  - West Chapline Street 173
  - North Church Street 229
  - South Church Street 233
  - North Hall Street 241
  - South Hall Street 247
  - East High Street 255
  - East Main Street 261

West Main Street 323
North Mechanic Street 451
South Mechanic Street 463
Matrix of Extant Ca. 1862 Properties 499

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY 503

INDEX 515

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: SHARPSBURG AND THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Some Sharpsburg residents farmed out lots – small fields of varying sizes. The lots shown on this 1867 map may be the town's out lots. (Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler, *Antietam*, New York: N.Y. Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867, Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

Figure 2: This 1877 map also shows numbered lots southwest of Sharpsburg. (Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877)

Figure 3: Sharpsburg's log houses received a variety of finishing treatments. Two of the houses seen above on what is now East Main Street appear to be sheathed in clapboards, while the one on the extreme right may be stuccoed. (Photo from Library of Congress, LC-B815-595)

Figure 4: The log house in the foreground, standing along what is today South Hall Street, displays one of the few porches seen in Civil War-era photographs of Sharpsburg. The Episcopal church can be seen in the distance. (Photo from Library of Congress, LC-B815-599)

Figure 5: The German Reformed Presbyterian Church featured semicircular lunettes to light the interior. (Maryland Historical Trust, MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 119 West Main Street)

Figure 6: This Civil War photograph of the town square in Sharpsburg shows graded, but unpaved, streets and stepping stones. (Kathleen Ernst, *Too Afraid to Cry*, 209)

Figure 7: At daybreak on September 17, the responsibility for defending the eastern and southeastern outskirts of Sharpsburg lay with Brig. Gen. David R. Jones's Division. (Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam*, Daybreak, Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

Figure 8: A battery of Confederate artillery, led by Capt. W.W. Parker, moved from a cornfield a block north of Main Street to meet the Union advance along the Boonsboro Road. (Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam*, 3:30 p.m., Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

Figure 9: By 4:20 p.m., numerous Confederate infantry and artillery commands were retreating into Sharpsburg. (Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam*, 4:20 p.m., Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

Figure 10: In 1885 Sharpsburg resident Samuel S. Lumm filed a Congressional claim for stores and supplies taken from his farm during the Civil War. A summary of his

case was given in this petition to Congress. (Image from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 83, Claim Number 340)

Figure 11: The Lutheran Church of Sharpsburg filed a claim seeking reimbursement for damages incurred while the building was used as a hospital. (Photo from Library of Congress, LC-B815-596)

Figure 12: This undated photograph of St. Paul's Church illustrates the condition of the building after the Battle of Antietam when it was occupied as a Union hospital. (Photo from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 1557, Claim Number 13674)

Figure 13: The church was in such poor condition that it was torn down. A new church was built on the same site using materials recycled from the earlier structure. (Photo from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 1557, Claim Number 13674)

Figure 14: James Marker's farm was located about three miles south of Sharpsburg adjacent to the Antietam Iron Works. This sketch of the farm was included in his claim file and may have helped claim agents determine the type and amount of fencing confiscated by the Union army. (Image from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 232, Claim Number 1292)

Figure 15: This lengthy schedule of papers accompanying the claim of James Marker illustrates the complexity of processing a claim. Marker's file included numerous documents such as the claimant's applications, correspondence from his attorney, reports from the Office of the Quartermaster and the Treasury, affidavits, a notice of investigation, and an abstract of evidence. (Image from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 232, Claim Number 1292)

Figure 16: Evidence included in the claim file for William Roulette includes this letter from the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence stating the rationale behind the dismissal of Roulette's early claims. (NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 542, Claim Number 4299)

Figure 17: The Sanborn Map Company produced this illustration of Sharpsburg properties in 1922. In addition to the locations of extant buildings, the map provided information on building materials, functions, and outbuildings. Sanborn Map Company. (*Digital Sanborn Maps*, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922, http://sanborn.umi.com/, accessed at Geography and Map Room, Library of Congress)

Figure 18: This map of Sharpsburg, taken from an 1877 real estate atlas of Washington County, provided lot numbers and footprints for the Sharpsburg inventory. The names of property owners shown on the map were searched in U.S. Census records to determine if they were residents of the Sharpsburg District in 1860.

(Lake, Griffing & Stevenson. *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, sheet 32. Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877)

Figure 19: This 1867 map, prepared by Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler, derives from surveys of the battlefield and Sharpsburg undertaken a few months prior to its publication. While too small to provide details on town properties, the map is thought to provide the accurate depictions of the streets of Sharpsburg and area topography(Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler, *Antietam*, prepared from surveys under his direction by order of Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, under the authority of the Secretary of War, New York: N.Y. Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867, Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

Figure 20: The National Park Service conducted a partial survey of Sharpsburg in 1934 to determine names of residents in 1862 and the houses they lived in. While incomplete and in some ways unreliable (the information was gathered from three long-time residents of the town), the NPS survey did provide names that could be searched in U.S. Census records. (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Antietam National Battlefield. "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland" (partial), 1934. National Capital Region history files)

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: SHARPSBURG AND THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Beyer Blinder Belle Architects & Planners LLP and Robinson & Associates would like to thank the staff members at Antietam National Battlefield and at NPS's National Capital Region who helped bring this study to a successful conclusion. Consultation to define the scope of work for the project was especially important, given the wealth of information available on the Battle of Antietam, as well as the complexity of the sources that had not been explored in any detail, such as the records of property claims in the National Archives and documentation related to properties in Sharpsburg.

National Capital Region Chief Historian Gary Scott, along with Antietam Cultural Resources Program Manager Jane Custer, Historian/Cultural Resources Specialist Keven Walker, and Historian Ted Alexander, deserve great credit for developing the direction of the study and the list of potential sources of information. We are grateful to all four, as well as Stewart Fox, chief of NCR's Design and Construction Branch, for helping us refine the project's goals in a manner that yielded information which will bolster the park's interpretive programs. We would also like to thank Ted Alexander for the review of park library resources during our initial meeting on the project, for lending park documents relative to our research, and for guiding us to resources not discovered at repositories visited during the research stage of the study. Finally, the authors would like to thank park and regional staff for their careful reviews of drafts of the study and their helpful suggestions on ways to improve both its content and presentation. Their knowledge of the battlefield, the area, and documentary resources added detail and perspective to the study that expanded its coverage in meaningful ways.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The Battle of Antietam has been investigated numerous times since it took place in 1862, and resulting studies have concentrated on military and political aspects of the battle and on the locations of the fighting itself. Many of the important sites are now a part of Antietam National Battlefield. The role of the town of Sharpsburg during the events of late September 1862 and their aftermath has been less frequently the subject of historians' attention. During the proposal phase of the present project, its scope of work was redefined to focus solely on Sharpsburg, rather dividing the project's time between the town and the battlefield. Specifically, the revised scope of work called for a survey of Sharpsburg properties to determine what buildings and structures remained from 1862, a map of extant resources dating from that time, and a historic resource study (HRS) focused on the town. The HRS was planned to include an overview of the physical fabric of Sharpsburg in 1862, an investigation of the town's role in the Battle of Antietam, and an understanding of the effects of the fighting and its immediate aftermath on the local population. The revised scope of work defined "immediate aftermath" as approximately six months after the fighting took place. The HRS was intended therefore to broaden the understanding of the relation of the town to the nearby battlefield and to function as a tool for interpretation. A secondary purpose of the study was to review a source of potential information that had been insufficiently investigated in previous studies. This source of information comprised the files of claims made by Sharpsburg-area residents seeking compensation for losses incurred during and after the battle, which are held at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. These records, since they enumerated losses suffered by individual residents, were thought to be a potential source of information about structures, such as houses, barns, corn cribs, outbuildings, and fences, on properties in Sharpsburg and the surrounding area and their uses during and after the Battle of Antietam.

APPROACH

The development of an inventory of Sharpsburg properties extant in 1862 and its accompanying map required a review of existing information, including a 1934 partial survey of the town conducted by the National Park Service and a 1991 inventory of Sharpsburg by the Maryland Historical Trust, as well as field work in the town itself. The narrative portion of the HRS required research in a variety of locations and resources, guided by the scope of work. In addition to standard repositories and sources of information on the battle and Maryland history, this research included the claims records in the National Archives. Since the claims records constituted a discrete research task of some intensity, the development of the Sharpsburg inventory and research in claims records proceeded simultaneously, although the inventory was considered the foundation for the study and constituted the first deliverable for the project. Methodologies on research in the claims records and for the development of the inventory can be found at the beginning of parts II and III of this HRS, respectively.

Once the inventory had been developed and the claims files researched, work proceeded on incorporating the Sharpsburg survey, claims research, and information discovered in research on the town of Sharpsburg into the narrative portion of the HRS. By design, this narrative section included three aspects: 1) a description of the town in 1862, referencing extant buildings and their Civil War-era residents where possible; 2) an account of military actions related to the Battle of Antietam that took place in Sharpsburg and its immediate vicinity, and 3) an investigation of the impact of the battle and the subsequent occupation of the area by Union troops. As the HRS developed, it became clear that data uncovered during research into Sharpsburg residents' claims for losses was too large and complex to fit comfortably within the planned narrative structure of the HRS and was valuable enough to warrant its own position within the report. The HRS was therefore divided into distinct three parts: 1) the narrative focused on the town of Sharpsburg, its place in the fighting, and the effects of the battle on residents; 2) an explanation of Civil War claims against the government, a discussion of research in those records, and exemplary case studies; and 3) the inventory of extant circa 1862 properties in the town, including a map of these properties. All three parts of the study sought to associate specific events with specific properties where possible.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Part I

In the late summer of 1862, Sharpsburg was a prosperous farm, mill, and canal community of approximately a thousand residents, set in the middle of rolling agricultural land drained by Antietam Creek on the east and the Potomac River on the south and west. Businesses operating in town in 1862 included taverns, hotels, and stores, and the community also numbered among its residents farmers, doctors, coopers, saddlers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, cabinet makers, shoemakers, laborers, boatmen on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and enslaved workers. (Slavery in western Maryland was on the decline by 1860. Estimates of the number of enslaved workers in the district that year range from 86 to 150, including several in the town itself.) Important to many members of the community were Sharpsburg's "out lots" – small plots of land just outside town boundaries that supported both subsistence farming and income-producing crops.

The housing stock of Sharpsburg consisted of three main construction types: log, stone, and brick. Log houses outnumbered houses constructed of other materials. In general, Sharpsburg's houses retained relatively simple forms and details, although they incorporated some of the popular decorative treatments of the time, including Georgian and Greek Revival designs. Side-gable roofs and endwall chimneys were typical of the town's houses in 1862, and nearly all houses lined up neatly along the town's eight streets. Sharpsburg's four churches would have been the most prominent buildings in the town. Sharpsburg properties also included outbuildings, such as barns or stables, springhouses, smokehouses, and detached kitchens. A typical organization of lots at the time of the battle of Antietam was the placement of the house directly on the public right of way, while a stable or barn occupied the rear boundary of the property along an alley that provided access. Kitchens and smokehouses were usually located near the house. It seems likely that other kinds of outbuildings stood on some Sharpsburg

residential lots in 1862, such as sheds for storage, dairies, shelter for chickens and pigs, and privies, but evidence for extant structures from the period was not found in research for this study. Town lots might be understood as "working residences," which may have included a family home, the shop or business of the owner, facilities for preparing and preserving food, and utilitarian structures. Kitchen gardens may also have existed, and some measures for handling waste and trash would have been necessary.

Sharpsburg's location at a crossing of several important roadways near the Maryland border with Virginia meant that it might have seemed likely to witness at least the movement of armies during the Civil War. This likelihood became reality when Confederate general Robert E. Lee decided to cross the Potomac River into Maryland in the late summer of 1862. Lee designated Sharpsburg as the gathering place for the Army of Northern Virginia, divided in the latter stages of the 1862 Maryland campaign between Harpers Ferry and South Mountain, as early as September 13. When the Army of the Potomac, under the command of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, carried the fighting at South Mountain on September 14, Lee directed his troops to withdraw to Sharpsburg. The following day, Lee determined to fight the Union army on the banks of Antietam Creek rather than withdraw into Virginia. Several factors influenced Lee's decision to fight despite McClellan's advantage in numbers of troops. Among these were the advantages of Sharpsburg's topography. The decision to fight also led to Sharpsburg's first experience with an occupying army. After arriving in the area, Confederate soldiers, whose rations had been of small extent and poor quality, foraged for food on farms and in the town. On September 16, a Confederate artillery officer entered Sharpsburg to find it thronged with Confederate skulkers, foragers, and wounded. Many of the town's residents began leaving the immediate vicinity after being warned of the impending clash of armies. Those who remained faced hungry Confederate soldiers and the occupation of their farms as campsites and their homes as hospitals.

Lee's headquarters had been located at the Jacob Grove house on the town square until shelling on September 16 convinced him to move it just west of town on the Shepherdstown Road. Sharpsburg and the surrounding countryside became the base of the Confederate army's operations. Lee arrayed his forces along the bluffs above the west bank of Antietam Creek, east of the town, while McClellan's army took up positions on the opposite bank, leaving Sharpsburg vulnerable, first, to Union artillery and, second, to advancing Union troops,. On September 16, units of the Confederate artillery, facing east from what is now the location of the Antietam National Cemetery, fired at Union positions across Antietam Creek. The shelling drew a response from Union guns. While the Union artillery took aim at troop positions and gun emplacements, several reports indicate that shells struck Sharpsburg as well. The shelling continued throughout September 16 and 17. Most Sharpsburg residents remaining in town descended into cellars for safety when the shelling began, but there are also stories of townspeople returning to the ground floor, drawn by a desire to witness the events that unfolded around them.

A minor engagement between the armies took place north of town on September 16, but the fighting did not begin in earnest until daybreak of the following day. The town itself was not threatened during the first six hours of the battle, but the shelling continued, and

Confederate forces withdrew into town from the battlefield and advanced through it to enter the fighting. The most serious threat to Sharpsburg itself – other than that of Union artillery – derived from the advance of the Union Ninth Corps over the bridge later named for Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Burnside, who was in charge of the attack. At about 3:15 p.m., the Ninth was ordered to "attack Sharpsburg and the heights on the left," according to Gen. Ezra A. Carman's history of the fighting. Union forces pushed Confederate regiments back from their defensive positions on the Jacob Avey farm immediately southeast of town, and Union skirmishers moved through the Avey farm and orchard into the southeast corner of Sharpsburg at what are now East High and South Church streets before being recalled. In his study of the battle, Carman states that Union forces advanced to within 300 yards of the town square. As a result of this advance, Confederate infantry and artillery retreated into the streets of Sharpsburg, where their commanders successfully rallied them. The arrival of Confederate Gen. Ambrose P. Hill's division from Harpers Ferry, the ability of southern commanders to re-form their men effectively in Sharpsburg, and the recall of Union forces due to a lack of ammunition and reserve forces ultimately ended the fighting at dark with Sharpsburg still in possession of the Confederate army.

Both armies maintained their positions throughout September 18, but Lee ordered a withdrawal of Confederate forces across the Potomac that night. McClellan, anxious for his army to recuperate before engaging the enemy again, sent the Army of the Potomac into camp in and around Sharpsburg rather than pursuing Lee. Thus began what amounted to a six-month occupation of Sharpsburg that upended the seasonal rhythms and daily routines of this agricultural community. The aftermath of the fighting seems to have had far more damaging effects on the town than did the battle. Although only a handful of Sharpsburg buildings escaped damage as a result of the fighting, the damage to buildings does not appear to have been catastrophic. According to published accounts, only a few buildings – perhaps as few as three – burned down. More were subsequently pulled down as a result of the damage, but the total number is unknown. Photographs taken of Sharpsburg less than a week after the battle and one other circa 1862 photograph – as well as the number of buildings still standing that were extant in 1862 – support the conclusion that the town's physical fabric was not irreparably damaged by the fighting itself. Both buildings and the local population, however, suffered as a result of the Union army's long encampment in the Sharpsburg area after the fighting. All four of Sharpsburg's churches functioned as hospitals, and the Lutheran and Episcopal churches were never used for worship after September 17, 1862. Both churches had been hit by artillery fire, but both also had all of their wood interior furnishings removed and, in most cases, used for fuel. Sharpsburg houses were also appropriated by the army for use as hospitals, as quarters for the military, and for other purposes. In addition, food, feed for animals, and wood for fuel were appropriated by the encamped army units, depleting what have been called the "sustenance stores" of the local population. Then presence of the army also meant that farmers couldn't harvest the corn that remained in the fields or plant wheat for the following year.

Generally speaking, the Union army had moved out of the Sharpsburg area by the spring of 1863, but the legacy of their presence included depressed economic circumstances and illness. Inflation was a problem as the result of decreased supply of goods. The presence of thousands of dead soldiers, horses, and mules also resulted in

many instances of diseases, such as typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and intestinal complaints. Soldiers and citizens alike fell ill, probably as a result of polluted drinking water, and many died. Soldiers were generally buried in temporary graves near where they fell in battle or near the hospitals where they had died of illness or wounds. The effects of this deathly presence lasted for years since the dead were not removed to permanent burial locations, including the Antietam National Battlefield, until after the Civil War ended. Sharpsburg's population declined in the years immediately following the battle as a result of deaths caused by war-related illnesses and as residents moved to areas with better economic prospects.

Part II

In 1855 the U.S. Court of Claims was created to expedite the procedure for processing the claims of private citizens brought against the federal government founded on any law of Congress or upon any regulations of an executive department. In the wake of the Civil War, the number of claims brought against the government was staggering. Most were related to the seizure or occupation of private property and were the result of the actions of Union troops who relied on local stores to supplement federal provisions. As a result, legislation was passed on July 4, 1864, transferring authority for claims made against the army or the navy for the appropriation, damage, or destruction of property from the U.S. Court of Claims to the Quartermaster General. The rules and regulations governing the submission and examination of Quartermaster claims were published in a directive dated August 29, 1864. Claims were only judged valid if the following conditions were met: the claimant was a loyal citizen living in a state not in rebellion; receipts conferred by a proper officer could be furnished in support of the claims; and the property was taken for the use of or used by the Army. Due to the stringent requirements of the filing process and the rigorous review of claims agents, many Quartermaster claims were dismissed. For many applicants, working through the claims system was a decades-long process, and success depended on organization and patience. Legislation passed in the 1880s – the Bowman Act of 1883 and the Tucker Act of 1887 – gave those citizens who failed in their initial efforts the opportunity to resubmit their claims to Congress. These acts also gave religious institutions whose church buildings were used as hospitals the opportunity to seek redress as this type of claim was not considered by the Quartermaster.

Most of the war claims filed by Sharpsburg residents following the Battle of Antietam were made for property lost or damaged from out lots or nearby farms. For this reason, Sharpsburg claims records provide limited information related to the location and character of Civil War-era structures within the town limits. One exception is the claims related to the various religious institutions of Sharpsburg. These records provide valuable insight into the style and construction of the town's vernacular religious architecture and confirm the location of several hospital sites.

Despite their limitations as a tool for better understanding the town's Civil War-era appearance, the claims filed by Sharpsburg residents are a unique and important resource. First, they are an important source of information on the claims process itself. These materials reveal the rationale behind the processes of resolution and the passage of judgment, demonstrate the widespread use and increased importance of claims

agents, or lobbyists, and provide examples of claims fraud. Second, taken collectively, the claims files can be used to better understand the Civil War-era character of the greater Sharpsburg area. They provide an overall picture of land use and settlement patterns while also describing specific landscape elements such as fencing and crops. Third, they provide a glimpse into the social and political life of the town's residents, describing occupations and political alliances. Lastly, documents within the claims files provide a first hand account of the hardships experienced by Sharpsburg residents. The records provide personal accounts of events on the day of the battle, describe interactions and relationships the townspeople and troops, and provide insight related to the impact of the converting private property into hospitals.

Part III

The survey of Sharpsburg includes inventory forms for 160 buildings that research indicates were standing in 1862. Of this number, documentary evidence for 16 included conflicting information about the possible date of construction. In addition, deed research had been conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society for only 19 of the 160 properties at the time of the survey. The construction dates for the buildings in the survey are therefore highly conjectural. Needless to say, the buildings have been altered in various ways since the Battle of Antietam. The constraints of the study, however, did not permit assessments of integrity. By far the greatest number of extant structures that the survey suggests existed at the time of the Battle of Antietam stand along Main Street (75). Chapline Street (31) and Antietam Street (27) follow Main Street in the number of battle-era houses. Generally speaking, the shorter, north-south streets have the fewest extant buildings from 1862 (Mechanic 17, Hall 5, Church 3), although High Street, an east-west street, has only two extant buildings dating from the Civil War. No extant 1862 buildings were found on Potomac Street.

In addition to these buildings, the "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862" depicts the location of 30 outbuildings (indicated in red). The markers represent the location of an existing outbuilding that, based on a brief visual review of the structure, may have stood in 1862 or the location of an outbuilding that stood in 1862 but is no longer extant or has been significantly altered. Survey forms clarify these evaluations. Since little documentary evidence for Sharpsburg outbuildings was discovered during research for the study and since the scope did not provide for close examination of their materials or structure, Robinson & Associates took a conservative approach to the identification of outbuildings that may have stood at the time of the Civil War.

Only one church that stood in 1862 (the Reformed church) remains in use, and that building has been much altered since the battle. The 1862 locations of three other churches (Lutheran, Episcopal, and Methodist) are known and have been depicted on the map.[1] In addition, three cemeteries in use in 1862 remain in existence and have been shown on the map.

[1] The Lutheran, Episcopal, and Methodist congregations continued to worship in Sharpsburg after the war, constructing new churches for the purpose. See Part I of the HRS.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: SHARPSBURG AND THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

PART I: THE TOWN AND THE BATTLE

SHARPSBURG, CIRCA 1862

At the start of the Civil War, Sharpsburg was a prosperous town set in the middle of rolling farmland drained by Antietam Creek on the east and the Potomac River on the south and west. The town stood about 420 feet above sea level, and the land dropped away – in some places very steeply – near the creek and the river. Joseph Chapline had founded Sharpsburg in 1763 on tobacco fields that had been part of land he patented in 1758. A spring was located near the center of town, and a now-lost Chapline family document stated that, at the time of the town's founding, the area was known as "Great Spring." Chapline, however, named the town after Maryland governor Horatio Sharpe. The eight streets of Sharpsburg – four running east to west and four running north to south – were organized around the town square at the intersection of what are now Main and Mechanic streets.[1] The town was ultimately laid out in 187 numbered lots, along with a few that received no numbers. Except for those lots on the square, which were slightly shallower, residential lots measured 103 by 206 feet and were frequently subdivided as the town's population increased. Alleys between the streets provided access to the rear portions of these lots.[2]

Just outside of town stood small "out lots," which townspeople farmed for subsistence purposes and as an additional source of income. The size of these lots varied and likely changed over time as they were bought and sold, as did the town lots. Five-acre lots, however, frequently appear in the documentary record. These lots had been part of the

[1] In 1877, the east-west streets were Potomac (now Chapline), Main, and Antietam streets, and an unnamed street on the south side of town that is now High Street. The north-south streets were High (now Potomac), Hayes (Hall), Mechanic, and Miller (Church) streets. The names used for Sharpsburg's streets in 1862, however, are not clear. While "Main Street" or "the Main Street" appear in deed records at the time, other streets were often referred to by their destinations. Modern Mechanic Street, for instance, was referred to in deed records as the street "from the Public Square to the Antietam Iron Works" as late as 1870. Modern Antietam Street was referred to simply as "the public street" in an 1858 deed. What is now Church Street was referred to in an 1860 deed as the street "leading from Jacob Millers to the property of the late Christian Diebert."

[2] Maryland Historical Trust, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 1991, Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net/cfm/index.cfm, 8:2; Lee and Barbara Barron, *The History of Sharpsburg, Maryland* (n.p: Lee and Barbara Barron, 1972), 28; Thomas J.C. Williams, *A History of Washington County, Maryland* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968, reprint of 1906 edition), 24; Historical Records Survey, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Works Progress Administration, *Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland. No. 21: Washington County* (Baltimore: Historical Records Survey, December 1937), 124.

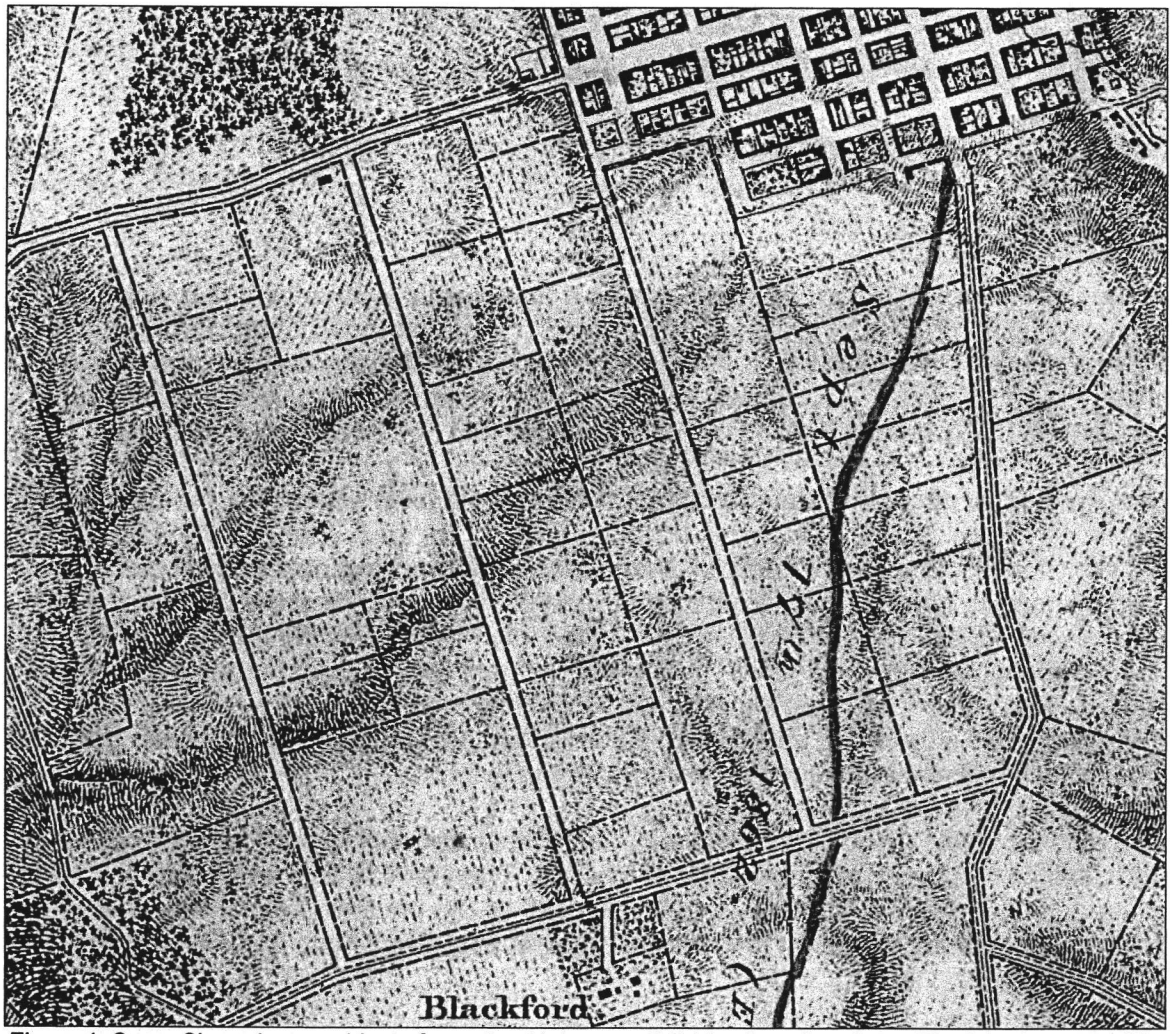


Figure 1: Some Sharpsburg residents farmed out lots – small fields of varying sizes. The lots shown on this 1867 map may be the town's out lots. (Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler, *Antietam*, New York: N.Y. Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867, Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

Sharpsburg landscape at least since the late eighteenth century, according to deed records, and claims research indicates that the practice continued at the time of the Civil War. Existing deeds record out lot numbers as high as 73. At least some of the out lots seem to have been located immediately southwest of town, according to testimony in claims made against the government by local residents seeking to recover losses suffered during or after the Battle of Antietam. Contemporary maps confirm this area as the location of out lots. The 1867 map of Sharpsburg produced by Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler shows small lots separated by lanes and fencing in this area (Figure 1), and an 1877 real estate atlas of Washington County that includes Sharpsburg shows a large rectangle of small, numbered lots in this location (Figure 2). Larger parcels of farmland lay beyond the town and its out lots.[3]

[3] Sharpsburg Historical Society "Lot 1, E. Main & S. Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD Deed Abstracts"; "Lot 2, 110 & 112 and 114 E. Main Street, Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Lot 34 & East Half of Lot 33, Sharpsburg, MD Deed Abstracts for 106, 108, 110, 112, and 114 S. Mechanic

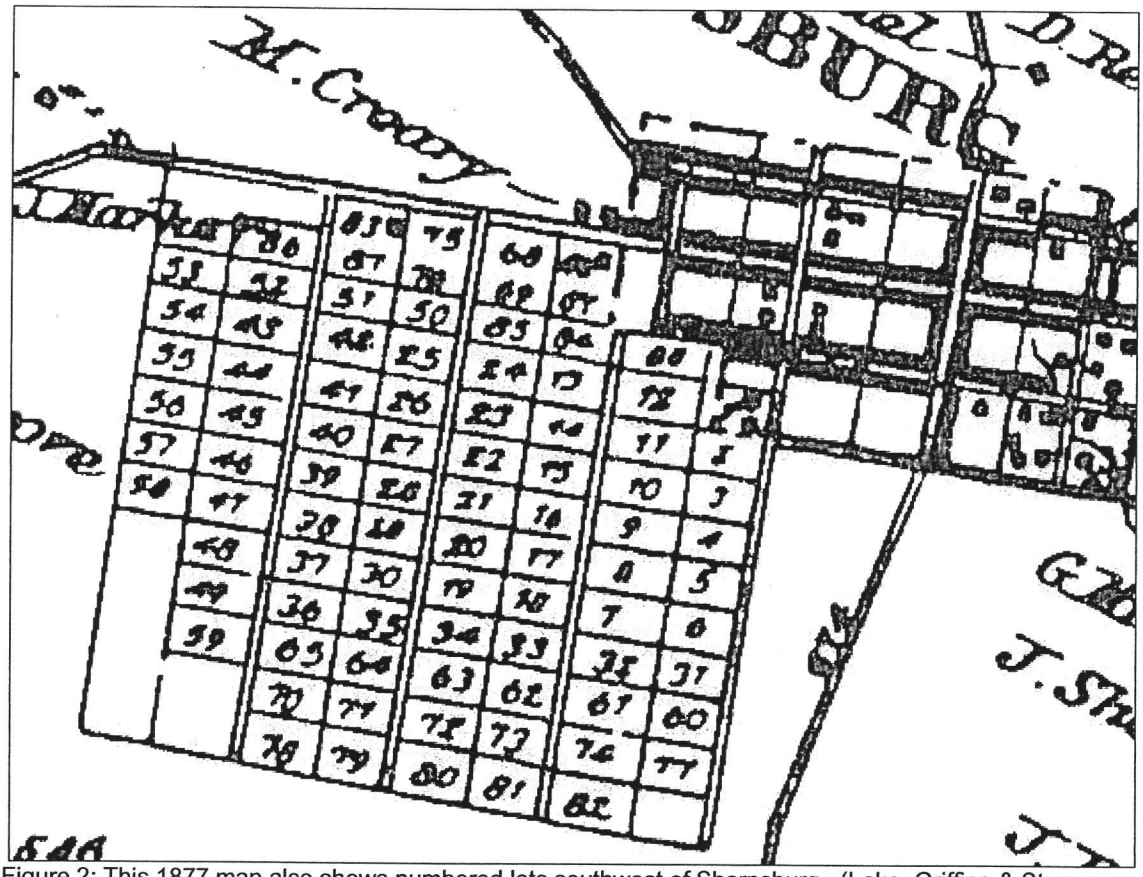


Figure 2: This 1877 map also shows numbered lots southwest of Sharpsburg. (Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877)

The soil of Washington County, in which Sharpsburg is located, better suited crops such as wheat, corn, oats, and barley than tobacco, and immigrants to the area of German, Irish, English, French, and Swiss descent gradually established grain production as the primary focus of the area's agriculture in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In addition to the rich soil, another aspect of the area's geography supported this kind of agriculture: The flowing water of creeks such as the Antietam enabled inhabitants to build mills to grind grain, as well as to saw trees into lumber. In 1810, Washington County produced more flour than any other county in Maryland. Roads leading from western Maryland to Potomac River crossings also gave area farmers and

---

Street," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler, *Antietam*, prepared from surveys under his direction by order of Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, under the authority of the Secretary of War (New York: N.Y. Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867), Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877); Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 537, Claim Number 4234. The deeds for Lot 2 record the sale of six out lots, each of which measured 5 acres. After the Battle of Antietam, cabinet maker John Highberger filed claims for stores taken from his out lots, one of 5 and the other of 4 ½ acres. B.F. Rohrback's claims, however, stated that he held three out lots totaling 35 acres.

millers outlets for their products, which included unmilled grain, flour, and whiskey. Sharpsburg stood at the crossing of several of these routes. Mechanic Street, for instance, became the Harpers Ferry Road south of town, while Main Street extended west toward Shepherdstown and east toward Boonsboro. What is now Church Street ran north toward the county seat at Hagerstown.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal reached the Sharpsburg area in the 1830s, connecting it to Washington, D.C., the market for the area's grain products grew, as did the town's fortunes. Evidence suggests that Sharpsburg experienced substantial growth after the canal's construction. Although estimates differ, the town's population at the time of the Battle of Antietam approached or exceeded 1,000 people – well above the 650 living there in 1820 – and photographs and maps of the town dating from the Civil War show the streets lined with houses. Census records indicate that town residents included farmers, millers, coopers, blacksmiths, physicians, carpenters, masons, brickmakers, boatmen and lock keepers, hotel and tavern keepers, domestic servants, laborers, and enslaved workers. The population of the Sharpsburg District, which included most of the Antietam Creek drainage, stood at nearly 2,200 in 1860. The district's population included more than 200 free African Americans and dozens of slaves. Slavery declined in western Maryland as the nineteenth century progressed, dipping in Washington County from 3,201 in 1820 to 1,437 in 1860. The decline resulted in part from: a) the production of grain, which required smaller amounts of land and a smaller labor force than tobacco, b) the smaller farms and the smaller means of farmers that characterized the county, and c) abolitionist pressures. [4]

To accommodate its population, Sharpsburg builders employed a variety of construction techniques and materials. In Washington County, carpenters and masons utilized three main types of construction during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries: log, stone, and brick. The area had plentiful forests, limestone in both outcroppings and underground belts, and deposits of clay from which to develop building materials. Records for Washington County and other areas of western Maryland indicate that log construction was the earliest and most common building method, and its use continued

[4] Maryland Historical Trust, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 8:0-8:5; Paula S. Reed, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Update – Antietam National Battlefield, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, no date, 8:10-8:19; Historical Records Survey, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Works Progress Administration, *Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland. No. 21: Washington County* (Baltimore: Historical Records Survey, December 1937), 124; Dean Herrin, "Antietam Rising: The Civil War and Its Legacy in Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1860-1900," prepared for Antietam National Battlefield, March 1, 2002; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *United States Census*, 1860, http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hgoweb/library/ do/census/search/basic. The MHT survey places Sharpsburg's population in 1860 at 1,300, the National Register documentation at approximately 1,000. Reed reports the free African American population of the Sharpsburg District as 235, with 86 slaves. In *Too Afraid to Cry*, Kathleen Ernst gives the totals of African Americans in the Sharpsburg District in 1860 as 203 free citizens and 150 enslaved workers. Herrin states that 209 free African Americans lived in the district, along with 150 enslaved workers.



Figure 3: Sharpsburg's log houses received a variety of finishing treatments. Two of the houses seen above on what is now East Main Street appear to be sheathed in clapboards, while the one on the extreme right may be stuccoed. (Photo from Library of Congress, LC-B815-595)

through the nineteenth century. The log structures, often chinked with stone, were frequently surfaced with stucco or weatherboards at an early stage of their use (114 West Main Street).[5] As can be seen in two 1862 photographs, in at least some instances, log houses in Sharpsburg appear to have been whitewashed or only partially clad in weatherboards. A photograph looking west from just below the Lutheran church shows a house on the south side of the street with a whitewashed log gable end on the east and clapboard on the street façade (north).[6] (Figure 3) In 1862, this log and clapboard house may have been the residence of Maggie Hoffmaster and her family.[7] The same photograph shows three houses on the north side of the street that appear to

[5] Paula Stoner, "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 72:4, Winter 1977, 513-514; Reed, 8:2-8:3. Street addresses in parentheses in the text indicate extant buildings that illustrate the building types discussed. See the appropriate inventory form for photographs of these buildings.

[6] The clapboards are visible in enlargements of this photo, as well as an enlargement of the photograph that includes the Lutheran church. See Part II, figure 2.

[7] Oliver T. Reilly, in *The Battlefield of Antietam*, records a story about the Hoffmasters leaving their house on the west side of the Lutheran church cemetery. Another 1862 photograph of Sharpsburg (Part II, Figure 2) shows that the log house pictured on the left of Figure 3 (above) is immediately west of the church property.

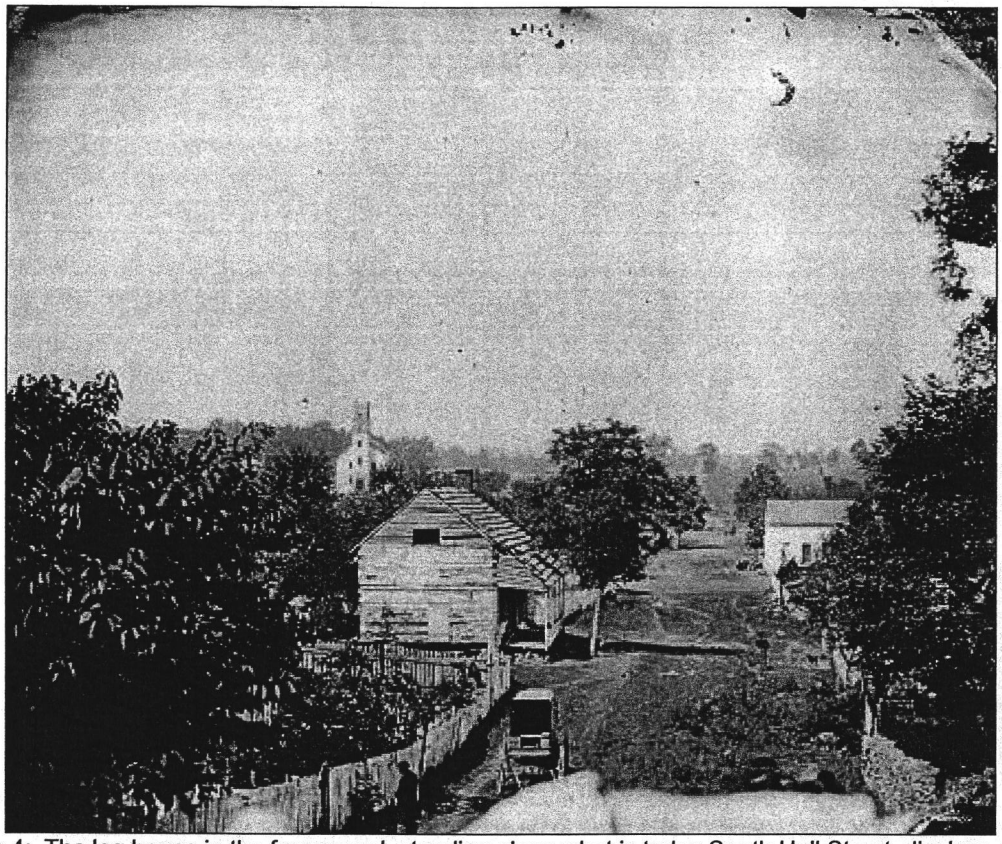


Figure 4: The log house in the foreground, standing along what is today South Hall Street, displays one of the few porches seen in Civil War-era photographs of Sharpsburg. The Episcopal church can be seen in the distance. (Photo from Library of Congress, LC-B815-599)

have been white-washed. The street façade of one of these houses appears to be sheathed in weatherboards, while another may be stuccoed. The second photograph (Figure 4) – looking north along what is now South Hall Street – also shows a log house with a whitewashed gable end. The street façade of this house is obscured by a shed-roof porch. None of the houses in the Main Street photograph have porches, but instead provide access to their entrances via open stoops reached by steps. All of the whitewashed houses visible in these photographs are a single story in height, three or four bays wide, and their roofs appear to be covered with wood shingles. Such one-story houses were common in Washington County at the time and probably in Sharpsburg (201 West Main Street). Two-story log houses were also constructed in town (116 West Chapline Street).

The prevalence of limestone in the Sharpsburg area and the number of immigrants from Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland, all of which maintained traditions of stone construction, favored the use of that material for building in Washington County. Masons employed limestone for both house and barn construction in the late eighteenth century, but its most extensive use in house construction came in the first four decades of the nineteenth century. (Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, stone was also commonly used for the foundations and chimneys in other types of construction.) Prior to 1800, Washington County masons constructed stone houses

using coursed stone and segmentally arched window heads. For reasons that are unclear, stone employed for later houses was cut into less regular shapes and sizes, and window heads changed from segmental to flat (or jack) arches and then were constructed without arches at all. As this was a gradual change, some houses mixed construction details. The house at 128 East Main Street, owned by blacksmith John Kretzer in 1862, combines coursed stone with flat arches. (Kretzer's house also had a back porch at the time of the Battle of Antietam.) Some houses in Washington County that did not use arches imitated keystone construction common to Federal period buildings by employing a triangular stone between two flat stones above window openings, although a wood lintel provided actual structural support. The second-floor windows of the house purchased by Jacob Avey in 1860, and perhaps lived in by his son, also named Jacob, in 1862 (109 South Church Street), feature such details. Stone houses employed a variety of floor plans. These included the three-bay plan, with an off-center entrance and side passage (229 West Chapline Street); four-bay houses with one or two entrances (109 East Chapline Street); and the symmetrical, five-bay house with a central entrance and passage, inspired by Georgian architecture (109 West Main Street). [8]

Brick construction did not become widespread in Washington County until the nineteenth century, with most extant examples dating after 1820. Masons employed locally made brick for this construction, but the bricks appear to have been fabricated at commercial kilns rather than burned at the construction site, as was often the case in the tidewater areas of the Mid-Atlantic region.[9] As with other types of construction, houses built of brick followed typical house forms – one- or two-story, three-bay, houses with off-center entrances, for instance (121 East Chapline Street and 111 East Antietam Street). The large, formal, five-bay, center-entrance plan was also expressed in brick construction (101 West Main Street). Brick houses in Sharpsburg often included popular decorative details not found on stone or log houses, such as fanlights and sidelights, as at Jacob Grove's house at 100 West Main Street.

In general, Sharpsburg's houses retained relatively simple forms and details. Side-gable roofs and endwall chimneys were typical of the town's houses in 1862, and nearly all houses lined up neatly along the streets. In addition to the fanlights and sidelights seen in a limited number of the town's brick buildings, only a few, subdued examples of popular nineteenth-century decorative techniques – such as Greek Revival window surrounds (202 South Mechanic Street) and Italianate eave brackets (140 West Main Street) – would have been seen in Sharpsburg at the time of the Battle of Antietam. [10] But while side-gable roofs were the most often employed roof form in the Sharpsburg

---

[8] Stoner, 514-518; Paula Stoner Reed, "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley: A Study of Regional Environmental, Technical, and Cultural Factors in Stone Construction," Ph.D. dissertation, George Washington University, 1988, 74; Clifton Johnson, *Battlefield Adventures* (Houghton Mifflin, 1915), 121..

[9] Stoner, 518; Reed, "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley," 183-184.

[10] Maryland Historical Trust, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 7:2.

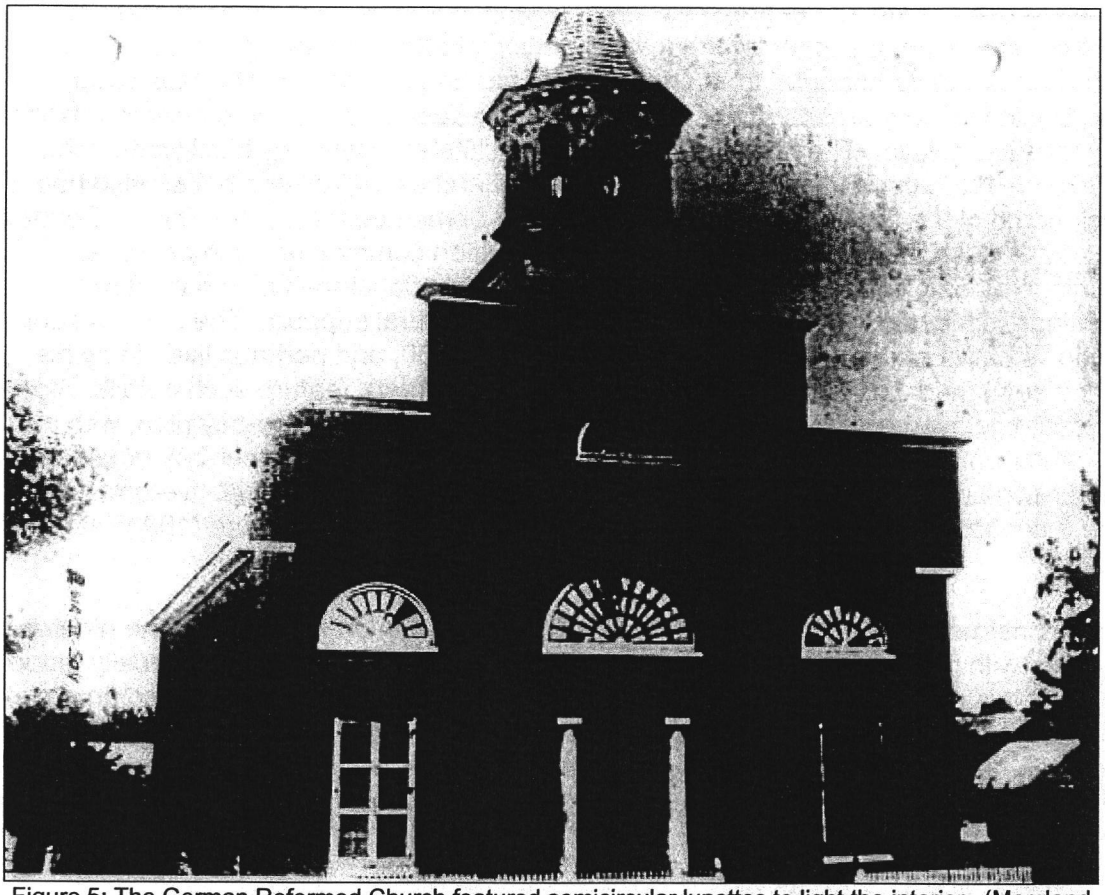


Figure 5: The German Reformed Church featured semicircular lunettes to light the interior. (Maryland Historical Trust, MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 119 West Main Street)

area, examples of combination hipped and gable roofs could also be found (124 East High Street). Front gable houses were rare exceptions (104 West Antietam Street).

The town's four churches would have been the most prominent buildings in Sharpsburg. The Lutheran church, built in 1768 on a hill along the road from Boonsboro on the east end of town, stood two stories high and included a tall, stepped bell tower centered on the street-side gable. (Figure 11) The rectangular church was built of stuccoed logs, the bell tower of wood boards. A cemetery occupied much of the two lots that belonged to the congregation.[11] In 1819, the Episcopal congregation built St. Paul's Church at what is now 209 West Main Street. St. Paul's was similar in appearance to the Lutheran

[11] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 201 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Barron and Barron, 34; *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*, surveyed by Lieut. Col. E.B. Cope and H.W. Mattern, drawn by Charles H. Ourand, positions of troops by Gen. E.A. Carman, published under the authority of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1904. Descriptions of the dimensions of the church vary. The Barrons identify the church as measuring 38 by 38 feet, while claims records provide measurements of 33 by 38 feet and 38 by 40 feet. The board construction of the bell tower can been seen when the 1862 photograph of the church is enlarged.

church, but was constructed of rough-cut stone that had been plastered by the time of the Battle of Antietam. It included a 50-foot-high bell tower and entrance projecting from its front gable. Unlike other Sharpsburg buildings, the church façade was set back from the street, almost to the middle of the lot.[12] The German Reformed congregation built a new brick church at what is now 119 West Main Street in 1832. The church, which measured 42 by 56 feet according to claims records, had a stepped parapet façade of three bays on the street side. (Figure 5) The entrance occupied the center bay, and large windows pierced the flanking bays. Lunettes surmounted the entry and the windows. A lunette also provided illumination for the balcony. An eight-sided spire topped the octagonal cupola. The congregation had worshiped, along with the Presbyterian congregation, at a brick "union" church on what is now East Chapline Street between 1768 and 1832, and a cemetery on that site remained in use at the time of the Civil War.[13] The Methodist congregation also moved to Main Street prior to the Civil War, erecting a church at what is now 125 West Main Street was in 1857. Details of its appearance are not known. The church's original location on what is now North Hall Street was also the site of its cemetery, which continued to be used in 1862.[14]

The town of Sharpsburg, incorporated in 1832 and reincorporated in 1852, was governed by a burgess, an assistant burgess, and five commissioners at the time of the Civil War, but the only public building referred to in documents reviewed for this study was a two-room brick school house said to have been located north of town, apparently on the road that extended in that direction from what is now Mechanic Street. Neither the Michler map nor the series of maps produced by the Secretary of War (known as the Carman-Cope maps) shows a building in this area.[15] No mention has been found of any structures associated with the town spring at the time of the Battle of Antietam.

The post office was operated by Jeremiah Kuhn, probably out of his store and residence on what is now South Mechanic Street. Since Kuhn was one of a number of Sharpsburg District residents identified as merchants, other store/residences probably also stood in

---

[12] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 201 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; David Churchman Trimble, *History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church* (Sharpsburg, Maryland [?]: David Churchman Trimble [?], 1998), 4-5.

[13] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 119 West Main Street; Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 1208, Claim Number 11014; Ted Alexander, Antietam National Battlefield Historian, December 9, 2008, telephone conversation with the authors.

[14] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 125 West Main Street; "First Methodist Cemetery," plaque at cemetery on North Hall Street; Barron and Barron. The Barrons state that the new church was dedicated on October 20, 1856. They also indicate that both the earlier and later churches stood on the same site.

[15] *Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland. No. 21: Washington County*, 125; John Philemon Smith, "Reminiscences of Sharpsburg, 1763 to 1912," typescript, Sharpsburg Public Library, 58-59; Barron and Barron, 48; Michler, *Antietam*; Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*, The Barrons describe the school as being located on "North Mechanic Street extended." Smith locates the school "at the North end of Mechanic Street."

1862.[16] A two-story, brick commercial structure stood on the southeast corner of what are now West Main and South Hall streets in 1862, but its owner and function at that time is unknown.[17] Based on occupations listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, other businesses operating in town in 1862 included taverns or hotels. The locations for these businesses are uncertain, with tavern or hotel traditions being associated with several properties, including what are now 127 South Mechanic Street and 101 East Main Street. Although these traditions have not yet been substantiated for the Civil War period, they would seem to indicate that hotels and taverns at the time did not occupy buildings that were substantially different from the more expensive houses constructed in Sharpsburg.[18]

The town also numbered among its residents artisans who produced goods needed by area residents, including coopers, saddlers, and shoemakers. At least one tannery was located within town limits, probably in the southeastern section near the stream flowing from the great spring toward Antietam Creek. According to testimony in a claim made for battle losses suffered at his farm outside of town, James Marker was a tanner who lived in a brick house and conducted his business "at the Old Tan House property, in the back street by the run" in Sharpsburg – perhaps at the lots now occupied by 119 and 123 East Antietam Street.[19] At least two blacksmiths also resided in town: Peter Beeler, probably at what is now 122 West Main Street, and John Kretzer, at 128 East Main Street. Beeler's blacksmith shop, which measured 20 by 30 feet, faced Main Street and may have stood on the lot near his house. It is not clear whether Kretzer's shop stood on his lot.[20]

Kretzer's property did include a smokehouse and a stable where hay was stored and cows were sheltered and milked. Other barns or stables in town sheltered horses, and one Civil War story about Sharpsburg relates that chickens roosting in a barn burned when Confederate soldiers set fire to it. Another eye witness stated that a shell struck a hog pen. The presence of these structures, along with other outbuildings, would have been common in town. A typical organization of lots at the time of the battle of Antietam

---

[16] MHT, 111 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1991; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Claim Number M-905; "Lot 1, E. Main and S. Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

[17] See inventory form for 140 West Main Street.

[18] 1860 U.S. Census; Kathleen A. Ernst, *Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign* (Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 2007), 150-151.

[19] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 232, Claim Number 1292. See inventory forms for 119 or 123 East Antietam Street for an explanation of Marker's association of these properties.

[20] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Claim Numbers 87-729 and 114-811 and Entry 812, Claim Numbers F-1326 and G-1771. See inventory form for 122 West Main Street for an explanation of Beeler's association of these properties.

was the placement of the house directly on the public right of way, while a stable or barn occupied the rear boundary of the property along an alley that provided access. As with house construction, the most common material for barns from the late eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century on Washington County farms was log, followed by stone and brick. Stone barns in town could be quite large and sometimes exhibited the characteristic vertical ventilation slits of Washington County barns of this period (114 East Main Street). Sharpsburg residents also made use of the bank barn form in areas of town where differences in elevation provided the opportunity for upper and lower levels. The stone and frame barn behind Peter Beeler's house (122 West Main Street) is a two-level structure. Brick barns gained popularity in the middle third of the nineteenth century on Washington County farms and employed open headers in the endwalls, often arranged in diamond forms, to provide ventilation. The large brick barn behind Dr. Augustin A. Biggs's house at 109 West Main Street exemplifies such a structure. [21]

In addition to barns and stables, typical outbuildings that might be found on Sharpsburg residential lots included smokehouses and detached kitchens. These buildings, too, could be constructed of log (112 South Mechanic Street), stone (southwest corner of North Mechanic and West Chapline streets), or brick (122 West Main Street), and the use of these materials followed the same chronology as their use for houses and barns.[22] Both kitchens and smokehouses were built fairly close to the house. Kitchens were often close enough that they would later be incorporated into the house itself (113 West Chapline Street). Stone was often used for chimneys, whatever the body of the structure itself was built of. The stacks of theses chimneys were sometimes rebuilt of brick in later years (114 East Chapline Street). Frame outbuildings sheathed in vertical board siding with chimneys may also have been constructed in Sharpsburg by the time of the Civil War (301 West Main Street). Some Sharpsburg houses were built over springs (128 East Main Street), but the elder Jacob Avey's house at 124 East High Street included a stone springhouse. It seems likely that other kinds of outbuildings stood on some Sharpsburg residential lots in 1862, such as sheds for storage, dairies, shelter for chickens, and privies, but evidence for extant structures from the period was not found in research for this study.

Specific information is also lacking on housing for Sharpsburg's African American population. Studies of Washington County antebellum farms suggest three possibilities for housing enslaved workers: 1) buildings used exclusively as housing; 2) rooms in a slaveholder's house; and 3) rooms in outbuildings that had multiple functions, such as detached kitchens. Documentary evidence reviewed for this study all refer to rooms that housed enslaved workers or suggest those possibilities, although it is not always clear whether the rooms are in the main house or in an outbuilding. Hilary Watson, for instance, lived in the main house of John Otto's farm southeast of Sharpsburg. A slave

[21] Stoner, 519-520; Reed, "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley," 138-140; Ernst, 116, 147; Johnson, 115

[22] Reed, "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley," 140.



Figure 6: This Civil War photograph of the town square in Sharpsburg shows graded, but unpaved streets and stepping stones. (Kathleen Ernst, *Too Afraid to Cry*, 209)

cook at Delaney's tavern reported that, after the Battle of Antietam, she "went in the house and laid down." It is not clear whether "the house" refers to the tavern itself or a separate building, although the cook's story revolves entirely around the tavern. One of Jacob Grove's slaves, Stephen Pembroke, was "confined to [his] rooms with irons on," after attempting to escape in 1854. Two other enslaved workers in Sharpsburg – including one held by Dr. Augustin A. Biggs – were described as domestic servants. The small size of Sharpsburg's lots and reports of the types of structures located on them might suggest that enslaved domestic workers lived in the main house or in a multi-purpose building, rather than separate slave quarters. [23]

Even less information has been discovered thus far on the habitations of free African Americans in Sharpsburg, who appear in census records as early as 1800. Dean Herrin, in "Antietam Rising: The Civil War and Its Legacy in Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1860-1900,"

---

[23] Edith B. Wallace, "Reclaiming Forgotten History: Preserving Rural African-American Cultural Resources in Washington County, Maryland," masters thesis, Goucher College, 2003, 37-52; Ernst, 12-18, 116, 138; Johnson, 106, 111. Lee and Barbara Barron report that a slave auction block stood on the corner of East Main and South Church streets. While Jacob Miller is not named, the location of the auction block coincides with the location of Miller's property. They also note that the house on the site, presumably Miller's, was a station on the Underground Railroad. (Barron and Barron, 47) No other sources reviewed for this study repeat these claims. On the surface, Miller does not seem likely to be a candidate to run an Underground Railroad stop: Herrin reports that Grove hired men to catch Stephen Pembroke when he escaped to New York with his two sons in 1854 and later sold the younger men. The north façade of Miller's house, no longer standing, can be seen in Figure 4. It is the third house from the church.

points out that 185 of the approximately 200 free black residents in the Sharpsburg District in 1860 lived in households headed by African Americans, and 11 owned real estate. One of these property owners was 50-year-old Samuel Craig, a laborer who in 1860 lived with Kate (49), Samuel, Jr. (13), Polley (8), and Jane (80) Craig. Craig's real estate was valued at $150 by the census taker, his personal property at $50. He owned cattle and sheep and grew potatoes, all of which he traded for tannery services in mid-nineteenth century Sharpsburg. The location of Craig's property in 1860 is not clear, although it may well have been on what is now East High Street. Edith Wallace indicates that Craig acquired four lots on the north side of High Street from the 1840s to the 1860s, and after the Civil War, he donated one of these lots for Tolson's Chapel, an African Methodist Episcopal church that still stands. Other households on the same page of the census as Craig's include Eli Hiatt, Franklin Kretzer, and John Hart. All lived in the southeast section of town, although none are thought to have lived on High Street. The census entry for Craig's household appears immediately after that for Hiatt, who likely lived at 110 South Mechanic Street in the home of his mother-in-law, Magdalene Jones, in 1862. Kretzer and Hart are both associated with East Antietam Street in the documentary record.

Another free African American household can also be found on the same census page as Craig, Hiatt, Kretzer, and Hart. This household consisted of 50-year-old Maria and 10-year-old Robert Francis. Fifty-seven-year-old Henry Craig, a mason who may have been Samuel Craig's brother, was another free African American of property, owning $300 of real estate in 1860. Real estate evaluations of the property of Samuel and Henry Craig are comparable with those of many other residents of Sharpsburg, and therefore it might seem likely that their houses were comparable with those of their like-propertied neighbors. Research for this study, however, has not linked any extant Sharpsburg houses with free African American residents at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[24]

As can be seen from the previous discussion of buildings and structures in Sharpsburg, town lots might be understood as "working residences," which may have included the shop or business of the owner, facilities for preparing and preserving food, and structures for housing wagons or buggies, as well as animals and their feed. Theresa Kretzer, daughter of John Kretzer, reported Confederate soldiers walked through the garden at their 128 East Main Street house to give themselves up to the Union army after the fighting, and kitchen gardens would be a likely feature of some houses. In addition, measures for handling waste and trash would have been necessary. As has been mentioned, cows at the John Kretzer home were milked in the stable, and oral histories of the Battle of Antietam include reports of orchards on town lots. Jacob Miller's house at the corner of what are now East Main and South Church streets included an orchard, according to one of these stories, and the Carman-Cope map depicts an orchard in the lot immediately east of the Lutheran church. There are also

[24] Herrin, 58-59; Wallace, "Reclaiming Forgotten History," 63-66; 1860 U.S. Census. Please see inventory entries for 110 South Mechanic Street and 113 East Antietam Street for more information on potential location of residences for Hiatt, Kretzer, and Hart.

reports of wells and ash heaps in town lots.[25] Civil War-era photographs show post-and-rail as well as paling fences marking the boundaries of Sharpsburg properties. A stone wall appears along a portion of a lot on what is now South Hall Street in one 1862 photo. (Figure 4) Similar walls may have been employed elsewhere in town (122 West Main Street). Unmortared stone walls were common means of dividing fields on Washington county farms.[26]

In 1862, these working residences stood on the graded, but unpaved streets of Sharpsburg. No sidewalks existed, although one photograph shows what appear to be stepping stones across the square. (Figure 6) Several mature trees along Main Street can be seen in this photo, as well, and the other photographs also show a wealth of trees in the town's lots.

SUMMARY OF TROOP MOVEMENTS AND ENGAGEMENTS IN SHARPSBURG

When Union forces, under the command of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, carried the fighting at South Mountain on September 14, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee directed his troops to withdraw to Sharpsburg. The following day, Lee made the decision to fight the Union army on the banks of Antietam Creek rather than withdraw across the Potomac River into Virginia. Several factors influenced Lee's decision to fight despite McClellan's advantage in numbers of troops (greater than 2 to 1). Among these were the advantages of Sharpsburg's topography. Antietam Creek, east of town, conveniently separated the armies, while the long ridge of land running north and south on the west bank of the creek gave Lee a defensible position. The Confederate victory at Harpers Ferry and the availability of a portion of those soldiers to fight at Sharpsburg also strengthened CSA forces.[27]

Elements of the Confederate army began arriving in Sharpsburg as early as the afternoon of September 14, according to Theresa Kretzer. A unit of Confederate cavalry disrupted Sunday school at the Lutheran church that afternoon, Kretzer later stated, when it rode noisily through town, presumably along what is now East Main Street from the road to Boonsboro. That evening, nearly 1,400 Union cavalry, having escaped from the Confederate siege at Harpers Ferry, dashed into Sharpsburg along what is now South Mechanic Street and past the house of John Shay, who probably lived at what is now 202 South Mechanic. Shay brought water for the horses, according to a story recounted by Kathleen Ernst in *Too Afraid to Cry*, prior to the cavalry's departure for Pennsylvania. Lee arrived in Sharpsburg along the Boonsboro Road at about 8:00 a.m.

---

[25] Ernst, 118, 128, 139, 159; Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*; Johnson, 121

[26] Stoner, 518.

[27] James, V. Murfin, *The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and the Maryland Campaign of 1862* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1965), 186-199. In addition to *The Gleam of Bayonets*, numerous accounts of the Battle of Antietam discuss Lee's Maryland campaign of September 1862. These accounts vary in their estimates of troop strengths. (Murfin estimates the Union to have had 87,164 officers and soldiers on hand, the Confederacy 35,255. Please see the bibliography for this study for the titles of some of these works.

on September 15. He established his field headquarters on what subsequently came to be known as Cemetery Hill – where the Antietam National Cemetery now stands. Later in the day, he would also establish an indoor headquarters at the home of Jacob H. Grove (100 West Main Street). Maj. Gen. James Longstreet and staff members joined Lee in the Grove house.[28]

After arriving in the Sharpsburg area, Confederate soldiers, whose rations had been of small extent and poor quality, foraged for food on area farms and in the town. Many of the town's residents began leaving the immediate vicinity of Sharpsburg after being warned of the impending clash of armies, in some cases leaving their properties entirely undefended against looters. In other cases, residents boarded up windows and doors and hid or locked away valuables to prevent losses. Among those leaving town were Maggie Hoffmaster and her family, according to Oliver T. Reilly, an early battlefield guide and collector of stories and artifacts related to Antietam. The Hoffmasters, who lived on the west side of the Lutheran church cemetery on what is now East Main Street, packed provisions on their horse and rode to the Killiansburg Cave west of Sharpsburg, where a number of area residents took refuge. Those that remained in town faced hungry soldiers desperate for food. According to one story, a Sharpsburg tavernkeeper named Delaney told a Confederate soldier he had no more food left to offer, whereupon the soldier set fire to his barn. The veracity of this incident and its location have not been confirmed. When Lt. Ezra E. Stickley of the 5th Virginia infantry moved into Sharpsburg with Winder's Brigade, under the command of Col. Arnold J. Grigsby, on September 16, he requested and received permission to forage in the town. Stickley subsequently found tomatoes and water in a Sharpsburg yard. Capt. M.B. Miller's battery of the Washington Artillery, which had earlier been positioned on Cemetery Hill, entered town that afternoon from the West Woods to find Confederate skulkers, foragers, and wounded thronging the town's streets. [29]

The Confederate army also made an effort to keep Sharpsburg residents from displaying sympathies for the Union cause, according to a story later told of Theresa Kretzer, who lived with her parents John and Susan Kretzer and five other siblings in the two-story stone house at what is now 128 East Main Street. At the behest of relatives who feared retribution from the Confederate troops, Theresa had taken down a large United States flag that flew from the front of the Kretzer house. When Confederate soldiers came to the house and demanded that the flag be handed over to them on September 16,

---

[28] Kathleen A. Ernst, *Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign* (Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 2007), 113-115; Joseph L. Harsh, *Taken at the Flood: Robert E. Lee and Confederate Strategy in the Maryland Campaign of 1862* (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1999), 326. Harsh notes that veterans called the area just beyond the Lutheran church and its cemetery, where the Antietam National Cemetery now stands, Cemetery Hill in their recollections of the battle. He found no use of the name in contemporary accounts of the Battle of Antietam.

[29] John Michael Priest, *Antietam: The Soldiers' Battle* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), 4-5; Oliver T. Reilly, *The Battlefield of Antietam* (Sharpsburg, Maryland: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906), n.p.; Harsh, 326; Ernst, 116. Census records for the Sharpsburg District in 1860 include two residents named Delaney, both of whom are listed as tailors.

Theresa gave them the impression that she had burned the flag when in fact, so the story goes, she had hidden it in an ash pile.[30]

Just after daybreak on September 16, Lee stood among the guns of the Washington Artillery on Cemetery Hill.[31] Perhaps he rode through town along Main Street to Cemetery Hill from his headquarters at the Grove house. From the hill – a few dozen yards east of the Lutheran church cemetery – Lee attempted to discern Union positions on the opposite bank of Antietam Creek through the early morning fog. Lt. Henry Kyd Douglas, a member of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's staff who grew up in Washington County, recalled after the war that he encountered Lee, Jackson, and Longstreet in conversation on Cemetery Hill on the morning of September 16. Jackson approached Sharpsburg along the Shepherdstown Road, so he, too, may well have advanced to Cemetery Hill down Main Street. Douglas also reports the story of an invitation extended to Jackson to have breakfast at the house of a Mr. Grove, where Longstreet and Maj. Gen. James E.B. Stuart had stopped. Because Jackson was unable to attend the breakfast, Douglas reported, one of Grove's daughters, Julia, sent breakfast to the general in the field. Jackson subsequently sent thanks to "Miss Fairfield," since the messenger who brought the breakfast to the field did not know her name and could only describe her as "the fair one." Julia Grove was the 20-year-old daughter of farmer Jacob H. Grove, who lived with his family of seven in the two-story brick house at what is now 100 West Main Street. At about 3:00 p.m. on the afternoon of September 16, Lee, Longstreet, and Jackson met at the Grove house to discuss strategy. [32]

Throughout the day of the 16th, the artillery of the opposing armies engaged each other. Six batteries of Union artillery, under Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, the chief of artillery, had been placed on the east bank of Antietam Creek, 180 feet above the stream bed. As the fog lifted and the Confederate positions became visible, Hunt's batteries fired on them, including positions on Cemetery Hill. Elements of the Washington Artillery there, under the command of Col. J.B. Walton, fired back. [33] While the artillery took aim at troop positions, however, several reports indicate that shells struck Sharpsburg as well. Maj. Heros von Borcke, Stuart's chief of staff, later recalled that Union artillery fired at the steeple of "the principal church" of Sharpsburg beginning at about 11 o'clock on the morning of September 16. It is not clear to which church von Borcke is referring. At the

[30] Ernst, 117-118.

[31] It is not clear from sources reviewed for this study whether the name Cemetery Hill was given to the prominence on the east boundary of Sharpsburg due to the presence of the Lutheran church cemetery or the National Cemetery (farther east and slightly down the slope) established in 1867.

[32] Ezra A. Carman, *The Maryland Campaign of September 1862*, edited by Joseph Pierro (New York: Routledge, 2008), 201; Henry Kyd Douglas, *I Rode with Stonewall, being chiefly the war experiences of the youngest member of Jackson's staff from the John Brown Raid to the hanging of Mrs. Surratt* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1940), 166-167; Harsh, 343.

[33] Carman, 203-204.

time, von Borcke was stationed in the house of "Dr. G" and his family, which Stuart had made his headquarters the night before. As the shelling began, von Borcke ushered the ladies present into the cellar. Curiosity, however, soon brought the entire family back upstairs. As they watched the wounded being carried through the streets, a shell crashed through the upper part of the house, sending the family back to the cellar. Later, while von Borcke wrote in the parlor, two more shells struck the house, one exploding in the "courtyard" and killing a horse.[34] Von Borcke and other members of Stuart's staff left the house at that point. The major described the scene: "In the street there was the greatest confusion. Dead and wounded men and horses lay about in every direction, in the midst of waggons (sic) and ambulances overturned in the hurry and anxiety of everybody to get out of the village."[35] It was also about this time, according to Joseph L. Harsh, that Lee moved his headquarters from Jacob Grove's house to a tent in a grove of trees on the Shepherdstown Road three-quarters of a mile from Sharpsburg public square. Lee was seen walking through town, his horse trailing behind him, by Adj. William Owen of the Washington Artillery.[36]

McClellan ordered units of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's First Corps to attack the Confederate left flank across Antietam Creek on the afternoon of September 16. When the Union divisions of generals George G. Meade, Abner Doubleday, and James B. Ricketts engaged the Confederate left, at about four o'clock, Stuart sent a message to Lee at Sharpsburg with the information. Lee received the message while in conference

---

[34] Priest, 5; Ernst, 124; Heros von Borcke, *Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1867, reprinted by Butternut Press, Gaithersburg, Maryland, 1985), 156-157. Both Priest and Ernst interpret Von Borcke's memoir to indicate that the events described took place at 100 West Main Street, the house of Jacob H. Grove. Details of Von Borcke's account, however, suggest caution in accepting such an interpretation. Von Borcke states, for instance, that Dr. G's house stood opposite "the principal church" of Sharpsburg. No church stands opposite the Jacob Grove house on the town square. The Reformed Church does stand three lots farther west on the opposite side of Main Street. In addition, Jacob Grove was listed in the 1860 census as a farmer, not a doctor. In his household was P.D. Grove, a 27-year-old physician. The doctor may well have been a relation of Jacob Grove, but, as he is listed at the end of the household record and is not the youngest member of the family, seems not to have been the elder Grove's son, nor does the census indicate that he had a family of his own at the time. P.D. Grove does not appear in the Sharpsburg District in the 1870 census. Further, Von Borcke also says that, on returning to the village after the fighting on September 17, he found the home in which he stayed on September 15 completely destroyed, with only a summerhouse remaining in the yard. (Von Borcke, 162.) Jacob Grove's house, of course, survived the fighting and still stands.

[35] Von Borcke, 157.

[36] Harsh, 336, 561, n. 27.

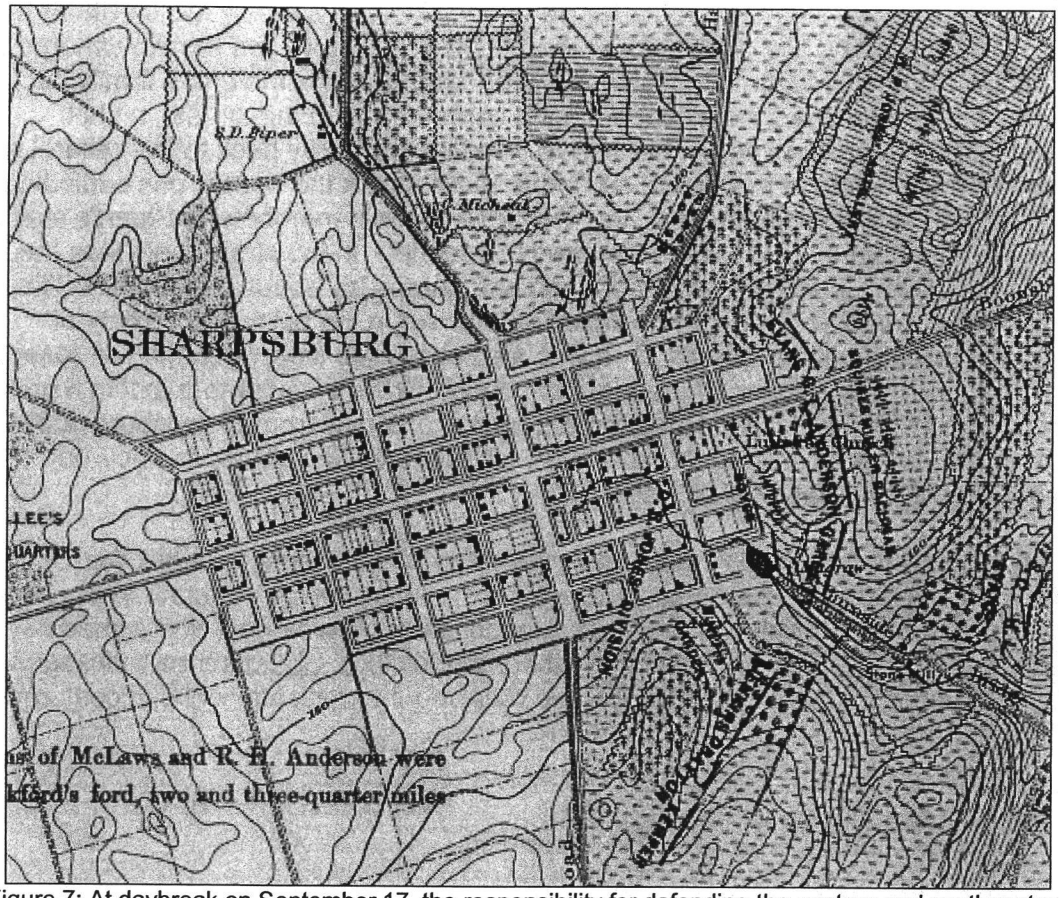


Figure 7: At daybreak on September 17, the responsibility for defending the eastern and southeastern outskirts of Sharpsburg lay with Brig. Gen. David R. Jones's Division. (Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam*, Daybreak, Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

with Longstreet and Jackson at the Grove home and responded by ordering Longstreet and Jackson to support Brig. Gen. John B. Hood in meeting the Union advance. Hooker's orders had been to attack Lee's left flank and turn it if possible. He managed, however, only to position his forces on the high ground on the Joseph Poffenberger farm west of Antietam creek.[37]

By daybreak on September 17, Lee had arrayed his forces along the bluffs above the west bank of Antietam Creek, while McClellan's army was poised on the opposite bank. Lee positioned elements of Brig. Gen. David R. Jones's division in an arc on the east and southeast edges of town. (Figure 7) Three batteries of artillery (led by captains Charles W. Squires, Miller, and William K. Bachman) stood on Cemetery Hill. Just behind them waited the brigades of generals Nathan B. Evans, George T. Anderson, and Richard B. Garnett. Anderson's troops stood on the eastern edge of an orchard that bordered the Lutheran church cemetery. Behind these brigades, Capt. Robert Boyce's battery of artillery faced the creek from a position just three house lots – approximately 100 yards – east of Church Street. The artillery battery of Capt. Hugh C. Garden lined

[37] Carman, 205-210.

up in the yard on the south side of Jacob Avey's house (124 East High Street), and the brigades of generals Micah Jenkins (under the command of Col. Joseph Walker), Thomas F. Drayton, and James L. Kemper stood in Avey's orchard and grassland behind a stone wall.[38] As the sun began to rise on September 17, Confederate artillery initiated fire at Union positions, and the batteries in Gen. Ambrose P. Burnside's Ninth Corps, stationed on the left of the Union line, returned fire. Ezra A. Carman, in his study of the Battle of Antietam, states that, after the Union guns had silenced the Confederate artillery, they directed their fire north toward the Confederate troops then engaged with Hooker and Maj. Gen. Joseph K.F. Mansfield. This suggests that the Confederate artillery fire had come from the center and/or right of the Confederate line, including, perhaps, the positions on Cemetery Hill and on Jacob Avey's property. Union artillery, then, aimed at enemy positions on the town's eastern and southeastern boundaries. The Lutheran church, on its prominent hilltop just west of the Confederate artillery on Cemetery Hill, was struck repeatedly during the day.[39]

The fighting on the morning of September 17 took place mainly north of Sharpsburg at locations later to become famous – Bloody Lane, the Dunker Church, the Cornfield. While the town itself was not threatened by Union troops during the first six hours of the battle, the shelling continued, and Confederate forces withdrew into town from the battlefield and advanced through it to enter the fighting. Shortly before 9 a.m., elements of the brigades of Confederate generals Alfred H. Colquitt, Roswell S. Ripley, and Samuel Garland – the latter under the command of Col. D.K. McRae, Garland having been killed on September 14 – withdrew from the fighting north of the Dunker Church into Sharpsburg, under the attack of Brig. Gen. George S. Greene's 2nd Division, an element of the Union 12th Corps. Capt. Thomas M. Garrett of Garland's Brigade went into Sharpsburg in hopes of re-forming the men. "In the street," according to Carman, he met Lee, who ordered him to gather all the stragglers he could find and report to Brig. Gen. Evans. Garrett rallied 50 of his own brigade and 100 other CSA soldiers, presumably re-forming their lines in the streets of Sharpsburg before returning to the fighting. Brig. Gen. William Barksdale's brigade of Mississippi soldiers may have witnessed the withdrawal of Colquitt's and Garland's men and Garrett's efforts to rally them. At about the same time that Colquitt and Garland's troops were withdrawing, Barksdale's soldiers, having marched from Harpers Ferry, reached Sharpsburg and rested on Main Street before being deployed. Two soldiers gathered the brigade's canteens and went to fill them at "Michel's Spring." It is possible that this is a reference to a spring on the property of Adam Michael (137 East Main Street), although the great spring was also nearby. At 9:15 a.m., according to Carman, Miller's battery of the Washington Artillery moved from its position on Cemetery Hill, hurried through Sharpsburg, and then advanced along the Hagerstown Road to the orchard on Henry Piper's farm. Their likely path would have been west on Main Street to what is now North Church Street and then along the Hagerstown Road.[40]

---

[38] Carman-Cope, daybreak.

[39] Carman, 329-330; Sears, 284.

[40] Carman, 241, 277, 322; Priest, 97.

The effect of the morning's fighting on the town was later described by Henry Kyd Douglas: "At the time the firing was very heavy, and ever and anon a shell would explode over the town or in the streets, breaking windows, knocking down chimneys, perforating houses and roofs." A Confederate artilleryman, stationed on a ridge overlooking the town, later wrote that Sharpsburg was "almost enveloped n the flames of burning buildings, while flocks of terrified pigeons, driven hither and thither by the screaming and the bursting of shells, flew round and round in the clouds of smoke." Douglas witnessed stragglers on Main Street who tried "to hide behind a low porch, pressed closer to the foundations of the house." He also saw an acquaintance, Savilla Miller, standing on the porch of her father Jacob Miller's house at the southwest corner of what are now South Church and East Main streets (no longer extant). Miller offered Douglas water, but the lieutenant urged her to take shelter. Douglas reported that Miller stayed on the porch throughout day, although at one point she withdrew to the cellar when a shell "passed through the house from the gable."[41]

At least two Sharpsburg families attempted to leave town once the shelling began on September 17. Both were asked to do so, probably by the occupying army. A Mrs. Cramer told Oliver Reilly that her family was asked to leave their brick home at the west end of Sharpsburg to seek shelter at the Miller sawmill near Blackford's Ford. Mrs. Cramer reported that the family had just left the house when a shell struck it and exploded.[42] Elizabeth Miller Blackford, a widow and the daughter of Jacob Miller, took shelter in her cellar during the fighting, along with four daughters, a son, and an enslaved woman named Nan. Two Confederate surgeons, who had been staying with her in the days prior to the battle, asked Mrs. Blackford and her family to leave the house, apparently planning to shelter wounded soldiers there. At the moment of the doctors' request, Mrs. Blackford stood in front of a window. A shell then struck the house of "Mr. Russel," scattering shingles, splitting rafters, and penetrating the chimney. The location of this incident is uncertain. Mrs. Blackford and her family left after the shell struck the Russel house, ultimately riding in an ambulance to the home of Stephen Grove, perhaps referring to Mount Airy, the home of Stephen P. Grove a mile west of Sharpsburg on the Shepherdstown Road. [43]

---

[41] Douglas, 170; Ernst, 151.

[42] Reilly, n.p. Both 301 and 326 West Main Street are brick houses in the western part of town. Their owners in 1862 are not known.

[43] Edith Wallace, "War on the Homefront: Sharpsburg Residents during the Battle of Antietam," in *Mid-Maryland: A Crossroads of History*, vol. 1, Michael A. Powell and Bruce A. Thompson, eds. (Charleston, S.C.: History Press, 2005), 98. Ernst also recounts this story, but gives the impression it took place in Jacob Miller's house. Wallace clearly indicates that it took place in the Blackford home. The Blackfords may have lived on the extreme eastern edge of town on an unnumbered lot on the north side of Main Street. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts a lot and house belonging to E.M. Blackford on the lot adjacent to what is now 223 East Main Street. It should be noted, however, that the 1877 atlas usually indicates property ownership by widows with "Mrs." and a last name.

Many Sharpsburg residents spent September 17 in their cellars. Ernst reports the story of the anonymous enslaved cook at Delaney's tavern, who retreated, along with half a dozen others, both black and white, to the tavern's cellar. Estimates of the number of people seeking shelter in the four-room cellar of the Kretzer home ranged from 60 to 200.[44] Some of those who remained above ground witnessed scenes in their hometown similar to those seen by soldiers on the battlefield. According to Reilly, Charles G. Biggs, probably the son of Dr. Augustin A. Biggs, watched as a cannonball bounded up Main Street and struck a Confederate soldier. He saw another cannonball strike and become lodged in the sill at the doctor's house at 109 West Main Street. Henry Hebb, who may have lived at what is now 103-105 East Main Street, "was standing at the cellar door at the rear of his house" when a cannonball flew through the door nearby and lodged inside the house. A canal boatman residing in Sharpsburg witnessed Confederate soldiers leading eleven prisoners of war through the town during the fighting. "One of the prisoners had his jaw shot off," the boatman told Clifton Johnson. The same man saw a Confederate soldier turned "over and over like a wagon wheel" by an exploding shell and another soldier with a log splinter sticking out of his arm. Even by this time, according to Reilly, Sharpsburg houses were being pressed into service as hospitals. He records the story of a log cabin belonging to Peter Marrow (on what is now East Main Street on Lot 90 across from the Lutheran Church; no longer extant) that received two wounded soldiers – one Union, one Confederate – and was then struck by a shell that killed both men. The men were later buried, according to the story, in the Lutheran cemetery.[45]

Sometime between noon and 1:00 p.m. on September 17 Garden's battery left Jacob Avey's yard for Cemetery Hill. Carman states that the battery moved northeasterly, across what has come to be known as the Burnside Bridge Road and up the southwest slope of Cemetery Hill, thereby skirting the southeast corner of Sharpsburg. Sometime after the movement of Garden's battery, as Burnside's Ninth Corps began to mass to take the Rohrback Bridge, Bachman's battery withdrew from Cemetery Hill, probably once again down Main Street and into Sharpsburg, in order to be resupplied with ammunition. Squires, Garden, and Moody moved their guns forward, along with Garnett's Brigade, to meet a Union advance along either side of the Boonsboro Road, and Jenkins's Brigade left the Avey orchard to defend Cemetery Hill, perhaps following the same route as Garden's Battery. The brigades of Colquitt, Garland, and Anderson moved forward through the plowed fields north of the road, supported by the guns of captains T.C. Jordan and Robert Boyce. Capt. W.W. Parker's Battery advanced from a cornfield a block north of Main Street to join Jordan and Boyce. (Figure 2) The Union advance was led by the regiments of captains John S. Poland (left of the Boonsboro Road), Carlton, and Hiram Dryer (right of the road). The attack drove first Colquitt's and Iverson's men, and then Evans's, back into town along the Hagerstown Road. Carman reports that these units were "driven entirely off the field and scattered in the streets of

[44] Ernst, 136 and n. 14.

[45] Reilly, n.p.; Johnson, 115 Reilly does not mention that Charles Biggs was the doctor's son. Census records show, however, that Biggs had a son named Charles who would have been 12 years old in 1862.

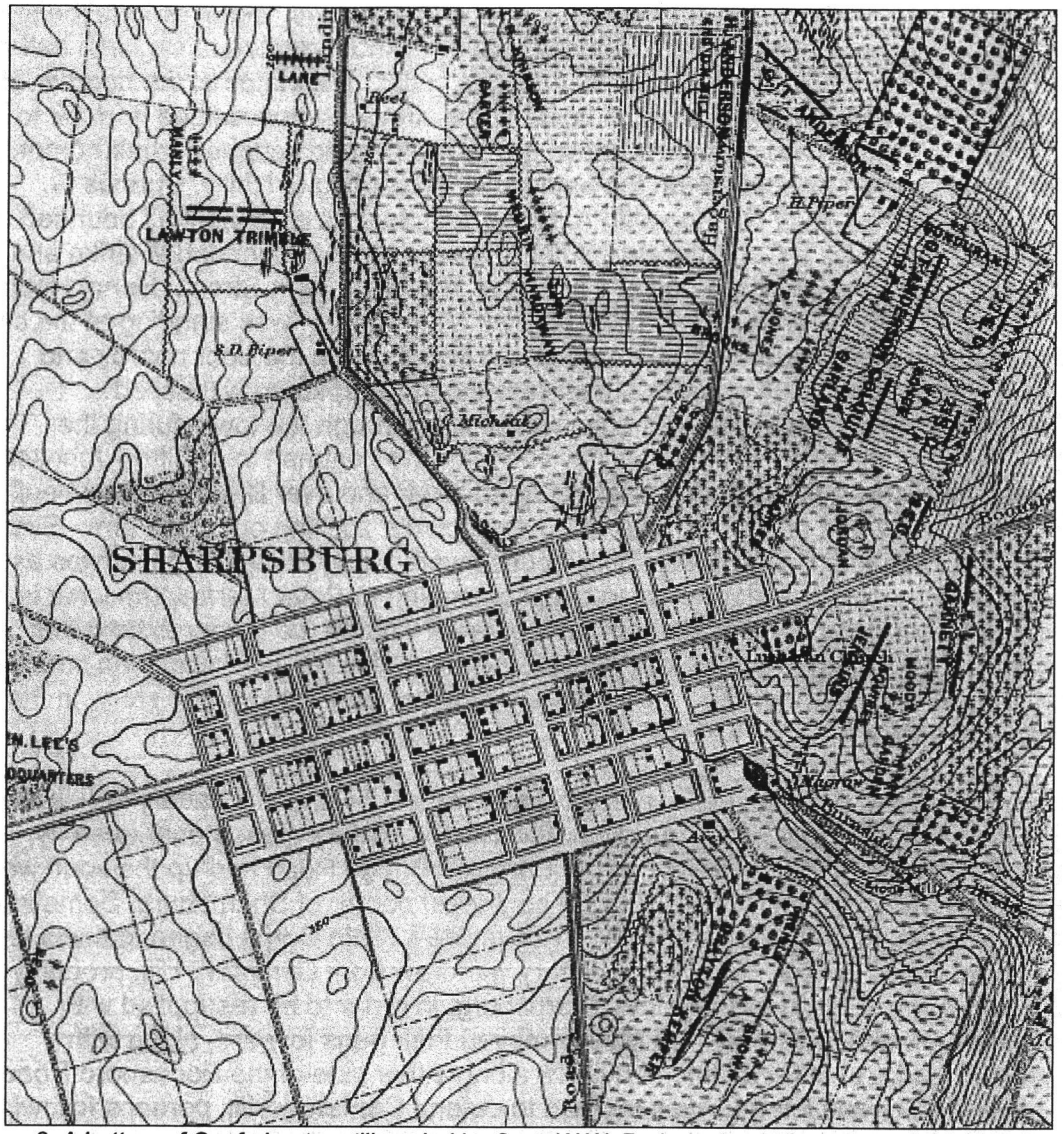


Figure 8: A battery of Confederate artillery, led by Capt. W.W. Parker, moved from a cornfield a block north of Main Street to meet the Union advance along the Boonsboro Road. (Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam*, 3:30 p.m., Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

Sharpsburg." Carlton advanced to within 450 yards of the Lutheran church before being checked by Moody's Battery and Garnett's infantry.[46]

The most serious threat to the town of Sharpsburg on September 17 resulted from the advance of Burnside's Ninth Corps over the bridge later named for him. The attack began between noon and 1:00 p.m. By 2:00 p.m., three divisions of the Ninth Corps (those of generals Samuel D. Sturgis, Isaac P. Rodman, and Jacob D. Cox) had crossed the bridge. They were followed by Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox's Division. At about

[46] Carman-Cope, noon and 1:00 p.m.; Carman, 322-324. Capt. Carlton's first name was not discovered in research for this report.



Figure 9: By 4:20 p.m., numerous Confederate infantry and artillery commands were retreating into Sharpsburg. (Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam*, 4:20 p.m., Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

3:15, the Ninth was ordered to "attack Sharpsburg and the heights on the left," according to Carman. Col. Benjamin C. Christ and Poland pushed Confederate forces back into an apple orchard on the southeast slope of Cemetery Hill and onto the stone mill property southeast of Sharpsburg. At about 3:30 p.m., Garden's Battery, having lost several men, horses, and two guns, withdrew from the fighting and entered Sharpsburg where the Burnside Bridge Road ran into what became East High Street. (Figure 8) Carman states that the battery withdrew "through Sharpsburg." At about the same time, Christ and Col. Thomas Welsh's brigade forced Jenkins's brigade back through the Otto and Sherrick farms. The Confederate unit took up a position on the north side of the Rohrback Bridge Road, facing the Avey property. Col. Harrison S. Fairchild's New York regiments, on Welsh's left, also drove Drayton and Kemper back up the hill toward the Harpers Ferry Road. Welsh and Fairchild joined forces in the Avey orchard and, according to Carman, "prepared to engage [Jenkins's] South Carolinians ... and to advance into the town. ... Skirmishers were thrown forward to the first street and some of these went beyond, one of whom was killed in the street running north from the Avey House." Carman's "first street" is probably what is now East High Street, and the Union

soldier was killed on what is now South Church Street. Some members of Fairchild's New York regiment, which had engaged Drayton's men with bayonets at Jacob Avey's stone wall, moved beyond the wall "up the hill to the edge of town and not much over three hundred yards from the town square."[47]

The Union advance along the Boonsboro Road and from the Rohrback Bridge forced the Confederate forces east and southeast of Sharpsburg to retreat into town. (Figure 9) Garnett's Brigade, along with the guns of Jordan and Moody, withdrew along Main Street. Squires's Battery withdrew north on what is now Church Street, then turned west on Main Street. The batteries of captains J.S. Brown and James Reilly, which had been moved forward onto the Avey farm to support Drayton and Kemper, retreated west to the Harpers Ferry Road, then entered Sharpsburg on what is now South Mechanic Street. Drayton's men moved north through the Avey orchard and past the Avey home and springhouse to East High Street. Kemper's men moved back to the Harpers Ferry Road, and some kept moving into town. Carman describes the scene: "All was confusion now in Sharpsburg. Artillery was dashing to the rear through the rough and narrow streets. Stragglers from the left [side of the line] in squads, men of Garland's and Colquitt's Brigades (who had been driven from Cemetery Ridge by the 4th U.S. Infantry, and portions of Kemper's, Drayton's, and Garnett's commands (who were retreating from Cemetery Hill), filled the streets, broken in organization, as Jones, Kemper, Drayton, Garnett, and other officers endeavored to rally them." Boyce's battery, ordered by Col. Stephen D. Lee to report to Col. Walker of Jenkins's Brigade on Cemetery Hill, found no one there to issue orders. Capt. T.H. Carter's Battery, also sent to Cemetery Hill to support Walker, was forced back into town by Union shelling. At 4:00 p.m., it stood idle on North Mechanic Street. Robert E. Lee, who had been watching the fighting from the high ground near his headquarters "rode into town and gave his personal assistance in stopping stragglers and rallying the broken commands."[48]

The Confederate commanders' efforts to rally their troops, the arrival of Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill's Division from Harpers Ferry at about this same time, and the need for Union reinforcements and more ammunition helped end the Union advance and keep Sharpsburg itself from becoming part of the battlefield. The advance of Fairchild and Welsh was halted "partly in town and partly on the hills" to allow his men to rest and give them the opportunity to be resupplied with ammunition. Garnett rallied as many soldiers as he could find in "the rear of the town," according to Carman, and returned to reinforce Drayton and Toombs on the Harpers Ferry Road. The batteries of Bachman, Miller, and Squires were re-formed and positioned in the out lots south of town and west of the Harpers Ferry Road, along with the batteries of Reilly and Capt. W.E. Cutshaw. Hill's reinforcements entered the fighting from the west as well. By 6:00 p.m., Garnett, along with the batteries of Carter and Boyce, were back on Cemetery Hill. Garnett's Brigade had moved across Jacob Avey's farm and past his stone and brick house to reach this position. The repositioning of the Confederate artillery and Hill's reinforcements convinced Cox that the Union army, "would, without reinforcements, be unable to reach

---

[47] Carman, 339-343; Carman-Cope, 3:30 p.m.

[48] Carman, 345-347; Carman-Cope, 4:20 p.m. The quoted passages can be found on page 347.

the village of Sharpsburg," and the general ordered the forward elements of the Ninth Corps to withdraw from their exposed positions to the cover of the hill near the Rohrback Bridge. At the end of the day's fighting, the Confederate army remained in possession of Sharpsburg.[49]

AFTERMATH OF THE BATTLE: IMPACT ON THE TOWN AND THE LOCAL POPULATION

At the close of the fighting on September 17, 1862, neither the armies, nor the local population knew whether the battle would continue the following day. In consultation with his generals at his tent on the Shepherdstown Road, Lee determined not to withdraw that night, but to gather stragglers and strengthen his lines. Gen. Longstreet arrived at the meeting late, having stopped to help a Sharpsburg family whose house had caught fire. Both armies remained in position on September 18, but only skirmishing took place between the combatants, as McClellan had issued orders to his forces not to initiate hostilities. The Army of Northern Virginia withdrew from Sharpsburg along the Shepherdstown Road on the night of September 18. Theresa Kretzer reported hearing, at about midnight, Confederate artillery "bouncing" down Main Street, the cavalry dashing through town, and the infantry retreating "at a dead run." Some units of the Union army moved into positions west of town to ensure that CSA regiments could not return to Maryland. Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter's Fifth Corps marched through Sharpsburg on September 19 on its way to defend the approach to town. This may mean that Porter's corps marched along Main Street from its reserve position east of Antietam Creek near the Boonsboro Road. If so, its soldiers would have seen the American flag hanging across the street in front of the Kretzer home on East Main Street. According to the story later told by its protagonist, Theresa Kretzer retrieved the flag from the ash pile where she had hidden it from Confederate soldiers and displayed the colors to Union troops moving through town after the fighting. She moved the flag from the house itself to a position suspended between houses over the street, she recalled, because Union officers thought the house was a hotel when they saw the flag flying from its Main Street façade and noisily entered the dwelling looking for food. Kretzer later remembered that officers and men removed their hats as they passed beneath the flag.[50]

While marching through town, Union troops could also have noticed the widespread damage inflicted on the fabric of Sharpsburg during the battle. One Confederate soldier reported that only five houses were undamaged, and a Union solder wrote that a small tavern constructed of wood had been "perforated like a honeycomb" by shells. Von Borcke stated that "the greater number" of Sharpsburg's houses "had been swept away by flames." Reilly reports eleven shell holes in the Jacob Grove house at what is now 100 West Main Street and eight bullet and shell holes in John Hill's house at 114 South Mechanic Street. Other information, however, conflicts with this assessment. According to several witnesses to the battle and its aftermath, at most only a handful of buildings – perhaps as few as three, a barn in the center of town and two houses –

[49] Carman, 350-358; Carman-Cope, 5:30 p.m. The passage quoted can be found on page 356.

[50] Murfin, 290-296; Ernst, 166-167; Johnson, 123-124; Carman, 368; Harsh, 452-455.

burned down.[51] Photographs taken of Sharpsburg by Alexander Gardner less than a week after the battle and one other circa 1862 photograph support this conclusion. (Figures 3, 4, 6, and 11) The Lutheran church, for instance, said to have been repeatedly hit during the day, lost plaster and had its east wall punctured more than once, but retained its roof and bell tower intact. (Figure 11) There appears to be some damage to the east wall of the log house at the extreme left of the photograph of Main Street taken just below the Lutheran church, but other visible roofs and walls of it and remaining houses in the photograph appear undamaged. (Figure 3) No evidence of fire is seen in these pictures.[52]

Long-term damages to the town's physical features and losses and suffering endured by its residents mainly derived, mainly from the fighting, as it turned out, but from the occupation of the town and its surrounding farmland in the days prior to and in the weeks and months after the battle. The Confederate army encamped in and around Sharpsburg beginning on September 15. Much of the Army of the Potomac bivouacked there for several weeks after the battle to recuperate before engaging the enemy again, and local buildings functioned as hospitals for wounded soldiers well into 1863. Oliver T. Reilly reports a steady stream of soldiers and their horses from their camps to Sharpsburg's Great Spring as long as the troops remained in the area. As Ted Alexander points out in his foreword to *Too Afraid to Cry*, 120,000 soldiers and 50,000 horses and mules were present for several days around Sharpsburg, and tens of thousands of Union troops remained for weeks after the battle. The damages and losses suffered by residents derived from two aspects of this occupation: 1) the consumption of what historian Edith Wallace calls "subsistence stores" by the encamped armies – those necessary items, like food, water, fuel, and shelter, needed to sustain life; and 2) the legacy of the armies' presence – illness resulting from poor nutrition and fouled water, as well as temporary or permanent loss of the means to replace subsistence stores. [53]

The first of the Sharpsburg area's resources to be "consumed" by the military units remaining after the battle was its buildings. Almost immediately following the cessation of hostilities, informal truces were negotiated between the armies so that wounded soldiers could be rescued for treatment and sheltered wherever the opportunity presented itself. One physician employed by the Sanitary Commission, a government-sanctioned agency of volunteers that sought to improve the care of wounded soldiers, stated that "there is not a barn, or farmhouse, or store or church or schoolhouse,

[51] Ernst, 158; Von Borcke, 162; Reilly, n.p. One of the houses said to have burned completely belonged to Margaret Shackleford, according to J. Thomas Scharf's *History of Western Maryland*. In 1862, Shackleford owned the lot at what is now 113 West Antietam Street.

[52] According to William A. Frassanito, Civil War photographer Alexander Gardner, who at the time of the Battle of Antietam worked for Matthew Brady, took the three pictures reproduced in this study (two of what is now East Main Street, one of South Hall Street) on either September 21 or 22, 1862. See Frassanito, *America's Bloodiest Day: The Battle of Antietam 1862* (Toronto: Mills & Boon, 1979), 260). The photograph of the town square – from a private collection – is described as a "wartime photograph" by Ernst (p. 209).

[53] Edith Wallace, "War on the Homefront," 103; Ernst, X; Reilly, n.p.

between Boonesville, and Sharpsburg . . . and Smoketown that is not gorged with wounded – Rebel and Union. Even the corn-cribs, and in many instances the cow stables, and in one place the mangers were filled. Several thousands lie in open air upon straw, and all are receiving the kind services of the farmers' families and the surgeons."[54] The occupation of buildings was not limited to farms, however. Many buildings in Sharpsburg were used for hospital purposes for several months after the Battle of Antietam ended. A canal boatman told Clifton Johnson that doctors "would huddle the family all into one little room, or turn 'em out" while the rest of the house was used to shelter wounded soldiers.[55] Churches were especially valued as hospitals. The vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in a claim against the government seeking compensation for losses suffered after the fighting, stated that "after the Antietam battle, every building, public and private, in the said town of Sharpsburg and in the vicinity of the same, that could be made available for such purpose was appropriated to hospital uses." Further, the vestry testified, "all the churches in the said town were taken possession of and used as hospitals." [56]

To make the church buildings more functional as hospitals, the U.S. Army Medical Department removed furnishings that divided the spaces, such as pews. These furnishings, along with apparently any article made of wood were removed and made use of. In the case of the Lutheran church, the benches were used to make coffins for soldiers who died in the hospitals, with the ends of the benches functioning as headboards for graves dug in the Lutheran cemetery. Wood furnishings from the Episcopal church were burned as fuel. The Union medical department occupied the Episcopal church, which stood on the same lot as the present church at what is now 209 West Main Street, from September 17 to December 20, 1862, while the Reformed church (119 West Main Street) functioned as a hospital from September 19, 1862, to January 19 or 20, 1863, and again in June and July 1863, during Lee's second invasion of the north. The Lutheran church on East Main Street, just at the edge of town, was used for hospital purposes from September 18, 1862, until February 1863. The duration of use of the Methodist church, which stood on the site of the present church at 125 West Main Street, is not known. Both the Lutheran and Episcopal churches seem to have suffered substantially as a result of the fighting and of their post-war use. Neither was ever used for worship after September 17, 1862, while both the Reformed and Methodist churches remained in use. Both the Lutheran and Episcopal churches were struck by shells during the fighting, and St. Paul's was used as campsite, in addition to a hospital, after the battle. The Lutherans demolished their log and stucco church, which had been standing since 1768, in April 1863. In 1890, the fighting was memorialized in the Reformed church when members of the 16th Connecticut Volunteers had a stained glass window installed in the center bay as a tribute to comrades who fell in battle. [57]

[54] Murfin, 290; Ernst, 170-171. The quote is from Ernst.

[55] Johnson, 116-117.

[56] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box No. 1557, Claim No. 13674.

[57] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box No. 1208, Claim No. 11014; Box No. 522, Claim No. 4058; Box No. 1557

The privately owned buildings occupied after the Battle of Antietam included the home of Jacob Grove. Jacob's son Robert stated after the war that several amputations were conducted there by Dr. Augustin A. Biggs, who lived across the street at 109 West Main Street, after the fighting ended. One Union lieutenant, shot through the knee, remained at the Grove house, and was attended by the Grove family, for three months. Adam Michael's house, at what is now 137 East Main Street, was occupied as a hospital by the Union army medical staff. Across the street, the provost guard billeted in the cellar of Jacob Miller's house at the southwest corner of East Main and South Church streets. Peter Beeler's blacksmith shop, which may have stood next to his house at what is now 122 West Main Street, was occupied by the Union army from September 18 until December 25, 1862, although it is not known whether it was used as a hospital or as a shop. According to a story told by Oliver T. Reilly, the Beelers also owned a barn that stood behind the Methodist Church. This barn was occupied by convalescing Union soldiers, including Maj. Joseph C. Ashbrook, some time after the battle when several residents of Sharpsburg threatened to burn it down – not because it held Union soldiers but because Beeler was thought to harbor Confederate sympathies. Maj. Ashbrook saved the barn, and his shelter, according to the story, by convincing the angry townspeople that Beeler would not have been so generous to the major and his soldiers as to house them in his barn if he were a southern sympathizer. In addition to Peter Beeler's provision of housing for the soldiers, his son Mayberry had earlier driven Ashbrook from Sharpsburg to a hospital in Hagerstown for better treatment. The Union army also camped on Beeler's farm south of Sharpsburg.[58]

The armies of the United States and the Confederate States appropriated property of all kinds from residents during their stay in the Sharpsburg area. Solomon Lumm, who operated the mill southeast of Sharpsburg where fighting took place on the afternoon of September 17, sought compensation from the government for the loss of grain (oats, rye, wheat), and hay, as well as numerous items of personal property, including blankets, grain bags, clothing, shoes and boots, pillows, towels, gold and silver, and farm implements.[59] Hay, fodder, grain, and wood (for fuel) seem to have been the items mentioned most often in the compensation claims Sharpsburg residents filed after the war. Elias U. Knode, a hotel keeper in Sharpsburg in 1862, testified in his claim against the government that Union soldiers came to his hotel seeking hay and took two tons of it – even after Knode helped the soldiers capture two Confederate stragglers. Benjamin

---

Claim No. 13674; David Churchman Trimble, *History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church* (Sharpsburg, Maryland [?]: David Churchman Trimble [?], 1998), 16; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 201 East Main Street, and 119 West Main Street, Sharpsburg.

[58] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box No. 228, Claim No. 1267; Ernst, 184-185; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 812, Claim Number G-1771; Reilly, n.p.

[59] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 812, Claim Number N-546. See Part II for a full explanation of the process required of civilians to receive compensation for losses suffered during and after the battle.

Rohrback, testifying on Knode's behalf, stated that this incident took place on September 19. On that day, Rohrback wrote, "the village of Sharpsburg was filled with Union soldiers who supplied themselves with forage [from?] stables in the village." Rohrback said he saw the Union soldiers take the hay from Knode's stable and feed it to their horses in the town's streets.[60] John Highberger also filed a claim against the government for the loss of hay from his stable in Sharpsburg, as well as for corn and fodder taken from his out lots near town. So integral to the lives of Sharpsburg residents were their out lots and the surrounding farms that is difficult to distinguish losses suffered inside the town limits from those outside in determining the effects of the battle on the local population. In his claim for the loss of fencing, corn, fodder, and straw – taken from his farmland between September and November 1862 – John Kretzer went so far as to say that he was a blacksmith by trade but lived on the income from his farm. The small size of the property Kretzer referred to in the claim (7 acres) may mean that it was an out lot.[61] Magdalene Jones's son-in-law, Eli Hiatt, sought compensation for the loss of fencing, hay, and straw taken from the 10 acres of land she owned (probably out lots). Hiatt, his wife Kate, a son, and Jones lived at 110 South Mechanic Street in 1862. Hiatt was the chief witness in the case and sought the appropriate appraisal of Jones's losses. This may have been due to his mother-in-law's age. The agent investigating Jones's claim stated that she was "too old and infirm" to provide useful information.[62]

In many, if not most cases, the loss of what the army called "stores" resulted from the encampment of soldiers on the farmland owned by town residents. Confederate soldiers took position on the roughly 80-acre farm of Jacob Avey on the southeastern edge of Sharpsburg on September 15 and camped there until the battle started two days later. Fighting took place on the Avey farm on the afternoon of September 17 during the phase of the battle when Union forces made their closest approach to Sharpsburg. Avey died in 1863, and his farm was almost immediately sold, but his sons subsequently filed claims for compensation for the loss of 13 acres of corn, 13 acres of fodder, 150 apple trees, fencing of various kinds, hay, wheat, straw, oats, bacon, chickens, a heifer, and shoats.[63] Jacob Grove sought compensation for loss of property resulting from the 40-day encampment of Gen. Porter's troops on his two farm properties on either side of the Shepherdstown Road west of Sharpsburg. The property lost included fencing, standing timber, hay, corn, and straw.[64] At least one Sharpsburg resident tried to make the best

[60] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 812, Claim Number L-2074.

[61] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Claim Number 54-1471.

[62] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Claim Number 54-1470.

[63] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box No. 1049, Claim No. 9908.

[64] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box No. 228, Claim No. 1267.

of a bad situation. James Marker, who operated a tannery in the southeast section of town, bought up the hides of cattle the Union army slaughtered to feed its soldiers. It is unclear whether or not this business opportunity compensated for losses suffered at his two farms south of town. According to James Marker's son Ezra, who continued seeking compensation from the government for the losses after his father's death, "[t]he Union forces virtually took all that father had on the farm." The losses included fencing, lumber, corn, hay and straw, fodder, oats, lumber, leather, cattle, hogs, horses, potatoes, apples, and cabbage. Most of these losses were incurred after the battle, but some came the following summer, when the Army of Northern Virginia crossed the Potomac River for the second time.[65]

As a result, of these losses, some Sharpsburg residents may have had difficulty finding at least some kinds of food. Jacob Miller wrote a relative in October 1862 to say that the Union army had camped on the Grove, Otto, and Sherrick farms, as well as those of his sons Morgan and Andrew Rench, taking all the hay, corn, and fodder. The soldiers had also taken all of Miller's potatoes. As a result, Miller said, he would "have to send out to you for potatoes and corn this winter." Miller also wrote that he had been able to plant only 9 of what should have been 100 acres of wheat for the following year, meaning that the difficulties in procuring foodstuffs or products for sale or barter would continue for several months. It should be pointed out that Miller was a man of means in Sharpsburg, owning $7,600 in real estate and $1,200 in personal property in 1860. Sharpsburg residents of lesser resources may well have faced more difficult circumstances.[66] Ernst notes that inflation was a problem for the local economy, and that local residents mortgaged their property or borrowed money in order to keep going. The situation may also have been impacted by visitors to the area immediately after the fighting.. Sightseers came to visit the battlefield as soon as news of the Union victory spread across the country. Families of soldiers also came to visit wounded relatives or to recover the bodies of loved ones lost. Aaron Fry, a Sharpsburg carpenter who lived on Antietam Street, helped with the burial of soldiers after the fighting. He also helped families locate and remove loved ones when they came to retrieve them. Ernst reports the story of an entrepreneur named John Koogle, who tried to take advantage of the large number of people in Sharpsburg by bringing apples, potatoes, and cider to sell.[67]

A greater problem for the area was the threat to public health caused by the battle and subsequent presence of the army. Documentation reviewed for this study indicates that, at most, a single civilian life (an anonymous young girl) was lost as a direct result of the fighting on September 17, but many more residents lost their lives as a result of illness. More still fell ill and later recovered. Much of the impact to public health resulted from the nearly 4,000 corpses, as well as innumerable dead animals, remaining in the area, as well as the huge amounts of waste left on the battlefield by the living and the dead.

---

[65] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box No. 232, Claim No. 1292.

[66] Wallace, "War on the Homefront," 103.

[67] Wallace, "War on the Homefront," 99; Ernst, 167, 175, 180, 191, 195; Trimble, 16.

Soldiers who died as a result of the Battle of Antietam were buried in shallow graves either where they fell on the battlefield or near the makeshift hospitals where they were treated. Amputated limbs were also buried in pits near the surgeries. William Roulette sought compensation from the government for this use of his farm as a burial ground: 700 soldiers were reportedly buried there. Von Borcke reported dead soldiers and horses in Sharpsburg's streets as well. Some of the dead animals were dragged out of Sharpsburg and burned, but others were simply dragged onto neighboring farms and allowed to decompose. The presence of graves and dead animals in farm fields made them difficult to plant for years afterward until the bodies were removed for permanent burial elsewhere. Farm fields were not the only areas used for burial. The Lutheran church cemetery received war dead, as did a lot adjoining the Episcopal church. It may be that the Lutheran church cemetery became the temporary resting place of three Confederate soldiers discovered by Mrs. Emory Smith when she and her family returned to their home after the fighting. The Smiths probably lived at what is now 211 East Main Street, almost directly opposite the church. Reilly reports that Mrs. Smith found two of the soldiers in the kitchen, another by their well. They had been killed by a shell that exploded in the Smith house.[68]

In a town like Sharpsburg, which depended on springs, wells, and streams for its water supply, the presence of so much decomposing matter seems likely to have been responsible for the illnesses – typhoid fever, diarrhea, cholera, scarlet fever – that affected area residents. Jacob Miller wrote to a relative on December 7, 1862, that his brother Daniel, whose farm was fought over by Union and Confederate forces on September 17, died on November 16. He had been ill prior to the battle, but suffered from intestinal problems after his return. Jacob Miller also reported the deaths of his neighbor Adam Michael's wife and their eldest daughter. Three other members of the household were also ill, but at the time of the letter reportedly improving. All fell ill in the weeks after the fighting. "Many other citizens and hundreds of soldiers have been taken with the same [fever]," Miller wrote, "and many died, it is an army disease thus ads an addition to the Horrers of war."[69]

The Union army appears to have removed itself from the Sharpsburg area by the end of winter in 1863 – although it would return in the summer of that year when Lee invaded the north a second time – but the battle's effects on the town did not end with the coming of spring. Writing to his bishop on May 26, 1863, Sharpsburg Episcopal minister John Alexander Adams stated that "[e]verything around us in the public road is unenclosed and desolate. All characters are daily and nightly passing, and it would not be safe, even if my health would permit, to leave my house."[70] It is not clear whether Adams's description referred to Sharpsburg itself or the area near the farm he owned south of town.

---

[68] Ernst, x, 187; Sears, 294; Reilly, n.p.; Von Borcke, 162; Johnson 117.

[69] Wallace, "War on the Homefront," 100.

[70] Trimble, 16.

It took several years for soldiers buried on area farms to be removed to permanent resting places in the National Cemetery and elsewhere, delaying a full-time return to agriculture by local farmers. The area's population declined following the war as a result of the war-related deaths and the migration of many residents to places that promised better economic fortunes.[71] The Lutheran and Episcopal congregations remained without places of worship for several years after the battle. Adams told his bishop in May 1863 that, although the congregation had no church, public services were held. Adams does not specify the location, but the minister also held services in his home. In his annual report for 1863, Adams wrote that the congregation did not have the means to rebuild the church as a result of the losses they suffered during the fighting. The Episcopal church eventually began to hold services in the Reformed church and also held services in the new Lutheran church, which was not completed until 1869. The current St. Paul's Episcopal Church was completed in 1871.[72] Of even greater duration were Sharpsburg residents' attempts to receive compensation for losses suffered during and after the battle. Some of those claims were still being pursued in the early twentieth century, almost 40 years after the battle itself.[73]

[71] MHT, 8:5.

[72] Trimble, 16-18; MHT survey form, Lutheran Church.

[73] See Part II for an explanation of the claims process and results.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: SHARPSBURG AND THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

PART II: CIVIL WAR CLAIMS

METHODOLOGY

In preparing the Historic Resource Study, Civil War claims records were investigated to gather information about the landholders, households, and tenants of Sharpsburg, Maryland, at the time of the Civil War, to ascertain impacts of the Battle of Antietam on the local population, and to identify and determine locations of structures that stood in 1862 which may have since been torn down.

The first task in researching Sharpsburg claims at the National Archives and Records Administration was to generate a master list of property owners and residents of the town for the year 1862. This step was necessary due to the fact that the Civil War claims records at the National Archives are filed by claimant's name rather than by location. The list was created using the following sources: the Antietam National Battlefield, Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1934; *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, Plate 32, 1877; and the 1991 Historic Structures Survey and Inventory of Sharpsburg, Maryland, by the Maryland Historical Trust. Each of these resources had certain drawbacks and limitations. First, while the survey of Civil War-era structures included in the 1934 Antietam National Battlefield study associated a name with each building in Sharpsburg, there was no clear indication whether the name was in reference to an owner or to a tenant/resident. Furthermore, the study did not include a bibliography or cite sources. Although the 1877 real estate map for Sharpsburg clearly indicated property owners and business references for individual lots, the fifteen-year differential between the date of the map and our period of study limited its effectiveness – as buildings and land within the town undoubtedly changed hands over the years. Lastly, the Sharpsburg survey produced by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1991 did not attempt to identify 1862-era owners or tenants. Only in a limited number of cases did the survey form provide a detailed history with deed and ownership references. The list of names created from these sources was cross-referenced with census records for the years 1860 and 1870. Preliminary deed research compiled by the Sharpsburg Historical Society and references to Sharpsburg residents found in books and scholarly studies were also used to confirm and/or verify the names of property owners and tenants. The resulting master list included 143 names on which claims research at the National Archives was then based. In order to maximize the potential for discovery, research was extended to cover Congressional claims as well as claims filed with the Quartermaster General.

National Archives and Records Administration Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims included case files for claims against the United States brought directly by claimants under general provisions of the law (General Jurisdiction Cases) as well as case files for Civil War and other claims referred by Congress under the Bowman and Tucker Acts (Congressional Jurisdiction Cases). Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General included claims filed by individuals resulting from

the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army during the war.[70] Quartermaster claims covered, for example, cases related to forage, fuel, quarters, building materials, and rent. While researching Congressional claims and Quartermaster claims for residents and property owners of Sharpsburg several difficulties and limitations became apparent. The General Jurisdiction Case files within Record Group 123 were organized by claim number within docket books that spanned several months to several years. (For example, Volume 6 covered January 28, 1869, to October 20, 1869, while Volume 3 covered April 30, 1864, to January 9, 1868.) An index by name was included in the front of each docket book, but scanning the pages for Sharpsburg names in each volume was time-consuming. For this reason, the hours spent researching claims within the General Jurisdiction Case files was limited. The bulk of research time within Record Group 123 was devoted to the Congressional Jurisdiction Case files, for which a microfilmed index by name was available. The Quartermaster claims within Record Group 92 were also found to be a difficult resource to use. This may have been due to the ambiguous system used in recording the claims and the long and complex history of moving, reorganizing, and refiling the records.[71] While the index for Quartermaster claims was organized by name, in many instances a search for a name from the list of Sharpsburg residents resulted in a claim originated from a different location. For example, a claim pulled for John Fisher, a name associated with Sharpsburg, resulted in records related to a John Fisher of Fulton County, Pennsylvania. The vast number of Quartermaster claims added another level of complexity to the research as, for example, there were more than a dozen claim numbers associated with Sharpsburg resident John Hill.

During this complicated research process, nearly 200 claims files were reviewed from Record Groups 92 and 123. (Spreadsheets detailing the claims research can be found in the appendix.) Despite many false leads, primarily caused by the fact that the Quartermaster claims were filed by name rather than location, extensive information was gathered on over 40 Civil War-era Sharpsburg residents and churches. From these records a select number of case studies has been drawn. (Due to the complexity of many of these cases, it was often difficult to determine if a claim was ultimately approved.) Although the majority of these claims relate to out lots or farms located outside the town, they still provide valuable information related to the impacts of the Battle of Antietam on the local population.

Generally, the investigation of Sharpsburg Civil War claims would be enhanced by additional deed research, which would serve to clarify the master list of property owners and residents of the town for the year 1862 and further narrow the focus of claims research. Specific recommendations for future research include the additional review of the General Jurisdiction Case files and an exploration of the Antietam Board of Survey reports, both at the National Archives.

---

[70] Kenneth W. Munden and Henry Putney Beers, *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1996): 126.

[71] Kenneth W. Munden and Henry Putney Beers, *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1996): 290.

Background on Congressional and Quartermaster Claims

Prior to the formation of a claims court, Congress was responsible for resolving the claims of private citizens brought against the federal government, and during each session the public inundated Congress with hundreds of claims, "fully exercising their First Amendment right to petition the government."[72] In 1855, to expedite the procedure for processing claims and alleviate the workload of the House and Senate claims committee members, the U.S. Court of Claims was established. In an effort to preserve Congressional authority and maintain the separation of powers, however, Congress checked the role of the newly formed court, limiting it to investigation and judicial counsel. The court had the authority to report findings to Congress and prepare bills, but lacked the power to award a judgment in its own right.[73] The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of Claims was altered at various times throughout the nineteenth century, most significantly by an Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 765) which conferred the court with the authority to make judgments. With this legislation, the U.S. Court of Claims was responsible for resolving "private claims against the Government, founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulations of an executive department, or upon any contract."[74] Settlements were paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of money appropriated by Congress in gross sums to satisfy the judgments of the court.[75] Among the claims considered by the U.S. Court of Claims were many relating to the Civil War. War claims were wide-ranging and included, for example, cases relating to damage, destruction, or rent of property, use or confiscation of stores and supplies, and losses sustained from false imprisonment. Although claims against the government had existed since the Revolution, the number of claims in the post-Civil War era was staggering. Historian Kyle S. Sinisi, who investigated claims made by the states in the wake of the Civil War, noted, "There appeared to be a class of claims for every American, all of which were described carefully in a 477-page handbook entitled *The War Claimant's Guide*, published in 1866."[76]

Another significant piece of legislation altering the authority of the U.S. Court of Claims was an Act of July 4, 1864 (13 Stat. 381). With the passage of this act, Congress denied remedy in the court those cases made against the army or the navy for the appropriation, damage, or destruction of property during the Civil War. Authority over this

[72] Kyle S. Sinisi, *Sacred Debts: State Civil War Claims and American Federalism, 1861-1880* (New York: Fordham University Press, 2003): 17-18.

[73] Charles E. Schamel, "Untapped Resources: Private Claims and Private Legislation in the Records of the U.S. Congress," *Prologue* 27, No. 1 (Spring 1995).

[74] Kenneth W. Munden and Henry Putney Beers, *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1986): 125.

[75] Kenneth W. Munden and Henry Putney Beers, *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1986): 127.

[76] Kyle S. Sinisi, *Sacred Debts: State Civil War Claims and American Federalism, 1861-1880* (New York: Fordham University Press, 2003): 25.

category of claims was transferred to the offices of the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General who were entrusted to "examine the claims of loyal citizens of states outside the Confederacy and, if convinced that the claims were just and the claimants loyal, to report them to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for settlement."[77] Later, the Southern Claims Commission was organized to evaluate claims made by loyalists in the southern states and to report their decisions to Congress for action. With the Bowman Act of 1883 and the Tucker Act of 1887, the authority of the U.S. Court of Claims was expanded to include all claims founded on the Constitution including claims that had already been presented and disallowed.[78]

During the Civil War, the Office of the Quartermaster General served as the army's supply agency, in charge of the procurement and distribution of supplies to the Union army. The department provided items such as quarters, hospitals, transportation vessels, roads, bridges, fuel, forage, straw, stationary, horses, and mules – most of the army's goods except for food, which fell under the purview of the Commissary General. The needs of the Union army were great, and the troops often relied heavily on local stores to supplement federal provisions. One historic account noted that, "...twelve pounds of hay and ten pounds of grain constitute the daily ration of each horse or mule...the quartermaster of one army has on hand some 24,000 bales of hay and some 200,000 stacks of grain, stored away in houses and piled up out-of-doors....for three months the army was entirely supplied with forage from the county in which it was quartered."[79] The same account described the importance of obtaining wood stating, "...of fuel the consumption is enormous...since the army arrived...18,000 cords of wood have also been consumed, and to this must be added the large forests that have been cut down and burned, of which no account is kept and for which no payment is made, and at least 200 miles of fencing, mostly cedar rails...board fences, and all lumbar found in the county, are taken to make bunks, cots, and coffins."[80] Military forces seized private property of every description, and troops occupied houses, churches, and barns, using them as hospitals or quarters – whatever was required. Beginning October 1, 1862, following the Battle of Antietam, the Antietam Board of Survey personally visited the farms and homes of the citizens of Sharpsburg, recording damages, reviewing claims, and making decisions regarding monetary allowances.[81] Near the end of the month, the

[77] Kenneth W. Munden and Henry Putney Beers, *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1986): 126.

[78] Charles E. Schamel, "Untapped Resources: Private Claims and Private Legislation in the Records of the U.S. Congress," *Prologue* 27, No. 1 (Spring 1995).

[79] "The Quartermaster's Department, 1861-64," from *Annals of the Army of Cumberland* published in Philadelphia in 1863 and reprinted on the Army Quartermaster Foundation website at http://www.qmfound.com/quartermaster_1861-63.htm.

[80] "The Quartermaster's Department, 1861-64," from *Annals of the Army of Cumberland* published in Philadelphia in 1863 and reprinted on the Army Quartermaster Foundation website at http://www.qmfound.com/quartermaster_1861-63.htm.

[81] Paula S. Reed, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form – Antietam National Battlefield (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, no date).

Board of Survey reports were forwarded to the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac who responded, "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 for their losses, but no disbursing officer with this Army is authorized to pay any claims for damages."[82] Despite this discouraging outlook, the residents of Sharpsburg and the surrounding farmland submitted a huge number of claims against the federal government for which, under the Act of July 4, 1864, the Office of the Quartermaster General was responsible.

The rules and regulations governing the submission and examination of Quartermaster claims were published on August 29, 1864, in General Orders Number 35. This directive stated, "...it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said Army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement."[83] Claims for Quartermaster stores, known as Fourth of July Claims, were valid provided that the claimant was a loyal citizen living in a state not in rebellion, that receipts conferred by a proper officer could be furnished in support of the claims, and that the property was taken for the use of or used by the Army. Individuals could not seek redress for "damage, or for losses sustained by thefts, or depredations committed by troops."[84] Eligible claims included a receipt or voucher from an army officer for stores seized. Often this administrative task was complicated by wartime confusion. Whether a voucher was lost or a receipt was recorded in an improper way, if a claimant was without valid papers, he or she could present proofs of the facts of the case in their claim setting forth "the kinds and quantity of stores or supplies, when, where, and by what officer taken, the price of value thereof...supported by the affidavit of the claimant as to the correctness of the claim."[85] In addition, proof had to be furnished that the quartermaster stores or supplies were actually received or taken for the use of and used by the army. This could be a difficult matter to prove as demonstrated by the case of Sharpsburg resident Benjamin F. Cronise. Cronise sought compensation from the Quartermaster for 450 bushels of corn taken from his farm. After his claim was initially denied for lack of sufficient proof, his lawyer argued against the decision in a letter to the Quartermaster General's office: "The claimant says that it is impossible, at this date, to find any officer or soldier who can testify as to the facts and circumstances of the taking and he hopes and believes that the Quartermaster General will not require an impossibility."[86]

---

[82] Paula S. Reed, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form – Antietam National Battlefield (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, no date).

[83] Quartermaster General's Office, General Orders No. 35, Washington, D.C., August 29, 1864.

[84] Quartermaster General's Office, General Orders No. 35, Washington, D.C., August 29, 1864.

[85] Quartermaster General's Office, General Orders No. 35, Washington, D.C., August 29, 1864.

[86] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Box 113, Claim Number 113-1023.

Ultimately, the decision was reversed, and Cronise received $342 in compensation, an amount considerably lower than originally requested. The Cronise case also demonstrates the widespread use and increased importance of agents, or lobbyists, who could file on behalf of claimants. On February 22, 1865, such and agent, attorney S.W. Downey from Columbian College wrote to the Quartermaster General presenting for payment seventy-nine claims – many from citizens of Washington County – against the U.S. government. The claims amounted to nearly $70,000, with the largest made by the heirs of Samuel Grove for $12,387.[87]

Fourth of July Claims were transmitted to the appropriate division within the Quartermaster Department or the Commissary General after being filed. For example, the Fifth Division (Regular Supplies) examined claims for "fuel, forage, and other supplies arbitrarily taken by the military and not accounted for or imperfectly reported."[88] The Sixth Division (Barracks and Quarters) considered claims arising from the army's occupation of buildings and grounds. Once a claim reached the appropriate quartermaster clerk, the file would be reviewed for the following: proof of citizenship of a state not in rebellion; a statement of loyalty to the government of the United States; proof that, if a claim was presented by the claimant's authorized attorney, the attorney was duly licensed to act as a claim agent; a receipt or voucher from an army officer or affidavits stating the kinds and quantities of stores or supplies taken; a description of when, where, and what was appropriated; the price and value of the goods; proof that the items were actually delivered to or taken from and used by the Army; and verification that no payment was made for the goods. According to Sinisi, the claims were carefully studied, and success was dependant on a claimant's organization and persistence. "Clerks examined every expenditure...the level of scrutiny was painstaking...it was a time-honored, yet mind-numbing, process. Nonetheless, the clerks persevered and sorted each expense into the categories of approved, disallowed, and suspended claims."[89] Suspended, or barred, claims were those for which the claimant or agent failed to follow up on a claim. A claim could be barred, for example, if no witnesses were produced to testify to a claimant's loyalty. Valid claims were transmitted to the Treasury for settlement. The annual report of the Quartermaster General for the year 1872 summarized the status of the Fourth of July Claims submitted to the department. The report stated: "During the fiscal year 665 such claims have been referred to the Third Auditor, with recommendation for the allowance of $367,102.72. The claimants had stated their claims at $777,337.67. They were reduced to $410,234.95, more than 50 percent, by the examination of this office and its agents, who visit the locality of all important claims and there examine into the facts before reporting on them. Two hundred and seventy-four such claims, stated at $396,100.75, have, on examination,

[87] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Box 54, Claim Number 54-1412.

[88] Kenneth W. Munden and Henry Putney Beers, *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1986): 295.

[89] Kyle S. Sinisi, *Sacred Debts: State Civil War Claims and American Federalism, 1861-1880* (New York: Fordham University Press, 2003): 19.

been rejected. At the close of the year there remained on file 10,351 claims under this law, stated at $6,857,006.56."[90]

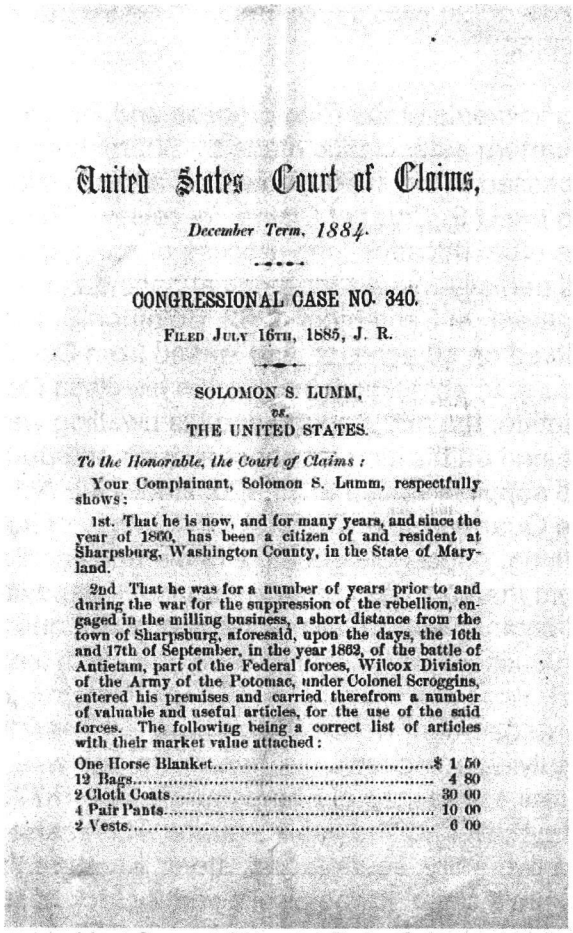
Due to the stringent requirements of the filing process and the rigorous review of Army claims agents, many Quartermaster claims made by Sharpsburg residents were dismissed. Legislation passed in the 1880s, however, allowed citizens to resubmit their Quartermaster claims to the U.S. Court of Claims for review. The case of Solomon S. Lumm demonstrates the often decades-long process of bringing a war claim against the federal government and partially reveals the rational behind the processes of resolution and the passage of judgment. In September 1862, Solomon S. Lumm was a 30-year-old miller who lived and worked on 10 acres of land leased from Col. John Miller located on the outskirts of Sharpsburg. In an affidavit included in his claim file, Lumm testified that during the Battle of Antietam, the mill property and his dwelling were occupied by Union troops. The troops remained on his land for about a week and during that time appropriated forage and supplies valued at $1,420. Under the Act of July 4, 1864, Lumm presented a claim to the Quartermaster General for a variety of items including but not limited to articles of clothing, household goods, a bridle and saddle, tools, grain from the mill, and timothy hay from the barn. As Lumm stated in his deposition, "he lost so much property that he cannot begin to specify all the items or exact quantities." Since Lumm received no receipts or vouchers for the items taken, the claim included testimony by neighbors who gave their word that the goods were taken by troops. In 1879 an agent from the Quartermaster department visited Sharpsburg to review the facts of the case. By that time, Lumm was living in the town of Sharpsburg and was engaged in milling on a different property. (A real estate map of Sharpsburg dated 1877 indicates an S.S. Lumm living on Main Street, west of the public square. This residence is believed to be 205 West Main Street, a two-story, south-facing, stone structure.) Eventually, a decision was made regarding Lumm's claim. It was disallowed for lack of sufficient proof that the stores he lost were actually received or taken for the use of the Union army. In 1885, Lumm again sought reimbursement for his losses, filing his claim with the U.S. Court of Claims under provisions of the Bowman Act. (Figure 10) This was the last resort for restitution. Ultimately, Lumm's final bid for justice was refused despite his persistent efforts. During the court's investigation, testimony made by Lumm's neighbors suggested that he was a Rebel sympathizer. With his loyalty called into question, Lumm's chance for a successful resolution was defeated.[91]

In researching Sharpsburg claim files, it was found that many residents like Solomon S. Lumm who initially made Fourth of July Claims later brought their claim to Congress for review by the U.S. Court of Claims. Often, however, enough time had passed that the original claimant was no longer alive and an heir or administrator of the estate sought compensation on their behalf. One example is the case of Adam Michael, a farmer. In 1862 Adam Michael cultivated 128 acres of land spread out over three different farms –

---

[90] "Report of the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, for the Year 1872." (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Service, 1872).

[91] 1860 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 812, Box N, Claim Number N-546; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 83, Claim Number 340.



United States Court of Claims,

December Term, 1884.

CONGRESSIONAL CASE NO. 340.

FILED JULY 16TH, 1885, J. R.

SOLOMON S. LUMM,
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

To the Honorable, the Court of Claims:

Your Complainant, Solomon S. Lumm, respectfully shows:

1st. That he is now, and for many years, and since the year of 1860, has been a citizen of and resident at Sharpsburg, Washington County, in the State of Maryland.

2nd. That he was for a number of years prior to and during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, engaged in the milling business, a short distance from the town of Sharpsburg, aforesaid, upon the days, the 16th and 17th of September, in the year 1862, of the battle of Antietam, part of the Federal forces, Wilcox Division of the Army of the Potomac, under Colonel Scroggins, entered his premises and carried therefrom a number of valuable and useful articles, for the use of the said forces. The following being a correct list of articles with their market value attached:

One Horse Blanket	$ 1 50
12 Bags	4 80
2 Cloth Coats	30 00
4 Pair Pants	10 00
2 Vests	6 00

Figure 10: In 1885 Sharpsburg resident Samuel S. Lumm filed a Congressional claim for stores and supplies taken from his farm during the Civil War. A summary of his case was given in this petition to Congress. (Image from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 83, Claim Number 340)

70 acres about one fourth of a mile south of Sharpsburg on the Harpers Ferry Road, 25 acres adjoining the north end of Sharpsburg, and 33 acres about one and a half miles northwest of the town. (The Carman Cope map of Sharpsburg indicates a farm owned by a C. Michael bordering the north edge of Sharpsburg.) For several weeks during the war, Union troops were encamped on Adam Michael's 70-acre farm. Michael sustained losses estimated at $2,800 from this farm as well as from the smaller 33-acre tract. The list of lost property included fence rails, wheat, hay in field and hay in stacks, straw, corn, and horses. Adam Michael died before his communications with the Quartermaster department were finished, and his son, Samuel Michael, also a farmer, processed the claim on his behalf.[92] (According to a real estate map published in 1877, S. Michael owned property in Sharpsburg on Main Street east of the public square. This is believed to be 137 East Main Street, a two-story brick dwelling.)

[92] 1860 U.S. Census; 1870 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 820, Box 199, Claim Number 199-161.

Although Quartermaster clerks carefully scrutinized each and every claim brought forth against the Army, culling through endless pages of depositions and sheets of evidence, a large number of fraudulent claims undoubtedly slipped through the system and were transmitted to the Treasury for settlement. The claim of Sharpsburg blacksmith John Kretzer serves as an example of a case where the claimant's agent was responsible for making a falsified claim. John Kretzer provided testimony in which he stated that there were two items identified in his claim that he did not want charged to the government – panels of worm fence and four tons of fodder. Kretzer was careful to note that the fencing was taken by rebel soldiers, so therefore was not eligible for reimbursement. In the case of the fodder, Kretzer also alleged that the fodder listed in his claim was inserted by his agent, attorney G.W.Z. Black. In his summary statement on the claim, the Quartermaster clerk reviewing the case wrote, "I do not know if fraud was intended by attorney G.W.Z. Black of Frederick City, but the absence of the appraisement should lead me to believe that he was anxious to swell the claim. It is not the first time that I discovered some irregularities in the actions of said attorney..."[93]

Claims Related to Religious Institutions

Claims pursued by the various religious institutions of Sharpsburg confirm the location of several hospital sites and provide insight into the type and extent of damage caused in the aftermath of the battle. The claims made by churches also provide a unique insight into the style and construction of the town's late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century vernacular religious architecture.

In 1865, the Lutheran Church of Sharpsburg filed a claim before the Quartermaster General seeking reimbursement from the Army for use of their church for five months, a rent valued at $350. This request was summarily disallowed by the Quartermaster as claims for rents were not considered under the Act of July 4, 1864, especially claims for "rent for churches used as hospitals." The claim was later transmitted to the U.S. Court of Claims in 1888 by the Committee of War Claims of the House of Representatives. In its petition to Congress, the church made the following allegations: "That during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and on or about the 18th day of September, 1862, the military authorities of the United States took possession of the church building of the Lutheran Church of Sharpsburg, Maryland, and used and occupied the same for hospital and other purposes until the latter part of February 1862; that by reason of such use and value of said property during the time it was so occupied, including the repairs necessary to restore said building to the same condition on which it was before such occupancy, was the sum of $600, for which no payment has been made." Note that in the later claim the church sought reimbursement for the cost of making repairs as well as rent.

The records within the claim file do not provide specific reference to the location of the church at the time of the battle, it is identified only in relation to the homes of neighboring residents. For example, Jacob McGraw, a farmer, testified that he lived about a fourth of a mile from the church building. Similarly, John P. Smith, a schoolteacher, and Van S.

[93] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Box 54, Claim Number 1471.

