National Park Service
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Antietam National Battlefield
Sharpsburg, Maryland



Antietam National Battlefield

Cultural Landscape Report

December 2021

Resource Stewardship and Science
Division of Cultural Resources, Region 1 - National Capital Area

Antietam National Battlefield

Cultural Landscape Report

Sharpsburg, Maryland



December 2021

Prepared by:
Quinn Evans

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Cover Photo: View across the warm season grassland near Otto Farm, looking east, 2020 (QE)

Title Page: Roulette Farm, 1862 (LOC)

Table of Contents

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS v

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY xv

PROJECT TEAM xvii

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1: Introduction

Study Boundaries 1-2
Historical Context 1-4
Related Documents and Planning Projects 1-7
Project Methodology 1-8
Report Contents 1-9

PART 1: SITE HISTORY, EXISTING CONDITION, ANALYSIS

Chapter 2: Site History

Statement of Significance 2-1
Narrative Site History 2-4
Indigenous Occupation before 1632 2-5
Colonial Maryland, 1632-1776 2-6
Development of Washington County, 1777-1860 2-10
The Civil War, 1861-1865 2-16
Commemoration, 1865-1933 2-31
National Battlefield, 1934-Present 2-47

Chapter 3: Existing Condition & Analysis

Summary of Integrity 3-2
Existing condition and analysis 3-4

Land use 3-19
Spatial Organization 3-23
Topography 3-31
Views 3-33
Natural Systems and Features 3-47
Vegetation 3-52
Buildings and Structures 3-72
Cluster Arrangement 3-82
Circulation 3-114
Archeological Sites 3-122
Small Scale Features 3-126

PART II: TREATMENT

Chapter 4: Treatment Approach
Treatment Framework 4-1
Existing Cultural Landscape Guidance 4-2
Treatment Issues / Management Considerations 4-8
Treatment Approach 4-10

Chapter 5: Landscape Treatment
Treatment Vision 5-2
Treatment Goals 5-2
Study Area Treatment Recommendations 5-7
Treatment Recommendations by Area 5-21

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Bibliography Bib-1

APPENDICES
Appendix A: Terminology A-1
Appendix B: Facility Management Software System Crosswalk Table A-11
Appendix C: HABS and HALS Farmstead Maps and CLI/CLR Maps A-19
Appendix D: Memorials A-37

List of Illustrations

DRAWINGS

HPP-1. Historic Period Plan - 1862 2-29
HPP-2. Historic Period Plan - 1933 2-45
HPP-3. Historic Period Plan - 1967 2-59
EC-1. Existing Conditions 3-5
EC-2. Existing Conditions - North 3-7
EC-3. Existing Conditions - Center West 3-9
EC-4. Existing Conditions - Center East 3-11
EC-5. Existing Condtions - East 3-13
EC-6. Existing Conditions - South West 3-15
EC-7. Existing Conditions - South East 3-17
RT-1. Recommended Treatment 5-5
RT-2. Recommended Treatment - North 5-23
RT-3. Recommended Treatment - Center West 5-29
RT-4. Recommended Treatment - Center East 5-33
RT-5. Recommended Treatment - East 5-37
RT-6. Recommended Treatment - South West 5-41
RT-7. Recommended Treatment - South East 5-47

TABLES

Table 3-1. Land Use Analysis 3-22
Table 3-2. Spatial Organization Analysis 3-27
Table 3-3. Topography Analysis 3-32
Table 3-4. Views Analysis 3-45
Table 3-5. Natural Systems and Features 3-51
Table 3-6. Plant Species of Concern 3-57
Table 3-7. Potential and Verified Witness Trees 3-61
Table 3-8. Vegetation Analysis 3-71
Table 3-9. Buildings and Structures Analysis 3-80
Table 3-10. Cluster Arrangement Analysis 3-83
Table 3-11. Circulation Analysis 3-120
Table 3-12. Archeological Sites 3-123
Table 3-13. Small Scale Features Analysis 3-137

FIGURES

Figure 1-1. Regional location of Antietam National Battlefield. 1-2
Figure 1-2. The CLR study area encompasses the entire Antietam National Battlefield. 1-3
Figure 2-1. Lloyd's 1721 Map of the mid Potomac Region (Bedell and Shellenhamer, "Archeological Overview," 2014). 2-8
Figure 2-2. 1755 Fry-Jefferson Map of Virginia and Maryland, detail showing the "Great Waggon Road" along the "Patowmack River," now known as the Potomac River, through the Antietam area (Library of Congress). 2-9
Figure 2-3. Dennis Griffith's 1794 Map of the State of Maryland, detail showing Antietam area. Mill sites are indicated by stars (Library of Congress). 2-11
Figure 2-4. Fieldstone wall dividing the Roulette and Mumma farms, 1998 (Mumma Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory). 2-12
Figure 2-5. Newcomer Mill on the Antietam, 1862 (Library of Congress). 2-13
Figure 2-6. Detail from Taggart's 1859 map of Washington County showing farm boundaries around Sharpsburg (Library of Congress). 2-15
Figure 2-7. Advertisement for construction of the Rohrbach's Bridge (Burnside Bridge), 1836 (Hagerstown Mail, June 10, 1836). 2-16
Figure 2-8. Area of Lee's Maryland Campaign, 1862 (Antietam National Battlefield). 2-17
Figure 2-9. Disposition of Union and Confederate forces at the Battle of Antietam, 1862 (Antietam National Battlefield). 2-18
Figure 2-10. Lower (Burnside) Bridge, photograph taken from a tree, September 1862 (Library of Congress). 2-19
Figure 2-11. Troop movements, early morning, September 17, 1862 (Quinn Evans). 2-21
Figure 2-12. Troop movements, late morning, September 17, 1862 (Quinn Evans). 2-22
Figure 2-13. Troop movements, early to late afternoon, September 17, 1862 (Quinn Evans). 2-23
Figure 2-14. Troop movements, late afternoon to evening, September 17, 1862 (Quinn Evans). 2-24
Figure 2-15. Dunker Church, 1862 (Library of Congress). 2-25
Figure 2-16. Ruins of the Mumma Farm, 1862 (Library of Congress). 2-26
Figure 2-17. Smith Farm barn used as a hospital; note tents in field behind the barn (Library of Congress). 2-27
Figure 2-18. Union soldiers burying Confederate dead on the D. R. Miller Farm, September 1862 (Library of Congress). 2-28
Figure 2-19. 1866 Antietam National Cemetery design (Library of Congress). 2-31

Figure 2-20. Antietam National Cemetery after 1867, looking south toward South Mountain signal station (Library of Congress). 2-32
Figure 2-21. Antietam National Cemetery entrance and lodge building ca. 1880s, (Antietam National Battlefield). 2-32
Figure 2-22. Dedication of the National Cemetery monument, 1880 (Washington County Historical Society). 2-33
Figure 2-23. Detail from 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland, Sharpsburg District, showing area of Antietam National Battlefield (image tilt in original). 2-34
Figure 2-24. Dunker Church from the southeast looking across the Hagerstown Pike, 1884 (SMU Libraries). 2-35
Figure 2-25. 125th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers reunion at the Dunker Church, 1888 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-35
Figure 2-26. War Department Roads, 1890s (prepared by Debbie Cohen, Antietam National Battlefield, sourced from Trail, Remembering Antietam, 1999). 2-37
Figure 2-27. Mansfield Avenue east from the Hagerstown Turnpike, ca. 1890s (Kerns Photograph Collection, Montgomery County (Ohio) Historical Society). 2-38
Figure 2-28. Bloody Lane from the Observation Tower, ca 1900. Note paved Richardson Avenue adjacent to original road alignment (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-38
Figure 2-29. Observation Tower, ca. 1910s-1920s (Library of Congress). 2-39
Figure 2-30. View from the Observation Tower toward the Roulette Farm, 1906 (Roulette Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory). 2-39
Figure 2-31. Ca. 1890 view south from the National Cemetery (Washington County Historical Society). 2-40
Figure 2-32. War Department tablets along the east side of the Hagerstown Pike, looking northeast to the Maryland Monument, ca. 1905 (Antietam National Battlefield). 2-41
Figure 2-33. ca. 1920s postcard depicting the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana Monuments. 2-42
Figure 2-34. McKinley Monument, ca. 1925 (Library of Congress). 2-43
Figure 2-35. Roulette Lane ca. 1930s-40s showing road and fencing (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-44
Figure 2-36. Poffenberger Lunch Room on foundation of Dunker Church, ca. 1940s (Loy, et. al. Archeological Overview, 92). 2-44
Figure 2-37. Antietam National Battlefield aerial photograph taken December 2, 1930, looking east. In the center is the Hagerstown Pike and in the center right is the Observation Tower (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-47

Figure 2-38. NPS road and development plan for Miller Farm area, ca. 1940s (Miller Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory). 2-48
Figure 2-39. 1934 Tree survey of Antietam National Cemetery; note loop path around Lee's Rock in upper left (National Archives). 2-49
Figure 2-40. Bloody Lane, 1936, looking east to the Observation Tower. The Roulette Farm is to the left, the Piper Farm and Richardson Avenue on the right (Washington County Historical Society). 2-50
Figure 2-41. Mission 66 project sign at Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Open Parks Network). 2-52
Figure 2-42. Aerial view of the New York Monument Plot looking northeast, 1961, future site of the visitor center (Antietam National Battlefield). 2-53
Figure 2-43. Planting Plan, Burnside Bridge area, 1962 (Burnside Bridge Cultural Landscape Report). 2-54
Figure 2-44. Realignment of Richardson Avenue, ca. 1966 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-55
Figure 2-45. Construction of walkway to McKinley Monument, 1960s (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-55
Figure 2-46. Front of the visitor center looking east, 1963 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-56
Figure 2-47. Visitor center observation room looking south, 1963 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-56
Figure 2-48. View of the battlefield from the visitor center terrace looking southeast, 1963 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-56
Figure 2-49. Construction of the Cornfield Audio Tour stop, 1967 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-57
Figure 2-50. Dunker Church reconstruction, 1960s (Antietam National Battlefield Archives). 2-58
Figure 2-51. Land Classification Map, 1971 (Antietam National Battlefield 1971 Draft Master Plan). 2-62
Figure 2-52. Land Protection Plan, 1983 (Antietam National Battlefield 1983 Land Protection Plan). 2-64
Figure 2-53. Preferred Alternative, 1992 GMP (National Park Service) 2-66
Figure 2-54. Preferred Alternative, 2018 Visitor Access and Circulation Plan (National Park Service) 2-68
Figure 2-55. Cannon in battlefield landscape, undated (National Park Service). 2-69
Figure 3-1. Agricultural uses including livestock grazing are consistent with the historic landscape condition. 2020 (QE) 3-19
Figure 3-2. 2021 land ownership and scenic easements. 3-20

Figure 3-3. Spatial organization remains similar to the historic condition, with an overall increase in wooded areas, 2020 (GoogleEarthPro) 3-24
Figure 3-4. Spatial organization has consistently been defined by large agricultural fields separated by roads and fences, interspersed with wooded areas, 1930 (NPS Archive) 3-24
Figure 3-5. The spatial organization around the Otto Farmstead was open with views between Otto and Sherrick Farmsteads (NPS Archive) 3-26
Figure 3-6. Spatial organization has changed over the years in some areas due to changes in vegetation. The Otto Farmstead is currently enclosed by vegetation, which diminishes its historic spatial organization. (QE) 3-26
Figure 3-7. Aerial photographs show the spatial organization over the years (1938, 1959, 2017). Many of the fields, fencelines, and roads have remained the same size and configuration. (NPS) 3-29
Figure 3-8. The high ridge above Antietam Creek from the Visitor Center, 2020. (QE) 3-30
Figure 3-9. Hill above Burnside Bridge, 2020. (QE) 3-30
Figure 3-10. Broad ridge from Final Attack Trail, 2020. (QE) 3-30
Figure 3-11. View #1 from north of J. Poffenberger looking south, 2020 (QE) 3-33
Figure 3-12. Contributing Views and impacts (QE). 3-34
Figure 3-13. View #2 looking south across the Cornfield, 2020 (QE) 3-35
Figure 3-14. View #3 of The Cornfield, looking north from Cornfield Avenue, 2020 (QE) 3-35
Figure 3-15. View #3 Hagerstown Pike, 2020 (QE) 3-35
Figure 3-16. View #3 Hagerstown Pike, 1862 (Library of Congress) 3-36
Figure 3-17. View #4 at A. Poffenberger, 2020 (QE) 3-36
Figure 3-18. View #5 from the visitor center looking south, 2020 (QE) 3-37
Figure 3-19. View #5 looking south, 1963 (NPS) 3-37
Figure 3-20. View #5 looking north, 2020 (QE) 3-37
Figure 3-23. View #5 looking north, 1862 (James Hope mural) 3-38
Figure 3-21. View #6 Dunker Church, 1862 (Library of Congress) 3-38
Figure 3-22. View #6 Dunker Church, 2020 (QE) 3-38
Figure 3-24. View #7 looking northeast, 2020 (QE) 3-39
Figure 3-25. View #8 looking towards the Observation Tower, 2020 (QE) 3-39
Figure 3-26. View #9 ground level at the Observation Tower 2020 (QE) 3-40
Figure 3-27. View #10 towards Middle Bridge from Parks Farm, 2020 (QE) 3-40
Figure 3-28. View #12 from the Pry Farm towards the battlefield, 2020 (QE) 3-41
Figure 3-29. View #13 from Antietam National Cemetery, 2020 (QE) 3-41
Figure 3-30. View #14 from Hawkins' Zouaves Monument, 2020 (QE) 3-42
Figure 3-31. View #16 from the Final Attack Trail, 2020 (QE) 3-42
Figure 3-32. View #17 of Burnside Bridge, 1862 (Library of Congress) 3-43

Figure 3-33. View #17 of Burnside Bridge, 2020 (QE) 3-43
Figure 3-34. View #18 from hill on east side of Burnside Bridge 3-44
Figure 3-35. Soils (USDA Soil Survey) 3-46
Figure 3-36. Antietam Creek near Snavely's Ford, 2020 (QE) 3-47
Figure 3-37. Antietam National Battlefield in its regional context. Mountainous and forested areas are seen in dark gray. Within the Antietam Creek watershed, the park has ecological connections to broader natural systems, 2020 (GoogleEarthPro, QE) 3-48
Figure 3-38. Diagram illustrating waterbodies, streams and creeks. 3-50
Figure 3-39. The Snavely Woods and trail, 2020 (QE) 3-52
Figure 3-40. Agricultural field at right, Mansfield Avenue center, and the East Woods at left, 2020 (QE) 3-53
Figure 3-41. Vegetation Communities, 2021 (NPS NCA Vegetation Data 2008, ANTI Vegetation Data 2021) 3-56
Figure 3-42. Warm season grassland at Otto Farm, 2020 (QE) 3-57
Figure 3-43. Cornfield recently harvested, looking south. (QE) 3-58
Figure 3-44. Cool season grassland/hayfields at the Newcomer Farm. (QE) 3-58
Figure 3-45. Pasture at the Miller Farm. (QE) 3-59
Figure 3-46. The Piper apple orchard. (QE) 3-59
Figure 3-47. The Burnside Sycamore, 2020. (QE) 3-60
Figure 3-48. Ornamental trees and mown lawn at the Maryland Monument, 2020 (QE) 3-62
Figure 3-49. Existing trees at the Philadelphia Brigade Park, 2020 (NPS) 3-63
Figure 3-50. Vegetation Communities, 1862 (QE) 3-66
Figure 3-51. Changes to agricultural fields and forests (QE) 3-67
Figure 3-52. Aerial image of Antietam Creek and tributaries, Middle Bridge, Newcomer Farm, & Parks Farm, 1943. (Library of Congress) 3-69
Figure 3-53. The same area around Middle Bridge. Note increased forest cover, 2020. (GoogleEarthPro, QE annotation) 3-69
Figure 3-54. View of Middle Bridge at Antietam Creek. Note wide open fields on the hill to the west of the creek and lack of riparian vegetation at the creek's edge, 1862. (Library of Congress) 3-70
Figure 3-55. Dunker Church, 2020. (QE) 3-72
Figure 3-56. Burnside Bridge, 2020. (QE) 3-73
Figure 3-57. Observation Tower, 2020. (QE) 3-76
Figure 3-59. Visitor Center, 2020. (QE) 3-77
Figure 3-58. Rodman Bridge, 2020. (QE) 3-77
Figure 3-61. Visitor Center Cluster that includes the building, parking area, paths, and vegetation, 2015. (QE) 3-84
Figure 3-62. Visitor Center Cluster, 2015. (QE) 3-84

Figure 3-60. Dunker Church Cluster that includes the building, parking, brick walks, lawn, and backdrop of woods. (NPS) 3-84
Figure 3-63. The Sunken Road and Observation Tower cluster includes elements from multiple periods of significance in one area: the Sunken Road, the Observation Tower, and Mission 66 tour stop. (NPS) 3-86
Figure 3-64. Philadelphia Brigade Park, 1925. (NPS) 3-87
Figure 3-65. Philadelphia Brigade Park, 2020. (QE) 3-87
Figure 3-66. Lee Headquarters Site, from Shepherdstown Pike (NPS) 3-88
Figure 3-67. Hawkins' Zouaves Monument, 2020 (QE) 3-89
Figure 3-68. J. Poffenberger Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-92
Figure 3-71. J. Poffenberger Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS) 3-92
Figure 3-70. J. Poffenberger Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-92
Figure 3-69. J. Poffenberger Farmhouse, 1880 (Washington Co. Historical Society) 3-92
Figure 3-72. D.R. Miller Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-94
Figure 3-73. D.R. Miller Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress) 3-94
Figure 3-74. D.R. Miller Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-94
Figure 3-76. Locher Cabin, 2020 (QE) 3-96
Figure 3-77. A. Poffenberger/Locher Cabin and Hauser property, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-96
Figure 3-75. A. Poffenberger Barn Foundation, 2020 (QE) 3-96
Figure 3-78. Locher Cabin, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS) 3-97
Figure 3-82. Mumma Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS) 3-98
Figure 3-79. Springhouse at Mumma Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-98
Figure 3-80. Mumma Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress 3-98
Figure 3-81. Mumma Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-98
Figure 3-83. Roulette Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-100
Figure 3-84. Roulette Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress) 3-100
Figure 3-85. Roulette Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-100
Figure 3-86. Piper Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-102
Figure 3-87. Piper Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-102
Figure 3-88. Newcomer Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-104
Figure 3-89. Newcomer Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress) 3-104
Figure 3-90. Newcomer Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-104
Figure 3-91. Parks Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-106
Figure 3-92. Parks Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress) 3-106
Figure 3-93. Parks Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-106
Figure 3-94. Pry Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-108
Figure 3-95. Pry Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress) 3-108
Figure 3-96. Pry Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-108

Figure 3-97. Pry Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS) 3-109
Figure 3-98. The Sherrick Farmstead, 2020. (QE) 3-110
Figure 3-99. The Sherrick Farmstead, 1862. Note the domestic aspects of the working farm - garden in the side yard, structures at side of the outdoor kitchen, extensive picket fencing, and laundry on the line. (Library of Congress) 3-110
Figure 3-100. The Sherrick and Otto Farmsteads, 1862 (Carman Cope Map) 3-110
Figure 3-101. Sherrick Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS) 3-111
Figure 3-102. Otto Farmstead, c.1910 (Kern Collection) 3-112
Figure 3-103. Otto Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-112
Figure 3-104. Otto Farmstead, 2020 (QE) 3-112
Figure 3-105. Otto Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS) 3-113
Figure 3-106. Existing circulation routes, 2020 (QE) 3-115
Figure 3-107. Trails and Tour Route Diagram, depicting contributing trails to the cultural landscape and trails proposed in the 2018 Visitor Access and Circulation Plan. (QE) 3-117
Figure 3-108. The Sunken Road, looking east, c. 1896 (Library of Congress) 3-118
Figure 3-109. The Sunken Road/Bloody Lane and Observation Tower, 2020 (QE) 3-118
Figure 3-110. Mortuary Monument to Brigadier General George B. Anderson CSA, 2020 (QE) 3-126
Figure 3-111. New York State Monument at right and Maryland State Monument left, 2020 (QE) 3-127
Figure 3-112. Tablet-style monument to the 12th Ohio Infantry, 2020 (QE) 3-127
Figure 3-113. Granite and bronze monument to the 50th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 2020 (QE) 3-127
Figure 3-114. Philadelphia Brigade Monument, 2019 (NPS) 3-128
Figure 3-115. Small scale features diagram, 2020 (QE) 3-129
Figure 3-116. Worm fence along the Sunken Road, 2020 (QE) 3-130
Figure 3-117. Post and rail fence, 2020 (QE) 3-130
Figure 3-118. Picket fence, 2020 (QE) 3-130
Figure 3-119. Remnant concrete post, 2020 (QE) 3-133
Figure 3-120. Stone wall at Mumma Farm, 2020 (QE) 3-133
Figure 3-121. Stone wall along Roulette Farm Lane, 2020 (QE) 3-133
Figure 3-123. The Mumma Cemetery, 2020 (QE) 3-135
Figure 3-124. Stone wall with stone lined swale along Rodman Avenue, 2020 (QE) 3-135
Figure 3-122. Mortared Stone wall at the Burnside Bridge Tour Stop, 2020 (QE) 3-135

Figure 4-1. Alternative B: Approved Alternative from Visitor Access and Circulation Plan, 2018. (NPS) 4-4
Figure 4-2. Preferred Treatment from Burnside Bridge CLR, 2018. (NPS) 4-6
Figure 5-1. Team field visit, March 4,2021. (NPS) 5-1
Figure 5-2. Key Map, showing enlargements illustrated on RT-2 through RT-7. 5-4
Figure 5-3. Proposed Vegetation Changes (QE) 5-8
Figure 5-4. Views to rehabilitate (QE) 5-10
Figure 5-5. Tulip poplar stand near Antietam Creek. (QE, 2020) 5-13
Figure 5-6. Seed forest floor and warm season grasslands to fill all niches: low-growing versus tall, narrow versus spreading, both above grade and below, to ensure a consistent cover of plants at different heights and widths, to suppress weeds. (QE) 5-13
Figure 5-7. Desirable volunteer warm season grassland species: Broomsedge, top; NY Ironweed, middle; Swamp Milkweed, bottom. 5-14
Figure 5-8. Diagram of pruning styles typical of the late 19th and early 20th century. (QE) 5-15
Figure 5-9. Malus 'Donald Wyman', Crabapple. 5-16
Figure 5-10. Malus 'Sugar Tyme', Crabapple. 5-16
Figure 5-11. Prunus sargentii, Sargent's Cherry. 5-16
Figure 5-12. Plant list for low-maintenance fruit tree varieties. 5-16
Figure 5-13. Circulation treatment (QE) 5-18
Figure 5-14. Many of the existing tour stops can be made accessible by relocating interpretive panels to lower walls and realigning sidewalks to have lower gradients, as shown at this sketch of Tour Stop 4. (QE) 5-19
Figure 5-15. Small-scale features treatment (QE) 5-20
Figure 5-16. Planters at the visitor center to replicate. (NPS, 1972) 5-26
Figure 5-17. Sketch illustrating Mumma Farm rehabilitation with relocated visitor parking, replanted orchard and kitchen garden. (QE) 5-27
Figure 5-18. Mumma Cemetery wall to rehabilitate by repointing to match other historic walls at Mumma Farm (see below image). (QE) 5-28
Figure 5-19. Mumma Farm barnyard stone wall. (QE) 5-28
Figure 5-20. Historic image of Otto Farm seen from the Sherrick Farm. Since this photograph was taken, vegetation has grown into the formerly open space around the farmstead. (Kern Collection, no date) 5-43
Figure 5-21. Coir Logs can be used to provide temporary protection while vegetation is established, as shown here along Antietam Creek. (NPS) 5-44

Figure 5-23. Log vanes provide grade control and reduce erosion and are more appropriate for stream beds with higher proportions of sand, silt, and clay. (Montgomery County, MD "Stream Restoration Techniques") 5-44
Figure 5-22. Brush layering stabilizes the bank with alternating layers of soil and live branches. Branches extend from the stabilized face of the bank into the original bank material. (Montgomery County, MD "Stream Restoration Techniques") 5-44
Figure 5-24. Rock cross vanes are constructed to provide grade control and reduce bank erosion. (Montgomery County, MD "Stream Restoration Techniques") 5-44

Executive Summary

The Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Antietam National Battlefield provides a site history, summary of existing conditions documented in October 2020, analysis and evaluation of landscape changes and historical significance, and high-level treatment recommendations for the National Battlefield. Recommendations for the cultural landscape establish a philosophy and framework to enhance natural and cultural resource condition and visitor experience. The CLR provides park professionals with the information necessary to rehabilitate and preserve the cultural landscape, and builds upon previous cultural landscape reports and planning documents.

During the American Civil War, the Union and Confederate Armies fought a bloody battle east of the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland and west of Antietam Creek, on September 17, 1862. The Union victory at Antietam provided President Abraham Lincoln the opportunity he had been waiting for to issue the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation five days after the battle on September 22. From that time onward, the American Civil War had a dual purpose — to preserve the Union and abolish slavery. The battle was fought on a rolling agricultural landscape composed of a mosaic of cropland, pastures, and woodlots, dotted with small farmsteads that were connected by narrow lanes. Antietam Creek formed a north-south spine through the battlefield and the topographic rise above the creek and outcroppings of native limestone influenced battlefield tactics and strategies. Today, these features are visible and provide the setting for commemorating and interpreting the battlefield.

The CLR is organized in two parts. Part 1 of the CLR includes the site history, summary of existing conditions, and analysis of landscape integrity. This thoughtful analysis and consideration provides a framework for future management and actions. The landscape requires care and management to protect resources and provide interpretive opportunities. Part 2 of the CLR provides a selected treatment approach, review of previous planning documents, a vision for the landscape, and detailed treatment actions for specific areas. The selected treatment approach of “rehabilitation” protects historic elements, while allowing compatible additions and modifications. The vision for the cultural landscape preserves significant landscape features, supports visitor experience and understanding, and provides appropriate rehabilitation to improve access, reestablish significant visual connections, and support healthy ecological functions.

Treatment recomendations include changes to land use and vegetation. At a large scale, historic spatial arrangements of open fields and enclosed woods will be preserved. Land use and vegetation composition will be modified in specific areas to improve ecological function. Agricultural land uses will be reduced by converting non-native hayfields to woods and warm season grasslands. In total, the recommendations call for the conversion of approximately 200 acres of non-native hayfields and cropland to warm season grasslands, and an increase in the amount of forest cover from 350 acres to 420 acres. These actions will increase the amount of wildlife habitat, improve ecological connectivity, protect groundwater and streams, and will reduce the overall amount of maintenance needed.

Treatment recommendations preserve historic features and patterns while improving visitor experience. The historic cluster arrangement of farmsteads, memorial sites, and circulation networks will be preserved. Recommendations are included to repair visual connections across the landscape by removing overhead utility lines and overgrown vegetation that negatively impacts views. Interpretation of farmstead life will be improved by rehabilitating some farmsteads to reflect their historic appearance by replanting missing vegetation. Accessible routes are recommended in specific areas and will be compatibly added to the landscape, in conjunction with the 2018 Visitor Access and Circulation Plan, to improve visitor access and understanding.

PROJECT TEAM

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INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

Chapter title page: Cope and Mattern Map of Antietam, 1898 (Library of Congress)

Chapter 1: Introduction

The purpose of this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is to investigate, document, evaluate, and provide treatment guidance for the physical landscape associated with Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg, Maryland. The study area comprises 3,228.80 acres associated with the historic battlefield, and is coterminous with the park's legislative boundary. The study area is primarily significant for its association with the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862.

This CLR is intended to serve as a high-level planning document that provides broad guidance to inform future work. Cultural landscape preservation enhances visitor experience, interpretation, education, and protects resources for future generations. The work presented here explores how the environmental history of the landscape influenced its historical development, and how the current landscape condition can inform a future direction and vision for the landscape — one that enhances understanding of the historic battlefield and solemnity of the place, as well as one that looks forward to embracing a new cultural ecology.

The CLR is organized in two parts. Part 1 contains detailed documentation of the historic development of the landscape, evaluation of existing landscape condition, and analysis of landscape integrity with identification of contributing features. Part 2 explains the selection of an appropriate landscape treatment approach based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes, Cultural Resource Management, natural resource guidelines and best management practices. Part 2 provides recommendations for the treatment, management, and maintenance of cultural landscape resources that are consistent with the landscape's significance, condition, and use.

STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES AND DESCRIPTION

The Cultural Landscape Report encompasses the entire Antietam National Battlefield in Washington County in northwestern Maryland. The park is situated approximately 70 miles northwest of Washington, DC, and adjacent to the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland (see Figure 1-1).

Antietam National Battlefield is 3,228.8 acres or about five square miles. Of this acreage, 1,986.55 acres are federal land and 757.75 acres are in partial federal ownership including privately owned land with easements held by the federal government that restrict the levels and types of allowable development. The remaining 463.60 acres are privately owned, and other publicly owned acreage is 20.98 (see Figure 1-2).

The Antietam National Battlefield cultural landscape includes historic farmsteads, roads, trails, buildings and structures, and smaller features such as fences and monuments. The landscape is a mosaic of agricultural fields and forests, with some fields maintained as pasture for grazing livestock, growing hay, and other fields where crops such as corn and soybeans are grown. Some fields are well-known for their role in the battle, such as "The Cornfield" where fighting was intense. A few other fields are maintained as native warm-season grasslands. Forested areas include historic woodlots (such as the famous East, West, and North Woods), and other forested areas occur along Antietam Creek and other drainages. Snavely's Woods is one portion of a historic forest that remains intact from 1862. The

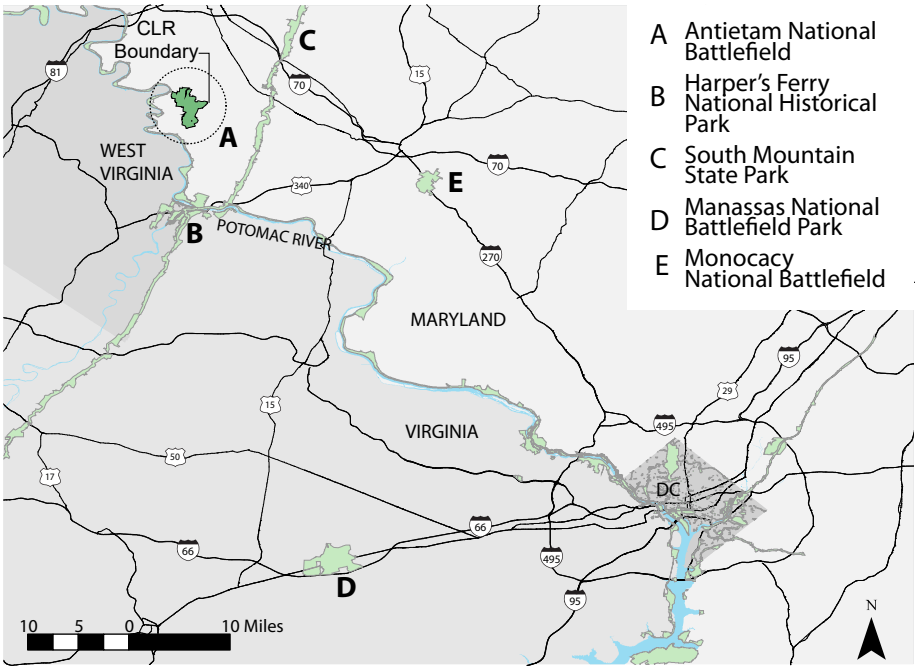


Figure 1-1. Regional location of Antietam National Battlefield.

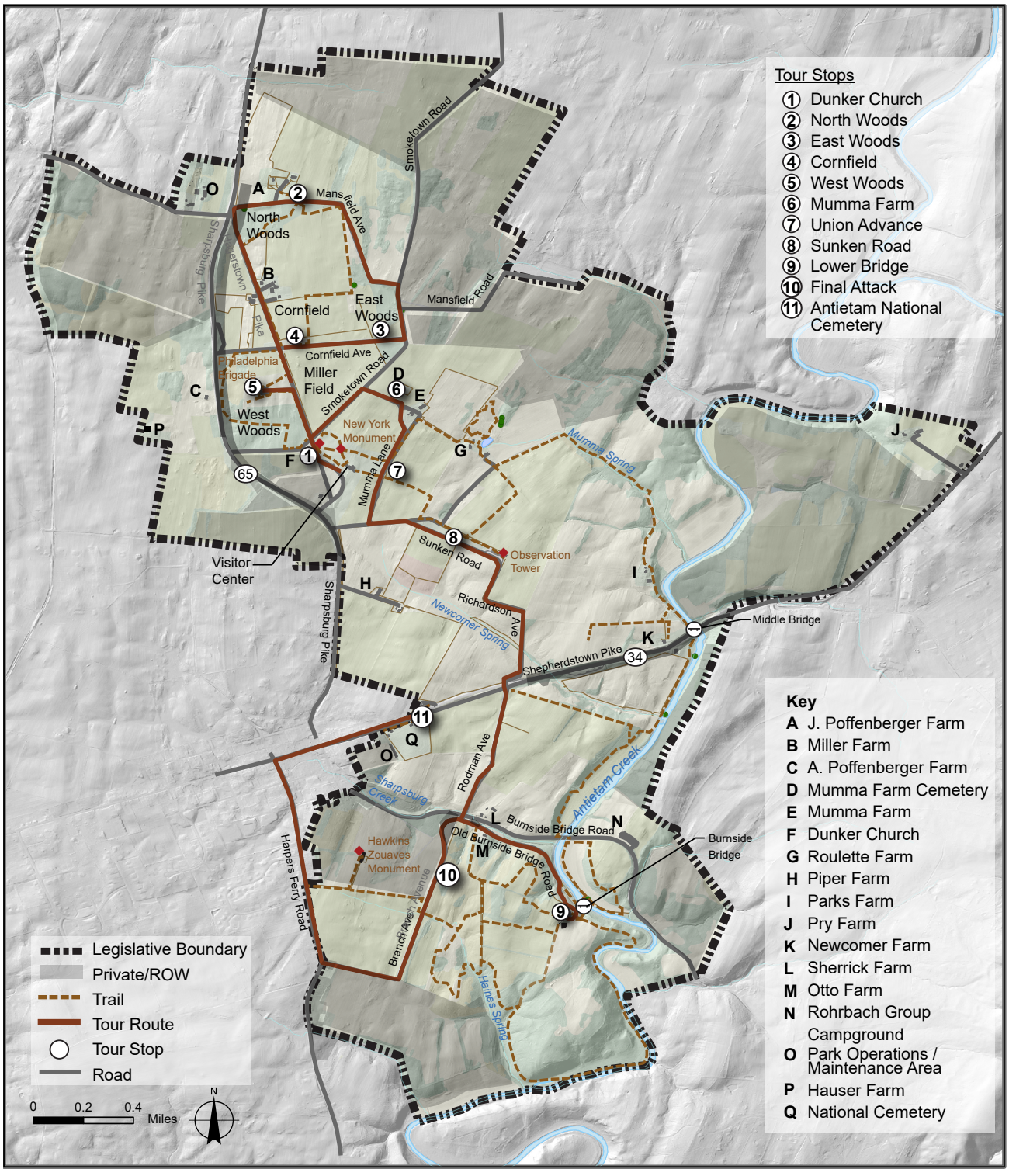


Figure 1-2. The CLR study area encompasses the entire Antietam National Battlefield.

landscape is dotted with farmsteads, which typically include a farmhouse, barn, and outdoor kitchen. These farmsteads are extant from the battle and are part of the agricultural heritage at Antietam.

Visitors are greeted to the park at the visitor center, a Mission 66 building constructed in the 1960s that provides an overview of the battlefield and vistas across the landscape and mountains beyond. Other notable structures are the Dunker Church, the Observation Tower along the Sunken Road, and Burnside Bridge across Antietam Creek. A tour route through the battlefield includes eleven stops for visitors, and a network of trails provide access to more remote areas of the park. Many of the roads are narrow, undulate with the topography ,and retain the setting of the historic battlefield. The tour route ends at the National Cemetery.

SUMMARY HISTORICAL CONTEXT[1]

Antietam National Battlefield is located in the Great Valley portion of the Valley and Ridge physiographic province, within the larger Appalachian Mountain region. The region's geologic history created a landscape that attracted Indigenous peoples and Euroamerican settlers to the Potomac River valley and contributed to its success as a farming landscape in the 18th and 19th centuries. The rolling hills, ridges, and stream valleys of the Antietam Creek watershed were strategic features that helped determine the course of the battle between the Union and Confederate armies on September 17, 1862. Algonquian people may have been the first to occupy this region as their ancestors followed big game from the west. Alternately, they may have been descendents of the mound-building peoples of the Adena or Hopewell cultures. By about AD 900 to 1550, people of the region were living in palisaded villages and practicing maize-based agriculture, characteristic elements of Iroquoian-speaking people. The battlefield area may have served as a trade route and hunting area during this period.

During Maryland's early colonial period in the 1600s, Euroamericans established trade relations with the tribal people living in the region, but there was little permanent Euroamerican settlement until the 1700s. Most early landholders were absentee landowners who purchased large tracts of land with the exception of James Chapline, who assembled multiple tracts of land covering much of the present-day area of Antietam National Battlefield, lived on his land, and eventually founded Sharpsburg in 1763. In the 1730s and 1740s German settlers in the Antietam Creek watershed leased (and later purchased) smaller parcels from the large landowners and developed an agricultural economy based on substantial grain cultivation, primarily wheat, which grew well on the rich limestone soil.

Although chattel slavery became widespread in the Maryland colony in the 18th century, wheat cultivation was neither as intensive nor as profitable as tobacco, which kept demand for enslaved labor relatively low in the Great Valley.

By the early 1800s central Maryland was the "bread basket" of the country, with a network of private turnpikes and railroads providing access to distant markets for Washington County, which led the state in flour production. In the first half of the 19th century the prosperous farms of the Antietam battlefield began to take shape as large landholders passed away and their land was divided by their heirs, while farming families bearing names familiar on the present-day battlefield landscape emerged. On the eve of the Civil War, the farms of the Antietam Creek drainage were well established and prosperous.

As tensions rose between North and South in the 1850s, Sharpsburg became a "border town," divided between Unionists and secessionists. Unlike other slave-holding states Maryland did not secede, and in early September 1862 General Robert E. Lee initiated the Maryland Campaign, hoping that Confederate military success in a Union state would demoralize the North and bring Maryland into the Confederacy. On September 7, 1862, Union Major General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac moved out of Washington to pursue the Confederate army. Lee consolidated his forces in and around Sharpsburg on September 15. Following a brief skirmish on the evening of September 16th, the battle commenced on the morning of the 17th when Union forces attacked across D. R. Miller's Cornfield, inaugurating a fierce four-hour battle. At midday, action shifted from the Cornfield to the center of the Confederate line entrenched in the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). Meanwhile, Union General Ambrose Burnside's 9th Corps spent much of the late morning to early afternoon fighting to capture the Lower Bridge across the Antietam Creek. By late afternoon the battle reached a stalemate. Although Lee prepared for a Union assault on the morning of 18th, McClellan did not attack. On the evening of September 18, 1862, Lee withdrew Confederate forces across the Potomac and back into Virginia (now West Virginia). McClellan attacked Lee's forces again as they retreated across the Potomac River on September 19 and 20. Known as the Battle of Shepherdstown, this was the final action of the Maryland Campaign. The Battle of Antietam has been cited as the bloodiest single day in American history, with over 23,000 soldiers dead, wounded, or missing. The Union victory at Antietam enabled President Abraham Lincoln to issue the preliminary announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, declaring all enslaved Black people in states in rebellion as free.

Following the end of the Civil War, the State of Maryland established Antietam National Cemetery on eleven and a quarter acres of land on a hill at the east end of Sharpsburg. From October 1866 to August 1867, 4,240 Union dead from Antietam and the surrounding region were exhumed and removed to the cemetery. The cemetery was dedicated on September 17, 1867, the fifth anniversary of the battle. In 1877 the Antietam National Cemetery was transferred to the US War Department.

By the 1880s the Sharpsburg area had developed as a tourist area catering to veterans and others interested in visiting the scene of the battle. Congress began establishing national military parks to preserve the major battlefields of the Civil War in the 1890s. Antietam Battlefield Site was designated on August 30, 1890. To develop the Battlefield, the War Department decided to acquire only enough land to build roads allowing visitors to reach key places in the battlefield, and to erect panels identifying troop movements and important sites, an approach that would be dubbed the "Antietam Plan." By 1898, the War Department's improvements were largely completed. From the 1890s to the 1920s, a number of monuments were placed on the battlefield; due to War Department policy, many of these were erected privately by individual units or by states on small plots of land purchased from local farmers.

In 1933, the War Department transferred administration of the battlefields and military parks within its jurisdiction, including Antietam National Battlefield, to the U.S. Department of the Interior under the administration of the National Park Service (NPS). NPS management placed increased emphasis on facilitating and catering for the visiting public, including the construction of parking lots, comfort stations, and the widening of existing roads. Workers from Depression-era public works programs completed a number of projects at the park in the mid 1930s. In 1940, the US Congress finally passed legislation authorizing the Department of the Interior to acquire or accept by donation land for the Battlefield, permitting the NPS to acquire thousands of acres of land in fee or easements in subsequent decades and preserve the historic scene of the battle.

In the late 1950s and 1960s, projects completed under the NPS's Mission 66 initiative transformed the infrastructure and interpretive program of Antietam National Battlefield. The program included land acquisition, a new visitor center, reconstruction of the Dunker Church, extensive reconfiguration of the Burnside Bridge area, overhauling the tour route and waysides, and road and trail work.

Following Mission 66, the NPS concentrated its activities on restoring the battle's historic scene, which was increasingly threatened by encroaching development.

This included more land acquisition, removal of non-historic structures, re-establishment of historic vegetation, and improved interpretation. The park's 1992 General Management Plan recommended removal of roads that did not exist at the time of the battle, including those created by the War Department and during the Mission 66 era, and the eventual removal of the 1962 visitor center. These changes were not implemented, and the policy was later reversed in 2018. A number of new trails were introduced in the 2000s, allowing visitors to traverse the park from north to south on hiking trails. Currently (2021), projects include the rehabilitation and expansion of the visitor center and rehabilitation of the Mission 66 parking area and tour stop at Burnside Bridge.

RELATED DOCUMENTS AND PLANNING PROJECTS

This Cultural Landscape Report builds upon other planning efforts that address the landscape including

- 2019 *Long Range Interpretive Plan*
- 2018 *Visitor Access and Circulation Plan*
- 2013 *Antietam National Battlefield Foundation Document*
- 2011 *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*
- Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLI) completed by the NPS between 2011 and 2018
    - 2011 *Antietam National Cemetery CLI*
    - 2011 *D. R. Miller Farmstead CLI*
    - 2011 *Parks Farmstead CLI*
    - 2014 *Joseph Poffenberger Farms CLI*
    - 2015 *Mumma Farmstead CLI*
    - 2015 *Roulette Farmstead CLI*
    - 2016 *Burnside Bridge Area CLI and 2018 Burnside Bridge CLR*
    - 2018 *Newcomer Farmstead CLI*
    - 2018 *Visitor Center Area CLI*
    - 2014 *Antietam National Cemetery CLR.*

This Cultural Landscape Report does not provide further research or recommendations for the National Cemetery or for Burnside Bridge.[2] However, treatment recommendations tie into these existing planning documents.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

This project follows a cultural landscape approach adhering to *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Processes, and Techniques* and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.[3] The nine *Cultural Landscape Inventories* completed by NPS between 2011 and 2018 form the foundation for Part 1 of this document. Each of these previous inventories documents the site history and evaluates landscape characteristics for each historic farmstead and the visitor center. In 2018, a *Cultural Landscape Report* was developed for the Burnside Bridge, with detailed recommendations for this area.[4]

In October 2020, project team members arranged a virtual kickoff meeting with park staff and then travelled to the study area to survey site conditions, and meet with park staff to discuss pertinent maintenance, natural resource, and cultural resource issues and concerns. On-site research was not possible as archives were inaccessible due to Covid-19 restrictions. Remote research efforts were amplified. Natural resource data was provided by park and regional specialists.

The site history was developed from documentation provided in the National Register Nominations, nine *Cultural Landscape Inventories* and *Cultural Landscape Report for Burnside Bridge Area* and *Cultural Landscape Report for Antietam National Cemetery*. Landscape management, maintenance data, and supplemental research materials were shared by NPS staff. NPS-NCA provided government-furnished data including reports, studies, graphics, and ArcGIS Shapefiles produced by the NPS-NCA GIS Office and NPS-NCA-RESS-CR Program.

Landscape treatment guidance was informed by research and analysis conducted as part of the CLR, guidance provided by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and a collaboration between NPS regional and park staff and consultants.

Treatment issues affecting the study area were documented through the Antietam CLR scope of work, at the project kickoff meeting, and were refined at subsequent meetings in February 2021 and at the treatment workshop. The treatment workshop in March 2021 included a second field trip by NPS regional and park staff to discuss potential cultural landscape treatment concepts at key landscape focal points. A virtual treatment workshop was then held to develop treatment recommendations park-wide and for these landscape focal points.

REPORT CONTENTS

The CLR includes two parts. Part 1 of the report includes documentation of the cultural landscape's history, existing condition, and analysis of integrity. Part 2 of the report includes a treatment framework and treatment recommendations.

Part 1 of the report provides a foundation of historical documentation to serve as a basis for understanding the evolution of the historic landscape. Three historic period plans, 1862, 1933, and 1967, illustrate historic condition using consistent scales and graphic styles to allow for easy comparison of landscape condition from one period to the next.

The existing condition of the landscape was assessed using landscape characteristics to examine the battlefield as a whole, including land use, spatial organization, topography, views, ecological systems and plant communities, cluster arrangement: farmsteads, buildings and structures, circulation, archeological sites, and small scale features.

Part 2 of the Cultural Landscape Report begins with identification of a selected treatment approach, existing guidance, and identification of key landscape issues and concerns. The Treatment Chapter presents a vision statement and goals for future care and appearance of the landscape. Treatment recommendations are provided that address the study area overall, followed by more detailed guidance for specific areas. Narrative text and graphic illustrations describe the treatment tasks. A terminology section is included in the Appendix.

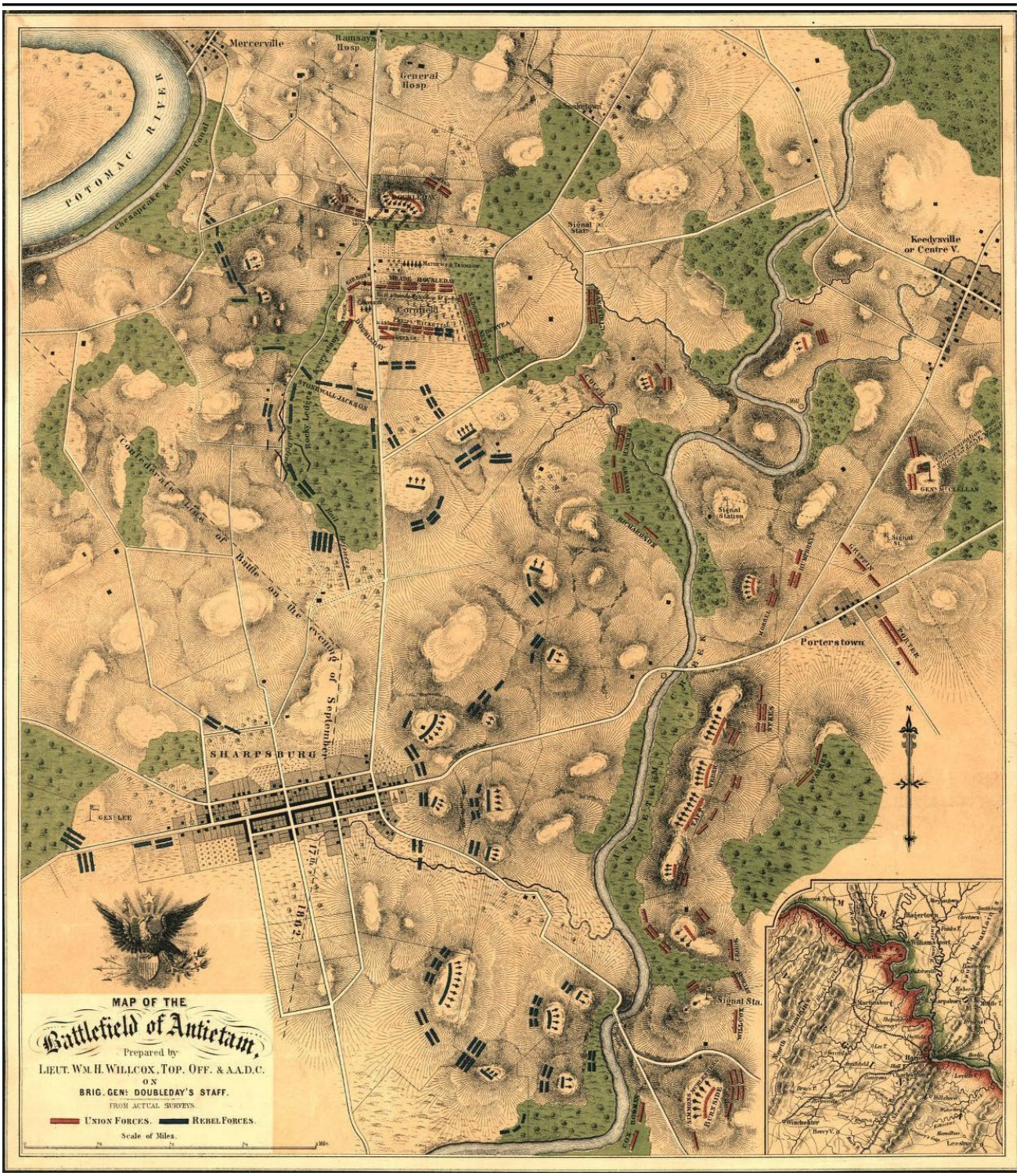
ENDNOTES

1 This text is a summary of the narrative site history in Chapter 2. See that chapter for more information and source citations.

2 National Park Service"Mumma Farmstead, Antietam National Battlefield." Cultural Landscapes Inventory. National Park Service, 2004. "Roulette Farmstead, Antietam National Battlefield." Cultural Landscapes Inventory. National Park Service, 2004. "Antietam National Cemetery, Antietam National Battlefield." Cultural Landscapes Inventory, National Park Service, 2005. "Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead, Antietam National Battlefield," Cultural Landscapes Inventory, National Park Service, 2008. "D.R. Miller Farm, Antietam National Battlefield. Cultural Landscapes Inventory." National Park Service, 2011. "Parks Farmstead, Antietam National Battlefield." Cultural Landscapes Inventory. National Park Service, 2011. "Burnside Bridge Area, Antietam National Battlefield." Cultural Landscape Inventory. National Park Service, 2016. "Newcomer Farmstead, Antietam National Battlefield. Cultural Landscapes Inventory." National Park Service, 2018. "Visitor Center Area, Antietam National Battlefield." Cultural Landscapes Inventory. National Park Service, 2018.

3 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Processes, and Techniques* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998); and Charles Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

4 NPS, *Cultural Landscape Report Burnside Bridge Area*, Antietam National Battlefield, (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2018).



SITE HISTORY

CHAPTER 2

Section Cover Photo: Wilcox's Map of the Battlefield of Antietam, 1862 (Library of Congress)

Chapter 2: Site History

This chapter presents an overview of the physical evolution of Antietam National Battlefield and its historic context. It provides a summary of previous National Register of Historic Places listings associated with the battlefield and identifies the cultural landscape's periods of significance. The site history begins with brief summaries of the region's geologic context and history of Indigenous peoples prior to the establishment of the colony of Maryland. Subsequent changes to the landscape or its use are presented in the following time periods:

- Colonial Maryland, 1632-1776
- Development of Washington County, 1777-1860
- The Civil War, 1861-1865
- Commemoration and Creation of the National Battlefield, 1864-1933
- National Park Service Administration, 1934-Present

SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

As a historic site within the National Park system, Antietam National Battlefield was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at the program's inception in 1966, but no documentation was prepared at that time. Since then, three NRHP documents have been completed for the Battlefield. These are summarized below.

National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1981[1]

- Period of Significance: "1800-1899." Specific dates: September 16-18, 1862 (Battle of Antietam)
- No criteria listed (presumably Criterion A, possibly B and D)
- Level: National
- Areas of significance: Conservation, military, politics/government.
- Includes 3 detached sites: Lee Headquarters Site, Reno Monument, War Correspondents Memorial Arch

National Register of Historic Places additional documentation, 2009[2]

- Period of Significance: Not listed. (Additional contexts for the pre and post battle development and landscapes, and acquisitions since the 1981 nomination)
- No criteria listed (presumably Criterion A, possibly C (for individual

farmsteads under agricultural significance) and D
- Level: Not listed
- Areas of significance: Not listed

*NOTE: This nomination form was reviewed by the Maryland Historical Trust and accepted by the National Register of Historic Places on February 27, 2009. However, the data categories in Section 8 (Statement of Significance) were not completed.

National Register of Historic Places, additional documentation, 2018[3]

- Period of Significance: 1960-1967 (Mission 66 era)
- Criteria: A and C
- Level: Local
- Areas of Significance: Architecture, Community Planning and Development

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although Antietam National Battlefield's significance has been evaluated separately in these nominations, in order to provide an analysis of the entire study area landscape the periods of significance have been combined based on the four primary themes related to the study area and the date ranges identified in the Statement of Work for this project. The overall period of significance for the Cultural Landscape Report is 1760 to 1967. Below is a summary of the themes and periods associated with the overall period of significance.

Agriculture (1760-1936)

The 2009 additional documentation form provides expanded contexts for agricultural significance of farmsteads acquired by the NPS since the 1981 nomination. The nomination summary notes:

> In addition to the nationally significant history of having a pivotal battle of the Civil War fought on the landscape, the battlefield farms are an important slice of regional history rooted in the rich soil cultivated and developed into prosperous farms by German husbandmen. The battlefield is therefore a cohesive entity as a rural historic landscape. The landscape itself had a profound [e]ffect on the agricultural development of the area and specifically on the course and outcome of the Battle of Antietam.[4]

Important phases in the development of the agricultural landscape include:

- Pioneering settlement of the "back country" and acquisition of large tracts of land by speculators from the 1730s to 1763.
- Late 18th and early 19th century subdivision of land into individually held farms, many farmed by ethnic Germans. During this period, the landscape was largely cleared of forest cover.

- Increasing prosperity of the region in the early 19th century to the Civil War through intensive cultivation of grains, primarily wheat and corn, processing of grains in mills, and transportation of grains to major cities for sale. Development of road, rail, and canal transportation to serve the markets occurs during this time.
- Following the Civil War, the agricultural economy recovered, but by the late 19th century the rise of grain production in western states led to the decline of farms within the Antietam watershed. In the early 20th century, many farmers shifted to dairy production.

The Civil War (1861-1865)

The 1981 nomination states that Antietam National Battlefield is significant as:

> the scene of one of the major battles of the American Civil War and of American history. On September 17, 1862, Union forces under the command of General George B. McClellan met Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee at Antietam Creek near the village of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland. Fierce close combat fighting ensued resulting in the bloodiest day of the Civil War with over 22,000 casualties. On the night of September 17, both armies fell back exhausted and decimated by terrific losses...on the night of the 18th, the Army of Northern Virginia retreated across the Potomac back into Virginia. Although no victory could be claimed for either side, McClellan's army did arrest the Confederate invasion into Maryland, spoiling Lee's plan of cutting off Northern supply lines to Washington. Because he chose not to pursue Lee into Virginia, McClellan was criticized severely and was removed as Commander in Chief of the Army of the Potomac by [President Abraham] Lincoln on November 7, 1862.[5]

The nomination stresses the importance of the "historic scene" in relation to integrity and significance of Antietam National Battlefield, noting "the almost perfect integrity of the site" and setting and relative lack of modern intrusions.

The 2009 additional documentation form underscores the importance of the geographic and agricultural landscape that developed over the century prior to the battle in influencing the landscape of the battle, and provides additional context for the significance of the Battle of Antietam within the larger history of the Civil War. It states:

> These amenities and the overall prosperity of the region were certainly factors influencing Confederate General Robert E. Lee's decision to enter Maryland and occupy the portion of it consisting of the Cumberland Valley in September of 1862. Among Lee's several goals was a desire to take pressure away from Virginia in supplying the needs of the Army. He wanted to draw the Union Army away from their base of supplies and he hoped to gain support for the Confederate cause from Great Britain. He also seemed to believe that there were enough Confederate supporters in central Maryland to yield a new source of fighting men. Finally, he hoped that by entering the North, citizens would pressure [C]ongress for a negotiated end to the hostilities.[6]

Commemoration (1864-1933)

The 1981 nomination lists "conservation" as an area of significance although the period of significance only includes the 19th century. It notes: "The Battlefield and National Cemetery at Antietam are significant in that they represent an early attempt by Americans to memorialize and commemorate those who fought for their country in the Civil War."

The 2009 additional documentation nomination more fully discusses the commemorative period, noting that a "radical plan" for battlefield preservation inaugurated at Antietam became known as the "Antietam Plan." The nomination states that:

> Antietam became a model for government protection by acquisition of minimal amounts of land by the War Department for placement of monuments and access ways to them. In the late 19th century and the early 20th century the placement of monuments and roadways created a collection of structures that are now part of the Battlefield scene. Although they interrupt the historic landscape, they were placed by veterans of the battle and have formed another historic layer in the Battlefield's experience.[7]

The nomination also notes the importance of the National Cemetery as a memorial resting place for Union dead and the associated ceremonies and visitation.

Mission 66 (1960-1967)

The 2018 additional documentation form documents and evaluates the mid-20th century era known as Mission 66. The nomination states that Mission 66-era resources at Antietam National Battlefield:

> reflect the fundamental principles of the NPS's Mission 66 program to modernize, enlarge, and revitalize the national park system by its 50th anniversary in 1966. These improvements to the battlefield, in addition to an aggressive land acquisition program that was also part of the Mission 66-era master plan for the battlefield, transformed Antietam National Battlefield for the modern visitor while preserving the significant aspects of the battlefield and its historic landscape.[8]

In addition to the three NRHP nomination documents, individual areas and properties within the boundaries of Antietam National Battlefield have been documented in a series of Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) produced by the National Park Service, and in Architectural Survey Files for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. These documents often provide criteria, periods, and areas of significance specific to an individual property. However, they are not listed separately from the overall Antietam National Battlefield listing.

SITE HISTORY

Antietam National Battlefield is located in the Great Valley portion of the Valley and Ridge physiographic province, within the larger Appalachian Mountain region. The Appalachians formed on a base of metamorphic gneisses deposited more than a billion years ago during the mid-Proterozoic period. During the late Proterozoic, a large supercontinent broke up, forming the Iapetus Ocean. Sediments collected in the oceanic basin metamorphosed into the rocks that eventually formed the Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachian Mountains and the folds of the Valley and Ridge province formed as the African and North American continents collided during the Late Paleozoic period. This period of volcanism and uplift formed the supercontinent Pangea and pushed the Appalachian Mountains up, as high as the present-day Himalayas. In the Triassic period, Pangea began to break up, resulting in additional uplift and erosion of the mountains that created widespread alluvial fans. The present-day Potomac River Valley is the result of this process of erosion and deposition over the last five million years. In the area of Antietam National Battlefield, valleys formed when carbonate limestone rock eroded away from more resistant sandstone ridges. The resulting karst topography left sinkholes and springs within the park, while the weathering of limestone bedrock created well-drained acidic loam and clay soils.[9]

The region's geologic history created a landscape that attracted Indigenous peoples and Euroamerican settlers to the Potomac River valley and contributed to its success as a farming landscape in the 18th and 19th centuries. The rolling hills, ridges, and stream valleys of the Antietam Creek watershed were strategic features that helped determine the course of the battle between the Union and Confederate armies on September 17, 1862.

INDIGENOUS OCCUPATION BEFORE 1632

The massive and complex Northeast region of North America was home to many groups of Indigenous peoples. While each tribe had different traditions, almost all of their languages were based in the Iroquoian and Algonquian families. Algonquian people may have been the first to occupy this region as their ancestors followed big game from the west. Alternately, they may have been descendents of the mound-building peoples of the Adena culture (1000 BCE to 200 CE) in the present-day Ohio Valley, Western New York, and Western Pennsylvania; or of the Hopewell culture, which thrived from 300 to 700 CE. People of the Hopewell and Adena cultures lived in villages and cultivated corn as a dietary staple.[10]

While archeological investigations have found only scattered evidence of Indigenous peoples on the land encompassing present-day Antietam National Battlefield, the landscape may have been included within larger territorial

claims of the groups of people living within the region. Archeologists associate nearby sites with people they refer to as being part of the Clovis culture, who were living in the Potomac Valley during the Paleoindian period around 13,300 years ago.[11] The people of these communities were quarrying jasper at a site on the Shenandoah River forty miles south of the Potomac River. During a harsh cold period from about 12,900 to 11,590 years ago, the region may have been abandoned, but the population increased again as the climate warmed in the Early and Middle Archaic periods. By the Late Archaic period (around 6000 rcbp), numerous camp sites were present in the region, representing locations where people lived and processed the animals they hunted and plants they gathered. Large population centers formed along the larger rivers, and people may have become more sedentary.[12]

Although the introduction of pottery marked the beginning of the time categorized by archeologists as the Woodland period around 1400 BC, archeologists suggest life for the region's people did not change significantly, and was still concentrated along major rivers. A site on the Shenandoah River near Front Royal, Virginia, indicates people were living in semi-permanent villages in the flood plains while using smaller foray camps in the uplands to hunt deer and turkey and harvest nuts. Burials and storage pits from this era have been found near the mouth of Antietam Creek, and artifacts recovered there indicate that the people of the valley had trading networks that reached to New Jersey and New York. Although little information is known about the Middle Woodland period, stone mounds at nearby Shepherdstown probably date to around this time, and indicate cultural influences from the Adena and Hopewell centers in the Ohio Valley. Pottery finds from the Great Valley also suggest that the area was used as a hunting territory by groups from the coast.[13]

In the Late Woodland Period, from AD 900 to 1550, living patterns in the region changed dramatically, perhaps indicating that new groups were entering the region who may have been related to the Clemson Island culture of central Pennsylvania. The people began to live in palisaded villages and practice maize-based agriculture, characteristic elements of Iroquoian-speaking people from the west.[14] Three overlapping cultural complexes, the Montgomery, Mason Island, and Luray, were present in the mid-Potomac region. The arrival of European explorers and settlers may have coincided with a lull in Indigenous occupation of the region, as relatively few early European trade goods are found in the immediate area. [15] However, there were two significant Late Woodland sites nearby, one at Williamsport, thirteen miles north of Antietam National Battlefield, and one eleven miles south at Harpers Ferry, and the battlefield area may have served as a trade route and hunting area.[16]

COLONIAL MARYLAND, 1632-1776

The colony of Maryland was founded in 1632 when King Charles I of England and Scotland granted a charter to Cecilius Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore. For approximately the first century after the charter was granted, Euroamerican settlements were concentrated on the Chesapeake Bay and the lower reaches of the Potomac River. The Iroquois Confederacy controlled the inner areas of the Appalachian region from New York to North Carolina, including the Great Valley of the Appalachian which marks the eastern edge of the Ridge and Valley province.[17] Indigenous peoples in the pre-contact period maintained wide-ranging trade networks. The intensity of the fur trade in colonial North America altered these networks to serve that trade, with the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers serving the Chesapeake Bay trading hub early in the colony's history. Adaptation of tribal trade networks to the Euroamerican fur trade affected intertribal relations, and by the late 17th century refugee tribal groups displaced from their traditional homelands settled in the mid-Potomac zone, including Piscataway/ Conoy, Tuscarora, and Shawnee people.[18] The continued presence of American Indian tribes in the back country, as well as border disputes between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the early 1700s, further delayed Euroamerican settlement of Western Maryland.[19]

There is little evidence of permanent habitation in the Antietam area during this early colonial period. There may have been a fur trading settlement called "Potomoke" near the current location of Shepherdstown prior to 1719, and Lloyd's 1721 map of the mid Potomac region (Figure 2-1) indicated an "Indian Traders Habitation" near the intersection of the Potomac and the Conococheague Creek, near modern-day Williamsport about 12 miles from Antietam National Battlefield.[20]

The 1722 Treaty of Albany recognized the Iroquois Five Nations' sovereignty over the Great Valley, but the Iroquois League in return ceded their claims to land east of the Blue Ridge Mountains.[21] Although Iroquois sovereignty over land west of the Blue Ridge Mountains was not extinguished until the Treaty of Lancaster in 1844, Charles Calvert, 5th Lord Baltimore, proclaimed the opening of the western frontier of Maryland to White settlement in 1732, offering 200 acres of land in fee to any family willing to settle between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers. Although Lord Baltimore hoped this would strengthen the colony's hold on its western lands and stimulate its economy, it was not particularly successful, in part because large tracts of land were purchased by land speculators with no immediate plans to farm or subdivide them for development. Many potential settlers also considered the back country "waste land," because portions were grassland and 18th-century settlers equated trees with fertility.[22]

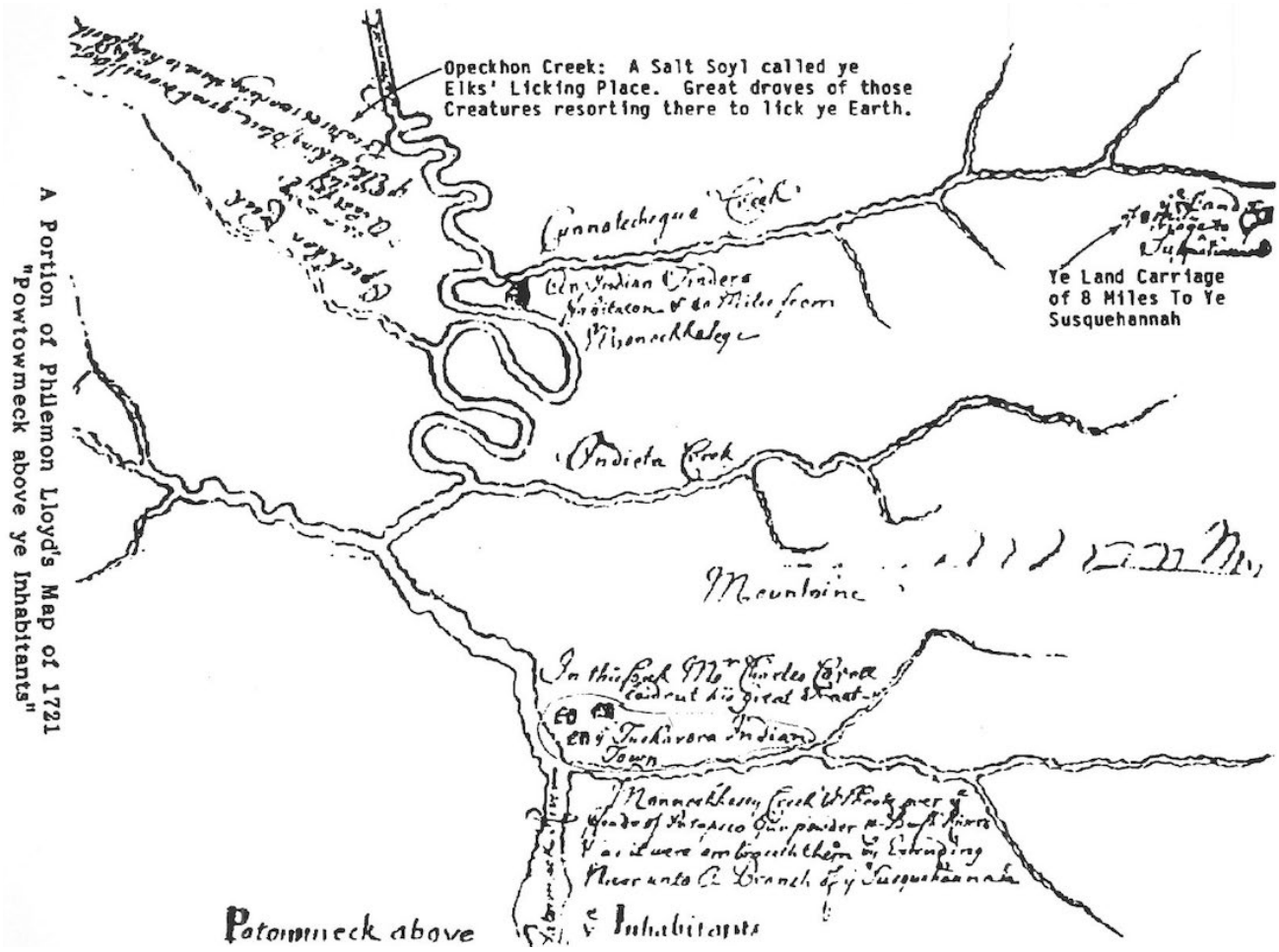


Figure 2-1. Lloyd's 1721 Map of the mid Potomac Region (Bedell and Shellenhamer, "Archeological Overview," 2014).

During the late 17th and early 18th centuries, vast tobacco plantations developed in the tidewater region of the Eastern seaboard surrounding the Chesapeake Bay, particularly in Virginia. Lord Baltimore hoped to replicate the English manorial system of landed gentry supported by tobacco cultivation in the Maryland colony.[23] In the first half of the eighteenth century a number of men purchased large tracts of land in the future Sharpsburg region, often known by whimsical names such as "Anderson's Delight," or "John's Chance." Among these major landowners was Joseph Chapline, who received a "manorial grant" of 2,000 acres from Lord Baltimore in the 1730s and over the next several decades assembled multiple tracts of land, covering much of the present-day area of Antietam National Battlefield. Although many of the large landowners were absentee, Chapline built a house on a bluff overlooking the Potomac River near the future site of Sharpsburg and attempted to farm tobacco. However, neither the climate nor the landscape were conducive to tobacco cultivation. Chapline later platted the town of Sharpsburg on his former tobacco fields.[24] Another large-scale landowner holding future Battlefield lands was Dr. George H. Steuart, who patented the tracts of Elswick's Dwellings (1734), Anderson's Delight (1739),

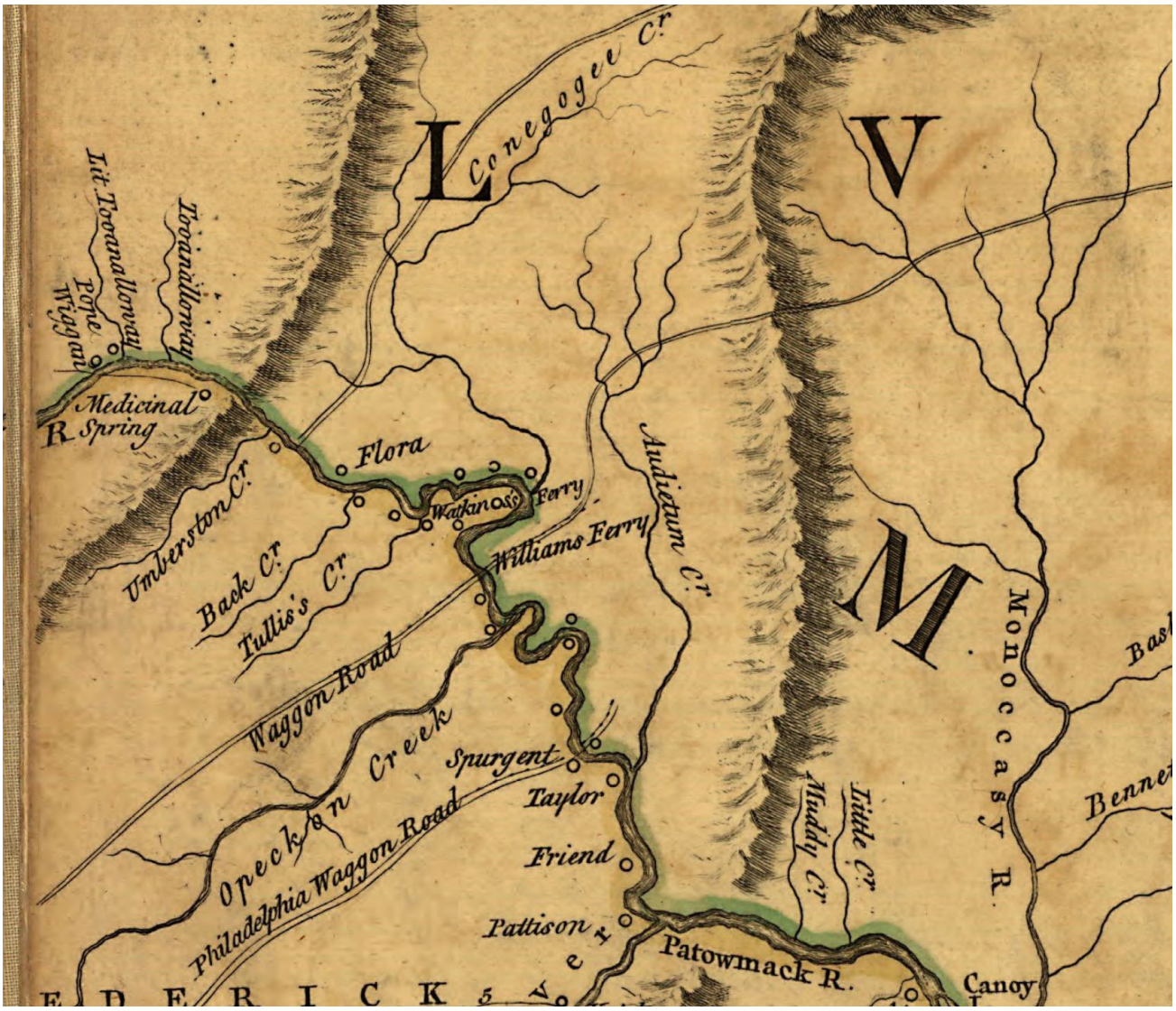


Figure 2-2. 1755 Fry-Jefferson Map of Virginia and Maryland, detail showing the "Great Waggon Road" along the "Patowmack River," now known as the Potomac River, through the Antietam area (Library of Congress).

and Smith's Hills (1739). There is no indication that Steuart resided in the area, and he may have been filing patents on behalf of others, later selling them to their intended owners.[25] Other early landowners in the region were James Smith, Colonel Edwin (or Edward) Sprigg, and Richard Sprigg.

Although tobacco cultivation failed in the early 18th century and land in the Antietam region was mostly held by large-scale and often absentee landowners, there was agricultural settlement during this period. Rather than British settlers from the eastern part of Maryland, it was ethnic Germans from the northern part of the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania who followed the Great Valley south on a wagon road (Figure 2-2). Many continued on to the Shenandoah Valley via the Packhorse Ford on the Potomac a mile south of Shepherdstown, but some settled in the Antietam Valley watershed.

While British farmers tended to settle on low-lying lands near rivers, Germans preferred well-drained uplands with small streams for watering cattle. In the 1730s and 1740s German settlers in the Antietam Creek watershed leased smaller parcels from the large landowners and developed an agricultural economy based on substantial grain cultivation, primarily wheat, which grew well on the rich limestone soil. Mills were constructed along many of the creeks in the area to process the wheat crops into flour. Among the earliest of these were Stull's Mill on the upper Antietam and Whitmer's Mill on Beaver Creek, both established in 1739. Waterpowered milling became a significant element of the local economy.[26]

German settlers in the region tended to form cohesive social groups, reinforced by German-language newspapers and churches. In addition to preferring upland areas, they also differed from settlers of British heritage in their farming methods—tending to clear their fields completely and plow in straight rows—and in their building practices by using stone rather than wood. German settlers generally did not use enslaved labor. Although chattel slavery became widespread in the Maryland colony in the eighteenth century, wheat cultivation was neither as intensive nor as profitable as tobacco, which kept demand for enslaved labor relatively low in the Great Valley.[27]

The French and Indian War from 1755 to 1763 interrupted the settlement of western Maryland. While no major military conflicts occurred in the Antietam region, there were periodic raids into the area by Indigenous allies of the French. Many settlers temporarily left the area for safer regions, and Joseph Chapline formed a militia in 1757 to patrol the western frontier, although he received little support from the colonial government.[28]

At the conclusion of the war settlers returned to the area, and during the late eighteenth century German tenant farmers began purchasing the land they were farming from the large landowners, creating smaller parcels.[29] Chapline founded the town of Sharpsburg in 1763, and Shepherdstown was founded the same year. Two years later Chapline and three other investors founded the Antietam Iron Works near the mouth of Antietam Creek, and Thomas van Swearingen began running a ferry across the Potomac to Shepherdstown. By the time Chapline died in 1769, he owned over 12,000 acres of land in the region, most in and around Antietam National Battlefield. [30]

WASHINGTON COUNTY DEVELOPMENT, 1776-1860

In 1776 Washington County, named for Revolutionary War General George Washington, was created from part of Frederick County. From the late 18th to the early 19th century, agriculture intensified in the county, dominated by wheat and

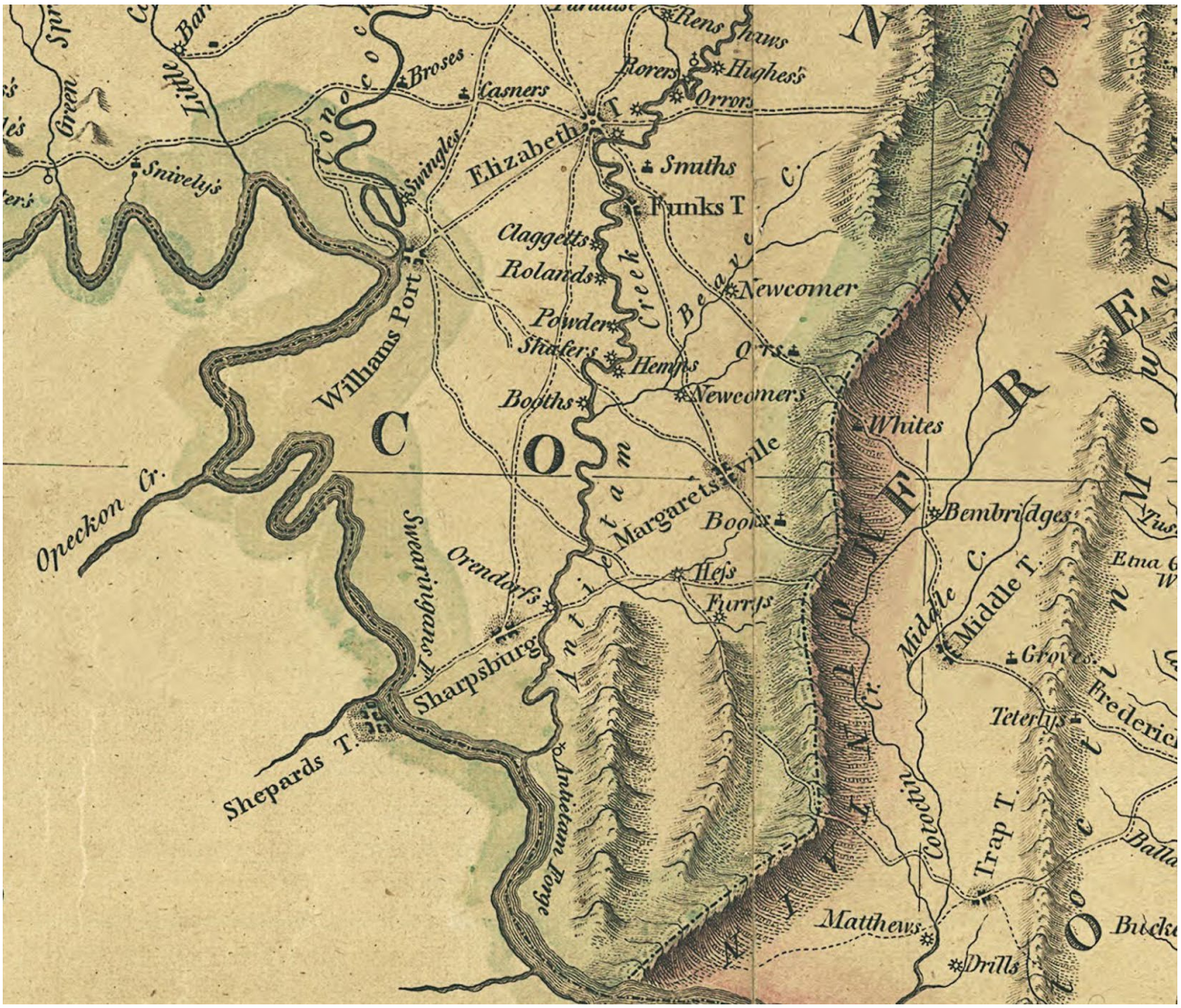


Figure 2-3. Dennis Griffith's 1794 Map of the State of Maryland, detail showing Antietam area. Mill sites are indicated by stars (Library of Congress).

small grains. By 1790 there were 23 flour mills along the Antietam drainage. As Susan Winter Frye (Trail) writes, "Eastern Washington County, with its large mills along Antietam Creek, probably represented the most advanced stage of market integration in the county," spurred by the Baltimore market.[31] Philadelphia and Georgetown also competed for the Washington County grain market.[32]

Road travel was the primary transportation mode before 1830s rail development, as there was no convenient inland water route. Private turnpike companies undertook construction and improvement of roads in the late 18th century, with some assistance from mill owners and the colonial government.[33] By 1790, the road system in the Sharpsburg area was well developed (Figure 2-3). In addition to the early 18th century wagon road that carried German settlers south from Pennsylvania into the Great Valley, the Conococheague Road, an east-west trail along the alignment of present-day Keedysville and Dogstreet



Figure 2-4. Fieldstone wall dividing the Roulette and Mumma farms, 1998 (Mumma Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory).

Roads was developed around the 1730s and 1740s. Around 1768 a new road was laid from the Conococheague Road (around the present-day intersection of Geeting and Dogstreet Roads) to Orndorff's Mill on the Antietam Creek and on through Sharpsburg to Swearingen's Ferry.[34] By 1792 a bridge carrying the road to Shepherdstown over Antietam Creek, known as "Orendorff`s Bridge," was constructed.[35] River transportation on the Potomac also improved in the late 18th century through the construction of locks skirting the Great Falls at Georgetown, but this method of transportation remained sporadic due to seasonal fluctuations.[36]

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, the subdivision and sale of large land tracts accelerated. In 1792 for example, Colonel Edwin (Edward) Sprigg's 2,000-acre tract known as the "Resurvey of the Addition to Piles Delight" was sold to David McMechen of Baltimore, who then subdivided it into 14 lots and sold them to individual farmers.[37] James Chapline, son of Joseph, began selling portions of the massive tract he inherited from his father in the 1790s.[38] During this period subdivided land was sometimes reassembled into new tracts. In 1761 John Reynolds combined portions of three land grants (Anderson's Delight, Abston's Forrest, and John's Chance) into one holding. Two decades later, in 1784-85, the property was divided in two, eventually becoming the Civil War-era Mumma and Roulette Farms. Traces of this period remain on the landscape, such as the dry-laid fieldstone wall dividing the Mumma farm from the Roulette Farm, which likely dates to 1784 when the Reynolds farm was divided (Figure 2-4).[39] Local roads also developed, such as the Otto Farm Lane, a historic road trace built sometime in the 1790s-1840s.[40] An 1814 deed for a portion of McMechen's Piles Delight property mentioned a division line that was fenced and ran through a lane, likely the old farm lane that led from the Hagerstown Road to a log house and

eventually out to the Joseph Grove farm (later J. Hauser farm). This lane became the basis for Confederate Avenue in the 1890s."[41]

In the late 18th century, the population of Washington County was still largely ethnic German. The 1790 census recorded that 31% of the county's White population was of German descent, the highest in the state, while Washington County was the third most populous county in the state behind Frederick and Baltimore counties. The 1790 census also provided the first comprehensive enumeration of Black people in the county. There were 1,286 enslaved people and 64 free Blacks. Only about 12% of families in the county held enslaved Black workers, most less than 10 people. The smaller numbers per household were attributed to less labor intensive farming as compared to tobacco. In the Sharpsburg area the Chapline, Orndorff, Middlekauff, Eversole, and Hogmire families held enslaved people. Mill owners including Orndorff, Funk, Clagett, Hager, Hughs, and Stull also used enslaved labor. [42]

By the early 1800s central Maryland was the "bread basket" of the country, with Baltimore as its primary market. Maryland (which had become a state in 1788) was the third largest flour-producing state behind Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Washington County led the state in the value of flour mills and number of barrels produced by those mills. Grain consumption by Antietam drainage mills increased in the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s. Large mills in the area included those of D&H Clagett, John Mumma (formerly Orndorff, later Watson and Newcomer, Figure 2-5), and the McPherson and Brien Antietam Iron Works Mill. Larger mills



Figure 2-5. Newcomer Mill on the Antietam, 1862 (Library of Congress).

produced for the regional markets, while smaller mills custom-ground flour for local consumption.[43] Products listed for sale in local newspapers included wheat and rye flour, whiskey, bacon, butter, Indian corn grain, bees wax, wool, oats, potatoes, and apples. Tobacco was present but at very low prices.[44]

In the first half of the 19th century the prosperous farms of the Antietam battlefield began to take shape as large landholders passed away and their land was divided by their heirs. The wealth of this new generation of landowners was derived more from farm production and commerce than from huge grants of land although some landholders, such as Mary Locher, remained absentee landlords to tenant farmers through the Civil War.[45] Farming families bearing names familiar on the present-day battlefield landscape emerged, including Mumma, Sherrick, Middlekauff, Miller, Piper, Grove, Roulette, and Coffman (Figure 2-6). Washington County's population more than doubled from 1800 to 1860. Slavery as an institution peaked in Maryland in the 1820s, and while the number of farmers holding enslaved Black workers rose from the 1820s to the 1850s, the total number of enslaved people fell. The 1820 census for Washington County listed 3,201 enslaved people and 627 free Blacks, while the 1860 census listed 1,435 enslaved people and 1,677 free Blacks. Approximately 235 free Blacks lived in the Sharpsburg district in 1860.[46]

The historic woodland communities of the region consisted of eastern hardwood forest composed of oak (*Quercus spp.*), maple (*Acer spp.*), hickory (*Carya spp.*) and walnut (*Juglans spp.*), while floodplain forest included sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), silver maple (*Acer saccharimun*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and beech (*Fagus granidifolia*). As the land around Sharpsburg was divided into smaller farming plots, land clearance for farming greatly reduced forest lands. In the West Woods, for example, the best cultivated lands were cleared of old growth forest by the 1840s. Land owners in the vicinity of Sharpsburg retained and managed small parcels, primarily under 100 acres, as woodlots, which were necessary to gain the most use out of the entire property, portions of which might be located on rocky slopes. The clear cutting practices of the early part of the 19th century ravaged the landscape and wood was becoming scarce in the developed regions of the east. Woodlot management provided quality saw lumber and cord wood for annual use by the farm. Saw lumber and cord wood were also sold to nearby sawmills. Orchards were common near Sharpsburg and often located near the main farm complex.[47]

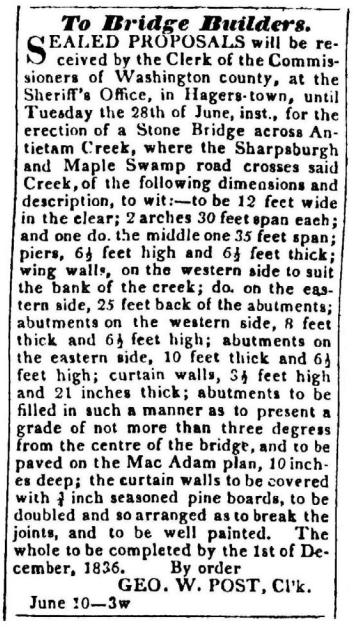
Farms that began with small cabins and outdoor firepits gradually evolved into larger farmsteads. Most farm buildings were sited in valleys rather than on hilltops for reasons of convenience and shelter from winter winds, and usually near a



Figure 2-6. Detail from Taggart's 1859 map of Washington County showing farm boundaries around Sharpsburg (Library of Congress).

spring. Farms were set back from public roads, and often consisted of a house, a large two-level barn, and outbuildings such as a spring house, smoke house, summer kitchen, and sheds. Kitchen gardens were also common. Houses were often built in stages, sometimes a small, basic house or cabin at first, with a larger building added later. Farmers also built smaller houses on properties for their tenant farmers.[48] By 1862, some farms were 100 years old, such as the Mumma and Roulette farms.[49] In 1852, local members of the German Baptist Brethren, or "Dunkers," built the Dunker Church on a four-and-a-half acre tract donated by Samuel Mumma near his farm.[50]

Regional transportation improved throughout the early to middle 19th century. Between 1815 and 1833 a turnpike from Boonsboro, running through Sharpsburg



To Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Clerk of the Commissioners of Washington county, at the Sheriff's Office, in Hagers-town, until Tuesday the 28th of June, inst., for the erection of a Stone Bridge across Antietam Creek, where the Sharpsburgh and Maple Swamp road crosses said Creek, of the following dimensions and description, to wit:—to be 12 feet wide in the clear; 2 arches 30 feet span each; and one do. the middle one 35 feet span; piers, 6½ feet high and 6½ feet thick; wing walls, on the western side to suit the bank of the creek; do. on the eastern side, 25 feet back of the abutments; abutments on the western side, 8 feet thick and 6½ feet high; abutments on the eastern side, 10 feet thick and 6½ feet high; curtain walls, 3½ feet high and 21 inches thick; abutments to be filled in such a manner as to present a grade of not more than three degress from the centre of the bridge, and to be paved on the Mac Adam plan, 10 inches deep; the curtain walls to be covered with ¾ inch seasoned pine boards, to be doubled and so arranged as to break the joints, and to be well painted. The whole to be completed by the 1st of December, 1836. By order

GEO. W. POST, Cl'k.

June 10—3w

Figure 2-7. Advertisement for construction of the Rohrbach's Bridge (Burnside Bridge), 1836 (***Hagerstown Mail***, June 10, 1836).

and southwest to the Potomac River crossing at Shepherdstown, was chartered and completed.[51] The Sharpsburg and Maple Swamp Road (later Sharpsburg-Rohrersville Road, now Burnside Bridge Road) was constructed in the early 1800s. In 1833 Washington County commissioners approved the construction of a stone bridge over Antietam Creek. The bridge, known at the time of the battle as Rohrbach's Bridge, but later renamed Burnside Bridge, was completed in 1836 (Figure 2-7). Sometime after the bridge was built, the Sherrick family constructed a stone wall along the east bank of Antietam Creek starting at the northeast corner of the bridge and running north.[52] The 1820s and 1830s saw the arrival of railroad and canal transportation to the region. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was inaugurated in 1827 and by 1832 the railroad reached the Potomac River at Point of Rocks in Frederick County. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, inaugurated in 1828, reached the Sharpsburg district by 1834. Both helped to improve transportation in the region, but especially the railroad.[53]

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

On the eve of the Civil War, the farms of the Antietam Creek drainage were well established and prosperous. Wheat remained the primary agricultural crop, while corn showed increased production, and other common farm products included sweet potatoes and keeping dairy cows for milk and butter. Property values were rising, and Sharpsburg was now a busy canal and mill town. The Potomac River Bridge connected Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown. The regional landscape was characterized by rolling topography; farms ranging in size from 100 to 250 acres whose property lines and fields were delineated by wood and stone fences of various types; a patchwork of agricultural fields containing wheat, corn, and grasses on deeper soil alternating with pastures on rocky slopes, woodlots, and orchards; and clusters of farm buildings consisting of a house, barn, and smaller support buildings.

In the 1850s and early 1860s, slavery was still a deeply entrenched institution in Maryland; enslaved people remained property in the eyes of the law and were pursued and punished if they unsuccessfully attempted to escape. Five routes on the Underground Railroad reportedly passed through Washington County, but it is unclear if any were in the Sharpsburg area.[54] On the other hand, by 1860 slavery was clearly on the decline in the state. The number of free Blacks exceeded the number of enslaved, and some slaveholders may have been transitioning to hired labor, either freeing enslaved Blacks or replacing enslaved people with hired hands as they aged out of their working lives. Samuel Mumma, for example, was listed as holding two people in slavery, Lucy Young and Lloyd Wilson, in 1850. As a "Dunker," or member of the German Baptist Brethren sect, Mumma should not have held enslaved people. However, it is likely that Mumma purchased Young

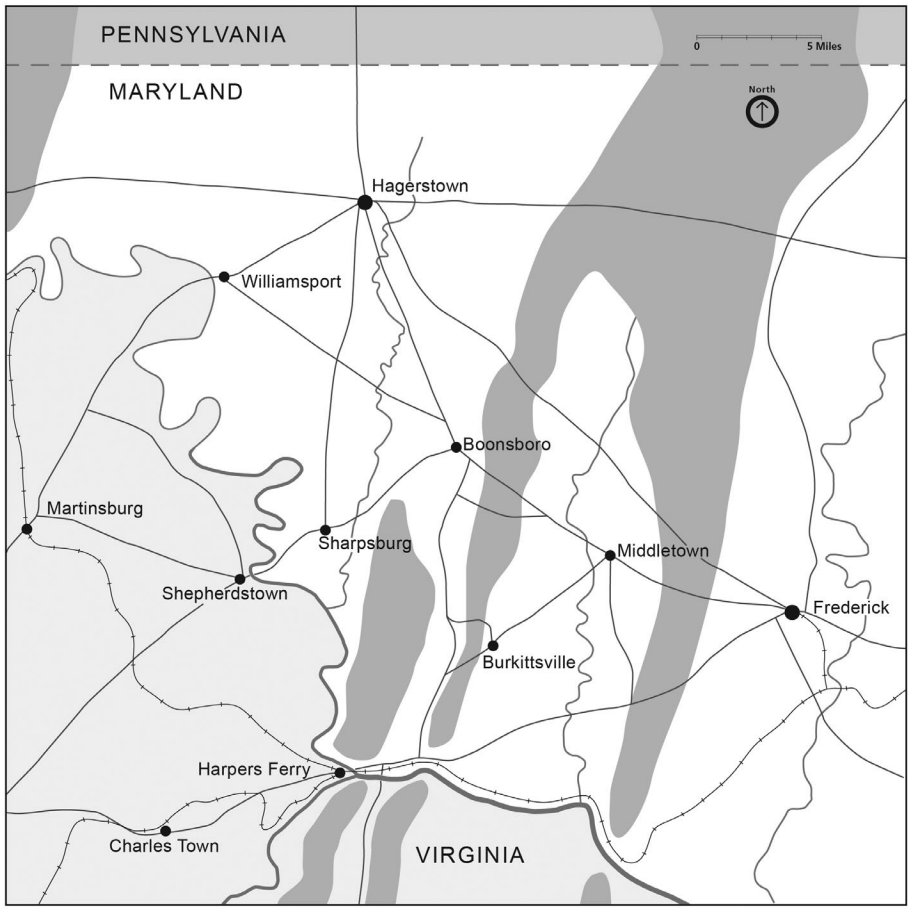


Figure 2-8. Area of Lee's Maryland Campaign, 1862 (Antietam National Battlefield).

and Wilson with the intention of manumitting them, as he did in 1856.[55] In 1860 William Roulette (who opposed slavery) had two free Black people living in his household. However, other local farmers continued to hold enslaved people until the Civil War, such as Henry and Daniel Piper, listed with five or six enslaved Black people in 1860, who may have lived in a stone building next to the main house; or the two enslaved people living at the Otto Farm.[56]

As tensions rose between North and South in the 1850s, Sharpsburg became a "border town," divided between Unionists and secessionists. Maryland did not join other slave-holding states during the first wave of secession from the Union in late 1860 and early 1861, but young men from the area joined both armies.[57] In early September 1862, following the Confederate army's victory at the Second Battle of Bull Run (Manassas), General Robert E. Lee initiated the Maryland Campaign (Figure 2-8), hoping that Confederate military success in a Union state would demoralize the North. Lee, believing that Southern sympathizers would support his forces, also hoped to bring the state into the Confederacy. In addition to the tactical advantage this would give his armies, acquiring Maryland would provide fresh supplies and potentially convince foreign countries to recognize and support the Confederacy. The stakes were equally high for the United States

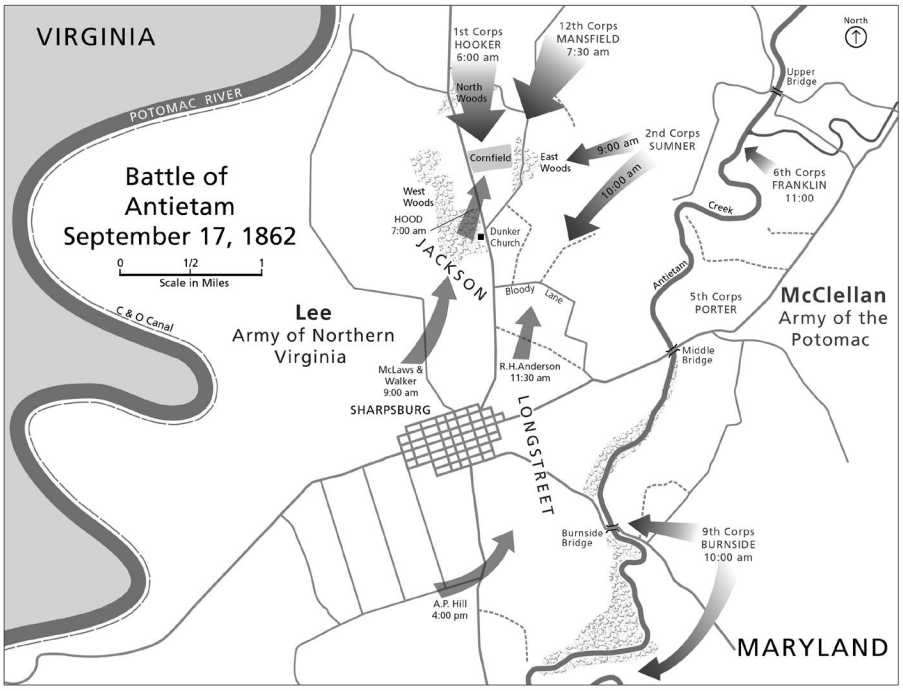


Figure 2-9. Disposition of Union and Confederate forces at the Battle of Antietam, 1862 (Antietam National Battlefield).

because if Maryland fell to the Confederates, the capital of Washington, DC, would be surrounded. Unfortunately for Lee, he miscalculated Maryland's sympathies and found little support, and some open hostility, as he advanced north. On September 7, 1862, Union Major General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac moved out of Washington to pursue the Confederate forces, which had split in order to pursue several objectives. Confederate Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson captured Harpers Ferry after a pitched battle from September 12-15. Meanwhile, Union forces were fighting their way through the passes of South Mountain to reach the Confederate Army. Lee chose to consolidate his forces at Sharpsburg before fording the Potomac back into Virginia. However, Jackson left a significant portion of his army at Harpers Ferry to secure the Union garrison, further reducing Lee's forces against the Union Army of the Potomac.

As the Confederate Army approached Sharpsburg in mid-September 1862, the season's wheat crop had been harvested but corn was still ripening in the fields. Most local farmers were unable to protect their crops, harvested or not, but some were able to hide their horses to prevent them from being stolen by either army. A few families remained on their farms, hiding in cellars during the battle. In the two days preceding the battle, as Confederate troops began arriving in the area, many local residents assembled at the Samuel Mumma farm as they prepared to flee the impending battle. Some took shelter in the Manor Church on the Hagerstown Road, while others went to the Killinsburg Cave, two miles west of Sharpsburg.

When it became clear that the farm was going to be at the heart of the battle due to Confederate troop positions, the Mumma family also fled.[58]

General Lee compensated for his smaller numbers by taking advantage of the terrain around Sharpsburg. This landscape, whose river, roads, ridgelines, and steep ravines rising from creeks to open and wooded hills were suited for strong defensive positions. The landscape would thus have a profound effect on the development of the battle. Lee began deploying his forces on September 15, setting up a defensive line on the high ground between the Antietam Creek and the Potomac River (Figure 2-9). Major General J. E. B. Stuart divided his cavalry to protect both flanks and artillery batteries were placed on the Nicodemus Heights, a low ridge west of the Nicodemus farmstead complex. The line extended south along the Hagerstown Pike, under the cover of the West Woods and the Sunken Road, a farm lane that had been worn down by wagon traffic, through Sharpsburg, and commanded the cliffs above the Lower Bridge of the Antietam on their extreme right. Antietam Creek, important to the agricultural economy of the region, served as a natural barrier for Lee's defensive line (Figure 2-10). General McClellan noted on Lee's use of the landscape:

> On the 16th the enemy had slightly changed their line, and were posted upon the heights in rear of Antietam Creek, their left and center being upon and in front of the road from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, and protected by woods and irregularities of the ground. . . . The ground between their immediate front and the Antietam is undulating. Hills intervene, whose crests are commanded by the crests of others in their rear. On all favorable points their artillery was posted...[59]



Figure 2-10. Lower (Burnside) Bridge, photograph taken from a tree, September 1862 (Library of Congress).

Union General McClellan established his headquarters in Keedysville and placed an observation post and artillery battery on high ground on the east bank of Antietam Creek at the Philip Pry House. At dusk on the evening of the 16th, a Federal division led by General George Meade tested Confederate defenses, striking at General John Bell Hood's division at the edge of the East Woods. Following an exchange of artillery fire, darkness ended this opening skirmish. As the battle commenced on the morning of September 17 (Figure 2-11), Union General Joseph Hooker used the arrangement of fields and woodlots on the Union right to his advantage, using cover from the North and East Woods to launch his attack across D. R. Miller's farm and cornfield with the intention of taking the high ground on which the Dunker Church stood. For four hours the battle raged back and forth across Miller's cornfield with more than 25,000 soldiers fighting in and around the field and almost 8,000 killed or wounded there. After a brief lull, Union General John Sedgwick's division attempted to attack the Confederates who had retreated to the West Woods, but they were quickly driven back at great cost in casualties.

Roulette's and Piper's fields and orchards, divided by the Sunken Road, become contested spaces from late morning to midday as action shifted from Miller's cornfield to the center of the Confederate line (Figure 2-12). Confederate forces once again used the terrain to their advantage, fortifying themselves in the Sunken Road while Union troops were forced to stand in the open field. Union Brigadier General Nathan Kimball later described it: "Directly on my front, in a narrow road running parallel with my line, and, being washed by water, forming a natural rifle-pit between my line and a large cornfield, I found the enemy in great force, as also in the corn-field in rear of the ditch. As my line advanced to the crest of the hill, a murderous fire was opened upon it from the entire force in front."[60] This phase of the battle lasted over three hours, and 5,000 soldiers were killed and wounded in and around the Sunken Road, which later became known as Bloody Lane due to the number of casualties.

Meanwhile, Union General Ambrose Burnside's 9th Corps was located on the open plain on the east bank of Antietam Creek. Facing them on the other side of the creek were men of D.K. Jones' division. Burnside's objective was to capture the Lower Bridge across the creek (the bridge that now bears Burnside's name), which would permit his forces to attack Lee's right flank. The Confederate forces again had the advantage of terrain, as Toombs' regiments commanded the heights on the west side. The Confederates were able stall Burnside's assault for several hours during the morning and early afternoon, until Toombs withdrew to avoid being flanked by another Union division that successfully crossed the river at Snavely's Ford.

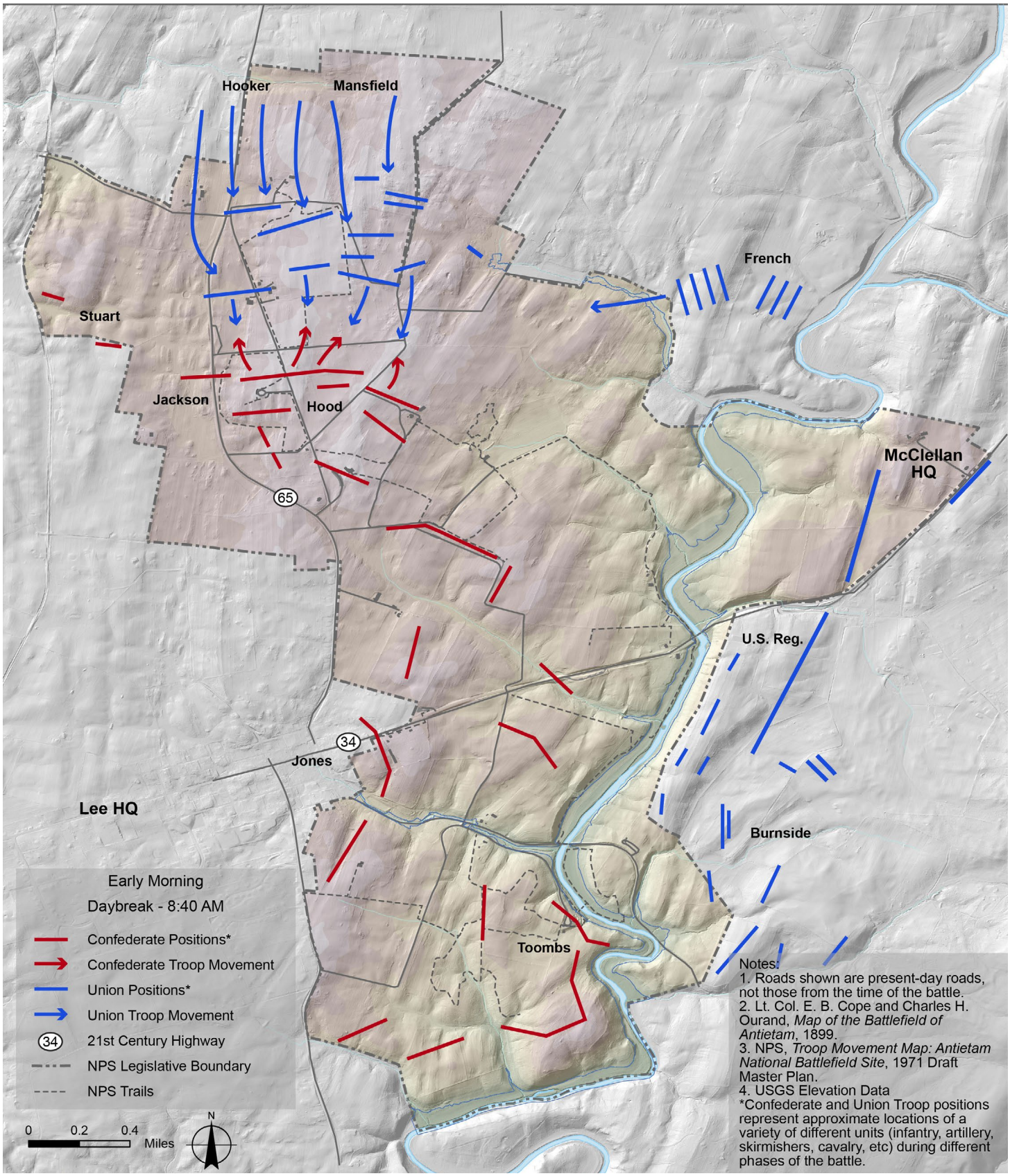


Figure 2-11. Troop movements, early morning, September 17, 1862 (Quinn Evans).

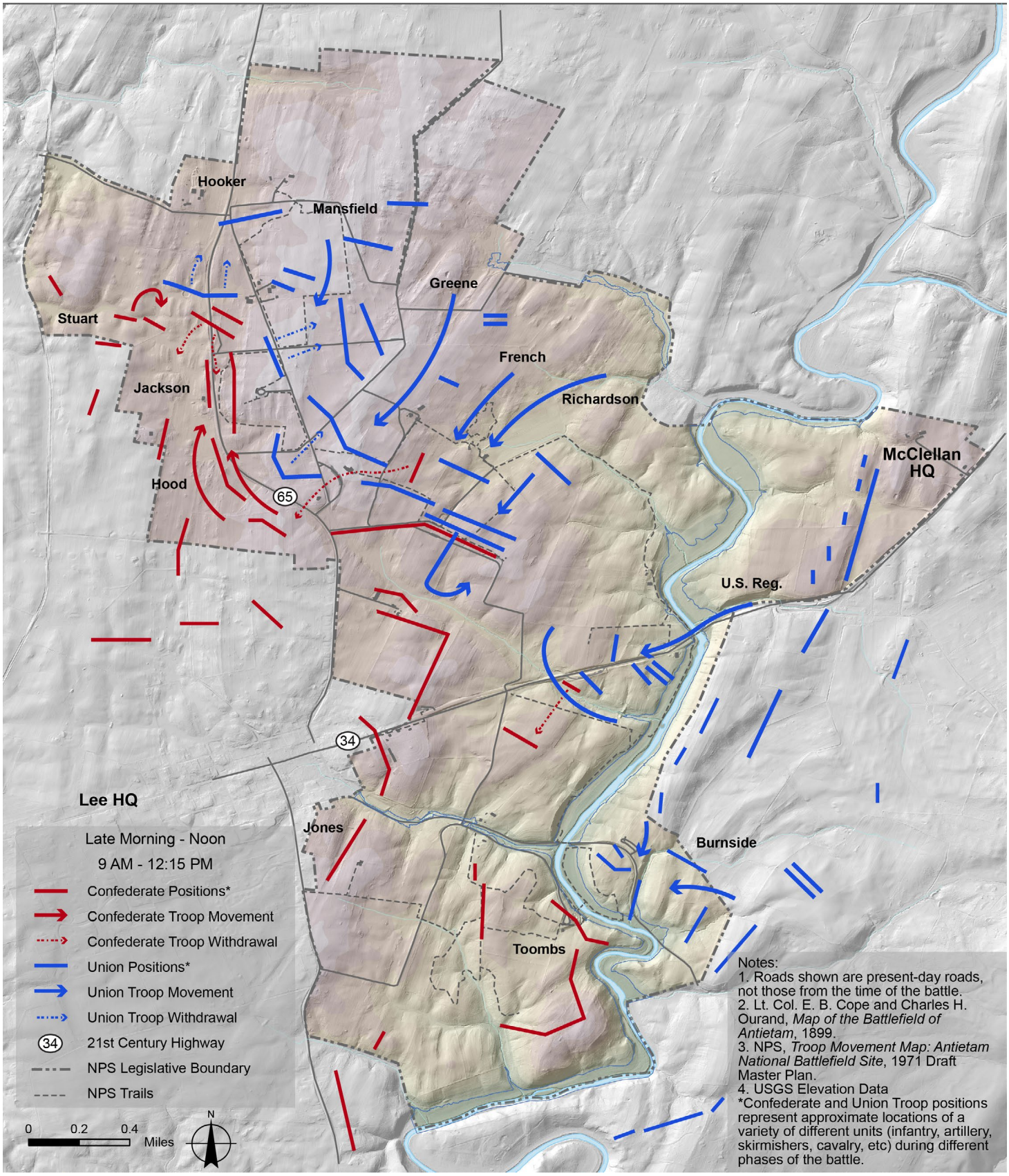


Figure 2-12. Troop movements, late morning, September 17, 1862 (Quinn Evans).

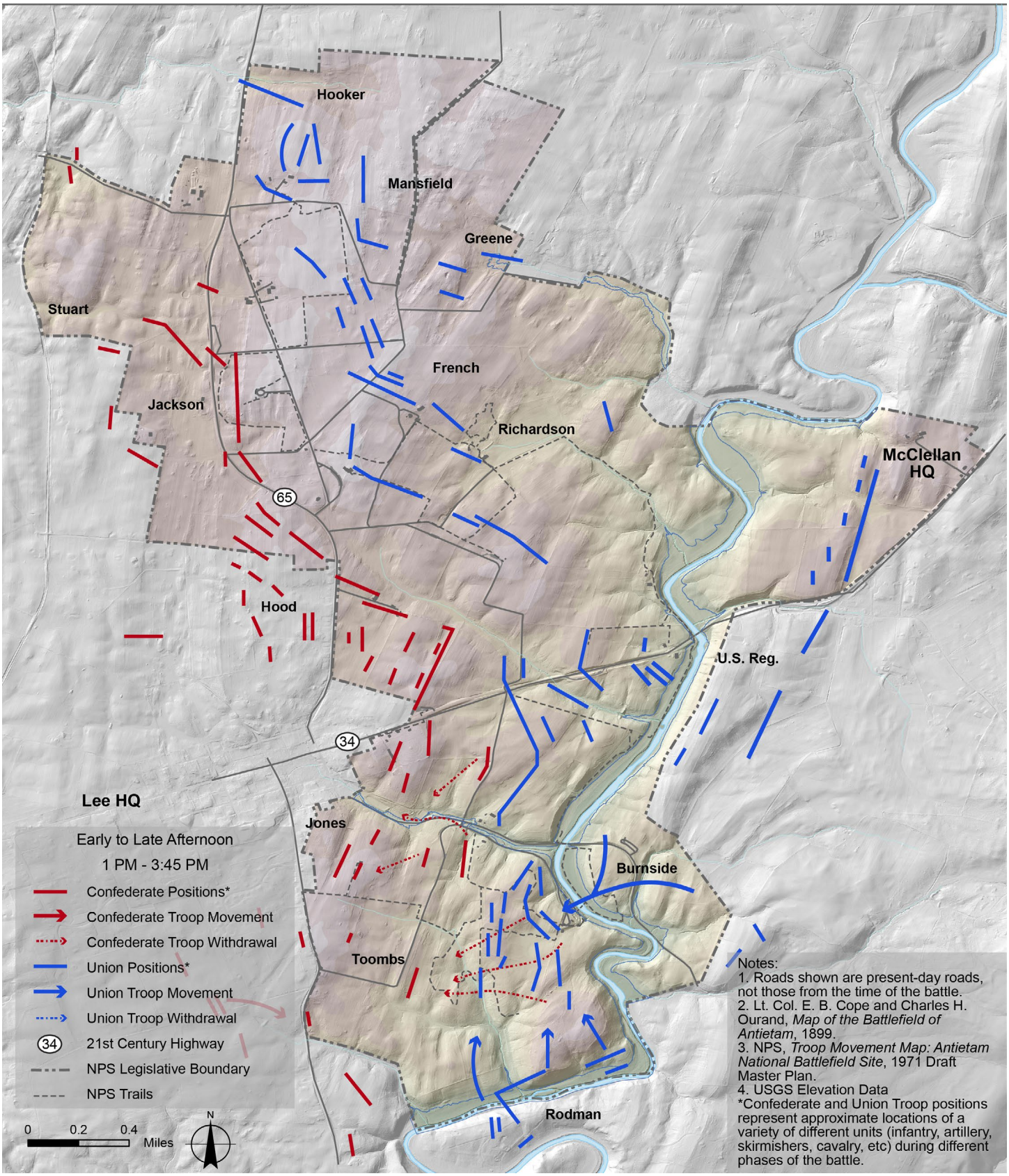


Figure 2-13. Troop movements, early to late afternoon, September 17, 1862 (Quinn Evans).

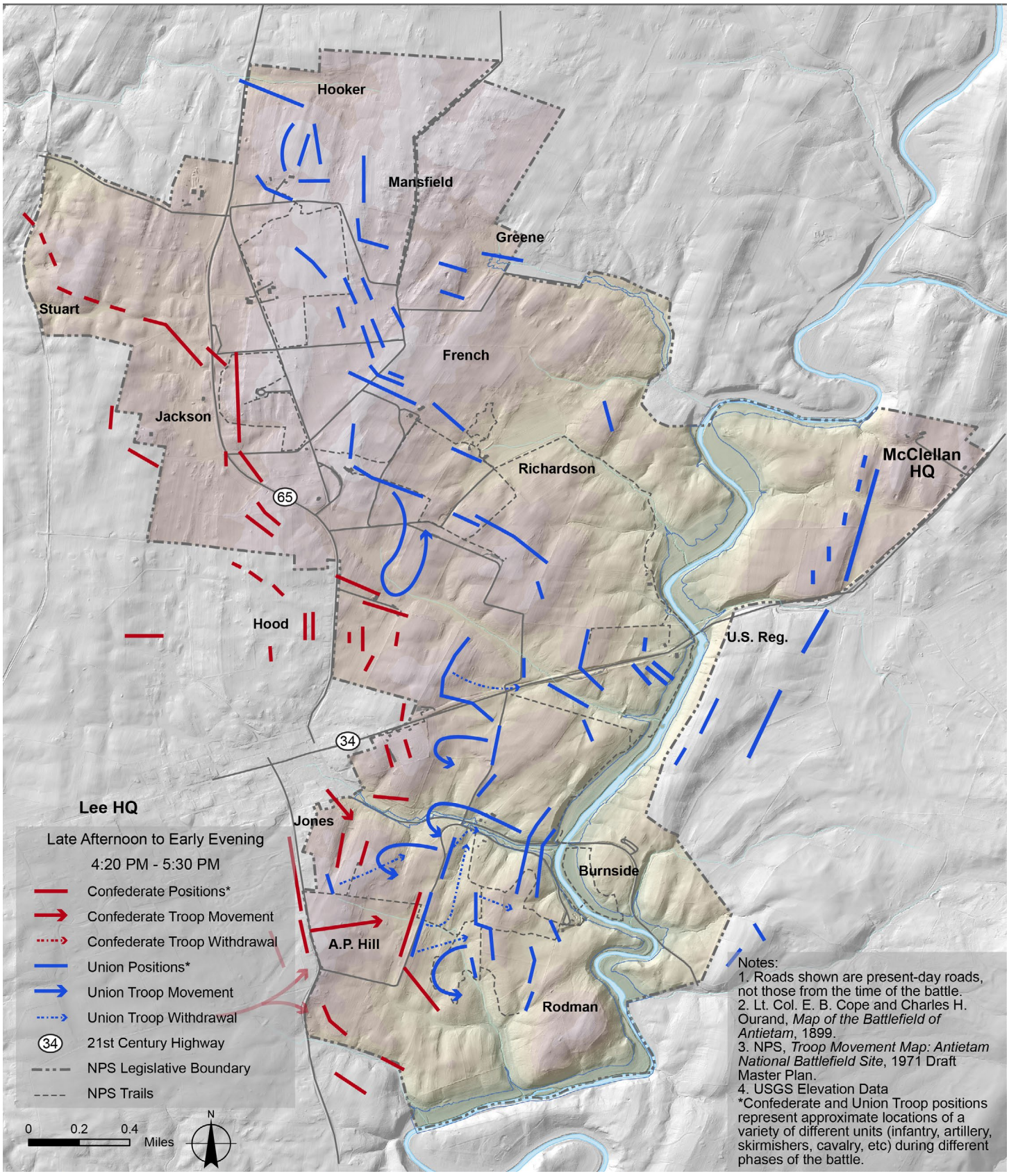


Figure 2-14. Troop movements, late afternoon to evening, September 17, 1862 (Quinn Evans).

From the Lower Bridge, Confederate forces retreated to the high ground southeast of Sharpsburg, but Union troops, forced to move slowly over undulating terrain, were constantly exposed to gunfire (Figure 2-13). Around 3:00 p.m., Burnside's forces began what would be the final attack of the day, driving northwest from the ridge west of Antietam Creek toward Sharpsburg. Late in the day Confederate Major General A. P. Hill's division, newly arrived from Harpers Ferry, crossed the river at Packhorse Ford, marched up Miller's Sawmill Road, and met Union troops on the high ground south of Sharpsburg, forcing Burnside's troops to fall back.

By late afternoon the battle reached a stalemate (Figure 2-14). Although the outnumbered Confederate Army used the landscape of Antietam to its advantage, it was not able to overcome the larger numbers of McClellan's army. Although Lee prepared for a Union assault on the morning of the 18th, McClellan did not attack. Lee used his strong position on the landscape to conduct an orderly retreat across Packhorse Ford, back into Virginia, that evening.[61] McClellan did not pursue Lee into Virginia, and his failure to do so resulted in President Abraham Lincoln relieving him of his command in November. The Battle of Antietam has been cited as the bloodiest single day in American history, with over 23,000 soldiers dead, wounded, or missing.[62]

The battle also devastated the agricultural landscape on which it was fought, and many elements of the landscape, such as the small white Dunker Church (Figure 2-15), became recognizable landmarks when Alexander Gardner was



Figure 2-15. Dunker Church, 1862 (Library of Congress).



Figure 2-16. Ruins of the Mumma Farm, 1862 (Library of Congress).

sent to photograph the battlefield in its aftermath. Previously anonymous woodlots became known by their battlefield designations as the North, East, and West Woods, and D. R. Miller's field became forever fixed as The Cornfield. Prior to the battle, Union and Confederate leaders commandeered farmhouses such as the Philip Pry and Piper Houses, while other farms, including the Jacob Coffman farm, served as staging areas for troops who often raided food supplies and carried off items of value. Properties in the thick of the fighting suffered significant damage from artillery and gunfire, including the Joseph Sherrick, D. R. Miller, Roulette, and Poffenberger Farms. However, the Mumma Farm was the only property deliberately destroyed during the battle, when Confederate troops burned the house, barn, and springhouse to prevent their use by Union sharpshooters (Figure 2-16).[63]

Even after the battle, Union forces continued to occupy some farms. Most of the farmhouses north and northeast of Sharpsburg, as well as other buildings such as barns, granaries, and sheds, were used as makeshift hospitals in the days and weeks following the battle (Figure 2-17). These included the farms or houses of Joseph Sherrick, D. R. Miller, Henry Rohrbach, Catherine Highberger, Stephen Grove, John C. Middlekauff, Daniel Poffenberger, Joseph Stonebraker, Peter Beeler, and John Otto.

The army also took 15,000 feet of pine plank from Philip Pry for use in improving hospital sites. Many of these hospitals were in place for weeks after the battle.[64]



Figure 2-17. Smith Farm barn used as a hospital; note tents in field behind the barn (Library of Congress).

Some Union forces also camped on farms into October and possibly longer; the Smoketown hospital was in place through May 1863.[65]

The detritus of war covered the landscape. As former Park Ranger Paul Chiles has noted,

> The area was littered with the debris of war: thousands of muskets, packs, cartridge boxes, canteens, and other pieces of military equipment. Hundreds of unexploded artillery shells, and hundreds of dead horses. Wells were drawn down, streams polluted, crops foraged to feed man and horse or trampled in the course of maneuver. Wooden fences were torn down in the course of maneuver or burned up for firewood.[66]

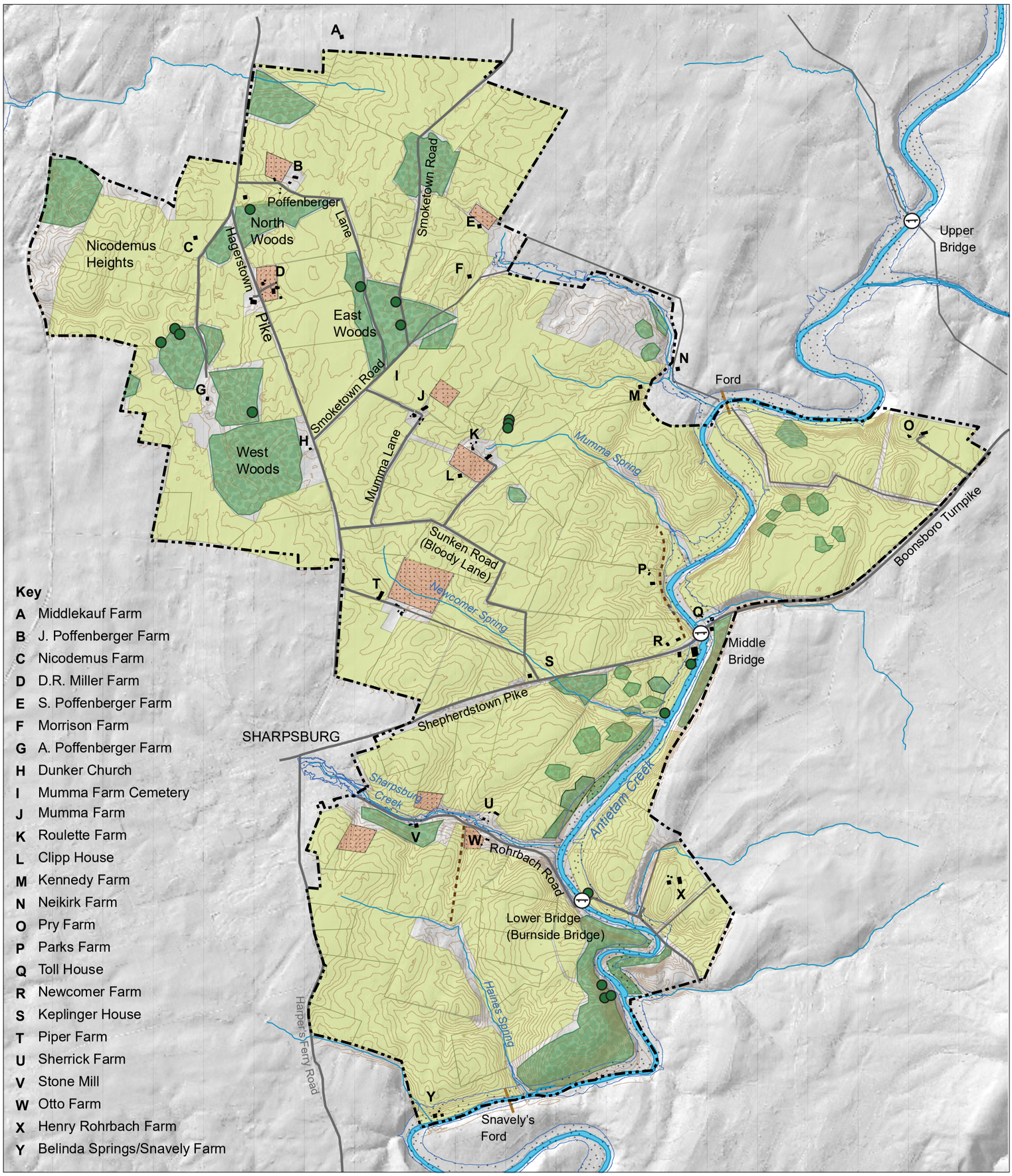
Also littering the battlefield, grimly, were thousands of bodies. With so many casualties, the Union Army had little choice but to bury their comrades and enemies where they had fallen in the farm fields (Figure 2-18). Most would remain in shallow graves or burial trenches until 1866-67, when Federal soldiers' remains were removed to permanent cemeteries. Confederate graves were removed in the 1870s. Disease spread in the months following the battle, and farmers trying to plow their land often encountered bodies.[67] Sharpsburg residents who could prove their loyalty to the Union side were permitted to submit claims for restitution for property damaged or destroyed during the battle and crops and animals taken for use by the Federal army. Many claims were not paid for decades, had to be resubmitted multiple times, and were often paid at half the amount claimed. Federal troops encamped in the area in late 1862 also requisitioned wood



Figure 2-18. Union soldiers burying Confederate dead on the D. R. Miller Farm, September 1862 (Library of Congress).

(including fence rails) and food that had to be compensated. Local families were relying on crops, preserved food, and animals taken by soldiers to sustain them during the winter of 1862, and the state of the fields prevented the planting of winter wheat.[68]

Historians consider the Battle of Antietam a turning point in the Civil War. In addition to blocking General Lee's invasion of Union territory, the victory of Union forces at Antietam enabled President Abraham Lincoln to issue the preliminary announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, declaring all enslaved Black people in states in rebellion as free.



Legend

- Legislative Boundary (2020)
- Building or structure
- Road
- Farm Road
- Creek
- Stream
- 10-foot Contours
- 100-Year Floodplain
- Forest
- Agricultural Landscape with field boundaries
- Orchard
- Potential Witness Tree
- Bridge

Notes

1. Agricultural Landscapes include a variety of crop fields, cover crops, pasture for livestock, and hay production.

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Miles

1 in = 0.4 miles

N

Sources

1. NPS GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls.
2. 1898 Cope and Mattern Map of Antietam, 1898; Roebling, Washington A and W.S. Long, Battle of Antietam, 1862; Sneden, Robert Knox, Battle of Antietam, 1862-1865; and National Park Service, Ed Bearss, Historical Base Map (September 1862), 1962 (as seen in drawing).

Antietam National Battlefield
Historic Period Plan - 1862

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **HPP-1**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area

COMMEMORATION AND CREATION OF THE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, 1864-1933

Establishment of the National Cemetery

Even before the Civil War was over, efforts to commemorate the fallen were under way. In 1864, Maryland State Senator Lewis P. Firey introduced a resolution to purchase part of the Antietam battlefield for a state and national cemetery.[69] The state legislature passed the act the following year, establishing the Antietam National Cemetery and appropriating $7,000 for its creation. Nineteen northern states whose citizens fell at Antietam also contributed to the commemoration effort. The state acquired eleven and a quarter acres of land on a hill at the east end of Sharpsburg within the Confederate lines and overlooking the battlefield from Robert E. Kennedy, who had purchased the parcel in 1850 from the heirs of Benjamin F. Hickman. The property had not previously been developed, although it was noted as "in stubble" and grass at the time of the battle, suggesting it may have been farmed.[70]

The cemetery was designed by Charles G. Biggs, the teenage son of Augustin Biggs, President of the Board of Trustees. Biggs planned a semi-ellipse with separate areas for each state and a central monument (Figure 2-19). The ellipse was surrounded by a main carriage drive with subordinate roads and walks leading to every part of the cemetery. Large amounts of fill were brought in to level the ground, and the cemetery was enclosed by a stone wall (Figure 2-20). The

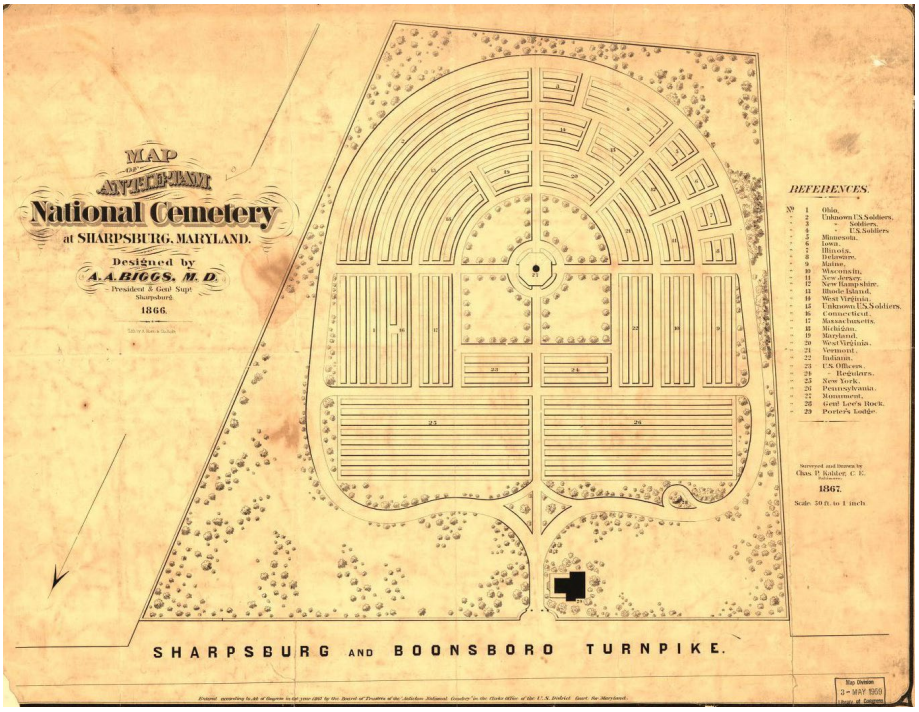


Figure 2-19. 1866 Antietam National Cemetery design (Library of Congress).



Figure 2-20. Antietam National Cemetery after 1867, looking south toward South Mountain signal station (Library of Congress).



Figure 2-21. Antietam National Cemetery entrance and lodge building ca. 1880s, (Antietam National Battlefield).

wall was about five feet high at the interior on the east, south and west (exterior elevations varied due to grade changes), while at the street front (north) an iron fence was mounted on a low wall (Figure 2-21).[71] A two-story stone building was constructed within the walls of the cemetery as a cemetery superintendent's house and office (now known as the National Cemetery Lodge). It was later used as the museum and office building for Antietam National Battlefield until the construction of the visitor center in 1961-62.[72]

From October 1866 to August 1867, 4,240 Union dead were exhumed and removed to the cemetery. In addition to Antietam dead, soldiers from nearby battles such as Monocacy and South Mountain were also buried at the cemetery.[73]

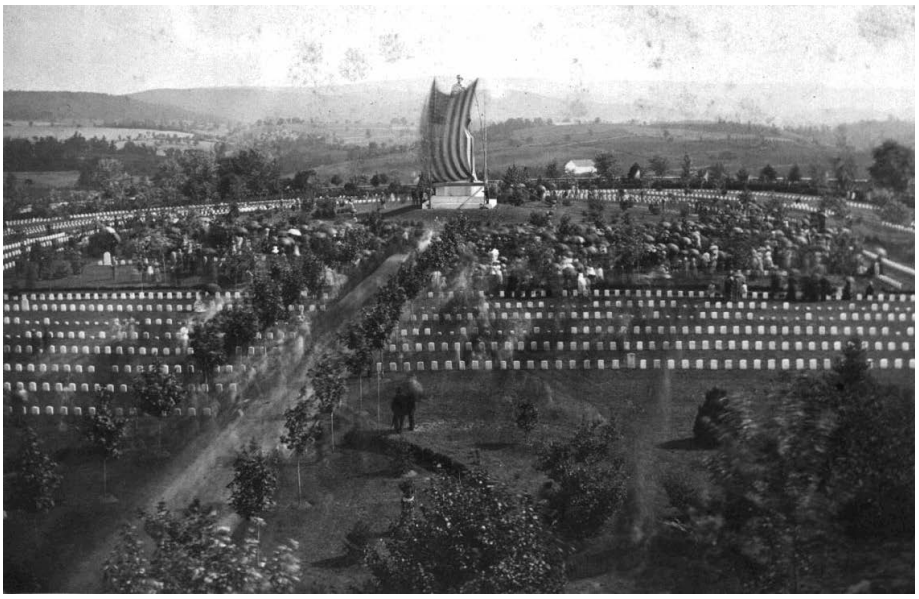


Figure 2-22. Dedication of the National Cemetery monument, 1880 (Washington County Historical Society).

The cemetery was dedicated on September 17, 1867, the fifth anniversary of the battle. Confederate dead were never moved to National Cemetery. Instead, they remained in graves and burial trenches on the battlefield until Maryland purchased land to create the Washington Confederate Cemetery in Hagerstown in 1871.[74]

Three years after the dedication, in 1870, the U.S. Congress authorized the transfer of the National Cemetery to the U.S. War Department, but the latter did not immediately assume control of the site due to complex negotiations.[75] In 1877 Congress appropriated $15,000 to pay the debts of the Antietam National Cemetery State Trustees in exchange for title to the cemetery, which was transferred to the War Department.[76] In 1880, the Private Soldier Monument was installed and dedicated as the centerpiece of the cemetery. It was the first permanent monument at Antietam (Figure 2-22).[77]

Antietam in the Late 19th Century and Early Battlefield Tourism

Sharpsburg's farming economy initially recovered following the Civil War. In 1870 Washington County had the highest production of wheat in Maryland, but lower prices made grain from Washington County less competitive and forced it out of national grain market. Land values declined in the 1870s, then rebounded when technical advances such as steam powered threshers and binding reapers helped to reduce labor costs and the use of fertilizers improved crop yields. Agricultural censuses for 1870 and 1880 show that farmers in the area were growing wheat, rye, corn, and some oats, as well as apple trees. They were also raising poultry, milk cows, beef cattle, sheep, and swine.[78] Farmers used remaining woodlots to rebuild buildings, structures, and fencing that were destroyed during the Civil War. It is also possible that woodlots were harvested and sold off for income.[79]



Figure 2-23. Detail from 1877 ***Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland***, Sharpsburg District, showing area of Antietam National Battlefield (image tilt in original).



Figure 2-24. Dunker Church from the southeast looking across the Hagerstown Pike, 1884 (SMU Libraries).