Brashears, a cooper, both stated that they lived within 300 yards of the church during the war. Smith's testimony also indicated that there was a graveyard adjoining the church. (The Carman-Cope map of Sharpsburg places the Lutheran Church in the center of a large lot at the east end of Main Street and illustrates the church building surrounded by a cemetery.) The church was rebuilt in a new location (present day 201 East Main Street) and was dedicated in 1869. (A new church was built on this site in 1892.) The findings of fact presented in the claim, however, do provide a detailed description of the original church which was constructed in March 1768, five years after the town was laid out. It was a one-story structure with a bell tower and was built of log, rough cast on the outside and plastered on the inside. (Figure 11) Accounts of the building's dimensions vary with one statement describing it as 33' x 38' and another 38' x 40.' The interior had a gallery and was finished with wood benches, a pulpit, chancel, and rail. It was in good condition in 1862, having recently been repaired.

On September 18, 1862, Union troops took control of the church and occupied it as a hospital and incidentally a residence for doctors and nurses. Sharpsburg resident John P. Smith testified to the tragedies suffered by the building's temporary occupants and to the limited resources with which they were forced to make due. He stated, "the benches were torn out and the seats and backs were used for making coffins for the soldiers, many of whom died in the church, and the ends of the benches were used for head boards to mark the head of the soldiers' graves." (These bodies were eventually moved to the National Cemetery.) After the church was released back to the congregation, it was worthless so far as they were concerned. One congregant described that period stating, "when the troops left there was nothing left inside but the floor; the windows were pretty much smashed out, the benches all gone, and the benches and floor from the gallery were gone." A photograph dated 1862 depicts the church at the time of the Battle of Antietam. It is sited behind a split rail fence on an embankment above Main Street. The image shows the church in disrepair – large sections of exterior plaster are missing – but with the tower, windows, and roof intact.[94] Although significant damage occurred as a result of the use of the building as a hospital, historic accounts maintain that the Rebels operated a signal station from the belfry of the church undoubtedly drawing heavy artillery fire from the Union army and causing much initial damage.[95] It goes without saying perhaps that the church was unable to make claims for damage caused by the Confederate army.

In another claims case involving a church, Samuel D. Piper, Henry C. Mumma, Henry B. Rohrback, Frank Roulette, Jacob Snyder, and Samuel H. Miller – on behalf of the Reformed Church of Sharpsburg – filed with the U.S Court of Claims in 1886 for rent and for "replacing the property taken and expended in the public service, and for putting the property in repair after its use and occupation as aforesaid, in order that it might be in the condition it was before it was taken for the public use, reasonable wear and tear

[94] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 831, Box 55, Claim Number 55-75; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 522, Claim Number 4058.

[95] Kathleen A. Ernst, Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign (Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 2007): 136.



Figure 11: The Lutheran Church of Sharpsburg filed a claim seeking reimbursement for damages incurred while the building was used as a hospital. (Photo from Library of Congress, LC-B815-596)

excepted." This claim was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, but was later sent back to Congress in 1900 under the Tucker Act. The church was occupied as a hospital at two periods – the first between September 1862 and January 1863 and the second between June and July of 1863. (Another account states that the church was occupied the same summer months of 1863 but August through December of 1862.) Records within the claim file indicate that the Reformed Church was located on the north side of Main Street and faced southwest. (A real estate map from 1877 illustrates the Reformed Church on Main Street, just west of the public square.) The church was constructed of brick and measured 42' x 56.' Unlike the Lutheran Church, the Reformed Church was repaired rather than being entirely rebuilt after the battle. The work was done by Samuel D. Piper, a farmer, and Jacob Snyder, "the leading builder and contractor" in the town. The type of reimbursements sought in the claim – for carpeting, painting, glass, and fencing – provide some additional information related to the appearance of the church and church yard, although a construction date is not given in the claims file.[96] (The church, although extensively remodeled since the Civil War era, still stands today at 119 Main Street.)

In another church claim, St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Sharpsburg filed with the U.S. Court of Claims in 1908. The church's effort to seek recompense, however, began decades earlier. In December 1864 two Sharpsburg residents, Samuel Highberger and Henry Shamel, made an appraisal of the damage to the church by reason of its occupation as a hospital. Items listed in the inventory included the following: 25 windows with glass and sash destroyed, five doors, one double front door, one pulpit, two stairways, 46 pews, and joists, gallery panels, and flooring. Two undated photographs of

[96] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 1208, Claim Number 11014.

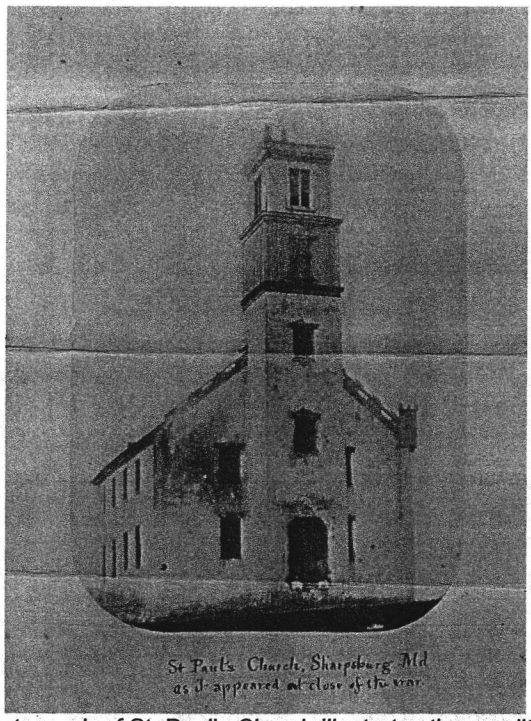


Figure 12: This undated photograph of St. Paul's Church illustrates the condition of the building after the Battle of Antietam when it was occupied as a Union hospital. (Photo from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 1557, Claim Number 13674)

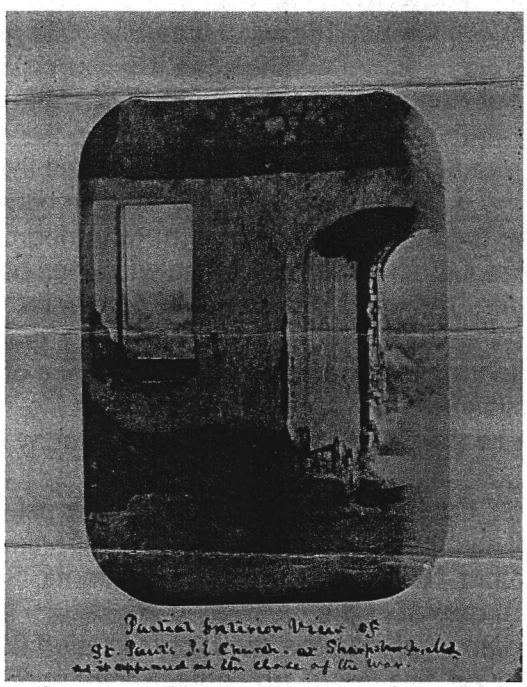


Figure 13: The church was in such poor condition that it was torn down. A new church was built on the same site using materials recycled from the earlier structure. (Photo from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 1557, Claim Number 13674)

the church labeled "as it appeared at the close of the war" illustrate the poor condition of the exterior and interior of the church. (Figures 12 and 13) A claim for rent and damages was submitted to the Quartermaster General in 1873. Testimony by the vestry stated that "after the battle of Antietam, every building, public and private, in the said town of Sharpsburg and in the vicinity of the same, that could be made available for such purpose was appropriated to hospital uses." Witnesses describe the pews, pulpit, floor, and all interior woodwork being removed and burned for fuel, leaving nothing but the bare walls. The structure was in such poor condition that what was left was torn down, and a new, smaller church was rebuilt in 1875 on the same lot using recycled stone from the original structure. The church was not consecrated until 1885. (This structure, at 209 West Main Street, still stands today.) The original church was a two-story structure, measuring 40' x 60' and constructed of limestone with a rough-cast exterior finish. The interior had a gallery "on three sides" and was finished with woodwork of walnut, pine, and oak. The Quartermaster claim was eventually dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. Under the Tucker Act, the church resubmitted their claim, over four decades after the war came to an end.[97]

Claims Related to Rent of Sharpsburg Properties

Although "a wide body of anecdotal evidence from both soldiers and civilians...leads us to believe that nearly every house in the town of Sharpsburg was damaged in some way by artillery rounds as well as small-arms fire," most of the war claims filed by the town's residents were made for property lost or damaged on out lots or nearby farms (rather than in the town itself).[98] The case of Peter Beeler, however, is unique in that he included rent on a property within the town among the items in his claim. At the time of the battle, Peter Beeler was a 69-year-old farmer with a blacksmith shop "fronting Main Street" and a farm located one-and-a-quarter miles from town. (A real estate map dated 1877 indicates the estate of P. Beeler as the owner of a lot on Main Street west of the public square, at present day 122 West Main Street. It is unclear whether this lot was the site of the blacksmith shop, the town house, or both. In 1893, Mayberry Beeler, Peter Beeler's son, provided testimony for a claim filed by another Sharpsburg resident, Jacob Grove, who lived at 100 West Main Street. Mayberry Beeler stated that during the war he and his family lived "very near on the same square, on the same street in Sharpsburg" as Grove.[99]) Beeler submitted a Quartermaster claim for corn, fodder, clover, fencing, hay, wheat, and rent on the blacksmith shop, which was occupied by troops between September 18 and September 25, 1862. The blacksmith shop measured

[97] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 1557, Claim Number 13674. Note that other sources give the date of the current church as 1871. See Lee and Barbara Barron, *The History of Sharpsburg, Maryland* (n.p: Lee and Barbara Barron, 1972) and David Churchman Trimble, *History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church* (Sharpsburg, Maryland [?]: David Churchman Trimble [?], 1998.

[98] Kathleen A. Ernst, *Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign* (Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 2007): forward.

[99] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 228, Claim Number 1267.

20' x 30' and may have been used as a hospital. Although Beeler's submission for rent was not approved, a payment of $465.85 was allowed for his lost stores.[100]

Claims Related to Out Lots and Farms

The war claims brought forth by John Highberger, Benjamin F. Rohrback, John Kretzer, and James Marker provide insight into the land use and settlement patterns in Sharpsburg. When Joseph Chapline laid out the town – subdividing his land into half-acre town lots – he also created "out lots." These were parcels of land adjoining the town typically used for farming. The size of these lots varied and likely changed over time as they were bought and sold, as did the town lots. Five-acre lots, however, frequently appear in the documentary record. Many Sharpsburg residents lived within the town but cultivated their out lots as an additional source of income. Sharpsburg deed records indicate that grantees paid a different ground rent on out lots than for lots within the town. While the size of the out lots varied and likely changed over time,[101] it should also be noted that many early deeds for out lots came with a restriction that they could not be developed with houses or other buildings besides barns or stables.[102]

At the time of the battle John Highberger was a twenty-nine-year-old cabinet maker, married, with four children at home. According to the records filed with his claim, Highberger owned property in the village of Sharpsburg along with two out lots on which he grew corn. After the war, Highberger submitted a claim to the Quartermaster General requesting a reimbursement of $167 for hay, straw, fodder, and fencing. Although the claim included a receipt from an army lieutenant for the hay that was taken, Highberger did not have any demonstrative proof of the lost fencing. (The army also took corn from Highberger, but he was given fair payment for it and therefore did not itemize it in his claim.) The documents submitted as part of the claim do not provide specific information about Highberger's residence in Sharpsburg. In fact, the only property mentioned as being in Sharpsburg was a stable. (In the 1877 real estate map of the town, J. Highberger is identified as the owner of property on Lots 43, 105, 106, 107, and 130. The property on Lot 130 can be ruled out as it was owned by Jacob Highberger.) The claim records, however, do identify the type and location of farmland he owned. In 1876, Highberger, who identified himself as a resident of Sharpsburg, provided testimony for

---

[100] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Box 87, Claim Number 729; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 812, Box F, Claim Number 1326; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 812, Box G, Claim Number 1771.

[101] Sharpsburg Historical Society, "Lot 2, 110 & 112 and 114 E. Main Street, Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts." The deeds for Lot 2 record the sale of six out lots, each of which measured 5 acres. After the Battle of Antietam, cabinet maker John Highberger filed claims for stores taken from his out lots, one of 5 and the other of 4 ¼ acres. B.F. Rohrback's claims, however, stated that he held three out lots totaling 35 acres.

[102] Sharpsburg Historical Society, "Lot 34 & East Half of Lot 33, Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts for 106, 108, 110, 112, and 114 S. Mechanic Street." This abstract states that the Chaplines placed this building restriction on all of their out lot deeds.

his claim. He stated that at the time of the war he owned, "two 'out lots' just outside Sharpsburg, one containing 5 acres, the other, 4¼ acres." He went on to describe that, "in September 1863, he had the 5 acre lot in corn, which was taken by the 8th Illinois cavalry...three tons of hay were taken from his stable, in the village of Sharpsburg...the fencing enclosing his lots was destroyed by Union troops immediately after the battle of Antietam...he does not know what troops took it or what use was made of it." A portion of the fencing taken by the troops surrounded Highberger's two out lots.[103]

In 1889 an administrator for the estate of Benjamin F. Rohrback filed a Congressional claim for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies totaling $813. (An initial Quartermaster claim filed in 1873 had previously been disallowed.) At the time of the battle, Benjamin F. Rohrback, a forty-year-old farmer, was living in Sharpsburg with his wife and three children. (A real estate map published in 1877 identifies B.F. Rohrback as the owner of property on Lot 37 on Main Street west of the public square, present day 120 West Main Street.) Rohrback grew corn, hay, fodder, and potatoes on three out lots (totaling 35 acres) located southwest of town. He rented the land from Col. Miller. Mary Grice, whose husband farmed out lots adjoining Rorhback's, testified on behalf of the claim. She described the property and the actions of the troops stating, "One of the ten acre fields had plank fence around three sides of it and it was all taken by the Union troops. The fifteen acre field was surrounded by worm fence, there were two outside fences – one along the land, the other the road and that was all taken by the government troops – I saw them on the land and saw them barreling the fencing away." The claim file also contains a report by the agent who examined the case. In this report it is stated that, "After the battle of Antietam General McClellan established his headquarters in the vicinity of claimant's premises and the men attached to his headquarters such as bodyguards, orderlies, and so on and so forth, did take possession of a 12 acre field of growing corn, which was nearly matured. The federals were seen in said field with their wagons, taking corn and fodder, not leaving a single ear to the claimant...This corn field was within the rebel line of battle until Thursday noon the 18th day of September 1862."[104]

Sharpsburg blacksmith John Kretzer resided in a two-and-a-half-story stone house on Main Street east of the public square (present day 128 East Main Street). Deed research indicates that the house was constructed on Lot 5 by Peter Ham, a tanner, between 1791 and 1831.[105] The Kretzer family chose not flee during the battle. When the shelling started the family retreated to the cellar, which had four rooms, a dirt floor, and thick

---

[103] 1860 U.S. Census; 1870 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Box 54, Claim Number 1476. Note that John Highberger should not be confused with Jacob Highberger, whose house was located at 201 West Antietam Street.

[104] 1860 U.S. Census; 1870 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 537, Claim Number 4234. Note that the 1870 census describes Rorhback as a saddler.

[105] Sharpsburg Historical Society, "Lot 5, 128 E. Main St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts."

stone walls, and provided refuge to several neighboring families.[106] Although wartime chronicles describe shells crashing into the house, Kretzer's Quartermaster claim was limited to fuel and forage taken from his seven-acre out lot adjoining the town. His claim amounted to nearly $400 and covered the following items: ten panels of plank fence, ten panels of post and rail fence, twenty-four panels of worm fence, one gate, five acres corn and fodder, eight tons of hay, four tons of fodder, and two tons of straw. Kretzer acknowledged in this claim that while he was a blacksmith by trade, he lived on the income from his farm.[107]

James Marker was the owner of a 153-acre farm located about three miles south of Sharpsburg on land that adjoined the Antietam Iron Works. (Figure 14) At the time of the battle, Marker lived in town and operated a tannery, leaving his two sons – Jacob and Ezra – to manage the farm. One neighbor, John L. Highberger, described Marker's house as "the Old Tan House property, in the back street by the run, about a square in a line from my property." Henry W. Shamel also lived nearby and characterized Marker's residence as "on the back street in the brick house by the run" where he "carried on a tannery" while his sons ran his farm. (The 1877 real estate map of Sharpsburg illustrates several properties owned by J. Marker.) Marker, was described in claims testimony to be illiterate but a good businessman. Robert W. Grove, a neighbor, frequently accompanied Marker when he bought up hides from the Union army after they had slaughtered cattle. Unfortunately, the location of Marker's farm made it a frequent target for the Army. Testimony by Ezra Marker stated: "The Union forces virtually took all that father had on the farm, and as I was in change with my brother Jacob, I considered it my duty to keep track of it, which I did in hopes that the time would come when payment would be made. This property was taken at different times during the war, principally in the fall of the year, but some was taken when the Union forces were going to Gettysburg, and on their return from battle." Shortly after the war ended, James Marker made six separate claims for quartermaster and commissary stores and supplies taken from his farm. (The total amount of these claims is uncertain.) There is no evidence that claims were filed for lost property or damage related to Marker's house in town. Susan Marker, the wife of Jacob Marker, described the frustration the family experienced due to troops removing fencing from their farmland. In her testimony for the claim, she stated: "The party fence and all outside fences, except the fence next to the canal, which was new post and rail fence, was worm fence; it was a regular worm fence, eleven rails, including stakes. I was around when they were building the fence. Some would be rebuilt and then taken a second time. That around the front of the house and barn were taken the third time. I boarded the hands that made the fence...The cross fences and middle fences on the farm were all taken by the Union troops. The fences on each side of the road running through the farm in front of the house – that on the east side was post and rail – on the west side worm – the fences on both sides of the road marked on the plat were worm."

---

[106] Kathleen A. Ernst, *Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign* (Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 2007): 136.

[107] 1860 U.S. Census; 1870 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 817, Box 212, Claim Number 212-759; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Box 54, Claim Number 54-1471.

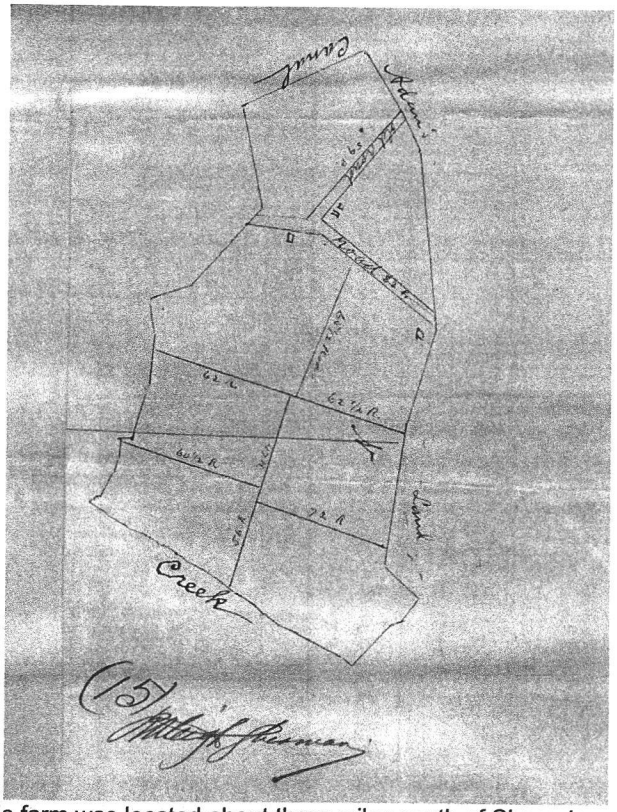
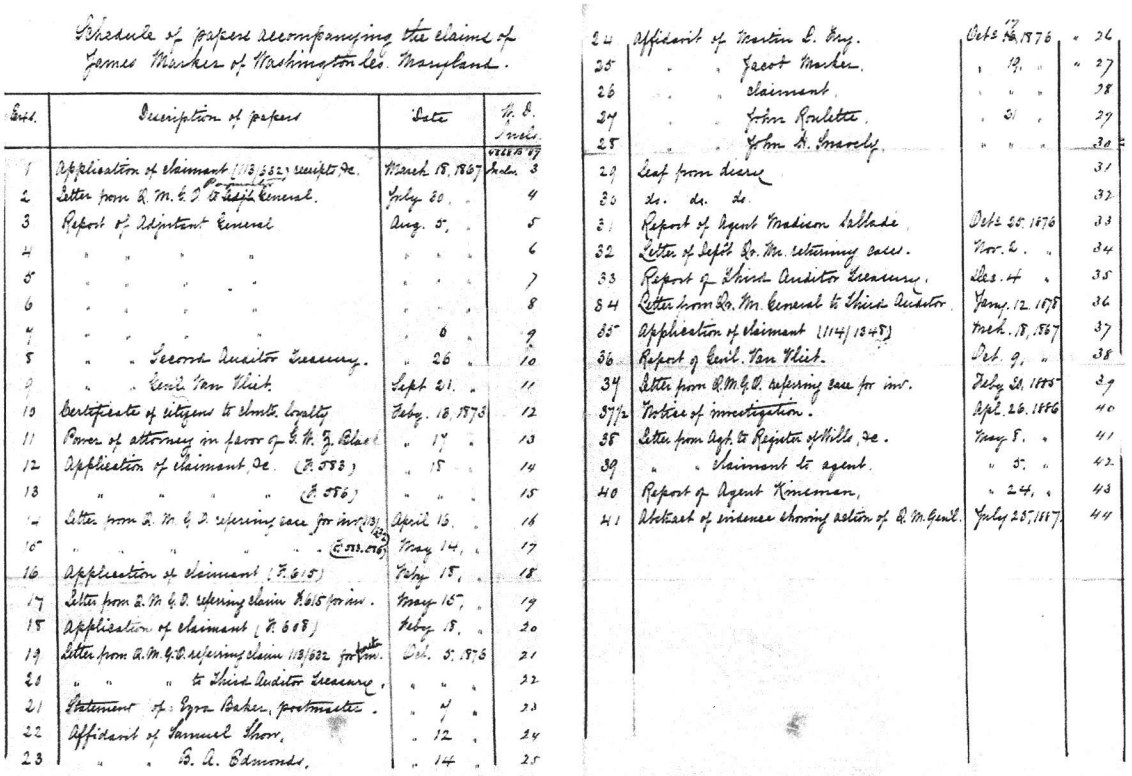


Figure 14: James Marker's farm was located about three miles south of Sharpsburg adjacent to the Antietam Iron Works. This sketch of the farm was included in his claim file and may have helped claim agents determine the type and amount of fencing confiscated by the Union army. (Image from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 232, Claim Number 1292)

When the veracity and accuracy of Susan Marker's statement was brought into question, she was forced to defend her know-how and experience. In her response she stated the following: "I was there all the time and I was perfectly familiar with the farm. My husband consulted me in many things and I knew a great deal about farming. These things were in our care, and I felt the responsibility with my husband. In every way it was serious and I could not forget it." Marker's Quartermaster claims were eventually disallowed as the Army was unable to verify the claimant's loyalty. James Marker died in 1883, and his sons filed a Congressional claim under the Bowman Act on his behalf in 1887. (Figure 15) Their court petition stated, "That the said James Marker, in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, furnished to the United States Army, and to the proper officers of the same, certain quartermaster and commissary stores, consisting of wood, corn, fodder, hay, oats, straw, and plank the value of which amounted to the sum of $3,826.50." Samuel Highbarger was a carpenter and a resident of Sharpsburg during the war. The lumber itemized in the claim may have been obtained from dismantling a frame structure on the farm, as Highbarger's testimony centered on a hay shed he constructed for the Markers in 1861, providing specific details on its size and construction. Highbarger swore to the following: "This shed, as I remember it, was 20' x 40' and 12 feet to the square constructed in locust posts planted in the ground and was made of



Schedule of papers accompanying the claims of James Marker of Washington Co. Maryland.

Ent.	Description of papers	Date	U. S. Index
1	Application of claimant (13,552) receipts &c.	March 18, 1867	Index 3
2	Letter from Q. M. G. D. to Asst. General.	July 20, "	4
3	Report of Adjutant General	Aug. 5, "	5
4	" " " "	" " "	6
5	" " " "	" " "	7
6	" " " "	" " "	8
7	" " " "	" 6 "	9
8	" " Second Auditor Treasury.	" 26 "	10
9	" " Genl Van Vliet	Sept 21. "	11
10	Certificate of citizen to Amt. loyalty	Feby. 18, 1873	12
11	Power of attorney in favor of E. W. G. Blair	" 17 "	13
12	Application of Claimant &c. (P. 583)	" 15 "	14
13	" " " " (P. 556)	" " "	15
14	Letter from Q. M. G. D. referring case for inv. (13,552)	April 15. "	16
15	" " " " " (P. 556)	May 14, "	17
16	Application of claimant (P. 615)	Feby 15, "	18
17	Letter from Q. M. G. D. referring claim P. 615 for inv.	May 15, "	19
18	Application of Claimant (P. 608)	Feby. 18, "	20
19	Letter from Q. M. G. D. referring claim 13,552 for inv.	Oct. 5. 1876	21
20	" " " to Third Auditor Treasury,	" " "	22
21	Statement of Ezra Baker, postmaster.	" 4 "	23
22	Affidavit of Samuel Shoop,	" 12 "	24
23	" " E. A. Edmonds,	" 14 "	25
24	Affidavit of Martin L. Bug.	Oct 17 1876	" 26
25	" " Jacob Marker,	" 19, "	" 27
26	" " claimant,	" " "	28
27	" " John Roulette,	" 21 "	29
28	" " John A. Gracely,	" " "	30
29	Leaf from diary		31
30	do. do. do		32
31	Report of Agent Madison Wallace,	Oct 25. 1876	33
32	Letter of Dept Q. M. returning case.	Nov. 2. "	34
33	Report of Third Auditor Treasury.	Dec. 4 "	35
34	Letter from Q. M. General to Third Auditor	Jany. 12. 1878	36
35	Application of claimant (114/1345)	Mch. 18, 1867	37
36	Report of Genl. Van Vliet.	Oct. 9, "	38
37	Letter from Q. M. G. D. referring case for inv.	Feby 21. 1885	39
37½	Notice of investigation.	Sept. 26. 1886	40
38	Letter from Dept to Register of Wills, &c.	May 5. "	41
39	" " Claimant to agent.	" 5. "	42
40	Report of Agent Kinsman,	" 24, "	43
41	Abstract of evidence showing action of Q. M. Genl.	July 25, 1887	44

Figure 15: This lengthy schedule of papers accompanying the claim of James Marker illustrates the complexity of processing a claim. Marker's file included numerous documents such as the claimant's applications, correspondence from his attorney, reports from the Office of the Quartermaster and the Treasury, affidavits, a notice of investigation, and an abstract of evidence. (Image from NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 232, Claim Number 1292)

one-inch yellow pine, weather-boarded and covered with lap oak shingles, comb roof. There were six inch plates and railing for weatherboarding too. There was about 2,180 feet of weather boarding exclusive of rafters, laths and shingles, but including plate and railing, the lumber was worth at the time at least $1.50 per hundred and the shingles $15 per thousand."[108]

Claims Related to Private Residences Occupied as Hospitals

Although previous discussion of Army hospitals focused on the occupation of the village churches, claims research also describes occurrences of private residences used as hospitals. One example is the Congressional claim of the estate of Susan Hoffman, filed by her son Euromus Hoffman. At the time of the battle, Susan Hoffman was a fifty-six-year-old widow living on a large farm (between 200 and 250 acres) about two miles northeast of Sharpsburg. (The farm with several buildings is indicated on the Carman Cope map depicting the Antietam battlefield.) From September 17, 1862, through

[108] 1860 U.S. Census; 1870 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 812, Box F, Claim Number 615; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 232, Claim Number 1292.

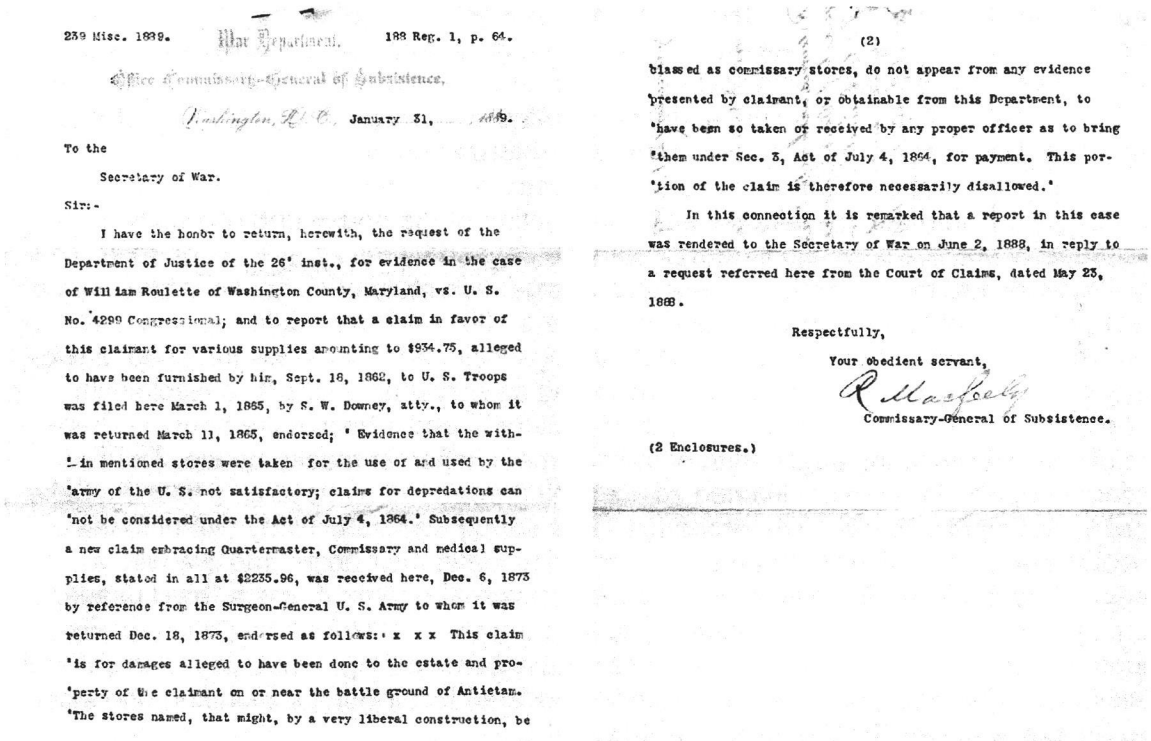
October 20, 1862, the army had possession of the Hoffman farm, using it as a hospital for wounded soldiers. Doctors claimed to have treated over 3,000 wounded federal soldiers on the farm, which became known as the Antietam General Hospital. Susan Hoffman's Quartermaster claim was disallowed, and her son refiled with the U.S. Court of Claims in the 1890s. The claim sought restitution of $1,342 for supplies and stores as well as rent and repair of the house, barn, and outbuildings. In addition to Euromus Hoffman, neighbors and farmhands provided testimony for the claim. These accounts provide insight into the appearance and construction of the house and outbuildings on the property and the type and extent of damage caused by the Army's occupation. The primary structure on the Hoffman farm was a large, two-story brick house. There was a bank barn built of stone and wood and measuring 100' x 45.' (A conflicting account describes the barn simply as frame.) Outbuildings included a wood wagon shed, a two-story stone spring house, two log buildings used as servants' quarters, a blacksmith shop, a work shop, a one-story brick summer kitchen, and a brick bake house. (There are discrepancies in the description of the summer kitchen and bake house. Another account depicts the summer kitchen as containing three rooms used as a kitchen, bake house, and smoke house.) The property's large spring was particularly useful to the hospital operations. The Hoffman's were forced to leave their home and live with a neighboring family while doctors and nurses occupied the farm. It was a "hard usage," damaging the house to such an extent that the farm was not fit for occupation for six months after the Army vacated. The house required repapering, repainting, and general renovation. The claim for stores and supplies covered lost livestock including one steer, two heifers, one calf, 10 sheep, and 18 hogs.[109]

Another Sharpsburg farmer whose land was used as an army hospital after the war was William Roulette.[110] Census records indicate that in 1862 Roulette was 38 years old and married with five young children. His farm consisted of 179 acres and was located about one mile north of Sharpsburg. (A real estate map from 1877 also indicates a William Roulette as the owner of a property in Sharpsburg on the southwest corner of the public square.) After the Battle of Antietam, from September 17 to September 24, 1862, Union medical officers occupied Roulette's house, farm, and outbuildings. In his testimony, Roulette explained that "[the army] used the house and barn as a hospital, but afterwards the doctors used the house for their quarters temporarily." Over the next three decades, Roulette struggled to receive payment for rent on his land as well as reimbursement for repairs, horses, stores, and supplies. His first claim was filed in 1865 with the Commissary General. He sought $934.75 for a long and varied list of stores and supplies including hogs, shoats, sheep, calves, flour, potatoes, apples, sweet potatoes, cabbage, pumpkins, bacon, sugar, salt, vinegar, butter, apply butter, preserves, chickens, ducks, a cucumber pickler, turkeys, wine, dried apples and cherries, candles, eggs, jelly, coffee, rice, and soap. This claim was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. (Figure 16) Next, in 1873, Roulette filed Commissary General and

---

[109] 1860 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 235, Claim Number 1318.

[110] The Roulette farm is located within Antietam National Battlefield.



239 Misc. 1889. War Department. 188 Reg. 1, p. 64.

Office Commissary-General of Subsistence,

Washington, D. C. January 31, 1889.

To the

Secretary of War.

Sir:-

I have the honor to return, herewith, the request of the Department of Justice of the 26th inst., for evidence in the case of William Roulette of Washington County, Maryland, vs. U. S. No. 4299 Congressional; and to report that a claim in favor of this claimant for various supplies amounting to $934.75, alleged to have been furnished by him, Sept. 18, 1862, to U. S. Troops was filed here March 1, 1865, by S. W. Downey, atty., to whom it was returned March 11, 1865, endorsed; 'Evidence that the within mentioned stores were taken for the use of and used by the army of the U. S. not satisfactory; claims for depredations can not be considered under the Act of July 4, 1864.' Subsequently a new claim embracing Quartermaster, Commissary and medical supplies, stated in all at $2235.96, was received here, Dec. 6, 1873 by reference from the Surgeon-General U. S. Army to whom it was returned Dec. 18, 1873, endorsed as follows: 'x x x This claim is for damages alleged to have been done to the estate and property of the claimant on or near the battle ground of Antietam. The stores named, that might, by a very liberal construction, be

(2)

classed as commissary stores, do not appear from any evidence presented by claimant, or obtainable from this Department, to have been so taken or received by any proper officer as to bring them under Sec. 3, Act of July 4, 1864, for payment. This portion of the claim is therefore necessarily disallowed.'

In this connection it is remarked that a report in this case was rendered to the Secretary of War on June 2, 1888, in reply to a request referred here from the Court of Claims, dated May 23, 1888.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. Marsteller

Commissary-General of Subsistence.

(2 Enclosures.)

Figure 16: Evidence included in the claim file for William Roulette includes this letter from the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence stating the rationale behind the dismissal of Roulette's early claims. (NARA Record Group 123, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 542, Claim Number 4299)

Quartermaster claims for $2235.96. One item listed in these claims was 800 pounds of hay, which Roulette alleged was taken on September 22, 1862, by the wagonmaster of the ambulance train. With these claims also dismissed, Roulette made his final attempt submitting a Congressional claim in 1888 under the provisions of the Bowman Act. The "Defendant's Brief on Merits" included in the claim file summarizes the outcome of Roulette's final petition. The document states, "The claimant's testimony amounts merely to this – that he had some property before the battle, and after the battle it was gone. Both armies were in the neighborhood. He did not see any of the property taken. He does not know that it was taken by any lawful authority in the presence or by the order of any officer. The taking may have been and probably was the work of irresponsible marauders, for the army was near its base of supplies, and could not have actually need such supplies a make up this claim."[111]

Henry B. Rohrback owned two farms on Antietam Creek about two miles outside Sharpsburg. (A real estate map dated 1877 indicates an H.B. Rohrback as the owner of a property on Main Street west of the public square.) The Union army camped on his land during the war and for three days used his house, two barns, and outbuildings as a hospital. (It is uncertain if the hospital was located on the 120-acre farm or the 215-acre

[111] 1860 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 812, Box F, Claim Number 618; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 542, Claim Number 4299.

farm.) Rent for the use of these structures was included in a claim Rohrback filed with the Quartermaster; the claim also covered wood, livestock, wheat, corn, hay, and tools. As seen in other Sharpsburg claims, troops destroyed miles of fencing, using it as fuel. In Henry Rohrback's case, his inventory of damage listed 60 panels new post and rail fence, 25 panels of old post and rail fence, 16 "good" locust posts, four "old" locust posts, 3,149 oak rails, 50 oak palings, and ten cords of oak wood. A second claim was filed with the Quartermaster for an additional 4,069 rails and one horse. The clerk who investigated the claims, agent M. Sallade, whose name appears in other Sharpsburg claims, recommended a settlement of $1,396 for the ten cords of wood, corn, wheat, and hay of the first claim and a settlement of $131.74 for the rails listed in the second claim. Years later, Henry Rohrback submitted a claim to the U.S. Court of Claims for $1,363.41 to cover commissary stores, supplies, and rent.[112]

In a similar circumstance, the army encamped for nearly six weeks following the Battle of Antietam on the farm of Noah Rohrback, which was located one and a half miles outside of Sharpsburg near the Burnside Bridge. During this time, medical officers occupied his house and barn for three days, using it as a hospital. As a result, Robrback filed a claim with the Quartermaster for such items as rent and repairs, rails, corn, wheat, hay, clover, fodder, fruit from the orchard, and livestock. Rohrback was unable to submit proof of the takings with his claim as, "the said stores were taken on the day of the Battle of Antietam, the army was moving and it was impossible to get receipts." After reviewing his claim, the Army compensated Rohrback for lost worm fence, post and rail fence, corn, and timothy hay, awarding him a total of $340.44.[113]

During the war Jacob Grove resided in Sharpsburg in a house on the south side of the public square. He also owned two large farms "lying on both sides of the public road leading from Sharpsburg westward to Shepherdstown, West Virginia," about one and a half miles from town. The farm on the south side of the road contained about 210 acres and the farm on the north side contained about 115 acres. Troops camped on Grove's farm for over 40 days following the battle. The Antietam Board of Survey reported on Grove's losses, but their survey only included property taken up to that time including hay, corn, straw, and rails. Grove filed claims with the Quartermaster, and many years later the administrator of his estate filed a Congressional claim on his behalf. Among the documents filed with the Congressional claim was a letter from the Quartermaster General's Office dated 1887 transmitting the papers of Jacob H. Grove and summarizing his earlier claims. Grove filed three claims to the Army. Claim Number 406, for $2,901, for fuel and forage was disallowed. Claim Number 1134, for $3,146, for a canal boat and forage was allowed. (Grove received vouchers for 40 tons of hay, 50 tons of straw, 825 bushels of corn, and 487 cords of wood for which he was paid.) Claim Number 266, for

[112] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 820, Box M, Claim Number 905; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Box 113, Claim Number 303; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 235, Claim Number 1323.

[113] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 820, Box H, Claim Number 3874. The name Noah Rorhback is not listed in the index of the Congressional Jurisdiction Case Files.

$8,779, for fuel and forage was disallowed as the Quartermaster was "unable to certify (as required by the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1864) that he was convinced of the loyalty of the claimant, or that the claim was just." Although a statement of loyalty to the Union was included in his file, when his Quartermaster claim was being investigated, Grove's testimony put the issue at question. A letter from the Quartermaster dated 1876 regarding the loyalty of the claimant stated: "Mr. Grove himself says, in his affidavit taken by us: Question, what have you to say in reference to your loyalty to the U.S. during the war? Answer, I was a Democrat all my life and intent to remain one. When the Union army came here I was at home; when the Rebel armies came here I was at home. My house was open to all of them. My sympathies were with the South. I was in favor of the Union and tried to keep the South from going out, but after they went out I will not deny that my sympathies were with the South." Later statements made by Robert W. Grove, Jacob Grove's son, as part of the evidence filed for the Congressional claim made by the Grove estate, sought to clarify the matter. Robert W. Grove, who was once the mayor of Sharpsburg as was his father, testified that his father was opposed to the rebellion and supported the Union. He stated that his father took soldiers into their house on Main Street, where he cared for them and provided them with food. He also related that "several amputations took place in the house, Dr. A.A. Biggs was the surgeon in charge."[114]

Conclusion

The Civil War claims filed by Sharpsburg residents following the Battle of Antietam are a unique resource. These records offer descriptions of property layouts and landscape features and report on building types and construction materials. The claims records provide insight into how the farm land around Sharpsburg was organized, managed, and cultivated. Collectively this data can be used to better understand the Civil War-era appearance of Sharpsburg. The Civil War claims are an excellent source of information on the type and amount of private property seized by Union troops and in this way provide a first hand account of the hardships experienced by Sharpsburg residents. The records are also a source of information on the difficult and complex claims process itself.

[114] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 228, Claim Number 1267.

CLAIMS RESEARCH SPREADSHEET A						
RECORD GROUP 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General						
Name	**Claim No.**	**Box**	**Type**	**Entry No.**	**Reviewed**	**Notes**
JACOB AVEY (or AVERY) – Jacob Avey is listed	F-602	F	R	811	Yes	No listing for Claim No. 602 in the register.
	F-602	F	C	812	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 602.
	F-602	F	D	820	No	Requested but "not located."
JACOB BAKER	39-703	39	C	803	Yes	Records in this file for a Jacob Baker not of MD.
	214-1791	214	R	816	Yes	Looked at register and record was for Jacob Baker of Adams Co., PA.
	214-2238	214	R	816	Yes	Looked at register and record was for Jacob Baker of Adams Co., PA.
	9-748	9	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 748.
JACOB BAKER JR.	12-703, 704	12	C	803	Yes	Records in this file for Jacob Baker not of MD.
PETER BEELER (or BEILER)	F-1326	F	C	812	Yes	See research notes.
	G-1771	G	C	812	Yes	See research notes.
	12-207	12	C	803	Yes	Nothing in file related to Beeler.
	19-718	19	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 718.
	64-461	64	C	800	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 461.
	64-461	64	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 461.
	87-729	87	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
	114-811	114	C	797	Yes	Records in this filefor Peter Beeler of Union County, TN.
BENJAMIN BENDER – B. Bender is listed	71-53, 63	71	C	797	No	Requested but "not located."
	131-1013	131	C	797	No	Requested but "not located."
MICHAEL BENDER – not listed						
SAMUEL BENDER – difficult to read claims numbers						
JOHN BENNER	23-133	23	R	802	Yes	See research notes.
	23-133	23	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 133.
JACOB BENNER	204-564	204	C	817	Yes	Records in this file for Jacob Benner of Adams County, PA.
JOSEPH BENNER – not listed, but Josiah Benner is listed	214-945	214	R	816	Yes	Looked at register and record was for Josiah Benner of Adams Co., PA.
REBECCA BENNER (or BENDER)	218-131	218	C	817	Yes	Records in this file for Rebecca Bender of Webster County, WV.
W. BENNER – William Benner is listed	28-558	28	C	803	No	Requested but "not located."
VAN (S.) BERSHEARS – not listed, but Van S. Brashears is listed	53-730	53	C	794	Yes	File empty with remark "Original wrapper filed with 53/727." File 53-727 did not contain records related to Brashears.
	53-730	53	C	803	Yes	No file in box (Box 115 with registers 45-48 and 53-56) for Claim No. 730.
ALEXANDER A. BIGGS – not listed						
WILLIAM BLACKFORD	G-1630	G	C	812	Yes	Name not on original list of Sharpsburg residents, but file indicates Blackford as a resident of Sharpsburg. See research notes.
JOHN (C.) BOLINGER – not listed						
MARY (or MAHALA) BOWERS – neither listed						
ELIZABETH BOWERS	114-194	114	C	797	Yes	Records in this file for Elizabeth Bowers of Greene Co., TN.
MRS. BOWERS	44-348	44	C	803	No	Requested but "not located."
FOUROSE (R.) BOWERS – not listed						
HENRY BOYD – not listed						
WILLIAM BRASHEARS	54-1410	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1410.
	54-1410	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box (Box 115 with registers 45-48 and 53-56) for Claim No. 1410.
JEREMIAH CHAPLINE (or CHAPLIN) – neither listed						
BENJAMIN COOKERLY – not listed						
JOHN (or JOSEPH) COX – multiple listings						
DANIEL CREAMER (or CRAMER) - not listed, but D. Cramer is listed	19-571	19	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 571.
BENJAMIN F. CRONISE	113-1023	113	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
WILLIAM (M.) CRONISE – not listed						
SARAH CRONISE	F-344	F	C	812	Yes	Records in this file for Sarah Cronise of Frederick County, MD.
MARGARET (or MARY) EARLY (or EARLEY) – none listed						

Name	Claim No.	Box	Type	Entry No.	Reviewed	Notes
WILLIAM ECTON (or ACTON) – William Acton is listed	56-563, 565	56	C	803	No	Requested but "not located."
BENJAMIN (A.) EDMONDS – B.A. Edmonds is listed	F-626	F	C	812	Yes	See research notes.
J.W. FISHER	68-1141	68	C	794	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1141.
JOHN FISHER	25-218	25	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 218.
	214-2896	214	R	816	Yes	Looked at register and record was for John Fisher of Fulton Co., PA.
AARON FRY	214-200	214	R	816	Yes	Looked at register and record was for Aaron Fry of Harrison County, IN.
	214-200	214	C	817	Yes	Records in this file for Aaron Fry of Harrison County, IN.
JOSIAH and HARRIET GOOD – neither listed, but Joshua Good is	114-1117	114	C	797	Yes	Records in this file for Joshua Good of Scott County, TN.
JOHN GRASOM – not listed, but John Greason is listed	70-324	70	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 324.
JOSEPH GRICE – not listed						
JOHN GRICE	131-1330	131	C	797	No	Requested but "not located."
JACOB (H.) GROVE	12-204, 205	12	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim Nos. 204, 205.
	19-716, 717	19	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim Nos. 716, 717.
	54-1432	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1432.
	54-1432	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1432.
JACOB (C.) GROVE	G-1632, 1633, 1649	G	C	812	Yes	Claim related to farm. See research notes.
	54-1414	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1414.
	54-1414	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1414.
J.C. GROVE	54-869	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 869.
	54-869	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 869.
WILLIAM HARRIS – multiple listings						
EDWARD T. HEBB	113-132	113	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
RICHARD HEBB – not listed						
ABNER HIGHBERGER – not listed						
JOHN HIGHBARGER	54-1476	54	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
	54-1476	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1476.
JACOB HIGHBARGER	54-1472	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1472.
	54-1472	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1472.
SAMUEL HIGHBERGER – not listed						
J. HILL	48-14	48	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 14.
	55-99	55	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 55-99.
JOHN HILL	64-859	64	C	800	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 859.
	64-859	64	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 859.
JOSEPH HILL	19-637	19	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 637.
	70-50	70	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 50.
JOSIAH HILL	212-721	212	D	820	Yes	See research notes.
WILLIAM (M.) HILL – not listed						
DANIEL HIMES – not listed, but Daniel Hines is listed	99-1027	99	C	794	Yes	Date of incident for which claim was made was May 1860.
	99-1027	99	C	803	Yes	Date of incident for which claim was made was May 1860.
M. HIMES – not listed						
SARAH HIMES – not listed						
ELI HUYETT (or HIATT) – neither listed, but Eli H. Hyatt is listed	H-4119	H	C	812	Yes	Records in this file for Eli H. Hyatt of Frederick County, MD. See research notes.
J. HUYETT	102-666	102	C	797		Requested but "not located."
JACOB IRWIN – not listed, but J. Irwin is listed	13-530	13	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 530.
JOHN JACOSON – multiple listings						
SUSAN JACKSON – not listed						
HENRY JOHNSON	53-55	53	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 55.
	F-1259	F	C	812	Yes	Not clear from docs in file if this Henry Johnson was located in Sharpsburg. See research notes.
HENRY A. JOHNSON	83-270, 271	83	C	794	Yes	Records in this file for Henry A. Johnson of Greene County, TN.
HENRY W. JOHNSON	9-590	9	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 590.

Name	Claim No.	Box	Type	Entry No.	Reviewed	Notes
MAGDALENE JONES	54-1470	54	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
	54-1470	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box (Box 115 for registers 45-48 and 53-56) for Claim No. 1470.
(H. or JOANNA) KIDWILDER – neither is listed						
CATHERINE KNODE – not listed						
DAVID KNODE – not listed						
HEZEKIAH KNODE – not listed						
URIAS KNODE	54-1477	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1477.
	54-1477	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1477.
	S-178	S	C	812	No	Requested but "not located."
	S-178	S	D	820	Yes	See research notes.
ELIAS KNODE	L-2074	L	C	812	Yes	See research notes.
	L-2074	L	C	814	No	Requested but "not located."
	L-2074	L	D	820	No	Requested but "not located."
FRANKLIN KRETZER – not listed						
JOHN KRETZER	54-1471	54	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
	54-1471	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1471.
	212-759	212	C	817	Yes	See research notes.
	212-759	212	D	820	No	Requested but "not located."
NOAH KRETZER – not listed						
JEREMIAH KUHN – J. Kuhn is listed	92-466	92	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 466.
SUSAN KUHN – S.H. Kuhn is listed	O-1459	O	C	812	Yes	Records in this file for S.H. Kuhn of Saurel County, KY.
J. LAKINS – John Lakins is listed	203-519	203	C	817	No	Requested but "not located."
	203-519	203	D	820	No	Requested but "not located."
SOLOMON S. LUM (or LAM) – not listed, but S.S. Lumm is listed	N-546	N	C	812	Yes	See research notes.
	N-546	N	D	820	No	Requested but "not located."
LUTHERAN CHURCH	55-75	55	C	831	Yes	See research notes.
BENJAMIN MALONE	103-623	103	C	801	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 623.
	103-623	103	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 623.
JAMES MARKER	F-608, 615, 583-586	F	C	812	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 608. Envelope for Claim No. 615 was empty. See research notes.
	54-1416	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1416.
	54-1416	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1416.
JAMES MARMADUKE – not listed						
JAMES MARSHALL	F-962	F	C	812	Yes	Records in this file for James Marshall of Missouri.
	63-1586	63	C	794	Yes	Records in this file for James Marshall of Missouri.
	214-1809, 1810	214	R	816	Yes	Looked at this register and James Marshall is listed as an administrator for Thom. Marshall of Adams Co., PA.
JAMES H. MARSHALL	214-884	214	R	816	Yes	Looked at register and James H. Marshall was located in Adams Co., PA.
JACOB (or JOSEPH) MCGRAW – neither listed						
SAMUEL MCGRAW – not listed						
M.E. CHURCH	55-373	55	C	803	Yes	No file in box (Box 115 for registers 45-48 and 53-56) for Claim No. 373.
SAMUEL MICHAEL	199-161	191	C	817	No	Requested but "not located."
	199-161	191	D	820	Yes	See research notes.
(COL.) JOHN MILLER – multiple listings						
JACOB (F.) MILLER – difficult to read claims numbers						
MORGAN MILLER – difficult to read claims numbers						
NANCY (or ANN) MILLER – difficult to read claims numbers						
F. MOORE – multiple listings						
ELIZA MYERS – not listed						
JOHN (F.) MYERS	B-71	B	C	812	Yes	Records in this file for John F. Myers of Pennsylvania.
JACOB NICHOLS – not listed						

Name	Claim No.	Box	Type	Entry No.	Reviewed	Notes
MICHAEL NOLAN	46-62, 130	46	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim Nos. 62 and 130.
	97-612	97	C	794	Yes	Records in this file for Michael Nolan of Greenbrier Co., WV.
DAVID PENNEL – not listed						
MARY and GEORGE PETERMAN – neither listed						
HENRY PIPER	F-1248	F	C	812	Yes	Claim No. 1248 also related to the Reformed Church of which Henry Piper was a trustee. See church record below.
	25-300	25	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 300.
DANIEL POFFENBERGER – not listed, but Daniel Poffenbarger is listed	54-1473	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1473.
	54-1473	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1473.
	F-590, 620	F	C	812	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 620. Both claims are summarized in Claim No. 590. See research notes.
JOSEPH POFFENBERGER	54-1484	54	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
LAWSON W. POFFENBERGER – L.W. Poffenberger is listed	106-377	106		794	Yes	Records in this file for L.W. Poffenberger not of MD.
PEUBEN POFFENBERGER – not listed						
NOAH PUTNAM – not listed						
REFORMED CHURCH	F-1248	F	C	812	Yes	File includes a reference to a Congressional claim.
A.R. RENNER – not listed, but A.W. Renner is listed	O-1471	O	C	812	Yes	No file in this box related to A.W. Renner. This claim number related to Joseph Renner, see below.
JOSEPH RENNER	O-1471	O	C	812	Yes	Records in this file for Joseph Renner of Frederick Co., VA. See research notes.
SOLOMAN RENNER – not listed						
B.F. ROHRBACK – Benjamin Rohrback is listed	60-775	60	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 775.
HENRY B. ROHRBACK	M-905	M	C	812	No	Requested but "not located."
	M-905	M	D	820	Yes	See research notes.
	54-1431	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1431.
	54-1431	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1431.
	113-303	113	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
NOAH ROHRBACK	H-3874	H	C	812	No	Requested but "not located."
	H-3874	H	D	820	Yes	See research notes.
HENRY (C.) and MARY ROHRER – neither listed						
WILLIAM ROULETTE	F-618	F	C	812	Yes	See research notes.
C.F. RUSSELL – not listed						
J. SCHNEIDER – John Schneider is listed	23-313	23	C	803	No	Requested but "not located."
JAMES SEAMAN – not listed						
MRS. SHAKLEFORD	O-1755	O	D	820	Yes	Records in this file for Mrs. Shakleford of Culpepper Co., VA.
HENRY SHAMEL	54-1461	54	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
JOHN SHAY (or SHEA) – John Shay is listed	46-517	46	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 517.
	78-505	78	C	797	No	Requested but "not located."
W. SHOPPERT (or SCHOPPERT) – not listed						
SAMUEL SHAW	67-1292	67	C	794	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 278.
	214-522	214	R	816	Yes	Looked at this register.
	214-522	214	C	817	Yes	Records in file for Samuel Shaw of Ripley Co., Indiana.
SAMUEL E. SHAW	99-305	99	C	794	Yes	Records in this file for Samuel E. Shaw of Dade County, MO.
S.G. SHAW	113-1147	113	C	797		Requested but "not located."
ANN M. SMITH	F-846, 1448, 1532	F	D	820	Yes	See research notes.
DAVID SMITH – multiple listings						
EDWIN SMITH	65-371	65	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 371.
	76-106	76	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 106.
EDWIN J. SMITH	103-921	103	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 921.
EDWIN R. SMITH	18-785	18	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 785.
JOHN H. SMITH	10-145	10	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 145.
JOHN F. SNAVELY	F-1441	F	D	820	Yes	See research notes.

Name	Claim No.	Box	Type	Entry No.	Reviewed	Notes
JOHN S. SNAVELY	214-2366	214	C	817	Yes	Looked at register and John S. Snavely was located in Cumberland County, PA.
M.L. SNAVELY – not listed, but Melchi Snively is listed	214-1223	214	R	816	Yes	Looked at register and Melchi Snively was in Franklin County, PA.
	214-1223	214	C	817	Yes	Records in this file for Melchi Snively of Franklin County, PA.
GEORGE SNYDER	28-1126	28	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1126.
GEORGE N. SNYDER	13-605	13	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 605.
SARAH (or AMELIA) SNYDER – not listed						
DAVID SPONG	54-1462	54	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
ELI (or ELIAS) SPONG – not listed						
JOHN SPONG – John L. Spong is listed	D-949	D	C	812	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 949.
	D-949	D	D	820	No	Requested but "not located."
	F-860	F	C	812	No	Requested but "not located."
	F-860	F	D	820	Yes	See research notes.
ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH	G-1631	G	C	812	Yes	See research notes.
FRANK SWAIN – not listed						
GEORGE SWAIN	54-1428	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1428.
	54-1428	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1428.
	65-520	65	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 520.
JOHN (or JAMES) SWAIN – neither listed						
SAMUEL M. SWAIN – Samuel Swain is listed	89-231	89	C	803	No	Requested but "not located."
CATHERINE TENANT	54-1464	54	C	797	Yes	See research notes.
WILLIAM WADE – multiple listings						
HILARY WATSON – not listed, but H.R. Watson is listed	90-120 420?	90	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 120 or 420.
WESLEY M.E. CHURCH	103-278	103	C	801	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 278.
JACOB (or JAMES C.) WILSON – J.C. Wilson is listed	89-1423	89	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1423.
ROBERT WILSON – multiple listings						
JOHN ZIMMERMAN	25-203	25	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 203.
	54-1485	54	C	797	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1485.
	54-1485	54	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 1485.
	55-373	55	C	831	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 373.
	103-278	103	C	803	Yes	No file in box for Claim No. 278.

CLAIMS RESEARCH SPREADSHEET B
RECORD GROUP 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims

Name	Claim No.	Reviewed	Notes
AFRICAN M.E. CHURCH of Washington County	12435	Yes	File was for church in Williamsport, MD.
J.C. AVERY	17876	No	
Hier of JACOB AVEY	9908	Yes	See research notes.
JACOB BAKER	9027	Yes	File was for Baker in Adams Co., PA.
PHILLIP BECK	1290	Yes	
JACOB BENNER	9022	Yes	File was for Benner in Adams Co., PA.
JAMES BENNER, decd.	13833-459	Yes	File was for Benner in PA.
JOSIAH BENNER	9031	Yes	File was for Benner in Adams Co., PA.
CHARLES G. BIGGS, admin. Benj. F. Rohrback	4234	Yes	See research notes.
DAVID COFFMAN	1268	Yes	See research notes.
JOHN E. CRAMPTON	1298	No	
THOMAS H. CRAMPTON	1298	No	
JOHN W. FISHER	6661	Yes	File was for Fisher of Shenandoah Co., PA.
JOHN GRICE	5872	Yes	See research notes.
ABRAM GRIM	1241	No	
F.J. GROVE for JOSEPH GROVE	9057	Yes	
JACOB H. GROVE, decd.	1267	Yes	See research notes.
EURONIUS H. HOFFMAN, admin. Susan Hoffman	1318	Yes	See research notes.
SUSAN H. HOFFMAN	1318	Yes	
JOHN H. HUYETT	342	Yes	See research notes.
JOHN C. JACKSON	17225-319	Yes	
CATHERINE L. KNODE, admin. L. AUGUSTUS KNODE	257	Yes	See research notes.
JOHN E. KNODE	8587	Yes	See research notes.
CATHERINE H. LITTLE	1286	Yes	
SOLOMON S. LUMM	340	Yes	See research notes.
EZRA MARKER	1292	Yes	
JACOB MARKER	1292	Yes	See research notes.
JAMES MARKER	1292	Yes	See research notes.
BENJAMIN F. MIDDLEKAUFF	1316	Yes	
JOHN C. MIDDLEKAUFF	1281	Yes	File was for Middlekauff of Fairplay, MD.
JACOB F. MILLER	4294	Yes	See research notes.
Est. of MORGAN MILLER	4295	Yes	See research notes.
Est. of NANCY MILLER	6305	Yes	File was for Miller of Edmonson County, KS.
MARY MOORE	7920	Yes	File was for Moore of Iron County, MD.
DAVID M. MULLENDORE	1264	Yes	File was for Mullendore of Brownsville.
HENRY PIPER	445?	No	
LAWSON POFFENBERGER, admin. Joseph Poffenberger	1300	Yes	See research notes.
DANIEL POFFENBERGER	1505	No	Requested but wrong box pulled.
H.B. ROHRBACK	1323	Yes	See research notes.
WILLIAM ROULETTE	4299	Yes	See research notes.
ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Sharpsburg, MD	13674	Yes	See research notes.
SHARPSBURG LUTHERAN CHURCH	4058	Yes	See research notes.
SHARPSBURG, MD REFORMED CHURCH	11014	Yes	See research notes.
ANN MARIA SMITH	1262	Yes	See Claim No. 10237.
ANNA M. SMITH	9421	Yes	
JOHN H. SMITH	1256	Yes	File was for Smith of Washington, D.C.
Heirs of JOHN SNAVELY	9910	Yes	
GEORGE SNYDER	274	Yes	File was for Snyder not of Sharpsburg.
HENRY J. SOWMAN	1316	Yes	
GEORGE E. STONEBRAKER, decd.	1306	Yes	File was for Stonebraker not of Sharpsburg.
Est. of SAMUEL WARD	9145	Yes	File was for Ward of Alabama.
JOHN ZIMMERMAN	15536	Yes	File was for Zimmerman of Madison Co., TN.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: SHARPSBURG AND THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

PART III: INVENTORY OF EXTANT CIRCA 1862 RESOURCES IN SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND

METHODOLOGY

The essential purpose of the inventory of Sharpsburg was to provide information on current conditions of extant structures that stood during the Battle of Antietam and data relevant to the Civil War inhabitants of these buildings. Work on the inventory began with the development of a form appropriate to the goals of the historic resource study. The inventory form evolved as the study progressed. The form's descriptive data includes the current street address, a description of existing conditions, and photographs. Historic data includes the nineteenth-century street name and lot number, and the name of the owner of the building in 1862 when the owner could be determined. Information on the inhabitants at the time of the Battle of Antietam and an account of changes to the property since the Civil War are included where possible.

Information incorporated into the form was derived from a number of sources. The set of buildings dating from the time of the Battle of Antietam was drawn mainly from the survey of Sharpsburg conducted in 1991 for the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). Buildings dated to the mid- to late nineteenth century and earlier in the MHT survey formed the core of the present inventory, while buildings dated to the late nineteenth century were reviewed during site visits for possible inclusion. In addition, some buildings that appeared on site visits to date to the mid- to late nineteenth century, but not included in the MHT survey, were evaluated and, if appropriate, added to the current inventory. This approach produced a list of 160 extant properties for which inventory forms were developed.

The MHT survey also provided preliminary descriptions of the houses and outbuildings in the present inventory and some historical data. Additional information was derived from the Sanborn insurance maps of Sharpsburg, which were published in 1922. (Figure 17) (The 1922 insurance maps were the only ones available for review.) The Sanborn maps provided information on materials, uses, and features of the properties, including porches and outbuildings. The descriptive information provided by the MHT survey was checked against current conditions on visits to Sharpsburg on March 3 and 20 and April 9, 2008, and edited as needed. Digital color photographs of the houses and outbuildings were taken on the site visits.

The inventory forms present only conjectural information regarding Civil War-era outbuildings in Sharpsburg, and a conservative approach was taken in identifying these structures. Little documentary evidence for outbuildings on specific properties was found in research for the historic resource study, and the HRS did not provide for detailed investigation of the structures themselves. For these reasons, the first page of the inventory forms does not enumerate Civil War-era outbuildings in their 1862 information. Instead, all existing outbuildings are noted in the current conditions

information, and the "Details of History" sections suggest which may date to the nineteenth century or may have been built on the sites of 1862 outbuildings. The basic criterion for determining whether an outbuilding may have stood in 1862 is its construction, especially the presence of a rubble stone foundation. Extant outbuildings that may have stood in 1862 or may stand on sites where 1862 outbuildings stood are identified in photographs with captions in the inventory forms. In several cases, surveyors could not get close enough to outbuildings to determine the type of foundation employed. In these cases, photographs are included if other factors suggested the possibility that the outbuilding stood in the mid- to late nineteenth century. It was thought useful to photograph the latter group of outbuildings as a basis for further investigation, should that become possible.

Beyer Blinder Belle prepared a base map of Sharpsburg that identified the locations of existing buildings and structures thought to have been standing in 1862. The map was based on the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, published by Lake, Griffing & Stevenson (Figure 18), with additional information provided by Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler's battlefield map, *Antietam*, prepared from surveys undertaken shortly after the Civil War and published in 1867 (Figure 19). The footprint depicted on the map is that shown on the 1877 real estate atlas. Due to the nature of this "windshield" survey, no attempt was made to match the map footprints to current conditions. The base map was revised to include current street addresses (taken from the MHT survey, current tax maps, and field investigations) and to remove buildings constructed after 1862 or no longer standing. The map includes the locations of churches and cemeteries that existed in 1862. The map also notes the locations of outbuildings that may have existed at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Only those outbuildings known to have stone foundations are shown on the map.

Since research for the HRS did not include complete chains of title for the Sharpsburg properties, determining the owners or occupants of Sharpsburg's houses at the time of the Battle of Antietam was difficult and speculative. The Sharpsburg Historical Society conducted deed research for approximately 10 percent of the town's lots (19 addresses in the inventory). This information, along with individual National Register nominations, provided evidence for dating a certain number of extant houses, as well as the names of Civil War-era owners for those properties. When such research had not been undertaken, the names provided by the 1877 real estate atlas and by a partial survey of the town conducted by the National Park Service in 1934 became the basis for searches in the 1860 and 1870 census records for Sharpsburg. (Figure 20) Matches between the names on the 1877 atlas or the 1934 survey and the census records do not, of course, offer definitive proof of residence at or ownership of particular properties. The owners of these properties were therefore listed on the inventory forms as "uncertain," and the names of potential owners listed in parentheses with question marks. Deed research will be necessary to definitively identify owners of particular properties during the Civil War.

Several sources were consulted to obtain information on Sharpsburg residents that was compiled in the "Details of History" section of the inventory form. The U.S. Census records for 1860 and 1870, for instance, provided information about age and occupations of Sharpsburg residents and the size and nature of their families. Research

in Civil War claims records revealed information about the nature of properties (most often nearby farm fields) as well as details about the individuals and their families and the effects of the fighting and its aftermath on Sharpsburg residents. Studies of the battle provided anecdotes about local citizens and how the battle affected their lives, and the Carman-Cope maps detailed the locations and movements of troops through and around town on September 17, 1862. Differences in the spelling of names and other inconsistencies among the sources also make this information speculative.

For the most part, the inventory forms contain battle information related only to the address covered by the form and do not place the property in a larger context. However, a narrative describing the relationship of Sharpsburg to the Battle of Antietam will follow in a subsequent draft. This narrative will include Civil War maps and historic photographs to illustrate the text.

The inventory forms embody certain assumptions and conventions, and shortened citations for sources are employed in the footnotes. These are explained below.

Assumptions

- Since the scope of the HRS did not allow for in-depth deed research or physical analysis of Sharpsburg buildings, the date suggested by the 1991 MHT survey was used on the inventory forms unless research or the site visits produced evidence that corrects the MHT date.
- The inventory assumes the information on materials supplied by the MHT survey to be accurate, except where the field investigations provided information that revises the MHT data. The MHT survey, for instance, sometimes suggests a building may be of log construction, based on the depth of the door and window recesses. Since the nature of the current inventory did not allow for a close investigation of materials, the MHT survey's account of structural details has been used except when evaluation provided information to revise these details.

Conventions

- The descriptions of the houses address general building form and massing, information related to structure and materials, and details of the front façade. Details of secondary facades are included only when they are considered significant.
- The inventory describes the various kinds of manufactured twentieth- and twenty-first-century roofing materials made to resemble shingles, whether applied as shingles or as sheets, as "composition" roofing.
- Window materials (frames, sashes, and panes) are described where possible. No attempt has been made to determine whether the material is original to the house's construction. In situations where the material of the windows is uncertain, the inventory attempts to determine whether it has replaced previous windows.
- Definitions of terms used in the descriptions of the houses are generally derived from Virginia and Lee McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003). This has meant that the number of stories shown on the

inventory forms often differs from that used by the MHT forms, which counts a half-story when windows pierce the gable under a dwelling's roof. According to the *Field Guide*, a half story begins below the eaves and "the remaining headroom is developed from attic space beneath the roof line."

- Conventions for formulating, spelling, and punctuating house descriptions are based on those of the Historic American Buildings Survey's *HABS/HAER Guidelines: HABS Historical Reports.*

Conclusions

The survey of Sharpsburg includes inventory forms for 160 buildings that research indicates were standing in 1862. Of this number, documentary evidence for 16 included conflicting information about the possible date of construction. In addition, deed research had been conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society for only 19 of the 160 properties. The construction dates for the buildings in the survey are therefore highly conjectural. Needless to say, the buildings have been altered in various ways over the course of the 150 years that have passed since the Battle of Antietam. The constraints of the study, however, did not permit assessments of integrity. By far the greatest number of extant structures that existed at the time of the Battle of Antietam stand along Main Street (75). Chapline Street (31) and Antietam Street (27) follow Main Street. Generally speaking, the shorter, north-south streets have the fewest extant buildings from 1862 (Mechanic 17, Hall 5, Church 3), although High Street, an east-west street, has only two extant battle-era buildings. No extant 1862 buildings stand on Potomac Street.

In addition to these buildings, the map entitled "Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862" depicts the location of 30 outbuildings (indicated in red). The markers represent the location of an existing outbuilding that, based on a brief visual review of the structure, may have stood in 1862 or the location of an outbuilding that stood in 1862 but is no longer extant or has been significantly altered. Survey forms clarify these evaluations. Since little documentary evidence was discovered during research for the study and since the scope did not provide for close examination of the materials or the structure of the outbuildings, Robinson & Associates was very conservative in the depiction of outbuildings that may have stood at the time of the Civil War.

Of the four churches that stood in Sharpsburg in 1862, only one (the Reformed church) remains in use, and the building has been much altered since that time. The 1862 locations of the other three churches (Lutheran, Episcopal, and Methodist) are known and have been depicted on the map. In addition, three cemeteries in use in 1862 remain in existence and have been shown on the map.

Citations

Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam* – Cope, E.B., Lieut. Col., H.W. Mattern, Charles H. Ourand, Gen. E.A. Carman. *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam.* Published under the authority of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S., Army, 1904. Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/.

Ernst – Ernst, Kathleen A. *Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign*. Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 2007.

Herrin – Herrin, Dean. "Antietam Rising: The Civil War and Its Legacy in Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1860-1900." Prepared for Antietam National Battlefield, March 2002.

Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32 – Lake, Griffing & Stevenson. *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, sheet 32. Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877.

Michler, *Antietam* – Michler, Nathaniel, Bvt. Brig. Gen. *Antietam*. Prepared from surveys under his direction by order of Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, under the authority of the Secretary of War. New York: N.Y. Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867. Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/.

MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," street address, Sharpsburg, Maryland – Maryland Historical Trust. "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 1991. Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net/cfm/index.cfm.

NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg," 1934 – U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Antietam National Battlefield. "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland" (partial), 1934. National Capital Region history files.

Sanborn Map Company, Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922 – Sanborn Map Company. *Digital Sanborn Maps*, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922. http://sanborn.umi.com/.

1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses – U.S. Bureau of the Census. *United States Census*, 1860 and 1870. http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/census/search/basic.

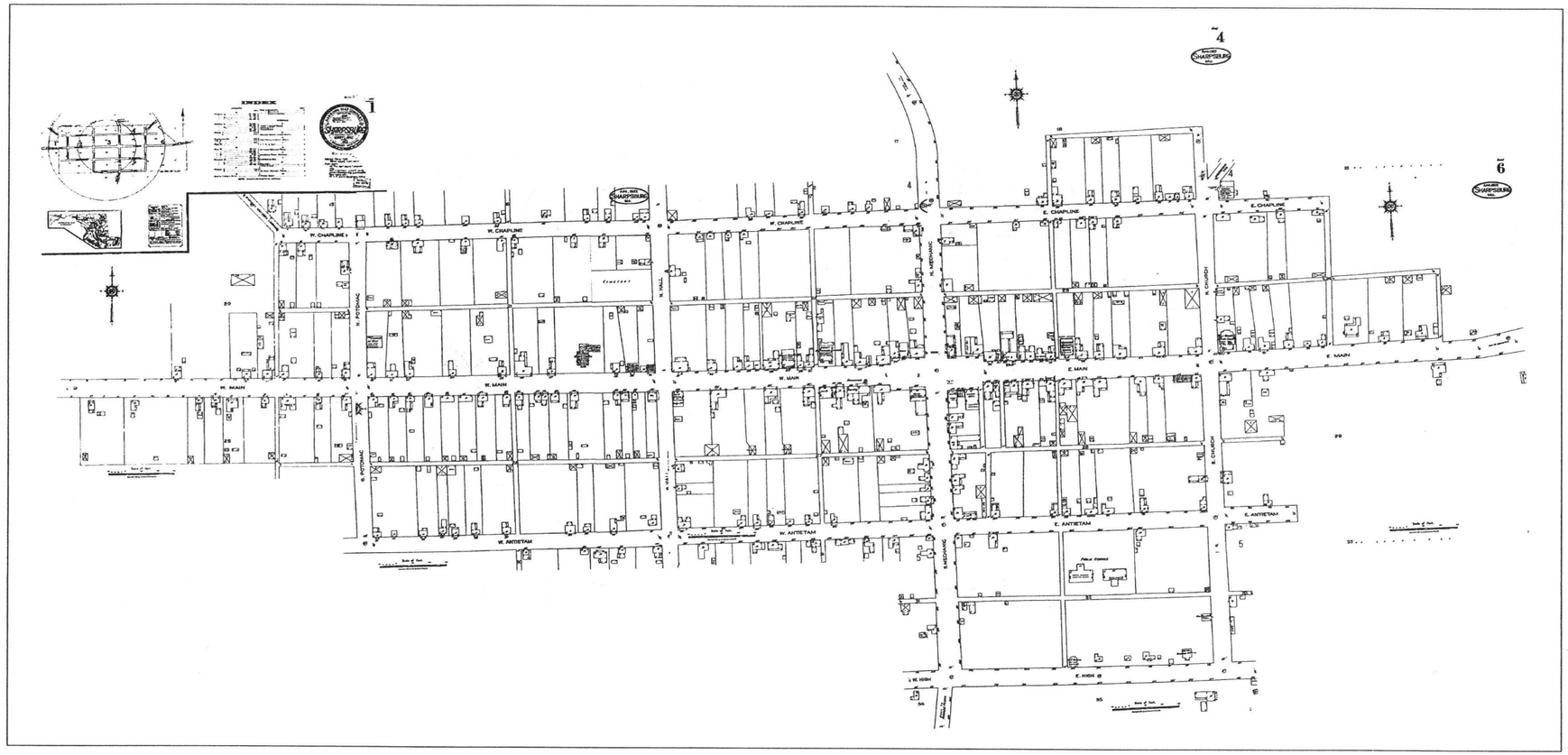


Figure 17: The Sanborn Map Company produced this illustration of Sharpsburg properties in 1922. In addition to the locations of extant buildings, the map provided information on building materials, functions, and outbuildings. Sanborn Map Company. (*Digital Sanborn Maps*, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922, http://sanborn.umi.com/, accessed at Geography and Map Room, Library of Congress)

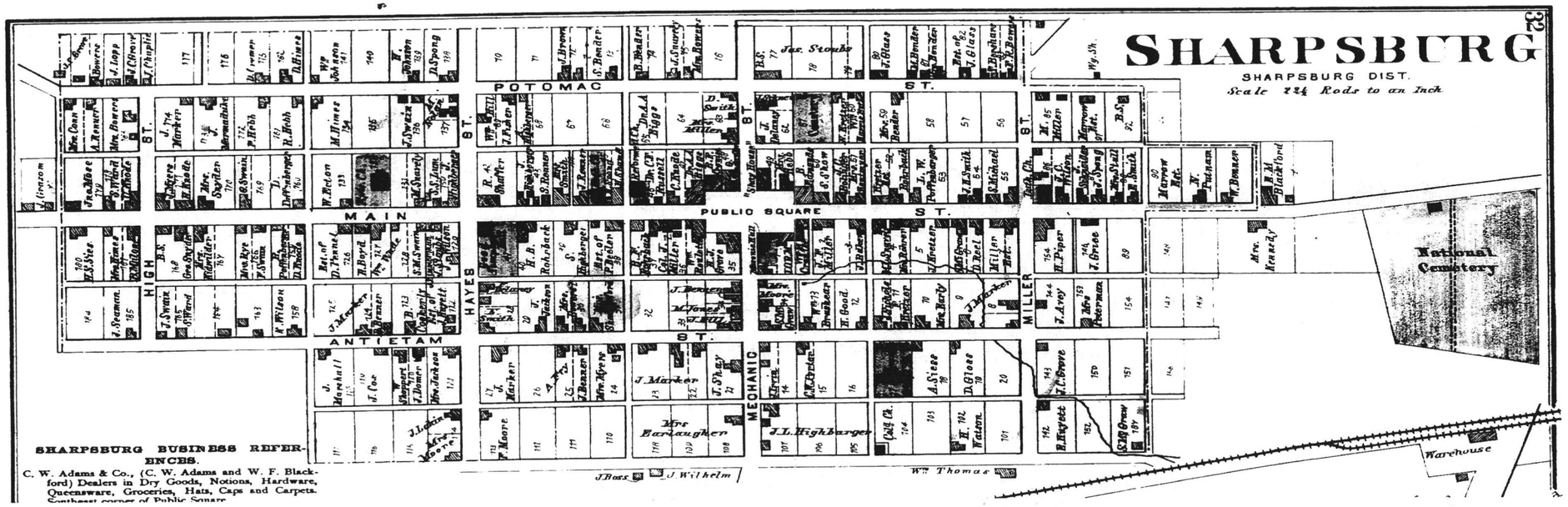


Figure 18: This map of Sharpsburg, taken from an 1877 real estate atlas of Washington County, provided lot numbers and footprints for the Sharpsburg inventory. The names of property owners shown on the map were search in U.S. Census records to determine if they were residents of the Sharpsburg District in 1860. (Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32 – Lake, Griffing & Stevenson. *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, sheet 32. Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877)

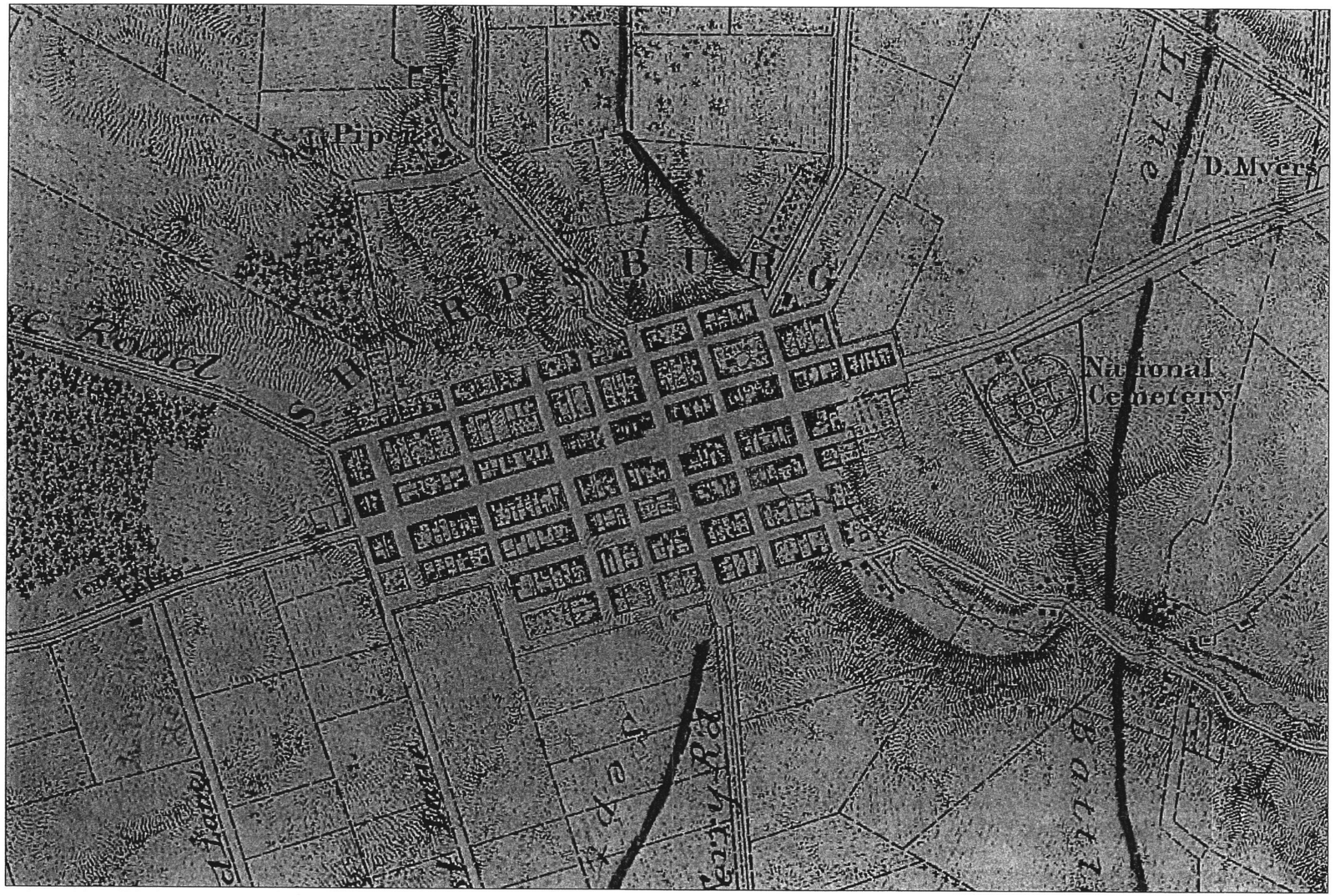


Figure 19: This 1867 map, prepared by Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler, derives from surveys of the battlefield and Sharpsburg undertaken a few months prior to its publication. While too small to provide details on town properties, the map is thought to provide the accurate depictions of the streets of Sharpsburg and area topography(Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler, *Antietam*, prepared from surveys under his direction by order of Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, under the authority of the Secretary of War, New York: N.Y. Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867, Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/)

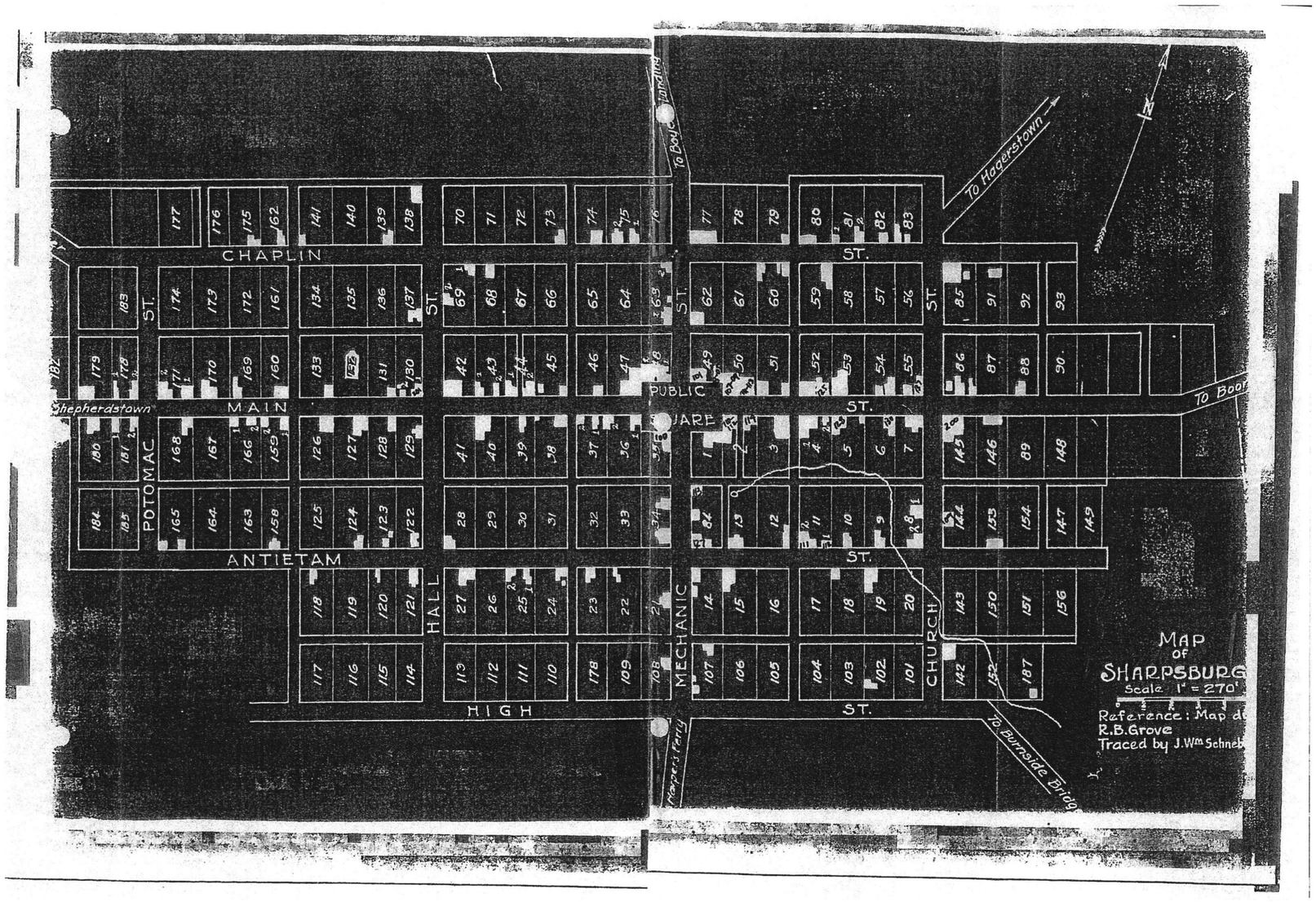
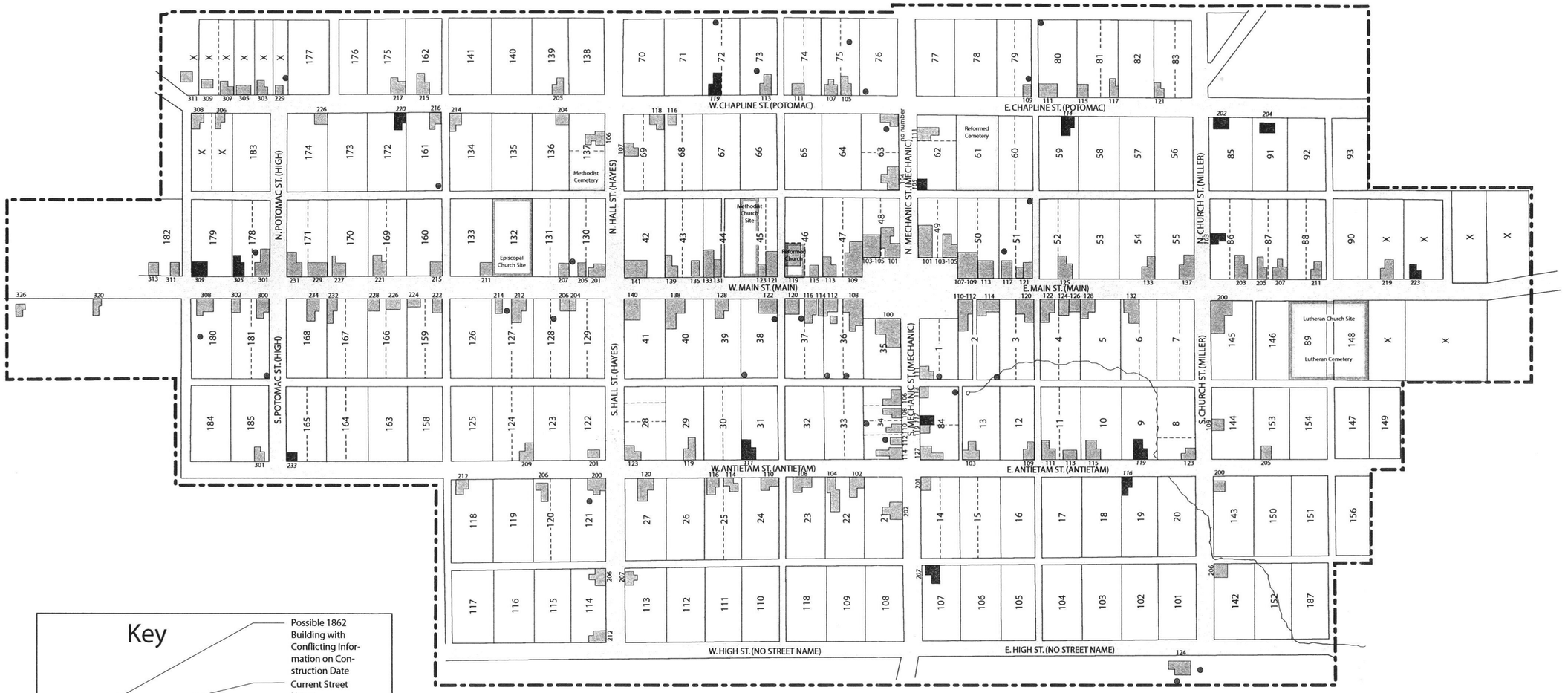
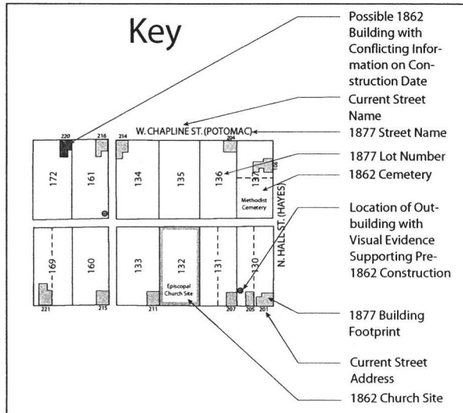


Figure 20: The National Park Service conducted a partial survey of Sharpsburg in 1934 to determine names of residents in 1862 and the houses they lived in. While incomplete and in some ways unreliable (the information was gathered from three long-time residents of the town), the NPS survey did provide names that could be searched in U.S. Census records. (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Antietam National Battlefield. "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland" (partial), 1934. National Capital Region history files)



Key

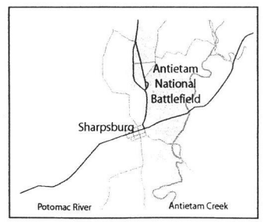


Survey Boundary Based on Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, 1877 and Michler, *Antietam*, 1867.

N

0 100′ 200′ 400′

Scale of Feet



Map of

Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862

. . . . .

Historic Resource Study

Prepared for

Antietam National Battlefield

. . . . .



. . . . .

National Park Service
PMIS No. 66892
Contract No. C3000060016
Task Order No. 3.0

Prepared by
Robinson & Associates, Inc.
and
Beyer Blinder Belle
Architects & Planners LLP

Submitted
December 8, 2008

EAST ANTIETAM STREET

CURRENT ADDRESS: 103 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

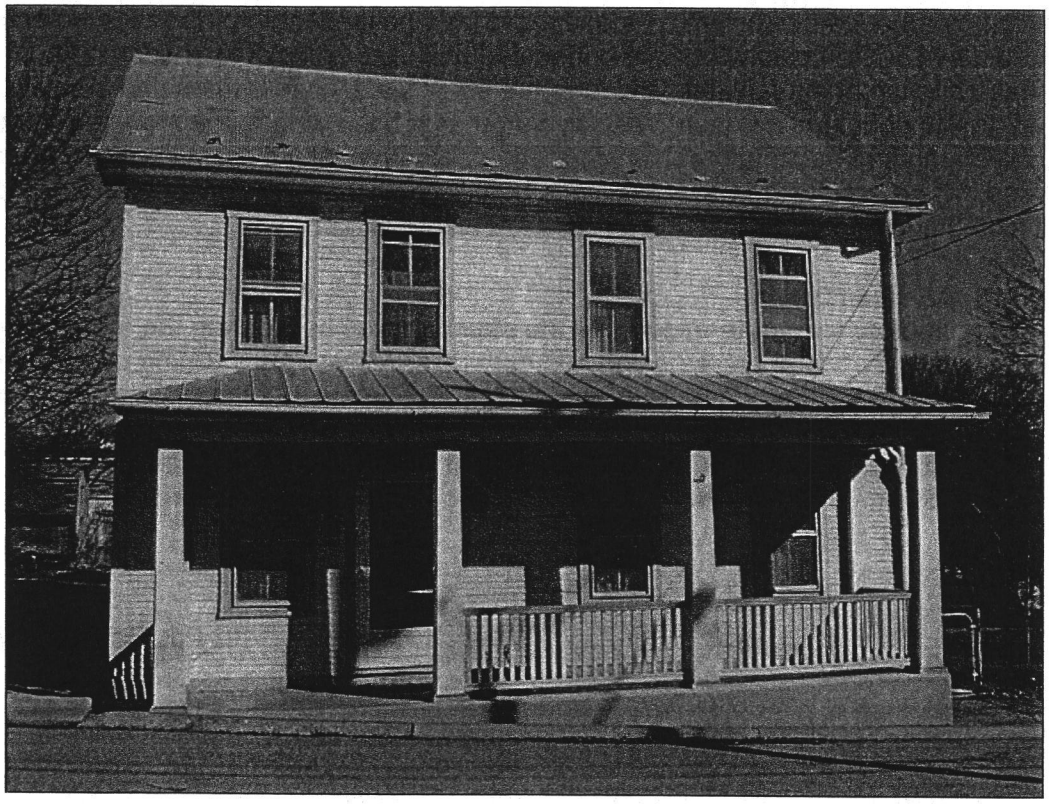
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (William Brashear?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	13
Street Name	Antietam Street

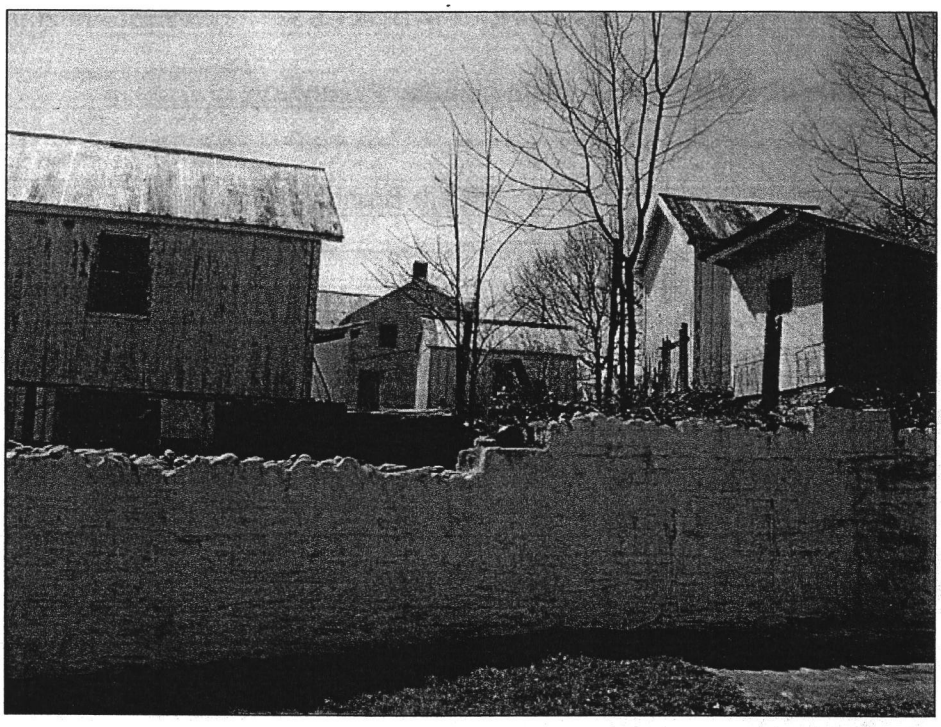
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Corrugated metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	5

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-561
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, four-bay, frame, residential structure resting on a stone foundation. The MHT survey speculates that the structure's existing horizontal wood siding is original. The building has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. The west-bay entrance is protected by an open porch with a hipped roof that runs the length of the building and is supported by square posts which are connected by a slat railing. The modern interior door has paneling and a fanlight. Windows are set in wide wood frames and are two-over-two light, double-hung sash. The structure has a brick wing to the rear with a two-story porch running the length of the wing. The upper story of the rear porch has been enclosed. There are five frame outbuildings behind the house, all of which have vertical wood siding and appear to rest on concrete foundations.[1]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century based on its design and materials. A T-shaped building stands at this location on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and on the 1922 Sanborn insurance map. The Sanborn map also shows two outbuildings on the lot. The atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as William Brashear. There is a William Brashears listed in the 1860 census of the Sharpsburg district.[2]

---

[1]MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 103 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 103 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 109 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

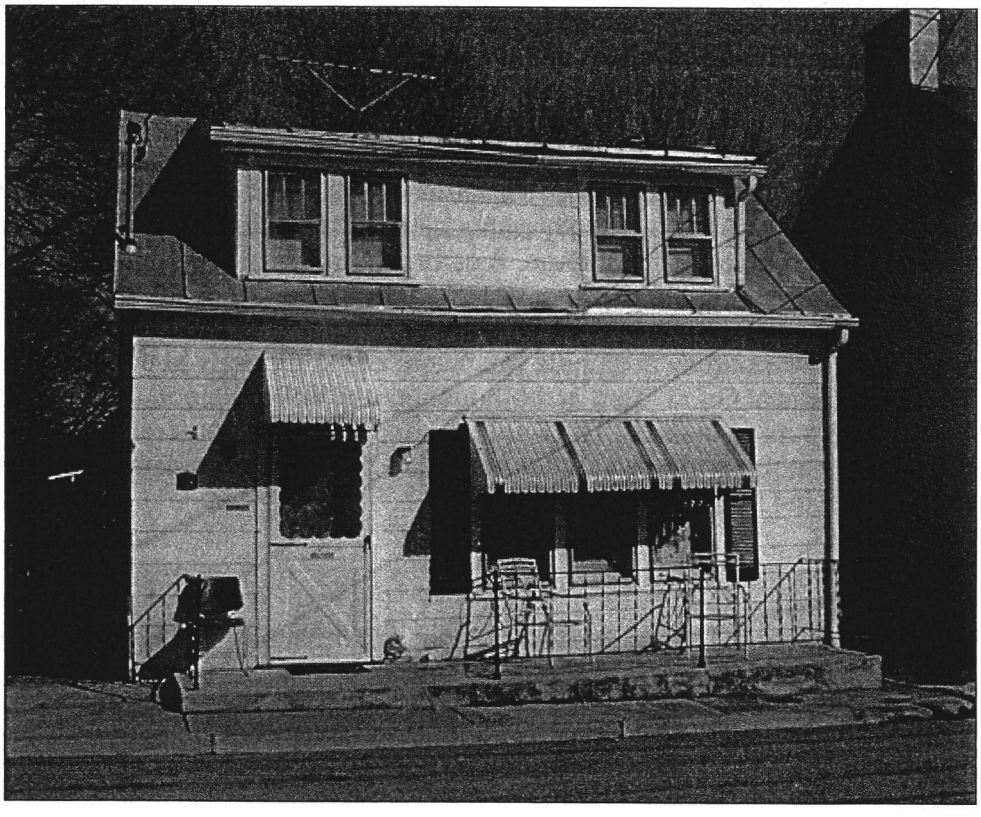
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (H. Good?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	12
Street Name	Antietam Street

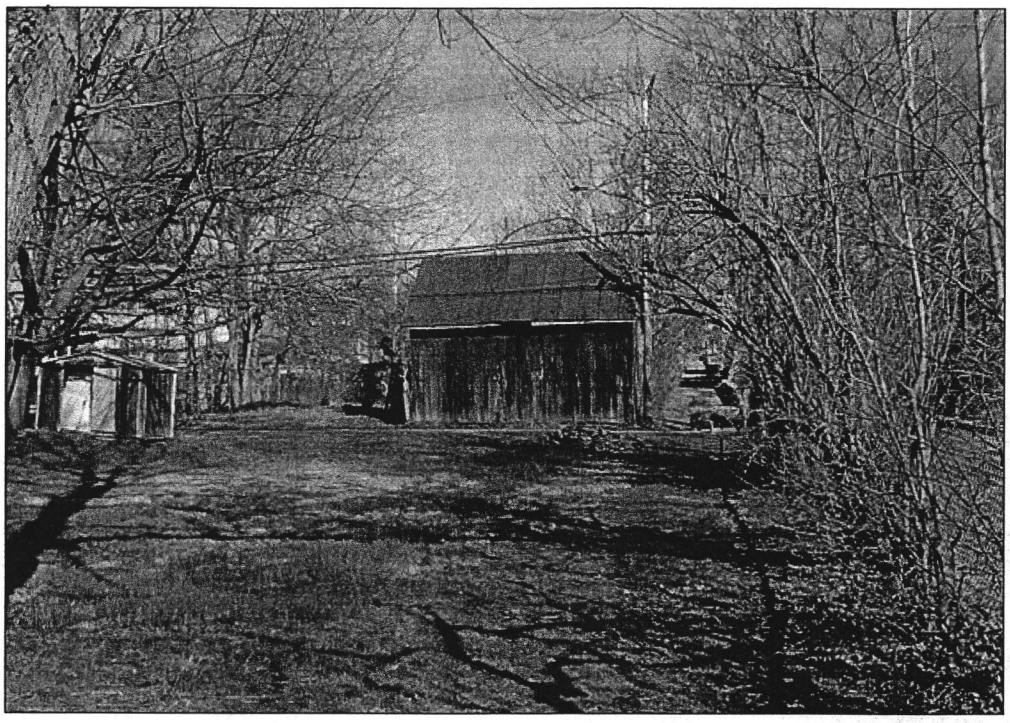
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Concrete
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-559
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, freestanding, residential structure. The MHT inventory form states that although the structure is currently sided with asbestos shingles, popular in the 1920s and 1930s, it is possible that the building is of log construction. It has three-over-one light, sash windows set in pairs or triplets – a design that is also characteristic of the 1920s and 1930s. The side-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam sheet metal and has a long, shed dormer. The structure has a one-story wing to the rear with six-light windows.[3]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century but was subsequently remodeled, as indicated by extant features more commonly found on a 1920s cottage. A commemorative plaque marks the house, indicating that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1922 Sanborn insurance map depict an L-shaped building at this location. The 1877 atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as H. Good. (There is a Harriet Good listed in the household of William Good in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.) The Sanborn map depicts a one-and-a-half-story, metal-roofed stable at the northeast corner of the lot. The stable remains, and a modern shed also stands in the rear of the lot.[4]

---

[3] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 109 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[4] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 109 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 111 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	First quarter of the nineteenth century

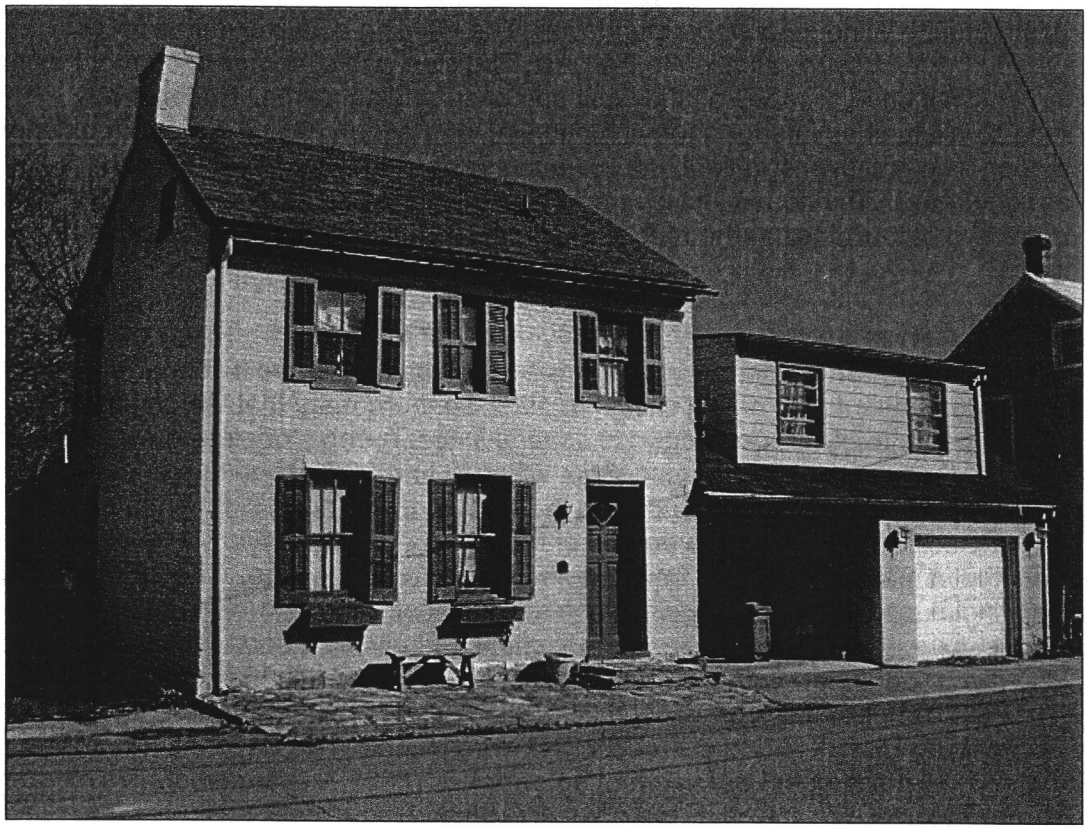
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Jacob Nichols?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	11
Street Name	Antietam Street

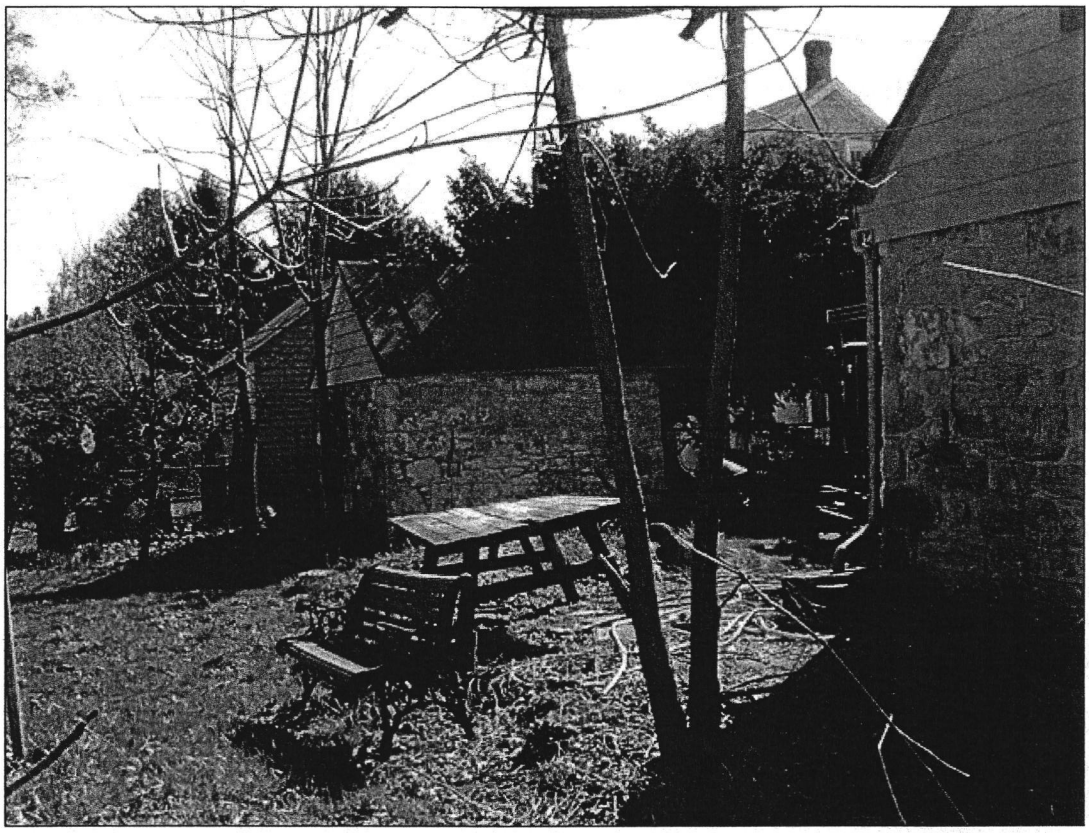
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-558
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, vertically massed, asymmetrical, two-story, three-bay, brick (Flemish bond), structure resting on a stone foundation. The building now includes a recent garage and porte-cochere addition to the east. The side-gable, composition roof has one interior, endwall brick chimney on the west and overhanging eaves. The east-bay entrance consists of an interior door with paneling and a fanlight and a modern exterior storm door. The two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows are set in wood frames and are shuttered. The house includes an attached stone and stucco wing on the north. There are two outbuildings to the rear of the property, including a stone, gable-roof structure.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the house was built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century but also notes, citing the 1922 Sanborn map, that the original structure appears to have been added to several times. A one-story frame wing extends the house to the north on the Sanborn map, which in turn is attached to a one-story stone building. A one-story frame addition is attached to the north side of the stone wing. The placement of the stone portion of the building between two frame sections suggests that it may have been a freestanding structure at one time. The 1922 Sanborn map also indicates two outbuildings – a one-story, freestanding structure immediately east of the stone addition, where the current stone outbuilding stands, and a two-story barn at the rear of the lot. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Nichols. Deed records reviewed by a Sharpsburg Historical Society researcher were inconclusive as to the age of the building and did not suggest the name of an owner in 1862. A commemorative plaque

on the house suggests that it was standing during the battle of Antietam.[5]

No one with the name J. Nichols appears in the 1860 census records for the Sharpsburg District. Fifty-four-year-old day laborer Jacob Nichols appears in the 1870 census along with 62-year-old Elizabeth Nichols, 41-year-old Mary Hoffmaster, and 16-year-old Anna Shielman. The entry for Nichols, who owned real estate valued at $2,500, follows immediately those of Franklin Kretzer and Mary Earley, his neighbors in the 1877 real estate atlas.[6] It is not clear, then, whether or not Nichols lived at 111 East Antietam Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam.

[5] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 111 East Antietam Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; "Lot 11, E. Antietam St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[6] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 113 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

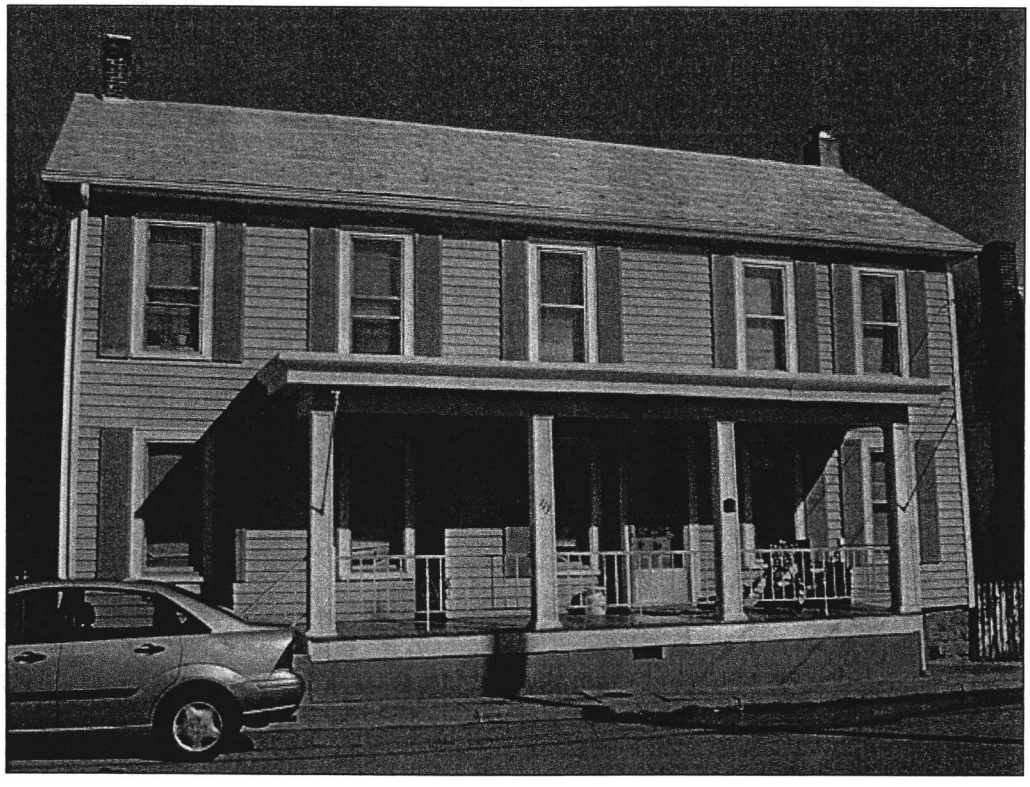
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Susan Hart? Franklin Kretzer?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	11
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Pressed metal sheets
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-557
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, six-bay, frame building constructed on a stone foundation. The side-gable, pressed-metal roof has two interior, endwall chimneys (one brick and one concrete block), overhanging eaves, and gable returns. The house is sheathed with horizontal vinyl siding. The entrance is located in the third bay from the east and consists of a paneled door topped by a transom and a modern storm door. A shallow porch shelters the four center bays of the south façade's first floor. The porch, resting on a cinder block foundation, has a flat roof supported by square posts. Windows are set in wide, wood frames and are replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash. Currently there are two outbuildings, a one-story, frame, gabled structure with brick chimney and corrugated metal roof, and a garage with corrugated metal roof and manufactured siding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A commemorative plaque on the house suggests that it was standing during the Battle of Antietam, and the 1991 MHT survey dates the building to the mid- to late nineteenth century. A Sharpsburg Historical Society researcher stated that the building consists of "two log houses now joined." Benjamin Franklin Kretzer and his sister Delana Kretzer came into possession of the house in 1862, according to the deed records. The historical society report on the property contains information that conflicts slightly: The deed indicating that the Kretzers purchased the property from their mother, while family tradition holds that the property reverted to the siblings after the death of their mother, Susan Hines Kretzer Hart. At that time, Susan Kretzer Hart's second husband, John, still lived in the house. The 1877 atlas and the 1934 NPS survey list the owner as F. Kretzer.[7]

Census records for the Sharpsburg District include entries for the households of Franklin Kretzer and John and Susan Hart. Delana Kretzer did not appear in a search of 1860 census records. The Kretzer and Hart families lived very near each other and near one other person associated with property on East Antietam Street on the 1877 atlas – Margaret Earley. Described as a 28-year-old blacksmith, Franklin's household included his wife Henrietta and two children. The household of John Hart, a laborer, and his wife Susan (53 and 49 years old, respectively) included three children. Both men owned real estate valued at $300 and personal property valued at $75. Franklin Kretzer's family also appears in the 1870 census, sandwiched between entries for Mary Earley and Jacob Nichols, who, according to the 1877 atlas, lived on either side of him at that time. His real estate was valued at $2,000. A John Hart appears in the 1870 census, described as the 60-year-old superintendent of repairs on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. His household, which includes Elizabeth Bowers (49) and Lee Renner (35), is not listed among the East Antietam Street names included on the 1877 atlas.[8] It appears, then, that the households of Franklin and Henrietta Kretzer and John and Susan Hart lived on what is now East Antietam Street in 1860, and that remained the

[7] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 113 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; "Lot 11, E. Antietam St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934;.

[8] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses. Margaret and Mary Earley appear to be the same individual, based on their ages and the names of children in the household.

case in 1862. If family tradition is accurate, it would appear that John Hart lived at 113 East Antietam Street in 1862, although ownership was transferred to Franklin and Delana Kretzer at some point during the year. Franklin and Henrietta Kretzer seem to have moved into the house by 1870.

The 1922 Sanborn map indicates three outbuildings – the extant gable-roofed structure with the chimney, a henhouse, and another one-story building. The last two outbuildings stand at the rear of the lot.[9]

[9] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 115 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Early to mid-nineteenth century

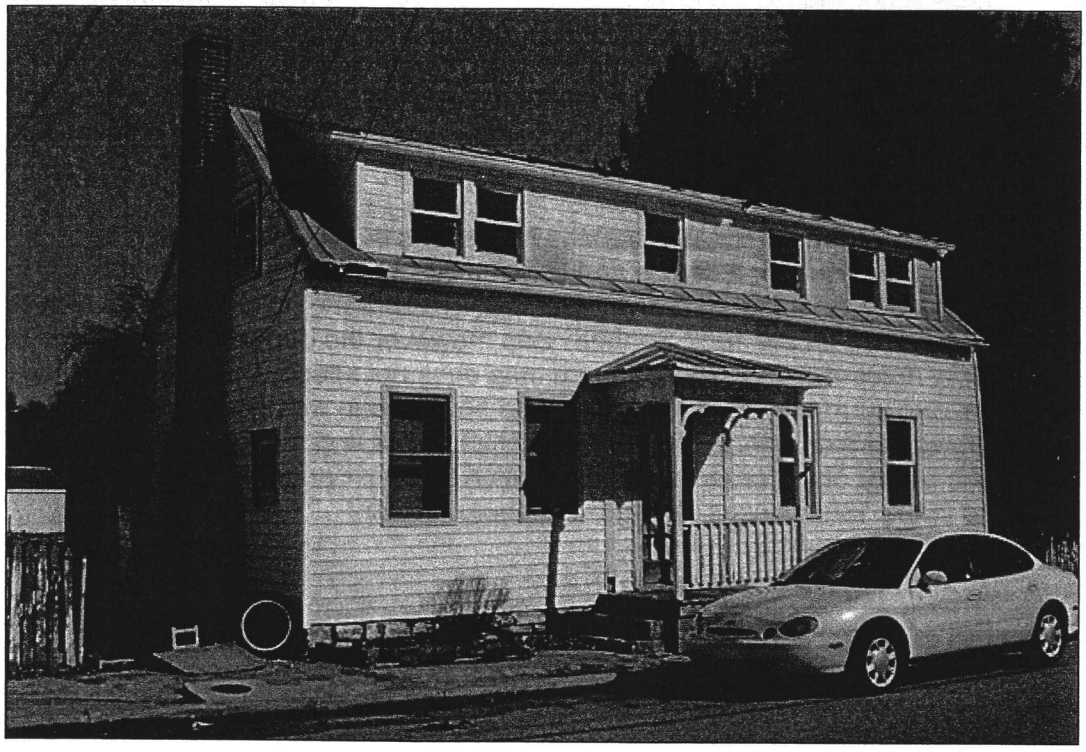
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mrs. Early?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	10
Street Name	Antietam Street

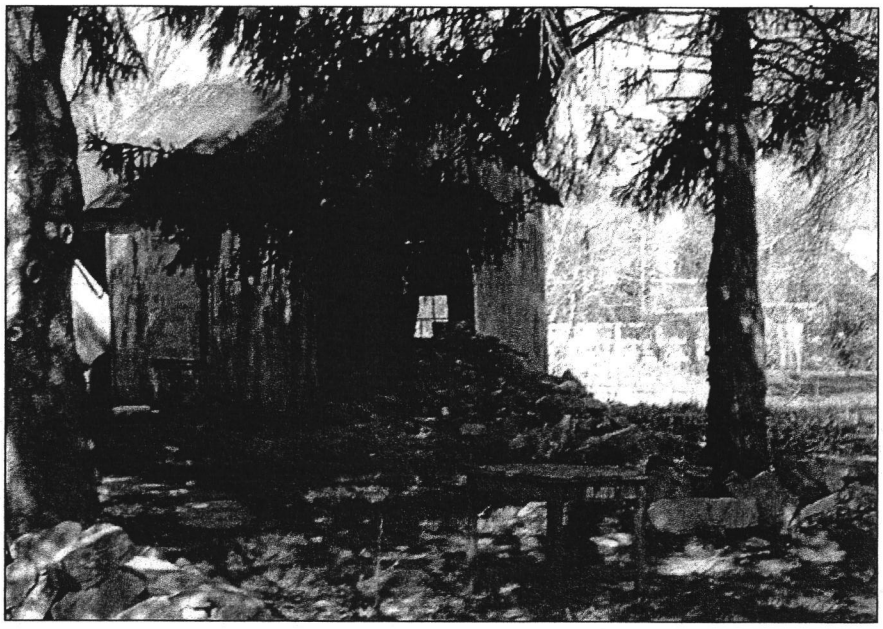
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Log
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-556
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, five-bay, one-and-a-half-story, log structure constructed on a stone foundation. The side-gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal, and a modern, exterior, endwall, brick chimney stands on the west. The walls are currently sheathed in vinyl siding, but the MHT survey describes the house as "built of V-notched logs with stone slabs filling the gaps between the logs." The center-bay entrance contains a multi-light door set in a wood frame with a transom above. The first-floor windows are replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash. The building has received several additions, including a hipped-roof, Eastlake-style portico over the entrance and a shed dormer that extends across almost the entire façade. The 1991 MHT survey notes the presence of a log outbuilding. It is not clear whether the current outbuilding, sheathed in vertical wood siding, is of log construction.[10]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the house was built in the early to mid-nineteenth century based on it design and construction. A building appears at this location on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas. The existing building with its one-story rear wing is indicated on the 1922 Sanborn map; however the dormer is not shown. The MHT inventory notes that the 1922 Sanborn map does not specify the building as log construction, and surmises that the building was sheathed in weatherboarding at the time the map was created. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Early. There is a Margaret Earley listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[11]

---

[10] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 115 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[11] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 115 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 116 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

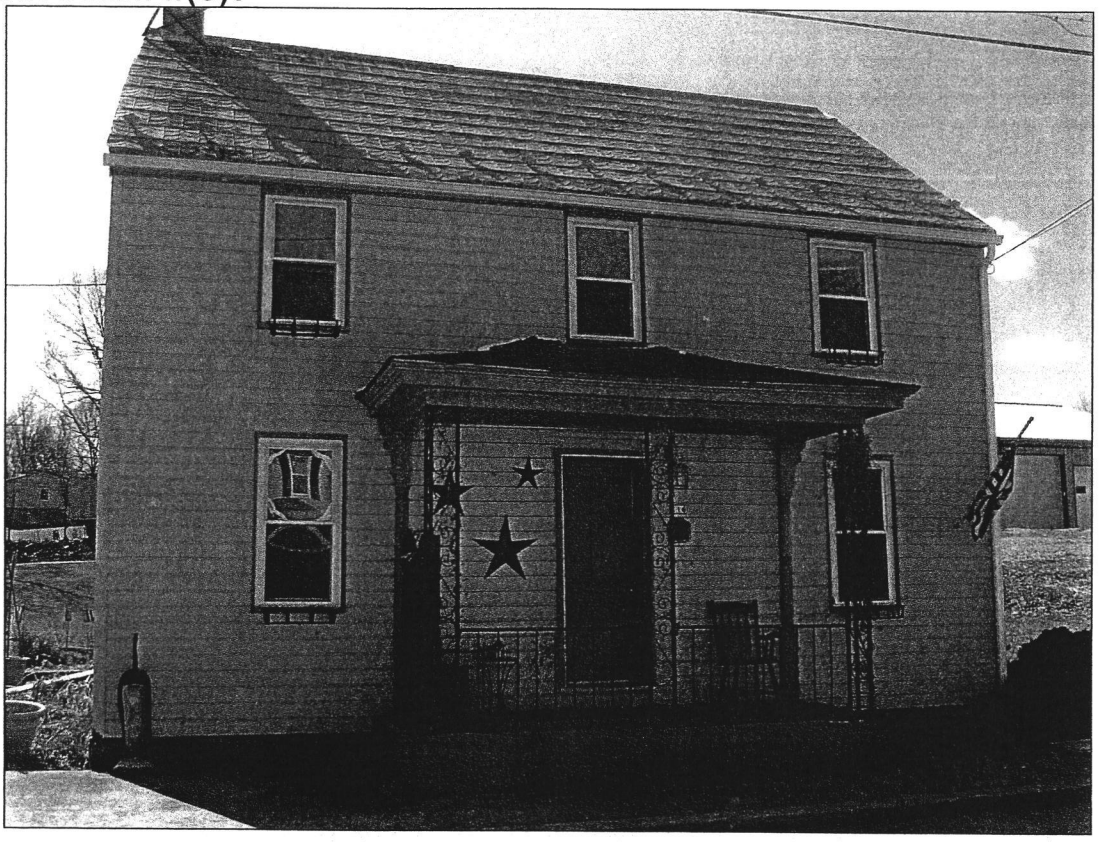
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (D. Gloss?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	19
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Pressed metal
Wall Construction	Frame?
Foundation	Concrete
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	n/a
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, symmetrical, three-bay, freestanding, residential building on a concrete foundation. The house has a side-gable, pressed metal roof with a modern, interior, endwall chimney on the east. It is sheathed in horizontal wood siding. A hipped roof portico on a concrete platform shelters the center-bay entrance. The composition portico roof is supported by openwork, metal posts and wood pilasters with Eastlake detailing. A four-panel wood door fills the entryway, and three large stars decorate the wall to the east of the door. All windows are replacement, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. The windows are set in narrow wood surrounds.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

No MHT inventory form was discovered for this property, but the house bears a commemorative plaque, suggesting that it stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey both depict an L-shaped building at this location. The atlas designates the owner as D. Gloss, while the NPS survey does not provide information about the property. (There is no D. Gloss listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.) The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows a two-story, frame dwelling in this location with a one-story rear addition. Two one-story, frame outbuildings stand immediately behind the house. [12]

[12] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1922."

CURRENT ADDRESS: 119 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century? Late nineteenth to early twentieth century?

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Marker?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	9
Street Name	Antietam

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Brick (frame?)
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-555
Historic Designation	
Historic Name(s)	

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, three-bay, brick (or brick veneer), freestanding residential building. The side-gable, composition roof has an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. The brick surface is generally white in color, with individual red bricks or pairs scattered throughout. There is an S-shaped tie rod visible on the east façade. A hipped-roof porch on a concrete platform protects the three first floor bays. The porch roof is supported by square posts linked with a slat railing. The east-bay entrance contains a Craftsman-style door protected by a storm door. All windows are replacement, one-over-one, double-hung sashes in wood frames with soldier-coursed bricks as lintels. Two, one-story wings extend the house to the north, creating an L-shaped footprint.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1991 MHT survey dates the extant building to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, stating that a building, "though probably not the extant one," is shown on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas. The house, however, bears a commemorative plaque, suggesting that it stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The real estate atlas, as well as the 1934 NPS survey, designates the owner of the property as J. Marker. The 1934 survey describes the house as "a 2 story red brick dwelling." The 1922 Sanborn insurance map depicts a two-story, frame house with a one-story, rear ell. A one-story outbuilding stands immediately behind the ell on the Sanborn map, and a two-story stable and a one-story outbuilding are located on the north boundary of the property. While documentary evidence is conflicting, there is enough information to include 119 East Antietam Street as a building that may have stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[13]

According to testimony submitted on behalf of James Marker in support of his claim for losses suffered after the Battle of Antietam, Marker lived "on the back street in the brick house by the run and carried on a tannery" and "at the Old Tan House property, in the back street by the run" at the time of the fighting. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas shows several properties owned by J. Marker. (James Marker lived until 1883.) Two of these are lots 8 and 9, which are divided by the stream that flows from the spring in the center of Sharpsburg. The 1877 atlas depicts three houses on the two lots – two at what are now 119 and 123 East Antietam Street and one at what is now 108 South Church Street. The 1991 MHT survey dates only 123 East Antietam Street to the mid- to late nineteenth century, although both 119 and 123 bear commemorative plaques. The MHT survey dates 108 South Church to the 1910s or 1920s. The MHT survey indicates that 119 East Antietam is constructed of brick, as the claims testimony states Marker's house was, but the façade of the current house is clearly composed of modern brick. It is not clear, therefore, which, if either, of the extant houses facing Antietam Street on lots 8 and 9 is the house where tanner James Marker lived at the time of the Battle of Antietam.

The 1860 U.S. Census lists Marker as a gunsmith and does not provide information on the value of Marker's real or personal property. However, confirmation that this is the same James Marker referred to in the claims records can be found in the executors of

[13] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 119 East Antietam Street," Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1922."

James Marker's estate, who continued the claims petition through the end of the nineteenth century: They were Jacob and Ezra Marker, James Marker's sons. Ezra Marker appears in his father's household in 1860. The 1870 census describes Marker as a retired farmer, living with his wife Amelia and daughter Julia. At the time Marker owned real property valued at $20,000 and personal property valued at $1,000.

The losses James Marker and his sons sought restitution for related to a 153-acre farm near the Antietam Iron Works. Ezra Marker stated that the Union army appropriated nearly everything on the farm – corn, hay, straw, fodder, oats, fence rails, lumber, leather, cattle, hogs, horses, potatoes, apples, and cabbage are among the specific items mentioned. The property was taken not only after the Battle of Antietam, but a year later as the Union army marched to and then returned from Gettysburg.[14]

[14] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 232, Claim Number 1292.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 123 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

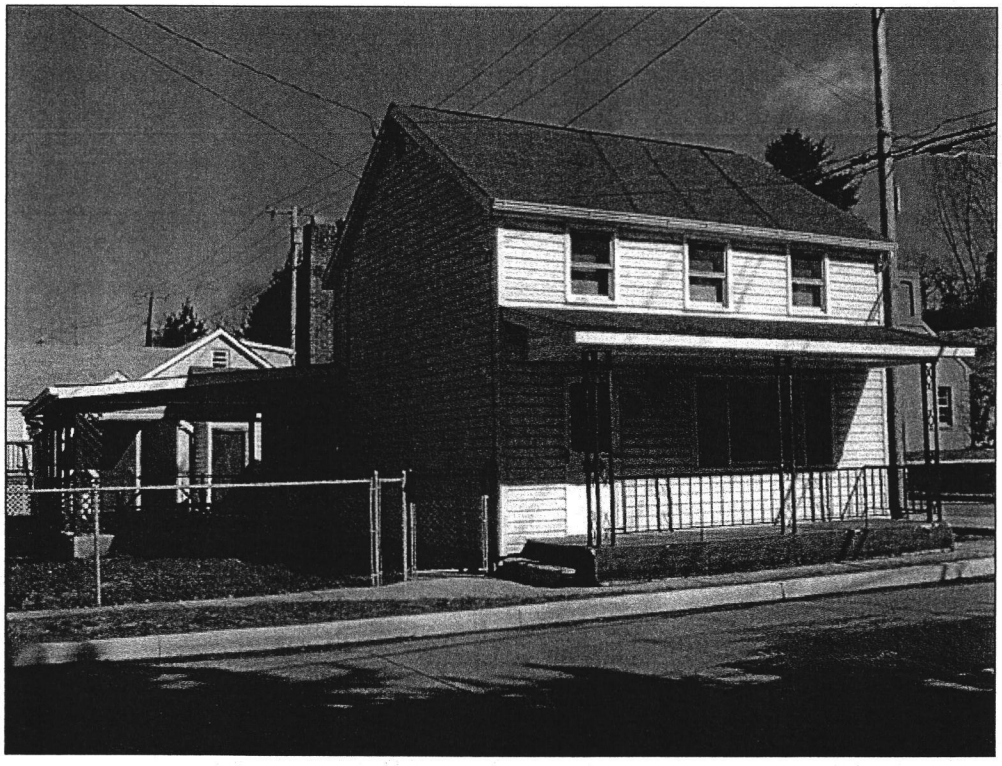
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (James Marker?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	8
Street Name	Antietam Street

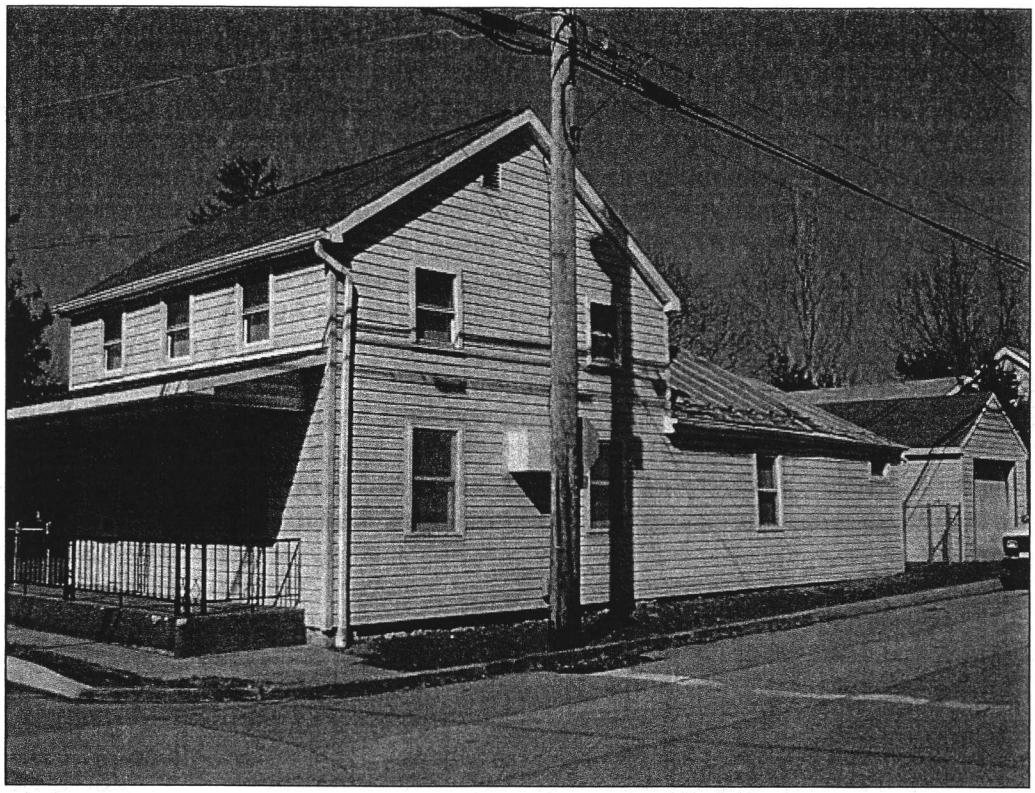
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-554
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. The side-gable, composition roof has overhanging eaves. The dwelling's exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. An open, shed-roof, concrete porch extends across the south façade's first floor. The porch roof is supported by modern, openwork, metal posts linked by a metal railing. The primary entrance is located in the west bay. The door is obscured by an aluminum-frame storm door. A large, modern, three-part window pierces the east bay of the first floor. Second-floor windows consist of replacement, one-over-one, double-hung sash. Addition(s) have been constructed on the north façade. The addition(s) has a standing-seam metal, gable roof. A shed-roof porch has been added on the west. There are two modern outbuildings on the property, one-story shed with a composition roof, and a garage with vinyl siding and composition roof.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
A commemorative plaque on the building suggests that it stood during the battle of Antietam. A building stands at this location on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas. The MHT inventory form determined that the house was built in the mid- to late nineteenth century based on its design. The existing rear additions are indicated on the 1922 Sanborn map. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Marker.[15]

[15] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 123 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

According to testimony submitted on behalf of James Marker in support of his claim for losses suffered after the Battle of Antietam, Marker lived "on the back street in the brick house by the run and carried on a tannery" and "at the Old Tan House property, in the back street by the run" at the time of the fighting. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas shows several properties owned by J. Marker. (James Marker lived until 1883.) Two of these are lots 8 and 9, which are divided by the stream that flows from the spring in the center of Sharpsburg. The 1877 atlas depicts three houses on the two lots – two at what are now 119 and 123 East Antietam Street and one at what is now 108 South Church Street. The 1991 MHT survey dates only 123 East Antietam Street to the mid- to late nineteenth century, although both 119 and 123 bear commemorative plaques. The MHT survey dates 108 South Church to the 1910s or 1920s. The MHT survey indicates that 119 East Antietam is constructed of brick, as the claims testimony states Marker's house was, but the façade of the current house is clearly composed of modern brick. It is not clear, therefore, which, if either, of the extant houses facing Antietam Street on lots 8 and 9 is the house where tanner James Marker lived at the time of the Battle of Antietam.

The 1860 U.S. Census lists Marker as a gunsmith and does not provide information on the value of Marker's real or personal property. However, confirmation that this is the same James Marker referred to in the claims records can be found in the executors of James Marker's estate, who continued the claims petition through the end of the nineteenth century: They were Jacob and Ezra Marker, James Marker's sons. Ezra Marker appears in his father's household in 1860. The 1870 census describes Marker as a retired farmer, living with his wife Amelia and daughter Julia. At the time Marker owned real property valued at $20,000 and personal property valued at $1,000.