By the late 19th century, grain farming in the Antietam watershed was declining and coal-powered steam was replacing water power in the region. The large merchant mills that had dominated the region's economy in the late 18th and early 19th centuries reduced their production, and thus their consumption of grain, although smaller custom mills increased production in compensation, perhaps to supply the local market. Farmers begin to shift from grains to dairy products, and animal barns and milk houses proliferated beginning in the early 20th century.[80]

At the same time, Sharpsburg was attracting more veterans and others interested in visiting the historic scene of the Battle of Antietam. In the 1880s veterans groups organized excursions to Antietam where veterans returned to key locations where they had fought, including Burnside Bridge, Dunker Church, the Cornfield, Bloody Lane, and the West Woods, and honored their fallen comrades in the cemetery (Figure 2-25). The Shenandoah Valley Railroad, in an effort to increase its ridership, placed a stop in Sharpsburg in 1881 and promoted battlefield tourism



Figure 2-25. 125th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers reunion at the Dunker Church, 1888 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).

at Antietam by including the battlefield in its 1882 tour guide.[81] In 1888, the War Department improved the road bed from the Antietam Railroad Station to the cemetery and battlefield with macadam, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks, while a Pennsylvania company donated 300 maple trees to shade visitors along the route.[82]

Establishment of Antietam Battlefield Site and War Department Development

As battlefield tourism became increasingly popular, drawing thousands of visitors annually, local farmers complained of damage to crops, gardens and orchards by battlefield visitors.[83] Congress began establishing national military parks to preserve the major battlefields of the Civil War in the 1890s. The battlefield at Antietam was one of the first such parks to be designated in 1890, along with Chickamauga & Chattanooga. Shiloh was established in 1894, Gettysburg was designated in 1895, and Vicksburg followed in 1899. Antietam Battlefield Site was designated on August 30, 1890 and placed under the administration of the War Department, which already held the Antietam National Cemetery.

Congress initially authorized the purchase of up to 800 acres of the former battlefield, similar to the large acquisitions to create Chickamauga and Gettysburg. However, the massive expenditures for those two parks limited the funds for development at other battlefields. Instead, the War Department decided to acquire only enough land to build roads allowing visitors to reach key places in the battlefield, and to erect markers identifying troop movements and important sites. This approach would be dubbed the "Antietam Plan" after the park where it was first tested, and was followed at a number of other military parks and battlefield sites, including, among others, Kennesaw Mountain (1917), Stones River (1927), Appomattox (1930), and White Plains (1933).[84]

The War Department appointed a small group of men, the Antietam Board, to oversee the initial development of the park's landscape. The land over which the battle was fought was relatively unchanged, in that it was still largely in agricultural use. One of the Board's first tasks was to create roads for visitors to view key battle locations. These roads also needed to link to existing public roads so visitors could move logically through the access ways and not need to backtrack. In siting roads, the Board also needed to consider what land could practically be obtained from local landowners.[85]

In the mid 1890s, the War Department acquired the strips of land and constructed approximately five miles of road on the battlefield (Figure 2-26). The new roads included

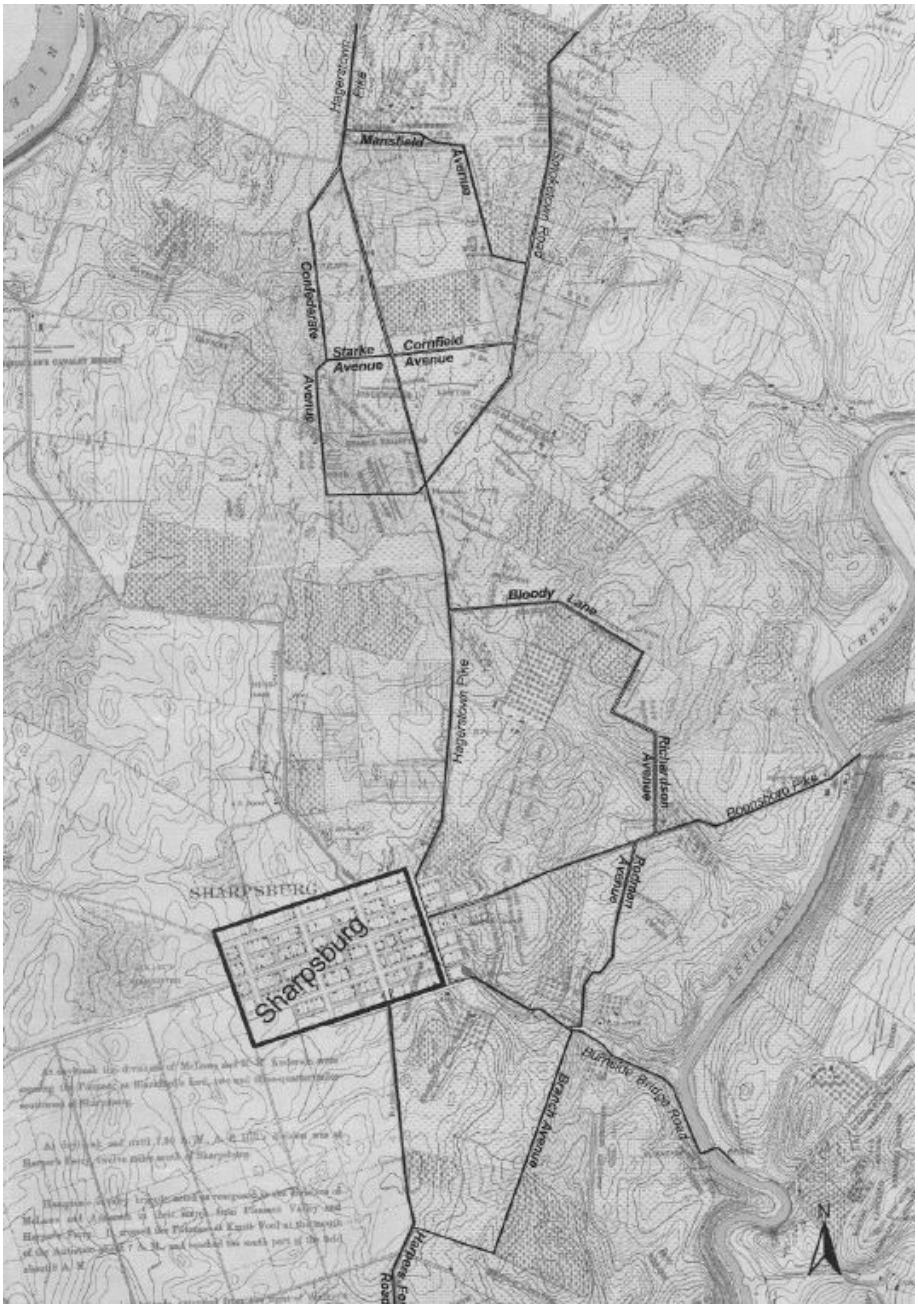


Figure 2-26. War Department Roads, 1890s (prepared by Debbie Cohen, Antietam National Battlefield, sourced from Trail, ***Remembering Antietam***, 1999).

- Cornfield Avenue, between Smoketown Road and Hagerstown Pike
- Starke Avenue, between Hagerstown Pike and Confederate Avenue
- Confederate Avenue, from the Dunker Church area to the North Woods
- Mansfield Avenue (Figure 2-27), an improved lane on the Joseph Poffenberger Farm between the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike to Smoketown Road. Landowner Otho Poffenberger also created a new entry road to the farm from Mansfield Avenue.
- Richardson Avenue (Figure 2-28), paralleling portions of Bloody Lane to avoid placing traffic on the historic lane



Figure 2-27. Mansfield Avenue east from the Hagerstown Turnpike, ca. 1890s (Kerns Photograph Collection, Montgomery County (Ohio) Historical Society).

- Rodman Avenue, between the Boonsboro Pike and Burnside Bridge Road
- Branch Avenue, from the Burnside Bridge Road to Harpers Ferry Road.[86]

The War Department roads were around 12 to 16 feet wide, paved with macadam, and typically built in a straight line, often resulting in abrupt grades and angles where they intersected with other roads. The War Department also installed post and wire fencing along the rights-of-way to delineate the government's property.[87]

The Antietam Plan also helped to preserve the historic agricultural landscape of the battle by concentrating vehicle and pedestrian traffic on roads where it would

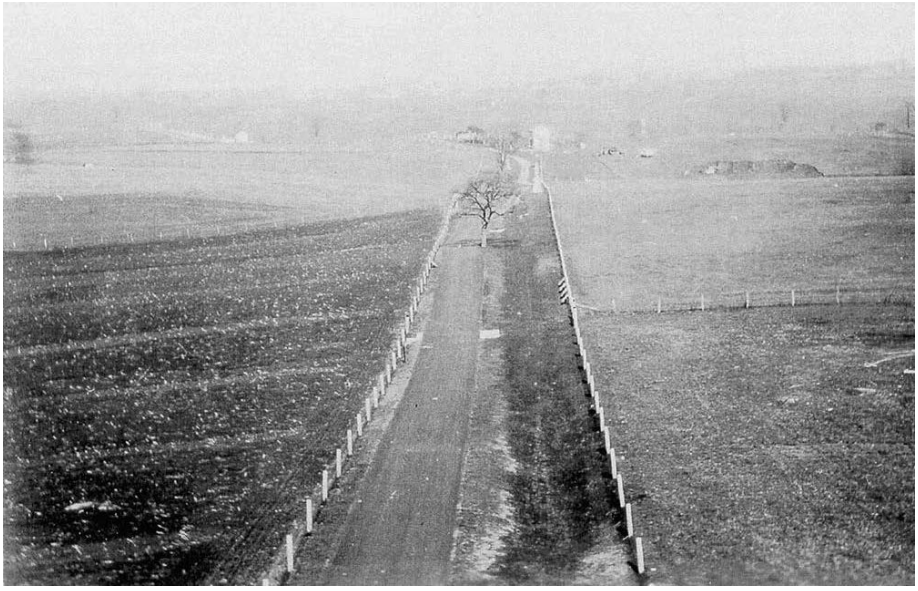


Figure 2-28. Bloody Lane from the Observation Tower, ca 1900. Note paved Richardson Avenue adjacent to original road alignment (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).



Figure 2-29. Observation Tower, ca. 1910s-1920s (Library of Congress).

not damage crops in the surrounding fields. Because visitors could not physically access battle locations on privately owned land, in 1896 the War Department built the Observation Tower (Figure 2-29) at the southern end of Bloody Lane to provide elevated views of the battlefield (Figure 2-30).[88]

Along with the construction of roads, the War Department developed over 358 large cast iron tablets and small field markers to identify battle locations and other points of interest on the field and to explain troop movements. The War Department concentrated many of the tablets where the fiercest fighting took place on the morning of September 17, in the area of the Cornfield, Dunker



Figure 2-30. View from the Observation Tower toward the Roulette Farm, 1906 (Roulette Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory).



Figure 2-31. Ca. 1890 view south from the National Cemetery (Washington County Historical Society).

Church, East Woods, and Bloody Lane. The War Department erected the tablets in 1896-97 at a cost of about $6,400 (Figure 2-32).[89]

The War Department's improvements were largely completed by 1898. In addition to the roads and tablets, the landscape also included inverted cannon monuments marking the locations where generals were mortally wounded, field guns marking battery placements, fences, the stone Observation Tower, and the cannon monument at Antietam Railroad Station.[90] A map from about this time indicates that large orchards still dominated the Piper, Roulette, and Mumma properties.[91]

Monumentation and Late War Department Period at Antietam Battlefield

When the War Department began developing Antietam as a national battlefield site in the 1890s, there were already a number of monuments dotting the landscape. As Susan Trail noted in her dissertation on commemoration and preservation at Antietam,

> The placement of monuments at Antietam Battlefield was determined by three factors—the desire of Civil War veterans to erect monuments on the fields upon which they had fought, the willingness of landowners to sell land for the placement of these monuments, and the attitude of governments, both federal and state, toward establishing monuments at Antietam.[92]

In contrast to Gettysburg, where the War Department acquired over 300 monuments when it assumed management of the battlefield, there were relatively few monuments erected at Antietam prior to the 1890s. As mentioned previously, the Private Soldier Monument in the National Cemetery, installed in 1880, was

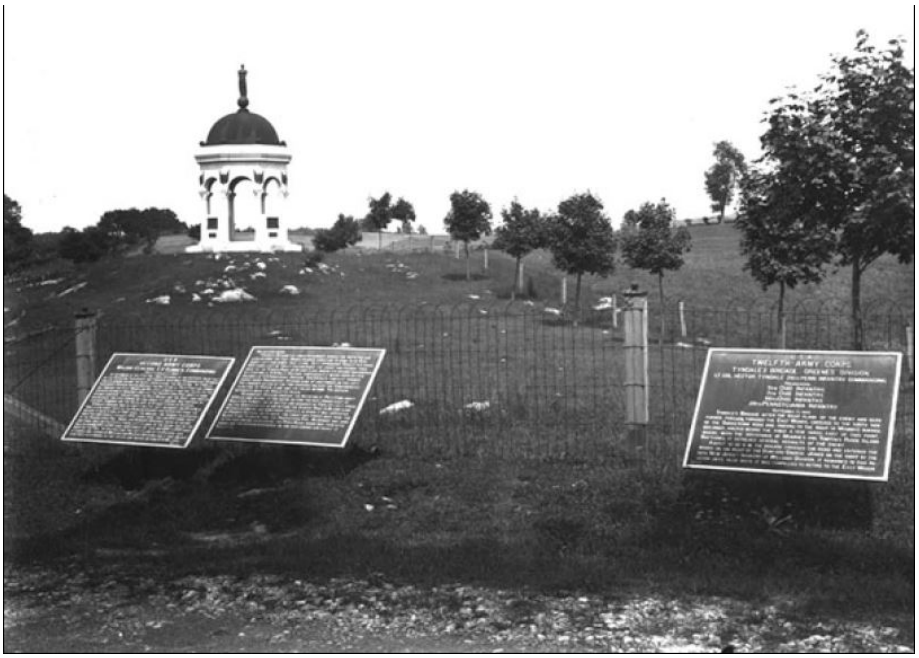


Figure 2-32. War Department tablets along the east side of the Hagerstown Pike, looking northeast to the Maryland Monument, ca. 1905 (Antietam National Battlefield).

the first permanent monument at Antietam. Monuments and memorials erected on the battlefield during the pre and early War Department periods were funded and placed either by veterans of specific regiments to honor their fallen comrades (such as the 20th New York and 51st Pennsylvania monuments) or by individual states who appropriated funds to create monuments for all the regiments from the state (such as Connecticut, whose legislature authorized funds for its regiments' monuments in 1894). Although early monuments were erected on public land, such as the National Cemetery or the 51st Pennsylvania's marker affixed to the Burnside Bridge, other regiments purchased small lots from local landowners. The first of these was the Federal 5th Maryland (Companies A and I) monument, erected on a portion of the Roulette Farm in 1890. In general most monuments placed prior to the War Department's establishment of Antietam were located in the southern portion of the battlefield, often close to the locations where the individual unit fought.[93]

Following the establishment of Antietam National Battlefield, War Department policy initially discouraged placement of monuments along its avenues; the Antietam Board believed it was the responsibility of states or regiments to place monuments on private land that they acquired for the purpose. While units could not place monuments on federally-owned property, the construction of the new battlefield avenues did result in placement of monuments closer to the roadways, rather than in fields set back from roads. The Board also encouraged placing brigade or division-level monuments rather than those for individual units. Following this guidance, the Philadelphia Brigade Association purchased 10.9

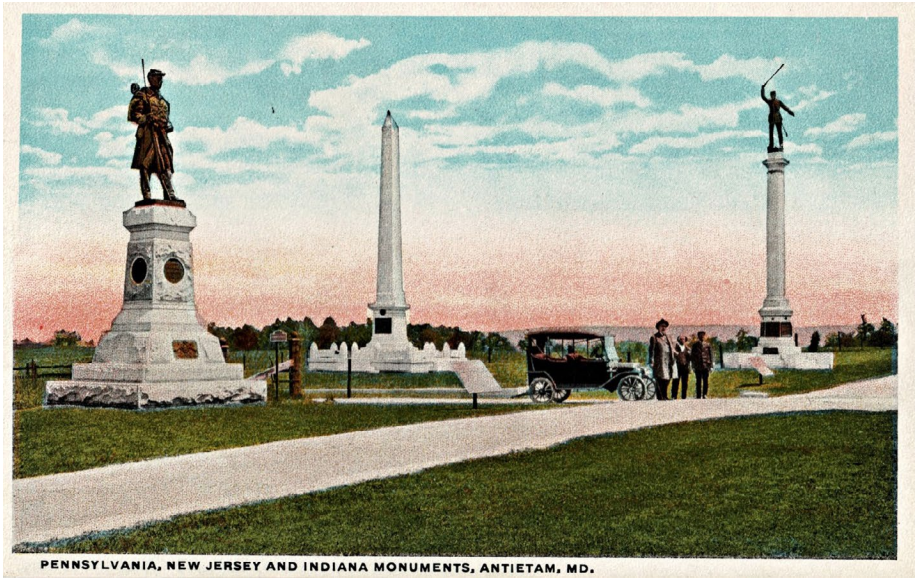


Figure 2-33. ca. 1920s postcard depicting the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana Monuments.

acres of land in the West Woods from George Poffenberger for a commemorative monument and park, dedicated in 1896.[94]

Monuments placed by individual units on the Antietam battlefield gave way in the early 1900s to larger monuments planned and funded by state-level monument commissions, such as the Maryland Monument (1900, Figure 2-32), the Indiana Monument (1910, Figure 2-33), and the New York Monument (1920). States also placed monuments to individual units; Ohio developed ten monuments in the early 1900s, all with a similar design vocabulary. By the early 1900s, the Antietam Board no longer existed, so while some of the Ohio monuments were on land privately acquired by the state, others were placed on government land along the battlefield avenues. A few non-unit/state monuments were also erected in this period; for example the monument to William McKinley (1903, Figure 2-34), the recently-assassinated president who had been present at the battle as a young man, and the Army of Northern Virginia Monument (1917), the only monument placed on the battlefield by a Confederate veteran's organization in this period.[95]

Aside from monument placement, few major changes occurred at the battlefield in the first decades of the twentieth century. Management of the battlefield transferred in 1898 from the Antietam Board to the superintendent of the National Cemetery. During much of this period the War Department focused on maintaining existing roads and building new ones. In 1906, funds were appropriated to construct a roadway (McKinley Avenue) from Burnside Bridge to the McKinley Monument (completed 1907). In 1918, the owners of the Spong Farm filled the ravine on the south side of McKinley Avenue, closing off the natural watercourse, diverting water onto the roadway, and rendering the road useless, a condition that would continue for over ten years. The War Department

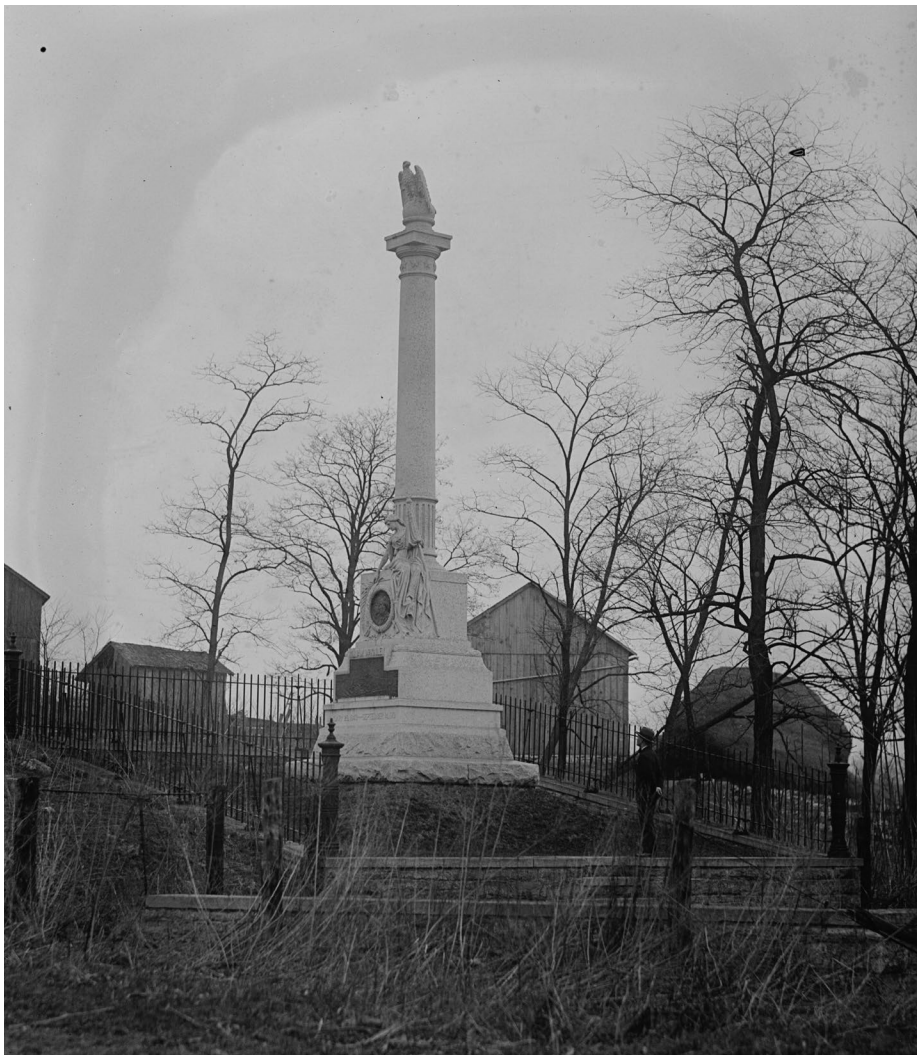


Figure 2-34. McKinley Monument, ca. 1925 (Library of Congress).

eventually converted the avenue from an automobile road to a pedestrian pathway in 1931.[96] Congress appropriated $150,000 to overhaul the battlefield's road system and install new fencing along the roads, a project that was completed in 1933, just before the battlefield was transferred to the National Park Service (Figure 2-35).[97]

Changes to the Sharpsburg area economy impacted the battlefield landscape in the early decades of the twentieth century. In the 1920s landowners began to carve small lots from the edges of their farms to enhance their incomes, selling them to new residents looking to build homes on an acre or two.[98] Although there were periodic proposals to acquire battlefield landmarks during this period, such as Burnside Bridge and the Dunker Church, none took place while the War Department retained control of the battlefield. After the Dunker Church was destroyed by a windstorm in 1921, it was replaced on its foundation by a one-story frame residence, which was converted to a filling station in the 1930s and at one time housed the "Poffenberger's Lunch Room" (Figure 2-36).[99] At the same

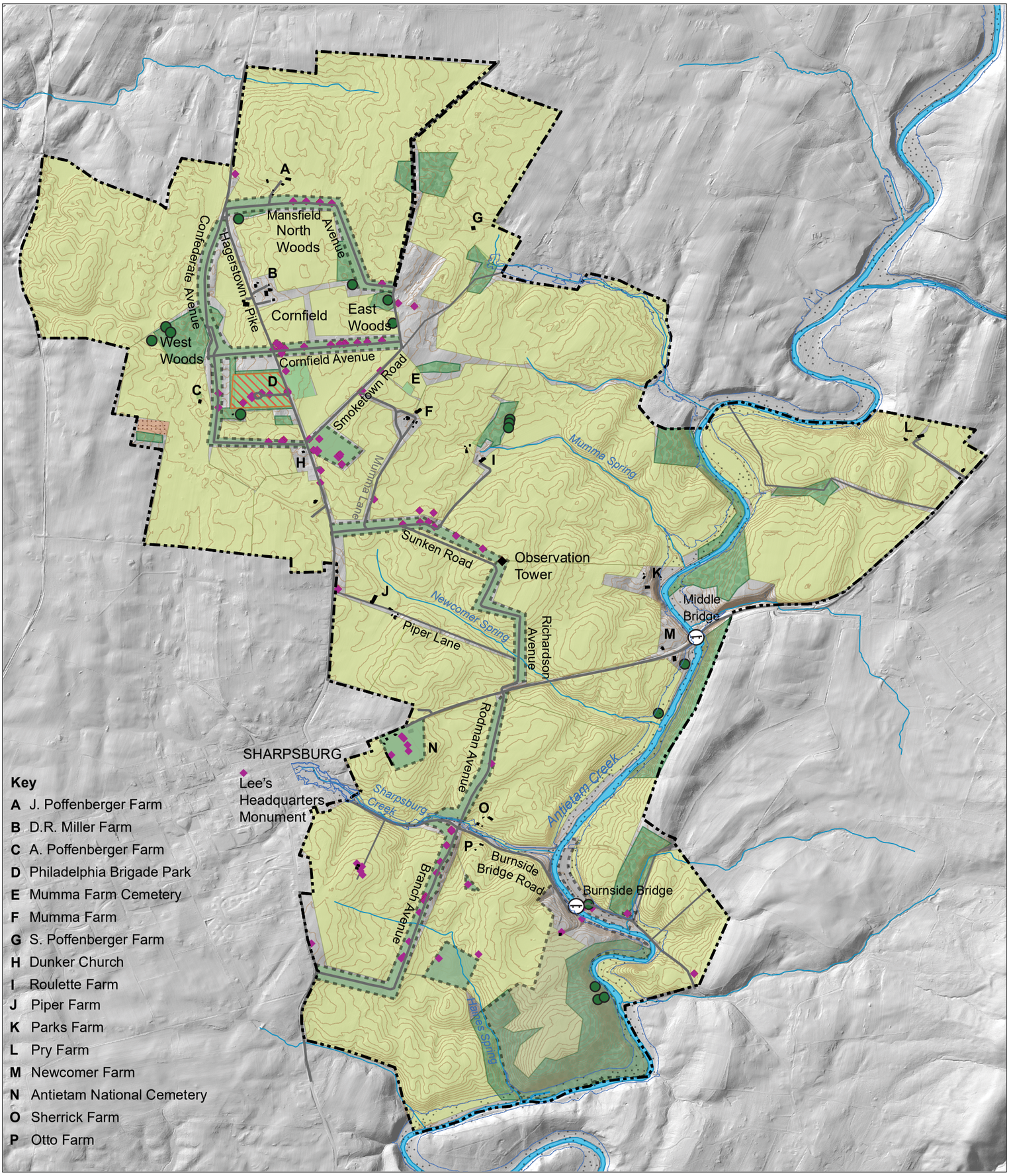


Figure 2-35. Roulette Lane ca. 1930s-40s showing road and fencing (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).

time, battlefield tourism was increasing, driven in part by local entrepreneurs who served as tour guides and furnished accommodations and food. Toward the end of its administration of the battlefield, the War Department reached out to civic organizations in Washington County, such as the Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce, to expand tourism of the battlefield. Although little would come of these efforts at the time, some of the ideas were carried over to the National Park Service.[100]



Figure 2-36. Poffenberger Lunch Room on foundation of Dunker Church, ca. 1940s (Loy, et. al. ***Archeological Overview,*** 92).



Legend

- 1933 Federal Property
- Park land acquired from the City of Philadelphia, 1940
- Legislative Boundary (2020)
- Building or structure
- Road
- Creek
- Stream
- 10-foot Contours
- 100-Year Floodplain
- Forest
- Agricultural Landscape with field boundaries
- Mown Lawn
- Orchard
- Potential 1862 Witness Tree
- Bridge
- Monument

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Miles

1 in = 0.4 miles

N

Sources

1. NPS GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Figure 5, Superintendent's Monthly Report, 5 April 1962, National Archives, College Park; Washington County Maryland, Aerial Photography Index, November 1937-April 1938 Aero Service Corporation for USDA;

Antietam National Battlefield
Historic Period Plan - 1933

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **HPP-2**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area

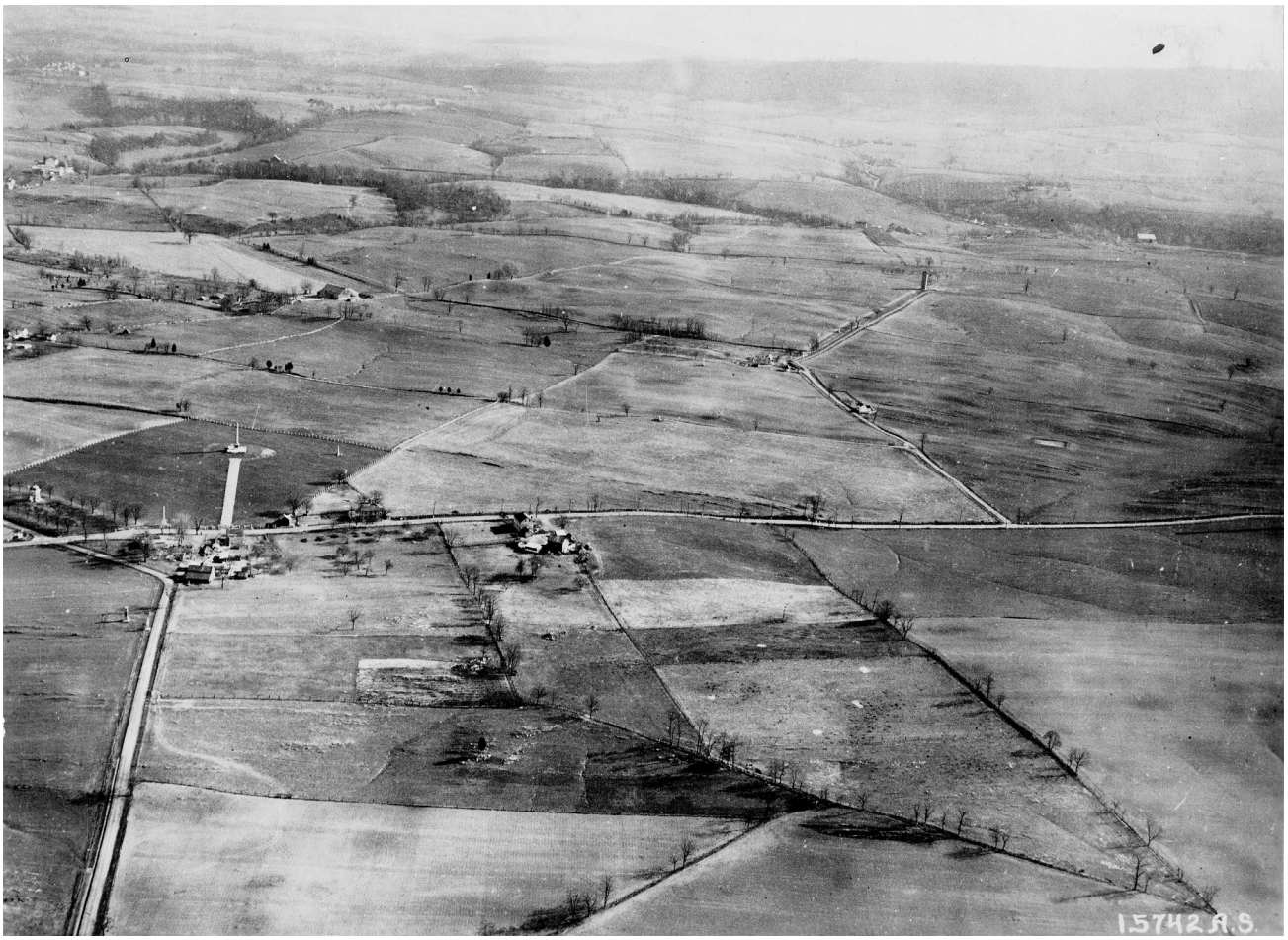


Figure 2-37. Antietam National Battlefield aerial photograph taken December 2, 1930, looking east. In the center is the Hagerstown Pike and in the center right is the Observation Tower (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ADMINISTRATION, 1934-PRESENT (2021)

Early National Park Service Administration

In 1933, the War Department transferred administration of the battlefields and military parks within its jurisdiction, including Antietam National Battlefield, to the U.S. Department of the Interior under the administration of the National Park Service (NPS). Antietam was initially placed under the general management of Gettysburg National Military Park until 1935, while Antietam National Cemetery remained a separate unit but was also managed by Gettysburg.[101]

At the time the NPS took over Antietam, it consisted of 40 acres of land (not including the 10.9 acres of the Philadelphia Brigade Park), while the National Cemetery remained at 11 acres. Within the battlefield were 5.25 miles of government-owned roads, and about 8.5 miles of state and county roads also traversed the Battlefield landscape.[102]

Following the transfer, the NPS changed the focus of administration at the Battlefield. At Antietam, as at other battlefields, the NPS sought to upgrade

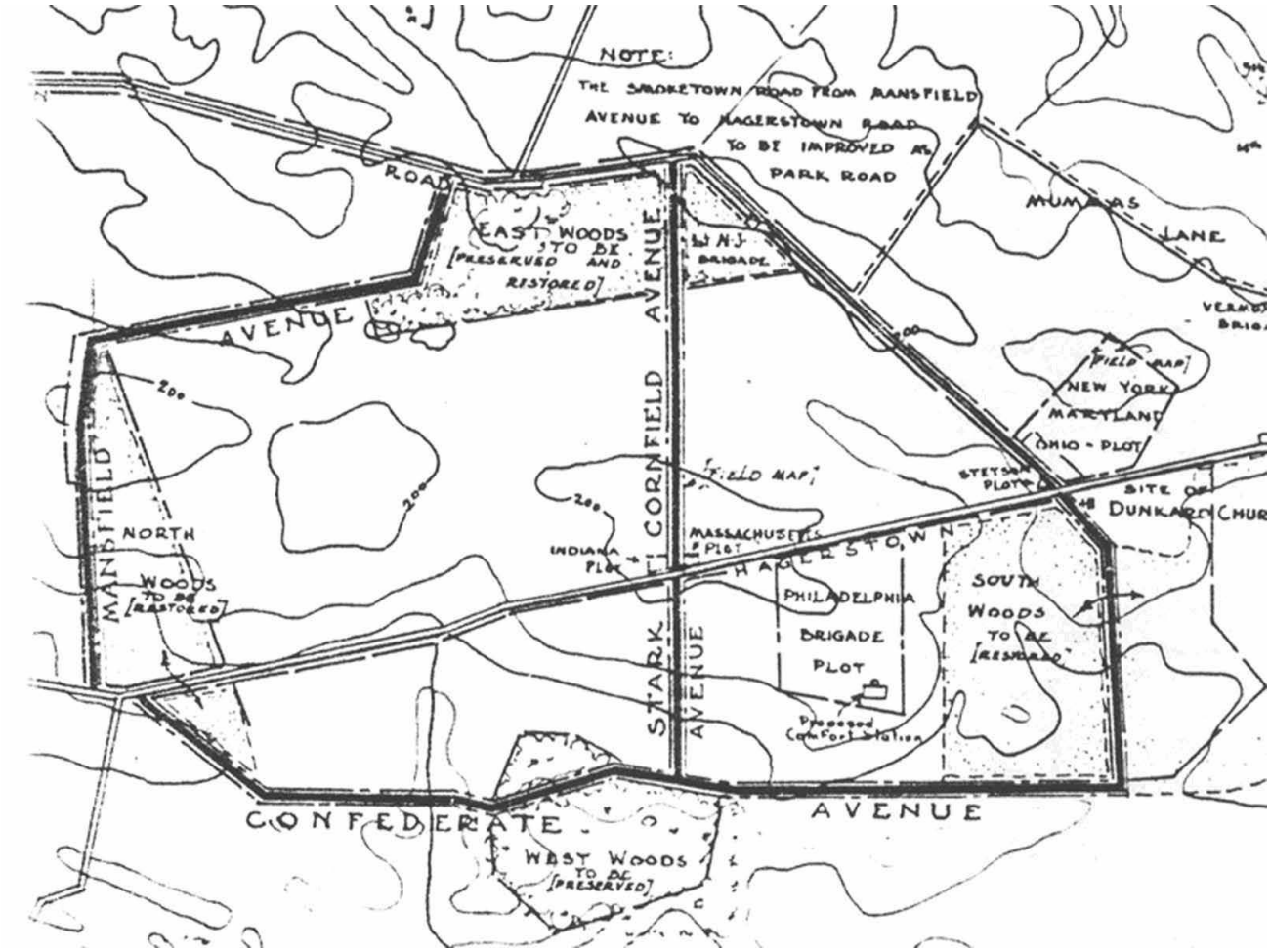


Figure 2-38. NPS road and development plan for Miller Farm area, ca. 1940s (Miller Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory).

the War Department's "military overlay" and improvements. The new NPS superintendent, John K. Beckenbaugh, ordered the removal of fencing around the monumental plots, and proposed changes to the alignments of War Department roads, including eliminating sharp corners in preference to more gentle curves (Figure 2-38). NPS management placed increased emphasis on facilitating and catering for the visiting public, including the construction of parking lots, comfort stations, and the widening of existing roads.[103]

Superintendent Beckenbaugh's first annual report in 1934 noted a number of critical needs for the park, including a field office (field and cemetery office personnel were crowded into one room in the cemetery superintendent's lodge house); a field comfort station (there was only one in the cemetery); additional land for parking; establishment of a museum; acquisition of the house in Sharpsburg used by General Lee on the evening before the battle for a council of war, the West, East, and North Woods, and land to improve roads; and acquisition of and reconstruction of the Dunker Church.[104] A tree census conducted the same year revealed that many of the trees in the cemetery were aging and diseased (Figure 2-39). In 1935 Beckenbaugh laid out more ambitious recommendations for the

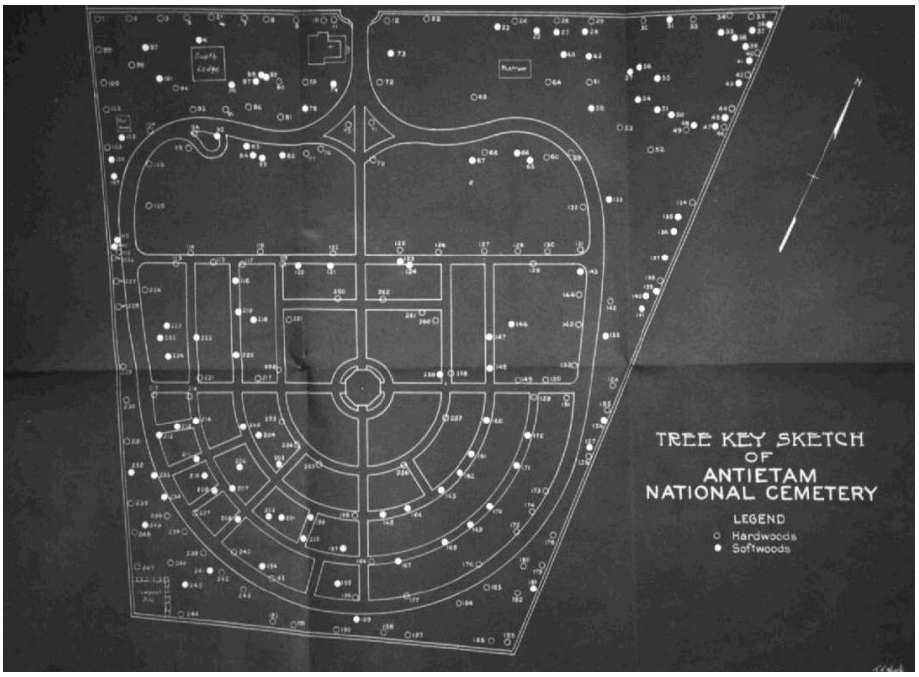


Figure 2-39. 1934 Tree survey of Antietam National Cemetery; note loop path around Lee's Rock in upper left (National Archives).

preservation of endangered sites such as the Burnside Bridge, West Woods, Locher Cabin, and Dunker Church.[105] However, the NPS lacked authority or funding to acquire land, which stymied many of its more ambitious plans in the 1930s.

Fortunately, the NPS was able to secure workers from Depression-era public works programs in the mid 1930s. The program provided $19,800 for resurfacing the 5.25 miles of battlefield avenues with a seal coat of fine grade amesite. Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) funds were also used for several improvement projects including building fences, clearing the East and West Woods, and removing dead trees.[106]

At the National Cemetery "problem" trees were gradually reduced with different varieties planted as replacements. The cemetery also began accepting Black veterans for burial, although they were segregated into a separate section of the cemetery.[107] When the cemetery was established in the 1870s, most graves were marked with standard stone headstones, but forty-three private markers of various design were placed by family members. By the 1930s, the private markers were in very poor condition, and in 1936 the NPS removed all private tombstones and replaced them with standard government markers, "giving the Cemetery a decidedly better appearance." As part of the substantial rebuilding of the stone cemetery wall, which was conducted as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project in 1939, the opening in the west wall from the service road was relocated to its present site behind the brick stable and the old entrance was closed off.[108]



Figure 2-40. Bloody Lane, 1936, looking east to the Observation Tower. The Roulette Farm is to the left, the Piper Farm and Richardson Avenue on the right (Washington County Historical Society).

In 1937, the NPS constructed a parking area at the New York-Maryland Plot in the northern section of the field. The superintendent reported that it "adds greatly to the safety of the visitors, as it is no longer necessary to park along the sides of the state road."[109]

As the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam approached in 1937, members of the local community proposed placing more monuments at the battlefield. Superintendent Beckenbaugh did not support monuments on NPS property, but he was instrumental in convincing the West Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) to erect a monument to General Robert E. Lee at Lee's headquarters site south of Sharpsburg—not on the battlefield. In September 1937, the two week commemoration of the battle culminated in a re-enactment of the engagement at Bloody Lane by over 1,200 National Guard troops, attended by some 25,000 people as well as President Franklin D. Roosevelt.[110]

The Washington County Historical Society, which had sponsored and organized the 75th anniversary celebrations, used some of the profits from the event to purchase the Spong (Rohrbach) and Dorsey tracts, which encompassed the Burnside Bridge, in 1939. The following year, Congress finally passed legislation authorizing the Department of the Interior to acquire or accept by donation land for Antietam National Battlefield. In subsequent years the NPS accepted several donations of land, including the one-acre Robert E. Lee Memorial Plot, the 10.9-

acre Philadelphia Brigade Park, and the Spong (Rohrbach) and Dorsey Farms at the Burnside Bridge, totaling 128.588 acres.[111]

The increase in park land holdings prompted some planning on the part of the NPS. In 1941 park historian Lattimore noted that the interpretive program was "neglected" and recommended more staff, a better museum, and more trailside exhibits.[112] The following year, the park's master plan envisioned a new park museum at the "New York and Maryland [monuments] plot," noting that the "vantage point is excellent, giving a panoramic view of the entire general area of the battle and of important points on the horizon associated with the maneuvering of the armies in reaching the battlefield." Due to World War II and the Korean Conflict, however, plans were put on hold.[113]

The park also initiated measures to preserve and restore the agricultural landscape and historic scene of the battlefield on its new land areas. From 1943 to 1946 the park issued a series of annual special use permits "for purpose of maintaining the Battlefield Site in a condition as nearly as possible like that in 1862" at the former Spong and Dorsey farms adjacent to the Burnside Bridge. The permits helped maintain the cleared fields of the battlefield that had survived in that state since 1862.[114] In 1946 the NPS demolished the Spong farmhouse, barns and sheds after architectural and historical investigations completed in 1940 and 1941 concluded that the buildings had been erected after the battle.[115] The NPS Region One Historian noted in 1941 that Sharpsburg and the adjoining countryside were "relatively unchanged" since the battle, but that the War Department's policy of only acquiring small portions of land jeopardized preservation of the overall battlefield landscape.[116]

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the NPS acquired several more key properties. By an act approved April 5, 1945, the General Assembly of Maryland ratified the conveyances made by the county commissioners of Washington County, which included Burnside Bridge. The deed to the bridge was accepted by the Secretary of the Interior on November 20, 1945.[117] The Washington County Historical Society purchased the Dunker Church property in 1951 with the intention to transfer it to the National Park Service. Due to a required title search that took two years, the federal government did not formally accept the donation until 1953.[118] By this time the restaurant and souvenir stand had been removed, leaving only the foundation of the church.[119]



Figure 2-41. Mission 66 project sign at Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Open Parks Network).

Mission 66 at Antietam National Battlefield

Over the next several years a number of projects completed under the NPS's Mission 66 initiative transformed the infrastructure and interpretive program of Antietam National Battlefield. The Mission 66 initiative (1956-1966) modernized and reinvented the national park system after decades of decreased funding, deferred maintenance, and increased visitation. Post World War II prosperity, combined with the rise of the automobile culture, resulted in skyrocketing visitor numbers to parks across the country, quickly overwhelming park staff and infrastructure. The National Park Service also faced unfulfilled expectations of visitors as the American public of the post-war era became accustomed to modern facilities.

In 1956 NPS Director Conrad Wirth debuted an ambitious ten-year capital program. Wirth proposed a goal of over $700 million in spending to be met by the National Park Service's 50th anniversary in 1966. The program, dubbed "Mission 66," secured the largest amount of federal funding for the National Park Service since the New Deal programs of the 1930s. Over the next 10 years, Congress spent nearly a third more than Wirth originally proposed, a total of over $1 billion, for needs all across the National Park Service, including improvements to infrastructure and facilities, acquisition of new parks and construction of new buildings, and increased staff and training.

From the outset one of the primary goals of the Mission 66 program was to bring the parks up to modern standards of comfort and efficiency. The National Park Service accomplished this goal in part through the introduction of Modern architecture in the national parks, contrasting with the rustic style that dominated the park architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. The intention of the style, often referred to as "Park Service Modern," was to blend into the existing park landscape with its minimalist features. As *Architectural Record* reported in 1956,



Figure 2-42. Aerial view of the New York Monument Plot looking northeast, 1961, future site of the visitor center (Antietam National Battlefield).

Mission 66 would provide "simple contemporary buildings that perform their assigned function and respect their environment."[120]

Antietam National Battlefield submitted its initial Mission 66 prospectus in 1955 and finalized it in 1957.[121] Regional historian Roy Appleman urged the acquisition of key battlefield landscapes including the Mumma Farm and the Miller, Poffenberger, Roulette, and Piper properties.[122] In 1960, Congress passed legislation authorizing the NPS to purchase up to 600 acres in fee simple and up to 1,200 acres in less than fee simple (i.e. easements).[123] This legislation enabled the NPS to purchase two large tracts that were key to the battle, the J.W. Dorsey Tract (historic Otto/Sherrick Farms) and the Piper Farm, as well as the Abbie Dorsey Tract (historic Sherrick/Newcomer Farm) on the eastern bank of the Antietam, which would facilitate the construction of the Burnside Bridge bypass.[124] Along with two other purchases, the NPS quickly approached its 600-acre fee simple purchase limit at 592 acres.[125]

In 1960 the first Mission 66 construction project began with the development of four parking areas on the tour route (Mansfield Avenue, Cornfield Avenue, Philadelphia Brigade Park, and Burnside Bridge).[126] The following year the State of Maryland donated funds to restore the Dunker Church. Reconstruction began with a ground-breaking ceremony in May.[127]

Since 1933, when the NPS assumed administration of Antietam National Battlefield, its headquarters and "museum" had been crammed into the cemetery

lodge. In December 1961 the NPS purchased the Spielman Tract (including the historic Mumma Farm), which it identified as the location for a new visitor center which would accommodate visitor services, exhibits, a bookstore, offices for park staff, and an observation room featuring panoramic views of the battlefield (Figure 2-42). Construction began on the new building in the winter of 1961-62.[128] The Spielman family remained on the farm under a "resident farmer" agricultural lease until the mid 1980s.[129]

The most intensive work took place at the Burnside Bridge area. To this point the bridge had remained open to vehicle traffic. From 1962 to 1964 Burnside Bridge Road was re-routed and reconstructed to bypass Burnside Bridge. A new bridge was built over Antietam Creek, and the historic Burnside Bridge was closed to vehicle traffic.[130] Burnside Bridge itself was also rehabilitated, and the stone wall along the creek near the bridge was reconstructed. The monuments that stood at the four corners of Burnside Bridge were removed to a newly constructed

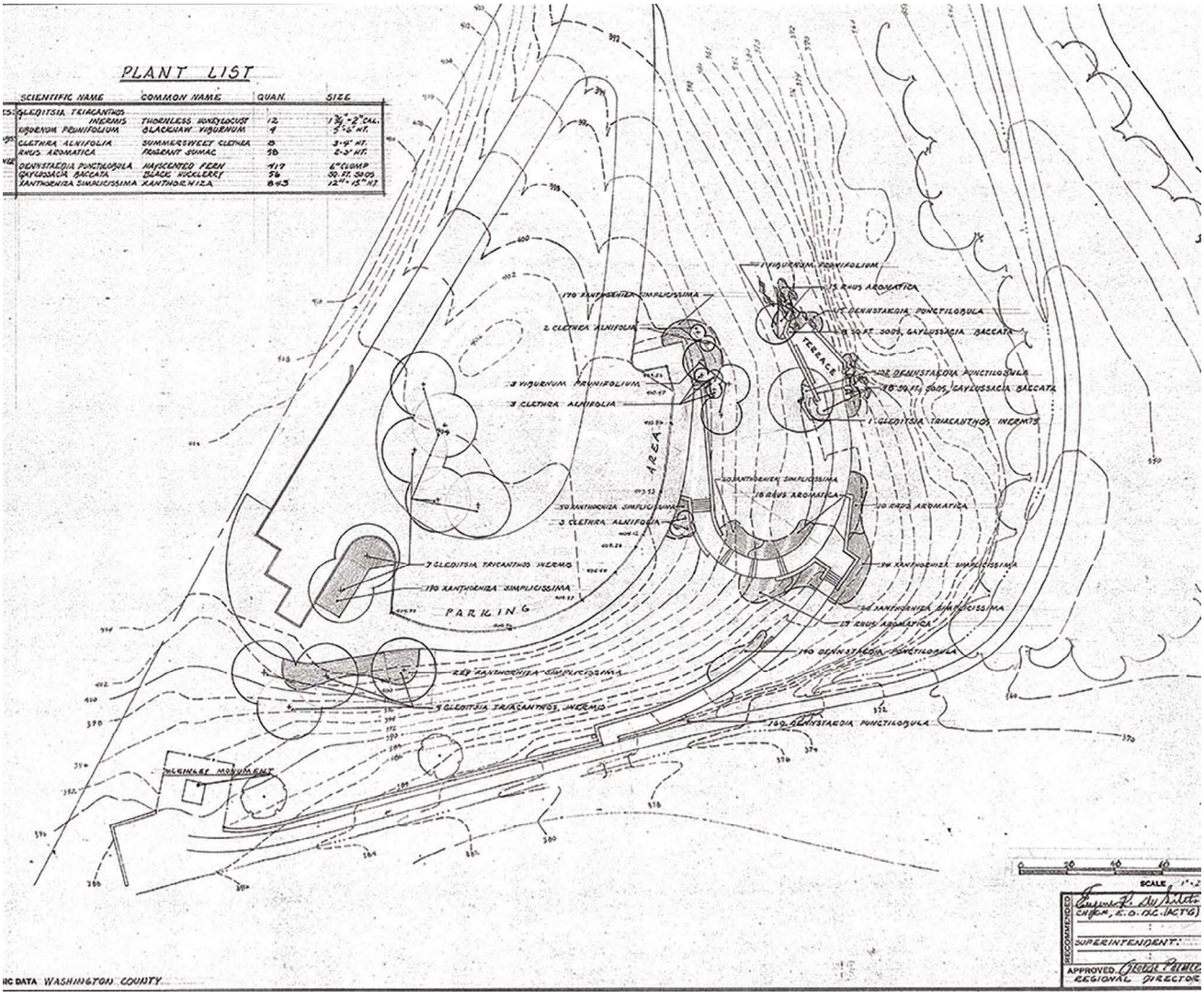


Figure 2-43. Planting Plan, Burnside Bridge area, 1962 (Burnside Bridge Cultural Landscape Report).



Figure 2-44. Realignment of Richardson Avenue, ca. 1966 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).

Monument Plaza.[131] As part of the road rerouting work, the NPS constructed a series of new overlooks and a parking area at Burnside Bridge. The teardrop shaped parking area at the crest of the hill south of the bridge could accommodate the tour bus and more vehicle parking.[132] Finally, the area was landscaped with thornless honey locust, blackhaw viburnum, summersweet clethra, fragrant sumac, hay scented fern, black huckleberry, and xanthorhiza (Figure 2-43).[133]

Other infrastructure improvements that took place in the mid 1960s under the Mission 66 program included a bypass on Route 65, the construction of a new bridge on Rodman Avenue, realigning and widening Mumma Lane, realigning Richardson Avenue (Figure 2-44) and building two new parking areas, and resurfacing Richardson and Rodman Avenues. On the tour route, the McKinley



Figure 2-45. Construction of walkway to McKinley Monument, 1960s (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).



Figure 2-46. Front of the visitor center looking east, 1963 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).



Figure 2-47. Visitor center observation room looking south, 1963 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).

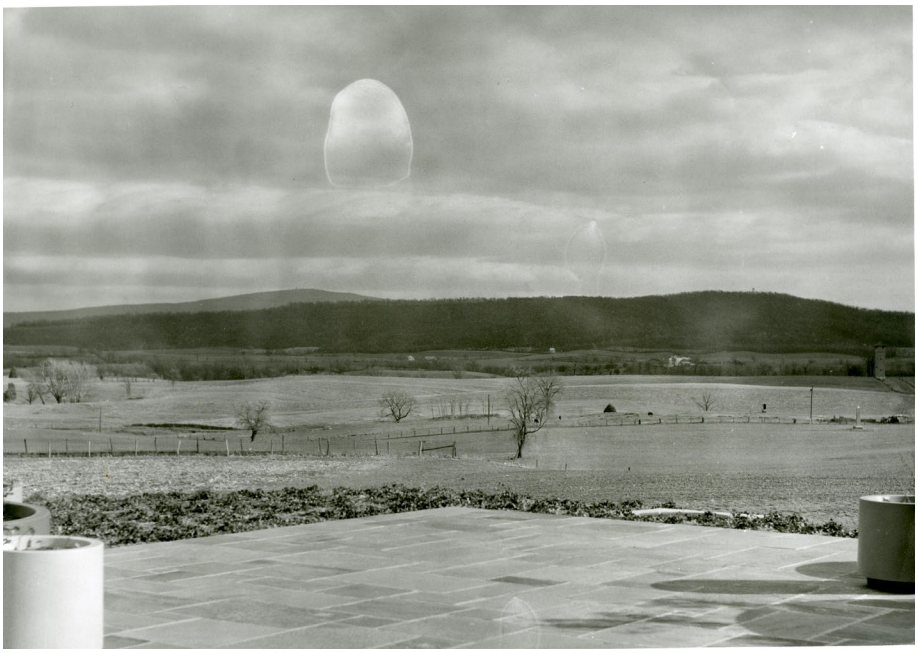


Figure 2-48. View of the battlefield from the visitor center terrace looking southeast, 1963 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).

Monument and Hawkins' Zouaves Walk were reconstructed, and Snavely Ford Trail was built (Figure 2-45).[134]

Construction of the new visitor center also included the creation of entrance roads and parking areas. The NPS hoped to open the visitor center in conjunction with the centennial commemoration of the Battle of Antietam, which began on August 21, 1962, and climaxed September 17, the day of the battle.[135] However, construction was delayed and the visitor center did not open until January 1963 (Figure 2-46 and Figure 2-47).[136] The visitor center planting plan called for trees including flowering dogwood, hawthorn, white oak, red oak, American holly, American yellowwood, and eastern redbud. The plan was designed to maintain visual interest throughout the year and defined the designed viewsheds from the visitor center (Figure 2-48).[137]

On the interpretive side, the NPS overhauled the interpretive stops and exhibits on the tour route and added 20 cannon carriages. In 1967 the Harpers Ferry Job Corps built four stone interpretive wayside exhibits at Antietam (two at Philadelphia Brigade Park, one at the Cornfield Avenue Parking Area, and one at the Bloody Lane Overlook) (Figure 2-49). The most significant interpretive accomplishment was the dedication of the reconstructed Dunker Church, which took place during the centennial commemoration in September 1962 (Figure 2-50). This included a new interpretive element, the Dunker Church (Antietam Remembered) Trail.[138] The Antietam centennial also brought renewed interest in placing monuments on the battlefield. The executive secretary of the Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission, Park Loy, lobbied several states who were not represented on the battlefield to fund monuments. Among those placed

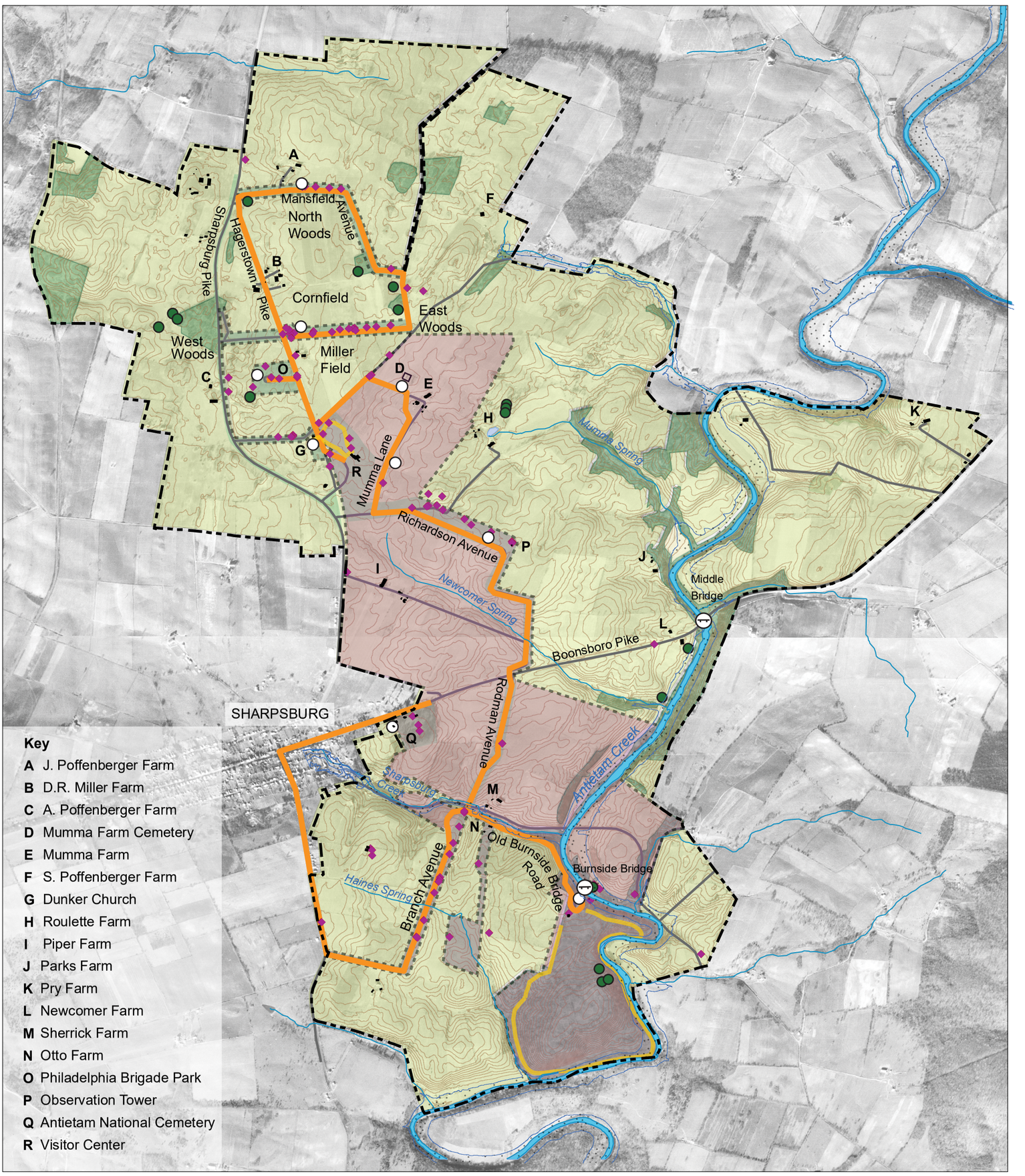


Figure 2-49. Construction of the Cornfield Audio Tour stop, 1967 (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).



Figure 2-50. Dunker Church reconstruction, 1960s (Antietam National Battlefield Archives).

during this period were monuments from Delaware and Georgia (the first former Confederate state to place a memorial), as well as a memorial to nurse Clara Barton who had ministered to the wounded.[139]



Legend

- 1967 Federal Property
- Legislative Boundary (2020)
- Building or structure
- Road
- Trail
- Tour Route
- Creek
- Stream
- Pond
- 10-foot Contours
- 100-Year Floodplain
- Forest
- Agricultural Landscape with field boundaries
- Mown Lawn
- Potential Witness Tree
- Bridge
- Monument
- Tour Stop

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Miles

1 in = 0.4 miles

N

Sources

1. NPS GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.
2. Boundary Map from Draft Master Plan, National Park Service. 1971
3. USGS Aerial, 1959.

Antietam National Battlefield
Historic Period Plan - 1967

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **HPP-3**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area

National Park Service Administration after Mission 66

From 1967 to 1974 Antietam National Battlefield was placed under the administration of the C&O Canal National Monument superintendent.[140] During this period a new master plan was drafted for the Battlefield and National Cemetery, laying out an ambitious program for land acquisition (Figure 2-51). The master plan noted that the battle's historic scene was increasingly threatened by development. Changing economic and social conditions were altering the traditional family farm, and historic tracts were being subdivided and sold for urban and commercial development. Restoration of the park's historic appearance and revegetation of a buffer zone would insulate visitors from distracting scenes and activities and promote the smooth flow of visitors. To achieve the park's full potential, the master plan recommendations were to:

- Increase land acquisition authority to 3267 acres
- Restore the "historic scene" on 2050 acres and designate 1217 acres as an environmental buffer zone with compatible developments.
- Remove non-historic structures unless essential to park operations.
- Re-establish historic vegetation (wood lots, orchards, crops and pastures)
- Landscape roads, waysides, and public areas to blend with the historic scene.
- Create a one way tour route beginning at the visitor center and ending south of Sharpsburg on Harpers Ferry Road, with 12 stops.

The document also recommended that the park's two detached areas, the War Correspondent's Memorial and General Reno's monument, be transferred to the State of Maryland and added to Gathland State Park and the Appalachian Trail, respectively.[141] Both of these properties were associated with the Battle of South Mountain, not the Battle of Antietam. The Reno Monument was erected in 1889 at Fox's Gap to mark where Union General Jesse L. Reno died. The War Correspondent's Memorial Arch was built in 1896 at Crampton's Gap to commemorate journalists who died during the war. It was acquired by the NPS as a National Monument in 1904.[142]

Public Law 95-625 (92 Stat. 3488), enacted in 1978, increased the park's authorized acreage to 3,211.52 acres. The expansion was to be largely via purchase of scenic easements, and the legislation also established a fixed boundary to include these lands.[143] By 1983 a Land Protection Plan prepared for the park noted that current land ownership in the park was 810 acres in fee, not including the cemetery, and 890 acres in less than fee (scenic easements). A further 21.16 acres were held by state and local agencies, and 1,544.41 acres were in private ownership. The 1983 plan recommended the protection of land through further

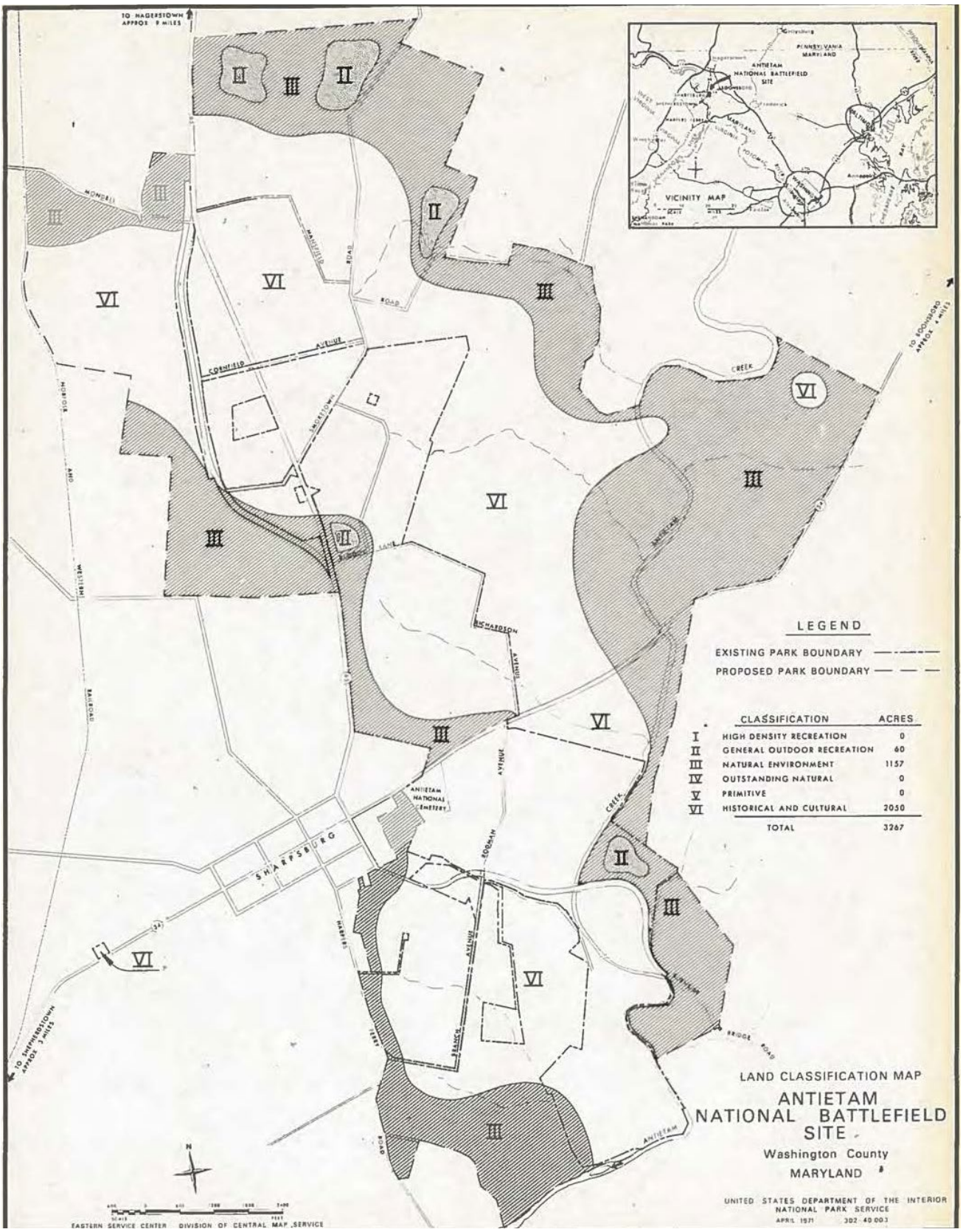


Figure 2-51. Land Classification Map, 1971 (Antietam National Battlefield 1971 Draft Master Plan).

scenic easements (1,933.38 acres/95%), fee acquisition through donation or purchase (29.61 acres/1.4%), zoning (53.09 acres/2.6%), and land exchange (21.22 acres/1.0%). The plan's priorities included preservation of the historic scene and restoration work at Dunker Church, creation of a public access point at the Philip Pry House, and purchase of development rights on land protected by inadequate scenic easements (Figure 2-52).[144] The NPS implemented acquisition of parcels in the following decades via a number of means. It continued to accept donations of land, for example a 2.15 acre parcel including the Otto Farm and House donated in 1985 by the National Park Foundation (who had acquired the land in 1976).[145] An example of a conservation easement was at the historic Roulette Farmstead, which had remained within the Roulette family from the Civil War until 1956; the NPS purchased the conservation easement on the farm in 1986.[146] The NPS also used life estate leases to encourage landowners to sell; for example, in 1988 William Cunningham sold the Parks/Cunningham farm to the NPS, retaining a life estate lease.[147]

As the park began this campaign of land acquisition, however, it led to a period of discord between the park and the local community in the 1980s. The NPS's acquisition of land was intended to preserve the battle's historic scene, but some local residents felt there was undue pressure to sell to the federal government. The Save Historic Antietam Foundation formed in 1986 to purchase historic properties to preserve them from demolition and redevelopment, but some local residents saw this as "stealing" land for the government. However, tensions eased in later years as communications and relations improved between the park and the local community.[148]

As the NPS acquired property, it worked to restore the historic scene at each property. For example, the NPS removed the Lohman concession stand, located near Bloody Lane, in 1975.[149] In 1980, the NPS removed non-historic buildings in the vicinity of the Dunker Church and the Turner residence, barn, and washhouse located directly south of the church. It then regraded the area, sowed it with grass seed, and planted trees.[150] The Youth Conservation Corps, a summer work program established in 1970 to introduce young people to conservation work, accomplished several restoration projects in the park in the late 1970s. At the Philadelphia Brigade Park, trees were replaced and approximately 40 more planted. Cedar trees were removed from portions of the Piper Farm classified as pasture, and the corps built twelve fire rings at the Rohrbach Scout Campground, near Burnside Bridge.[151]

Despite the land acquisition efforts in previous decades, the Battlefield was still threatened by development. In 1990, the National Trust for Historic

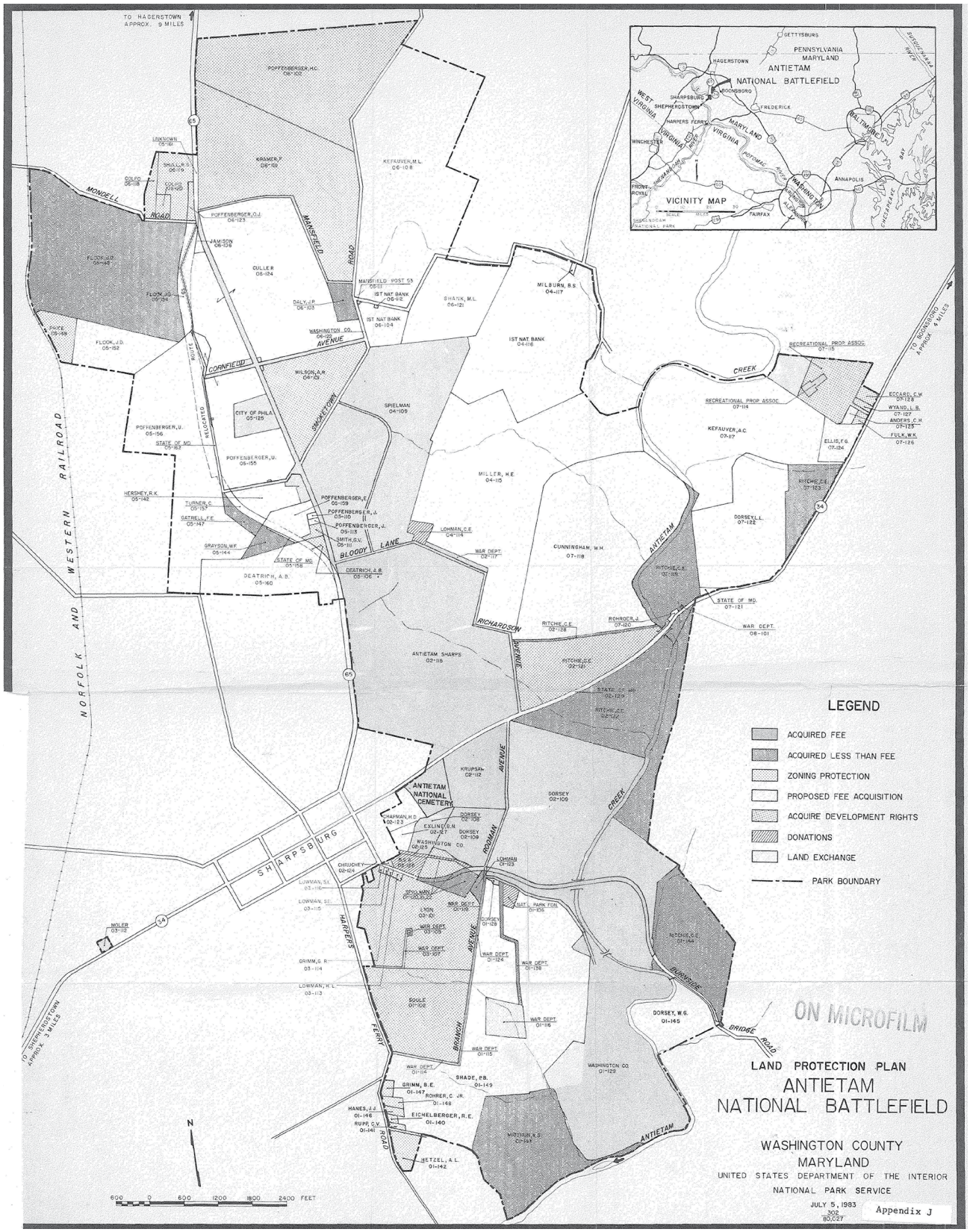


Figure 2-52. Land Protection Plan, 1983 (Antietam National Battlefield 1983 Land Protection Plan).

Preservation designated Antietam National Battlefield as one of the country's eleven most endangered sites, due to perceived uncontrolled development around the battlefield. In the following years the Maryland Environmental Trust worked to create protective greenbelts, and the Maryland Department of Transportation allocated funds to purchase easements from willing property owners. In subsequent decades the State of Maryland continued to acquire fee title or conservation easements on land outside the federal boundary.[152] The Conservation Fund acquired the D.R. Miller farm and much of the North Woods in 1989, and donated it to the federal government in 1990.[153] The following year the Poffenberger family sold the Poffenberger Farm/Mary Locher cabin property to the Conservation Fund, also with the intent that it be donated to the NPS. [154]

In 1992, the NPS completed a General Management Plan for Antietam National Battlefield. The preferred alternative (Figure 2-53) prioritized restoration of the scene at Antietam on the eve of the battle in 1862, including roads, farmsteads, fencelines, and woodlots/orchards, to help visitors better visualize and appreciate the events of the battle (the other action alternative, C, would have preserved the 1890s War Department-era tour roads). The automobile tour route would be simplified to focus on the three main battle phases, and road segments that did not exist at the time of the battle, including those created by the War Department and during the Mission 66 era, would be removed and restored to their 1862 appearance. Among the roads targeted for removal were Starke Avenue, Cornfield Avenue, Confederate Avenue, and Richardson Avenue paralleling Bloody Lane. Farmsteads present at the time of the battle would be restored on the exterior and any post 1862 structures would be removed. Existing monuments could remain, but no new monuments permitted with the exception of the previously approved Irish Brigade monument. Historic vegetative patterns would be re-established, particularly the restoration of the West, North, and East Woods and replanting of historic orchards.[155]

The GMP also proposed the eventual removal of the 1962 visitor center "when it reached the end of its useful life" and relocation of this function away from the battlefield. The plan included improvements to interpretation and infrastructure at the key battlefield locations of the Cornfield and Bloody Lane, as well as new or redesigned wayside exhibits. Passive recreation such as hiking, bicycling, and cross-country skiing were encouraged, but not more intensive forms of recreation such as group sports, horseback riding, and some special park uses would be limited to avoid adversely affecting the landscape and interpretive efforts. The plan also included provisions for cooperating with state, local, and private entities to ensure preservation of the rural/agricultural landscape inside and adjacent to the battlefield boundary.[156]



Figure 2-53. Preferred Alternative, 1992 GMP (National Park Service)

Guided by comprehensive restoration reports and in accordance with the 1992 GMP, the park began reforesting 345 acres of the North, West, and East Woods in the mid 1990s. Active grassland management policies were also implemented, including mowing, grazing, and prescribed burns.[157] In 2016, Antietam began a deer management program to support forest regeneration and improve crop yields.[158]

The NPS developed several new interpretive trails in the 2000s. The Cornfield Trail, covering the area where heavy fighting occurred on the morning of September 17, opened in 2003. The Union Advance Trail opened in 2006 on the eastern bank of Antietam Creek, following the crest of the ridge and continuing toward Burnside Bridge before heading north along the creek. The following year the Final Attack Trail opened along the western bank and field area.[159] The Three Farms Trail opened in 2009, connecting the Sherrick Farm Trail (also established in the 2000s) to the Bloody Lane Trail by way of the Newcomer, Parks, and Roulette Farms. With the completion of the Three Farms Trail, hikers could traverse the park from north to south on hiking trails.

In 2018, the park completed a visitor access and circulation plan which served as an amendment to the 1992 General Management Plan, in part to incorporate land and resources acquired since that report. The plan's purpose was to "develop a comprehensive plan that seeks to improve visitor access to, and circulation within, the Battlefield in order to enhance visitor experience and increase opportunities to connect with Battlefield resources."[160] The 2018 plan reversed the recommendation in the 1992 GMP to remove the visitor center and four segments of the War Department tour roads, noting that these were now recognized as historically significant resources related to the commemoration and conservation periods of development. The plan's preferred action alternative (Figure 2-54) included the following elements:

- Retention of the visitor center and management as a historic structure
- Converting the visitor center entrance and parking to one-way flow exiting north onto the Hagerstown Turnpike to begin the interpretive tour
- Retention of all existing tour roads, including Starke Avenue, Cornfield Avenue, the surviving remnant of Confederate Avenue, and the section of Richardson Avenue paralleling Bloody Lane
- Creation of two new tour stops to replace the existing East Woods and Mumma Farm stops (existing tour stop infrastructure to remain) and expand the Cornfield infrastructure, all to better support interpretive programming and comply with ABAAS
- Development of a comprehensive trail system, including realignment of existing trails; the addition of 6 miles of new trails, and removal of

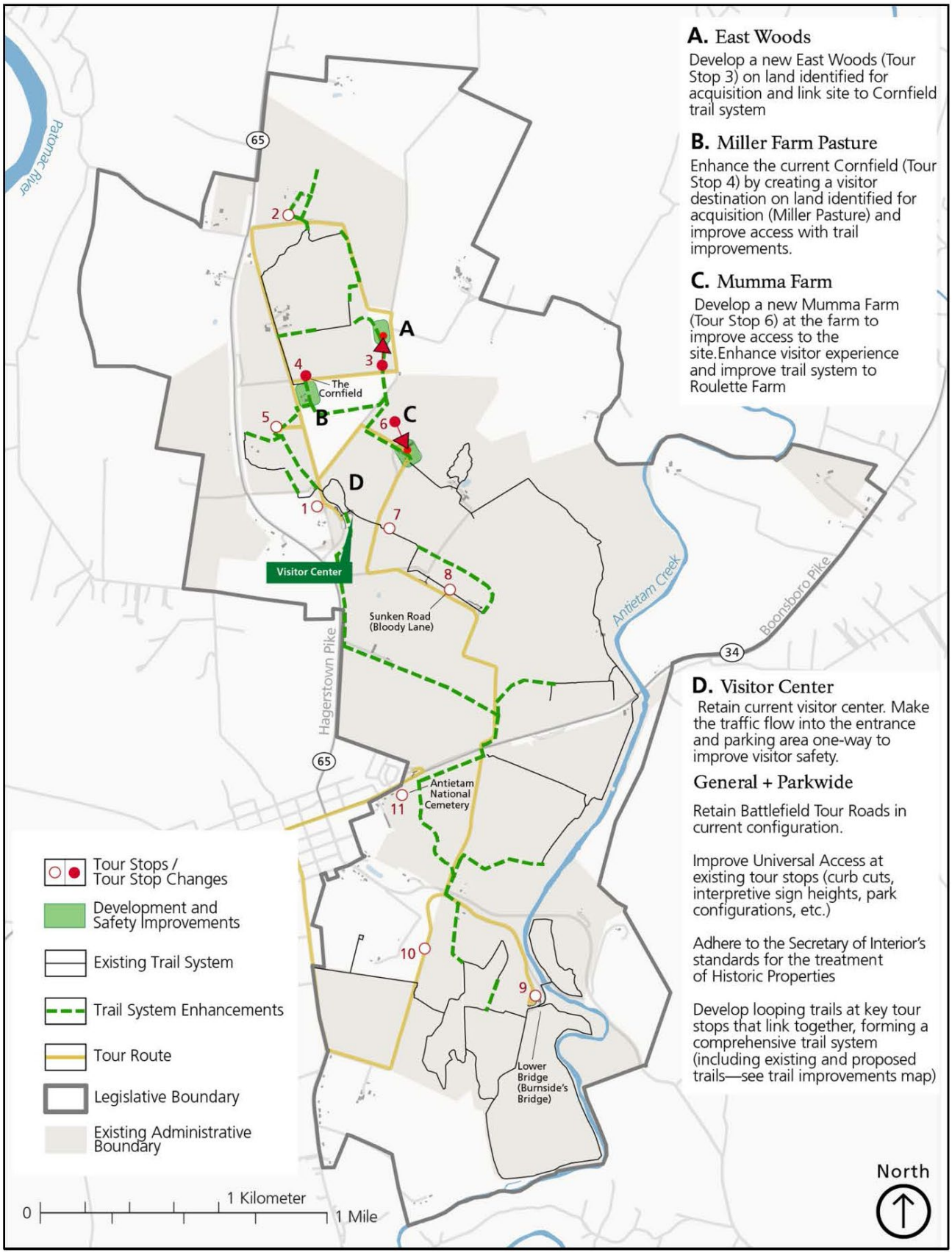


Figure 2-54. Preferred Alternative, 2018 Visitor Access and Circulation Plan (National Park Service)

2.6 miles of existing trails, all to support visitor experience and meet accessibility requirements. The Perimeter Trail would allow visitors to hike the entire circumference of the battlefield, while the Battle Action Looping Trails would provide multiple options for a more immersive experience of specific locations.[161]

During preparation of this report, two projects were in progress. The visitor center was undergoing a major rehabilitation effort to increase the size of the lobby by expanding it into the previous vestibule area, reconfigure the interior access to the restrooms, and install an elevator to provide an internal accessible route to the observation deck. The project also included reconfiguration of paths around the building and other landscape and site improvements.[162] The second project was the rehabilitation of the Mission 66 parking area and tour stop at Burnside Bridge. This project will create an accessible overlook, resurface walkways, and add railings.

Figure 2-55. Cannon in battlefield landscape, undated (National Park Service).



SUMMARY CHRONOLOGY

The following chronology summarizes key events of the Antietam's cultural landscape history. For source citations, refer to the site history narrative.

DATE	KEY EVENT
13,300 years ago	Clovis culture people living in the Potomac Valley and quarrying jasper at a site on the Shenandoah River
6,000 years ago	Regional inhabitants processing animals at camp sites; large population centers form along larger rivers
ca. 1400 BC	Burials and storage pits from Woodland people of this era located at the mouth of Antietam Creek indicate people of the valley had wide-ranging trading networks
AD 900-1550	Living patterns in the region change, possibly related to new groups of Iroquoian-speaking people arriving in the area. Late Woodland culture sites located near present-day Williamsport and south of Harpers Ferry
1600s	Iroquoian Confederacy controls the Great Valley. They adapt their trading networks to the Euroamerican fur trade
1632	Maryland Colony founded when King Charles I of England and Scotland grants a charter to the 2nd Lord Baltimore
Late 1600s-early 1700s	Refugee tribal groups displaced from their traditional homelands settled in the mid-Potomac zone, including Piscataway/Conoys, Tuscaroras, and Shawnees
Early 1700s	Possible fur trading settlement "Potomoke" near Shepherdstown and another trading settlement near the intersection of the Potomac and the Conococheague Creeks near modern-day Williamsport
1722	Treaty of Albany recognizes Iroquois Five Nations' sovereignty over the Great Valley
1732	Fifth Lord Baltimore proclaims the opening of the western frontier of Maryland to White settlement; however, most land is purchased by land speculators with no intention of farming or developing the land
1730s	Speculators purchasing large tracts of land in the future Sharpsburg region, including George H. Steuart, James Smith, Col. Edwin Sprigg, and Richard Sprigg. Joseph Chapline begins assembling multiple tracts covering the present-day area of Antietam National Battlefield Conococheague Road established along the present-day alignment of Keedysville and Dogstreet Roads
1730s-1740s	Ethnic Germans from the northern Cumberland Valley travel along the Great Wagon Road and begin settling in the Antietam Creek watershed
1739	Several mills established on Antietam and Beaver Creek
1755-1763	French and Indian War interrupts settlement of western Maryland

DATE	KEY EVENT
1763	Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown founded
1765	Antietam Iron Works founded on Antietam Creek; ferry begins running across the Potomac to Shepherdstown
1768	New road laid from Conococheague Road to Orndorff's Mill on the Antietam Creek and through Sharpsburg to the ferry
1776	Washington County set off from Frederick County
1788	Maryland becomes a state
1790	23 flour mills present along the Antietam drainage, reflecting the growing dominance of wheat and grain in the region's economy
1792	Orendorff's Bridge constructed over Antietam Creek
Late 1700s-early 1800s	Large land tracts being subdivided for smaller farms
Early 1800s	Central Maryland is the "bread basket" of the United States; Washington County leads the state in flour production Forest lands greatly reduced during this period as land is cleared for farming Sharpsburg and Maple Swamp Road (Sharpsburg-Rohrersville Road, now Burnside Bridge Road) constructed
1815-1833	Boonsboro Turnpike through Shepherdstown constructed
1820s	Institution of slavery peaks in Maryland; total number of enslaved people in the state begins to fall and number of free Blacks begins to rise
1827-1832	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad constructed in the region
1828-1834	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal constructed in the region
1836	Rohrbach's Bridge (Lower Bridge, Burnside Bridge) constructed on Antietam Creek
1852	Dunker Church built by the German Baptist Brethern on a 4 1/2 acre tract donated by Samuel Mumma
1862	Early September: Confederate General Robert E. Lee initiates the Maryland campaign September 7: Union Major General George B. McClellan moves the Army of the Potomac out of Washington to pursue Confederate forces. September 12-15: Confederate General Stonewall Jackson captures Harper's Ferry; leaves a significant portion of his forces there while the rest travel to join Lee at Sharpsburg Mid September: Sharpsburg area families hide their possessions and then either flee the region or prepare to hide as Confederate forces assemble in the area September 15: Lee deploys forces in and around Sharpsburg; Union army approaches

DATE	KEY EVENT
1862	Early September: Confederate General Robert E. Lee initiates the Maryland campaign September 7: Union Major General George B. McClellan moves the Army of the Potomac out of Washington to pursue Confederate forces. September 12-15: Confederate General Stonewall Jackson captures Harper's Ferry; leaves a significant portion of his forces there while the rest travel to join Lee at Sharpsburg Mid September: Sharpsburg area families hide their possessions and then either flee the region or prepare to hide as Confederate forces assemble in the area September 15: Lee deploys forces in and around Sharpsburg; Union army approaches September 17: Battle of Antietam. After a day of fierce fighting and tens of thousands of casualties, the battle ends in a stalemate September 18: McClellan does not attack the Confederates, and Lee organizes an orderly retreat back into Virginia September 19-20: Battle of Shepherdstown Late September: Union forces remain in the area for several months, burying the dead and tending to the wounded in area houses converted to hospitals. The detritus of war - discarded arms and other equipment, dead humans and horses, polluted wells and streams, and torn up fences - litters the landscape. Confederate and Union dead alike are buried on the battlefield
1865	Maryland state legislature establishes a cemetery at Antietam for Civil War dead, located on 11 acres at the east end of Sharspburg
1866-1867	Over 4,000 Union dead are exhumed and removed to the cemetery
1867	September 17: Antietam cemetery dedicated
1877	War Department assumes control of Antietam National Cemetery
1880	Private Soldier Monument, first permanent monument at Antietam, dedicated in the cemetery
1870s-1880s	Sharpsburg's farming economy rebounds in the aftermath of the Civil War
1880s	Antietam battlefield begins to develop as a tourist area catering to veterans in particular
1881-1882	Shenandoah Valley Railroad places a stop at Sharpsburg and includes it in a tour guide
1888	War Department improves the road between Antietam Railroad Station and the National Cemetery
Late 1800s	Grain farming declining in the Antietam watershed

DATE	KEY EVENT
1890	August 30: Antietam National Battlefield established under the administration of the US War Department
Mid-1890s	War Department develops Antietam National Battlefield, including approximately five miles of new roads, an Observation Tower, 258 cast-iron informational and interpretive tablets, as well as other interpretive features such as cannon monuments, field guns, and fences
1890s-1920s	Intense period of monumentation at Antietam, including unit-level and state-level monuments. In the 1890s most are placed on private land; beginning in the early 1900s some are placed on government-owned land
1906-1907	McKinley Avenue constructed
1921	Dunker Church destroyed by a windstorm; replaced on its foundation by a frame residence later converted to a filling station/lunch room
1931	War Department converts McKinley Avenue from automobile to pedestrian
1933	War Department completes an overhaul of the battlefield's road system
1933	Administration of Antietam National Battlefield transferred to the National Park Service, under the general management of Gettysburg National Military Park until 1935 NPS changes the focus of management to facilitating and catering for the visiting public; commences removal of the "military overlay" of the War Department era
1930s	Depression-era public works program workers complete several projects at the battlefield, including resurfacing roads, building fences, clearing woods, and rebuilding the cemetery wall
1936	Private headstones removed from the National Cemetery and replaced with standard markers
1937	Parking area built at New York-Maryland plot Extensive commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam
Late 1930s	Washington County Historical Society purchases several tracts of land that are later donated to the NPS
1940	Congress passes legislation authorizing the NPS to acquire or accept by donation land for the park; NPS accepts several donations of properties in subsequent years and begins to acquire other land tracts
1940s	NPS issues special use permits to preserve the agricultural landscape
1956	NPS inaugurates the nationwide Mission 66 program
1957	Antietam National Battlefield finalizes its Mission 66 prospectus

DATE	KEY EVENT
1960	Congress authorizes the NPS to purchase up to 600 acres in fee simple and 1,200 acres in easements for Antietam. NPS quickly approaches the fee simple limit through purchasing several major tracts Four parking areas developed on the tour route (Mansfield Avenue, Cornfield Avenue, Philadelphia Brigade Park, Burnside Bridge)
1961-1962	New visitor center constructed on the historic Mumma Farm Dunker Church reconstructed
1962-1964	Burnside Bridge Road re-routed, new bridge built over the creek, and historic Burnside Bridge closed to vehicle traffic and rehabilitated. New overlooks and parking area constructed at the site
1960s	Other Mission 66 projects include road realignment and resurfacing, new parking areas, and trails. The tour route is overhauled with new waysides Several new monuments are placed by states not previously represented on the battlefield
1967-1974	Antietam National Battlefield operates under the administration of the C&O Canal National Monument
1970s	A new master plan recommends increasing land areas, measures to restore the "historic scene", and creation of a one-way tour route
1983	Land protection plan recommends obtaining scenic and conservation easements, creating a public access point at the Pry House, and purchase of development rights
1988	Congress increases the park's authorized acreage to 3211 acres, most to be acquired via scenic easements
1990	Antietam National Battlefield designated one of the country's eleven most endangered sites due to the threat of development
1992	General Management Plan completed for Antietam. The preferred alternative prioritizes restoring the historic scene, including roads, farmsteads, fencelines, and woodlots/orchards, simplifying the tour route, and a long-term goal of removing War Department (1890s roads) and Mission 66 (visitor center) elements
1990s	Guided by the GMP, woodlot restoration begins
2000s	Several new interpretive trails constructed, including the Cornfield Trail (2003), Union Advance Trail (2006), Final Attack Trail (2007), Three Farms Trail (2009)
2018	Visitor access and circulation plan completed; reverses 1992 GMP policy of removing the visitor center and War Department roads
2021	Visitor center and Burnside Bridge area undergoing rehabilitation

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Existing Condition & Analysis

CHAPTER 3

Chapter title page: View from Miller Grassland to Visitor Center, 2020 (QE)

Chapter 3: Existing Condition & Analysis

This chapter documents the existing condition of the Antietam National Battlefield landscape and provides an analysis of landscape integrity for the cultural landscape. A site survey was conducted in October 2020 to record current conditions and document the landscape as a whole. The nine *Cultural Landscape Inventories* completed by NPS between 2011 and 2018 provide additional details for each historic farmstead and the visitor center; this chapter summarizes and builds upon this earlier work.

The analysis identifies those qualities and features that retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the landscape. Evaluation of physical integrity is based on a comparison of current landscape conditions to those present during the CLR periods of significance established in Chapter 2 (1760-1967). See pages 2-1 to 2-4 for a full discussion of the various periods of significance associated with the Antietam National Battlefield. For reference, a summary table of significance is provided below.

Cultural Landscape Periods of Significance			
1760-1936 **Agriculture**	**1861-1865** **The Civil War**	**1864-1933** **Commemoration**	**1960-1967** **Mission 66**

Within this chapter tables are provided that list landscape features and identify which features are contributing, non-contributing, or non-contributing but compatible to the cultural landscape. The tables identify to which historic period the feature contributes.

Analysis within the chapter is organized according to landscape characteristics: land use, spatial organization, topography, views, natural systems and features, vegetation, buildings, and structures, cluster arrangement, circulation, archeological sites, and small scale features. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow people to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. They provide evidence of the activities and habits of those who occupied, developed, and shaped the land to serve human needs; they may reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and values of these people.

The narrative in this chapter is accompanied by images, drawings, and tables that list landscape features and their significance. Existing condition maps assist in the analysis and evaluation of integrity, including a park-wide existing condition map, and enlargements that encompass multiple farmsteads and features (Drawings EC-1 through EC-7). These maps are referenced throughout the narrative.

SUMMARY OF INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance, or how well the physical features of a property relate to its historical significance. To establish this, it must be determined if the property retains the identity for which it is significant. The U.S. Secretary of the Interior identifies seven aspects or qualities that make up integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location

The cultural landscape continues to occupy its historic location. The landscape features that appealed to early Euroamerican settlers and influenced military actions during the Battle of Antietam have not been significantly modified. Commemorative features are in their original positions, and resources associated with NPS development during Mission 66 retain their original locations.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Prior to the Civil War, the farms that occupied the landscape were arranged to maximize agricultural production, taking advantage of deep soils on level slopes for row crops and utilizing rocky outcrops as pasture for grazing animals. The working landscape included mills located along Antietam Creek. The vernacular design of each farm was composed of a functional grouping of fields, pastures, and a cluster of buildings and farmyard spaces. The loss of vegetation within the farmsteads (kitchen gardens, shade trees, ornamental shrubs), loss of fencelines, support structures, and woodlots diminishes the design integrity of these spaces.

Many elements added to the landscape during the commemorative period retain integrity of design including the monuments and Observation Tower. Philadelphia Brigade Park has diminished integrity of design due to the loss of original plantings, gates, fencing, and flagpole. Other commemorative features including roads, signs, and monuments retain the original design intent. Mission 66 features including the visitor center, tour road, and tour stops retain integrity of design and continue to provide access to and interpretation of the battlefield.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape. Antietam National Battlefield has limited modern development in the immediate vicinity and views to distant mountains remain much as they were during the battle. The landscape continues to be used for agriculture and the woodlots, forest, narrow roads, and farmsteads enhance the rural character. Some of the locations, extent, and distribution of fields and woods have changed over time. There are a few impacts from adjacent development including electric lines, cell towers, residential development, and busy traffic on Route 34. Overall, the landscape retains integrity of setting.

Materials and Workmanship

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Materials are closely related to the aspect of workmanship, which is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Many materials are extant from the historic period. The stone walls and stone building foundations remain from the historic periods and retain integrity. Monuments retain original materials, including stone and in some cases original iron fencing and mortuary cannon. The iron War Department tablets retain integrity of materials and workmanship. In other locations, materials have been replaced over time and do not retain integrity. Wood buildings and structures remain, although many of the materials have been replaced over time. Wood fences have been replaced with in-kind materials that are consistent with the historic but are not considered contributing. Overall, the landscape retains integrity of materials and workmanship.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The Antietam National Battlefield landscape remains in agricultural use and agricultural activities continue the feeling of a rural, productive landscape. The presence of broad landscape patterns of farm roads, field systems, woodlots, fences, barns and domestic structures combine to convey the feeling of the battlefield. The landscape retains a feeling of solemnity and peace, consistent with the commemoration period. The study area retains integrity of feeling.

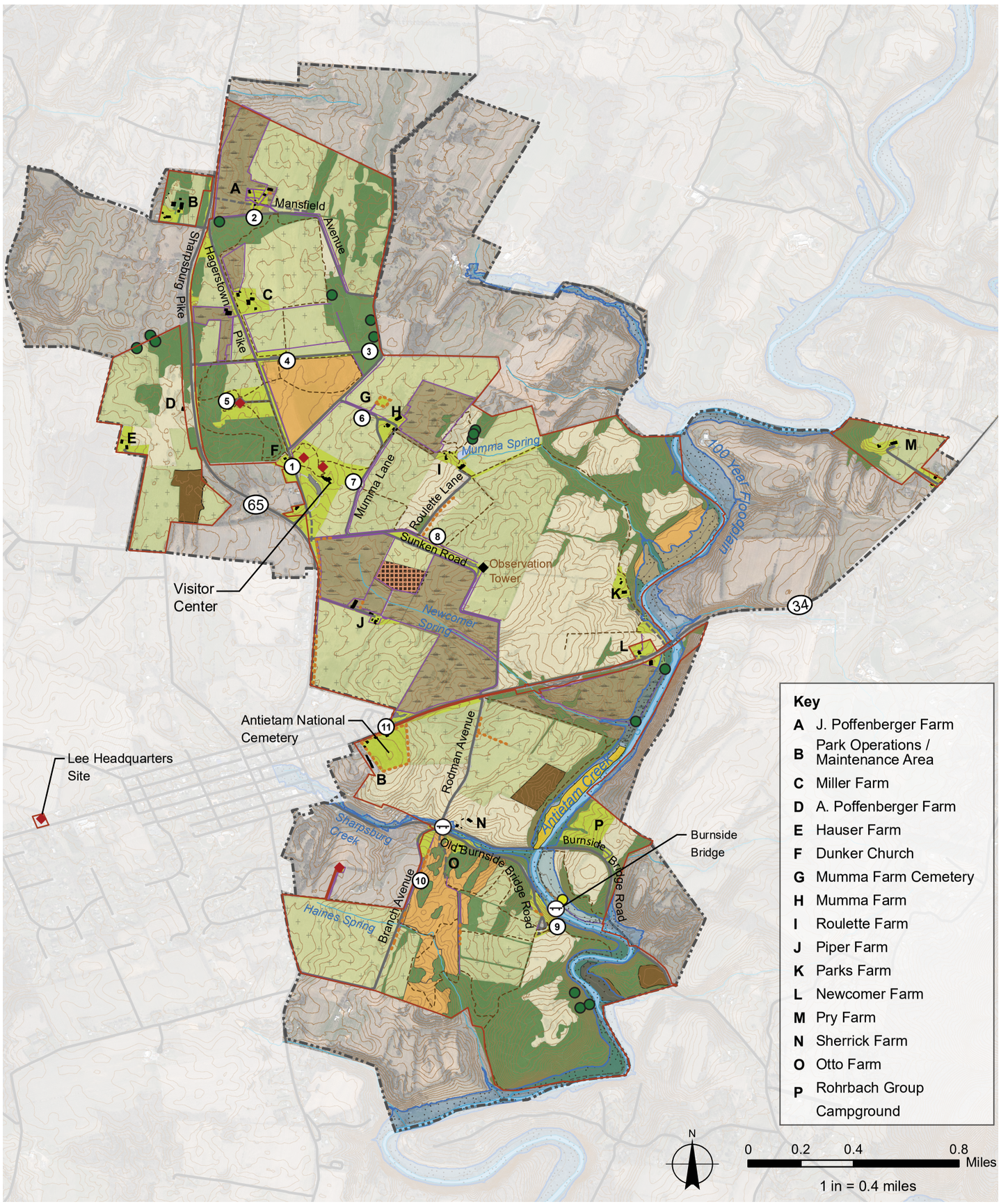
Association

Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape. Despite the loss of a few buildings and adjustments to the agricultural fields, the landscape retains a strong association between the existing landscape and all four periods of significance.

EXISTING CONDITION AND ANALYSIS

This section describes the existing condition of the Antietam National Battlefield cultural landscape. It documents the features associated with the agricultural period, the Civil War, commemoration and memorialization of the battlefield, and Mission 66 additions. The existing condition of the study area is assessed according to these landscape characteristics:

- Land Use
- Spatial Organization
- Topography
- Views
- Natural Systems and Features
- Vegetation
- Buildings and Structures
- Cluster Arrangement
- Circulation
- Archeological Sites
- Small Scale Features



ANTI Legislative Boundary
Fee Boundary
Building or structure
10-foot Contour
Major Road
Road Trace
Trail

Tour Stop
Fence
Stone Wall
Prominent Monument
Bridge

Woods
Crops
Pasture
Hayfield
Native Warm Season Grassland
Orchard
Mown Lawn

Leased Native Warm Season Grass Hayfield
Abandoned Field
Witness Tree
Potential Witness Tree
Pond
Creek
100-year Floodplain

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls, vegetation.

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Antietam National Battlefield
Existing Conditions

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **EC-1**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area



Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Existing Conditions North

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Road
- Road Trace
- Trail
- Overhead Utility Line
- Forest
- Cropland
- Pasture
- Hayfield
- Grassland
- Mown Lawn
- Ornamental Trees
- Potential Witness Tree
- Stone wall
- Fence
- Worm Rail Fence
- Monument
- (1) Tour Stop
- Private Property
- 10ft Contour

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

0 300 600 1200 Feet

1 in = 600 feet

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **EC-2**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Existing Condition
Center West



Key Map

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Road
- Trail
- Utility Poles
- Pond
- Stream
- Forest
- Abandonded Field
- Cropland
- Pasture
- Hayfield
- Grassland
- Orchard
- Mown Lawn
- Ornamental Trees
- Potential Witness Tree
- Stone wall
- Fence
- Worm Rail Fence
- Monument
- 1 Tour Stop
- Private Property
- 10ft Contour

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

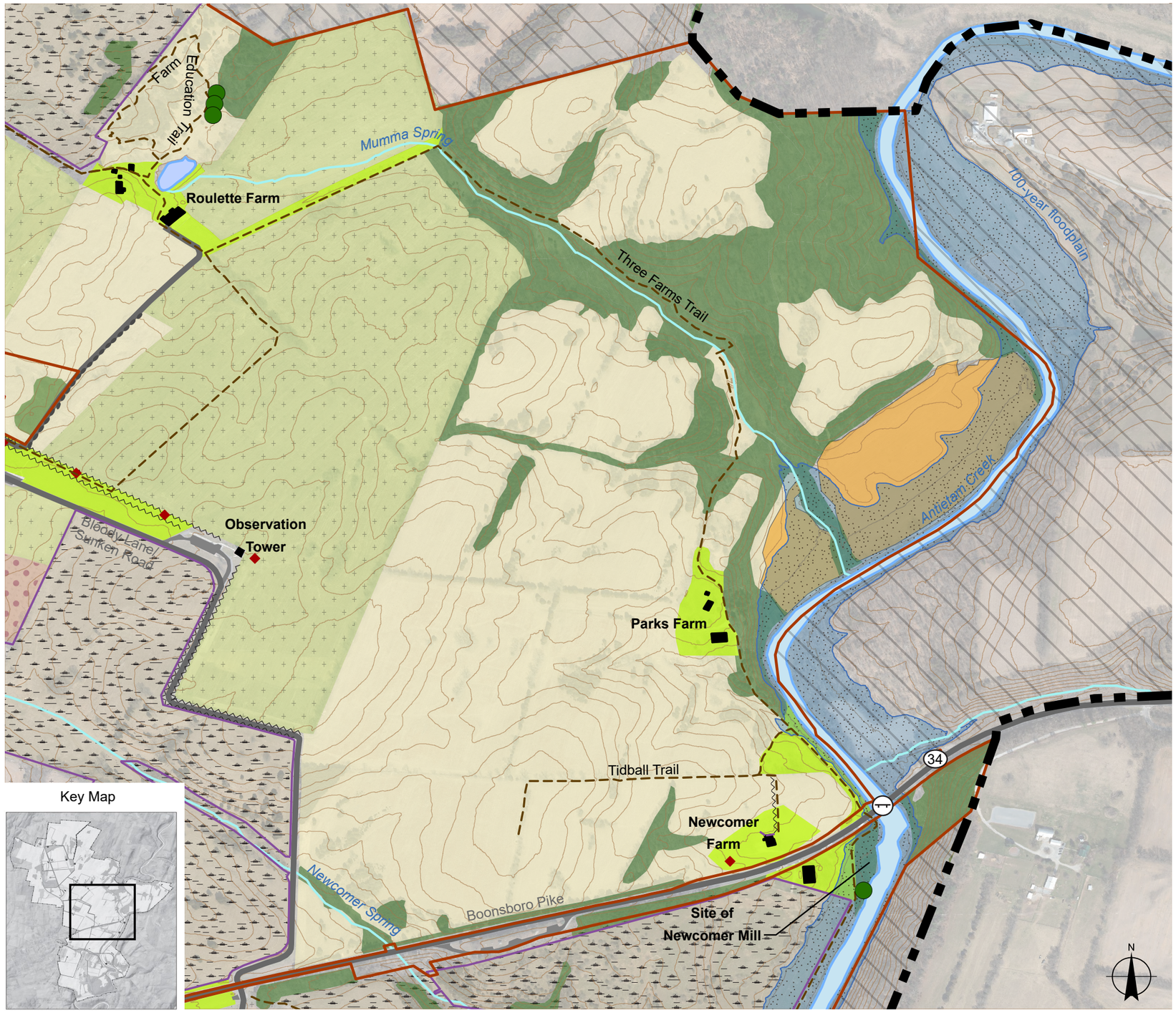
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NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **EC-3**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area



Key Map

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Existing Condition
Center East

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Road
- Trail
- Creek
- Pond
- Stream
- Forest
- Cropland
- Hayfield
- Pasture
- Grassland
- Orchard
- Mown Lawn
- Potential Witness Tree
- Stone wall
- Fence
- Worm Rail Fence
- Monument
- Bridge
- 100yr Floodplain
- Private Property
- 10ft Contour

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

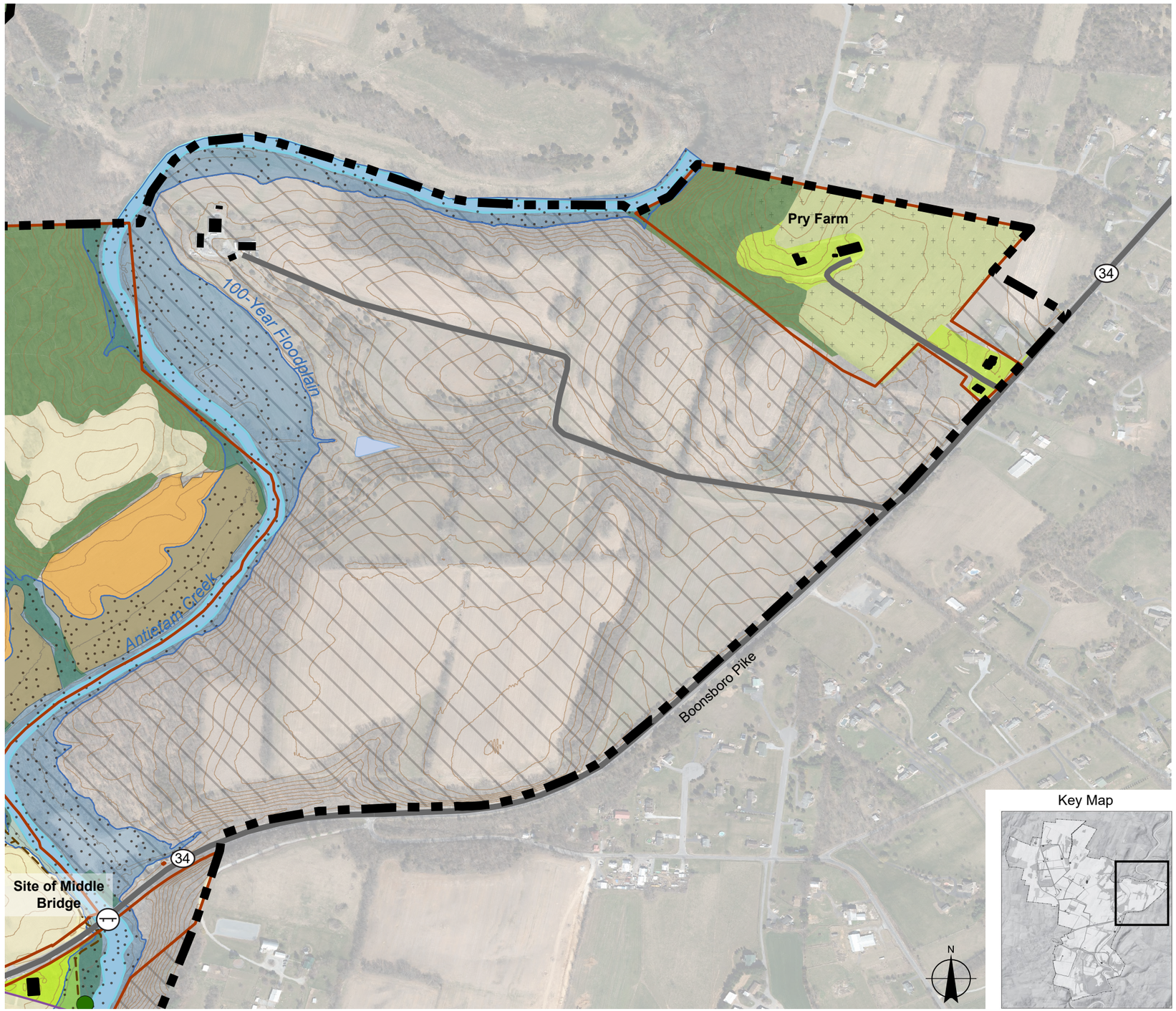
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NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **EC-4**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area



Key Map

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Existing Conditions East

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Road
- Trail
- Forest
- Cropland
- Hayfield
- Grassland
- Mown Lawn
- Pond
- Potential Witness Tree
- Fence
- Bridge
- 100 Year Floodplain
- Private Property
- 10ft Contour

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

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1 in = 600 feet

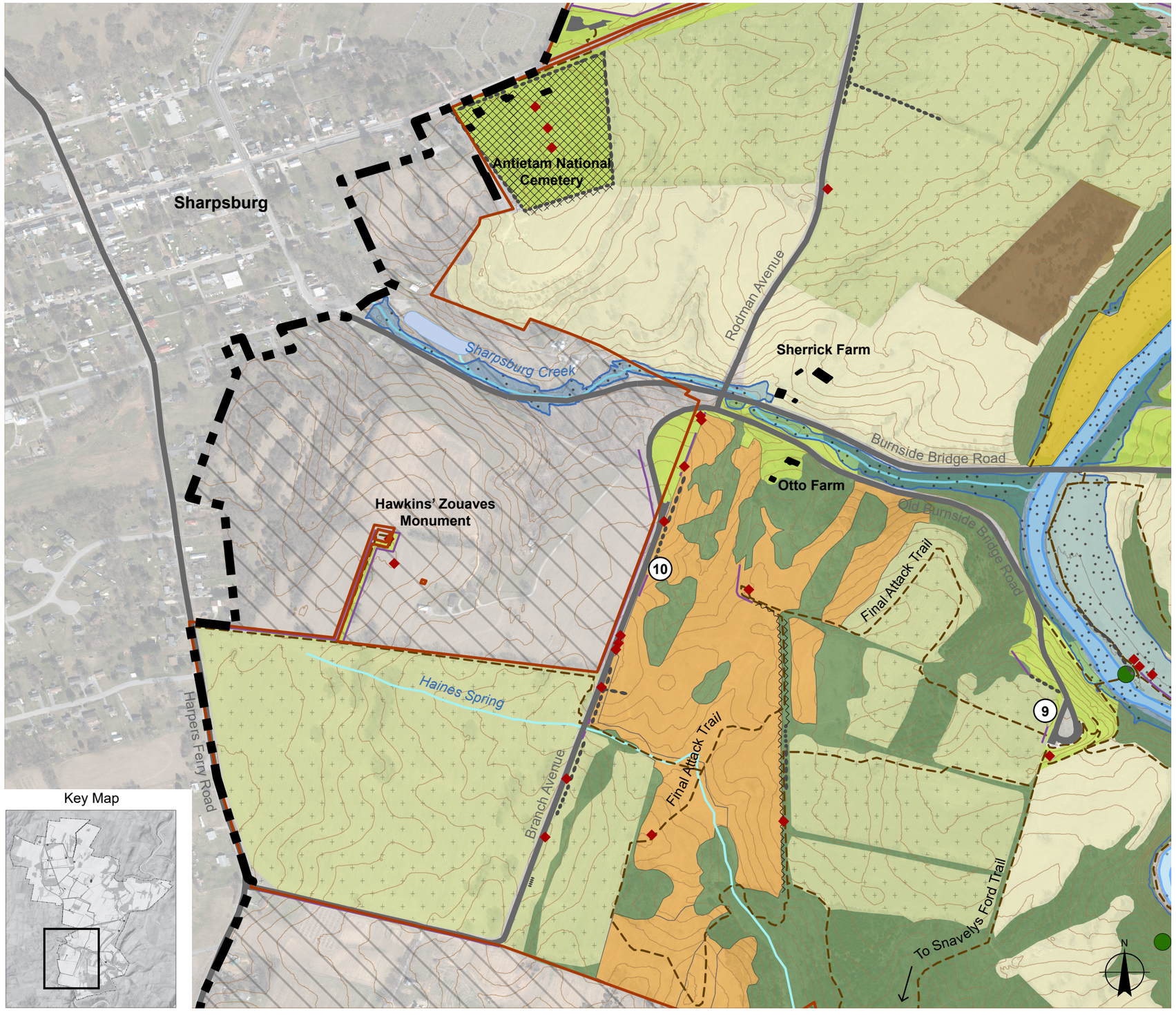
NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **EC-5**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Existing Condition
South West



Key Map

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Road
- Trail
- Streams
- Forest
- Abandonded
- Cropland
- Hayfield
- Pasture
- Grassland
- Mown Lawn
- Ornamental Trees
- Pond
- Leased Native Warm Season Grass Hayfield
- Witness Tree
- Stone wall
- Fence
- Worm Rail Fence
- Monument
- Tour Stop
- 100yr Floodplain
- Private Property
- 10ft Contour

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

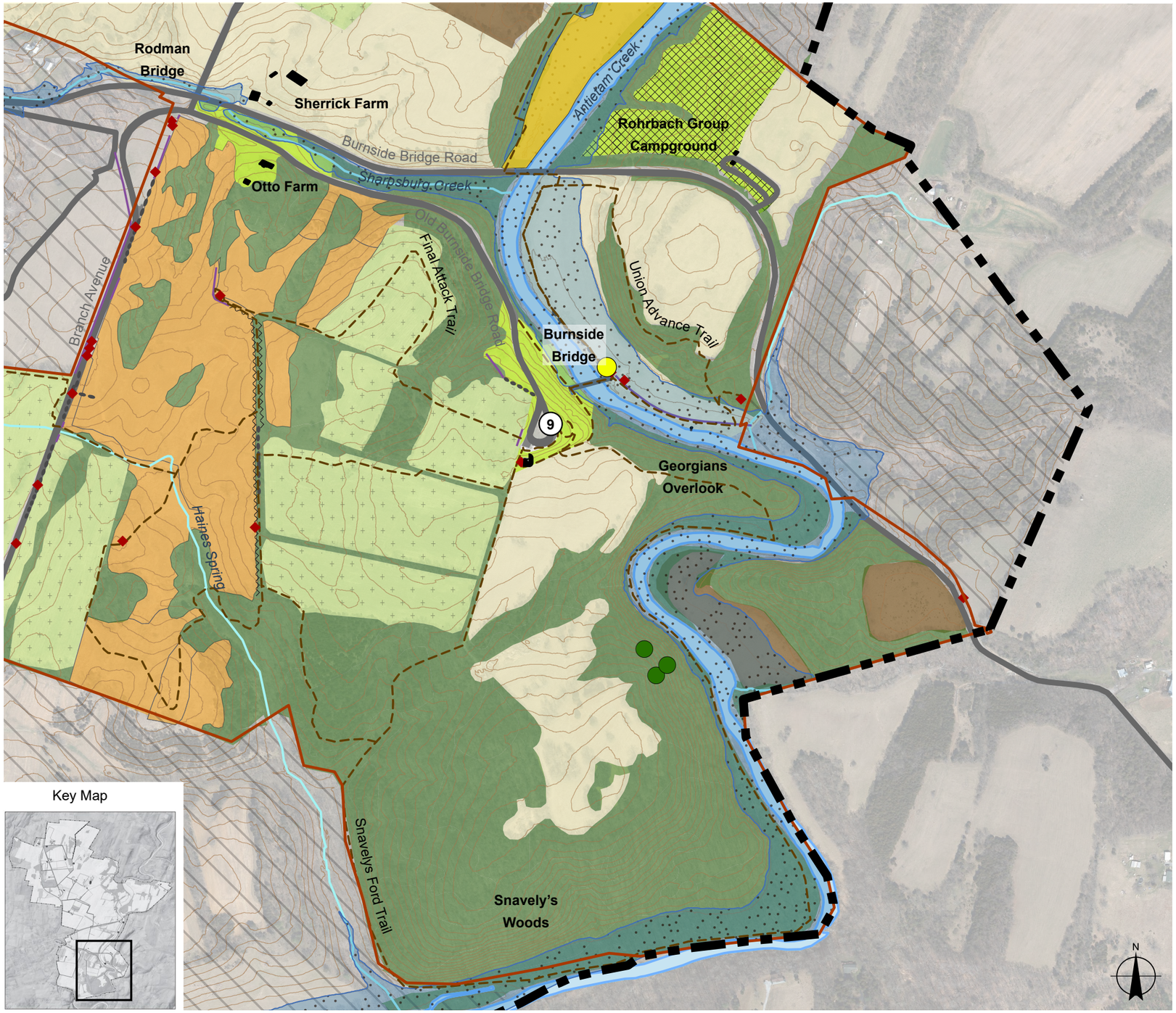
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NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **EC-6**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area



Key Map

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Existing Condition
South East

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Road
- Trail
- Streams
- Forest
- Derelict
- Cropland
- Hayfield
- Ornamental Vegetation
- Grassland
- Mown Lawn
- Leased Native Warm Season Grass Hayfield
- Confirmed Witness Tree
- Potential Witness Tree
- Stone wall
- Fence
- Worm Rail Fence
- Monument
- Tour Stop
- 100yr Floodplain
- Private Property
- 10ft Contour

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

0 300 600 1200 Feet

1 in = 600 feet

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **EC-7**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area



Figure 3-1. Agricultural uses including livestock grazing are consistent with the historic landscape condition. 2020 (QE)

LAND USE

Existing Condition

Antietam National Battlefield encompasses 3,228.80 acres within its legislative boundary. Of this acreage, 1,986.55 acres are federal land managed by the National Park Service to maintain the historic setting and provide visitor use. There are 757.75 acres in partial federal ownership including privately owned land with easements held by the federal government that restrict the levels and types of allowable development. The remaining 463.60 acres are privately owned, and other publicly owned acreage is 20.98.

Primary land uses are agriculture, commemoration, interpretation/education, park operations, and recreation. Much of Antietam National Battlefield is used for agriculture: pasture, cropland, and/or hay (Figure 3-2). Commemorative uses include features that commemorate the events and major figures of the battle. The Battlefield includes two cemeteries: the Antietam National Cemetery, and the Mumma Cemetery. Interpretation/education is provided throughout the park for visitors, including the visitor center and the landscape itself. Park operations occur at the visitor center, northwest corner of the park, and adjacent to the National Cemetery.

Antietam attracts approximately 350,000 visitors per year. The 11-stop automobile tour takes visitors through the landscape and interpretation is provided at the visitor center and throughout the landscape. The park also has interpretive agreements with two organizations who interpret two historic farmsteads within the battlefield. The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area (HCWHA) operates the Newcomer House as a regional visitor center, and the National Museum of Civil

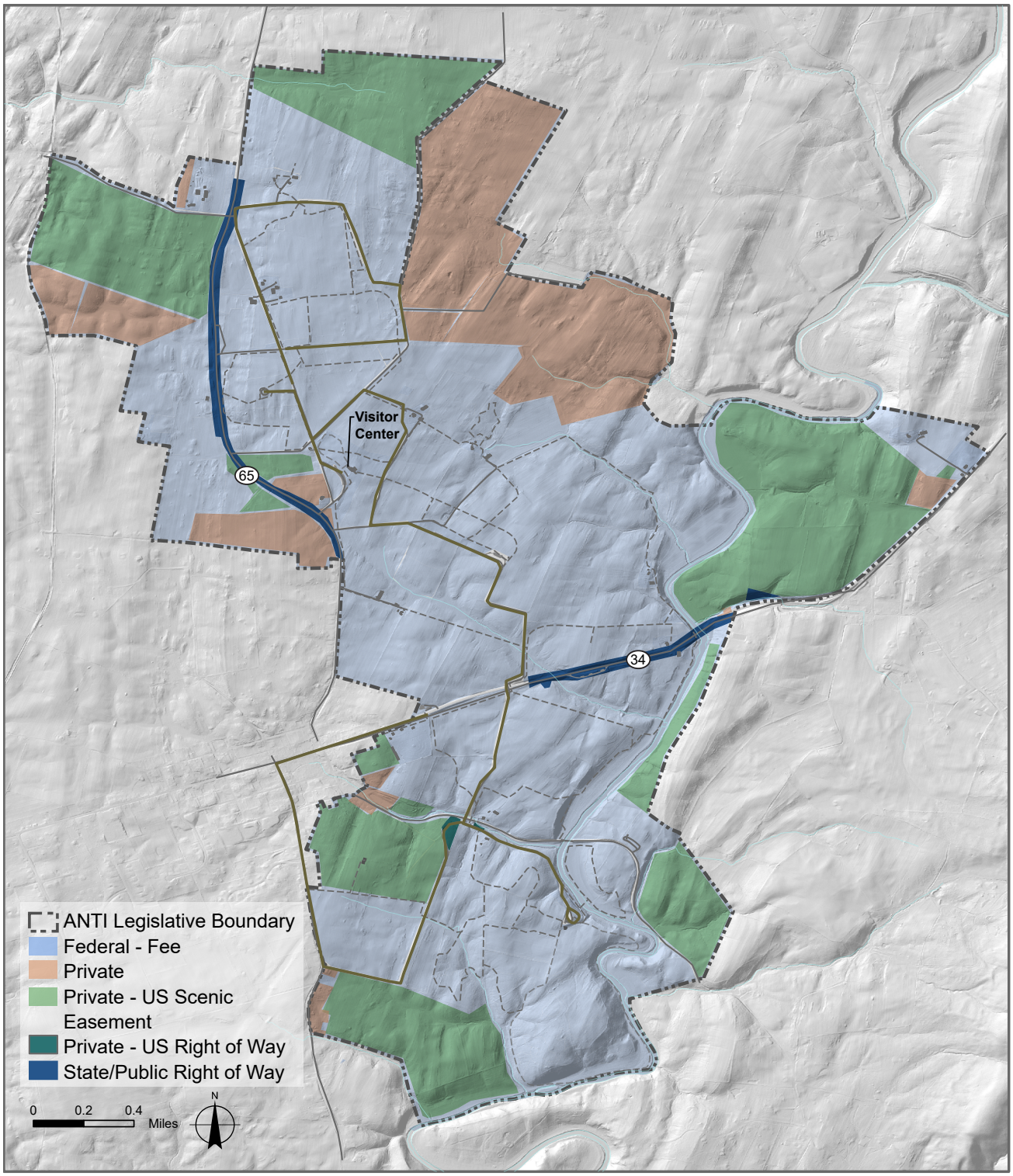


Figure 3-2. 2021 land ownership and scenic easements.

War Medicine operates the Pry House as a field hospital museum interpreting the home that served as Gen. George McClellan's forward observation post during the battle and as a field hospital. Visitor amenities include a group campground on the east side of Antietam Creek.

Agriculture is the predominant land use in the park, with approximately 1,200 acres maintained through special use permits. Historic fields offer visitors a chance to experience the setting of Antietam as it appeared during the battle with hay, pasture, or cropland under cultivation. Crops are rotated for health of the soil and do not always depict the exact crop that was grown during the battle. Orchards showcase the importance of tree crops to early farmers. Other land cover includes forested areas and areas of warm season grassland.

Land Ownership and Easements

Privately owned parcels are located within the park's administrative boundary and are subject to restrictions of scenic easements (Figure 3-2). Some easement lands must be used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and any alterations to existing structures or the landscape are subject to park approval.

West of the park's administrative boundary is the town of Sharpsburg, with a population of 900 residents. To the north of the town and along Route 65 facing the park is a neighborhood that consists of single family residences situated on acre lots. The park's Foundation Document lists the development of a Land Protection plan as a medium priority.

Maintenance and Park Operations

Park operations are located on the Shull property (west side of Route 65). This area holds the law enforcement and resource management offices and one of the maintenance staff locations. This complex is separated from the battlefield by roads and screened from view of the battlefield by mature trees. Administrative offices are located at the National Cemetery. An older maintenance area is located outside the cemetery west wall. Park operations are also housed in the Smith House and Wyand House. The Fulk House is used for seasonal quarters. The education center is located at the Mumma House.

Analysis

Land use analysis is summarized according to the periods of significance. Contributing status is illustrated in Table 3-1, Land Use Analysis. Agriculture is the predominant land use and has been documented within the study area since it was settled by Euroamericans in the 1700s. The continued use of the landscape for agriculture maintains the openness and agrarian character of the landscape. Today,

more areas are forested than occurred in 1862 and through much of the 20th century. This is due to changes in land ownership from privately-held properties to NPS ownership, and thereby changing land-use management practices that farm the landscape less intensively than previously. This is particularly evident along portions of Antietam Creek. However, the major agricultural fields of many key battle spaces remain in agricultural use. In addition to fields, woodlots were an important aspect of farmsteads within the region, providing wood for fuel and fencing. The North, East, and West Woods are wooded areas that were once woodlots associated with local farms. After the battle, these areas were almost entirely logged and the land converted to agriculture. Recently, these woods were rehabilitated using native species, to reflect their 1862 historic appearance. Historically farmsteads would have accommodated a wider range of activities than today, including domestic uses and those associated with everyday farming life. This aspect of the historic landscape is difficult to grasp today, without the daily tasks of washing clothes, working in kitchen gardens, and maintaining small livestock.

Following the 1862 Civil War battle, commemorative monuments and the National Cemetery were added to the landscape, introducing a new land use of memorialization and remembrance. Educational and interpretive elements were added during this time and expanded during the NPS Mission 66 improvements in the 1960s. The existing land uses within the park are consistent with historic use of the landscape, and contribute to its overall character.

Table 3-1. Land Use Analysis

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Agriculture	C	X	X	X	X
Grassland	C	X	X	X	X
Woods	C	X	X	X	X
Commemoration	C			X	X
Park operations	NC-C				X
Interpretation/ education	C			X	X
Visitor recreation	C			X	X
Campground	NC				
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Existing Condition

The spatial organization of the landscape is influenced by topography, roads, fencelines and hedgerows, vegetation, buildings and structures. Visibility of topographic, architectural, and vegetative features affects the ability of visitors to understand historic conditions and battle movements. Spatial organization is defined by visually open fields framed by fences, stone walls, and roads, with distinct cluster arrangements of farmstead buildings and related features sited along arable land and potable water sources. These are contrasted by areas of woods where visibility is obscured (Figure 3-3).

Antietam National Battlefield occupies a broad ridge running approximately north-south, that descends on the east towards Antietam Creek to a wooded valley. The drainage of Antietam Creek runs north-south, parallel to the broad ridge, and creates a natural boundary between the east and west sides of the park. The landscape is characterized by broad, open fields divided by fencelines and hedgerows, surrounded by dense woods. Clusters of farm buildings occur at regular intervals, nestled into the hillsides and sited along natural springs and waterways. Houses are oriented parallel with the contour of the hillside, and barns are typically built into the hillside so lower and upper floors are accessed from ground level. Shade trees and fencing enclose each farmstead, and dry-laid stone walls are used to enclose smaller yards and animal pens. Typically, each farmstead is surrounded by open pasture and cropland. One apple orchard is located on a south-facing hillside at the Piper farm. Narrow farm roads connect the farmsteads to one another. The collection of farmsteads throughout the battlefield defines the rural setting and the park's farms are actively cultivated or grazed.

The park is divided by several public roads that traverse the battlefield. Route 34 (Boonsboro Pike) passes southwest through the park into Sharpsburg and towards the Potomac River, dividing the landscape into north and south sections. Route 65 (Sharpsburg Pike) runs along the park's western edge and separates the main battlefield from resources to the west of the highway. Along the tour route and internal roads is a formal, linear arrangement of monuments, which frame the edges of the roads.

The visitor center occupies the highest point of Antietam National Battlefield and overlooks much of the historic battlefield from the top of the broad ridge. At a smaller scale, the topography undulates and is interspersed with rock outcroppings, intermittent drainages, and steep slopes, which form natural barriers and limit views.

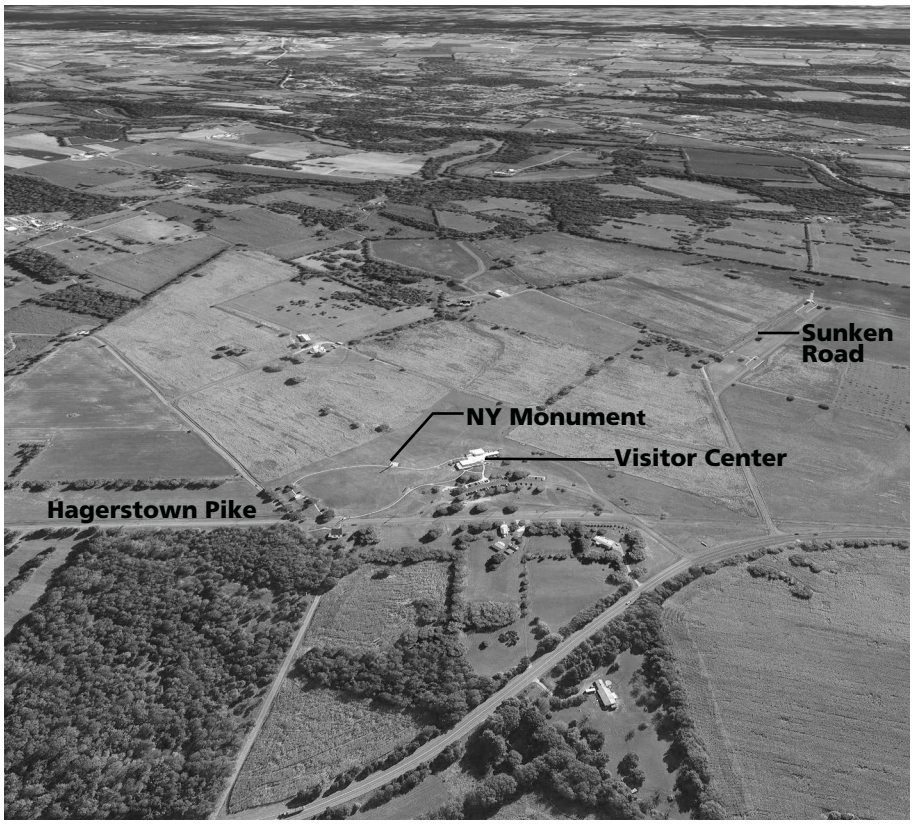


Figure 3-3. Spatial organization remains similar to the historic condition, with an overall increase in wooded areas, 2020 (GoogleEarthPro)

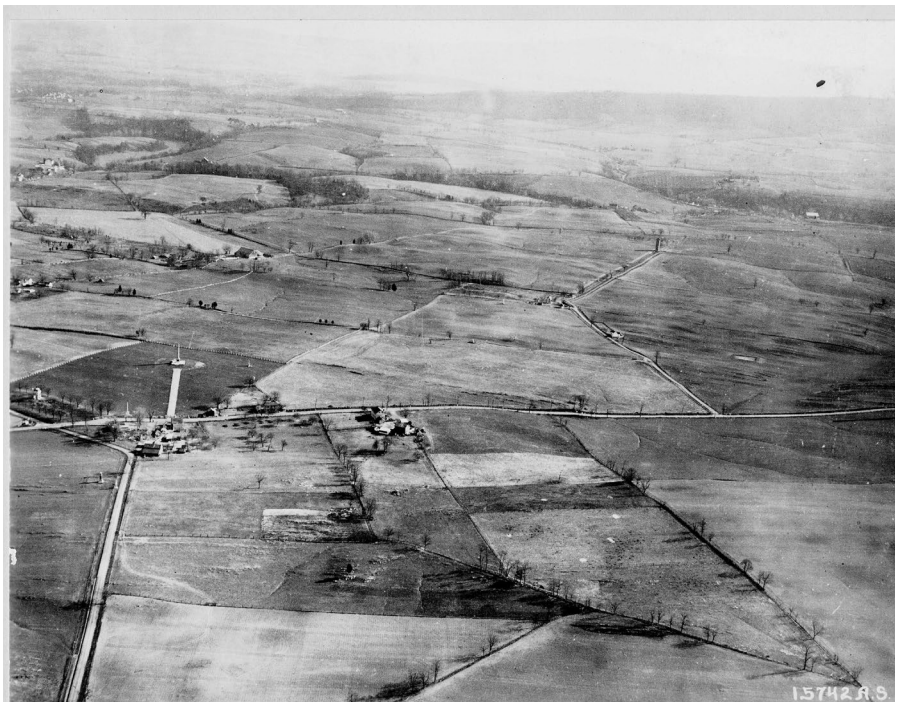


Figure 3-4. Spatial organization has consistently been defined by large agricultural fields separated by roads and fences, interspersed with wooded areas, 1930 (NPS Archive)

Spatially distinct areas occur throughout the landscape and include individual farmsteads, monuments, and building clusters. These spaces are distinct due to the topography and vegetation that characterizes each space and separates one area from the next. For example, Philadelphia Brigade Park is a spatially distinct area, with formal arrangement of trees that frame the roadway and park, creating an enclosed space. Similarly, each farmstead cluster is its own spatially distinct area. (Refer to Cluster Arrangement section for further discussion.)

Analysis

During the early development of agriculture in the region and into the Civil War, the landscape was characterized by rolling topography, farms ranging in size from 100 to 250 acres whose property lines and fields were delineated by wood and stone fences of various types, a patchwork of agricultural fields containing wheat, corn, and grasses on deeper soil alternating with pastures on rocky slopes. Woodlots, orchards, and areas of natural woods were maintained in contrast to the open agricultural areas. Clusters of farm buildings consisting of a house, barn, and smaller support buildings were established adjacent to natural springs and waterways. This mosaic and the network of narrow farm lanes was present during the battle and influenced how the armies situated themselves and fought as the battle unfolded. This pattern of spatial arrangement is intact and is a character-defining feature of the cultural landscape.

The prominent ridge that runs roughly north-south just east of Sharpsburg and overlooks the drainage of Antietam Creek was a strategic position during the battle. Lines of sight were critical and the open agricultural fields that contrasted with woodlots and areas of steep topography influenced the outcome of the battle. This characteristic aspect of the landscape has persisted across historical periods as indicated in maps and aerial photographs.

Some shifts in the configuration of open and closed areas have occurred over time. The battlefield became more open after the war, as many of the woodlots were harvested. The historic East, West, and North Woods were enclosed spaces during the battle but were logged and cultivated after the war. Today, the battlefield is less open than it was in the 1930s, with a reduction in agricultural land and an increase in woody vegetation (Figure 3-3). Beginning in the mid-1990s, the East, West, and North woods were reestablished with a mix of native tree species. However, portions of the East Woods remain in cultivation on private property.