The losses James Marker and his sons sought restitution for related to a 153-acre farm near the Antietam Iron Works. Ezra Marker stated that the Union army appropriated nearly everything on the farm – corn, hay, straw, fodder, oats, fence rails, lumber, leather, cattle, hogs, horses, potatoes, apples, and cabbage are among the specific items mentioned. The property was taken not only after the Battle of Antietam, but a year later as the Union army marched to and then returned from Gettysburg.[16]

[16] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 232, Claim Number 1292.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 200 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

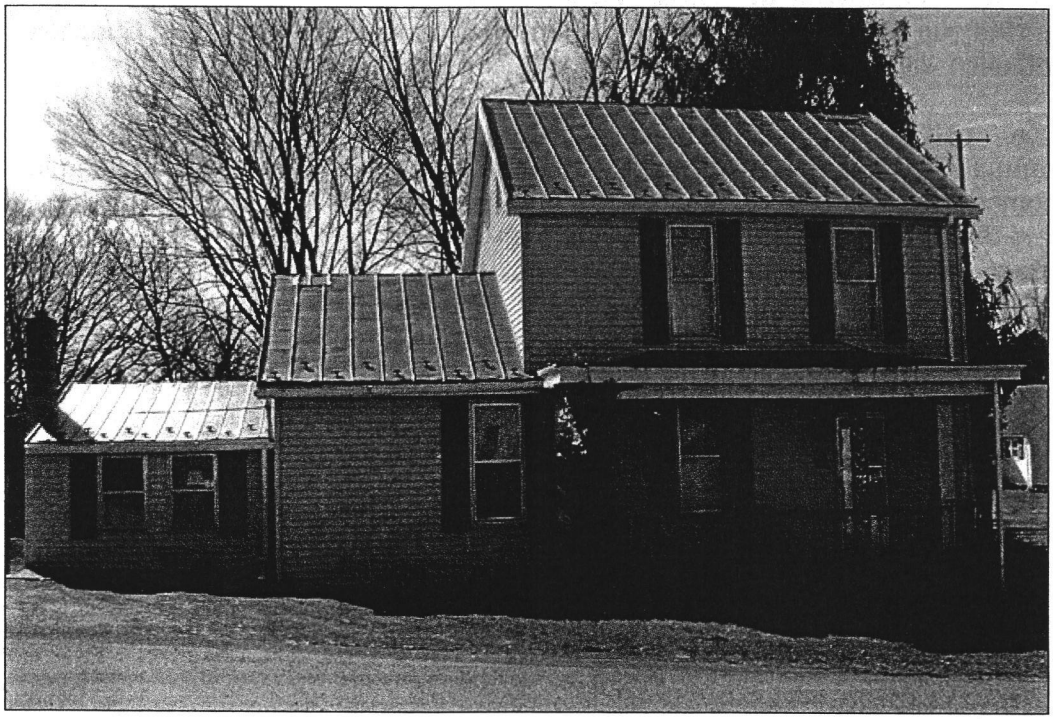
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Jacob C. Grove?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	143
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Concrete block
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-694
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, asymmetrical, two-story, frame, two-bay, freestanding, residential building on a concrete block foundation. The house consists of a two-story main block with two, one-story wings extending its main façade. The whole house is sheathed in manufactured siding. The dwelling's side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves. The first-floor, north façade consists of an entrance in the west bay and a replacement, double-hung, one-over-one light window in the east bay. A one-story, open, hipped-roof porch supported by openwork metal posts protects the first floor of the house's main block. Both bays of the second floor have replacement, double-hung, one-over-one light windows. The first addition on the north continues the main block fenestration. The second north addition includes two replacement, double-hung, one-over-one light windows. Both additions have standing-seam metal roofs. Currently there are two outbuildings, a wood structure with a gabled, standing-seam sheet metal roof, and a one-story, stuccoed shed with shed roof.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT survey dates the house to the mid-nineteenth century. It bears a commemorative plaque, suggesting that it stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg shows a building at this location. The atlas lists the owner as J.C. Grove. Both extant wings appear in the 1922 Sanborn map. The Sanborn map also shows a one-story, wood-roof outbuilding directly east of the house.[17]

The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District includes an entry for Jacob C. Grove, a 25-year-old "commission merchant." Grove lived alone, according to the census. He held real estate valued at $3,500 and personal property valued at $1,500. The census records do not make the location of Grove's residence clear. The 1877 real estate atlas places the name J.C. Grove on three parcels of land on what is now West Chapline Street, each with a house, as well as Lot 143.[18]

The Carman-Cope maps of the battle indicate that at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862, the 1st Company of the Washington Artillery from Louisiana, under the command of Capt. C. W. Squires, withdrew on what was is now South Church Street to Main Street before heading west. Their path would have led them past what is now 200 East Antietam Street.[19]

---

[17] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory,"200 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[18] 1860 U.S. Census.

[19] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 205 East Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

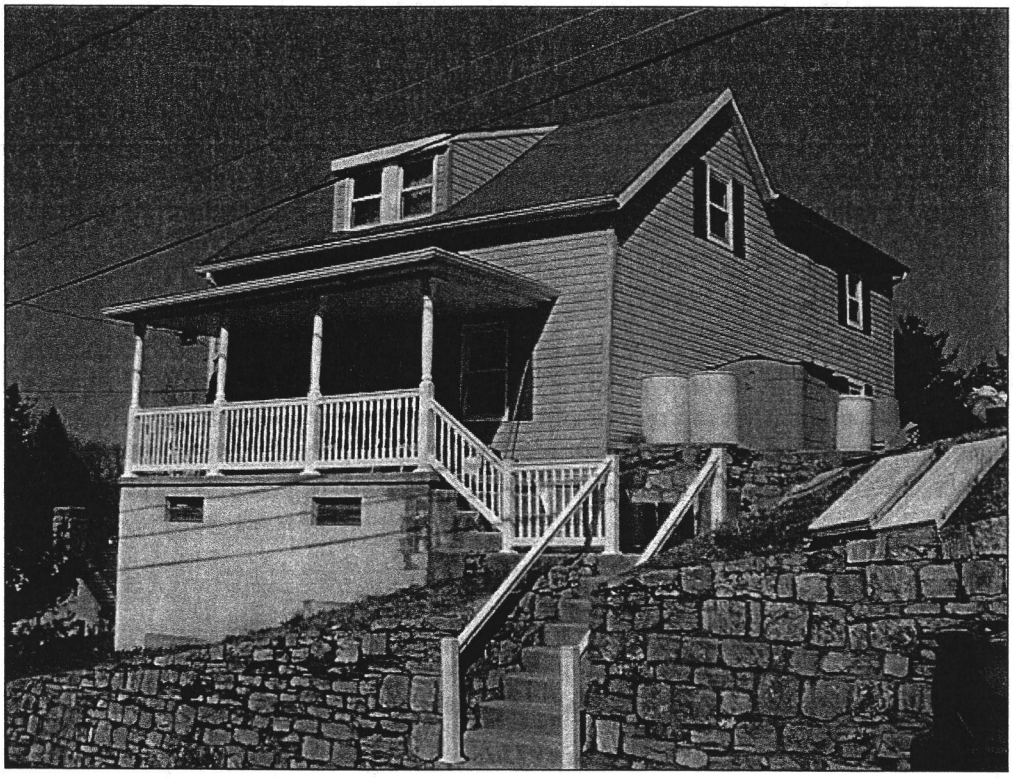
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (George and/or Mary Peterman?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	153
Street Name	Antietam Street

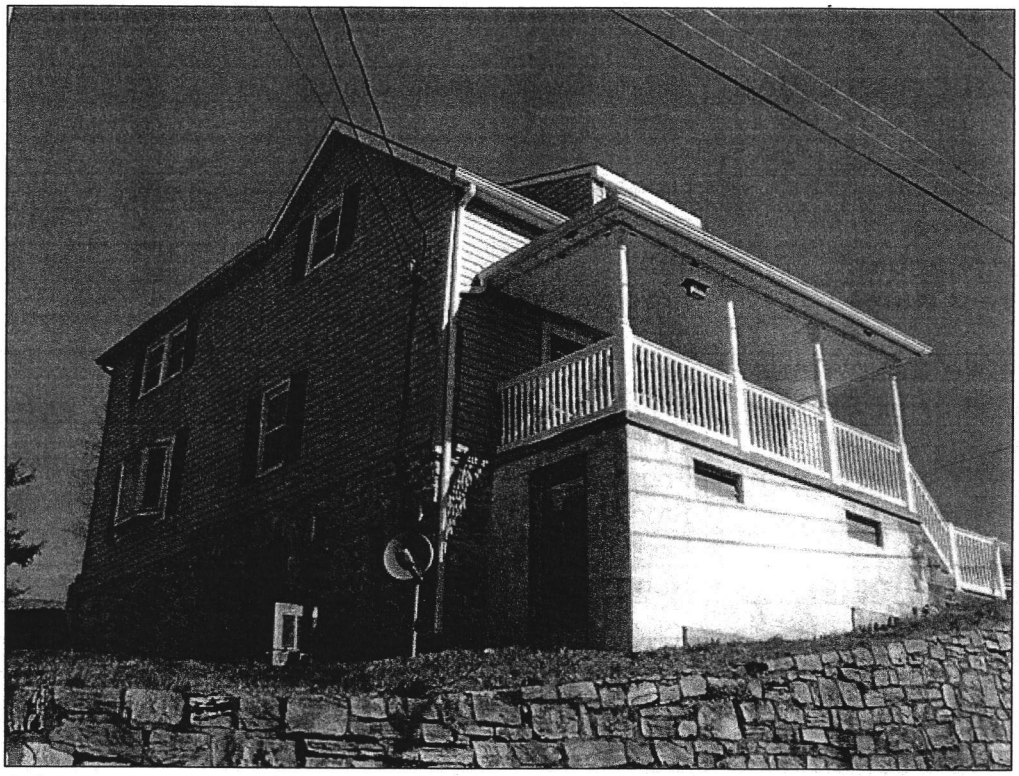
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½ plus exposed basement
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-695
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building. The dwelling is built into the hill on the east, providing space for a stone basement exposed on the south and west. The side-gable, composition roof has overhanging eaves and a shed roof dormer facing south. Except for the basement, the building is sheathed in vinyl siding. The entrance pierces the west bay of the south façade, with two replacement, double-hung, one-over-one light windows to the east. An open, hipped-roof porch on a concrete masonry unit foundation protects the first floor of the south façade. The porch roof is supported by turned wooden posts connected by a railing. A one-and-a-half-story, flat-roofed wing is attached to the north façade.[20]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
A building stands at this location on the 1877 real estate atlas. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows the dwelling with a wing on the north. Both the 1877 atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey list the owner of the property as Mrs. Peterman. George and Mary Peterson are listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, while the 1870 census lists George and Mary Peterman.[21]

[20] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 205 East Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[21] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

WEST ANTIETAM STREET

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 102 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

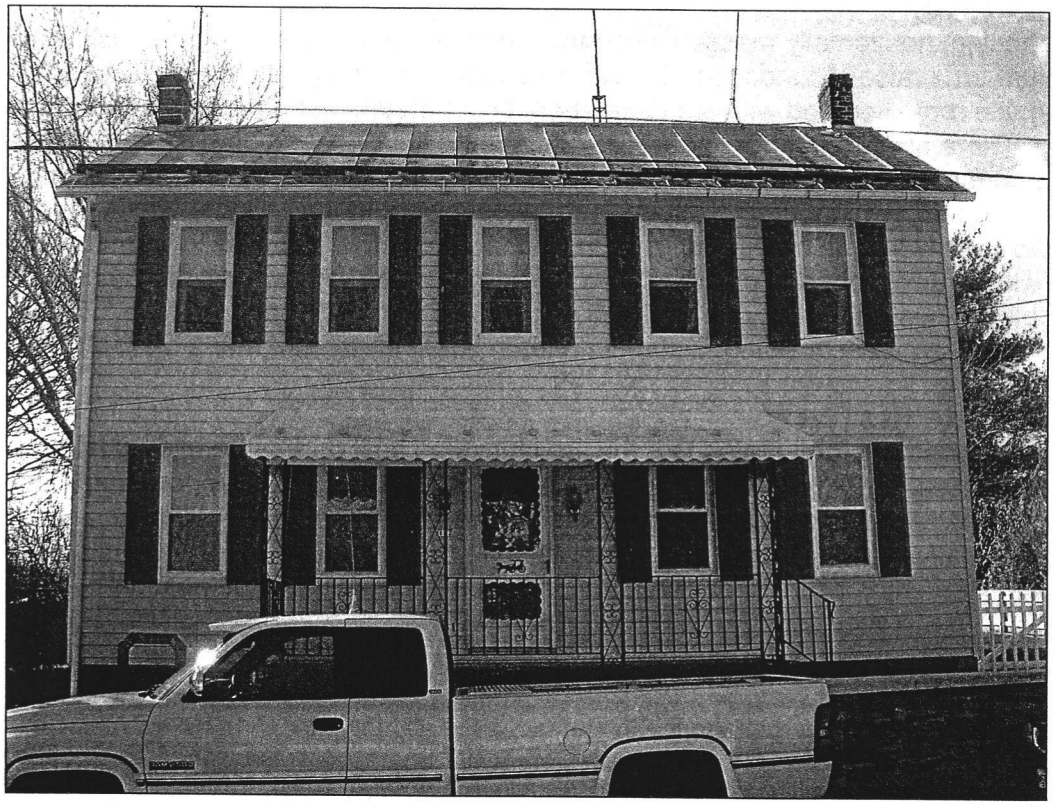
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Marker?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	22
Street Name	Antietam Street

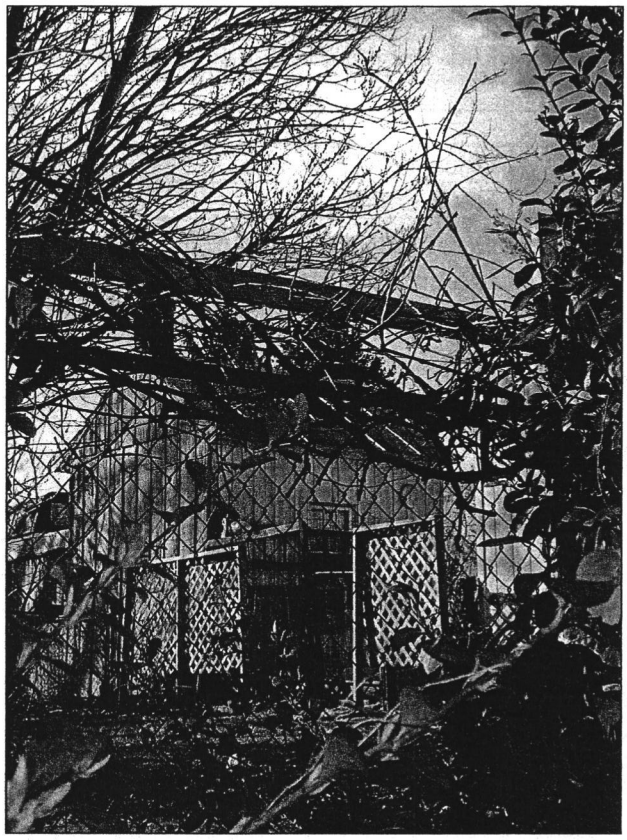
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-587
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, two-story, symmetrical, five-bay, frame, freestanding structure on a raised foundation. Set behind a stone retaining wall, the building has a side-gable roof sheathed with standing-seam sheet metal. The structure is clad with vinyl siding. There are two interior, endwall, brick chimneys. A raised porch extends across the three middle bays of the north façade protecting the center-bay entrance. The roof of the porch is an awning, and it is supported by openwork metal railings. Vinyl windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sash with shutters. There is a large two-story rear wing with a gable roof and chimney. The rear wing is clad with wood siding. There are two outbuildings on the lot, one of which appears on the 1922 Sanborn map.[1] This outbuilding has vertical siding, a standing-seam sheet metal roof and a brick chimney.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. It is illustrated in its existing form on the 1922 Sanborn map. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as J. Marker. A James Marker and a Jacob Marker are listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[2] See entry for 119 East Antietam for more information on James Marker.

---

[1] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 102 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 104 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

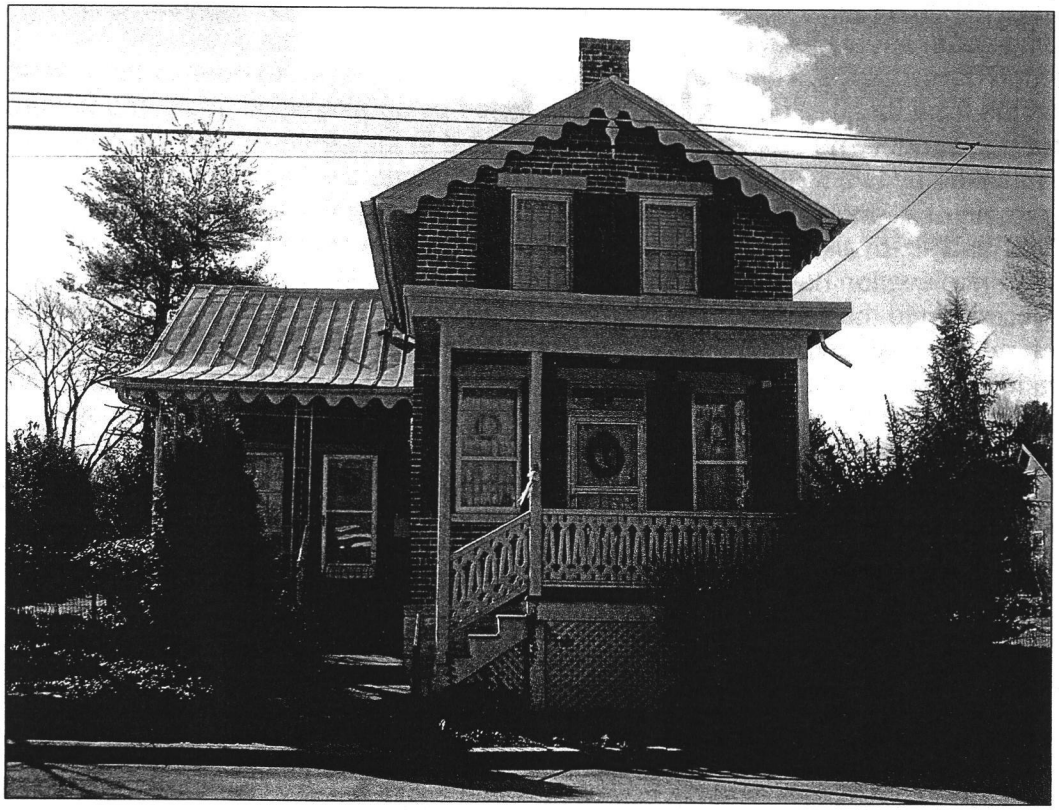
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Marker?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	22
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-586
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, vertically massed, three-bay, brick (common bond), freestanding structure set on a raised stone foundation. The front-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam sheet metal and has open and overhanging eaves decorated with scalloped bargeboards. There are two interior, brick chimneys. An open porch extends across the front facade. It has a flat roof supported by square wood posts and features a flat-cut balustrade. The principal entrance is located in the center-bay of the north façade and is flanked by two windows. The entrance has a stone sill and lintel and a four-light transom over the door. Wood windows are nine-over-six light, double-hung sash on the first floor and six-over-six light on the second floor and the side facades. The windows on the front elevation have stone lintels and shutters. The MHT inventory form indicates that, according to the owner of the property, the windows have walnut sills.[3] There is a one-story, two-bay, brick addition on the east elevation with an entrance in the west bay. This addition has a side-gable roof clad with standing-seam sheet metal and a raised, open porch with metal openwork posts. Frame additions clad in vertical wood siding have also been built onto the back of the house. Roofing materials of the additions include standing-seam sheet metal and wood shingles. There is a garage and a wood shed on the lot. The shed is clad with vertical wood siding and metal roofing.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

According to the MHT inventory form, the distinct design detailing of the house is not common in Sharpsburg. However, it is a common design to communities with a German heritage, of which Sharpsburg is one. (For instance, the German Village in Columbus, Ohio – the former brewery district that was settled by German immigrants in the 1860s-

[3] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," between 102 and 108 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

1880s – is constructed entirely of buildings in this tradition.) The 1922 Sanborn map indicates the addition on the east elevation and a separate, one-story, frame structure directly behind the house. This structure may have been incorporated into the existing back additions. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Marker. A James Marker and a Jacob Marker are listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. See entry for 119 East Antietam Street for more information on James Marker. [4]

[4] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," between 102 and 108 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 108 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century

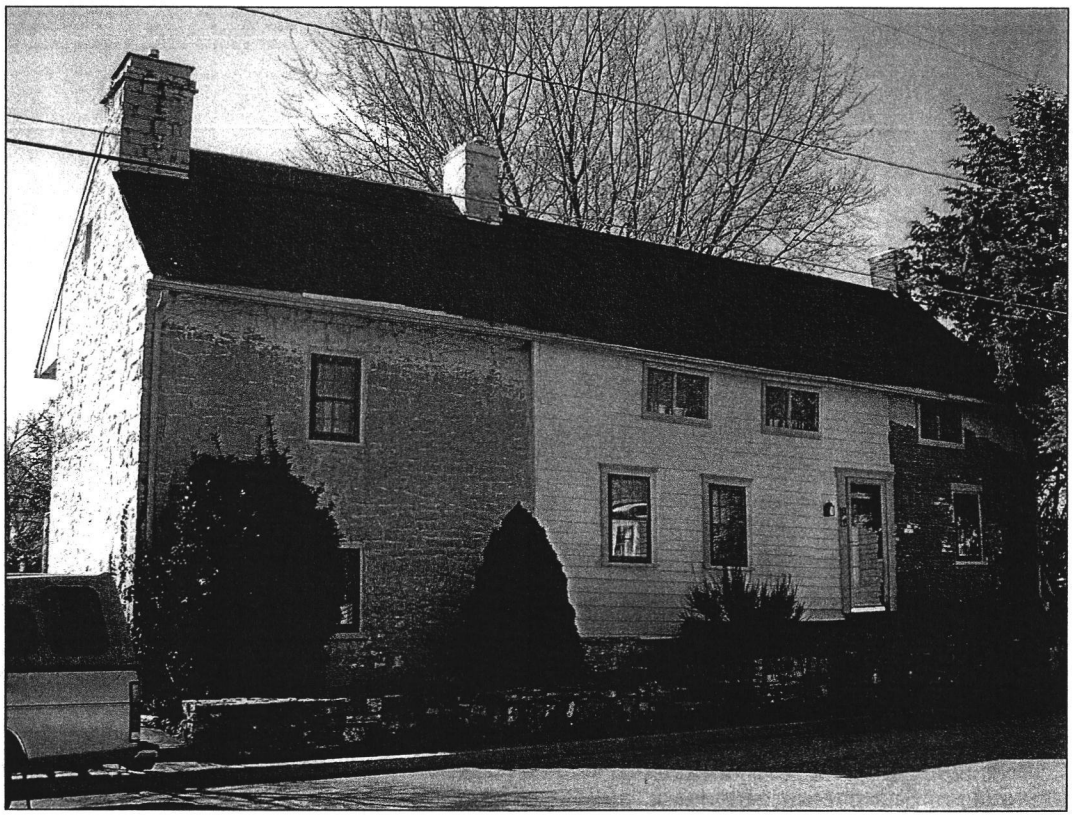
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Marker?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	23
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Corrugated metal panels
Wall Construction	Stone, log, and brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-585
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, two-story, multiple-bay, freestanding, residential structure on a raised stone foundation. Built in three phases, the structure features a combination of building materials – the eastern section is of stone, the center section of log, and the western section of brick. The entire composition is united by a common, side-gable roof covered with corrugated metal panels. Each section of the building has its own chimney. The most massive is on the endwall of the eastern section and is stone. The other two chimneys are brick. The only entrance on the north façade is located in the center section which is clad in horizontal wood siding. The door has a molded surround and a four-light transom. The two wood windows on the first floor of the central section are six-over-six light, double-hung sash with matching surrounds. On the second floor directly below the eaves are two wood windows. These are double casements with six lights each. The brick section of the structure has a single wood window on the first and second floors that match in configuration those in the central section. There are two wood windows in the stone section, one on the first floor and one on the second. These windows in the stone section are four-over-four light, double-hung sash and are located lower than those in the other two sections. The MHT survey suggests that this might indicate that the structure's interior floor levels may not match.[5] There are four outbuildings on the lot including what appears to be a separate residence or guest house. Another outbuilding has a gable roof and is clad in vertical wood siding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

According to the MHT inventory form, the structure at 108 West Antietam Street was constructed in three phases. The first section of the building was constructed of log and dates roughly to the 1790s. In its current form, this section is flanked on the east by a stone addition and on the west by a brick addition. All three sections of the building are indicated on the 1922 Sanborn map. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Marker. A James Marker and a Jacob Marker are listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. See entry for 119 East Antietam for information on James Marker. [6]

[5] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 108 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[6] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 108 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 110 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mrs. Myers?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	24
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Stone and frame (or log)
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	Extensive renovation since the 1991 MHT survey.

MHT Site Number	WA-II-584
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, symmetrical, one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, freestanding structure on a raised foundation. The structure is situated above grade behind a stone retaining wall. The MHT survey notes that the eastern portion of the structure is constructed of stone while the western section is frame, or possibly log, construction.[7] Since the 1991 MHT survey there have been extensive renovations. The entire structure has been clad with horizontal wood siding. It has a side-gable roof sheathed with composition roofing. There are one interior, brick chimney on the east wall and three gabled dormers with vinyl six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends from the west facade. This addition has a concrete block chimney and a tripartite window. The entrance is located in the center bay of the north façade and is flanked by two windows on either side. The first-floor vinyl windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash. Stairs with a simple wood rail rise from grade at the east end of the façade to a first-floor level landing. There are two non-Civil War-era outbuildings on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Myers. There is an Eliza Myers listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[8]

[7] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 110 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[8] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 110 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 111 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century? Late nineteenth to early twentieth century?

1862 DATA	
Owner	Margaret Shackleford
Function	Residential
Lot Number	31
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-563
Historic Designation	
Historic Name(s)	

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding residential building on a stone foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has an endwall, exterior, brick chimney on the west and overhanging eaves. The building is sheathed in manufactured siding. A shed-roof porch protects the south façade's first floor. The porch roof is supported by turned wood posts. The interior door of the center-bay entrance is obscured by a modern storm door. First-floor windows consist of three-over-one light, double hung sash. Second-floor windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash. All windows have shutters and storm windows. Changes to the house since the 1991 MHT survey include the replacement of an aluminum awning by the shed-roof porch and the extension and enclosure of a screened porch at the northeast corner of the house.[9]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT survey dates the house to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, noting that the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas indicates that the property was owned by Mrs. Shackleford. Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society revealed that Margaret Shackleford acquired the property from Mary Edwards in 1858. The transfer included a house and the lot, although the cost was only $5. When Margaret Shackleford split the property into two parcels and transferred them to Fannie F. Shackleford and William S. Shackleford in 1889, the cost of Fannie's parcel was $50. The deed does not indicate whether this parcel included a house or how much William's parcel cost. These and subsequent transfers of the property (within the family at least until 1954) do not provide justification for a date of construction for the extant house.[10]

Forty-three-year-old Margaret Shakleford appears as the head of a household of four in the 1860 census records for the Sharpsburg District. Also included in the household are 35-year-old William, nine-year-old Ridgely, and 55-year-old Kate. Margaret's real estate is valued at $200, her personal property at $50. Her household does appear in the 1860 census records near the names of other Sharpsburg residents associated with properties nearby on Antietam Street in 1877 (Aaron Fry, Eliza Myers, Elizabeth Bowers). It seems possible, therefore, that Shackleford lived at what is now 111 West Antietam Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam, but it is not clear whether or not the extant house was standing at that time. Ernst also reports the story that Shackleford's house was one of two burned to the ground during the fighting.[11]

The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows the L-shaped footprint of the extant house along with two one-story outbuildings.[12]

---

[9] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 111 West Antietam Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[10] "Lot 31 in Sharpsburg, MD," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[11] 1860 U.S. Census; Ernst, 158.

[12] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 114 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

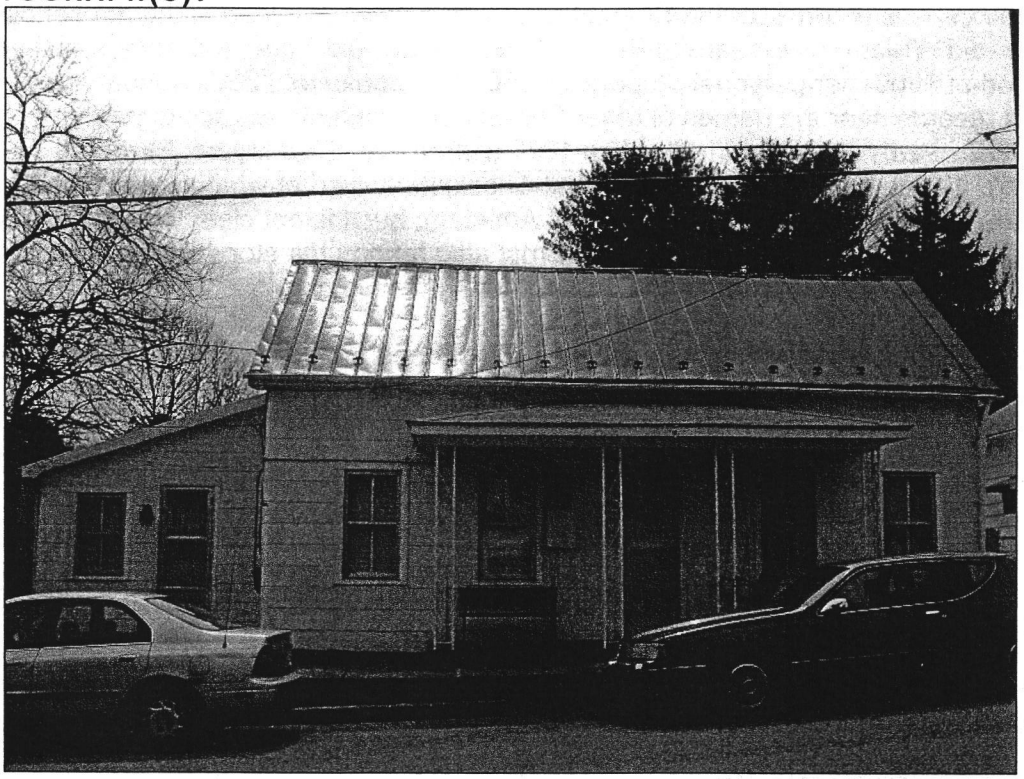
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Benner?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	25
Street Name	Antietam Street

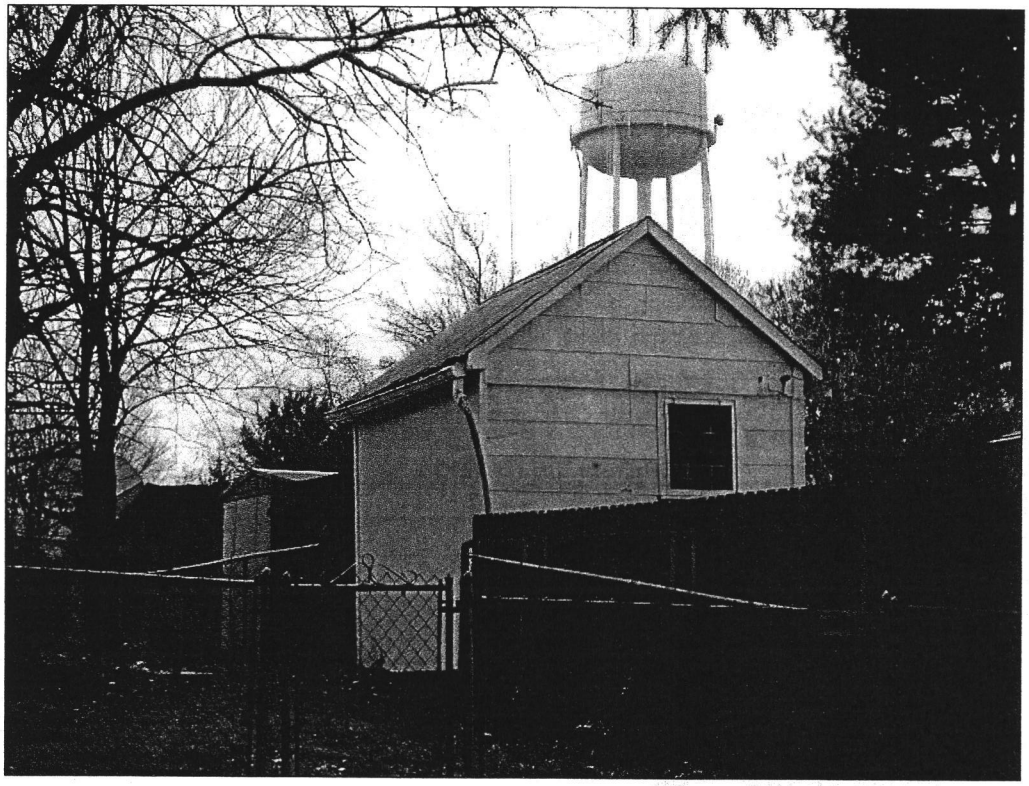
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-583
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, one-story, symmetrical, five-bay, frame structure on a stone foundation. The building is sheathed with composition shingles and has a side-gable roof clad with standing-seam sheet metal. The north façade features a center-bay entrance and a hipped-roof porch that extends across the middle three bays. The porch roof is clad in composition shingles and is supported by openwork, metal posts. Wood windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sash. There is a one-story, two-bay addition on the east façade with a shed roof. The north façade of the addition includes an entrance in the west bay and a two-over-two, double-hung sash window in the east bay. There are four buildings on the lot, one of which has gable roof and may be the one-story outbuilding indicated on the 1922 Sanborn map.[13]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. A two-story structure with a one-story addition on the east façade and a one-story outbuilding are illustrated on the 1922 Sanborn map at this location. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Benner. There is a Joseph Benner listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[14]

---

[13] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[14] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 114 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 116 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

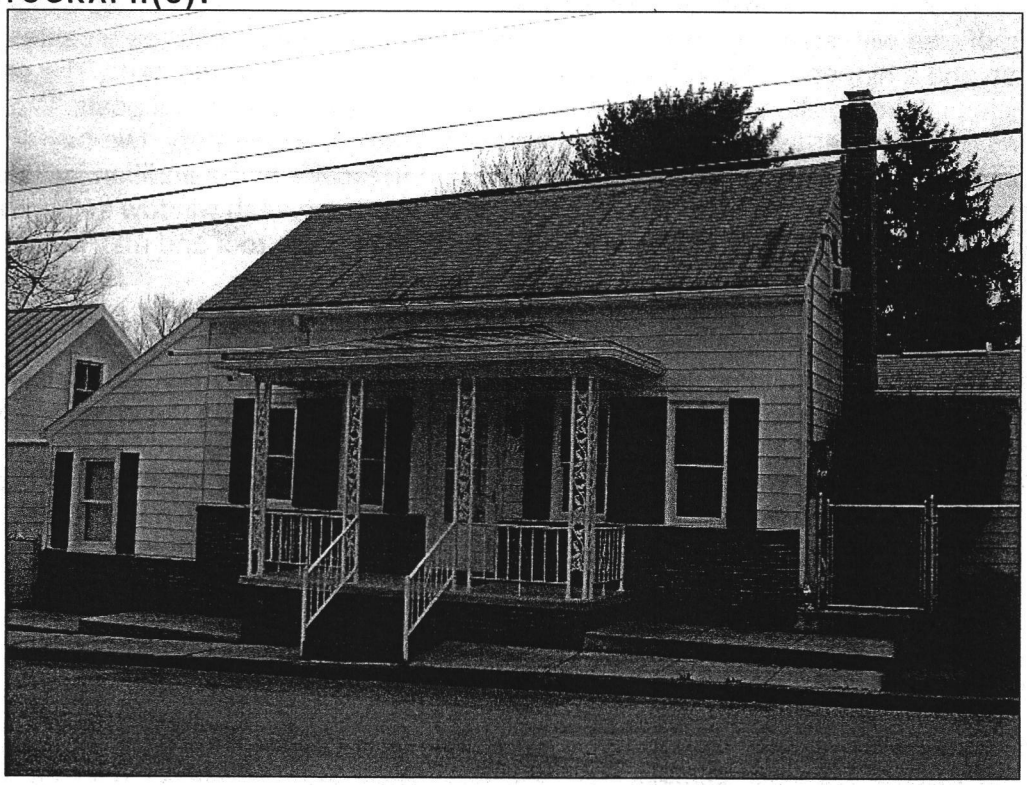
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Aaron Fry?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	25
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	6

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-582
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, one-story, horizontally massed, symmetrical, five-bay, frame structure on a raised foundation. The building has been extensively altered with the addition of vinyl siding and brick veneer and the construction of a one-story shed wing on the east facade. The side-gable roof is covered with composition roofing. There is a single, exterior, brick, endwall chimney on the west wall. On the north façade, an entrance is located in the center bay and a porch with a hipped roof extends across the middle three bays. The porch roof is supported by openwork metal posts. Vinyl windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash with shutters. There are additions on the south façade.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. At this location, the 1922 Sanborn real estate map illustrates a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with one-story additions on the east and south facades. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as A. Fry.[15]

Ernst reports the story that a single shell passed through Aaron Fry's house on Antietam Street and struck a chest, leaving a hole in each layer of the bedclothes stored there. The 1860 U.S. Census lists Fry as a 50-year-old carpenter owning real estate valued at $300 and personal property at $75. Fry lived with his wife Kate, and two sons, both of whom were also carpenters.[16]

[15] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 116 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[16] Ernst, 136; 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 119 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

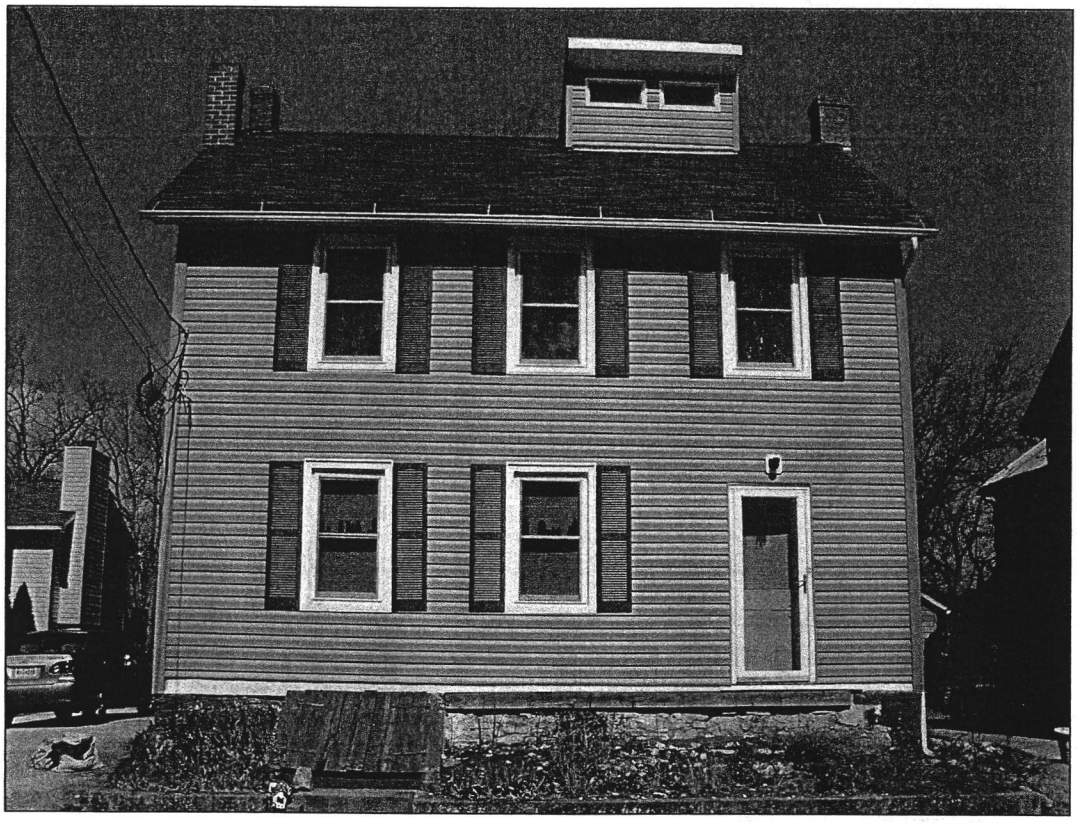
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	29
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-565
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, asymmetrical, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a raised stone foundation. The building has a side-gable roof covered with composition roofing. The roof has two brick chimneys on the west facade, an exterior, brick chimney on the east facade, and a shed-roof, modern dormer added at the ridgeline. The entrance on the south façade is recessed and protected by glass storm door. Windows are set in wood frames and are one-over-one light, double-hung sash. There is a one-story addition on the rear of the building and storm cellar doors in the foundation on the south facade.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century. At the time of the MHT inventory, a commemorative plaque marked the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. At this location, the 1922 Sanborn map notes a two-story structure with a one-story rear wing. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property as J. Jackson. The 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district lists both a John and a Joseph Jackson, although the head of household is listed as Susan Jackson. The location is shown as an empty lot in the map accompanying the 1934 NPS survey.[17]

[17] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 119 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 120 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

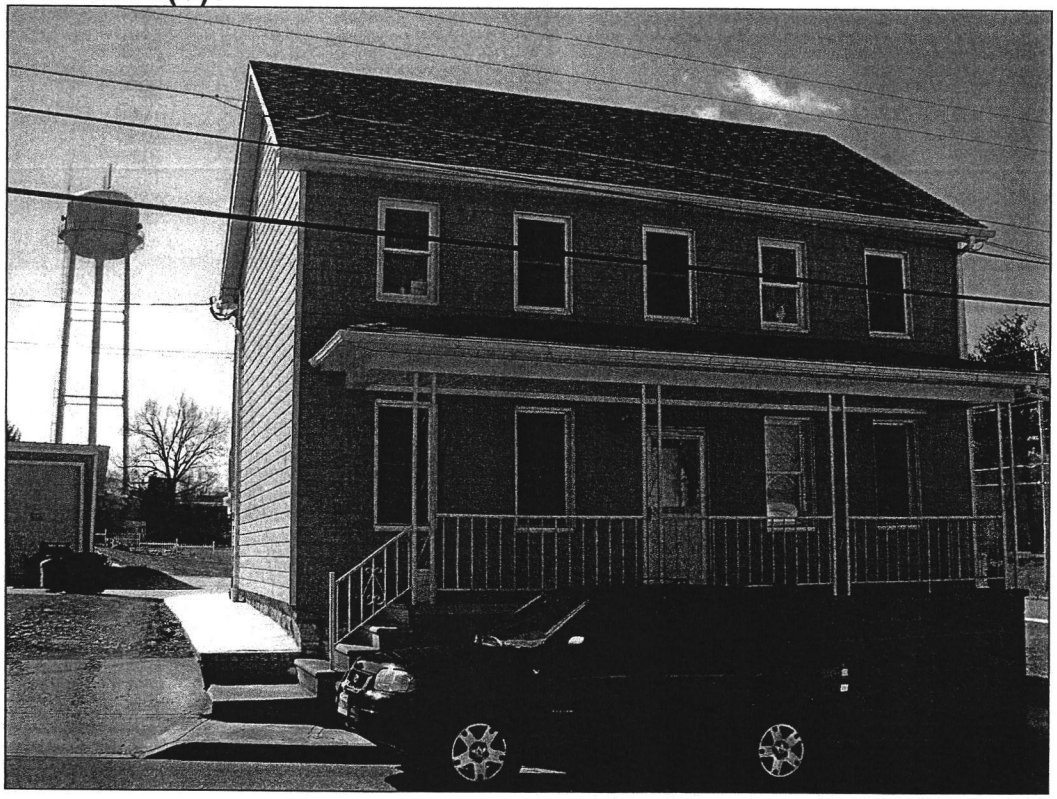
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Marker?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	27
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-581
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, two-story, symmetrical, five-bay, frame, freestanding structure. The building was constructed on a raised stone foundation and is covered with horizontal vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is clad with composition roofing. The north façade features a center-bay entrance and a raised porch that extends across the entire façade and is accessed by stairs on the east end. The porch has a hipped roof that is supported by openwork metal posts. Vinyl windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash on the first and second floors. There is a large, two-story addition with a gable roof on the south façade.[18] There is one non-Civil War-era outbuilding on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. A building with the same configuration as the existing structure is illustrated on the 1922 Sanborn map. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Marker. There is a James Marker and a Jacob Marker listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[19] See entry for 119 East Antietam for more information on James Marker.

[18] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 120 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[19] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 120 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 123 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	First half of the nineteenth century

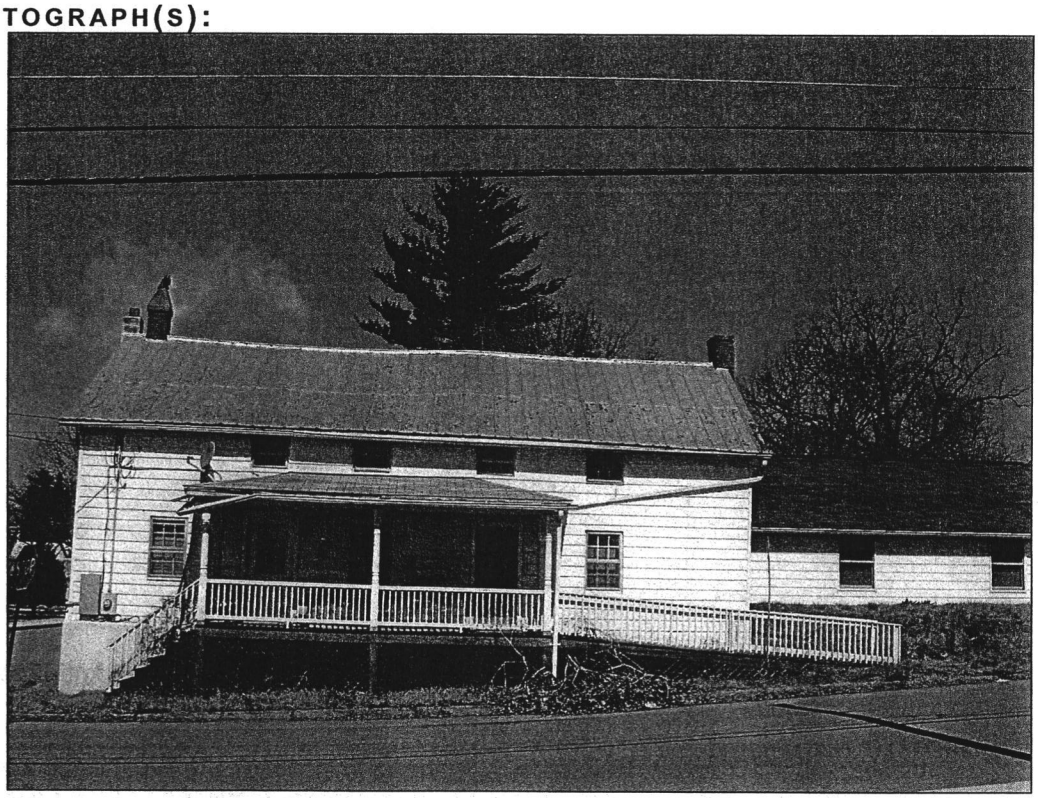
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (N. Smith?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	28
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Log
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-566
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, one-and-a-half-story, asymmetrical, five-bay, frame, residential structure that, with its additions, takes the form of a U-plan. Constructed on a raised stone foundation on a corner lot, the building is covered with manufactured siding. The MHT inventory form speculates that the building may be a log structure on a stone foundation. It also notes that the foundation is stone, however, this is not visible and can not be verified.[20] The roof form is a side gable with open and overhanging eaves and is sheathed with standing-seam metal. On the west side of the structure there is an interior, endwall brick chimney, and on the east there is an exterior brick chimney. On the south façade there are two entrances to the building, each with glazed and paneled doors, as well as a raised, hipped-roof, open porch. The porch roof is supported by turned posts and pilasters connected by a railing. Windows are set in wood frames and are six-over-six light, double-hung sash on the first floor and three-over-three light in the attic story. There is a one-story addition on the east elevation that is used as a garage. It has a gable roof with composition roofing.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure was built in the first half of the nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. At this location the 1922 Sanborn map indicates a two-story structure with two one-story, rear additions forming a U-plan. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as N. Smith. There is a Nathaniel Smith listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[21]

[20] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 123 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[21] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 123 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 200 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century (pre-1862)

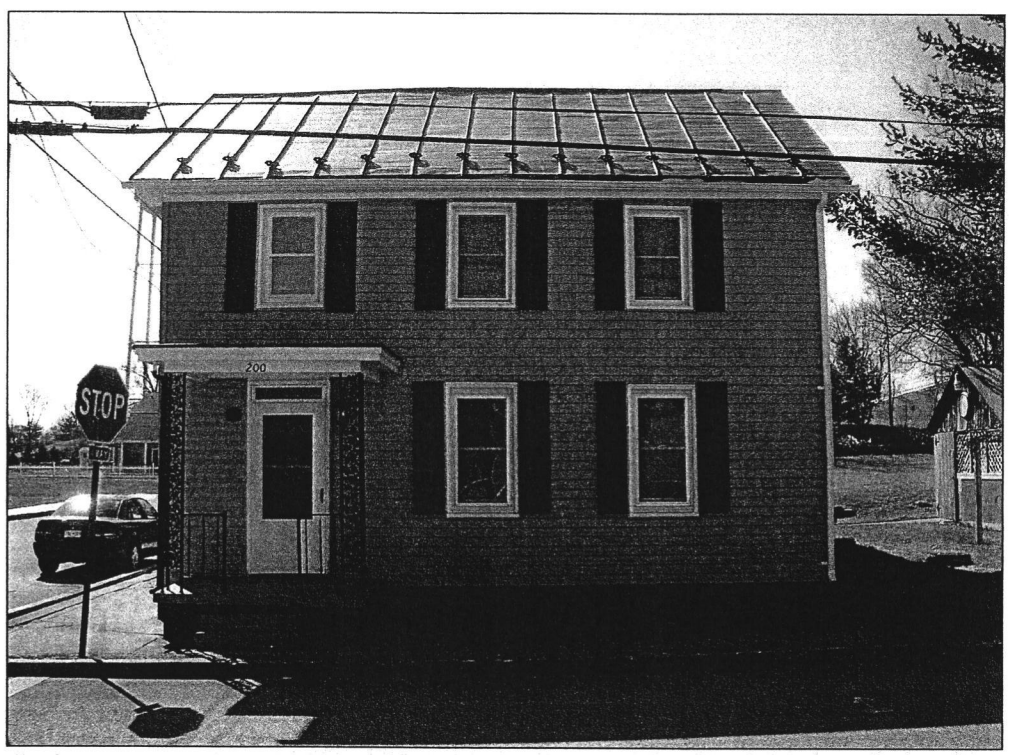
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mrs. Jackson?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	121
Street Name	Antietam Street

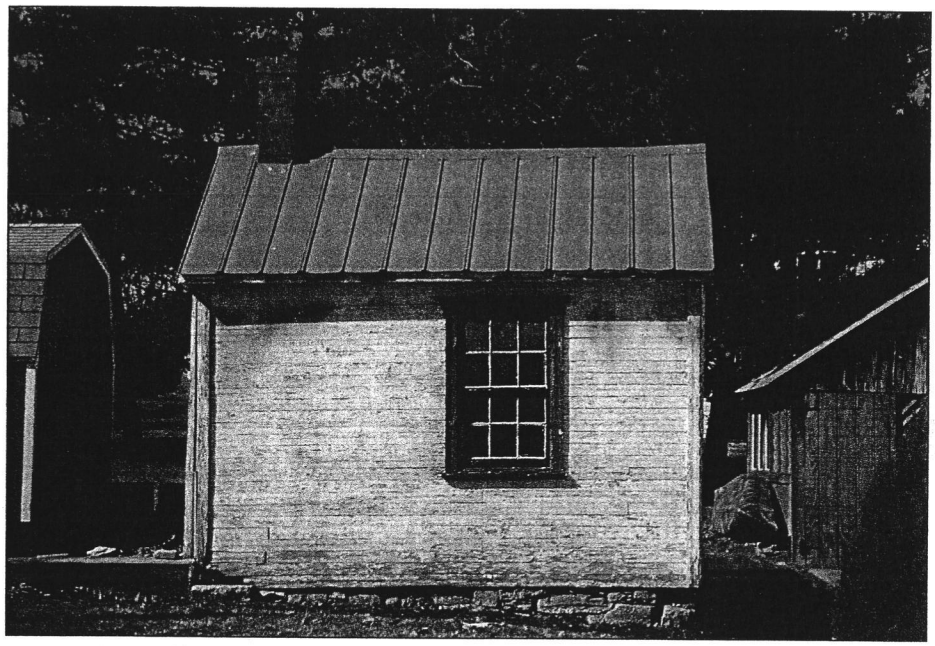
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-580
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a raised foundation. The building, which is set on a corner lot, is sheathed with horizontal vinyl siding. The standing-seam metal, side-gable roof has open eaves and gable returns. The entrance is located in the east bay of the north façade. There is a flat-roof, open portico supported by modern iron railings over the entrance. It is raised above grade and accessed by a set of steps. Fenestration is composed of two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows with paneled shutters. The structure has a two-story addition on the rear. There are four outbuildings on the lot, one of which is constructed on a stone foundation and clad with horizontal wood siding. This outbuilding has a standing-seam sheet metal roof and a brick chimney and stands in the same location as a one-story outbuilding illustrated on the 1922 Sanborn map.[22]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century, prior to 1862. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates the building with the existing two-story, rear addition. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Jackson. There are two Jacksons listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district including a Susan Jackson, listed as head of household.[23]

---

[22] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[23] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 200 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 201 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

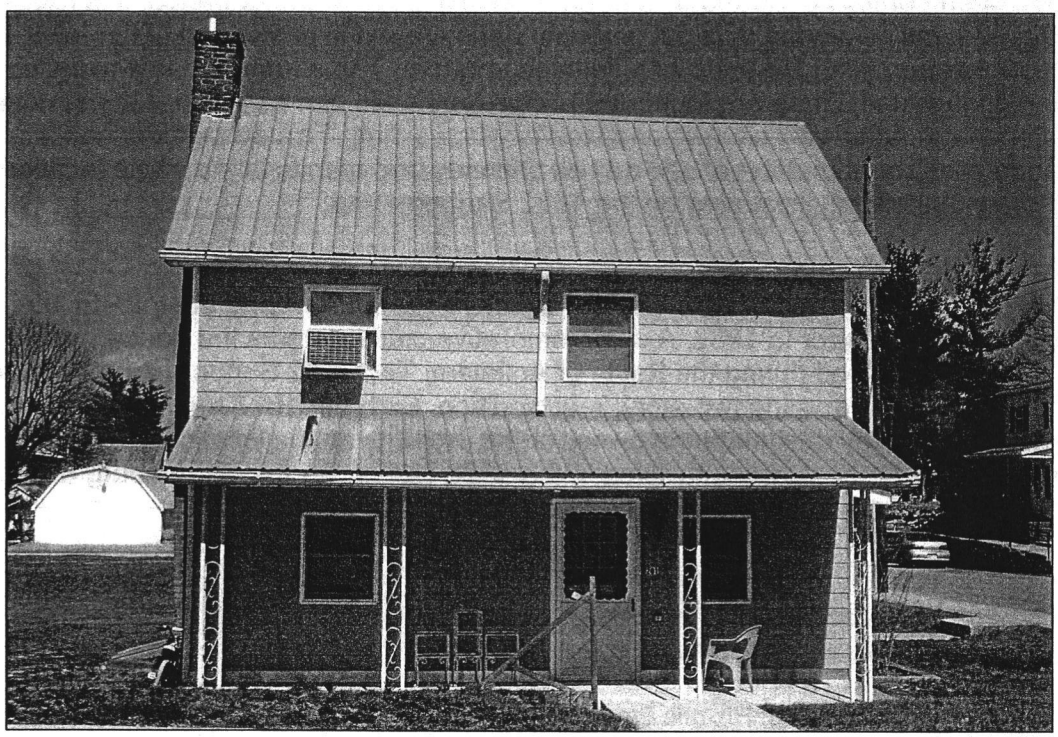
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Huyett?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	122
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-567
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, vertically massed, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential structure. The building is located on a corner lot. According to the MHT inventory form, the depth of the recessed entrance indicates that this is an older structure; however, it has been extensively remodeled to the extent that most of the original features and detailing have been obscured or removed. The MHT form also suggests that the foundation is stone, but this is not visible for verification.[24] The building is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. It has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and one brick, endwall chimney on the west wall. The off-center entrance is located on the south façade in the center bay. Replacement windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash. The front façade features a one-story, open porch with a shed roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal and supported by openwork metal posts.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. At this location the 1922 Sanborn map notes a two-story frame dwelling with a one-story frame wing to the rear. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Huyett (or Huyette). No head of household named Huyett or Huyette appears in the 1860 census for Washington County, and none of the Hiatts found in the Sharpsburg District have J. as their first initial. None of the Huyetts in the 1870 census resided in the Sharpsburg District. Only Eli Hiatt lived in the Sharpsburg District. [25]

[24] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 201 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[25] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 201 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 and 1870 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 206 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

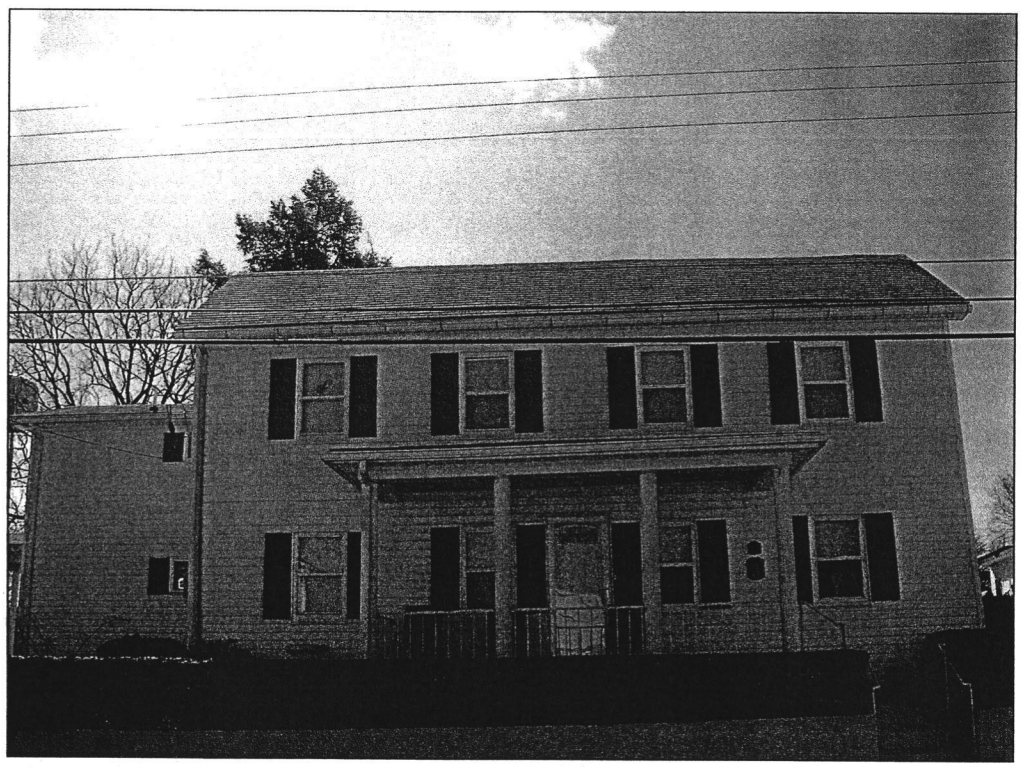
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (W. Shoppert?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	120
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Unknown
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-579
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, five-bay, horizontally massed, symmetrical, freestanding, residential structure. The MHT survey suggests that the structural system might be frame set on a stone foundation. This can not be verified as the foundation material is enclosed in concrete and the structure has been extensively remodeled with the addition of horizontal vinyl siding, the replacement of all windows, and the enclosure of the second-floor rear porch.[26] The gable roof is clad with composition roofing. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the north facade. Windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash with shutters. There is a one-story, open porch with a metal railing and a flat roof supported by four fluted columns. The house has is an addition on the east elevation. It has a gable roof and a separate entrance with a gabled portico. There are two non-Civil War-era outbuildings on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure may have been built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Although a commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam, the 1922 Sanborn map notes a one-and-a-half-story, frame building at this location, which may or may not be the extant structure. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as W. Shoppert. There is no W. Shoppert listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[27]

---

[26] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 206 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[27] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 206 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 209 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

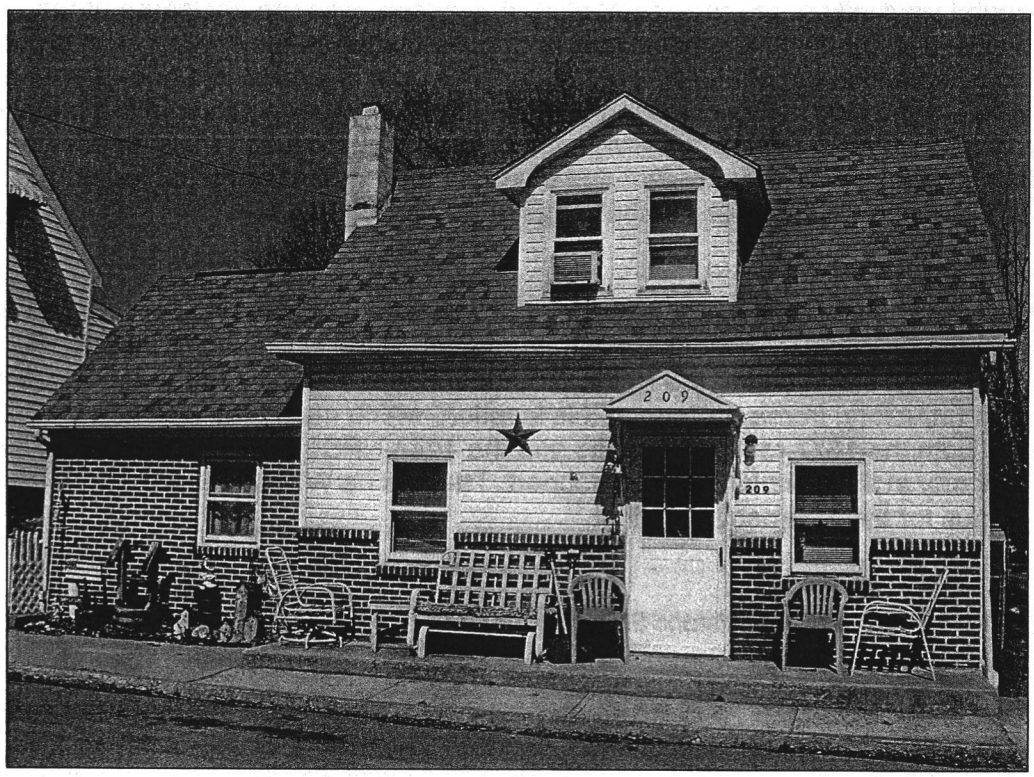
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Benner?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	124
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-570
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, horizontally massed, frame, freestanding, residential structure. The MHT survey records the foundation as stone but it is currently not visible for verification.[28] The building has been extensively altered with the addition of manufactured siding and brick veneer and the construction of a one-story brick wing with a gable roof on the west façade. The side-gable roof has overhanging eaves and gable returns and a cinderblock chimney on the west facade. There is a single, gable dormer containing a pair of one-over-one light, double-hung sash vinyl windows. The front entrance is located in the center bay and is shielded by a gabled hood. Vinyl windows are one-over-one, double hung sash. There is a shed addition to the rear and one non-Civil War-era outbuilding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure was constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates a one-and-a-half-story structure with ah one-story rear addition at this location. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Benner. There are several Benners listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[29]

[28] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 209 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[29] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 209 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 212 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	First half of the nineteenth century

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Marshall?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	118
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Concrete block
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-578
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, two-story, two-bay, asymmetrical, freestanding, residential structure. According to the MHT survey, the structure is brick on a stone foundation, but it is currently clad in horizontal vinyl siding and the foundation material appears to be concrete block.[30] The building has a one-story, shed addition on the east façade as well as a two-and-a-half-story gable roof addition on the rear. This addition has a porch on the east side. The standing-seam sheet metal, front-gable roof has overhanging eaves. There is one exterior, brick chimney on the west façade. A one-story, open porch extends across the two bays of the north façade. It has a hipped roof clad in composition roofing and is supported by openwork, metal posts. The entrance is in the east bay of the north façade. Original fenestration has been replaced by one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows in aluminum frames.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure was built during the first half of the nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1922 Sanborn map notes a two-story brick dwelling on this site with a one-story rear addition and a porch extending along the east façade where the shed addition is located today. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Marshall. There is a James Marshall listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[31]

[30] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 212 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[31] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 212 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 233 West Antietam Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

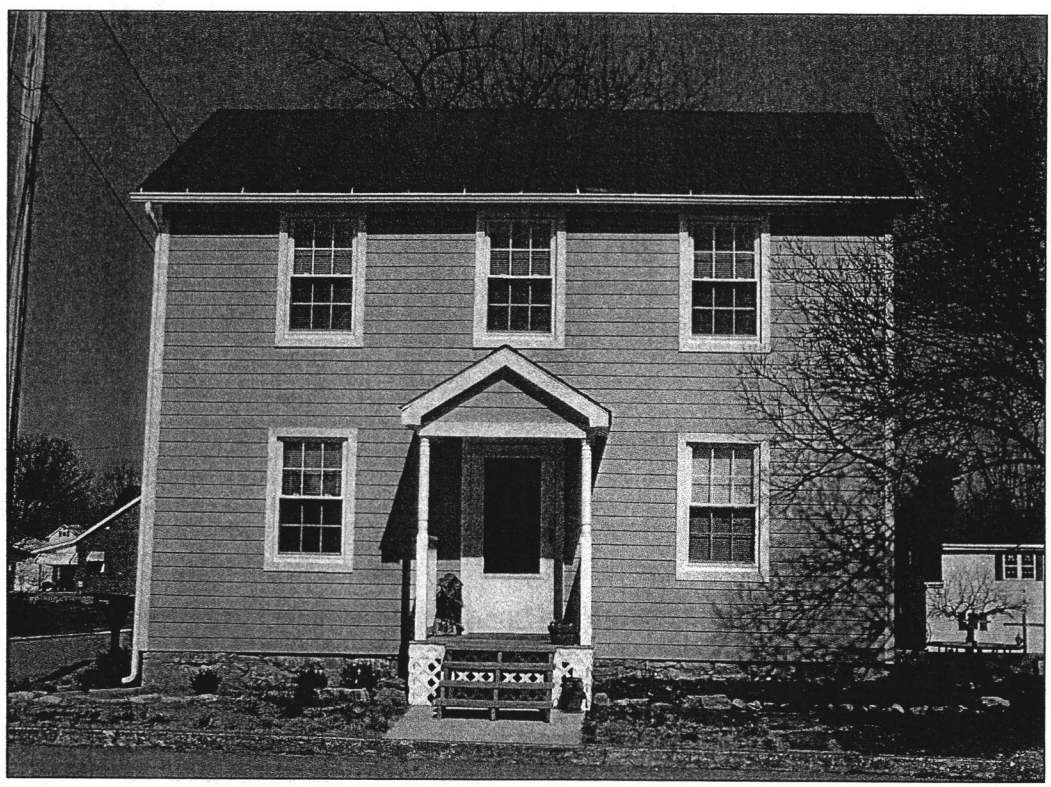
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Swain?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	165
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame?
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	n/a
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, three-bay, symmetrical, freestanding, frame(?), residential structure on a stone foundation. The structure has a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal. There is no chimney. The house is sheathed in manufactured siding. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the south facade. The door is obscured by a modern storm door. A front-gable portico supported by turned posts shelters the entrance. Windows are replacement, six-over-six light, double-hung, vinyl sash. A one-story, gable-roofed rear wing extends the house to the north. The rear wing has a porch on the east. A cinderblock shed stands at the property's north boundary.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT inventory does not include a survey form for this house. A square footprint of a building does appear in this location on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas, and both the atlas and the 1934 NPS study designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Swain. A two-story dwelling with a one-story rear addition and three outbuildings are noted at this location on the 1922 Sanborn map.[32]

John T. Swain appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District as a 40-year-old laborer in possession of real estate valued at $200 and personal property at $50. He lived with 35-year-old Elizabeth Swain and six children, including a 10-year-old son, also named John. A J. Swain is also associated with property on Potomac Street (now West Chapline Street) in the 1877 atlas, and entries in the census near Swain's correspond more closely with these names than those on Antietam Street.[33]

CURRENT ADDRESS: 301 West Antietam Street

[32] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 233 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[33] 1860 U.S. Census.

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (James Seaman?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	185
Street Name	Antietam Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-633
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, two-story, five-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The house is sheathed in manufactured siding and has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof. A portico with fluted columns shelters the center-bay entrance, and the front door is flanked by sidelights. Fenestration consists of double-hung, six-over-six sash, vinyl windows with paneled shutters. There is a two-story wing with a brick chimney at the rear of the building and a one-story, hipped-roof wing on the west elevation. There are two non-Civil War-era outbuildings on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form indicates that the structure was built during the first half of the nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas notes the owner as J. Seaman. The 1922 Sanborn map does not include this part of Sharpsburg, and the 1934 NPS survey of the town shows no buildings on this site.[34]

A search of the 1860 U.S. Census records for Sharpsburg turns up no one with the last name of Seaman. Herrin reports, however, that James Seaman, a 26-year-old boatman, served in the Union army during the Civil War from the Sharpsburg District. The 1870 U.S. Census for Sharpsburg includes an entry for 35-year-old James A. Seaman, whose occupation is described as "boating on canal."[35]

[34] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 301 West Antietam Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[35] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; Herrin, 30.

EAST CHAPLINE STREET

CURRENT ADDRESS: 109 East Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century

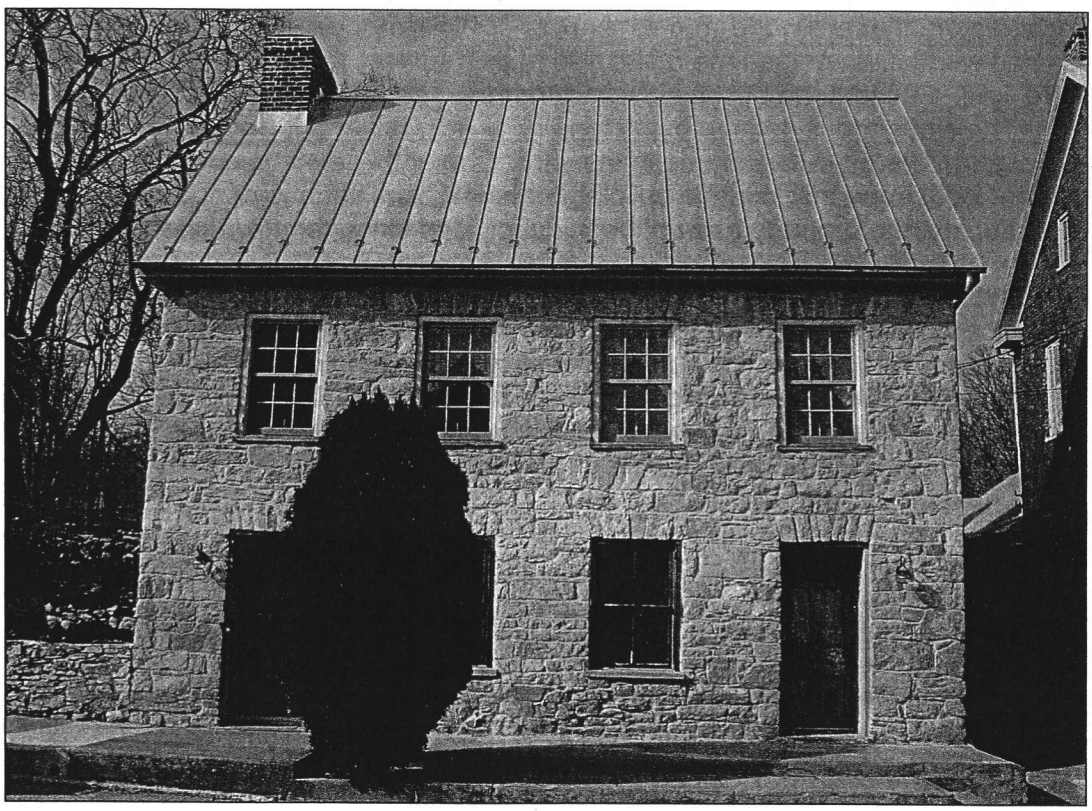
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Jos. Staub? Stoubs?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	79
Street Name	Potomac Street

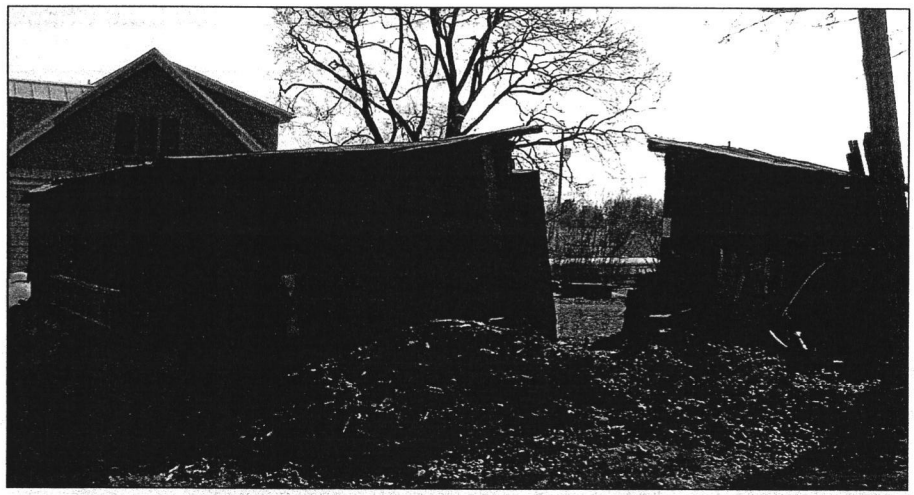
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-675
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted (at left) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, four-bay, horizontally massed, symmetrical, stone, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The stone is roughly hewn and laid in relatively even courses. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves and gable returns and an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. The first-floor, front façade is composed of two at-grade entrances in each of the end bays. The entrances are identical – each has a jack arch, a four-panel door, and a three-light transom. There are two windows between the entrances that are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash in wood frames with jack arches. There are four windows on the second story that are wood-frame, six-over-six light, double-hung sash with jack arches and wood sills. At the time of the 1991 MHT survey, these windows were two-over-two light, double-hung sashes in wood frames. The house includes a two-story rear addition. The side yard is defined by a stone retaining wall and is entered through a frame pergola. There are two sheds in the yard. One of these stands on a stone foundation. Both appear to contain building materials from various periods. According to the MHT survey, the property has not been subdivided since the town was platted.[1]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on the building's stone construction, the MHT inventory form determined that the structure may date to the early nineteenth century. A building of this configuration is noted on both the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1922 Sanborn map. Both the real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Staub or Stoubs, neither of which is listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[2]

---

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 109 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 109 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 111 East Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century

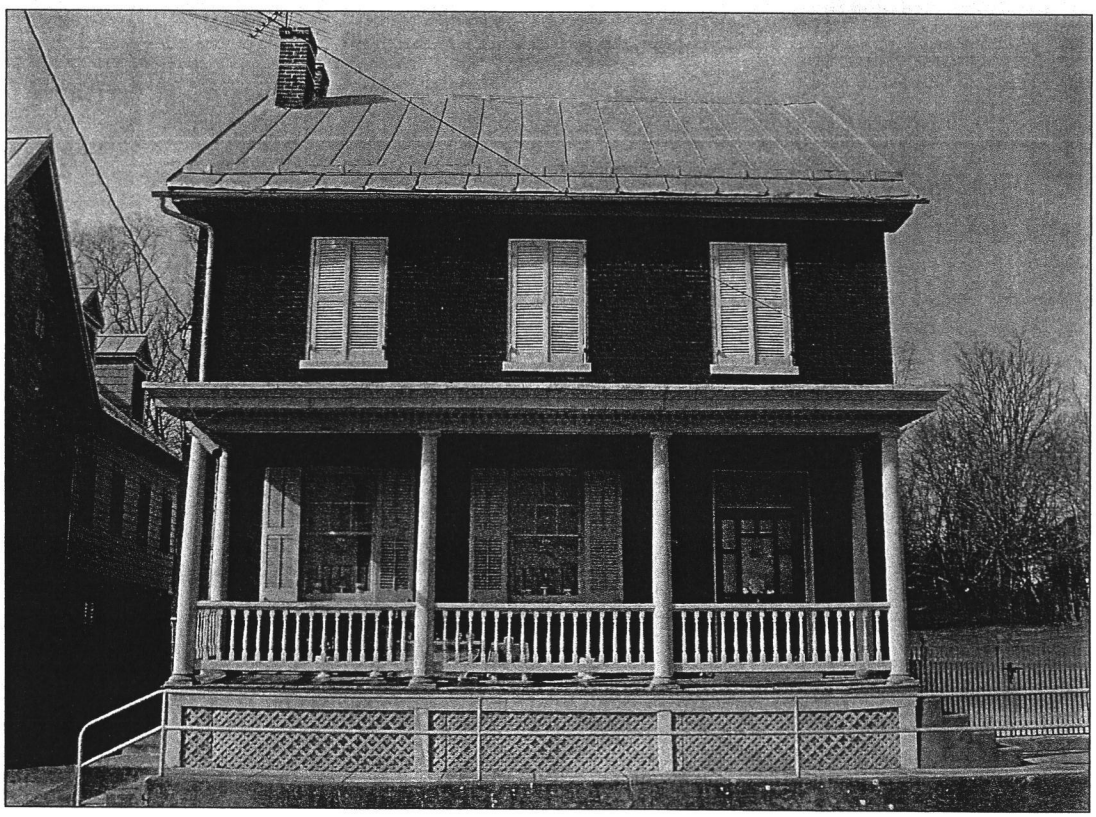
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Glass? Gloss?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	80
Street Name	Potomac Street

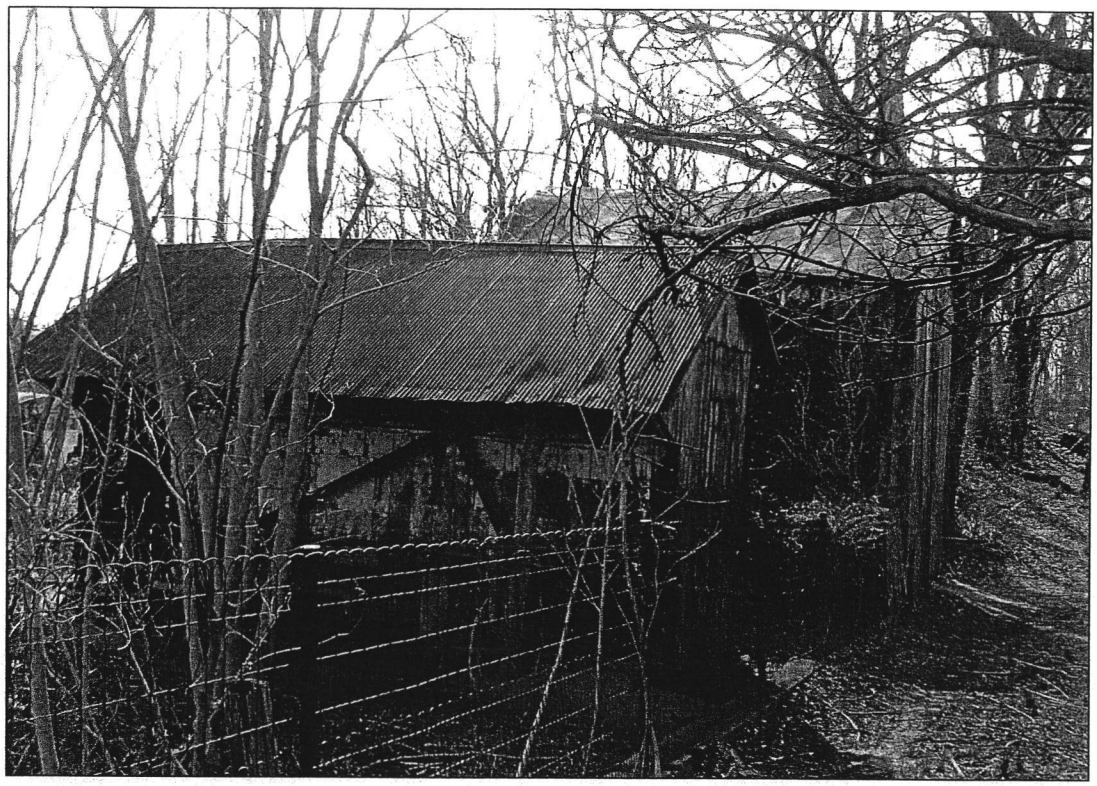
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	6

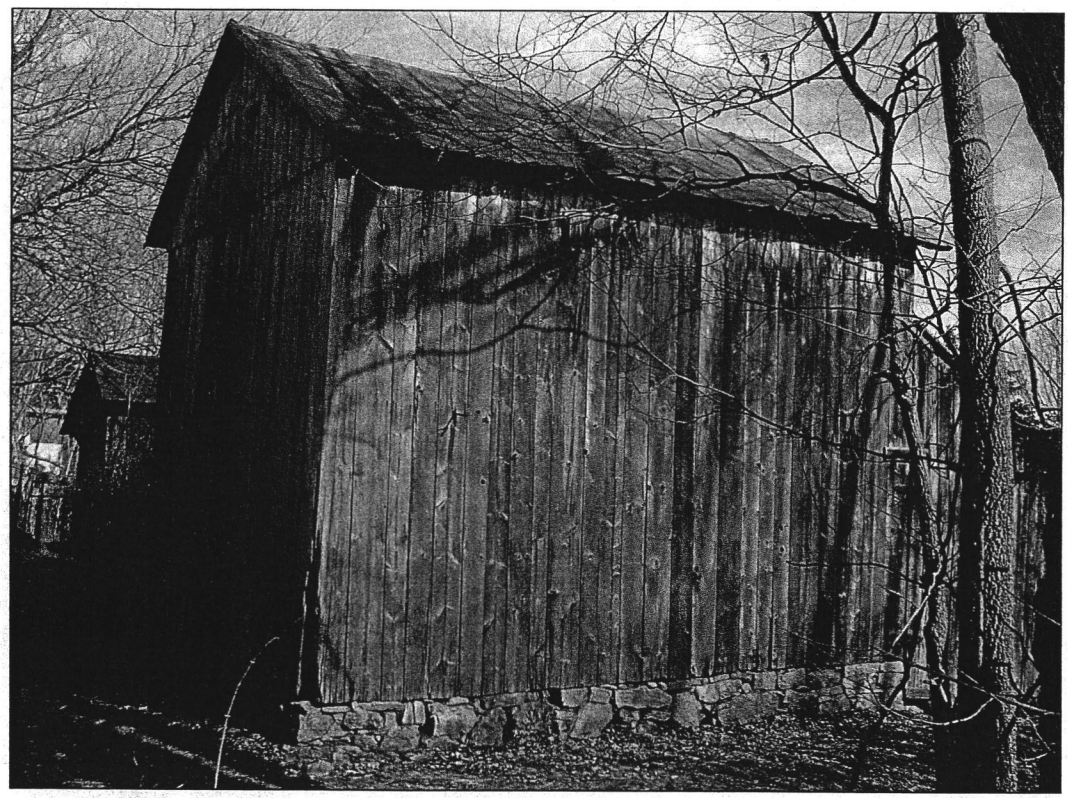
Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-676
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):







Outbuilding depicted (bottom photo) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two- story, three-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, brick freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The south façade is laid in Flemish bond, while the remaining facades are common bond. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves, gable returns, and twin, interior, brick, endwall chimneys on the west. The entrance is located on the south façade in the east bay and consists of a deeply recessed Craftsman-style door and a four-light transom. There are two six-over-one light, double-hung, wood sash windows with shutters in the neighboring first-floor bays. A raised, one-story, open porch with a flat roof spans the façade. The porch has Colonial Revival-style detailing with dentilled frieze, Tuscan columns and pilasters, and turned balustrade. According to the 1991 MHT survey, the three windows of the second story each contained a six-over-one light, double-hung sash window with shutters. The shutters were closed at the time of the present survey. There are several outbuildings on the property. The 1992 Sanborn insurance map depicts the largest outbuilding, at the rear of the property, as a stable. This structure is unpainted and has vertical wood siding. A stone foundation accommodates the change in the lot's grade.[3]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on the mode of construction, the MHT inventory form determined that the structure may date from the 1820s to 1830s. A building of this configuration is noted on both the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1922 Sanborn map of the town. The Sanborn map depicts four outbuildings, including the stable, along the alley. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Glass (or Gloss). Neither name appears in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[4]

[3] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," One house east of 109 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[4] MHT, Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," One house east of 109 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 114 East Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

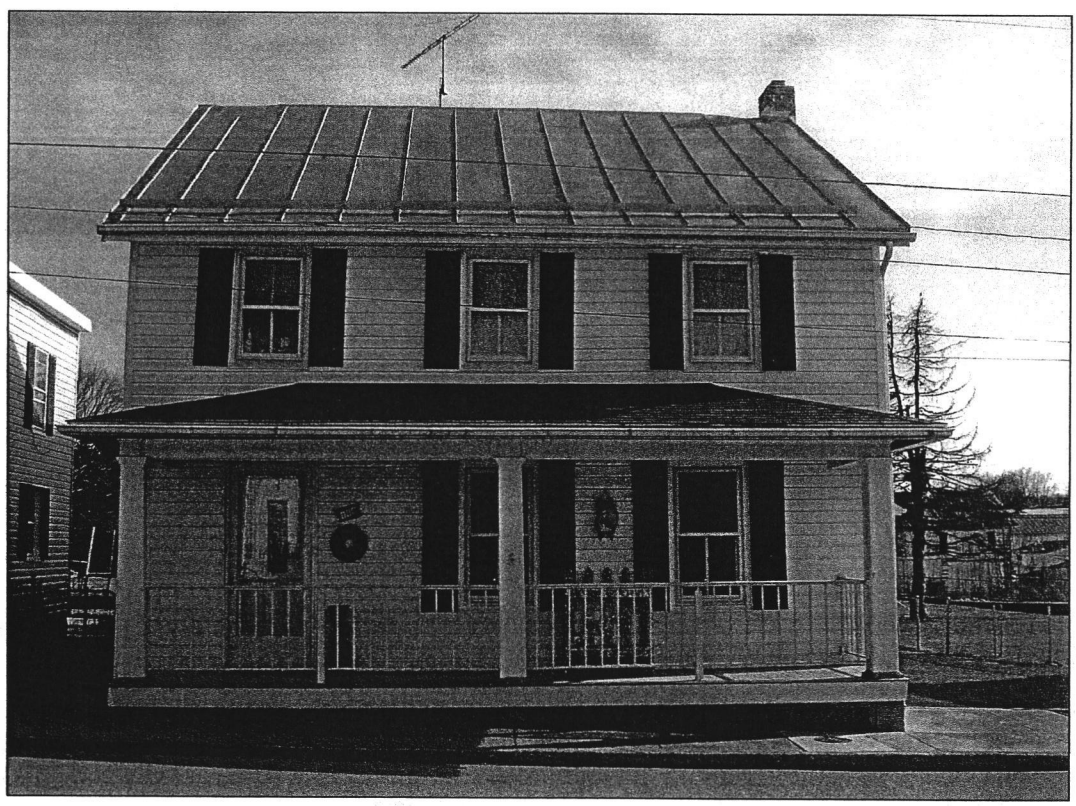
1862 DATA	
Owner	Unknown (Mrs. Bender?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	59
Street Name	Potomac Street

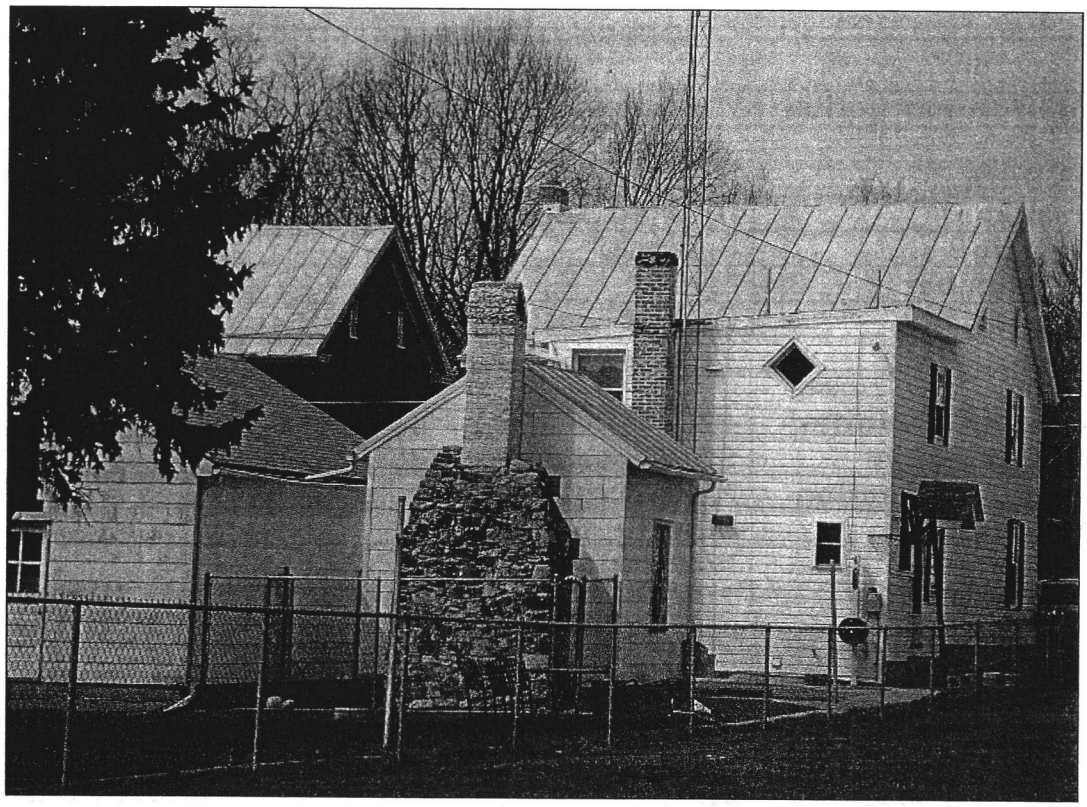
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Unknown
Foundation	Stone and concrete block
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	n/a
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, freestanding, residential structure on a raised stone and concrete block foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves and a brick, endwall chimney on the west wall. The primary entrance is located in the east-bay of the north façade. Wood windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sash with shutters. An open, one-story porch extends across the north façade. It has a hipped roof supported by squared columns. There is a two-story rear addition and four outbuildings on the lot. One outbuilding is constructed on a stone foundation and has a large stone and brick chimney. It is clad in composition shingles and has a standing-seam sheet metal gable roof.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1991 MHT survey did not include this property. A structure at this location appears on the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg, and the owner of the property is given as Mrs. Bender. A two-story dwelling and two outbuildings are noted at this location on the 1922 Sanborn map. Neither of these outbuildings, however, corresponds to the location of the outbuilding with the stone foundation and stone chimney currently located behind the house. The 1934 NPS survey also designates the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Bender. There are several Benders listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[5]

[5] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 115 East Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

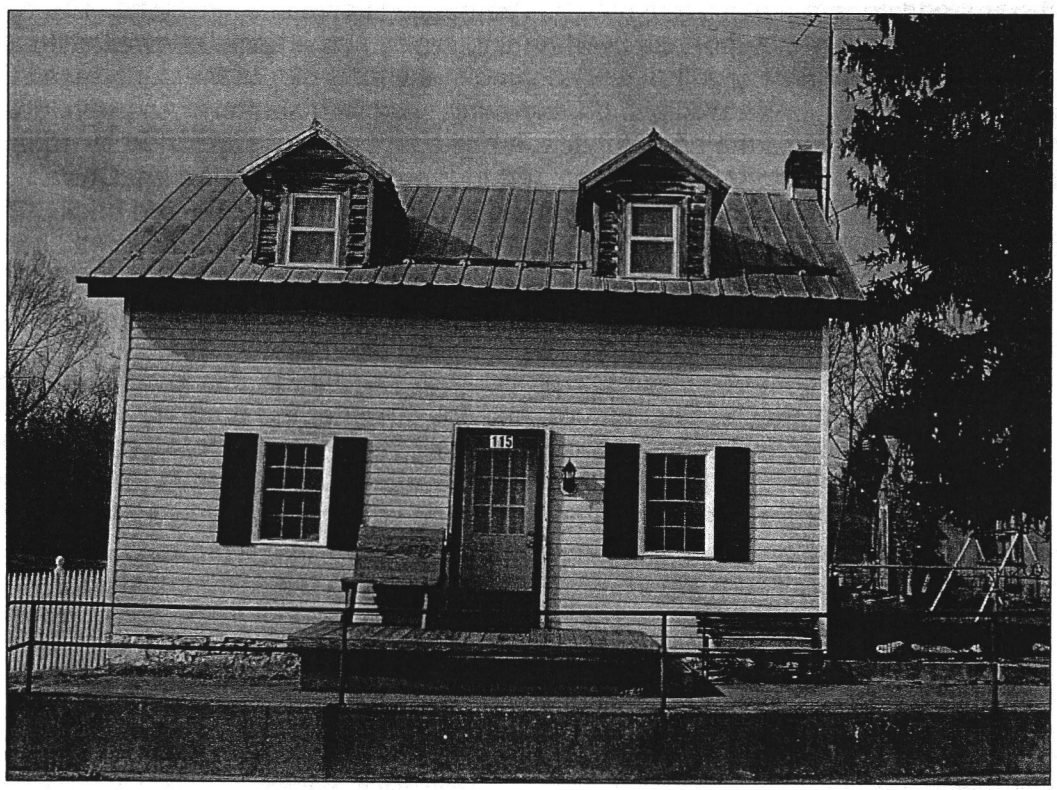
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (M. Bender?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	81
Street Name	Potomac Street

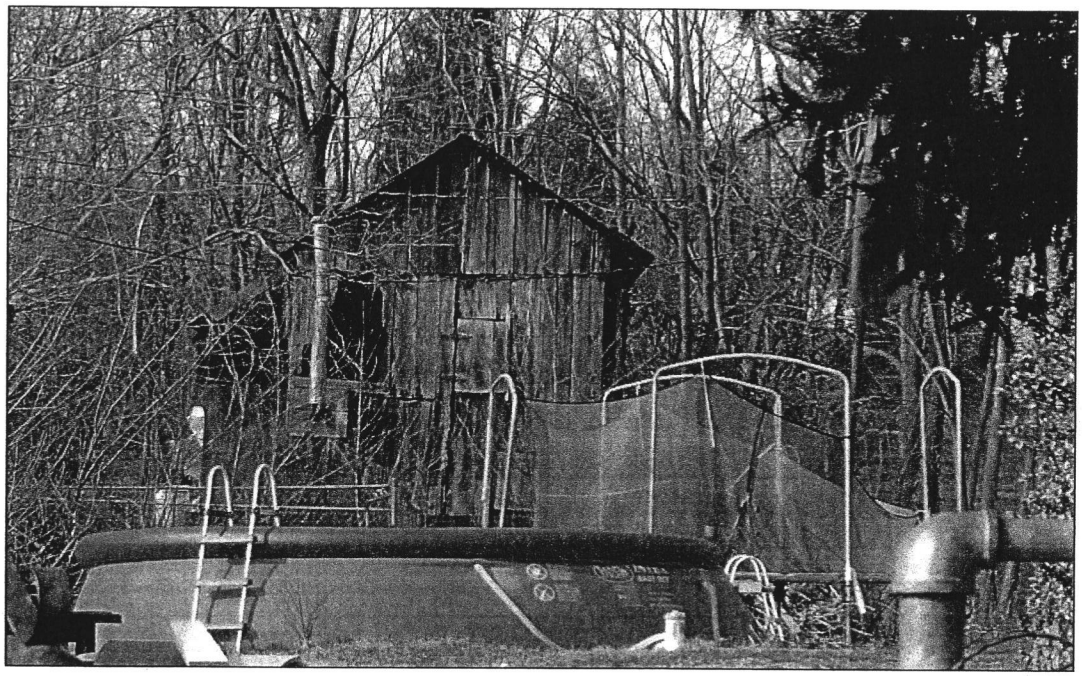
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame? Log?
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-677
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, freestanding, residential structure building on a stone foundation. The method of construction used for this structure is uncertain. The MHT inventory form suggests that it may be log or frame. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves and two gabled dormers. Wood siding can be seen on the south face of the dormers. The center-bay entrance has a glazed and paneled interior door. It is flanked by six-over-six light, double-hung, replacement windows with shutters. The dormer windows are also replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash. The structure has a one-story rear wing with a gable-roof. There are two outbuildings on the lot, including a two-story structure with vertical wood siding and a gable roof.[6]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form identifies the property as "one house west of 117 East Chapline Street" and dates it to the mid- to late nineteenth century. A building is noted at this location on both the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and on the 1922 Sanborn map of the town. The Sanborn map depicts an outbuilding at the end of the lot; however, the ridgeline of the extant structure's roof runs north-south, while the Sanborn map stable runs east-west. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as M. Bender. There is a Michael Bender listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[7]

---

[6] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," One house west of 117 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[7] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," One house west of 117 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 117 East Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mrs. Bender?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	81
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Corrugated metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-678
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, symmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. The building is sheathed in manufactured siding. The side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns is covered with corrugated metal. There is one exterior, cinderblock, endwall chimney on west. The south façade has a center-bay entrance and a one-story, open porch that runs across the south facade. The porch has a hipped, composition roof that is supported by openwork, metal posts. Windows are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash in wood frames with shutters. There is a one-story, gable-roof rear wing and a modern garage.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1877 real estate atlas for Sharpsburg depicts a building at this location, and the MHT inventory form determined that the structure dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century. A building of this configuration is also noted on the 1922 Sanborn map with two outbuildings at the rear of the lot (a henhouse and a shed), which no longer exist. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Bender. There are several Benders listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[8]

[8] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 117 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 121 East Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

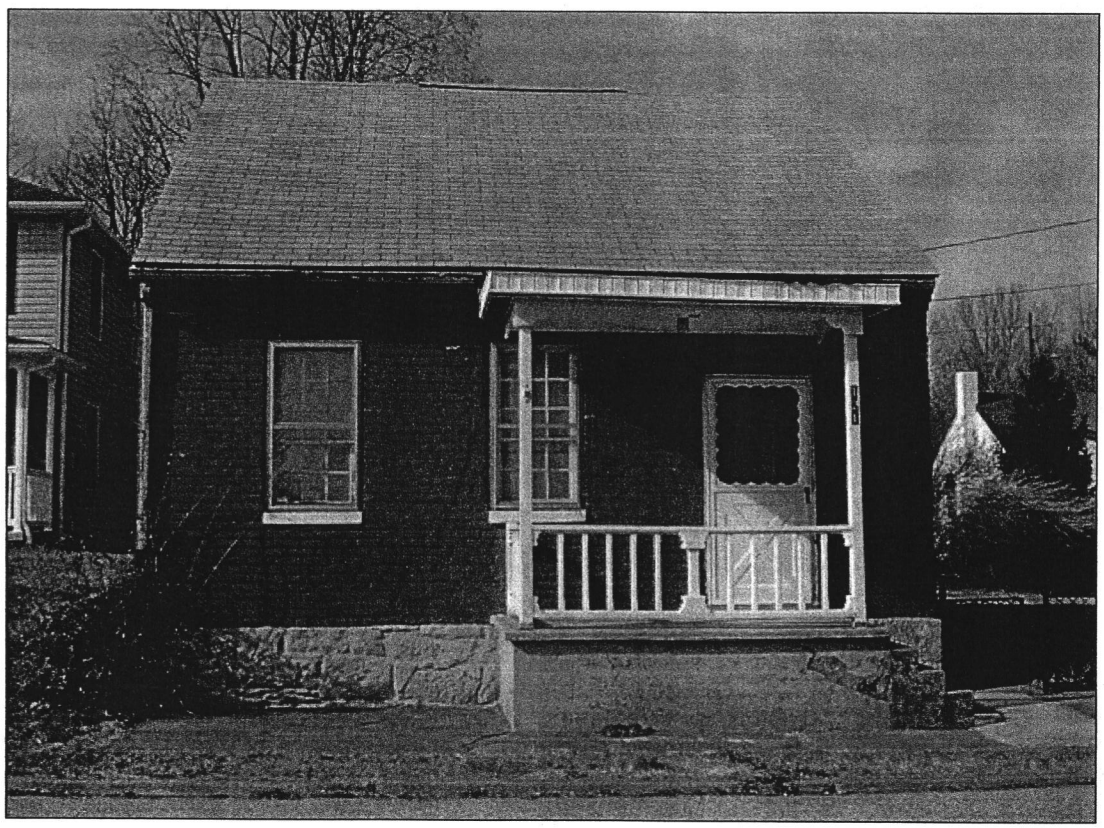
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Bershars?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	83
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-679
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, one-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, brick (common bond), freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. It has a side-gable, composition roof. An interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west extant at the time of the 1991 MHT survey has been removed. The east-bay entrance has a glazed, two-panel door. There is a raised, open, concrete porch with a flat roof supported by square posts that extends across the east and center bays. Windows are nine-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash. There is a one-story, gable-roof rear addition and a non-Civil War-era outbuilding. A wrought-iron fence encloses the side yard.[9]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts a house of similar configuration in this location, and the MHT inventory form determined that the structure dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century. A building of this configuration and with no outbuildings is noted on the 1922 Sanborn map. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as T. Bershars, and the 1934 NPS survey designates the owner as V.S. Bershars. Neither names are listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, although there are several Brashears.[10]

At approximately 5:30 p.m. on September 17, 1862, a unit of Confederate artillery under the command of Capt. J.W. Bondurant moved southwest along the Hagerstown Road toward the intersection of what are now East Chapline and North Church streets, very near the house at 121 East Chapline.[11]

---

[9] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 121 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[10] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 121 East Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

[11] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 202 East Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

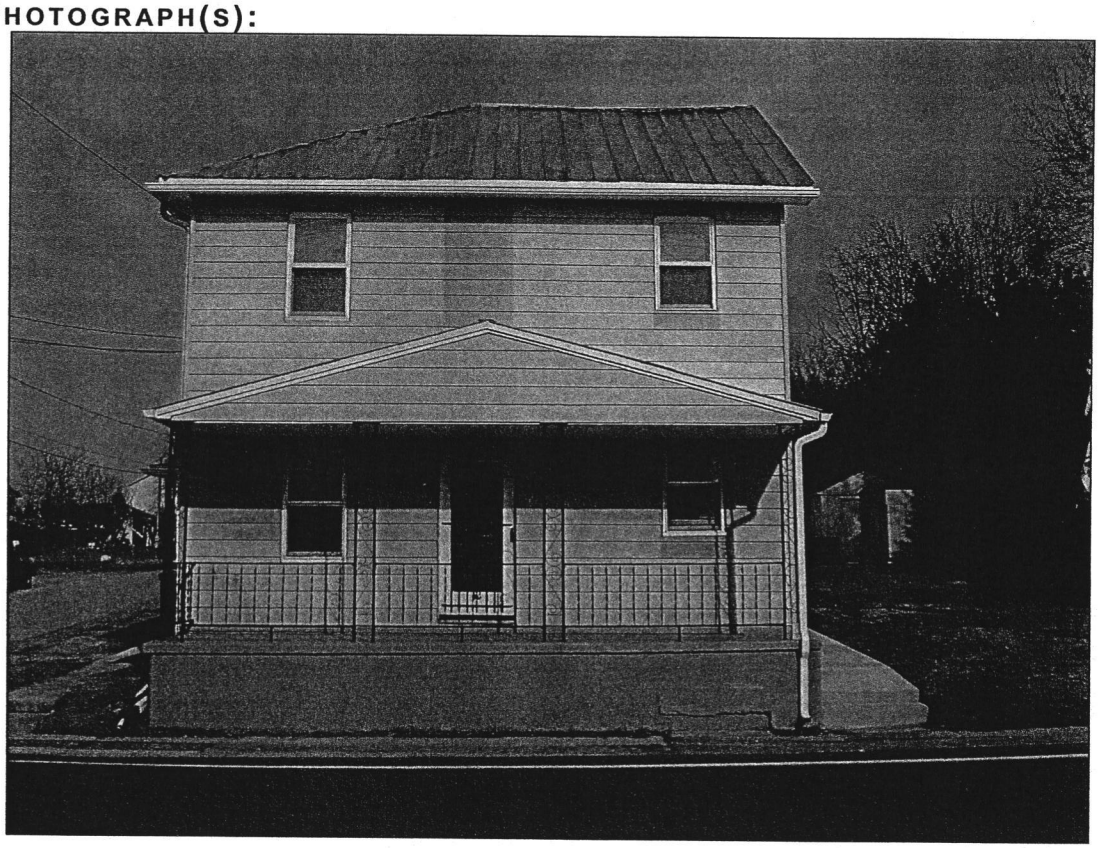
1862 DATA	
Owner	Unknown (Morgan Miller?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	85
Street Name	Potomac Street

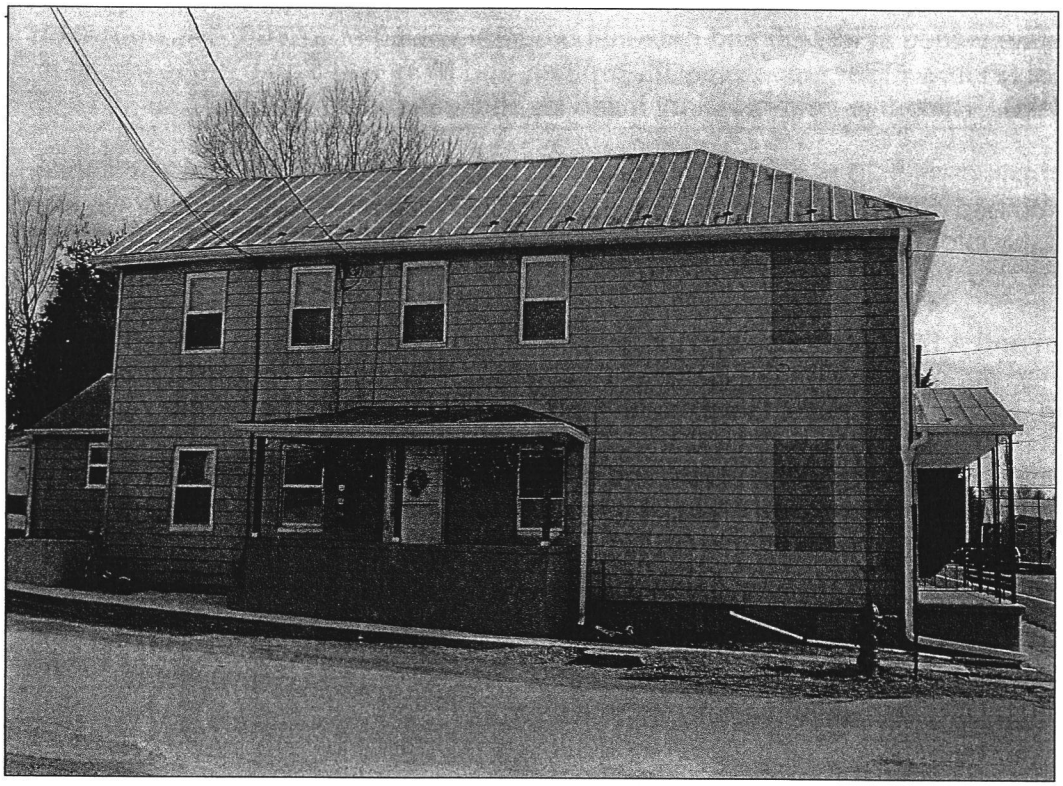
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	n/a
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, two-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, freestanding, frame, residential structure on a stone foundation. The house is sheathed in horizontal siding. The structure has a combined roof form with a gable on the east and a hip on the west that is clad in standing-seam sheet metal. There are entrances located on the west and north facades. The entrance on the west is located in the center bay, and windows on this façade are two-over-two light, double-hung sash. An open, raised porch extends across the west façade. It has a front-gable roof supported by metal openwork posts. There are four bays on the north façade with the entrance in the second bay from the west. Vinyl windows on this façade are two-over-two light, double-hung sash. An open, raised porch extends across the entrance and the adjacent window to the west. The porch has a hipped roof supported by wood posts. There is a gable-roof addition on the east façade.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
This property was not included in the 1991 MHT survey. The MHT survey dates a structure at 124 East High Street in Sharpsburg – which features a similar combined roof form – to the mid-nineteenth century. A structure at this location appears on the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg with its owner given as M. Miller. A two-story dwelling and a two-story outbuilding are noted at this location on the 1922 Sanborn map. The 1934 NPS survey also designates the owner of the property at this location as M. Miller.[12]

Morgan Miller appears in the 1860 U.S. Census as a 41-year-old farmer in possession of

[12] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

real estate valued at $7,000 and personal property valued at $2,700. His household included Andrew Miller, apparently his brother, and Mary and Sarah Zettle (name is uncertain). Thirty-five-year-old Mary acted as housekeeper.[13]

At approximately 5:30 p.m. on September 17, 1862, a unit of Confederate artillery under the command of Capt. J.W. Bondurant moved southwest along the Hagerstown Road toward the intersection of what are now East Chapline and North Church streets, very near the house at 121 East Chapline.[14]

Morgan and A.R. Miller (possibly Andrew) filed claims against the government for losses sustained during and after the Battle of Antietam. Union forces appropriated hay, fencing, blacksmith's tools, three canal boats, and lumber from the Millers' farm, which was on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The lumber was used to construct barracks for the soldiers, according to the claim, and a hospital was established on the farm. It appears that the Millers lived on this farm at the time of the Battle of Antietam, based on testimony from neighbors on the claim.[15]

Ernst reports that Morgan, his father Jacob, his sister Savilla, his brother Samuel, and Andrew Rench were arrested in 1864 due to their suspected sympathy with the Confederate cause and held in Harpers Ferry. The Millers and Rench were subsequently released, apparently without charge.[16]

[13] 1860 U.S. Census.

[14] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam*.

[15] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 541, Claim Number 4295.

[16] Ernst, 222. See inventory form for 114 East Main Street for information on Jacob and Savilla Miller.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 204 East Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century?

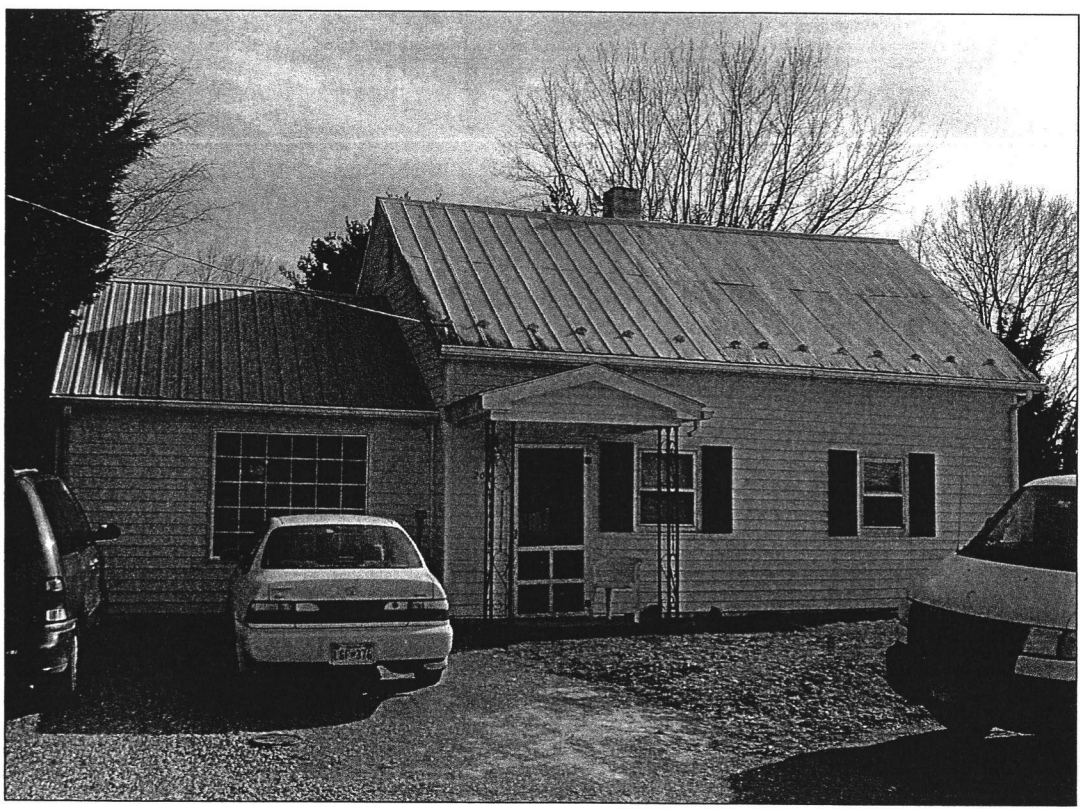
1862 DATA	
Owner	Unknown (Marrow?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	91
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal and corrugated sheet metal
Wall Construction	Log
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	n/a
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, one-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, freestanding, residential structure. According to the current owner, the building is of log construction. It is clad in vinyl siding and has a side-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam sheet metal and corrugated sheet metal. There is one cinderblock chimney located in the center of the roof on the ridgeline. The primary entrance is located in the east bay of the north façade. Windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash with shutters. There is a front-gable portico at the entrance supported by metal openwork posts. The structure has a gable-roof addition with a large, multi-pane window on the east façade.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
This structure was not included in the MHT survey. According to the current owner, the structure dates to the 1840s. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as Marrow Est. There is no Marrow listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district although there is an Ellen Morrow. A one-and-a-half-story dwelling is noted at this location on the 1922 Sanborn map. This property was not included in the 1934 NPS survey.[17]

[17] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

WEST CHAPLINE STREET

CURRENT ADDRESS: 105 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

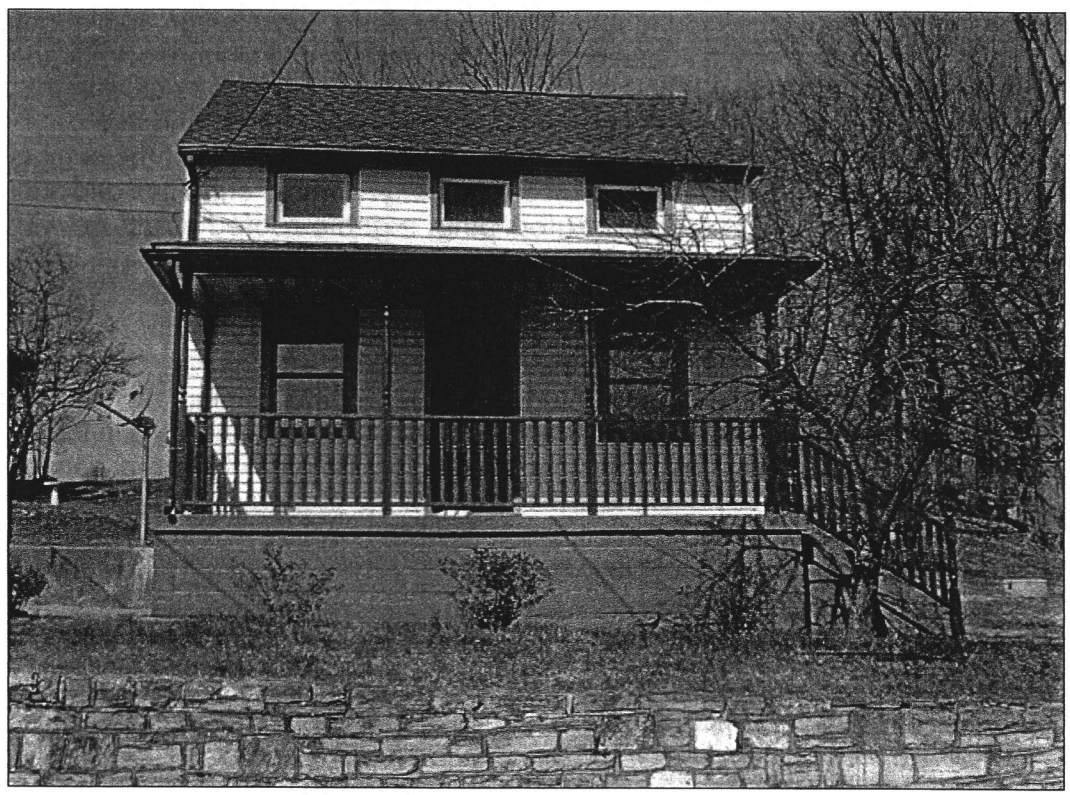
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mrs. Bowers?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	75
Street Name	Potomac Street

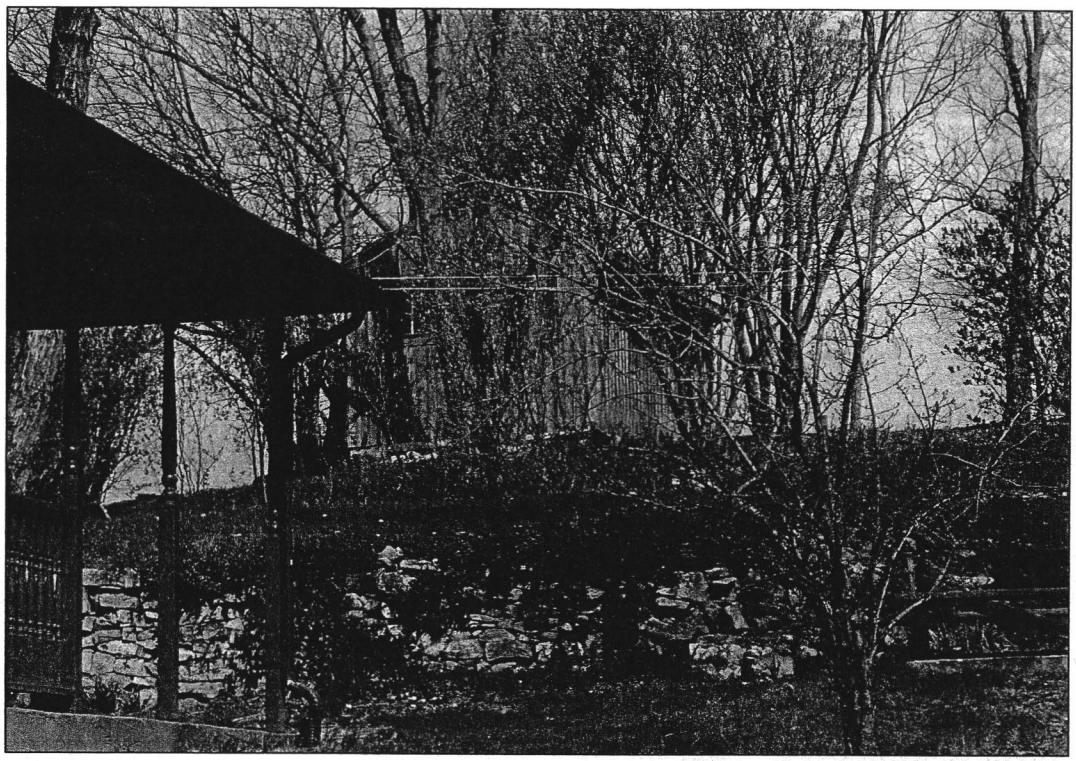
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-674
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, symmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. The house has a composition, gable roof and no chimneys. A shed-roof porch supported by turned posts and a cinderblock foundation protects all three first floor bays. The structure has been extensively altered with the addition of manufactured siding, the replacement of original windows, and the construction of a large rear addition. Except for the building mass, little of the original house is evident. Two outbuildings stand on the property: a frame outhouse and a larger frame building farther north. The larger outbuilding, a gable-roofed structure with vertical wood siding, rests on a stone foundation.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form determined that the house at 105 West Chapline Street was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. A building of this configuration is noted on the 1922 Sanborn map. The Sanborn map does not show an outbuilding in the location of the current structure with the stone foundation. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Bowers. There are several Bowers listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, including Elizabeth and Mahala Bowers.[1]

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 105 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 107 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

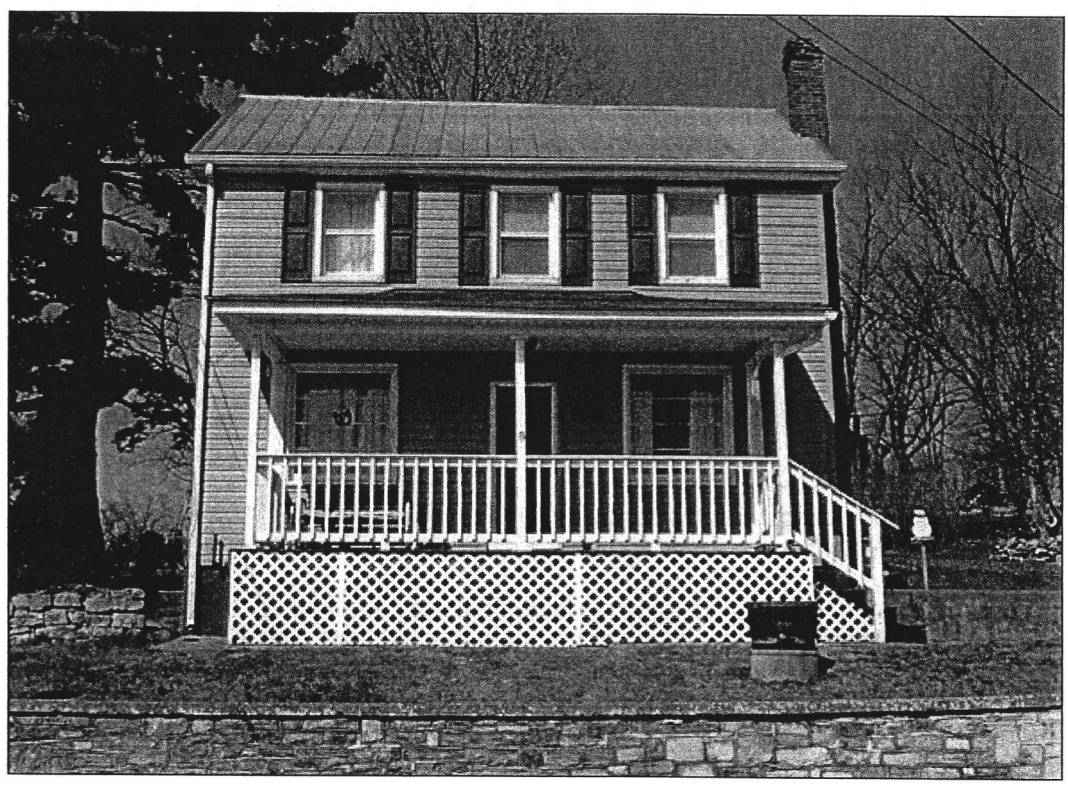
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	75
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Concrete
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-673
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, three-bay, symmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a concrete foundation. The building is sheathed in manufactured siding and, according to the MHT inventory form, has had all of its windows enlarged or replaced. The form also notes that the foundation at the time of the survey was constructed of stone. The house has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. There is a modern, exterior, brick, endwall chimney on the east. The first-floor, front façade is composed of an entrance in the center bay flanked by two large, louvered windows. There is a raised, open porch that extends the length of the house. It has a hipped roof that is supported by replacement posts and original boxed pilasters. The porch is further defined by a modern railing. The second floor has replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. The house has a one-story rear wing.[2]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts a house at this location, and the MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. A building of this configuration is also shown on the 1922 Sanborn map. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Snavely.[3]

John H. Snavely filed a claim for the loss of corn, fodder, hay, clover, straw, and fencing after the fighting. His farm lay a mile and a half from Sharpsburg. Snavely's claim states that Benjamin Rohrback and John Kretzer, both of whom lived on Main Street, were his neighbors. No one by the name of John Snavely appears as the head of a household in the 1860 U.S. Census. A John Snealy – a 46-year-old farmer in possession of $7,000 of real estate and $900 in personal property – does appear in the 1860 U.S. Census, along with his wife Lydia and 11 children, but the census taker interviewed the family immediately before speaking to Jacob Grove, who lived at what is now 100 West Main Street. In the 1870 census, John and Lydia Snavely appear, along with 10 children, but the names of their neighbors suggest they no longer live on Main Street.[4] Taken together, the census and claims records would seem to indicate that John Snavely did not reside at 107 W. Chapline Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam.