Historically, the narrow farm roads allowed relatively easy access across the battlefield. Today, due to the construction of Route 65, resources on the west side

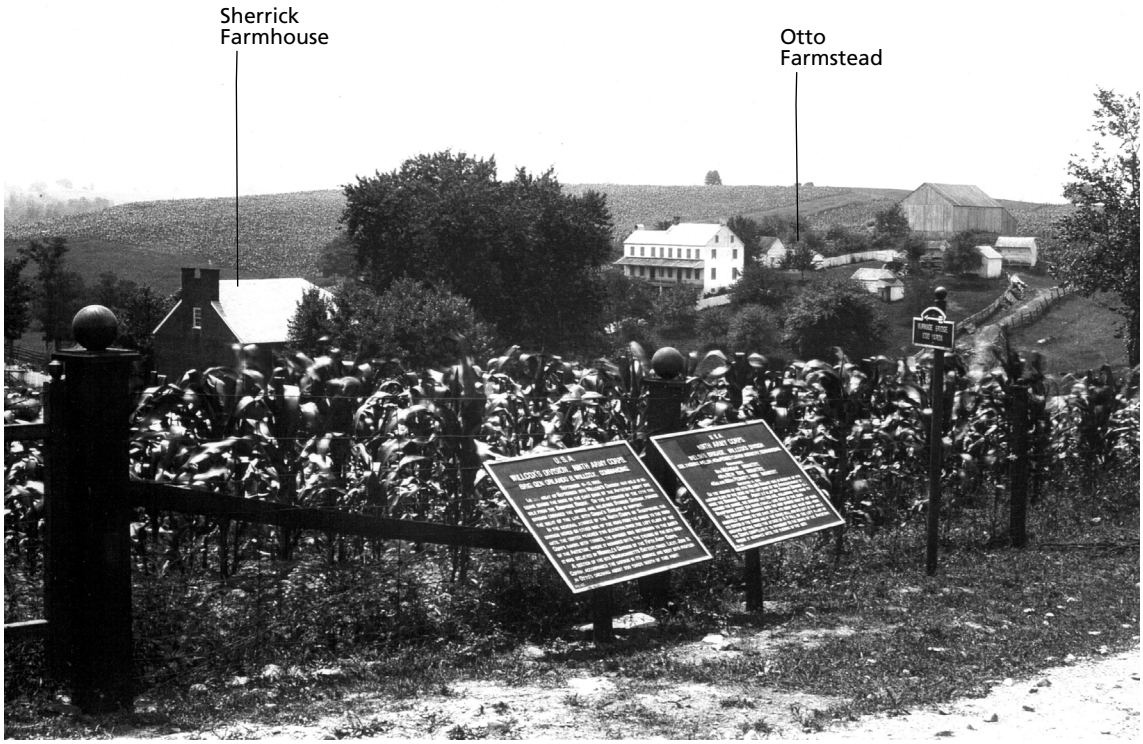


Figure 3-5. The spatial organization around the Otto Farmstead was open with views between Otto and Sherrick Farmsteads (NPS Archive)



Figure 3-6. Spatial organization has changed over the years in some areas due to changes in vegetation. The Otto Farmstead is currently enclosed by vegetation, which diminishes its historic spatial organization. (QE)

of Route 65 are difficult for visitors to access. The A. Poffenberger/Mary Locher Cabin is obscured from view by vegetation, and visitors often do not realize that there are historic resources on the west side of the route.

There have been losses of some buildings over time, which impacts spatial organization within certain farmsteads, but at the larger landscape scale the impact is minimal (Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-6). Historic fencelines are largely intact, as hedgerows of vegetation are present even where fences no longer exist, and field sizes remain very similar to the historic extents (Figure 3-7).

Table 3-2. Spatial Organization Analysis

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Open fields framed by fencelines, walls, fences, and roads, contrasted by areas of woods	C	X	X		
Spatially distinct areas: farmsteads, monuments, and building clusters	C	X	X		
Formal, linear arrangement of monuments	C			X	
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			



1938


1959

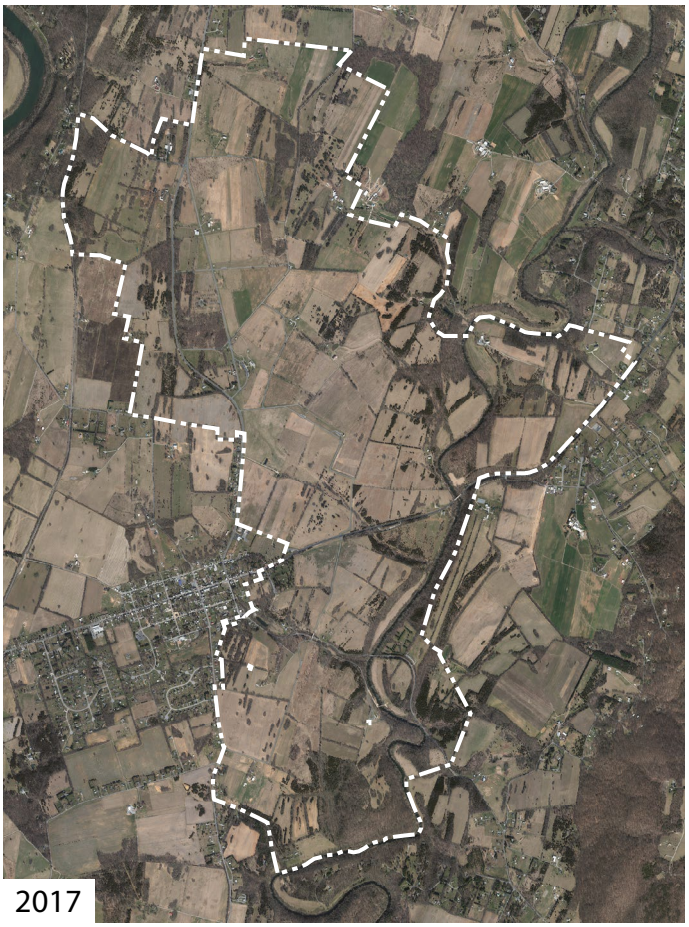


Figure 3-7. Aerial photographs show the spatial organization over the years (1938, 1959, 2017). Many of the fields, fencelines, and roads have remained the same size and configuration. (NPS)



Figure 3-8. The high ridge above Antietam Creek from the Visitor Center, 2020. (QE)



Figure 3-9. Hill above Burnside Bridge, 2020. (QE)



Figure 3-10. Broad ridge from Final Attack Trail, 2020. (QE)

TOPOGRAPHY

Existing Condition

The topography of Antietam National Battlefield is dominated by the drainage of Antietam Creek and a high ridge between the creek and the town of Sharpsburg. The elevation within the study area ranges from a high of approximately 520 feet at the park's northern end, to a low of 300 feet at the southern end of the battlefield along Antietam Creek. The topography of the park is characterized by rolling hills, ridges, and stream channels formed by the karst geology. Limestone outcroppings occur regularly in the landscape, with plowed fields located on deeper soil. Prominent hills include a broad ridge that runs approximately north-south through the battlefield, with the visitor center at the center and highest point of the ridge (Figure 3-8); Nicodemus Heights on the west site of the park; a hill to the east of Antietam Creek occupied by the Pry Farm; the hill above Burnside Bridge (Figure 3-9); and a broad ridge at the Final Attack trail (Figure 3-10) The topography descends towards Antietam Creek, with exposed bedrock cliffs at the park's southern edge near Snavely's Ford. The topography along Antietam creek's tributaries form steep stream valleys within the overall rolling landscape.

Farmsteads are typically nestled into hillsides and sited along natural springs and waterways. Houses are oriented parallel with the contour of the hillside and barns are built into the hillside so lower and upper floors are accessed from ground level. Other buildings and structures, including the visitor center, Observation Tower, and several of the monuments, are sited at the top of prominent hills (Figure 3-8).

Analysis

The high ridge east of Sharpsburg and the rolling terrain were important to both the development of agriculture in the area and military actions during the battle. As the landscape was settled by ethnic German settlers, the outcroppings of limestone required the farmers to develop agriculture around the rocks. The resulting agricultural design created pastures on rocky slopes and plowed fields on deeper soils.

The prominent height of the ridge east of Sharpsburg made an ideal place for Lee to position his army, with expansive views across the fields for surveillance of the oncoming Union troops. The ridges and hills provided critical views and were advantageous locations.

The topography has not changed substantially since the periods of significance and limestone outcroppings are evident in the landscape today. Significant

topographic features are retained in the landscape today and are tangible aspects of the cultural landscape important to understanding the development of the agricultural landscape, the military tactics of the battle, and subsequent memorialization of battle participants.

Table 3-3. Topography Analysis

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Limestone outcroppings & exposed bedrock cliffs	C	X	X		
High ridge east of Sharpsburg/ west of Antietam Creek, runs north-south through the battlefield	C		X	X	X
Nicodemus Heights	C		X		
Hill at Pry Farm	C		X		
Hill above Burnside Bridge	C		X	X	X
Broad Ridge at Final Attack Trail	C		X	X	X
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			

VIEWS

Existing Condition and Analysis

Views at Antietam National Battlefield are defined by topography and vegetation. Visitors experience expansive views of the landscape in several locations within the study area: at the visitor center, Miller grassland, Observation Tower, along the Tour Road, from the Pry Farm, and the Hawkins' Zouaves Monument. Within the remainder of the study area, other views are more limited often focused towards a particular landmark, such as the view to Burnside Bridge, along the Sunken Road, to Dunker Church and the Maryland Monument. In these places, the view is framed by the surrounding wooded landscape. Views are illustrated on Figure 3-12 and listed in Table 3-4.

View 1. View from north of J. Poffenberger

At the north end of the park (Drawing EC-2), is a view from the cannon emplacement north of Joseph Poffenberger's farm looking south towards the North Woods and west to Nicodemus Heights. Views from the prominent ridge north of the Joseph Poffenberger farmhouse yard appear much as they did when the Union artillery occupied the site during the battle, except for a line of trees just north of the farmhouse and barn that block views to the south, limiting the full range of sight the artillery had (Figure 3-11).



Figure 3-11. View #1 from north of J. Poffenberger looking south, 2020 (QE)

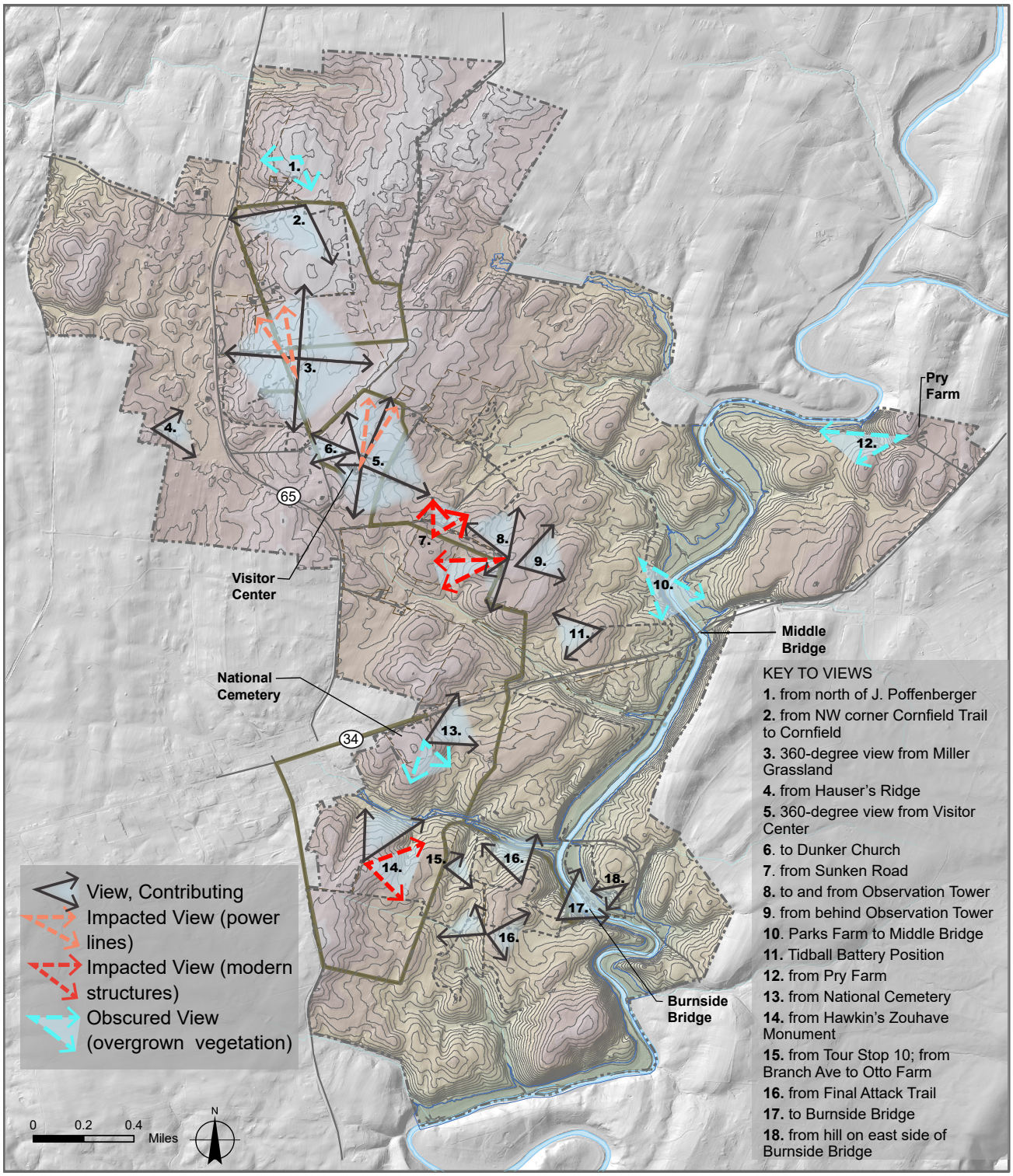


Figure 3-12. Contributing Views and impacts (QE).



Figure 3-13. View #2 looking south across the Cornfield, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-14. View #3 of The Cornfield, looking north from Cornfield Avenue, 2020 (QE)

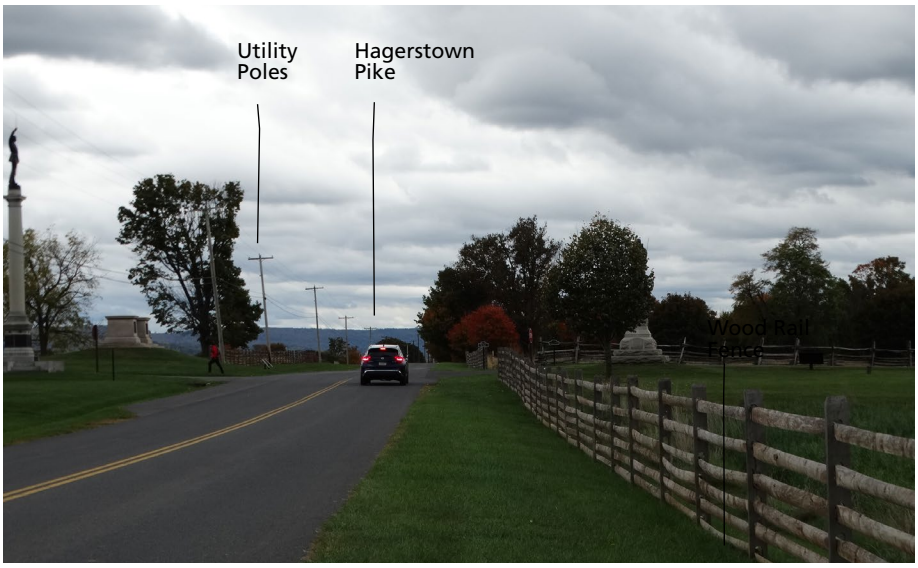


Figure 3-15. View #3 Hagerstown Pike, 2020 (QE)

View 2. View from NE Corner Cornfield Trail to Cornfield

From the south edge of the North Woods, the view is south to the Cornfield and west to Nicodemus Heights (Figure 3-13).

View 3. 360-degree View from Miller Grassland

An elevated rise south of Tour Stop 4 provides views to the Cornfield, across the Miller grassland, and to the west (Figure 3-14). This view is negatively impacted by electric lines along Hagerstown Pike (Figure 3-15). Battle era photos were taken of the landscape including the view along Hagerstown Pike (Figure 3-16).

View 4. View from Hauser's Ridge

From the Hauser farmstead is a view in a generally eastern direction towards the West Woods (Figure 3-17). Views from Hauser Ridge to the West Woods would have been more open during the battle than they are today.

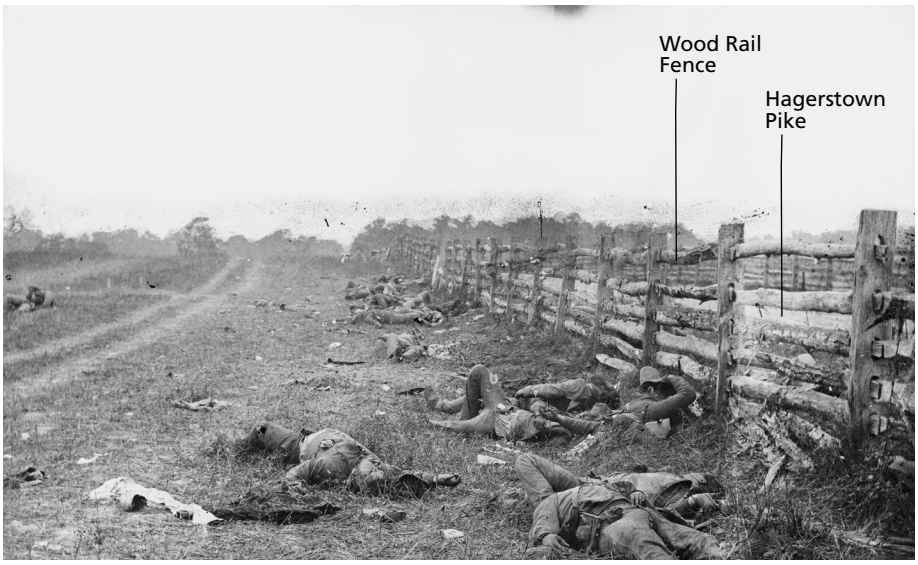


Figure 3-16. View #3 Hagerstown Pike, 1862 (Library of Congress)



Figure 3-17. View #4 at A. Poffenberger, 2020 (QE)

View 5. 360-degree view from visitor center

At the center of the park (Drawing EC-3), the visitor center provides panoramic views of the battlefield. The hill behind the visitor center gives a nearly 360-degree view overlooking much of the battlefield landscape: Sunken Road, Mumma Farm, the Cornfield, and Antietam Creek. Beyond the boundaries of the park, views are towards South Mountain on the east, the river valley of Harpers Ferry on the south, and the town of Sharpsburg to the southwest(Figure 3-18 and Figure 3-19). The view to the Sunken Road is slightly obscured by vegetation, and the view west is also slightly obscured by vegetation. The view to the northeast is impacted by the electrical lines along Smoketown Road and Mumma Farm Lane (Figure 3-20).

The long range views from the visitor center to South Mountain and across farm fields have changed little, although threatened by expansion of suburban development into the area.

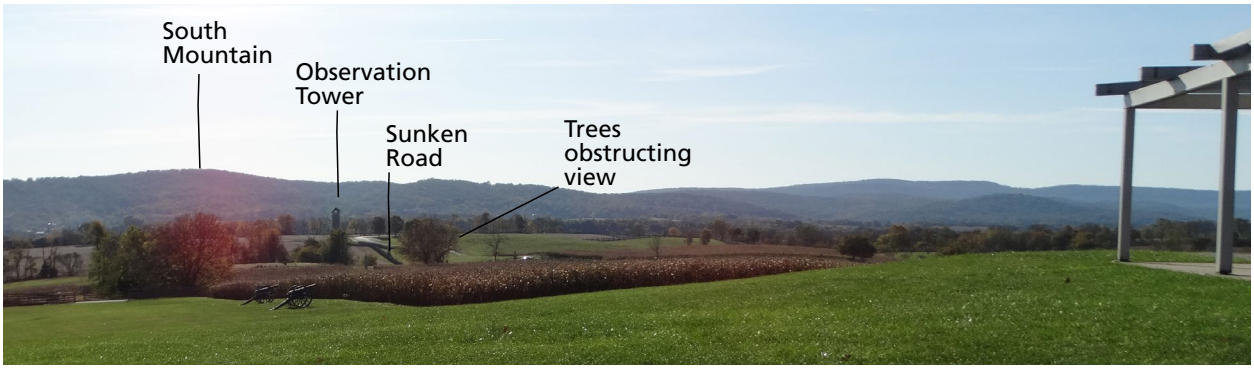


Figure 3-18. View #5 from the visitor center looking south, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-19. View #5 looking south, 1963 (NPS)



Figure 3-20. View #5 looking north, 2020 (QE)

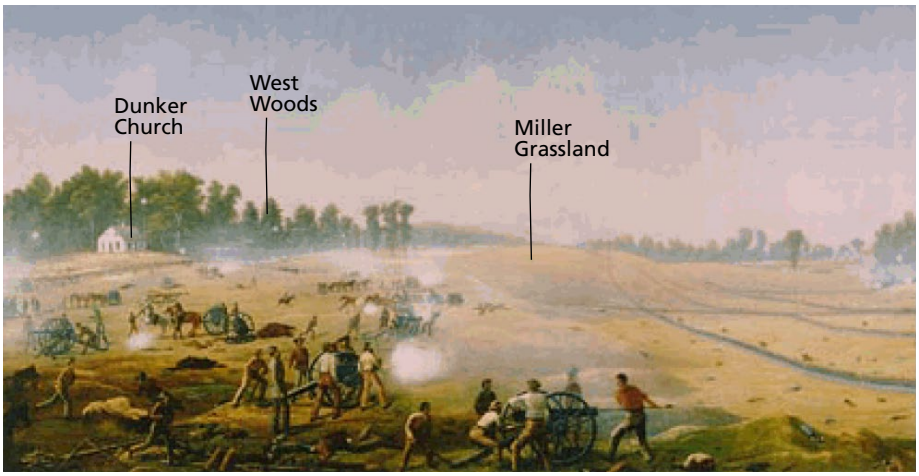


Figure 3-23. View #5 looking north, 1862 (James Hope mural)



Figure 3-21. View #6 Dunker Church, 1862 (Library of Congress)



Figure 3-22. View #6 Dunker Church, 2020 (QE)

View 6. View to Dunker Church

The view to the Dunker Church from Hagerstown Pike and the rise to the east is an historic view. Some locations where battle era photos were taken of the landscape are sites where the historic view is significant, including the view of the Dunker Church (Figure 3-21).

View 7. View from Sunken Road

Views to and from the Sunken Road are an important feature of the landscape (Drawing EC-3). The roadway is maintained in low grasses which preserve the view along road corridor. From the roadway, views are enclosed by the steep banks (Figure 3-24). The view partially obstructed by vegetation at the intersection of Sunken Road and Roulette Lane.



Figure 3-24. View #7 looking northeast, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-25. View #8 looking towards the Observation Tower, 2020 (QE)

View 8. View to/from Observation Tower

Throughout much of the battlefield, the view to the Observation Tower is prominent (Figure 3-25). From the Observation Tower there is a 360-degree view of the entire landscape. This view is negatively impacted by adjacent development including housing, cell and water towers.

View 9. View from behind Observation Tower

The view from behind the Observation tower, at ground level, provides a 360-degree view of the landscape (Figure 3-26).

View 10. View from Parks Farm to Middle Bridge

The view to the Middle Bridge from Parks Farm was open during the Battle of Antietam. Today this view is enclosed by vegetation (Figure 3-27).



Figure 3-26. View #9 ground level at the Observation Tower 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-27. View #10 towards Middle Bridge from Parks Farm, 2020 (QE)

View 11. View from Tidball Battery Position

This view is across the Newcomer farm from an elevated hill, looking west.

View 12. View from Pry Farm

At the Pry Farm, there is a view from the farmhouse looking west towards the battlefield. Vegetation is overgrown in portions of this historic view. From the Pry Farm, the battlefield is still visible but is encroached upon by forest (Figure 3-28).

View 13. View from National Cemetery

The view from the National Cemetery to the south is towards the battlefield and valley of Antietam Creek and South Mountain beyond. This view is partially obscured by a row of trees outside the southern cemetery wall (Figure 3-29).



Figure 3-28. View #12 from the Pry Farm towards the battlefield, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-29. View #13 from Antietam National Cemetery, 2020 (QE)

View 14. View from Hawkins' Zouaves Monument

From the Hawkins' Zouaves Monument, there is a view towards the National Cemetery and west towards the valley of Antietam Creek. This latter view is impacted by adjacent residential development (Figure 3-30).

View 15. View from Tour Stop 10; from Branch Ave to Otto Farm

At the southern end of the battlefield along Branch Avenue, views to the east overlook the Otto farm including native meadow plantings and the Final Attack Trail, and mountains beyond Antietam Creek (Drawing EC-6). Views to the Otto Farmstead are obscured by vegetation.



Figure 3-30. View #14 from Hawkins' Zouaves Monument, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-31. View #16 from the Final Attack Trail, 2020 (QE)

View 16. View from Final Attack Trail

Views from the Final Attack Trail are from an elevated position above Antietam Creek, and open due to the native grassland vegetation. The Antietam Creek drainage is visible and the mountains beyond (Figure 3-31).

View 17. View to Burnside Bridge

At Burnside Bridge, there is a view of the bridge from the Mission 66 overlook and along the Burnside Bridge Road. The Burnside bridge was photographed soon after the battle, and these scenes of the bridge are significant (Figure 3-32).



Figure 3-32. View of Burnside Bridge looking northwest (upstream), 1862 (Library of Congress)



Figure 3-33. View #17 of Burnside Bridge, 2020 (QE)

View 18. View from hill on east side of Burnside Bridge

Views on the east side of the bridge were historically open during the battle but vegetation partially obscures the view today (Figure 3-34).

Analysis

The prominent height of the ridge east of Sharpsburg made an ideal place for Lee to position his army, with expansive views across the fields for surveillance of the oncoming Union troops. During the battle, lines of sight were critical. Limestone outcroppings, trees, fences, roadways, and sloping topography provided concealment against the enemy. The ridges and hills provided important views and were advantageous locations.

Views have not changed substantially since the periods of significance, but successional vegetation growth now encloses some views and obscures views to landmarks. Views are also impacted by utility lines on Hagerstown Pike, at the J. Poffenberger Farm, and Mumma Lane, which distracts from the historic scene. Adjacent to the park, the town of Sharpsburg has several neighborhoods and a water tower that encroach upon the visual character of the park. To the east, cell towers on South Mountain also impact the historic views.

From the principal vantage points—the park visitor center, Miller Pasture, Observation Tower, Burnside Bridge—the landscape appears much the same as it would have in the 19th century. The continuity of agricultural use, the general layout of the farmsteads, and the reconstruction of historic features like worm and post-and-rail fences, all reflect the views present in the 19th century, and the stone monuments reflect the period of commemoration. Significant views are retained in the landscape today and are tangible aspects of the cultural landscape important to understanding the development of the agricultural landscape, the military tactics of the battle, and subsequent memorialization of battle participants.



Figure 3-34. View #18 from hill on east side of Burnside Bridge

Table 3-4. Views Analysis

FEATURE	VIEW #	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
			1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
View from north of J. Poffenberger	1	C			X	X
View from northwest corner Cornfield Trail to Cornfield	2	C		X		
360-degree view from Miller Pasture	3	C		X		
View from Hauser's Ridge	4	C		X	X	X
360-degree view from visitor center	5	C		X		
View to Dunker Church	6	C	X	X	X	X
View from Sunken Road	7	C		X	X	X
View to/from Observation Tower	8	C		X		
View from behind Observation Tower	9	C		X		
View from Parks Farm to Middle Bridge	10	C		X		
View from Tidball Battery Position	11	C		X		
View from Pry Farm	12	C		X		
View from National Cemetery	13	C		X	X	
View from Hawkins' Zouaves Monument	14	C		X	X	
View from Tour Stop 10; from Branch Ave to Otto Farm	15	C		X	X	X
View from Final Attack Trail	16	C		X		
View to Burnside Bridge	17	C		X		
View from hill on east side of Burnside Bridge	18	C		X		
Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible						

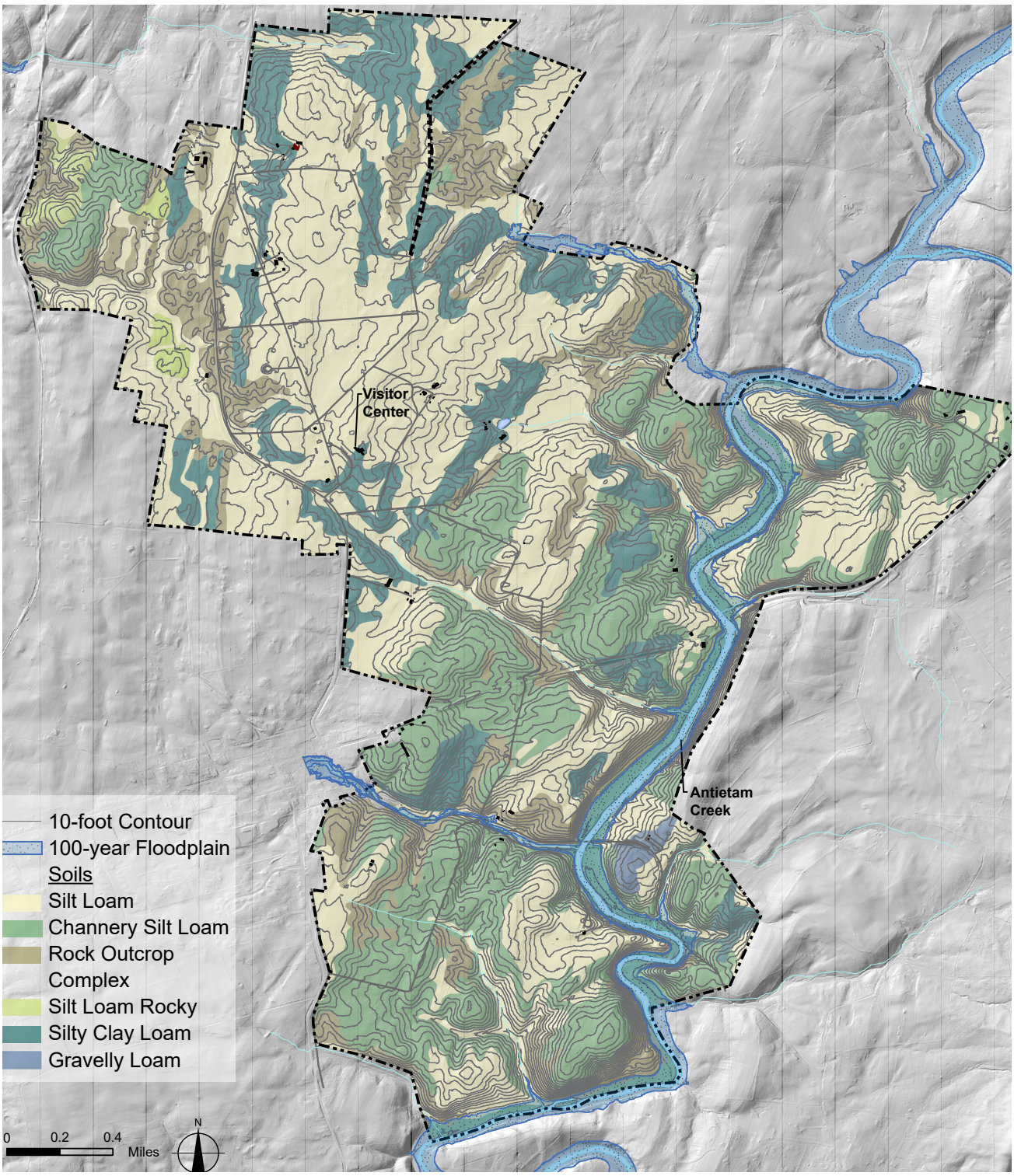


Figure 3-35. Soils and Topography
(USDA Soil Survey)

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

Existing Condition

Existing natural systems and features are illustrated in Figure 3-35 through Figure 3-38. Natural systems are processes and materials that have influenced historical development and use. Natural systems considered and evaluated in this CLR are geology, soils, and waterbodies.

Geology and Soils

The Antietam cultural landscape is located within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province in the Appalachian Mountain Range, characterized by long, parallel mountain ridges separated by valleys. These valleys formed where resistant sandstone ridges border more easily eroded carbonate formations. The geology of the study area consists of carbonate limestone (primarily Conococheague and Elkbrook limestone) typical of these valley regions. The geology creates a karst topography—a term used to describe the features produced by dissolution of carbonate rocks, including fissures, sinkholes, underground streams, and caverns. The park is dotted with springs and streams that drain to Antietam creek.[1]

The soils of the park are primarily derived from weathering of the limestone bedrock, resulting in well-drained loam and clay soils with patches of exposed bedrock throughout (Figure 3-35). The soils are acidic and highly erodible, and many of the flatter areas in the park are classified as prime farmland.[2] These areas



Figure 3-36. Antietam Creek near Snavely's Ford, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-37. Antietam National Battlefield in its regional context. Mountainous and forested areas are seen in dark gray. Within the Antietam Creek watershed, the park has ecological connections to broader natural systems, 2020 (GoogleEarthPro, QE)

are used for agricultural crops while rocky slopes with exposed bedrock are used for pasture.

Waterbodies

Waterbodies within the park include ponds, springs, creeks, intermittent streams, and associated floodplains. Most of the water systems drain to Antietam Creek, which runs through the park for approximately 3 miles of its 41 mile length (Figure 3-36). The park is located at the bottom of the Antietam Creek watershed, which extends north into Pennsylvania and south to its intersection with the Potomac River. The study area is within the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Several small tributaries begin within the park and feed into Antietam Creek, including Mumma Spring, Newcomer Spring, and Haines Spring (Figure 3-38). Miller Spring also begins within the park but flows west to the Potomac River. A small man-made pond was added around 1930 to the Roulette Farm. Water quality is easily impacted by pollution due to the porous nature of the underlying geology.[3] The park currently tests water quality at four different sites. Stream bank erosion is an issue along the banks of Antietam Creek and portions of the Snavely Ford Trail are undercut by stream erosion, creating a safety issue. Riparian buffers, consisting of wooded edges or unmown grasses along drainages are located along the majority of springs and streams in the park.

Due to the park's location at the bottom of the Antietam Creek watershed, the creek it is susceptible to degradation of water quality that occurs outside the park. The future quality of the creek and its tributaries are potentially impacted by agricultural inputs (manure and fertilizers, pesticides) from park and adjacent farmlands, upstream industrial and sewage discharge, and the increase of impervious surfaces and stormwater runoff in surrounding residential areas.

Within the park's waterways there are a few threatened, state-listed aquatic animal species. These include fish and mollusks recorded in 2011: the checkered sculpin [*Cottus sp. cf. cognatus*], shield darter [*Percina peltata*]), and cherrystone drop snail [*Hendersonia occulta*] (this data needs to be updated with a current inventory).[4] The presence of these species are an indication of good water quality and riparian health.

Current management plans and actions in place include implementation of riparian buffers, agricultural cooperator nutrient management plans. Water quality monitoring occurs monthly by park staff at four locations, water quality monitoring by Inventory and Monitoring Program staff at Sharpsburg Creek. Sharpsburg Creek is located out of the park and not really influenced by park

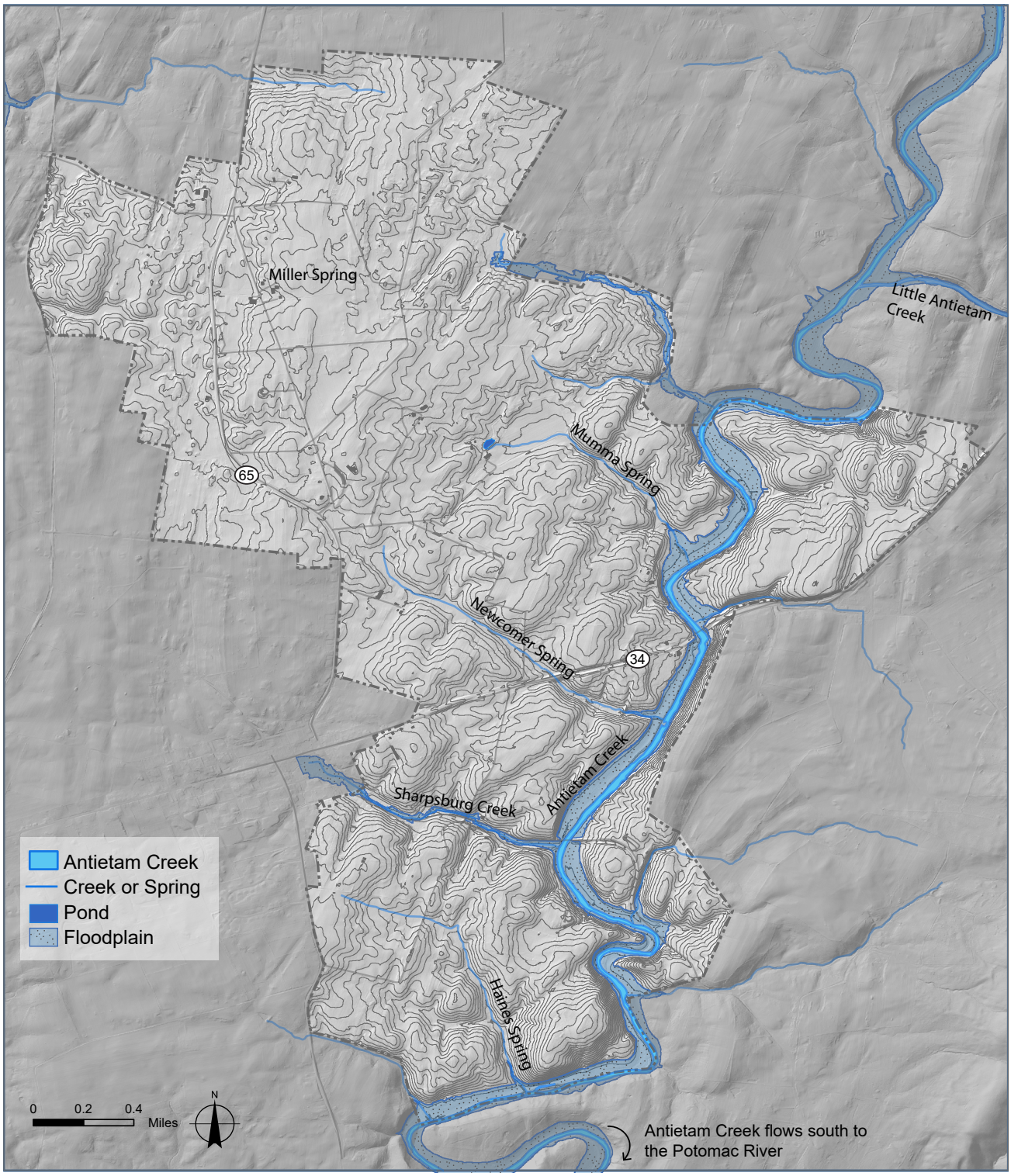


Figure 3-38. Diagram illustrating waterbodies, streams and creeks.

actions. Guidance from the Chesapeake Bay Watershed/track TMDLs/state guidance followed. Best management practices are followed for no till agriculture.

Analysis

The geology and soils were important to initial settlement of the region, military action during the Battle of Antietam, later development, commemoration, and interpretation of the battlefield. The rich, well-drained soils are prime farmland, developed initially in the late 18th century and into the present day. Patches of exposed bedrock throughout the landscape reveal the underlying geology and influenced the placement of croplands and grasslands. These patterns are visible in the landscape today and contribute to the cultural landscape.

Proximity to water influenced early settlement of the area and farmsteads were established adjacent to natural springs and creeks. During the Battle of Antietam, Antietam Creek was an impediment to troops moving across the landscape, necessitating crossings at developed bridges. The significant waterbodies retained today are tangible aspects of the cultural landscape important to understanding the development of farms and movements of the two armies. No major modifications have occurred with the exception of the pond at the Roulette Farmstead, added in the 1930s.[5]

On a regional scale, degraded air quality associated with vehicular traffic affects aquatic habitats and continued road development increases stormwater runoff of sediments and pollutants into the waterbodies.[6] Streambank erosion occurring along sections of Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg Creek impacts streamwater quality via sedimentation and presence of suspended solids. Erosion also disrupts historic landscape by changing the course of the stream channels, and disrupts trails and visitor circulation. It undercuts the trail treads, as occurs at Snavely Ford Trail, which may cause the park to either shut down the trail or relocate the trail.

Table 3-5. Natural Systems and Features Analysis

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Soils & Geology	C	X	X	X	X
Waterbodies	C	X	X	X	X
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			

VEGETATION

Existing Condition

Vegetation types present at Antietam National Battlefield and described in this section include forest, warm season grasslands, agricultural fields maintained as cropland, hay, or pasture, and orchards (Figure 3-41). This section also includes a summary of rare, threatened, and endangered plant species. Descriptions are provided for witness trees, areas of mown lawn, ornamental vegetation, and detailed conditions and analysis for vegetation within farmsteads, commemorative areas, and Mission 66 vegetation. Vegetation patterns are a mosaic of agricultural fields and forests, with much of the landscape maintained for agricultural use. Ornamental vegetation is not widely present, but occurs within farmsteads, at key points around Commemorative and Mission 66 features. Table 3-8 provides a summary of vegetation types and corresponding analysis.

Forests

Forests include naturally wooded areas, woodlots, and portions of floodplain forest. There are 630 acres within the park that are forested.[7] Antietam National Battlefield is part of the Ridge and Valley vegetation ecosystem, composed of plant communities belonging to the Northeastern Interior Dry-Mesic Oak Forest.[8] Upland areas of the park are composed of oaks (*Quercus spp.*), maples (*Acer spp.*), hickories (*Carya spp.*), and walnut (*Juglans spp.*) as the dominant species. A small area of 25 acres along Antietam Creek is classified as "Rich Floodplain Forest,"[9] and this area's lower elevation is composed of oaks (*Quercus spp.*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and beech (*Fagus granidifolia*). Shrubs located in this



Figure 3-39. The Snavely Woods and trail, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-40. Agricultural field at right, Mansfield Avenue center, and the East Woods at left, 2020 (QE)

forest type include blueberries, mountain laurel, and other varieties of shrubs adapted to acidic soils.

The largest forest in the park is Snavely Woods (Drawing EC-7), with mature native oaks and hickory growing along a limestone escarpment adjacent to Antietam Creek. Forest communities continue along the creek's edge through the park's boundary, and along many of the parks' smaller streams (Figure 3-39).

The North, East, and West Woods are forested areas that were once woodlots associated with local farms (EC-2). After the battle, these areas were almost entirely logged and the land converted to agriculture. Recently, these woods were reforested using native species to reflect their 1862 historic appearance. Reforestation efforts began in 1995, in keeping with the preferred alternative in the 1992 GMP.[10] This involved reforesting approximately 12 acres of the West Woods (original footprint was 75 acres), 15 acres of the North Woods, and 10 acres of the East Woods (original footprint was 39 acres).[11] The forest plant community provides a sanctuary for many animal species including birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles. Commonly seen animals include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).[12]

Current management plans and actions in place include reforestation of historically forested areas, such as the East Woods, and monitoring and treatment of invasive forest plants. The park undertakes monitoring and management of the deer population. Forest birds are surveyed in mature forests and vegetation regeneration plot surveys are undertaken by NPS Inventory and Monitoring.

Warm Season Grasslands

Antietam National Battlefield contains approximately 121 acres of managed warm-season grasslands (Figure 3-41). Warm-season grassland species initiate growth in late spring and reach their peak during the warm summer months. These are typically bunch grasses that are native to the Mid-Atlantic region, and include switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), and Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*).

Parkwide meadow restoration efforts have recently been successful in replacing hayfield/cropfield with healthy native grassland habitat (Figure 3-42). These fields are maintained by a prescribed burn program. Monitoring is undertaken for small mammals, pollinators (including an upcoming grassland bee inventory by USGS/ butterfly and other monitoring programs) and grassland bird surveys. Inventories record grassland plants and monitoring and control of invasive vegetation performed.

The grasslands provide habitat for birds and other animals by providing a high species richness, a three-dimensional structure, and a varying extent of bare ground.[13] There are several state-listed animal species present in the grasslands, including birds (common raven [*Corvus corax*]), and insects (giant swallowtail [*Papilio cresphontes*]).[14] However, grassland areas are not currently contiguous, limiting the habitat value to birds, small mammals, and insects.[15] Current inventories are needed that will provide accurate data for rare, threatened and endangered species.

Agricultural Fields - Croplands, Hayfields, and Pastures

Agricultural fields include historic fields that are maintained as cropland, hay, or pasture, allowing visitors to experience the setting of Antietam as it appeared at the time of the battle. Agriculture is the most prominent land use within the park, and a variety of farming activities take place. The farms range in size from 15 acres to nearly 200 acres and are located on both federally and privately owned lands. There are approximately 2,150 acres within the legislative boundary that are used for agricultural purposes.[16]

The NPS manages approximately 1,200 acres through special use permits that stipulate how the land is to be used and maintained. The Soil and Water Conservation Plan prepared by the Washington County Conservation District includes general guidelines for the management of the farmland included in these permits.[17] This includes conditions for farming the land in compliance with best management practices and stipulations for the protection of natural and cultural resources. Crops grown include wheat, soybeans, corn, and barley. Crops are

rotated semi-annually for insect pest control and soil health, and cover crops are used between harvests.

Hayfields and pastures are composed of cool-season grasses that start growing in early spring and flower from late spring through early summer (Figure 3-44). Most cool-season grasses are non-native to the Mid-Atlantic region. The typical mix of species includes bluegrass (*Poa spp.*), brome (*Bromus spp.*), fescue (*Festuca spp.*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), and orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). Farmers add soil amendments like lime, that encourages growth of naturally occurring cool season grasses which in turn reduce the presence of exotic and invasive weed species. They use soil samples to decide what amendment mix they may need to improve soil conditions. The cool-season grasses are either hayed or grazed by cattle and sheep. Pastures have a different character from hayfields; rotational grazing maintains the grasses at different heights and therefore pastures are less uniform looking than the regularly cut hayfields (Figure 3-45). Many of the agricultural fields are separated by fencelines, and in some places hedgerows grow along existing or former fencelines, composed of woody shrubs and taller unmown grasses.

Orchards

Adjacent to the Piper Farm is an 8 acre organic apple orchard planted with heirloom varieties (Figure 3-46). The Piper orchard is under a Memorandum of Agreement where certain duties are shared with the park. The park mows and trims the orchard to reduce invasive vegetation and to control vole and groundhog habitat. The Cooperator maintains vole guards on trees, replants trees when necessary, applies nematodes to prevent beetle pests and harvests the apples for cider making. Eventually the orchard may be used for educational programs demonstrating how historic orchards operated. Also, the orchard is part of the monitoring matrix for the park's deer management program, when looking for deer browse on new growth. The orchard is the only commercial orchard within the park, and the trees were planted in 2003-2004.[18]

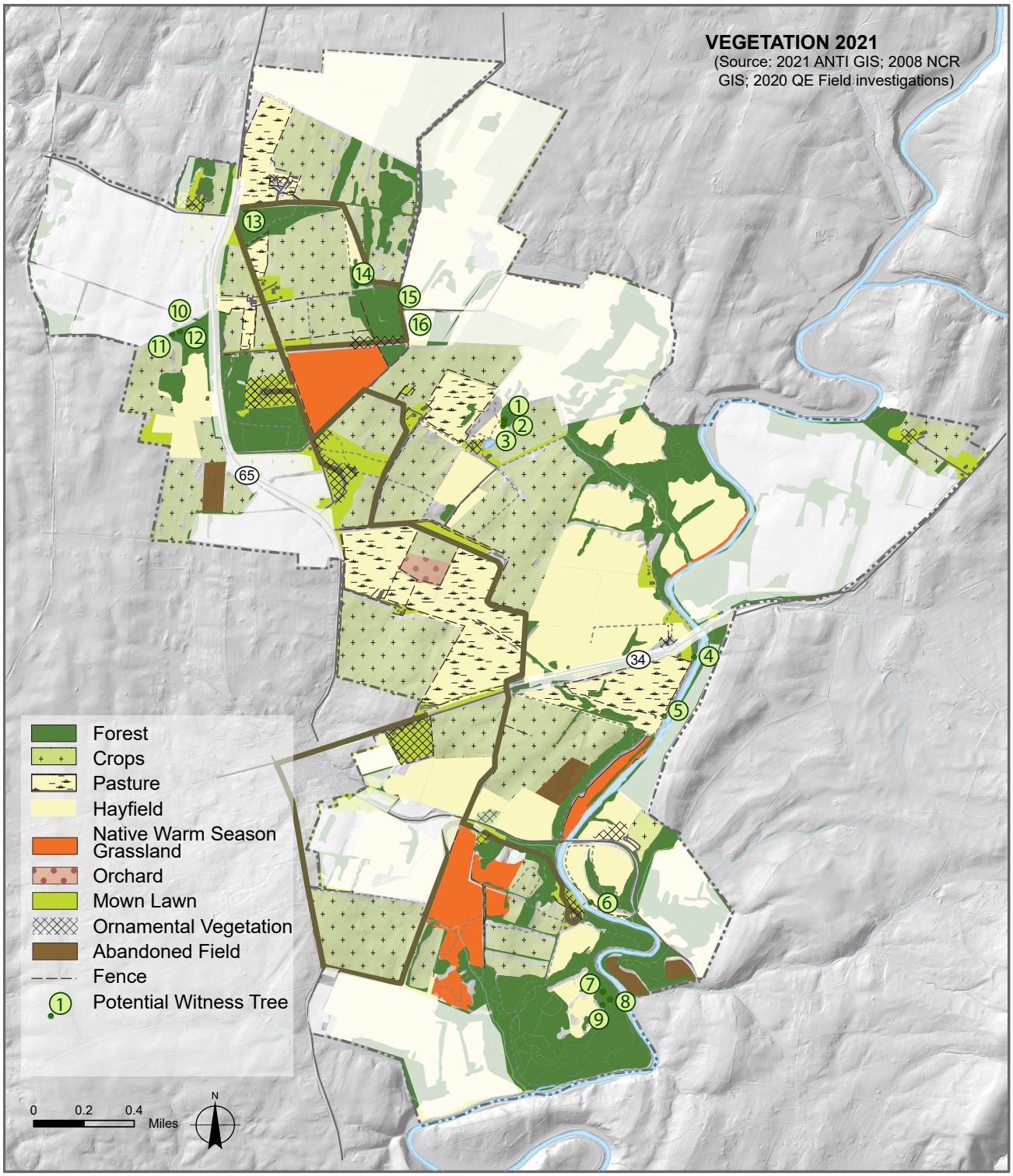


Figure 3-41. Vegetation Communities, 2021 (NPS NCA Vegetation Data 2008, ANTI Vegetation Data 2021)

Rare, threatened, and endangered plant species

Antietam National Battlefield provides habitat for several plant species of concern, including some state-listed species. These are listed below in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6. Plant Species of Concern

LANT PE IES OF CON ERN
Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*)
Fringed brome (*Bromus ciliates*)
Cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*)
Hitchcock's sedge (*Carex hitchcockiana*)
Troublesome sedge (*Carex molesta*)
Burr-reed sedge (*Carex sparganioides*)
Vasevine/leatherflower (*Clematis viorna*)
Bulb bladderfern/bulblet fern (*Cystopteris bulbifera*)
Dwarf larkspur (*Delphinium tricorne*)
Shooting-star (*Dodecatheon meadia*)
Downy milk pea (*Galactia volubilis*)
Shining bedstraw (*Galium concinnum*)
Kentucky coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*)
Cow parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*)
Green violet (*Hybanthus concolor*)
Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*)
Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*)
Large twayblade/brown widelip orchid (*Liparis liliifolia*)
Loesel's twayblade/yellow widelip orchid (*Liparis loeselii*)
White bergamot/basal bee-balm (*Monarda clinopodia*),
American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*),
Mudbank crowngrass/Walter's paspalum (*Paspalum dissectum*)
Virginia ground-cherry (*Physalis virginiana*)
Eastern prickly gooseberry (*Ribes cynosbati*)
Heartwing dock/Engelmann's dock (*Rumex hastatulus*)
Sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*)
Hoary skullcap/downy skullcap (*Scutellaria incana*)
Veined skullcap (*Scutellaria nervosa*)
American mountain ash (*Sorbus americana*)
Short's aster (*Symphyotrichum shortii*)
Golden zizia/golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*)



Figure 3-42. Warm season grassland at Otto Farm, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-43. Cornfield recently harvested, looking south. (QE)



Figure 3-44. Cool season grassland/hayfields at the Newcomer Farm. (QE)



Figure 3-45. Pasture at the Miller Farm. (QE)



Figure 3-46. The Piper apple orchard. (QE)

Witness Trees

There are several trees throughout the park that, based upon their DBH (diameter at breast height, 4.5" from ground), their species, and their location, it would be reasonable to assume that these trees were present during the battle on September 17, 1862. Visitor Services staff lead hikes to these trees and use them as an interpretive tool and a living link to the Battle of Antietam. However, there is no photographic evidence for most of these trees, and many have not been independently verified. Table 3-7 lists these trees and their locations are shown on Figure 3-41.

There is one known confirmed witness tree that was standing in 1862 and witnessed the Battle of Antietam. It is known as the Burnside Sycamore, which is confirmed as a witness tree due to photographic evidence (Figure 3-47).

The other potential witness trees have not been confirmed through dendrochronology. They are a variety of species, including black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). Additionally, the North Woods black gum and East Woods black oak were independently verified by a professional forester, who claimed that these trees were present in 1862.

The Burnside Sycamore has an assessment and operating procedures for its care. The park does not have a tree protection plan, and uses the guidelines developed for the Burnside Sycamore as a general standard guide for mitigating impacts of soil compaction and erosion, and maintaining healthy soil and tree root systems.[19]

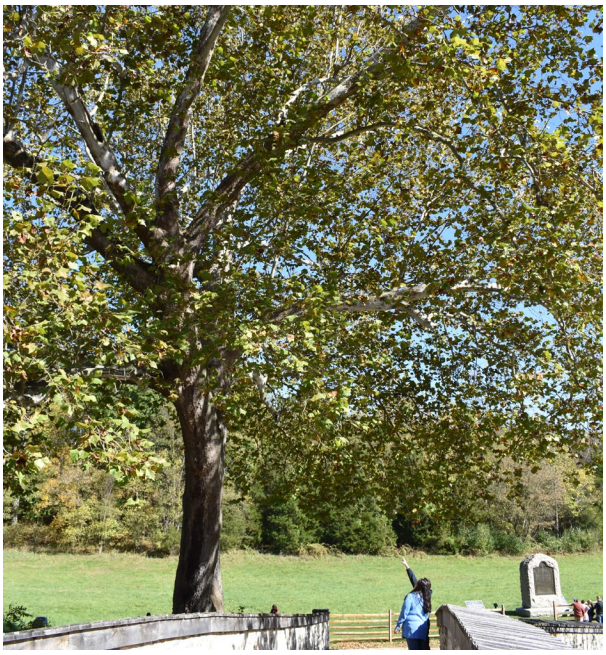


Figure 3-47. The Burnside Sycamore, 2020. (QE)

Table 3-7. Potential and Verified Witness Trees

SPECIES	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH)	NUMBER (ON VEGETATION COMMUNITIES PLAN, FIGURE 3-36)	VERIFIED WITNESS TREE
American Sycamore	55″	1	No
American Sycamore	51.5″	2	No
American Sycamore	81.5″	3	No
American Sycamore	62.6″	4	No
American Sycamore	71.9″	5	No
American Sycamore	58.4″	6	Yes. Burnside Sycamore
American Beech	29.3″	7	No
American Beech	30″	8	No
American Beech	28″	9	No
Black Oak	47.5″	10	No
White Oak	41.3″	11	No
Black Oak	47.7″	12	No
Black Gum	53.8″	13	Verified by forester
Black Oak	46.6″	14	Verified by forester
Red Oak	54.6″	15	No
Red Oak	47.2″	16	No

Mown Lawn

NPS maintains select areas as mown lawn, which covers approximately 184 acres.[20] Mown lawn serves as a buffer along the tour road that is approximately ten to twenty feet wide, between the edge of the road and adjacent agricultural fields. Mown lawn is maintained around the visitor center, Dunker Church, Mumma Cemetery, the Philadelphia Brigade Park, Bloody Lane and the Observation Tower, the Lee Headquarters Site, and adjacent the Burnside Bridge Overlook. Mown lawn is also used around each of the farmsteads, between farm buildings and structures and along internal fencelines.

Ornamental Vegetation

Ornamental vegetation includes trees and shrubs deliberately planted around farmsteads, the visitor center, Mumma Cemetery, the Lee Headquarters Site,

within the Philadelphia Brigade Park and National Cemetery. The park's Foundation Document mentions the need for a Grounds Maintenance Plan as a medium priority, which has not yet been completed. The park also hopes to have a Woodlot Management Plan in the future.

Farmstead Vegetation

Most farmsteads have remnant ornamental vegetation that would have been planted (or was native vegetation that was allowed to grow) by residents prior to NPS acquisition. Shade trees grow adjacent to some of the farmhouses, such as black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and black walnut (*Juglans nigra*). Some farmsteads have a few ornamental shrubs that typically include lilac (*Syringa spp.*) and forsythia (*Forsythia spp.*).

The Mumma Cemetery has planted vegetation including mown grasses, trees include red pine and catalpa.

Commemorative Vegetation

Formal rows of sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*) grow adjacent to the Maryland Monument (Figure 3-48).

Mission 66 Vegetation

The visitor center landscape includes several trees that are extant from the original 1960s design, including dogwood (*Cornus florida*), hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). There are several mature holly plants adjacent to the visitor center building.



Figure 3-48. Ornamental trees and mown lawn at the Maryland Monument, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-49. Existing trees at the Philadelphia Brigade Park, 2020 (NPS)

Analysis

Historic records indicate vegetation types present during the battle included cropland, pasture, hayfields and forested areas. Historic documents differ in their level of detail and description for each field and forest, but some are well known, such as the Cornfield and the East, West, and North Woods. These plant communities remain today (Figure 3-50 and Figure 3-51), and nearly 65% of the vegetation patterns from 1862 are in the same condition today. At the time of the battle, wheat and corn were the primary crops, and orchards and small kitchen gardens were common. Today the landscape remains largely agricultural with most agricultural fields in 1862 being maintained as fields in 2020, giving the battlefield its rural, agrarian character. Croplands, hayfields, and pastures create open spaces that are reflective of the historic character of the landscape. However, there are fewer orchards than there were historically. Most farmsteads lack the variety of vegetation that was around each farmhouse, including shade trees, ornamental plantings, kitchen gardens, and herb gardens. Additionally, while the vegetation types present in the study area today are similar to those during the period(s) of significance, there has been a shift in the overall composition of vegetation and increase of forested areas. The verified witness tree, the Burnside Sycamore, is contributing to the cultural landscape.

High numbers of white-tailed deer use the park as a refuge, resulting in overgrazing of native flora, particularly tree seedlings. Exotic and invasive plants out-compete native species, while insect and other pests cause damage to forest trees.

Woods

Historic woodland communities consisted of eastern hardwood forest composed of oak (*Quercus spp.*), maple (*Acer spp.*), hickory (*Carya spp.*), and walnut (*Juglans spp.*). Floodplain forest included sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). Forest communities were largely deforested with the settlement of the region by Euroamericans in the mid-to-late 1700s, who harvested the timber to construct buildings and fences, and cleared the land for farming. Portions of woods were retained in areas that were not suitable for agriculture and those hard to reach, such as Snavely's Woods (which does not appear to have ever been logged or cultivated). Woodlots were designated forests managed to provide a regular supply of building materials and firewood. After the battle and into the early 20th century, the amount of forested area decreased further, due to the need for building materials after the war. Since the 1990s, several historic woodlots have been replanted, including the West, North, and East Woods. Other woodlots are diminished in size, such as the two associated with J. Poffenberger farm, one to the

northwest of the farmstead and the other to the northeast.[21] Wooded areas present today are similar to those during the period(s) of significance, although today more areas are forested along Antietam Creek (Figure 3-51).

Existing woods appear to be in healthy condition, with good forest layering and tree canopy. Heavy deer browse has contributed to lessened native seedling/sapling growth and high concentrations of Japanese stiltgrass and other unpalatable non-native plants in some mature forested areas. In a few places, the edge-type forest habitat is dominated by non-native shrub species, such as autumn olive and tatarian honeysuckle. The presence of invasive plant species indicates a loss of forest health.

Grasslands

Parkwide efforts have recently been successful in establishing healthy native grassland habitat to replace hayfield/cropfield. The warm season grasslands replaced crop fields or pastures that existed during the periods of significance. The grasslands maintain the open spaces that are reflective of the agricultural character of the landscape.

Agricultural Fields - Croplands, Hayfields, and Pastures

Today, much of the land that was in agricultural production during the periods of significance are still agricultural fields. Historically, the agricultural landscape was a mixture of pasture/grassland and cropland, typical of small family farms that practiced diversified agriculture. At the time of the battle, wheat and corn were the primary crops, and other farm products included sweet potatoes, oats, rye, barley, Irish potatoes, and clover. Pasture was for keeping dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep, and horses. In the early 20th century, many farmers shifted to dairy production, resulting in an increase of pasture over cropland. Hedgerows that grow along existing or former fencelines were part of the historic agricultural landscape. Their presence today indicates the historic spatial arrangement of fields and provides ecological habitat. Today's landscape reflects its agricultural history.

Orchards

Historically, most farms maintained an orchard of a few acres in size. Orchards were very important to rural families and their communities. Orchards could provide fruit, vinegar, cider, preserves, and wine. These agricultural products would help the family through the winter, or they could bring in extra income if they commercialized their fruit. Apples were commonly grown, such as on the Mumma and Piper farms, but cherries, peaches, pears, and other fruit were also grown. At the time of the battle, there were orchards at the J. Poffenberger, Mumma, Roulette, Miller, Otto, Sherrick, Piper, Parks, and Pry Farms. Most of

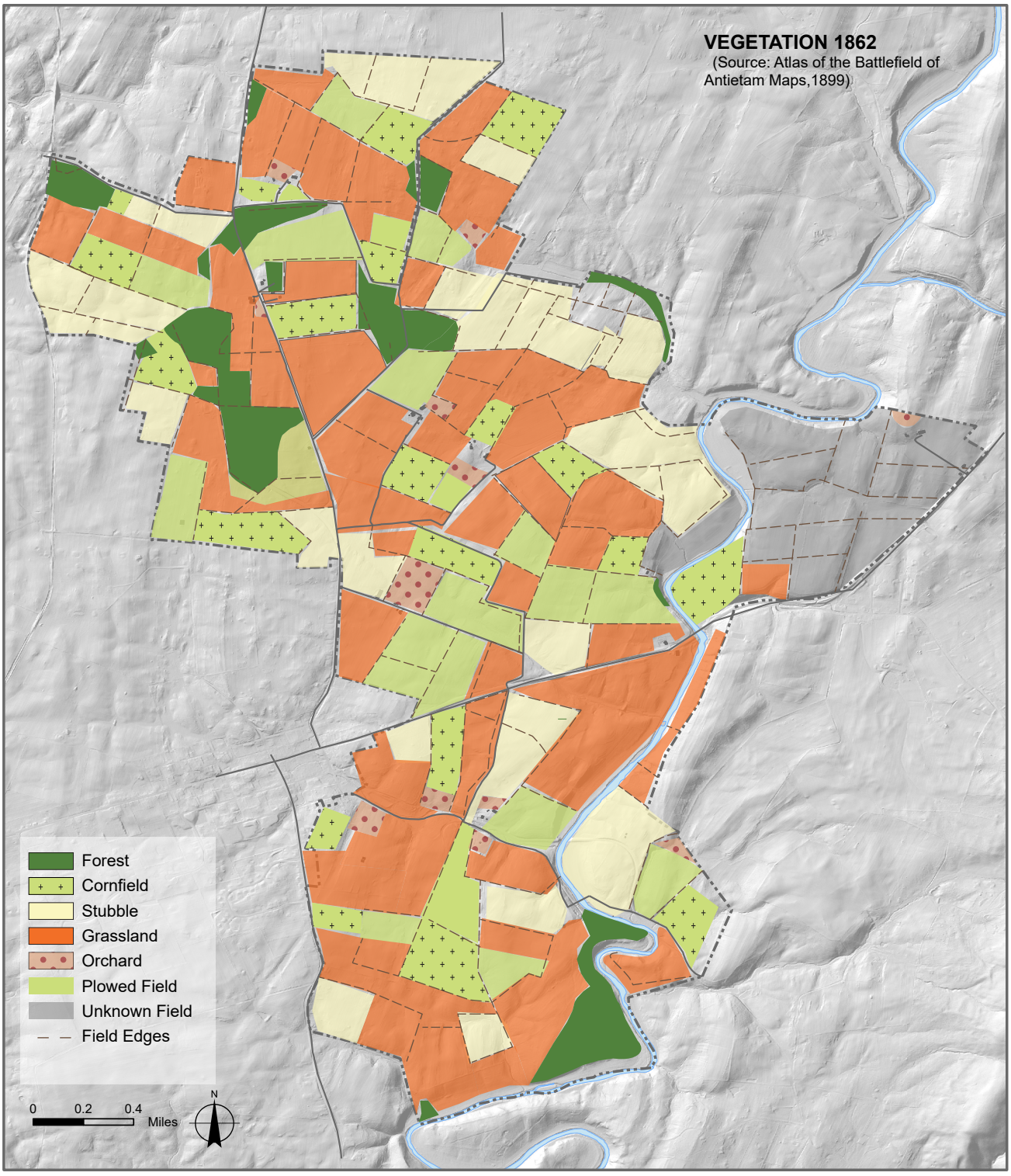


Figure 3-50. Vegetation Communities, 1862 (QE)

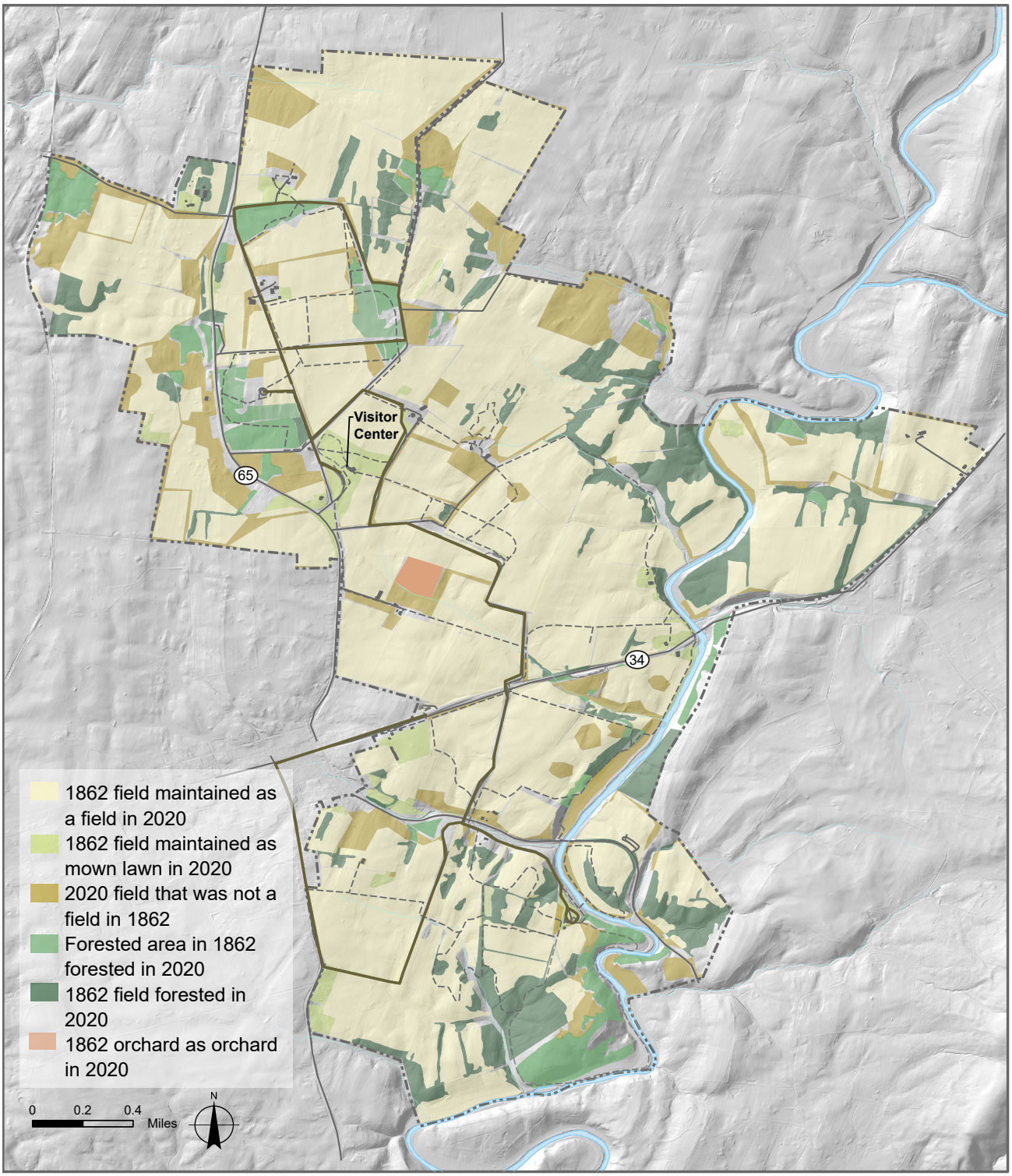


Figure 3-51. Changes to agricultural fields and forests (QE)

these were damaged during the battle, as they appear on lists of war claims. It is not known when the orchards were removed, but their loss diminishes integrity of vegetation associated with the earlier periods of significance. The replanted orchard at the Piper Farm enhances the setting of the cultural landscape and it helps the interpretation of the battle for the public.