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 107 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[3] MHT, Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 107 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[4] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 820, Claim Number F-1441; 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 111 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

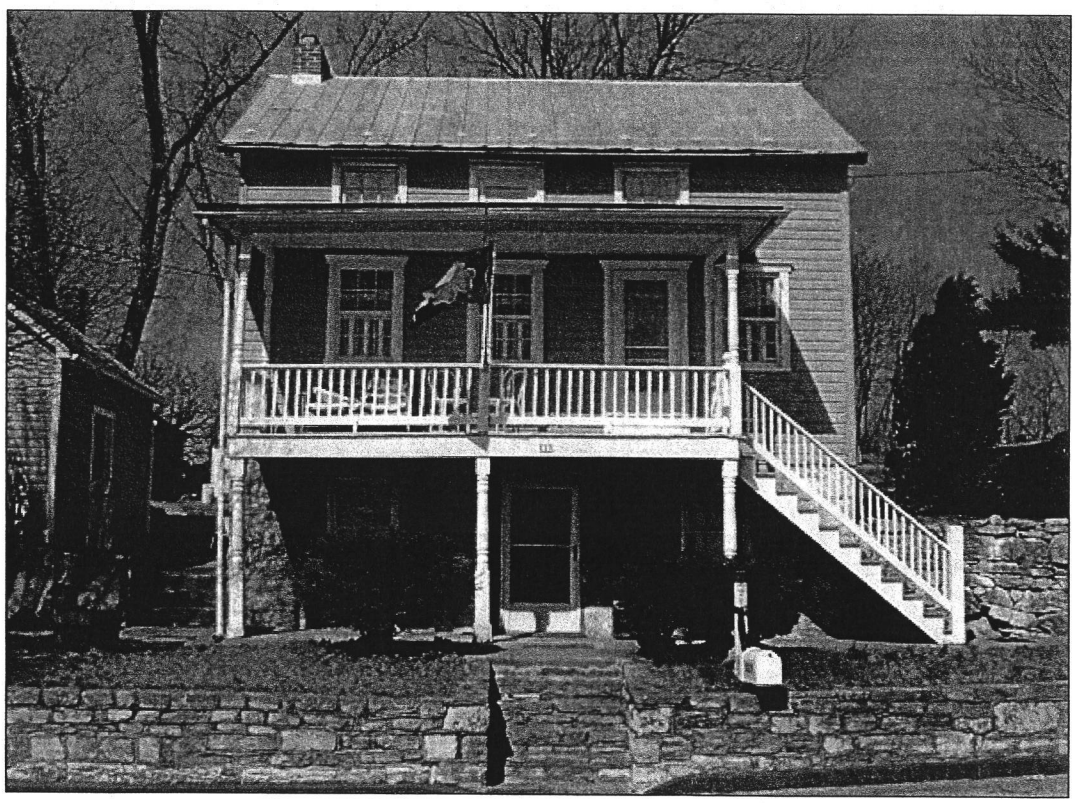
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (B. Bender?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	74
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½ plus exposed basement
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone and frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-672
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, one-and-a-half-story, asymmetrical, stone and frame, freestanding, residential building raised above an exposed basement. The basement level of the house is constructed of stone, while the upper stories are frame sheathed in horizontal wood siding. The building has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and an interior, endwall, rebuilt, brick chimney on the west. The south façade of the basement level contains an entrance in the center bay flanked by six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash windows in wood frames. The basement door is obscured by a storm door. The south façade of the first frame level consists of four bays. An entrance, obscured by a storm door, pierces the second bay from the east. Two six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash windows in wood frames mark the two bays west of this entrance, while another six-over-six window lights the east bay. The windows and doors all have decorative surrounds. There is a one-story, open porch that extends the length of three bays. It has a shed roof and is supported by turned posts and pilasters connected by a slat rail. The porch structure itself rests on turned posts, and a stair on the east end of the porch provides access. Windows on the half story are six-light, wood sash in wood frames. Four small, frame, non-Civil War-era outbuildings stand on the property. All have metal roofs and concrete foundations. The building immediately west of the house has an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on its north side.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A building stands at this location on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas, and the MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. A building of this configuration is also noted on the 1922 Sanborn map. The Sanborn map depicts only one outbuilding, in the approximate location of the northernmost extant outbuilding along the alley. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as B. Bender. There is a Benjamin Bender listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[5]

[5] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 111 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 113 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

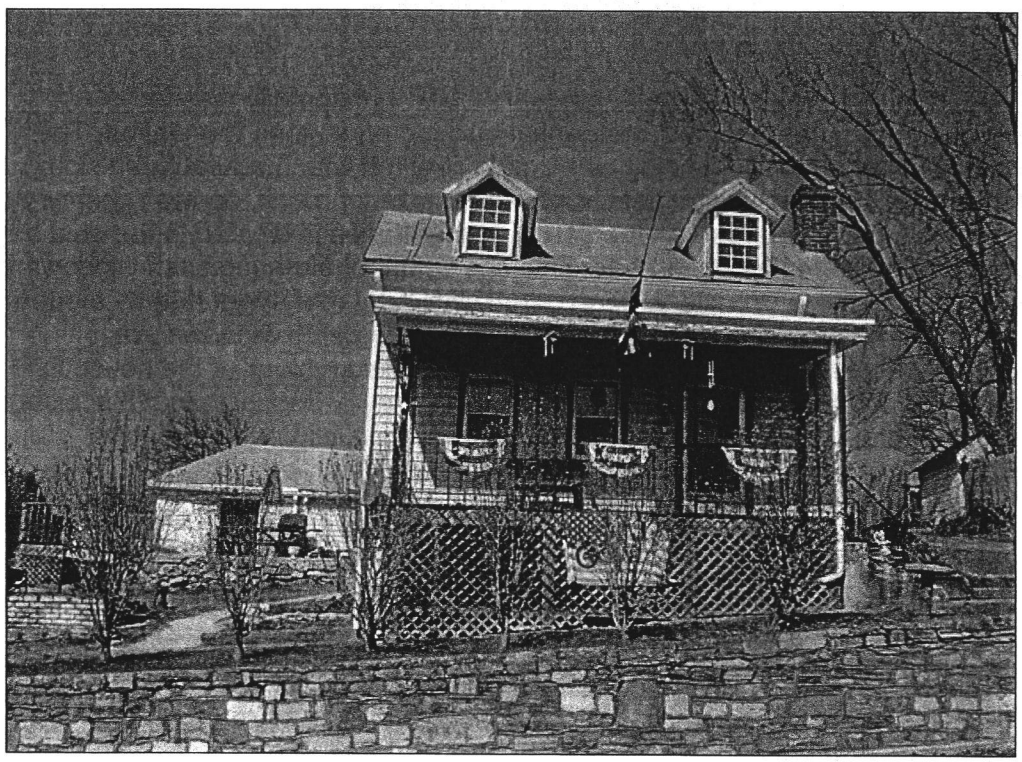
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (S. Bender?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	73
Street Name	Potomac Street

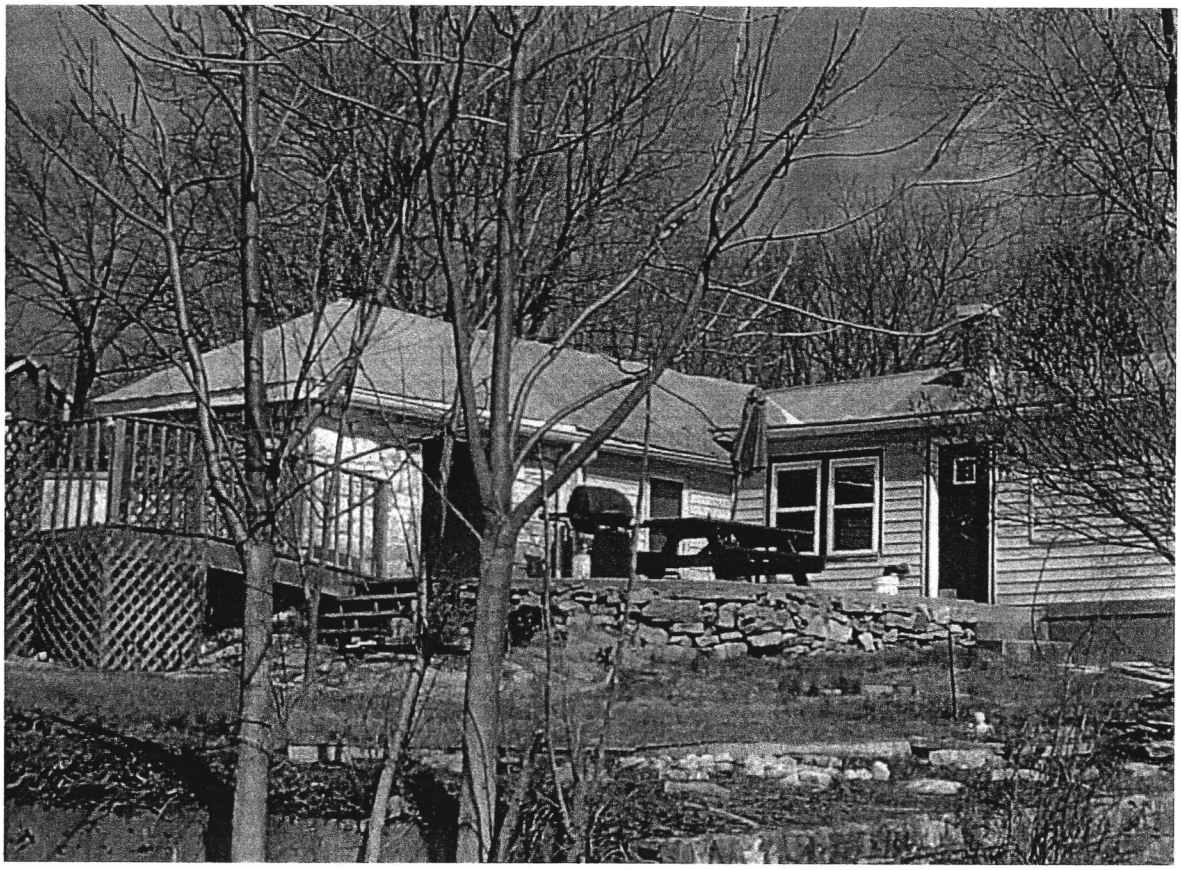
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None (potential 1862 outbuilding incorporated into main house)

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-671
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding (left of image, now incorporated into main house) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

Raised, south-facing, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The structure is set over a stone retaining wall and is covered with manufactured siding. It has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with a, exterior, brick, endwall chimney on the east and two gable dormers on the south. The entrance is located in the east bay of the south façade with replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows in the western bays. There is a one-story, open porch with a flat roof supported by modern, openwork, metal posts and original turned pilasters. The gable windows are replacement, six-over-six light, double-hung sash. The main block of the house is extended to the north in an L shape. The 1991 MHT survey suggests that this extension is composed of a one-story stone rear wing that has been linked to a detached stone outbuilding, both of which appear on the 1922 Sanborn insurance map. The entire rear ell is now covered in manufactured siding.[6]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas shows an L-shaped building in this location, suggesting that the stone rear wing shown in the 1922 Sanborn map was already in

[6] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 113 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

place at that time. The MHT inventory form dates the house to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The real estate atlas does not depict outbuildings, but the stone construction of the outbuilding present at the time of the Sanborn map and incorporated into the current house indicates that it, too, may date from this period. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as S. Bender. There is a Samuel Bender listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[7]

[7] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 113 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 116 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

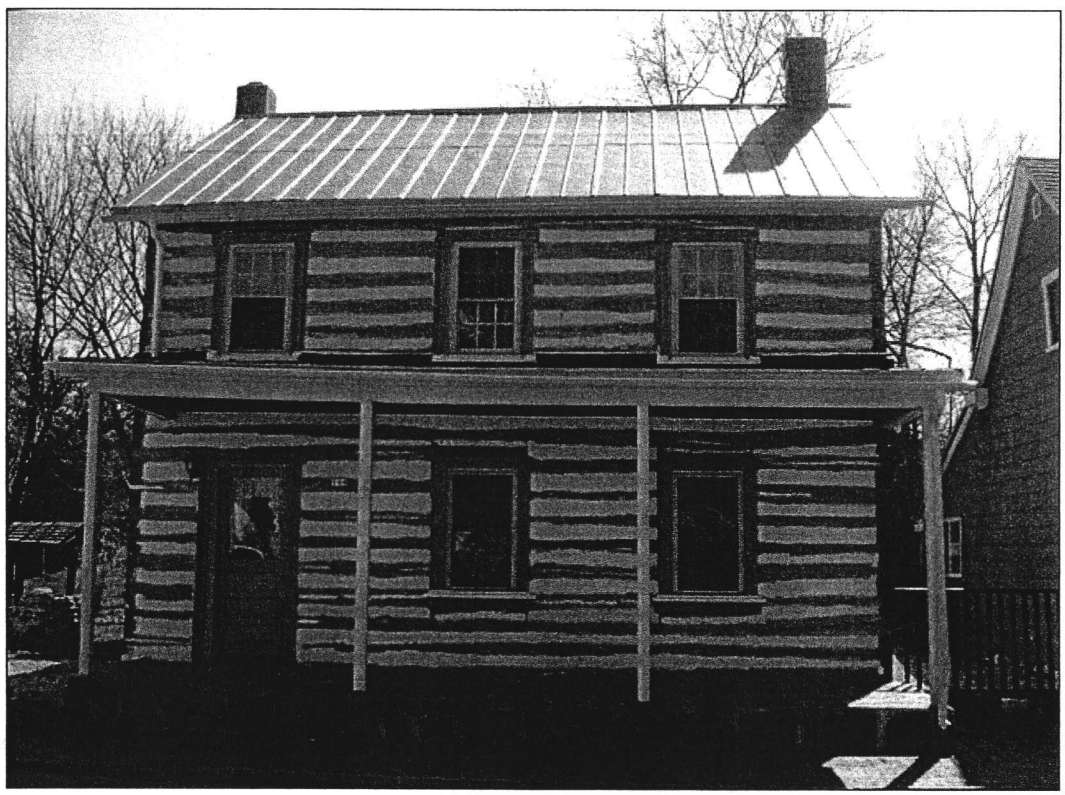
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (A. Highberger?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	68
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Log
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-667
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, log, freestanding, residential building. The side-gable roof with open eaves is sheathed with standing-seam metal. There is one exterior, endwall, cinderblock chimney and one interior, brick, endwall chimney. The first floor is protected by a one-story, open porch that runs the length of the building. The porch has a shed roof and is supported by squared posts. The porch floor has been surfaced with slate since the 1991 MHT survey. The east-bay entrance contains a door composed of the three, recessed, wood panels in its lower half and a glass pane above. First-story windows are set in wide wood frames and are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash. Second-floor windows are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sashes. (The 1991 MHT survey stated that second-floor windows were six-over-six, double-hung sash.) All windows and the door have decorative wood surrounds. The building has a two-story rear addition.[8]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts a building at this location, and the MHT inventory form determined that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map notes the extant dwelling without its addition. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as A. Highberger. There is an Abner Highberger listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[9]

[8] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 116 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[9] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 116 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 118 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

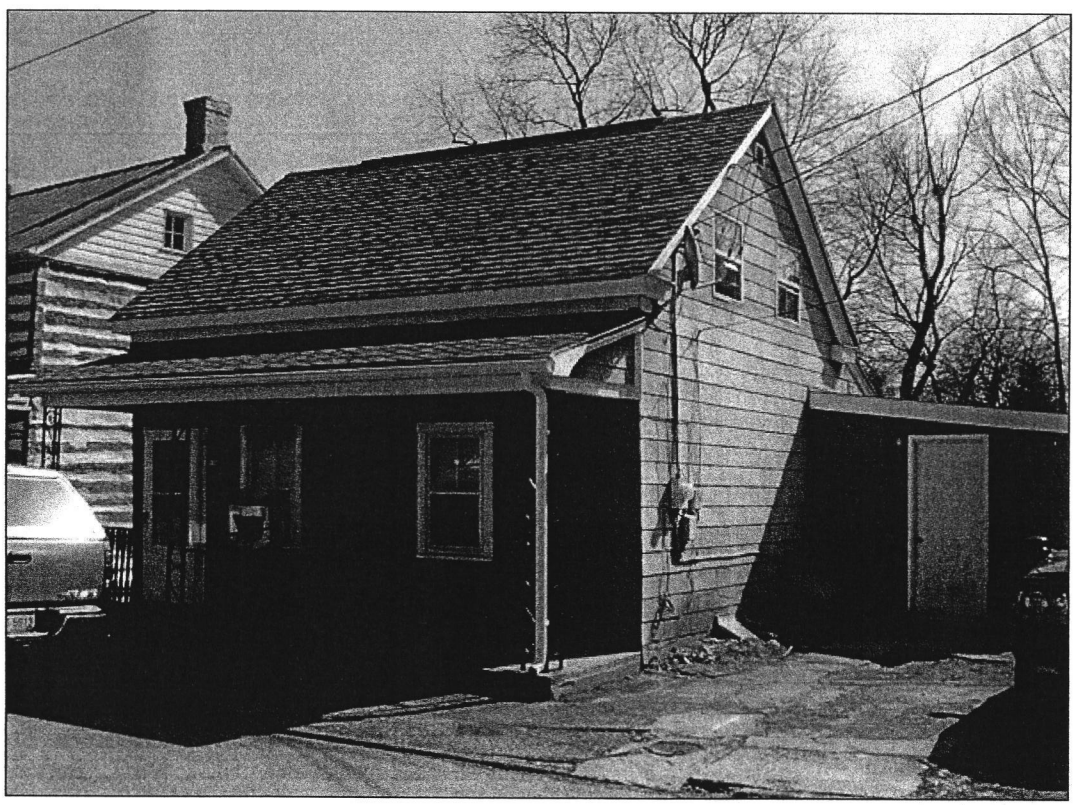
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Fisher?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	69
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-666
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, one-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential building. The side-gable, composition roof has open eaves and gable returns. An interior, brick chimney on the east that was present at the time of the 1991 MHT survey has been removed. The building is sheathed in manufactured siding. The east-bay entrance is protected by a shed-roof, open porch that runs the length of the building. The porch roof is supported by modern, open-work, metal posts. The interior door is glazed and paneled. Windows, set in wood frames, are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash. There is a one-story, shed-roof addition to the rear and a concrete block addition on the west.[10]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to 1862. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1922 Sanborn insurance map show buildings at this location. The atlas shows an L-shaped building, while the Sanborn map appears to the current one-story addition on the south. The 1877 atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Fisher. There is a John Fisher listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[11]

CURRENT ADDRESS: 119 West Chapline Street

[10] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 118 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[11] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 118 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

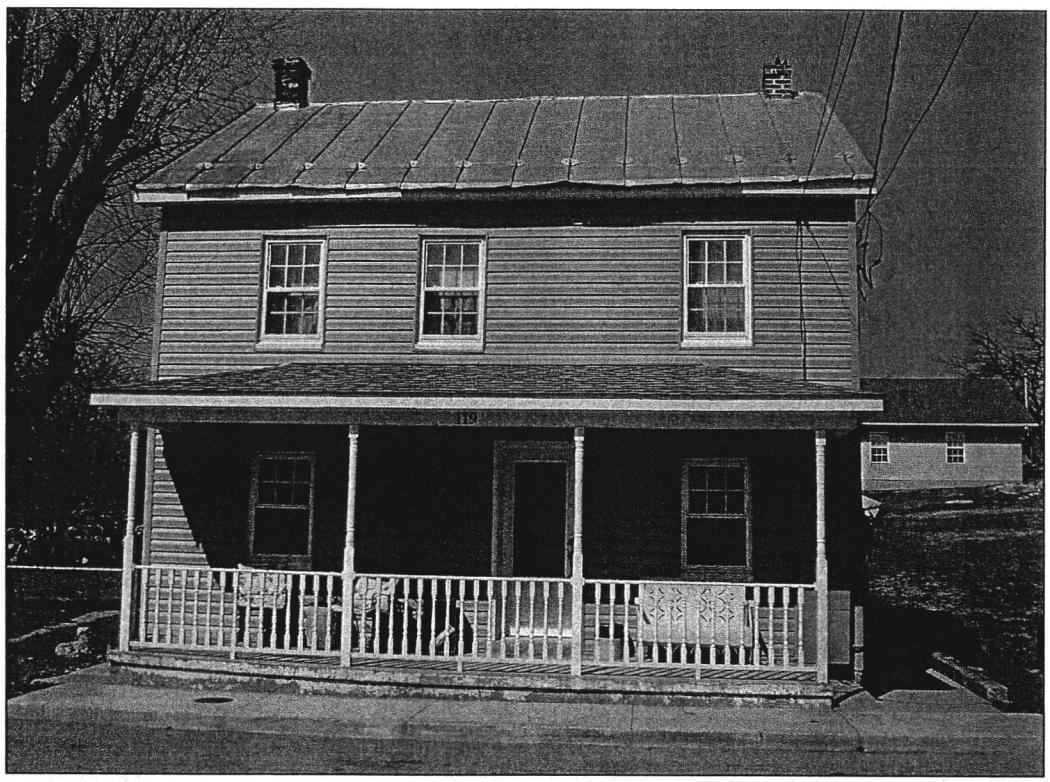
1862 DATA	
Owner	Unknown (J. Brown?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	72
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	n/a
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted (at right) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, freestanding, frame, residential structure. The structure is clad in vinyl siding on the south façade and aluminum siding on the secondary facades. It has a side-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam sheet metal. There are two interior, brick, endwall chimneys. The off-center entrance of the south façade is flanked by two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. There are three six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the second story, but the center-bay opening does not align with the entrance below. An open, hipped-roof porch extends across the front façade. It is sheathed in composition roofing and is supported by turned posts which are connected by a turned spindle rail. There are two outbuildings at the back of the lot. One is a small shed with vertical siding on a stone foundation. It has a gable roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal. The second is clad in horizontal siding and has a standing-seam sheet metal gable roof.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT survey did not include this property. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg indicates a structure at this location and gives the owner as J. Brown. There is a John Brown listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. A two-story dwelling is noted at this location on the 1922 Sanborn map. The rear portion of the lot is not on the Sanborn map. This property was not included in the 1934 NPS survey.[12]

[12] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 204 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

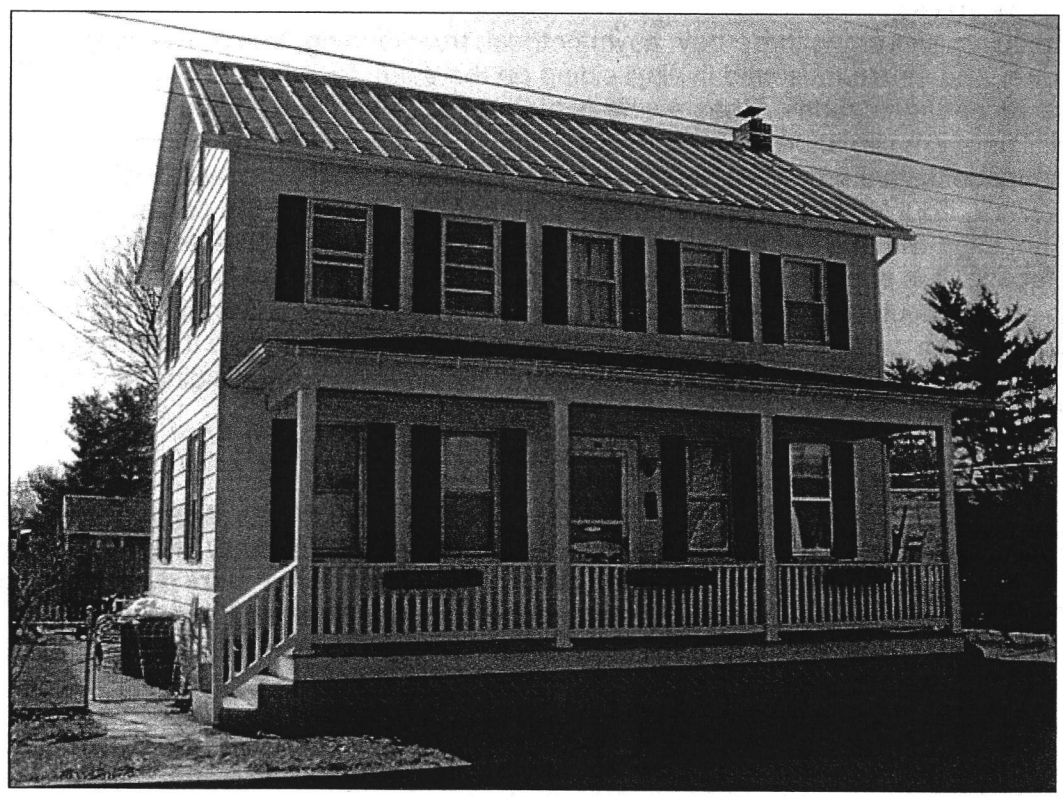
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Swain?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	136
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-656
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, two-story, five-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building resting on a stone foundation. The standing-seam metal, side-gable roof has overhanging eaves and an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding. A slightly raised, hipped-roof, open porch extends across the north facade. The porch roof is supported by chamfered posts and has slat railings. A modern, paneled, interior door, protected by a storm door, fills the center-bay entrance. Windows are replacement, one-over-one, double-hung sash with storm windows and shutters. There a one-story rear addition and a frame, gable-roofed outbuilding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT survey dates this structure to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg depicts two buildings on lot 136, both belonging to J. Swain. (There is a John Swain listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.) One building stands on the east corner of the lot, while the other is located approximately in the middle of the remaining space. On the 1922 Sanborn insurance map, a two-story house with a one-story rear wing stands approximately in the middle of the lot. Since, in the Sanborn map, the lot appears to be narrower than its neighbor to the east, it may be that 204 West Chapline Street is the westernmost house shown on the 1877 real estate atlas, the eastern building having been demolished by 1922 and a portion of the lot sold. The 1934 National Park Service partial survey of the town shows no buildings on this lot. No freestanding outbuildings are associated with 204 West Chapline Street as it is depicted in the Sanborn map.[13]

[13] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 204 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 205 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

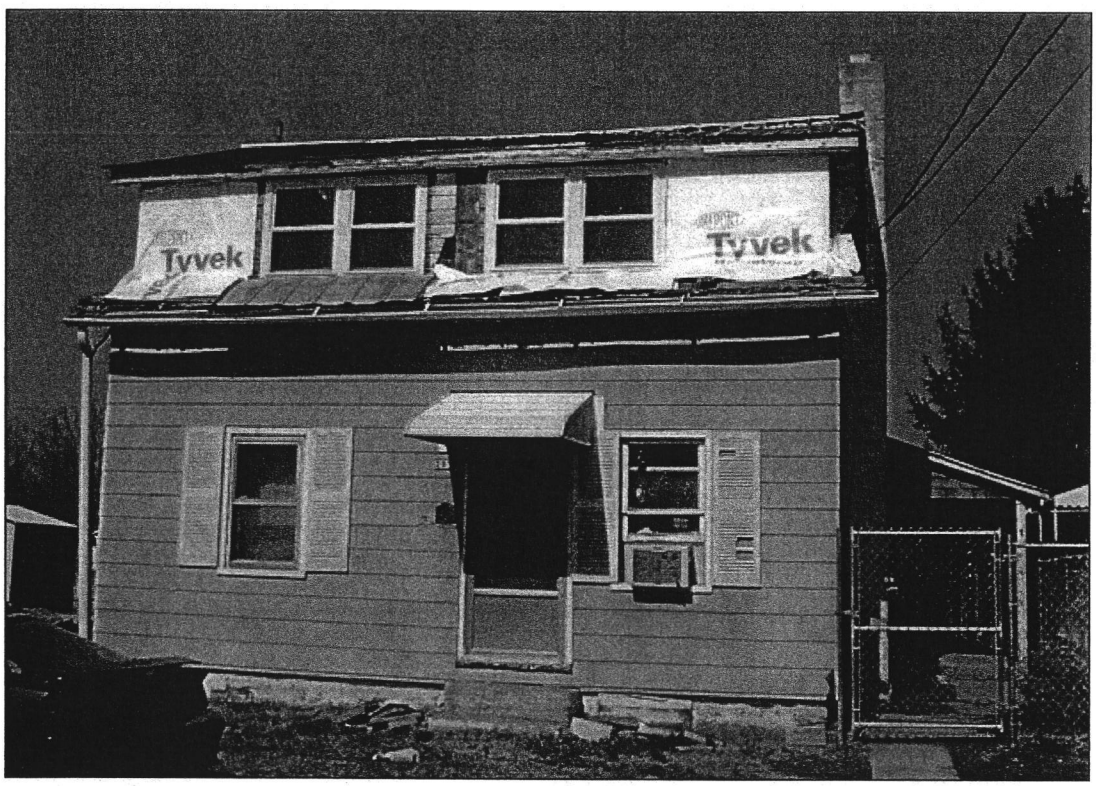
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Henry Johnson?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	139
Street Name	Potomac Street

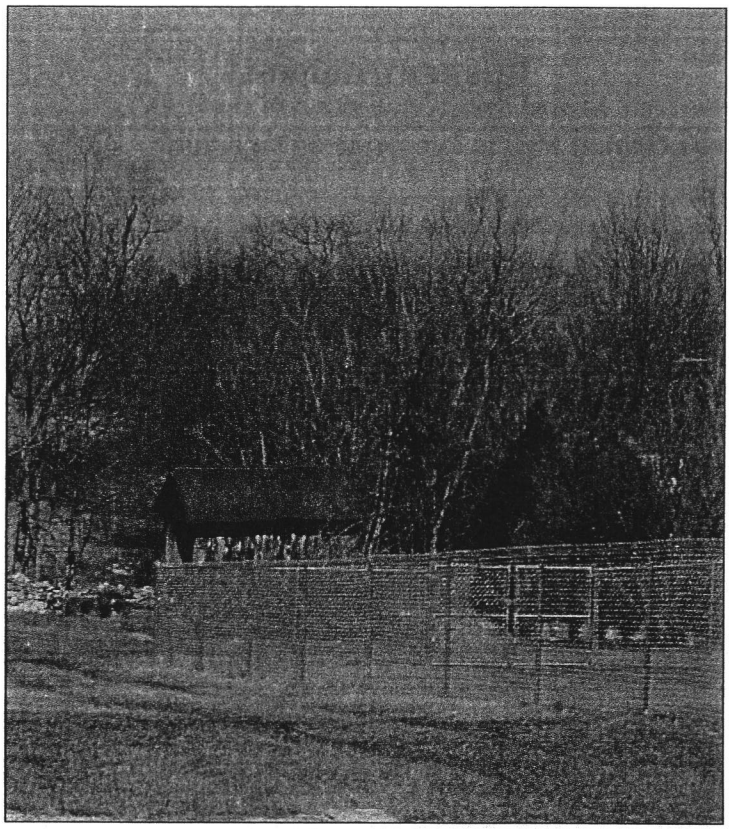
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-657
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, asymmetrical, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. It has been extensively altered with the addition of manufactured siding, a two-bay shed-roof dormer that stretches almost the length of the façade, and replacement windows. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has an exterior, endwall, cinderblock chimney on the east. The center-bay entrance is protected by a fiberglass canopy. First-floor windows are replacement, double-hung, one-over-one sash with shutters. Two pairs of replacement, double-hung, one-over-one sash light the half story. There is a one-story addition to the rear and a frame, gable-roof outbuilding at the rear of the lot.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT survey dates this structure to the mid-nineteenth century. The building bears a commemorative plaque suggesting that it stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg shows a building in the eastern portion of this lot and lists its owner as H. Johnson. There is a Henry Johnson listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The 1922 Sanborn map shows a building of the same configuration in the same location.[14]

[14] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 207 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 214 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

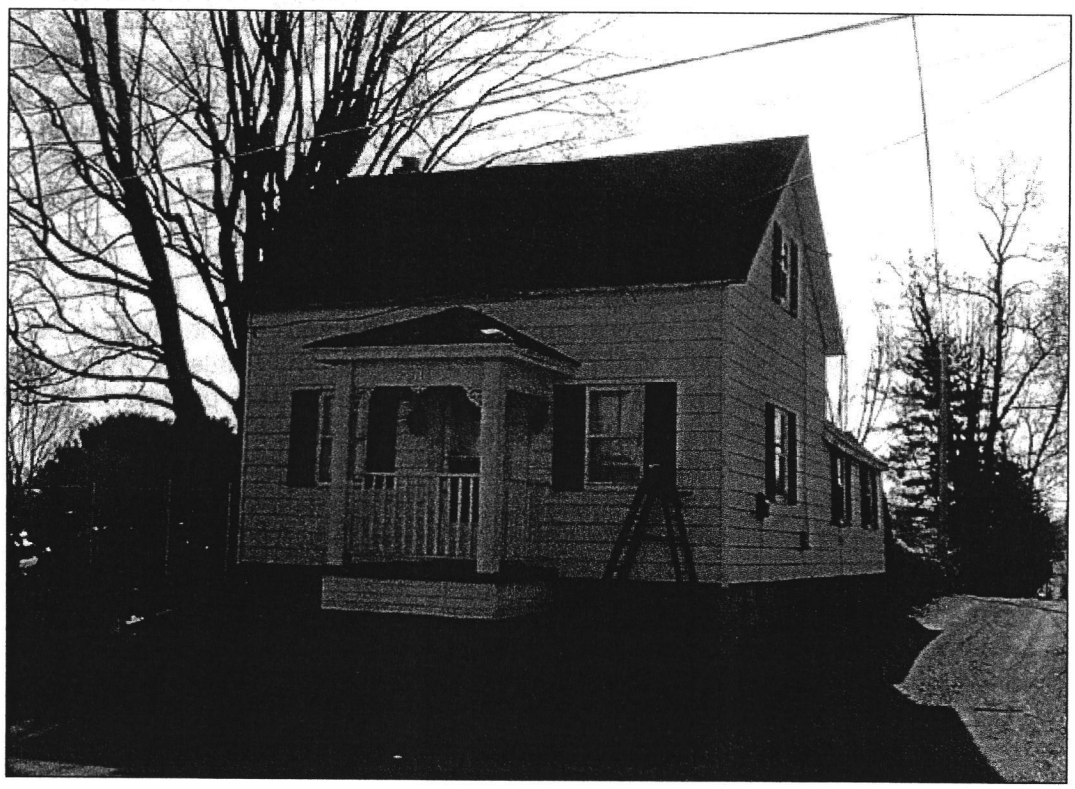
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (M. Himes?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	134
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Corrugated sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	L-shaped
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-650
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, symmetrical, one-story, L-shaped, three-bay, frame (or log), freestanding residential structure with a stone foundation. The 1991 MHT survey states that, due to the depth of the window and door recesses, the building may be of log construction. It has been extensively altered. Manufactured siding covers the exterior walls, and windows and door have been replaced. The dwelling has a side-gable, corrugated metal roof with overhanging eaves. The center-bay entrance is protected by a hipped roof portico supported by square posts. The main and storm doors in the entrance are of modern construction. Modern, double-hung, one-over-one windows flank the entrance. There is a one-story rear wing and a modern outbuilding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT survey dates the structure to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg shows an L-shaped building at this location and identifies the owner as M. Himes. There is a Michael Himes listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The dwelling of the same shape appears in the 1922 Sanborn insurance map along with two outbuildings. The 1934 National Park Service partial survey of the town shows no buildings on this lot.[15]

[15] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 214 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 215 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

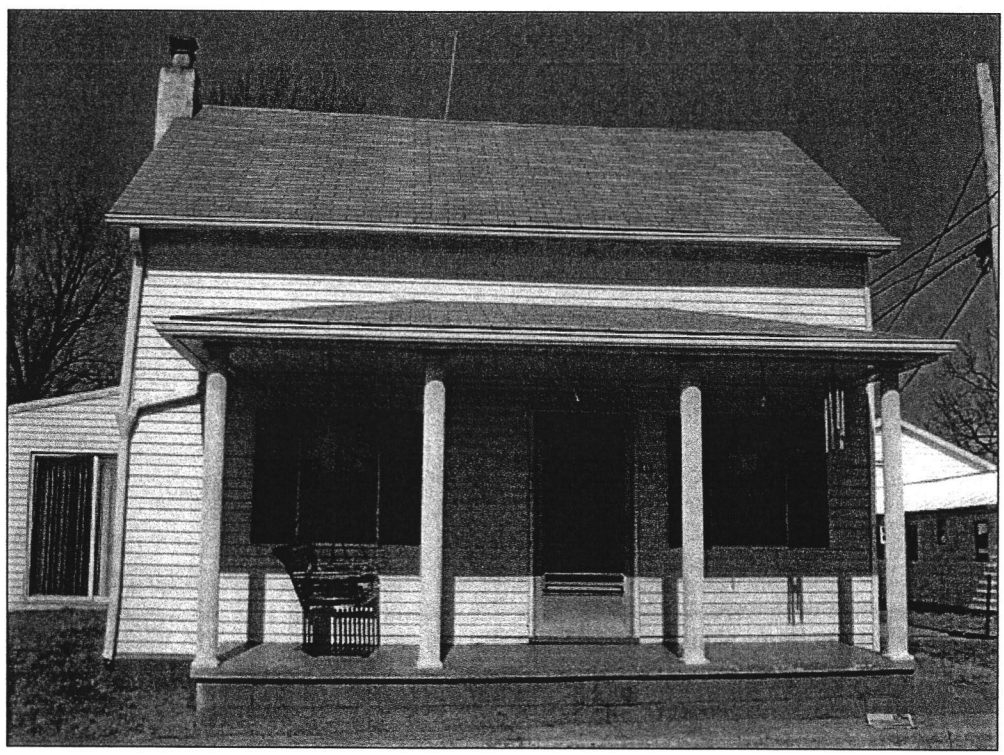
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (D. Himes?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	162
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Concrete over stone?
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-648
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, one-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building. The 1991 MHT survey reports that the house rests on a stone foundation, but the foundation material visible today is concrete, which may obscure the original foundation. The side-gable, composition roof has an exterior, endwall, cinderblock chimney on the west. The house's exterior walls are sheathed by manufactured siding. The center-bay entrance is flanked by modern, double-hung, one-over-one windows with shutters. Since the 1991 MHT survey a hipped-roof, open porch has replaced a metal awning supported by openwork metal posts. The current porch is supported by fluted columns. There is a small addition on the north side of the building and a modern garage.[16]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1991 MHT survey dates this dwelling to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas shows an L-shaped building centered in the street frontage of Lot 162. Its owner is listed as D. Himes. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows a two-story building that appears to be sited farther east than the 1877 atlas. The relationship between the extant building and those shown on the 1877 and 1922 illustrations is therefore unclear. The 1934 NPS partial survey indicate that the owner of the house on Lot 162 was D. Himes. [17]

The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District does not include records for a head of household named D. Himes. [18]

[16] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 215 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[17] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 215 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[18] 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 216 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

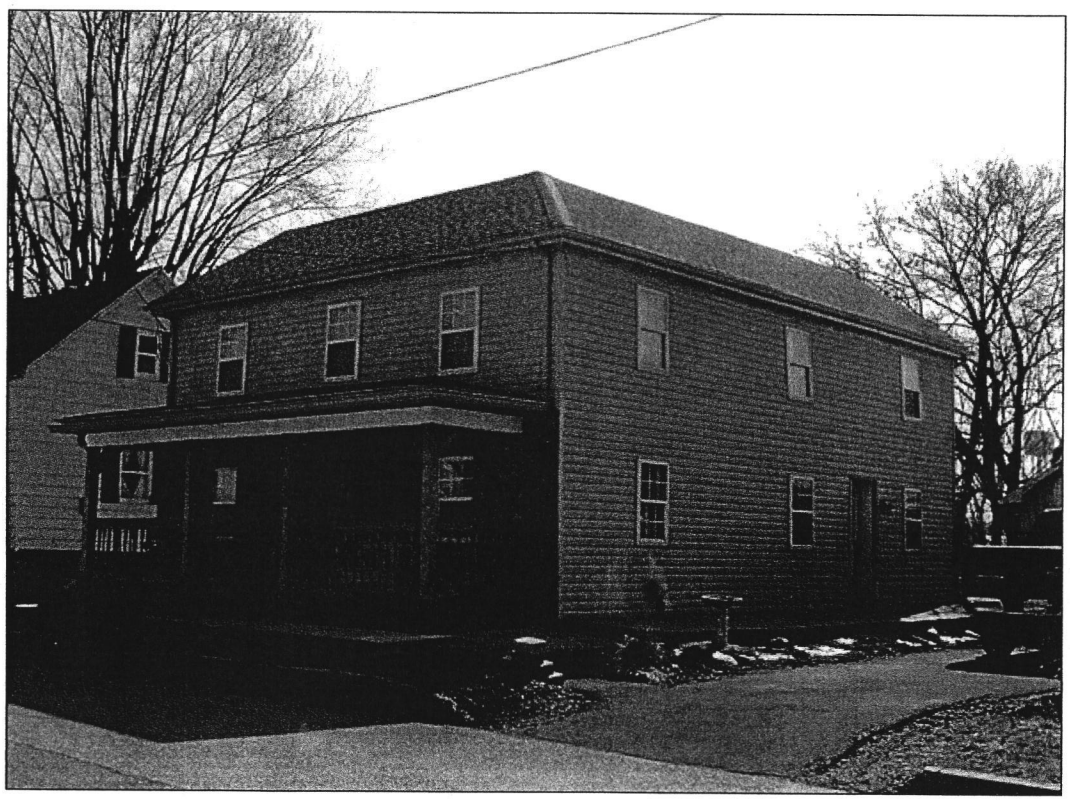
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Edward Hebb?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	161
Street Name	Potomac Street

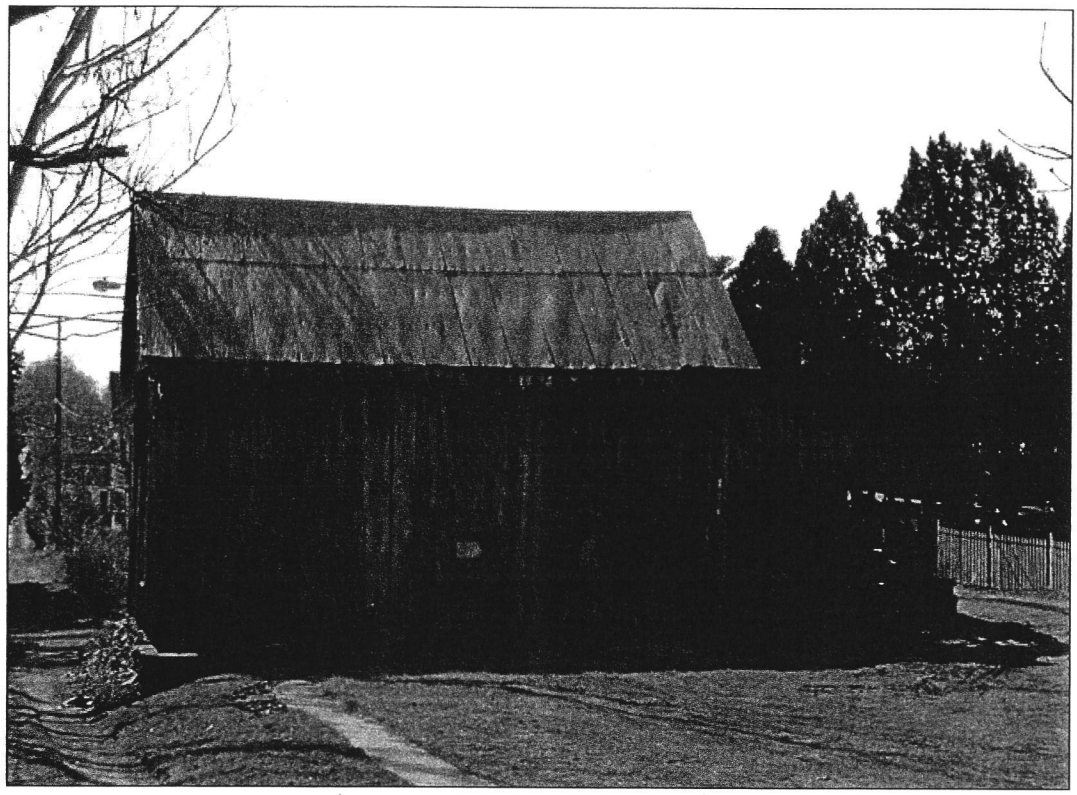
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	3

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-649
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, symmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, horizontally massed, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. Its composition, hipped roof has overhanging eaves. The first floor's north side is veneered in brick. The remaining exterior walls are sheathed in manufactured siding. Two brick chimneys – a smaller, interior, endwall, corbelled brick chimney on the east, and a larger, exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the west – have been removed since the 1991 MHT survey. A hipped-roof, open porch protects the first floor of the north façade and its center-bay entrance. The porch roof is supported by unpainted square posts linked by an unpainted railing of turned balusters. Windows consist of replacement, double-hung, six-over-six sash. A large, frame, gable-roofed outbuilding with a shed-roofed addition on the east stands at the rear of the lot. It has a corrugated metal roof and vertical wood siding. Two modern outbuildings also stand on the property.[19]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building at this location owned by R. Hebb. The 1922 Sanborn maps illustrates a two-story building on this site, as well as a two-story stable at the rear of the lot that appears to be as large as the dwelling. The 1934 NPS partial survey shows no buildings on this lot.[20]

---

[19] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 216 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[20] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 216 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington*

Twenty-year-old boatman Richard Hebb appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District in the household of Edward L. and Kate Hebb, both 48. Other family names that occur nearby in the census records also appear near R. Hebb's lot on what was then Potomac Street in the 1877 atlas, perhaps suggesting that the Hebb family may have lived at this location at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[21]

County, Maryland, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[21] 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 217 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

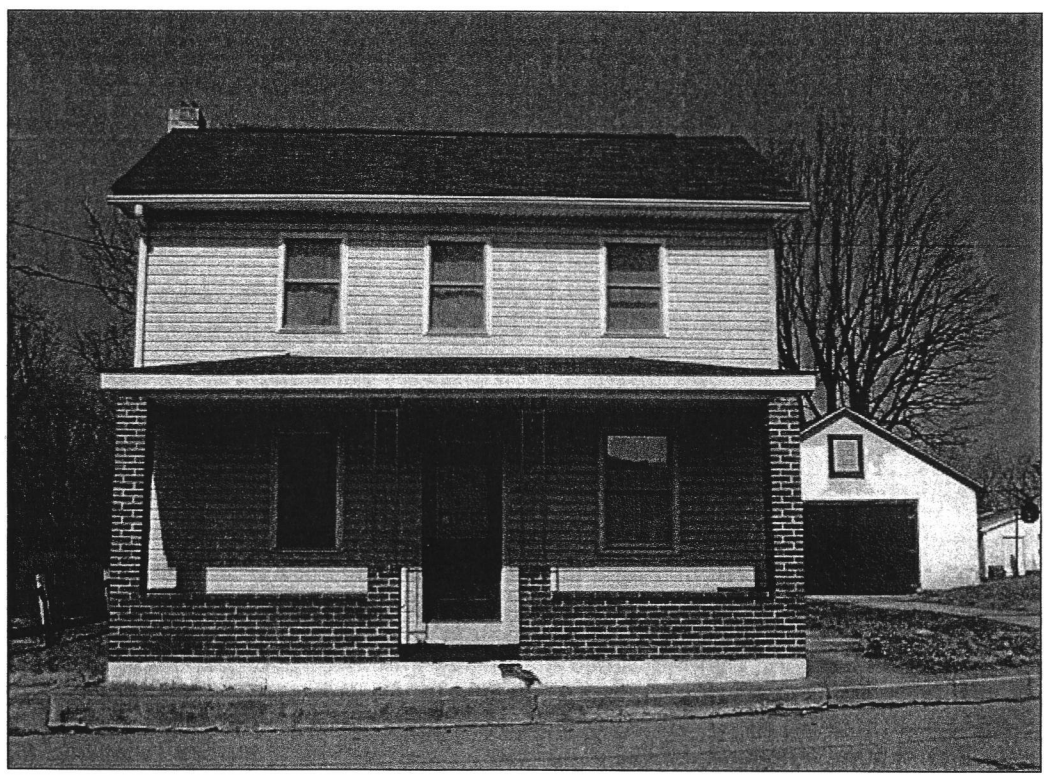
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (D. Cremer?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	175
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-647
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The side-gable, composition roof has overhanging eaves, gable returns, and an exterior, endwall, cinderblock chimney on the west. The building is covered in manufactured siding. A hipped-roof, open porch supported by brick piers protects the first floor of the south façade. The center-bay entrance contains a modern door. Windows consist of replacement, double-hung, one-over-one sash. There is a two-story wing on the north side and a cinder block garage.[22]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1991 MHT inventory dates this building to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped house in the southeast corner of Lot 175. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows a one-and-a-half-story dwelling at approximately this location. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map does not show the one-story addition. The relationship between the extant building and the houses shown on the 1877 and 1922 illustrations is therefore unclear. Both the real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of the town indicate that the owner of Lot 175 was D. Cremer.[23]

Daniel Creamer, a 39-year-old boatman, appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District, along with his wife, Margaret (40), four children, and 45-year-old Kate Haunger (the name is not clear). Creamer, however, owned no real estate at the time of the census, and nearby entries in the census do not make the location of his residence clear.[24]

---

[22] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 217 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[23] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 217 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1922."

[24] 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 220 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

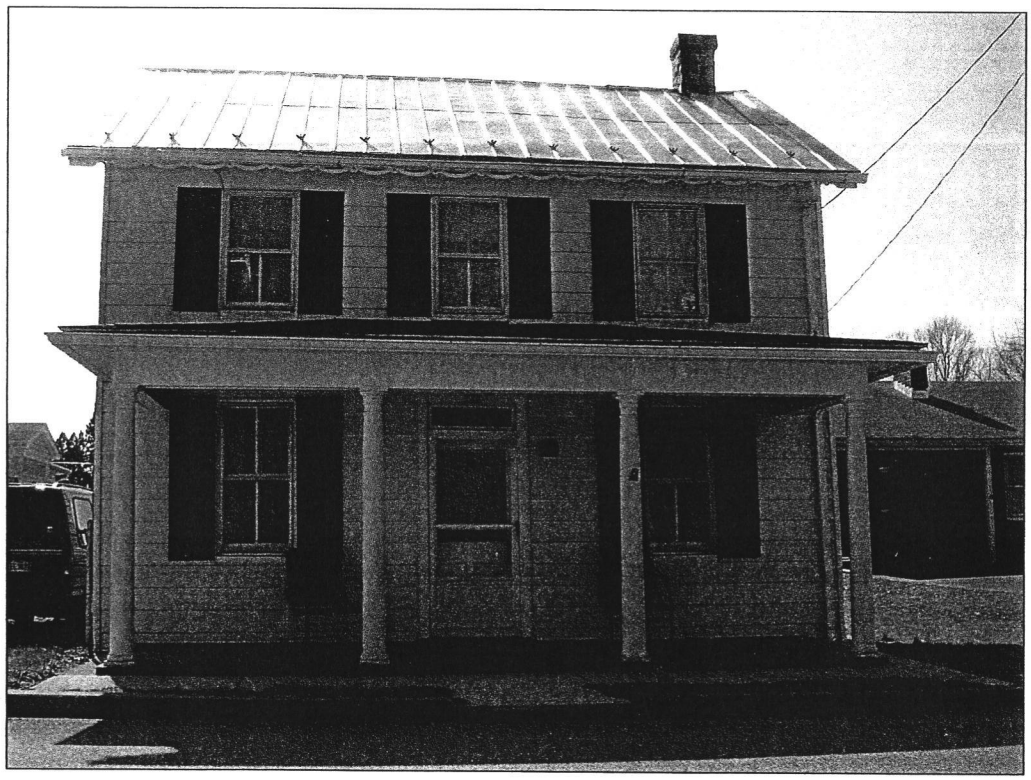
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (F. Hebb?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	172
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-646
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, symmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building. The structure is clad in horizontal siding and has a side-gable, standing-seam sheet metal roof with overhanging eaves and an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. The roof also features scalloped decoration along the eaves. An open, one-story, hipped-roof porch extends across the north façade. The porch roof is covered with composition roofing and is supported by four columns. The center-bay entrance consists of a paneled and glazed interior door protected by a storm door. A three-light transom tops the doorway. All windows are two-over-two light, double-hung wood sash in wood frames with storm windows and shutters. There is a one-story, gable-roof, rear wing with a large brick chimney. The MHT survey indicated that the rear wing was constructed of stone, but it is currently clad in siding.[25] Two modern outbuildings stand on the lot.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The house displays a commemorative plaque suggesting that the house stood at the time of the battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate map illustrates an L-shaped building in the northeast corner of Lot 172 and lists the owner as F. Hebb. The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District does not include an entry for a head of household named F. Hebb.

The 1922 Sanborn real estate map also shows an L-shaped dwelling (including a stone rear wing), on this site. This information would appear to support a revision of the 1991 MHT survey's date for the building (late nineteenth to early twentieth century).[26]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[27]

---

[25] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 220 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[26] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 220 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; 1860 U.S. Census.

[27] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 226 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century

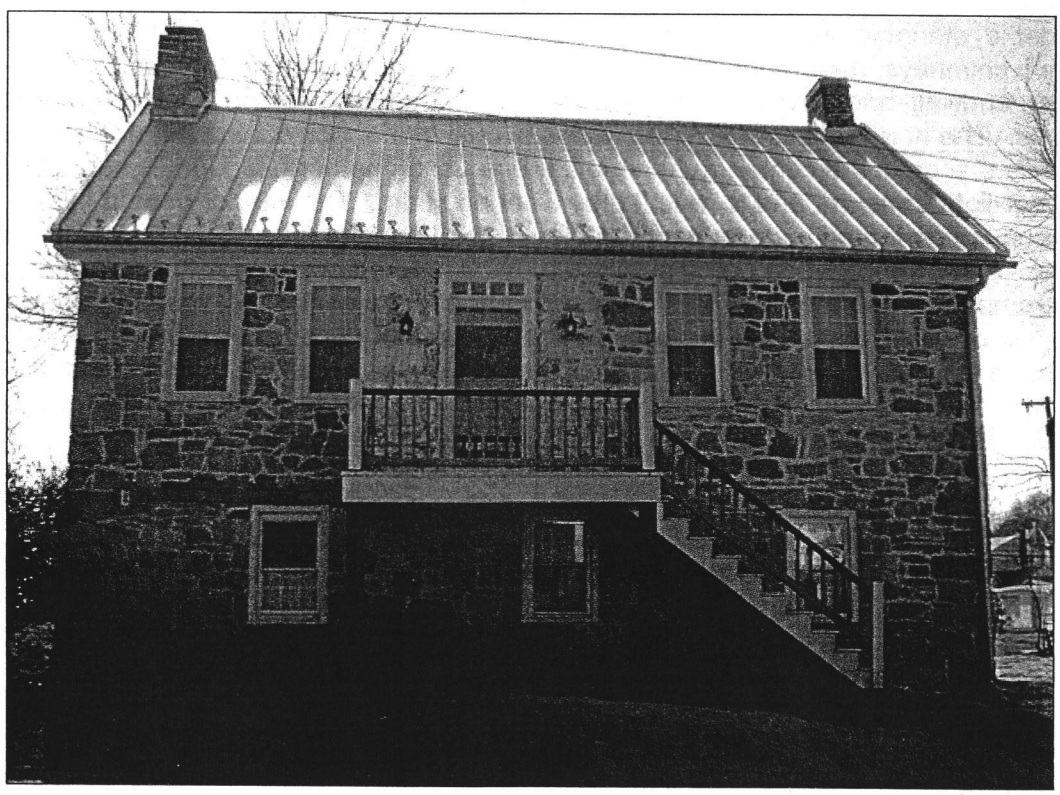
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Jacob Marker?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	174
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 and exposed basement
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-643
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, five-bay, stone, freestanding, residential building. The house rises one-story above an exposed basement level. The side gable, standing-seam metal roof has open eaves, and gable returns. The house has two chimneys: an interior, endwall, brick and stone chimney on the east and an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. The rough-hewn stone is laid in random courses. The northeast corner of the house is built into a rock outcropping. The primary entrance stands in the center bay on the upper level of the north façade, is surmounted by a four-light transom, and is reached by wooden stairs. The interior door in this entrance, protected by a storm door, has four raised panels, the top two of which are arched. A shed-roof, open porch supported by chamfered posts over the entrance has been removed since the 1991 MHT survey. Fenestration consists of modern, double-hung, six-over-six sashes set in wood frames. Secondary entrances pierce the basement level in the west wall and the upper level in the south wall. The south entrance is protected by a shed-roof, wood porch. The attic has casement windows. In non-Civil War-era outbuilding and a water pump are located in the yard.[28]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
At the time of the MHT survey, a commemorative plaque adorned the house, suggesting that the building stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1991 MHT survey dates the building to the early nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg depicts a house at this location and lists the owner as J. Marker. That name is associated with several properties on the atlas. The 1934 NPS partial survey of the

[28] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 226 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

town shows no building on this lot. In addition to the stone house, the 1922 Sanborn map shows a one-story, frame shed and a two-story, frame stable at the rear of the lot.[29]

The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District includes James and Jacob Marker as heads of households. Information included as part of James Marker's claims for damages suffered as a result of the Battle of Antietam suggest that James Marker lived on East Antietam Street. Entries in the census near that of Jacob Marker, however, do not clearly suggest that he lived on West Chapline Street. The census describes Jacob Marker as a 28-year-old farmer, living with his wife, 27-year-old Susan Marker, and two children. Marker's real estate was valued at $6,950, his personal property at $1,000.[30]

[29] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 226 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[30] 1860 U.S. Census. See inventory forms for 119 and 123 East Antietam Street.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 229 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century

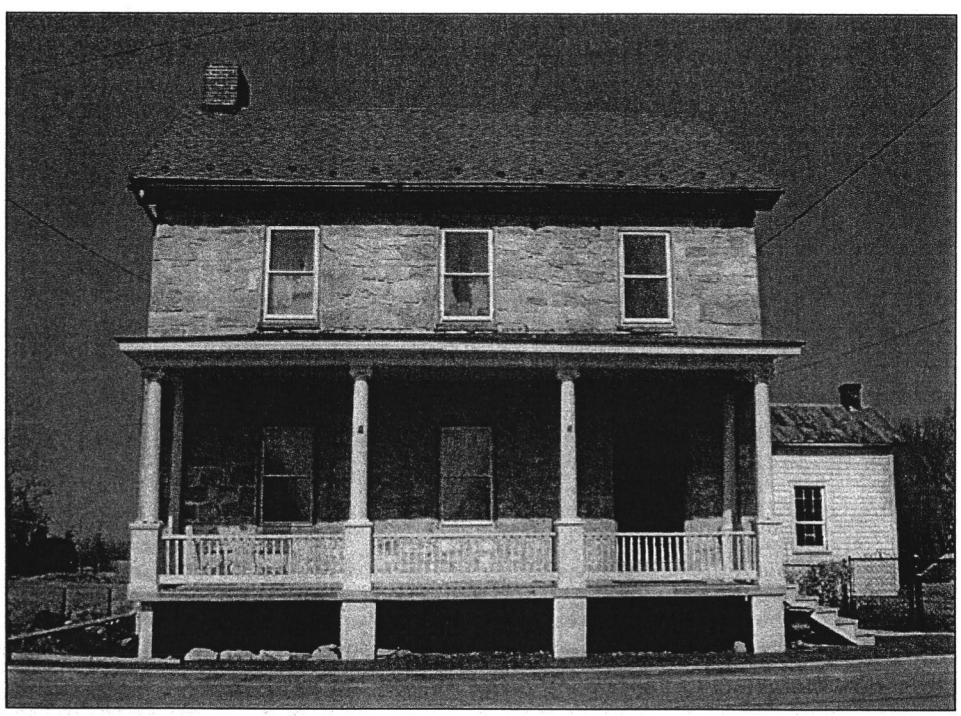
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Kate Chaplain? John A. Adams?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (immediately west of lot 177)
Street Name	Potomac Street

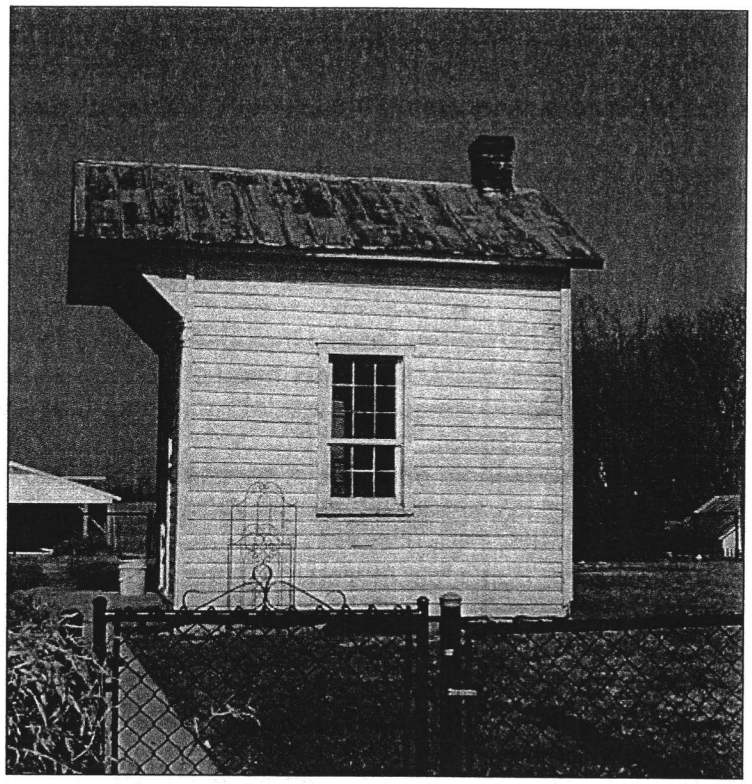
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-641
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, three-bay, two-story, stone, freestanding, residential building. The side-gable, composition roof has an interior, endwall, rebuilt, brick chimney on the west, overhanging eaves, and gable returns. The rough-hewn stone is laid in random courses. A hipped-roof, open porch, extends across the first floor of the south façade. The1991 MHT survey reported that the porch rested on stone piers; at the time of the present survey, it appeared that the stone piers were being replaced by cinder blocks. The porch roof is supported by Ionic columns on pedestals connected by turned balusters. The east-bay entrance contains a modern wood door. Fenestration consists of modern, double-hung, one-over-one windows. The building has a one-story, gable-roof, brick wing on the north side and a one-story, detached outbuilding. The gable-roofed outbuilding has a brick chimney on the east, an overhang and entrance on the west, and nine-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash windows in the north and south facades.[31]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1991 MHT survey form calls the building on this property the Joseph Chapline II House, based on testimony of the owners of the house and the Barron history of Sharpsburg. The Barrons state that Joseph Chapline II built the house in 1769, when town founder Joseph Chapline I died and he received his inheritance. Deed books and tax records do not substantiate this claim, according to the survey, but MHT traces the

[31] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 229 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

chain of title only to 1853. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas lists the owner as J. Chapline. The MHT form reports that deed research shows that the owner during the Civil War was John A. Adams, who acquired the property from Daniel L. and Margaret C. Grove in 1853. The MHT survey, however, states that the property Adams acquired from the Groves was lot 135. Lot 135 is east of the Chapline House lot and on the other side of Chapline Street. The 1877 map shows no buildings on Lot 135 and reports no owner. A researcher for the Sharpsburg Historical Society states that subsequent deed research confirms that the property Adams purchased from the Groves was Lot 135.[32]

The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District includes an entry for Kate (64), Jeremiah (31), and Edgar (27) Chaplain. Kate was head of household and held $600 in real estate. The entry for the Chaplains occurs near other names that are associated with properties on West Chapline Street. In the 1870 census, an entry for 52-year-old teamster Jeremiah Chaplin's household appears. The location of Chaplin's residence is unclear.

John Alexander Adams was the Episcopal minister in Sharpsburg at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1860 U.S. Census describes him as 55 years old and living with his wife, 60-year-old Mary Adams, and a 23-year-old daughter, also named Mary. Adams owned real estate valued at $28,000 and personal property worth $6,700. If Adams did live at 229 West Chapline Street, then it was here that he sometimes held services for his parishioners after the battle, the church on Main Street (the location of the current Episcopal church at 209 West Main Street) having been so damaged in the fighting and in its subsequent function as a hospital that it could not be used for worship. Adams also, however, owned property south of town, according to the 1877 Sharpsburg map.[33]

The 1922 Sanborn map shows the brick addition to the Chapline house but not the outbuilding. (The Sanborn map does not depict the entire lot.) The 1934 NPS partial survey shows no buildings on the Chapline House lot.[34]

---

[32] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 229 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Lee and Barbara Barron, *The History of Sharpsburg, Maryland*, (Sharpsburg, Maryland [?], Lee and Barbara Barron, 1972, 40.

[33] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; David Churchman Trimble, *History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church* (Sharpsburg, Maryland [?]: David Churchman Trimble [?], 1998, 16.

[34] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 303 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

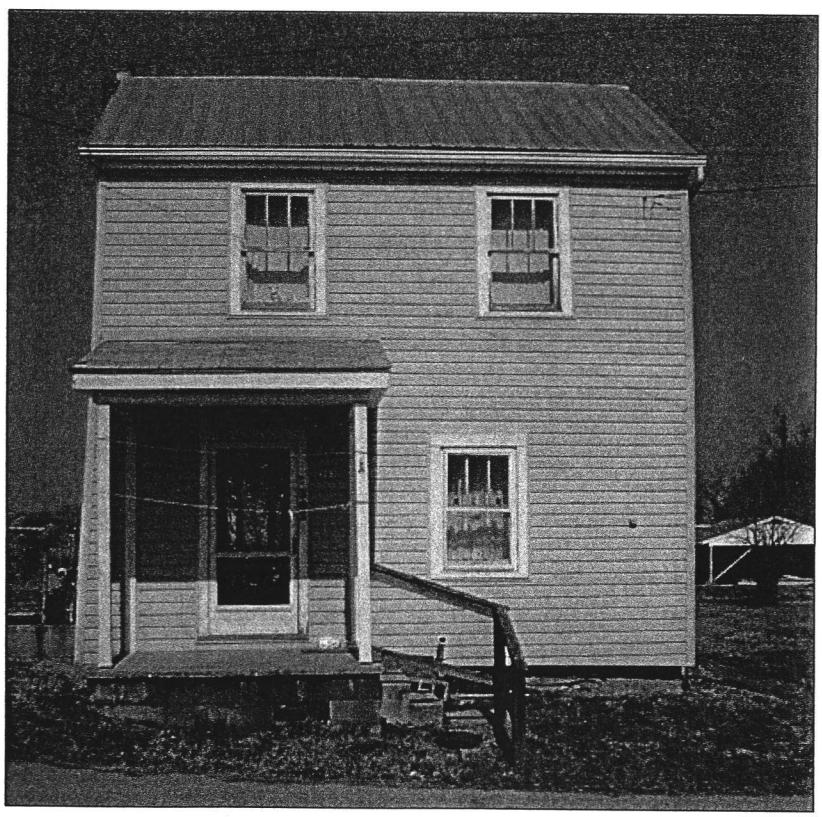
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J.C. Grove?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (west of lot 177)
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Corrugated metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-640
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, vertically massed, asymmetrical, two-story, two-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The side-gable, corrugated metal roof has an exterior, brick chimney on the west side and overhanging eaves. The exterior is sheathed in manufactured siding. The west-bay entrance is protected by a modern, shed-roof portico supported by square posts. The Craftsman-style interior door is shielded by a frame storm door. Fenestration consists of double-hung, three-over-one sash set in wide wood frames. The building has a one-story wing on the north and one modern outbuilding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
At the time of the 1991 MHT survey, a commemorative plaque adorned the house, suggesting that it stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas indicates that J.C. Grove owned the lot. Grove's property had no lot number. The 1922 Sanborn shows a one-story frame dwelling in this location, which may indicate the house's size at the time of the Civil War. The 1934 NPS partial survey shows no buildings in this area.[35]

The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District includes an entry for Jacob C. Grove, a 25-year-old "commission merchant." Grove lived alone, according to the census. He held real estate valued at $3,500 and personal property valued at $1,500. The census records do not make the location of Grove's residence clear. The 1877 real estate atlas places the name J.C. Grove on three parcels of land on what is now West Chapline Street, each with a house. Those houses stand at what are now 303, 309, and 311 West Chapline Street; all are dated by the MHT inventory to the mid- to late nineteenth century.[36]

[35] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 303 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland."

[36] 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 305 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

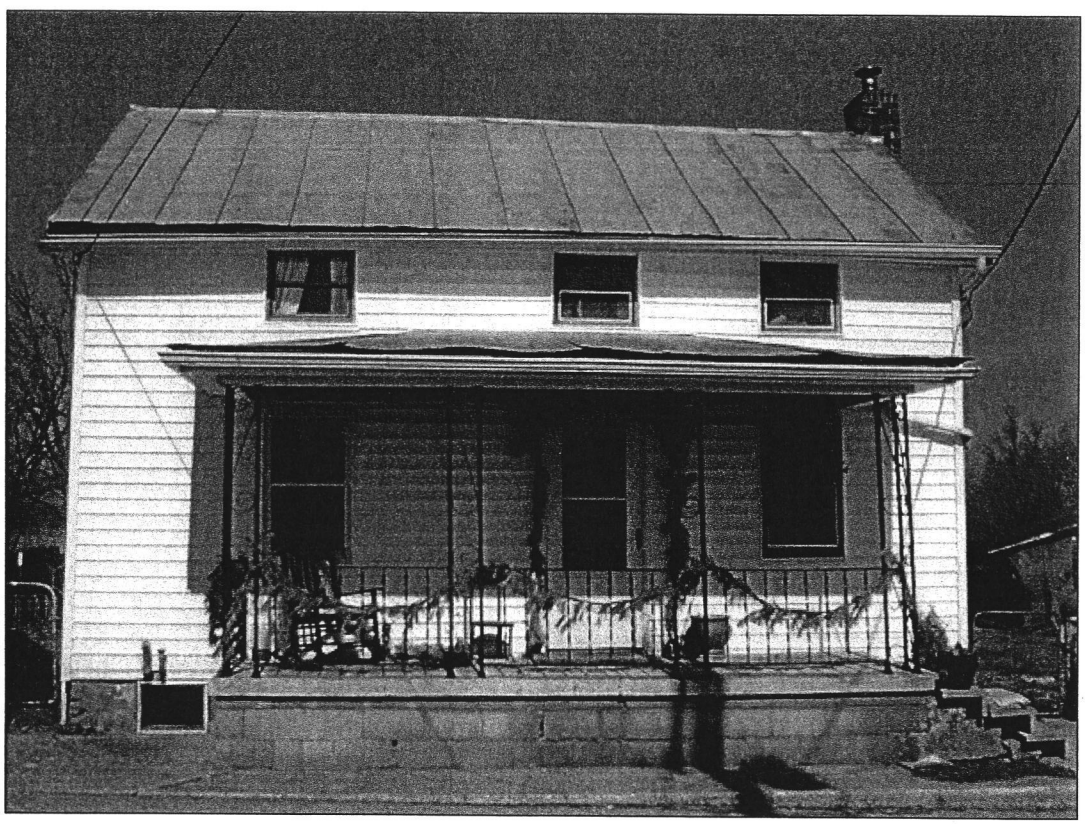
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Jacob Lopp?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (west of lot 177)
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-639
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, asymmetrical, one-and-a-half-story, horizontally massed, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam, metal roof has an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the east and overhanging eaves. The dwelling is covered in manufactured siding. A hipped-roof, open porch supported by openwork metal posts protects the first floor of the south façade. The center-bay entrance contains a multi-paned and paneled interior door shielded by a modern storm door. Fenestration consists of double-hung, replacement, one-over-one sashes in wood frames. The first-floor windows are larger than those on the second floor. A one-story rear wing extends the house to the north.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT survey form, which dates the extant house to the mid- to late nineteenth century, reports that the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas lists the owner of this property as J.C. Grove. However, 305 West Chapline Street is the second house north of the J. Chapline House (229 West Chapline Street). The 1877 atlas lists the owner of the second house north of the Chapline house as J. Lopp. A two-story dwelling with a one-story rear wing appears in this location on the 1922 Sanborn insurance map.[37]

Sixty-five-year-old cooper Jacob Lopp appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District, along with his wife, Kate, (55), and daughter, Sarah (19). According to the census, Lopp owned real estate valued at $300 and personal property worth $30. The entry for the Lopp household does not, however, occur near entries for other families thought to live on West Chapline Street (Boyd, Benner, Bowers, etc.). It is therefore uncertain whether Jacob Lopp and his family lived at 305 West Chapline Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[38]

[37] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 305 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[38] 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 306 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

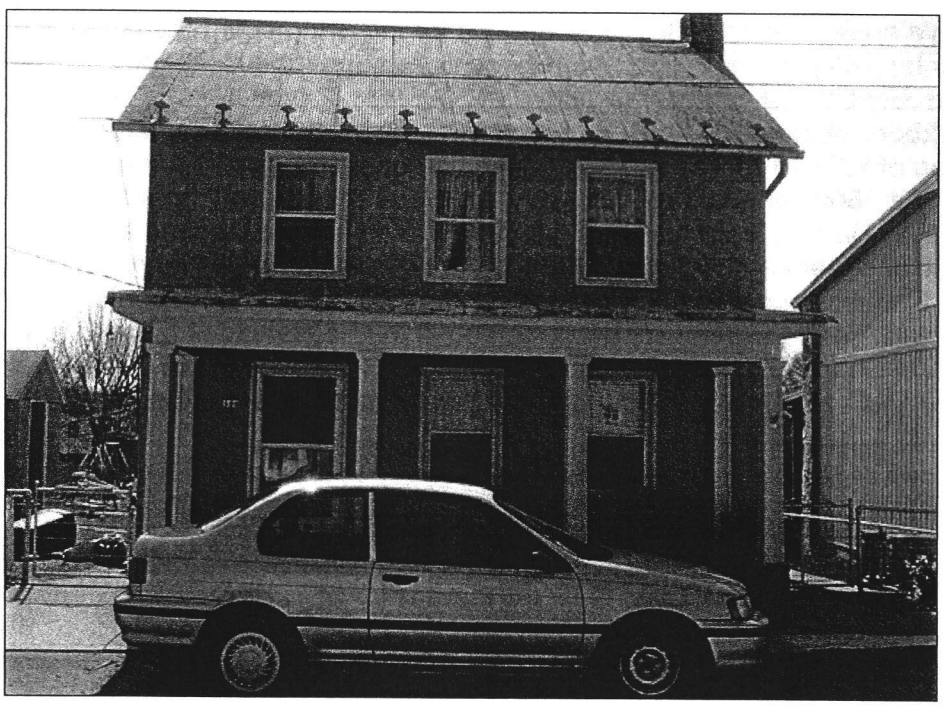
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Henry Boyd?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (west of lot 183)
Street Name	Potomac Street
Outbuilding(s)	

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Corrugated metal panels
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-638
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, two-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential building resting on a stone foundation. The side-gable, corrugated metal roof has overhanging eaves, and an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. An open, hipped-roof porch supported by paneled posts extends across the first floor of the north façade. The house is sheathed in asbestos shingles. The east-bay entrance contains a Craftsman-style door protected by a modern storm door. Fenestration consists of replacement, double-hung, one-over-one sash. There is a one-story, rear wing, a detached shed, and a garage.[39]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT survey reports that the 1877 real estate atlas lists the owner of the property as J. Lopp. It appears, however, that this is a misreading of the atlas; the owner of the property at this location on the atlas is A. Renner. The 1934 NPS partial survey of the town shows no buildings on this site. The 1922 Sanborn map shows the extant dwelling with its addition, as well as two outbuildings (one east of the house, the other at the rear of the lot).[40]

Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society indicates that Henry Boyd purchased the properties that are now 306 and 308 West Chapline Street in 1841 from Philip Grove. At the time of the purchase, the half-acre property included "houses, buildings and improvements." In 1867, Eliza Coin purchased half of this lot with "house buildings improvements property [?] advantages tenants" from E.J.B. and Mary E. Renner. The deed states that the property (both halves of the lot) had belonged to Henry Boyd. Although information on the transfer of the property from Boyd to the Renners is missing, the deed research does provide support for the names appearing on the 1877 atlas.[41]

Henry Boyd appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District as a 60-year-old carpenter living in a household with five children and a housekeeper, 29-year-old Mary Hiatt. Boyd's real estate was valued at $800, his personal property at $200. His near neighbors include Edward T.B. and Mary Benner. Benner was a laborer in possession of $300 of real estate and $50 in personal property. Timothy and Eliza Coin appear in the 1860 census, but their entry is several pages away from those of Boyd and the Benners. Timothy Coin was a 45-year-old lock keeper at the time and owned no real estate. He and Mary had seven children in the household. Both Henry Boyd and Edwin and Mary Renner appear in the 1870 census (a page apart in the records), but by this time Henry (67) and William (27) Boyd resided in the household of Edward (59) and Hannah (31) Chapline. Henry Boyd, apparently not employed in 1870, owned $1,500 in real estate. No value is indicated in the column for real estate for the Renners (or

---

[39] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 306 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[40] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 306 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[41] "Lot `D,' 306 and 308 W. Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

Benners). Immediately after the Renners' entry in the census records is Aaron Benner, his wife, Ann, and two children. Aaron Benners' property real property was valued at $500. Neither Timothy nor Eliza Coin appears in a search of 1870 census records. [42] Based on this information, it may be speculated that Henry Boyd lived at either what is now 306 or 308 West Chapline Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam, although it is not clear when this property was transferred to the Benners (or Renners) or when Boyd moved in with the Chaplines.

[42] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 307 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

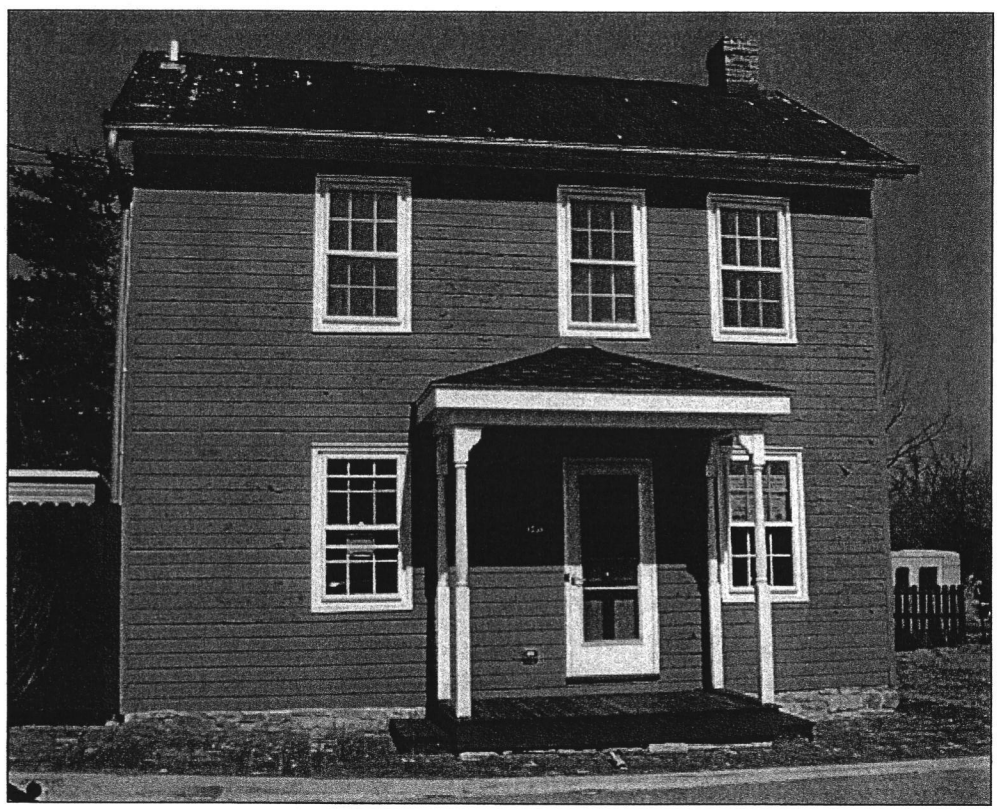
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Bowers?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (west of lot 177)
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-637
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, asymmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the east and overhanging eaves. The faux stone exterior sheathing that was present at the time of the 1991 MHT survey has been removed to reveal horizontal wood siding. A hipped-roof, open porch supported by turned posts protects the center-bay entrance. The entrance contains a paneled interior door protects by a storm door. Windows, set in wood frames, have double-hung, six-over-six sash. The house has a one-story rear wing with a porch on its east side.[43]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
At the time of the 1991 MHT survey, a commemorative plaque adorned the house, suggesting that it stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building on this site and lists the owner of the property as Bowers. Like the other properties on the north side of West Chapline Street west of Lot 177, this property had no lot number in 1877. The 1934 NPS partial survey shows no buildings on this site. The 1922 Sanborn map shows a two-story, frame dwelling with a one-story rear wing and one outbuilding on the property.[44]

The 1877 real estate atlas places the name of Bowers or Mrs. Bowers on three properties on West Chapline Street. Two – 307 West Chapline and Lot 183 (on which stands a house considered to have been built after the Civil War) – are located on the westernmost block of the street. The other is located at what is now 105 West Chapline Street. In 1860, the census taker visited the households of Joseph and Daniel Bowers consecutively – soon after visiting Henry Boyd and Edward (or Edwin) T.B. Benner, who may have lived on what is now the east side of the 300 block of West Chapline Street. Joseph Bowers, a 54-year-old boatman, lived with his wife Kate (49) and his son Reuben (18). Joseph owned real estate valued at $300 and personal property valued at $200. Twenty-five-year-old Daniel Bowers, also a boatman, lived with wife Ann (20). He owned no real estate in 1860. It is possible that one of these families lived at 307 West Chapline Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[45]

---

[43] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 307 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[44] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 307 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[45] 1860 U.S. Census.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 308 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

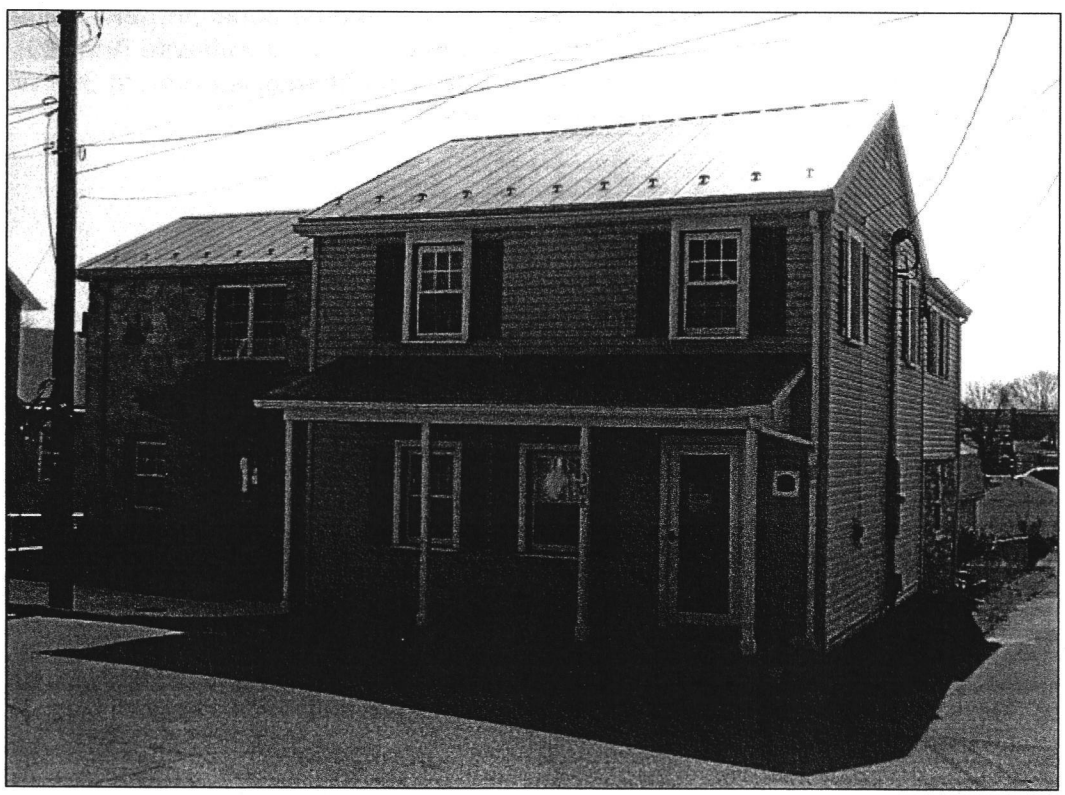
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Henry Boyd?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (west of lot 183)
Street Name	Potomac Street

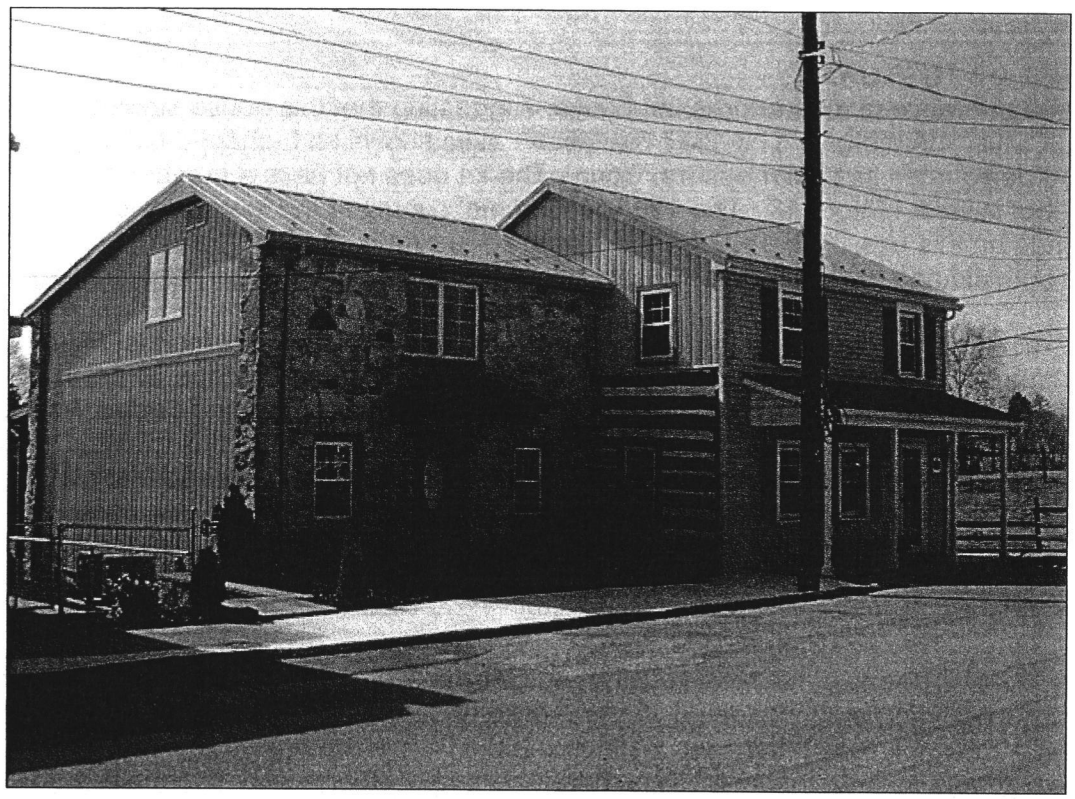
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame/log/stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-634
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

According to the 1991 MHT survey, 308 West Chapline Street was a north-facing, two-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation A one-story, stuccoed, stone kitchen wing was attached to the south façade, giving the house an L-shaped footprint. Additions and changes to the building have been made since that time. A two-story, three-bay attached building has been constructed on the east side of 308 West Chapline. This addition wraps around the south side of the earlier dwelling to meet the stone kitchen wing, and the kitchen wing has been given a second story. The exterior materials of the earlier building have also changed. The north façade is now sheathed in horizontal manufacture siding. On the east, the log structure is revealed on the first floor, while vertical manufactured siding covers the second floor. Horizontal, manufactured siding sheathes the west wall of the houses main block, as well as the story added to the kitchen wing, while the stucco has been removed from the kitchen wing itself and its joints repointed. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof of the earlier part of the house has an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the east and open eaves. An open, shed-roof porch supported by squared posts shelters the first floor of the north façade. The west-bay entrance on the north façade contains a glazed and paneled door protected by a modern storm door. Fenestration consists of replacement, double-hung, six-over-six sash in wide wood frames. A modern garage stands at the rear of the house.[46]

[46] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 308 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A commemorative plaque adorns the house, suggesting that this house stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 real estate atlas shows an L-shaped building on this lot and designates its owner as Mrs. Conn. The lot does not have a number on the 1877 atlas, but is west of Lot 183. The 1934 NPS partial survey of the town shows no buildings on this site. The 1922 Sanborn map shows an L-shaped dwelling, as well as three outbuildings (one immediately east of the house and two at the rear of the lot).[47]

Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society indicates that Henry Boyd purchased the properties that are now 306 and 308 West Chapline Street in 1841 from Philip Grove. At the time of the purchase, the half-acre property included "houses, buildings and improvements." In 1867, Eliza Coin purchased half of this lot with "house buildings improvements property [?] advantages tenants" from E.J.B. and Mary E. Renner. The deed states that the property (both halves of the lot) had belonged to Henry Boyd. Although information on the transfer of the property from Boyd to the Renners is missing, the deed research does provide support for the names appearing on the 1877 atlas.[48]

Henry Boyd appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District as a 60-year-old carpenter living in a household with five children and a housekeeper, 29-year-old Mary Hiatt. Boyd's real estate was valued at $800, his personal property at $200. His near neighbors include Edward T.B. and Mary Benner. Benner was a laborer in possession of $300 of real estate and $50 in personal property. Timothy and Eliza Coin appear in the 1860 census, but their entry is several pages away from those of Boyd and the Benners. Timothy Coin was a 45-year-old lock keeper at the time and owned no real estate. He and Mary had seven children in the household. Both Henry Boyd and Edwin and Mary Renner appear in the 1870 census (a page apart in the records), but by this time Henry (67) and William (27) Boyd resided in the household of Edward (59) and Hannah (31) Chapline. Henry Boyd, apparently not employed in 1870, owned $1,500 in real estate. No value is indicated in the column for real estate for the Renners (or Benners). Immediately after the Renners' entry in the census records is Aaron Benner, his wife, Ann, and two children. Aaron Benners' property real property was valued at $500. Neither Timothy nor Eliza Coin appears in a search of 1870 census records.[49] The 1877 real estate atlas also indicates that the property at what is now 214 West Main Street was owned by H. Boyd. Based on this information, it is possible that Henry Boyd lived at either what is now 306 or 308 West Chapline Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam, although it is not clear when this property was transferred to the Benners (or Renners).

---

[47] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 308 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[48] "Lot `D,' 306 and 308 W. Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[49] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 309 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

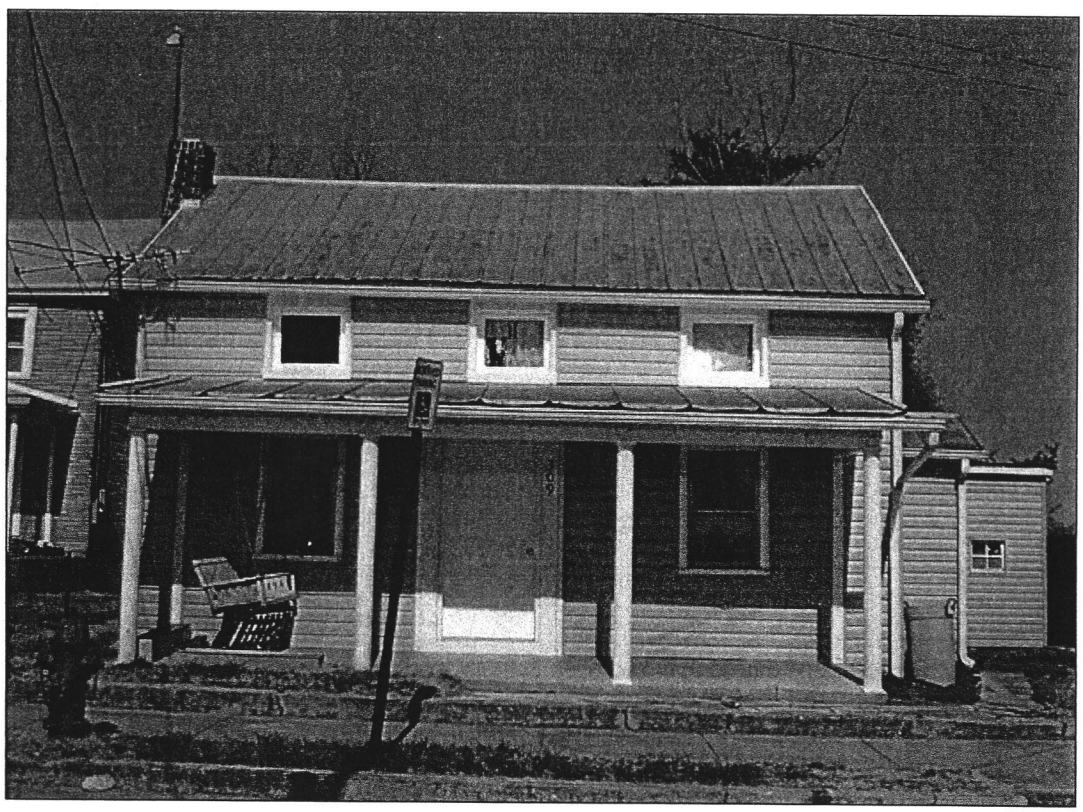
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Jacob C. Grove?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (west of lot 177)
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	Standing-seam metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Concrete
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-636
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, asymmetrical, horizontally massed, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building resting on a concrete foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has an external, endwall, brick chimney on the west and overhanging eaves. The house is sheathed in manufactured siding. A shed-roof, open porch supported by fluted posts extends across the first floor of the south façade. The center-bay entrance has a wide frame that holds a modern door. First-floor windows consist of replacement, double-hung, one-over-one sash in wood frames. Attic windows are hinged single panes. There is a one-story rear wing, and two modern outbuildings.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT dates the house to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas indicates that the property was owned by J.C. Grove. The lot is not numbered on the 1877 atlas, but is west of Lot 177. The 1934 NPS partial survey shows no buildings on this site. The 1922 Sanborn map shows an L-shaped house and one outbuilding on the property.[50]

The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District includes an entry for Jacob C. Grove, a 25-year-old "commission merchant." Grove lived alone, according to the census. He held real estate valued at $3,500 and personal property valued at $1,500. The census records do not make the location of Grove's residence clear. The 1877 real estate atlas places the name J.C. Grove on three parcels of land on what is now West Chapline Street, each with a house. Those houses stand at what are now 303, 309, and 311 West Chapline Street; all are dated by the MHT inventory to the mid- to late nineteenth century.[51]

---

[50] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 309 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[51] 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 311 West Chapline Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

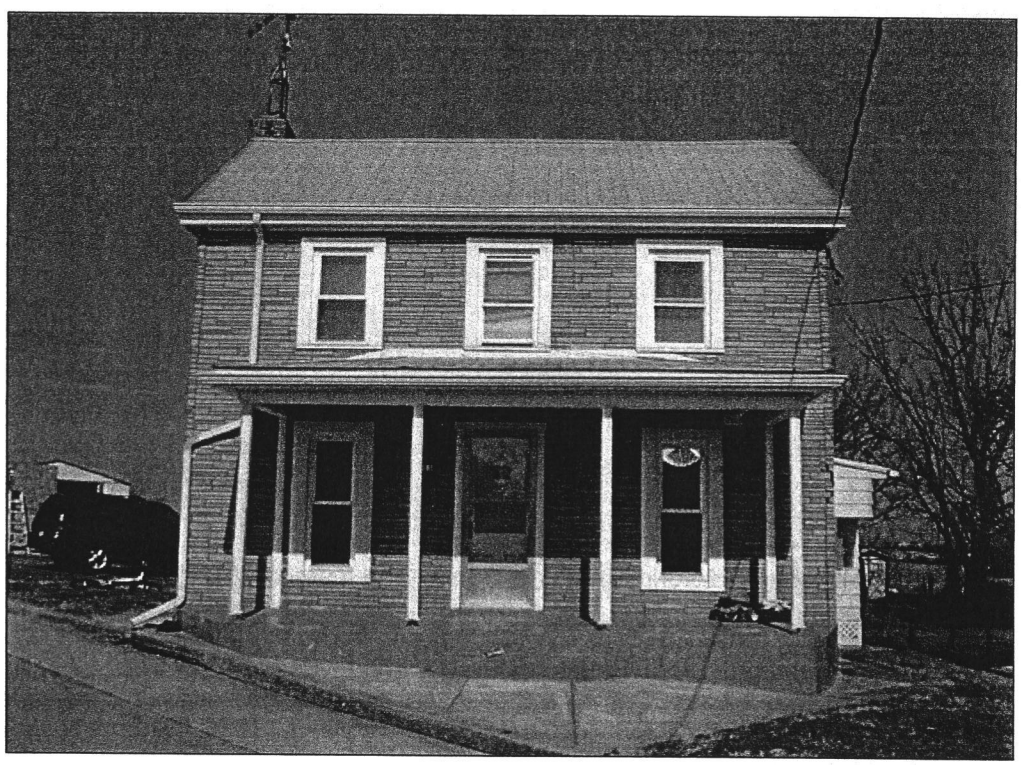
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Jacob C. Grove?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (west of lot 177)
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Concrete
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-635
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, a symmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a concrete (or perhaps concrete over stone) foundation. The side-gable, composition roof has an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the west and overhanging eaves. The exterior walls are sheathed in a composition material patterned to look like stone. A hipped-roof, open porch extends across the first floor of the south façade. The porch roof is supported by squared posts. The center-bay entrance has a glazed and paneled door protected by a storm door. Windows consist of replacement, double-hung, one-over-one sash in wood frames. Wings are attached on the north and east sides of the house. A modern shed stands west of the house.[52]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas shows a building at this location and indicates that the owner is J.C. Grove. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows a house in this location with a one-story wing on the north. The 1934 NPS partial survey of Sharpsburg shows no buildings on this site. The Sanborn map shows one outbuilding on the property. This outbuilding is not in the location of the extant shed.[53]

The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District includes an entry for Jacob C. Grove, a 25-year-old "commission merchant." Grove lived alone, according to the census. He held real estate valued at $3,500 and personal property valued at $1,500. The census records do not make the location of Grove's residence clear. The 1877 real estate atlas places the name J.C. Grove on three parcels of land on what is now West Chapline Street, each with a house. Those houses stand at what are now 303, 309, and 311 West Chapline Street; all are dated by the MHT inventory to the mid- to late nineteenth century.[54]

---

[52] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 311 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[53] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 311 West Chapline Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[54] 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: Northwest corner of West Chapline and North Mechanic Streets

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

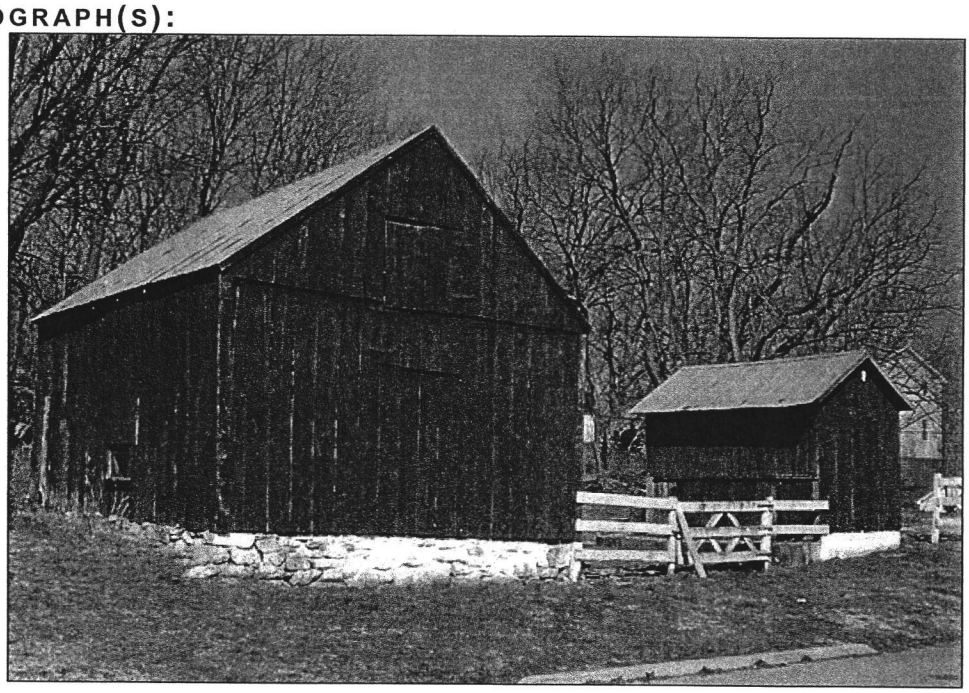
1862 DATA	
Owner	Unknown
Function	Agricultural
Lot Number	76
Street Name	Potomac Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	No house on this lot, included for outbuildings

MHT Site Number	None
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



Outbuilding depicted (at left) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:
Two frame structures stand on this lot, which adjoins 105 West Chapline Street on the west. No other buildings stand on Lot 76. Both of the extant structures have standing-seam metal gable roofs and vertical wood siding. The western structure rests on a stone foundation, while the foundation of the eastern structure is concrete.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
Neither the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas nor the 1922 Sanborn map depicts a house on lot 76. The Sanborn map does show a large one-story, frame stable on the site of the existing western structure, as well as two other outbuildings. One of these could be the second extant outbuilding. All three structures shown on the Sanborn map appear to face West Chapline Street.[55]

[55] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

NORTH CHURCH STREET

CURRENT ADDRESS: 103 North Church Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century? Late nineteenth to early twentieth century?

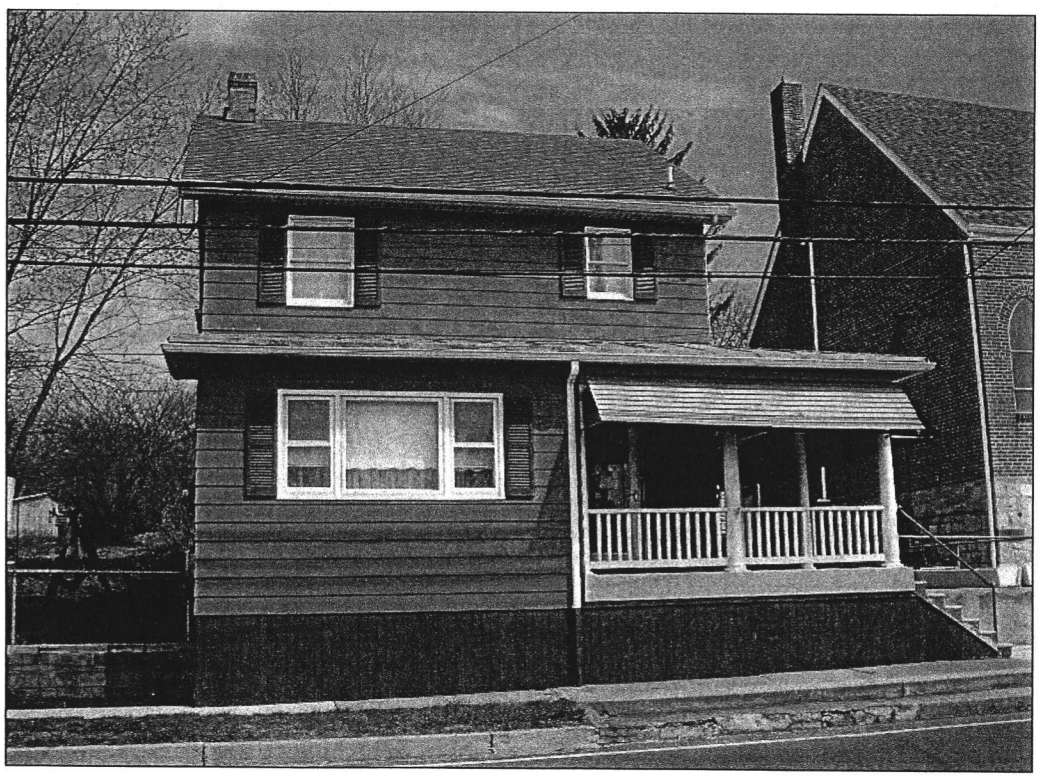
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	86
Street Name	Miller Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-693
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, asymmetrical, two-story, two-bay, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. The structure is built behind a retaining wall and has been extensively remodeled with the addition of vinyl siding, the partial enclosure of the front porch, and the reconfiguration of some of the windows. It has a side-gable roof clad in composition roofing and an interior, endwall brick chimney on the north wall. There is a raised, hipped-roof, wrap-around porch clad with standing-seam sheet metal. The porch has metal awnings and Tuscan columns connected by a slat railing. The entrance on the west façade is in the south bay under the porch. In the north bay of the west façade is a tripartite window with shutters. Second-floor windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash vinyl with shutters. The house has a two-story wing to the rear and a non-Civil War-era outbuilding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT survey dates this structure to the late nineteen to early twentieth century. A structure at this location, however, appears on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate, suggesting that the construction date of the building may be earlier. The 1877 map indicates the owner of the lot on which this property stands as the Lutheran Church, which currently still occupies the south end of the lot fronting East Main Street. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows a two-story, L-shaped dwelling at this location. The conflicting information about the house makes its inclusion in the current survey problematic. Due, however, to the appearance on the 1877 atlas of a building in this location and the structure's stone foundation, the house has been included as potentially standing at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[1]

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 309 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

SOUTH CHURCH STREET

CURRENT ADDRESS: 109 South Church Street

Date of Construction	Mid-to late nineteenth century

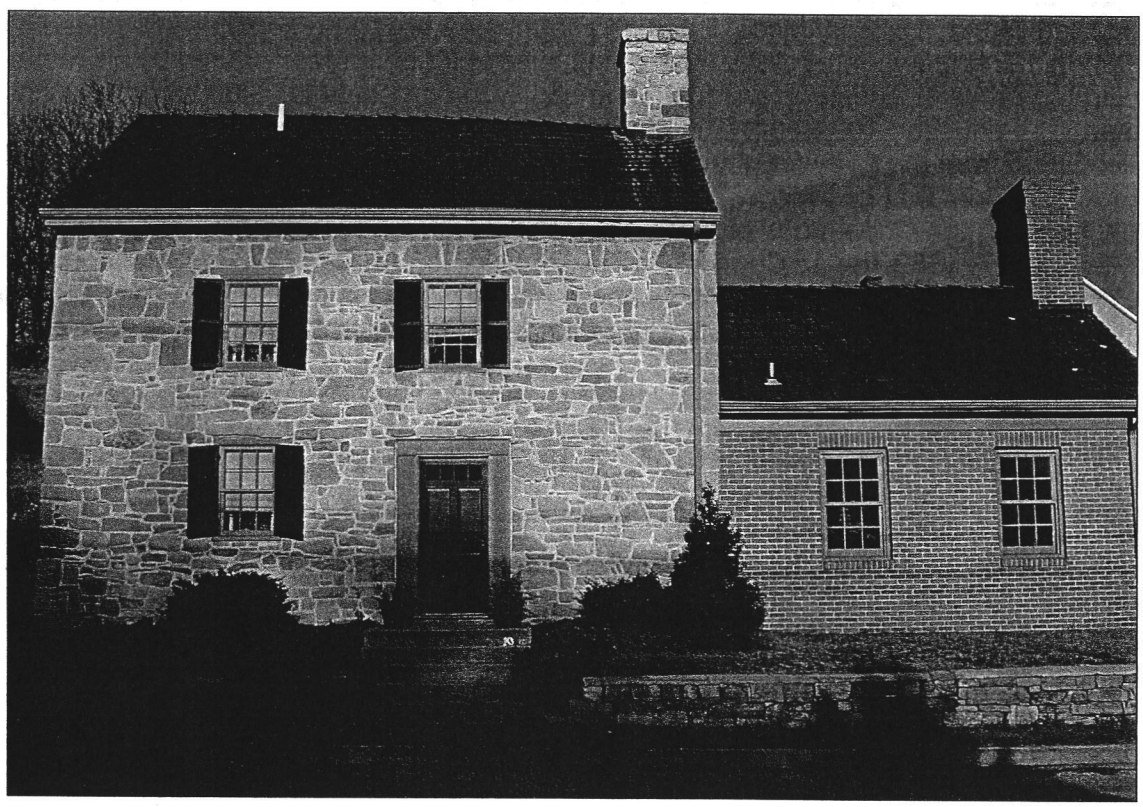
1862 DATA	
Owner	Jacob Avey
Function	Residential
Lot Number	144
Street Name	Miller Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Wood shingle
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-553
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, two-bay, stone, freestanding, residential structure with a modern, two-bay, one-story brick addition on the south. Its east façade is set into the hillside. The rough-hewn stone of the original construction is laid in random courses with quoining at the corners. The side-gable, wood-shingle roof has an interior, endwall, stone chimney on the south wall of the stone portion of the house. The brick addition contains an interior, endwall, corbelled, brick chimney on the south. The south-bay entrance in the main stone block contains a four-panel door with a four-lights above, both set in a wood frame. The door surround consists of fluted, wood pilasters topped by a plain entablature. The wood-framed windows have double-hung, six-over-six, wood sash with wood sills, lintels, and shutters. The first-floor window has a single stone spanning the lintel. Windows on the second floor have stone jack arches with keystones above the wood lintels, and a third such arch appears east of the windows, although there is no opening below it.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT survey dates the building to the mid- to late nineteenth century. A dwelling of this configuration appears on both the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1922 Sanborn insurance map. The 1877 atlas and the 1934 NPS survey list the owner as J. Avey. Neither the atlas nor the Sanborn map shows the brick addition. The Sanborn map does show two-story porches on both the north and west elevations.[1]

According to deed research undertaken by the Sharpsburg Historical Society, Jacob Avey signed a deed to purchase Lot 144 and "the stone House thereon" on November 28, 1860. There are two Jacob Aveys listed in the 1860 U.S. Census for Sharpsburg – both in the same household. The elder Avey, 69 years old, was a farmer whose real estate was valued at $4,800 and personal estate at $300. He lived at what is now 124 East High Street. His son Jacob, listed as a farmhand, held a personal estate valued at $200. In 1901, the younger Avey, continuing a claim for damages suffered by his father during the Battle of Antietam, stated that he had lived approximately 200 yards from his father. The house at 109 South Church Street is just over a block down what was then Miller Street from the Avey farmhouse. The younger Avey stated in testimony taken for his father's claim that he lived in the house a short distance from his father for the entire war. The Carman-Cope maps of the battle indicate that at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862, the 1st Company of the Washington Artillery from Louisiana, under the command of Capt. C. W. Squires, withdrew on what was is now South Church Street to Main Street before heading west. Their path would have led them past the younger Jacob Avey's house.[2]

---

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory,"109 South Church Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[2] "Lot 144, 108 S. Church St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; 1860 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 1049, Claim Number 9908; Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 206 A and B South Church Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

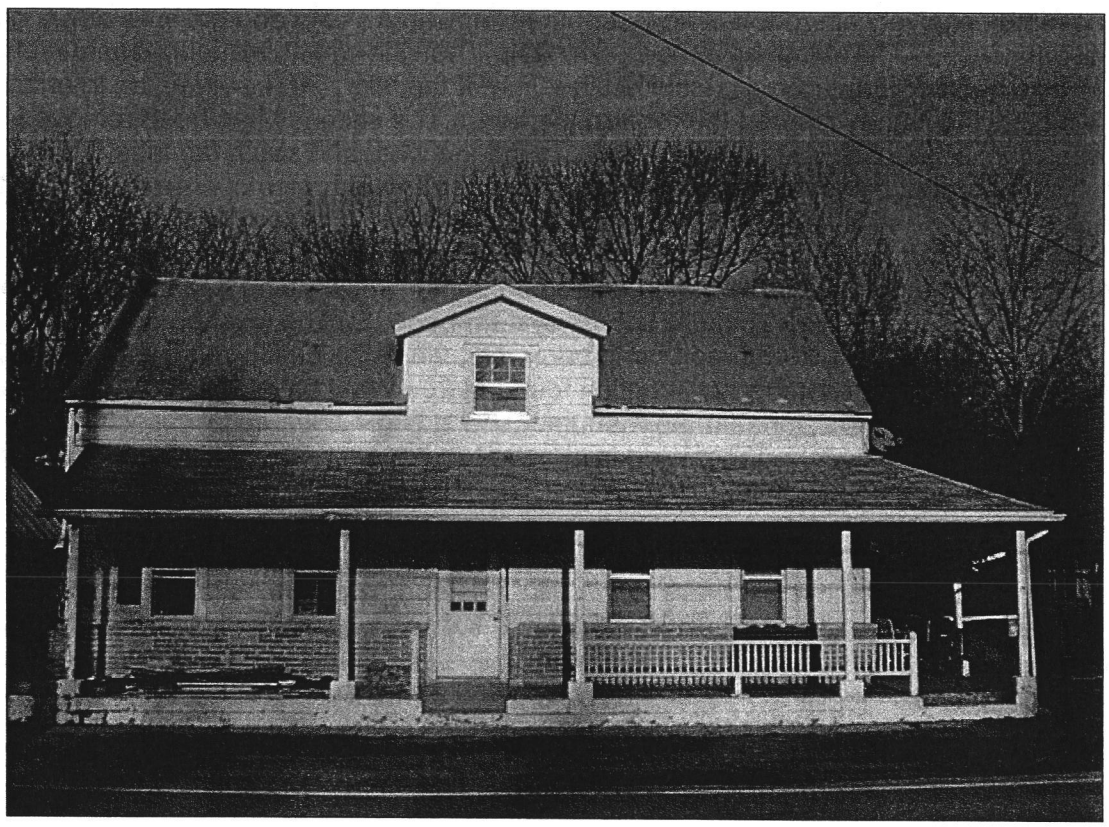
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (E. Huyett?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	142
Street Name	Miller Street

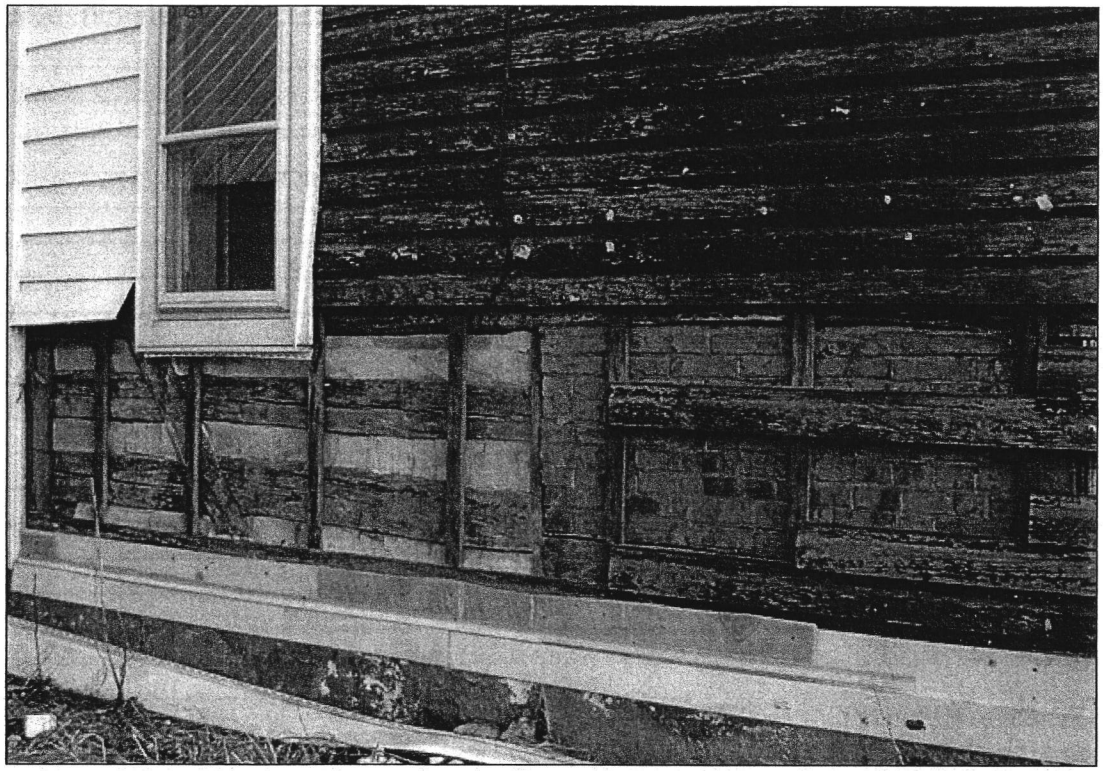
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Log and brick
Foundation	Concrete
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-697
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

West-facing, symmetrical, one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, log and brick, freestanding, residential building resting on a concrete (or concrete over stone) foundation. The house has been extensively altered. It is now sheathed with vinyl siding and artificial stone, and some window configurations have been changed. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has a gabled dormer on the west. At the time of the 1991 MHT survey, an interior, endwall, brick chimney pierced the roof on the north. The chimney has been removed. A composition, shed-roof, open porch wraps around the west and south façades. The porch is supported by square wood posts. The center-bay entrance contains a paneled and glazed door and is flanked by replacement, double-hung, one-over-one light windows. The dormer contains one, six-over-one light, double hung window. At the time of the survey, the manufactured siding and some earlier wood siding had been removed on the north façade, revealing the structural system beneath. The west portion of this façade was constructed of common bond brickwork, while the east portion was log and resembled the corner post log construction found at 201 West Main Street. At one time wood siding – still extant beneath the manufactured siding – covered both sections of this façade. A one-story shed roof wing is attached to the east side of the house, and a detached garage stands behind the house.[3]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT survey dates this structure to the mid-nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque adorned the house at the time of the MHT survey, suggesting it stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas shows a building on this site and lists the owner as E. Huyett. The 1934 NPS partial survey of the town also lists

[3] MHT, 'Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 206-A South Church Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

its owner as E. Huyett. Although there is no Huyett listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, there is an Eli Hiatt. The 1922 Sanborn map shows a two-story dwelling and two outbuildings on the site.[4]

The Carman-Cope maps of the battle indicate that at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862, the 1st Company of the Washington Artillery from Louisiana, under the command of Capt. C. W. Squires, withdrew on what was is now South Church Street to Main Street before heading west. Their path would have led them past what is now 206 South Church Street.[5]

[4] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 206-A South Church Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[5] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

NORTH HALL STREET

CURRENT ADDRESS: 106 North Hall Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

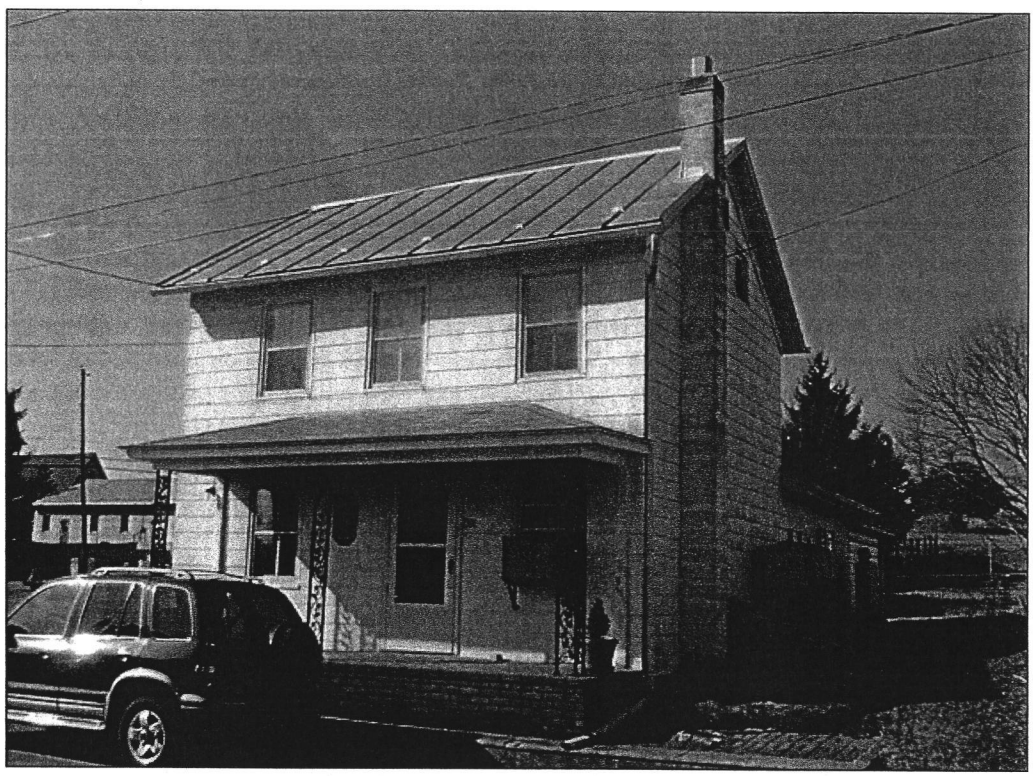
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Michael Nolan?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	137
Street Name	Hayes Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone/concrete
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-658
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
East-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone and concrete foundation. The standing-seam metal, side-gable roof has overhanging eaves and an exterior, endwall, cinderblock chimney on the north. It is sheathed in manufactured siding. The center-bay entrance holds a modern door obscured by a storm door. The first floor of the east façade is sheltered by a hipped-roof, open, brick porch. The porch roof is supported by modern, openwork, metal posts. Windows are double-hung, two-over-two sash. Two one-story rear wings with pitched roofs extend the house to the west. There is one modern outbuilding in the yard.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT survey dates this structure to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg shows a building in this location and lists the owner as M. Nolan. (In the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district a Michael Nolan is listed under head of household Timothy Coin.) The footprint of the two-story dwelling depicted on in the 1922 Sanborn insurance map differs slightly from the J-shaped building shown on the real estate atlas, but the location is the same. The Sanborn map shows one one-story rear wing on the house, as well as an outhouse and a shed in the yard. The 1934 National Park Service partial survey of the town shows no buildings on this lot.[1]

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory,"106 North Hall Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 107 North Hall Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

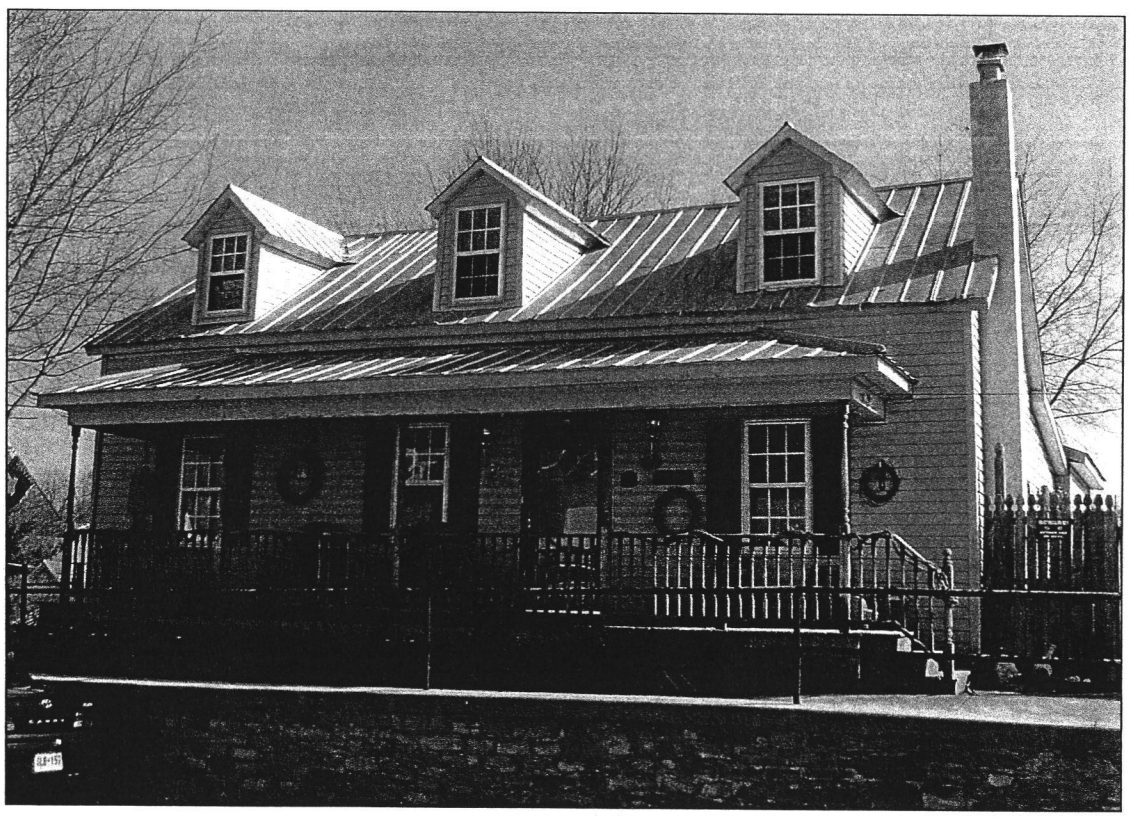
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (William Hill?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	69
Street Name	Hayes Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-664
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential building constructed on a stone foundation. The building is set above a stone retaining wall, and its exterior walls are covered in manufactured siding. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has three gabled dormers, overhanging eaves, and one exterior, endwall, cinderblock chimney. There is a hipped-roof, open porch on the west façade that runs the length of the house and is supported by turned wood posts. Windows are replacement six-over-six light, double-hung sash. First-floor windows have shutters. There is a one-story shed addition that connects the house with a one-story, gable-roof addition. A large two-story garage stands to the south.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the structure may have been built during the mid-nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque on the house suggests that this house was standing at the time of the Battle of Antietam. An L-shaped building stood at this location on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas. On the 1922 Sanborn insurance map, the house at this location is depicted as two stories tall with a one-story addition on the east. Both the real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey identify the owner of the property at this location as William Hill. There is a William Hill listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[2]

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 107 North Hall Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

SOUTH HALL STREET

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 206 South Hall Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

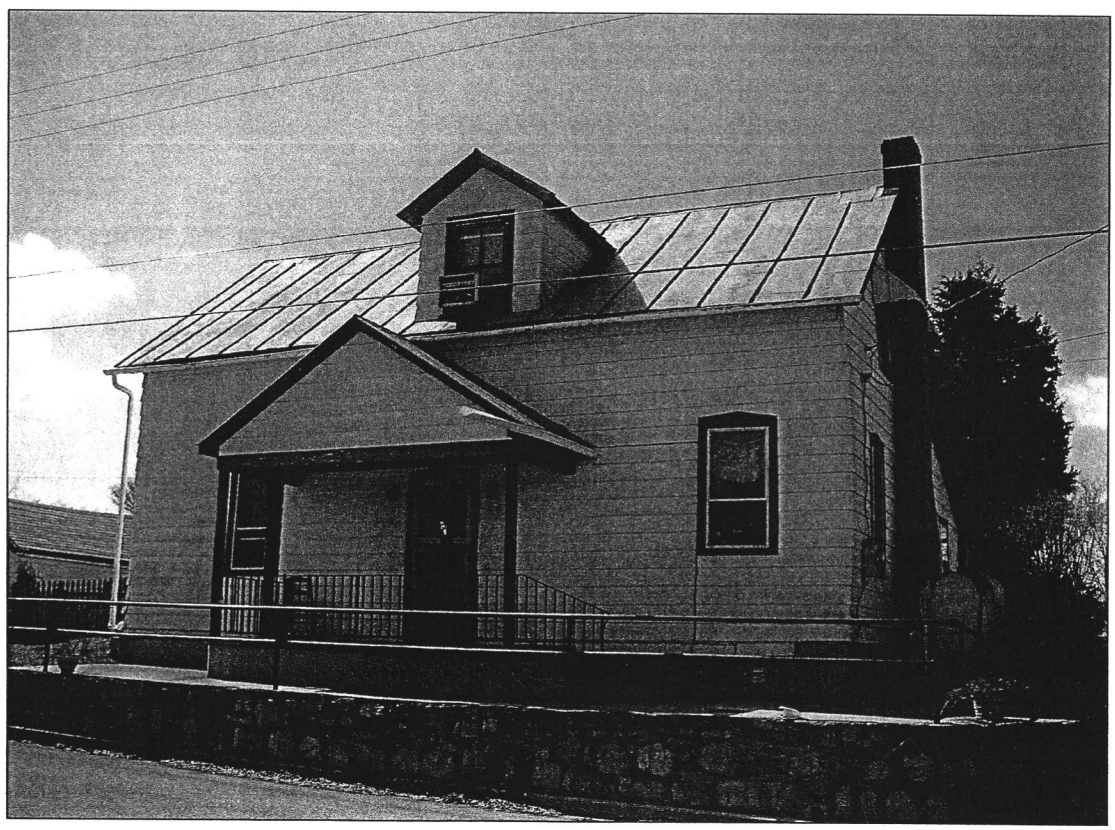
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Lakin?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	114
Street Name	Hayes Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-660
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
East-facing, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, symmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a raised foundation. The foundation material is enclosed in concrete and is not visible for verification. The building is set above grade behind a stone retaining wall. Its exterior walls are covered with manufactured siding. The standing-seam metal, side-gable roof has open eaves and a gabled dormer. There is one rebuilt, exterior, brick chimney on the north wall. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the east façade and consists of a modern door. An elevated porch extends across the center bay. It has a gable roof and is supported by wood posts. Fenestration is composed of one-over-one light, double-hung sash replacement windows. The dormer window is two-over-two light, double-hung sash. There is a shed-roof addition to the rear.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map for Sharpsburg does not cover this portion of South Hall Street. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as J. Lakin. There is no J. Lakin listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[1] Frassanito identifies this house as that pictured in Alexander Gardner's late September 1862 photograph of Sharpsburg taken from the south end of South Hall Street.[2]

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 206 South Hall Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census.

[2] Williams A. Frassanito, *America's Bloodiest Day: The Battle of Antietam, 1862* (London: Mills & Boon, 1978), 260.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 207 South Hall Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century (pre-1862)

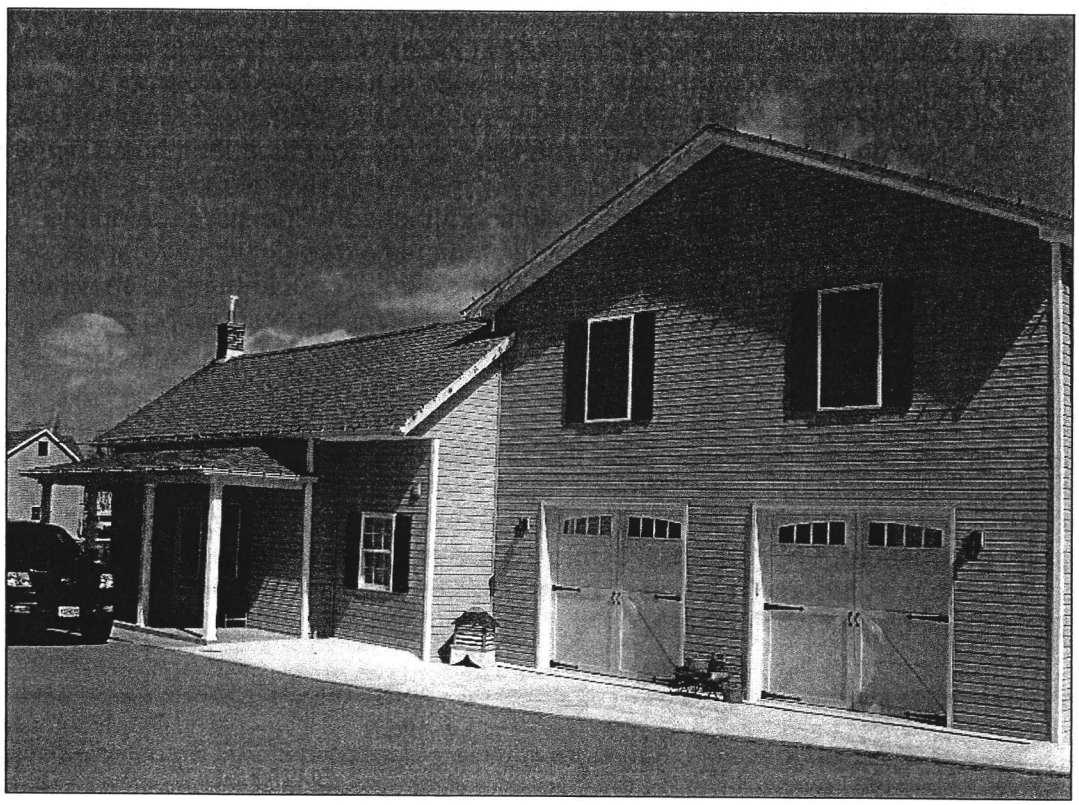
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (F. Moore?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	113
Street Name	Hayes Street

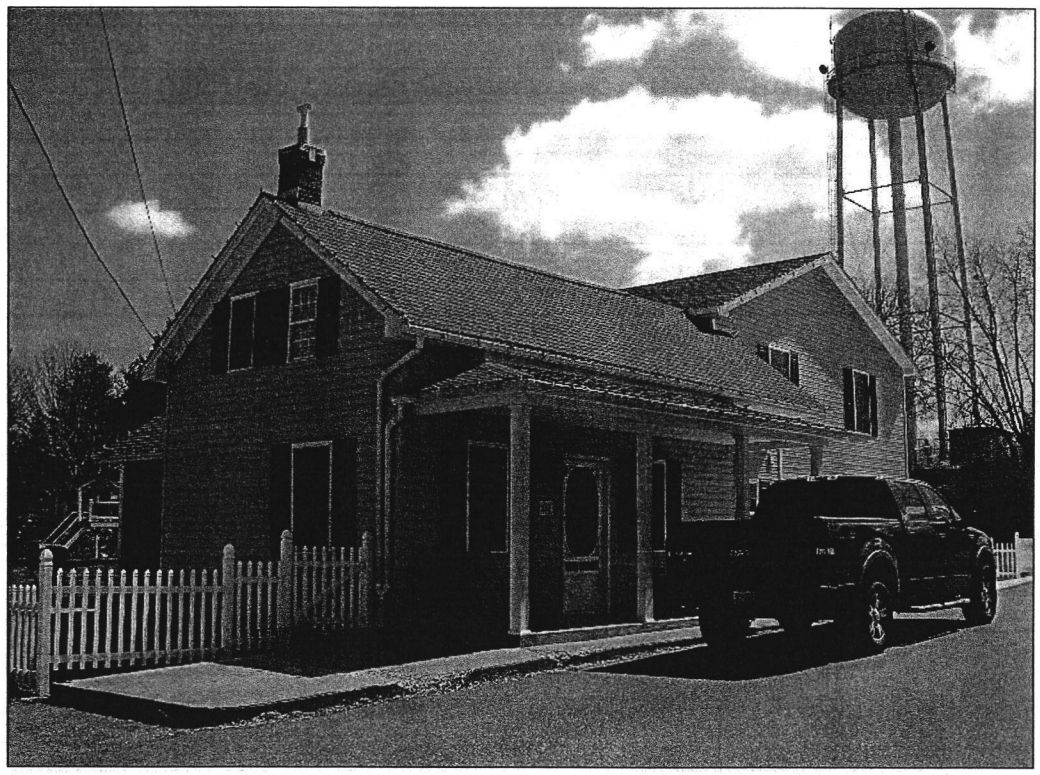
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-662
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, one-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. The structure has been enlarged to the south with a single-bay addition. The composition is united by a common side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and composition roofing. There is one rebuilt, interior, brick chimney on the north wall. The entrance is located in the center bay of the west façade and is flanked by six-over-six light, double-hung sash vinyl windows with shutters. An open porch extends across three bays of the front façade. It has a hipped roof supported by square posts. The structure has had extensive alterations. There is a one-story rear wing and a large, two-story addition attached to the structure on the south. This addition has a front-gable roof and serves as a garage with two, wide, retractable doors at ground level and two, six-over-six light, double-hung sash windows with shutters in the upper level. There is one non-Civil War-era outbuilding on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the structure dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century, pre-1862. A commemorative plaque marks the house, indicating that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1922 Sanborn map does not include this section of Sharpsburg. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as F. Moore. There are several Moores listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, but no F. Moore.[3]

[3] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 207 South Hall Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 212 South Hall Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

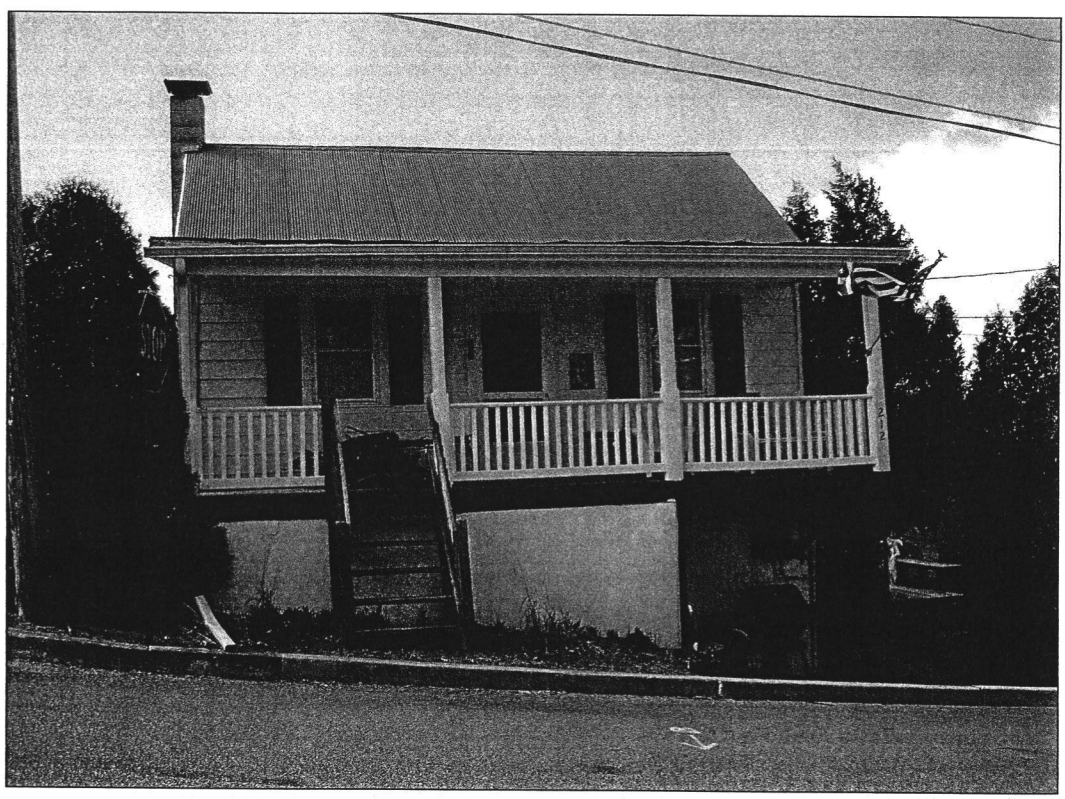
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mrs. Moore?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	114
Street Name	Hayes Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Corrugated metal panels
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-661
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
East-facing, one-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, symmetrical, freestanding, residential structure on an exposed basement. A stone foundation is partially visible on the south side of the structure, but it is enclosed in concrete on the north. The building is located on a corner lot, and its exterior walls are covered with manufactured siding. The side-gable roof is clad in corrugated metal panels, and there is one cinderblock chimney on the south facade. An open, raised porch extends across the face of the building and is accessed from the front by a stair addition. It has a shed roof that is supported by chamfered posts connected by a slat rail. The center-bay entrance is flanked by one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. There are two non-Civil War-era outbuildings on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form dates the structure to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map for Sharpsburg does not cover this portion of South Hall Street. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Moore. There are several Moores listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district including a Mary Moore.[4]

[4] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 212 South Hall Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census.

EAST HIGH STREET

CURRENT ADDRESS: 124 East High Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

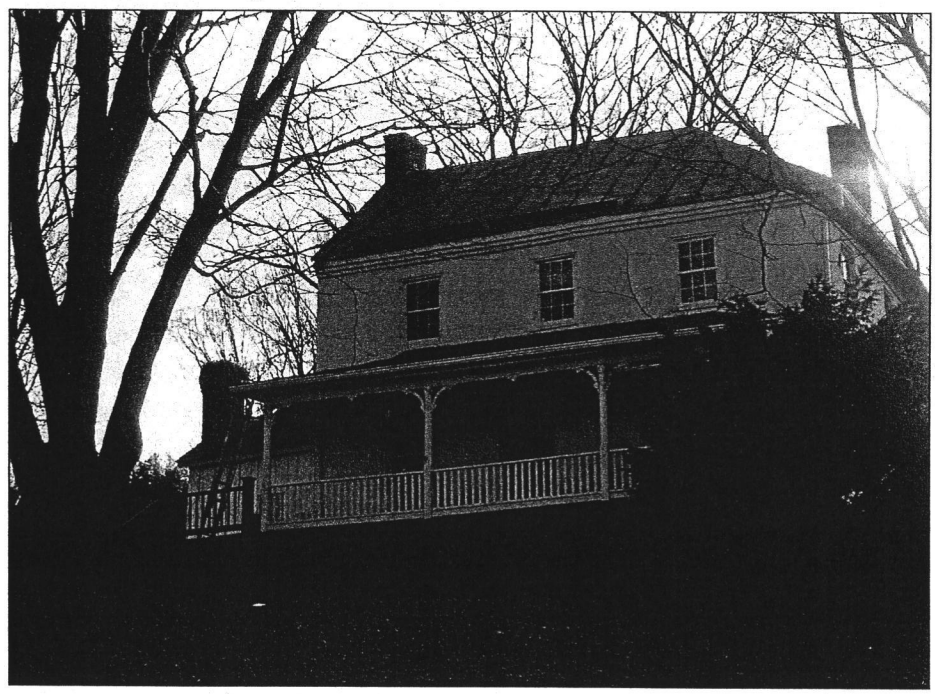
1862 DATA	
Owner	Jacob Avey
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (south of Lot 101)
Street Name	No street name shown on 1877 atlas.

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick and frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

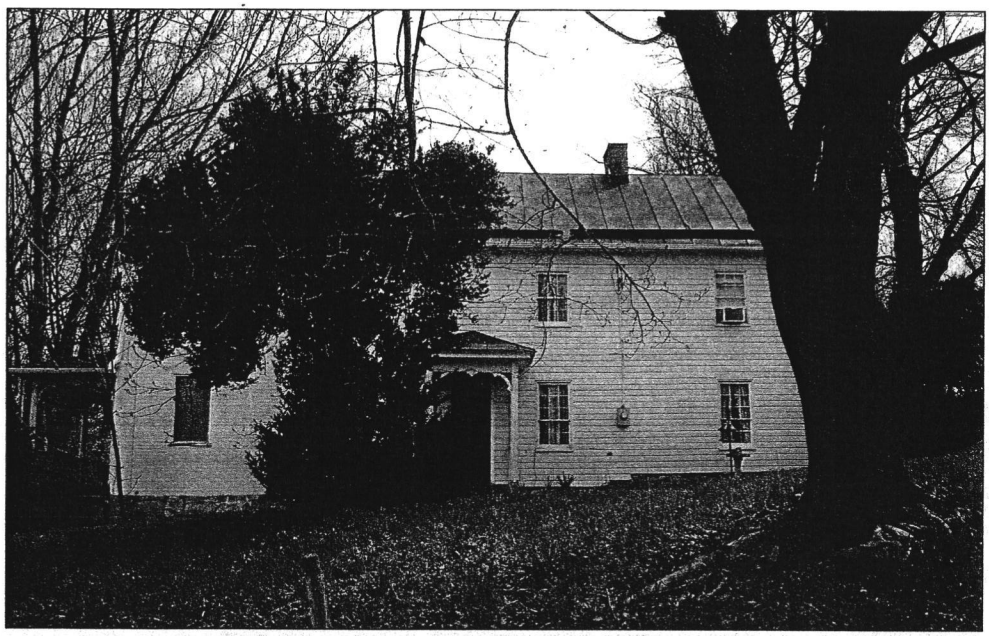
Notes	

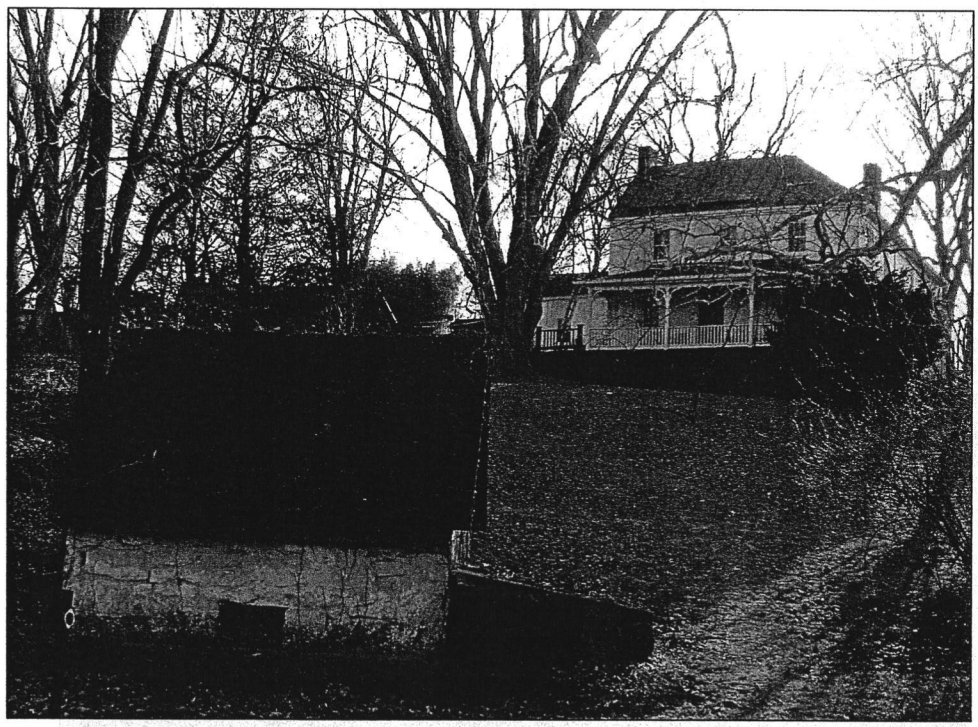
MHT Site Number	WA-II-151
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	Avey-Stransky House

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



Out building (with chimney on far left) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

East-facing, two-story, asymmetrical, freestanding, brick and frame, L-shaped, residential building on a raised stone foundation. The three-bay, east-facing block of the house is constructed of common-bond brick. The extension of the brick block to the west (along High Street) is of frame construction and consists of five bays – two in the brick block and three in the frame extension. The building has a combined roof form with a gable on the south facade of the brick block and on the west façade of the frame extension and a hipped roof on the northeast corner. The roof is sheathed in standing-

seam sheet metal. There is an interior, endwall, brick chimney on each end of the brick block and an internal brick chimney in the frame extension. There is an entrance in the center bays of both the east and north facades. The north façade entrance contained a six-panel interior door and a screen door. The east façade interior door was obscured by a screen door at the time of the survey. First-floor windows in both sections of the house are nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes. Second-floor windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes. Window openings in the brick section of the house have jack arches. A raised, open, hipped-roof porch extends across the front façade. Its roof is supported by turned posts with ornamental brackets. A hipped-roof portico, also supported by turned posts and brackets, shelters the north entrance bay. A board-and-batten outbuilding with a stone and brick chimney, described as an outkitchen in the MHT inventory form, stands immediately south of the house. East of the house – and down the steep hill from the house site – is a stone springhouse with a wood-shingled roof. Two modern outbuildings (a carport and a shed) stand west of the house.[1]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form for the property, prepared in 1977, states that the house was owned by Jacob Avey at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Based on aspects of its construction – including the brick work and the combination of hipped and gable roof – the inventory form suggests the mid-nineteenth century as the date of construction. The inventory form indicates that the frame extension of the house may also have been standing at the time of the battle. It was likely in existence by 1877 because the Sharpsburg real estate atlas of that year shows an L-shaped building oriented in the same way as the current house. The atlas designates the owner of the property at that time as Wm. Thomas. A two-story dwelling and three outbuildings – including buildings at the location of the kitchen and springhouse – are noted at this location on the 1922 Sanborn map. This structure was not included in the 1934 NPS survey.[2]

Jacob Avey appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for Sharpsburg as a 69-year-old farmer and head of a household of five that included his wife, a daughter, and two sons. His real estate was valued at $4,800, his personal estate at $300. The census records Jacob's wife's name as Kate, the 1977 MHT survey form as Catherine. The occupations of Jacob's sons, Elijah and Jacob, are given as silversmith and farmhand, respectively, in the census. At the time of the Battle of Antietam, the younger Jacob Avey lived a few hundred yards away from his father in the house that is now 109 South Church Street.[3]

On the outskirts southeast of Sharpsburg, the 80-acre Avey farm was involved in the Battle of Antietam. At daybreak on September 17, 1862, the Palmetto Artillery under the command of Capt. Hugh C. Garden was positioned immediately south of the house, according to the Carman-Cope maps. Other units of Brig. Gen. David R. Jones's division were located southeast of the house on land that may have been the Avey farm.

---

[1] Paula Stoner Dickey, "Avey-Stransky House," Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, May 1977.

[2] "Avey-Stransky House"; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[3] 1860 U.S. Census.

Later in the day, some soldiers from these units withdrew across Avey's property and into Sharpsburg.[4]

At the time of the battle, Avey's farm included 13 acres of corn and 13 acres of fodder, as well as an apple orchard that included at least 150 trees, and he produced rye, wheat, and oats. Livestock included at least 60 chickens, a cow, and three hogs. Avey also had horses, as indicated by the bridles and saddles he sought damages for after the war. Fields of 6 to 8 acres each were enclosed with a variety of barriers, including post and rail, plank, paling, and worm fencing.[5]

[4] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*, surveyed by Lieut. Col. E.B. Cope and H.W. Mattern, drawn by Charles H. Ourand, positions of troops by Gen. E.A. Carman, published under the authority of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1904.

[5] Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 1049, Claim Number 9908.

EAST MAIN STREET

CURRENT ADDRESS: 101 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

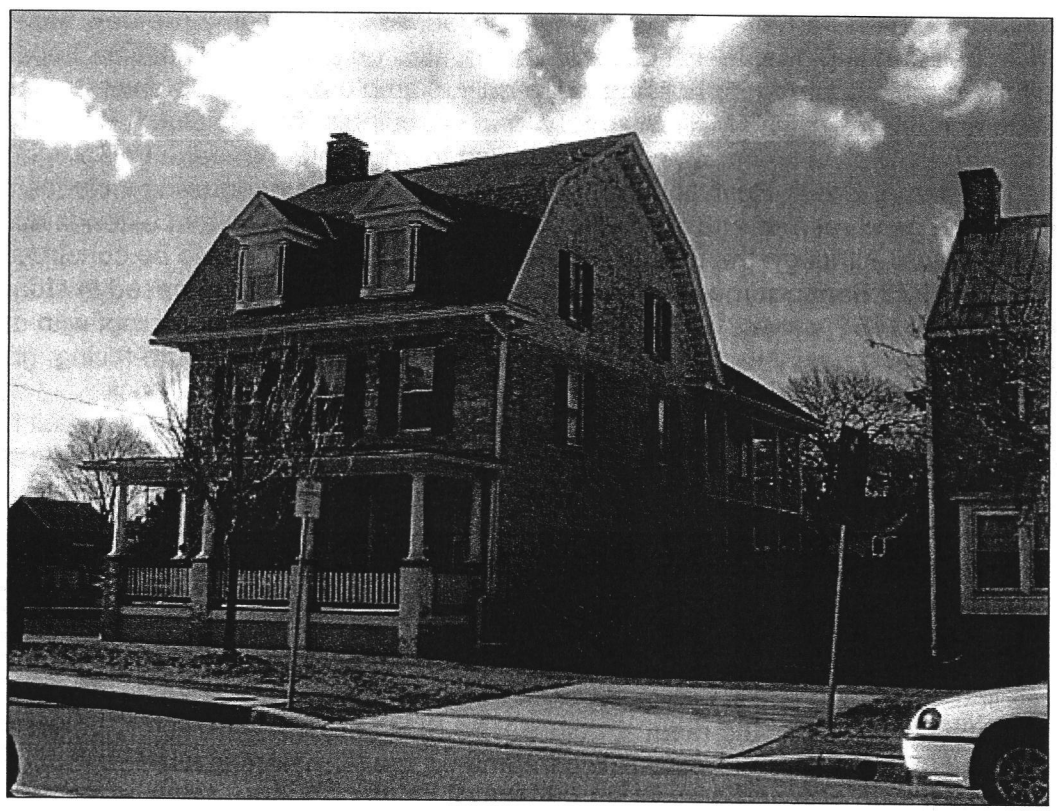
1862 DATA	
Owner	Leah Keedy
Function	Residential/commercial?
Lot Number	49
Street Name	Main Street

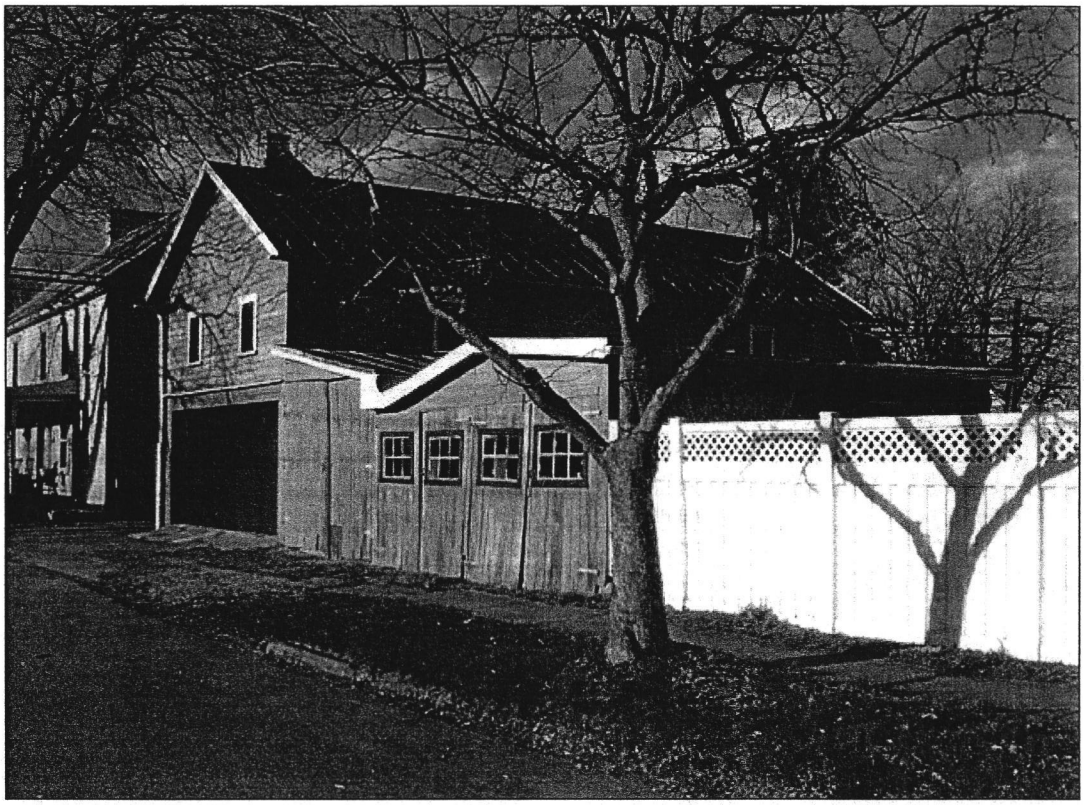
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2 ½
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Stone and brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-717
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-and-a-half-story, vertically massed, asymmetrical, three-bay, stone and brick, freestanding, residential building constructed on a stone foundation. Located on the town's main square, the building is the only example of Dutch Colonial revival architecture in the town. The MHT inventory form speculates that the Dutch Revival detailing is most likely a twentieth-century addition to an eighteenth-century Georgian or nineteenth-century Greek Revival building. The twentieth-century detailing includes the addition of the gambrel roof and dormers, as well as the open porch that extends across the south façade. Although the first two stories of the building appear to be constructed of stone, the 1922 Sanborn map indicates that it is built of brick and encased in stone, according to the MHT survey. The building features a slate, side-gambrel roof with deep eaves, cornice, and heavy modillions. The roofline is broken by two, south-facing, gable dormers with stylized pediments and pilasters. The gambrel ends are of brick construction and bear two attic windows. The raised entrance is located in the east bay of the south façade and consists of a recessed, panel-and-light door flanked by glazed sidelights and topped by a tripartite transom. Pilasters divide the door from the sidelights. A raised, one-story, open porch extends across the south façade. It has a hipped roof that is supported by Tuscan columns connected by a slat railing. The columns rest on brick piers. The windows are replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The west facade, facing Mechanic Street, has a stone water-table and a three-bay Eastlake porch over the side entrance. The building also has a large, two-story, brick wing to the north with a gable roof and window detailing similar to the main structure. The rear wing has a two-story porch with slender Tuscan columns. Four outbuildings stand on the lot. There is a modern concrete-block barn with standing-seam metal roof on the property, along with a modern

gazebo. A one-story building described as a hen house in the 1922 Sanborn map and a two-story stable (now a garage) stand at the rear of the lot. [1]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to 1862. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The MHT inventory form notes that, according to a 1962 walking tour brochure compiled by Clifton L. Smith, the building served as a tavern during the war, selling whiskey to soldiers at $5 a canteen. The building is indicated on the 1877 real estate atlas as the Shay House with the following notation, "John Shay, Proprietor of 'Shay House.' Good accommodations at reasonable rates. Public Square." The 1922 Sanborn map shows a stone outhouse at the northeast corner of the house, a henhouse at the middle of the lot, and a large stable at the rear of the property. Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society indicates that a substantial house had been built somewhere on lot 49 by 1779. In 1811, the west half of the lot, where 101 East Main Street stands, was sold with a house. The house on this lot was called a stone house in 1823. Deed research also shows that owner of house at time of Battle of Antietam was Leah Keedy, who purchased the house on the west half of Lot 49 from John and Mary Miller and David Smith, the administrator of the estate of Nancy Smith. The Millers and Nancy Smith were the heirs of Catherine Miller. The researcher states the possibility that Leah Keedy was a relative of H.J. Keedy, who seems to have been the house's resident at the time of the sale to Leah, based on information in a deed for 103-105 East Main Street. It is not clear whether or not H.J. Keedy still lived in the house at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Fifty-three-year-old Leah Keedy appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District, heading a household that included three children. She owned real estate valued at $500 – a low evaluation if Keedy lived in the stone house at 101 East Main Street. H.J. Keedy does not appear in the 1860 census. Sharpsburg Historical Society deed research shows that Leah Keedy sold the house on April 4, 1863, to John Benner.[2]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[3]

---

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 101 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 101 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Compnay, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922;"Lot 49, 101 and 103-105 E. Main Street, deed abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; 1860 U.S. Census.

[3] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 103-105 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

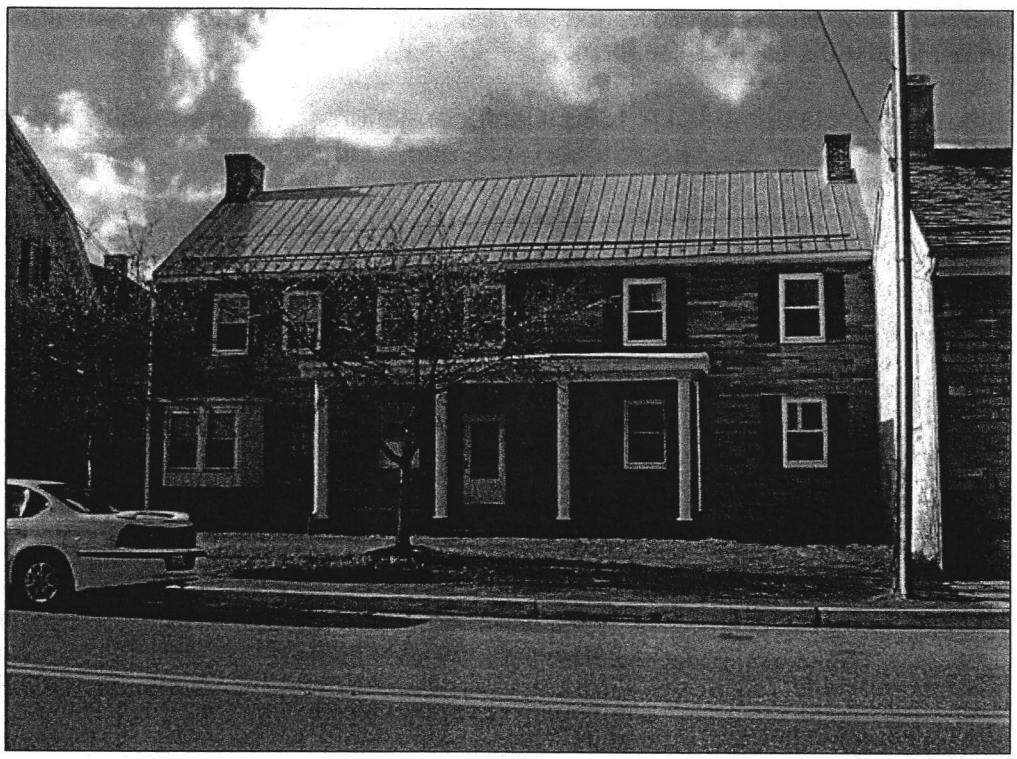
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Hilliard and Eliza Hebb?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	49
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Uncertain
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-716
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, six-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, frame, semidetached, residential building located on the town's main square. The building has been altered with the addition of permastone siding. The building has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with interior, brick, endwall chimneys. The entrance to 103 East Main Street is in the second bay from the west, while the entrance to 105 East Main Street is in the fourth bay from the west. In the westernmost bay of 103 East Main Street, a shallow bay window with a hipped roof has been added. The bay contains a pair of one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. The bay east of the door at 103 East Main Street has also been altered, with a smaller one-over-one light window installed in the original window opening and the space below this window filled with an opaque panel. Remaining windows on both floors of both residences consist of replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sashes with shutters. At the time of the 1991 MHT survey, these windows held six-over-six light, double-hung sash. A one-story, open porch, with a hipped roof supported by square posts extends across the entrance to 105 East Main Street and the windows flanking it.[4]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Based on window locations, the form suggests that the building was constructed in two sections of three bays each. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts two attached buildings, but the westernmost unit (103 East Main Street) appears to be narrower than its neighbor on the east. The building may therefore consist of a two-bay unit on the west and an attached four-bay unit on the east. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped footprint that leaves open space to the west. The Sanborn map assigns each portion of the building a unique address. In 1922, the eastern portion of the structure was occupied as a dwelling and the western portion functioned as a pool room. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Hebb. Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society indicates that this refers to Eliza J. Hebb, widow of Hilliard F. Hebb. The deed research also states that H.H. Hebb is recorded as having purchased the east half of Lot 49, with a house, buildings, improvements, waters, and water courses, on January 25, 1849. The research does not state whether H.H. Hebb and Hilliard F. Hebb are the same. Eliza Hebb purchased the house from Hilliard Hebb's heirs for $1 in 1887. (The date of Hilliard Hebb's death is not specified.) The house Eliza purchased is described as weatherboarded and the property included a stable and outbuildings. A house existed on the east half of Lot 49 as early as 1795 when it was sold for the substantial sum of £500. The Sanborn map indicates one outbuilding: a two-story, metal-roofed stable with a one-story, wood-roofed porch encroaching upon lot 50. At the time of the Battle of Antietam, it appears, a substantial, two-story, weatherboarded house stood at this location, with outbuildings and a stable (now gone) behind it, perhaps in the location of the stable on the Sanborn map.[5]

---

[4] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 103-105 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[5] MH, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 103-105 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company,

The U.S. Census lists a Hilleory Hebb living in Sharpsburg in 1860 with his wife Eliza and three daughters. Hebb is described as a merchant in possession of real estate and personal property valued at $2,000 each. The census taker seems to have recorded Hebb's name in error since other details accord with information included in the deed research: the name of Hebb's wife and the location of the house. (Hebb's census data occurs on the same page as other residents on and near the town square.) A story reported by Reilly may also refer to this house: "Col. Henry Hebb ... was standing at the cellar door at the rear of his house when a 12-pound solid shot came and went through the door near-by and if he had been a few seconds later in moving he would have been hit by it." [6]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[7]

"Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; "Lot 49, 101 and 103-105 E. Main Street, deed abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[6] 1860 U.S. Census; Oliver T. Reilly, *Battlefield of Antietam* (Sharpsburg, Maryland: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906), n.p.

[7] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 107-109 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Late eighteenth century (1790s)

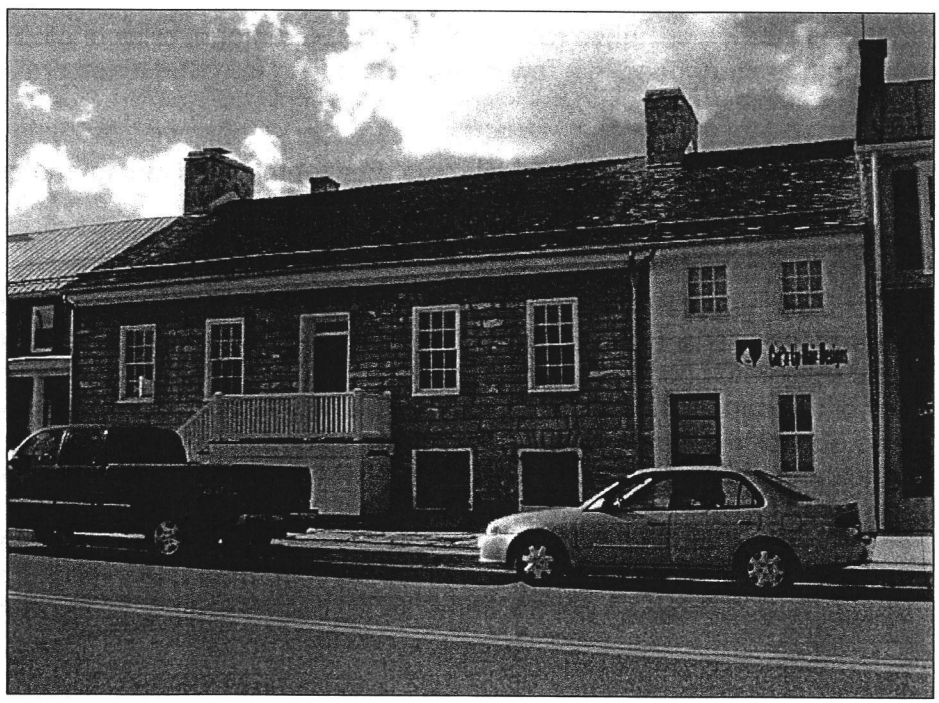
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential/commercial
Lot Number	50
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	Wood shingles
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-715
Historic Designation	107 East Main Street was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 30, 2002. An MHT inventory form for 107-109 East Main Street also exists.
Historic Name(s)	Good-Reilly House (National Register); Chapline/Edwards/Bender House (MHT)

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
The building consists of two sections. The original construction is a south-facing, one-and-a-half-story, symmetrical, five-bay, stone, attached, residential structure forming the northeast corner of the town square. A two-bay, one-and-a-half story frame addition, constructed circa 1895, is attached to the east side of the house.

Original dwelling: According to the National Register of Historic Places registration form, the house is an intact example of a refined regional adaptation of the Georgian style and features the colonial Maryland one-and-a-half-story form. The house is one of four prominently located houses along Sharpsburg's Main Street that uses finely cut ashlar limestone to enhance the formality of the public façade. The house is constructed on a raised cellar that results in half-windows just above street level and a central cellar entrance beneath the raised entrance porch. The basement level has three street-level windows with wide mortised and tenoned frames secured with pegs and batten shutters attached with strap hinges. The outermost windows feature stone jack arches. The four upper-level windows have narrow frames from the mid- or late nineteenth century and six-over-six-light sash that date from a 1994 window restoration. The upper-level windows also feature stone jack arches. The principal entrance is located in the center bay and is approached by a stairs from the west. The recessed entrance has a paneled door with a four-light transom and a stone jack arch. The side-gable roof is covered with wood shingles and has two interior, endwall, stone chimneys. Although the west gable forms the northeast corner of the public square, the stonework is coursed limestone and lacks the refined masonry exhibited on the south façade.

Circa 1895 construction: The addition on the east is a one-and-a-half-story, south-facing, two-bay, frame construction. On the south facade, the addition has a grade-level entrance filled with a paneled and glazed door. The first-floor window is tall and contains a two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash window. The two second-floor windows contain six-over-three light, double-hung, wood sash.

According to the NR form, the house retains a remarkable amount of its original material from the eighteenth century despite a few alterations dating from the nineteenth century.[8]

There are two modern sheds with pyramidal roofs, horizontal wood siding and brick foundations behind the house.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
In 1764, William Good purchased Lot 50, making him one of the first to purchase lots in the town of Sharpsburg. The lot was located on the edge of the town square, and perhaps for this reason, Good held the property until his death in 1811. It is possible that, like many of the earliest houses in Sharpsburg, a log house was first constructed on Lot 50 and was occupied by the William Good family. (Good owned other lots in Sharpsburg, including the neighboring Lot 51.) The NR form notes that an indication that the Good family was indeed living in Sharpsburg in the 1760s comes in a 1769 advertisement in the Maryland Gazette, which listed William Good on the managing committee for a lottery to complete construction on the Reformed Calvinist church building in Sharpsburg, located on Lot 61, immediately behind Lot 50. In 1775, William

[8] Paula Reed, National Register of Historic Place – Registration Form, "Good-Reilly House," November 14, 2002, 7:1-7:2.

Good purchased a 77-acre farm southeast of Sharpsburg, which appears to have been the beginning of the 400-acre plantation on which he died. It may have been the return from the Revolutionary War of his eldest son John that precipitated the construction of the high-style dwelling now located on the west half of Lot 50. The apparent use of the southwest room of the house as an office, with a door (now a window) leading onto the village square indicated that at least one of the Good family members was occupied with a business on the premises. Whether William Good built the stone house for his son or possibly as his "town house" is not clear from the records. In 1811 the house was sold to Elizabeth Chapline for $1,000, a purchase price indicating that the improvement was considered substantial. Elizabeth Chapline probably did not occupy the house. It was more likely occupied by Gabriel Nourse, to whom she sold the property in 1815. At the time, Nourse was serving as the town's postmaster and probably used the office for his post office establishment. Nourse sold the property in 1834 and over the next sixty years, the house passed through a number of owners. In 1894 the house was sold to Oliver T. Reilly, who made a name for himself as the premier Antietam Battlefield tour guide and purveyor of relics. Reilly also operated a cigar store in the narrow eastern addition he had constructed onto the stone house. Reilly reported that the building was constructed by Col. Joseph Chapline, Sharpsburg's founder.[9]

The chain of title reproduced in the Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form for the "Chapline/Edwards/Bender House" is not complete and does not provide a clear understanding of the ownership of the property during the Civil War. William and Sarah Cronise and Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Cronise sold the house on July 26, 1854, to John and Louisa Emmert. On June 12, 1866, the estate of Henry Smith sold the house to Franklin Marker. It is not clear when the house passed from the Emmerts to Smith. Benjamin A. Edwards purchased the house from Franklin Marker on May 3, 1871, according to Sharpsburg Historical Society research. No one by the name of Benjamin Edwards appears in the census records for 1860 or 1870. However, a Benjamin Edmonds does appear in the 1870 census. It appears then that Edmonds or Edwards did not own the property during the Battle of Antietam. Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society indicates that the earliest mention of a house on the west half of Lot 50 was in 1815.[10]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[11]

---

[9] Paula Reed, National Register of Historic Places – Registration Form, "Good-Reilly House," 14 November 2002, 8:4-8:6; Oliver T. Reilly, *Battlefield of Antietam* (Sharpsburg, Maryland: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906), n.p.

[10] Julianne Mueller, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form, "Chapline/Edwards/Bender House," July 1991; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; "Lot 50, 107-109 and 111-113 E. Main Street, Sharpsburg, MD Deed Chain," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[11] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 110-112 East Main Street

Date of Construction	First half of the nineteenth century

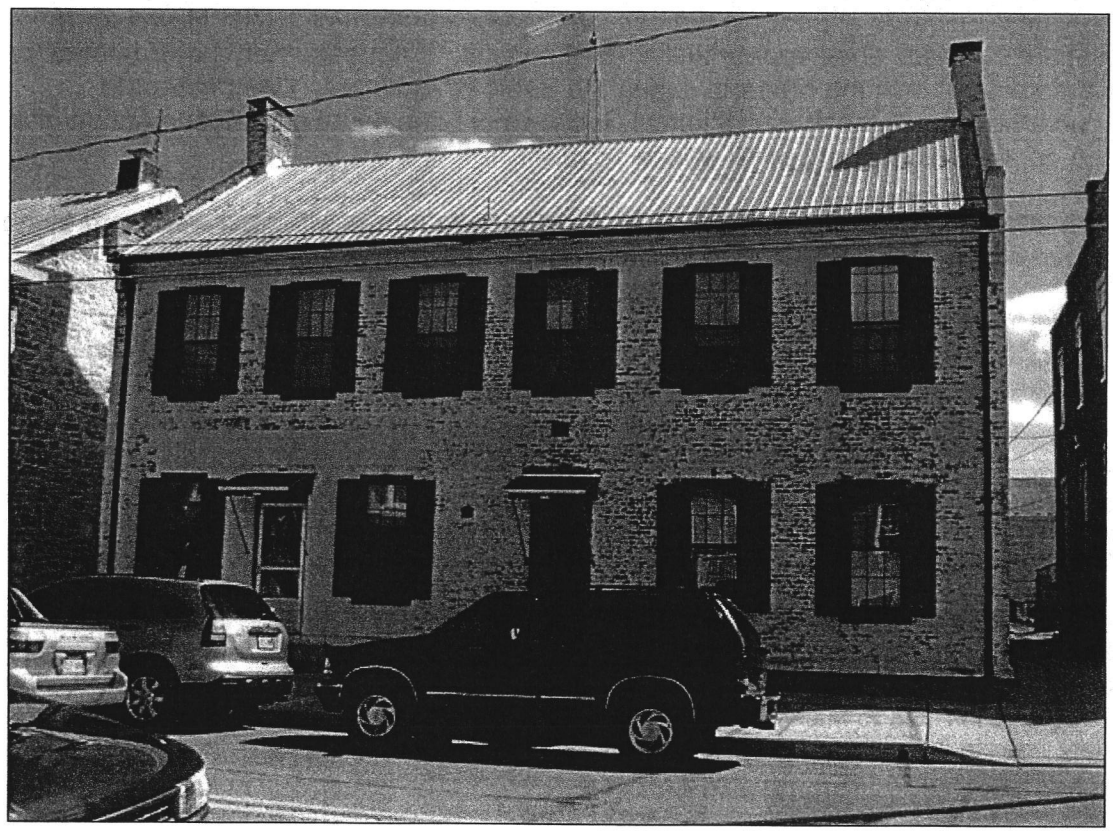
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (William Cronise?)
Function	Residential/commercial
Lot Number	2
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-544
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, six-bay, brick (common bond), freestanding, residential building resting on a stone foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof features parapets on the gable ends. The parapets are supported on the street façade by carved brackets. Interior, endwall chimneys stand at either end of the building. The building consists of two three-bay residential units. The entrance to 110 East Main Street is in the third bay from the west, while the entrance to 112 East Main Street stands at the center of its three-bay section. Both entrances are protected by awnings, and their doors are obscured by modern storm doors. Windows on both floors of both units are six-over-six light, double-hung sash windows set in wood frames with shutters and storm windows.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The house is marked by a commemorative plaque, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The MHT form, based on the style and construction of the building, states that it was constructed in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. A Sharpsburg Historical Society researcher, based on a review of deed records, suggests the building stood by 1824. Both the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey of Sharpsburg state that the building was owned by William Cronise. The historical deed research only covers the period between 1764 and 1824. [12]

Cronise does not appear in the 1860 Sharpsburg census records. In the 1870 census, William M. Cronise is listed as a 47-year-old, retired, dry goods merchant living with Sarah E. Cronise (36), and two children. In addition, a domestic servant, whose last name was Bussard (25), and hostler Benjamin Simons (last name uncertain) resided with the Cronise family. William Cronise's real estate was valued at $4,000 in 1870, his personal estate at $8,000. A person by the name of William N. Cronise is listed as a Union soldier from the Sharpsburg District by Herrin. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts 110 East Main Street as a two-story dwelling, and 112 East Main Street as a two-story general store with a two-story outbuilding which is no longer extant. Both have one-story rear wings. [13]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[14]

---

[12] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 110-112 East Main Street; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; "Lot 2, 110 & 112 and 114 E. Main St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[13] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; Herrin.

[14] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 113 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

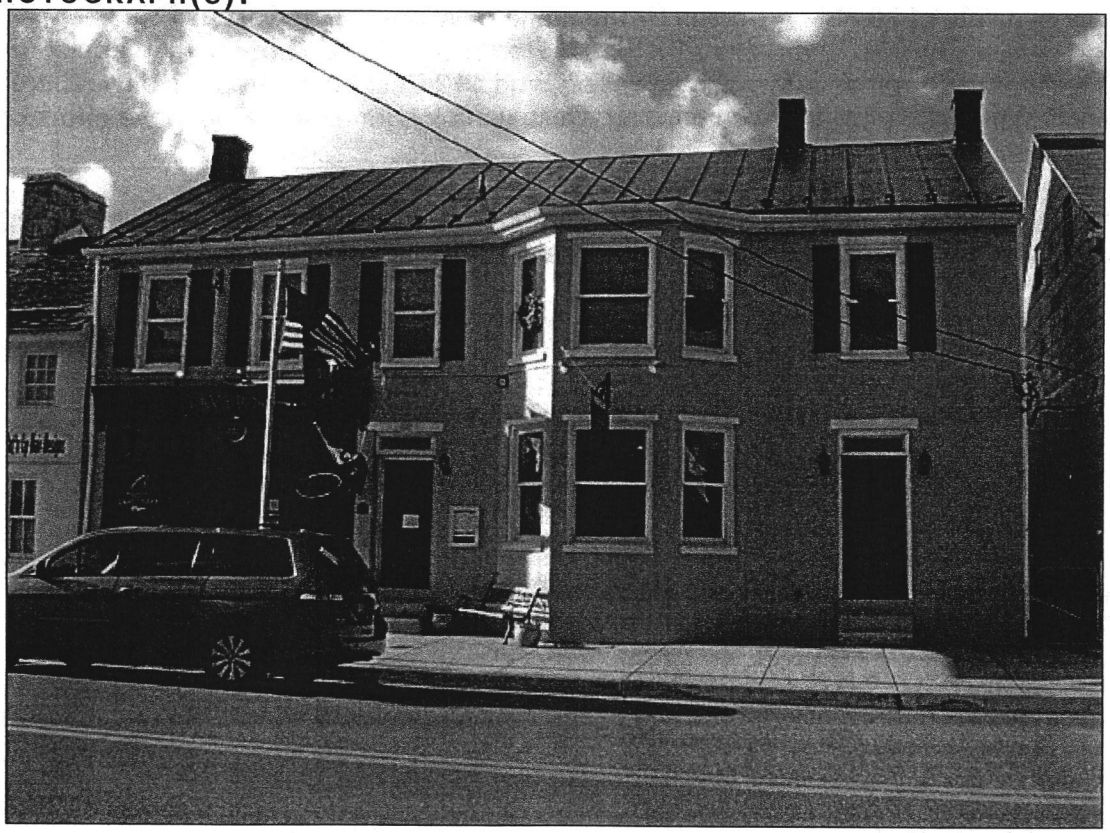
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Samuel Show?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	50
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-714
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, frame, attached, residential and commercial structure constructed on a stone foundation. The side-gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal and has three brick chimneys. The building has been faced with brick veneer on the south façade and manufactured siding on the side elevations. The south façade features a two-story, three-sided bay with windows in each face. There are three entrances on the south façade, located in the easternmost bay, the bay immediately west of the hexagonal bay, and in what is currently the commercial shop front. Two entrances are slightly raised and recessed and are topped by three-light transoms and stone lintels. The storefront in the western portion of the building consists of a deeply recessed entrance flanked by showcase windows. Remaining windows are replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash with flat lintels and lug sills. There are two large, one-story additions to the rear of the building which form a U-shaped plan with the main structure. A modern garage and a modern shed stand behind the building.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The building on this lot depicted on the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg does not fill the entire frontage of the parcel, leaving open space on the east. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates that the building filled its lot, the eastern portion being occupied as a dwelling, while the western portion was a confectionary. This suggests that the easternmost bay was constructed between 1877 and 1922. The two-story projecting bay does not appear on the Sanborn map. The real estate atlas indicates that the property at the time was owned by S. Show; the 1934 NPS survey designates the owner of the property at this location as S. Shaw. Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society is incomplete, with no deeds for the property discovered between 1812 and 1891. The Sanborn map depicts a two-story stable at the rear of the lot.[15]

The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District includes an entry for the household of Samuel Show, a 41-year-old cabinet maker. Show's household included his wife, Elizabeth (35), four children, and two other cabinet makers. Show's real estate was valued at $1,500 and his personal property at $300. Several names listed near Show's also appear as Main Street residents on the 1877 atlas. One, William Cronise, held property across what is now East Main Street from Show in 1877. Another, John Kretzer, lived on the other side of the public square on what is now West Main Street. In the 1870 census, Show – by then the proprietor of a confectionary and ice cream saloon – appears between entries for John Bolinger and Benjamin Edmonds, who held property on either side of him in the 1877 atlas. It appears, then, that Show may have lived at 113 East Main Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam, but the conclusion is not certain.[16]

---

[15] MHT, Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 111-113 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; "Lot 50, 107-109 and 111-113 E. Main Street, Sharpsburg, MD Deed Chain," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[16] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[17]

[17] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 114 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Late eighteenth or early nineteenth century

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Jacob Miller?)
Function	Residential/commercial?
Lot Number	2
Street Name	Main Street

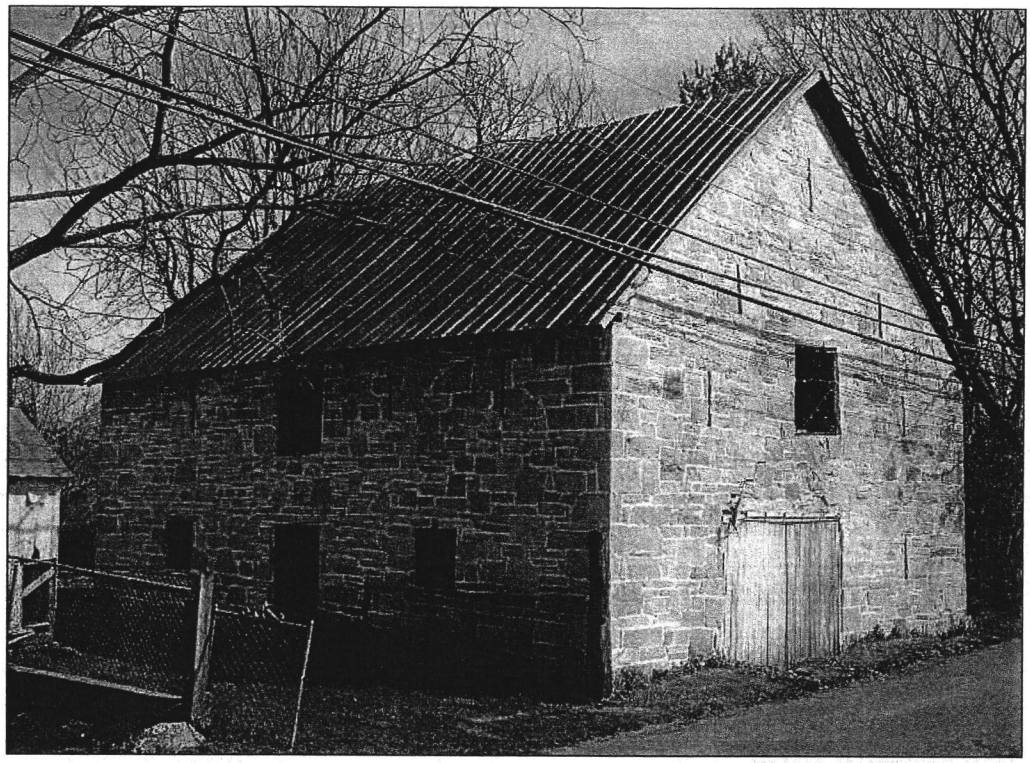
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	3

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-545
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, two-story, five-bay, stone, freestanding residential building on a stone foundation. The building was constructed of randomly coursed stone, and the stone on the street façade of the building is more finely finished than the side facades. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves supported by brackets on a wide frieze. Interior, brick chimneys mark the gable-end walls. The center-bay entrance and flanking windows on the first floor (including the hexagonal bay window on the far west) are protected from the weather by a flat-roofed, open porch. Only the far east bay is not covered by the porch. The porch roof rests on Tuscan columns linked by a railing. The glazed and paneled door has a four-light transom above and a storm door. The first-floor windows, except for the bay window, are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash with arched mullions on the top two lights. Second-floor windows are filled with six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash. All windows have shutters and storm windows. The first-floor window openings, except for the bay windows, and door, have jack arches with keystones. There are three outbuildings on the lot, two of which are indicated on the 1922 Sanborn real estate atlas. The first is a two-story, cut-stone, unbanked barn at the back of the lot. It has a gable roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal, slit ventilators, simple rectangular openings, and a stone foundation. The second is adjacent to the house and is a one-story frame shed clad with vertical boards. It has a gable roof covered in standing-seam sheet metal.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The MHT inventory form states that the house was built in the first half of the nineteenth century, based on its stone construction. Sharpsburg Historical Society deed research, however, reveals that a stone house of some kind stood on the property by

1788. The house, or a portion of it, seems to have functioned as a tavern during the first part of the nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg lists the owner of the property as J.F. Miller. Deed research did not provide the name of an owner at the time of the Battle of Antietam, having been completed only to 1824. [18]

A Jacob F. Miller appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District as a 53-year-old farmer in possession of real estate valued at $10,000 and personal property valued at $1,500. He lived with his wife, Ann, and 10 children. Also residing in the Sharpsburg District was 77-year-old Jacob Miller, who lived with four family members ranging in age from 20 to 33 years old. He owned real estate valued at $7,600 and personal property at $1,200. The owner of the property during the Battle of Antietam may have been the elder Miller. Ernst reports two battle stories involving Savilla Miller, described as Jacob's youngest child. Neither of the two Millers appearing in the 1860 census have a child named Savilla, although Jacob F. Miller had a daughter named Ursilla (his oldest) and Jacob Miller had a daughter named Cecillia (his second youngest). In the 1870 census, Miller's eldest daughter is named Savilla. According to the stories, Savilla remained at the Miller house for at least part of September 17. On the morning of that day, she offered water to Confederate soldier Henry Kyd Douglas as shells burst around them. She rejected a warning from Douglas to flee with a defiant statement that she would remain at the house "as long as our army is between me and the Yankees." At noon, Savilla watched from the house as an exploding shell killed one confederate soldier and stunned two others.[19]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[20]

On the 1922 Sanborn insurance map, the western portion of the building is labeled as a store, while the eastern half is a dwelling. Each portion receives a different address on the map. Also on the Sanborn map, a two-story, wood roof porch is attached to the rear of the property. There are three outbuildings: a one-story garage on the alley, a one-story stone building along the west property line, and a two-story stone stable in the southeast corner. The stone stable remains standing.[21]

---

[18] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 114 East Main Street; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; "Lot 2, 110 & 112 and 114 E. Main St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[19] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; Ernst, 138-139.

[20] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

[21] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 117 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

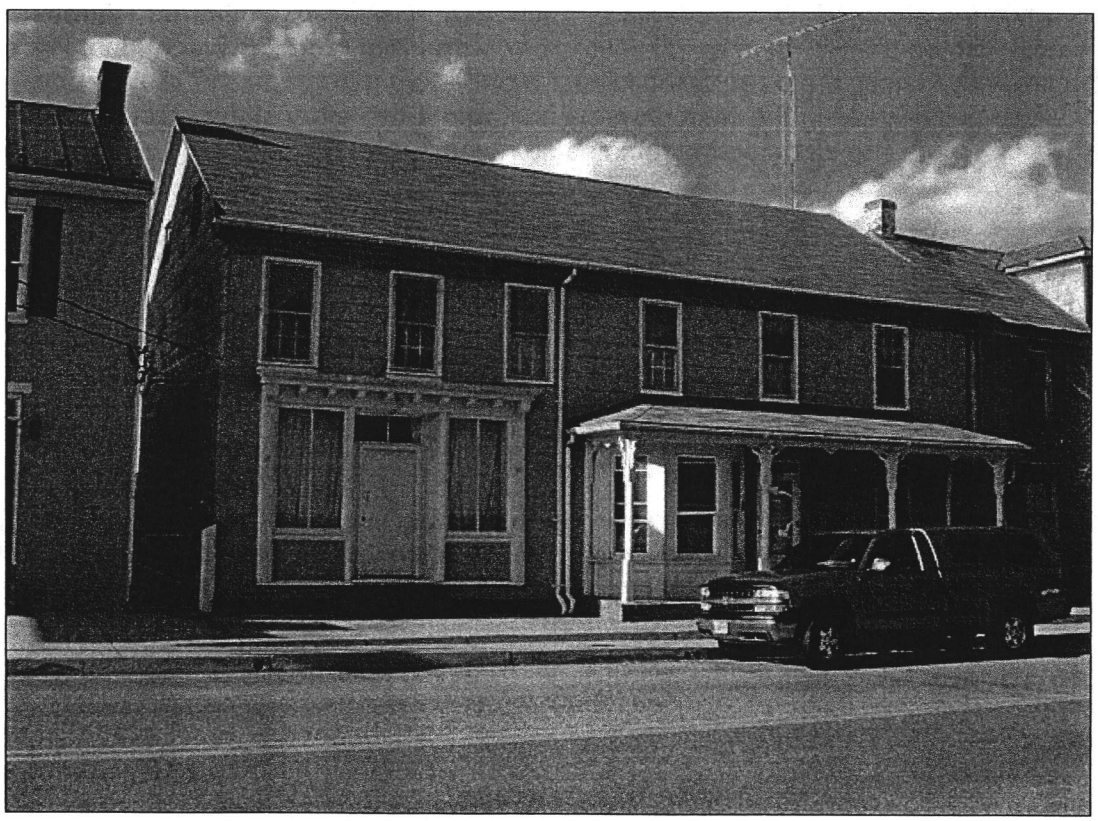
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J.C. Bolinger?)
Function	Residential/commercial?
Lot Number	51
Street Name	Main Street

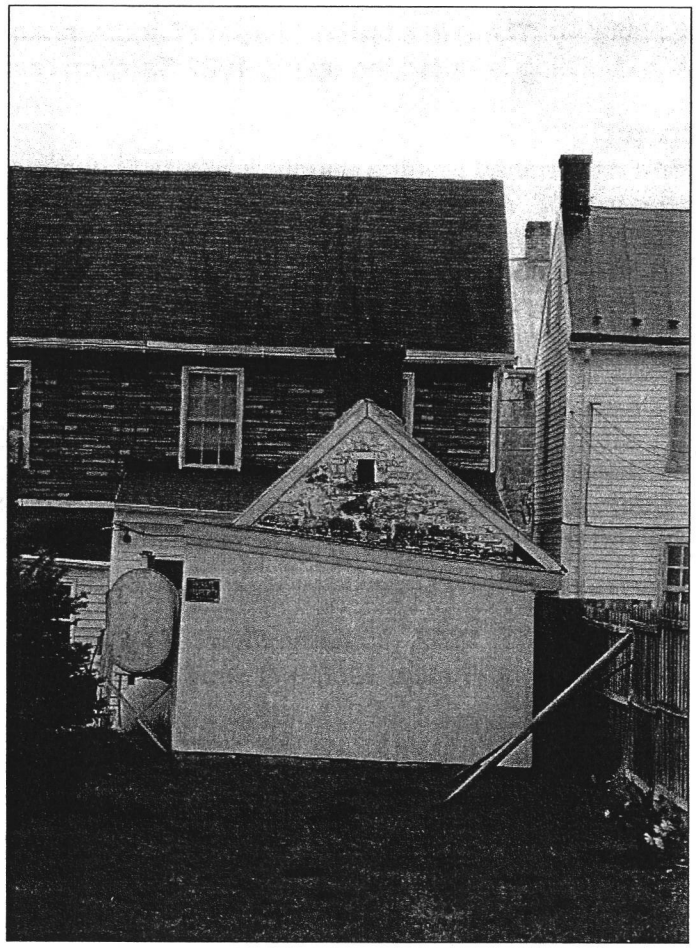
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Brick over stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-713
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted (with chimney) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding building. The 1991 MHT survey reported that the building was constructed on a stone foundation; brick is visible now on the south facade. The side-gable, composition roof has had its two chimneys removed since the 1991 MHT survey. The exterior walls are sheathed in asbestos shingles. The building has a two-part composition, each consisting of three bays. The eastern portion of the composition has an entrance in the center bay, a double-hung window in the east bay, and a one-story, hexagonal bay window in the west bay. The entrance consists of a glazed and paneled door topped by a five-light transom. The three windows on the second floor are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash with storm windows. A one-story, open, Eastlake-style, hipped-roof porch extends across the three bays of this eastern portion of the structure. The western portion of the building has a commercial front consisting of a recessed center door flanked by showcase windows. This entrance composition is topped by a bracketed cornice. The three windows on the second floor are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash. This western portion of the building has several rear additions. There is a one-story stone outbuilding on the lot adjacent to the structure. It has a gable roof clad in corrugated

metal and has a brick chimney. There is a frame, shed-roof addition attached to the outbuilding. The brick outbuilding is illustrated on the 1922 Sanborn real estate map.[22]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to1862. At the time of the MHT survey, a commemorative plaque marked the eastern portion of the structure, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas shows a freestanding building on this lot that does not fill the entire street frontage. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates this structure as two attached buildings (each with a unique address) that would appear to be larger than the building or buildings illustrated in the 1877 atlas. In 1922, the eastern portion of the structure was occupied as a dwelling and the western portion functioned as a grocery store. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J.C. Bolinger. There is a John Bolinger listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The 1922 Sanborn map shows a stone shed behind the grocery store and two stables at the rear of the lot. Only the stone shed remains.[23]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[24]

---

[22] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 115 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[23] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 115 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

[24] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 120 East Main Street

Date of Construction	First half of the nineteenth century

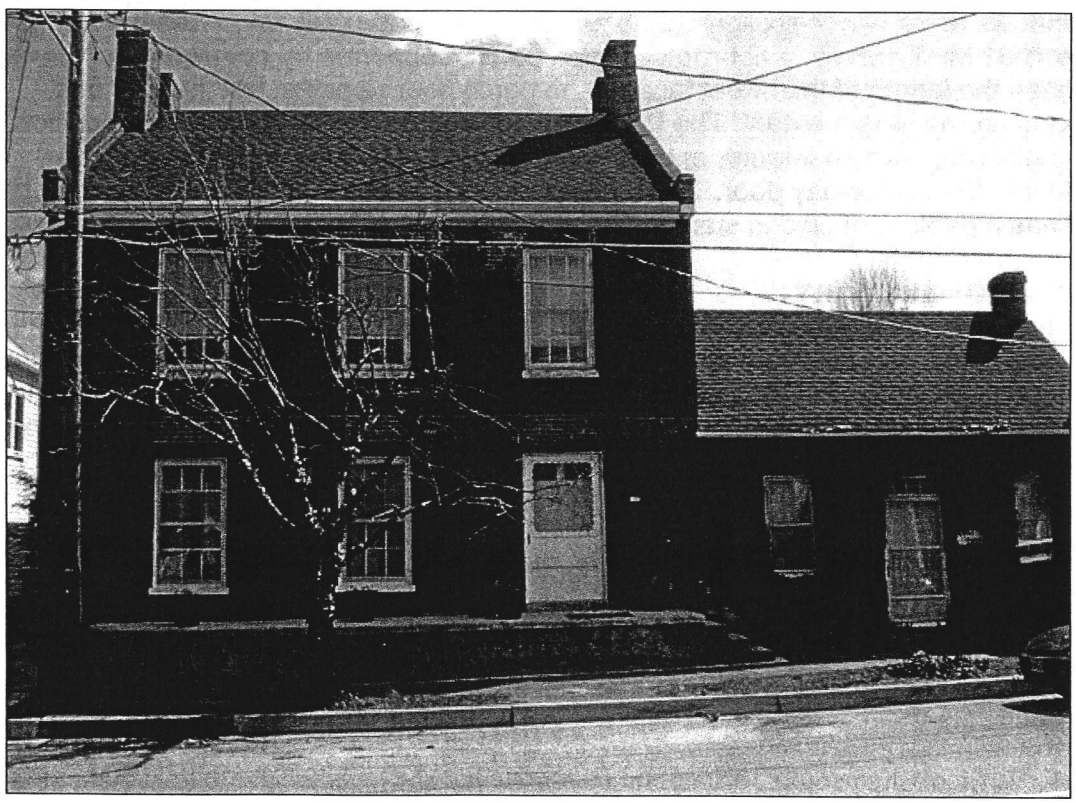
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Spong? J. Baker?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	3
Street Name	Main Street

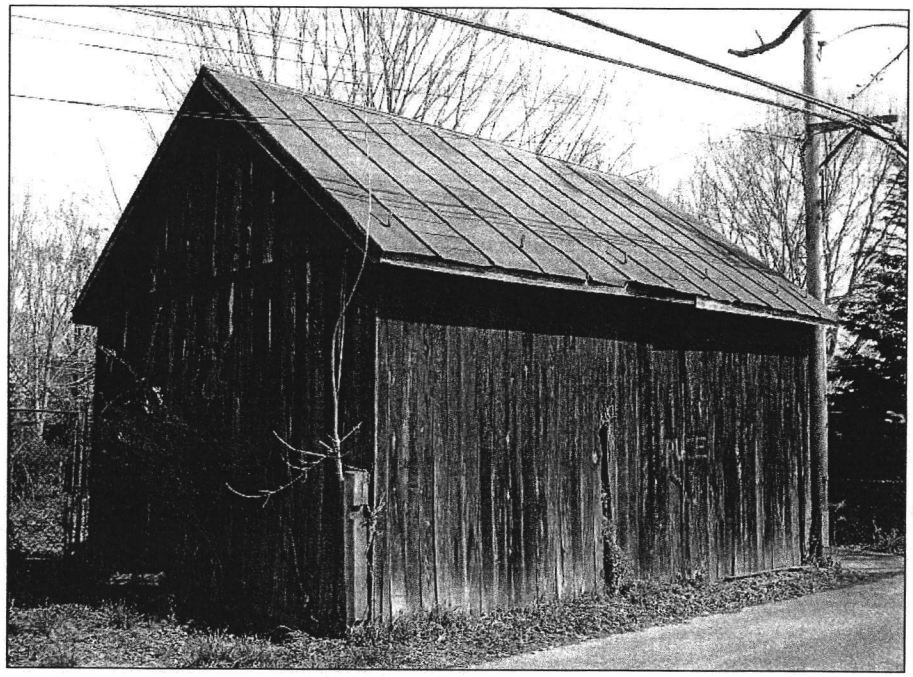
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-547
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, three-bay, two-story, brick, freestanding residence with a one-story, brick addition to the west used as a shop at the time of the present survey. The house's main block is raised slightly above grade. It has a side-gable composition roof with interior, endwall, bridged, twin brick chimneys and parapets on the gable ends. The west-bay entrance contains a glazed and paneled door. All windows are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash with wood frames. At the time of the 1991 MHT survey, a flat-roofed, open porch, supported by openwork metal posts extended the length of the street façade; the porch floor remains, but the roof and supports are no longer extant. The three-bay addition on the west has a composition, side-gable roof, and an interior, endwall chimney on the west. A four-light transom surmounts the center-bay door. There is a one-story, frame outbuilding at the back of the lot. It has a gable roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal.[25]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The MHT inventory dates the building to the first half of the nineteenth century, based on its design. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building at this location owned by J. Baker. The 1934 NPS survey calls this house the Spong residence. There is a David Sprong and a Jacob Baker listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The 1922 Sanborn real estate map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a one-story wing on the west and two-story wings on the south. The Sanborn indicates four outbuildings on the property, only one of which is extant.[26]

---

[25] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 120 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[26] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 120 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County,*

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[27]

Maryland, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 U.S. Census.

[27] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 121 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862) with later addition

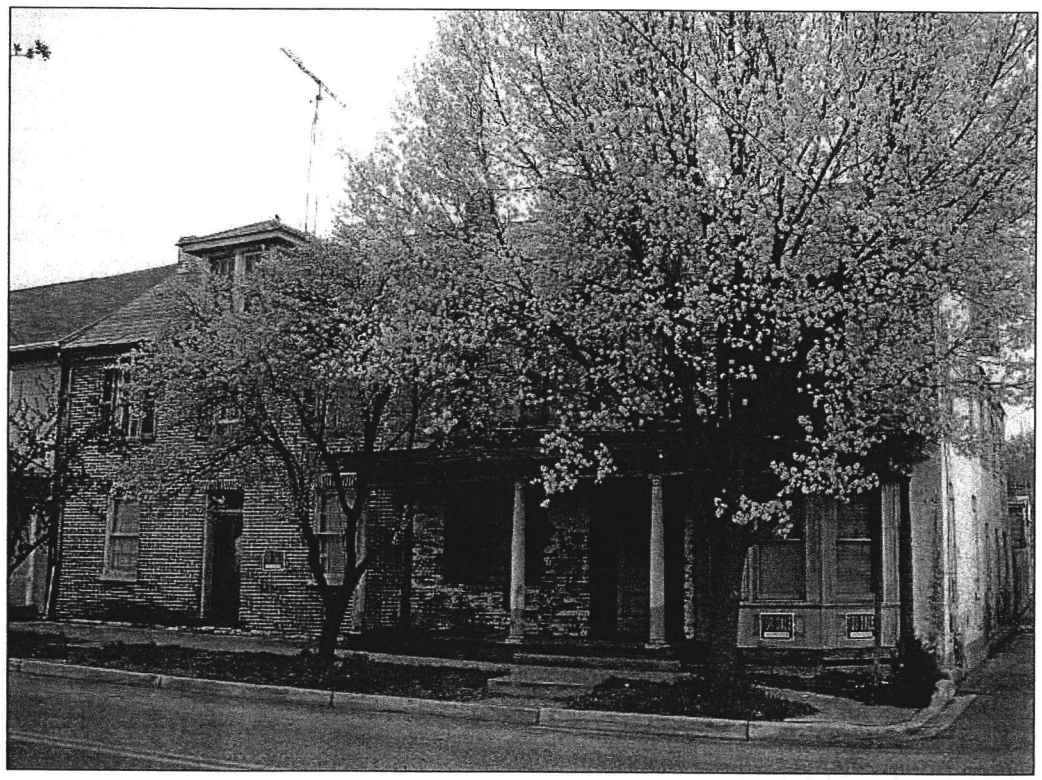
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mrs. Zentmeyer?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	51
Street Name	Main Street

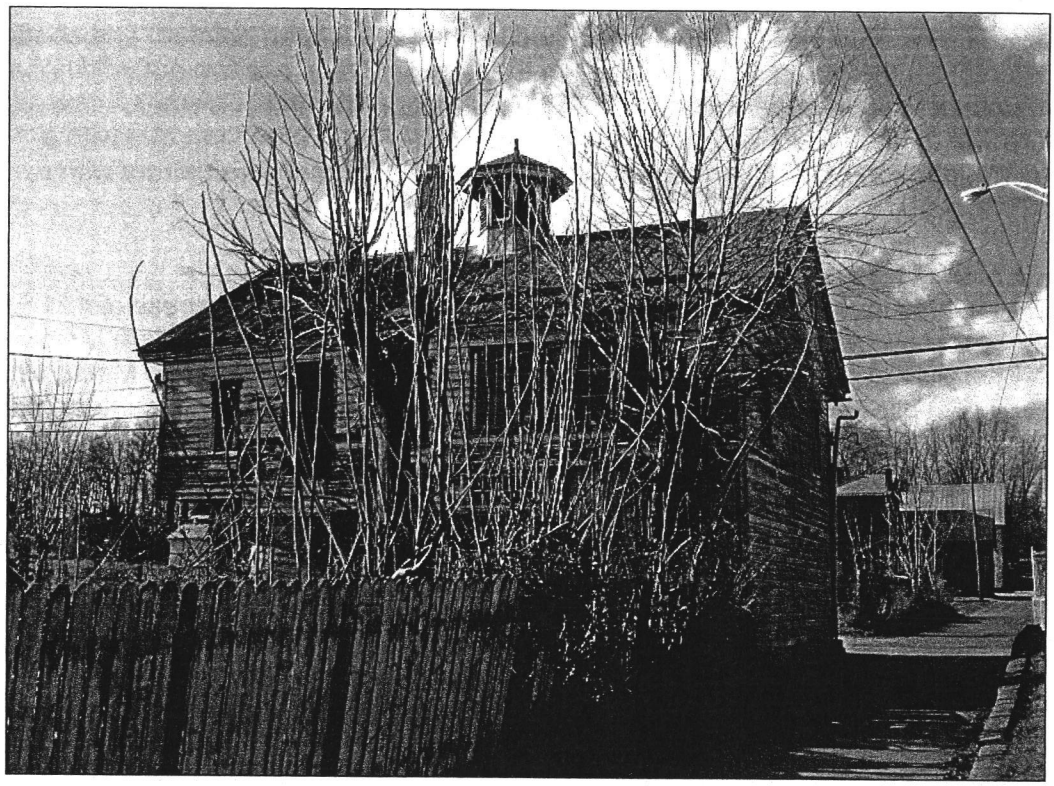
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2½
Roof Material	Slate shingles
Wall Construction	Frame with brick veneer
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-711 and WA-II-712
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, asymmetrical, two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. According to the MHT survey, the structure was constructed in two phases, with the eastern section preceding the western section. The MHT survey also indicates that both sections are frame with brick veneer.[28] The two sections of the building are similar in design and share a side-gable slate roof. There are three brick chimneys – two interior chimneys at each gable end and a third at the party wall. This central chimney is actually an interior chimney of the western section of the structure. There are two, hipped-roof dormers, each with a pair of six-over-six light, double-hung sash windows. There are two entrances on the south façade, one in the second bay from the west and one in the second bay from the east. The entrance in the eastern section is composed of a multi-light and paneled door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a glazed transom. The entrance in the western section is composed of a glazed and paneled door surmounted by a tripartite glazed transom. In the eastern section, all windows are replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash. All of the windows, except those in the bay, have jack arches and shutters. In the western section windows are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash with jackarches. The windows on the second floor have shutters. A projecting one-story bay window and an open, one-story, hipped-roof porch differentiate the eastern section of the structure from the western section. The porch extends across three bays and is supported by slender

[28] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 117 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 121 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

Tuscan columns. The brick of the eastern section had once been painted, and shadows of pilasters from the porch remain visible on the facade. There are two outbuildings on the lot, both of which appear on the 1922 Sanborn map. The first is a small frame structure with a shed roof. The second is a large, two-story, frame structure with a forebay (foundation material unknown). It has a corrugated metal gable roof with a lantern.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT survey inventoried the existing structure with the current address of 121 East Main Street as two attached structures – 117 East Main Street and 121 East Main Street. The MHT survey forms for these properties state that the 121 East Main Street (the eastern section of the current structure) dates to the mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862) and 117 East Main Street (the western section) was built during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The MHT survey, however, bases this date of the western section partially on the fact that it was not evident on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas. This, however, appears to be a misreading of the 1877 atlas, which shows paired buildings filling the eastern half of Lot 51, both owned by Mrs. Zentmyer. The 1934 NPS survey also lists Mrs. Zentmyer as the property owner. (There are no Zentmyers listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.) The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates the building generally as it exists today and includes two outbuildings. The 1922 Sanborn map also notes that the western section of the building was occupied as a post office and the eastern section was occupied as a dwelling.[29]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[30]

[29] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 117 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 121 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[30] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 122 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Early to mid-nineteenth century

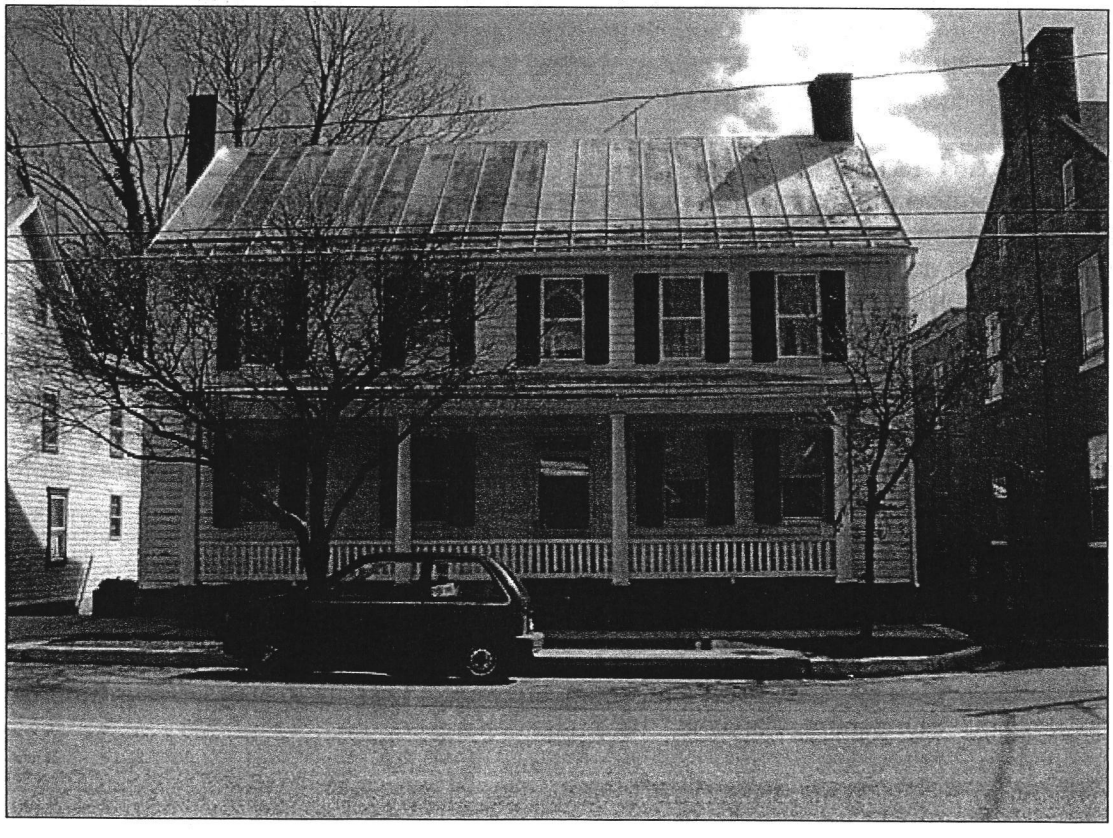
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (M.L. Snavely?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	4
Street Name	Main Street

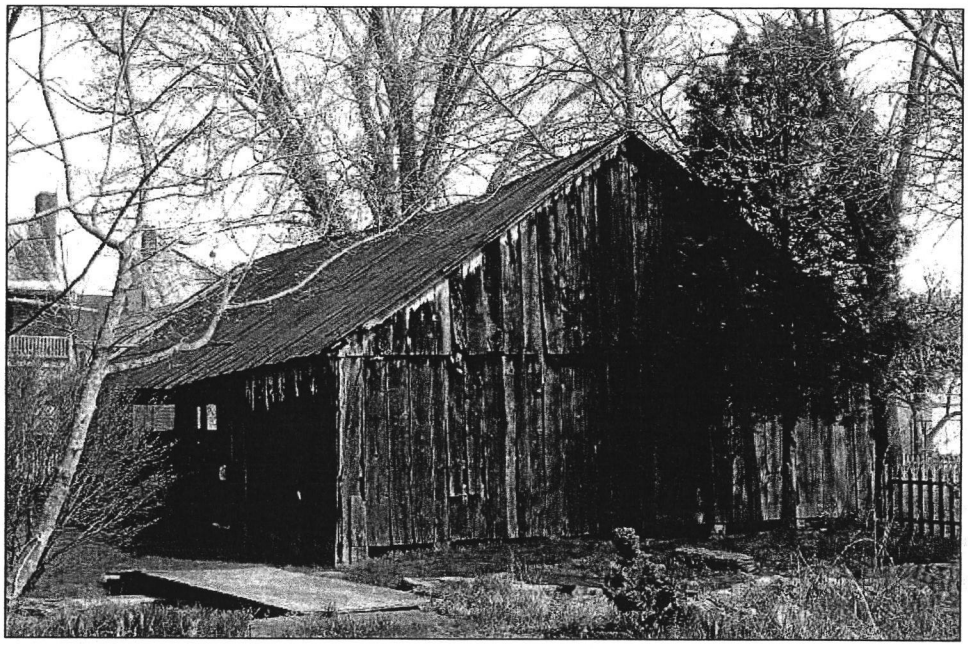
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-548
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, five-bay, two-story residence on a stone foundation. Interior, endwall, brick chimneys mark the gable ends of the side-gable, standing-seam metal roof. The center-bay entrance has a glazed and paneled door with a four-light transom. A hipped-roof porch, supported by square posts, shelters all five first-floor bays. All windows are replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash in wood frames with shutters. The distance between the windows is greater on the east than on the west. A two-story addition is attached to the rear façade. There is a large, one-story, frame outbuilding on the lot. It is clad in vertical wood siding and has a gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
A commemorative plaque marked the house at the time of the MHT survey, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The survey dates the building to the early to mid-nineteenth century. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building at this location. The atlas and the 1934 NPS survey both list the owner as M.L. Snavely, although Snavely is not listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. In addition to the L-shaped dwelling, the 1922 Sanborn insurance map depicts three two-story stables on the lot.[31]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[32]

---

[31] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 122 East Main Street, Sharpsburg; Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[32] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 124-126 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

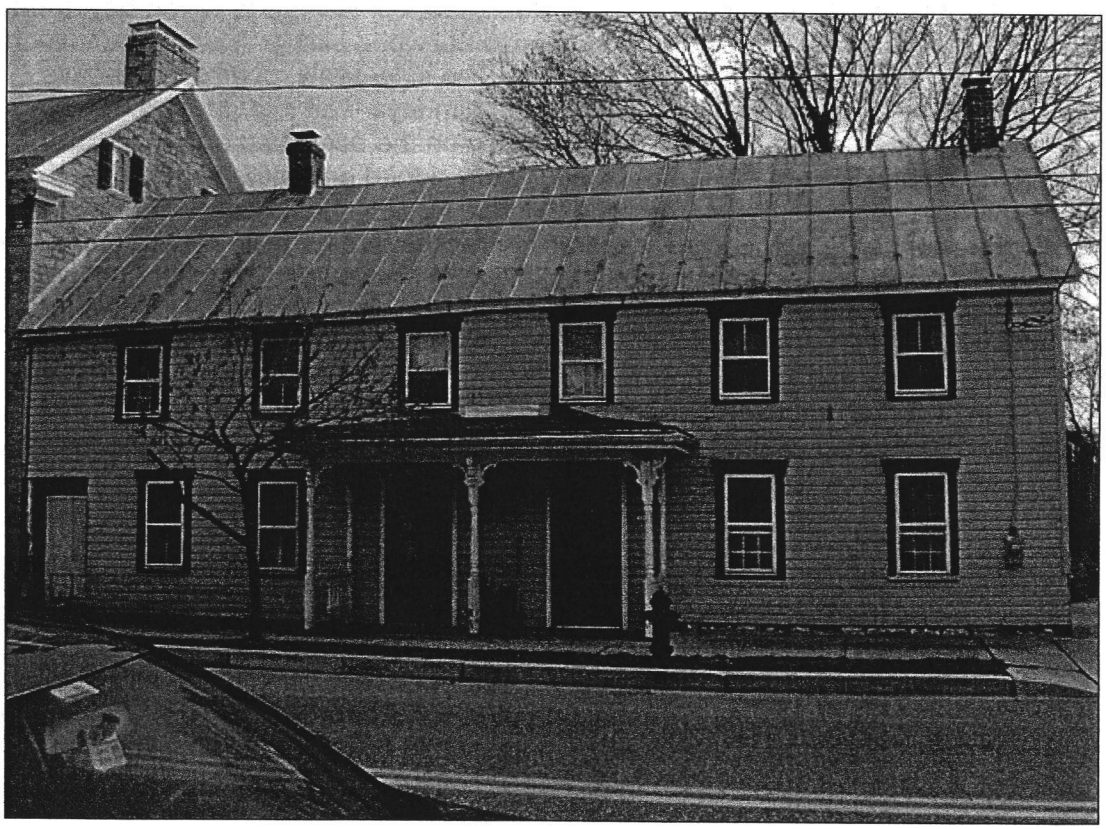
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Henry and Mary Rohrer?)
Function	Residential?
Lot Number	4
Street Name	Main Street

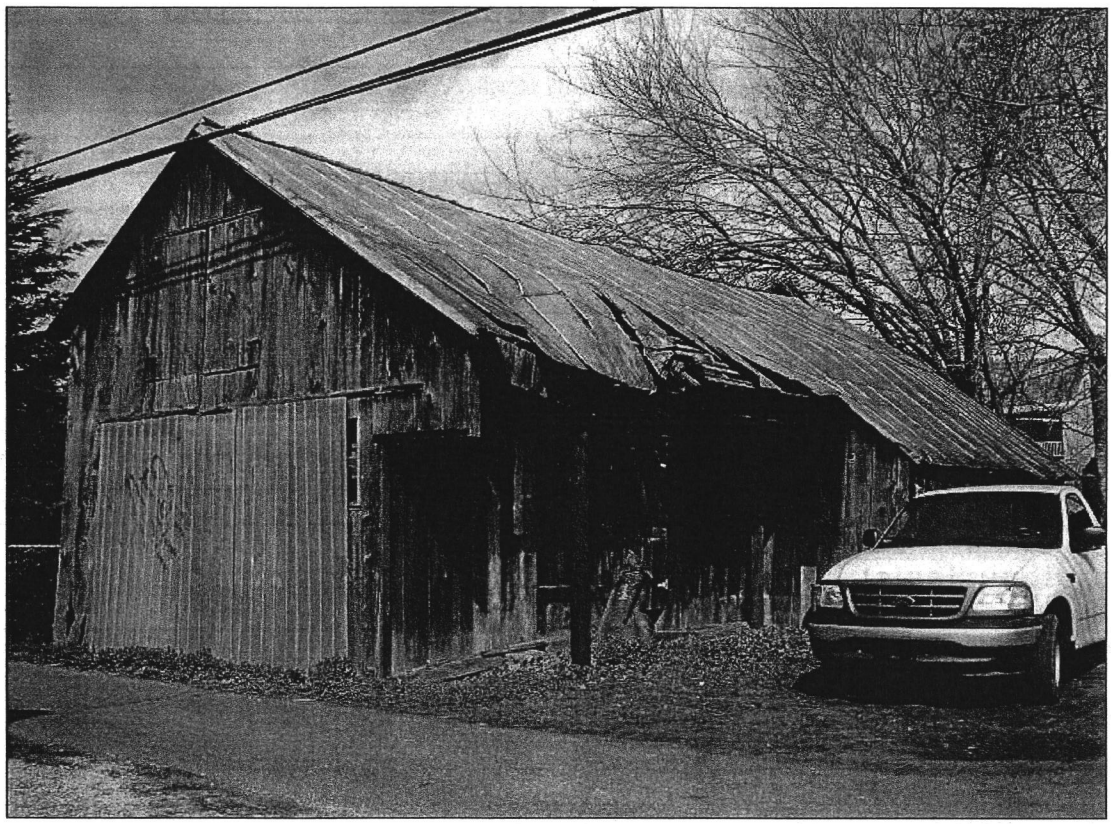
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-549
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, attached, two-story, seven-bay, frame, residential building. The structure is clad in horizontal wood siding. A stone foundation can be seen on the west side of the front façade. The side-gable, overhanging-eave, standing-seam metal roof is pierced by two brick chimneys – an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west and an internal, brick chimney on the east. Two entrances are located in the center bays of the street façade, while a third entrance pierces the easternmost bay. All three doors are wood but vary in their construction. A one-story, open, hipped-roof porch with carved, decorative brackets protects the middle entrances. With two exceptions, the window openings hold two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash windows in wood frames with wood surrounds. The exceptions are the two first-floor windows of 124 East Main Street, which contain six-over-six light, double hung sash in wood frames with wood surrounds. A two-story addition is attached to the rear façade. There are two outbuildings on the lot, one of which is illustrated on the 1922 Sanborn real estate map. It is a large, frame structure with vertical wood siding, a standing-seam sheet metal gable roof, and a broken forebay.[33]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A commemorative plaque marked the house at the time of the MHT survey, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. Deed research conducted for the Sharpsburg Historical Society indicates that buildings of some kind stood at what is now 124 East Main Street (the eastern half of Lot 4) by 1797. The deed research covered the period between 1778 and 1804. The 1877 real estate atlas for Sharpsburg depicts what appear to be two attached buildings at this location, both owned by Mrs. Rohrer. (The 1934

[33] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

NPS survey concurs with Mrs. Rohrer's ownership.) The MHT survey suggests the presence of extensive alterations since 1877, including the division of the building into two residences. This conclusion, however, seems to disagree with the atlas's graphic representation of two buildings on this site. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts a two-story, L-shaped dwelling with a tiny one-story rear addition, and a two-story, wood-roof porch. The Sanborn map does not show an interior partition and assigns one address to the house. For what is now 110-112 East Main Street, the Sanborn map depicts the interior partition and assigns two addresses. The Sanborn map shows two outbuildings behind the house: a two-story, metal-roofed stable, which is still extant, and a one-story, wood-roof outbuilding labeled "auto."[34]

The 1877 real estate atlas may refer to Mary Rohrer. In 1860, she was the 31-year-old wife of 33-year-old cooper Henry C. Rohrer. The census records indicate that the Rohrers, along with four children, lived very near John Kretzer and his family, who resided at 128 West Main Street. Henry Rohrer owned no real estate at the time of the census; his personal property was valued at $50. Henry and Mary Rohrer also appear in the 1870 census, this time near the entries for William Cronise, and Jacob Baker, both of whom were associated with property on East Main Street, according to the 1877 atlas. Henry Rohrer owned no real estate in 1870. Based on the census information, it may be that Henry and Mary Rohrer moved to what is now East Main Street at some time between 1860 and 1870. Their place of residence in 1862 is therefore uncertain.[35]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[36]

---

[34] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 124-126 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; "Lot 4e, 124 E. Main St.," Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[35] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses. Three other women named Rohrer appear in a search of 1860 census records. Two – 18-year-old Mary and 20-year-old Matilda – appear to be single and resided with the families for whom they worked as servants. Seventy-three-year-old Catherine Rohrer lived with David Smith and his family. The locations of the families with whom these women lived are not clear from the census information.

[36] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 125 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

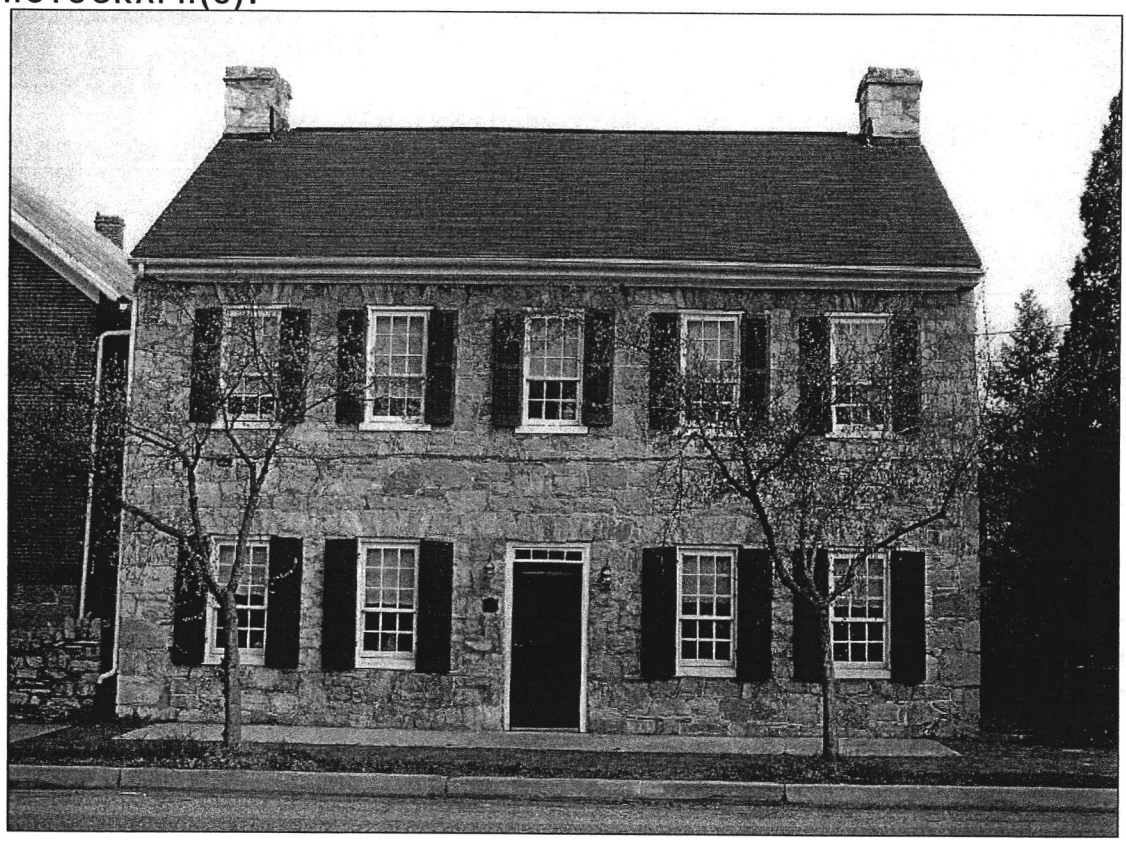
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Rohrback?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	52
Street Name	Main Street

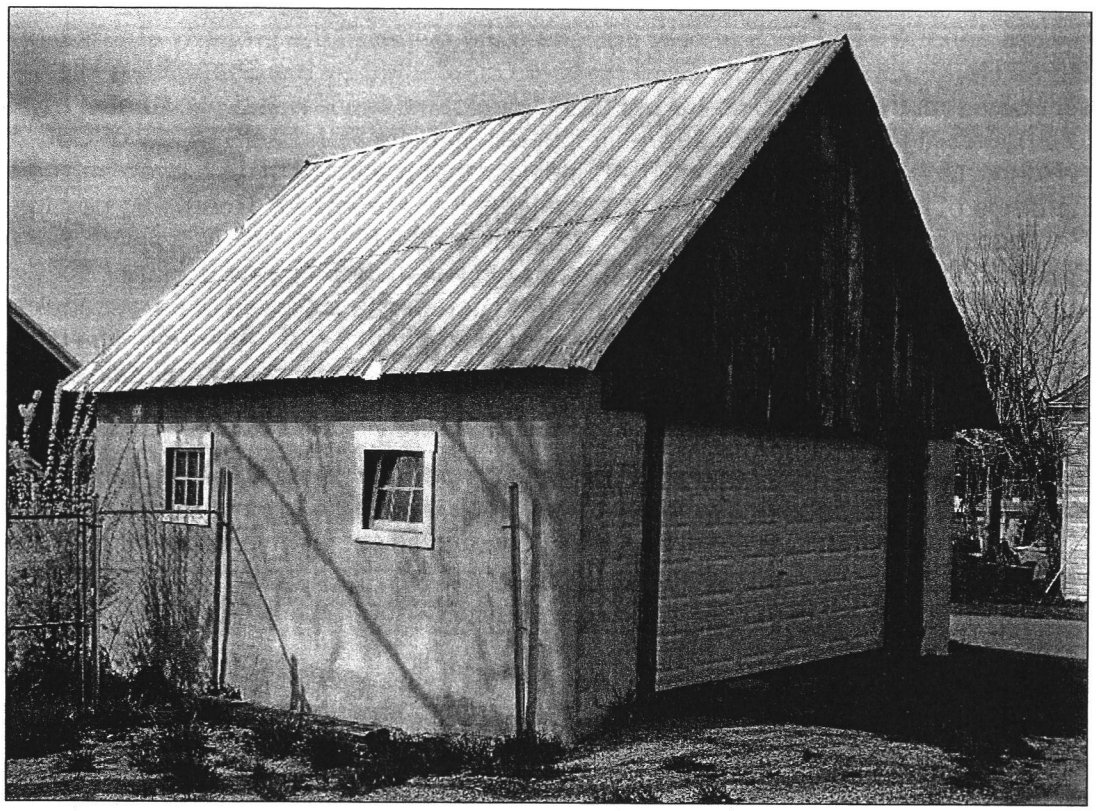
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-709
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, five-bay, symmetrical, stone, five-bay, freestanding, residential building resting on a stone foundation. The house's rough-cut stone is laid in random courses. The building has a side-gable, composition roof with two large, interior, endwall, stone chimneys. The first-floor front façade is composed of a center-bay entrance containing a paneled door and nine-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash windows. All the windows and the door are topped by flat arches. The second-story windows are also nine-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash. There is a two-story wing to the rear, the first floor of which is stone and the second floor is brick. A two-story open porch runs the length of the wing, and a further addition of vertical wood siding stands on posts behind the first addition. There are two outbuildings on the lot, one of which appears on the 1922 Sanborn real estate map for this property. It is a one-story, gable-roof structure that has undergone extensive alterations.[37]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Citing a 1962 walking tour brochure, the MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to 1862. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building in the western three-quarters of the lot – similar to extant conditions. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates this structure with its rear wing and notes that it was occupied as a dwelling. The Sanborn map also depicts one outbuilding, a two-story, metal-roofed stable in the northeast corner of the property, which is still extant, but has been heavily modified and modernized. Both the 1877 real

[37] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 125 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Rorhback. Incomplete deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society notes that the 1779 deed for Lot 52 indicates that there was a substantial house on the property. In 1858, the house was occupied by Mary Rohrback, widow of Col. Jacob Rohrback. Deed records, however, indicate that the property had been seized to pay the debts of Col. Rohrback, and mortgaged back to George W. Rohrback, heir to Col. Rohrback, and Josephine Rohrback. Josephine may be George W.'s sister, since he appears in the 1860 census with his 26-year-old wife, whose name is Mary. Sixty-year-old Mary Rohrback also appears in the 1860 census as the head of a household of five with real estate valued at $800 and personal property at $700. Although difficulties with the ownership of the house continued, the Rohrbacks continued to maintain an interest in the house throughout the Civil War.[38]

George W. Rohrback, a merchant, sold personal property at about this time, according to deed records, perhaps to raise money to buy back the house in which Mary Rohrback lived. Included were furniture of various kinds and two cows and five hogs "now on the premises and in the house at present occupied by the said George W. Rohrback, in the town of Sharpsburgh." It is not clear where George W. Rohrback lived in the town.[39]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[40]

---

[38] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 125 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; "Lot 52, Brethren Church and 125 E. Main St. Randell-Reed house Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; 1860 U.S. Census.

[39] "Lot 52, Brethren Church and 125 E. Main St. Randell-Reed house Deed Abstracts."

[40] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 128 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Late eighteenth or early nineteenth century

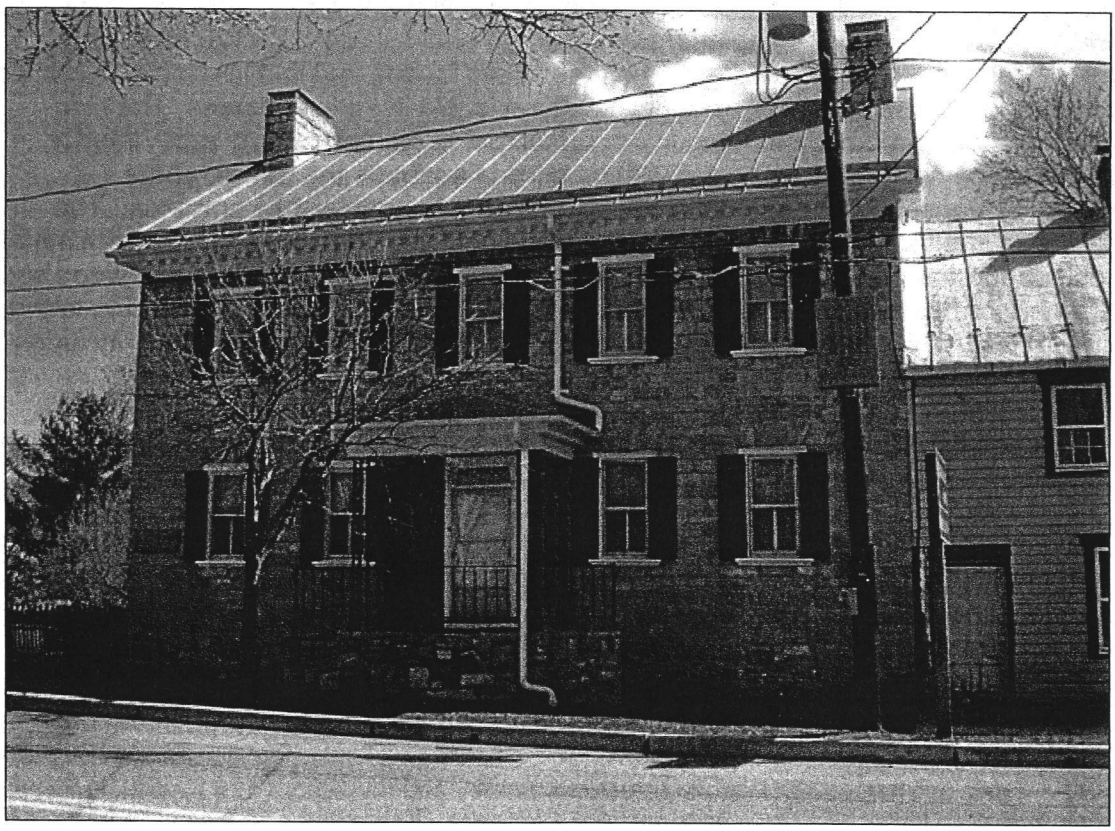
1862 DATA	
Owner	John Kretzer
Function	Residential
Lot Number	5
Street Name	Main Street

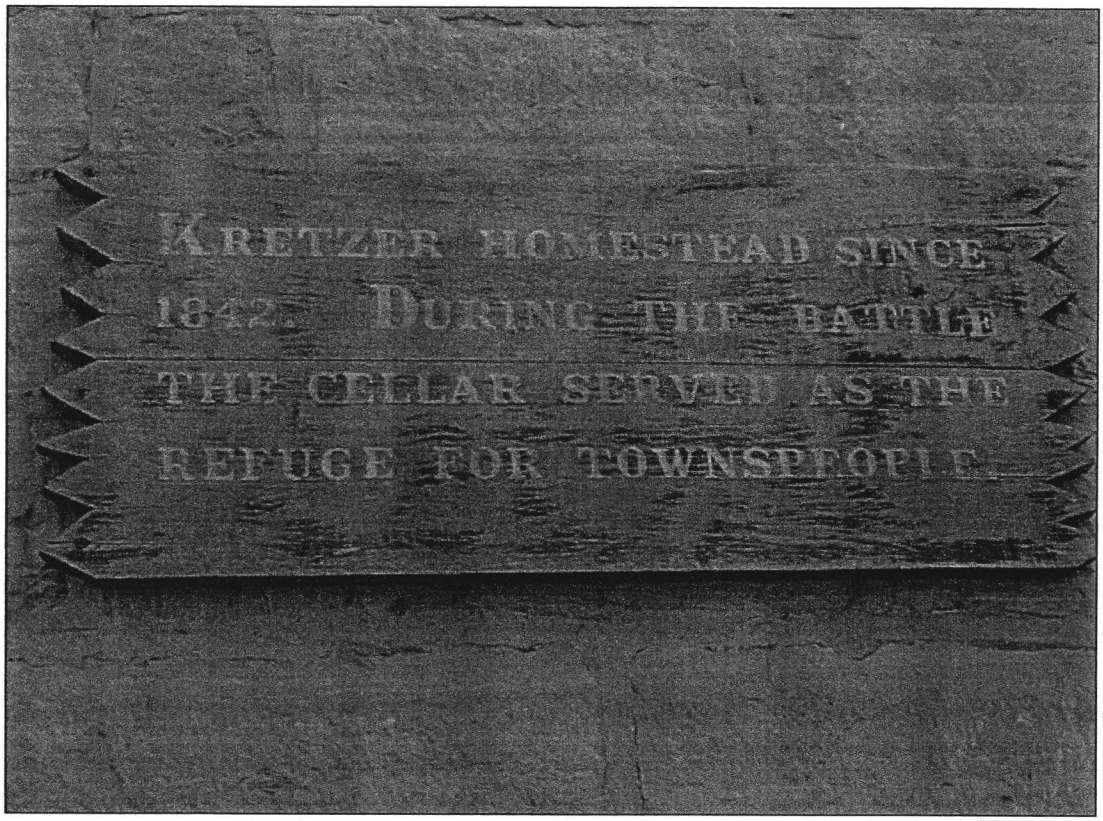
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-550
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, two-story, five-bay, stone residence on a stone foundation. The dwelling shares a common endwall with 124-126 East Main Street. The stone is smoothly dressed on the street façade and laid in even courses. On the side and back facades, the roughly cut stone is laid in varied courses. The side-gable, overhanging-eave, standing-seam metal roof is pierced by two large, interior, endwall, stone chimneys. A cornice with modillions supports the eaves, and a rectangular transom with decorative tracery sits atop the center-bay entrance. The entrance is sheltered a hipped-roof portico standing on a stone base. Openwork metal posts support the portico roof. Windows are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash with wood frames and shutters. First-floor windows have jack arches. According to the 1991 MHT survey, a spring is located in the cellar of the house. The property includes four outbuildings – a gambrel-roofed shed, a contemporary corn crib, a brick smokehouse, and a cinderblock garage. Although the MHT survey indicates that the smokehouse is believed to date to the original construction of the house, none of these outbuildings are illustrated on the 1922 Sanborn real estate map for this property.[41]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on the Georgian detailing of the building, the MHT documentation concludes that the house, known as the Kretzer Homestead, may be one of the oldest in the town, perhaps dating to the late eighteenth century. From deed research, the Sharpsburg Historical Society concludes that the house was built by Peter Ham between 1791 and 1831. Unlike most lots in Sharpsburg, Lot 5, on which the Kretzer house stands, has

[41] MHT, ""Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 128 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1991, 7:0; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

never been subdivided. John Kretzer purchased the house in 1842, Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey show the house as occupied by J. Kretzer. The house passed out of the Kretzer family early in the twentieth century when John Kretzer died, but was owned again by Kretzer descendants by the time of the MHT documentation. The real estate atlas and the 1922 Sanborn map depict L-shaped buildings in this location. The Sanborn map shows no outbuildings on the property.[42]

The 1860 U.S. Census describes John Kretzer as a 47-year-old, master blacksmith with real estate valued at $4,500 and personal property at $1,500. Kretzer, his wife Susan, and six children lived in the house. Daughters Ann and Theresa Kretzer worked as a dressmaker and a milliner, respectively. At the time of the battle, the property included both a stable where cows were kept and a smokehouse. Susan and Theresa Kretzer found Confederate soldiers hiding in the haymow of the stable at noon on September 17 when they went to milk the cows, and Theresa hid the American flag that hung from the Main Street façade in an ash pile behind the smokehouse to protect it from the Confederates. The cellar of the Kretzer house also served as refuge for local citizens during the Battle of Antietam. Ernst described the cellar as comprising four rooms, with a dirt floor, stone walls, and a spring. The house was hit at least once by a shell during the battle, according to Ernst.[43]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[44]

John Kretzer also owned a seven-acre farm adjoining Sharpsburg, according to a claim he filed for losses suffered as a result of the occupation of Union troops. His farm fields were bounded by plank, post and rail, and worm fencing and produced fodder, hay, straw, and corn. No fighting took place on the property, according to the claim, but units of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton appropriated corn, fodder, hay, and fuel between September and November 1862. The claim files also state that Confederate soldiers took the worm fencing for use as fuel.[45]

---

[42] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 128 East Main Street, 8:0-8:2; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; "Lot 5, 128 E. Main St, the Kretzer House," Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[43] 1860 U.S. Census; Ernst, 117-118, 136, 147, 151.

[44] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

[45] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 817, Claim Number 212-759, and Entry 797, Claim Number 54-1471.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 132 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

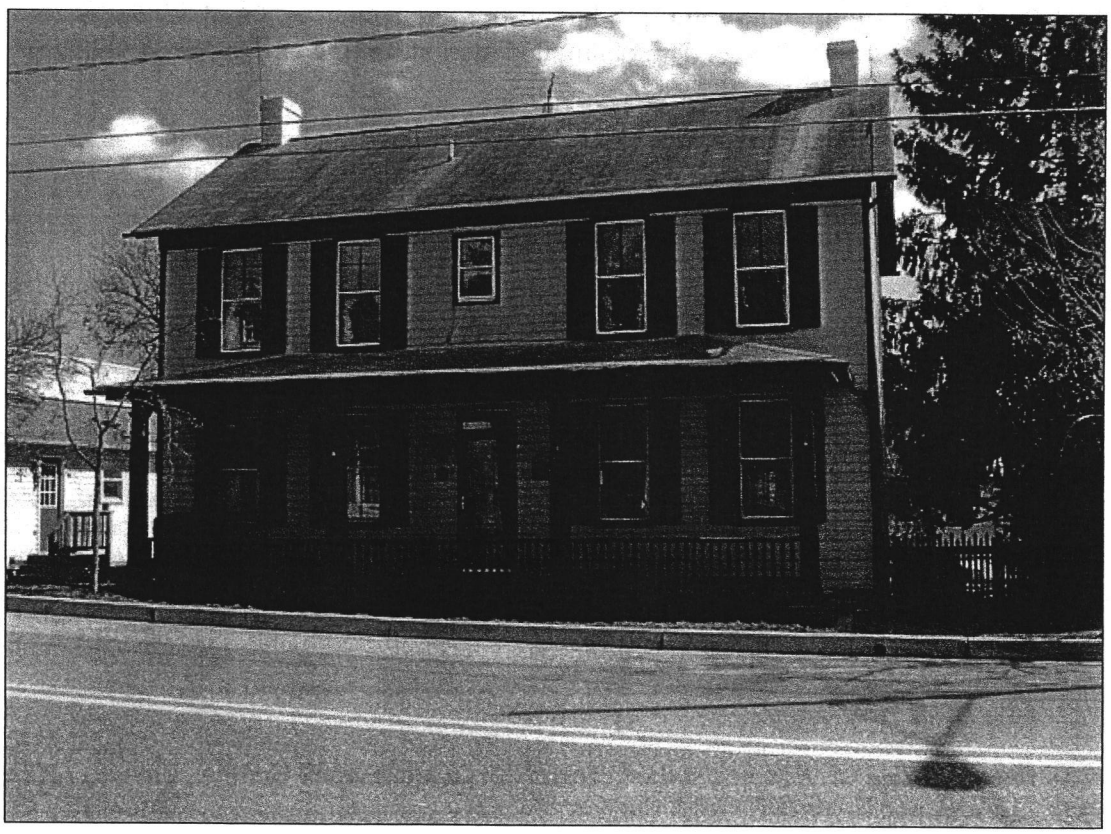
1862 DATA	
Owner	Sarah Hedrick
Function	Residential
Lot Number	6
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-551
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, two-story, five-bay, frame, freestanding residence on a stone foundation. The side-gable, composition roof has overhanging eaves and interior, brick chimney at each endwall. The house is sheathed in horizontal wood siding. A two-light transom tops the center-bay entrance, and a hipped-roof porch – supported by square posts linked by wood railing – extends across the first floor of the street façade. Fenestration, with one exception, consists of two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows with shutters. The exception is the center bay window on the second floor, which is a smaller, replacement, one-over-one light sash. With its two-story, rear extension, the building takes the form of an L-plan. A one-story addition stands beyond the rear ell.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 real estate atlas shows an L-shaped building in this location and lists the owner as S. McGraw. The 1934 NPS survey indicates that the owner was J. McGraw. Deed research conducted for the Sharpsburg Historical Society, however, indicates that Jacob McGraw did not purchase the property until March 30, 1874. During the Civil War, the property was owned by Sarah Hedrick, according to the deed research. Sarah Hedrick does not appear in either the 1860 or 1870 U.S. Census records for the Sharpsburg District. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts an L-shaped dwelling with a one-story addition, and a two-story porch to the rear. The map also indicates two two-story stables to the rear of the lot, neither of which is extant.[46]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[47]

[46] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 132 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

[47] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 133 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

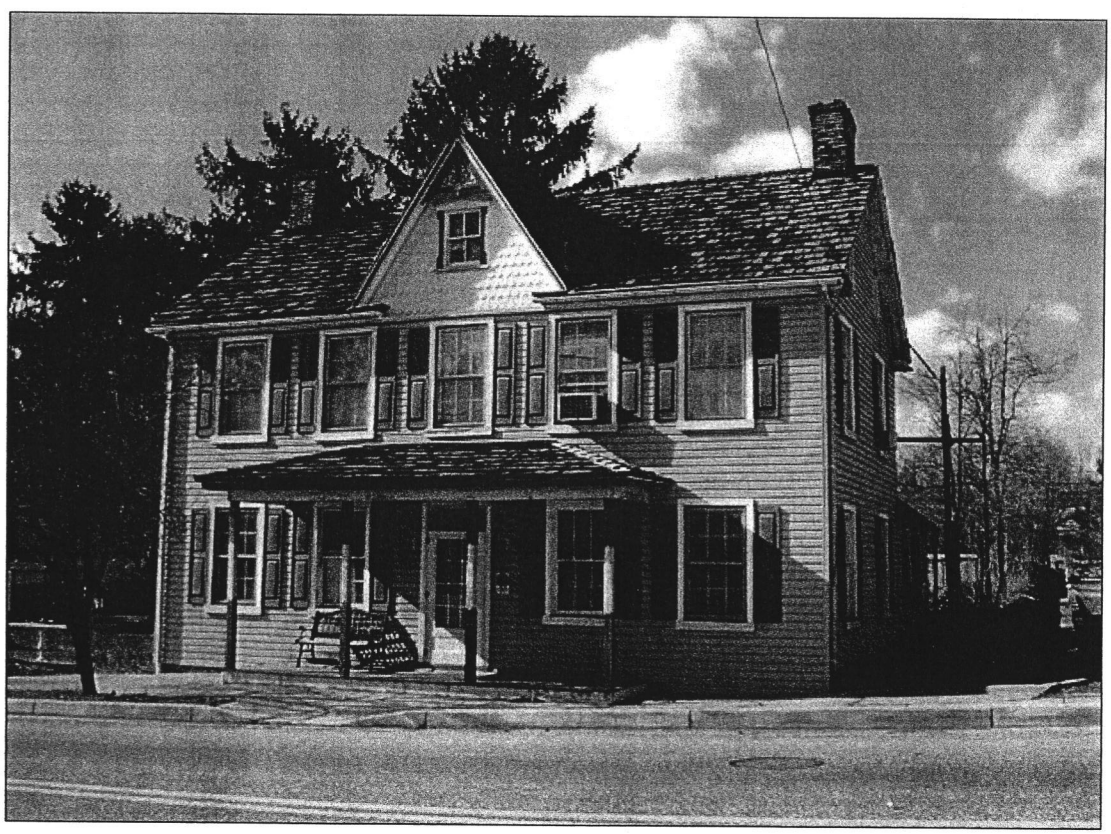
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J.H. Smith?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	54
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2½
Roof Material	Wood shingles
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-706
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, horizontally massed, symmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential building resting on a stone foundation. The building has been altered with the addition on the south façade of a steeply pitched center gable with Eastlake detailing. It has a side-gable, wood shingle roof with open eaves and gable returns. There are two interior, endwall, brick chimneys. The dwelling is sheathed in manufactured siding. A hipped-roof, open porch shelters the three center bays of the first floor. The porch roof is supported by square posts. The recessed, center-bay entrance consists of a glazed and paneled interior door with a rectangular transom. (According to the MHT survey, the depth of the entrance recess may indicate that the building is constructed of log.) Except for the window in the center gable, the windows are all six-over-six, double-hung sash. The gable window is a two-over-two, double-hung sash. A one-story addition extends the house on the north.[48]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. An L-shaped building similar in configuration to the extant house appears in the southeast corner of lot 54 in the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas. The MHT inventory form states that the structure was likely built originally during the mid-nineteenth century but was extensively remodeled, as indicated by the pointed front gable and its detailing, which post-date 1877. The 1922 Sanborn map notes that this building was occupied as a dwelling and indicates an outhouse immediately behind the main house and a large barn and smaller outbuilding located at the rear of the lot. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J.H. Smith. There is a John H. Smith listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[49]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[50]

---

[48] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 133 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[49] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 133 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 U.S. Census.

[50] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 137 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-eighteenth century

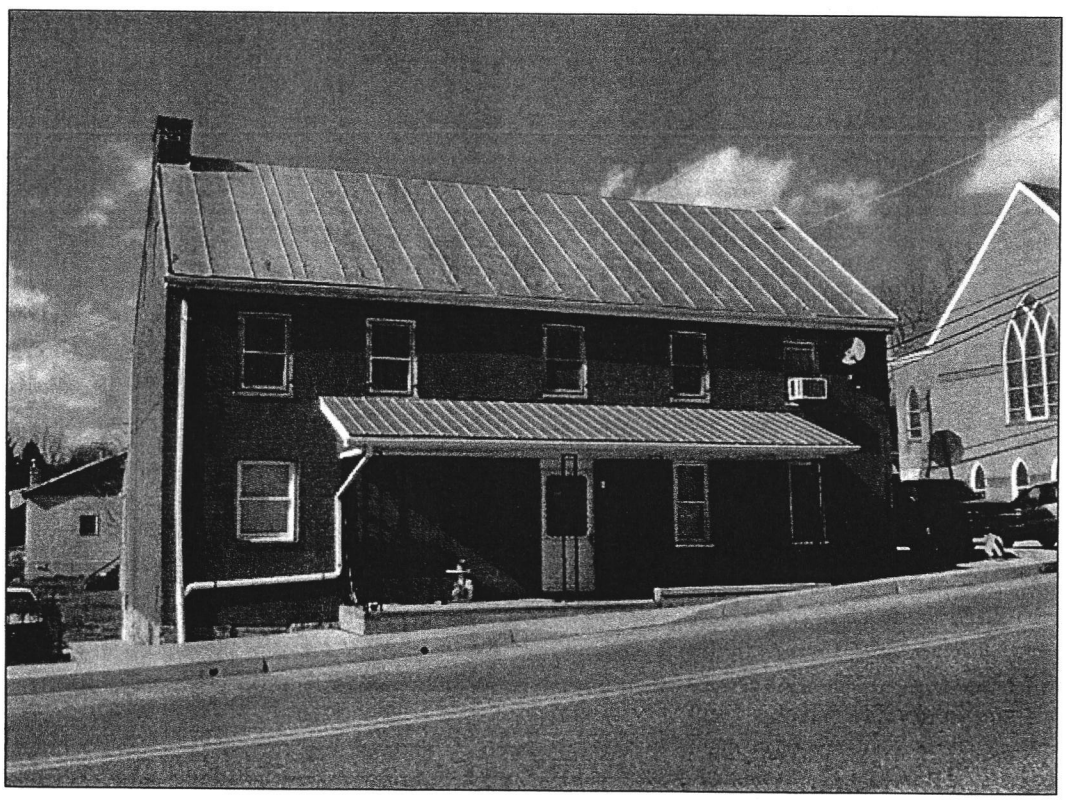
1862 DATA	
Owner	Adam Michael
Function	Residential
Lot Number	55
Street Name	Main Street

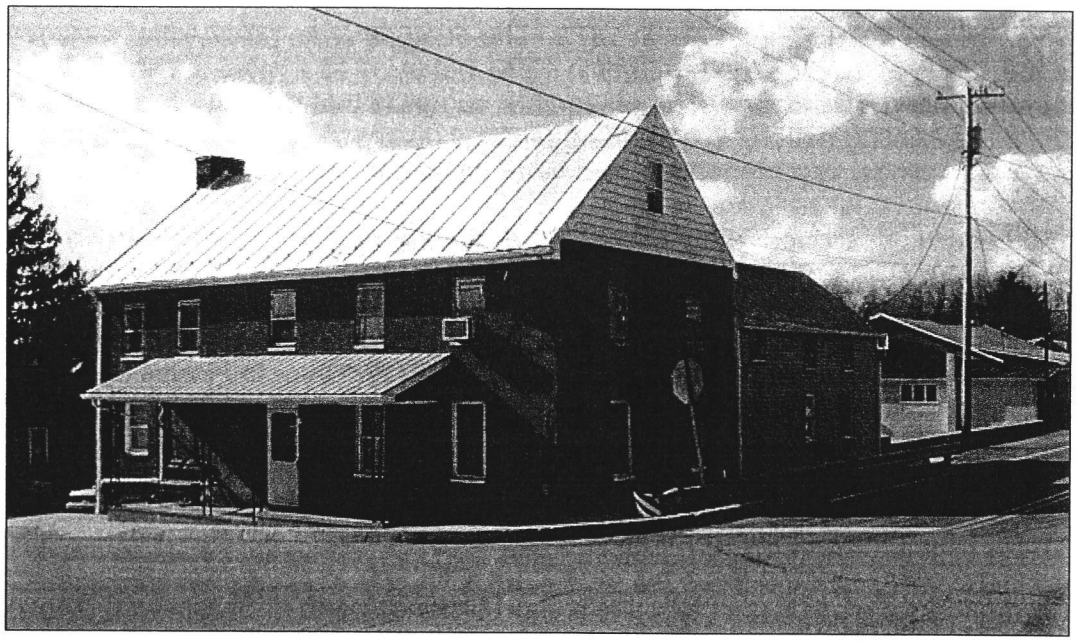
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-705
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, five-bay, horizontally massed, brick (common bond), freestanding, residential structure resting on a stone foundation. Set on a corner lot, the building has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with one interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. The first-floor, front façade has an entrance in the center bay. Replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows stand in each of the bays except the bay directly west of the door, which has been filled in. The MHT forms notes that some of first-floor windows have been shortened. There is a one-story, open porch across the center bays of the south façade. The porch has a shed roof, which is supported by openwork metal posts. The second floor has five, replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. There is a one-story, gable-roof wing to the rear, and also a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roof ell attached to the east side of the north facade. According to the MHT survey, the building rests on a lot that has not been subdivided since the town was originally platted.[51]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the dwelling (or a portion of it) was built during the mid-eighteenth century and has alterations dating to 1862-1877. According to the MHT survey, a 1962 walking tour of the town notes that this was one of the four houses standing when the town was laid out by Joseph Chapline in 1763. The original log structure was subsequently incorporated into the existing building. The survey notes that this information may have come from an 1878 entry in the *Sharpsburg Enterprise* that names the four houses standing at the time of Sharpsburg's founding. One of the houses named was an old log house enclosed by brick and owned by Samuel Michael. (Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as S. Michael.) Samuel Michael was the son of Adam Michael, who, according to the historical society deed research, purchased Lot 55 in 1818.

[51] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 137 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

Samuel Michael became the owner in 1872. The deed records indicate that a modest house may have existed on the property in 1799, but by 1818 a more substantial structure had been constructed. The researcher suggests that this may be the main brick section of the existing house. When Adam Michael purchased Lot 55, it included houses, outbuildings, appurtenances, and other improvements.[52]

The 1860 census describes Adam Michael as a 63-year-old farmer living with his wife, Nancy, and four children, including 38-year-old Samuel and 25-year-old Caleb, both of whom are farm hands. Adam held real estate valued at $8,600 and personal property valued at $1,850. The real estate included approximately 130 acres of farmland in three tracts, according to claims for damages suffered during and after the Battle of Antietam. Seventy acres of this farmland lay a quarter of a mile south of Sharpsburg on the Harpers Ferry Road, 25 acres adjoined the north end of town, and 33 acres lay about a mile and a half northwest of town. The Michaels claimed that units of Gen. McClellan's army camped on both the southern and northwestern tracts, taking $2,800 worth of fence rails, wheat, hay, straw, corn, and horses.[53]

The Carman-Cope maps depict a house a short distance north of Sharpsburg owned or occupied by C. Michael. The 1860 census shows no other Michaels in the Sharpsburg District other than the family of Adam Michael. The map illustrating conditions at 4:20 p.m. on September 17 also show that Confederate Capt. C. W. Squires' artillery, withdrawing from the fighting southeast of town, would have turned west on Main Street immediately in front of the Michaels' home.[54]

Ernst reports that the Michaels' home was used as a hospital after the fighting. Nancy Michael and her daughter Elizabeth both died of typhoid fever before the end of November 1862.[55]

---

[52] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 137 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; "Lot 55, 137 E. Main St. and 10x N. Church St., Sharpsburg, MD Deed Abstracts. Incomplete," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[53] 1860 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 820, Claim Number 199-161.

[54] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

[55] Ernst, 184.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 200 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century

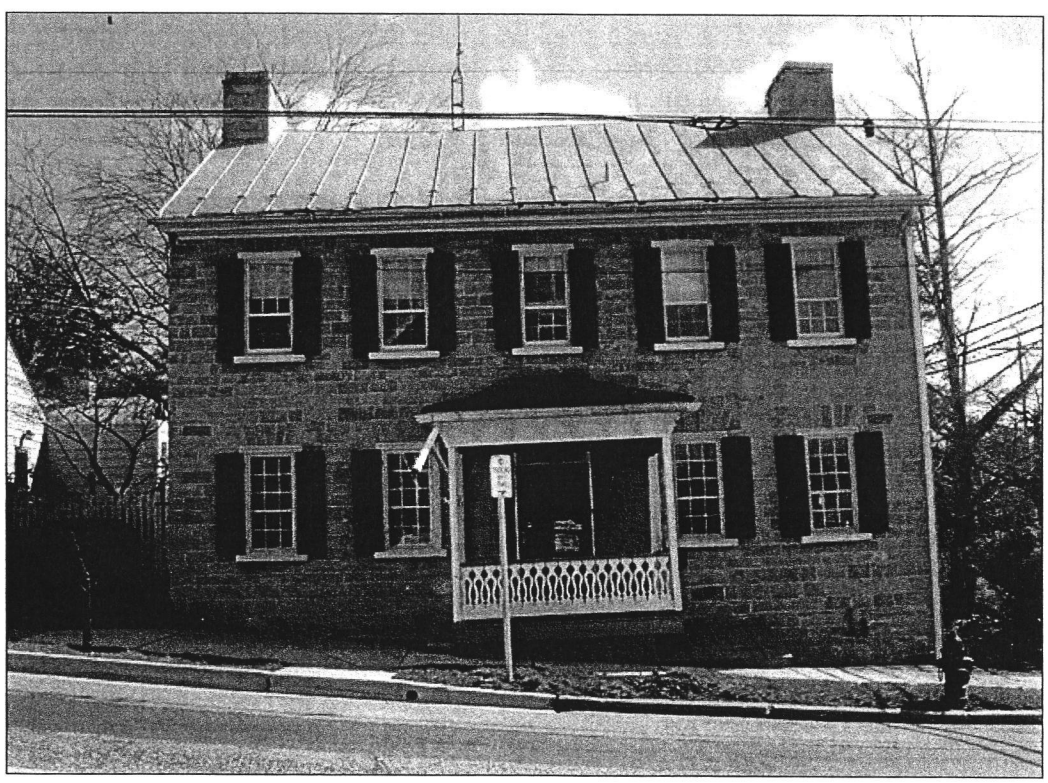
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Henry Piper?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	145
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-703
Historic Designation	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Piper House on October 28, 1999.
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, five-bay, two-story, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. The ashlar stone north façade is laid in regular courses, while the side facades are constructed of rough-cut stone in random courses. The standing-seam metal, side-gable roof has massive, interior, stone chimneys on each endwall and gable returns. The center-bay entrance is hidden by a glazed storm door and protected by a hipped-roof, open portico. The portico is supported by decorated posts and brackets. A board-and-batten cellar entrance lies at a shallow incline to the west of the portico. Fenestration consists of rectangular, double-hung, nine-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with stone sills and flat arches. The five-bay, brick ell addition is also two stories tall with a stone foundation, and includes steps leading up to a portico along its east facade. Two brick chimneys pierce the addition, which is covered by a standing-seam sheet metal roof. According to the 1991 MHT survey, the house at 200 East Main Street is one of four Sharpsburg houses that share several common characteristics: a five-bay, coursed limestone, main façade, center-hall plan, and end chimneys.[56]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The National Register registration form for this property, called the "Piper House" in the documentation, dates the original, stone block of the house to circa 1792-1804, when the tax assessment on the lot and improvements rose from about £22 to £100. The documentation dates the brick ell to the ownership of either John Amon, who died in 1832, or Daniel Piper, who purchased the house in 1839. Daniel Piper, according to the documentation, owned and farmed the Piper Farm, now in Antietam National Battlefield, prior to his death in 1857. Daniel's son Henry Piper acquired the house after his father's death, as well as the farm, where he lived at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Rev. Startzman lived in the Piper House in Sharpsburg at the time of the fighting. Battle damage to the farm was so extensive, however, that Henry Piper moved into his Sharpsburg house in 1863. The house itself was also damaged during the fighting. Henry Piper is listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, but Startzman is not. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts the L-shaped house along with four outbuildings: a one-story outhouse, two sheds, and a large two-story stable.[57]

At approximately 4:20 on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett withdrew westward along this portion of Main Street from the battlefields east of town.[58]

---

[56] MHT, 'Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 200 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Merry Stinson, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form-Piper House, 200 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 9, 1999.

[57] MHT, 'Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 200 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Merry Stinson, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form-Piper House, 200 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 9, 1999; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[58] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 203 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

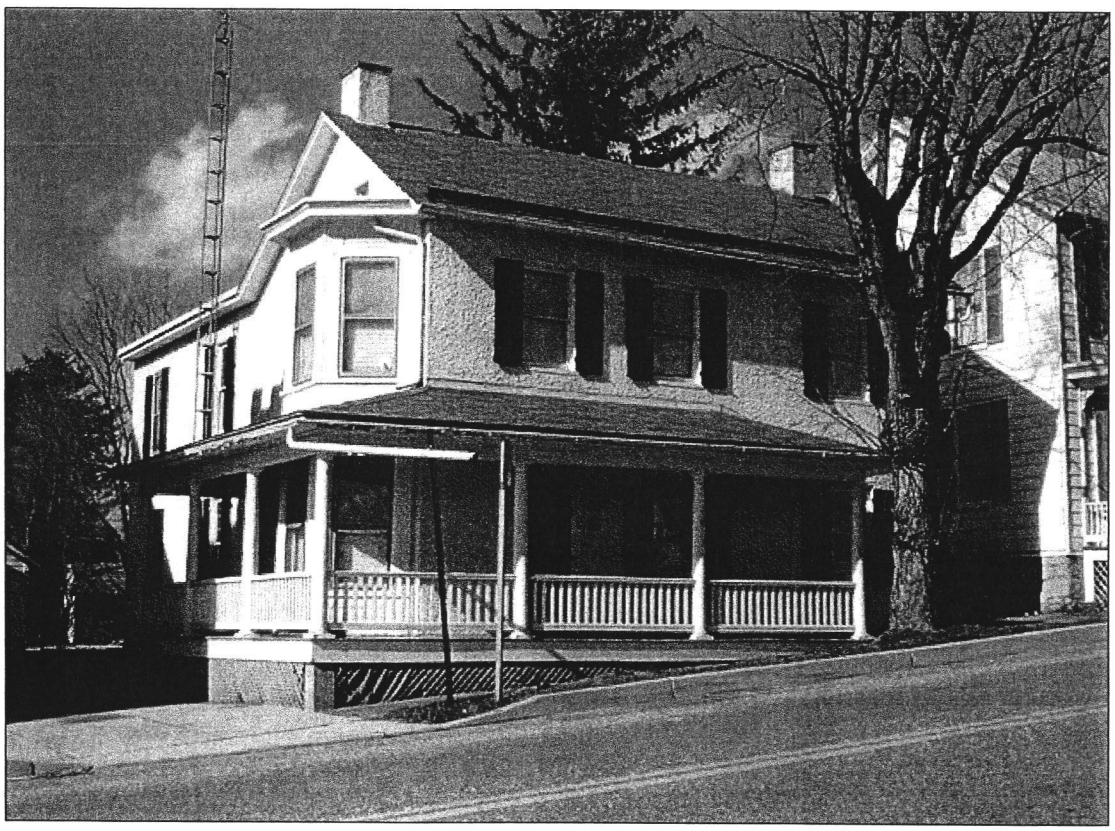
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J.C. Wilson?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	86
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-681
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential structure. The stuccoed, L-plan building has a side-gable, composition roof with overhanging eaves and an interior, endwall chimneys on each gable. There is a slightly raised, open, Colonial Revival-style porch with a hipped roof that wraps around the south and west elevations. The porch roof is supported by Tuscan columns connected by a slat railing. There is an entrance in the west bay of the south façade. It contains a glazed door and a three-light transom. All windows are replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash with shutters. A two-story, three-sided bay has been added to the south end of the west façade. It has one-over-one light windows in each face. A front gable garage with vertical wood and horizontal vinyl siding is the only outbuilding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building at this location, and the MHT inventory form dates to the mid-nineteenth century, prior to1862. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as J.C. Wilson. There is a James Wilson and a Jacob Wilson listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The house is noted on the 1922 Sanborn map with four outbuildings: two one-story outbuildings (one labeled "auto"), an outhouse, and a two-story stable.[59]

At approximately 4:20 on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett withdrew westward along this portion of Main Street from the battlefields east of town.[60]

[59] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 203 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Insurance Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[60] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 205 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

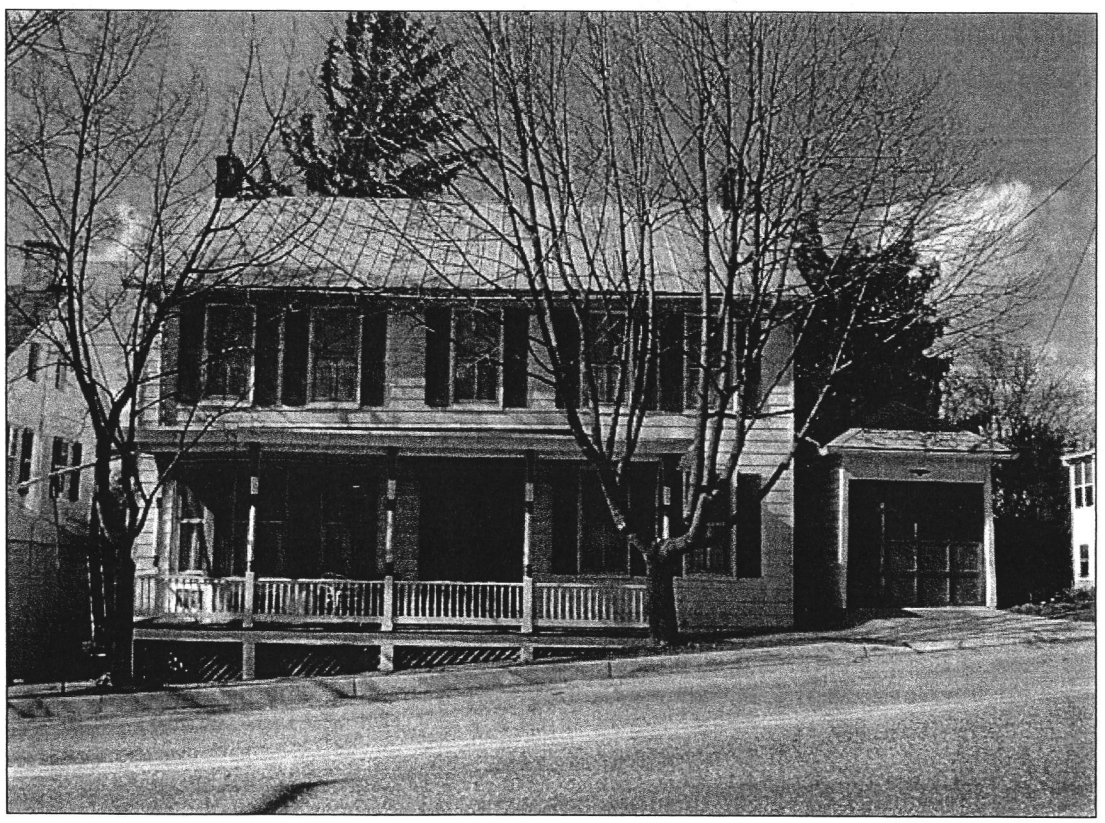
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Schneider?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	87
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-682
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, five-bay, horizontally massed, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The standing-seam metal, side-gable roof has overhanging eaves and an interior, brick, endwall chimney on each gable end. The exterior walls are sheathed in manufactured siding. A raised, one-story porch extends across the four westernmost bays of the south façade. The porch has a flat roof, turned wood posts and balusters, and carved brackets. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the south façade. The entrance has a glazed and paneled door with sidelights and a transom. The door frame is elaborate with heavy molding. A one-story, hexagonal bay window has replaced the two original west bays of the first story. Windows in the bay are replacement, one-over-one light, double-hung sash. All other windows on the south façade are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash with shutters. The rear ell is two stories in height. There is a garage immediately to the east of the house at the right-of-way with a pyramidal roof.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg depicts an L-shaped footprint at this location, similar in configuration to the extant house. According to the MHT inventory form, the house, or at least its previous remodeling, appears to date from the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as J Schneider. There is no J. Schneider listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, but there is a John Snyder. The extant house and garage are noted on the 1922 Sanborn map with four outbuildings: a one-story outbuilding labeled "auto," an outhouse and two two-story stables.[61]

At approximately 4:20 on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett withdrew westward along this portion of Main Street from the battlefields east of town.[62]

[61] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 205 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[62] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 207 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

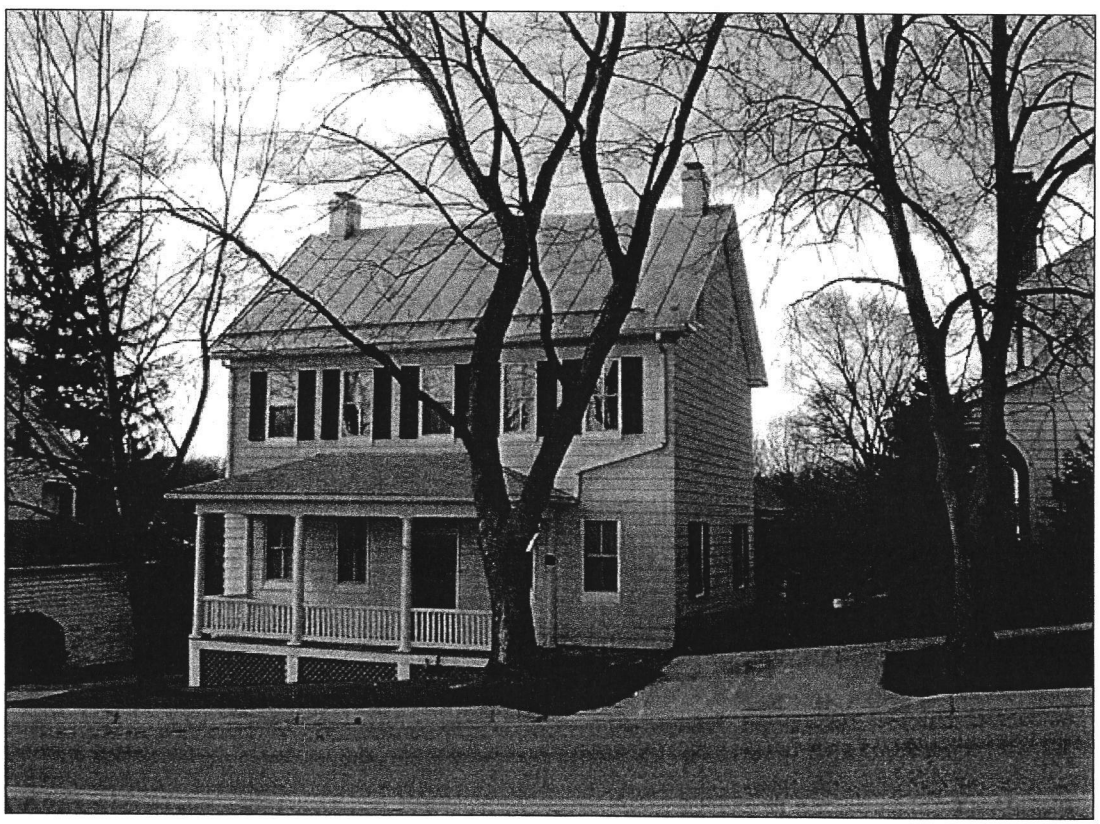
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (John Spong?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	87
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-683
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, five-bay, horizontally massed, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The standing-seam metal, side-gable roof has overhanging eaves, gable returns, and two interior, brick, endwall chimneys. The exterior is covered with manufactured siding. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the south façade and features a paneled and glazed door with a four-light transom. There is a one-story, open porch that extends across the four westernmost bays of the south façade. The porch has a hipped roof, slender Tuscan columns and pilasters, a wide frieze, and a slat railing. Fenestration is two-over-two light, double-hung sash on the south façade and nine-over-six light, double-hung sash on the side facades. Second-floor windows on the south façade have shutters. There is a one-story addition to the rear, and two outbuildings, including a front gable, weatherboarded garage.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts a T-shaped building in the southeast corner of the lot, as does the 1922 Sanborn map. According to the Sanborn map, the rear addition is constructed of bricks. The MHT inventory form determined that the structure dates to the mid-nineteenth century, prior to1862. The 1877 atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as J. Spong.[63]

The 1860 U.S. Census includes no head of household named John Spong for the Sharpsburg District. Herrin, however, lists 29-year-old John Spong among the Union soldiers from the district during the Civil War, and 38-year-old John Spong appears in the 1870 census with his wife, Julia, and two children. Both the list of soldiers and the 1870 census identify Spong as a carpenter. His real estate was valued at $500, his personal property at $200 in 1870. Based on the names of neighbors in the census and the real estate atlas, it seems possible that Spong resided at 207 East Main Street by 1870. His residence at the time of the Battle of Antietam, however, is uncertain. [64]

At approximately 4:20 on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett withdrew westward along this portion of Main Street from the battlefields east of town.[65]

---

[63] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 207 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32.

[64] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; Herrin, 30.

[65] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 211 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (post 1862)?

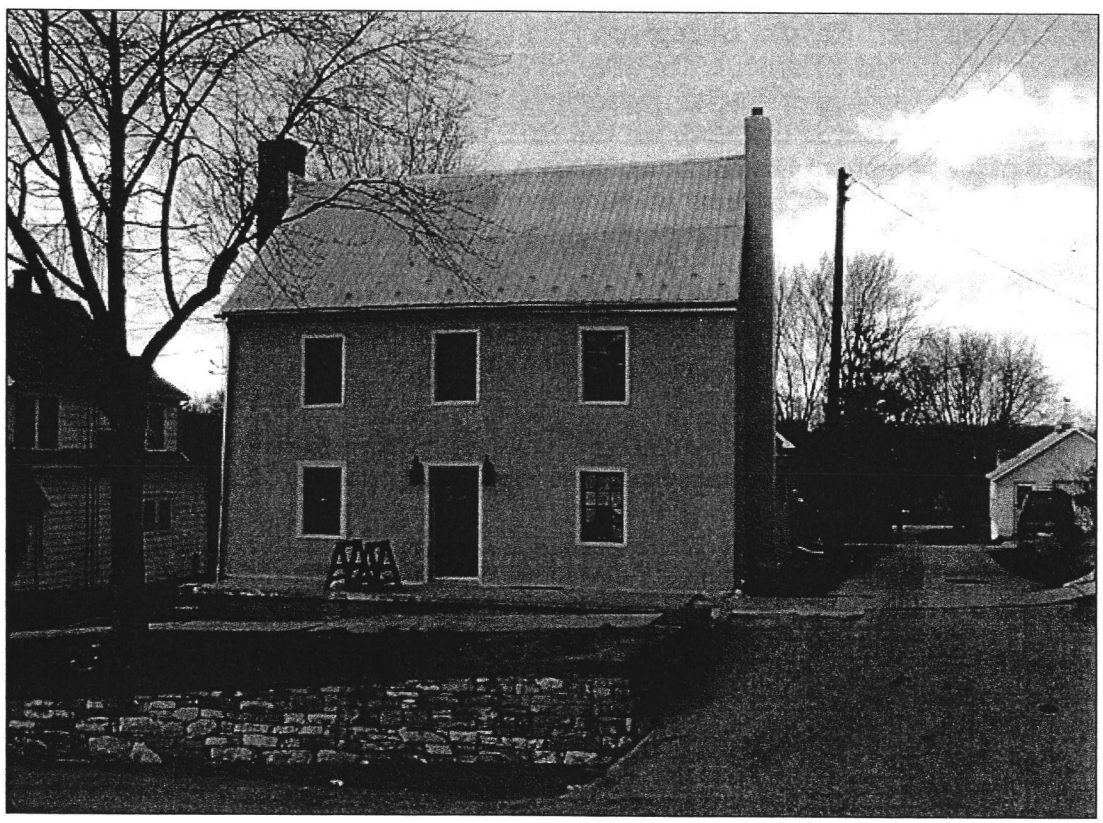
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Emory Smith?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	88
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-685
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. Unlike most Sharpsburg buildings, this house is set back from the current public right of way. This may indicate that the course of the roadway has been changed since the north façade of 211 East Main Street aligns with others on the block. The building is stuccoed and has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof. There is a massive, stone and brick, endwall chimney on the west, and a concrete masonry unit chimney on the east. At the time of the MHT survey, there was a one-story, open porch with a shed-roof supported by chamfered posts. The porch has since been removed (although the porch floor remains), and the façade has been re-stuccoed. The entrance is located in the center bay of the south façade and contains a paneled wood door. Fenestration consists of six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash windows. There is a one-story rear wing.[66]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the structure dates to the mid-nineteenth century, possibly after 1862. A building with a rear wing is noted at this location on both the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1922 Sanborn insurance map. Both the 1877 and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as E. Smith. The Sanborn map depicts a small, one-story outbuilding north of the house along the alley.[67]

Ernst reports that Emory Smith returned to his home on Main Street to find the Confederate soldiers who had been killed by a shell that had exploded in or near the building. One soldier was at the family's well, while the other two were in the kitchen. Ernst has this story from Oliver T. Reilly, who states that it was Mrs. Emory Smith who told they story about when "they" came home after the battle, although the identity of "they" is not defined. Reilly's description of the location of the Smith house – "the frame house on the southwest corner of the alley on Main Street, opposite the old Lutheran graveyard" – makes it clear that he understands the incident to have taken place at 211 East Main Street. Neither the 1860 nor the 1870 U.S.Censuses list an Emory Smith as the head of a Sharpsburg District household. A 26-year-old butcher named Emory Smith appears in a list of Civil War soldiers from the Sharpsburg District compiled by Dean Herrin. [68]

At approximately 4:20 on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett withdrew westward along this portion of Main Street from the battlefields east of town.[69]

---

[66] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 211 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[67] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 211 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[68] Ernst, 159; Herrin 30; Oliver T. Reilly, *Battlefield of Antietam* (Sharpsburg, Maryland: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906), n.p.

[69] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 219 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

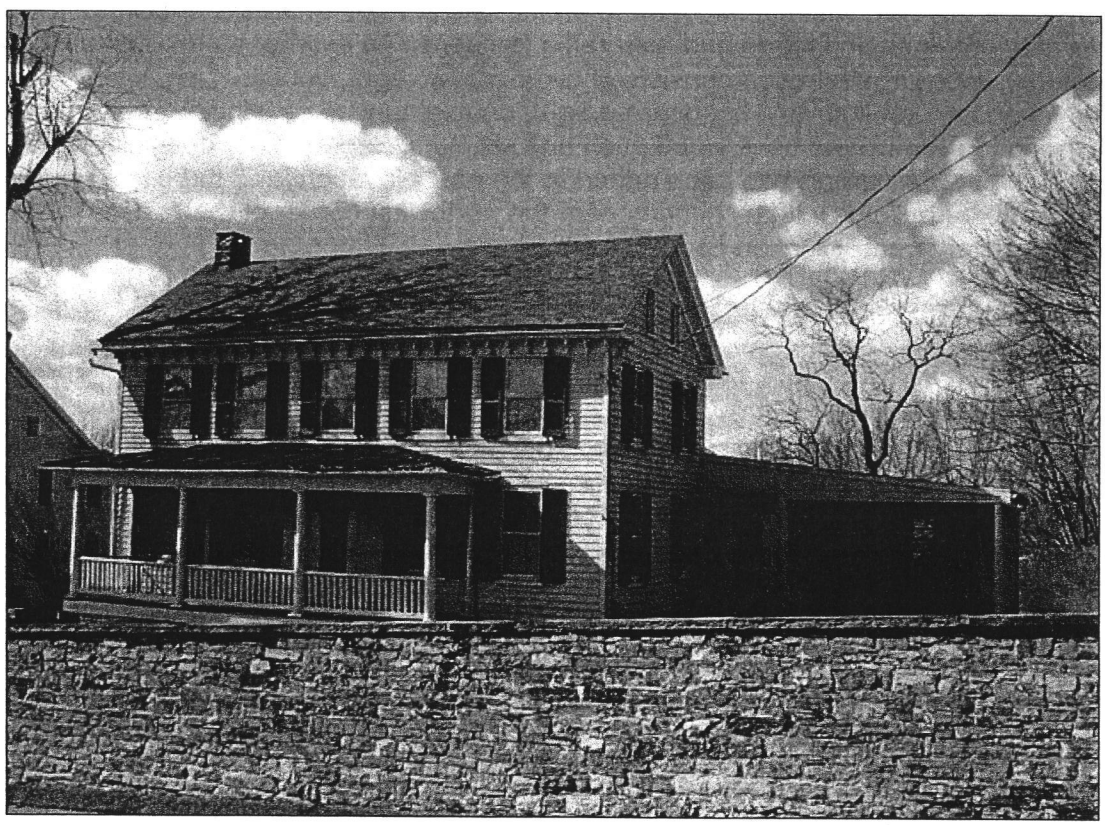
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (N. Putnam?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	No lot number (east of lot 90)
Street Name	Main Street

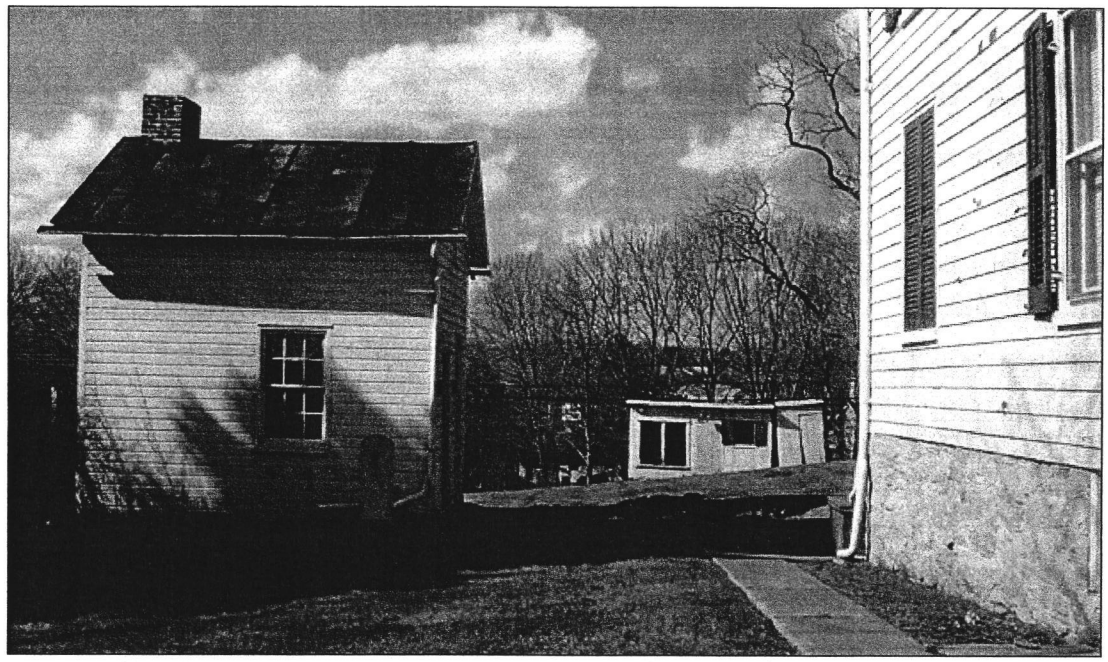
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-687
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, five-bay, horizontally massed, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The building is sited behind a stone retaining wall. It has a side-gable, composition roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns supported by brackets. There is one interior, brick, endwall chimney on the west. A hipped-roof, open porch with a hipped roof extends the four westernmost bay of the front façade. The porch roof is covered with standing-seam metal. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the south façade and features a transom. (An exterior storm over obscures the interior door.) Fenestration consists of two-over-two light, double-hung, sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six light, double hung sash windows on the second floor. All windows have wood sash and shutters. Second-floor openings have storm windows. A carport has been added to the east elevation, and there is a one-story, frame outbuilding with a chimney near the northwest corner of the house. There is also a one-story frame chicken coop.[70]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The building bears a commemorative plaque, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The MHT inventory form determined that the structure dates to the mid-nineteenth century, prior to 1862. A building of the same configuration is noted at this location on the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and on the 1922 Sanborn insurance map. The real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as N. Putnam. There is a Noah Putnam listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The Sanborn map depicts the small outbuilding near the house as well as a two-story stable on the north boundary of the lot. [71]

---

[70] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 219 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[71] MH, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 219 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 U.S. Census.

At approximately 4:20 on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett withdrew westward along this portion of Main Street from the battlefields east of town.[72]

[72] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 223 East Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century? Late nineteenth to early twentieth century?

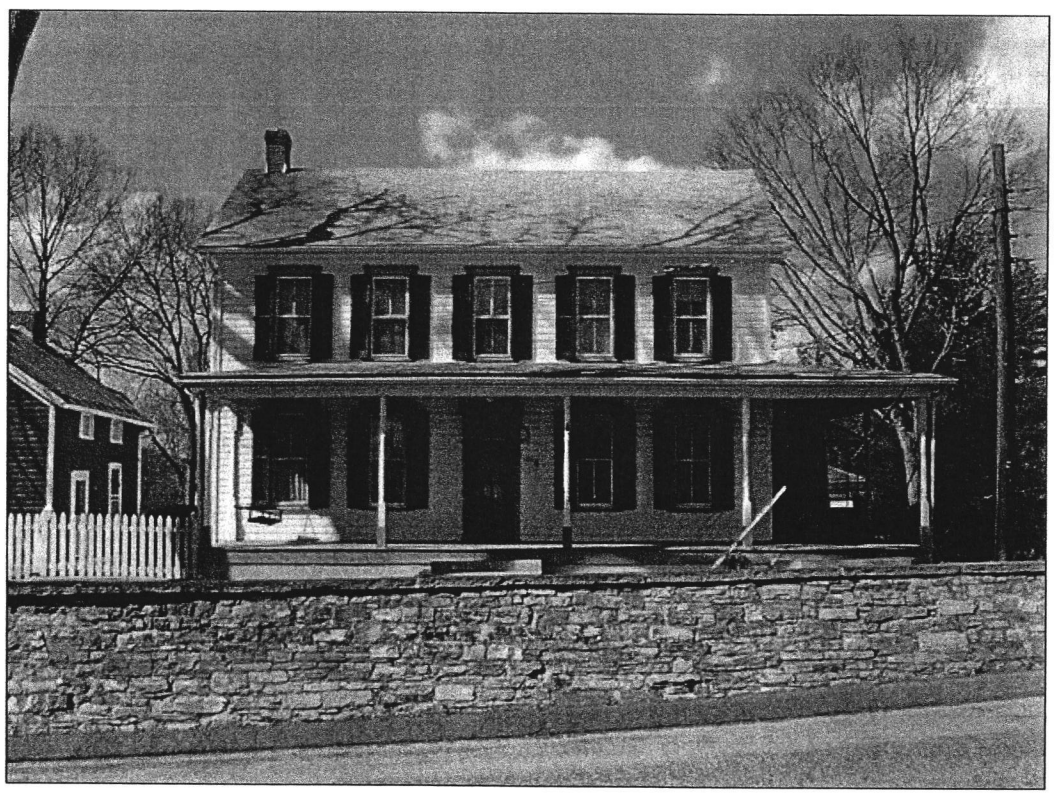
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (W. Benner?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	No lot number (east of lot 90)
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-689
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, five-bay, horizontally massed, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The building is set back behind a stone retaining wall. The composition, side-gable roof has overhanging eaves with gable returns, and there is an interior, brick, endwall chimney on the west. A one-story, raised, hipped-roof, open porch wraps around the front and east facades. The porch roof is supported by turned posts. The principal entrance is located in the center bay of the south façade. The glazed interior door has a glazed transom and is set in a wood frame with a decorative crown. Fenestration is composed of two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash windows in frames with decorative crowns. All windows on the front façade have shutters. A two-story wing stands to the rear. There are other buildings on the property: a garage behind the house and a one-and-a-half-story, weatherboarded building with a stone foundation west of the house. The building, now given the address of 221 East Main Street, has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof and six-over-six light, double-hung sash windows.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states in its header information that this house was constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century, while the text of the inventory form dates it to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. An L-shaped building appears at this location on both the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate map and the 1922 Sanborn insurance map, but the rear extension is on the west side of the house on the 1877 map, while it is on the east side on the 1922 map. The south façade windows appear taller than those in Sharpsburg houses constructed prior to the Civil War; nationally, these taller windows, often associated with Italianate design, tend to date from the latter part of the nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as W. Benner. There is a William Benner listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg

district. The Sanborn map also indicates four outbuildings on the lot: an outhouse west of the house, a shed to the east, and a two-story stable and a one-story shed at the rear of the lot. The MHT survey states that the outhouse is now 221 East Main Street. Both 221 West Main Street and the 1922 outhouse are one-and-a-half stories tall, but the long axis of the current building runs north to south, while the long axis of the outhouse runs east to west. Due to the presence of the stone foundation, it has been included in the inventory as an outbuilding that may have stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. [73]

[73] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 223 East Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 U.S. Census.