Witness Trees

The retention of the Burnside Sycamore as a witness tree serves as a tangible link from the Battle of Antietam to the present day. Additional trees may also be found that are standing from the time of the battle, or from later periods of significance. These potential witness trees also contribute to the character of the landscape.

Mown Lawn

Areas maintained as mown lawn were established initially by the War Department, as grasses were maintained short along the tour roads and adjacent to monuments. This is evident in historic photographs of the New York Monument, Maryland Monument, and along the Sunken Road and Observation Tower (Figure 3-3). These lawn areas are maintained as mown lawn today and contribute to the cultural landscape.

During the Mission 66 era, mown lawn areas were expanded to edge the tour stops, at Burnside Bridge, and the visitor center. These areas of mown lawn contribute to the cultural landscape.

Ornamental Vegetation

Farmstead Vegetation

Ornamental vegetation present at the farmsteads may have been planted during the periods of significance, but this is unconfirmed. It is likely that most farmsteads had a kitchen/vegetable garden, ornamental plants, and shade trees surrounding the farmhouse and outbuildings. Most of this vegetation is missing in the landscape today. Planted vegetation at Mumma Cemetery once contained Lombardy poplars and peonies. These are not extant. The loss of orchards, shade trees, flowering shrubs, and vegetable gardens diminishes integrity of vegetation associated with all farmsteads.

Commemorative Vegetation

The War Department planted maple trees through the town of Sharpsburg, from the train station on the south end to the National Cemetery on the north end, but none appear to be extant. The formal rows of Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) planted adjacent to the Maryland Monument were exotic species and some have been replaced with sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*) in recent years.

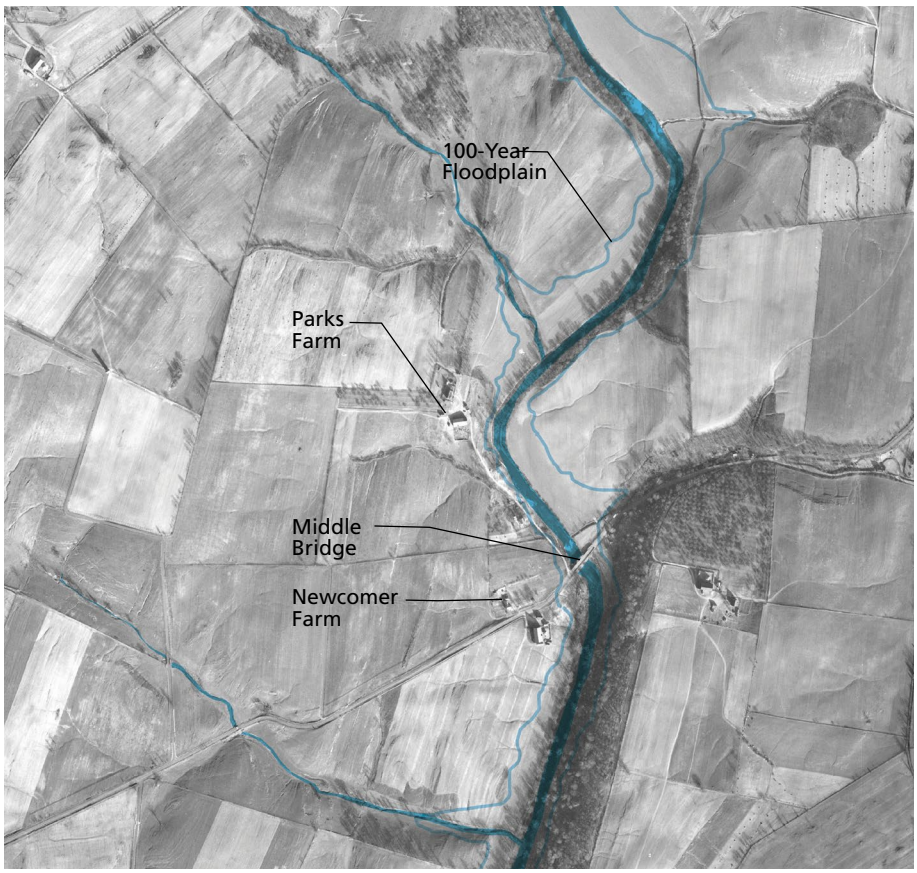


Figure 3-52. Aerial image of Antietam Creek and tributaries, Middle Bridge, Newcomer Farm, & Parks Farm, 1943. (Library of Congress)



Figure 3-53. The same area around Middle Bridge. Note increased forest cover, 2020. (GoogleEarthPro, QE annotation)



Figure 3-54. View of Middle Bridge at Antietam Creek. Note wide open fields on the hill to the west of the creek and lack of riparian vegetation at the creek's edge, 1862. (Library of Congress)

The vegetation at the Philadelphia Brigade does not retain the historic character of the original design.

Mission 66 Vegetation

The original 1960s planting design for the visitor center included trees and shrubs that maintained visual interest throughout the year. The trees were proposed to vary in height, from smaller to larger, to frame views looking out from the visitor center. Planters originally contained seasonal floral displays such as English ivy and mountain fetterbush, were located around the terrace surrounding the observation deck. Trees adjacent to the observation room were removed in the 1970s to open the view. Today, the area around the visitor center and parking lot are shaded by mature trees that match the species and locations proposed in the 1962 and the revised 1973 planting plans. The vegetation at the visitor center contributes to the character of the cultural landscape.

Table 3-8. Vegetation Analysis

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Forests	C	X	X	X	X
Grasslands	C	X	X	X	X
Agricultural Fields (Croplands, Hayfields, Pastures)	C	X	X	X	X
Orchards	C	X	X	X	X
Threatened Plants	C	X	X	X	X
Witness Trees	C		X		
Mown Lawn	C			X	X
Ornamental Vegetation	C	X		X	X
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			



Figure 3-55. Dunker Church, 2020. (QE)

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Existing Condition

The battlefield contains over 60 buildings and structures, representing all periods of significance (Agriculture, The Civil War, Commemoration, and Mission 66). A wide range of architectural styles are present, including vernacular construction of farm-related buildings to Modern architecture seen in the visitor center. Buildings and structures are dispersed throughout the landscape, with Commemorative and Mission 66 buildings typically occupying prominent topographic locations. Farm-related buildings are clustered together by farmstead and these areas are described in further detail in the Cluster Arrangement section.

Buildings and structures are described in detail in several previous reports, including the nine Cultural Landscape Inventories completed by NPS between 2011 and 2018. This section draws on these reports and includes a brief summary of the buildings and their context. Buildings and Structures are illustrated on Figure 3-55 through 3-86 and on drawings EC-2 through EC-7. Buildings and structures are listed and analyzed in Table 3-9.

Civil War Era Buildings and Structures

Dunker Church The Dunker Church is a rectangular, one-story brick building with a side-gable shake roof on a stone foundation. Doors are located on the east and south sides, and it is accessed by brick walkways and steps. Double-hung windows with green shutters occur on all elevations, and there is a central brick chimney. The building is set on a slight hill that faces the Hagerstown Turnpike. The Dunker Church, although reconstructed, is of similar materials and in the same location as the original church. The Dunker Church is illustrated on Figure 3-55 and Drawing EC-3.



Figure 3-56. Burnside Bridge, 2020. (QE)

Burnside Bridge The Burnside bridge (historically known as Rohrbach and Lower Bridge) is a distinctive stone bridge of rubble masonry, with three elliptical arches that span Antietam Creek (Figure 3-56 and Drawing EC-7). Waist-high parapets have sloped wood copings and the surface of the bridge is covered with stabilized crushed stone. The bridge has undergone several repair projects over the years, most recently in 2015.[22] The bridge is in good condition and retains its historic character.

Agricultural Buildings and Structures

Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead This farmstead includes a farmhouse, barn, wash house, wagon shed/corn crib, and shed. The farmhouse dates from c.1770 and an ell addition was in place by 1888. The barn may have burned and been reconstructed since the Civil War. Despite the loss of some outbuildings since the period of significance, many are still intact and are in good condition due to recent rehabilitation work. The farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-55 and Drawing EC-2.

D.R. Miller Farmstead This farmstead includes two building clusters that straddle the Hagerstown Pike: the main farmhouse and small barns on the east and a large forebay bank barn on the west side of the road. Buildings on the east side of the road include the farmhouse, washhouse, smokehouse, springhouse foundation, equipment shed, loafing shed, and feeding barn. On the west side of the road is the main barn. Only the farmhouse, barn, and springhouse foundation were present during the Battle of Antietam, and the remainder were constructed mid-twentieth century and later. This farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-58 and Drawing EC-2.

A. Poffenberger Farmstead/Locher Cabin This farmstead includes a barn foundation, root cellar, and the Locher Cabin, which is a log structure in a fragile state with no roof. An open-sided shed has been constructed as a cover over the cabin. These features date from the Agricultural period of significance and assist in retaining the historic setting of the A. Poffenberger Farmstead. The farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-61 and Drawing EC-2.

Mumma Farmstead Buildings and structures at the Mumma Farmstead include a farmhouse, barn, springhouse, smokehouse, hog pen, tool shed, and garage. Only the springhouse was existing at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Two of the structures, the farmhouse and the barn, were burned during the battle and were reconstructed on the original foundations by 1863. The small smokehouse may have been present at the time of the battle. The other buildings in the farm complex are twentieth century agricultural structures. These buildings and structures are illustrated on Figures 3-64 and Drawing EC-3.

Roulette Farmstead This farmstead includes a main farmhouse, springhouse, smokehouse, icehouse/root cellar, and barn. The Roulette farm buildings remain similar to their appearance in 1862, retaining the arrangement of farm buildings from the Civil War. The Roulette farmhouse has modern siding and roofing, which diminishes the integrity of the building.23 These buildings and structures are illustrated on Figures 3-68 and Drawing EC-3.

Piper Farmstead This farmstead includes a large barn, wagon shed, storage shed, farmhouse, kitchen, root cellar, and storehouse. The Piper farm buildings remain similar to their appearance in 1862. The landscape has been altered slightly with the loss of the smokehouse that was north of the farmhouse, but otherwise the character of the farm buildings reflect the historic condition. These buildings and structures are illustrated on Figures 3-70 and Drawing EC-3.

The Newcomer Farmstead This farmstead includes a farmhouse and barn. A kitchen, Orendorff house, and a springhouse associated with the Keplinger tenant site, remain as ruins. This farmstead straddles Route 34, with the farmhouse on the north side of the road and barn on the south side. The house and barn were both standing at the time of the battle. These buildings and structures are illustrated on Figures 3-72 and Drawing EC-4.

The Parks Farmstead This farmstead includes a farmhouse, kitchen, and barn. The farmhouse has modern siding (in poor condition) covering the original and has had several additions over the years. A foundation remains of the tenant house, on the west side of the farm lane (demolished in 2011). The Parks Farmstead remains

similar to its appearance in 1862, although there are several missing outbuildings. The Parks farm is illustrated on Figures 3-75 and Drawing EC-4.

The Pry Farmstead This farmstead includes a large barn, house, springhouse and cave house. The Pry House is a two-story, L-shaped brick structure with stone foundation. The front porch of the house was destroyed by fire in 1976. In 1977-78 the building was restored to its Civil War appearance and a small porch was rebuilt. These buildings and structures are illustrated on Figures 3-78 and Drawing EC-5.

The Sherrick Farmstead This farmstead includes a barn foundation, farmhouse, kitchen, and corncrib. The Sherrick Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862, although several outbuildings are missing and the approach road to the house was originally on the west (front) side of the farmhouse with a separate road on the south.[24] These buildings and structures are illustrated on Figures 3-81 and Drawing EC-6.

The Otto Farmstead This farmstead includes a farmhouse, shed, foundation for either the smokehouse or kitchen, and foundation of a barn. The Otto Farmhouse remains similar to its appearance in 1862, however other buildings that historically accompanied the farmhouse and added to the landscape's character are no longer extant. These buildings and structures are illustrated on Figures 3-84 and Drawing EC-6.



Figure 3-57. Observation Tower, 2020. (QE)

Commemorative Buildings and Structures

Observation Tower The Observation Tower is a stone structure, sixty feet in height and fifteen feet square (Figure 3-42). It has iron stairs providing access to the observation deck at the top of the structure. The view from the tower provides a 360-degree view to the surrounding landscape, and the tower itself is visible from many points in the battlefield. The tower was constructed in 1896-1897 to provide a view of the battlefield and remains today with few alterations although visitor access is now limited. The Observation Tower is illustrated on Figure 3-57 and Drawing EC-3.

Mission 66 Buildings and Structures

Visitor Center The visitor center is a three-story building constructed into the topography that conceals much of the building's mass (Figure 3-43). Constructed of concrete block with field stone, the building has large glass openings. The top floor serves as an observation room with sweeping views of the battlefield landscape. Rehabilitation of the building began in 2020, with work to include modification of exterior grades, walkways, and planting adjacent to the building. The visitor center remains from its original construction in the 1960s and is a contributing building to the cultural landscape. The visitor center is illustrated on Drawing EC-3.

Rodman Avenue Bridge is located at Rodman Avenue and crosses Burnside Bridge Road (Figure 3-44). This concrete bridge was constructed as part of the tour route during the Mission 66 era of park improvements. This bridge is illustrated on Drawing EC-6.



Figure 3-59. Visitor Center, 2020. (QE)



Figure 3-58. Rodman Bridge, 2020. (QE)

Post-Period of Significance Buildings and Structures

Administrative & Maintenance Buildings Administrative and maintenance buildings are in two locations, one north of Mondell Road and another next to the National Cemetery. The first cluster of administrative and maintenance buildings is located at the northwest corner of the park on the Shull property, west side of Route 65 and north of Mondell Road. These buildings include a single-story brick residential building, used by park staff as office and meeting space, structures for vehicle storage, and two small sheds. The buildings and structures within the administrative/maintenance area are not contributing features but are compatible in that they are screened from view and set apart from the majority of the battlefield landscape. The second cluster of administrative and maintenance buildings is adjacent to the National Cemetery and includes administrative offices housed in a dutch colonial lodge. These buildings are illustrated on Drawing EC-2.

Smith House The Smith House is currently used by park interpretive staff, but plans are to remove this building in the future. The Smith House is illustrated on Drawing EC-3.

Wyand House The Wyand House is located on the north side of Route 34 on the east side of Antietam Creek. The ranch-style house was constructed in the 1960s and currently houses Park operations. This building is illustrated on Drawing EC-5.

Fulk House The Fulk House, located on the north side of Route 34, was constructed in the 1920s or 1930s and is a 2 1/2 story frame building with a hipped roof. It is an example of American Foursquare architecture. The dwelling lot was carved out of the Pry Farm and stands as a reminder of how the landscape changed in the 20th century as smaller farms became less profitable and farmers began selling lots on the edges of their farms to enhance their incomes.[25] This building is illustrated on Drawing EC-5.

Analysis

During the periods of significance (Agriculture, The Civil War, Commemoration, and Mission 66), a variety of buildings and structures were present within the landscape and many of these are extant. Historic maps and photographs from 1862 indicate that many buildings that were standing during the battle are existing today. Buildings and structures that date from the Civil War include the Dunker Church, the Burnside Bridge, and some of the farmhouses and barns.

The farmhouses, barns, and other agricultural outbuildings found throughout the landscape are also associated with the agricultural period of significance and relate to the farming tradition in the Sharpsburg area. The stone Observation Tower and buildings within the National Cemetery date from the Commemoration period of significance. The Visitor Center and Rodman Bridge represent the Mission 66 period of significance and reflect the objectives of the Mission 66 program that improved access and visitor interpretation of the battlefield. Buildings and structures that post-date the periods of significance are not contributing features but are typically screened from view and are generally unobtrusive to the historic scene.

Several buildings and structures related to smaller farms are identified on battlefield maps but are no longer present in the landscape today. These include buildings and structures associated with the Clipp House near the Roulette Farm, and Keplinger House on Route 34 (Boonsboro Pike). Other non-extant buildings include smaller sheds, animal pens, and outbuildings that likely were part of typical farmsteads (conspicuously absent in the landscape today are outhouses, for example). Overall, the loss of these features is relatively minor, and the landscape generally represents its historic condition.

Table 3-9. Buildings and Structures Analysis

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Dunker Church	C		X		X
Burnside Bridge	C	X	X	X	
Poffenberger Farmhouse Poffenberger Barn Poffenberger Corncrib/Wagonshed Poffenberger Wash House Poffenberger Equipment Shed	C	X	X		
D.R. Miller Farmhouse D.R. Miller Barn D.R. Miller Wash House D.R. Miller Smokehouse D.R. Miller Springhouse D.R. Miller Equipment Shed D.R. Miller Loafing Shed D.R. Miller Feeding Barn	C	X	X		
Alfred Poffenberger Cabin (Locher Cabin) Alfred Poffenberger Barn Foundation	C	X	X		
Mumma Farmhouse Mumma Barn Mumma Smokehouse Mumma Springhouse Mumma Hog Pen Mumma Tool Shed Mumma Garage	C	X	X		
Roulette Farmhouse Roulette Springhouse Roulette Smokehouse Roulette Barn Roulette Ice House	C	X	X		
Piper Farmhouse Piper Barn Piper Shed 1 Piper Shed 2 Piper Root Cellar/Ice House Piper Kitchen Piper Storehouse	C	X	X		
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Newcomer Farmhouse Newcomer Barn	C	X	X		
Parks Farmhouse Parks Barn Parks Kitchen	C	X	X		
Pry Farmhouse Pry Barn Pry Cavehouse Pry Springhouse	C	X	X		
Sherrick Farmhouse Sherrick Barn Foundation Sherrick Kitchen Sherrick Corncrib	C	X	X		
Otto Farmhouse Otto Shed Otto Barn Foundation Otto Kitchen Foundation	C	X	X		
Observation Tower	C			X	
Visitor Center	C				X
Rodman Avenue Bridge	C				X
Administrative/Maintenance Buildings	NC				
Smith House	NC				
Wyand House	NC				
Fulk House	NC				
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			

CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT

Cluster arrangement is the location and pattern of buildings and structures in the landscape and associated outdoor spaces. The above section on Buildings and Structures provides detail for the actual buildings, while this section describes the spaces between them, their related features, and the broader relationships between the buildings and their surroundings. At the Antietam National Battlefield, cluster arrangements are extant from all periods of significance (Agriculture, The Civil War, Commemoration, and Mission 66). The early settlement of the land by European Americans divided the landscape into individual farms, sited along arable land and potable water sources. Clusters of buildings were developed to support domestic and agricultural uses at each farmstead and were present at the time of the Civil War. Over the top of this organizing structure, Commemorative clusters of monuments and structures occur along the tour route. During the Mission 66 era, the visitor center was developed as its own cluster of landscape features.

The battlefield contains several distinct cluster arrangements, which can be described separately to provide additional detail for these areas. The cluster arrangements identified are the Dunker Church (building and its landscape setting); Sunken Road (the road, Observation Tower, and the immediate setting); Philadelphia Brigade Park; Lee Headquarters Site; Hawkins' Zouaves Site; Visitor Center; and Farmsteads. These areas were identified for their spatially-distinct character that sets them apart from the rest of the battlefield landscape and deserve individual description. The following describes each of these clusters individually, and provides a landscape analysis immediately following each description. Clusters analyzed are summarized according to their relevant historic time period and contributing status in Table-3-10 Cluster Arrangement Analysis.

Table 3-10. Cluster Arrangement Analysis

FEATURE	C/ NC	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Visitor Center Cluster	C		X	X	X
Dunker Church Cluster	C	X	X	X	X
Sunken Road and Observation Tower Cluster	C	X	X	X	X
Philadelphia Brigade Park	C		X	X	
Hawkins' Zouaves Site	C		X	X	
Lee Headquarters Site	C		X	X	
Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead	C	X	X		
D.R. Miller Farmstead	C	X	X		
Alfred Poffenberger Farmstead	C	X	X		
Mumma Farmstead	C	X	X		
Roulette Farmstead	C	X	X		
Piper Farmstead	C	X	X		
Newcomer Farmstead	C	X	X		
Parks Farmstead	C	X	X		
Pry Farmstead	C	X	X		
Sherrick Farmstead	C	X	X		
Otto Farmstead	C	X	X		
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			



Figure 3-61. Visitor Center Cluster that includes the building, parking area, paths, and vegetation, 2015. (QE)



Figure 3-62. Visitor Center Cluster, 2015. (QE)



Figure 3-60. Dunker Church Cluster that includes the building, parking, brick walks, lawn, and backdrop of woods. (NPS)

Visitor Center Cluster

Existing Condition

The visitor center cluster includes the building, parking area, walks, views, plantings, and the Dunker Church (Figure 3-46 to 3-47 and Drawing EC-3). The visitor center occupies the highest point of Antietam National Battlefield and overlooks the much of the historic battlefield. From the top of the ridge, the building's observation room and the immediate landscape provide panoramic views of the battlefield and distant mountains.

Interpretation, education, and park operations are provided at the visitor center. This area provides an introduction to the park and frames the visitor experience. From the parking area, paved paths lead to the building entrance and connect to the Antietam Remembered Trail to the north. The trail connects to the New York State and Maryland Monuments, and Dunker Church beyond. Wayfinding signs and cannon are on display to provide visitor education and interpret the historic scene. The visitor center landscape includes mown lawn, deciduous trees that shade the parking area, and mature holly shrubs adjacent the buildings that are extant from the original 1960s design.

The Dunker Church is set on a slight hill to the west of the Hagerstown Turnpike and is accessed by brick steps and walkway from the road and connects to the Antietam Remembered Trail. Accessible parking is available on the corner of Hagerstown Turnpike and Smoketown Road. The Dunker Church is set within an area of mown lawn and the historic West Woods is opposite the church on Smoketown Road, completing the historic scene (Figure 3-48).

Analysis

The visitor center cluster was constructed in the 1960s, and overall the cluster arrangement of the visitor center cluster follows the same patterns from its original design. In 1973 a revised planting plan removed plantings on the east side of the building to open up the view across the battlefield. While the overall character of the planting is visually more open, it is respectful of the original design intention. The Mission 66 features including the visitor center building, the parking area, paths, and vegetation patterns retain integrity of design and continue to provide access to and interpretation of the battlefield. The landscape at the Dunker Church reflects its historic appearance during the Battle of Antietam in 1862. The arrangement of the building, paths, vegetation, and views as a whole are contributing to the cultural landscape. The church was reconstructed in 1961-1962 and the West Woods was replanted in 1995. The brick pathways, while not accessible paths, are associated with the Mission 66 period of significance and contribute to the cultural landscape.



Figure 3-63. The Sunken Road and Observation Tower cluster includes elements from multiple periods of significance in one area: the Sunken Road, the Observation Tower, and Mission 66 tour stop. (NPS)

Sunken Road and Observation Tower Cluster

Existing Condition

The Sunken Road and Observation Tower Cluster includes elements from several of the periods of significance, including the Civil War-era Sunken Road (Bloody Lane), Commemorative-era Observation Tower and Richardson Avenue, and tour stop #8 developed as part of the Mission 66 tour route. The landscape between these features is composed of mown lawn that surfaces the Sunken Road, worm fencing along the road way, and a few deciduous shade trees. This cluster is surrounded by agricultural fields that are maintained on sloping topography that encloses the Sunken Road. Views are limited within the Sunken Road itself, but are more open on the elevated Richardson Avenue and at the top of a rise at the base of the Observation Tower. The Mission 66 tour stop provides parking and pedestrian access to the Sunken Road via a set of stone steps.

Analysis

The Sunken Road and Observation Tower Cluster provides a pivotal visitor experience. The Sunken Road was a place of intense fighting during the Battle of Antietam, and has been a place of commemoration since that time. This cluster retains integrity and is contributing element of the cultural landscape.

Philadelphia Brigade Park

Existing Condition

Philadelphia Brigade Park is a formal space of 10 acres, northwest of the visitor center and the west side of Hagerstown Pike (Figure 3-51 and 3-52 and Drawing EC-2). The park is a spatially distinct area, with formal arrangement of trees that create an enclosed space. The park is composed of a mown lawn, orderly rows of trees, and a central access drive that creates a loop around the 73-foot tall granite Philadelphia Brigade monument (see Small Scale Features section for description of the actual monument). The circular loop road provides vehicular parking and a sidewalk edges the parking area. A stone wall adjacent to the sidewalk has interpretive signage. A remnant fence occurs along the far west edge. Trees are a formal arrangement of deciduous and evergreen trees.

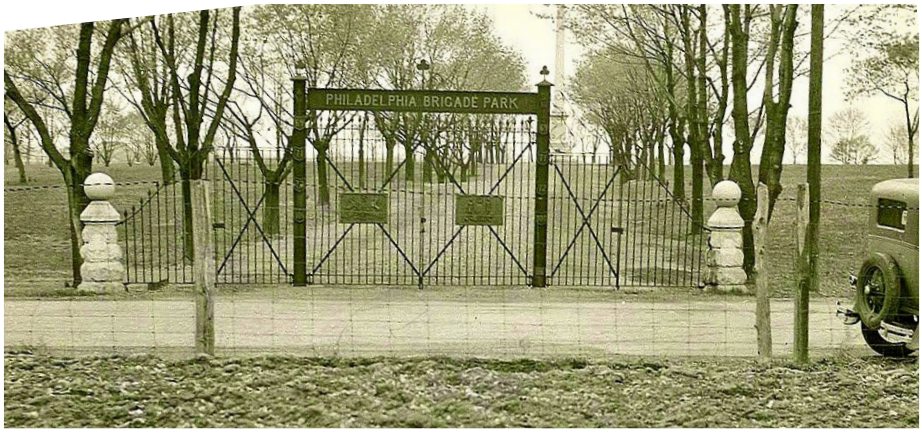


Figure 3-64. Philadelphia Brigade Park, 1925. (NPS)



Figure 3-65. Philadelphia Brigade Park, 2021. (QE)

Analysis

Philadelphia Brigade Park retains its spatial integrity to the commemoration and memorialization period. Originally, an iron fence and gate enclosed the park and a flagpole was sited within the park (Figure 3-64). These features are missing today. Additionally, the vegetation does not retain the historic character of the original design and weakens the overall integrity of the park.

Lee Headquarters Site

The Lee Headquarters Site is a picturesque park space marking the headquarters of General Robert E Lee. The one-acre site is discontiguous from the remainder of the park, located on the north side of Route 34 (Shepherdstown Pike), on the west side of Sharpsburg. Surrounded by a three-rail fence on three sides, the site's southern boundary is marked by a low stone wall at the southwest corner and a sloping lawn to Shepherdstown Pike. The park space is mown lawn with a mature canopy of trees. Six maple trees, three on each side, frame the view to the granite and bronze memorial at the center of the site and a black metal sign with white lettering marks the site by the road (Figure 3-50).

Analysis

The monument was dedicated in 1936. The Lee Headquarters Site retains its character and spatial integrity to the commemoration and memorialization period.



Figure 3-66. Lee Headquarters Site, from Shepherdstown Pike (NPS)



Figure 3-67. Hawkins' Zouaves Monument, 2020 (QE)

Hawkins' Zouaves Site

The Hawkins' Zouaves/9th New York Infantry Monument is a granite obelisk on the park's southeast side (Drawing EC-6). The monument and its immediate landscape setting is composed of a high ridge overlooking the battlefield to the east. Views are to the east and to the north towards the National Cemetery. The monument is accessed from Harper's Ferry Road and a small pullout along the roadway. A path connects from the road to the monument, and forms a circle around the monument. The area consists of mown lawn surrounded by a wood rail fence.

Analysis

The Hawkins' Zouaves Site retains its character and spatial integrity to the commemoration and memorialization period. Visitor access to the site is difficult because of limited parking and signage along Harper's Ferry Road. Adjacent residential development to the east of the monument threatens the landscape setting.

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Farmsteads

There are 11 extant farmsteads within Antietam National Battlefield. Farmsteads are clusters of buildings, composed of a main farmhouse and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Farmhouses are typically two-story wooden, brick, or stone buildings with wide front porches and sleeping porches. Domestic outbuildings often include a springhouse, ice house, smokehouse, storehouse or root cellar, located close to the main house. Kitchens are located in separate structures adjacent to the main house. Some of the farmsteads have associated servant/tenant/slave houses. Agricultural outbuildings include barns, corn cribs, granaries, and other smaller structures for animals or equipment. These outbuildings are usually set at a distance from the domestic structures. In addition to the extant buildings and structures, some former structures are visible today as foundations. The collection of buildings and structures that make up each farmstead are connected by informal dirt or grassed farm lanes that are narrow in width. Remnants of stone walkways occur at many of the farmhouses, leading to front and back porches, and connecting to yard spaces and farm lanes.

Farmsteads are typically sited along hillsides and take advantage of the natural topography. Barns are built into the hillside so both the upper and lower floors can be accessed from ground level, one area at the top of the hill and the other at the bottom. This 'bank barn' style is a German design common in the region. Houses are oriented parallel with the contour of the hillside, an orientation that provides views and allows cool breezes from the valley floor to more easily flow through the house. Farmsteads were sited to be adjacent to natural springs or streams, with springhouses built into the hillside at the source of these natural features. The entire farmstead is typically enclosed by wood fencing that surrounds the cluster of buildings and structures. Dry-laid stone walls are used to enclose smaller yards, and as retaining walls. Picket fencing is also found surrounding some farmhouses. The collection of farmsteads throughout the battlefield defines the rural setting and the park's farms are still actively cultivated, grazed, or planted in grass. The vegetation within each farmstead is typically mown lawn, a few ornamental shrubs, and shade trees.

Each farmstead is described and analyzed in the following pages with a landscape analysis immediately following each description.



Figure 3-68. J. Poffenberger Farmstead, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-69. J. Poffenberger Farmhouse, 1880 (Washington Co. Historical Society)

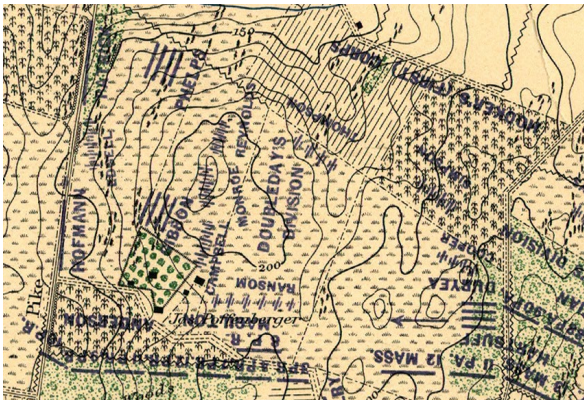


Figure 3-70. J. Poffenberger Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

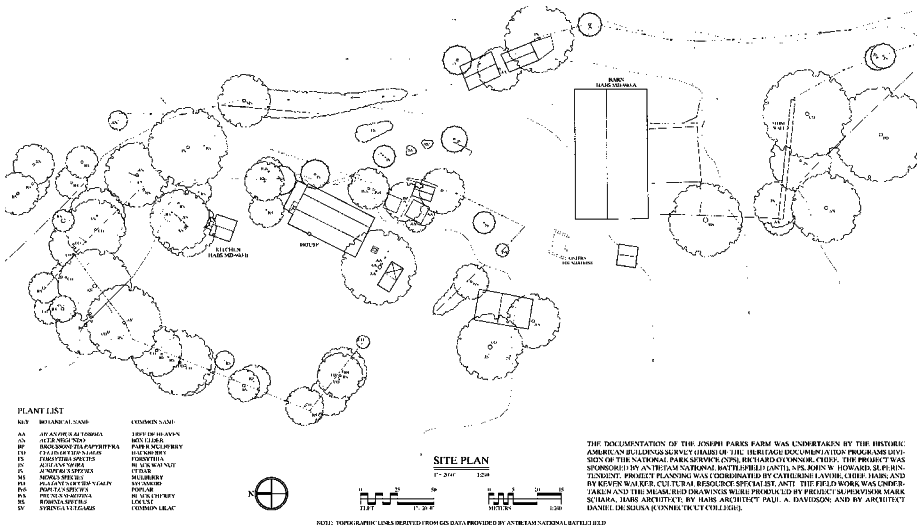


Figure 3-71. J. Poffenberger Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS)

Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-68 to 3-71 and Drawing EC-2. The farmstead includes a main farmhouse, large barn, and several outbuildings constructed on rolling topography. Open pasture and cropland surrounds the cluster of buildings. A farm lane separates the barn and corncrib on the east from the farmhouse and kitchen on the west. The farmhouse and kitchen on west side of the lane are surrounded by a picket fence. A pedestrian route links Tour Stop 2 with the farmstead, which is part of the original farm lane. Natural limestone outcroppings are a prominent feature and the elevated hill to the north of the farmhouse and barn provide views to the south and west. Vegetation within the farmstead is primarily mown grasses with a few small shade trees, and a row of trees is located along the farmstead's north side. Small-scale features include monuments, iron markers, waysides, and reconstructed wooden fences. (Refer to Appendix for Site Plan of J. Poffenberger Farmstead; refer to the 2008 Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory for more detailed information on this farmstead).

Analysis

The Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862, although the landscape has been altered slightly with the loss of vegetative features and some outbuildings. Post-war images of the property show that the Poffenbergers fenced the immediate area around the farmhouse and maintained a rough grass cover with a pair of silver maples (Acer *saccharinum*) flanking the front stone steps of the farmhouse. Other deciduous canopy trees, including black locusts (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) grew up around the back (north elevation) and west side of the house. Fruit trees were planted in the fenced yard and a large orchard was north of the farmhouse. Based on Joseph Poffenberger's war claim, there was also a large vegetable garden near the farmhouse. This vegetation is missing in the landscape today.

In 1862, the Union army took advantage of the views to the south and west from a prominent ridge to the north of the Joseph Poffenberger farmhouse yard. The ridge appears much as it did except for a line of mature trees that block views to the south, limiting the full range of sight the artillery most likely had.

Despite these changes, the farmstead cluster of buildings and their relationship to the larger landscape remains intact. The continued agricultural use of the property and the organization of the farmstead cluster retains its historic character.



Figure 3-72. D.R. Miller Farmstead, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-73. D.R. Miller Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress)

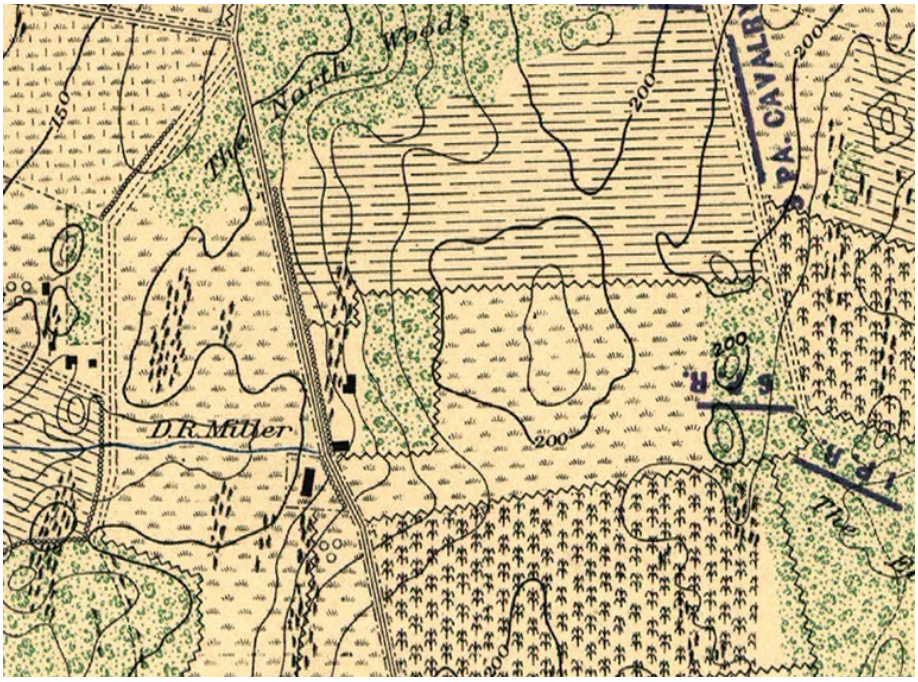


Figure 3-74. D.R. Miller Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

D.R. Miller Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The D.R. Miller Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-72 to 3-74 and Drawing EC-2. The farmstead includes two building clusters that straddle the Hagerstown Pike: the main farmhouse and small barns on the east and a large forebay bank barn on the west side of the road. Buildings on the east side of the road include the farmhouse, washhouse, smokehouse, springhouse foundation, equipment shed, loafing shed, feeding barn, and milkhouse. Pasture and cropland surrounds the cluster of buildings, including "The Cornfield" south of the farmstead. Views from the farmstead are across the agricultural fields and to Nicodemus Heights to the west. Vegetation within the main farmstead is mown grass, a single row of ornamental shrubs to the west of the farmhouse, and shade trees. Circulation routes include a gravel driveway to the farmhouse and a separate driveway from Hagerstown Pike to the garage. The barn is accessed from Hagerstown Pike by a farm lane to the lower section of the barn. Small-scale features include iron markers, reconstructed wooden fences, and contemporary fencing around pastures. (Refer to Appendix for Site Plan of D.R. Miller Farmstead; refer to the 2005 D.R. Miller Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory for more detailed information.)

Analysis

The D.R. Miller Farmstead retains several pre-Civil War buildings, while others have been removed and several post-war buildings have been constructed. Some of these later domestic outbuildings were located in approximately the same position as the original outbuildings. These later agricultural outbuildings speak to the continuance of agricultural production on the property, and are representative of typical agricultural buildings at the time of their construction. The property is still used for agricultural purposes; however, some landscape features have changed, the large dairy barn constructed in 1952 is no longer standing and the orchard, replanted after the battle, is no longer present.[26] Post-war images of the property show the Millers fenced the side yard at the farmhouse and maintained deciduous shade trees and a rough grass cover around the farmhouse. Regimental histories mention a kitchen garden near the farmhouse, and a "south garden" south of the springhouse. This vegetation is missing in the landscape today.

Despite the changes to this farmstead over the years, the cluster of buildings and their relationship to the larger landscape remains intact. The continued agricultural use of the property and the organization of the farmstead cluster retains its historic character.



Figure 3-75. A. Poffenberger Barn Foundation, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-76. Locher Cabin, 2020 (QE)

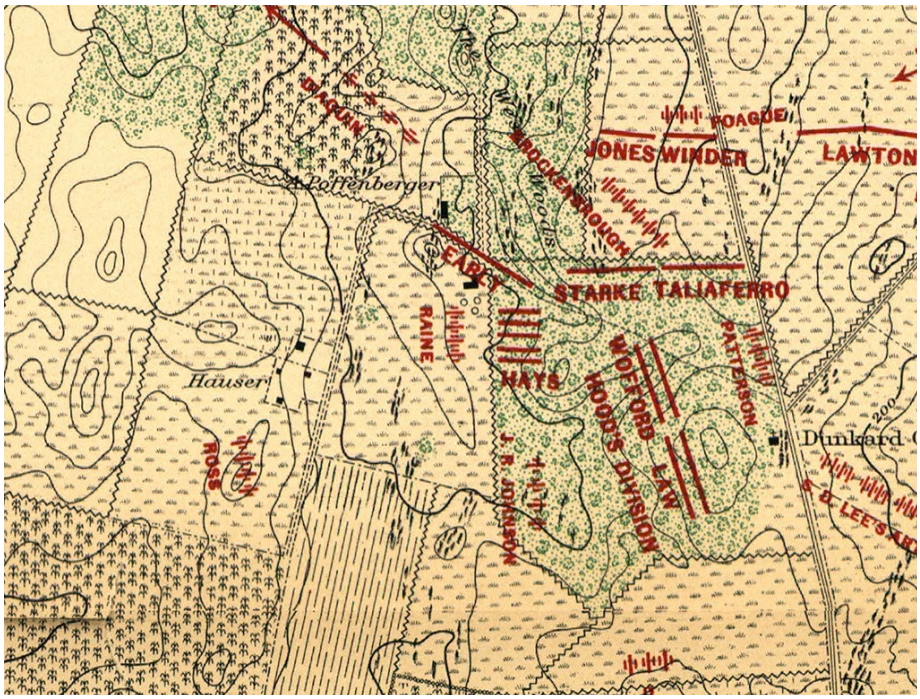


Figure 3-77. A. Poffenberger/ Locher Cabin and Hauser property, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

A. Poffenberger/Locher Cabin (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The A. Poffenberger Farmstead/Locher Cabin is illustrated on Figures 3-75 to 3-78 and Drawing EC-2. This farmstead has not been previously documented in a Cultural Landscape Inventory. The farmstead includes a barn foundation, root cellar, and the Locher Cabin, which is a log structure in a fragile state with no roof. An open-sided shed has been constructed as a cover over the cabin. This farmstead is west of Highway 65, in a wooded setting with views open to the west. Mown lawn is maintained around the barn foundation.

Analysis

The A. Poffenberger Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862, although the landscape has been altered with the loss of vegetative features, structures, and circulation systems. The 1904 Carman-Cope map illustrates that the West Woods extended between the A. Poffenberger farmstead and the Hauser/Bell property. Portions of the woods are not extant, but further research is needed to confirm vegetation patterns at this farmstead. Smaller landscape features that were present during the periods of significance, such as fences and pedestrian paths are not extant and additional research is needed to evaluate the cultural landscape at this farmstead and the Hauser property.

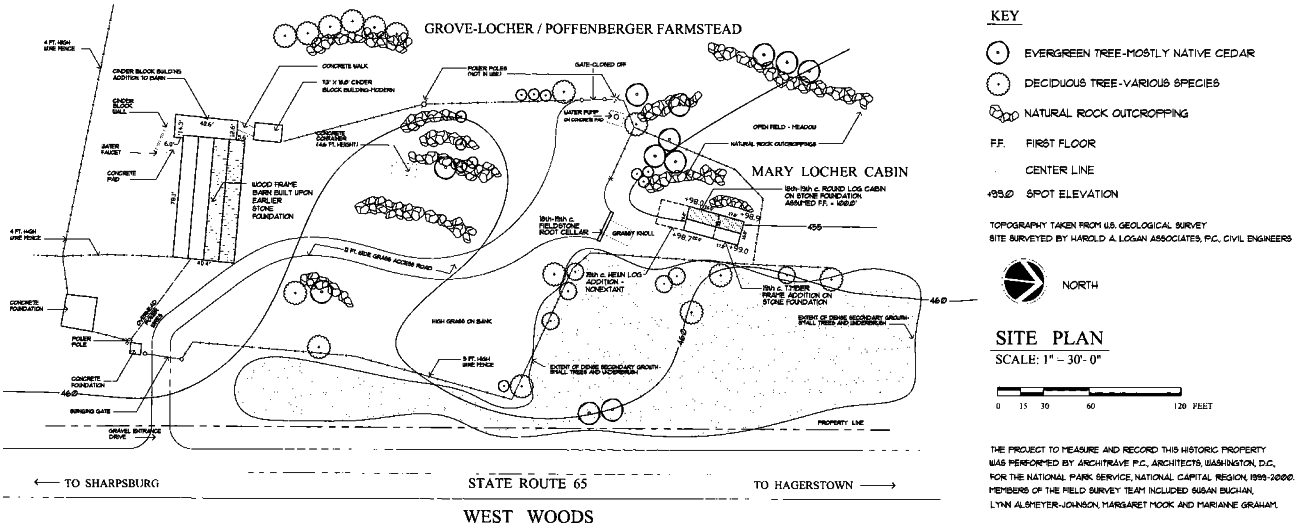


Figure 3-78. Locher Cabin, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS)



Figure 3-79. Springhouse at Mumma Farmstead, 2020 (QE)

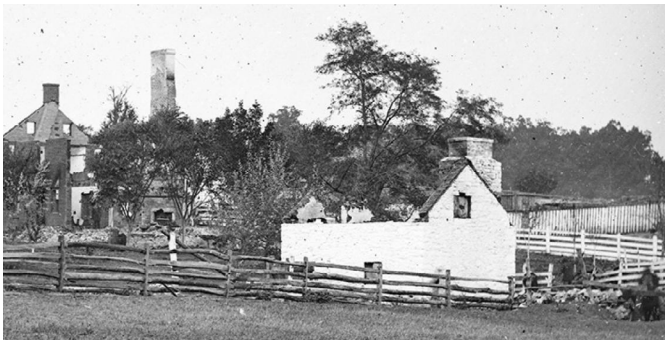


Figure 3-80. Mumma Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress

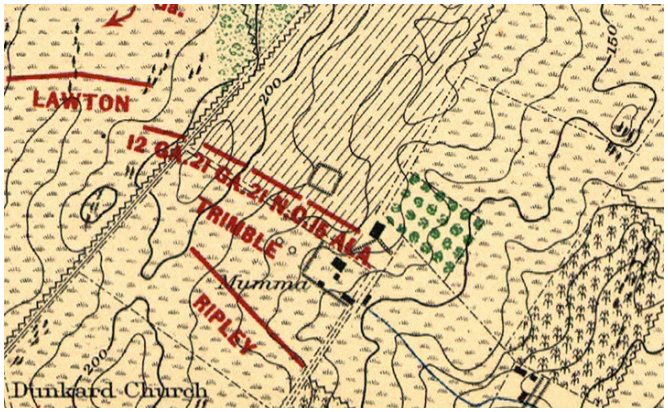


Figure 3-81. Mumma Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

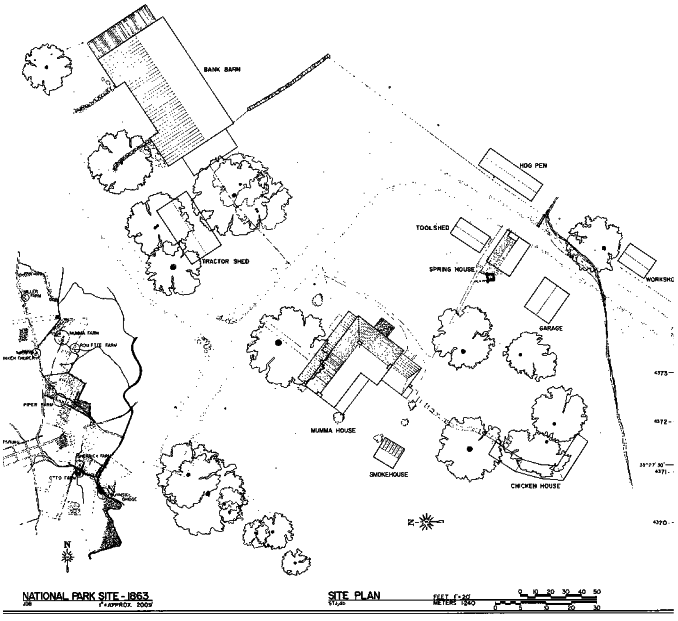


Figure 3-82. Mumma Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS)

Mumma Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The Mumma Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-79 to 3-82 and Drawing EC-3. There are seven extant buildings on the Mumma Farm, clustered along a south-facing hillside adjacent to a strong perennial spring. The farmstead is surrounded by cropland and pasture. The Mumma Cemetery is located north of the cluster of buildings, enclosed by a stone wall. Views are across the agricultural fields and to the mountains on the east. Vegetation within the main farmstead is mown grass, a single lilac east of the farmhouse, and a few shade trees. Mumma Farm Lane provides access to the farmstead, and is a single-lane gravel road that curves though the cluster of farm buildings. A small gravel lane connects to the Mumma Farm lane to reach the barn. Pedestrian routes include concrete sidewalks that lead to the front of the farmhouse and connect the farmhouse with the springhouse. Small-scale features include wooden fences, stone walls, picnic tables, and utilities including overhead utility lines and poles. (Refer to Appendix for Site Plan of Mumma Farmstead; refer to the 2004 Mumma Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory for more detailed information.)

Analysis

The cluster arrangement of the Mumma farmstead is remarkably intact. The buildings reflect traditional vernacular building practices in the region, and convey the appearance of a typical farmstead of the nineteenth century. Landscape features are in their original locations and buildings and structures that were developed historically maintain their original arrangement. The long range views from the farm to South Mountain and across farm fields and the agricultural landscape retain integrity. Historically, the vegetation surrounding the farmhouse would have been more varied, to include additional shade trees, and a large orchard was located to the southeast of the barn. The loss of vegetation around the farmstead cluster diminishes its integrity of setting and materials. However, the continuity of adjacent agricultural use, the general layout of the farm, and the reconstruction of historic features like worm and post-and-rail fences, all evoke the feeling of the historic landscape setting.



Figure 3-83. Roulette Farmstead, 2020 (QE)

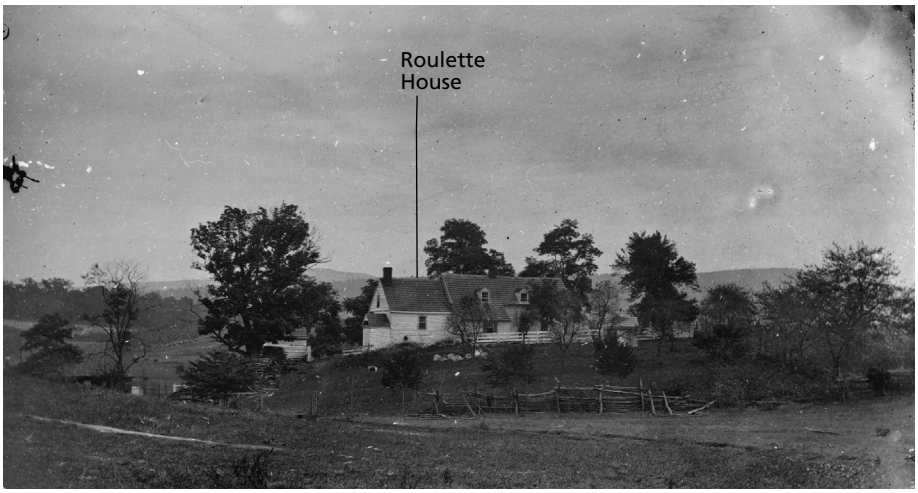


Figure 3-84. Roulette Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress)

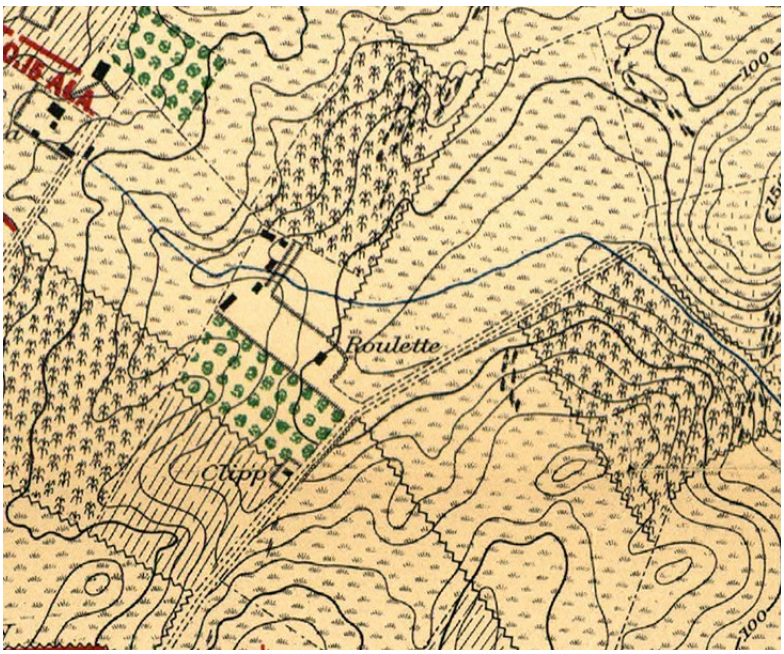


Figure 3-85. Roulette Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

Roulette Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The Roulette Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-83 to 3-85 and Drawing EC-3. The farmstead includes a main farmhouse, springhouse, smokehouse, icehouse/ root cellar, and barn. This farmstead is set upon a slight rise adjacent to Mumma Spring and pond. Cropland surrounds the cluster of buildings and woody vegetation grows along the creek. Natural limestone outcroppings are a prominent feature within the cluster of buildings, and stone walls are adjacent to the icehouse and springhouse, southeast of the farmhouse, and along Roulette Lane. Views are across the agricultural fields and to the Observation Tower. Vegetation within the farmstead is mown grass with clusters of ornamental shrubs and perennials. A few Eastern red cedars are near the farmhouse. The farmstead is accessed by Roulette Farm Lane that connects to the Sunken Road to the west. Trails connect to Mumma Farm, the circular Education Trail, and Three Farms Trail. Small-scale features include signs, footbridges across the creek, remnant fencing, and overhead utility lines. (Refer to Appendix for Site Plan of Roulette Farmstead; refer to the 2004 Roulette Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory for more detailed information).

Analysis

The Roulette Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862, retaining the cluster arrangement of farm buildings and circulation systems from the Civil War (Figure 3-69). The property is still used for agricultural purposes; however, some landscape features have changed. The farmhouse is no longer surrounded by deciduous shade trees, as seen in historic photographs (Figure 3-8368). An orchard was located to the west of the farmhouse and is no longer extant. A garden was historically located between the house and barn and is not extant.[27]

Photographs from the turn of the 20th century provide views of the front yard and show whitewashed picket fencing surrounding the entire front yard.[28] This fencing is not extant. The stone retaining walls likely pre-date the Civil War and contribute to the overall character of the farmstead. The stone walkway to the front of the farmhouse once edged the side of the garden and today is a unique, contributing feature.

Despite the changes to the farmstead over the years, the cluster of buildings and their relationship to the larger landscape remains. The continued agricultural use of the property, spatial organization of the farmstead cluster, and relationship to the topography and natural drainages retains the historic character of the farmstead.



Figure 3-86. Piper Farmstead, 2020 (QE)

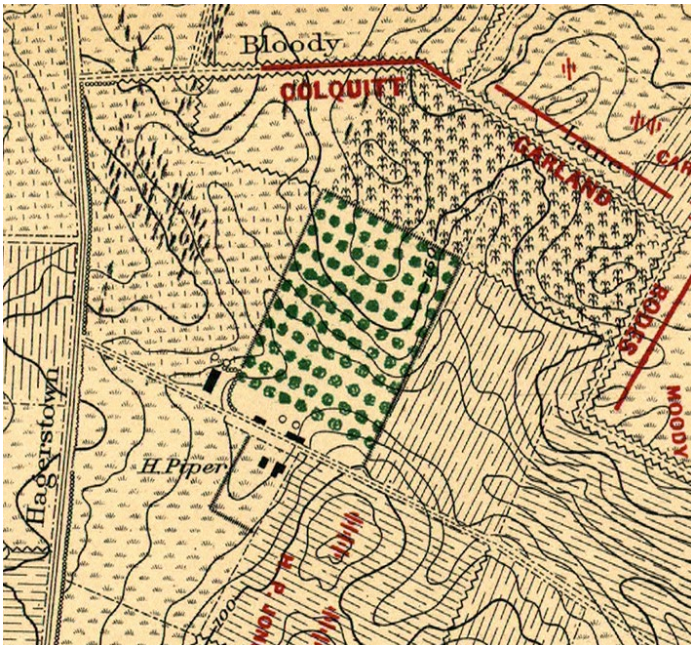


Figure 3-87. Piper Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

Piper Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The Piper Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-86 to 3-87 and Drawing EC-3. The farmstead includes a large barn, farmhouse, and five outbuildings, nestled in a narrow valley along an intermittent drainage. Views are more enclosed at this farmstead than elsewhere, but are towards the agricultural fields, pasture, and the Piper orchard on the hillside to the north of the building cluster. The landscape around the buildings is covered with mown lawn. Piper Lane runs through the farmstead and connects to Route 65 on the west. The lane bisects the farmstead cluster, separating the barn from the farmhouse and domestic outbuildings.

Analysis

The Piper Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862, with the exception of the changes to the barn and loss of vegetation patterns and outbuildings, including the smokehouse that was north of the farmhouse. The barn was modified at the turn of the 20th century and reflects this later agricultural use. The 1904 Carman-Cope map illustrates pasture and row crops were grown at the Piper Farm, along with a very large orchard (Figure 3-71). The Piper orchard is also recalled by soldiers for the fruit and for the fighting that occurred there. Today's orchard is not as large as the historic, but is an important landscape feature that tells the story of the cultural landscape. It seems likely that additional vegetation occurred adjacent to the Piper farmhouse, including shade trees and a kitchen garden. Further studies are needed to fully evaluate the cultural landscape at this farmstead, however it appears that the cluster of buildings and their relationship to the larger landscape remains intact and the farmstead cluster retains its historic character.



Figure 3-88. Newcomer Farmstead, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-89. Newcomer Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress)

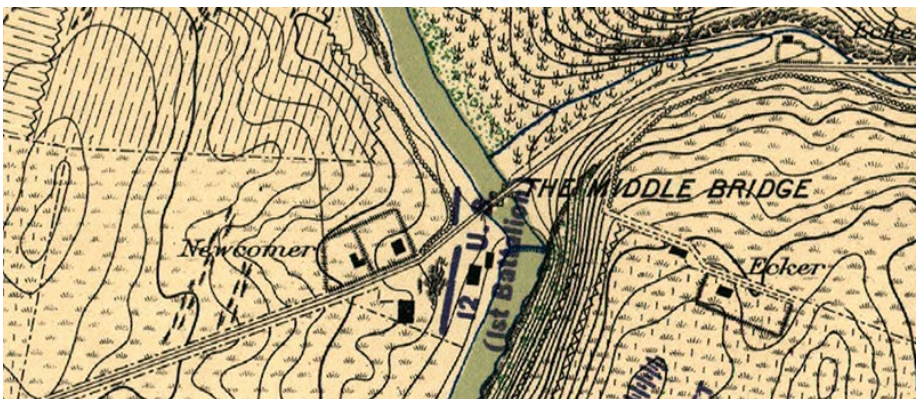


Figure 3-90. Newcomer Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

Newcomer Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The Newcomer Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-88 to 3-90 and Drawing EC-4. The farmstead includes the Newcomer house and barn (a 2004 Historic Structures Report provides a more detailed description of the Newcomer barn). A springhouse, kitchen, and the Orendorff house remain as ruins. This farmstead straddles Route 34, with the farmhouse on the north side of the road and barn on the south side. Antietam Creek is directly to the east. The topography rises to the north and is maintained as a cool season grass hayfield. Views into the farmstead are prominent from the roadway and bridge. Vegetation is forested and lush along Antietam creek, and within the farmstead is primarily mown grasses with a few shade trees. Interior circulation routes include a visitor parking area adjacent to the Newcomer house, and the Parks Farm Lane east of the house. A ramped walkway provides pedestrian access into the Newcomer house. Small-scale features include wayfinding signs, wood rail fencing, and stone walls.(Refer to Appendix for Site Plan of the Newcomer Farmstead; refer to the 2018 Newcomer Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory for more detailed information).

Analysis

The Newcomer Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862 (Figure 3-74), although the landscape has been altered slightly due to the change in topography from the widening of Route 34. The layout of the cluster of buildings remains similar to the historic, although the loss of outbuildings diminishes the integrity of the setting. Additionally, since the closing of the mill along Antietam Creek in the early 20th century, the land no longer has an industrial use and features relating to the mill era are not extant.[29] As a result, the milling history of the area is not readily apparent on the landscape today.

Since the periods of significance, there has been an increase in woody vegetation along Antietam Creek.[30] This has also changed views, which would have been much more open, looking out toward adjacent farms and across the road and creek.

This cluster has diminished integrity due to the loss of structures that historically composed the farmstead. The extant house, barn, and their relationship to other landscape features assist in retaining the historic cluster arrangement, however it is difficult to understand the size and character of this cluster due to the loss of other buildings.



Figure 3-91. Parks Farmstead, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-92. Parks Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress)

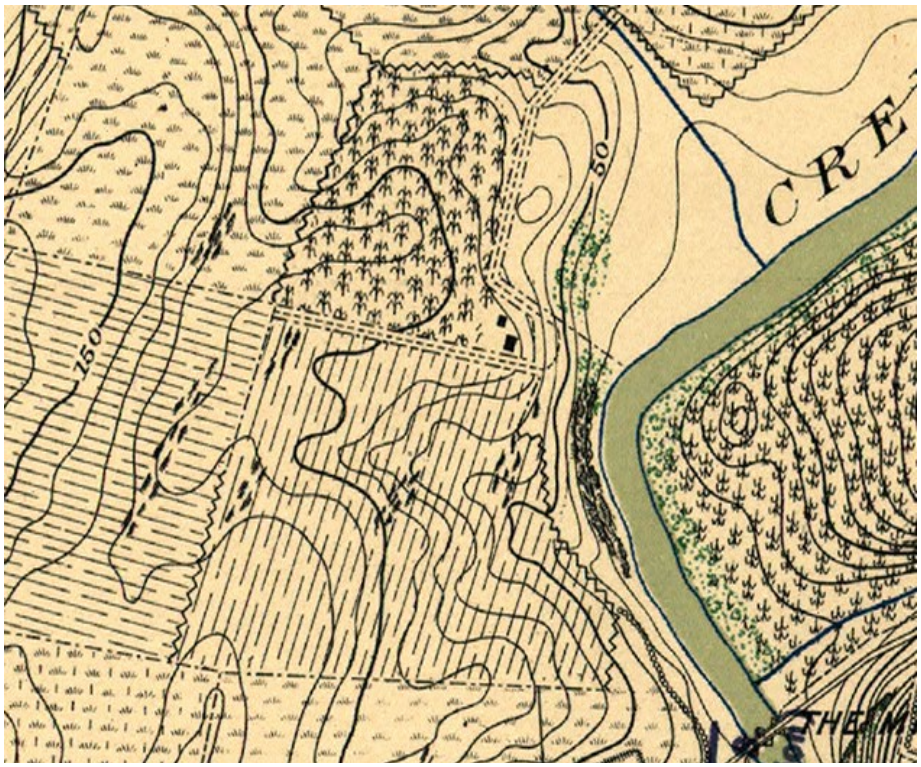


Figure 3-93. Parks Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

Parks Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The Parks Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-91 to 3-93 and Drawing EC-4. The farmstead includes a farmhouse, kitchen, barn, and foundation remains of the tenant house. This farmstead is on a rise above Antietam Creek with open hayfields to the west of the cluster of buildings. Views are to the fields and the drainage of Antietam Creek. Vegetation within the farmstead is primarily mown grasses with a few ornamental plants around the farmhouse. Dense forest vegetation grows to the east of the farmstead along the creek. The farmstead is accessed by Parks Farm Lane. A narrow route runs between the barn and farmhouse. An asphalt path in poor condition links the farm lane to the front of the farmhouse. Small-scale features include chain-link fencing around a building foundation/well, utility poles, trail markers, and remnant fencing. Stone retaining walls are adjacent to the barn. (Refer to Appendix for Site Plan of Parks Farmstead; refer to the 2011 Parks Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory for more detailed information).

Analysis

The Parks Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862, although the landscape is missing domestic outbuildings and some circulation features.[31] A non-extant route on the property ran east-west from just below the barn, from the Parks Farm Road towards the Sunken Road (Figure 3-77). This route was gone by 1943.[32]

The adjacent cropland and pasture areas within the historic field system contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape. However the Parks family had maintained a wider variety of vegetation including multiple types of crops, areas for pasture, an small orchard, and a kitchen garden, none of which are extant.[33] Additionally, during much of the period of significance and especially during the 19th and early 20th centuries, there would have been far fewer trees on the property than exist today. Today native forest vegetation grows where historically most of the arable land was being planted with crops. Today there is also an abundance of cedar trees (*Juniperus spp.*) scattered in the fields, along the fence-lines and near the building core.

Despite the changes to this farmstead over the years, the cluster of buildings and their relationship to the larger landscape remains intact. The continued agricultural use of the property and the organization of the farmstead cluster retains its historic character.



Figure 3-94. Pry Farmstead, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-95. Pry Farmstead, 1862 (Library of Congress)

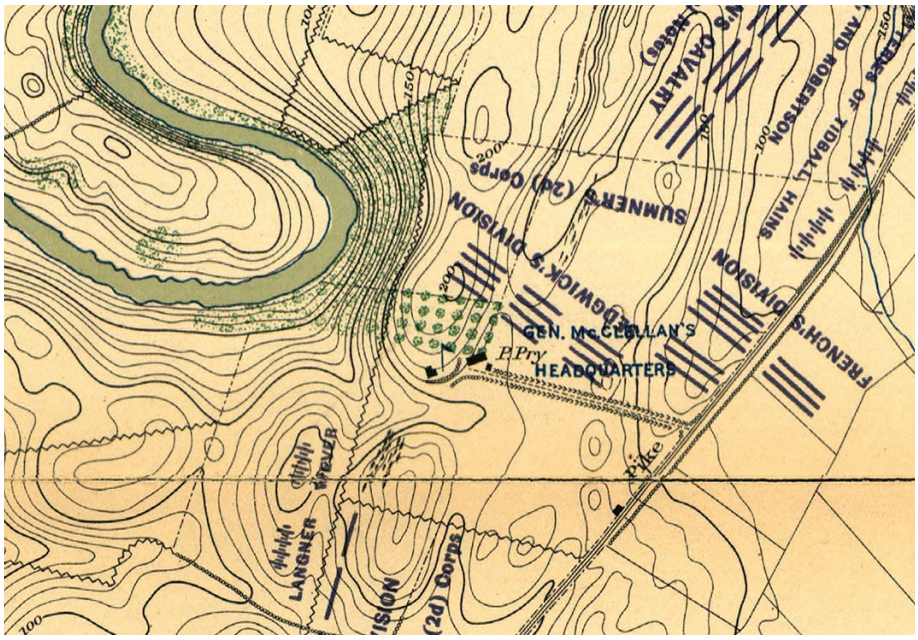


Figure 3-96. Pry Farmstead, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

Pry Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The Pry Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-94 to 3-97 and Drawing EC-5. This farmstead has not been previously documented in a Cultural Landscape Inventory, but HABS documentation has been completed. The farmstead includes a large barn, house, springhouse and cave house. This farmstead is on a high hill above Antietam Creek, with views to the battlefield to the west and mountains to the east. The farmstead is surrounded by dense forest vegetation along Antietam Creek and agricultural fields north and east. A row of maple trees line the formal driveway. A large parking area is adjacent to the barn and a set of steps leads up the hillside to the house. The landscape around the buildings is covered with mown lawn and a few black walnut trees are near the house.

Analysis

The Pry Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862 when it served as an observation post for Union General George B. McClellan. The landscape has not changed greatly since that time, and the adjacent property is still used for agricultural purposes. The 1904 Carman-Cope map (Figure 3-80) illustrates a large orchard north of the house at the Pry Farm, which is no longer extant. Further studies are needed to fully evaluate the cultural landscape at this farmstead, however it appears that the cluster of buildings and their relationship to the larger landscape remains intact and the farmstead cluster retains its historic character.