WEST MAIN STREET

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 100 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century

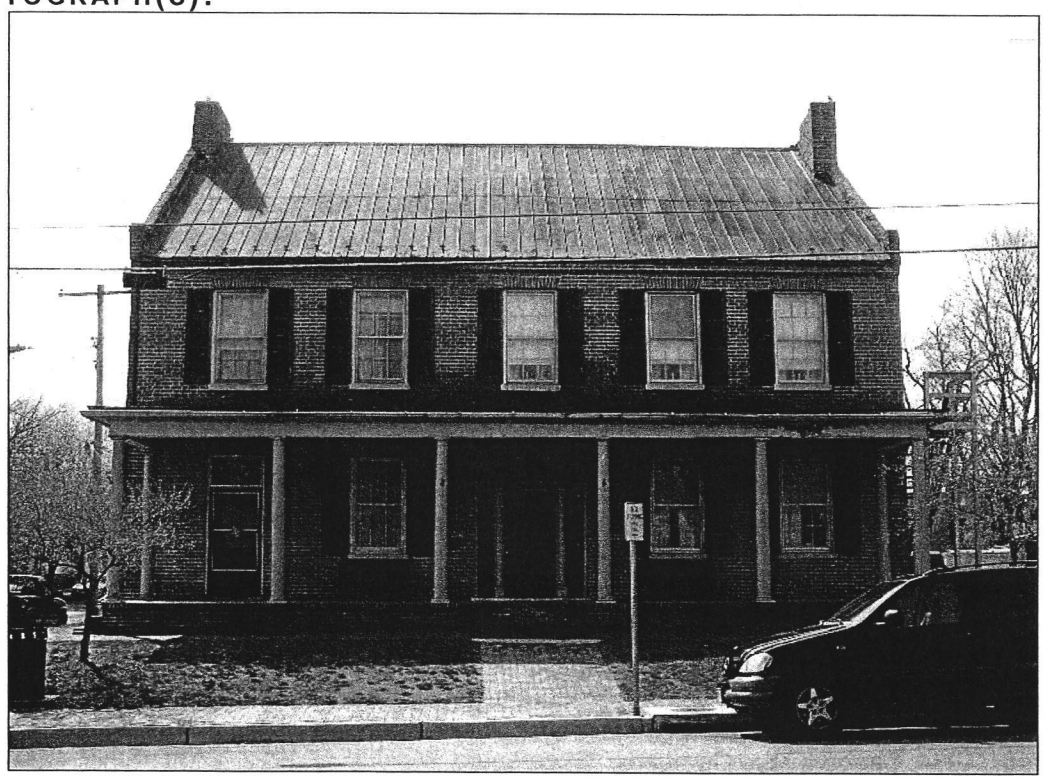
1862 DATA	
Owner	Jacob Grove (or Graf)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	35
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-541
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, two-story, five-bay, brick, freestanding residence on a stone foundation. The house, set on the southwest corner of the town square, has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with low parapets and a molded brick cornice. There are two interior, brick, endwall chimneys. The north and east facades of the house (facing Main and Mechanic streets) are constructed of Flemish bond brick, while the south and west facades are laid in common bond. The principal entrance is located in the center bay of the first floor, and the easternmost bay contains a second entrance with a square, diamond-paned transom. The Federal-style principal entrance contains a six-panel door flanked by Tuscan pilasters and sidelights and surmounted by a diamond-paned arched transom. The three windows of the first floor and the five on the second floor are shuttered, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with jackarches. A hipped-roof porch on a brick base extends across the length of the first floor. According to the MHT survey, the porch is not part of the original construction.[1] There is a two-story addition along South Mechanic Street.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on the style and construction of the house, the MHT survey dates the building to the 1820s or 1830s. According to research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society, the owner of the house at the time of the Battle of Antietam was Jacob Grove. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey also designate the owner of the property at this location as Grove. The 1922 Sanborn real estate map indicates a two-story hotel with a two-story rear wing at this location. The Sanborn map also shows two outbuildings on the property, neither of which currently exist.[2]

The 1860 U.S. Census lists Grove as a farmer in possession of real estate valued at $24,000 and personal property valued at $10,000. He lived with his wife, three children, and Dr. P. (or F.) D. Grove. Although a farmer, Grove lived in Sharpsburg, according to testimony included in claims Grove filed to recover damages to his two farms, which lay on either side of Shepherdstown Road west of town.

On the afternoon of September 16, Confederate generals Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson met at the Grove house. While consulting maps of Maryland and Washington County, artillery fire was heard, and a message came from Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart that the Union army had begun an attack on the Confederate left. Lee dispatched Longstreet and Jackson to meet this advance, joining Brig. Gen. John B. Hood.[3] The house is also said to have been the site of a meeting on September 17 between Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and James

---

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 100 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 100 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; "Lot 35, 100 W. Main St. and 104 S. Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[3] Ezra A. Carman, *The Maryland Campaign of September 1862*, edited by Joseph Pierro (New York: Routledge, 2008), 206.

Longstreet. On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.

The Grove house seems also to have been involved in the care of Union soldiers after the war. According to testimony made in claims filed by Grove and his family to recover damages suffered during the war, Grove took Union soldiers into the house to care for them and provide them with food. Dr. Augustin A. Biggs acted as surgeon for several amputations that took place in the house. Grove's farms were occupied by Union troops after the fighting, so it is possible that these actions took place at the Grove farms. Biggs did live across the street from Grove at 109 West Main Street, and testimony provided in the claims refers repeatedly to the fact that Grove lived in Sharpsburg.[4]

[4] U.S. Census, 1860; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 228, Claim Number 1267; Ernst, 124-125; "Lot 35, 100 W. Main St. and 104 S. Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts"; Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 101 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

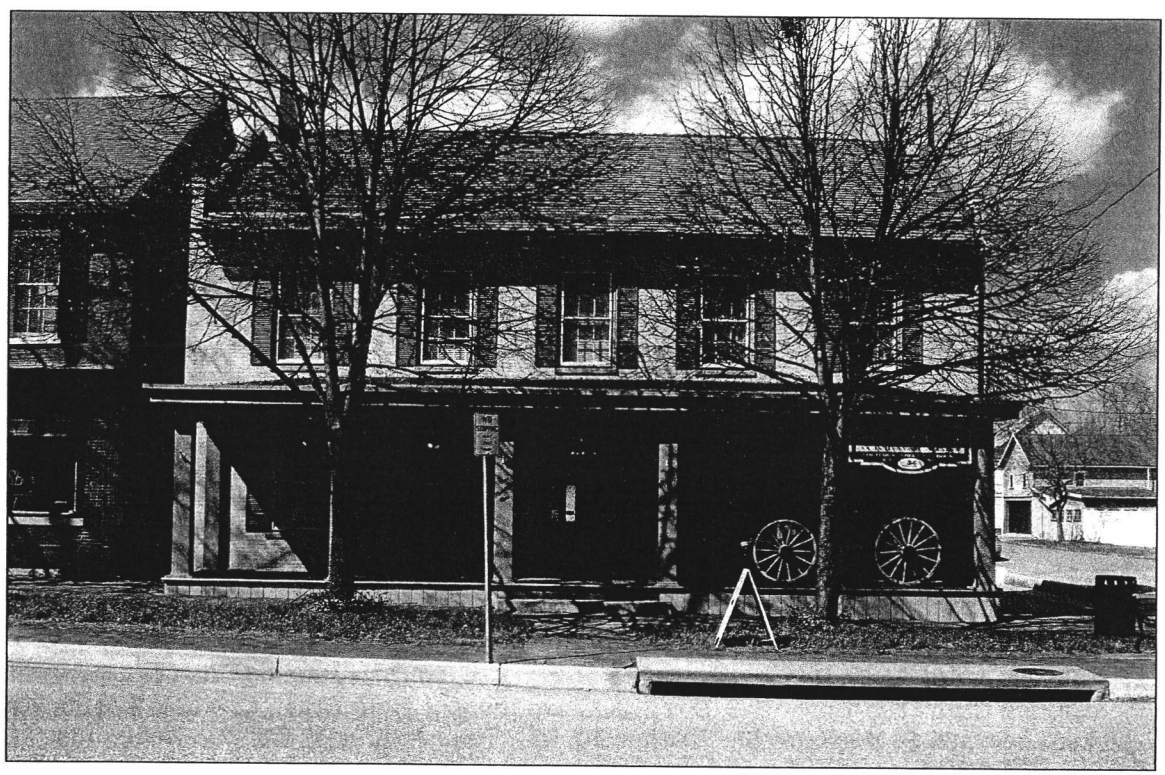
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Benjamin F. Cronise? G. Stonebraker?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	48
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Slate?
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-718
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, symmetrical, five-bay, brick (Flemish bond), freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The L-plan building is set on a corner lot on the town's main square. The shingle, side-gable roof has parapet endwalls and two large, interior, endwall brick chimneys. A cinderblock chimney is attached to the exterior of the east façade and chimney. The building has an open porch with a flat (formerly hipped) roof that is supported by large, boxed posts and extends the length of the building. The primary entrance is located on the south façade in the center bay. The entry consists of pilasters surrounding a set of four-panel, double doors that are surmounted by a five-light transom. Fenestration consists of six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash windows with stone sills. The windows all have shutters and storm sashes. There are two one-story brick wings on the north.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to 1862. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as G. Stonebraker. The real estate atlas indicates that the building had a one-story wing on the northwest corner in 1877, but its foot print differs from the 1922 Sanborn map and the current configuration. The Sanborn map also notes the location of four outbuildings that are no longer extant. The 1934 NPS survey designates the owner of the property B.F. Cronise.[5]

The 1860 census for Washington County does not include anyone by the name of Stonebraker. Census information regarding B. F. Cronise is reviewed in the inventory form for 103-105 West Main Street.

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[6]

---

[5] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 101 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[6] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 103-105 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Circa 1823

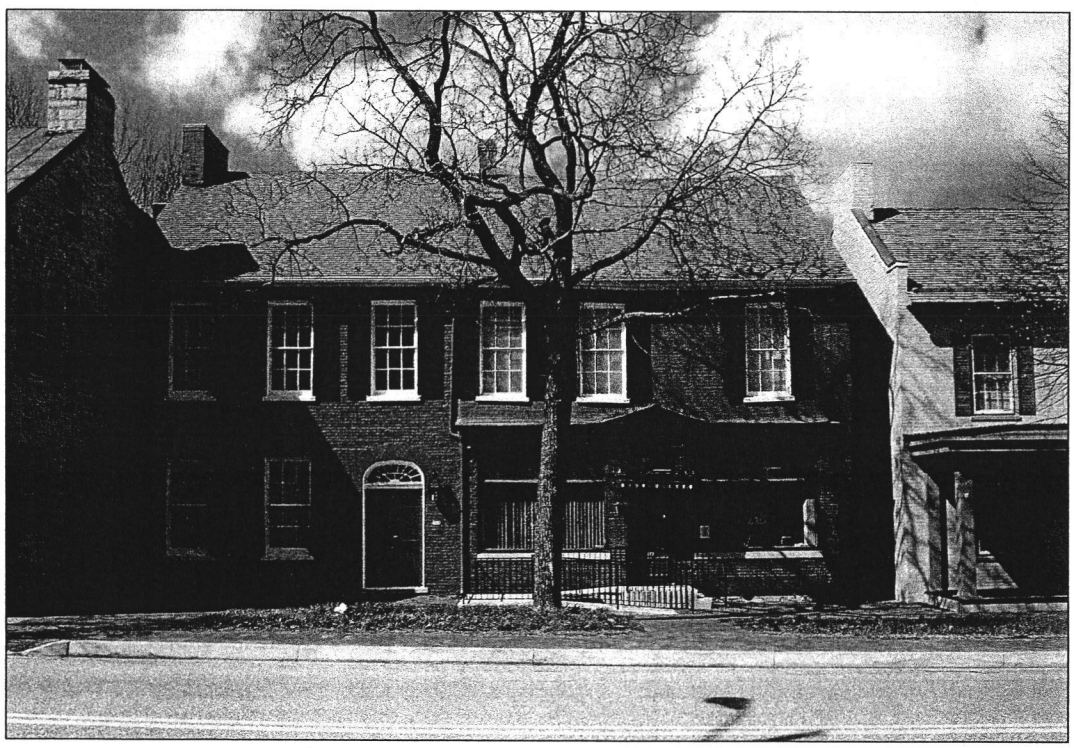
1862 DATA	
Owner	Benjamin F. Cronise
Function	Residential/commercial (post office)
Lot Number	48
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-719
Historic Designation	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 12, 2006
Historic Name(s)	Joseph C. Hays House

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, three-bay, two-story, brick (Flemish bond), attached, residential and commercial building constructed on a stone foundation. The building, known as the Sharpsburg Bank, is located on the town's main square on a lot measuring approximately 51 by 189 feet. It has a side-gable, composition roof. The building features a Federal-style, brick façade with an adjoining copper commercial bank front. Originally constructed ca. 1823 as a stand-alone, three-bay house, according to National Register documentation, the building was later doubled in size with a brick addition to the east. The building includes a large brick, interior, endwall chimney on the west and a smaller brick chimney between the original section of the building and the addition. Constructed shortly after the completion of the original three-bay house, the addition provided a two-bay east parlor for the house and a one-bay, office/commercial space. This commercial space was expanded into the east parlor probably during the mid-nineteenth century. The residential entrance is located in the third bay from the west of the south façade. It consists of an arched opening with double, three-panel doors and an elliptical fanlight. Except for the fenestration of the commercial front, the window openings are six-over-six light, double-hung sash with brick jack arches and louvered shutters. The twentieth-century copper bank front has a central, pedimented cornice over a cantilevered, flat hood. "BANK" is embossed within the central pediment. Plate glass windows, with two rows of textured multi-pane glass above, are on either side of the central half-glass door. A modern brick façade supports the copper front.

The rear, or north, elevation of the house consists of two additions. The east addition is a modern brick extension of the bank, including a "drive-through" teller window. The west addition is comprised of a late nineteenth-century, two-story, brick kitchen/service addition with a recessed double porch. The porch runs the length of the east elevation of the west ell. Both the east and the west ells have a brick chimney. All of the remaining open lot behind the house and the adjoining building on the east is now covered with asphalt paving and used as a parking lot.[7]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

According to its National Register documentation, the Joseph C. Hays House was built ca. 1823 on the west half of the Lot 48 facing the "town square." The lot was among the first sold by Joseph Chapline in the early months of 1764. It was purchased by Nicholas Tice, a tailor, for one shilling with a yearly ground rent due on "the ninth day of July," the anniversary of the founding of the town. The lot was sold the following year to Teter (sometimes spelled Peter in the indexes) Wise for 15 pounds, suggesting that at least a rudimentary structure had been constructed on the lot. In 1786, Teter Wise sold the improved lot to Dr. Nathan Hays (or Hayes), a physician practicing in Sharpsburg, who probably maintained a medical office in the house. Deed records indicate that by 1823, partial ownership of a house on the west half of Lot 48 property had been inherited by physician Joseph C. Hays, one of the four sons of Nathan Hays and Theodosia Chapline Hays. The National Register documentation states the conclusion that by 1823, the family of physicians, related by marriage to the prominent Chapline family, had the wealth necessary to construct the extant brick edifice, although no archival evidence has been uncovered to confirm this hypothesis. To support this conclusion, the National Register documentation states that several other stylish brick houses were constructed

[7] Dr. Paula S. Reed and Edie Wallace, National Register of Historic Places – Registration Form, "Joseph C. Hays House," October 26, 2006, 7:1-7:2.

in Sharpsburg ca. 1820, and all consisted of five bays with a central arched entrance embellished with an elliptical fanlight.

Originally constructed with three bays, a three-bay addition was added shortly after initial construction. The addition included an office suite in the easternmost bay, which was slightly off-set from the symmetry of the structure by extra space between the fifth and sixth bays (now only apparent on the second story.) Joseph C. Hays served as a prominent Sharpsburg physician until his death in 1841, at which time he owned a farm and five unimproved town lots in addition to the house and its adjoining medical office.

Although heirs of Joseph C. Hays still owned the house, census records indicate that by 1860 Benjamin F. Cronise, a dry goods merchant, was already living in the building with his wife Elizabeth, five children, a servant, and a clerk (perhaps for the dry goods store0. Cronise's real estate was valued at $4,000, his personal estate at $7,000. He purchased the house on August 26, 1862. He used the former doctor's office as a retail space and may have been responsible for expanding the commercial side of the building to include the east parlor of the house. Cronise's purchase of the property occurred just two months after he was arrested in Shepherdstown at the insistence of "secessionists" there, according to a local newspaper. Cronise had owned a store in Shepherdstown and was checking on its stock. The paper does not discuss the charges for which he was detained. By the time of his release by "the rebels" a week later, the stock of the Shepherdstown store had been "cleaned out," according to the paper.

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.

The difficulties imposed by the Battle of Antietam less than a month after his purchase of 103-105 West Main Street may have caused financial burdens for Cronise, according to the National Register documentation, because the merchant sold the property to Joseph Poffenberger in March 1864. Cronise may, however, have remained on the property, described in the deed records as "a two Story Brick House and Brick Back building, Log Stable and all the Out Houses and conveniences thereto attached," during this time, however, because he eventually repurchased the house in 1868. By 1879, Benjamin Cronise was certainly in financial trouble. Along with his son Albertus, trading as "Cronise & Son," the property on the west half of Lot 48 was conveyed to creditors. Subsequently, in 1881, it was sold at public sale to Christian M. Keedy.

Christian M. Keedy and his wife lived in Keedysville in 1900 and apparently rented the house to the family of William F. Blackford. Decedents of William Blackford continued to rent the house, remaining there possibly up until the 1930s. In 1920, the building, including both the commercial and residential sides, was sold to the Sharpsburg Bank of Washington County for $5,500. The building was owned by the bank for 85 years. Throughout that period the residential side and the second story above the bank continued as two rental spaces, accessed through the main stair hall. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story stable on the northeast corner of the property. This may be the stable referred to in Civil War-era deed records. [8]

[8] Reed and Wallace, "Joseph C. Hays House," 8:3-8:8; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 108 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

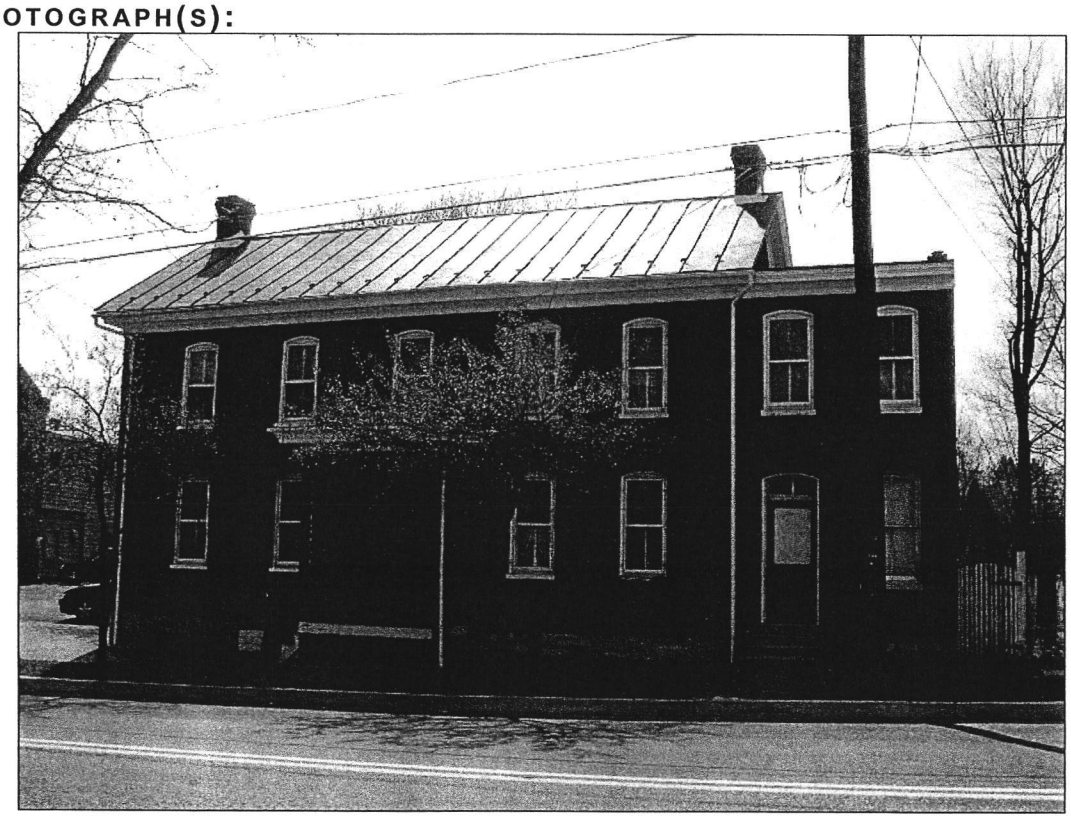
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (William Roulette?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	36
Street Name	Main Street

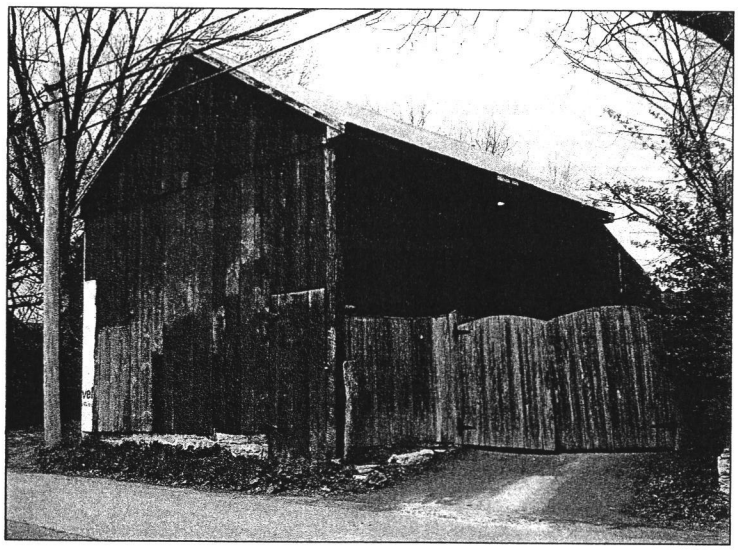
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-540
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, symmetrical, five-bay, brick (common bond), freestanding, residential structure resting on a raised stone foundation. On the west end of the building there is a two-story, two-bay brick addition with a flat roof. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has a box cornice, gable returns, and two large, corbelled brick, interior, endwall chimneys. The entrance on the north façade is approached by a raised portico with a flat roof supported by decorative metal posts connected by a metal balustrade. The entrance is located in the center bay and consists of a recessed, four-panel door topped by a slightly arched, two-pane transom. A door of similar design is found in the east bay of the two-story addition. Fenestration is two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows with jackarches and wood sills. A gable-roofed, frame outbuilding on a stone foundation stands at the southern boundary of the property, along the alley. The outbuilding has vertical, wood siding, an overhang on the east, and a shed-roof addition on the north.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the structure may date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1922 Sanborn real estate map illustrates a two-story dwelling with rear additions at this location. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as William Roulette. The Sanborn map depicts three outbuildings on the property: two one-story structures on the southeast and a large, two-story stable on the southwest. Since the stable depicted on the Sanborn map would appear to be larger than the existing outbuilding, the current structure may have been built after the Civil War. The stone foundation for this building, however, may indicate that this site has been a traditional outbuilding location and a structure of some kind may have stood

there during the Battle of Antietam.[9]

Only one William Roulette (or Roullett) is listed as a head of household in the 1860 and 1870 U.S. Census data for the Sharpsburg District, and this appears to be the farmer on whose property fighting took place on the morning of September 17. While it's possible that this William Roulette also owned the property at 108 West Main Street at the time of the battle (he owned $9,000 in real estate in 1860), no evidence has been discovered in research for this study that confirms this suggestion.[10]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[11]

[9] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 108 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[10] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

[11] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 109 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Late eighteenth century

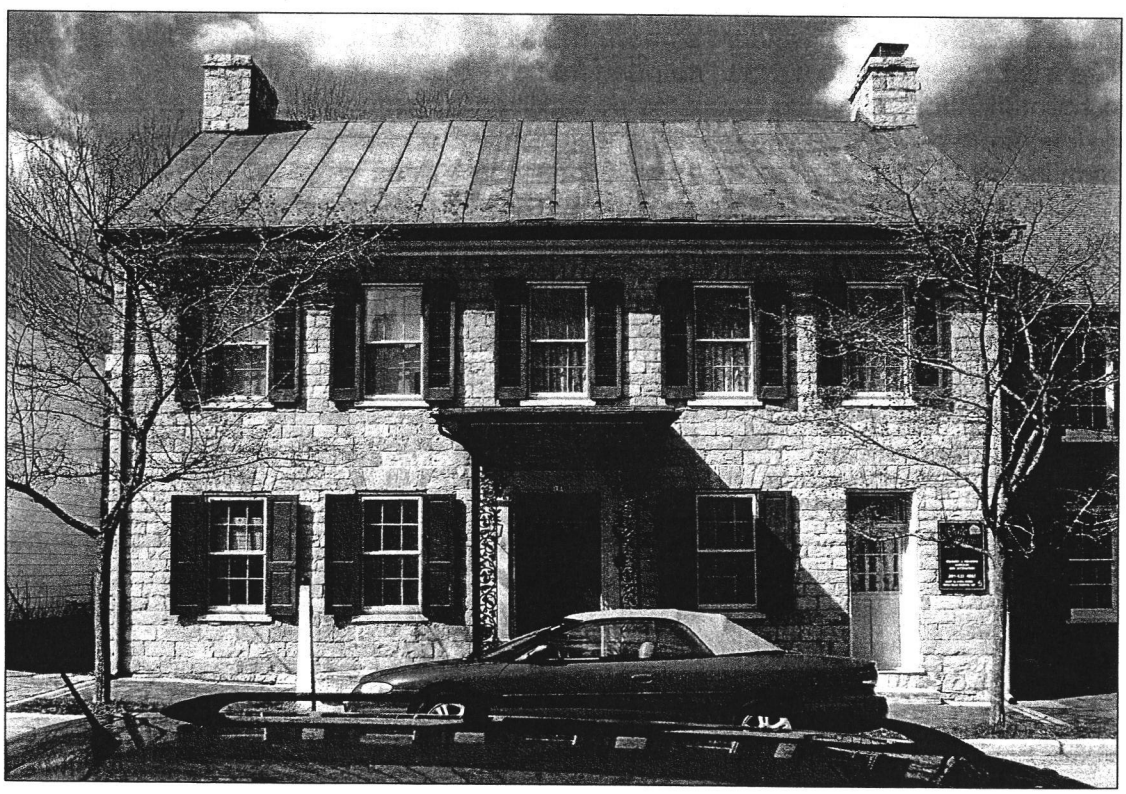
1862 DATA	
Owner	Dr. Augustin A. Biggs
Function	Residential
Lot Number	47
Street Name	Main Street

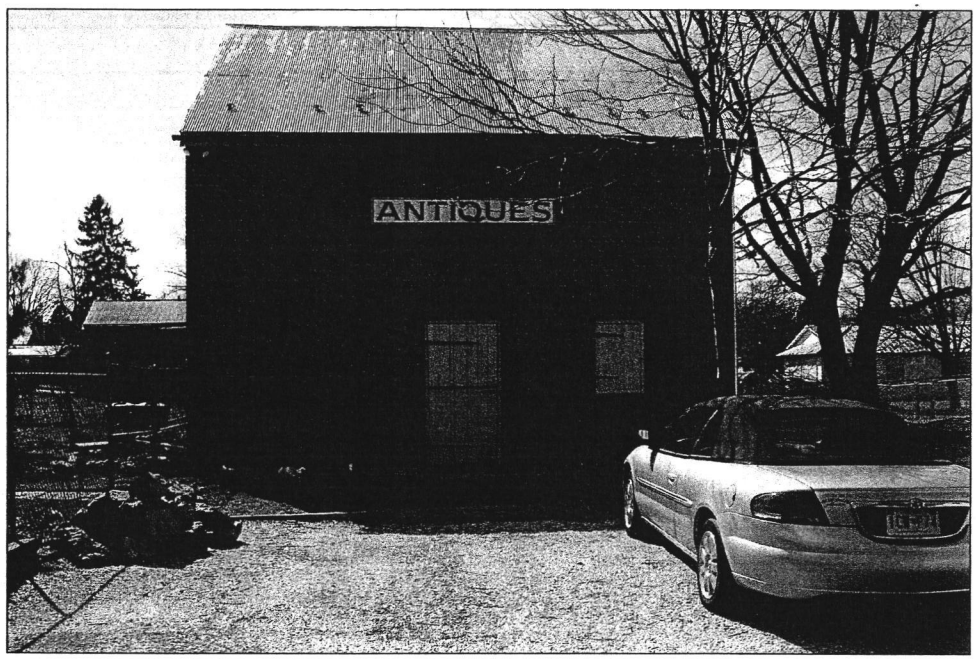
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	Not available
Historic Designation	Listed in National Register of Historic Places on October 8, 1976
Historic Name(s)	William Chapline House

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
The building is a two-story, five-bay, stone dwelling known as the William Chapline House. It faces south and is situated on the north side of Main Street, forming the northwest corner of the town square. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof terminates with a barge board set directly against the endwalls. Large stone chimneys finished with corbels are located inside each gable end. The eaves treatment consists of a cornice trimmed with a row of carved dentils just above the upper story window arches. The front façade is constructed of finely coursed local limestone, while secondary facades are composed of random stonework. On the front facade, the windows are six-over-six light sash, within narrow, rounded frames. The National Register documentation for the house states the possibility that these window frames date to the mid-nineteenth century and notes the presence at the attic level of original wide window frames joined with wood pins. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation. It consists of four-paneled, double doors surmounted by a broad transom with rectilinear panes. The doors are flanked with pilasters supporting an entablature. There is a wrought-iron entrance porch that was present in a late nineteenth-century photograph of the house, according to the National Register form. There is a secondary entrance in the east-end bay of the front façade, which, according to the National Register, is said to have been installed – perhaps enlarging an existing window – by Dr. A.A. Biggs during the mid-nineteenth century to provide access to his office. The stone doorstep to this entrance is incised with the doctor's name. A two-story, five-bay, shed-roof, brick addition (common bond) extends to the rear of the structure. There are additional entrances in the rear facade and in the brick addition. The six-over-six light, double-hung sash windows of the brick addition have narrow frames with beaded edges. At the rear of the property is a brick outbuilding described as a stable in the NR nomination. It is two stories high with single doors on the south and east facades. Its gables are pierced with geometric brickwork vents.[12]

[12] Paula Stoner Dickey, National Register of Historic Places – Registration Form, "The William Chapline House," August 1975.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

According to the National Register documentation, the William Chapline House played a significant role in the growth and development of Sharpsburg and is associated with two of the area's physicians. In particular, the house was linked to Dr. Augustin A. Biggs, who occupied the house during the Civil War. The NR documentation suggests that Dr. Biggs was responsible for the layout of Antietam National Cemetery, based on a plan the owners of the house possess. Dr. Biggs's son, Charles, who was born in the house in 1850, later became a member of the Maryland House of Delegates. Architecturally, the house is significant as a fine example of late eighteenth-century domestic construction in Washington County. Most of the alterations made to the house appear to have occurred during the mid-nineteenth century and are significant as expressions of that period as well as being linked with the role the house played during the Civil War. The brick addition on the rear of the house appears to date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Dr. A.A. Biggs. The Sanborn map records a one-story stable at the location of the current brick building. The relationship between the extant building and any structure that might have stood in 1862 is therefore unclear.[13]

The 1860 census indicates that the 40-year-old Biggs lived in a household of eight that included his wife Elizabeth, four children aged nine months to 10 years, a servant and the male relative of the servant. Biggs's property was valued at $6,000, his personal estate at $275. At the beginning of the Civil War, Biggs may have been involved in raising military units to protect the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and properties along the Potomac River. In July 1861, he reported to Francis Thomas, a former Maryland governor authorized by the state to raise four regiments for the area's defense, that Sharpsburg would have a company assembled by the following week[14]

Ernst reports that the Biggs' house was hit twice by shells during the Battle of Antietam. One shell traveled through the house's front window and exploded in the dining room, nearly destroying all the furnishings. A second shell hit the gable end of the house, which Biggs used as his office. (The National Register documentation states that several stones in the east gable were dislodged during the Battle of Antietam when cannister shot struck the building.) A confederate soldier, sitting in the doorway of the house, was also struck by a bullet and killed. Biggs also acted as surgeon for several amputations that took place in the house of Jacob H. Grove, according to testimony made in claims filed by Grove and his family to recover damages suffered during the war.[15] On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.

---

[13] Paula Stoner Dickey, National Register of Historic Places – Registration Form, "The William Chapline House," August 1975; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[14] 1860 U.S. Census; Herrin, 6.

[15] Ernst, 137; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 228, Claim Number 1267; Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 111-113 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

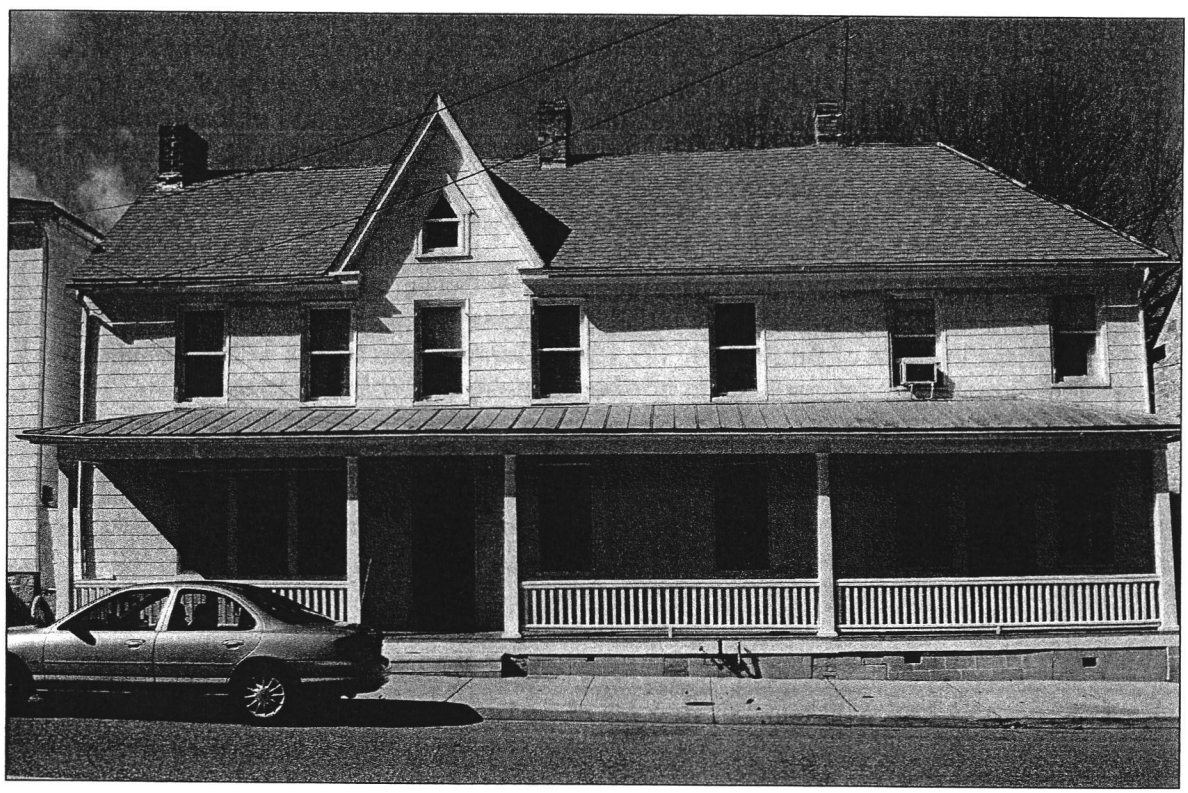
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (C. Knode?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	47
Street Name	Main Street

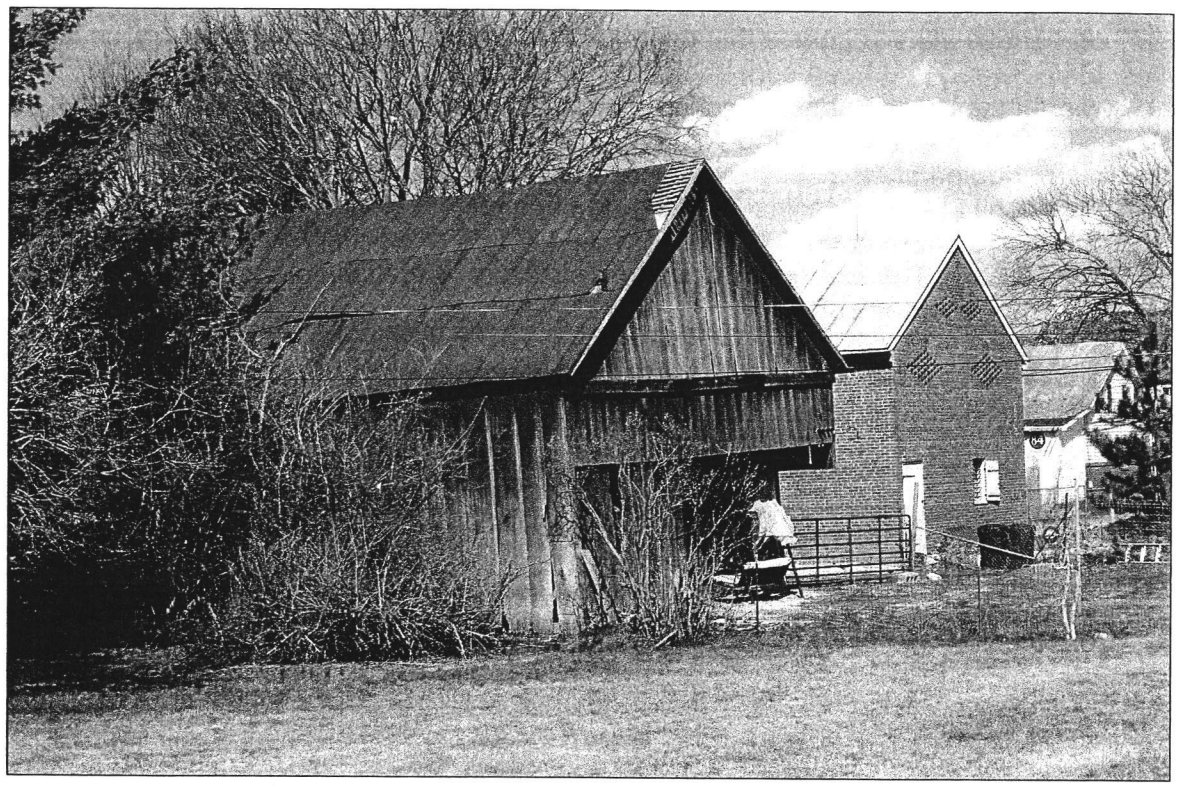
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition and standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-721
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, seven-bay, two-story, frame, freestanding, residential building constructed on a stone foundation. The MHT inventory form suggests that the building has been extensively altered over time. These alterations include the additions of the center peaked gable (late nineteenth century), the three east bays (1877-1922), and manufactured siding and composition roofing (late twentieth century). Windows have been reconfigured (specifically the first-floor west bay) and replaced with one-over-one light sash. An open, one-story, hipped-roof porch extends the length of the south façade. The porch's standing-seam metal roof is supported by squared posts connected by a slat railing. The building has intersecting gable roofs, the front face of which is sheathed with composition material, while the side faces are finished with standing-seam metal. There are three brick chimneys. One is an interior, endwall chimney on the west; the other two are smaller interior chimneys. There are two entrances on the south façade, both of which have been modified. A one-story barn resting on a stone foundation is located on the northwest corner of the lot along the alley (behind 113 West Main Street). The barn has broad, vertical, wood siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and an overhang on the north.[16]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the house was originally built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to 1862. A commemorative plaque marks this portion of the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The MHT inventory form, however, points out that the extensive alterations that have occurred over the years have obscured any architectural detail which may be extant from the Civil War era. The

[16] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 111-113 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

1877 real estate atlas suggests that only the west bays and rear wing of the house (113 West Main Street) had been constructed by that time. In addition, the atlas designates the owner of the property as C. Knode. There are several Knodes listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, but no C. Knode. The 1922 Sanborn map shows that the eastern portion of the building – perhaps defined as the last three bays of the present house (111 West Main Street) – had been constructed by that time and functioned as a barber shop. The Sanborn map shows a two-story stable at the location of the extant barn. The presence of the barn structure at the time of the Battle of Antietam is therefore uncertain.[17]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[18]

[17] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 111-113 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[18] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 112 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

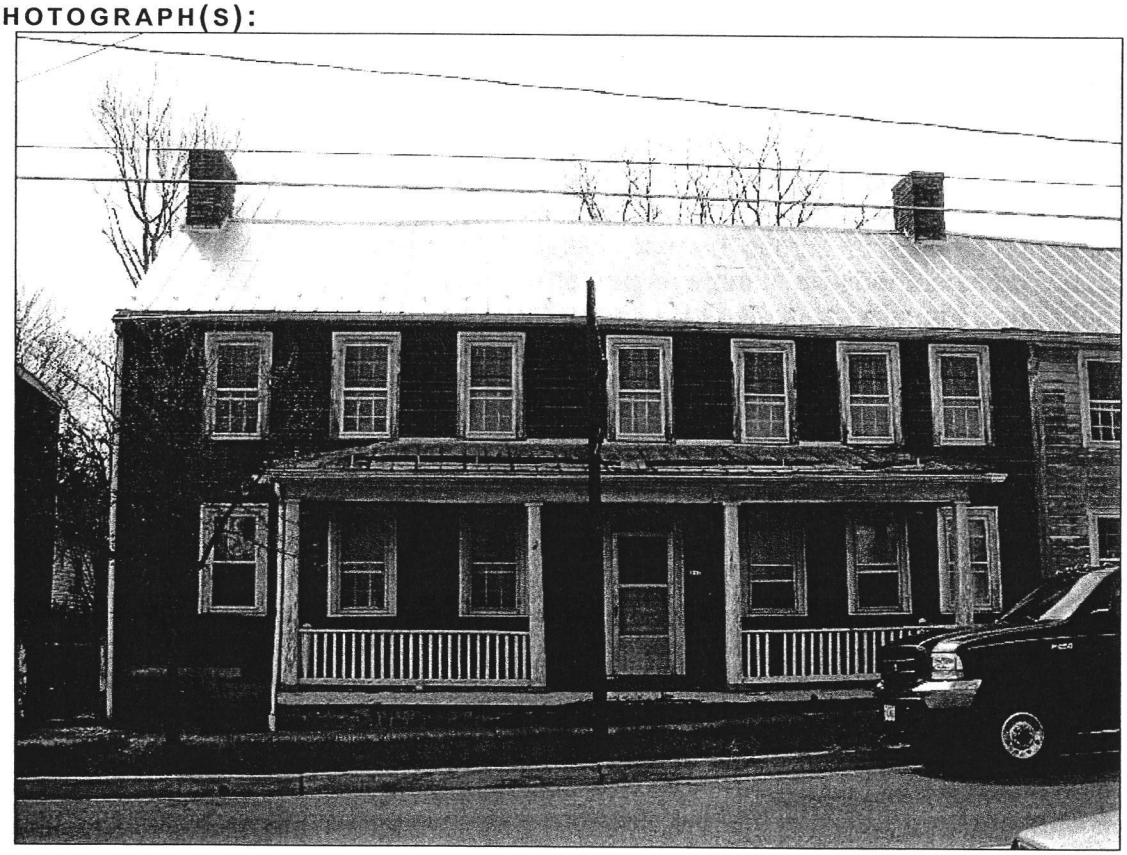
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (John Miller?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	36
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-539
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially on site of outbuilding extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, symmetrical, seven-bay, frame, attached, residential structure on a raised stone foundation. The building shares a roof and cornice line with the adjacent building at 114 West Main Street. The exterior weatherboard walls are sheathed with artificial siding meant to resemble brick. The side-gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal and has interior chimneys at each endwall. An open, one-story porch extends across the north façade from the second to the sixth bay. It has a hipped roof sheathed with standing-seam sheet metal and supported by tapered, squared posts that are connected by a slat railing. The primary entrance is located in the center bay and consists of a glazed and paneled interior door with transom. Nine-over-six light, double-hung sash wood windows are located on the first and second stories. The windows have beaded surrounds. Two outbuildings stand to the rear of the house: A one-story, gable-roofed building with horizontal wood siding in the center of the lot, and a one-story building with metal siding and roofing and a stone foundation at the rear of the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas illustrates an L-shaped building at this location with a square building slightly to the east. It designates the owner of the property as Col. J. Miller. The 1934 NPS survey designates the owner of the property as John Miller. Reilly reports that Col. John Miller was born in this house and lived there his entire life. There is a John Miller listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates that the structure was once part of the Nicodemus House, a boarding house that included what is today 112-114 West Main Street. (The shading of

the structure at this location on the 1877 atlas may also suggest that these two addresses were considered one property at that time.) The Sanborn map also indicates that there was an outhouse in the lot behind the house in the approximate location of the second building on the 1877 atlas. This building no longer exists. The Sanborn map depicts a one-story outbuilding in the location of the current metal-sided structure. The stone foundation of this outbuilding may indicate the location of an outbuilding that stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[19]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town; Reilly states that the strap holding up the cage of Millers' parrot on the back porch of the house was cut by shrapnel during the fighting and that the bird uttered "O-Poor-Polly" as it fell. [20]

[19] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 112 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Oliver T. Reilly, *Battlefield of Antietam* (Sharpsburg, Maryland: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906), n.p. Ernst (p. 138) assigns the parrot story to the Jacob Miller household, but her source (Reilly) clearly states that it took place in John Miller's house.

[20] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 114 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

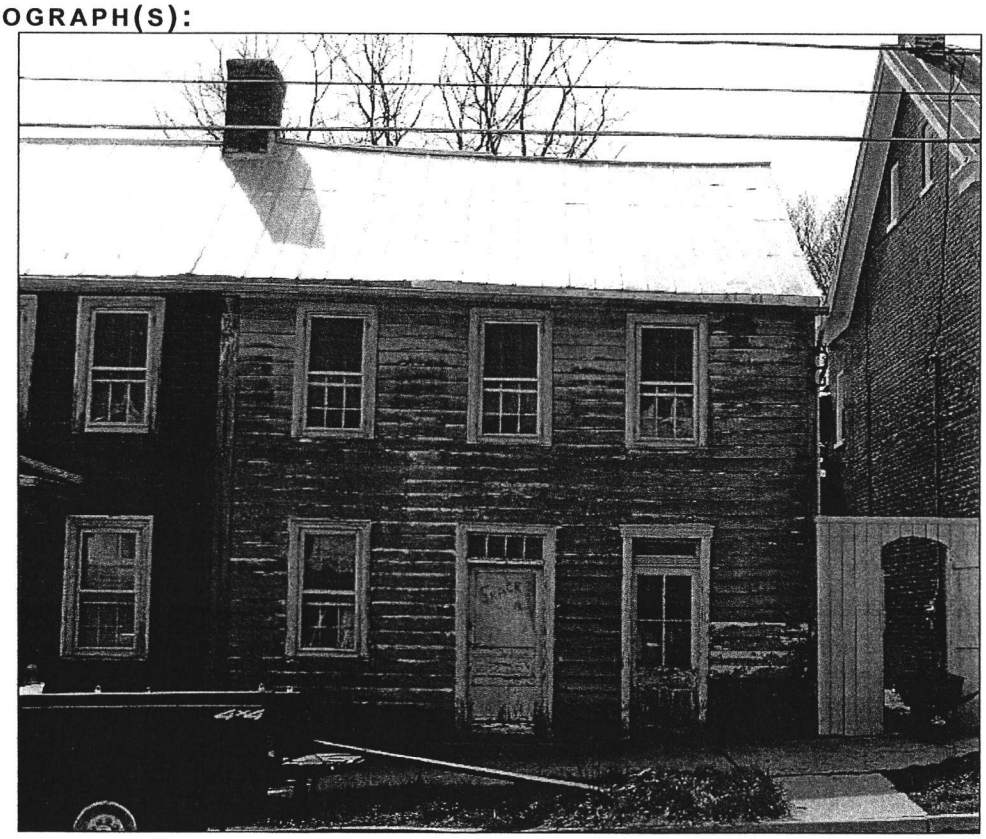
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Col. John Miller?)
Function	Residential/commercial (boarding house?)
Lot Number	37
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Log
Foundation	Stone and brick
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-538
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, frame, attached, residential structure. The building shares its roof and cornice line with the adjacent structure at 112 West Main Street. It is a log structure sheathed in horizontal wood siding with a stone foundation. (Sections of the siding have been removed on the front and side façades exposing the log construction underneath.) The side-gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. The first-floor, front façade has two entrances, in the center and west bays, and a window in the east bay. The MHT inventory form, based on the design of the door frame, suggests that the center entrance is original and the west entrance is a modification.[21] The center entrance has a glazed and paneled door topped by a four-light transom. The west entrance also has a glazed and paneled door with a transom and a molded surround. All windows are nine-over-six light, double-hung sash in wood frames.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas shows a building at this location, the shading of the footprint suggests it was considered part of what is now 112 West Main Street. The atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property as John Miller, who is listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The MHT survey dates the structure to the mid-nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map notes that the building is part of the Nicodemus House, a boarding house that included the properties that are today numbered 112-114 West Main Street. The Sanborn map shows no outbuildings behind the property.[22]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[23]

---

[21] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 114 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[22] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 114 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[23] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 115 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Catherine Knode? C.F.M. Russell?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	46
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-722
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, four-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building constructed on a high stone foundation. The MHT inventory form states that the dwelling is one of the town's only examples of an Italianate design, possibly as part of subsequent alterations. The MHT inventory form suggests that some of the building's original detailing may be obscured or may have been removed with the addition of manufactured siding to the structure. The entrance is located in the recessed west bay and consists of a glazed and paneled door topped by a two-light transom. The windows of the front façade are round-arched, two-over-two light, double-hung sash. The exception is the ground-floor bay window located in the projecting gable, which features rectangular, two-over-two light, sash windows in each of its three faces. The intersecting-gable, composition roof has open eaves supported by simply ornamented brackets. A one-story, open, raised porch wraps around the south and west facades of the building. It has a hipped roof, turned posts, and a slat railing. A two-story rear wing with a two-story porch on its west side extends the house to the north.[24]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on its style, the MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to 1862. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The structure at this site as shown in the 1877 real estate atlas does not include the long rear wing of the existing structure. The MHT inventory form suggests that this may be because the property was incorrectly drawn on the 1877 atlas. The rear wing in its current configuration, including the porch, appears on the 1922 Sanborn map. The real estate atlas designates the owner of the property as C.F. Russell and provides the following information: "C.F.M. Russell, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Office on Main Street, 4 doors west of Public Square." The 1934 survey designates the owner of the property as Catherine Knode. There are several Knodes listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, but no head of household named Catherine Knode, and the census does not include a C.F.M. Russell. The Sanborn map shows no outbuildings on this lot in 1922.[25]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[26]

---

[24] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 115 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[25] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 115 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[26] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 116 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

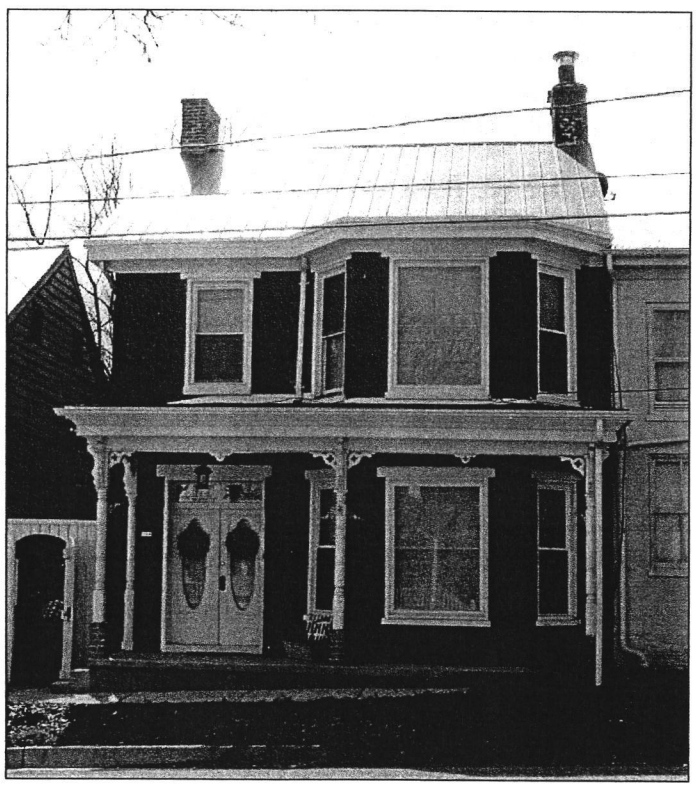
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (John Miller?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	37
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-537
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, two-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, brick (Flemish bond), attached, residential structure. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has two interior, and endwall chimneys. The north façade features a two-story hexagonal, projecting bay. MHT inventory form suggests that the common bond brickwork in the bay may indicate that it is a later addition to the original structure.[27] A raised, open, one-story porch extends across the north façade. It has a flat roof supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. The entrance is located in the east bay and features double doors with a two-light transom and a lintel. Vinyl windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash with lintels and sills. Two outbuildings stand behind the house: a gabled frame building with a brick chimney, standing seam metal roof, and horizontal wood siding, and a modern garage.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT survey states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to 1862. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. An L-shaped building appears at this location in the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas. Both the atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Col. J. Miller, who is listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates the building without its bay. The Sanborn map depicts a large, two-story stable with a one-story addition on the north at the south end of the lot, as well as a one-story frame structure in the location of the current gabled outbuilding with a chimney.[28]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[29]

---

[27] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 116 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[28] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 116 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[29] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 119 West Main Street

Date of Construction	1832 (original construction), 1890 (renovation to present appearance)

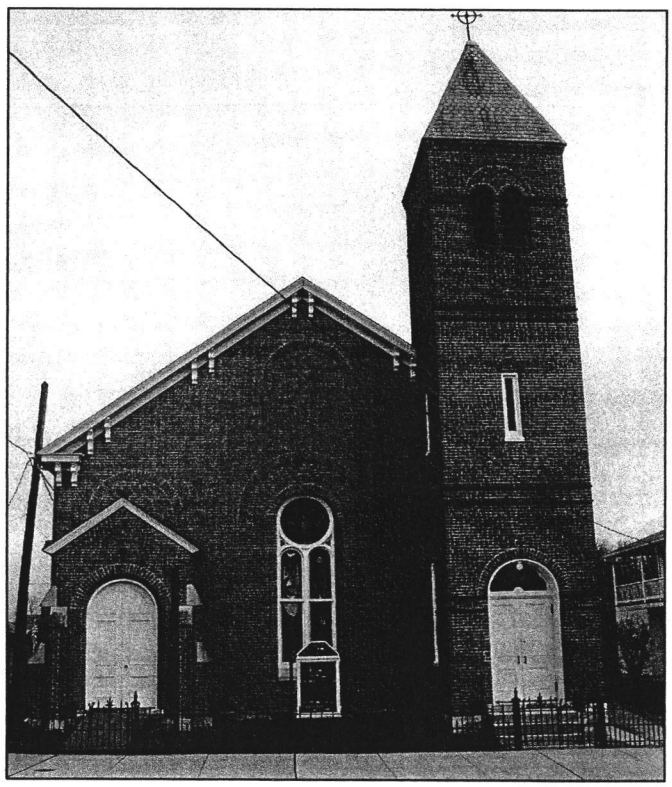
1862 DATA	
Owner	German Reformed Church
Function	Ecclesiastical
Lot Number	46
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2 (with tower)
Roof Material	Slate shingles
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	Currently the Christ Reformed Church

MHT Site Number	WA-II-504
Historic Designation	
Historic Name(s)	

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, vertically massed, two-story-with-tower, three-bay, brick (Flemish and English bond), freestanding, ecclesiastical building on a stone foundation. The MHT inventory form describes the church as exhibiting a restrained Romanesque Revival style. The front-gable roof is covered with slate shingles and has overhanging, bracketed eaves. There are entrances in the east and west bays of the south façade. The east-bay entrance pierces the church bell tower. This entrance consists of paneled, double doors surmounted by a fanlight. A gable-roofed, buttressed vestibule contains the west entrance, which consists of paneled, double, half-arched doors. The square bell tower is ornamented with horizontal brick courses, includes double-arched openings in the belfry, and is topped by a pyramidal roof. The center bay of the south façade holds a tall, round-headed, stained-glass window. The bracketed, gable roof, bell tower, stained-glass window, and west vestibule result from the renovation of the church in 1890. Remnants of the building's original façade likely remain visible in what are now blind arches in the south façade – above the west vestibule and the stained glass window and near the peak of the gable. According to a photograph included with the MHT inventory form, the stepped, south façade of the church prior to the Civil War included three arched openings on the first floor (an entrance in the center and windows or doors on either side), as well as a semicircular window above the central door. The three blind arches remaining today correspond to three of these openings. The fourth opening is hidden, or has been removed, for the construction of the bell tower. A large brick addition has been constructed on the north side of the church. Two, vertically sided outbuildings stand to the rear of the church along the alley. Both have gable roofs and vertical wood siding.[30]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

In 1768, Sharpsburg founder Joseph Chapline deeded land for a church and a burial ground in Lot 61 on East Chapline to the German Reformed congregation . Since the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas describes all of this lot as a cemetery, it would seem that the church owned all of this lot. The original church was a small brick building with a cupola; $600 was raised for its construction by 1769. The congregation moved to its current location on West Main Street in 1832 when a church was completed on that site. According to the MHT inventory form, this church "had a stepped parapet façade with a central entrance defined by two columns. Large windows were located in the flanking bays. Above the entry and the windows were large lunettes. A lunette also provided illumination for the balcony that served as a seating area for slaves and domestics. A massive frame cupola topped the structure." A historic photograph of the church from before the Civil War shows the windows to have been the size of doors and conceivably could have functioned as secondary entrances rather than fixed windows. The cupola was octagonal in shape and topped by an eight-sided spire. After the battle of Antietam, the church served as a hospital for Union troops.

Although damaged during the Civil War, the church was not torn down, but repaired. The front façade was remodeled in 1890. The work included enclosing the original center-bay entrance with a large window and altering east and west façade windows from rectangular to pointed arches. Members of the 16th Connecticut Volunteers had a stained glass memorial installed in the center-bay window as a tribute to comrades who

[30] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 119 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

fell in battle. Although the MHT inventory form doesn't mention converting the windows in the east and west bays of the south façade to doors, this change must also have been undertaken at this time. As mentioned above, the arches from three of the four original openings in the south façade remain visible today, now enclosed with brick. Many interior changes were also carried out in the 1890 renovation. The inscription on the cornerstone of the church states that it was constructed in 1832 and rebuilt in 1890. A. pipe organ installed in 1946, and the pastor's office at the back of the church may have been added at the same time, according to the MHT survey. A Sunday school was added in 1965 on land donated by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roulette. The extant outbuilding on the north boundary of the church lot may be the building labeled "auto" on the 1922 Sanborn map. The outbuilding closer to the church may be part of a complex, larger outbuilding shown on the Sanborn map. Neither appears to date from the time of the Battle of Antietam.[31]

The Reformed Church petitioned the government for damages suffered as a result of the Battle of Antietam. The church sought rent for the use of the church as "a United States Hospital" from August to December 1862 and in June and July 1863 and for repairs to the building, including painting, fencing, installation of glass, and cleaning of the building. In testimony, Samuel D. Piper stated that the church was used by the Union army medical department from September 19, 1862, to January 19 or 20, 1863 and again in June and July 1863. Piper, a farmer who lived a mile northwest of Sharpsburg, and Jacob Snyder, self-described as a "carpenter, contractor, and builder," made repairs to the church "as were rendered necessary by reason of occupancy of the church as a hospital." Piper stated that the church measured 42 by 56 feet.[32]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[33]

---

[31] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 119 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Thomas J.C. Williams, *A History of Washington County, Maryland* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968, reprint of 1906 edition), 490; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[32] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Sharpsburg Reformed Church.

[33] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 120 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Early to mid-nineteenth century (west section) and late nineteenth or early twentieth century (east section)

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Benjamin F. Rohrback?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	37
Street Name	Main Street

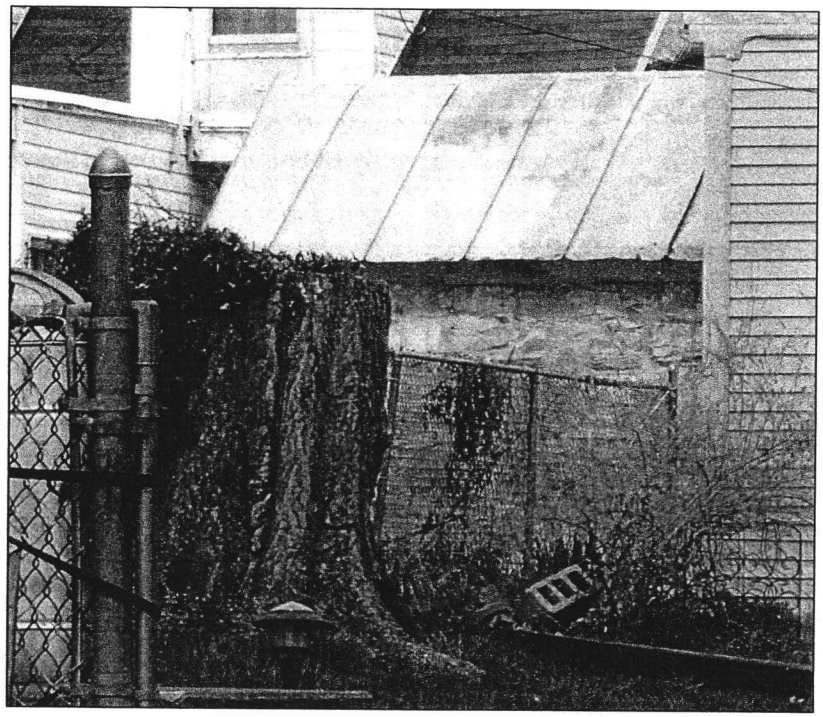
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2 ½ (west section) and 2 (east section)
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Stone (west section) and brick (east section)
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	3

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-536
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

A north-facing, two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, symmetrical, horizontally-massed, stone, residential structure on a stone foundation adjacent to a north-facing, two-story, two-bay, asymmetrical, brick (common bond), attached, residential structure. The west section has a side-gable roof with two internal, endwall chimneys. The chimney on the east wall is stone and brick, and the chimney on the west wall is stone. The roof is punctuated by three gabled dormers clad in horizontal siding with six-over-six light, double-hung sash windows. At the ground floor there is an entrance in the center bay with a glazed and paneled door. To the east of the entrance is a large, rectangular window with two three-paneled shutters. To the west of the entrance is a six-over-six light, double-hung sash window with shutters. On the second floor, there is an entrance in the center bay with a paneled door and a four-light transom in a wood frame. The entrance is flanked by two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows with shutters. A two-story porch extends across the entire north façade. It has a shed roof supported by boxed posts and pilasters on both floors. The second-floor landing is reached by stairs ascending through the porch floor from the west. The brick east section of the building has a flat roof and was constructed on a raised stone foundation. The entrance of the east section is located in the west bay of the ground level. It contains a set of double doors – each with a glazed and raised panel – topped by a two-light transom and is approached by three concrete steps. Fenestration in this section consists of two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows with stone sills. There is a single window on the ground level and a grouping of three windows on the second floor. Three outbuildings stand behind the house: two modern sheds near the south boundary of the property and a gabled stone building behind the eastern section. The stone outbuilding has a standing seam metal roof and a door on the west façade, and is attached on its west to the rear ell of 116 West Main Street.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The property at 120 West Main Street was identified as two separate structures during the MHT survey – 118 West Main Street and 120 West Main Street. Today it has one address. The MHT survey states that the stone west section was built during the early to mid-nineteenth century and the brick east section was built during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The 1877 real estate atlas confirms this evaluation, depicting a large building in the northwest corner of the lot and leaving vacant the area where the two-bay brick addition now stands. The atlas indicates that the stone section of the existing structure was owned or occupied at the time by B.F. Rohrback. The 1934 NPS survey designates the owner of the property as Col. J. Miller. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map illustrates both the stone and brick sections of the house, as well as a one-story building behind the house attached to the rear ell of 116 West Main Street. (This building is not shaded to indicate stone construction, however.) The stone section of the main building is labeled a hardware store, while the brick section is a grocery.[34]

Benjamin F. Rohrback appears in the 1860 U.S. Census as a farmer in possession of real estate valued at $1,900 and personal property at $1,500. He, his wife, Ann, and three children live in the neighborhood of John Bolinger and Peter Beeler, both of whom owned property on Main Street on the 1877 real estate atlas. The census taker visited Beeler, who probably resided at 122 West Main Street, one household after Rohrback in the 1860 census and immediately after Rohrback in the 1870 census. (Rohrback is listed as a saddler in the 1870 census.) [35] Benjamin Rohrback also farmed 35 acres of land in the outlots southwest of Sharpsburg, according to testimony submitted on behalf of Rohrback's claim for losses suffered during the Civil War (in September and October 1862, July 1863, and July 1864). According to Michael A. Tenant's testimony, Rohrback's 12-acre cornfield "touched the town of Sharpsburg at the south and west corner and was within the rebel line of battle until Thursday noon the 18th of September 1862." Mary Grice, a Sharpsburg resident farmed land adjoining Rohrback's with her husband John west of town, indicated that Rohrback's land was divided into fields of 10, 10, and 15 acres – all of it enclosed in plank or worm fencing. Grice states that the fencing bordered a lane and a road that ran by Rohrback's land.[36] On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, two batteries of Confederate artillery moved into the farmland southwest of Sharpsburg – those of Capt. W.K. Bachman and Capt. J.P.W. Read.[37]

Also on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[38]

---

[34] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 118 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 120 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[35] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

[36] NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 537, Claim Number 4234.

[37] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

[38] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 121 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century (pre-1862)

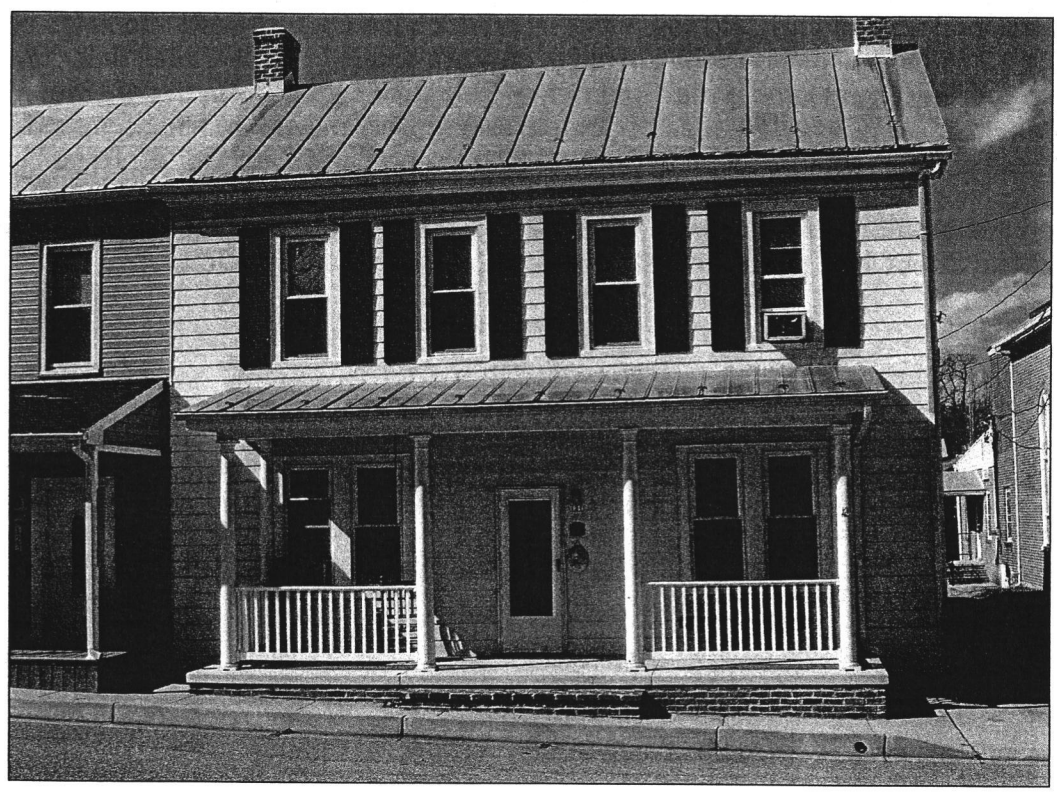
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	45
Street Name	Main Street

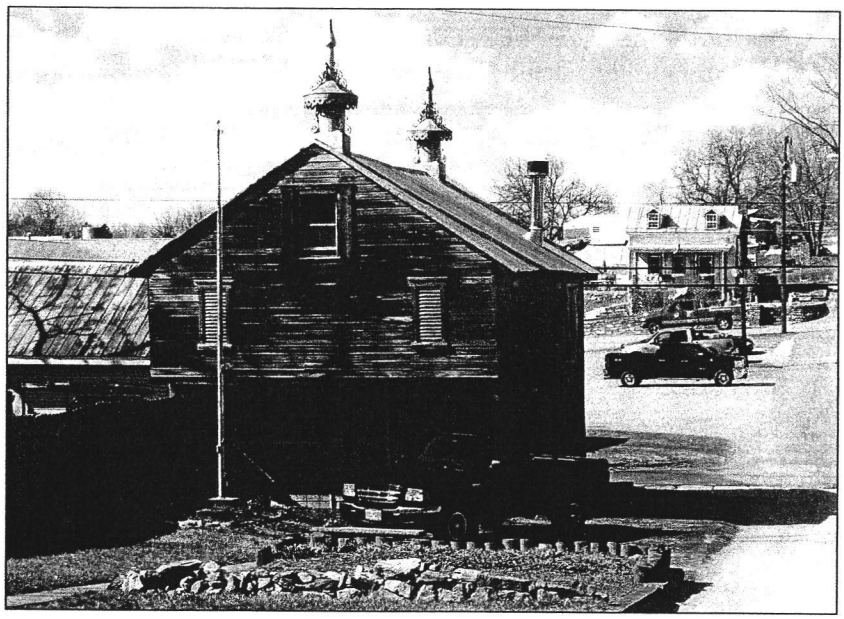
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-505
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, three-bay, symmetrical, horizontally massed, frame, attached, residential structure. The building has an L-plan, and its exterior is sheathed with manufactured siding. It has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with gable returns. There are two endwall, interior, brick chimneys. The primary entrance on the south façade is located in the central bay and is flanked by a two pairs of one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The second floor has four, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows with shutters. There is a one-story, open porch that extends across the entire south façade. The porch's shed roof is slightly raised and supported by four Tuscan columns and two pilasters. The two-story ell extends along the alley and has a gable roof. At the rear of the ell is a one-story addition. At the back of the lot there is a two-story barn with horizontal wood siding, gable-end overhang, and metal lanterns.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the early nineteenth century, prior to 1862, but was remodeled. The configuration of the openings on the first floor supports this conclusion. The four windows on the second floor of the building may indicate that the house originally included two entrances, as several other four-bay Sharpsburg houses include. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1922 Sanborn map notes that the building had a two-story porch along the ell. The Sanborn map also indicates that property, which then included the neighboring structure, once featured several outbuildings, including a one-story garage, a two-story barn, and a one-story henhouse. Only the barn has survived. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as H. Shamel (?). There is a Henry W. Shammel (?) listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[39]

[39] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 121 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson,, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 U.S. Census.

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[40]

[40] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 122 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

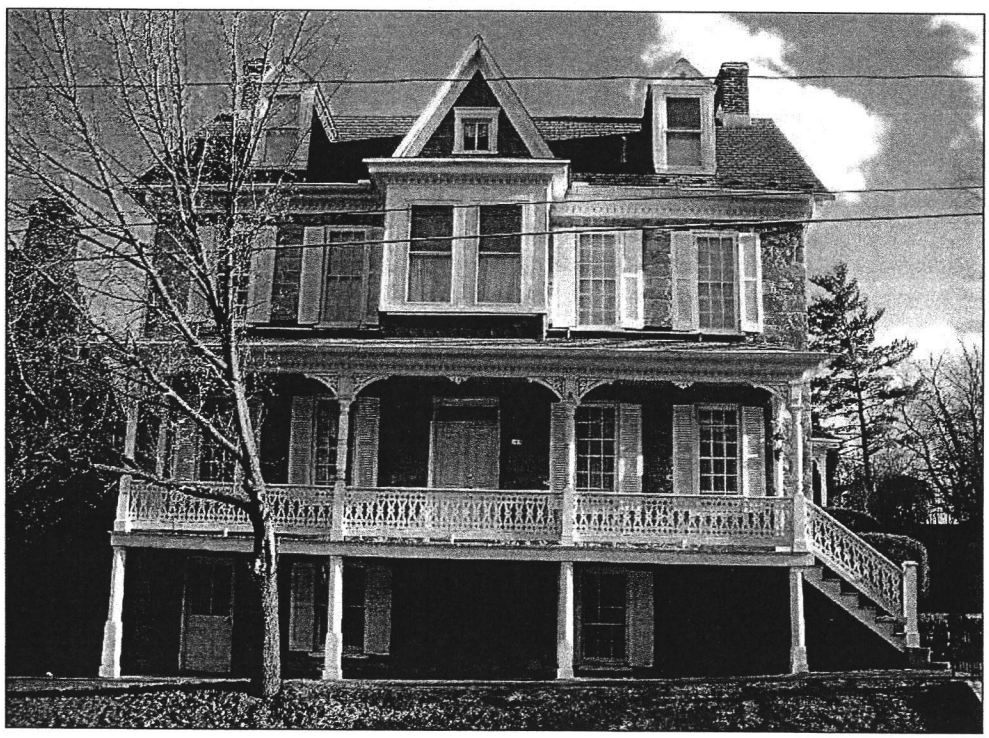
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Peter Beeler?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	38
Street Name	Main Street
Outbuilding(s)	

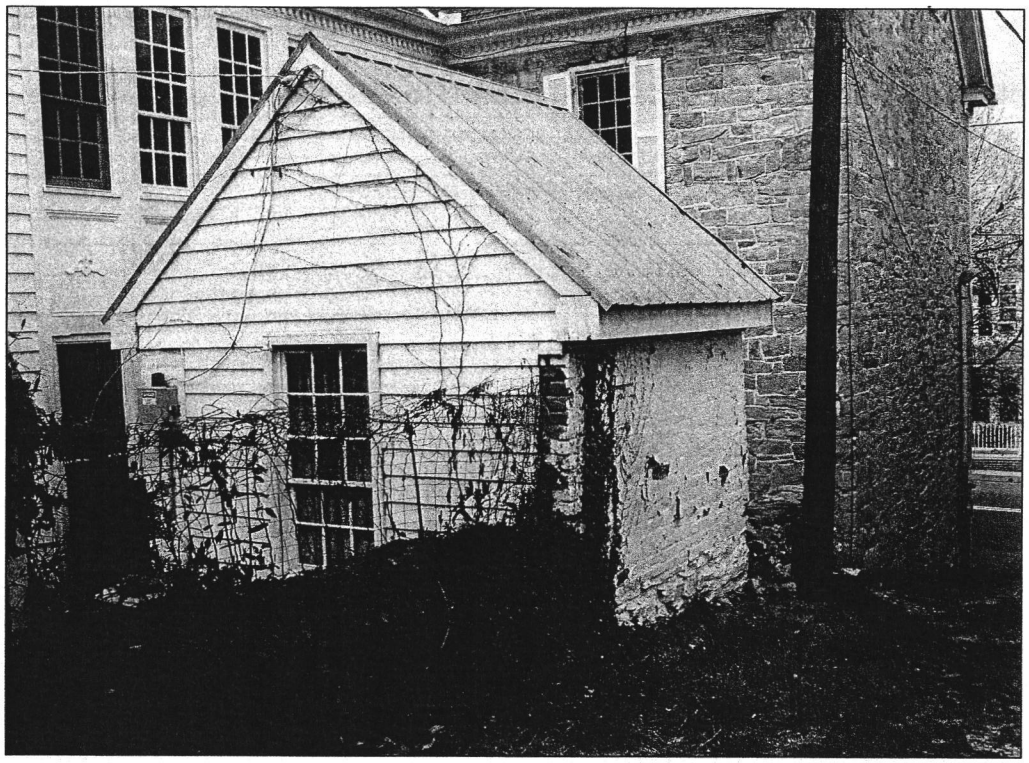
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2 ½ plus exposed basement
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

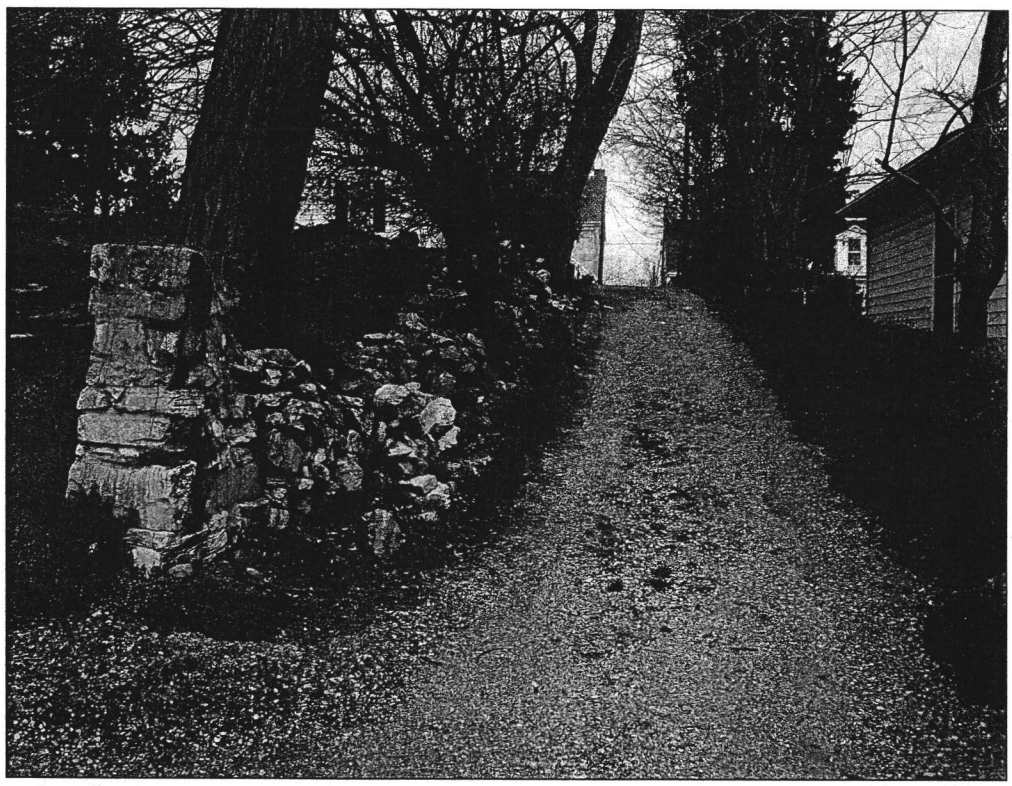
MHT Site Number	WA-II-535
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

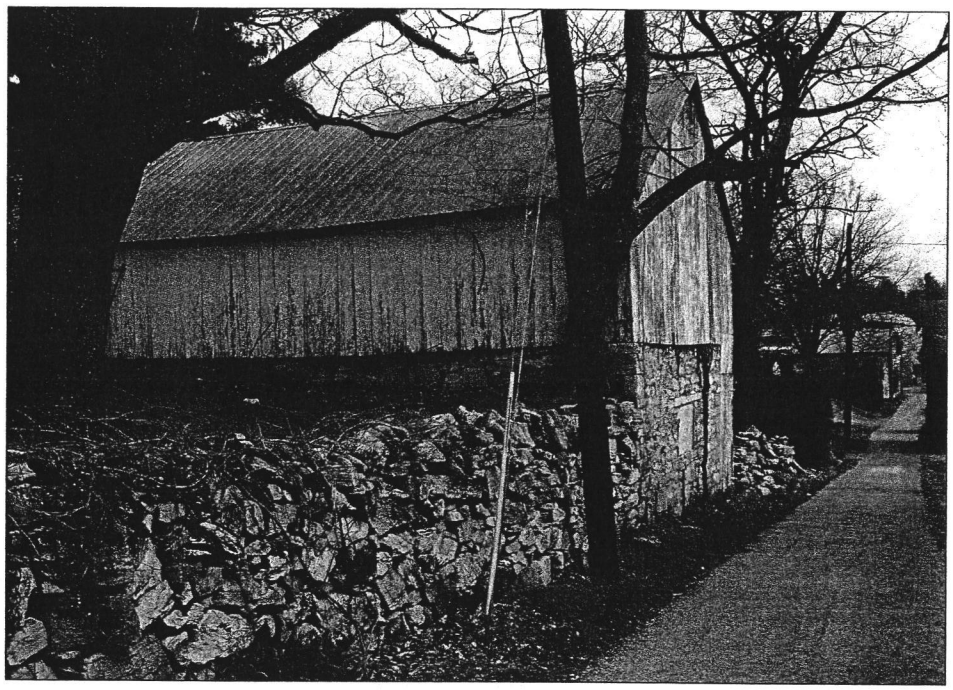
PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."





Outbuilding potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

A north-facing, two-and-a-half-story, vertically massed, symmetrical, five-bay, stone, freestanding, residential structure constructed on a stone foundation. The building has an exposed basement and a raised first story. The MHT survey suggests that the building has been remodeled several times due to its eclectic ensemble of Eastlake-style and Colonial Revival-style detailing.[41] The composition, side-gable roof has a dentiled cornice, two narrow dormers with Colonial Revival decorative motifs, and two interior brick chimneys. The windows in the dormers are one-over-one light, double-hung sash. The second-floor level is articulated by a central, square, projecting bay with two one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows and a front gable. There is a small window with ornamented surrounds in the gable of the projecting bay. Windows on the first and second floor are nine-over-nine light, double-hung sash with louvered shutters. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the raised first-floor level. It is deeply recessed and is composed of a paneled double door topped by a single-light transom. A raised, open porch extends across the front façade, sheltering both the exposed basement and the first floor. The porch has a hipped roof that is supported by turned posts and pilasters with ornamental brackets. Stairs at the west end of the porch provide access to the landing and the first-floor entrance. The porch and stair feature a flat-cut balustrade. At the basement level there is an entrance in the easternmost bay and two double-hung sash windows with paneled shutters – one a nine-over-six light and the second a six-over-six light. The building has a two-story stone wing to the rear.

The property includes three outbuildings: a small, gabled structure in the ell along the alley; a modern garage approximately in the center of the lot; and a barn with a stone

[41] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 122 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

first floor in the southwest corner. The outbuilding nearest the house is constructed of brick on the sides with frame in the gable ends and rests on a stone foundation. It has a standing-seam metal roof and a nine-over-six light, double-hung sash window on the south. An unmortared, fieldstone wall stands along the alley east of the property. At the intersection of this alley with the alley south of the property are two mortared, cut-stone sections flanking an entrance to the lot. The barn in the southwest corner of the lot has a stone ground floor and a frame upper level sheathed in vertical boards. It has a standing-seam metal roof.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century but has been extensively remodeled. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas shows a large rectangular building on this site. The atlas lists the owner as the estate of P. Beeler, while the 1934 NPS survey designates Beeler as the owner. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a two-story rear addition and two outbuildings on this lot. One stands in the rear ell of the house, as the current brick outbuilding does. The other stands in the southwest corner of the lot and has a stone first floor. The stone outbuilding does not stand directly behind 122 West Main Street but behind the site of a smaller building on Lot 38 (depicted in the 1877 atlas) that no longer exists. The Sanborn map also depicts the two-story stable with a stone first floor in this location.[42]

Peter Beeler submitted claims to the Quartermaster Corps for losses resulting from the Battle of Antietam and the subsequent occupation of the town and surrounding farmland. The claims addressed Beeler's loss of produce, animals, and fencing material at a farm property located one-and-a-quarter miles from Sharpsburg, as well as rent for his blacksmith shop "fronting Main Street" from September 18 to December 25, 1862. It seems likely, then, that Beeler lived at what is now 122 West Main Street. It is possible that the smaller building located in the western portion of the Lot 38 on the 1877 real estate atlas is the blacksmith shop, which the claims files describe as 20 by 30 feet. Beeler is listed in the 1860 census as a 67-year-old farmer and head of a household of seven, including his wife Elizabeth. His real estate was valued at $4,900 and his personal estate at $400. Mayberry Beeler (spelled Medberry in the census form) is listed as a 16-year-old farm hand in his father's household. Mayberry continued the damage claim after his father's death and testified on behalf of Jacob Grove's claim for damages, stating that he lived "very near on the same square, on the same street in Sharpsburg." Jacob Grove lived at 100 West Main Street, less than a block from 122 West Main Street.[43]

---

[42] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 122 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[43] 1860 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Claim Numbers 87-729 and 114-811 and Entry 812, Claim Numbers F-1326 and G-1771; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 228, Claim Number 1267.

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[44]

[44] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 123 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century (pre-1862)

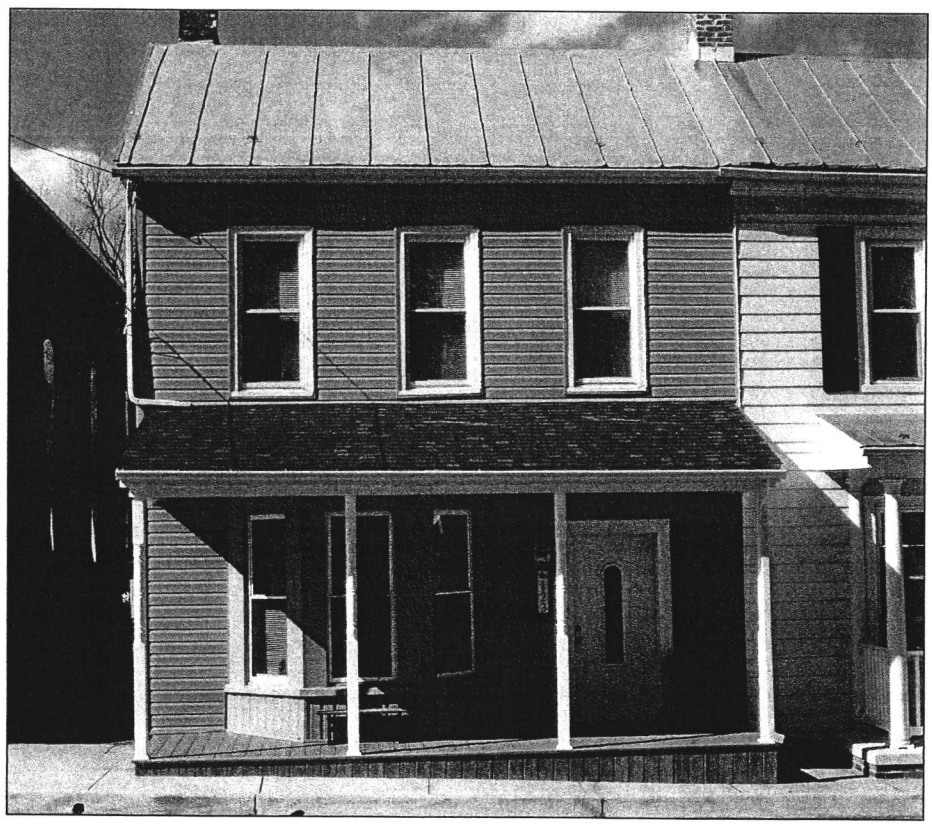
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (E. Spong?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	45
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	unknown
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-506
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, vertically massed, L-shaped, three-bay, asymmetrical, frame, attached, residential structure. The exterior of the building is sheathed in manufactured siding and has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with gable returns. There is one interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. The altered first-floor south façade has an entrance in the east bay and a one-story, projecting, three-sided bay. The entrance has been remodeled with a single, interior door. The projecting bay contains three, one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The first floor is protected by a shed-roof, open porch supported by turned posts. The porch roof is covered with composition roofing. The second floor has three two-over-two light, double-hung, vinyl sash windows.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the early nineteenth century, prior to 1862. At the time of the MHT survey, a commemorative plaque marked the house (no longer visible), suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1922 Sanborn map notes the building as a residential structure with an outhouse and a one-story hen house. These outbuildings were located at the rear of the property and no longer exist. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as E. Spong. There is an Eli Spong listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[45]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[46]

[45] MH, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 123 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

[46] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 128 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

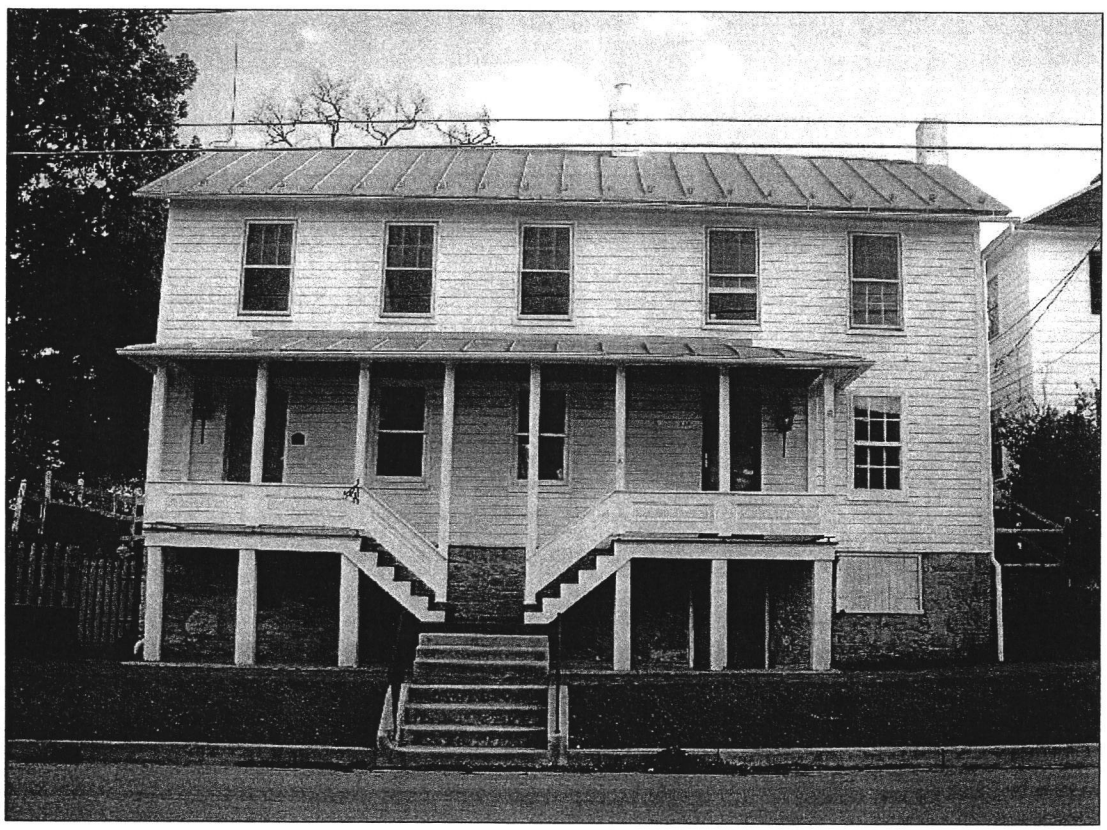
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (S. Highberger?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	39
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-534
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, five-bay, frame, freestanding residential structure constructed on a stone foundation. The building has an exposed basement and a raised first story. It is sheathed with wood siding. The side-gable roof is clad with standing-seam sheet metal and has a center chimney and an exterior, endwall chimney on the west. At the first-floor level of the north facade, there are entrances in the easternmost bay and in the second bay from the west. A one-story, raised, open porch extends across four bays including the two entrances. The porch has a hipped roof with standing-seam sheet metal that is supported by squared posts and pilasters. Two flights of stairs, originating from a lower landing, provide access to either first-floor entrance. At the basement level, there is one entrance in the second bay from the west and a single window with shutters. Other windows are set in wood frames and are six-over-six light, double-hung sash. Two windows on the first floor have been replaced with one-over-one light, double-hung sash. There is a two-story stone wing behind the house, which the MHT survey suggests may predate the frame structure, and two small outbuildngs near the house.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT survey dates the building to the mid- to late nineteenth century but gives no clarification of age of the stone wing. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building in the center of Lot 39 and lists the owner of the property as S. Highberger. The 1934 NPS survey concurs with this designation, and there is a Samuel Highberger listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a two-story addition and two outbuildings at the location of the current outbuildings close to the house.[47]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[48]

[47] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 128 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[48] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 131-133 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century?

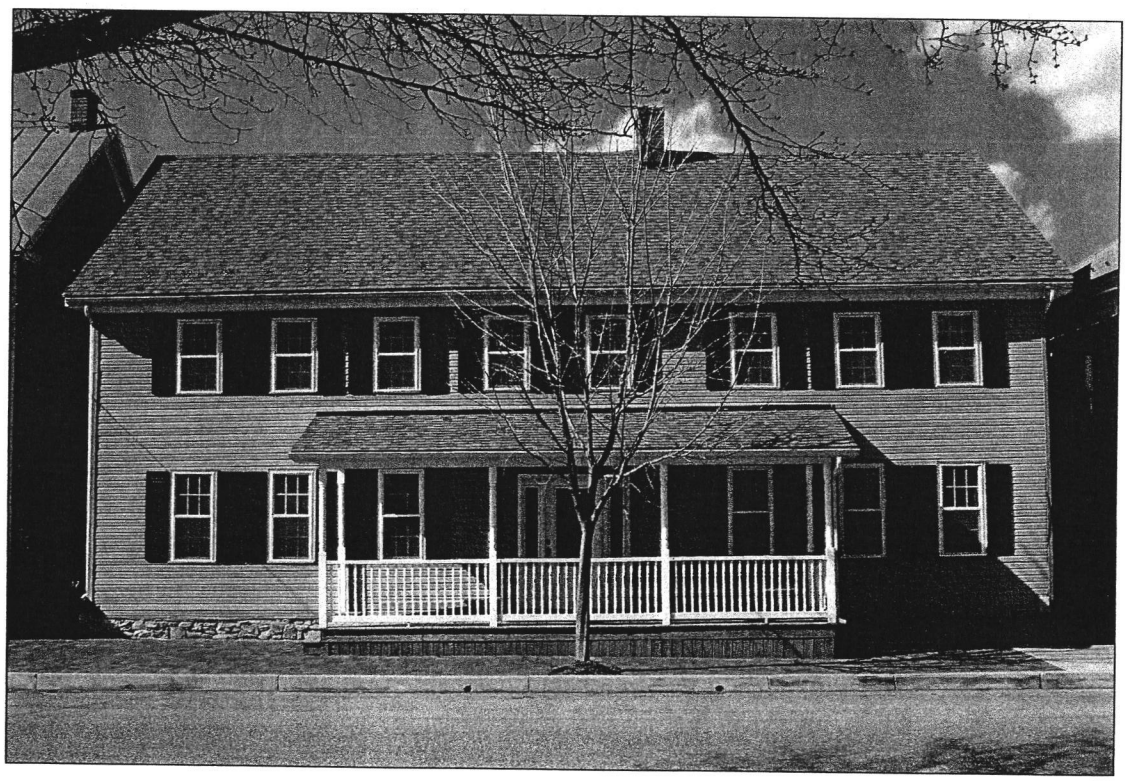
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mrs. Smith?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	44
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-509
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, seven-bay, attached, residential building on a stone foundation. At the time of the MHT survey, the building consisted of a pair of attached dwellings with common ridgelines, roof materials, siding, and entrance porches. The dwelling at 131 West Main Street consisted of three bays, while 133 West Main Street consisted of five bays. The building has since been extensively altered to give the appearance of a unified composition with a single entrance in the center bay. The side-gable, composition roof has a single, interior, brick chimney and overhanging eaves. The exterior of the house is sheathed in manufactured siding. The entry consists of a central door flanked by sidelights. The entrance and its two flanking bays are protected by an, open, shed-roof porch supported by turned posts. A turned balustrade links the posts. All windows (three on either side of the doorway and eight on the second floor) are six-over-six light, double-hung, vinyl sash.[49]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form suggests that the structure was built during the early nineteenth century, although the date bears a question mark. A single building with an L-shaped footprint appears at this location in the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas. The property is shown as owned by Mrs. Smith. The 1922 Sanborn shows two attached buildings. As described in the MHT form, the smaller dwelling stands to the east, the larger to the west. Since both the 1877 and 1922 depictions show that the building or buildings on the site fill the frontage on Main Street, it may be concluded that both 131 and 133 West Main Street stood at the time of the real estate atlas. The Sanborn map indicates that there were once a hen house and garage at the rear of the lot. The 1934 NPS survey also designates the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Smith. There are several Smiths listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[50]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[51]

---

[49] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 131 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[50] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 131 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 U.S. Census.

[51] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 135 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

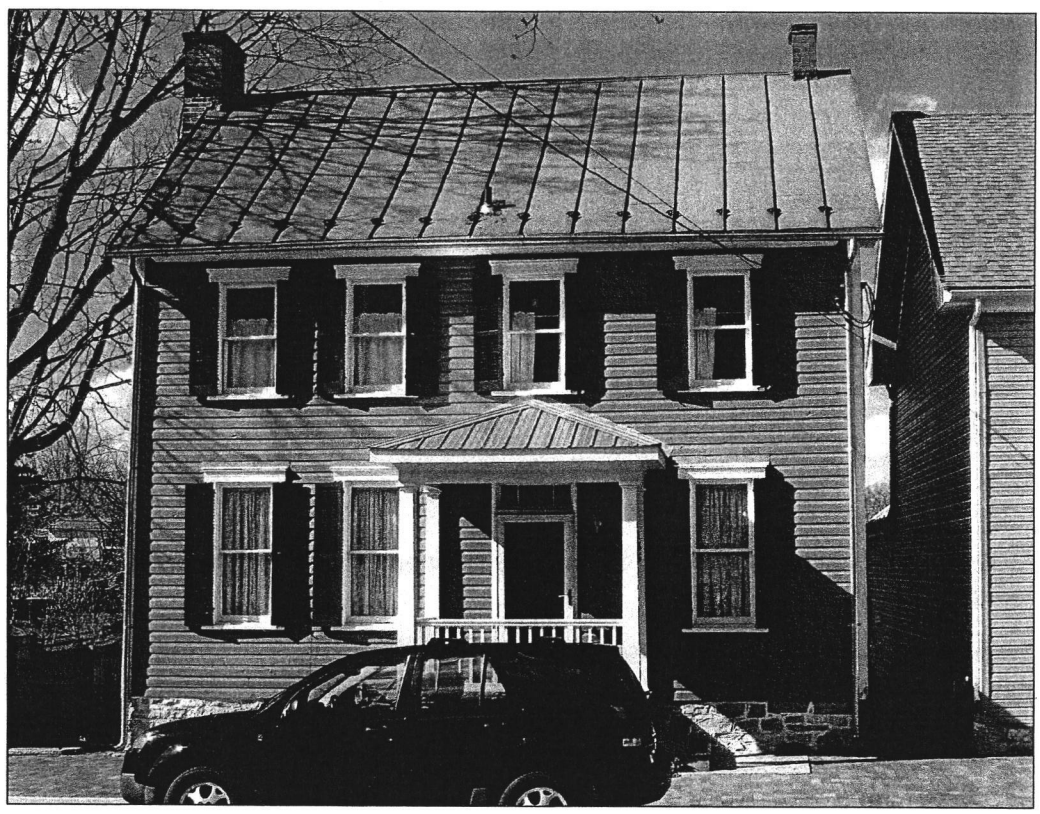
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (S. Renner?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	43
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-511
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, four-bay, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential building constructed on a raised, stone foundation. The side-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal sheets. There is an exterior, endwall, stone and brick chimney on the west and an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the east. The exterior of the house is sheathed in horizontal wood siding. The primary entrance on the south façade is located in the second bay from the east. It is approached by a set of wooden stairs leading up to a frame platform. The paneled door is slightly recessed and is topped by a four-pane transom. The doorway is protected by a hipped roof, open porch. The roof is supported by square posts that are linked by a slat railing. Windows are set in wood frames and are one-over-one light, double-hung sash with wood sills and window crowns and louvered shutters. A two-story wing with a flat roof and horizontal wood siding extends the house to the north.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn does not indicate any outbuildings on the property. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as S. Renner. There is a Soloman Renner listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[52]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[53]

[52] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 135 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

[53] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 138 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century

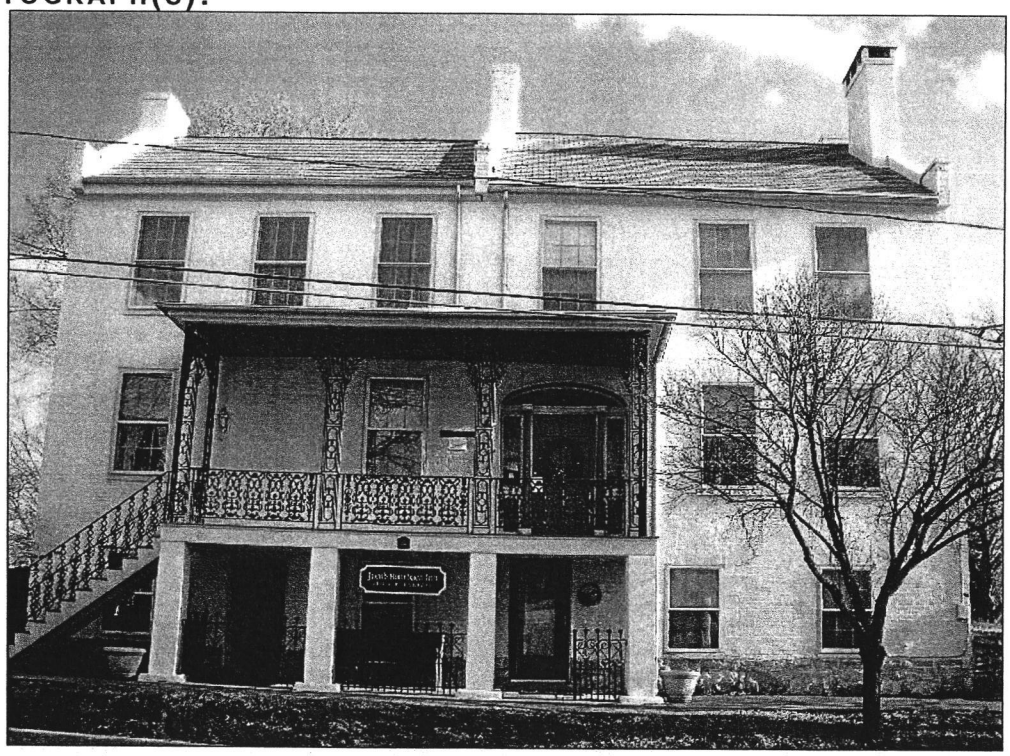
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	40
Street Name	Main Street

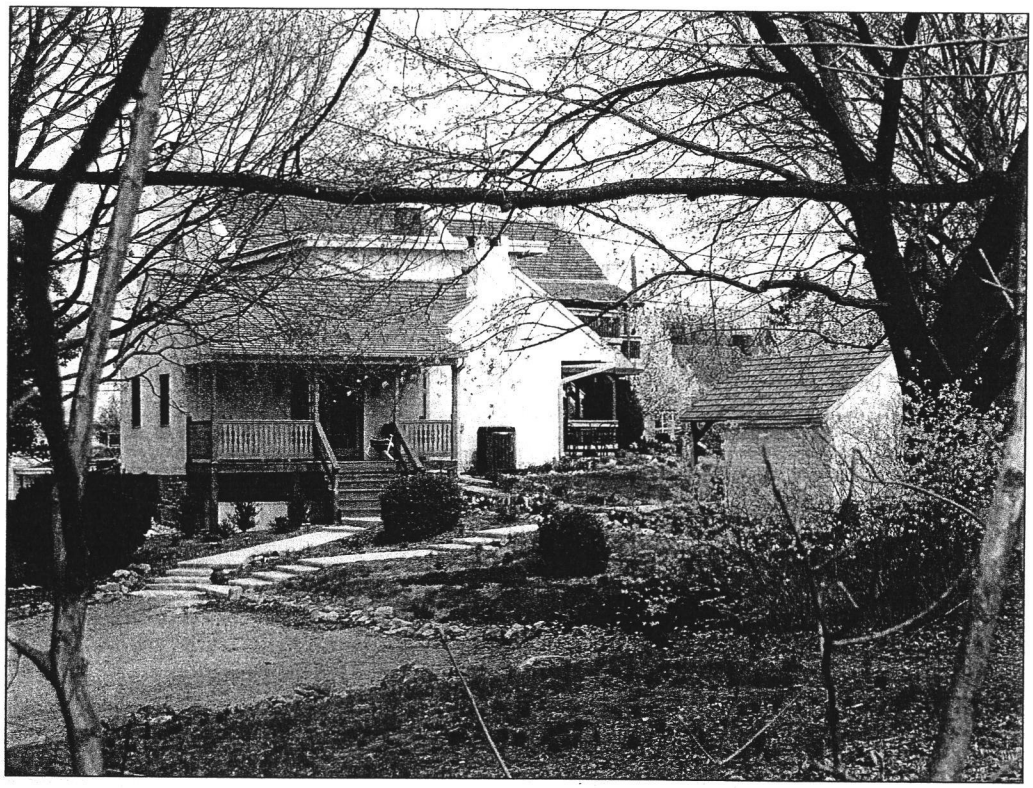
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2 plus exposed basement
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-532
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, six-bay, brick, freestanding, residential structure constructed on a stone foundation. The structure was built on sloping ground allowing for an exposed basement on the north façade and a raised first story. The side-gable roof is sheathed with composition roofing and has a center and two gable parapets. There are two pairs of massive, bridged, brick chimneys on the west endwall and in the center of the roofline. There is a third brick, interior, endwall chimney on the east wall. An ornate, hipped-roof, two-story, open porch extends across three bays of the north façade. The porch landing is supported below by brick piers and is accessed by stairs at the east end. The porch and stairs have an elaborate wrought-iron balustrade and posts. The primary entrance is located at the first-floor level in the third bay from the west. This entrance features side lights and a diamond-paned, elliptical, fanlight above. There are two entrances to the basement level. The first is located directly below the main entrance, and the second is located in the second bay from the east. Windows are set in wood frames and are six-over-six light, double-hung sash with jackarches. The structure has a two-story rear addition with a shed roof. The lot, according to the MHT survey, has not been subdivided since the town was platted.[54] There are two outbuildings behind the main building. Closer to the main building is a one-story, stuccoed structure with an overhang and a door on the east. The outbuilding has a side-gable, composition roof and an interior, endwall, stuccoed chimney on the south. There is also a gabled addition with a porch on the west. A few yards south of this outbuilding is a front-gable, brick structure with a composition roof. Currently, the structure is used as a bed and breakfast, and there is a parking area and driveway in the

[54] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 138 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

back. The driveway provides access to South Hall Street by cutting behind the adjacent property on the west.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on the fact that brick buildings were not common in Washington County, Maryland, at the very beginning of the nineteenth century, the MHT inventory form suggests that the structure dates to the 1820s or 1830s. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building at this location and designates the owner as H.B. Rohrback. The 1934 NPS survey concurs with this designation. The 1922 Sanborn indicates a one-story addition on the south, not two stories as it is today. The Sanborn map also indicates two outbuildings on the lot. One of these appears to be in the location of the east portion of the current outbuilding closest to the house. Its addition on the west therefore dates after 1922. The second outbuilding on the Sanborn map is a large stable that straddles the boundary of lots 40 and 41. It is no longer extant.[55]

Ernst relates the story that Henry and Martha Rohrback sold their farm near Burnside Bridge after the Battle of Antietam and moved to Sharpsburg with Henry's twin brother Jacob. Also living with the Rohrbacks were Jane Rohrback Mumma's husband and their children. Jane Rohrback Mumma, along with her youngest daughter, had died shortly after the battle. Later in the war, one of Col. John Singleton Mosby's raiders shot and killed Jacob Rohrback in his bed.[56] According to the 1860 U.S. Census, the household of Henry B. Rohrback (49 years old) included Jacob (also 49) and Mariah Rohrback (45), as well as Henry (28), Mary J. (23), and Martha (1) Mumma, and Elizabeth Bowers (16). Henry Rohrback is described as a farmer owning $17,000 in real estate and $3,000 in personal property. Henry Mumma is a farmhand. It is not clear where the Rohrbacks and the Mummas live, but their entry in the census is some 40 pages away from those of Peter Beeler and Benjamin Rohrback, who would have been their neighbors on Main Street. In the 1870 census, however, Harry and Martha Rohrback, along with Martha Mumma and Ann Nickle, appear on the same page as other West Main Street residents such as Beeler, Benjamin Rohrback, and Dr. A.A. Biggs.[57] It appears, then, that unlike some farmers in the area, Henry Rohrback did not reside in town while farming land nearby at the time of the Battle of Antietam.

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[58]

---

[55] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 138 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[56] Ernst, 210.

[57] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

[58] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 139 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

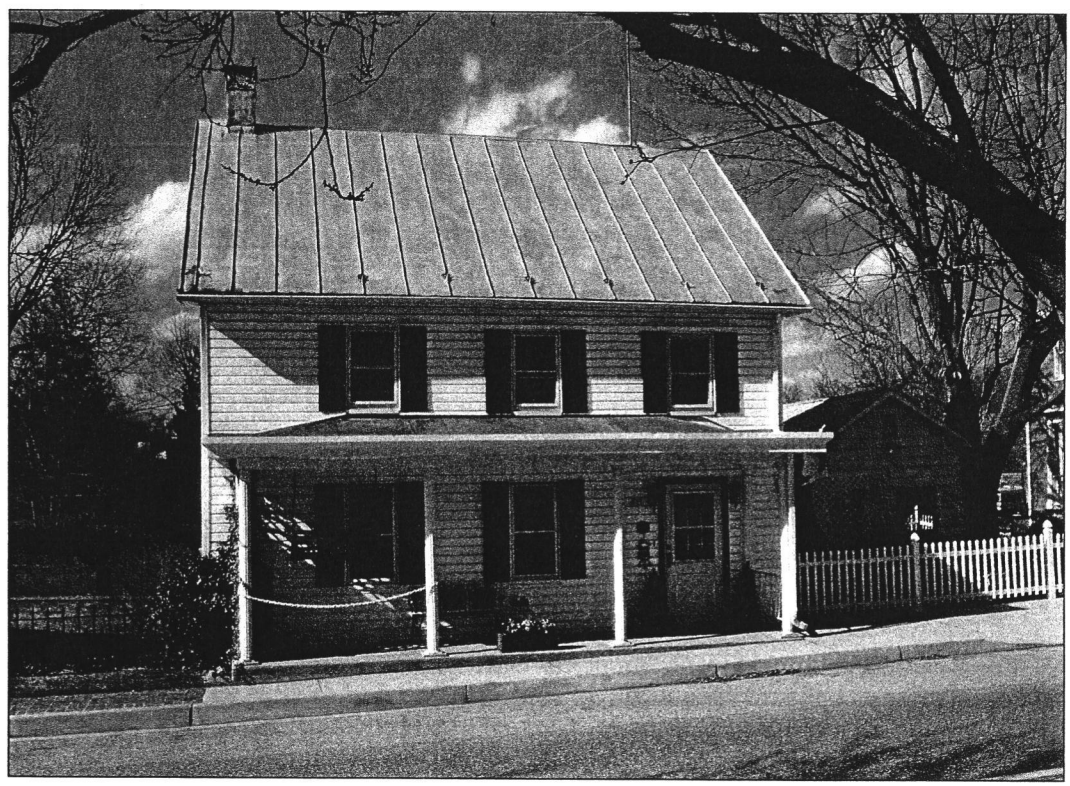
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Highberger?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	43
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-512
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building resting on a stone foundation. The side-gable roof, sheathed with standing-seam metal sheets, has an interior, endwall brick chimney on the west and overhanging eaves with gable returns. The building exterior is covered with manufactured siding. The first-floor is protected by a hipped-roof, open porch that is supported by fluted posts and Tuscan pilasters. The interior door is obscured by a modern storm door. Windows are set in wood frames and are one-over-one light, double-hung, replacement sash with shutters. Built into a hillside, there is a two-story rear addition at the first and basement levels. A modern outbuilding stands to the east of the house.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form determined that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas for Sharpsburg shows a building to the east of the house's rear ell, but the 1922 Sanborn map shows two outbuildings at the back of the lot. The current outbuilding, therefore, must have been constructed after 1922. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Highberger. There is a Jacob Highbarger, minister, listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district as well as a Jacob Highberger, carpenter.[59]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[60]

[59] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 139 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

[60] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 140 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

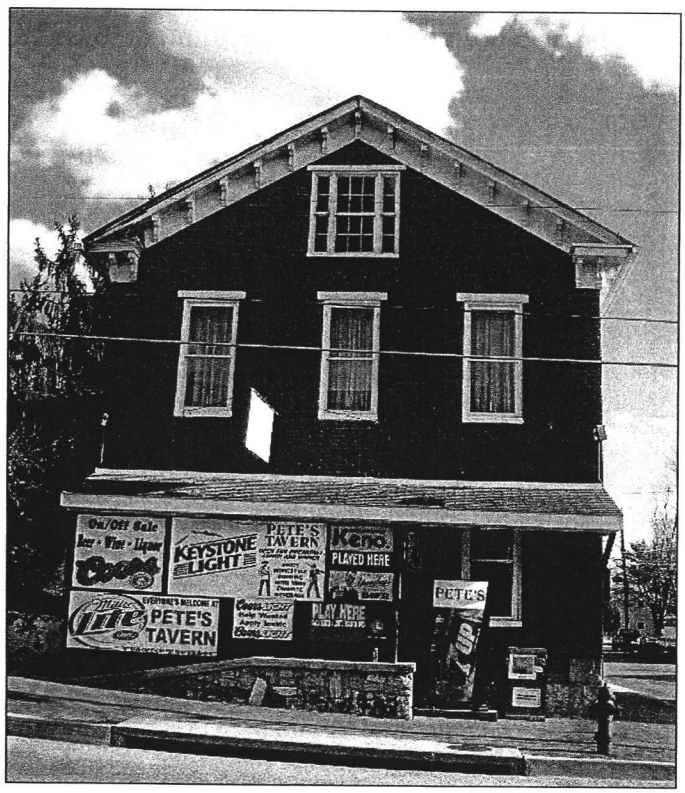
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Commercial
Lot Number	41
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-531
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-and-a-half-story, vertically massed, symmetrical, three-bay, brick, freestanding, commercial structure on a raised stone foundation. The front-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam sheet metal and has bracketed eaves and gables. There is a central brick chimney and an interior, endwall brick chimney on the south. Windows are set in wood frames and consist of one-over-one light, double-hung sash, with stone sills and lintels. In the north gable, there is a tripartite window composed of a central six-over-six light, double-hung sash flanked by narrow two-over-two light sash windows. At the time of the MHT survey, the first floor of the building had been extensively altered with boarded up windows, the construction of enclosed shed additions that served as entrances on each façade, and the addition of a shed roof awning along the length of the north façade.[61] Currently, the windows are no longer boarded up, but the shed roof additions and modified entrances on the north, south, east, and west facades remain. There is a one-story frame outbuilding with a brick foundation and gable roof on the lot. It is located along South Hall Street and appears on the 1922 Sanborn map of Sharpsburg.[62] There is also a low stone wall along the west edge of the lot near the back alley.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form dates the structure as mid-nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story structure at this location that housed a "shirt making" facility on the first floor and a "lodge" on the second floor. The lot had two outbuildings, one of which – the one-story structure along South Hall Street – is extant. The 1934 NPS survey indicates this as an empty lot, while the 1877 real estate atlas labels the building as the Good Templars Hall.[63]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[64]

---

[61] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," Pete's Tavern, Southeast corner of West Main Street and South Hall Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[62] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[63] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," Southeast corner of West Main Street and South Hall Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32.

[64] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 141 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Early to mid-nineteenth century

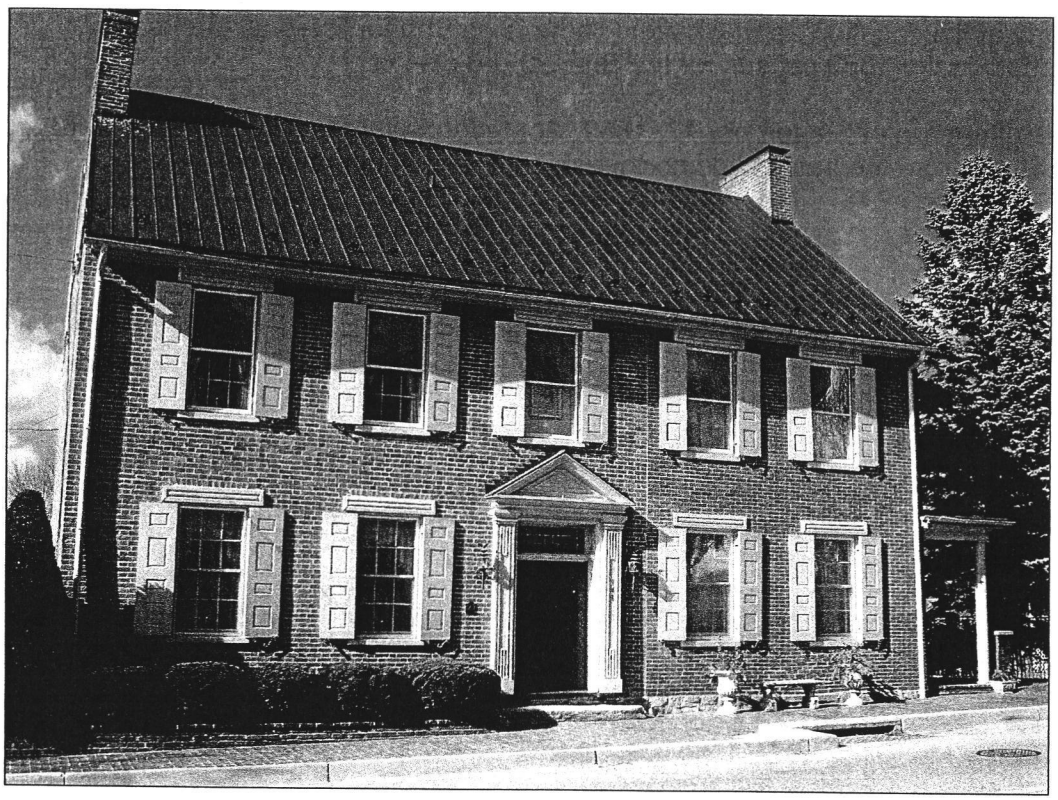
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (R. Shaffer?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	42
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-513
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, five-bay, symmetrical, brick, freestanding, residential building constructed on a stone foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has two large, interior, endwall, brick chimneys. The eastern two bays of the brick structure are laid in running bond while the western three bays are laid in Flemish bond. Because of this irregularity, the MHT survey suggests that the building was constructed in two phases. The primary entrance on the south façade is located in the center bay of the ground floor. The pedimented entrance is flanked by carved pilasters. The door is recessed and consists of a set of four-panel, double doors topped by a multi-pane, rectangular transom. There are two windows in the bays to either side of the entrance and windows in each of the five bays of the second floor. The windows consist of six-over-six light, double-hung sash with incised wood crowns and paneled shutters. The windows in the western portion of the building have a brick course above the crowns, which may be jack arches remaining from the original construction. The extant window treatment (windows, frames, shutters, and crowns) appear to have replaced the original treatment. A Colonial Revival-style open porch is located at the eastern end of the building, covering a secondary side entrance. A one-story, board-and-batten addition is attached to the north façade of the house. An iron railing and brick pier fence borders the rear yard. Two modern outbuildings – a brick garage and a storage building – stand behind the house.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

According to the MHT survey, houses built in Flemish bond were most common during the first part of the nineteenth century, before 1840, and it is likely that at least the western portion of the building was extant at the time. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a rear addition on the house, as well as a garage in the northwest corner of the property. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as R. Shaffer. There is no Shaffer listed as the head of household in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[65]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[66]

---

[65] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 145 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; 1860 U.S. Census.

[66] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 201 West Main Street

Date of Construction	ca. 1832

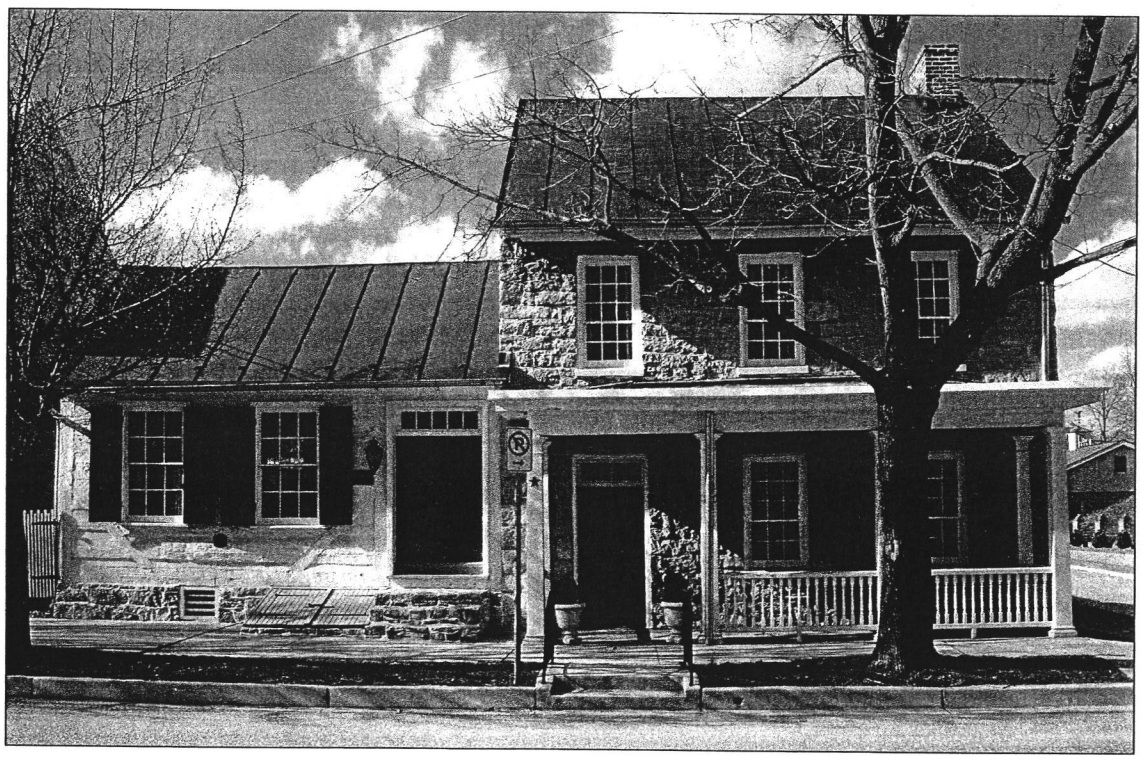
1862 DATA	
Owner	Jacob Highbarger
Function	Residential
Lot Number	130
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone and log
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-514
Historic Designation	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 27, 2002
Historic Name(s)	The Jacob Highbarger House (also called the Hays/Highbarger/Roulette House)

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
The main block of 201 West Main Street is a south-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, freestanding, stone residential building. There is a one-story, exposed-corner post, log addition on the west and a frame wing the north. The building is situated on the north side of the street on the corner of West Main and South Hall streets. The house has a standing-seam metal, gable roof with a brick, interior, endwall chimney on the east.

National Register documentation for the house states that the stone used to construct the house may have come from a different quarry than those used for most of the other stone houses in Sharpsburg since they are yellowish-gray instead of the more typical blue-gray. There is no pattern of stonework – such as jackarches or keystones – above openings in the walls. Instead, original windows are marked simply with two elongated stones meeting above each window lintel. According to the NR documentation, this lack of distinguishing stonework above openings is typical of a construction date in the 1830s. This dwelling is among the later stone houses built in Sharpsburg and in Washington County in general, where stone construction was prominent from the 1780s through the 1830s.

The entrance to the house is located in the west bay of the front façade of the main house block; it contains a six-panel, wood door, and has a three-light transom. The National Register documentation described the door present at the time of the nomination (2002) as being a circa-1940 replacement door with a large glass pane. Since the nomination also noted that the house's original door remained on the premises, it may be that the circa-1940 door has been replaced with the house's original door. An early twentieth-century, Colonial Revival-style porch extends across the front of the house. It is supported by four square, replacement posts and has a low pitched hipped roof. The National Register form notes that the existing posts replaced round columns with Ionic capitals. Windows on the front elevation are nine-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash. The sash are held within narrow, mitered frames with a large bead at the inside edge. According to the National Register documentation, mortises for butt-type shutter hinges remain in the window frames.

The painted log addition is a one-story, three-bay structure on a raised limestone foundation with a standing-seam metal, gable roof. The NR form notes that the west wall of the stone block, to which the log addition is attached, has finished pointing – indicating that the stone wall was exposed for a time prior to the construction of the addition. The log section of the Jacob Highbarger House is unusual because the log framing is exposed and always has been. It is also unusual for being an example of corner-post log construction. The basic framework consists of a sill, corner posts, a plate, and diagonal braces from mid-height of the posts to the sill. These members are mortised, tenoned, and pegged into place. Horizontal logs run between the posts and are set into trough mortises in the posts. There is a cellar entrance just to the west of the door to the addition, apparently reopening an entrance that had been closed at the time of the NR nomination. Windows in the log addition contain six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash. The entrance contains two, four-panel, wood leaves to close the nearly four-foot width, which is topped by a four-light transom.[67]

[67] Fonda Ghiardi, National Register of Historic Places – Registration Form, "Jacob Highbarger House," November 14, 2002; 7:1-7:2. This is an unusual form of log construction that is a hybrid between braced frame and traditional corner notched log technology. Other examples in the area

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

According to the National Register form, architectural features and documentary evidence suggest that the Jacob Highbarger House was built in the 1830s. This makes it among the later stone houses in Sharpsburg and in Washington County, where stone construction was prominent from the 1780s to the 1830s.

In 1832 Dr. Joseph C. Hays sold the unimproved, eastern half of Lot 130 in Sharpsburg to Jacob Highbarger. The National Register documentation suggests that Highbarger had established his occupation as a "house carpenter," which appears in subsequent census records, at the time of the purchase of the property and may have operated his carpentry business out of the corner-post, log addition. Two men named Jacob Highbarger appear in the 1860 census records for the Sharpsburg District, one a carpenter (61), the other a minister (54). The National Register documentation expresses the opinion that the house carpenter who purchased the house at 201 West Main Street had by this time become a minister. Thomas Scharf's 1882 history of western Maryland states that Highbarger officiated at Dunker Church. In 1877, Highbarger sold the house to Elias Spong for $1,100. The 1877 real estate atlas shows Highbarger still in possession of the house and "E. Spong" located in a tiny house on Main Street a half block to the east. Several months later, Spong mortgaged the property to Highbarger, to be paid in the form of two notes of $366 each. Apparently, Spong did not fulfill the mortgage contract prior to Highbarger's death, and in 1896 the house was sold by the trustees of Highbarger's estate to Oliver T. Reilly.

O.T. Reilly, a well-known local battlefield tour guide, was said to have opened his first museum of battlefield artifacts in the log addition, although there is no documentation that the museum was located here. In 1910, Reilly sold the house to John W. Roulette for $775. Under Roulette's ownership, an interior passage was cut from the stone house to the log addition and the addition was converted into two rooms, one for tool storage and one a summer kitchen.[68]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[69]

---

of this type of construction are the Otto House and the rear addition on the D.R. Miller house – both in Antietam National Battlefield. The NR form also provides a detailed description of the building's interior.

[68] Fonda Ghiardi, National Register of Historic Places – Registration Form, "Jacob Highbarger House," 8:1-8:8; 1860 U.S. Census.

[69] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 204 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

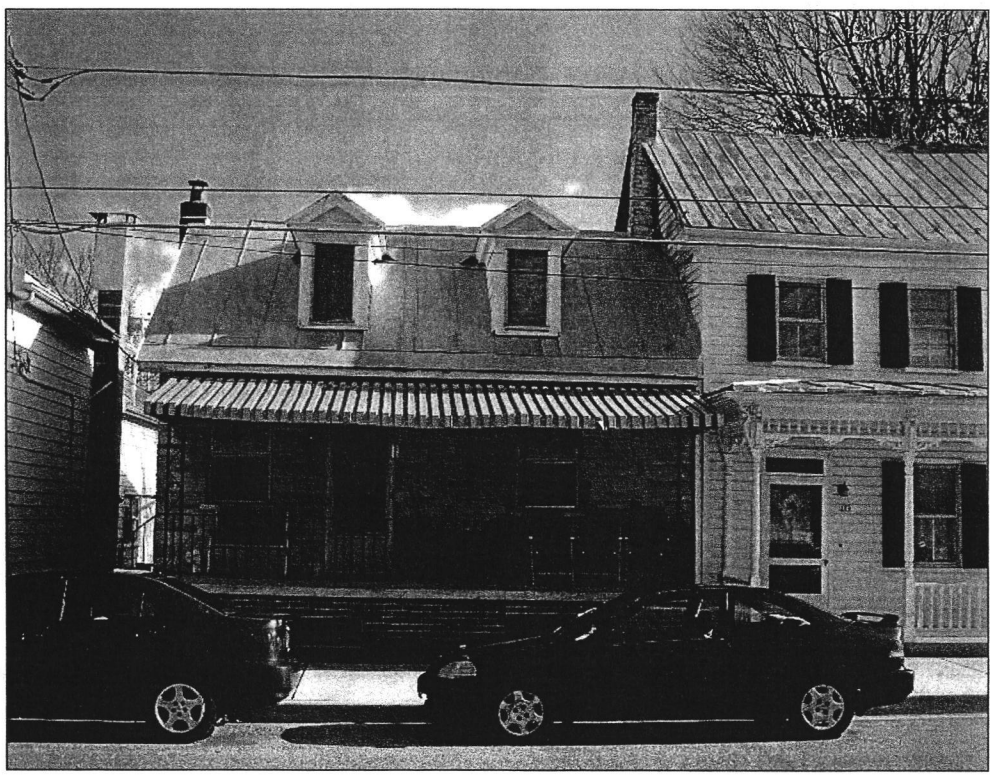
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Zimmerman?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	129
Street Name	Main Street
Outbuilding(s)	

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-528
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, brick, attached, residential structure on a raised foundation. The structure is clad with composition veneer manufactured to resemble stone. The side-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam sheet metal and has two large gable-roof dormers with louvered windows. There is one exterior, cinderblock chimney on the east façade and an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west that is built into the gable of the adjacent structure to the west. The off-center entrance is located in the center bay of the north façade and is flanked by three-over-one light, double-hung sash wood windows. A raised, open porch extends across the north façade. It is covered by an aluminum awning that is supported by openwork, metal posts connected by a railing. The porch landing is approached by stairs at the east end.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure was constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates a one-and-a-half-story dwelling and one outbuilding on the lot. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as J. Zimmerman. There is a John Zimmerman listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[70]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[71]

[70] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 204 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census.

[71] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 205 West Main Street

Date of Construction	First half of nineteenth century

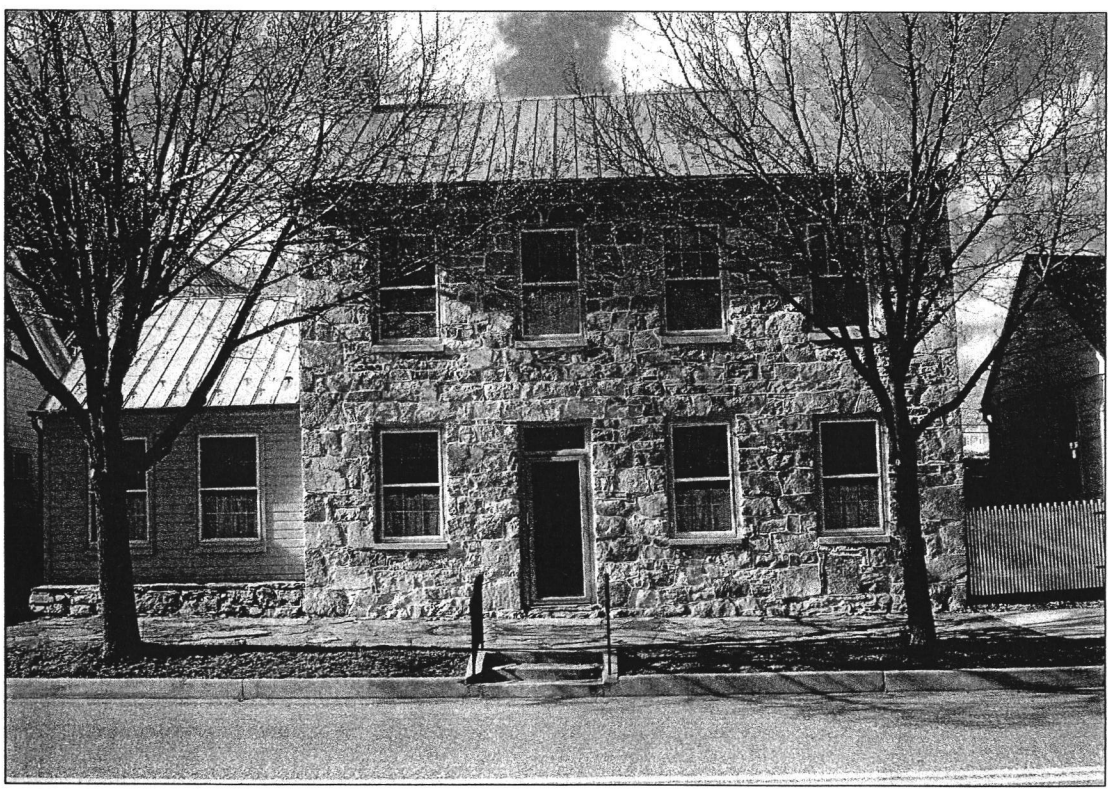
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	130
Street Name	Main Street

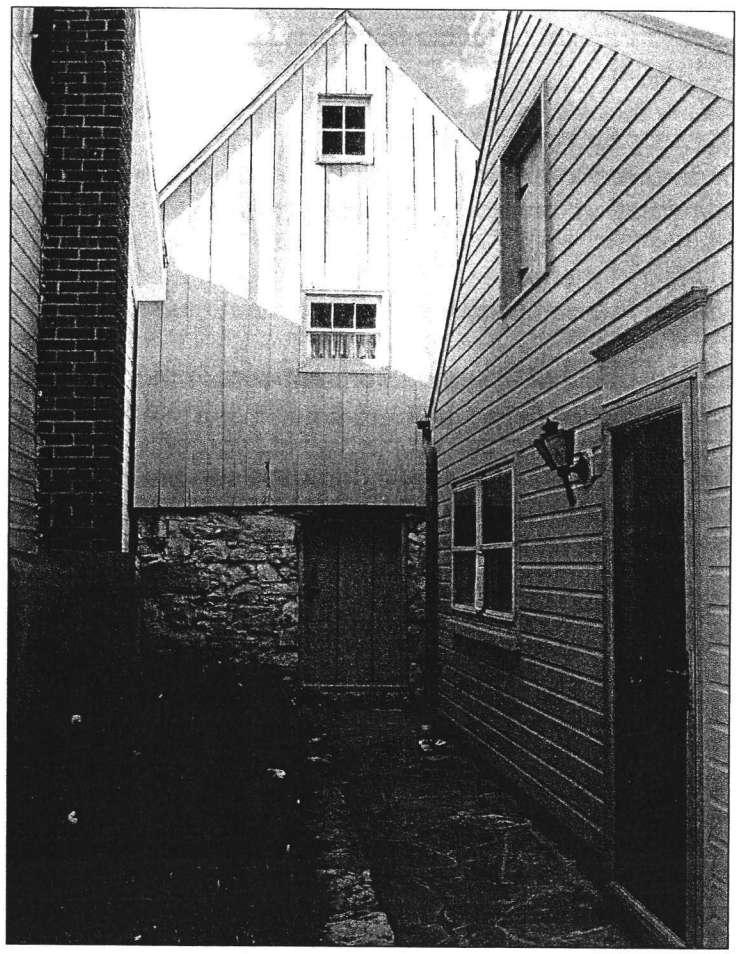
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-515
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted possibly extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1865."

DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, four-bay, two-story, stone, freestanding, residential building, with a one-story frame addition to the west. The building is set directly on the public right-of-way. The stone work is evenly coursed on the south façade with pronounced quoining and randomly laid on the other elevations. The standing-seam metal, side-gable roof of the stone block has one interior, endwall, stone chimney on the west. The deeply recessed entrance consists of a six-panel door topped by a transom with a sunburst motif. The door and window lintels are of stone with keystones. Fenestration is composed of single, rectangular, double-hung, six-over-six light, wood sashes with wood frames and sills. The door is protected by a storm door and the transom by a second single glass pane. All windows south façade are fronted by storm windows. The one-story, gable-roofed west addition consists of two bays, each containing six-over-six light, double-hung, wood windows protected by storm windows. The addition also has a standing-seam metal roof, and its walls are surfaced in horizontal wood siding.

A large, two-story outbuilding stands behind the frame addition and extends beyond its west façade. The front-gable roof is covered in standing-seam metal. The outbuilding has a stone first floor; the second floor is surfaced in vertical wood siding. A doorway pierces the center of the first floor's south façade and is filled with a three-plank, wood

door. A three-over-three light, double-hung window lights the second floor, and a four-light sash lights the gable.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on the stone work of the house, the 1991 MHT survey states that this house dates from the first half of the nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg lists the owner as S.S. Lumm. Both the 1877 atlas and the 1922 Sanborn map show a building in the general location of the stone outbuilding, but the Sanborn map does not depict the outbuilding as being constructed of stone.[72]

An entry for the household of Solomon Lum appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District. At the time, Lumm was a 28-year-old miller in possession of $1,500 in real estate and $100 in personal property. He lived with his wife Jennie (25), two young daughters, and Louisa Marshal, a domestic servant. Based on the location of the entry in the census records, however, it appears that the Lumms lived southeast of town, probably in the stone mill on the Burnside Bridge Road. Lumm's neighbors in the census records are John Otto and Jacob Avey, who appear near the stone mill on the Carman-Cope maps of the battlefield. After the war, Solomon S. Lumm filed claims for losses at his mill, which he rented, along with 10 acres of land, from Col. John Miller. The claim states that during the afternoon of September 17, 1862, elements of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox's division entered Lumm's premises and appropriated property. The Carman-Cope map depicts the battle line of Willcox's division running through the stone mill complex at 4:20 p.m. During and after the battle, Lumm reported in his claim, "my mill and my dwelling" were occupied by Union forces, indicating that the Lumms lived at the mill in September 1862. A search of the 1870 census records did not reveal an entry for Lumm, although he testified on January 13, 1879, in his claim for damages, that he lived in Sharpsburg.[73]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[74]

---

[72] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 205 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[73] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*; NARA Record Group 123: Records of the United States Court of Claims, Congressional Case Files 1884-1943, Box 83, Claim Number 340.

[74] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 206 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

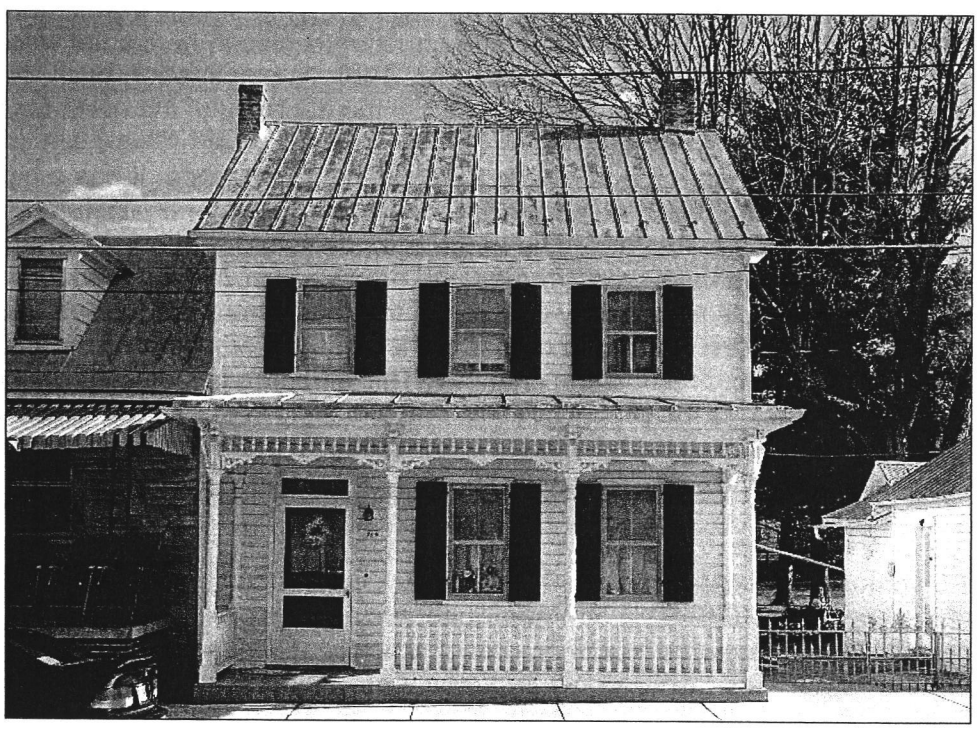
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (William Wade?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	128
Street Name	Main Street

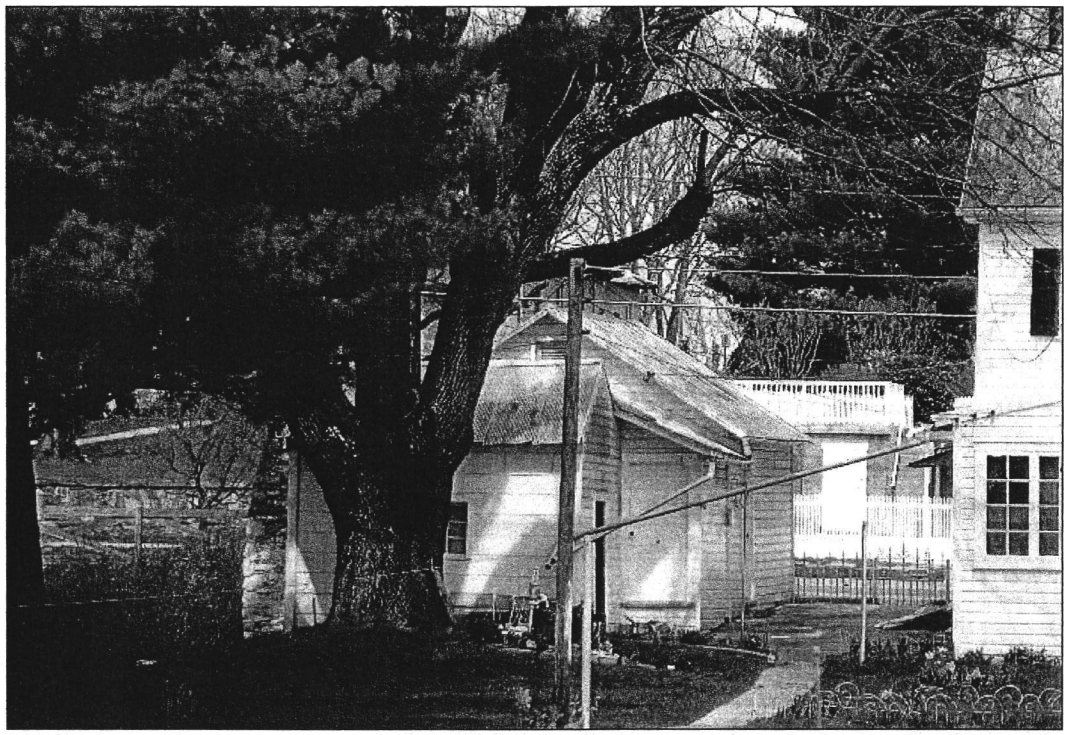
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-527
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted (foreground, with stone and brick chimney) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, frame, attached, residential structure on a stone foundation. The structure is clad in horizontal wood siding and has a side-gable roof with gable returns. There is one interior, brick, endwall chimney on the west end. The entrance is located in the east bay of the north façade. It is composed of a glazed and paneled door with a four-light transom. There is a one-story, open, Eastlake-style porch that extends across the front façade. It has a hipped, standing-seam sheet metal roof that is supported by turned posts and pilasters which are connected by a turned balustrade. The porch is embellished with ornate brackets and spindlework. Windows have wood frames and are two-over-two light, double-hung sash with shutters. There is a one-story addition to the rear. There are four outbuildings on the lot including, near the southwest corner of the house, a small frame structure with a gable roof and a large brick and stone chimney. This structure is indicated on the 1922 Sanborn real estate map for the property. (This outbuilding is set behind a larger, one-story, frame, gable-roof structure that stands immediately to the west of the house and does not appear on the 1922 Sanborn map.)[75]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the structure was constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a one-story rear addition and three outbuildings, one of which is still extant. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as Wade. There are

[75] Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

several Wades listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[76]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[77]

[76] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 206 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census.

[77] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 207 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Early to mid-nineteenth century

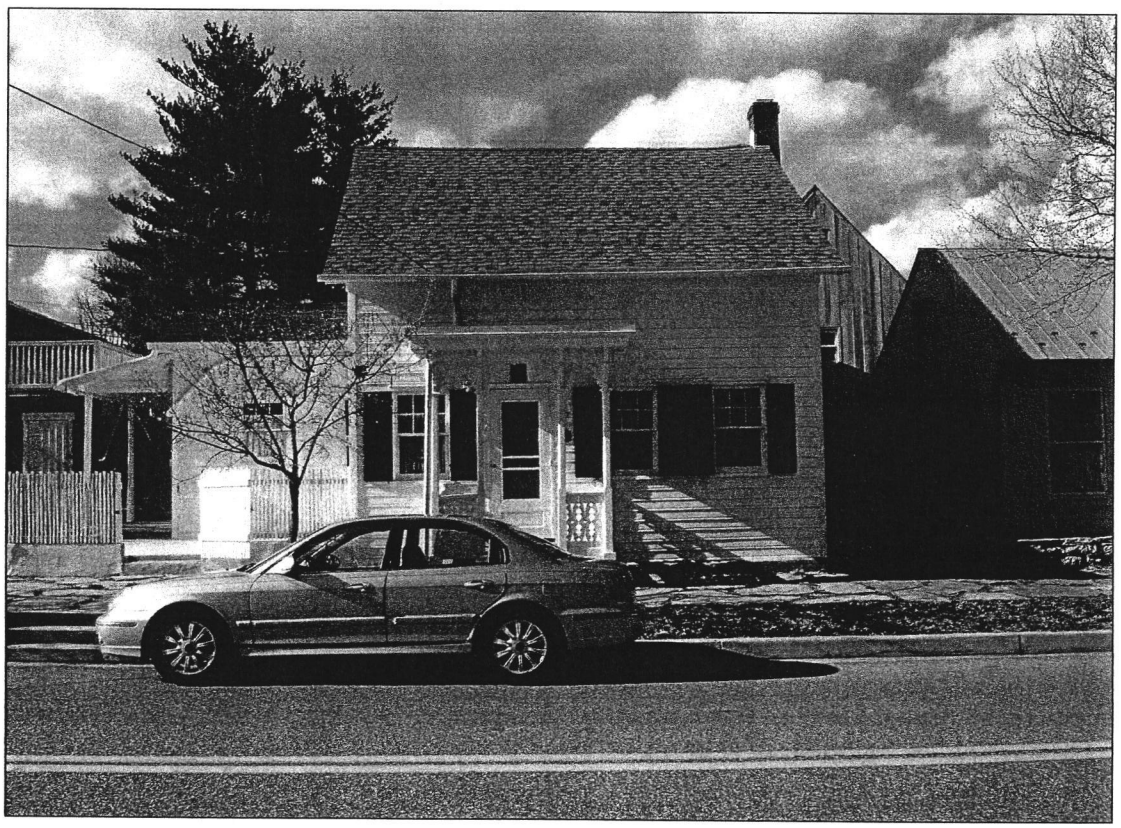
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (M. Snavely? M. Himes?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	131
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-516
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, four-bay, one-story, frame, freestanding residential structure, with a one-story addition to the west. The building is set directly on the public right-of-way. The 1991 MHT survey states that the building may be constructed of log. It currently is sheathed in beaded, weatherboard siding. The composition, side-gable roof has one rebuilt, exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the east. The entrance consists of a glazed and paneled door protected by a frame and multi-pane storm door. The entrance is articulated by a projecting Eastlake portico similar in style to those found on 131 and 133 West Main Street. Fenestration is composed of small, single, double-hung, six-over-one, wood sash windows with shutters. The addition consists of a single bay, filled by a six-over-one light, double-hung, wood sash window. The addition is sheathed drop siding, and it has a composition roof. A modern, shed-roof porch supported by posts protects the addition's west façade.[78]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
A commemorative plaque on the building suggests that it was standing at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg lists the owner as M. Snavely; the 1934 National Park Service partial survey of the town suggests the owner at the time of the battle was M. Himes. The 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district includes residents Merchant Himes and Sarah Himes. However, there are no residents with the name Snavely listed in the census. The 1922 Sanborn map shows a porch on the west side of the house, a one-story building to the east (perhaps the stone outbuilding described in association with 205 West Main Street), and a shed at the rear of the lot.[79]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[80]

---

[78] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 207 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[79] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 207 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[80] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 211 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

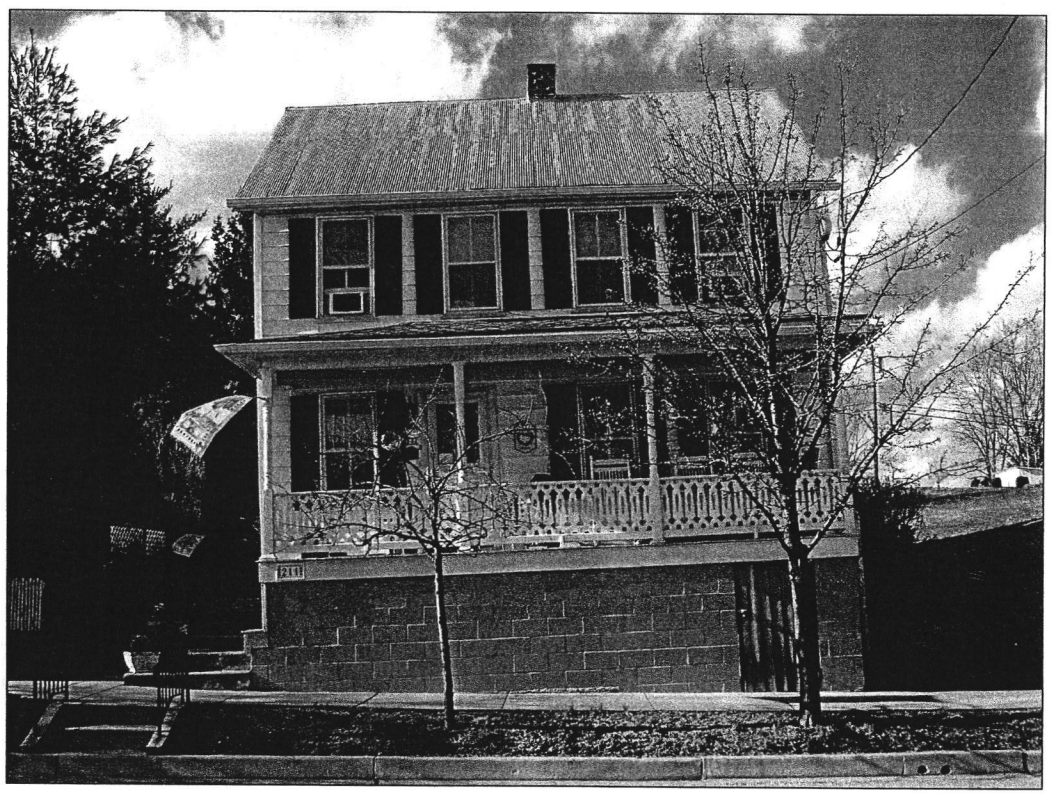
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (W. Ecton?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	133
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Corrugated metal sheets
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Concrete over stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-518
Historic Designation	
Historic Name(s)	

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, L-shaped, asymmetrical, two-story, four-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building resting on a stone foundation finished in concrete. The foundation raises the house high above street level so that the two stories of the house can stand above ground on a slope that rises toward the north. The corrugated metal, side gable roof is pierced by a single, central, brick chimney. The house is sheathed in manufactured siding. A hipped-roof, open porch extends across the south façade. The composition roof of the porch is supported by turned posts linked by a flat-cut railing. A cinder block wall supports the porch floor. The entrance is located in the second bay from the west. A modern storm door obscures the interior door. Fenestration in the main block of the house consists of single, rectangular, two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash with shutters and storm windows. Fenestration in the rear ell generally matches the main block of the house, and its gable roof intersects with the main block's roof. An addition stands north of the ell, its ridgeline rising slightly higher than the roof of the rear ell. Window placement and form for this addition also differ from the rest of the house. One modern outbuilding stands at the rear of the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A building appears at this location in the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg, which lists the owner as W. Ecton. (There is a William Acton listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.) A two-story, L-shaped building with a one-story wing on the north also appears at this location in the 1922 Sanborn insurance map. The 1991 MHT survey dates the house (with a question mark) to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, based on the determination that the current house is larger than the one shown on the 1877 atlas. While the 1877 footprint does not include the rear ell, it seems hard to conclude that the extant house is not the one shown on the 1877 atlas for that reason. Residents of the house also volunteered to surveyors that the house did stand during the Civil War. The house is therefore included in the survey as a building that may have stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The Sanborn map also showed a hen house standing at the rear of the property.[81]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[82]

---

[81] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 207 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[82] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 212 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

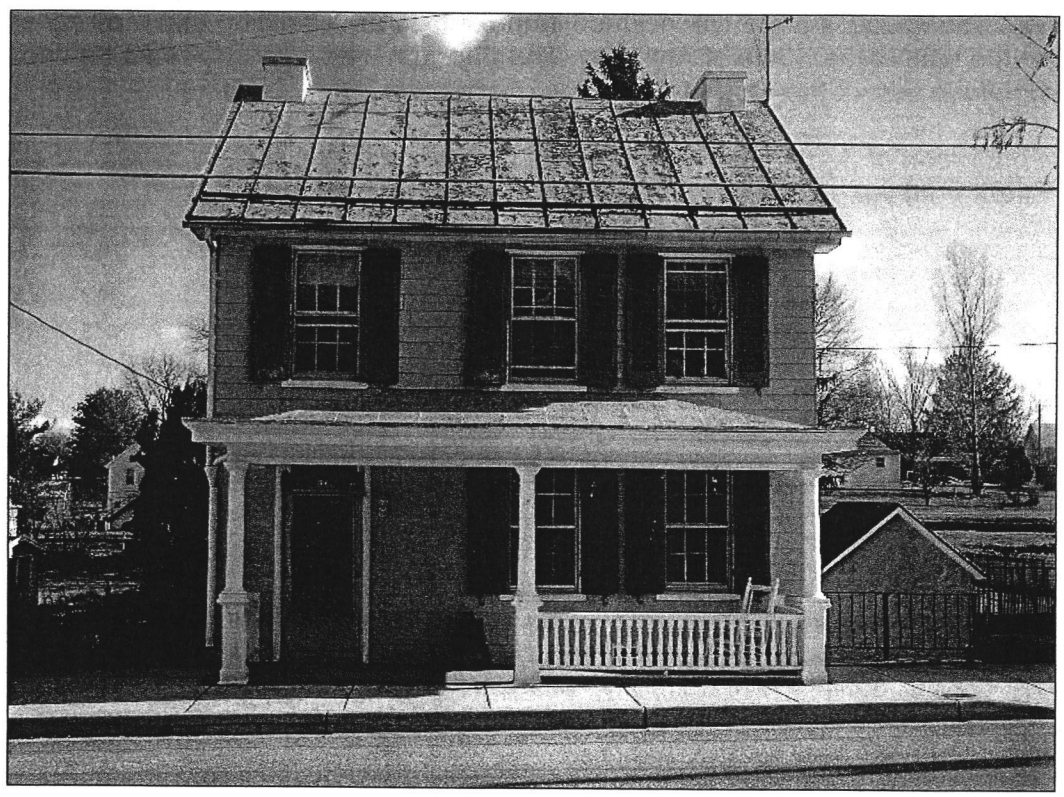
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Wade?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	127
Street Name	Main Street

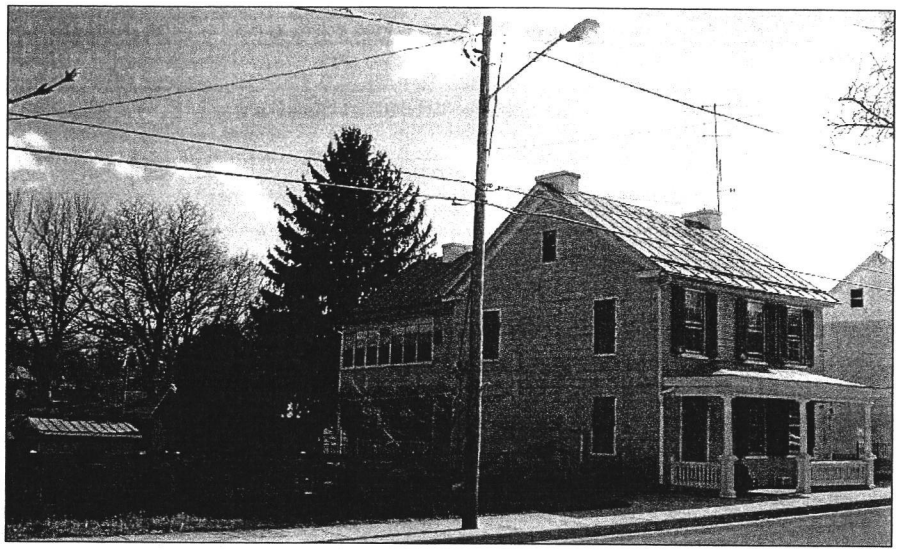
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-526
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a stuccoed foundation. The building has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with gable returns. There are two interior, brick, endwall chimneys. The exterior is sheathed in manufactured shingles, possibly asbestos. The primary entrance is located on the north façade in the east-bay, and the door features a four-light glass transom. There is a one-story, open porch that runs the length of the façade. It has a hipped roof that is supported by Tuscan columns on squared pedestals. A turned balustrade connects the pedestals. Windows are set in wood frames and are six-over-six light, double-hung sash with shutters. The house is set on a large lot that, according to the MHT inventory form, has not been subdivided since the town was platted.[83] There is a two-story rear addition with a gable, standing-seam sheet metal roof.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure was constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a two-story rear addition and three outbuildings, including a henhouse, none of which are extant. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Wade. There are several Wades listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[84]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[85]

---

[83] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 212 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[84] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 212 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

[85] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 214 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

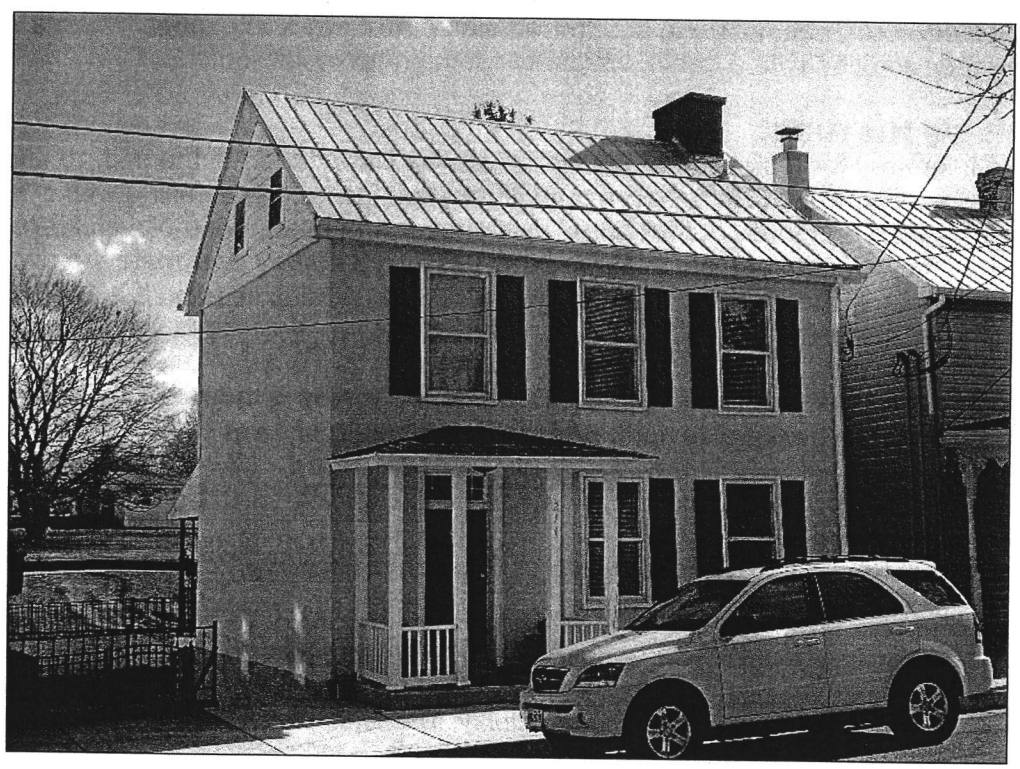
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Henry Boyd?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	127
Street Name	Main Street

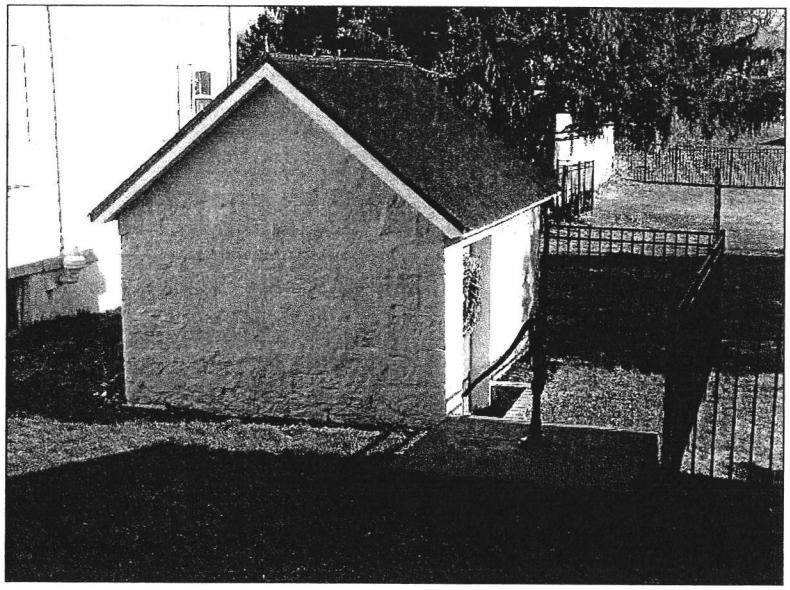
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-525
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, two-story, three-bay, horizontally massed, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. According to the MHT survey, the building is frame.[86] It is currently clad in a stucco finish with siding in the gable ends. The building has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with one interior, brick, endwall chimney on the west wall. The east-bay entrance is protected by a hipped-roof portico with composition roofing and supported on squared posts that are connected by a slat railing. There is an eight-light glass transom over the door. Windows on the front façade are set in wood frames and are one-over-one light, double-hung sash with shutters. There are two outbuildings and a water pump on the lot. The one-story, stone outbuilding with a gable roof and adjacent pump are situated on the east side of the house.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the structure was constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling and two outbuildings at this location. The only extant outbuilding from this period is the one-story, stone structure located near the southeast corner of the house. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as H. Boyd. A Henry Boyd is listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. More information can be found on Henry Boyd in the inventory form for 308 West Chapline Street.[87]

---

[86] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 214 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[87] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 214 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; 1860 U.S. Census.

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[88]

[88] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 215 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

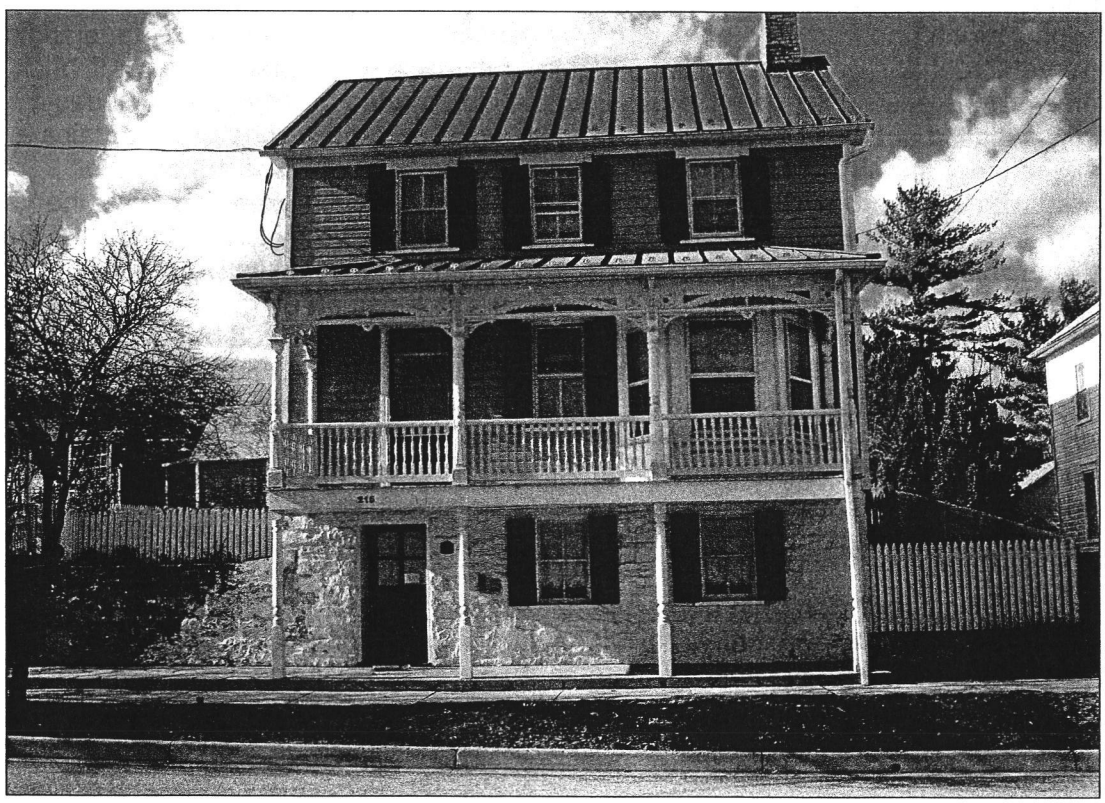
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (D. Poffenberger?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	160
Street Name	Main Street

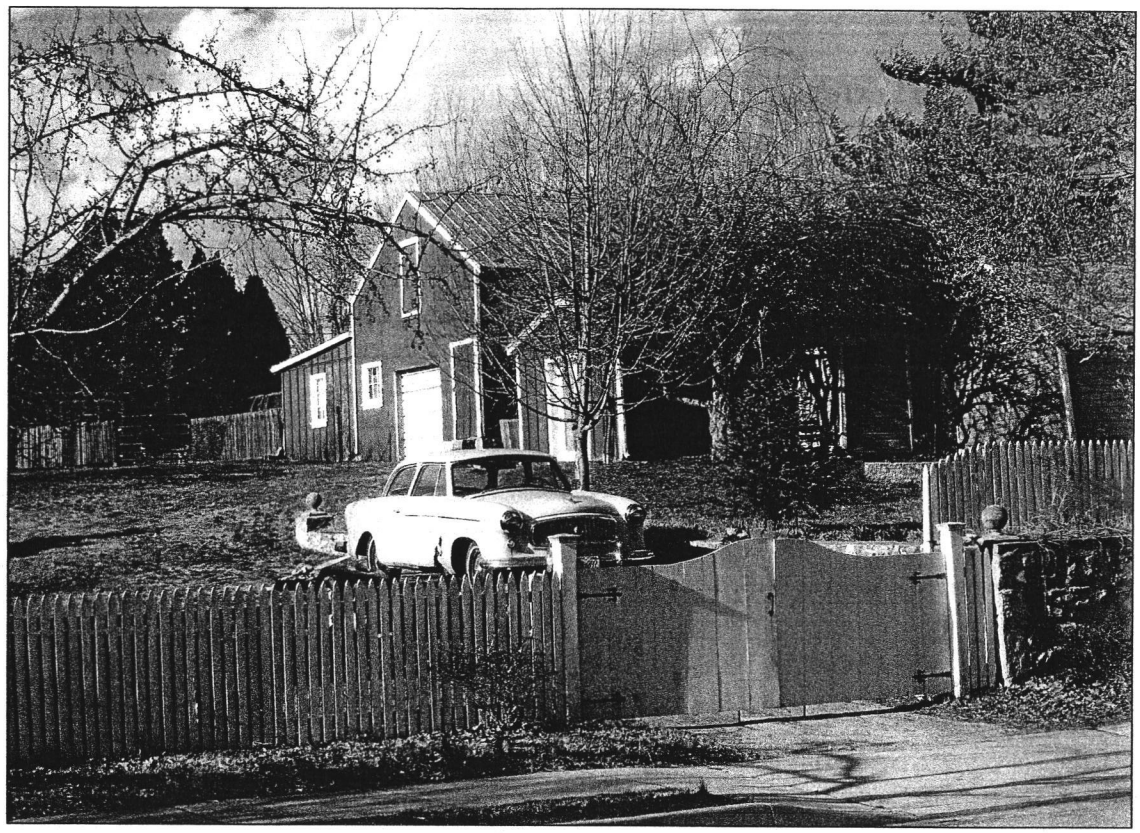
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2 plus exposed basement
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Stone and frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	5

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-520
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story plus exposed basement, three-bay, stone and frame, freestanding, residential building. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves, gable returns, and an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the east. The exposed basement is constructed of stone and includes a deeply recessed entrance in the west bay. The wood door of the entrance contains a four-light upper panel. The stories above the basement are of frame construction covered with weatherboards. A one-story, Eastlake-style porch extends across the second level of the south façade. The porch floor is supported by turned posts. At the time of the 1991 MHT survey, this porch was reached by stairs on its west side. These stairs have since been removed. The second level includes an entrance in the west bay and a bay window in the easternmost bay. The entrance is obscured by a storm door, but does include a four-light transom above. Fenestration on the upper floors consists of single, rectangular, two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash windows with wood crowns and shutters. Basement windows are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with shutters but without the crowns. The building has received several additions, including the octagonal bay on the south and a two-story rear addition that does not appear in the same configuration on the 1922 Sanborn insurance map.[89]

Five outbuildings are aligned in a row behind and slightly west of the house. Nearest the house is a one-story, gable-roofed building sheathed in weatherboards and roofed in corrugated metal. It has three windows on its south façade. Behind this building is an

[89] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 215 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

outhouse, also sheathed in weatherboards. North of these two buildings is a group of three: a cinderblock storage building with a standing-seam metal roof, a one-and-a-half story barn with a shed-roof addition, and a one-story shed at the rear of the lot. The barn is covered in vertical, wood siding and a standing-seam metal roof and has an entrance on the west façade.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A commemorative plaque on the basement level suggests that at least part of the house stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. According to the MHT survey, the stylistic character of the house indicates that it has been extensively remodeled since that time. The 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey both indicate that its owner was D. Poffenberger. The 1922 Sanborn map shows three large outbuildings to the rear of the house. Two of these may remain today: the weatherboarded building nearest the house and the barn (although the Sanborn map labels the structure in this location a shed). [90]

Daniel Poffenberger appears in the 1860 U.S. Census as a 53-year-old farmer with real estate valued at $2,000 and personal property at $200. His household included two sons (24-year-old school teacher Mose and 23-year-old blacksmith William) and a daughter (14-year-old Ellen). Daniel Poffenberger submitted claims for the loss of wheat, fuel, fodder, and horses after the Battle of Antietam. A few of the names near the Poffenberger property on the 1877 real estate atlas appear near the Poffenberger entry on the 1860 census (Hezekiah Knode, John Myers, William Acton or Ecton). It may be, then, that Poffenberger occupied the house at 215 West Main Street in 1862.[91]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[92]

---

[90] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 215 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32;NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[91] 1860 U.S. Census; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 812, Claim Number F-590.

[92] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 221 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century? 1910s-1920s?

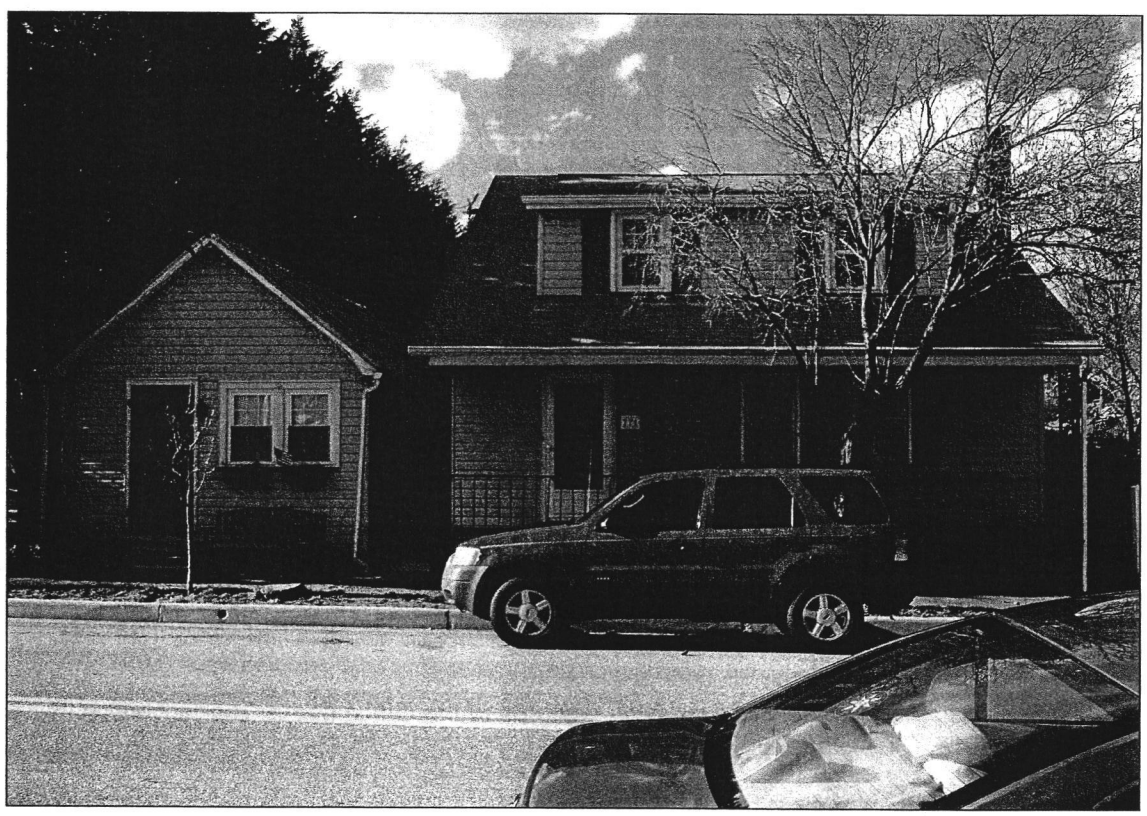
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (George Swain?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	169
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Cinderblock
Massing	L-shaped
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-607
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, asymmetrical, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, L-shaped, freestanding residential building on a cinderblock foundation. A broad, two-bay, shed dormer extends across much of the side-gable, composition roof. A modern, exterior, endwall, brick chimney is attached to the east side of the house. The house is sheathed in manufactured siding. The two bays of the south façade consist of an entrance on the west and a group of three windows on the east. An open porch supported by openwork metal posts protects the south façade's first floor. The three grouped windows each contain a three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Other windows contain six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash. An oriel window has been added on the first floor of the east façade. A small, gable-roofed cottage, also covered with manufactured siding, stands immediately to the west of the house, and a modern outbuilding stands to the north.[93]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of the town indicate that the owner of the property was G. Swain. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map indicates a two-story house on this lot. This information and the bungalow-style details of the extant house suggest that it was either extensively altered or built in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The relationship of the extant house to that appearing on the 1877 map is unclear.[94]

Forty-six-year-old laborer George Swain appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District as the head of a household that includes his wife, Elizabeth (39), and four children – Frank (20), John (17), Martha (10), and Charles (3). The proximity of names in the census and on the 1877 atlas suggests that George Swain and his family may have lived at what is now 221 West Main Street in 1860 – although possibly not in the extant house. Herrin's list of Union soldiers from the Sharpsburg District includes Franklin (22) and John (20) Swain.[95]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[96]

---

[93] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 221 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[94] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 221 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[95] 1860 U.S. Census; Herrin, 30.

[96] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 222 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (David Knode?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	159
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Uncertain
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-522
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential structure set on a raised foundation. Except for the first floor of the north façade, which is sheathed in brick veneer, the house is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is clad in composition roofing and has an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the east wall. A raised, one-story, open porch extends across the north façade. It has a hipped roof with composition roofing and is supported by turned wood posts which are connected by a turned balustrade. The porch landing is accessed by stairs in the center bay. The entrance is located in the center bay of the north façade, and the paneled door with a lunette also has shutters. Windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash with shutters. There is a two-story, shed roof addition on the back of the house that has been furthered enlarged with a one-story, shed-roof addition. There is one modern outbuilding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT survey dates the building to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map illustrates a two-story dwelling with two outbuildings at this location. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of the town indicate that the owner of the property was D. Knode.[97]

Twenty-four-year-old David Knode, a "boatman," appears in the household headed by 34-year-old Hezekiah Knode in the 1860 census. The 1860 census entry for Hezekiah, David, and other Knode family members appears immediately after that of John Myers in the 1860 census. In fact, the Knode family appears to live in the same house or on the same property as Myers and his family. Myers probably lived at what is now 231 West Main Street at this time. David Knode, therefore, probably did not live at 222 West Main Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam. In the 1870 census, Hezekiah (now described as 50 years old) and David Knode again appear in the same household, although this time 34-year-old David is its head. Also members of the household are 30-year-old Ellen Knode and three children ranging in age from four to eight. Entries on the previous page of the census records include names that appear farther west on Main Street in the 1877 atlas (including Myers), perhaps indicating that David Knode lived at 222 West Main Street by 1870.[98]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[99]

---

[97] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 222 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[98] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses. See entry for 229 and 231 West Main Street.

[99] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 224 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

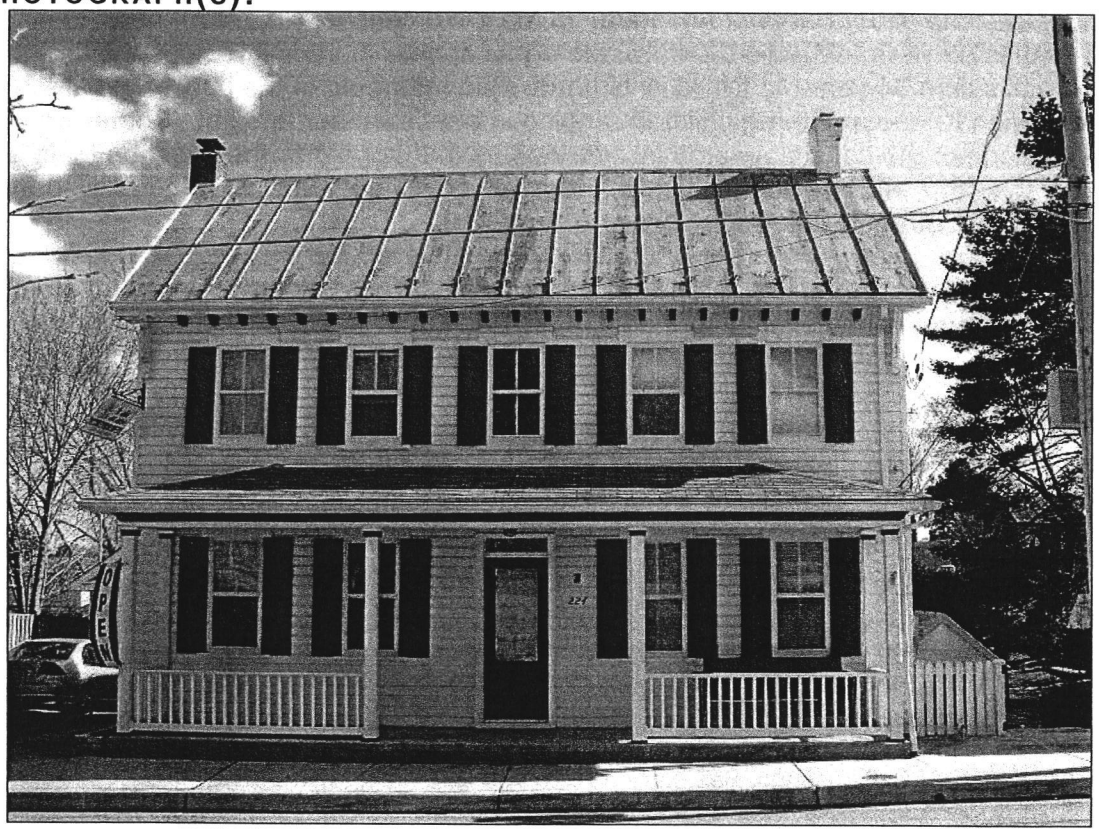
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Sarah Mose?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	159
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-521
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, two-story, five-bay, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. The building is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof has a dentiled cornice with corner brackets and gable returns. It is clad with standing-seam sheet metal and has one interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west end and one exterior, endwall brick chimney on the east end. An open, one-story, porch extends across the north façade. It has a hipped roof with composition roofing and squared posts which are connected by a slat railing. The center-bay entrance has a glazed and paneled door with a transom. Fenestration includes two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows set in wood frames with molded crowns and shutters. There is a two-story, shed-roof rear addition with a two-story open porch that faces east.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT inventory dates the building to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a two-story rear addition on this lot. Both the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg and the 1934 NPS partial survey list the owner of the property as R. Poffenberger.[100]

Boatman Reuben Poffenberger (26), his wife Sarah (24), and son Alfred (4) appear in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg District. Other nearby entries include names of individuals associated with properties on West Main Street in the 1877 atlas. However, the Poffenbergers are shown in the census to reside in the same dwelling or on the same property as two other households. The dwelling in which the families resided would appear to have belonged to Sarah Mose (56), who owned real estate valued at $250, while the other families owned no real estate.[101]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[102]

---

[100] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 224 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[101] 1860 U.S. Census.

[102] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 226 West Main Street

Date of Construction	First half of the nineteenth century

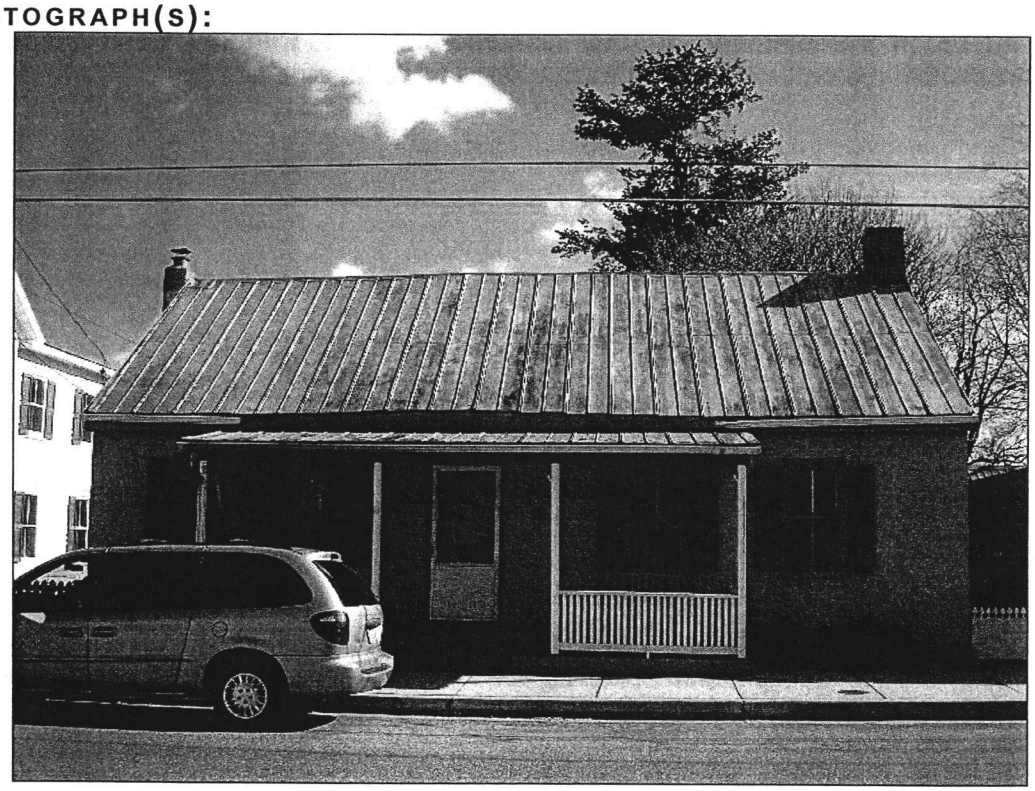
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (F. Swain?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	166
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-632
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, one-story, five-bay, brick, freestanding, residential structure on a stone foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam sheet metal roof has an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west wall and a smaller, exterior, endwall, cinderblock chimney on the east. An open porch extends across the center three bays of the north façade. It has a shed roof clad with standing-seam sheet metal and supported by squared posts which are connected by a slat railing. The entrance is located in the center bay, and fenestration consists of The two-over-two light, double-hung sash windows in wood frames with shutters. The window openings have jack arches. There is shed-roof addition that extends from the center of the south façade.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT inventory dates the house to the first half of the nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque suggests that this building was standing at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with two outbuildings on this lot. The existing brick outbuilding is not located in the same location as either of the outbuildings indicated on the Sanborn map. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey indicate that the owner of the property was F. Swain.[103]

Frank Swain appears in the 1860 census records for the Sharpsburg District as the 20 years old and residing in the household of 46-year-old laborer George Swain. On the 1877 Sharpsburg atlas, George Swain is associated with property across the street at what is now 221 West Main. Frank Swain probably did not live at 226 West Main at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[104]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[105]

---

[103] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 226 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[104] 1860 U.S. Census.

[105] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 227 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

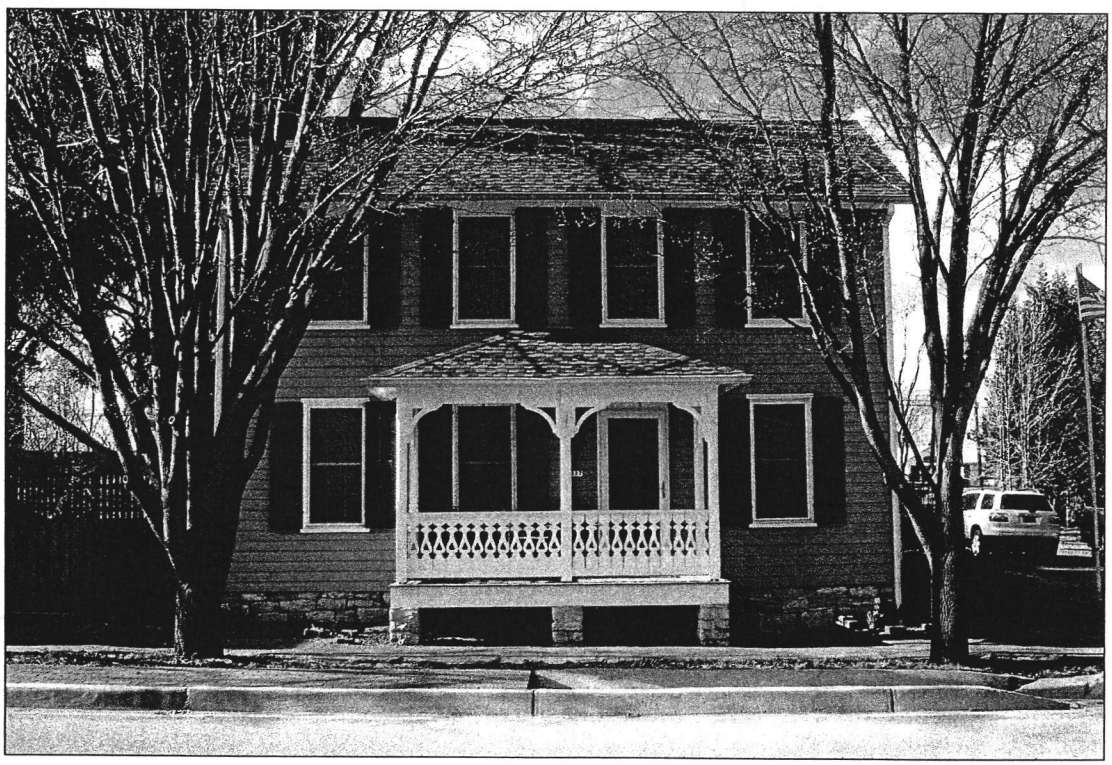
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Andrew Snyder?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	170
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-608
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, four-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building. The foundation is constructed of rough cut, rather than rubble, stone. The side-gable, composition roof has a rebuilt, exterior, brick chimney on the west and overhanging eaves. The building's exterior is covered in horizontal wood siding. A hipped-roof, open porch with Eastlake-style ornamentation protects the center two bays of the south façade's first floor. The porch rests on stone piers. The entrance (second bay from the east) contains a six-panel door protected by a storm door. Fenestration consists of double-hung, six-over-six, replacement sashes with shutters. The building has a two-story rear wing and a one-story addition with a cupola behind the wing. There are two non-Civil War-era outbuildings on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT inventory dates this building to the mid-nineteenth century. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of the town indicate that the owner of the property was Mrs. Snyder. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map does not show the one-story addition, but does show an outhouse behind the house.[106]

In 1860, the census taker visited the households of George Swain, Andrew Snyder, Hezekiah Knode, and John Myers consecutively. In the 1877 Sharpsburg atlas, the names G. Swain, Mrs. Snyder, H. Knode, and J. Myers appear consecutively at what are now 221, 227, 229, and 231 West Main Street. Fifty-seven-year-old Amelia is indicated as the wife of Andrew Snyder (68) in the 1860 census. In the 1870 census, however, Amelia appears as the head of the household in the same neighborhood. It appears, then, that the family of Andrew and Amelia Snyder, which in 1860 included five children, lived at what is now 227 West Main Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Andrew Snyder is described in the 1860 census as a farmhand who owned $500 in real estate and $100 in personal property.[107]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[108]

---

[106] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 227 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[107] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

[108] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 228 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

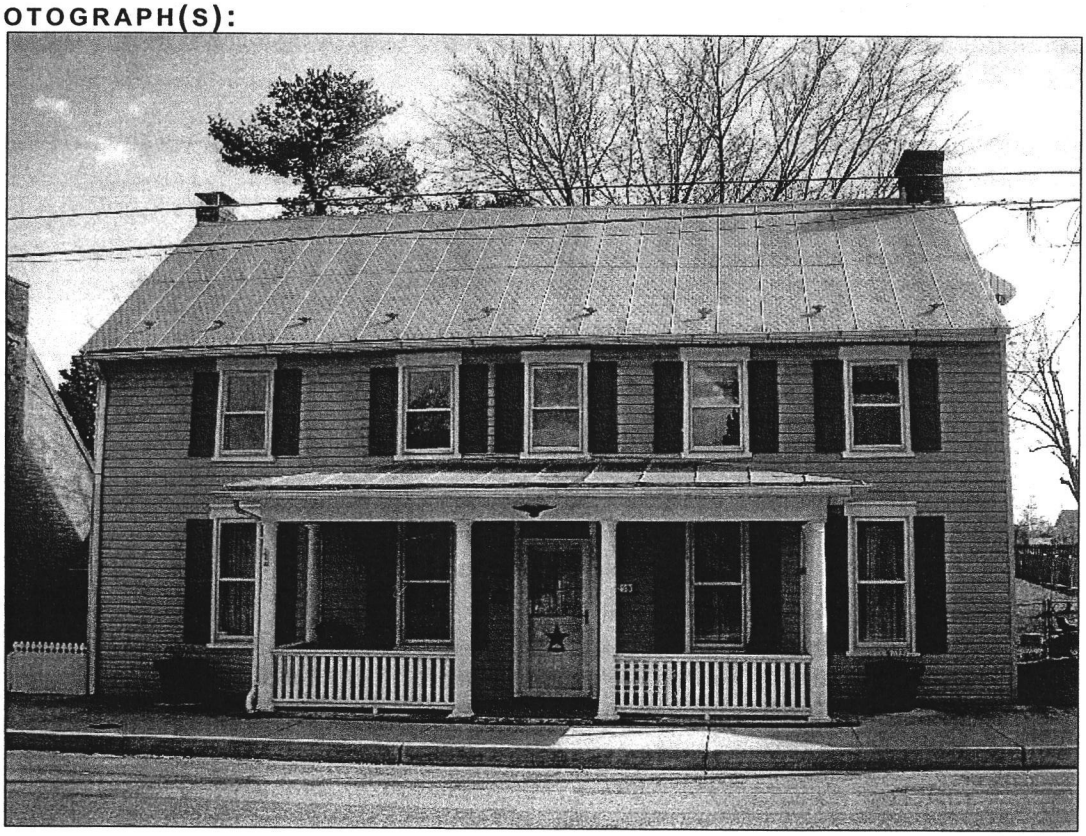
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Elizabeth Rye?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	166
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Patterned sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Uncertain
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-631
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, five-bay, frame, freestanding, residential structure. Based on the window placement, the 1991 MHT survey notes that that the building may have been constructed in two phases.[109] The structure exterior is clad with vinyl siding and has a side-gable, standing-seam sheet metal roof with two interior, endwall, brick chimneys. An, open, one-story porch extends across the center three bays. It has a hipped roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal and supported by columns and pilasters connected by a slat railing. The center-bay entrance features a glazed and paneled door with transom. Fenestration is composed of one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows with shutters. There is one non-Civil War-era outbuilding on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT inventory dates the house to the mid- nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque suggests that the building stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map illustrates a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with two outbuildings at this location. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey indicate that the owner was Mrs. Rye.[110]

In the 1860 U.S. Census, Elizabeth Rye appears as a 69-year-old head of a household that includes 28-year-old carpenter John Spong, his wife Julia, and two children. Mrs. Rye's real estate was valued at $600, her personal estate at $75. Appearing near Mrs. Rye in the census and on the 1877 real estate atlas are Joanna Kidwilder and Sarah Himes, which may suggest that Elizabeth Rye lived at 228 West Main Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[111]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[112]

---

[109] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 228 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[110] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 228 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[111] 1860 U.S. Census.

[112] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 229 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

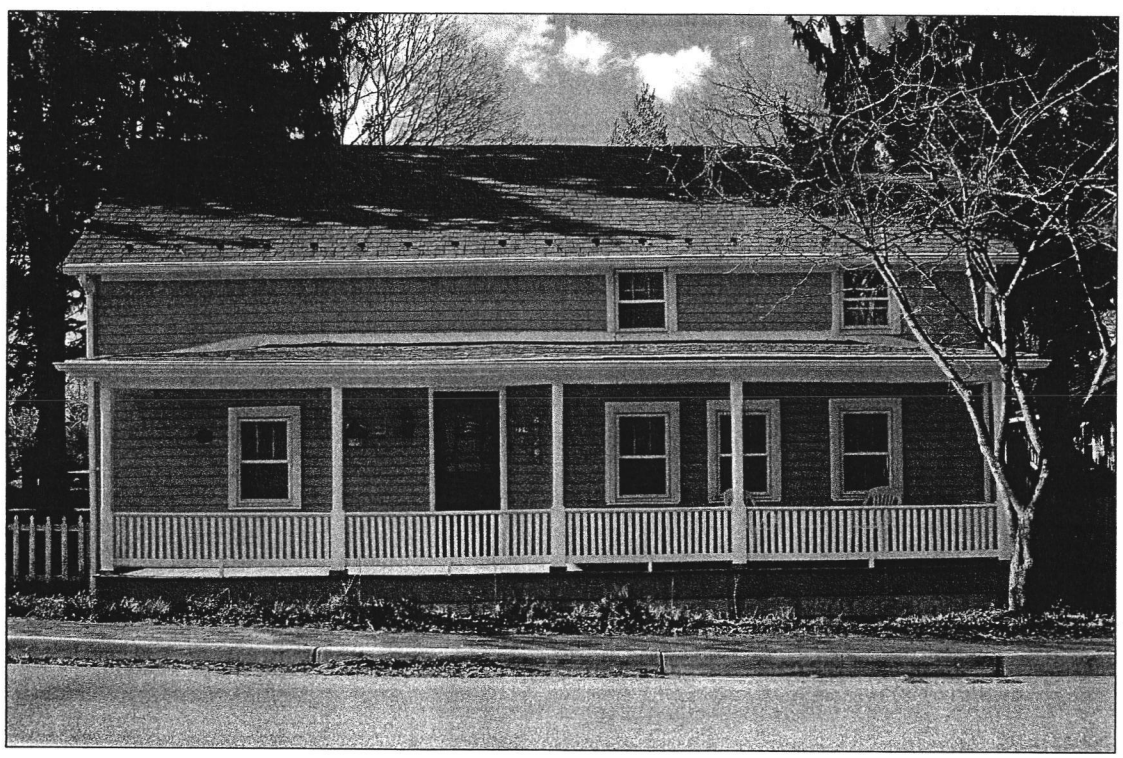
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Hezekiah Knode?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	171
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-610
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, one-and-a-half-story, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. Based on window placement and construction, the 1991 MHT inventory states that the building may have been built in two sections, at least one of which may be log. The building has been remodeled over the course of time and now is entirely sheathed in wood siding. The side-gable, composition roof has open, overhanging eaves and an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on its east side. A one-story, hipped-roof, open porch supported by chamfered posts connected by a slat railing extends across the south façade. The house's five first-floor openings on the south façade are unevenly spaced. The entrance is near the center of the façade, with three windows to the east and one to the west. The entrance contains a wood and glass interior door protected by a screen door. First-floor windows are three-over-one, double-hung sashes in wood frames protected by storm windows, while second-floor windows are six-over-three sashes with storm windows. A two-story rear wing includes a two-story open porch on the east elevation. The property includes one non-Civil War-era outbuilding.[113]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1991 MHT inventory dates the building to the mid-nineteenth century. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas shows the house spanning the width of the lot, suggesting that the main block of the house had reached its current configuration by that time. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows the rear wing without the porch. It also includes a henhouse and a shed behind the house. The real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of the town indicate that the owner of the property was H. Knode.[114]

The 1860 census entry for the Hezekiah Knode household appears immediately after that of John Myers in the 1860 census. In fact, the Knode family appears to live in the same house or on the same property as Myers and his family. Myers probably lived at what is now 231 West Main Street at this time, and therefore Hezekiah Knode may have lived at what is now 229 West Main Street if that property were owned by Myers. The census describes Knode as a 34-year-old laborer who owned no real estate and lived with six other family members ranging in age from seven to 24. [115]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[116]

---

[113] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 229 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[114] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 229 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[115] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses. See inventory forms for 231 and 222 West Main Street.

[116] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 231 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

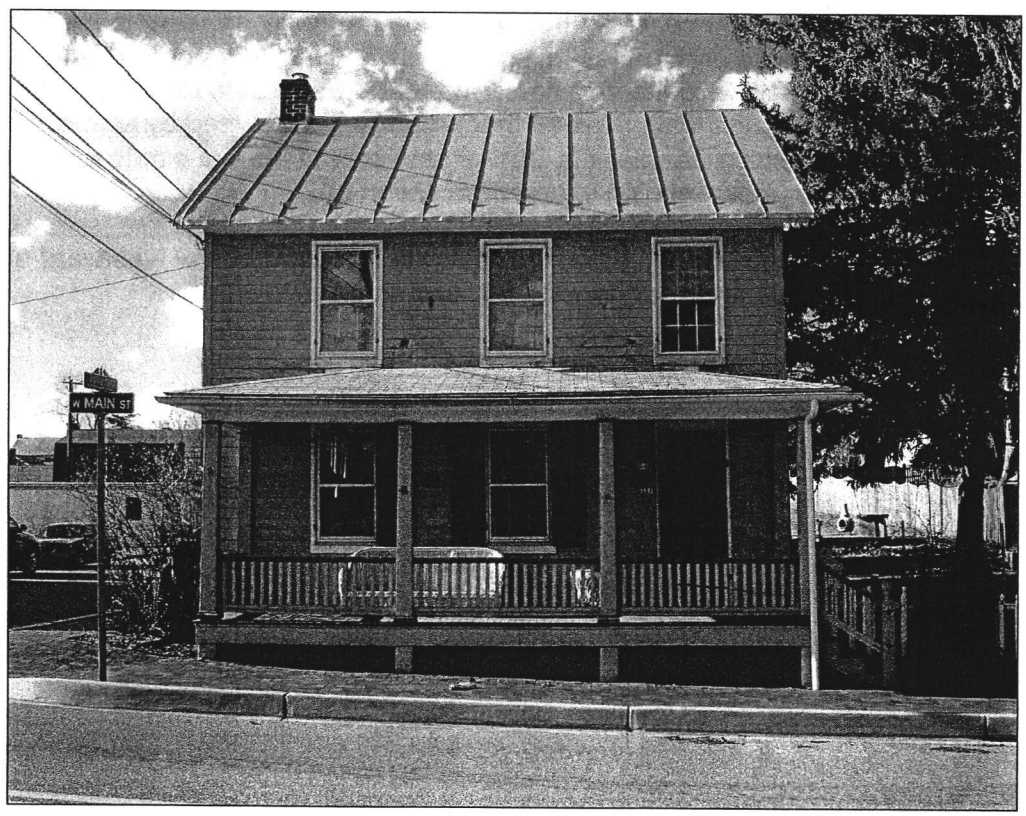
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (John Myers?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	171
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	3

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-611
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, asymmetrical, horizontally massed, three-bay, two-story, frame, freestanding, residential building at the corner of Main and Potomac streets. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves and an interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. The building's exterior is sheathed in horizontal wood siding. A hipped-roof, open porch supported by squared posts connected with a slat railing protects the south façade's first floor. The porch roof is covered with composition roofing. The east-bay entrance was shielded by a storm door at the time of the present survey. The 1991 MHT survey reported that the entrance contained a Craftsman-style interior door. Fenestration consists of double-hung, six-over-six, wood sash in wood frames. First-floor windows have shutters. The house has a one-story rear wing with a large brick chimney. The wing's shed roof begins at the eave-line of the main block of the house and slants downward toward the east. Three non-Civil War-era outbuildings stand behind the house along Potomac Street: a gable-roofed, vertical siding shed, an outhouse, and a garage.[117]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1991 MHT inventory dates the building to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of the town indicate that the owner of the property was J. Myers. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows the rear wing but none of the outbuildings. The Sanborn map also includes the Church of God on the same lot behind the house (no longer extant). The footprint of the church is larger than that of the house, and it appears to face present-day Potomac Street.[118]

In 1860, the census taker visited the households of George Swain, Andrew Snyder, Hezekiah Knode, and John Myers consecutively. In the 1877 Sharpsburg atlas, the names G. Swain, Mrs. Snyder, H. Knode, and J. Myers appear consecutively at what are now 221, 227, 229, and 231 West Main Street. Thirty-four-year-old carpenter John Myers appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District, along with 32-year-old Mary, and eight-month-old Ida. Also living either with the Myers or elsewhere on his property is the household headed by Hezekiah Knode. It is not clear from the census records whether the Knodes lived at 231 West Main Street or at 229 West Main Street – the address of the property associated with H. Knode on the 1877 atlas.[119]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[120]

---

[117] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 231 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[118] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 231 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland."

[119] 1860 U.S. Census. See inventory forms for 222 and 229 West Main Street.

[120] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 232 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

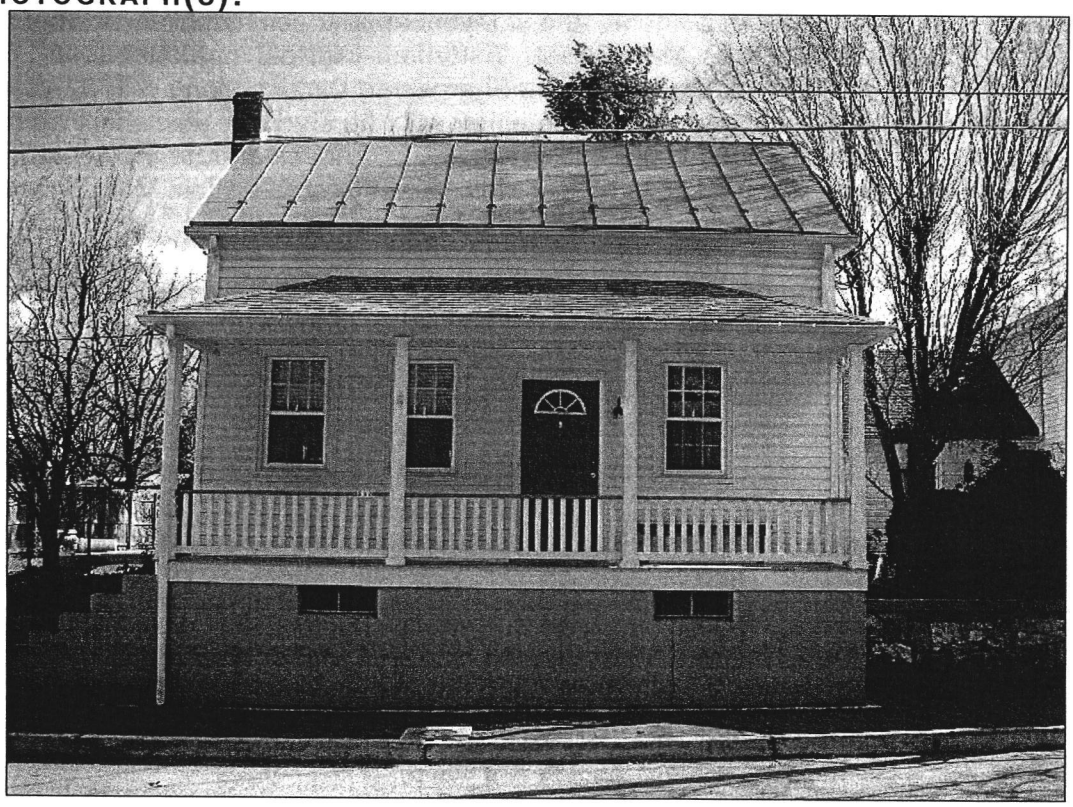
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Joanna Kidwilder?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	167
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-629
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, four-bay, one-story, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a raised stone foundation. The structure is clad in vinyl siding and has a side-gable, standing-seam sheet metal roof with an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the east and gable returns. A raised, one-story, open porch extends across the north façade and is approached by stairs on the east end. It rests on a cinderblock foundation that is pierced by two small windows. The porch has a hipped roof clad in composition roofing that is supported by boxed posts connected by a slat railing. The entrance to the building is located in the second bay from the west. Fenestration consists of six-over-six light, double-hung sash wood windows. The back of the structure has been considerably altered. On the west, a two-and-a-half-story wing has been added, and the roof line has been extended up and out over the addition, creating a modified saltbox. There is also a one-story, shed-roof addition on the east end of the south façade, as well as two non-Civil War-era outbuildings.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT inventory dates the house to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a one story rear addition at this location. The 1877 real estate atlas indicates that the owner of the house was Mrs. Kidwilder. The 1934 NPS partial survey does not indicate a Civil War-era building on this lot.[121]

Thirty-year-old Joanna Kidwilder appears as the head of a household in the 1860 U.S. Census for Sharpsburg that includes three children ranging in age from 10 to 15 years old. The census valued her real estate at $200, her personal property at $100. Neighbors in both the census and the 1877 atlas include Elizabeth Rye and Sarah Himes, suggesting that Kidwilder may have lived at 232 West Main Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[122]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[123]

---

[121] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 232 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[122] 1860 U.S. Census.

[123] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 234 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

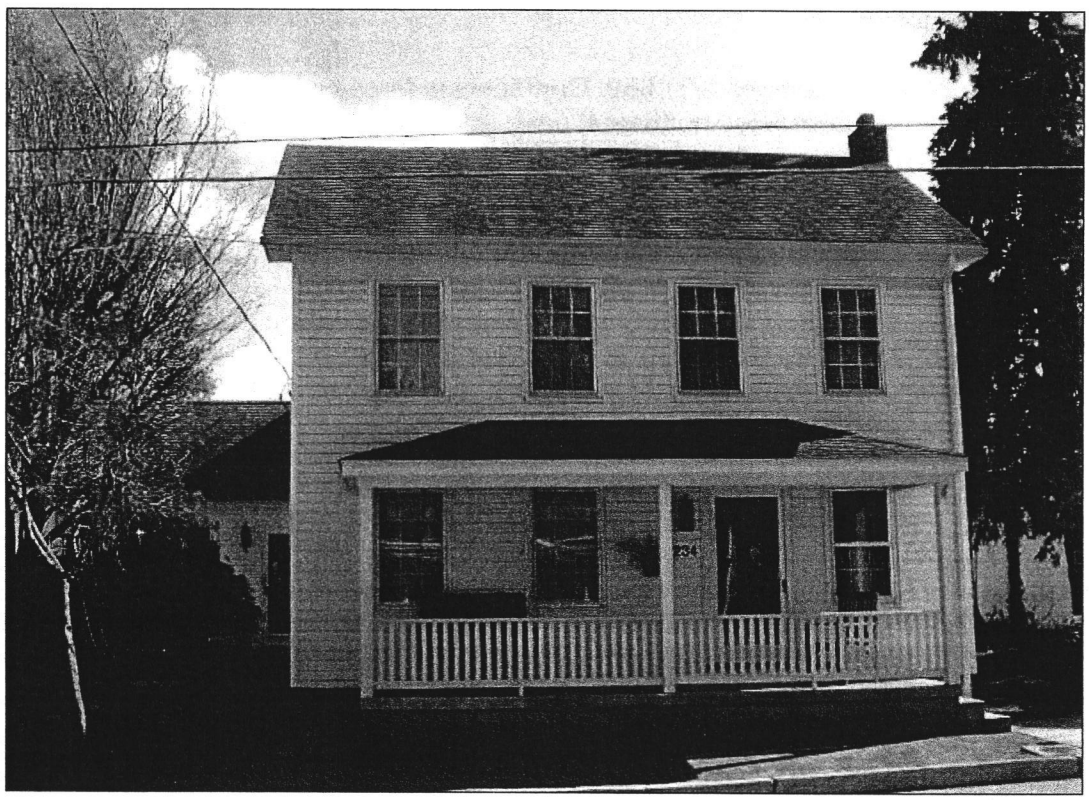
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	168
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	Two

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-628
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, four-bay, two-story, frame, freestanding, residential structure on a raised stone foundation. The side-gable, composition roof has an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the west, overhanging eaves, and gable returns. The exterior is sheathed in vinyl siding. A raised, open porch extends across the four bays of the front façade. It is approached by stairs on the east end and has a hipped-roof sheathed with composition roofing and supported by squared posts connected by a slat railing. The entrance is located in the second bay from the west. Fenestration consists of six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. There is a large, two-story, shed-roof wing to the south and a one-story, gable-roof addition on the east. The addition on the east is set back behind a small yard and features a second, north-facing entrance. There are two non-Civil War-era outbuildings on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT inventory dates this building to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling at this location with a two-story rear wing with porch and three outbuildings, none of which exist today. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey indicate that George Snyder owned the house.[124]

In the 1860 U.S. Census, George Snyder (20) is included in the household of John (68) and Amelia Snyder (57). Based on the proximity of names in the census and on the 1877 real estate atlas, it appears that the Snyders may have lived across the street at what is now 227 West Main Street.[125]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[126]

[124] "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 234 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[125] 1860 U.S. Census. See inventory form for 227 West Main Street.

[126] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 300 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

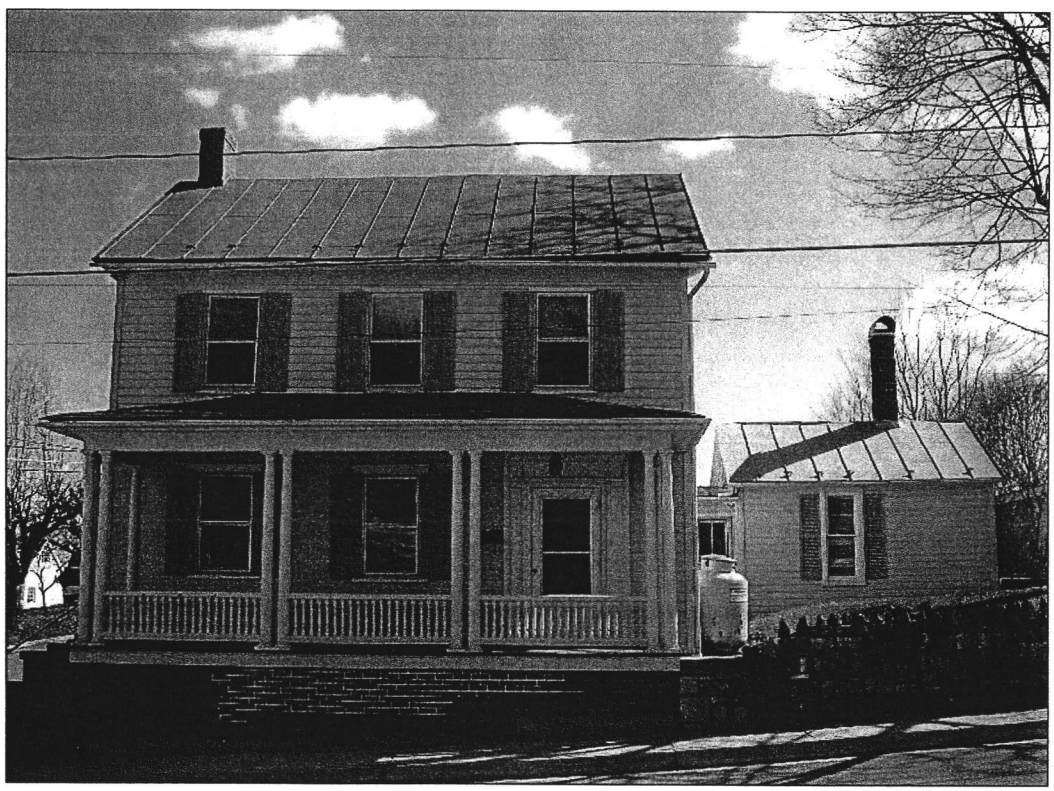
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	181
Street Name	Main Street

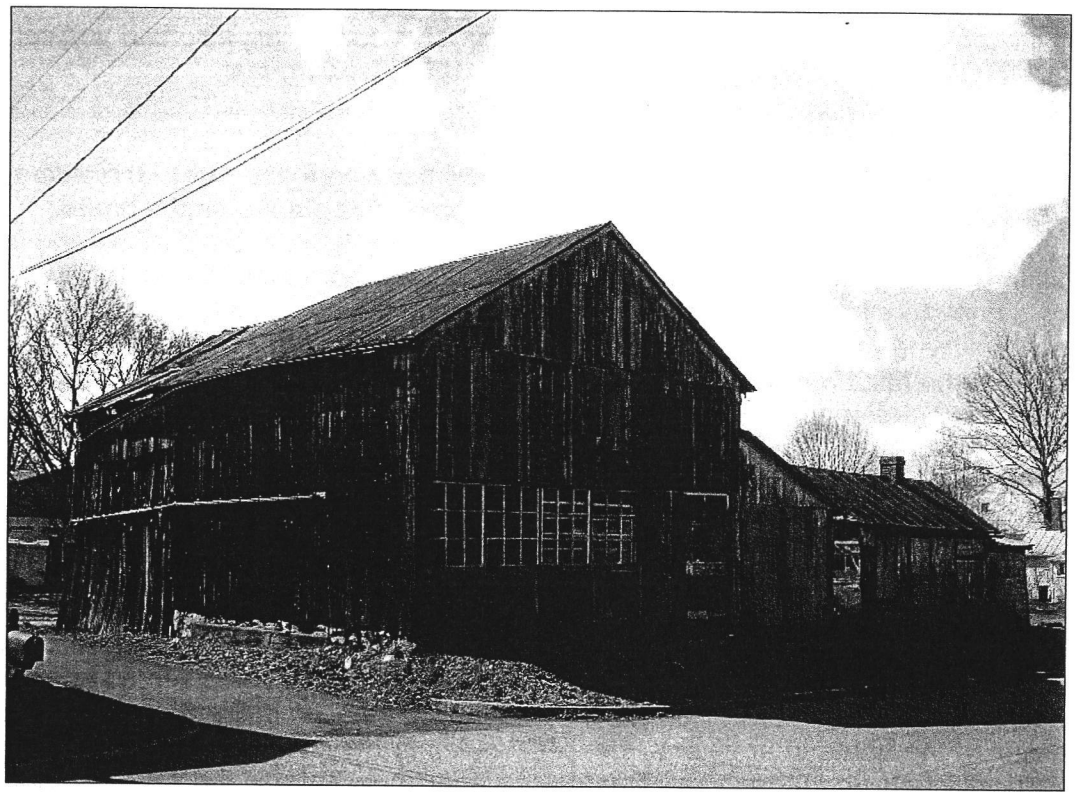
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal and composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame or log?
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	3

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-626
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, three-bay, two-story, freestanding, residential on a raised foundation. The building is clad in horizontal, beaded-wood siding and, according to the MHT survey, may be frame or log construction.[127] The side-gable roof has an interior, brick chimney on the east wall. The roof is clad in standing-seam sheet metal on the north slope and has composition roofing on the south slope. A raised, open porch extends across the first floor of the north façade. The porch landing is accessed by steps on the east end. The hipped roof of the porch is clad in composition roofing and is supported by pilasters and slender, coupled columns linked by a turned balustrade. The west-bay, Greek Revival entrance features pilasters and dentil molding. First floor windows have molded crowns and are one-over-one light, double-hung sash with shutters. Second-floor windows are one-over-one light, double-hung sash with shutters. There is a one-story building with horizontal wood siding on the west side of the structure. It is attached to the main structure by a low, gable pitch hyphen and set back behind a side yard which is enclosed on the north edge by a low, stone retaining wall. This building has a gable roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal and one brick chimney. There is a two-and-a-half-story rear wing with a gable roof, hipped-roof dormer, and a two-story porch facing the east. There are three outbuildings on the lot, including a large, two-story barn with vertical siding built on a partial stone foundation. It has a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal panels. The barn has a one-story, shed-roof addition on the south façade. South of this addition is a one-story outbuilding that has a standing-

[127] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 300 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

seam sheet metal, gable roof with a brick chimney. This outbuilding also had vertical wood siding. These outbuildings are illustrated on 1922 Sanborn map.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
Based on the Greek Revival detailing of its windows and doors, the 1991 MHT survey dates this building to the 1830s or 1840s. A commemorative plaque on the house suggests that it stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. A two-story building and four outbuildings are identified at this location on the 1922 Sanborn map. The outbuildings include a one-story frame structure immediately behind the house, a henhouse, a shed, and a two-story-frame building at the back of the lot. Both the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of the town indicate that the owner of this property was B. Malone.[128]

Eighteen-year-old Benjamin Malone appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District in the household of George W. Malone, a 45-year-old farmhand. This free African-American family also included 44-year-old Ellen, 15-year-old Andrew, and 10-year-old John Malone. Benjamin and Andrew both worked as farmhands. George Malone owned no real estate, but held personal property valued at $50. Benjamin Malone served in Company G of the 2nd Regiment of the U.S. Colored Troops during the Civil War, leaving the service with the rank of sergeant. He served from September 9, 1863, to January 16, 1866, so he may have been in the Sharpsburg area at the time of the Battle of Antietam. The Malone family may not, however, have lived at the west edge of town at that time. The Malone household entry in the 1860 census appears near those for Jacob Avey and Solomon Lumm, both of whom lived southeast of town in an area contested by Union and Confederate forces during the afternoon of September 17. The B. Malone that appears on the 1877 atlas seems likely to be another Benjamin Malone: The 1870 Sharpsburg census includes an entry for a 46-year-old, white, laborer named Benjamin Malone who headed a household of five. The Malone family entry occurs near those of other households associated with properties on the western portion of West Main Street in the 1877 atlas.[129]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[130]

---

[128] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 300 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[129] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Census; Herrin, 21-22.

[130] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 301 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

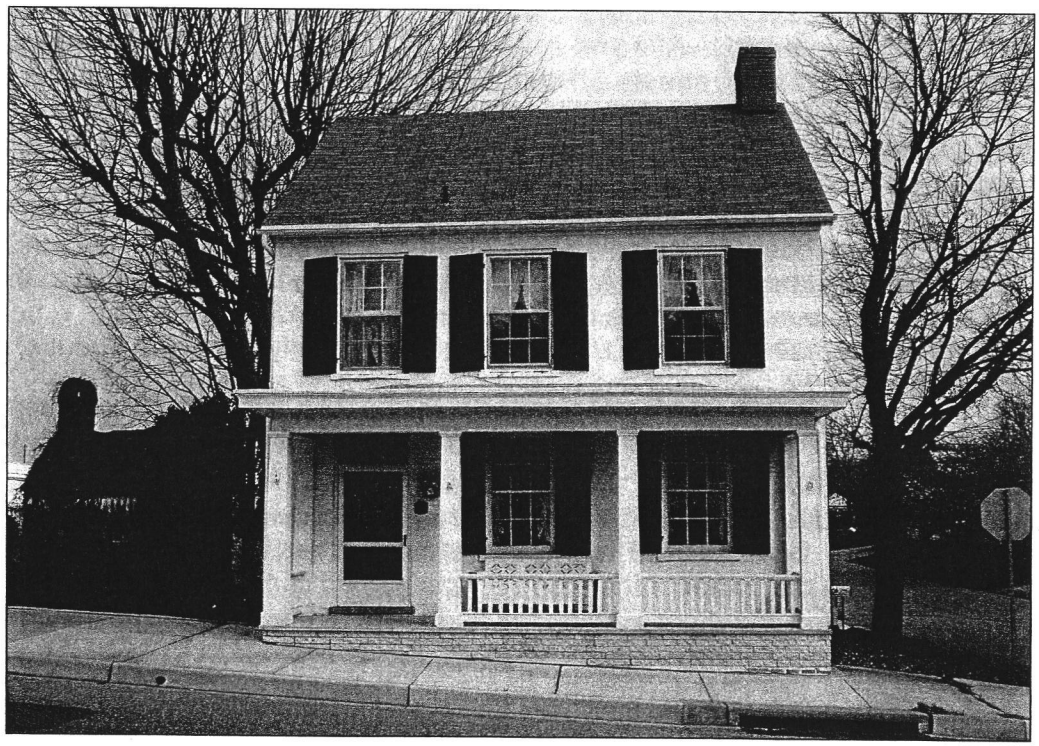
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Urias Knode?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	178
Street Name	Main Street
Outbuilding(s)	

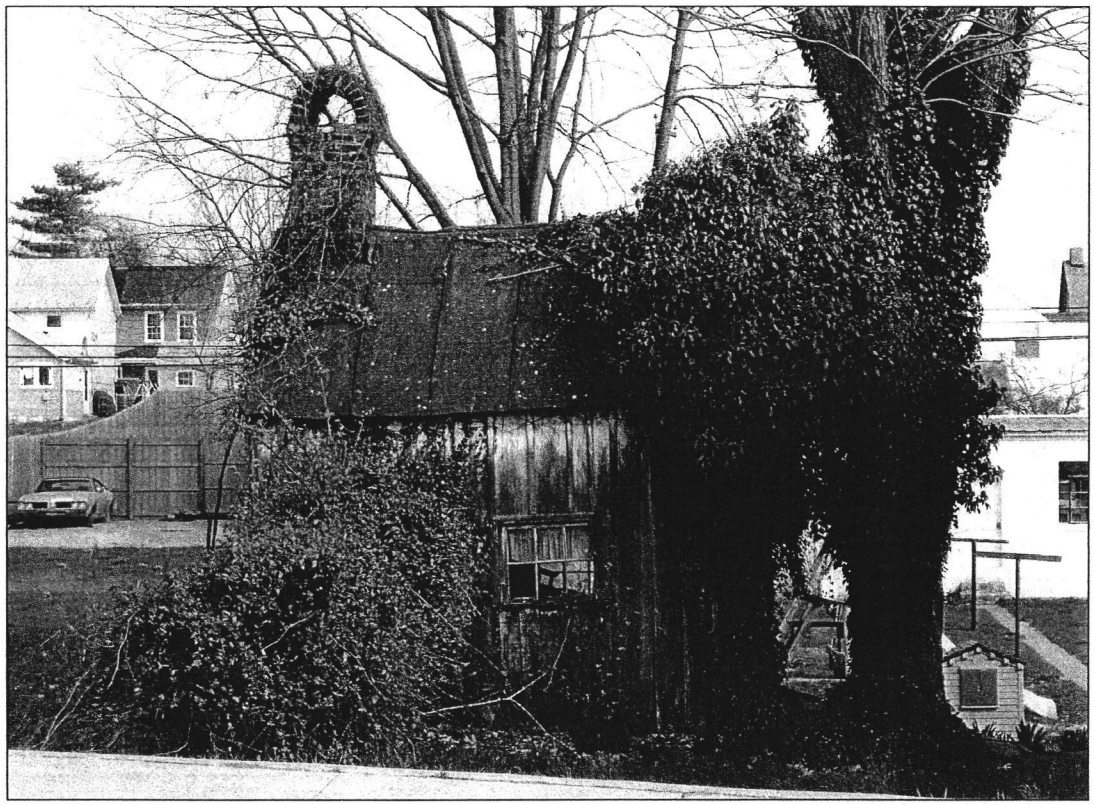
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	3

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-612
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, asymmetrical, horizontally massed, two-story, three-bay, common bond brick, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation set directly at the corner of West Main and North Potomac streets. The side-gable, composition roof has a rebuilt, interior, endwall, brick chimney on the east side and overhanging eaves. A flat-roof, open porch extends across the south façade's first floor. The porch roof is supported by tapered, boxed posts connected by a slat railing. The west-bay entrance contains a glazed and paneled interior door surmounted by a single-light transom. The interior door is protected by a storm door. Fenestration consists of double-hung, six-over-six windows jack arches, stone sills, and shutters. A two-story brick wing extends the house to the north. This wing has been added to on the west since its original construction. A board-and-batten outbuilding with a chimney stands behind and slightly west of the house, and two other outbuildings (an outhouse and a cinderblock garage) stand north of the house.[131]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

A commemorative plaque on the house suggests that the building stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of Sharpsburg indicate the owner of the property was named U. Knode. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates a one-story wing on the north side of the house. The insurance

[131] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 301 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

map also shows a one-story, three-part shed and garage at the rear of the lot and a small, one-story, frame structure west of the house in the location of the current outbuilding with a chimney.[132]

Urias Knode petitioned the government for damages resulting from the loss of corn and fodder from the land he farmed about three miles outside Sharpsburg. The losses took place in the weeks after the Battle of Antietam when Gen. McClellan's army camped in the farms surrounding the town. The claims file contains conflicting information about the ownership of the farm. John U. Cox, who farmed the land adjoining Knode's, stating that Knode owned the land, while other information suggests he rented it from Col. John Miller. Knode appears in the 1860 census as a farmer in possession of real estate valued at $3,000. He and his wife, Kate, had two children at the time. It seems likely that at the time of the Battle of Antietam, Knode lived on the farm outside of Sharpsburg because immediately preceding Knode in the census list is the household of Cox, the neighbor who supported his damage claim. By 1870, Knode appears to have moved to what is now 301 West Main Street. Knode is described in the census as a retired grocery merchant living with wife Catherine and one daughter. Knode's near neighbors in the census include Samuel Ward, John Myers, and John Grason (or Grasom), all of whom appear on the same side of the same block of West Main Street in the 1877 real estate atlas.[133]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[134]

---

[132] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 301 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1922."

[133] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 820, Claim Number S-178; 1860 and 1870 U.S. Census.

[134] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 302 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

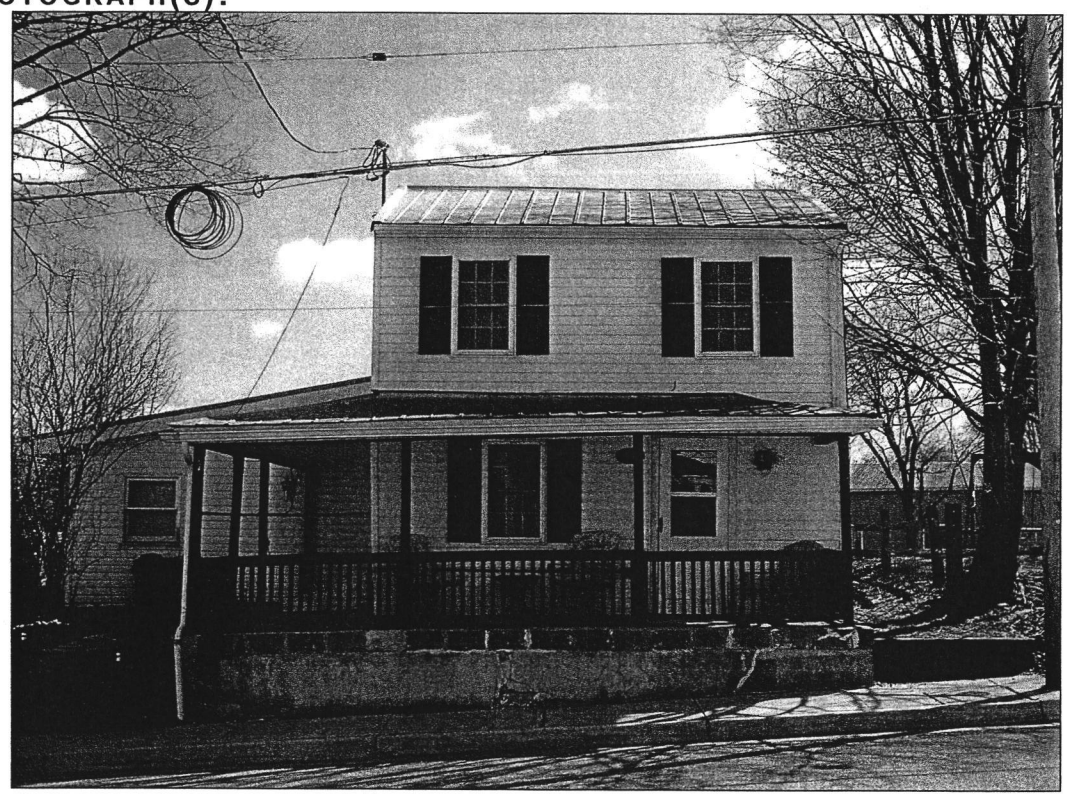
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Sarah Himes?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	181
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-625
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, vertically massed, asymmetrical, two-bay, two-story, frame, freestanding residential building on a raised foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has no chimneys. The building has horizontal wood siding. A single-story, elevated, open porch extends across the north façade and wraps around the east facade. It has a standing-seam sheet metal, hipped roof supported by wood posts which are connected by a slat rail. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash with shutters. On the west end of the south façade there is a one-story, gable-roof, rear wing with a brick chimney. The building has been further enlarged with a one-story addition that wraps around the back and east sides of the structure and is visible from the front. It has a low-pitched gable roof. There is one non-Civil War-era outbuilding on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT inventory dates the building to the mid- to late nineteenth century. At this location the 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a two-story rear wing. Both the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of the town indicate that the owner of this property was Mrs. Himes. [135]

The 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District includes an entry for 51-year-old Sarah Himes and four children ranging in age from nine months to 18 years. Himes owned $300 in real estate and $75 in personal property. The entry for the Himes household occurs near other families whose names appear in the western portion of West Main Street in the 1877 real estate atlas.[136]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[137]

---

[135] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 302 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[136] 1860 U.S. Census.

[137] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 305 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

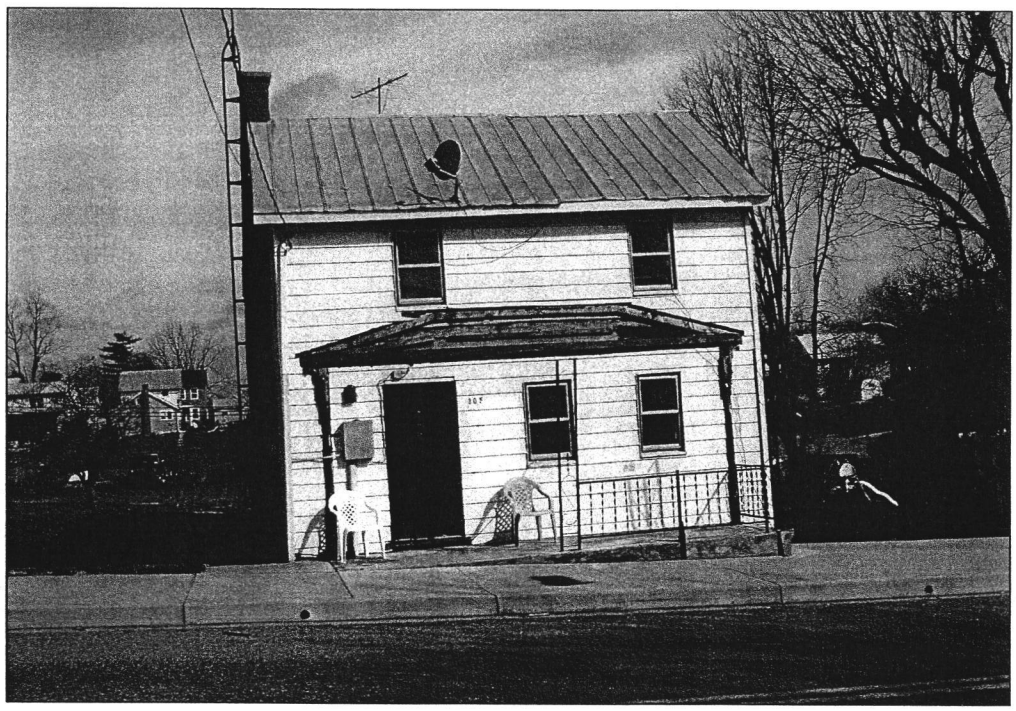
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Unknown
Lot Number	178
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Concrete
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	0

Notes	

MHT Site Number	None
Historic Designation	
Historic Name(s)	

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, two-story, frame, three-bay, asymmetrical, horizontally massed residential building resting on a concrete foundation. The house has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the west. It is covered with manufactured siding. The entrance is in the west bay, the door obscured by a storm door. Two window openings stand in the remaining first-floor bays. The concrete platform for a porch also remains. Judging from details still visible, the porch had a hipped roof which was supported by turned posts. There are two windows on the second floor. All windows are replacement, one-over-one, double-hung sashes. A rear ell extends the house to the north.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building with its long leg on the west side in the southwest corner of the west half of Lot 178. Its owner is listed as S. Ward. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows a two-story, frame dwelling with a one-story rear ell in the same location. There are no outbuildings on the lot in the Sanborn map. The MHT inventory does not include a survey form for this house. It has been included in the current inventory as a potential Civil-War era house due to its appearance on the 1877 atlas and its general similarity to other houses of the period.[138]

No one by the name of S. Ward appeared in a search of the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District.[139]

[138] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1922."

[139] 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 308 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

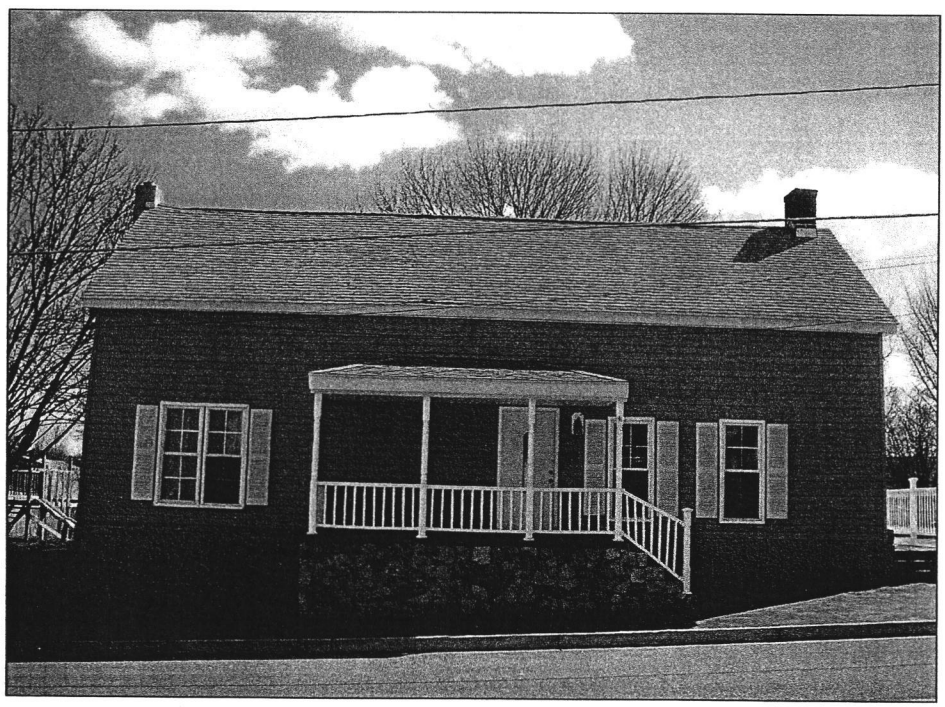
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (H.S. Seiss or Sies? Samuel Creamer?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	180
Street Name	Main Street

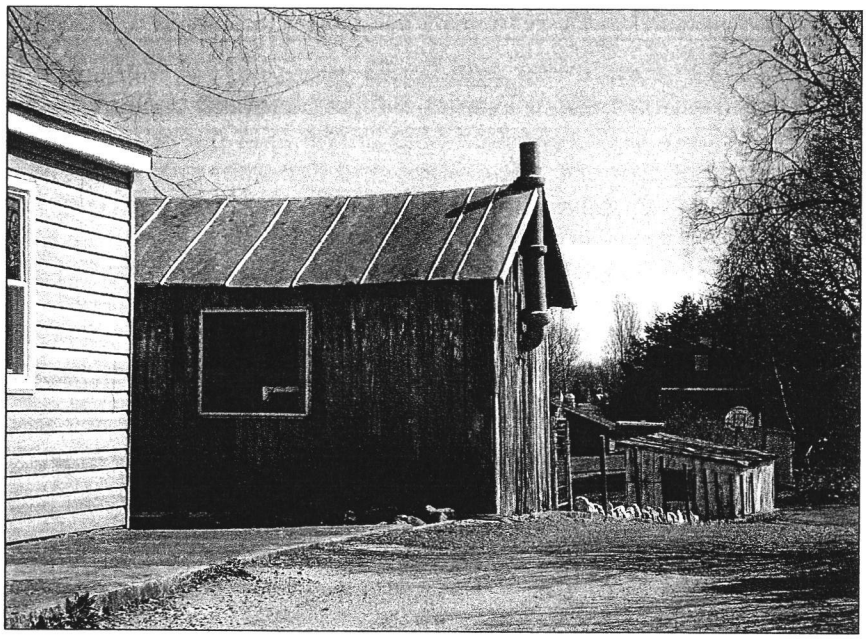
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	3

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-624
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

Raised, north-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, one-and-a-half-story, frame, freestanding building on a raised stone foundation. The structure is sheathed in horizontal vinyl siding and has a side-gable roof clad in composition roofing. There are two endwall chimneys: a brick, interior chimney on the west and a cinderblock, exterior chimney on the east. The off-center entrance on the north façade is protected by a raised, open porch with a hipped-roof supported by turned posts which are connected by a turned spindle rail. The porch landing is accessed from stairs on the west end. At the time of the MHT survey, the building had two entrances on the north façade. Fenestration consists of four-over-four light, double-hung sash vinyl windows with shutters. There is a pair of windows at the east end of the north façade and two single windows at the west end. The building has a rear wing. There are three outbuildings on the lot. Two are constructed of vertical wood siding. The larger of these has a gable roof and a stone foundation and stands in the same location as a one-story outbuilding illustrated on the 1922 Sanborn map for this lot. [140]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form indicates that this building dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a U-plan at this location. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg indicates the owner of this property as H.E. Sies. The 1934 NPS partial survey of the town lists the owner as H.S. Seiss.[141]

---

[140] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 308 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[141] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 308 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing &

Smith Siess, a 25-year-old chairmaker, and his 23-year-old wife, Mary, appear in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District in the household of Samuel (64) and Hester (59) Creamer. Samuel is described as a brickmaker possessed of $400 in real estate and $50 in personal property. The Siess and Creamer entries in the census appear near other families whose names appear in the western portion of West Main Street in the 1877 real estate atlas. Hiram S. Siess is listed by Herrin as a 27-year-old painter from the Sharpsburg District who served in the Union army during the Civil War.[142]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[143]

Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934."

[142] 1860 U.S. Census; Herrin, 30.

[143] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 309 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

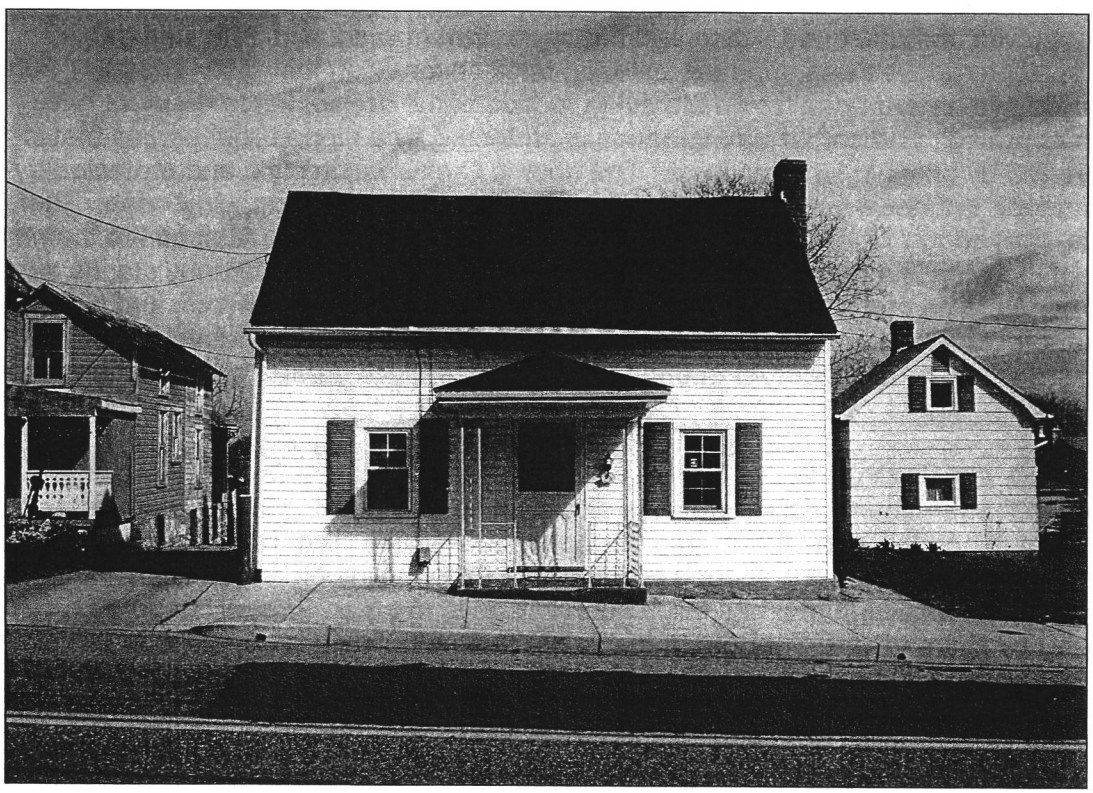
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Sarah Mose?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	179
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	3

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-613
Historic Designation	
Historic Name(s)	

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, one-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding residential building. The 1991 MHT survey reported that the house rested on a stone foundation; concrete is now visible at the foundation level. The building is covered with manufactured siding and has replacement windows. The side-gable, composition roof has one, modern, exterior, brick chimney on the east. The MHT survey reported two gabled dormers on the south façade of the house; these dormers have been removed. The center-bay entrance is protected by a hipped-roof portico that is supported by openwork metal posts. The door is Craftsman in style and protected by a storm door. Windows are replacement, four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl sash. There is a one-story wing to the rear with a large brick and stone chimney. Attached to the north side of the wing is a carport. A one-story outbuilding with a brick chimney stands east of the rear ell. The outbuilding has a front-gable, standing seam metal roof, and is covered in manufactured siding. A cellar door provides entrance to the lower level of the outbuilding on its east side. An outhouse and a cinderblock garage stand at the rear of the lot.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts a square building in the southwest corner of this lot, along the alley, which was owned by Jno. Mose. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map shows an L-shaped building with its long side on the east. The dwelling stands two stories high and has three outbuildings to the rear. The MHT survey apparently misreads the Sanborn map, stating that no building is depicted on this site and dating the house to after 1922. The MHT inventory form doesn't discuss the footprint shown on the 1877 atlas. The conflicting information about the house makes its inclusion in the current survey problematic. Due, however, to the appearance on the 1877 atlas of a building in this location, the reference to a stone foundation in the MHT survey, and, especially, the massive stone and brick chimney attached to the rear wing,

the house has been included as potentially standing at the time of the Battle of Antietam.[144]

Thirty-one-year-old John Mose appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District in the household of 56-year-old Sarah Mose, who owned $250 in real estate. Two other households also resided in the dwelling or elsewhere on the property of Sarah Mose: those of Daniel Mose and Reuben Poffenberger. The other households, however, own no real estate. Other entries in the census near those for the Mose and Poffenberger households coincide with names shown in the 1877 atlas on the west end of West Main Street.[145] It seems unlikely, however, that three families could have lived in the house at 309 West Main Street as it currently exists. The inhabitants of the house at the time of the Battle of Antietam – if it existed – are therefore problematic.

[144] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 309 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934, Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[145] 1860 U.S. Census.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 311 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Nineteenth century

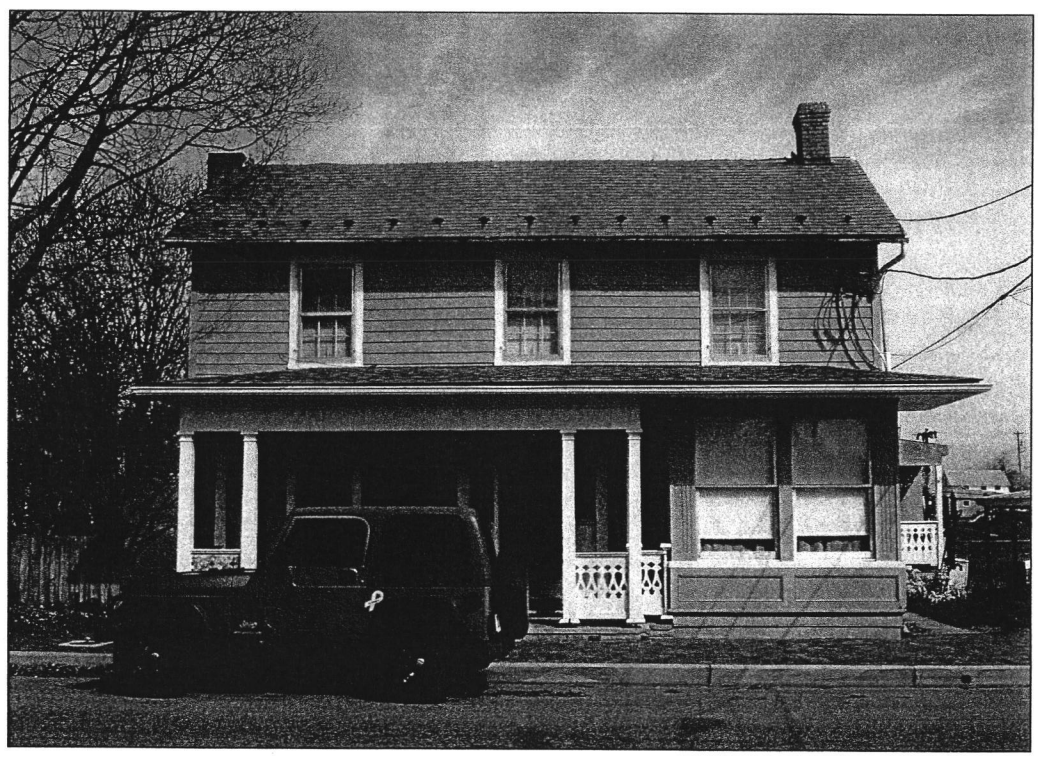
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	182
Street Name	Main Street

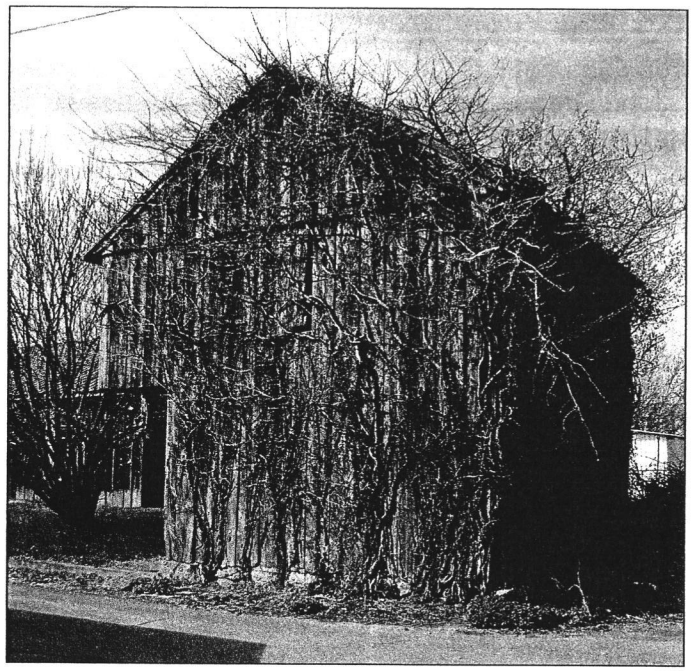
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-614
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The side-gable, composition roof has overhanging eaves and has two endwall, brick chimneys – an interior chimney on the east and an exterior chimney on the west. The house is sheathed in modern, manufactured siding on the front façade, horizontal wood siding on the side and rear facades. The hipped roof attached to the first floor of the south façade may have once roofed an open porch. The east bay of the house has been extended into a square bay window beneath this roof, while the center and west bay retain the open porch treatment, with squared Tuscan posts, flat-cut ornamental railing, and a wide frieze. The center-bay entrance consists of a four-panel door flanked by sidelights and paneling and surmounted by a multi-pane transom. Except for the bay window, fenestration consists of double-hung, six-over-six wood sash in wide wood frames with shutters and storm windows. A large, two-story wing extends the house to the north. A one-story, gable-roofed, frame outbuilding with vertical wood siding and an overhang on the south stands at the rear of the lot. The outbuilding rests on a stone foundation. A second, non-Civil War-era outbuilding also stands on the property.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT inventory dates this house to the nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas depicts a square building on this lot, and the atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of Sharpsburg indicate the owner of the property was J. Grasom. The 1922 Sanborn map shows the house in its current configuration (with the wing or wings on the north, as well as several outbuildings, including an outhouse, a henhouse, and three other buildings at the rear of the lot. The northernmost outbuilding – shown as a frame, one-story building – stands at the same location as the current outbuilding.[146]

[146] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 311 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1922."

The 1860 U.S. Census does not include an entry for a head of household named John Grasom or Grason. John Grason was cited as one of the craftsmen involved in the construction of a new Episcopal Church after the war, and an entry for John Grason, a house carpenter, appears in the 1870 U.S. Census near other entries whose names are associated in the 1877 real estate atlas with properties on the western portion of West Main Street.[147]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[148]

[147] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 209 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[148] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 313 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

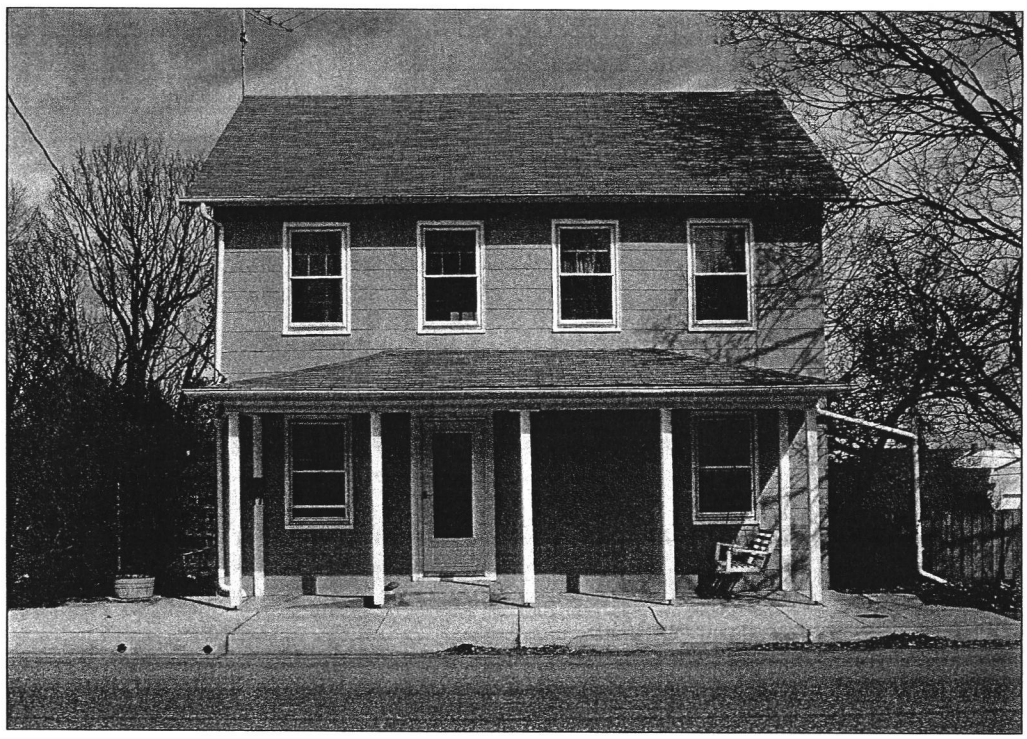
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	182
Street Name	Main Street
Outbuilding(s)	

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-615
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

South-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, four-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone cellar that is not visible from the street. An interior, endwall, brick chimney on the west that pierced the side-gable, composition roof at the time of the MHT survey has been removed. The exterior of the building is sheathed in manufactured siding. An open, hipped-roof porch supported by chamfered posts shelters the first floor of the south façade. The first-floor elevation may originally have consisted of four bays, matching the four windows on the second floor. Two bays remain to the west (a window and an entrance) and one to the east. Fenestration consists of double-hung, six-over-six windows protected by storm windows. A small, shed-roof wing is attached to the north side of the house. A modern shed stands to the rear of the house.[149]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1991 MHT inventory dates the building to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg depicts a rectangular building on this lot and indicates that the owner of the property was J. Grasom. The 1934 NPS partial survey shows no buildings on this site. The 1922 Sanborn map does not show the north wing, but does depict a one-story porch on the north side of the house, as well as a small outbuilding on each side of the house and a long henhouse behind it.[150]

The 1860 U.S. Census does not include an entry for a head of household named John Grasom or Grason. John Grason was cited as one of the craftsmen involved in the construction of a new Episcopal Church after the war, and an entry for John Grason, a house carpenter, appears in the 1870 U.S. Census near other entries whose names are associated in the 1877 real estate atlas with properties on the western portion of West Main Street.[151]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[152]

---

[149] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 313 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[150] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 313 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland."

[151] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 209 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[152] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 320 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century?

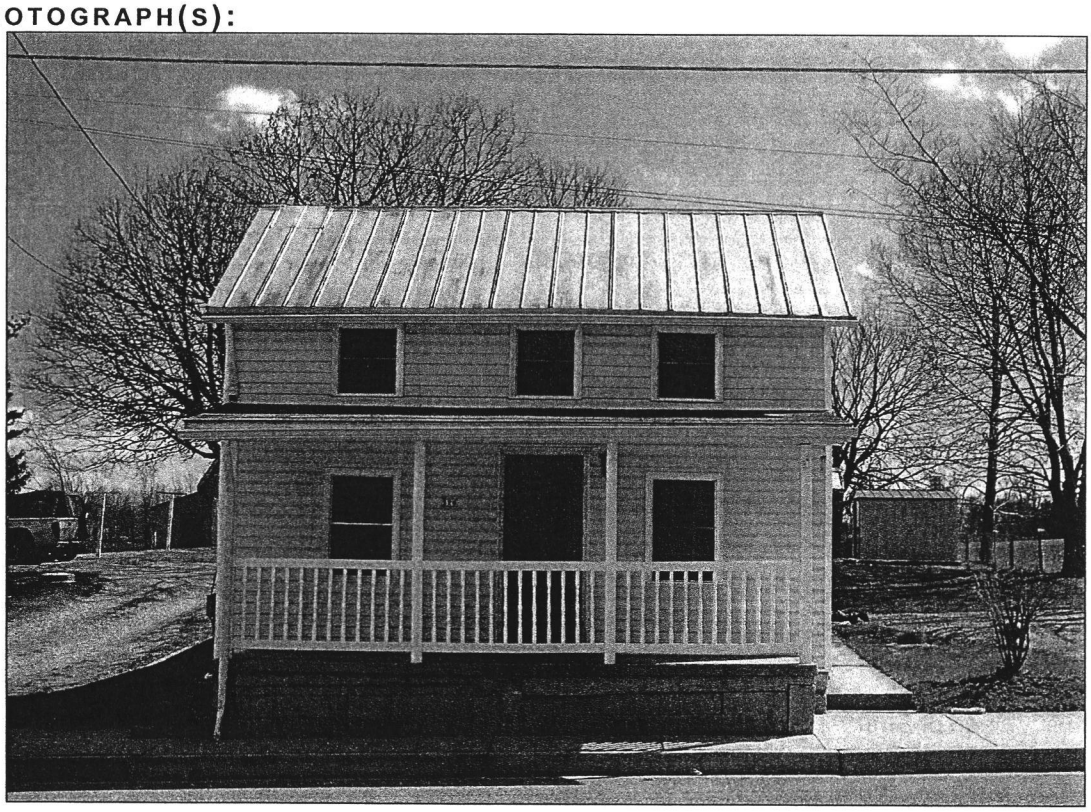
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (south of lot 182)
Street Name	Main Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-620
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a raised stone foundation. The side-gable roof has open eaves and is sheathed in standing-seam sheet metal. The building is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. A raised, open porch extends across the first floor of the north elevation. It has a shed roof clad in composition shingles that is supported by squared posts connected by a turned-spindle rail. A short set of stairs on the east end of the porch provides access to the porch landing. The off-center north entrance is flanked by six-over-six, double-hung sash vinyl windows. Windows in the attic story consist of one-over-one, double-hung sash windows set directly above the openings on the first floor. There is a one-story, gable-roof wing at the rear of the structure and storm cellar doors in the foundation on the east facade. The property also includes a non-Civil War-era outbuilding.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form indicates, with some reservation, that the building may date to the mid-nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn real estate map illustrates a two-story dwelling with a two-story rear wing at this location. The building is located beyond the limits of the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of Sharpsburg. Neither the Michler nor the Carman-Cope maps depict buildings at this location.[153]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[154]

[153] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 320 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Michler, *Antietam*; Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

[154] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 326 West Main Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century

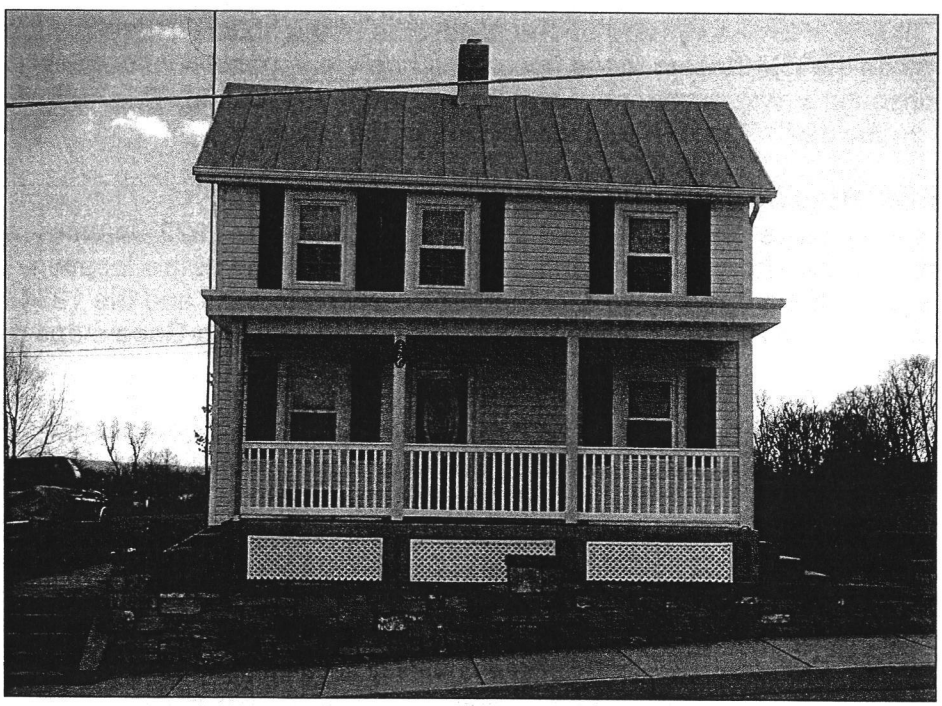
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	None (south of lot 182)
Street Name	Main Street

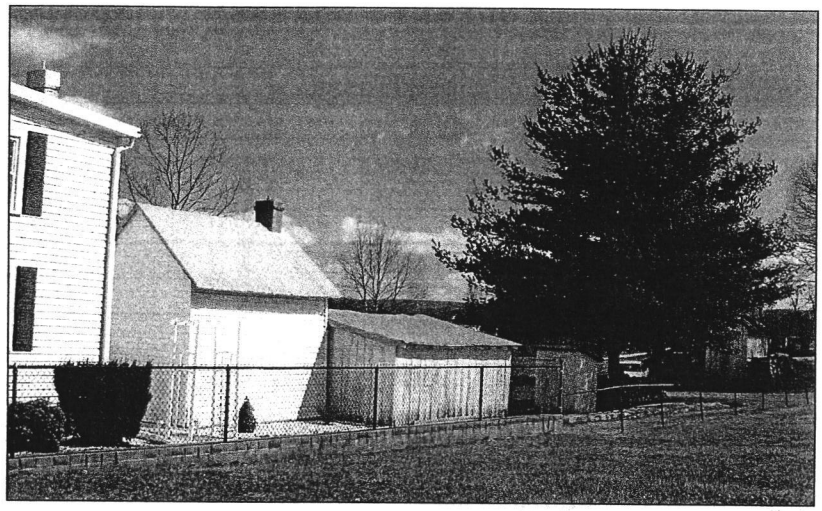
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-619
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
North-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, three-bay, freestanding, residential building on an exposed stone foundation. The structure is set behind a low stone retaining wall and is sheathed in horizontal siding. According to the MHT survey, the structure is built of brick (Flemish bond). The side-gable roof is clad in standing-seam sheet metal and has a cinder block chimney in the center of the ridgeline. A single-story, raised, open porch extends across the entire façade. It has a flat-roof that is supported by squared posts connected by a slat rail. Stairs at both ends of the porch provide access to the landing. The off-center entrance is flanked by two-over-two, double-hung sash windows with shutters. The three second-floor windows are aligned above the first-floor openings and are also two-over-two, double-hung sash with shutters. There is a two-story wing on the south side of the house. There are four outbuildings on the lot. Closest to the house is a one-story, gable-roof outbuilding with modern horizontal siding, a chimney, and corrugated metal roofing. This outbuilding is illustrated on the 1922 Sanborn real estate map of the property. [155]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT survey dates the building to the 1820s or 1830s. The 1922 Sanborn real estate map illustrates a two-story dwelling and a one-story outbuilding at this location. The structure is located beyond the limits of the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS partial survey of Sharpsburg. Neither the Michler nor the Carman-Cope maps depict buildings at this location.[156]

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, Confederate forces withdrew westward along Main Street from the battlefields northeast, east, and south of town.[157]

---

[155] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 326 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.
[156] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 326 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Michler, *Antietam*; Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

[157] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

NORTH MECHANIC STREET

CURRENT ADDRESS: 104 North Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century? Late nineteenth century?

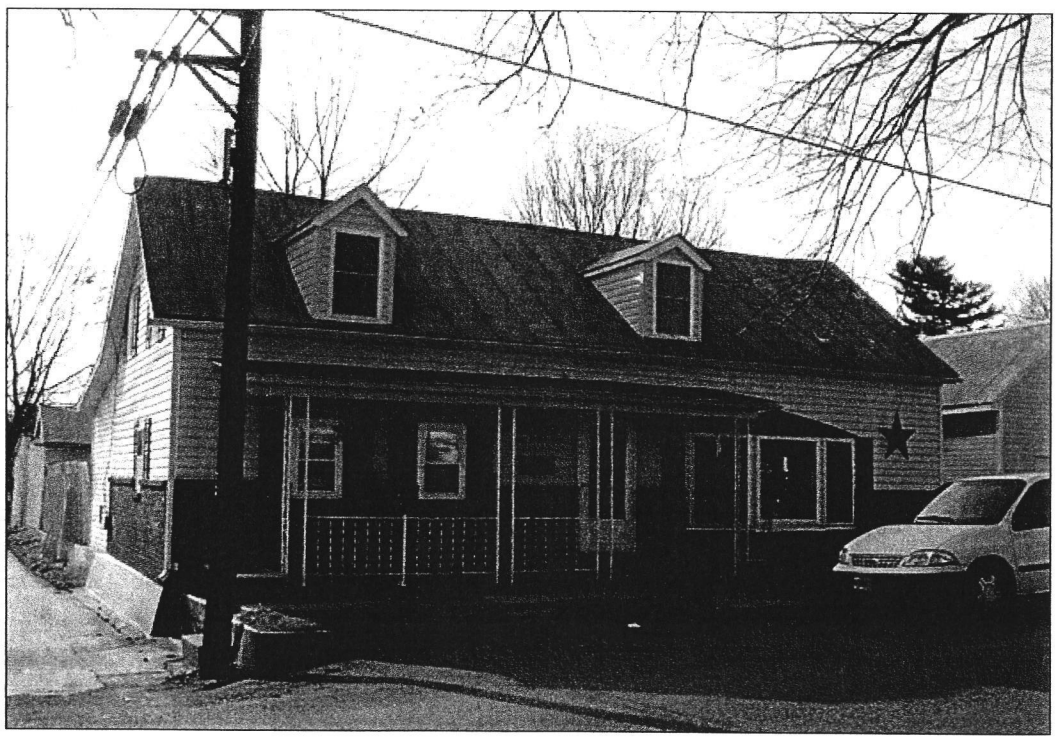
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mrs. Miller?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	63
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Uncertain
Foundation	Uncertain
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-604
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
East-facing, one-and-a-half-story, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, freestanding, residential building. The house has been extensively remodeled. This has included refacing the building with a variety of materials, including brick and manufactured siding. The structural system is not evident. The building has a side-gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. The roof has two front-facing, gabled, dormer windows. There are four first-floor openings: two windows on the south, a door, and a modern bay window. A shed-roof porch supported by modern, openwork, metal posts shelters the first-floor, south facade. Windows appear to be modern, replacement sashes. There are four outbuildings on the lot, none of which appear to date to the middle of the nineteenth century.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate address shows a T-shaped building on this lot owned by Mrs. Miller. The 1934 NPS survey confirms the owner's name. There are several Millers listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district. The MHT inventory form determined that the structure may have been built during the late nineteenth century but has been extensively remodeled and notes that the building configurations in the 1877 atlas and the 1922 Sanborn map differ. The Sanborn map also shows only one outbuilding (a shed along the alley). The relationship between the extant building and that shown on the 1877 real estate atlas is therefore unclear.[1]

The Carman-Cope maps depict a unit of Confederate artillery under the command of Capt. T.H. Carter on North Mechanic Street at four o'clock on the afternoon of September 17, 1862.[2]

[1] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 104 North Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[2] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 105 North Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century? Late nineteenth to early twentieth century?

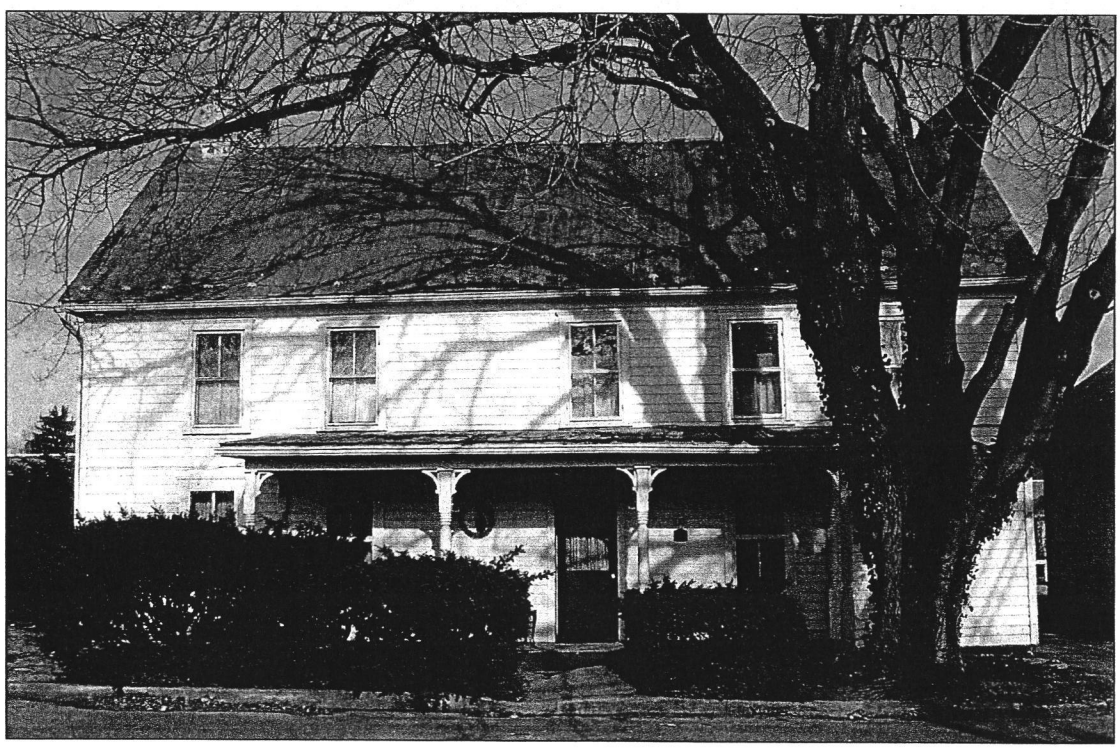
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain
Function	Residential
Lot Number	62
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-603
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, horizontally massed, two-story, five-bay, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential building resting on a stone foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has an interior, endwall, brick chimney at each gable, overhanging eaves, and gable returns. The house is sheathed in horizontal wood siding. The entrance is located in the center bay and contains a glazed and paneled door. The three middle bays of the first floor are sheltered by a hipped-roof, open porch. The porch roof is supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. Windows on both floors consist of two-over-two, double-hung, wood sashes in wood frames with wood lintels and crowns. The house has a two-story addition on the east. A large, frame outbuilding stands behind the house. It has a gable roof, is covered in vertical boards, and has a shed-roof extension on the east.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The 1991 MHT survey dates building to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, stating that no building appeared at this location in the 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas. In fact, however, a square building does appear at this location in the atlas, and the house bears a commemorative plaque, suggesting that the house stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam. (The portion of the tax map included with the MHT inventory form appears to show a different property than the one on which the inventoried house stands.) The real estate atlas lists the owner of the property in 1877 as J. Delaney. The 1934 NPS survey designates the owner as J. Delauney. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map depicts a two-story dwelling at this location with no addition on the east but with a one-and-a-half story frame stable in on the site of the extant outbuilding.[3]

The U.S. Census lists a John F. Delaney as a resident of the Sharpsburg District in 1860. Delaney, a 35-year-old tailor, lived with his wife, Louisa, four children between 2 and 8 years old, and 23-year-old Benjamin Delaney, also a tailor. Both John and Benjamin Delaney served as Union soldiers during the Civil War. Since none of the Delaneys are listed in the 1870 or 1880 censuses for Sharpsburg, however, it does not appear likely that the family resided at 105 North Mechanic Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Kathleen Ernst also relates the story of a Sharpsburg tavernkeeper named Delaney who turned away a Confederate soldier because all the food was gone. The soldier subsequently set Delaney's barn on fire, burning it to the ground. The only head of household in Washington County named Delaney in the 1860 or 1870 census was the aforementioned tailor, John F. Delaney.[4]

[3] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg; Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 311 West Main Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1922."