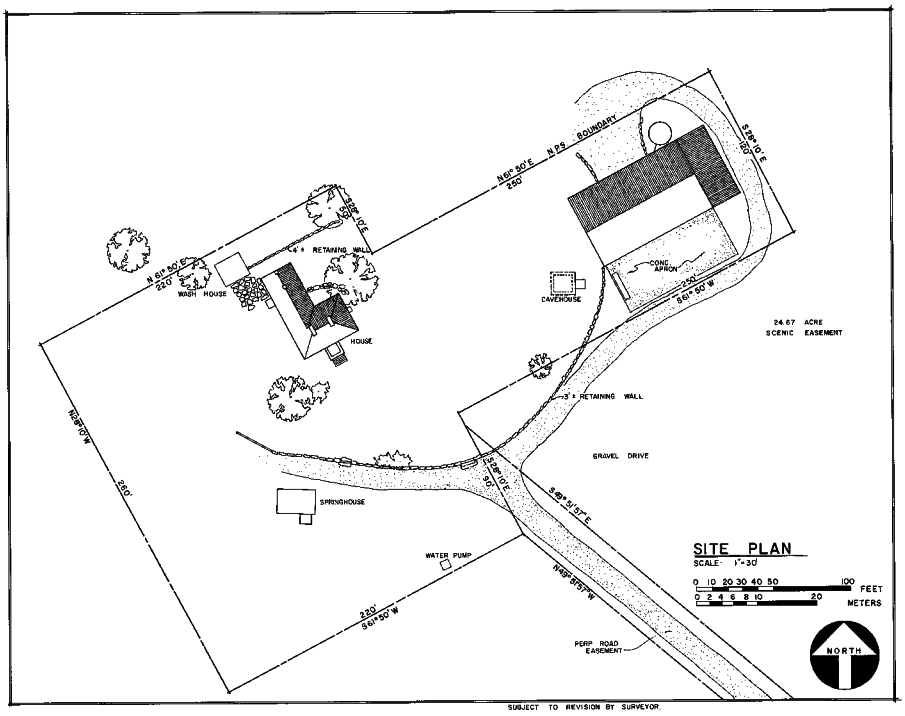


Figure 3-97. Pry Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS)



Figure 3-98. The Sherrick Farmstead, 2020. (QE)



Figure 3-99. The Sherrick Farmstead, 1862. Note the domestic aspects of the working farm - garden in the side yard, structures at side of the outdoor kitchen, extensive picket fencing, and laundry on the line. (Library of Congress)

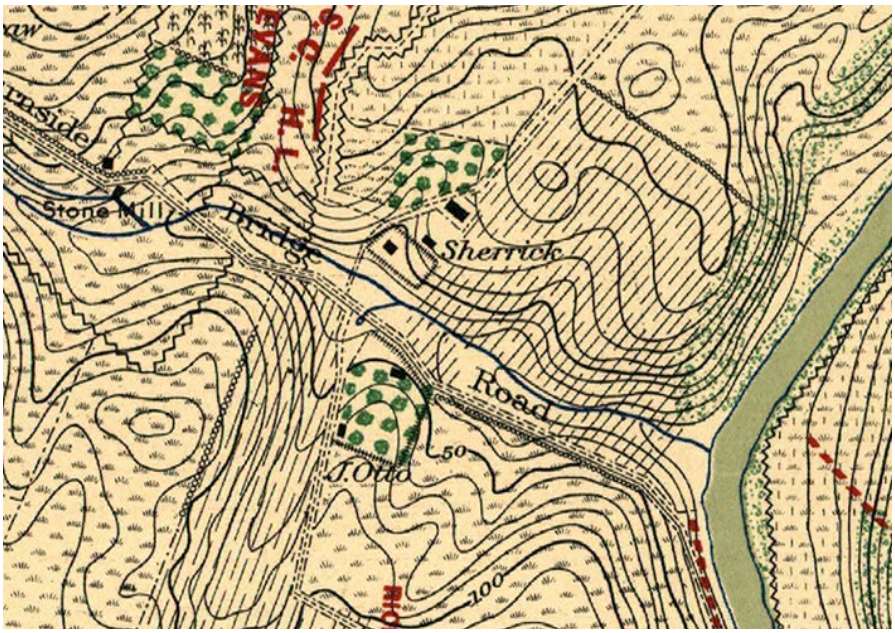


Figure 3-100. The Sherrick and Otto Farmsteads, 1862 (Carman Cope Map)

Sherrick Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The Sherrick Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-98 to 3-101 and Drawing EC-6. The farmstead includes a barn foundation, farmhouse, kitchen, and corncrib. This farmstead is set on a rocky, south-facing hillside with views to the south. The barn is set on a higher elevation than the farmhouse, with the cluster of domestic buildings below. Burnside Bridge Road provides access to the farmstead and separates this farm from Otto farm across the road. Mown lawn is maintained around the farmstead, with few shrubs or trees present. Small scale features include picket fencing, stone walls, and utility poles. (This farmstead has not been previously documented in a Cultural Landscape Inventory, but HABS documentation has been completed.)

Analysis

The Sherrick Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862, although several features are missing. Outbuildings were historically more numerous and the approach road to the house was originally on the west side of the farmhouse.[34] The 1904 Carman-Cope map illustrates that vegetation in 1862 included crops and pasture surrounding the farmstead and a small orchard (Figure 3-83). The agricultural landscape remains but the orchard is missing and vegetation that would have likely been near the farmhouse is not extant. A fire destroyed the barn in 1985 and the loss of this building negatively impacts the agricultural character of this farm. Further studies are needed to fully evaluate the cultural landscape at this farmstead, however it appears that overall, the cluster of buildings and their relationship to the larger landscape remains intact and retains its historic character.

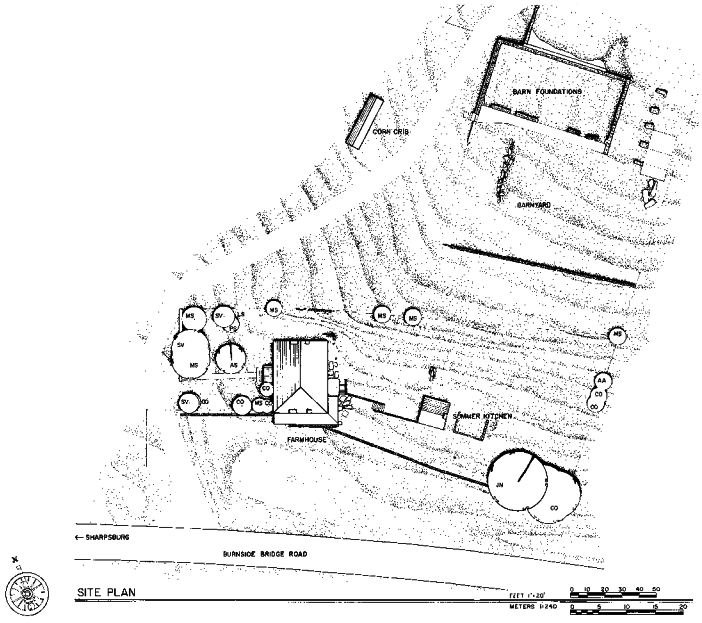


Figure 3-101. Sherrick Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS)



Figure 3-102. Otto Farmstead, c.1910 (Kern Collection)



Figure 3-103. Otto Farmstead, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-104. Otto Farmstead, 2020 (QE)

Otto Farmstead (Existing Condition & Analysis)

Existing Condition

The Otto Farmstead is illustrated on Figures 3-102 to 3-105 and Drawing EC-6. The farmstead includes a farmhouse, shed, foundation for a smokehouse/kitchen, and foundation of a barn. This farmstead is on a hill overlooking a small drainage, across from the Sherrick Farmstead. From within the farmstead, views looks out across the landscape are enclosed by wooded vegetation. Vegetation adjacent to the farmhouse and outbuildings is mown grasses, and an old pear tree at the house's southern side. The barn foundation is to the south of the farmhouse and is difficult to see due to thick grass cover. The farmstead is accessed by Old Burnside Bridge Road, and Otto Farm Lane to the west of the farmhouse. A set of concrete steps leads up the hill connecting Old Burnside Bridge Road to the farmhouse. (Refer to the 2016 Burnside Bridge Area Cultural Landscape Inventory for more detailed information).

Analysis

The Otto Farmstead remains similar to its appearance in 1862, although the landscape's spatial organization and views have been changed due to the growth of vegetation in areas that were previously open. The farmstead has several missing structures, including the barn and kitchen.[35] Cropland and open areas surrounding the farmstead contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape. The 1904 Carman-Cope map (Figure 3-83) illustrates an orchard on the farm, which is not extant.

Despite the changes to this farmstead over the years, the cluster of buildings and their relationship to the larger landscape remains intact. The continued agricultural use of the property and the organization of the farmstead cluster retains its historic character.

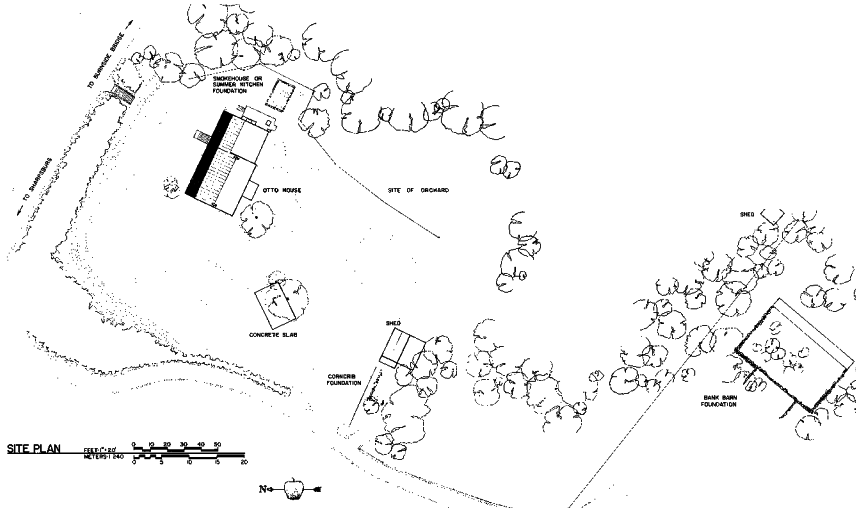


Figure 3-105. Otto Farmstead, HALS Documentation, 1986 (NPS)

CIRCULATION

Existing Condition

Existing circulation routes are illustrated on Figure 3-106 and listed in Table 3-11.

Vehicular Routes

Vehicular routes include highways or major roads not owned or managed by NPS but provide access to or through the park; park roads, the tour road, and routes that are managed by NPS for staff and public to visit the battlefield; and farm lanes.

1.) Highways/major roads

Access to the park is via a number of public roads. Two state highways provide access to the park including Route 34 (Boonsboro Pike) that crosses southwest through the park into Sharpsburg, and Route 65 (Hagerstown Pike/Sharpsburg Pike), which runs along the park's western edge. The park can also be accessed on the northeast by Smoketown Road and Mansfield Road, which form part of the tour route within the park but extend into neighboring properties. These are both narrow, local farm roads. On the west side of Route 65, Mondell Road provides access to the Hauser property. Further south, Burnside Bridge Road crosses the park from east to west, crossing Antietam Creek on the east and downtown Sharpsburg on the west. Harpers Ferry Road, at the southwest edge of the park's administrative boundary, is a paved two-lane road that divides private single-family homes of the town on one side from the battlefield on the other side of the road.

2.) Park Roads and Tour Route

Within the park, roads include those that are managed by NPS to provide access for the public to visit the battlefield and circulation needed for neighboring residences, park staff, and agricultural workers. These include paved routes that make up part of the tour route (Figure 3-108).

The tour route begins as a two-way route through the northern half of the battlefield, but becomes a one-way route south at Mumma Lane and Richardson Avenue is one-way south of the Observation Tower. The tour route includes eleven (11) stops, each with a vehicular pull-out with parking spaces, sidewalks with integrated stone walls, and interpretive panels. The tour route generally follows the chronological events of the battle as they unfolded across the landscape, beginning in the north, descending towards Antietam Creek, and then ending on the south end of the battlefield and the Antietam National Cemetery.

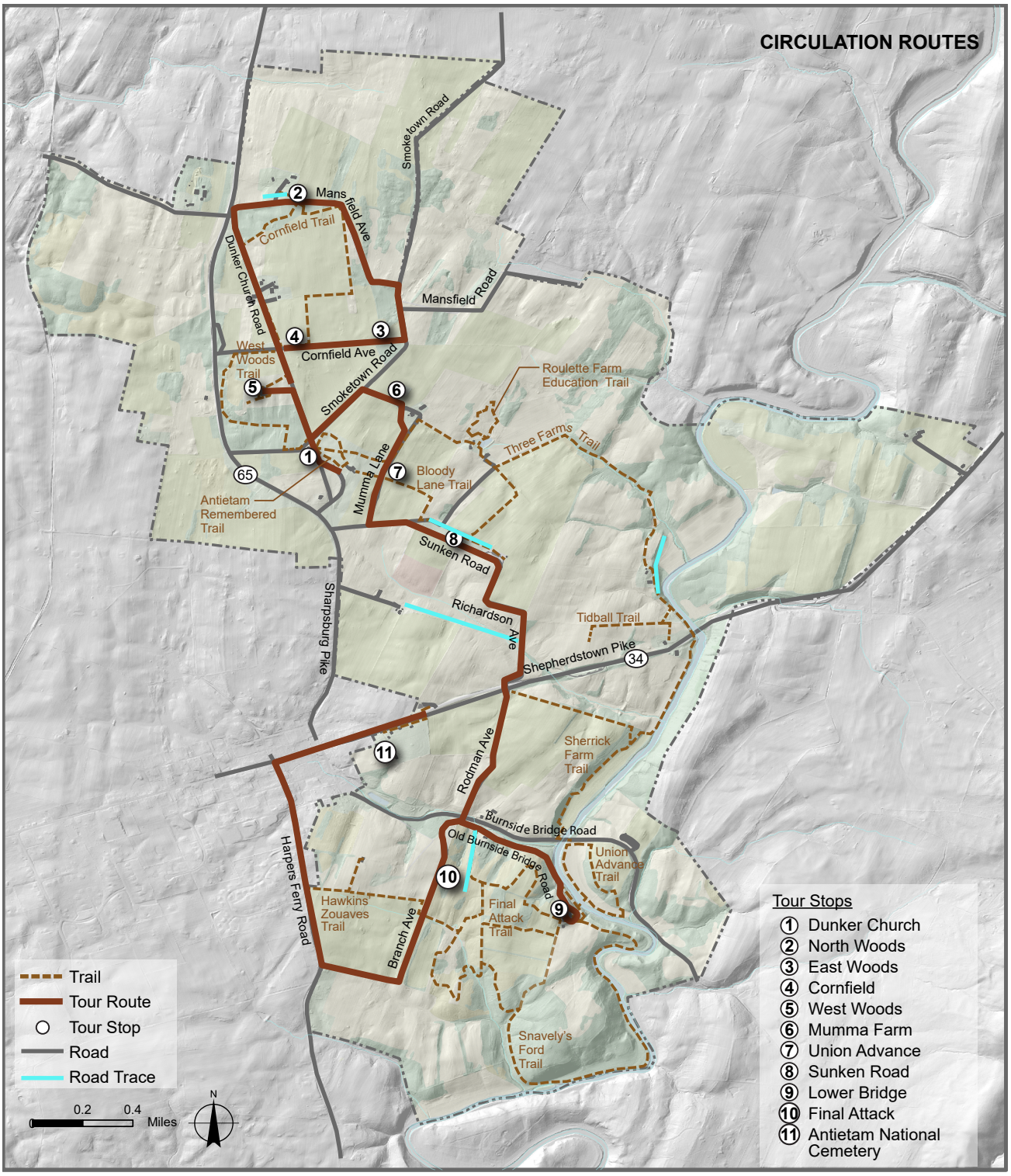


Figure 3-106. Existing circulation routes, 2020 (QE)

The Sunken Road is a narrow, mown grass track that is sunken below the adjacent grade. It varies in width from 5 feet to 10 feet at its base with steep sloped banks on either side. The road is closed to vehicular traffic but can be accessed on-foot.

3.) Farm Lanes

Farm lanes are historic features on the landscape that provide access to farmsteads and from the farmsteads to the fields. Sections are maintained for present-day use, while others exist as traces. The majority of the lanes are gravel surfaced, and are typically a single-lane road varying in width from 8 to 12 feet wide. These routes include the route to the J. Poffenberger Farm, Parks Farm, Pry Lane, and Roulette Farm Lane. Some farm lanes are paved. The Pry Farm Lane and Piper Farm Lane are paved asphalt with exposed aggregate. Miller Farm lanes is asphalt paved for a short section.

Pedestrian Routes and Trails

Pedestrian routes and trails include formal walkways, sidewalks, and trails (Figure 3-107). In some locations pedestrians are welcome to walk on farm lanes, as noted above. A few of the tour stops provides a pedestrian sidewalk with access to interpretive waysides and access to landscape features associated with that stop.

There are several organized trails that visitors can hike on the battlefield. The trails are predominately soft-surfaced, most are bare ground and some are mown grass or surfaced with wood chips. Other pedestrian routes are paved, including an asphalt trail to the Hawkins' Zouaves Monument, brick and concrete paths to the Maryland Monument and Dunker Church, and concrete walk to Burnside Bridge.

The 2018 Visitor Access and Circulation Plan calls for a comprehensive trail system to realign existing trails, and add new trails to provide an 11-mile perimeter trail to hike the circumference of the battlefield, and a series of battle action looping trails that would provide shorter hikes at key tour stops. Key elements of the plan include changes to vehicle circulation and visitor center circulation, tour stops, and trails. Traffic flow through the visitor center parking area would be made one-way, and two of the tour stops (#3 East Woods, #6 Mumma Farm) would have their locations adjusted. The plan also calls for improvements to all tour stop infrastructure, to improve universal access and bring tour stops into compliance with ABAAS (Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard). See Figure 3-30. The park does not currently have a Trail Management Plan.

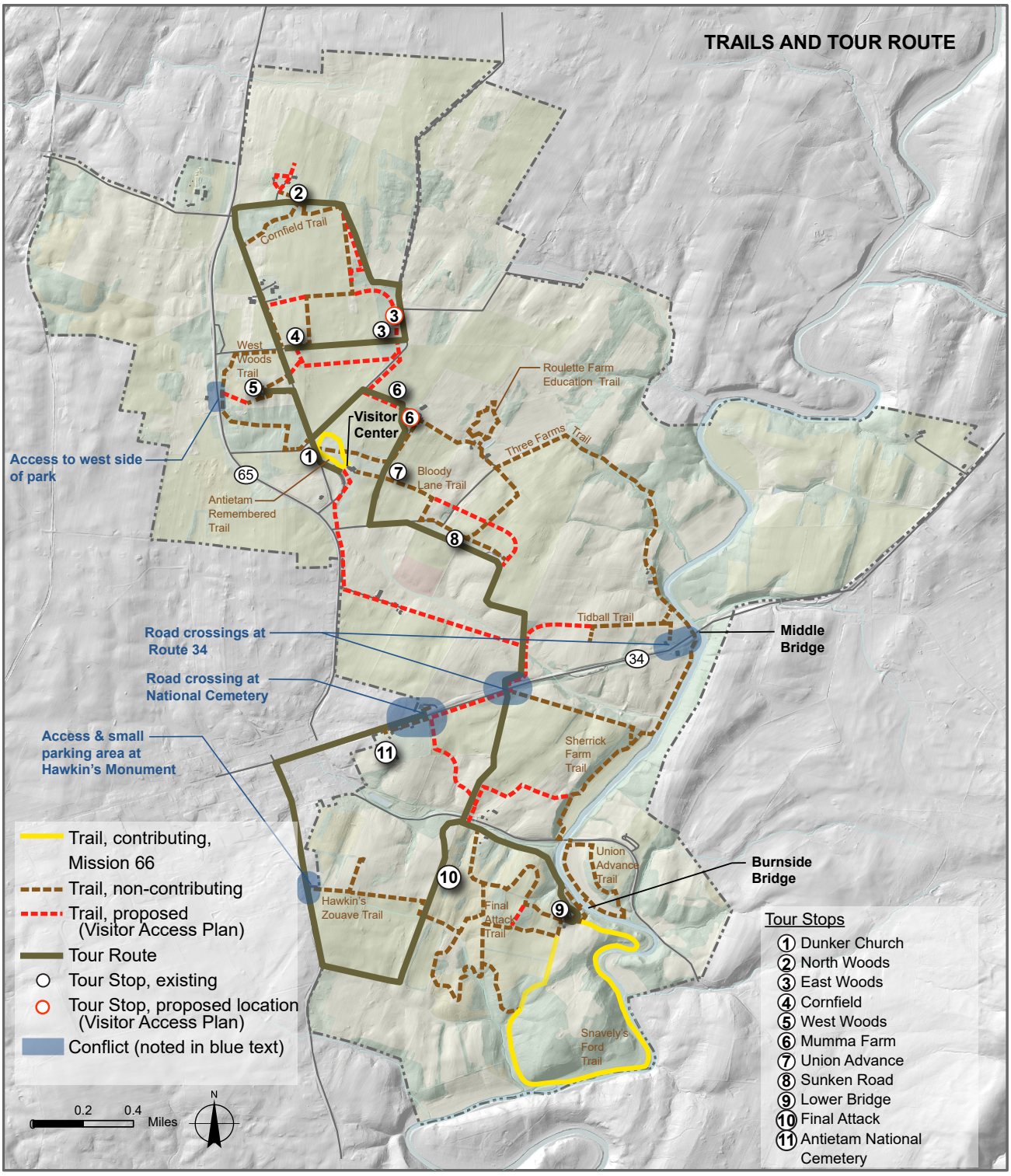


Figure 3-107. Trails and Tour Route Diagram, depicting contributing trails to the cultural landscape and trails proposed in the 2018 Visitor Access and Circulation Plan. (QE)

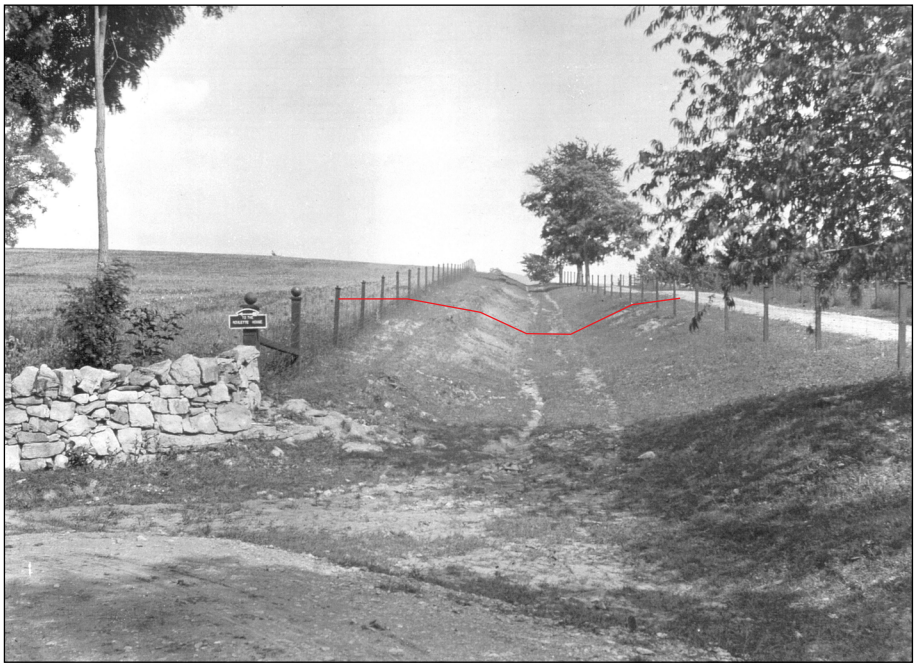


Figure 3-108. The Sunken Road, looking east, c. 1896 (Library of Congress)



Figure 3-109. The Sunken Road/Bloody Lane and Observation Tower, 2020 (QE)

Analysis

Numerous circulation routes contribute to the overall character of the landscape. Circulation systems analyzed are summarized according to their relevant historic time period and contributing status in Table-3-11 Circulation Analysis. The historic roads and road traces are used today for vehicular and pedestrian access. Many of the existing routes follow historic roads that were constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries as the region was developed for agriculture. These roads were later important circulation routes for the movement of both armies during the Battle of Antietam. In the 1890s the War Department created additional roads for visitors to access the battlefield, and during Mission 66 several roads were added, realigned,and/or widened and visitor stops added. Many of the existing trails do not contribute to the cultural landscape, but they are compatible.

Impacts to the circulation system include the addition and widening of adjacent busy highways, and damage to historic farm lanes. The Route 65 bypass impacts the connectivity between the east and west portions of the park, making it difficult for visitors to access the west side. The route also impacts the West Woods by dividing it in half. Many of the road traces and some of the farm lanes are threatened by erosion and potential of stormwater damage. This is particularly true for the road to the Parks Farm. The Sunken Road appears to have widened and increased in depth since the Civil War (Figure 3-108 and Figure 3-109). This may have been caused by the construction of Richardson Avenue parallel to the Sunken Road and might have led to the southern edge of the Sunken Road being built up higher. The construction of the tour stop with overlook and stairs also impacted the profile of the road. Regular mowing of the grass within the roadway may be having a long-term impact on the road profile (Figure 3-107). This can occur if mowing is conducted while the soil is wet, causing compaction and rutting from mowing equipment.

Circulation issues include conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles, particularly at road intersections, especially along Route 34 (Boonsboro Pike) which is a dangerous pedestrian crossing. The vehicular pull-out on Harper's Ferry Road that accesses the Hawkins' Zouaves Monument is not large enough to safely accommodate multiple vehicles and pedestrians.

Table 3-11. Circulation Analysis

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Route 34 (Boonsboro Pike	C	X	X	X	
Route 65 (bypass)	C				X
Hagerstown Pike/ Sharpsburg Pike	C	X	X	X	X
Smoketown Road	C	X	X		
Mondell Road					
Burnside Bridge Road	C				X
Old Burnside Bridge Road	C	X	X	X	
Harper's Ferry Road	C	X	X		
Cornfield Avenue	C			X	
Mansfield Avenue	C			X	
Richardson Avenue	C			X	
Rodman Avenue	C			X	
Branch Avenue	C			X	
Starke Avenue	C			X	
Sunken Road (Bloody Lane)	C	X	X		
Otto Farm Lane	C	X	X		
Farm Lanes to individual farmsteads	C	X	X		
Internal vehicular and pedestrian routes within each Farmstead	C	X	X		
Tour Route	C				X
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Tour Stops (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11)	C				X
Tour Stops (3 & 10)	NC				
Antietam Remembered Trail / Dunker Church Trail	C				X
Bloody Lane Trail	NC				
West Woods Trail	NC				
Final Attack Trail	NC				
Snavely Ford Trail	C				X
Union Advance Trail	NC				
Cornfield Trail	NC				
Mumma/ Roulette Farm Education Trail	NC				
Sherrick Farm Trail	NC				
Three Farms Trail	NC				
Tidball Trail	NC				
Antietam Battlefield Trail (Scout Trail)	NC				
Hawkins' Zouaves Trail	NC				
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Existing Condition

Archeological resources are the physical evidence of past human activity. The battlefield contains archeological sites related to Indigenous occupation, agricultural practices, the Civil War, and other historic activity. Forty-eight percent of the park has been surveyed, with a high level of archeological integrity.[36] Table 3-12 lists the park's 34 documented sites, including site name, number, site type, and National Register eligibility.

Indigenous sites occur within the park boundary. The archeological evidence indicates that the Sharpsburg area was used for hunting, as evidenced by lithic scatters. Indigenous campsites were established along Antietam creek and appear to have been temporary occupation sites.

The entire battlefield is listed as an archeological site and consists of artifacts, building remnants, and possibly additional graves of soldiers associated with the Battle of Antietam. A number of buildings and structures that once existed are no longer standing. These include corncribs, sheds, stables, barns, tenant and slave houses that were related to individual farmsteads. These buildings and structures appear on historic maps, sketches, and historic photographs. Foundations may be extant below-grade, or in some cases are visible on the surface. Other archeological sites include remnants of agricultural vegetation, indicating the presence of orchards.

Analysis

Archeological sites contribute to the cultural landscape. In general, archeological sites are in good condition but continue to be exposed due to erosion caused by severe storm events. Given the variety of land uses present over the past 10,000 years, and the area's role in the Battle of Antietam, further contributing resources likely exist. It is likely that further contributing archeological resources exist within the study area relevant to Indigenous occupation, agricultural development, the Civil War, the Commemorative Period, and Mission 66.

Table 3-12. Archeological Sites

RESOURCE ID	NAME	STATE SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
ANTI00001.000	West Woods	18WA0456.1	Battlefield	Unevaluated
ANTI00002.000	North Woods	18WA0456.2	Undetermined	Unevaluated
ANTI00003.000	East Woods	18WA0456.3	Undetermined	Unevaluated
ANTI00004.000	Piper Orchard	18WA0456.4	Agricultural Feature(s); Undetermined	Unevaluated
ANTI00005.000	Mumma Orchard	18WA0456.5	Undetermined	Unevaluated
ANTI00006.000	Mumma Farm	18WA0456.6	Undetermined	Unevaluated
ANTI00007.000	Locher-A. Poffenberger Farmstead	18WA0461	Farmstead; Battlefield	Recommended Eligible, National Significance
ANTI00008.000	D.R. Miller Tenant House	18WA0466	Artifact Scatter; Farmstead	Unevaluated
ANTI00009.000	Mumma Orchard Prehistoric Site	18WA0482	Isolated Find	Unevaluated
ANTI00010.000	North Woods Prehistoric #1	18WA0483	Isolated Find	Unevaluated
ANTI00011.000	North Woods Prehistoric #2	18WA0484	Lithic Scatter	Unevaluated
ANTI00012.000	Piper Orchard Prehistoric Site	18WA0485	Lithic Scatter	Unevaluated
ANTI00013.000	Mumma Farmstead	18WA0450	Farmstead; Lithic Scatter	Unevaluated
ANTI00014.000	Benner Tenancy	18WA0606	Historic Structure	Unevaluated
ANTI00015.000	Antietam National Battlefield	18WA0456	Battlefield	Listed/ Documented, National Significance, 1982
ANTI00015.001	Dunker Church	18WA456.7	Building; Battle Site	Listed/ Documented, National Significance, 1982

RESOURCE ID	NAME	STATE SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
ANTI00016.000	D.R. Miller Farmstead	18WA0505	Farmstead	Determined Eligible, National Significance, 2005
ANTI00017.000	Mt. Pleasant Prehistoric Site	18WA0438	Lithic Scatter	Unevaluated
ANTI00018.000	Joseph Sherrick Farm	18WA0456.7	Habitation	Listed/ Documented, National Significance
ANTI00019.000	John Otto Farm	18WA0456.8	Habitation	Listed/ Documented, National Significance
ANTI00020.000	Orendorff/ Newcomer Farmstead and Mill	18WA0320	Farmstead; Battlefield; Lithic Scatter	Unevaluated
ANTI00021.000	Roulette Farmstead	18WA0509	Farmstead; Battlefield	Recommended Eligible, Local Significance
ANTI00029.000	Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead	18WA0594	Farmstead; Battlefield	Recommended Eligible; Local Significance
ANTI00030.000	John Otto Farmstead	18WA0601	Farmstead	Unevaluated
ANTI00031.000	Poffenberger Tenant House	18WA0595	Farmstead; Battlefield	Unevaluated
ANTI00032.000	Clip Tenant House	18WA0596	Farmstead; Battlefield	Recommended Eligible, Local Significance
ANTI00033.000	Jonathan Keplinger Tenant House	18WA0597	Farmstead; Battlefield	Recommended Eligible, Local Significance
ANTI00034.000	Parks Floodplain Prehistoric Site	18WA0598	Lithic Scatter	Unevaluated
ANTI00035.000	Pry House Farmstead	18WA0599	Farmstead; Battlefield	Unevaluated
ANTI00036.000	Miller Farm Outbuilding	18WA0600	Farmstead; Battlefield	Unevaluated

RESOURCE ID	NAME	STATE SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
ANTI00037.00	Parks Floodplain II Prehistoric Site	18WA0603	Lithic Scatter	Unevaluated
ANTI00038.000	Parks Farmstead	18WA0602	Farmstead	Unevaluated
ANTI00039.000	Joseph Sherrick Farmstead	18WA0604	Farmstead	Unevaluated
ANTI00040.000	Piper House Farmstead	18WA321	Farmstead	Unevaluated

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

Existing Condition

Small scale features within the study area include monuments, fences, stone walls, culverts, markers, headstones, cannon, signs, and waysides (Figure 3-115). Figure 3-13 lists small scale features and their historic significance.

Monuments

Beginning in the late 1800s, monuments to important individuals and regiments involved in the Battle of Antietam were placed in the fields and along the roadways of the battlefield. There are currently 96 monuments and 6 mortuary cannon within the park. Monuments represent regimental units, states, and individuals. They are constructed of stone, bronze, and/or iron. Cannon embedded into the monument symbolizes the loss of a high-ranking officer (Figure 3-110). Styles vary from the ornate Maryland Monument with its cupola, to obelisk and tablet-style monuments (Figure 3-112), and statues (Figure 3-113). Most monuments are placed along roadways within the park and are set within areas of mown lawn. Many of the most prominent monuments are sited on the battlefield's highest hills or are set within formalized plantings and walkways (e.g. Maryland Monument and Philadelphia Brigade). See Appendix for a full list of monuments and dates of installation. Below are descriptions of the more prominent monuments on the battlefield.

New York State Monument

The New York State Monument is a prominent feature north of the visitor center and east of Dunker Church (Figure 3-111 and Drawing EC-3). It is easily visible from the Tour Route and surrounding fields. The Antietam Remembered Trail



Figure 3-110. Mortuary Monument to Brigadier General George B. Anderson CSA, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-111. New York State Monument at right and Maryland State Monument left, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-112. Tablet-style monument to the 12th Ohio Infantry, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-113. Granite and bronze monument to the 50th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-114. Philadelphia Brigade Monument, 2019 (NPS)

approaches the monument from the visitor center to the south. The New York State Monument is situated in an open, relatively flat grass field. The monument is a 58-foot fluted Doric column adorned by a sculpted eagle, which rests atop a globe. The column rests on a square pedestal with the seal of the State of New York at the west elevation.

Maryland State Monument

The Maryland Monument is situated on a sloping hill with limestone outcroppings to its immediate east and west sides (Drawing EC-3). The monument is a domed octagonal structure supported by eight columns. The copper roof is surmounted by the heroic figurine of Peace standing atop a globe, with a drawn sword at rest, symbolizing peace. The structure sits atop three tiers of steps. The monument is surrounded by mown lawn and formal rows of sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*). It is accessed by a brick path that connects to the Dunker Church and visitor center.

Philadelphia Brigade

The Philadelphia Brigade Monument is a 73-foot tall granite obelisk set on a rectangular stone base with inscriptions on four sides (Figure 3-114). It is set within Philadelphia Brigade Park (see Cluster Arrangement section for description), a formal park space of 10 acres, northwest of the visitor center and the west side of Hagerstown Pike.

Hawkins' Zouaves Monument

The Hawkins' Zouaves/9th New York Infantry Monument is a granite obelisk set on a rectangular stone base with inscriptions on four sides dedicated to the 9th New York Infantry. The monument is on the park's southeast side and is set upon a high ridge overlooking the battlefield. The monument is accessed by a path from Harper's Ferry Road which creates a circle around the monument. The area adjacent to the monument consists of mown lawn surrounded by a wood rail fence (Drawing EC-6).

Lee Headquarters Monument

The Lee Headquarters Monument marks the headquarters of General Robert E Lee. The monument is sited in a park that is on the west side of Sharpsburg, discontiguous from the remainder of the park (see Cluster Arrangement section for description of this area). The monument is a stone tablet on rectangular stone base, with bronze plaque on the front elevation.

Fences and Walls

Throughout the park there are a number of fences and walls, including worm fences, six-rail fences, five-rail fences, three-rail fences, decorative iron fences,

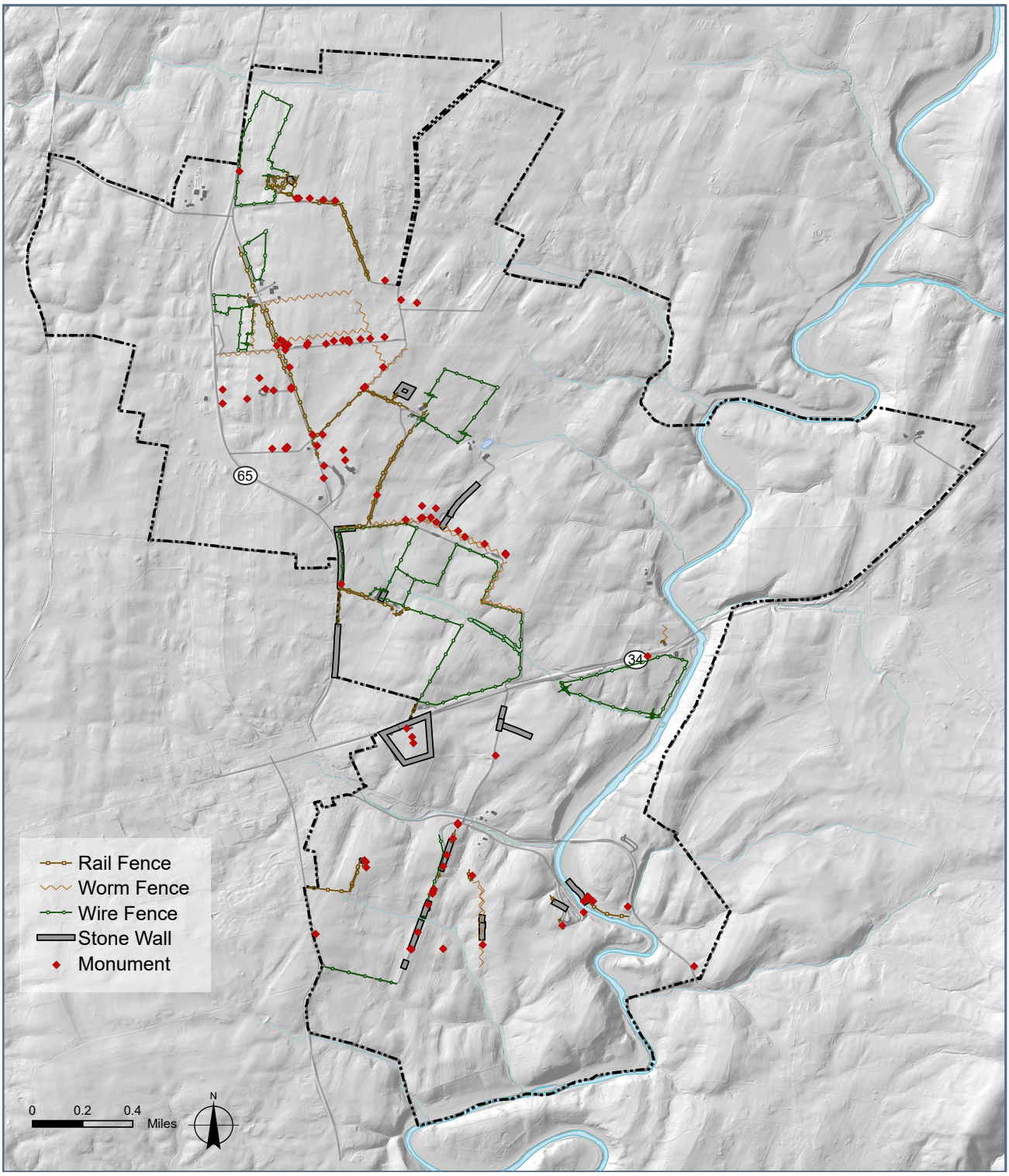


Figure 3-115. Small scale features diagram, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-116. Worm fence along the Sunken Road, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-117. Post and rail fence, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-118. Picket fence, 2020 (QE)

picket fences, and post and wire fences (Figure 3-115). Worm fences are used to mark key historical locations and are located along the Sunken Road, The Cornfield, and Otto Farm Road. Rail fences are used along roadways, edges of fields, and replicate the historic scene at key locations on the battlefield. Post and wire fencing is used for animal enclosures but follow historic fencelines. Stone walls are located typically along field edges and adjacent barns and farmhouses. The park does not currently have a written Fencing Management Plan, which was identified in the Foundation Document as a high priority.

Worm Fences (Virginia Rail, Snake Rail)

Worm fences are constructed with split rails set in a zig-zag pattern (Figure 3-116). They are located along the Sunken Road, The Cornfield, Otto Farm Road, and other places to indicate historical locations. Most fences are in good condition with some weathering.

Post and Rail Fences

This fence type is ubiquitous throughout Antietam National Battlefield (Figure 3-117). They are located along roadways, edges of fields, and replicate the historic scene at key locations on the battlefield. The rail fences are constructed of wood posts and horizontal rails. Most of the fences are five-rail. There is a six-rail fence along Dunker Church Road, and three-rail fences at Hawkins' and Lee Headquarters Site. These fences are in good condition.

Decorative Iron Fences

Decorative iron fence occurs around the McKinley Monument near Burnside Bridge. This fence is in good condition. There are remnants of decorative iron fence elsewhere in the park.

Picket Fences

Picket fences occur at J. Poffenberger farmstead, with remnants at Sherrick farmstead and Pry farmstead. The J. Poffenberger picket fence surrounds the farmhouse and yard (Figure 3-118). These are constructed of wood vertical pickets, painted white, and are typically from 3 to 4 feet in height. This fence is in good condition. The fences at Sherrick and Pry farmsteads are in poor condition.

Post and Wire Fences

Post and wire fences are used to enclose livestock pastures. These fences average of 4 feet high, constructed of round wood posts with smooth wire strung between the posts. These fences are in good condition.

Remnant Concrete Posts

Concrete posts are extant in several places across the landscape, which are remnants from fencing installed by the War Department, pre-1930s (Figure 3-119). These fences had a wire mesh attached, this fencing is non-extant.

Stone Walls

Stone walls are constructed of local limestone. Some serve as retaining walls along steep slopes, while others are free-standing. They vary in method of construction, width and height. Stone walls are of several types, and are described below by era that they were constructed. Each era had a different style of construction and the walls served different functions.

1.) Dry-laid farm walls. Dry-laid stone walls line some field edges and barnyards (Figure 3-120 and 3-121). These are typically between 3 and 5 feet high, constructed of the local limestone in a random coursing. Some of these walls are topped by diagonal cap stones. A few of the field walls are in poor condition, as they are threatened by overgrown trees and shrubs. Stone walls also serve as retaining walls, holding grade in areas of steep terrain. Stone retaining walls are located at the Roulette Farm Lane, Sherrick Farmstead, Pry Farmstead, and at the Parks Farmstead. The retaining walls are overall in good condition.

2.) Cemetery walls. A stone wall surrounds the National Cemetery and the Mumma Cemetery (Figure 3-122). The Mumma Cemetery wall is 4 feet high, random-coursed mortared ashlar limestone wall with a concrete cap. It was rebuilt in 1982. This wall appears to be in good structural condition, however the grout and concrete cap are incompatible with the historic appearance of the wall.

3.)Mortared walls along tour roads. Mortared stone walls occur along sections of the tour road including along Rodman, Branch, and Richardson Avenues (Figure 3-123). These walls are integrated into adjacent stone-lined swales at the edges of the road, and are about 2 to 3 feet high.

4.) Mission 66 walls. Mortared stone walls associated with some of the tour stops along the tour route that were developed during Mission 66 (Figure 3-124). These are low, free standing walls typically between 2 to 3.5 feet in height and up to 2 feet in width. These walls are set adjacent to concrete sidewalks at each tour stop and generally have wayside panels integrated into the top of the wall. These walls are in good condition.



Figure 3-119. Remnant concrete post, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-120. Stone wall at Mumma Farm, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-121. Stone wall along Roulette Farm Lane, 2020 (QE)

Culverts

Stone culverts are associated with the tour route and occur adjacent to steep slopes. Most were added as part of the Mission 66 improvements.

Markers

War Department Tablets

There are 256 War Department tablets. These are large cast iron tablets on pedestals, located throughout the landscape. They explain the actions of various units as the battle unfolded. These markers are in good condition.

Directional Markers

There are 121 directional markers. They are small cast iron pieces on pipes and located mostly along roads. The markers indicate names of fields, farms, and landmarks and are mostly along roads. These markers are in good condition.

Headstones - Mumma Cemetery

There are over 100 marked graves in the Mumma Cemetery, although there are likely additional unmarked graves. There are both headstones and footstone for many of the individual graves as well as family plot markers (Figure 3-123). Some stones are shared by family members. The earliest surviving headstone is from 1801. The markers form several rows north to south and all face east (Drawing EC-3). The Mumma Cemetery is located uphill on a rise to the northwest of the Mumma farmhouse. Rectangular in shape, it is surrounded by a 4' high random-coursed mortared ashlar limestone wall with a concrete cap. An original iron gate is located on the wall's west side. Access is from the Mumma Lane. Most of the western half of the cemetery is in open grass and graves occupy much of the eastern half. There are five trees in the cemetery--a red pine and four catalpa. Peonies, long prized by the family and found elsewhere on the farm, were once planted here, but none remain today. Descendants of Samuel Mumma have the right to request burial following guidelines in cemetery SOP. The last burial was in 2014.

Cannon

Artillery pieces include displays of cannon that mark important positions on the battlefield for interpretive purposes. Currently, there are sixteen interpretive artillery locations on the battlefield. The artillery displays were reorganized in 2012. These pieces of artillery are examples of the types used during the battle. The carriages are cast iron reproductions but the cannon tubes are Civil War pieces.



Figure 3-123. The Mumma Cemetery, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-124. Stone wall with stone lined swale along Rodman Avenue, 2020 (QE)



Figure 3-122. Mortared Stone wall at the Burnside Bridge Tour Stop, 2020 (QE)

Signs and Waysides

Wayfinding signs within the park are located at each tour stop, and in a few additional areas including the visitor center, Burnside Bridge, and Pry Farm. They provide contextual information to the visitor, with a focus on overviews of major battle movements, events, and significant people. The waysides have been updated within the past few years and are in good condition. A few other sign types occur throughout the park, noting trails, roads, landmarks, and other information.

Analysis

The small scale features that date to the periods of significance include stone walls, War Department Tablets, Directional Markers, headstones, cannon, concrete posts, and the monuments. The monuments include features that are extant from the commemoration and memorialization period of significance as well as more recent additions. Those monuments added after 1967 are compatible additions, but are not considered contributing to the cultural landscape. Most of the fences are reconstructed replicas of historic fences. Fences historically enclosed livestock, subdivided farm fields, and demarcated boundaries with adjacent properties. Fences continue to serve this purpose, but are not contributing features. Picket fencing was typically used to surround domestic landscapes of front yards and gardens. This fencing type remains present today, but does not appear to be in the quantity that it was used historically, and is missing in some places (Pry Farm). The waysides are recent additions, and are compatible but do not contribute to the historic character. There is a great variety of sign types, which makes the experience of the landscape less cohesive and clear from a wayfinding perspective.

Table 3-13. Small Scale Features Analysis

FEATURE	C/ NC/ NC-C	ASSOCIATED PERIOD			
		1760-1936 AGRICULTURAL	1861-1865 CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66
Monuments, pre-1967	C			X	X
Philadelphia Brigade	C			X	
Worm Fences	NC-C				
Six-rail Fences	NC-C				
Decorative Iron Fence	C			X	
Picket Fences	NC-C				
Post and Wire Fences	NC-C				
Remnant Concrete Posts	C			X	
Stone walls at tour stops	C				X
Dry-laid stone walls	C	X	X		
Mortared stone walls, Rodman & Branch Ave	C			X	
Mumma Cemetery stone wall	C	X	X		
War Department Tablets	C			X	
Directional Markers	C			X	
Headstones	C	X	X	X	
Cannon	C		X	X	
Wayfinding signs	NC				
Other signage	NC				
		Note: C= Contributing, NC= Non-Contributing, NC-C= Non-Contributing but Compatible			

ENDNOTES

1 NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 4-5
2 NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 4-5.
3 NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 4-5
4 NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 14.
5 NPS, *Roulette Farmstead CLI*, 55.
6 NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 4-5
7 ANTI GIS Data, Vegetation Classification Mapping, 2008.
8 NPS, *Burnside Bridge CLR*, 221.
9
10 Antietam General Management Plan, NPS 1992)
11 NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 14
12 ANTI GIS Data, Vegetation Classification Mapping, 2008
NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 4-5.
13 NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 14.
14 NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 14.
15 NPS, *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 2011, 14.
16 ANTI GIS Data, Vegetation Classification Mapping, 2008
17 NPS, Antietam National Battlefield, Special Use Permit (10-114), Rev. Dec. 00.
18 Personal Communication, Joe Calzarette NPS Natural Resource Manager to QE, Antietam National Battlefield, October 15, 2020
19 NPS, Burnside Sycamore 2012 Action Plan. Antietam National Battlefield February 21, 2013.
20 ANTI GIS Data, Vegetation Classification Mapping, 2008
21 NPS, *Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead CLI*, 53.
22 NPS, Burnside Bridge Area CLI, 123.
23 NPS, *Roulette Farmstead CLI*, 46.
24 NPS, Historic American Buildings Survey, Joseph Sherrick Farm, Survey Number MD-935, 1986.
25
26 NPS, D.R. Miller Farmstead CLI, 57. States that the orchard may have been replanted in another location after the war.
27 NPS, *Roulette Farmstead CLI*, 50.
28 NPS, *Roulette Farmstead CLI*, 79.
29 NPS, *Newcomer Farmstead CLI*, 66.
30 NPS, *Newcomer Farmstead CLI*, 66.
31 NPS, *Parks Farmstead CLI*, 30.
32 NPS, *Parks Farmstead CLI*, 32.
33 NPS, *Parks Farmstead CLI*, 39.
34 NPS, Historic American Buildings Survey, Joseph Sherrick Farm, Survey Number MD-935, 1986.
35 NPS, *Burnside Bridge Area CLI*, 98.
36 NPS, Antietam National Battlefield Foundation Document, 2013, 26.



Treatment Approach

CHAPTER 4

Chapter title page: Mumma Farm after the battle, 1862, Library of Congress.

Chapter 4: Treatment Approach

This chapter explains the selection of rehabilitation as the most appropriate treatment approach for the Antietam National Battlefield cultural landscape. Landscape treatment recommendations are presented in Chapter 5.

TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

The basis for management decisions regarding resources within the park is provided by the park's enabling legislation, *2013 Foundation Document, 2018 Visitor Access and Circulation Plan/EA, 2014 Deer Management EIS*, and *1992 GMP.* Parts of the GMP have been superceded by the Foundation Document and the Access Plan, and the upcoming Landscape Management Plan/EA will complete the update of the GMP. The 2018 *Visitor Access and Circulation Plan* serves as an amendment to the GMP and takes into account newly acquired lands not previously considered in the earlier plans and evolving management decisions regarding the visitor center and several Battlefield tour roads.

Antietam National Battlefield was established in 1890 to commemorate the bloodiest single-day battle in American history. The purpose of Antietam National Battlefield is to preserve, protect, restore, and interpret for the benefit of the public the resources associated with the Battle of Antietam and its legacy. The purpose of the 2013 Foundation Document is to inform future planning efforts by defining the purpose of the battlefield as well as the fundamental and important resources and values that are vital to the mission of Antietam National Battlefield. When initiating any planning projects within the park, these fundamental and important resources and values must be taken into consideration. The Foundation Document identifies the fundamental resources and values for Antietam National Battlefield, and identifies key park-wide issues and associated planning and data needs.[1]

Fundamental resources and values include: 1862 Battlefield Landscape, Antietam National Cemetery, Commemorative Landscape, and Solemnity of the Site. Other important resources and values include: Museum Collections, Archeological Resources, Witness Trees, and Antietam Creek Watershed. High priority planning needs that are relevant to this CLR are: Viewshed Encroachment, Ongoing

Preservation Maintenance, Increased Visitation and Use, Pests and Invasive Species, and Water Quality.

EXISTING CULTURAL LANDSCAPE GUIDANCE

Visitor Access and Circulation Plan

The 2018 *Visitor Access and Circulation Plan* evaluates the implementation of strategies to improve visitor access and circulation at Antietam National Battlefield to enhance visitor understanding about the historic events of the battle and its legacy (Figure 4-1). This plan also serves as an amendment to the 1992 Antietam National Battlefield General Management Plan and takes into account newly acquired lands not previously considered in the earlier plans and evolving management decisions regarding the visitor center and several Battlefield tour roads.

The plan proposes a comprehensive and inclusive visitor experience by retaining the existing visitor center and battlefield tour road configuration, repositioning certain tour stops and improving accessibility and interpretation at these locations, and developing a comprehensive trail system that enhances visitor access and understanding of the Battlefield. Recognizing the historic significance and functional use of the visitor center, as well as Starke Avenue, Cornfield Avenue, the surviving remnant of Confederate Avenue, and the section of Richardson Avenue paralleling Bloody Lane, the approved alternative amended the 1992 GMP, which called for their removal. Not only would these visitor facilities be retained, they would also be enhanced to improve visitor experience and provide new interpretive opportunities.

Long-Range Interpretive Plan Antietam National Battlefield

The 2019 *Long-Range Interpretive Plan for Antietam National Battlefield* (LRIP) provides a vision for the future of interpretation and education for the battlefield, that includes the landscape-related goals: “improve arrival and orientation experience,” and “strengthen visitor experience on the battlefield.” The plan aligns with the *2018 Visitor Access and Circulation Plan*, and addresses ways to encourage visitors to get out onto the historic battlefield landscape. The LRIP proposed a redesign of the visitor center to establish a gateway experience, the implementation of the visitor access and circulation plan, and some changes to the current interpretive and educational program.[2] The interpretive plan provides the following vision:

- The Battlefield will provide a comprehensive and inclusive experience for visitors by retaining and updating the visitor center, retaining existing

road configurations, repositioning certain tour stops and improving accessibility and interpretation at these locations, and developing a comprehensive trail system that enhances interpretation and understanding of the battlefield.

- Visitors will discover a range of options that allow them to blend their contemporary personal experience with those who lived here before. The historic landscape will be used to tell the stories associated with the battle using self-directed, immersive techniques that require minimal staffing. The Mumma and Roulette Farms will continue to serve as venues for self-discovery, education, and living history events. The visitor center will offer interactive exhibits that provide context for the battle within the United States Civil War and there will be an increased emphasis on interpreting the Emancipation Proclamation. In addition to driving the tour roads, visitors will be encouraged to use non-traditional methods to experience the park including walking, biking, and floating (on Antietam Creek). Throughout the year, visitors may find places within the park for quiet contemplation and active engagement.
- Within a park with so many access points, it may be challenging to imagine what happened here in September 1862 as well as find time to discover all of the areas that comprise the park. Updating the existing wayfinding system will give visitors the guidance, direction, and preparation they need to safely experience Antietam National Battlefield. Time and distance between the tour stops and along the trails should be identified so that visitors may make informed choices about where to go and what to see during their visit." Orientation panels at the visitor center will be used to introduce park stories and begin to identify themes visitors may trace throughout their park journey. Upright wayside panels, including maps and tactile elements, may be installed around the park to provide orientation and very basic information. Suggested itineraries, trip planning options, and a variety of audio tours may be available online and reveal that visitors may want to spend more than two hours visiting the park.
- The visitor center will serve as a "springboard to the resource," and serve as the park's year-round interpretive venue providing visitors views of key areas of the battlefield, and the walkway to the visitor center may include a series of outdoor exhibits.
- Eleven tour stops will continue to provide visitors with access to the primary battle sites and tactics used by each army. Three of the tour stops (East Woods, Cornfield, and Mumma Farm) will be enhanced to strengthen visitor understanding and improve visitor safety.
- The Mumma Farm buildings will continue to be used as an education center. The park will experiment with ways to engage families at the Mumma Farm so that they can learn about the experience of the 19th century families who lived here. To encourage family visits and longer stays, the park placed picnic tables at the Mumma Farm. Multi-generational families and other visitors would appreciate the opportunity to sit and reflect or rest especially given the distances between the farmsteads and tour stops.
- The park will explore converting the existing "Antietam Remembered" walking trail from the visitor center to Dunker Church into an accessible trail.
- Signs/Wayfinding: Existing internal and external signage is not effective

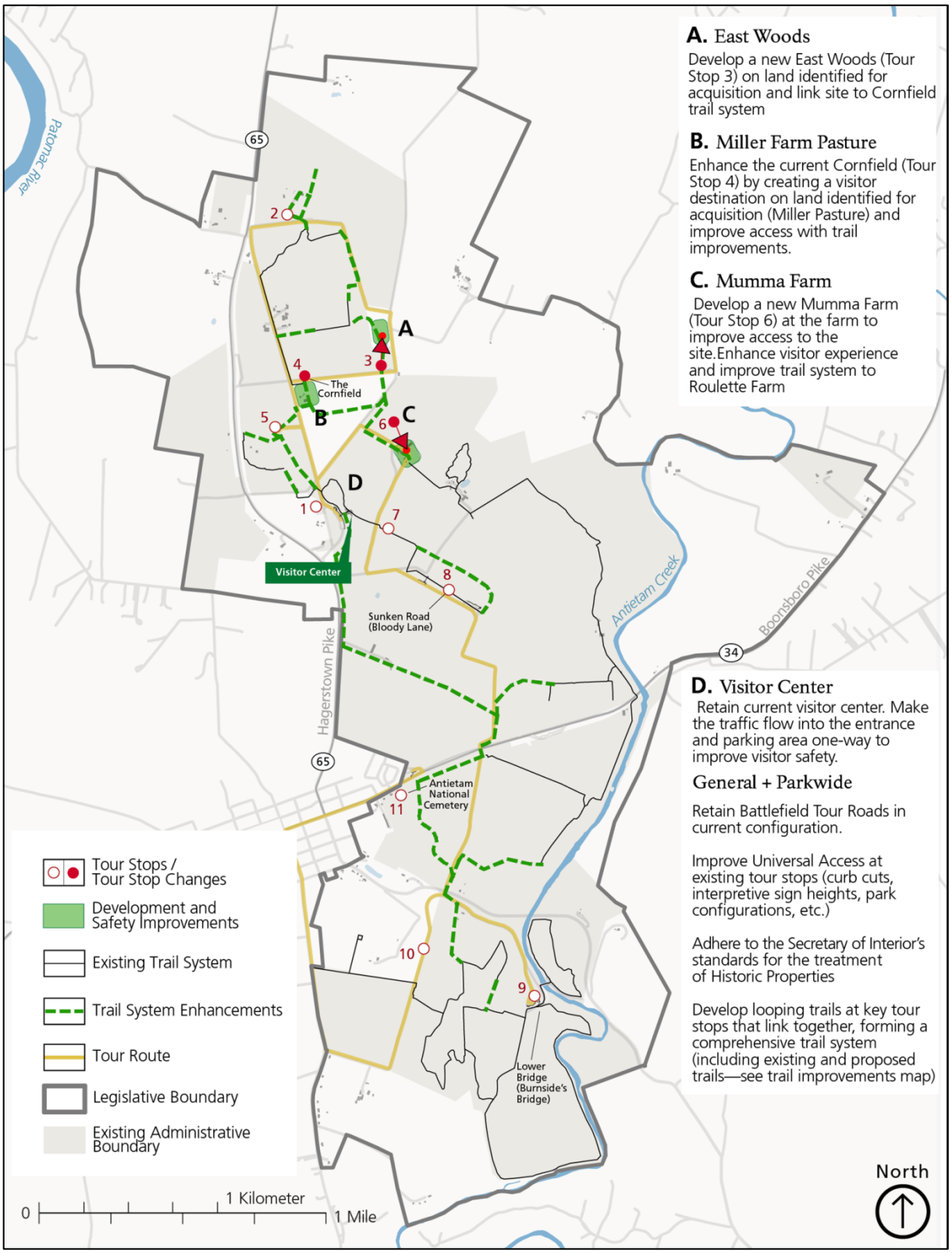


Figure 4-1. Alternative B: Approved Alternative from Visitor Access and Circulation Plan, 2018. (NPS)

or consistent. Appropriate wayfinding, including signs, to get visitors easily to and from the park, and then helping them find what they are looking for within the park is a serious need. Signs need to be carefully considered and appropriate, so as not to add confusion within the multiple systems of signs that are already present in the park – from the War Department days to more recent additions. Signs within the park could also be used to inform visitors of available programs (when and where), and to educate them about the park entrance fee.

Burnside Bridge CLR

The 2018 *Burnside Bridge Cultural Landscape Report* provides a rehabilitation approach to the Burnside Bridge area. This area includes the bridge, monuments and War Department tablets, Sycamore Witness Tree, and the NPS Mission 66 parking area and circulation system adjacent to the bridge (Figure 4-2). The CLR states that while the cultural landscape retains integrity, the growth of woody vegetation diminishes aspects of the battlefield setting. Additionally, accessibility issues at the bridge needed to be addressed.[3] Treatment recommendations in the CLR incorporate a series of existing projects related to the rehabilitation of the McKinley Walkway and the Overlook Parking area. Key treatment recommendations in the CLR include:

- reconfiguration of the existing parking area to better accommodate visitor needs including accessibility at Burnside Bridge Road
- rehabilitation of trails and walkways
- modifications and realignment of portions of the Final Attack Trail, and removal of the "As the Georgian's Saw It" overlook
- selective removal of woody vegetation to reestablish historic views
- the maintenance of existing field patterns
- the conversion of cold season grasses to warm season grasses to encourage grassland habitat expansion in some areas
- removal of specific invasive species
- the alteration of vegetation management in select areas
- modifications to existing interpretation
- streambank restoration along Antietam Creek.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Native Grasslands and Song Bird Population

Beginning in 2014, the National Capital Region Inventory & Monitoring Network (NCRN I&M) initiated a program to analyze the impacts of land management on native grassland song bird populations. The program studied the impacts of grass cutting pattern initiatives at NCR battlefields on the native songbird populations in regards to breeding, mortality, and habitat. Observations during



Figure 4-2. Preferred Treatment from Burnside Bridge CLR, 2018. (NPS)

this period noted that the cutting of the fields in July led to fewer breeding pairs, higher mortality rates, and fewer foraging opportunities. The program revealed that the cultivation of crops did not equate to comparable habitat, with only a few species, the Horned Larks and the Vesper Sparrows, reacting positively to current practices. The NCRN I&M proposed the modification of mowing to occur in August in order to reduce the negative impacts on the bird species.

Chesapeake Bay Watershed

Antietam Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River, is a part of the larger Chesapeake Bay watershed. In 2014, representatives of federal agencies and state governments and local partners located within the watershed signed the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement. The Department of the Interior was included as a signatory of this agreement. The intent or vision of the agreement, "envision[s] an environmentally and economically sustainable Chesapeake Bay watershed with clean water, abundant life, conserved lands and access to the water, a vibrant cultural heritage, and a diversity of engaged citizens and stakeholders."

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative - 100-foot Stream Buffer

In 1988, the Maryland Legislation passed the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Law (CBCA) as a part of the movement that was spurred by the Clean Water Act and in reaction to the movement that first recognized the essential impact of the Chesapeake Bay on the state. The CBCA requires the retention of a 100-foot riparian buffer for all waters within then Chesapeake Bay Watershed and is worded to include all lands in the boundaries of the state. This critical mass of the 100-foot riparian buffer is identified as the space required to encourage natural habitat for fauna and a healthy environment for the growth of native flora species, provide microclimate development, and prevent the absorption of pH and other chemicals into the state's waterways.

American Indian / Tribal Consultation

The cultural landscape was used by indigenous groups long before settlement by Europeans. Tribal consultation is critical regarding protection of these resources and possible interpretation of the indigenous landscape.

TREATMENT ISSUES/ MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Treatment issues affecting the study area were documented through the Antietam CLR scope of work and at the project kickoff meeting held in October 2020. These issues were refined at subsequent meetings in February 2021 and at the treatment workshop held in March 2021.

Land Use

- Portions of the study area within the legislated boundary are not owned by the NPS. There are also nearby properties outside the legislated boundary of the park that are relevant to the protection of the project area.

Spatial Organization

- Spatial organization of the fields and forests present during the period(s) of significance has been impacted by both the loss of woodlots in some areas and encroaching woody vegetation in other areas. Spatial organization is also impacted by the loss of organizational features such as fences and fencelines.
- Although the Antietam National Battlefield retains recognizable patterns similar to those present during the period(s) of significance, the loss of landscape features including vegetation, gardens, barns, outbuildings, and fences confuses the understanding of certain farmsteads.

Topography

- Streambank erosion of Antietam Creek is an issue. Erosion from the creek has damaged portions of the Snavely Ford Trail.

Circulation

- Road crossings across state routes are dangerous for pedestrians and bicyclists.
- With many entrances into the park, there is a need for a method to clearly signal to people that they are passing through the Battlefield.
- Access across Route 65 to west side of park is difficult due to the busy road. There is a need to provide visitor access to this side of the park by adding parking and new trails.
- There is a need for expanded universal access within the park, including at tour stops and trails.
- Many visitors complete the driving tour through the Battlefield; however, there are additional resources that might warrant an expanded tour.
- Parking at the Hawkins' Zouaves monument is small and is easily missed.

Views

- Some historic views are now obscured, and treatment strategies are needed for prioritizing, opening, and maintaining the views.
- The view from the visitor center to the Sunken Road is obscured by vegetation, and the view to the west is impacted by vegetation and adjacent development.
- Views are impacted by overhead utility lines along Hagerstown Pike,

Smoketown Road, and west of J. Poffenberger Farm.

- External viewsheds from the park are threatened by incompatible intrusions (e.g. cell towers, road traffic, adjacent development). Surrounding hills have some level of zoning protection but strategies are needed to protect views outside the park's boundaries.

Vegetation

- Management strategies are needed for forest and field management, woodlot management, and specimen tree and legacy tree protection.
- Vegetation patterns are extant however there are places where the ecology could function better if the vegetation type was modified. There may be places where the park can improve ecological function, improve connectivity of habitats, ensure water quality and protect from erosion along streams.
- There are approximately 184 acres of mown lawn within the park, which takes extra mowing and care. Strategies are explored to reduce the amount of mown lawn.
- The park has several potential witness trees that may have been standing in 1862. Protection measures are needed for those notable individual trees such as unique varieties/species, trees present during the battles, marker trees, etc.
- Vegetation patterns are diminished at the Philadelphia Brigade Park, and further research is needed to determine an appropriate treatment approach for this area.
- Vegetation is missing from the majority of the farmsteads, including orchards, shade trees, and gardens. Reestablishing all historic orchards is not practical due to the level of maintenance required to establish and maintain orchards. Reestablishing missing vegetation may be an option at some farmsteads, particularly Mumma Farm.

Buildings and Structures

- Most farmsteads have missing buildings and structures that include smaller outbuildings and barns. Recommendations are needed to help interpret these spaces.

Small Scale Features

- Best management practices for preservation of monuments is needed and guidance on how to manage later monuments (added after the period(s) of significance), and how additional monuments might be added in the future.
- Due to multiple points of entry into the park, signage is needed at all park entrances. The Long Range Interpretive Plan identifies the need for consistent signage and a comprehensive wayfinding signage plan.
- There are multiple styles of pedestrian wayfinding and interpretive signage.
- Fencing is missing in places where is occurred historically, particularly at farmsteads, including picket fencing and board fencing that were generally used around farmhouses to keep domestic and wild animals out of lawns and gardens.

TREATMENT APPROACH

The US Secretary of the Interior provides professional standards and guidance for the preservation treatment of cultural landscapes listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Four approaches to the treatment of cultural landscapes are defined, including Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction.[4] Each approach is defined and its potential appropriateness for application to the study area is explained.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TREATMENT APPROACHES

Preservation

Preservation is the act of sustaining the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This approach is most appropriate for properties that have a high level of integrity and often includes presence of features or conditions from multiple time periods.

Although preservation is an appropriate approach for treatment of the study area landscape, preservation limits the ability to achieve the desired conditions expressed including new trails, shifts needed to vegetation to improve ecological function, and clearing vegetation to reestablish historic views.