[4] 1860, 1870, and 1880 U.S. Censuses; Herrin, 28; Ernst, 116.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 111 North Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Schneider?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	62
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	2

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-605
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, two-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, vertically massed, frame, freestanding, residential building constructed on a stone foundation. The house's exterior has been covered with manufactured siding. The standing-seam metal, side-gable roof has overhanging eaves and gable returns. There is one interior, brick, endwall chimney on the north. The south-bay entrance contains a paneled and glaze door and storm door topped by a three-light transom. There is a one-story, open porch across the south-façade's first floor. The porch's hipped roof is supported by three boxed posts. Windows are set in wood frames and are one-over-one light, double-hung, replacement sash with modern shutters. The building has a one-story rear wing, a detached outbuilding, and a garage.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure was likely built in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts a similarly configured building at this location, and the MHT inventory form states that the house was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1922 Sanborn map notes that this building was occupied as a dwelling and indicates a one-story addition, a large outhouse immediately behind the house, and a one-story shed along East Chapline Street. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Schneider. There is no J. Schneider listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district, but there is a John Snyder.[5]

The Carman-Cope maps depict a unit of Confederate artillery under the command of Capt. T.H. Carter on North Mechanic Street at four o'clock on the afternoon of September 17, 1862.[6]

[5] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," Southeast corner of North Mechanic and East Chapline Streets, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

[6] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: Southwest corner of North Mechanic and West Chapline Streets; no address on house or parcel map

Date of Construction	Circa 1790

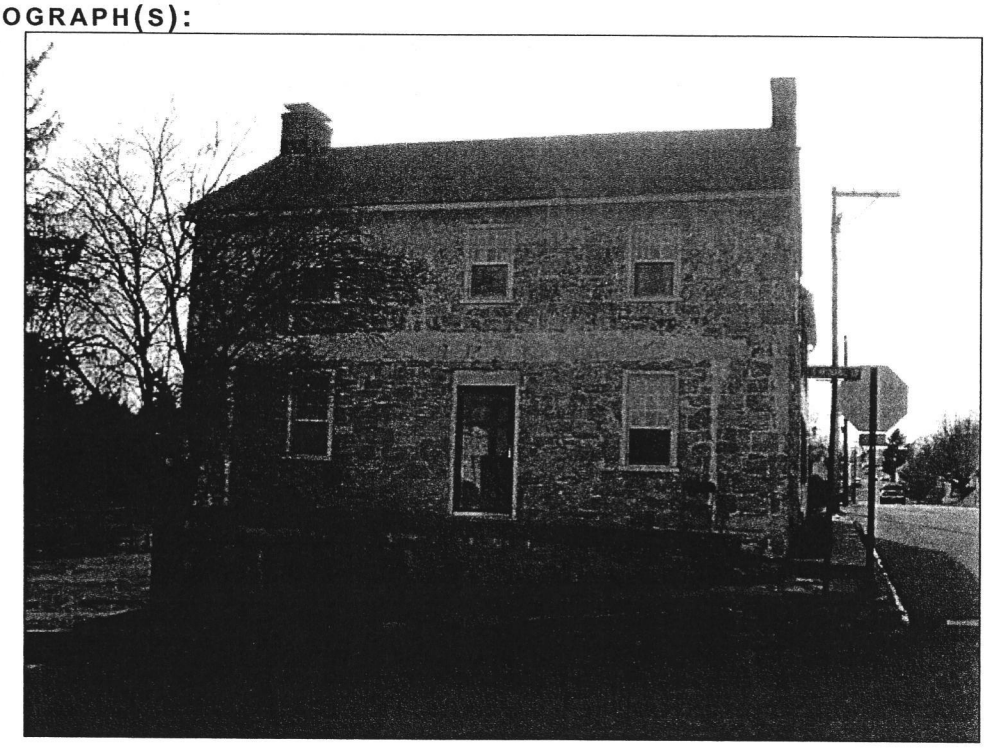
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (D. Smith?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	63
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Stone
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-606
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted (stone and frame in center of photo) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

East-facing, horizontally massed, symmetrical, two-story, three-bay, stone, freestanding, residential building constructed on an exposed stone basement. The stonework is randomly coursed and although structure appears to have been stuccoed or painted at one time, most of the finish is no longer extant. The side-gable, composition roof has two interior, endwall, rebuilit brick chimneys and overhanging eaves. The center-bay entrance holds a deeply recessed interior door and a storm door. Windows are nine-over-one light, double-hung, wood sash on the first floor and six-over-one light, double-hung, wood sash on the second. Physical evidence on the front façade indicates that there was once a single-story porch that extended across most of the length of the building. The concrete foundation and floor of the porch remain in place. There is a large, two-story, frame wing to the rear of the stone block, giving the house an L-shaped footprint. The wing has a gable roof and an interior, endwall, brick chimney. There are four outbuildings, two of which are identified in the MHT survey as a detached stone smokehouse and frame milkhouse. The eastern section of the outbuilding closest to the house is constructed of stone, the western part is frame. The stone section has a stone chimney, and the entire building has a wood shingled roof. A gable-roofed outbuilding on a concrete foundation with a wood-shingled roof stands directly behind the stone outbuilding. Farther west is a frame outhouse with a wood-shingled roof, and there is also a vertical board, gabled outbuilding with a corrugated metal roof along West Chapline Street.[7]

[7] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," Southwest corner of Chapline and Mechanic Streets, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on information from the owners, the MHT survey states that the house was constructed by Jeremiah Hamin in 1790. Both the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg and the 1922 Sanborn map depict an L-shaped footprint. The Sanborn map also identifies three outbuildings in the vicinity of the house – a one-story, half frame, half stone outhouse just south of the house, a small henhouse farther south along North Mechanic Street, and a wagon shed along West Chapline Street. This suggests that the only outbuilding that may remain from the Civil War period is the stone and frame structure. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as D. Smith.[8]

Two David Smiths appear in the 1860 U.S. Census records for the Sharpsburg District. One is a 64-year-old farmer possessed of $10,000 in real estate and $2,200 in personal property. He lived with his wife, Ann, three sons (a farmhand, a lawyer, and a druggist), as well as Catherine Rohrer (73), Angeline Jackson (15), Caroline Maine (18), and Jacob F. Ward (21). The second David Smith is described in the census as a 43-year-old shoemaker who owned $2,000 in real estate and $200 in personal property. He and his wife, Mary, had three daughters and two sons. Samuel Coffman and Andrew Davis, also shoemakers, lived with the Smiths. It is not clear from documents reviewed for this study where the two Smith families lived.[9]

A David Smith filed claims against the government for losses suffered at his farm in September and October 1862. The farm, which lay one-and-a-half miles south of Sharpsburg, was occupied by Union troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter from September 19 to October 25. In addition to the loss of standing trees, fencing, crops in the ground and in storage, livestock, saddles, bridles, harnesses, and tools, Smith sought rent for a building on his farm that was used as a hospital.[10]

The Carman-Cope maps depict a unit of Confederate artillery under the command of Capt. T.H. Carter on North Mechanic Street at four o'clock on the afternoon of September 17, 1862.[11]

---

[8] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," Southwest corner of Chapline and Mechanic Streets, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[9] 1860 U.S. Census.

[10] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 820, Claim Number F-846.

[11] Carman-Cope, *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SOUTH MECHANIC STREET

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 106 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century (pre-1862)

1862 DATA	
Owner	John Benner
Function	Residential
Lot Number	34
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-598
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
East-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, six-bay, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential structure resting on a stone foundation. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves and two interior, endwall, brick chimneys. The house is sheathed in wood siding. There is an entrance on the east façade (third bay from the north), as well as an open porch with a hipped roof that extends across the door and its flanking windows. The composition porch roof is supported by modern, square, wood posts. All windows are one-over-one light or six-over-six light, double-hung sash in wood frames with sills and pedimented lintels. There is a lintel over the east entrance and shutters on all windows of the front façade. There is a one-story addition on the west side of the house. To the rear there is an asphalt parking lot and a modern storage building.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to 1862. A commemorative plaque on the house at the time of the 1991 MHT survey suggests that it stood during the Civil War. A Sharpsburg Historical Society researcher, based on a review of deed records, notes that a stable was located on the site of the extant house from 1832 to 1857. A January 1857 deed does not mention the stable, but refers to a one-story house on the property. A March 1857 deed mentions a stable along with "buildings and improvements." The relationship between the house, the stable, and the extant building is unclear, but the research concludes that the building is of log construction. The MHT inventory form also notes that the 1922 Sanborn map indicates two houses shared this lot and that there was an outhouse between these two structures. The 1922 Sanborn map also illustrates that there were several outbuildings along the alley to the west of the building. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property as J. Benner. The location is shown as an empty lot in the map accompanying the 1934 NPS survey.[1]

The deed research indicates that John Benner purchased the property, including a stable, a building, and other improvements, on March 27, 1857. Benner also purchased what is now 108 South Mechanic Street on May 28, 1860. The deed for this transaction refers to buildings and improvements on the lot. He held both properties until 1896. The 1860 census describes John Benner as a 39-year-old hotel keeper in possession of real estate valued at $1,500 and personal property valued at $600. John lived with 40-year-old Eliza Benner and three children near Jeremiah Kuhn, who resided across the street with his wife Susan at 111 South Mechanic Street at this time. While John Benner and his family owned both 106 and 108 South Mechanic Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam, it is not clear which property functioned as their home or when the one-story house that existed at 106 South Mechanic Street in 1857 was transformed to the present two-story dwelling.[2]

---

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 106 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; "Lot 34 & East Half of Lot 33, Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts, 106, 108, 110, 112, and 114 S. Mechanic Street," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[2] 1860 U.S. Census.

South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[3]

[3] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 108 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

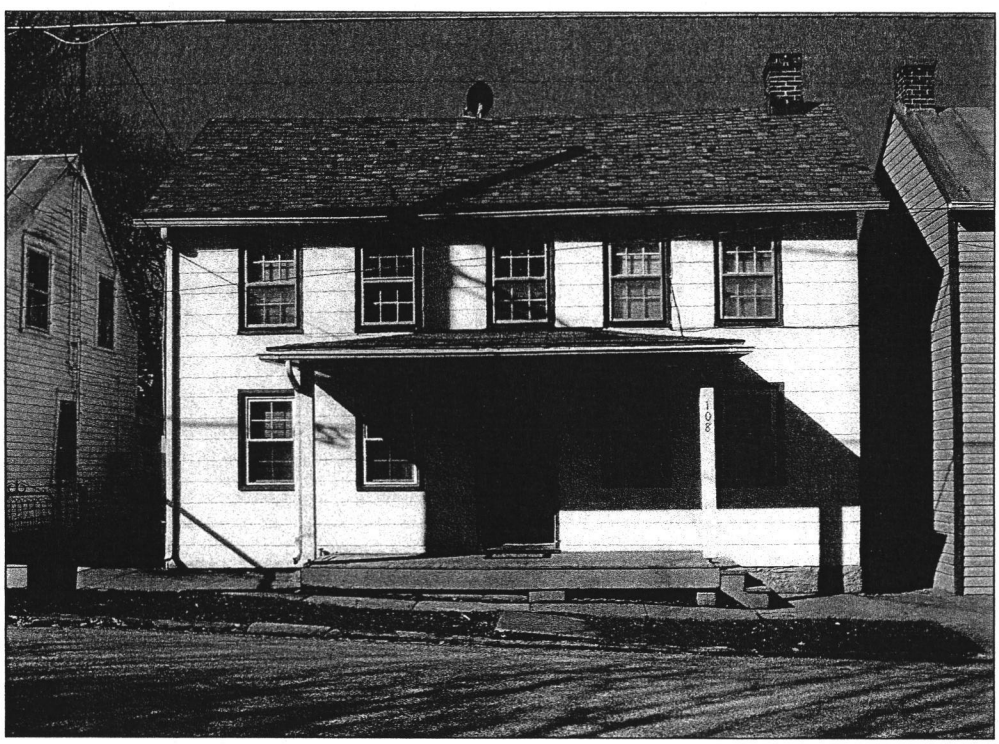
1862 DATA	
Owner	John Benner
Function	Residential
Lot Number	34
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-599
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

DESCRIPTION:

East-facing, two-story, horizontally massed, symmetrical, five-bay, frame, freestanding, residential structure. The building was constructed on a stone foundation and has been sided with asbestos shingling. It has a side-gable, composition roof (replaced since the 1991 MHT survey). There is a single interior, endwall, brick chimney on the north facade. The entrance is located in the center bay of the east façade. An open porch with a hipped roof extends across the entrance and its flanking windows. The porch is supported by wood posts. The entrance features a glazed and paneled door with shutters and a modern aluminum-frame storm door. The wood frame windows contain four-over-four light, vinyl sashes on the first floor and six-over-six light, vinyl, sashes on the second floor. One outbuilding stands to the rear of the house.[1]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form determined that the structure was built during the mid- to late nineteenth century. The 1877 real estate atlas shows a building on this lot and designates the owner of the property as J. Benner. The location is shown as an empty lot in the map accompanying the 1934 NPS survey. Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society indicates that John Benner purchased what is now 108 South Mechanic Street on May 28, 1860. The deed for this transaction refers to buildings and improvements on the lot, and the researcher concluded that the present structure was of log construction. Benner had previously purchased what is now 106 South Mechanic Street, including a stable, a building, and other improvements, on March 27, 1857. He held both properties until 1896.[2]

The 1860 census describes John Benner as a 39-year-old hotel keeper in possession of real estate valued at $1,500 and personal property valued at $600. John lived with 40-year-old Eliza Benner and three children near Jeremiah Kuhn, who resided across the street with his wife Susan at 111 South Mechanic Street at this time. While John Benner and his family owned both 106 and 108 South Mechanic Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam, it is not clear which property functioned as their home or what kind of building stood on 108 South Mechanic Street at that time.[3]

South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[4]

---

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 108 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 108 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; "Lot 34 & East Half of Lot 33, Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts, 106, 108, 110, 112, and 114 S. Mechanic Street," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[3] 1860 U.S. Census.

[4] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 110 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Early nineteenth century

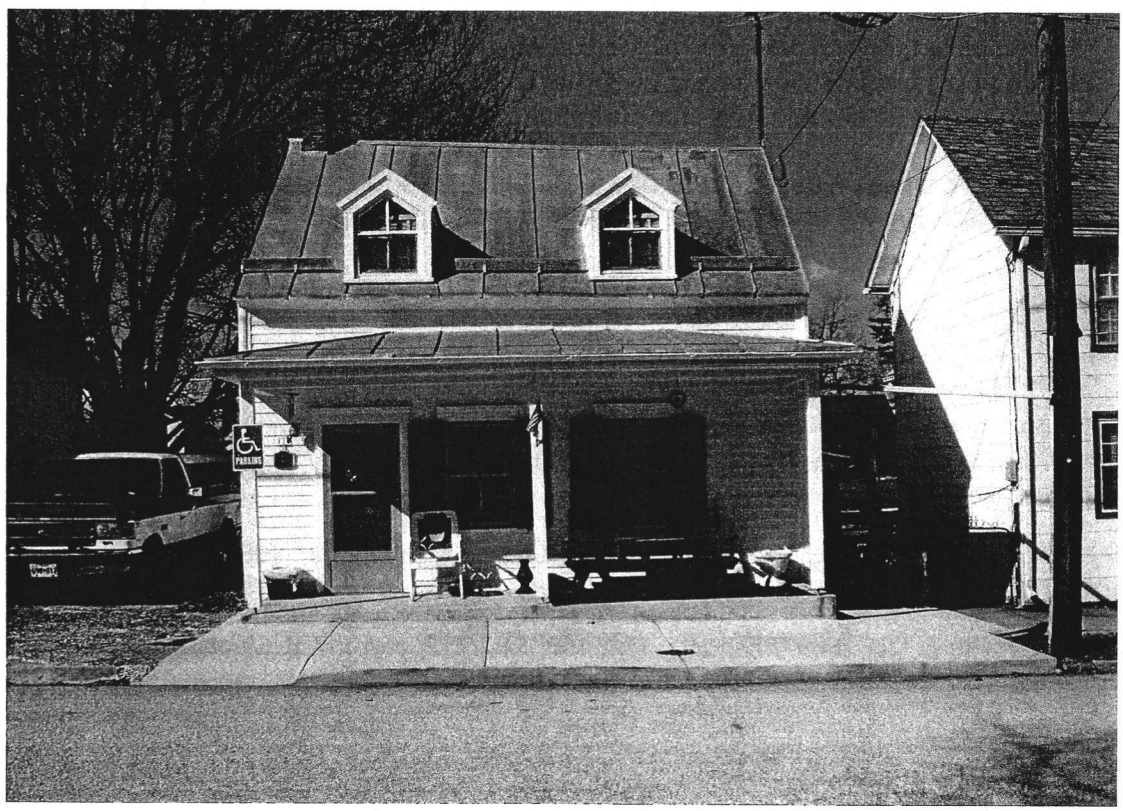
1862 DATA	
Owner	Magdalene Jones
Function	Residential
Lot Number	34
Street Name	Mechanic Street

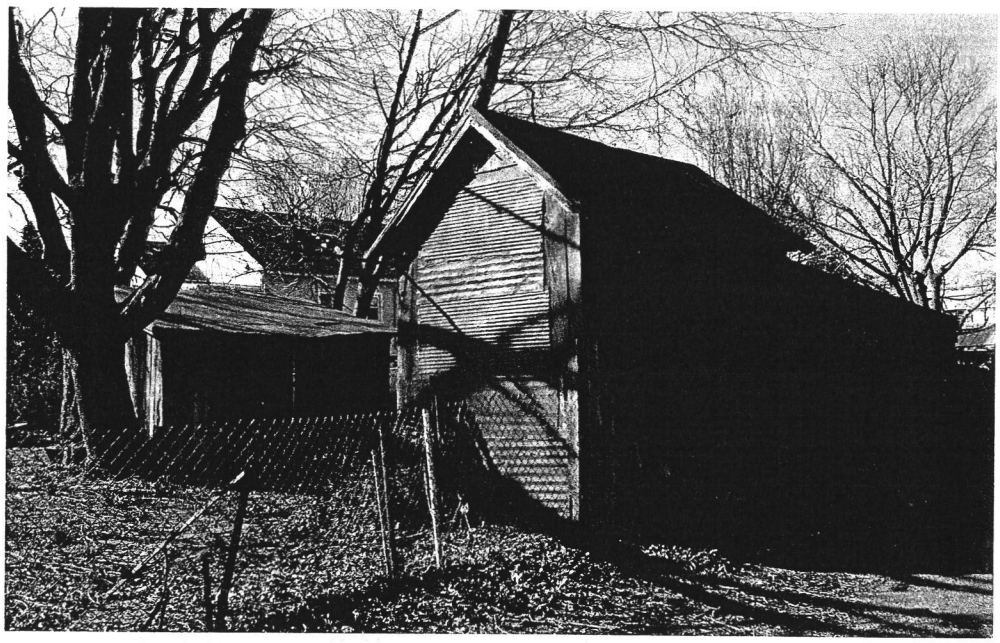
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	3

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-600
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted (foreground) potentially extant or on site of building extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

East-facing, one-and-a-half-story, horizontally massed, three-bay, asymmetrical, frame, freestanding residential building resting on a stone foundation. The house has a steeply pitched, side-gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. The house is sheathed in horizontal wood siding. There is one brick chimney on the south façade and two dormer windows on the east. A slightly raised, open porch with a hipped, standing-seam metal roof extends across the length of the east façade. It is supported by wood posts. The entrance is located in the south bay of the east façade and contains a paneled and glazed wood door protected by a storm door. Windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sash with surrounds that match the door surround. The first-floor windows on the front façade have shutters. There is a shed addition with a chimney to the rear and three outbuildings. The outbuilding at the northwest corner of the property has a pitched roof, is covered with both metal and vertical wood siding, and rests on a stone foundation.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century. A commemorative plaque marks the house, indicating that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. Deed research conducted for the Sharpsburg Historical Society indicates that the earliest "clear" deed reference to a house at this site was 1854. Deeds from 1832 and 1839 refer to "buildings and improvements." The researcher concludes that the building is of log construction. The property was owned by Magdalene Jones from 1854 until 1870. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as M. Jones.[1]

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 110 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; ; "Lot 34, 110 S. Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

Magdalene Jones does not appear under that name in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District, but Eli Hiatt, her son-in-law, later stated in a claim on behalf of Jones that he lived with his mother-in-law during the Civil War and that she owned the property in her own right. Hiatt's 1860 census information show that he was a 50-year-old constable, lived with his wife Kate, son, and 72-year-old Margaret Hiatt. Hiatt's real estate was valued at $1,100. In the 1870 census, Eli Hiatt, by then a weaver, lived with Catherine Hiatt, a five-year-old son, and 84-year-old Magdalene Jones. In the 1870 census, the appraised real estate ($800) is shown as belonging to Jones. It may be, then, that the 1860 census taker misunderstood Magdalene Jones's name and standing in the household.[2]

In 1874, Magdalene Jones submitted a claim to the government for the loss of seven tons of hay, six tons of straw, and 1,920 fence rails during September and October 1862. The goods came from a 10-acre plot of land owned by Jones – possibly one of Sharpsburg's outlots. The lot was bounded by a worm fence and divided by "a cross fence," according to testimony. The fence rails were used for fuel, the straw as bedding and, along with the hay, as food for animals of the 12th Indiana Volunteers. Much of the information for the claim came from Hiatt, Michael Tennant, and Henry Smith. The investigating agent from the Quartermaster Corps visited Magdalene Jones at her home in Sharpsburg, but determined that she was "too old and infirm" to provide reliable information. If the 1870 census was accurate about her age, Jones would have been 88 at the time of the investigation of the claim.[3]

South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[4]

---

[2] 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses.

[3] NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Claim Number 54-1470.

[4] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 111 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

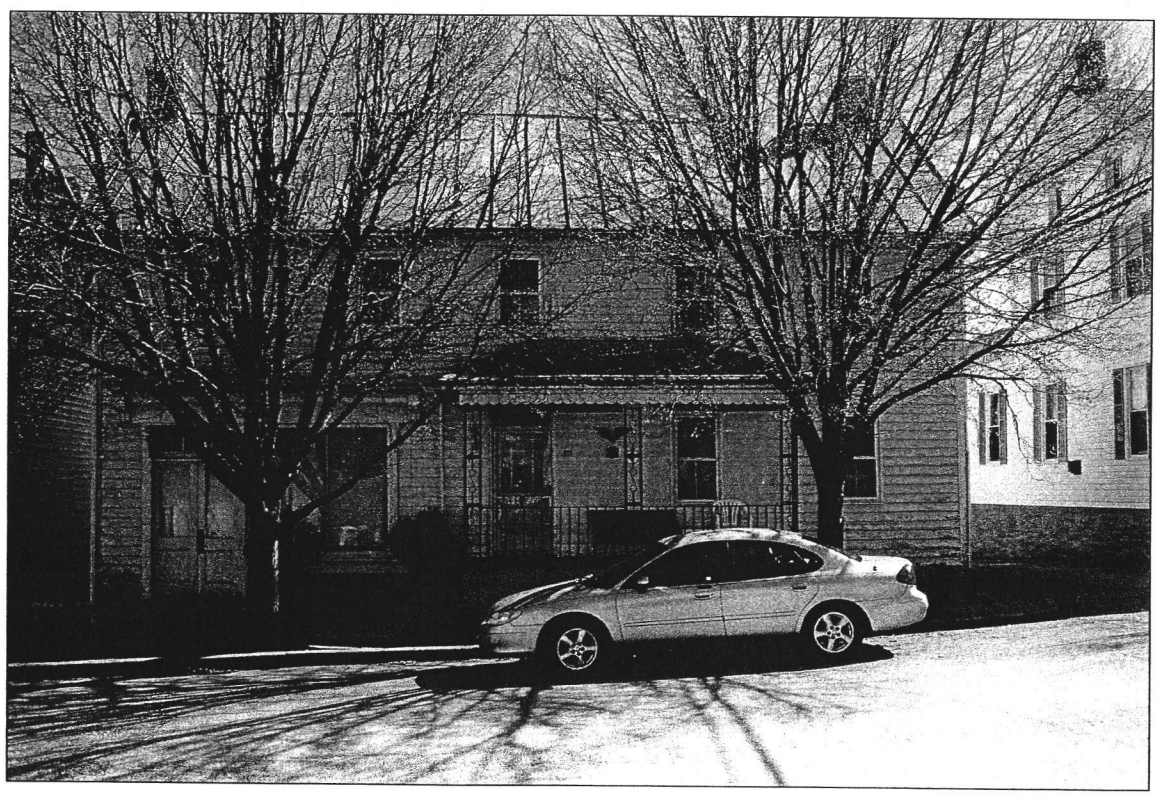
1862 DATA	
Owner	Susan Kuhn
Function	Residential/commercial (post office)
Lot Number	1
Street Name	Mechanic Street

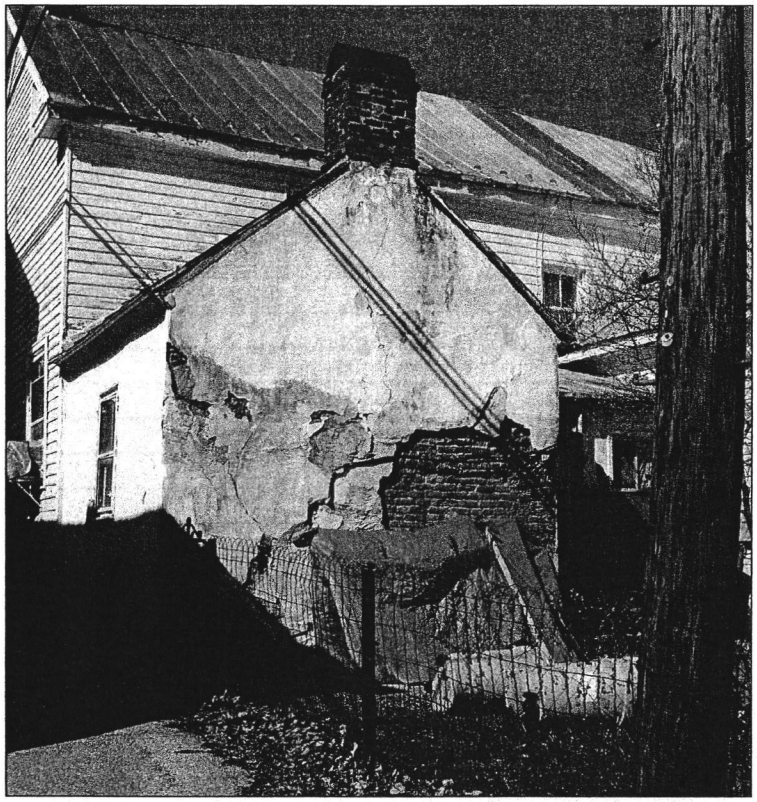
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	L-shaped with end gables
Outbuilding(s)	1

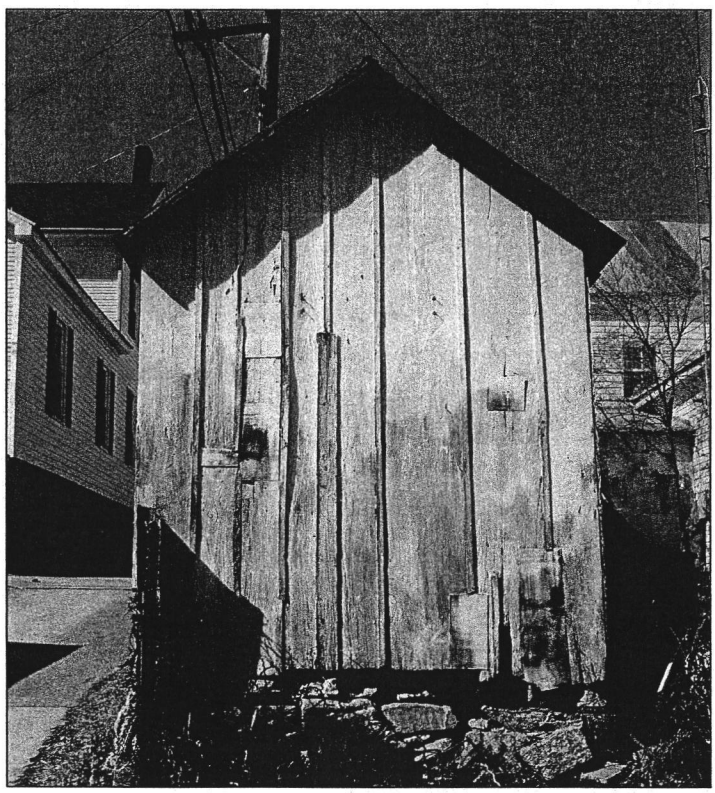
Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-594
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):







Outbuilding depicted (bottom photo) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

West-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, two-story, five-bay, frame, freestanding, residential building on a concrete-over-stone foundation. The façade consists of two sections – the southern three bays form the residential section while the northern two front the commercial portion of the building. (The differentiation between residential and commercial sections of the building appears to have resulted from a change in building use that occurred some time after original construction.) The building's exterior is covered in horizontal wood siding. The side-gable, standing-seam metal roof has overhanging eaves, gable returns, and two interior, endwall, corbelled, brick chimneys. The house has two entrances on its street façade. The center-bay entrance appears to be the original one, and the north-bay is of a design more common to commercial establishments. The residential entrance is glazed and paneled with a four-light transom above. The door and the window immediately to its left are protected by an open porch with a hipped porch. The commercial entrance has a double door with glazing and a transom above. A large show window has been installed immediately to the left of the commercial entrance. All other windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sash in wood frames. There are two additions on the rear of the house – a long, frame wing on the north and a smaller, stucco wing on the south. Peeling stucco on the small wing revealed it to have been constructed of brick on a stone foundation. It has an interior brick chimney. A small outbuilding, of vertical board construction on a stone foundation with a gable roof, stands to the rear of the brick wing.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The house is marked by a commemorative plaque, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. A 1962 walking tour brochure states that the building housed the Sharpsburg post office, operated by Jeremiah Kuhn. Kuhn is described as postmaster in the Civil War claims records of Henry B. Rohrback. Kuhn purchased two parts of Lot 1 (the southwest corner and a parcel on the east side) on June 28, 1834, from Charles W. McMinn, according to research done by the Sharpsburg Historical Society. This property, including a two-story log house occupied by Kuhn and a portion of Lot 34 with a one-story house, were sold to John Grise (or Grice) by Sheriff William Logan on January 28, 1857, for $565.08. The property had been seized to satisfy Kuhn's debts. The deed research also indicates that Kuhn operated a store on the property. On July 28, 1857, Susan Kuhn purchased the house and parcels of Lot 1 from John and Mary Grice for $500. In the 1860 census, Jeremiah Kuhn is listed as a 50-year-old merchant residing in Sharpsburg with Susan Kuhn (40) and Elizabeth Kearney, a 46-year-old school teacher. Jeremiah Kuhn's real estate is valued at $800, his personal estate at $400. According to the 1870 census, only Susan Kuhn, now described as 58 years old, resided in Sharpsburg. Her occupation is listed as keeping house, her real estate is valued at $1,000, her personal estate at $500. South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[5]

---

[5] MHT, 111 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1991; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Claim Number M-905; "Lot 1, E. Main and S. Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; 1860 and 1870 U.S. Censuses; *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*..

CURRENT ADDRESS: 112 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid-nineteenth century

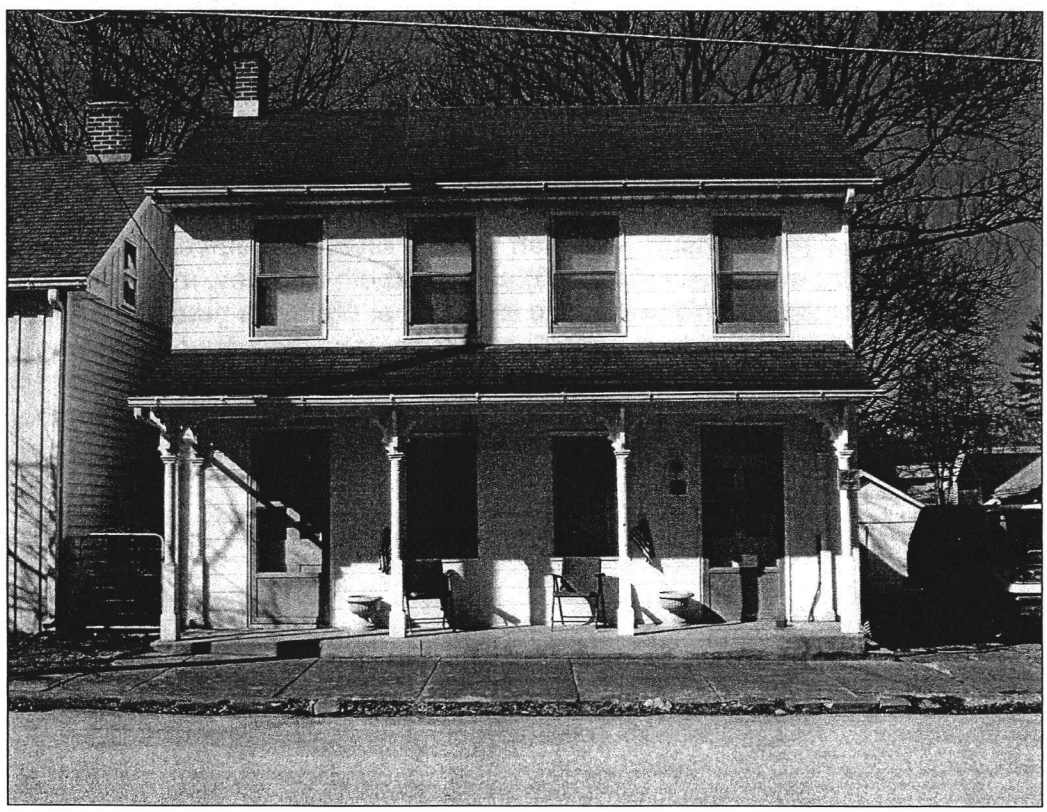
1862 DATA	
Owner	John Hill
Function	Residential
Lot Number	34
Street Name	Mechanic Street

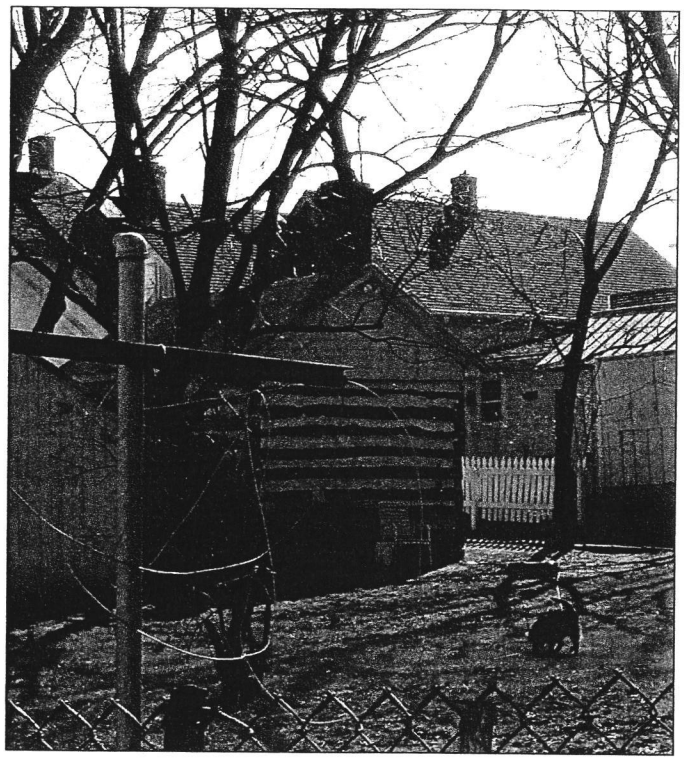
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Vertical
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-601
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted (at center) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

East-facing, two-story, symmetrical, four-bay, freestanding, residential building. The house was constructed on a stone foundation and is clad with manufactured siding. It has a composition, side-gable roof with one interior, endwall, brick chimney on the south, overhanging eaves, and boxed gable returns. An open, Eastlake-style porch with a composition shed roof extends across the façade of the building. It is supported by turned posts and pilasters. There are two entrances to the structure, one in each of the end bays of the east facade. They are of the same design, and the doors feature two glazed panes above a raised panel. Each door is surmounted by a three-light transom. Windows are one-over-one light, double-hung, metal sash. There is a one-story frame addition on the rear of the house and a freestanding log outbuilding that may have functioned as a kitchen.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form states that the building was built during the mid-nineteenth century, prior to the Civil War. A commemorative plaque marks the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The inventory form also notes that the 1922 Sanborn map illustrates the building with the existing one-story rear addition and one outbuilding in the location of the current log structure. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property as J. Hill. The location is shown as an empty lot in the map accompanying the 1934 NPS survey. Deed records reviewed by a researcher at the Sharpsburg Historical Society show that John Hill purchased what are now 112 and 114 South Mechanic Street in 1858. The properties were disposed of after Hill's death in 1879. The deed research indicates that the earliest "clear" reference to a house at 112 South Mechanic Street was in 1881. Additionally, a will also dated 1881 described the

structure as a two-story, weatherboarded house. The researcher also refers to "recollections" that indicate the house was built by Hill "during the time of the Civil War" and concluded that the building is of log construction. The 1877 real estate atlas shows a house on this lot.[10]

John Hill appears in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District as a 65-year-old hotel keeper living with Rosanna (58), Aaron (19), David (16), Alice (13), and Georganna (11) Hill and Otho Duff (53). Hill's real property is valued at $1,600, his personal estate at $1,000.[11]

South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[12]

[10] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 112 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; "Lot 34 & East Half of Lot 33, Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts, 106, 108, 110, 112, and 114 S. Mechanic Street," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[11] 1860 U.S. Census.

[12] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 113 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

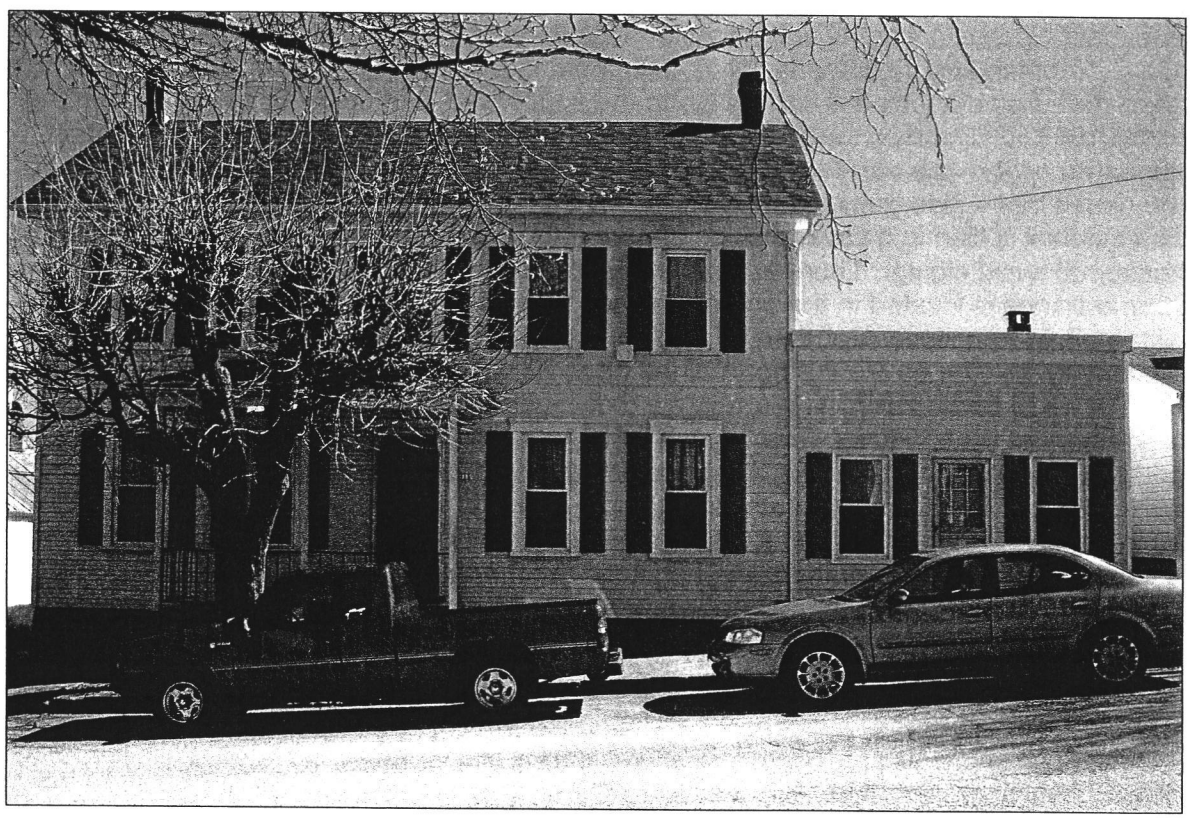
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mary Moore?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	84
Street Name	Mechanic Street

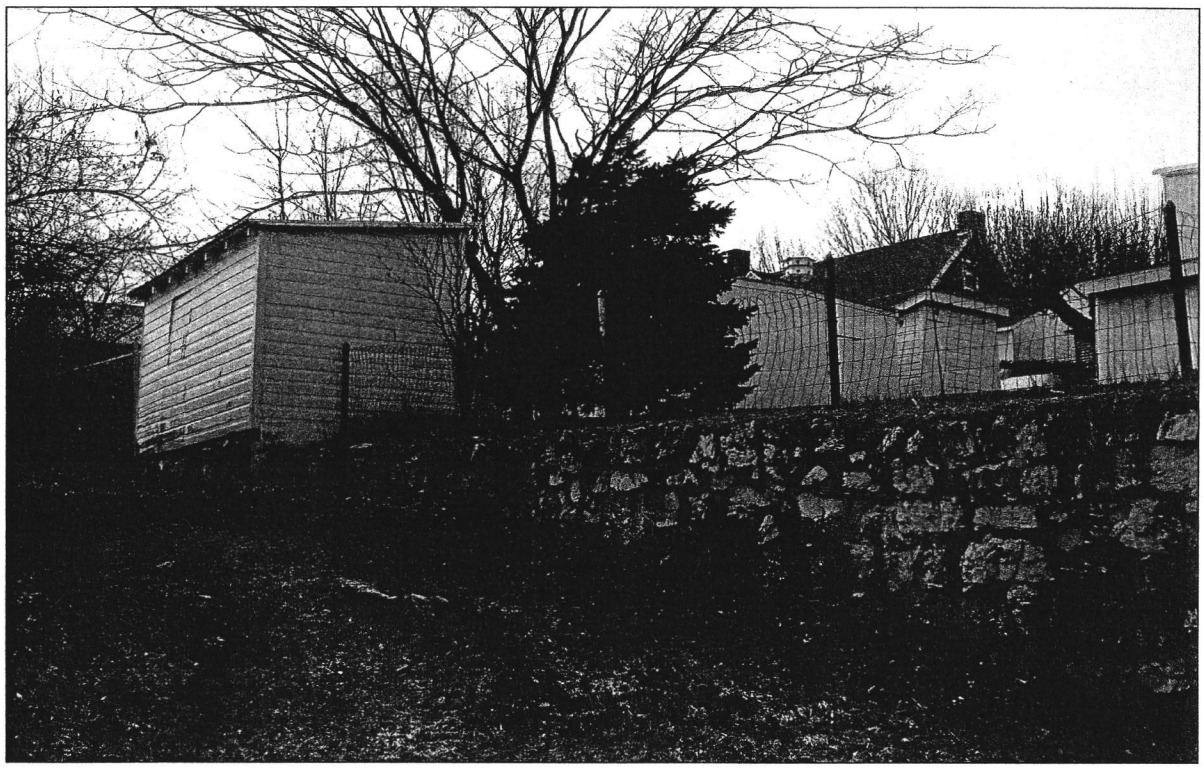
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-593
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





Outbuilding depicted (at left) potentially extant in 1862. See "Map of Sharpsburg, MD: Extant Resources, ca. 1862."

DESCRIPTION:

The main block is a west-facing, two-story, five-bay, horizontally massed, symmetrical, frame, freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. A three-bay, one-story, shed-roof, frame addition is connected to the south façade of the main block. According to the 1991 MHT survey, each section of the house was numbered. No house number appeared on the one-story addition at the time of the current survey. The main block of the house has a side-gable, composition roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. The exterior is clad in a several kinds of materials, but the main façade is sheathed in horizontal wood siding. There are two interior, brick, endwall chimneys. The ground-floor entrance is located in the center bay and consists of a glazed and paneled door with a glazed transom. A one-story, open porch with a hipped roof extends across the center bay and the bay to the north of the door. All windows are one-over-one light, vinyl sash in wood frames with simple window crowns and shutters. (The 1991 MHT survey recorded that the windows were two-over-two light, double-hung sash.) The one-story south addition has a center bay entrance flanked by one-over-one vinyl sash, windows with shutters. There are four outbuildings on the rear of the property. Three appear to be storage buildings, while the fourth is a two-seat outhouse. The easternmost outbuilding, at the edge of the alley, has a stone foundation. [1]

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 113-115 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form determined that the house dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The addition on the south does not appear on the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg, but does appear on the 1922 Sanborn insurance map. Only one outbuilding appears on the Sanborn map: It stands along the alley in the position of the current outbuilding with a stone foundation. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Moore.[2]

Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society concluded that Richard Moore bought the portion of Lot 84 that now includes 113 South Mechanic Street in 1836. At the time, Moore lived on the property now occupied by 117 South Mechanic Street, although it appears he did not own that property. After Richard Moore's death, his property was seized to pay off his debts. It was purchased by Ridgeley Moore, from Charles G. Biggs, trustee of Richard's estate, in 1881, after a suit was filed in equity court that included Ridgeley and Caroline Moore. Richard Moore does not appear in the 1860 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District, but the census records do contain an entry for a household headed by 61-year-old Mary Moore that includes five other family members – among them Caroline (35) and Ridgeley (14, spelled Rigley). The entry can be found on the same page as other South Mechanic Street residents, including Jeremiah Kuhn, John Benner, and John Hill. At the time of the Battle of Antietam, the Moores may have occupied 113 South Mechanic Street, but they also appear to have owned the property at what is now 117 South Mechanic Street at that time.[3]

South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[4]

---

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 113-115 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[3] "Lot 84, Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory;1860 U.S. Census. See inventory form for 117 South Mechanic Street.

[4] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 114 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century?

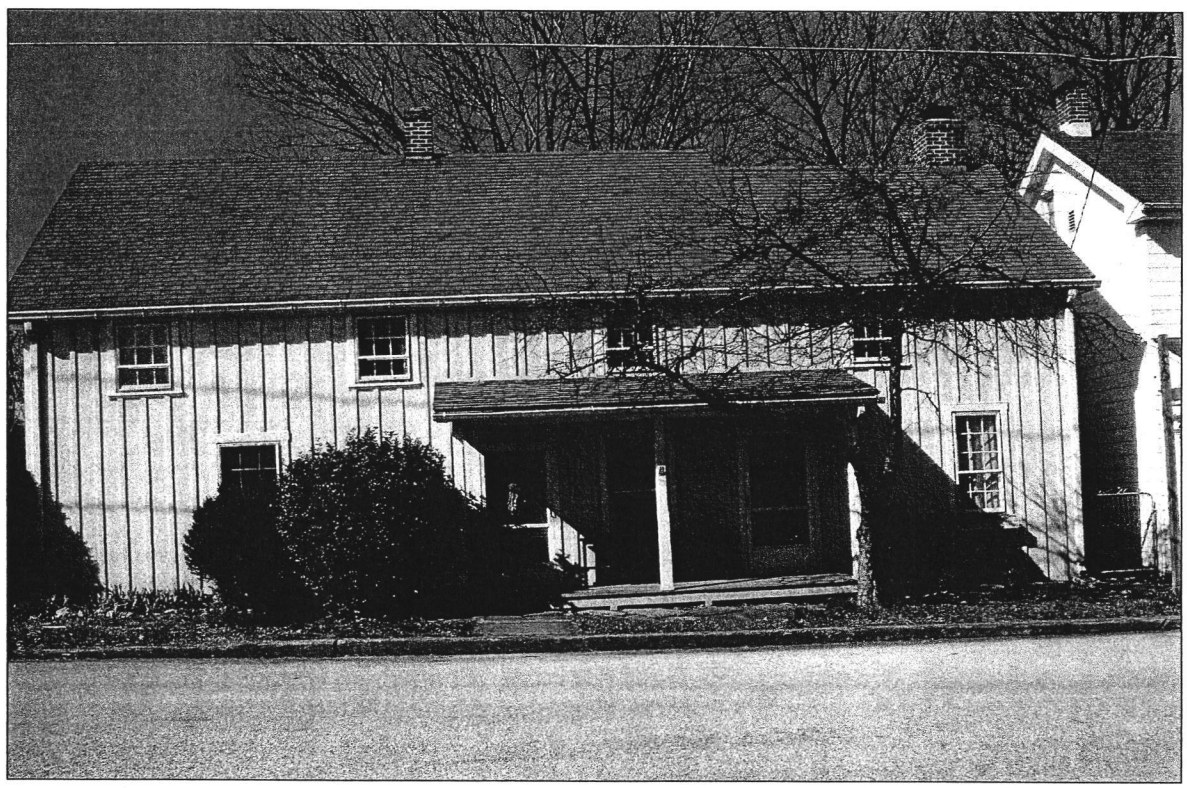
1862 DATA	
Owner	John Hill
Function	Residential/commercial?
Lot Number	34
Street Name	Mechanic Street

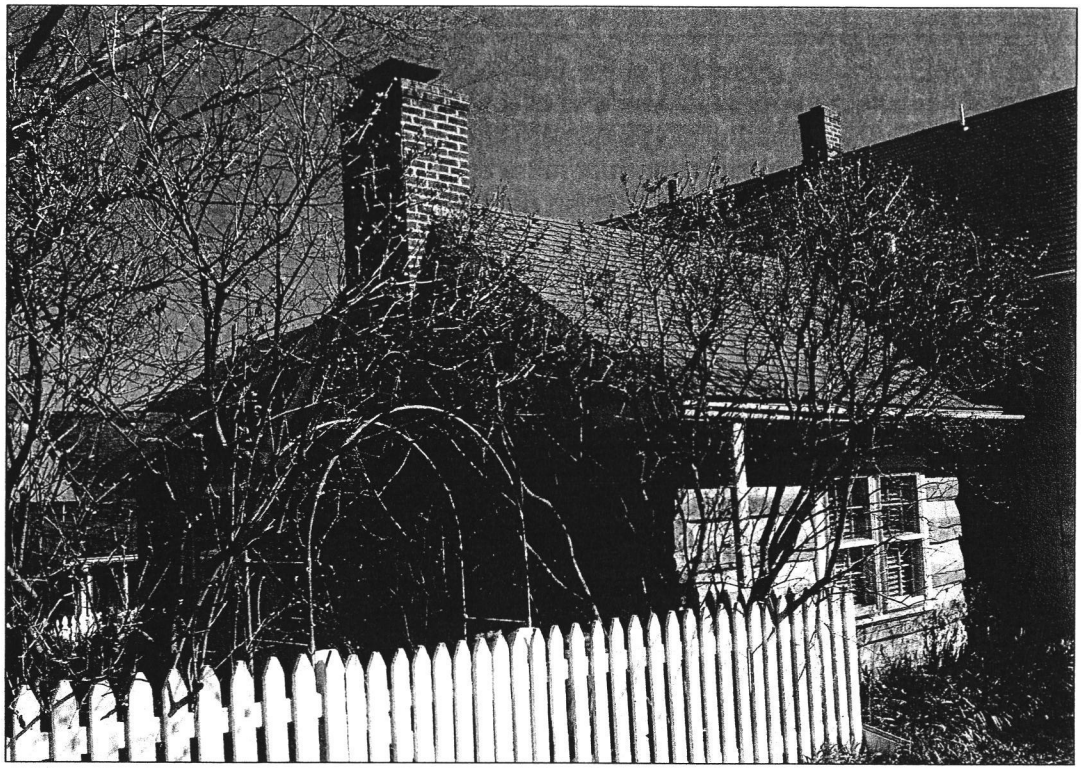
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1 ½
Roof Material	composition
Wall Construction	Log and frame
Foundation	Stone for north pen; uncertain for south pen
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	4

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-602
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
East-facing, horizontally massed, asymmetrical, one-and-a-half-story, frame, freestanding structure with a one-story log wing to the rear. The building is located on a corner lot and has board-and-batten siding. According to the 1991 MHT survey, the earliest part of the house is the northern section which consisted of a single, hewn-log pen that is two bays wide and one-and-a-half stories high, with V-notched corner construction and had Federal period trim. A second, slightly larger log pen was sited to the south, separated by a stair passage constructed with heavy timber framing and brick in-fill, according to the MHT survey. The south pen is also of hewn log, two bays wide, and one-and-a-half stories high, but is two rooms deep and constructed with half-dovetail corner notching. A one-story log kitchen wing projects from the rear or west wall of the south log pen. It has a side-gable, composition roof. The lower ridgeline of the north pen roof remains visible. The two halves of the main block are joined by a common eave line and common sheathing. There is one chimney located in the gable end of the north façade and a second chimney at the junction of the stair passage and the south pen. The one-story, log wing in the rear has a massive brick and stone chimney on its west façade. There are two entrances, one in the north half of the building and the other leading to the stair passage. A shed-roof, open porch extends across the east façade. It is supported by chamfered wood posts. The windows are irregularly placed. The north-bay window on the first floor is nine-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash. The remaining first floor windows are six-over-sox light, replacement sashes. The attic windows are six-over-three light sash. The rear of the property has four outbuildings, one of which may have been a smokehouse.[5]

[5] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 114 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on a methodical examination of the building's roof structure, nail analysis, and an evaluation of its style and design, Maryland Historical Trust field researchers present several interpretations of the building's construction history but conclude that the house can be identified as an early nineteenth-century building with a Federal-period interior that could well incorporate an earlier section dating to the late eighteenth century. In its current form, the house closely resembles a double-pen log house of the "dogtrot" plan, in which a pair of log pens flank an open passage with a continuous roof across the entire structure. In this case, however, the two log pens are of unequal size and have mismatched roofs. One possible explanation for this relationship of parts may be that the house suffered a fire, suggested by physical evidence such as blackened rafters and floor joists. The house is also known to have sustained damage from at least one Union artillery shell during the Battle of Antietam, and the shell fragments are said to remain embedded in the south gable of the south pen. The field researchers suggest that the south roof and board-and-batten exterior were added after the Civil War. A renovation was undertaken in the early twentieth century, which introduced a new stair, trim in the south pen, and considerable plaster work. The MHT inventory form presents the possibility that the building may have served commercial as well as domestic functions due to its position on the south edge of Sharpsburg on the Harpers Ferry Road, its prominent corner site, and the evidence that were once three doors on the east façade.[6]

The MHT inventory form notes that the 1922 Sanborn map illustrates a two-story building with a one-story rear wing and a one-story outbuilding at this site. The Sanborn map outbuilding is not, however, on the site of the current outbuilding identified in the MHT as a possible smokehouse. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as J. Hill. Deed research conducted for the Sharpsburg Historical Society indicates that a part of the house may have been on the site in 1787 or before and that there was a house at the southeast corner of the lot in an 1822 deed. John Hill purchased the property in October 1858 and owned it until 1881.[7]

Reilly reports that this house had eight bullet and shell holes in it as the result of the battle, and a fragment of shell remained embedded in the house in 1906. South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[8]

---

[6] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 114 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Orlando Ridout V, Peter E. Kurtze, and Al Luckenbach, "Field Report: House on South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland," November 13, 1987, accompanies MHT inventory form on 114 South Mechanic Street.

[7] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 114 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; "Lot 34 & East Half of Lot 33, Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts, 106, 108, 110, 112, and 114 S. Mechanic Street," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[8] Oliver T. Reilly, *Battlefield of Antietam* (Sharpsburg, Maryland: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906), n.p.; *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 117 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century? Post-1922?

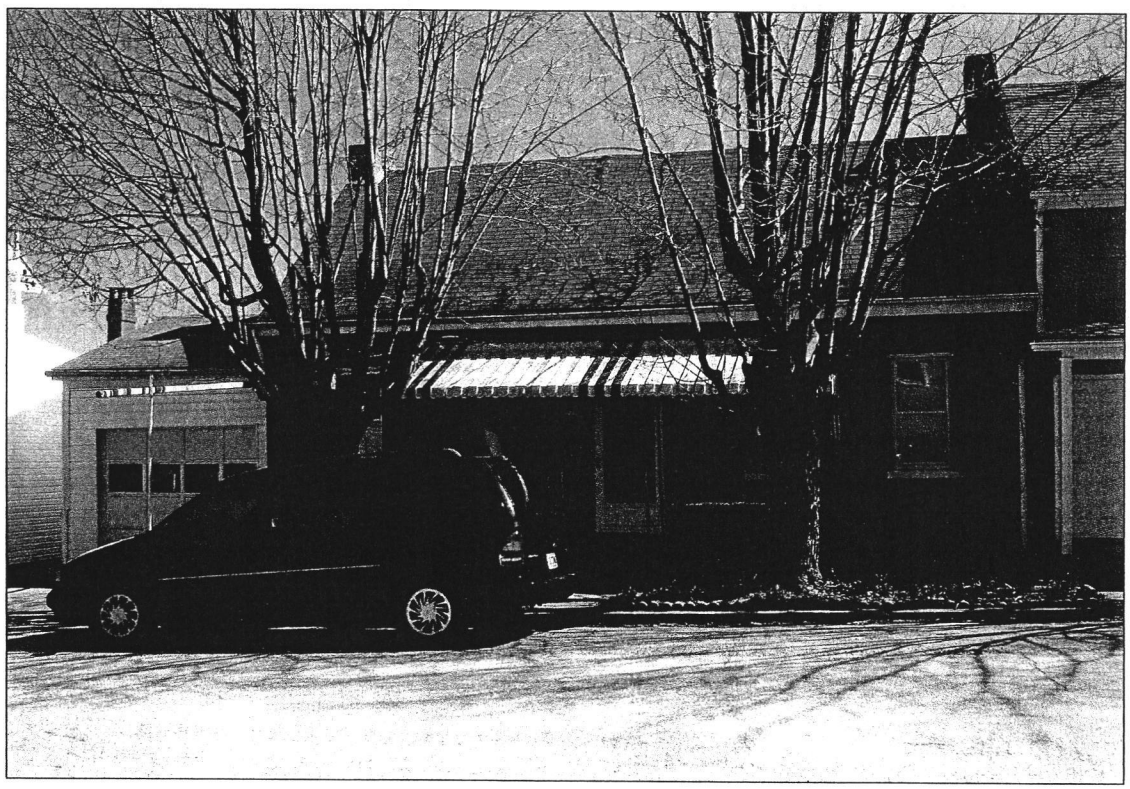
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (Mary Moore?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	84
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	1
Roof Material	Composition roofing
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-592
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, one-story, five-bay, horizontally massed, symmetrical, attached, brick, residential structure on a stone foundation. The building has a side-gable, composition roof and two interior, brick, endwall chimneys. There is a garage addition on the north facade. The front façade has an entrance in the center bay. There are two, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows flanking the entrance. The window openings have jack arches. An awning supported by openwork metal posts protects the entrance and its two flanking bays.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form notes that a building of similar footprint stands on this site on the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg, but that the 1922 Sanborn map indicates that the structure on the site was of frame construction. The MHT form, although it dates the building to the mid- to late nineteenth century (with a question mark), notes that either the Civil War-era house had been veneered in brick since 1922 or a post-Civil War building stands on this site. The Sanborn map also indicates that the house stands one and a half stories high, whereas the current building is of a single story. Taken together, this information suggests that the current building at 117 South Mechanic Street was not standing in 1862. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as Mrs. Moore.[9]

Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society concluded that Richard Moore bought the portion of Lot 84 that now includes 113 South Mechanic Street in 1836. At the time, Moore lived on the property now occupied by 117 South Mechanic Street, although it appears he did not own that property at that time. An 1879 deed for 119-121 South Mechanic Street, however, indicates the adjoining property at 117 South Mechanic belonged to the heirs of Richard Moore. Ridgeley Moore purchased 113 South Mechanic Street from Charles G. Biggs, trustee of Richard's estate, in 1881, after a suit was filed in equity court that included Ridgeley and Caroline Moore. Richard Moore does not appear in the 1860 or 1870 U.S. Census for the Sharpsburg District, but the 1860 census records do contain an entry for a household headed by 61-year-old Mary Moore that includes five other family members – among them Caroline (35) and Ridgeley (14, spelled Rigley). The entry can be found on the same page as other South Mechanic Street residents, including Jeremiah Kuhn, John Benner, and John Hill. At the time of the Battle of Antietam, the Moores may have occupied 117 South Mechanic Street, but they also owned the property at what is now 113 South Mechanic Street at that time.[10]

South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[11]

---

[9] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 117 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922.

[10] "Lot 84, S. Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; 1860 U.S. Census. See inventory form for 113 South Mechanic Street.

[11] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 119 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century

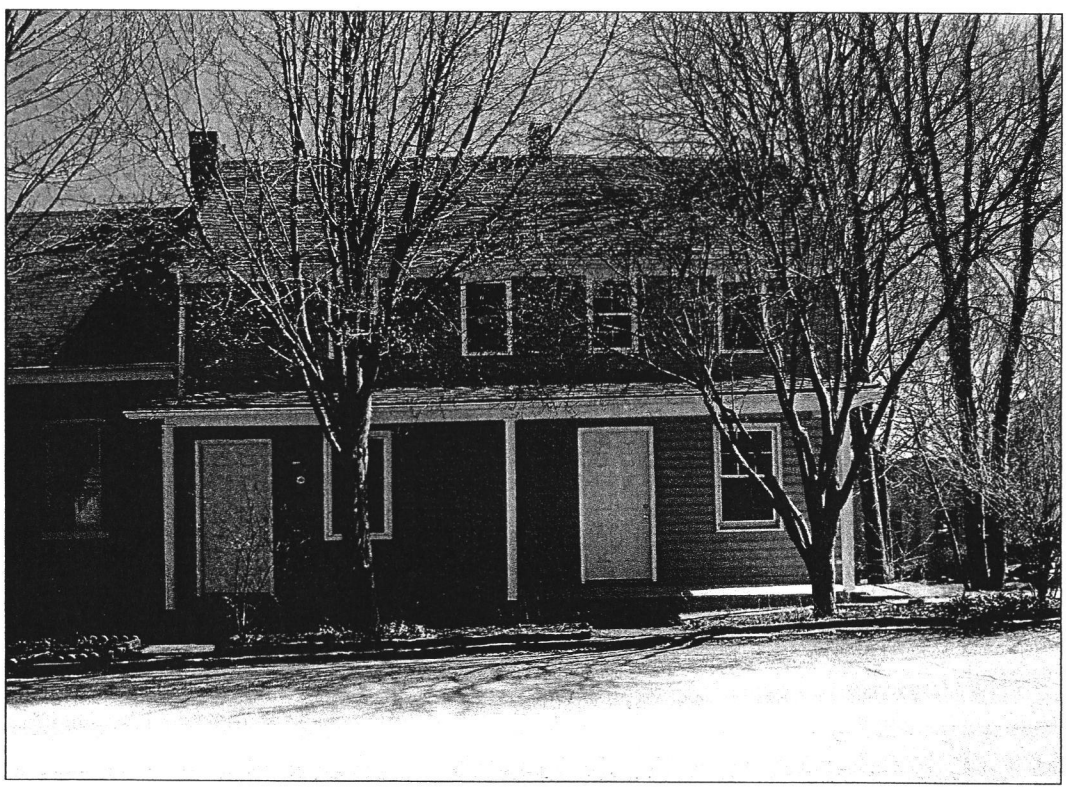
1862 DATA	
Owner	John Hill
Function	Residential
Lot Number	84
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Composition
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone and concrete block
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-591
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, two-story, four-bay, horizontally massed, frame, attached, residential structure, resting on a concrete over stone foundation. The building has a side-gable, composition roof and a central brick chimney. The structure is sheathed with manufactured siding. At the time of the MHT survey, a portion of the siding was missing, exposing a portion of the building's original, probably wood siding. A one-story, open porch extends across the length of the west façade. It has a shed roof supported by square posts. The first floor consists of two pairs of bays. The north bay in each pair contains a door, while the south bay contains a window. This disposition of openings represents a change since the 1991 MHT survey, when there were three windows on the first floor, two between the two doors and one in the southernmost bay. The doors appear to be modern replacements, while the windows are four-over-four light, vinyl sash. The four windows of the second floor – three of which align with first-floor openings – also contain four-over-four light, vinyl sash. The roofline was extended on the east side of the house over an addition on a concrete block foundation.[12]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
The MHT inventory form states that the structure dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century, based on its presence on the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg. The building is also noted on the 1922 Sanborn map. The 1877 real estate atlas designates the owner of the property at this location as S. McGraw. Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society, however, indicates that the owner of the property at the time of the Battle of Antietam was John Hill, who purchased the south half of Lot 84 in 1838 – which includes both 119 and 127 South Mechanic Street – and mortgaged the property to Samuel McGrath in 1867. Hill paid $1,000 for the lot and its buildings, outbuildings, and improvements, and mortgaged it for $3,125, perhaps suggesting that substantial building had taken place on the property during Hill's ownership.[13]

It is unclear who lived at 119 South Mechanic Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Sharpsburg Historical Society research concluded that Hill, his wife Rosanna, and their two sons (both boatmen) lived at 114 South Mechanic Street. It appears that McGrath may have resided at 127 South Mechanic Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam, although it is also possible that he lived at 119. Please see the inventory forms for 127 South Mechanic Street for a more detailed discussion of these properties.

South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[14]

---

[12] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 119 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[13] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 127 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; "Lot 84, S. Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

[14] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 127 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	First half of the nineteenth century

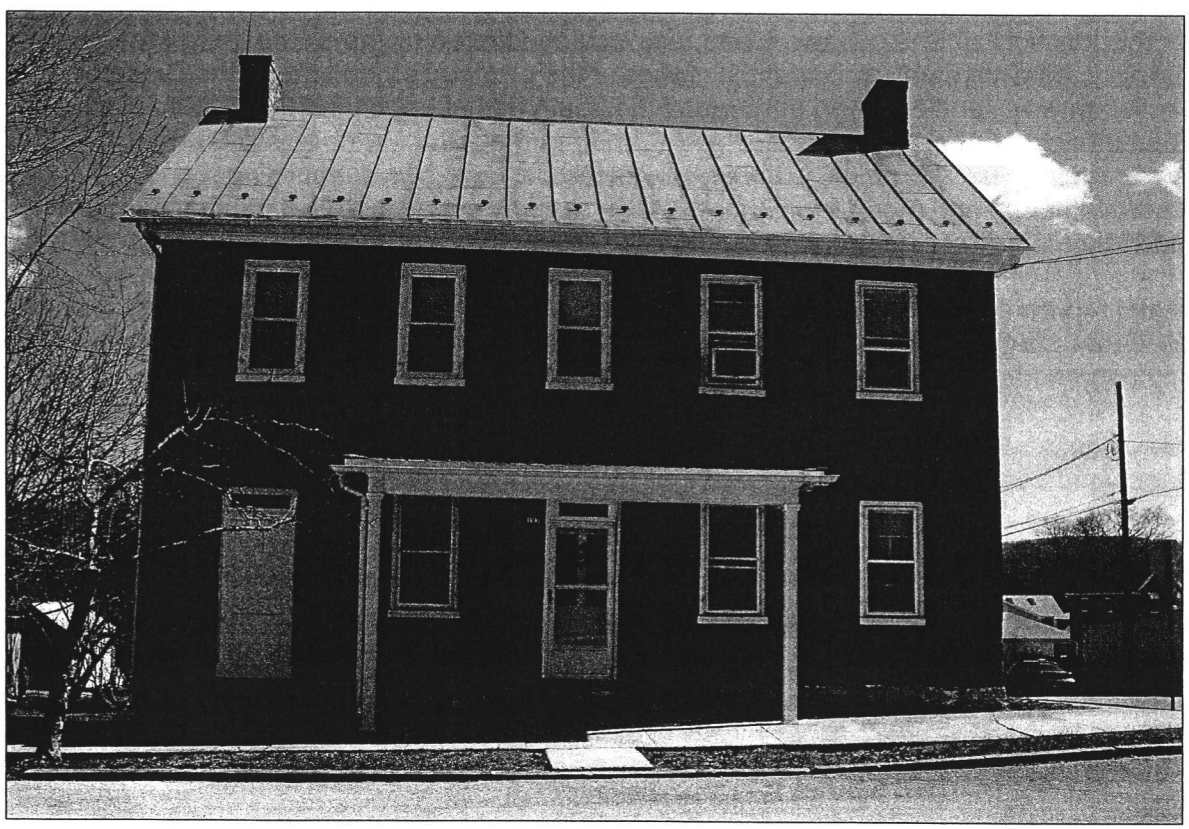
1862 DATA	
Owner	(John Hill
Function	Residential
Lot Number	84
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	none

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-590
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

West-facing, two-story, five-bay, L-shaped, asymmetrical, brick (Flemish bond), freestanding, residential building on a stone foundation. The main structure has a standing-seam metal, gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. There are two interior, brick, endwall chimneys. The principal entrance is located in the center bay with a secondary entrance located in the northern-most bay. (According to the MHT inventory form, the narrow jack arch on the secondary entrance indicates that this was originally a window that was enlarged to create a doorway.) A one-story, open porch extends across the three center bays. It has a hipped roof that is supported by two square posts. A glazed and paneled door topped by a two-light transom and screen door fill the main entrance. The secondary entrance contains a two-panel wood door surmounted by a one-light transom. Both entrances are approached by stone steps. First-story windows are four-over-four light, double-hung sash with jack arches. Second-story windows are one-over-one replacement sashes. Set on a corner lot, the building has a large brick addition on the east façade along Antietam Street, giving the building an L shape. The east addition may represent more than one building campaign since it has both stone and cinder block foundations. The addition has a gable roof and modern wood siding. A two-story, wood porch is attached to the north façade of the addition.[1]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The MHT inventory form determined that the structure dates to the first half of the nineteenth century. At the time of the survey, a commemorative plaque marked the house, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. An L-shaped building appears in this location on the 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg. The 1922 Sanborn map shows a building of this configuration with a two-story addition along Antietam Street. The lower story of the addition was brick, and the upper story was frame. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property at this location as S. McGraw. Deed research conducted by the Sharpsburg Historical Society, however, indicates that the owner of the property at the time of the Battle of Antietam was John Hill, who purchased the south half of Lot 84 in 1838 – which includes the current 119 South Mechanic Street – and mortgaged the property to Samuel McGrath in 1867. Hill paid $1,000 for the lot and its buildings, outbuildings, and improvements, and mortgaged it for $3,125, perhaps suggesting that substantial building had taken place on the property during Hill's ownership.[2]

Ernst reports that 127 South Mechanic Street was the "old brick hotel" of Jacob McGraw's brother and that Jacob McGraw had taken shelter there to observe the fighting on the outskirts of town. While there, a shell hit the brick wall above him. The story may be generally accurate, but flawed in some details. Reilly calls this house "the old Antietam Hotel" in reporting a story of shells hitting John Hill's house at 114 South Mechanic Street. The 1860 U.S. Census describes 65-year-old John Hill, owner of 127

---

[1] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 127 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[2] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 127 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; "Lot 84, S. Mechanic St., Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

South Mechanic Street at the time of the battle, as a "Hotel Keeper" in possession of real estate valued at $1,600 and personal property worth $1,000. Samuel McGrath is described as a 28-year-old boatman married to 21-year-old Elizabeth and in possession of $1,000 of personal property but no real estate. Hill and McGrath were, in fact, neighbors on Mechanic Street – they were visited consecutively by the census taker – but Sharpsburg Historical Society research concluded that Hill, his wife Rosanna, and their two sons (both boatmen) lived directly opposite the hotel at 114 South Mechanic Street. It appears, then, that McGrath may have resided in the brick building at 127 South Mechanic Street at the time of the Battle of Antietam, although it is also possible that he lived nearby. His relationship with Jacob McGraw is uncertain. The issue of the spelling of the name remains unresolved. In addition to the reference in the 1877 real estate atlas to S. McGraw as the owner of the south half of Lot 84, Sharpsburg Historical Society research records a sale of the northern quarter of Lot 84 from Samuel and Elizabeth McGraw to Catherine A. Delauney. However, no one by the name of Jacob McGraw or McGrath appears as the head of a household in the 1860 census. In the 1870 census, Jacob McGraw is the 35-year-old "Boss of Repairs on Canal" and appears to live on Main Street near John Kretzer.[3]

South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[4]

[3] "Lot 34 & East Half of Lot 33, Sharpsburg, MD, Deed Abstracts, 106, 108, 110, 112, and 114 S. Mechanic Street," Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory; Ernst 150-151; 1860 and 1970 U.S. Censuses; Oliver T. Reilly, *Battlefield of Antietam* (Sharpsburg, Maryland: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906), n.p.

[4] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 201 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century/late nineteenth to early twentieth century

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Irwin?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	14
Street Name	Mechanic Street

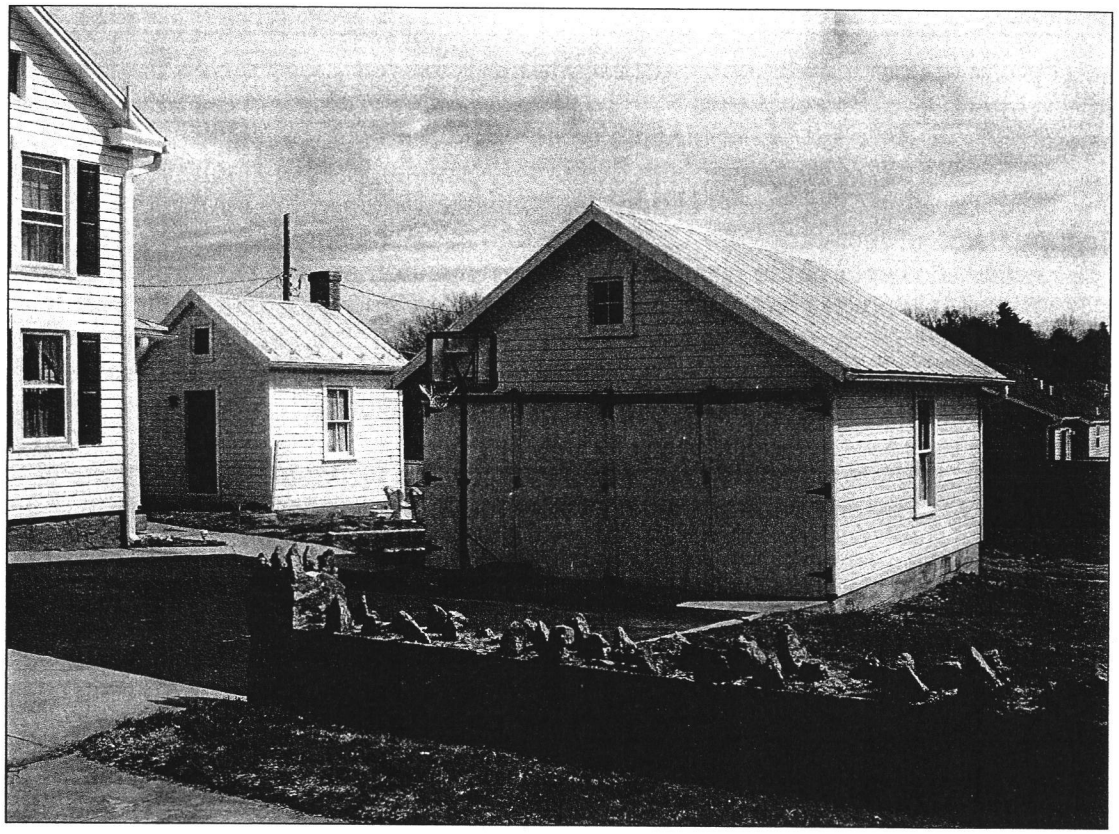
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Metal shingles
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-589
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):





DESCRIPTION:
West-facing, horizontally massed, two-story, asymmetrical, five-bay, frame, freestanding structure resting on a stone foundation. Set on a corner lot, the structure appears to have been constructed in two sections with the portion nearest to the corner (north) being built first. The side-gable, metal-shingle roof has overhanging eaves and gable returns. There is an exterior, endwall, brick chimney on the north and an interior brick chimney in the south section of the building. The exterior is covered with manufactured siding. The 1991 MHT survey reported that there were two entrances in what was then a six-bay west façade – one in the second bay from the south and one in the fourth bay from the south. The second-bay entrance no longer exists, and the current entrance pierces what is now the house's center bay. An open, hipped-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters extends across the middle three bays. The porch roof is standing-seam sheet metal. The wood-framed windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sash with storm windows and shutters. The windows in the southern half of the building are set slightly lower in the wall than those on the north and have simple window crowns. Three weatherboarded outbuildings stand on the property. A shed-roof building stands behind the house along East Antietam Street. A gable-roofed building with a brick chimney, which the MHT survey indicated may have been a summer kitchen, stands directly behind the house. A gable-roof garage now stands immediately south of the house, set slightly back from South Mechanic Street. All rest on concrete foundations.[5]

[5] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 201 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

Based on its appearance and construction, the MHT inventory form states that the building may have been constructed in two phases, with the northern section constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century and the southern section constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. A commemorative plaque is located on the northern portion of the house, suggesting that this portion of the building stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 real estate atlas of Sharpsburg shows a house on the northwest corner of the property, indicating that the northern portion of the house had been constructed by this time. The MHT inventory form also notes that the structure in its existing form appears on the 1922 Sanborn map. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property as J. Irwin. There is a Jacob Irwin listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg district.[6]

South Mechanic Street was the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[7]

[6] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 201 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census.

[7] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

SHARPSBURG • BUILDING • SURVEY • FORM

CURRENT ADDRESS: 202 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Early to mid-nineteenth century

1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J. Shay?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	21
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam metal
Wall Construction	Frame
Foundation	Stone
Massing	Horizontal
Outbuilding(s)	1

Notes	

MHT Site Number	WA-II-588
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:
East-facing, horizontally massed, two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, frame structure resting on a stone foundation. The building has a side-gable, standing-seam, metal roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. There are two interior, endwall, brick chimneys. The building exterior is sheathed in horizontal wood siding. A one-story, open porch with a hipped roof extends across the east façade of the building. The porch roof is supported by squared posts and pilasters that are connected by a slat railing. Brick piers support the porch. The entrance, which is located in the center bay, and windows are set in simple, Greek Revival surrounds, including pediments. Windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sash with arched mullions in the upper panes. These sashes are protected by storm windows. All window openings have shutters. There is a two-story rear addition that also features Greek Revival window surrounds. A one-story addition has been attached to the north side of this addition.[8]

DETAILS OF HISTORY:
Based on its construction and appearance, the MHT inventory form indicates that the building was constructed in the early or mid-nineteenth century. The inventory form also notes that the 1922 Sanborn map indicates the structure in its existing form as well as a small, frame outbuilding. This outbuilding is not at the location of the current garage facing West Antietam Street. Both the 1877 real estate atlas and the 1934 NPS survey designate the owner of the property as J. Shay.[9]

The 1860 U.S. Census includes an entry for 44-year-old John Shea, a "foundry man" who lived with his wife Elizabeth and 75-year-old Jacob Shea, also a foundry man. This would appear to be the same J. Shay shown on the real estate atlas, since their Mechanic Street neighbors appear to the same – Jacob Irvin, John Highbarger, John Hill and others. The census reports that Shay's real estate was valued at $800 and his personal property at $100.[10] Ernst reports that Shay lived "at the edge of Sharpsburg on the Harpers Ferry road." On the Sunday before the Battle of Antietam (September 14), according to Ernst, Shay had carried buckets of water to a group of 1,300 Union cavalry under the command of Col. Benjamin Franklin "Grimes" Davis, who had ridden through the night from Harpers Ferry to escape the Confederate forces there. Davis's command continued through Sharpsburg to Greencastle, Pennsylvania.[11]

South Mechanic Street was also the route of withdrawal of the Confederate artillery under the command of J.S. Brown at approximately 4:20 p.m. on September 17, 1862.[12]

---

[8] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 202 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[9] MHT, "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 202 South Mechanic Street, Sharpsburg, Maryland; Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934.

[10] 1860 U.S. Census.

[11] Ernst, 113; Joseph L. Harsh, *Taken at the Flood* (Kent, Ohio: Kent University Press, 1999), 284. Ernst states that Davis commanded 1,400 cavalry.

[12] *Atlas of the Battle of Antietam.*

CURRENT ADDRESS: 207 South Mechanic Street

Date of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century?

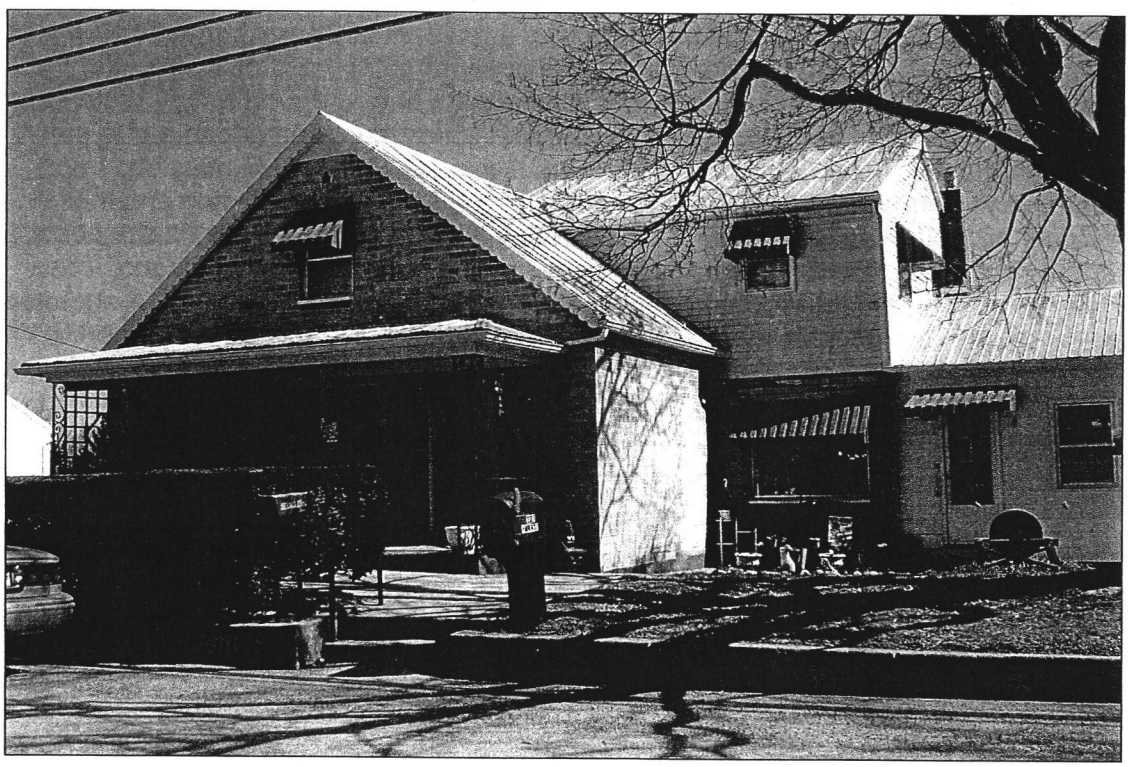
1862 DATA	
Owner	Uncertain (J.L. Highbarger?)
Function	Residential
Lot Number	107
Street Name	Mechanic Street

EXISTING CONDITIONS	
Number of Stories	2
Roof Material	Standing-seam sheet metal
Wall Construction	Frame?
Foundation	Unknown
Massing	L-shaped
Outbuilding(s)	None

Notes	

MHT Site Number	n/a
Historic Designation	n/a
Historic Name(s)	n/a

PHOTOGRAPH(S):



DESCRIPTION:

West-facing, two-story, L-shaped, frame (with brick veneer), freestanding, residential building. The house appears to have been constructed in at least two and probably three construction campaigns. The two-story main block of the house – likely the earliest portion of the extant building to be constructed – has a side-gable, standing seam metal roof and a modern, external, gable-end, cinderblock chimney on the south. The first floor of this block is veneered in brick, while the second floor is sheathed in manufactured siding. A one-story, two-bay, front-gable addition is attached to the west façade of this block. The addition also, has a standing-seam metal roof, is veneered in brick, and contains the house's main entrance in the south bay. The ridgeline of the addition is lower than the two-story block. A one-story, two-bay, side-gable addition is also attached to the south façade of the main house block. It has a standing-seam metal roof, an entrance in the north bay, and is covered in siding of a different width than that on the main block. Window treatments vary. The west-facing entrance gable has a large picture window in its north bay; the first-floor bay of the original block of the house contains a smaller picture window. Remaining windows are four-light, hinged, horizontal metal sashes. Interior doors on the west façade are obscured by modern storm doors.

DETAILS OF HISTORY:

The 1991 MHT inventory does not include a survey form for this property. The entrance addition to the house, however, bears a commemorative plaque, suggesting that it stood during the Battle of Antietam. The 1877 Sharpsburg real estate atlas depicts an L-shaped building at this location – oriented like the extant building – that is slightly set back from Mechanic Street. Two smaller buildings stand along Mechanic Street south of the L-shaped building in Lot 107, which is owned by J.L. Highbarger. The 1934 NPS survey of Sharpsburg also notes the owner of this property as J.L. Highbarger. There is a Jacob Highberger listed in the 1860 census for the Sharpsburg District and a John Highbaugh. John Highberger, declaring he was a resident of Sharpsburg at the time of the Battle of Antietam, filed a claim against the government for loss of stores after the fighting. The 1922 Sanborn insurance map illustrates a one-and-a-half-story rectangular block parallel to Mechanic Street at this location to which has been added a one-story, frame ell to the east. The short, west-facing leg illustrated in the 1877 atlas does not appear on the Sanborn map. The relationship between the extant building and those shown on the historic maps is therefore uncertain. If the current two-story block does date from the time of the Civil War, as indicated by the commemorative plaque, it has been enlarged and a gable-roofed addition attached on the west after 1922. A one-story, frame shed stands along Mechanic Street to the south of the house on the Sanborn map.[13]

[13] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, plate 32; NPS, "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934; 1860 U.S. Census; Sanborn Map Company, "Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1922; NARA Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 797, Claim Number 54-1476.

SHARPSBURG RESIDENTS (OWNERS/OCCUPANTS) - 1862 - By Lot Number

Lot	Current Street Address	1934 Survey		1877 Survey		1991 MHT Survey	1862 Plaque	1860 Census	1870 Census	Sharpsburg Historical Society
1 no. 1b	111 S. Mechanic Street		empty lot		no reference	yes (Susan Kuhn); and MD Historic Sites Inventory	yes	Susan Kuhn (head of household: Jeremiah Kuhn)	Susan Kuhn	Susan Kuhn
2 no. 1	110-112 E. Main Street	William	Cronise	Wm. M.	Cronise	yes	yes		William Cronise	
2 no. 2	114 E. Main Street	J.F.	Miller	J.F.	Miller	yes	yes	Jacob F. Miller	Jacob Miller	
3 no. 2	120 E. Main Street		Spong	J.	Baker	yes	yes		(John) Spong; Jacob Baker	
4 no. 1	122 E. Main Street	M.L.	Snavely	M.L.	Snavely	yes	yes			
4 no. 2	124-126 E. Main Street	Mrs.	Rohrer	Mrs.	Rohrer	yes	yes	Mary (head of household: Henry Rohrer)	Mary (head of household: Henry C. Rohrer)	
5	128 E. Main Street	J.	Kretzer	J.	Kretzer	yes; and MD Historic Sites Inventory	yes	John Kretzer	John Kretzer	John Kretzer
6 no. 1	132 E. Main Street	J.	McGraw	S.	McGraw	yes	yes		Jacob McGraw	Sarah Hedrick
8 no. 2	123 E. Antietam Street	J.	Marker	J.	Marker	yes		(James, Jacob) Marker	James Marker	
9	119 E. Antietam Street	J.	Marker	J.	Marker			(James, Jacob) Marker	James Marker	
10	115 E. Antietam Street	Mrs.	Early	Mrs.	Early	yes (but listed as Barley)		Margaret Earley?	Mary Earley?	
11 no. 1	113 E. Antietam Street	F.	Kretzer	F.	Kretzer	yes		Franklin Kretzer	Franklin Kretzer	
11 no. 2	111 E. Antietam Street	J.	Nichols	J.	Nichols	yes			Jacob Nichols	
12	109 E. Antietam Street	H.	Good	H.	Good	yes			Harriet (head of household: Josiah Good)	
13	103 E. Antietam Street	William	Brashears	Wm.	Brashear	yes		William Brashiers	William Brashears	
14	201 S. Mechanic Street	J.	Irwin	J.	Irvin	yes (201 S. Mechanic Street)	yes	Jacob Irwin	Jacob Irwin	
19	116 E. Antietam Street		no reference	D.	Gloss				David Gloss	
21	202 S. Mechanic Street	J.	Shay	J.	Shay	yes		John Shea?	John Shay	
22 no. 1	104 W. Antietam Street	J.	Marker	J.	Marker	yes		(James, Jacob) Marker	James Marker	
22 no. 2	102 W. Antietam Street		empty lot	J.	Marker	yes		(James, Jacob) Marker	James Marker	
23	108 W. Antietam Street	J.	Marker	J.	Marker	yes		(James, Jacob) Marker	James Marker	
24	110 W. Antietam Street	Mrs.	Myers	Mrs.	Myers	yes		Eliza Myers	(Eliza) Myers	
25 no. 1	114 W. Antietam Street	J.	Benner	J.	Benner	yes		(Joseph) Benner, John Bender	(Jacob, John) Benner	John Benner
25 no. 2	116 W. Antietam Street	A.	Fry	A.	Fry	yes		Aaron Fry	Aaron Fry	
27	120 W. Antietam Street	J.	Marker	J.	Marker	yes		(James, Jacob) Marker	James Marker	
28 no. 1	123 W. Antietam Street	N.	Smith	N.	Smith	yes	yes	Nathaniel Smith	Nathaniel Smith	
29	119 W. Antietam Street		empty lot	J.	Jackson	yes	yes	John, Joseph Jackson	John Jackson	
31	111 W. Antietam Street			Mrs.	Shackleford	yes (late 19th/early 20th century		Margaret Shakleford	Margaret Shackleford	Margaret Shackleford
34 no. 1	106 S. Mechanic Street		empty lot	J.	Benner	yes	yes	(Joseph) Benner	(John, Jacob) Benner	
34 no. 2	108 S. Mechanic Street		empty lot	J.	Benner	yes		(Joseph) Benner	(John, Jacob) Benner	
34 no. 3	110 S. Mechanic Street	M.	Jones	M.	Jones	yes	yes		Magdelene Jones (head of household: Eli Hiatt)	Magdelene Jones
34 no. 4	112 S. Mechanic Street		empty lot	J.	Hill	yes	yes	(John, Joseph, Josiah) Hill	(John, Josiah) Hill	
34 no. 5	114 S. Mechanic Street	J.	Hill	J.	Hill	yes; and MD Historic Sites Inventory		(John, Joseph, Josiah) Hill	(John, Josiah) Hill	John Hill
35	100 W. Main Street	Jacob H	Grove	H.J.	Grove	yes; also MD Historic Sites Inventory and MD DOE form		Jacob Grove	Jacob H. Grove	Jacob Grove
36 no. 1	108 W. Main Street	William	Roulette	Wm.	Roulette	yes	yes	William Roullett		
36 no. 2	112 W. Main Street	Col. Joh	Miller	Col. J.	Miller	yes		John Miller	John Miller	
37 no. 1	114 W. Main Street	Col. Joh	Miller	Col. J.	Miller	yes		John Miller	John Miller	Col. John Miller
37 no. 1	116 W. Main Street	Col. Joh	Miller	Col. J.	Miller	yes	yes	John Miller	John Miller	
37 no. 2	120 W. Main Street	Col. Joh	Miller	B.F.	Rohrback	yes (but dubious of 118)		John Miller; Benjamin F. Rohrback	John Miller; B.F. Rohrback	
38	122 W. Main Street	P.	Beeler	Est. of P.	Beeler	yes		Peter Beeler	Peter Beeler	
39	128 W. Main Street	S.	Highbarger	S.	Highberger	yes		Samuel Highberger	Samuel Hibarger?	
40	138 W. Main Street	H.B.	Rohrback	H.B.	Rohrback	yes		Henry B. Rohrback	Harry Rohrback	
41	140 W. Main Street		empty lot		Good Templars Hall	yes				
42	141 W. Main Street	R.	Shaffer	R.	Shaffer	yes (map has 141 W. Main Street)				
43 no. 1	139 W. Main Street	J.	Highbarger	J.	Highberger	yes		Jacob Highberger?; Jacob Highbarger?	(John, Jacob) Hibarger?	
43 no. 2	135 W. Main Street	S.	Renner	S.	Renner	yes		Soloman Renner	Soloman Renner	
44 no. 1	131-133 W. Main Street	Mrs.	Smith	Mrs.	Smith	yes			(Ann M.) Smith	
45 no. 2	123 W. Main Street	E.	Spong	E.	Spong	yes	yes	Eli Spong	Elias Spong	
45 no. 2	121 W. Main Street		no reference	H.	Shamel (?)	yes (H. Shand)	yes	Henry W. Schimel	Henry Shamel	
46 no. 1	119 W. Main Street		empty lot		Reformed Ch.					
46 no. 2	115 W. Main Street	Catherin	Knode	Dr. C.F.	Russell	yes	yes		Catherine Knode	
47 no. 1	111-113 W. Main Street		empty lot		C. Knode	yes	yes		Catherine Knode	
47 no. 2	109 W. Main Street	Dr. A.A.	Biggs	Dr. A.A.	Biggs	yes; also NR form		Alexander Biggs	Dr. A.A. Biggs	
48 no. 1	101 W. Main Street	B.F.	Cronise	G.	Stonebraker	yes	yes	Benjamin F. Cronise	Benjamin F. Cronise	
48 no. 2	103-105 W. Main Street	B.F.	Cronise	B.F.	Cronise	yes; also NR form and MD Historic Sites Inventory		Benjamin F. Cronise	Benjamin F. Cronise	
49 no. 1	101 E. Main Street		no reference		Shay House	yes	yes	John Shea?	John Shay?	Leah Keedy
49 no. 2	103-105 E. Main Street		Hebb	Mrs.	Hebb	yes		Hilleory Hebb	H.F. Hebb	H.H. Hebb
50 no. 1	107-109 E. Main Street	B.	Edward	B.	Edmonds	yes; also NR form and MD Historic Site Inventory	yes		Benjamin A. Edmonds?	
50 no. 2	113 E. Main Street	S.	Shaw	S.	Show	yes	yes	Samuel Show	Samuel Show	
51 no. 1	117 E. Main Street	J.C.	Bolinger	J.C.	Bolinger	yes (address not on map)	yes	John Bolinger	John C. Bolinger	
51 no. 2	121 E. Main Street	Mrs.	Zentmyer	Mrs.	Zentmyer	yes (Sentmeyer)	yes			
52 no. 2	125 E. Main Street		Rohrback		Rohrback	yes		(Benjamin, Noah) Rohrback	(B.F., Noah, Henry C.) Rohrback	Mary, George W., and Jospehine Rohrback
54	133 E. Main Street	J.H.	Smith	J.H.	Smith	yes	yes	John H. Smith	John H. Smith	
55 no. 1	137 E. Main Street	S.	Michael	S.	Michael	yes		Samuel Michael (head of household: Adam Michael)	Samuel Michael	
59	114 E. Chapline Street	Mrs.	Bender	Mrs.	Bender				(Rosanna) Bender	
61	Reformed Church cemetery		empty lot		Cemetery					
62 no. 1	105 N. Mechanic Street	J.	Delauney	J.	Delaney			John F. Delaney?	John F. Delauney?	
62 no. 2	111 N. Mechanic Street		empty lot		J. Schneider	yes				

Lot	Current Street Address	1934 Survey		1877 Survey		1991 MHT Survey	1862 Plaque	1860 Census	1870 Census	Sharpsburg Historical Society
63 no. 1	104 N. Mechanic Street	Mrs.	Miller	Mrs.	Miller	yes (104 N. Mechanic Street)		(Ann) Miller; multiple Mrs. Millers not heads of households	(Nancy) Miller; multiple Mrs. Millers not heads of houeholds	
63 no. 2	Southwest corner of North Mechanic and West Chapline Streets	D.	Smith	D.	Smith	yes		David Smith	David Smith	
68 no. 1	116 W. Chapline Street		Highbarger	A.	Highberger	yes (same as 1877?)		Abner Highberger?	Abenar Hibarger?	
69 no. 2	118 W. Chapline Street	J.	Fisher	J.	Fisher	yes (but wrong current owner)	yes	John Fisher	John W. Fisher	
69 no. 1	107 N. Hall Street	Wm.	Hill	Wm.	Hill	yes (same as 1877?)		William Hill	William M. Hill	
72 no. 1	119 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	J.	Brown			John Brown	Jennie, John, John G., Joseph (none heads of households)	
73	113 W. Chapline Street	S.	Bender	S.	Bender	yes		Samuel Bender	Samuel Bender	
74 no. 1	111 W. Chapline Street	B.	Bender	B.	Bender	yes		Benjamin Bender (head of household: Samuel Bender)	Benjamin Bender	
75 no. 2	105 W. Chapline Street	Mrs.	Bowers	Mrs.	Bowers	yes		(Elizabeth, Mahala) Bowers, multiple Mrs. Bowers not heads of households	(Mary, Mahala) Bowers, multiple Mrs. Bowers not heads of households	
75 no. 1	107 W. Chapline Street	J.	Snavely	J.	Snavely	yes		John Snealy?		
76	Northwest corner of West Chapline and North Mechanic Streets									
79	109 E. Chapline Street	Joseph	Staub	Jas.	Stoubs	yes			(James, Josiah) Staubs?	
80	111 E. Chapline Street	J.	Gloss	J.	Glass	yes				
81 no. 1	115 E. Chapline Street	M.	Bender	M.	Bender	yes		Michael Bender (head of household: John Bender)	Michael Bender	
81 no. 2	117 E. Chapline Street	Mrs.	Bender	Mrs.	Bender	yes			(Rosanna) Bender	
83 no. 1	121 E. Chapline Street	V.S.	Bershears	T.	Bershars	yes		Van Leon Brashears	Van S. Brashears	
84 no. 1	113 S. Mechanic Street	Mrs.	Moore	Mrs.	Moore	yes		Mary Moore	Mary Moore	Richard Moore?
84 no. 1	117 S. Mechanic Street		no reference	Mrs.	Moore	yes		Mary Moore	Mary Moore	
84 no. 1	119 S. Mechanic Street		no reference	S.	McGraw	yes		Samuel McGrath?	Sarah McGraw	John Hill, Samuel McGrath
84 no. 2	127 S. Mechanic Street	S.	McGraw	S.	McGraw	yes	yes	Samuel McGrath?	Sarah McGraw	John Hill, Samuel McGrath
85	202 E. Chapline Street	M.	Miller	M.	Miller			Morgan Miller	Morgan Miller	
86 no. 1	103 N. Church Street		no reference		Luth. Ch.					
86 no. 2	203 E. Main Street		no reference	J.C.	Wilson	yes	yes	(Jacob, James) Wilson	(James) Wilson	
87 no. 1	205 E. Main Street		empty lot	J.	Schneider	yes				
87 no. 2	207 E. Main Street		empty lot	J.	Spong	yes	yes		John Spong	
88 no. 2	211 E. Main Street	E.	Smith	E.	Smith	yes			Edwin Smith (head of household: Morgan Miller)	
89	Site of Lutheran Church and Cemetery		empty lot		empty lot					
near 90	219 E. Main Street		empty lot	N.	Putnam	yes	yes	Noah Putnam	Noah Putnam	
near 90	223 E. Main Street		empty lot	W.	Benner	yes				
91	204 E. Chapline Street		no reference	Est. of	Marrow			Ellen Morrow?	James Morrow?	
near 101	124 E. High Street		empty lot		Wm. Thomas	yes (Jacob Avey)		Jacob Avey	?	?
102	100 block of E. High Street	H.	Watson	H.	Watson	yes			Hilary Watson	
107	207 S. Mechanic Street	J.L.	Highbarger	J.L.	Highbarger			(Jacob) Highbarger?	(Jacob, John) Hibarger?	
113	207 S. Hall Street		empty lot	F.	Moore	yes	yes			
114 no. 1	212 S. Hall Street		empty lot	Mrs.	Moore	yes		(Mary) Moore	(Mary) Moore	
114 no. 2	206 S. Hall Street		empty lot	J.	Lakin	yes (but with questions)			Jacob Lakins?	
118	212 W. Antietam Street	J.	Marshall	J.	Marshall	yes	yes	James Marshall	James Marshall	
120 no. 1	206 W. Antietam Street	W.	Shopert	W.	Shoppert	yes			William Schoppert?	
121	200 W. Antietam Street	Mrs.	Jackson	Mrs.	Jackson	yes	yes	(Susan) Jackson	(Susan) Jackson	
122	201 W. Antietam Street	J.	Huyette	Est. of J.	Huyett	yes			Elizabeth Hewett?	
124 no. 2	209 W. Antietam Street	R.	Benner	B.	Benner	yes		Rebecca Benner (head of household: Joseph Benner)		
127 no. 1	214 W. Main Street		empty lot	H.	Boyd	yes				
127 no. 2	212 W. Main Street		Wade	Wm.	Wade	yes		William Waet?		
128 no. 2	206 W. Main Street		empty lot	Wm.	Wade	yes		William Waet?		
129 no. 1	204 W. Main Street		empty lot	J.	Zimmerman	yes		John Zimmerman	John Zimmerman	
130 no. 1	201 W. Main Street	J.	Highberger	J.	Highberger	yes; also NR and MD Historic Sites Inventory	yes (one-story block)	Jacob Highberger (2), John Highbarger	(John) Highberger	Jacob Highberger
130 no. 2	205 W. Main Street	S.S.	Lumm	S.S.	Lum	yes		Soloman Lum?		
131 no. 2	207 W. Main Street		Himes	M.	Snavely	yes	yes	(Merchant) Himes	(Martin L.) Himes	
132	Episcopal Church site		no reference		Epis. Ch.					
133	211 W. Main Street	W.	Ecton	W.	Ecton			William A. Acton?		
134	214 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	M.	Himes	yes		(Merchant) Himes	Martin L.) Himes	
136	204 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	J.	Swain	yes		(John) Swain	(James, John) Swaine	
137 no. 1	Methodist Cemetery site		empty lot		empty lot					
137 no. 2	106 N. Hall Street	M.	Nolan	M.	Nolan	yes		Michael Noland (head of household: Timothy Coin)	Michael Noland	
139 no. 2	205 W. Chapline Street	H.	Johnson	H.	Johnson	yes (same as 1877?)		Henry Johnson	Henry Johnson	
142	206 A and B S. Church Street	E.	Huyett	E.	Huyett	yes	yes	Eli Hiatt?	Eli Hiatt?	
143	200 E. Antietam Street		empty lot	J.C.	Grove	yes	yes	Jacob C. Grove	J.C. Grove	
144	109 S. Church Street	J.	Avery	J.	Avey	yes		Jacob Avey		Jacob Avey
145	200 E. Main Street	H.	Piper	H.	Piper	yes; also NR		Henry Piper (occupied by Rev. Startzman during battle according to NR form)	Henry Piper	Henry Piper
148	Site of Lutheran Church and Cemetery		empty lot		empty lot					
153	205 E. Antietam Street	Mrs.	Peterman	Mrs.	Peterman	yes			Mary Peterman (head of household: George Peterman)	
159 no. 1	222 W. Main Street	D.	Knode	D.	Knode	yes			David Knode	
159 no. 2	224 W. Main Street	R.	Poffenberger	R.	Poffenberger	yes		Reuben Poffenberger (head of household Sarah Poffenberger)		
160	215 W. Main Street	D.	Poffenberger	D.	Poffenberger	yes	yes	Daniel Poffenberger	Daniel Poffenberger	
161	216 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	R.	Hebb	yes		Richard Hebb (head of household: Edward Hebb)	Richard Hebb	
162	215 W. Chapline Street	D.	Himes	D.	Himes	yes (same as 1877?)			Daniel Himes	
165 no. 1	233 W. Antietam Street	J.	Swain	J.	Swain			John Swain	(John H., John T.) Swain	
166 no. 1	228 W. Main Street	Mrs.	Rye	Mrs.	Rye	yes	yes	Elizabeth Rye	Elizabeth Rye (head of household:Edward Ebb)	
166 no. 2	226 W. Main Street	F.	Swain	F.	Swain	yes	yes		Frank Swain (head of household: George Swain)	
167 no. 1	232 W. Main Street		empty lot	Mrs. [?]	Kidwilder	yes		Joanna Kidwilder?	Joanna Kidwiler?	
168 no. 2	234 W. Main Street	George	Snyder	George	Snyder	yes			George Snyder (head of household Andrew Snyder)	
169 no. 2	221 W. Main Street	G.	Swain	G.	Swain	yes		George Swain	George Swaine	

Lot	Current Street Address	1934 Survey		1877 Survey		1991 MHT Survey	1862 Plaque	1860 Census	1870 Census	Sharpsburg Historical Society
170	227 W. Main Street	Mrs.	Snyder	Mrs.	Snyder	yes		(Sarah) Snyder; Andrew and Amelia Snyder	(Amelia) Snyder (widow of Andrew)	
171 no. 1	229 W. Main Street	H.	Knode	H.	Knode	yes		Hezekiah Knode	Hezekiah Knode (head of household: David Knode)	
171 no. 2	231 W. Main Street	J.	Myers	J.	Myers	yes		John Meyer?	John Myers	
172	220 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	F.	Hebb			Edward L. Hebb?	Edward Hebb?	
174	226 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	J.	Marker	yes	yes	(James, Jacob) Marker	James Marker	
175	217 W. Chapline Street	D.	Cramer	D.	Cramer	yes (same as 1877?)		Daniel Creamer?	Daniel Creamer?	
near 177	311 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	J.C.	Grove	yes	yes	Jacob C. Grove	Jacob H. Grove?	
near 177	309 W. Chapline Street		empty lot		Bowers/J.C. Grove?	yes		Jacob C. Grove	Jacob H. Grove?	
near 177	307 W. Chapline Street		empty lot		Bowers/J. Lopp?	yes	yes	(David, Elizabeth, Mahala, Jacob, James, John, Fourouse) Bowers	(Daniel, Elijah, Fourouse, Joseph, Mahala, Mary, Reuben) Bowers	
near 177	305 W. Chapline Street		empty lot		J.C. Grove/J. Lopp?	yes		Jacob C. Grove	J.C. Grove	
near 177	303 W. Chapline Street		empty lot		J. Chaplin? J.C. Grove?	yes	yes	Jacob C. Grove	J.C. Grove	
near 177	229 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	J.	Chaplin?	yes (calls it the Joseph Chapline II House; reports that John A. Adams owned in during Civil War) also MD Historic Sites Inventory		John Alexander Adams	John Alexander Adams	
178 no. 1	305 W. Main Street	S.	Ward	S.	Ward				Samuel Ward	
178 no. 2	301 W. Main Street		Knode	U.	Knode	yes	yes	(Elias, Urias) Knode	Urias Knode	
179	309 W. Main Street	Jno.	Mose	Jno.	Mose			John Mose (head of household: Sarah Mose)	John Mose	
180	308 W. Main Street	H.S.	Seiss	H.S.	Sies	yes		Smith Seiss (head of household Samuel Cremer)		
181 no. 1	302 W. Main Street	Mrs.	Himes	Mrs.	Himes	yes		(Sarah) Himes	(Sarah) Himes	
181 no. 2	300 W. Main Street	B.	Malone	B.	Malone	yes	yes	Benjamin Malone (head of household: George A. Malone)	Benjamin Malone	
182 no. 1	311 W. Main Street	J.	Grasom	J.	Grasom	yes			John L. Grason?	
182 no. 2	313 W. Main Street		empty lot	J.	Grasom	yes			John L. Grason?	
near 182	320 W. Main Street		located off map		located off map	yes				
near 182	326 W. Main Street		located off map		located off map	yes				
near 183	308 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	Mrs.	Conn	yes	yes	Henry Boyd	Henry Boyd	Henry Boyd?
near 183	306 W. Chapline Street		empty lot	A.	Renner	yes			Aaron Renner	
185	301 W. Antietam Street		empty lot	J.	Seaman	yes			James Seaman	

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: SHARPSBURG AND THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

PUBLISHED WORKS

Barron, Lee and Barbara. *The History of Sharpsburg, Maryland.* n.p: Lee and Barbara Barron, 1972.

This pamphlet is a collection of information drawn from various sources listed in a bibliography. There are tidbits of helpful information about Sharpsburg, but the lack of footnotes make them difficult to verify or follow up on.

Bond, Beverly W., Jr. *The Quit-Rent System in the American Colonies.* Gloucester, Massachusetts: Peter Smith, 1965.

Bond devotes a chapter to the quit-rent system in Maryland, and his focus is on quit-rents due to proprietors and to the crown and collected by county sheriffs. The author does not address the quit-rents charged by landowners such as Joseph Chapline to property they transferred to others.

Carman, Ezra A. *The Maryland Campaign of September 1862.* Edited by Joseph Pierro. New York: Routledge, 2008.

Carman's close study of the fighting during the Maryland campaign, based on published documents and existing primary records, provides textual accompaniment to the series of maps entitled *The Atlas of the Battle of Antietam*, for which he was responsible for troop positions. The study provides more specific information on military activity in Sharpsburg – units withdrawing into or advancing toward town, meetings of Confederate generals – than other sources reviewed for this study. The locations for these activities, however, remain only generally described.

Chappell, Edward A. "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement." In *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture.* Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds. Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986, 27-57.

Chappell discusses a handful of eighteenth-century farm houses built by immigrants of Germanic and Swiss descent in the northern Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He contrasts Rhenish and Anglo-American building traditions as they relate to the houses in question. His thesis is that changes to the houses may have resulted from acculturation to dominant Anglo-American traditions. The same acculturation seems to have led to the abandonment of Germanic building traditions for the Anglo-American I house shortly after 1800. The article may

have value for an analysis of eighteenth-century Sharpsburg houses that includes a review of house plans, room functions, and construction methods.

Douglas, Henry Kyd. *I Rode with Stonewall, being chiefly the war experiences of the youngest member of Jackson's staff from the John Brown Raid to the hanging of Mrs. Surratt.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1940.

This publication includes Kyd's account of his actions during the Battle of Antietam. Although part of Stonewall Jackson's staff, Kyd was instructed to provide information on the action and on transportation routes during the battle to inform Confederate decision making. As a result, he witnessed a number of incidents in various parts of the battlefield and in Sharpsburg. Kyd was also familiar with the area and its residents, having grown up at Ferry Hill overlooking the Potomac River.

Ernst, Kathleen A. *Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign.* Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 2007.

Ernst puts together many stories of civilian experiences during the Antietam campaign, including residents of Sharpsburg, Frederick, Boonsboro, and other villages that witnessed the fighting. The book does not attempt to document civilian reports in a comprehensive manner, but to provide a sense of the civilian experience through personal narratives discovered in letters, reports, and published reminiscences. A thorough index helps locate the stories of Sharpsburg residents. Ernst provides information on where these citizens lived where possible, but there are sometimes discrepancies between the stories she reports and documentary evidence (names of Sharpsburg residents who do not appear in the census records, for instance), and there are occasional errors in the locations she provides for events.

Frassanito, William A. *America's Bloodiest Day: The Battle of Antietam* 1862. Toronto: Mills & Boon, 1979.

Frassanito divides his book into three parts: 1) a history of Civil War photography; 2) a detailed discussion of the extant photographs of the Battle of Antietam, including those of Sharpsburg; and 3) a discussion of the impact of the photographs of Antietam on perceptions of the war and on photography. The text includes discussions of when and where the photographs were taken, along with contemporary photographs from the same locations.

Gould, Clarence P. "The Land System in Maryland, 1720-1765." Ph.D. dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1911.

This dissertation was reviewed for information on the use of quit rents in Maryland. This study approaches this subject, and other aspects of the land system, from the points of view of the colonial proprietors, the colonial legislature, and the county sheriffs, less so from the point of view of individual landowners like Joseph Chapline.

Harsh, Joseph L. *Taken at the Flood: Robert E. Lee and Confederate Strategy in the Maryland Campaign of 1862.* Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1999. Harsh provides a very detailed account of the entire Maryland campaign of 1862, investigating policy as well as strategy and execution. The book includes several nineteenth-century photographs not seen in other studies details the use of some Sharpsburg properties during the fighting.

Johnson, Clifton. *Battlefield Adventures.* New York: Hought Mifflin, 1915.

Johnson recorded oral histories of witnesses to the Civil War in 1913. Published in this volume are five stories of unnamed Sharpsburg residents, although other sources indicated that two of the witnesses are Hilary Watson, an enslaved worker who later lived on East High Street, and Theresa Kretzer, daughter of John and Susan Kretzer, who lived at 128 East Main Street. The stories generally focus on Sharpsburg itself, although two speakers discuss action on the battlefield itself.

Johnson, Curt, and Richard C. Anderson, Jr. *Artillery Hell: The Employment of Artillery at Antietam.* College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1995.

Artillery Hell combines a 1940 report by NPS historian Joseph Mills Hanson on artillery use at Antietam, post-battle reports from Union artillery commanders, and analysis by Johnson and Anderson. The study does not contain maps showing the location of these artillery batteries. While some discussion takes place on the efficacy of the various artillery commands during the battle, none analyzes the effect of the guns on either Sharpsburg or area farms.

Lanier, Gabrielle M., and Bernard L. Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Lanier and Herman's book focuses on the coastal plain of the Mid-Atlantic states (Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia), but can be helpful in understanding outbuildings in the Piedmont. Unlike many sources on outbuildings, the book addresses such structures in urban areas as well as farm landscapes.

McPherson, James M. *Crossroads of Freedom: Antietam.* New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

McPherson writes a very good general survey of the campaign that led to and included Antietam. He conveys the reasons the campaign developed as it did and a general understanding of the tactics and outcomes at Antietam. He leaves more detailed analysis of the fighting to other authors.

Munden, Kenneth W. *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1986.

Describes of the type of claims considered by the U.S. Court of Claims relating to the Civil War and their location within the National Archives and itemizes the holdings of the general jurisdiction case files and the congressional jurisdiction case files within Record Group 123. Gives a detailed synopsis of the roles and functions of the Quartermaster Department and its various divisions and provides background on the legislation related to Fourth of July Claims.

Murfin, James V. *The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and the Maryland Campaign of 1862*. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1965.

Murfin writes a close account of the fighting at Antietam and evaluations of how the commanders' strategies were implemented on the field. He also pays close attention to relations between the commanding generals and their subordinates. The book conveys little information related to specific civilians or private property, either within the park or in the town of Sharpsburg.

Priest, John Michael. *Antietam: The Soldiers' Battle*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Priest focuses on the experience of soldiers during the fighting around Sharpsburg. As such, the book contains little information on individual buildings or sites that was relevant to this study. Included are several maps showing the location and movements over parts of the battlefield throughout the day. Each chapter is broken down into segments describing actions taking place at locations throughout the battlefield.

Reed, Paula Stoner. "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley: A Study of Regional Environmental, Technical, and Cultural Factors in Stone Construction." Ph.D. dissertation, George Washington University, 1988.

Reed's dissertation uses building surveys of two Cumberland valley counties (Washington County, Maryland, and Adams County, Pennsylvania) and federal tax records to reach conclusions about rural stone construction in the area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Construction in towns in these areas is excluded from consideration. Conclusions on ethnic, economic, and material influences on stone construction and the dating of types of houses constructed are to those published in her 1977 article ("Early Folk Architecture of Washington County)" but contain more detailed information.

Reilly, Oliver T. *The Battlefield of Antietam*. Sharpsburg, Maryland: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906.

Reilly's work includes a section devoted to stories about the battle and its aftermath, as told to him by participants and witnesses. Many of these stories are also reported in *Too Afraid to Cry*, although in slightly different form and sometimes with different protagonists. Reilly is fairly precise with the locations he provides for the incidents, sometimes helping to confirm the names of 1862

residents. As battlefield recollections gathered many years after the fighting, some caution should be used in crediting specific details of the stories.

Reps, John W. *The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning in the United States.* Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1992.

Reps is concerned with progress in the planning of American towns and cities. He addresses the grid plans of several towns established by colonial legislation in Virginia and Maryland from the late seventeenth century through the middle of the eighteenth century. All of the towns discussed, however, were established in the tidewater region of the two colonies. Reps mentions no piedmont region plans.

Schamel, Charles E. "Untapped Resources: Private Claims and Private Legislation in the Records of the U.S. Congress." *Prologue* 27, no. 1 (Spring 1995).

This article was written by an archivist at the Center for Legislative Archives of the National Archives and describes the vast and relatively unused wealth of family history and local history that can be found in the private claims records of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Schamel provides a synopsis of the nature of private claims and petitions to Congress. This article was particularly useful for its concise description of the U.S. Court of Claims and the various changes in its jurisdiction.

Sears, Stephen W. *Landscape Turned Red.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2003.

Sears's account is much like Murfin's, although written more for the general audience and more cinematic in its descriptions. He includes a little more general information on civilians, hospitals, and activity in Sharpsburg, although again the purpose is to convey an impression of the fighting rather than establish specific locations for events. Sears's account of the participating armies comes from Ezra Carman's Antietam Board research.

Sinisi, Kyle S. *Sacred Debts: State Civil War Claims and American Federalism, 1861-1880.* New York: Fordham University Press, 2003.

Sinisi primarily focuses on the states' efforts to recoup money from the Federal government following the Civil War. Includes background on the U.S. Court of Claims, the process of filing and reviewing a claim, and the factors that determined successful settlemen. Provided only limited information on the topic of the claims of private individuals.

Smith, John Philemon. "Reminiscences of Sharpsburg, 1763 to 1912," typescript. Sharpsburg Public Library.

This document is a typescript of Smith's compilation of information on Sharpsburg, which Ernst reports were originally published in the *Antietam Valley Record* in 1895. Smith records stories about Sharpsburg's first houses and their

fates, along with public institutions and individuals. The building information is tantalizing, but requires more research to substantiate since the locations are usually given in reference to the owners of the properties at the time Smith wrote, rather than addresses.

Stephenson, Richard W. *Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in the Library of Congress.* Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1989.

As indicated by the title, this work describes maps contained in the Library of Congress collection that are related to the Civil War. The maps are organized alphabetically by state and then alphabetically by battle. There is also an index.

Stoner, Paula. "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County." *Maryland Historical Magazine* 72:4, Winter 1977, 512-522.

Stoner provides a brief history of the settlement of Washington County and the context for building in the area, referencing the materials present, the cultural influences on construction techniques, and the diminution of those influences in the early national period. She differentiates the most common house types found in rural parts of the county and suggests ways that materials and construction methods can be used to date houses. The study concentrates on rural construction and does not attempt to determine whether it differed significantly from construction in towns.

Trimble, David Churchman. *History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.* Sharpsburg, Maryland [?]: David Churchman Trimble [?], 1998.

This pamphlet is the work of the rector of St. Paul's, who had access to the church's records, including letters and reports written by previous ministers. The space devoted to the church that stood at the time of the Battle of Antietam and to the aftermath of the fighting is small, but includes more details based on contemporary accounts that other sources reviewed for this study.

Von Borcke, Heros. *Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1867, reprinted by Butternut Press, Gaithersburg, Maryland, 1985.

Von Borcke was a Prussian officer who served on the staff of Confederate general J.E.B. Stuart during the Civil War. His book covers the entire war, and approximately ten pages to the Battle of Antietam. Von Borcke divides his narrative between tactical discussions, anecdotes of the fighting and town residents, and more philosophical observations.

Wallace, Edith. "Reclaiming Forgotten History: Preserving Rural African-American Cultural Resources in Washington County, Maryland," masters thesis, Goucher College, 2003.

Wallace surveys cultural resources in Washington County related to African-American history and approaches to their preservation. The study includes good context for slavery in Washington County, but only a small amount of information directly related the time of the Battle of Antietam. More information is included relating to Freedmen's Bureau resources in Sharpsburg.

---"War on the Homefront: Sharpsburg Residents during the Battle of Antietam," in *Mid-Maryland: A Crossroads of History*, vol. 1, Michael A. Powell and Bruce A. Thompson, eds. Charleston, S.C.: History Press, 2005.

Using a variety of primary and secondary sources, Wallace provides a brief but informative and well rounded overview of the effects of the Battle of Antietam on Sharpsburg area residents. Among the primary sources of information incorporated into the study are claims records and letters written by the Jacob Miller family. The data presented focuses generally on the farms surrounding Sharpsburg, but does provide glimpses of the battle's effects on residents of the town.

Williams, Greg H. *Civil War Suits in the U.S. Court of Claims*. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2006.

As its title suggests, this book is a collection of select Civil War claims as reported in *Cases Decided in the Court of Claims of the United States*, volumes 2 through 57, spanning the years 1866 to 1921-22. It provided many examples, arranged alphabetically by surname, of claims related to property lost, destroyed, or damaged during military operations and engagements. Most useful was the statistical information provided in the preface related to the number, outcome, and monetary value of claims brought before the court and the legislative material reproduced in the appendices.

Williams, Thomas J.C. *A History of Washington County, Maryland*. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968, reprint of 1906 edition.

The subtitle of this book states that it includes a history of Hagerstown. In fact, the focus of the book, written by the editor of the Hagerstown newspaper, is the county seat. It includes very little information on Sharpsburg and only general coverage of the fighting at South Mountain and Antietam.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Herrin, Dean. "Antietam Rising: The Civil War and Its Legacy in Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1860-1900." Prepared for Antietam National Battlefield, March 2002.

The study focuses on the divisive nature of the war on the community, the choices and alliances Sharpsburg citizens made during and after the war, and the ways in which the citizens adapted to post-war life. Numerous residents of the town are named and their stories told, although it is not the report's purpose to provide the habitations of the citizens or descriptions of their houses.

Historical Records Survey, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Works Progress Administration. *Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland. No. 21: Washington County.* Baltimore: Historical Records Survey, December 1937.

This volume focuses on county records, their location, and their condition, but it also has entries for records from the county's incorporated towns. The entry for Sharpsburg provides brief historical information on the development of the town's government. The only Civil War-related records covered by this survey that existed in 1937 were those related to the burgess who acted as justice of the peace to enforce town ordinances. These records dated back to 1852.

Maryland Historical Trust. "Town of Sharpsburg: Historic Structures Survey and Inventory," 1991. Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net/cfm/index.cfm.

The survey consists of separate entries for houses dating from Sharpsburg's founding through the early twentieth century. Dates were determined from stylistic and construction criteria, reference to 1877 and 1922 maps of the town, the presence of the plaque indicating existence during the Civil War, and occasionally deed research. Each entry consists of a heading containing an MHT site number, current address and owner, and proposed date of construction; a current description and source for the date, photographs; and a portion of a current real estate map showing the location. Some of the Sharpsburg entries are better developed National Register documentation for individual nomination, which include greater detail on the history and significance of the property.

Reed, Paula S. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form – Antietam National Battlefield. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, no date. National Capital Region history files.

The nomination consists of continuation sheets updating the 1982 National Register documentation. The continuation sheets document resources on lands acquired since the earlier nomination, as well as areas of significance not previously addressed. This includes the effects of the fighting on local residents (documented through claims research) and memorialization of the fighting after the war.

Sharpsburg Historical Society. "Deed Chains and House Histories." Sharpsburg Historical Society website, http://david.hackley.googlepages.com/sharpsburghistory.

The website includes deed abstracts from approximately 10 percent of the town's historic lots. Some of the deed research is incomplete. However, the information compiled by the historical is invaluable in attempting to understand the development of the town and in trying to determine who lived where on

September 17, 1862. Photographs of the houses extant at the time of the research (circa 2006 in most cases) are also included.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form – Antietam National Battlefield, February 2, 1982. National Capital Region history files.

The copy of the nomination reviewed for this study includes only continuation sheets. The cover sheets and the initial section 7 and 8 pages are not included. As with other National Register documentation from this time period, this nomination addresses park resources only as they relate to the fighting.

---Antietam National Battlefield. "Survey of Sharpsburg, Maryland," 1934. National Capital Region history files.

This manuscript is actually a collection of reports on various aspects of the battlefield, including surveys of the actual scenes of the fighting and the town of Sharpsburg. The reports were apparently developed to support the organization of the battlefield park. There is generally more detail in the entries in the survey of the battlefield than in the town of Sharpsburg. The town survey does appear, however, to document most of the properties that existed at the time of the battle, including some since demolished. The methodology of the survey, however, is questionable. The author states that he relied on the memories of three residents of Sharpsburg for the owners and appearance of the properties in 1862.

Wheelock, Perry. "Farming Along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1828-1971." Washington, D.C. [?]: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, August 2007.

While this report does not make reference to farming activities in the immediate vicinity of Sharpsburg – concentrating instead on the agricultural landscapes included within the boundaries of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP – it includes background on agriculture practices at the time and in the area general area. Agricultural properties near the Antietam Ironworks and at the mouth of Antietam Creek are addressed. The study focuses on land ownership, productivity (from the Census of Agriculture), and the current conditions of these properties, as well as their place in historical context.

MAPS

"Antietam Battlefield field notebooks." Record Group 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, entry 161, box 259. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

The entries consist of pages of surveyor's measurements in columns headed station, chains, links, distc., feet-inches, remarks, etc., plus sketches of particular

areas. Usually, the date of the survey appears on each page. Sketches appear to have topo lines and the locations of fences, roads, and buildings. Buildings are not differentiated as to type, but relative sizes are apparent. Some individuals' names (presumably of the owners or residents) and some names of roads appear. The sketches also sometimes records notes on crops, orchards, and fence materials. The field notes were recorded by different hands, and the amount of detail and legibility of the information varies. There are two sketches that are definitely related to Sharpsburg. One other may also be related.

Cope, E.B., Lieut. Col., H.W. Mattern, Charles H. Ourand, Gen. E.A. Carman. *Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam*. Published under the authority of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S., Army, 1904. Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/.

Known as the Carman-Cope maps, this series depicts the position of the opposing armies on the Antietam battlefield, including Sharpsburg, at different times during the day of September 17, 1862. The maps include topography, some information on vegetation, fencelines, roads, and a few names of residents. The maps appear to "clean up" the actual details of the town of Sharpsburg: Unlike the 1867 map prepared by Nathaniel Michler, on which it is based (see below), the Carman-Cope map does not show a few houses outside the main streets of Sharpsburg or the incomplete nature of some of its streets.

Lake, Griffing & Stevenson. *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland*, sheet 32. Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877.

This atlas shows the footprints of houses and he names of owners or residents in Sharpsburg in 1877. Also included are street names, lot numbers, the location of the town spring and the stream that flowed from it, and a few business references. The atlas does not include outbuildings, vegetation, or other details, nor does it depict the immediate vicinity of the town. Some street names are different than current street names.

Michler, Nathaniel, Bvt. Brig. Gen. *Antietam*. Prepared from surveys under his direction by order of Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, under the authority of the Secretary of War. New York: N.Y. Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867. Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/.

Prepared from surveys compiled shortly after the end of the war, the Michler map was the basis of the later Carman-Cope map. It appears to include more information on landscape details for Sharpsburg than the Carman-Cope maps, but the small scale makes reading these details difficult.

Sanborn Map Company. *Digital Sanborn Maps*, Sharpsburg, Maryland, 1922. http://sanborn.umi.com/.

The Sanborn map of Sharpsburg depicts houses and outbuildings standing in 1922. The maps note building materials, the presence of porches, and in some cases the purposes of outbuildings. Homeowner names are not included, and the addresses shown were created for the purpose of locating properties on the map, but do not related to current addresses. The street names correspond to current street names.

Taggart, Thomas. *A Map of Washington Co., Maryland. Exhibiting the farms, election districts, towns, villages, roads, etc., etc.* [?]: L. McKee and C.G. Robertson, 1859. Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/.

The size of the Taggart map means that there is little detail on Sharpsburg. Property owners in the surrounding farmland are named and the organization of lands and roads are suggested. Information relating to Sharpsburg differs in several details from later maps, especially the configuration of the streets.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *United States Census*, 1860 and 1870. http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/census/search/basic

This website provides for searching by given name and surname and allows other limits to narrow results. Not all entries in the census are searchable, and the spelling of names in the census is not always consistent.

Willcox, Wm. H., Lieut. *Map of the Battlefield of Antietam.* Philadelphia: P.S. Duval and Son, 1862. Library of Congress website, http://memory.loc.gov/.

Willcox depicts the locations of the Confederate and Union armies at the close of battle on September 17, 1862. The map is less detailed in the location of buildings than either Michler or Carman-Cope, but does include details that the other two maps do not. These include the location of churches and orchards and other tilled land very near the town lots.

ARCHIVAL SOURCES

National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Record Group 92: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General for individual claims files and annual reports and general orders.

Record Group 123: Records of the U.S. Court of Claims for general jurisdiction case records and congressional jurisdiction case records.

Record Group 287: Publications of the U.S. Government for select lists of war claims printed for Congressional claims committees.

INDEX

Anderson, Gen. George T. (CSA), 32, 35
Antietam, Battle of, 28-39
Aftermath (effects of fighting), 39-46
Hospitals, 39-42, 50, 55, 64-68
Damaged Property, 39, 50-51, 57
Lost/ Appropriated property, 39-44, 49-54, 62, 65-66
Illness, 44-46
Antietam Board of Survey, 48, 50, 67
Antietam Creek, 15, 18, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 39, 66
Antietam Street, 27, 44
111 East, 21, 95
119 East, 24 n. 19, 105, 110
123 East, 24, 24 n. 19, 106, 108
104 West, 22
113 West, 40 n. 51
201 West, 61 n. 103, 140
Adams, John Alexander, 45-46, 208 ff.
Ashbrook, Maj. Joseph C. (USA), 42
Avey, Jacob, 21, 25, 33, 35, 37-38, 43, 231 ff., 257 ff., 389, 427
Avey, Jacob, Jr., 21, 231 ff., 259

Bachman, Capt. William K. (CSA), 32, 35, 38, 356
Barksdale, Brig. Gen. William (CSA), 33
Beeler, Mayberry, 42, 59. 363
Beeler, Peter, 24, 24 n. 20, 25, 42, 59, 356, 360, 363, 375
Biggs, Dr. Augustin A., 25, 26, 34 n. 45, 35, 42, 68, 327, 336 ff., 375
Biggs, Charles C., 35, 35 n. 45, 338, 481, 486
Black, G.M.Z., 55
Blackford, Elizabeth Miller, 34, 34 n. 43
Boonesville, 41
Boonsboro Road, 18, 23, 28, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39
Bowman Act, 47, 50, 53, 63, 65
Boyce, Capt. Robert (CSA), 32, 35, 38
Brashears, Van S., 55
Brown, Capt. J.S. (CSA), 38
Burnside, Gen. Ambrose P. (USA), 33, 35, 36, 37

Carlton, Capt. (USA), 35, 36
Carter, Capt. T.H. (CSA), 38, 454, 458, 461
Chapline, Joseph, 15, 60, 271, 305, 331, 352
Chapline Street, 23, 25
East 109, 21, 155 ff.
East 111, 157 ff.
East 114, 25, 160 ff.
East 121, 21, 166 ff.

West 113, 25, 181 ff.
West 116, 20, 184 ff.
West 229, 21, 208 ff.

Christ, Col. Benjamin C. (USA), 37
Church Street, 15 n. 1, 18, 26 n. 23, 27, 32, 33, 38, 42
109 South, 21, 234 ff.
Claims Records, 16, 23, 42, 43, 46, 47-68
Antietam Board of Survey, 48, 50, 67
Bowman Act, 47, 50, 53, 63, 65
Congressional Jurisdiction Cases, 47-55
Quartermaster General, 47-55
Related to religious institutions, 55-59
Related to out lots and farms, 60-64
Related to rent of properties, 59
Related to private residences, 64-68
Southern Claims Commission, 50
Tucker Act, 47, 50, 56, 59
U.S. Court of Claims, 47, 49-50, 55-57, 64, 67
Colquitt, Gen. Alfred H. (CSA), 33, 35, 38
Cox, Gen. Jacob D. (USA), 35, 37
Craig, Samuel, and family, 27
Cramer, Mrs., 34
Cronise, Benjamin F., 51, 271, 328, 330, 332
Cutshaw, Capt. W.E. (CSA), 38

Delaney (tavernkeeper), 29, 29 n. 29, 456
Enslaved cook for, 26, 35
Doubleday, Gen. Abner (USA), 31
Douglas, Lt. Henry Kyd (CSA), 30, 34, 279
Drayton, Gen. Thomas F. (CSA), 33, 37-38
Dryer, Capt. Hiram (USA), 35

Evans, Brig. Gen. Nathan B. (CSA), 32, 33, 35

Fairchild, Col. Harrison S. (USA), 37-38
Fry, Aaron, 44, 127, 130 ff.
Fisher, John, 48, 186 ff.

Garden, Capt. Hugh C. (CSA), 31, 35, 37, 259
Garland, Gen. Samuel (CSA), 33, 35, 38
Garnett, Gen. Richard B. (CSA), 32, 35, 38, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 319
German Reformed Church, 23, 31 n. 24, 41, 46
Greene, Brig. Gen. George S. (USA), 33
Garrett, Capt. Thomas M. (CSA), 33
Grice, Mary, 61, 356
Grigsby, Col. Arnold J. (CSA), 29
Grove, Jacob H., 21, 26, 29-32, 31 n. 34, 39, 42, 43, 44, 60, 68, 178, 325, 338, 363

Grove, Julia, 30
Grove, Robert W., 42, 62, 68
Grove, Samuel, 52
Grove, Stephen P., 34

Hagerstown, 18, 42
Hagerstown Road, 33, 35
Ham, Peter, 61, 298
Harpers Ferry, 28, 33, 38
Harpers Ferry Road, 18, 37, 38
Hart, John, 27
Hebb, Henry, 35, 268
Hiatt, Eli, 27, 43, 141, 233, 472
Hiatt, Kate, 43, 472
High Street, 15 n. 1, 27, 38
    124 East, 22, 25, 33, 257 ff.
Highbarger (or Highberger), Jacob, 61 n. 103, 377, 382 ff.
Highbarger (or Highberger), John L., 17 n. 3, 43, 59 n. 101, 60-61, 62, 376, 496, 497 ff.
Highbarger (or Highberger), Samuel, 57, 63
Hill, Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. (CSA), 38
Hill, John, 39, 48, 476 ff., 481, 482 ff., 486, 487 ff., 489 ff., 496
Hoffman, Euromus, 64-65
Hoffman, Susan, 64-65
Hoffmaster, Maggie, 19, 19 n.7, 29
Hood, Brig. Gen. John B. (CSA), 32, 326
Hooker, Maj. Gen. Joseph (USA), 31-33
Hunt, Brig. Gen. Henry J. (USA), 30

Jackson, Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" (CSA), 30, 32, 326
Jenkins, Gen. Micah (CSA), 33, 35, 37-38
Jones, Brig. Gen. David R. (CSA), 32, 38, 259
Jones, Magdalene, 27, 43, 469 ff.
Jordan, Capt. T.C. (CSA), 35, 38

Kemper, Gen. James L. (CSA), 32, 37-38
Killiansburg Cave, 29
Knode, Elias U., 42-43
Kretzer, Franklin, 27
Kretzer, John, 21, 24, 27-30, 34, 38, 43, 55, 60, 62, 178, 276, 293, 297 ff., 491
Kretzer, Susan, 29, 299
Kretzer, Theresa, 26, 28-30, 39, 299
Kuhn, Jeremiah, 23, 467, 469, 475, 481, 486

Lee, Col. Stephen D. (CSA), 38
Lee, Gen. Robert E. (CSA), 28-33, 38-41, 45, 324
Longstreet, Gen. James (CSA), 29-30, 32, 39, 326
Lumm, Solomon S., 42, 389, 427
Lutheran Church, 19, 22, 27-36, 40-42, 45, 46, 55-57

Main Street:, 15 n. 1, 18, 19, 20, 22-29, 33-35, 38-42, 56, 57, 66, 178
101 East, 24, 263
103-105 East, 35, 266
114 East, 25, 277
128 East, 21, 24, 25, 27, 29, 61, 297
137 East, 33, 42, 54, 304
201 East, 22 n. 11, 23 n. 12, 42 n. 57, 56
211 East, 45, 315
100 West, 21, 29, 30, 31 n. 34, 39, 59, 68, 325
101 West, 21, 328
109 West, 21, 25, 35, 42, 336
114 West, 19, 345
119 West, 22, 23, 23 n. 13, 41, 42 n. 57, 351
120 West, 61, 354
122 West, 24, 24 n. 20, 25, 28, 42, 59, 360
125 West, 23, 23 n. 14, 41
140 West, 21, 24 n. 17, 378
201 West, 20, 382
205 West, 53, 387
209 West, 22, 41, 59
301 West, 25, 428
Mansfield, Maj. Gen. Joseph K.F. (USA), 33
Marker, Ezra, 44, 62-64, 107, 110
Marker, James, 24, 44, 60, 62-64, 105 ff., 108 ff., 117 ff., 119 ff., 122 ff., 134 ff., 207
Marker, Susan, 62-63, 207
Marrow, Peter, 35, 171 ff.
McClellan, Maj. Gen. George B. (USA), 28, 31, 39, 306, 430
McGraw, Jacob, 55, 301, 490-491

McRae, Col. D.K. (CSA), 33
Meade, Gen. George G. (USA), 31
Mechanic Street, 15, 15 n. 1, 18, 23, 23 n. 15, 25, 28, 38, 228, 459
110 South, 27, 27 n. 24, 43, 470 ff.
112 South, 25, 476 ff.
114 South, 39, 482 ff.
127 South, 24, 489 ff.
202 South, 22, 28, 495 ff.
Methodist Church, 41, 42
Michael, Adam, 33, 42, 45, 53-54, 304
Michael, Samuel H., 54, 305
Miller, Andrew Rench, 44, 170
Miller, Capt. M.B. (CSA), 29, 32, 33, 38
Miller, Jacob, 15 n. 1, 26 n. 23, 27, 34, 34 n. 43, 42, 44, 45, 170, 277, 343
Miller, John, 53, 61, 265, 342, 345, 349, 356, 389, 430
Miller, Morgan, 44, 168 ff.
Miller, Samuel H., 56
Miller, Savilla, 34, 170, 279
Mumma, Henry C., 56, 375

Nan (enslaved worker in household of Elizabeth Blackford Miller), 34

Owen, Adj. William (CSA), 31

Parker, Capt. W.W. (CSA), 35
Pembroke, Stephen, 26
Piper, Henry, 33, 307
Piper, Samuel D., 56, 57, 354
Poffenberger, Joseph, 32
Poland, Capt. John S. (USA), 35, 37
Porter, Maj. Gen. Fitz-John (USA), 39, 43
Potomac River, 15, 17, 28, 44

Quartermaster General, 47-55

Reilly, Capt. James (CSA), 38, 39
Ricketts, Gen. James B. (USA), 31
Rodman, Gen. Isaac P. (USA), 36
Rohrback, Benjamin F., 16 n. 3, 43, 60, 60 n.101, 61, 355 ff., 376
Rohrback, Henry B., 56, 66-67, 376
Rohrback, Noah, 67
Roulette, Frank, 56
Roulette, William, 45, 65-66, 383
Russel, Mr., 34

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 22-23, 41, 46, 57-59
Shamel, Henry W., 57, 62, 359
Sharpsburg
    Agriculture and industry, 17-18, 23-24
    Construction techniques/materials, 18-23, 24-25, 27-28
    Description, 15-16, 23-24
    Landscape features, 15-16, 24-25, 27-28
    Population, 18
    Slavery in, 18, 25-26
Shay, John, 28, 265, 495 ff.
Shepherdstown Road, 30, 31, 34, 39, 43
Smith, Emory, Mrs., 45, 316
Smith, John P., 55-56
Smoketown, 41
Snyder, Jacob, 56-57, 354
Southern Claims Commission, 50
Squires, Capt. Charles W. (CSA), 32, 35, 38, 112, 236, 306
Stickley, Lt. Ezra E. (CSA), 29
Stuart, Maj. Gen. James E.B. (CSA), 30, 31, 326
Sturgis, Gen. Samuel D. (USA), 36

Tolson's Chapel, 27
Toombs, Brig. Gen. Robert (CSA), 38

Tucker Act, 47, 50, 57, 59

U.S. Court of Claims, 47, 49-50, 53-59, 64-67

Von Borcke, Maj. Heros (CSA), 30, 31 n. 34

Walker, Col. Joseph (CSA), 33, 38
Walton, Col. J.B. (CSA), 30
Washington County, 16-21, 25, 28, 30, 52
Welsh, Col. Thomas (USA), 37-38
Willcox, Brig. Gen. Orlando B. (USA), 36, 390