Rehabilitation - Preferred Treatment Approach

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property, as long as the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural or architectural values are preserved.

New elements that are compatible with historic conditions may be added to address current needs, including reconstructing missing or revealing hidden features to enhance interpretation and improving accessibility. Design of these elements requires careful consideration of providing additions that complement the historic features without creating a false sense of history. These alterations should also be designed to be differentiated from the historic features. Under this approach, features that are not compatible with the historic character of the property may be removed.

Restoration

Restoration is the process of depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. Elements that relate to earlier or later periods are removed in order to clearly represent one time period. A high level of documentation is necessary to ensure that the site accurately represents the historic period.

Because the study area includes historic landscape characteristics and features that are associated with each of the four periods of significance, restoration is not the most appropriate overall treatment approach.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is the act of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic location. This approach is used only in cases where the highest level of significance applies and detailed documentation exists regarding the historic conditions of the property.

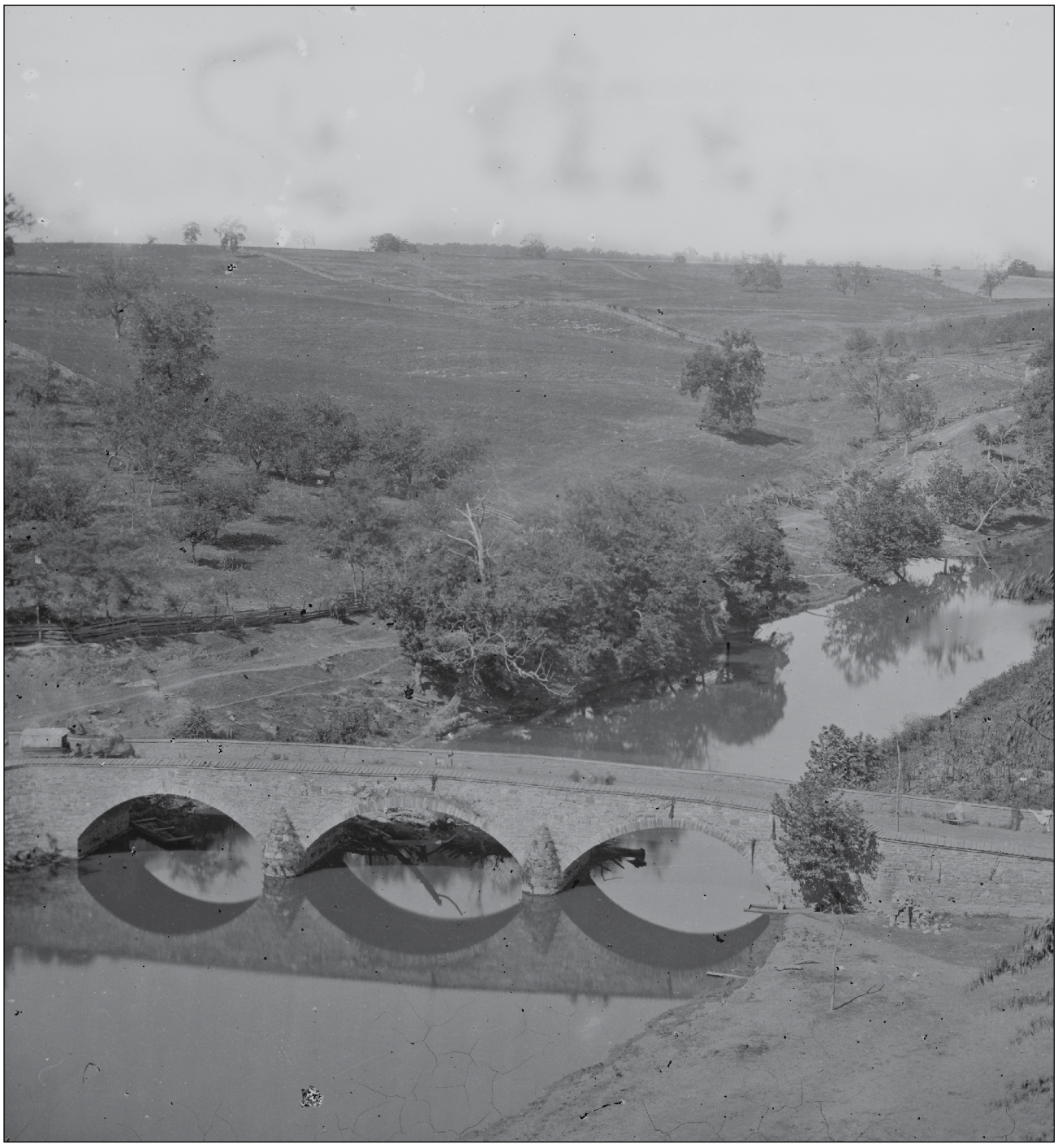
Given the expressed desire to preserve contributing features associated with multiple periods of significance, reconstruction is not the most appropriate treatment approach for the study area.

REHABILITATION AS RECOMMENDED TREATMENT FOR ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Rehabilitation is the most appropriate treatment approach for the Antietam National Battlefield cultural landscape and is the selected approach for the treatment tasks presented in the next chapter. Rehabilitation approach enables the NPS to: 1. preserve and interpret Antietam's multiple historic periods of Significance (Agriculture, Civil War, Commemoration, and NPS/Mission 66) which created different patterns and can be preserved as layers while providing a holistic landscape framework, 2. enrich visitor education and experience, and 3. preserve the historic spatial patterns and features of the cultural landscape while also providing greater flexibility in managing the landscape for optimal ecological functioning and benefit.

ENDNOTES

1 National Park Service. *Foundation Document, Antietam National Battlefield*. Sharpsburg, Maryland: National Park Service, 2013.
2 Harpers Ferry Center, Interpretive Planning, *Antietam National Battlefield Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2019).
3 National Park Service, *Burnside Bridge Area Cultural Landscape Report*. Sharpsburg, Maryland: National Park Service, 2018.
4 Charles A. Birnbaum, and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996), 3-5.



TREATMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 5

Chapter title page: Middle Bridge, 1862, Library of Congress.

Chapter 5: Treatment Plan

The purpose of a landscape treatment plan is to provide guidelines for preserving and enhancing historic landscape characteristics while accommodating future uses. This treatment plan is divided into two sections: the first section provides general recommendations that address broad-scale aspects of the cultural landscape; the second section provides detailed tasks for specific areas. Treatment tasks are described in the narrative and illustrated on drawings RT-1 through RT-7. Enlargement areas are keyed to Figure 5-2.

Landscape treatment guidance was informed by research and analysis conducted in Part 1 of this CLR as well as guidance provided by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* and *National Park Service Director's Orders 28: Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*.[1] Terms used in this chapter are defined in Appendix A: Terminology.

Development of the treatment recommendations was guided by a workshop held for representatives of the National Park Service National Capital Area and Antietam National Battlefield. The workshop entailed two parts: an all-day NPS team field visit on March 4, 2021 (Figure 5-1), followed by a virtual meeting with the NPS and QE on March 8, 2021. The workshop identified a treatment approach of rehabilitation for the cultural landscape, developed a treatment vision, goals, and proposed actions. The vision and goals are provided on page 5-2.



Figure 5-1. Team field visit, March 4,2021. (NPS)

TREATMENT VISION

Preserve the significant historic landscape features and uses at Antietam National Battlefield to support visitor experience and understanding, and provide appropriate rehabilitation to improve access, reestablish significant visual connections, and support healthy ecological functions.

TREATMENT GOALS

1. **Preserve contributing resources of the cultural landscape.**
2. **Rehabilitate and maintain the cultural landscape to enhance visitor understanding.**
3. **Rehabilitate vegetation patterns to reflect historic conditions while identifying areas where ecological function can be improved.**
4. **Enhance the ability of farmsteads to function as working, active landscapes that provide educational opportunities.**
5. **Rehabilitate significant visual connections.**
6. **Provide guidance to implement the Visitor Access Plan by improving universal accessibility at tour stops and providing accessible trails.**

TREATMENT PLAN

The treatment plan emphasizes the rehabilitation of Antietam National Battlefield to reflect the landscape condition during the periods of significance established in Chapter 2 (see pages 2-1 to 2-4).

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE			
1760-1936 AGRICULTURE	1861-1865 THE CIVIL WAR	1864-1933 COMMEMORATION	1960-1967 MISSION 66

The four periods of significance guide the recommendations and ensure the treatment tasks preserve significant features while improving understanding for visitors and creating healthy ecosystems. Rehabilitation of the landscape allows shifts in vegetation management, the ability to reestablish historic views, and treatments to enhance visitor experience. Treatment recommendations preserve significant historic landscape features including buildings and structures, views, circulation routes, natural features, and monuments. Historic uses such as agriculture, memorialization/commemoration, and visitation will be preserved. Access will be improved by adding accessible trails and modifications to tour stops and waysides. Visual connections across the landscape will be rehabilitated

by removing overgrown vegetation. Historic significant spatial organization will be preserved by preservation of fences and fencerows, farmstead clusters, and monuments. Ecology of the landscape will be improved by converting areas of non-native vegetation to native woods and warm season grasslands, increasing diversity and connectivity of natural spaces. Visitors will be encouraged to visit lesser-known areas of the park, including resources on the west side of Route 65, along Antietam Creek at Parks Farm, and at Pry Farm to the east. Educational opportunities will be expanded at some farmsteads by maintaining them as active, working landscapes, with a greater diversity of vegetation.

Future Research and Studies

Additional research and studies are recommended to better inform and successfully implement the CLR treatment plan. These focal studies include the following.

1. Prepare a Reforestation Plan.
2. Conduct a Phase I archeological survey for areas to be reforested.
3. Develop a plan for establishing and managing warm season grasslands.
4. Prepare a Woodlot Management Plan.
5. Prepare a Fencing Management Plan.
6. Prepare updates to Natural Resource Inventories and inventories for RT&E species.
7. Prepare a hydrology study to include Roulette pond.
8. Conduct a Visitor Use Study.
9. Prepare a Historic Structures Use Plan.
10. Prepare a comprehensive Visual Resource Study addressing the entire Battlefield.
11. Conduct a Phase I archeological survey of Newcomer Mill site and Archeological survey of Mumma Cemetery.
12. Conduct additional archeological investigations at Mumma Farm to verify historic extent of gardens, orchards, building foundations, and to inform treatment.
13. Prepare a Cultural Landscape Report for the Mumma Farm, Roulette Farm, and Otto Farm to guide care and preservation for these farmsteads.
14. Prepare a Cultural Landscape Report for Philadelphia Brigade Park to determine its historical development and to develop treatment recommendations for the park.
15. Conduct further studies to guide rehabilitation of the Lee's Headquarters Site.
16. Conduct a park-wide study to identify extant witness trees that were standing in 1862 and "witnessed" the Battle of Antietam. Evaluate their condition and create a plan for their care.
17. Perform additional research to provide context for the relationship between African American families and the landscape. Consult with descendants, if possible, to tell the full story of the human experience at Antietam. Suggested sites for study are the Roulette, Piper, Otto, and Mumma farms.

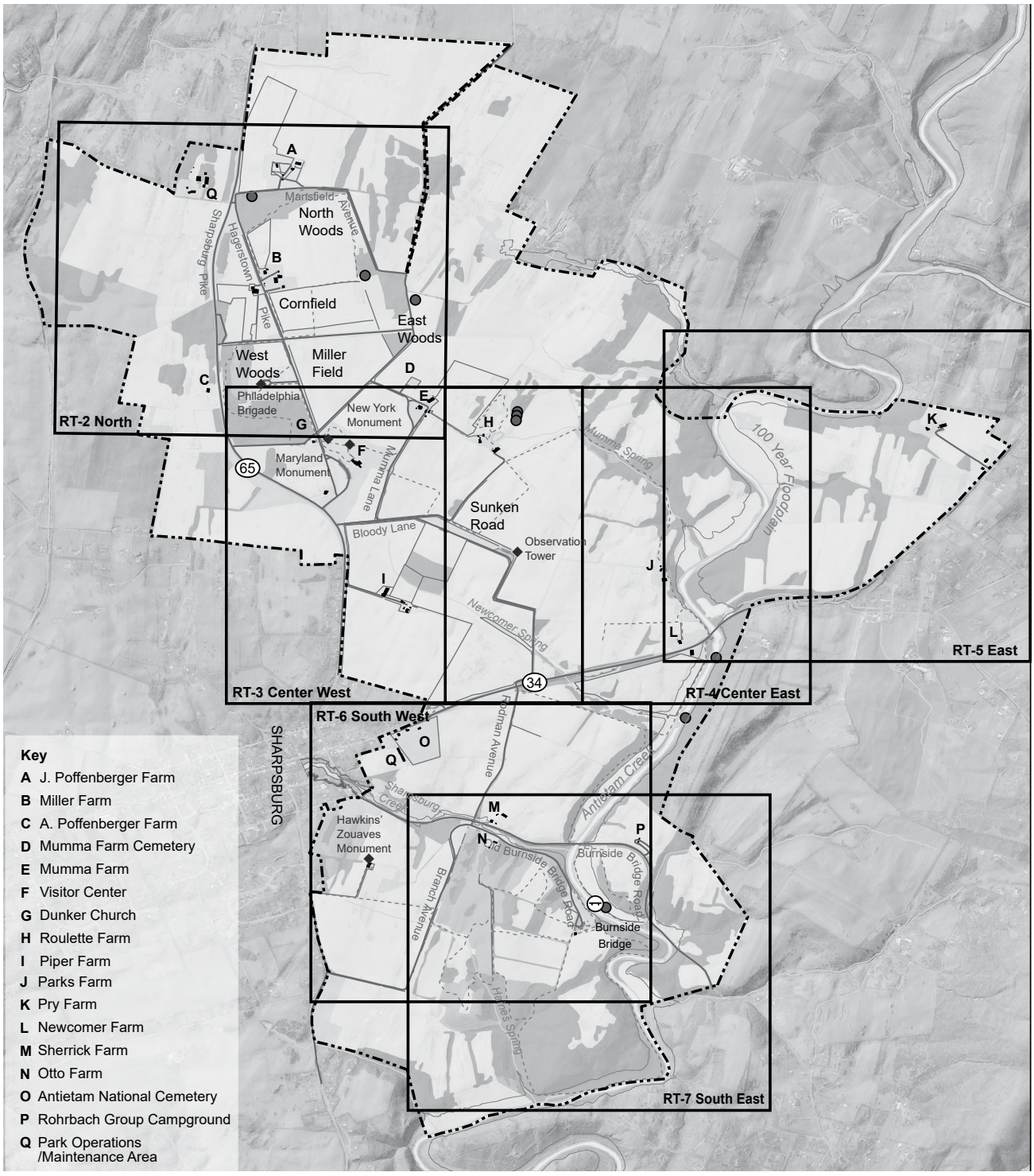
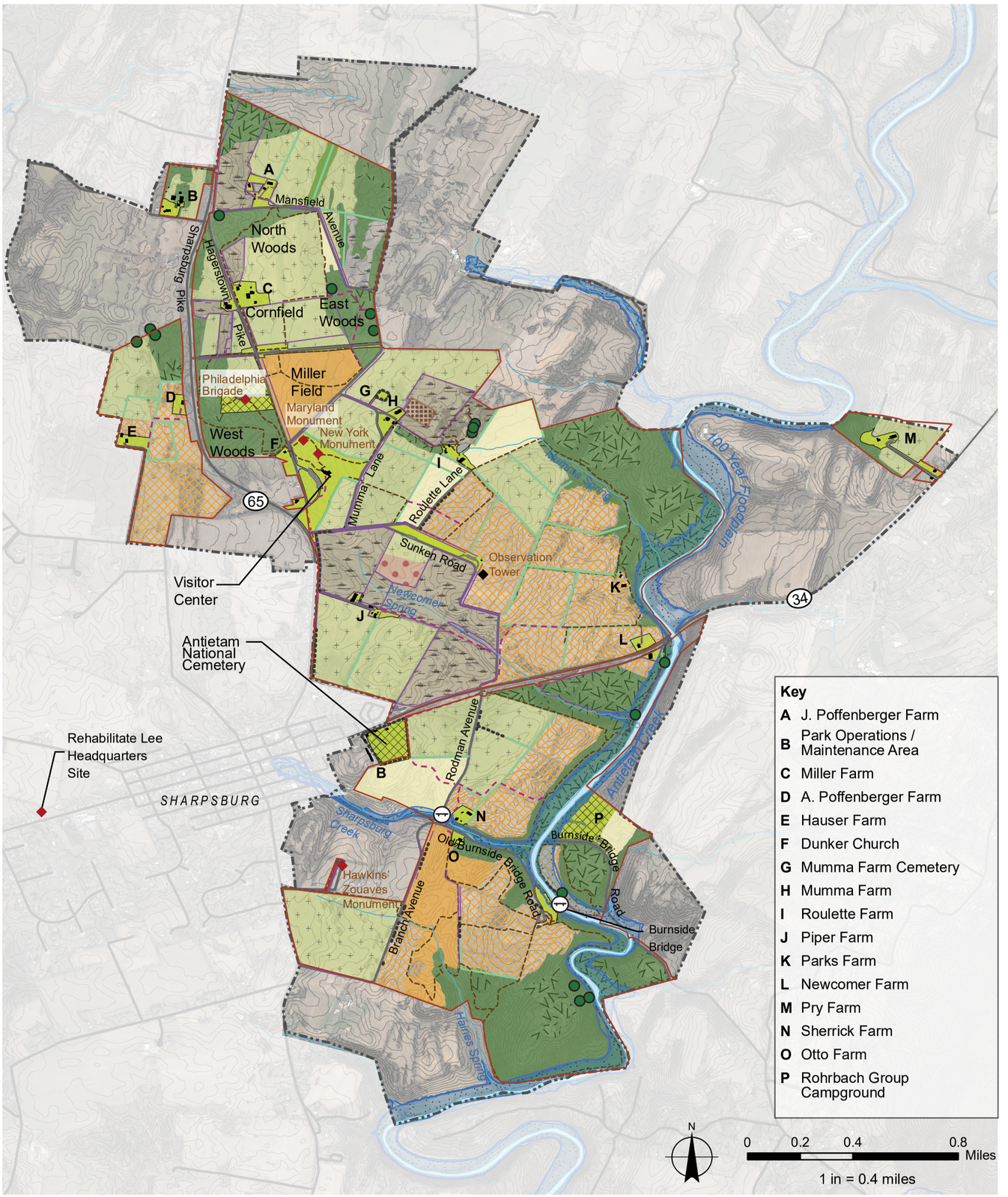


Figure 5-2. Key Map, showing enlargements illustrated on RT-2 through RT-7.



ANTI Administrative Boundary
ANTI Fee Boundary
Preserve Building or structure
Maintain Road
Maintain Trail
Add Trail

Maintain Woods
Establish Woods
Maintain Cropland
Maintain Pasture
Maintain Hayfield
Maintain Grassland
Establish Native Grassland

Maintained Landscape
Rehabilitate Designed Landscape
Establish Orchard
Preserve Orchard
Protect Potential Witness Tree
Preserve Bridge

Preserve Stone wall
Maintain Fence
Rehabilitate Fencerow
Protect 100 Year Floodplain and Maintain Unmown Grasses for Water Quality

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls, vegetation.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

Antietam National Battlefield Treatment

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **RT-1**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area

STUDY AREA TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

General treatment recommendations inform the overall appearance, maintenance, and use of the cultural landscape. The recommendations are presented as they relate to: Sustainability and Climate Resilience, Land Use, Spatial Organization, Views, Ecological Systems, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, Circulation, and Small Scale Features. Study area treatment recommendations are presented in narrative form and are illustrated on Drawing RT-1.

SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Antietam National Battlefield's cultural resources are threatened by impacts of projected changes in temperature and precipitation. Climate change models for western Maryland predict an increase in mean annual temperature, particularly with warmer summers, by about 3 degrees by mid- 21st century.[2] Precipitation is projected to increase during the spring and winter and become more episodic with higher amounts of rain in extreme events. Increased storms may increase runoff, flooding, and erosion, as well as threaten ecological niches and habitat within the park. Because of more intermittent rainfall and increased evaporation with warmer temperatures, droughts lasting several weeks are more likely to occur during the summer. It is critical to prepare for intense storm events and temperature increases, particularly in the summer. Anticipating, monitoring, and documenting events that may indicate climate change and developing effective long-term planning will be important to mitigate impacts to the cultural landscape. In order to prepare for these changes, the park will need to update inventories and monitoring to inform management for climate resilience.

LAND USE

Existing land uses are significant and will be preserved. Recommendations maintain the landscape's agricultural character and identify places where land use types are modified to increase ecological health and provide educational opportunities. Shifts in land use will occur where farming is no longer feasible or desirable from an environmental perspective, and where impacts to the historic scene will be minimal.

- Continue agricultural practices such as grazing, haying, and growing crops. Preserve agricultural fields in locations where it is important to replicate the historic vegetation condition (Drawing RT-1).
    - Maintain cropland following best management practices for crop rotation, IPM, conservation tillage, and cover crops as is currently done.
    - Maintain hayfields (cool-season grasslands) following best management practices for mowing frequency guidelines, soil management, and soil and water conservation plans.

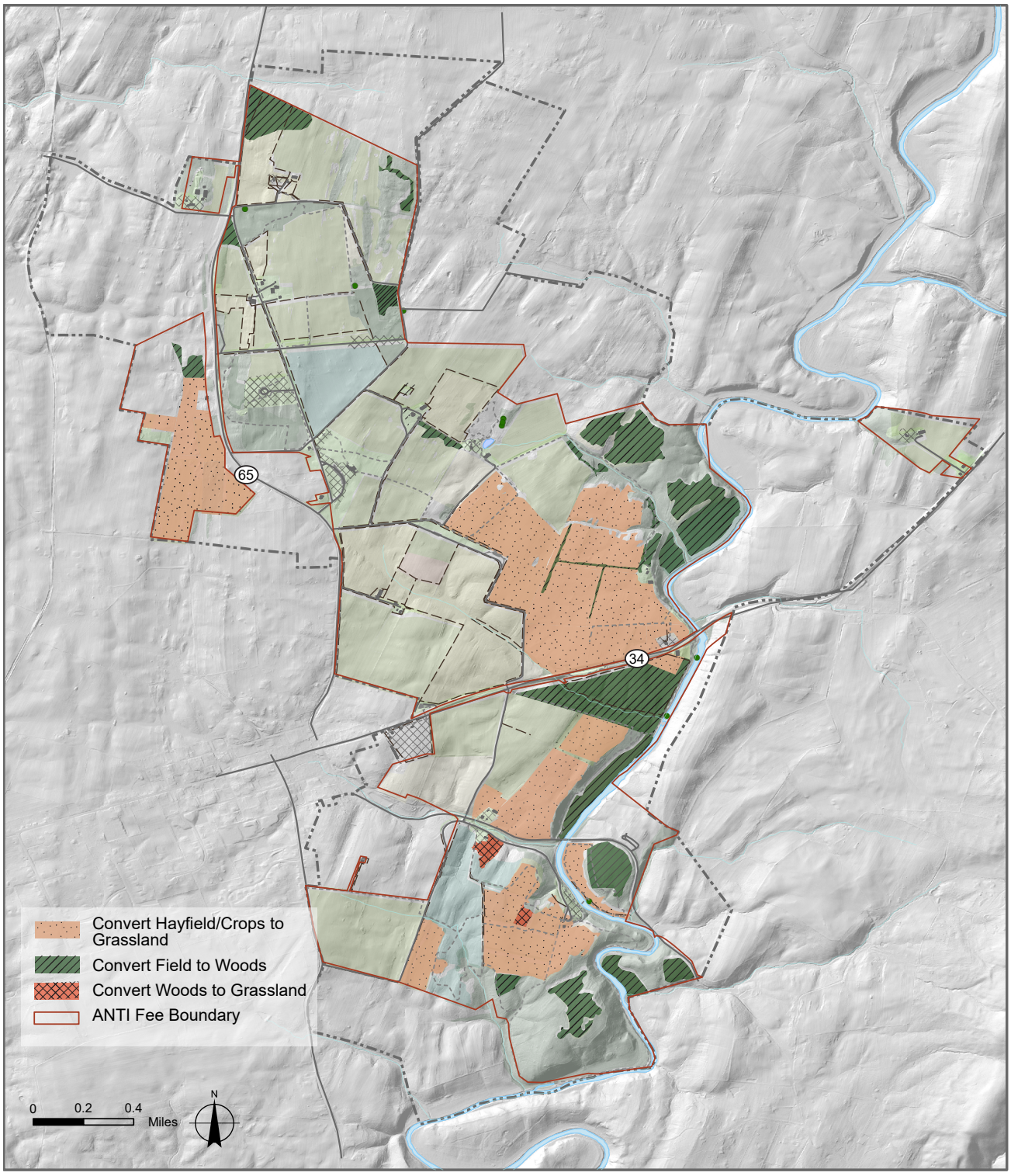


Figure 5-3. Proposed Vegetation Changes (QE)

    - Maintain pasture following best management practices for guidelines on stock numbers per acre, mowing frequency for control of invasive vegetation, conservation of soil and water, riparian management, rotational grazing, and maintaining agricultural fencing.

Historically, most farmsteads had orchards that contained a several fruit varieties. Reestablishing all historic orchards within the park is not practical due to the level of maintenance required to establish and maintain. It is recommended to preserve the existing apple orchard at Piper Farm and to reestablish the orchard at Mumma Farm. Other orchards may be reestablished if that is determined to be desirable in the future.

Recommendations identify where land uses are modified to increase ecological health and shift agricultural use to native landscape by converting fields to either woods or warm season grassland. In other locations, it is necessary to convert wooded area to grassland, in order to repair historic spatial arrangement and views. See vegetation section for detail on establishment and maintenance for these vegetation types.

- Convert agricultural fields to warm season grasslands in specific locations (Figure 5-3).
- Convert agricultural fields to a woods in specific locations (Figure 5-3).
    - This transition is appropriate for existing agricultural fields that are in ecologically sensitive areas, adjacent to creeks and drainages, and where maintaining the cropland or hayfield is not desirable.
- Rehabilitate woods to warm season grasslands in specific locations (Figure 5-3).

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Recommendations for spatial organization preserve contributing patterns, including the general patchwork of open fields, woods, and fencerows. Most fencerows and field edges remain from the time of the battle and preserving the integrity of the vegetative patchwork and fencerows is important. The spatial organization of each farmstead is rehabilitated by reestablishing missing vegetation.

Field Edges and Fencerows

Field edges and fencerows preserve contributing spatial organization patterns by reinforcing the division of historic fields and defining historic woodlands. Most fencerows and field edges remain from the time of the battle. Treatment of fencerows continues the pattern that separates individual fields. In some locations the historic fencing is missing but vegetated fencerows are used where fencing

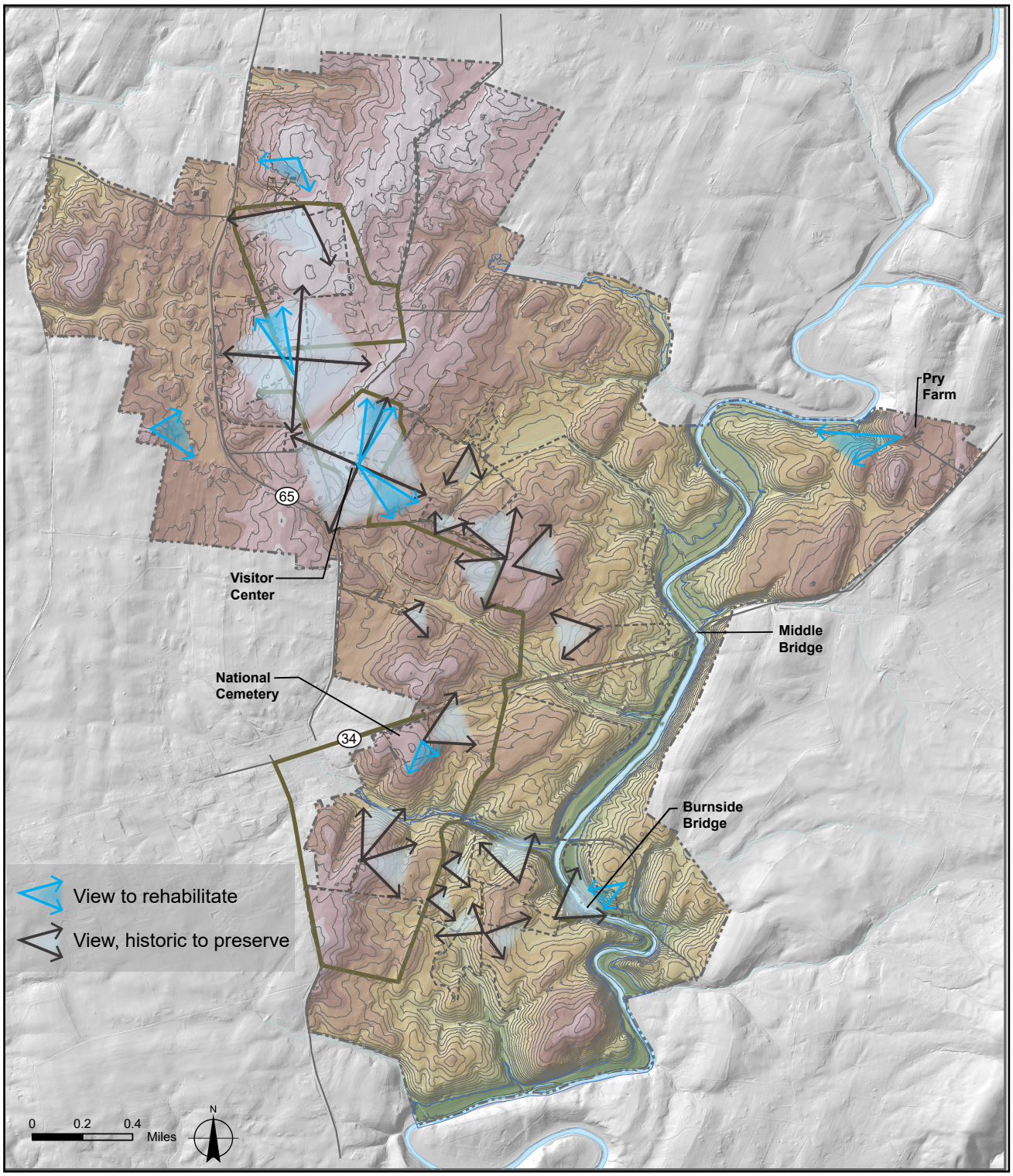


Figure 5-4. Views to rehabilitate (QE)

occurred historically but is no longer desired. The preservation and rehabilitation of fencerows provides wildlife with shelter and food as well as a corridor for travel. Fencerows control erosion by preventing loss of topsoil and pollution of streams from runoff of agricultural fields.

- Preserve existing fencerows with trees and/or shrubs.
    - Maintain desirable trees along fencerows such as maple, oak, and hickory.
    - Maintain fencerows and edge-type woods habitat free of non-native species, such as autumn olive, ailanthus, and tatarian honeysuckle.
    - Consider developing a special seed mix/plant list just for fencerows that could include a variety of native shrubs and tall grasses.

Farmsteads

Historically, most farmsteads had picket fencing, gardens, and orchards that characterized the spatial organization. Reestablishing all of these features within the park is not practical, however it is recommended to rehabilitate these missing spaces or provide this information on a wayside at each farmstead. Rehabilitating these spaces could be accomplished by marking areas with fencing (for example, fencing the location of a former orchard), or establishing a different vegetation type to indicate the presence of missing features (for example, growing tall grasses where kitchen gardens were grown historically).

VIEWS

Treatment recommendations preserve historic significant views and vistas across the battlefield landscape (Figure 5-4). Rehabilitation for views focuses on improving the ability of the landscape to represent historic conditions and enhance the ability of visitors to understand the historic activities. Views are rehabilitated to emphasize visual relationships that are critical to understanding battle movements associated with the Battle of Antietam, and those that are important to the Commemorative period and the Mission 66 era. The secondary focus is maintaining visual buffers between the study area and adjacent modern development. Views to preserve and rehabilitate are illustrated on Figure 5-4 and specific tasks are noted in the Treatment Recommendations by Area section.

ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

Geology & Soils

Recommended treatment emphasizes preservation and protection of the ground surfaces and stream banks from actions that create the potential for erosion. Best management practices related to steep slopes, bare earth, and stream banks support these recommendations.

- Preserve contributing topography, including the natural ridges, valley of Antietam Creek, and exposed limestone outcroppings by maintaining erosion-resistant ground surfaces in all locations through vegetation or pavement.
    - Monitor ground surface conditions.
    - Monitor steep slopes and stream edges for areas of landscape erosion. Stabilize using best management practices set forth by the State of Maryland and consistent with the cultural landscape.[3]

Waterbodies

Waterbodies within the park include ponds, springs, creeks, intermittent streams, and associated floodplains. Groundwater is easily impacted because the park lies on a porous limestone bed. Treatment recommendations protect these natural resources.

- Preserve waterbodies according to best practices including existing practices of riparian buffers, water quality monitoring, and agricultural cooperator nutrient management plans.[4]
- Provide riparian wooded buffers or grassed areas adjacent to all creeks, streams, and intermittent drainages (Drawing RT-2 though RT-7). The State of Maryland recommends that all riparian buffers be a minimum of 100 feet in width.
    - Riparian buffers are used to protect water quality adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams as well as lakes, ponds, and natural springs. Effective riparian buffers filter sediment and nutrients, maintain desirable water temperature, and provide wildlife habitat.
    - In places where streams are intermittent, maintain an unmown grass buffer along the drainage. There is program through the State of Maryland that provides funding for grass buffers around streams in agricultural areas.

VEGETATION

Vegetation recommendations preserve the vegetative mosaic similar in appearance to the historic condition. Plant communities are modified in specific locations in order to improve ecological health. The primary conversion is areas of non-native cool season grasses that are currently managed as hayfields to become areas of warm-season grasses and forbs. These areas of warm season grassland retain historic spatial characteristics and views while providing enhanced ecological function. Other areas currently managed as hayfield that are less suitable for agriculture and more suitable for habitat and protection of water quality are converted into native woods. Changes to vegetation are illustrated on Figure 5-3.

The treatment recommendations also preserve Commemorative period vegetation such as at Philadelphia Brigade Park and the Maryland Monument, and Mission

66 era vegetation. These areas have large amounts of mown lawn, and where possible, it is recommended that mown lawn be replaced with low-growing grasses to provide ease of maintenance and less mowing. Additionally, treatment recommendations provide guidance for protection and care for potential witness trees.



Figure 5-5. Tulip poplar stand near Antietam Creek. (QE, 2020)

Forests

Forest communities include naturally forested areas, woodlots, and portions of floodplain forest (Figure 5-5).

- Preserve existing forested areas by monitoring and treating invasive forest plants, ensuring healthy forest layering, and maintaining deer population control measures.

Warm Season Grasslands (Meadow)

Warm season grasslands are composed of native grasses and forbs. This plant community is appropriate for areas where the desire is to maintain an open landscape but where it is not necessary to have crops or otherwise replicate the historic condition.

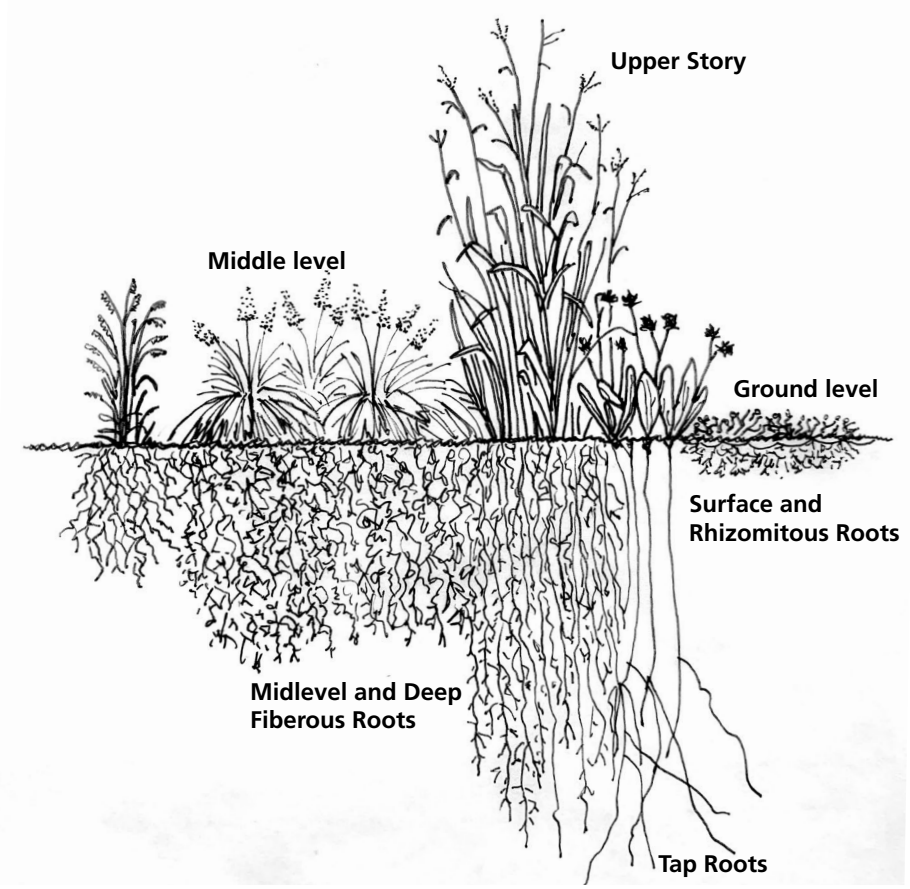


Figure 5-6. Seed forest floor and warm season grasslands to fill all niches: low-growing versus tall, narrow versus spreading, both above grade and below, to ensure a consistent cover of plants at different heights and widths, to suppress weeds. (QE)







Figure 5-7. Desirable volunteer warm season grassland species: Broomsedge, top; NY Ironweed, middle; Swamp Milkweed, bottom.

- Maintain existing areas of warm season grasslands following NPS current practices: prescribed burn program, small mammal monitoring, grassland bird surveys, pollinator monitoring, inventories of grassland plants, and monitoring and control of invasive vegetation.
- Convert selected fields as warm season grasslands (Figure 5-3).
    - Warm season grasses and forbs will be considered for historic hayfields, croplands, and pastures where it is not feasible to have agriculture or necessary to replicate the historic condition, but where maintaining the landscape with an open, unforested appearance is desired.
    - Utilize fencerows, trails, roads, and treelines to separate one historic field from another.
    - Maintain native grasses through periodic mowing or alternate means of vegetation management that may include animal grazing or prescribed fire.
    - Maintain selected individual trees or clusters of trees in locations where steep slopes, rocky soils, or other limiting factors necessitate woody vegetation to stabilize the ground surface, and where the woody vegetation does not interfere with warm season grassland establishment.
    - Maintain warm season grasslands with a healthy cover that fills all ecological niches (Figure 5-6).
    - Sample plant list for warm season grasslands is included in Figure 5-7.

Witness Trees

Witness trees are trees that were standing in 1862 and "witnessed" the Battle of Antietam. There is one confirmed witness tree at Antietam National Battlefield, known as the Burnside Sycamore. The park has several other trees that are large enough that they are considered potential witness trees, but they are not verified as standing in 1862. Treatment recommendations include protecting known and suspected witness trees and mitigating impacts of soil compaction and erosion around them to maintain healthy soil and tree root systems. A green manure such as clover or annual rye could be sown adjacent to the trees to add nitrogen to the soil. See Future Studies above for actions related to determining protection measures.

Mown Lawn

The NPS currently maintains mown lawn on approximately 184 acres of the park. To reduce the environmental impacts from maintaining this amount of grass, the treatment recommendations suggest reducing the acreage and utilizing a grass cover that requires less maintenance. In areas where a manicured appearance is the historic condition, a seed mix that uses low-growing grasses and forbs that could be mown three to four times per year could be introduced. This seed mix could include a variety of low, slow-growing dwarf tall fescues: hard fescue (*Festuca brevipila*), sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*), chewings fescue (*Festuca rubra*

subsp. commutata), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*). Alternatively, a mix of sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendual*) and buffalograss (*Bouteloua dactyloides 'Prestige'*), might be desirable in drier locations. The seed mix will need to suit specific areas and site conditions may dictate the use different cultivars. Plant growth regulators may be used to reduce mowing frequency, but its use requires close monitoring of growing degree days, timing of application, and temporary signage noting that pesticides have been applied.

Farmstead Vegetation

Vegetation treatment for farmsteads focuses on maintaining existing shrubs and trees within farmsteads, and replanting missing vegetation. To reduce the amount of mown lawn within farmstead areas, consider introducing a seed mix that uses low-growing grasses, such as a drought-tolerant mix of fescues, that only need to be mown three to four times per year. Refer to the section "By Area" for guidance on individual farmsteads.

- Rehabilitate missing farmstead vegetation.
    - Using historic photographs, written accounts, and archeological investigations, identify the types of vegetation that were grown within the farmstead. Shade trees and ornamental shrubs adjacent the farmhouses are missing from most farmsteads.
    - If vegetation that was grown historically is now considered an invasive species, match the original plant with a native or adapted variety that mimics the original in form, texture, and flower.
    - Should future studies verify the locations of orchards, mark the non-extant orchard location with a fence or consider replanting the orchard with non-fruiting varieties of trees that are easier to maintain.

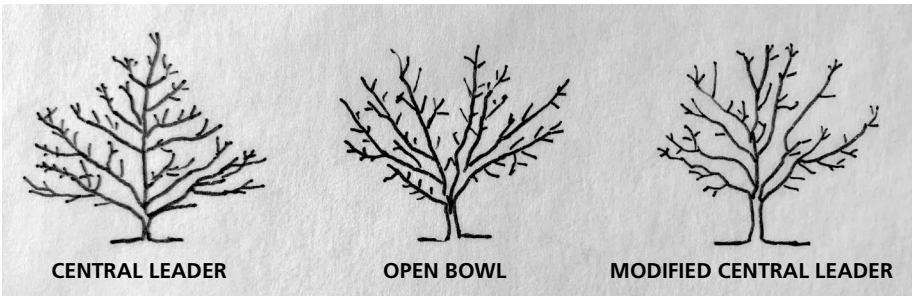


Figure 5-8. Diagram of pruning styles typical of the late 19th and early 20th century. (QE)



Figure 5-9. *Malus* 'Donald Wyman', Crabapple.



Figure 5-10. *Malus* 'Sugar Tyme', Crabapple.



Figure 5-11. *Prunus sargentii*, Sargent's Cherry.

ORCHARD

Definition: an intentional planting of trees to produce fruit or nuts. At Antietam National Battlefield, this may mean introducing varieties that are non fruiting and require less maintenance, but match the form, shape, and branching characteristics of traditional varieties and planted in rows as was done historically.

PLANT LIST NON-FRUITING/LESS MAINTENANCE VARIETIES		
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**NOTES**
Malus 'Coralburst'	Crabapple	Pink blossoms in mid-spring with bronze fruits that persist into late fall. Extremely hardy and disease resistant. Minimal pruning in late winter. 8-10' high, 12-15' wide.
Malus 'Donald Wyman'	Crabapple	Pink buds open into white blossoms in mid-spring, with red fruits persisting into winter. Highly disease resistant. Minimal pruning in late winter. 15-20' high, 15-20' wide.
Malus 'Sugar Tyme'	Crabapple	Pink buds open into white blossoms in mid-spring, with red fruits persisting into winter. Highly disease resistant. Minimal pruning in late winter. 14-20' high, 10-15' wide.
Prunus americana	American Plum	White flower clusters in mid-spring, turning into edible red plums in early summer. Interior twigs can develop into thorns, and suckers must be removed. 15-25' high, 15-25' wide.
Prunus persica 'Helen Borcher'	Peach	Late blooming, pink double blossoms. Prune after bloom for best results. 20' high, 20' wide
Prunus persica 'Early Red'	Peach	Early purplish-red blooms. Prune after bloom for best results. 20' high, 20' wide
Prunus persica 'Late Red'	Peach	Late purplish-red blooms, good for frost-prone areas. Prune after bloom for best results. 20' high, 20' wide
Prunus sargentii	Sargent's Cherry	Pink flowers in spring, with sour purple-black cherries ripening in early summer. Prune as needed after flowering. 20-30' high, 20-30' wide
Pyrus fauriei 'Korean Sun'	Korean Sun Pear	White flowers in spring. Fruits are not ornamentally significant. Prune in late winter if needed. 15' high.
Pyrus nivalis	Snow Pear	White flowers in spring. Small, spherical green-yellow fruits. No routine pruning needed. 20-30' high, 15-20' wide.

Figure 5-12. Plant list for low-maintenance fruit tree varieties.

- Prune the orchard trees to match the scaffold patterns used in the historic period, rather than contemporary standards. This may include open bowl, central leader, or modified central leader forms (Figure 5-8).

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Recommended treatment for farmsteads, buildings and structures emphasizes preservation of existing features and identifies methods to rehabilitate the landscape setting. Treatment tasks are intended to enhance the ability of farmsteads to function as working, active landscapes that provide educational opportunities. There are noncontributing buildings in some farmsteads that assist in defining spatial organization and interpretation of the agricultural landscape. Buildings and structures within each farmstead should be preserved on a case-by-case basis. Refer to Treatment Recommendations by Area for more detail.

CIRCULATION

Existing roads, farm lanes, and significant trails will be preserved. Treatment recommendations for circulation focus on improving visitor experience, increasing universal accessibility, enhancing wayfinding and safety for pedestrians and motorists (Figure 5-13). The CLR provides a comprehensive approach to providing universal access within the study area and provides guidance to implement the Visitor Access and Circulation Plan by identifying priority routes and surfaces. General recommendations include preserving contributing circulation routes by maintaining roads and trails that follow historic routes and maintaining circulation routes in good condition using existing surfaces unless otherwise indicated.

- Develop trail standards to differentiate backcountry trails, moderately developed trails, and high traffic surfaced trails.
    - Backcountry trails would be simple, minimally developed foot trails, maintained between 3 to 4 feet in width. They would have a dirt surface, unless preservation needs require use of surface materials for resource protection. Several documents provide comprehensive information for constructing and maintaining trails.[5]
    - Moderately developed trails would be between 3 to 6 feet in width and have a natural surface material such as wood chips, compacted crushed stone or dirt. Drainage features would be designed to blend with the natural environment.
    - Higher-traffic trails would follow ABAAS standards for accessibility, and would be hard-surfaced.
- Provide universally accessible pedestrian routes between parking areas and key interpretive landscape locations at the Miller Grassland, visitor center, Mumma Farm, to the base of the Observation Tower, and Hawkins' Zouaves Monument (Figure 5-13).

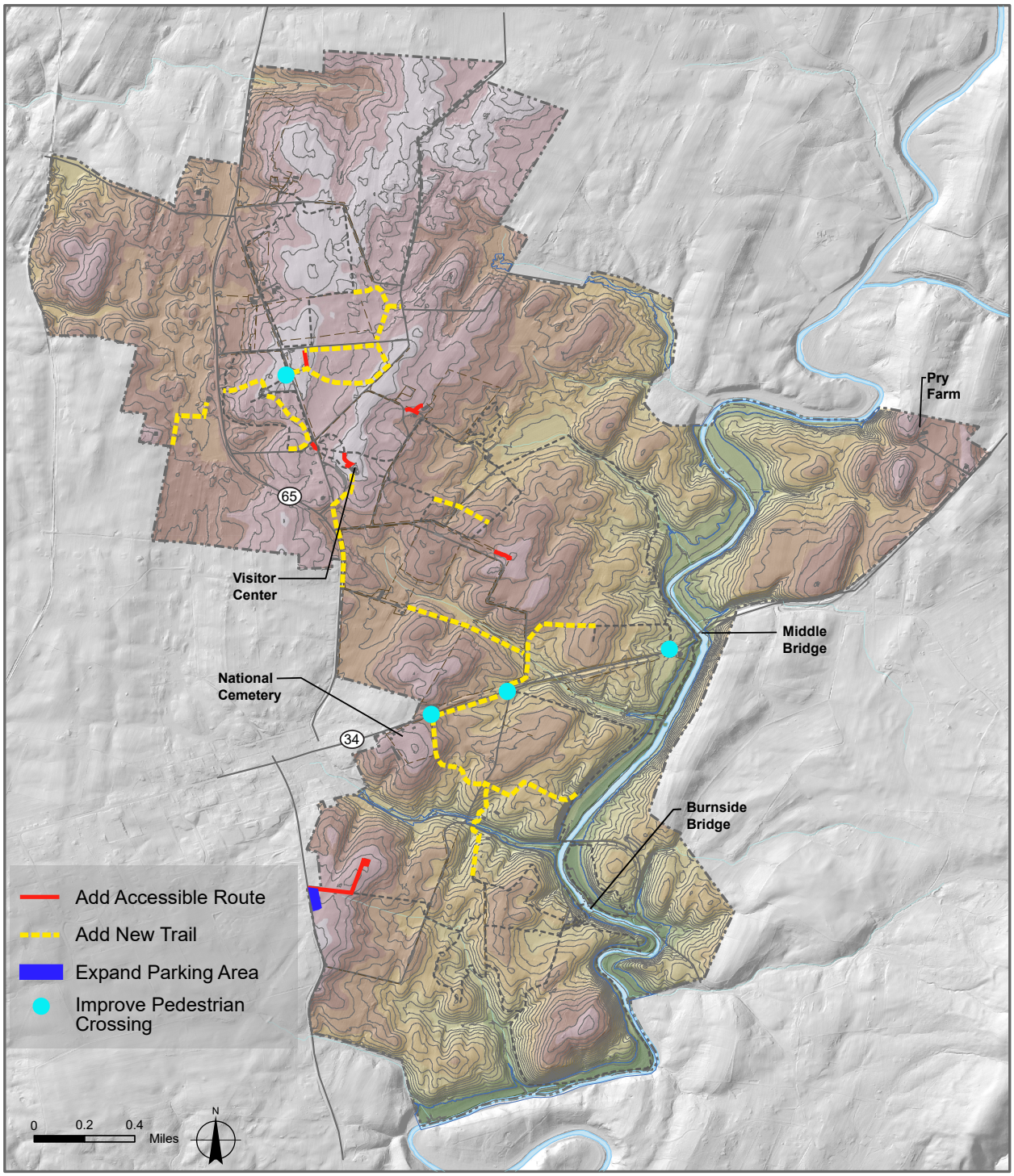


Figure 5-13. Circulation treatment (QE)

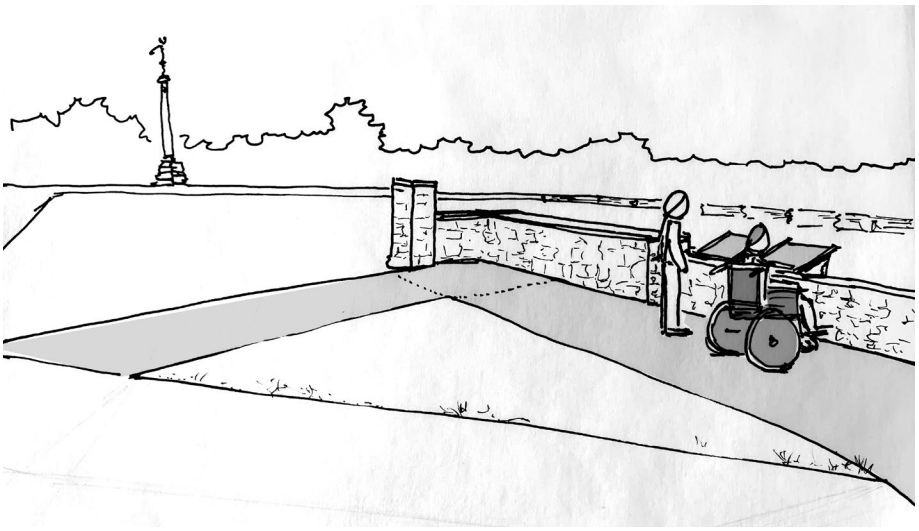


Figure 5-14. Many of the existing tour stops can be made accessible by relocating interpretive panels to lower walls and realigning sidewalks to have lower gradients, as shown at this sketch of Tour Stop 4. (QE)

  - Comply with federal regulations and codes to meet outdoor trail accessibility standards, including the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). Universally accessible surfaces include:
    - Asphalt (including chip and seal asphalt and rustic pavement)
    - Concrete
    - Crushed fines of limestone.
- Improve accessibility all tour stops by ensuring that walkways meet ABAAS guidelines for width, slope, and cross-slope. Relocate interpretive panels to be visible to those in wheelchairs (Figure 5-14).
- Provide ways to tie lesser known areas of the park into the circulation and wayfinding system. For example, west side of Route 65, Lee's Headquarters Site, and Pry Farm are less visited but should be tied into an expanded tour of the Battlefield.
  - Consider expanding signs to clearly indicate these properties or a printed brochure or audio route that could indicate an expanded tour route that would link to these places. This could be part of an auto route or a bicycle/pedestrian tour.
  - With many entrances into the park, explore adding a visual signal to people to indicate that they are passing through the Battlefield.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Monuments, battlefield markers, fences, and stone walls are critical components for understanding the evolution of the Battlefield landscape and will be preserved (Figure 5-15). Historic fencing will be maintained and replica fencing will be erected per a fencing plan that will inform what types of new fencing or replica historic fencing is appropriate. Interpretive waysides and signs support the interpretation of the themes associated with the cultural landscape and will be retained. The palette of wayfinding signs should be simplified with a cohesive symbology, style, and materiality to clarify visitor experience. Historic stone

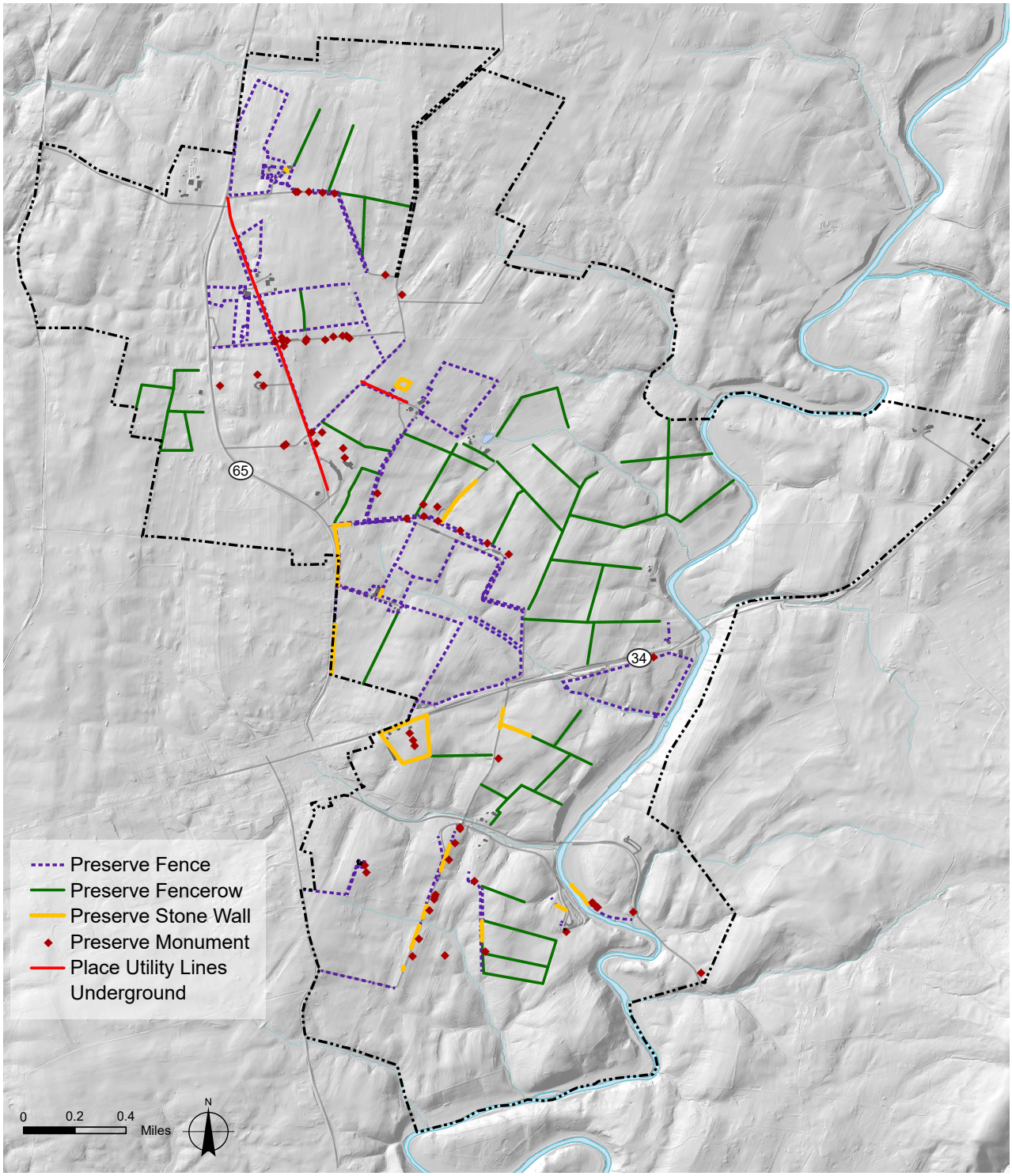


Figure 5-15. Small-scale features treatment (QE)

culverts and stormwater systems will be preserved by maintaining the system free of debris and vegetation and stones will be repaired and reset if possible or replaced in-kind.

Routine maintenance and monitoring protocols will be followed to ensure monuments are routinely cleaned and repaired, level, and that the foundation base of each monument is protected from erosion and burrowing animals. Current policies discourage the erection of further monuments and memorials, and that new ones may only be erected if authorized by Congress or approved by the Director of the National Park Service.[6]

Develop maintenance and monitoring protocols to preserve the stone walls throughout the battlefield. Preserve stone walls by removing overgrown vegetation from the wall sides and bases. As needed, re-stack dry-laid stone walls in their historic pattern and arrangement.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS BY AREA

The following narrative describes each of the drawings shown on RT-2 through RT-7. The recommendations by area build off of the previous section and provide detailed actions for specific locations.

NORTH: WEST WOODS, PHILADELPHIA BRIGADE, J. POFFENBERGER FARM, MILLER FARM (RT-2)

Treatment recommendations for this area preserve agricultural uses, buildings, and roads. Opportunities to rehabilitate the historic landscape are present at the west side of Route 65, where vegetation patterns will be modified to reflect the 1862 landscape and visitor access points will be improved. Trails will connect the West Woods and Miller Grassland, with an opportunity for new universally accessible route trail at Tour Stop 4 into the Miller Grassland. Refer to Drawing RT-2 for task locations.

J. Poffenberger Farmstead

Task 1. Place overhead utility lines that are in front of the farmhouse and along Hagerstown Pike underground.

Task 2. Rehabilitate the J. Poffenberger woodlots. Historically one was northeast of the farmstead, adjacent to Smoketown Road.

Miller Farm & Grassland

Task 3. Establish and maintain the Miller Grassland.

Task 4. Provide an accessible path as an out-and-back from Tour Stop 4 into the Miller Grassland.

North, East, and West Woods

Task 5. Establish the North Woods between Hagerstown Pike and Route 65.

Task 6. Provide trail connection from the relocated Tour Stop 3 with the trail through the East Woods.

Task 7. Remove the non-historic road trace through the East Woods.

Task 8. Establish and expand the West Woods on the west side of Route 65.

A. Poffenberger Farm / Hauser Farm

Task 9. Rehabilitate fields and fencerows to reflect their historic appearance.

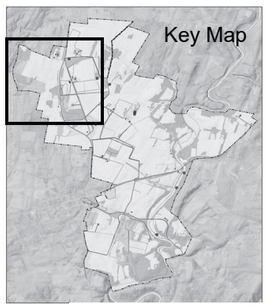
Task 10. Rehabilitate the view from the Hauser/Bell property to the West Woods by thinning vegetation.

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Recommended Treatment North

Treatment Tasks

1. Place utility lines underground
2. Rehab Woodlots
3. Establish and maintain Grassland
4. Add accessible trail
5. Establish Woods
6. Provide trail connection
7. Remove non-historic road trace
8. Establish and expand West Woods
9. Rehab fields and fencerow
10. Remove vegetation blocking view



- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building /Structure
- Maintain Road
- Maintain Trail
- Add Trail
- Add Accessible Trail
- Maintain Road Trace
- Remove Road Trace
- Place Utility Lines Underground
- Maintain Woods
- Establish Woods
- Maintain Cropland
- Maintain Hayfield
- Maintain Pasture
- Maintain Grassland
- Establish Native Grassland
- Maintained Landscape
- Rehabiltate Designed Landscape
- Riparian Buffer
- Protect Potential Witness Tree
- Preserve Stone Wall
- Maintain Fence
- Maintain Worm Rail Fence
- Preserve Monument
- Tour Stop
- Private Property
- 10ft Contour

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020.

0 300 600 1200 Feet

1 in = 600 feet

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **RT-2**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area

CENTER WEST: VISITOR CENTER, MUMMA FARM, SUNKEN ROAD, ROULETTE FARM (RT-3)

Treatment recommendations for this area preserve existing agricultural uses and expand the variety of vegetation types. This includes adding a new orchard near the Mumma Farm and converting other areas to native warm season grasslands. The Mumma Farm is identified as a place where a focused effort on education will allow for more in-depth rehabilitation of historic farmstead-related landscape features (orchard, farm yards, gardens, etc). Refer to Drawing RT-3 for task locations.

Dunker Church

Task 11. Provide accessible parking adjacent to the Dunker Church that is along the roadway north of the church and away from the intersection. Provide an accessible route from the parking area to the front door of the church.

Maryland Monument

Task 12. Rehabilitate the Maryland Monument landscape by replacing missing trees at the Maryland State Monument to create a cohesive, formal planting design of sugar maples (*Acer saccharinum*), in replacement of the exotic Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) that were planted historically.

- Fill in holes in the tree pattern. Ensure that the trees are equally spaced, of the same species, age, and create a consistent edge that frames the setting of the monument.

Visitor Center

Task 13. Preserve vegetation at the visitor center by maintaining the grouping of trees, shrubs at the building foundation, and plants that provide year-round interest.

Task 14. Consider replicating the round concrete planters that were on the terrace off of the viewing area (Figure 5-16). These were removed due to water issues, but could be replicated with a lighter-weight material and filled with seasonal annuals as was the historic design intent.

Task 15. Provide an accessible route from the visitor center to the New York Monument.

Task 16. Rehabilitate views towards the Sunken Road from the visitor center by removing woody vegetation that is blocking the view.

Task 17. Rehabilitate views from the visitor center to the north by placing overhead utility lines along Hagerstown Pike and Mumma Farm Lane underground.

Task 18. Consider replacing the mown grass around the visitor center with a mix of grass species that require less mowing.



Figure 5-16. Planters at the visitor center to replicate. (NPS, 1972)

- Consider a low-grow eco-mix developed with sustainability goals in mind and varieties that are naturally low growing such as a mix of hardy, dwarf fescues.

Mumma Farm

Task 19. Provide a universally accessible route from the relocated tour stop into the cluster of farm buildings. Provide a universally accessible route to the farmhouse and the Mumma barn (Figure 5-17).

- Re-grade and surface the route with a soft-surface material such as crushed stone. Create accessible entries that have minimal visual impact upon the historic buildings.
- Consider an easily reversible installation for paths until a more detailed CLR is developed to guide where and how these routes should be integrated into the landscape.

Task 20. Rehabilitate missing farmstead vegetation at Mumma Farm.

- Using historic photographs, written accounts, and archeological investigations, identify the types of vegetation that were grown within the farmstead. Shade trees and ornamental shrubs adjacent the farmhouse as well as a small kitchen and herb garden are missing from the property.
- Rehabilitate the kitchen garden where evidence suggests it was located. Use heirloom varieties of vegetables that would have been grown historically.
- If vegetation that was grown historically is now considered an invasive species, match the original plant with a native or adapted variety that mimics the original in form, texture, and flower.

Task 21. Re-establish the small orchard that was located just northeast of the large barn, surrounded by a rail fence. Maintain the orchard following NPS best management practices with regards to: deer population control, organic operation with low pesticide use, native bee population management, and cyclical mowing.

- Include archeological investigations to verify the varieties of fruit trees grown. Plant heritage varieties of fruit trees or those verified through research to have been grown historically.
- Prune the orchard trees to match the scaffold patterns used in the historic period, rather than contemporary standards. This may include *open bowl, central leader,* or *modified central leader* forms (Figure 5-8).
- Maintain the orchard floor with a low cover beneath the fruit trees, to include nitrogen-fixing legumes such as alfalfa, buckwheat, and clover.
- Provide fencing around the orchard to protect the trees from deer browse.

Task 22. Consider incorporating other fruit trees within the Mumma Farmstead. Mumma Lane was called "Cherry Lane" in several historic accounts, indicating the presence of cherry trees grown in proximity of the road.[7] Samuel Mumma's postwar claim for damages included 1 3/4 bushels of dried cherries ($4) and 8 crocks of apple butter ($6), indicating these varieties were grown at a minimum. The claim also includes 12 crocks of preserves ($12) and 16 gallons of wine ($24), which implies other fruits and possibly grapes.[8]

Task 23. Rehabilitate stone wall between Mumma Farm and Roulette Farm.

Roulette Farm

Task 24. Convert cropfields to warm season grasslands to the south of the farmstead.

Task 25. Remove the Education Trail and revert the area to pasture.

Task 26. Remove vegetation and rehabilitate borrow pit at the corner of Roulette Lane and Sunken Road to restore views from the Visitor Center and Sunken Road.

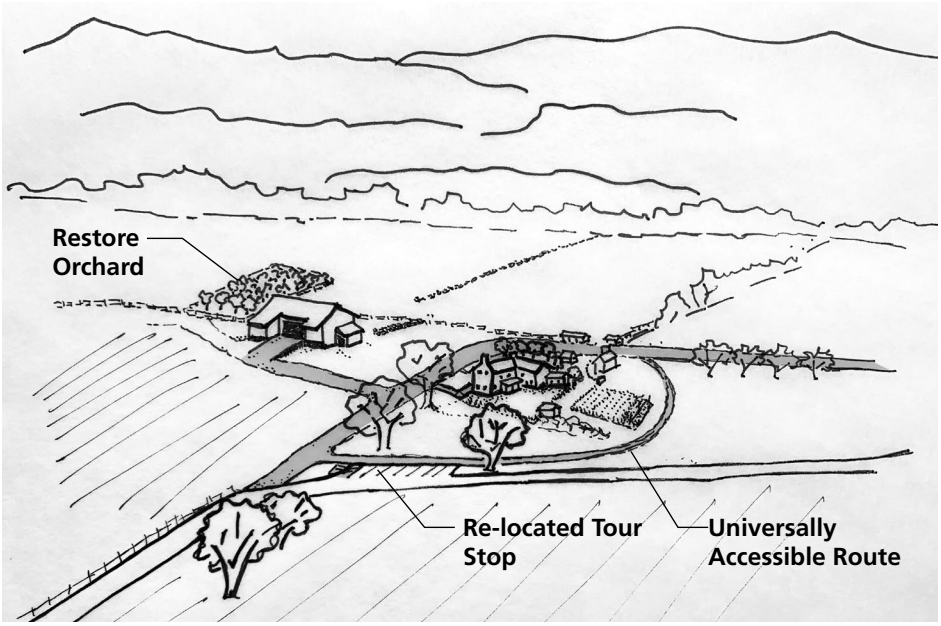


Figure 5-17. Sketch illustrating Mumma Farm rehabilitation with relocated visitor parking, replanted orchard and kitchen garden. (QE)



Figure 5-18. Mumma Cemetery wall to rehabilitate by repointing to match other historic walls at Mumma Farm (see below image). (QE)



Figure 5-19. Mumma Farm barnyard stone wall. (QE)

Sunken Road

Task 27. Preserve the Sunken Road. Maintain the road bed and edges with a grass mix that requires minimal mowing; consider a low-grow eco-mix developed with sustainability goals in mind and varieties that are naturally low growing such as a mix of hardy, dwarf fescues. Monitor the roadway for erosion and disturbance by burrowing animals.

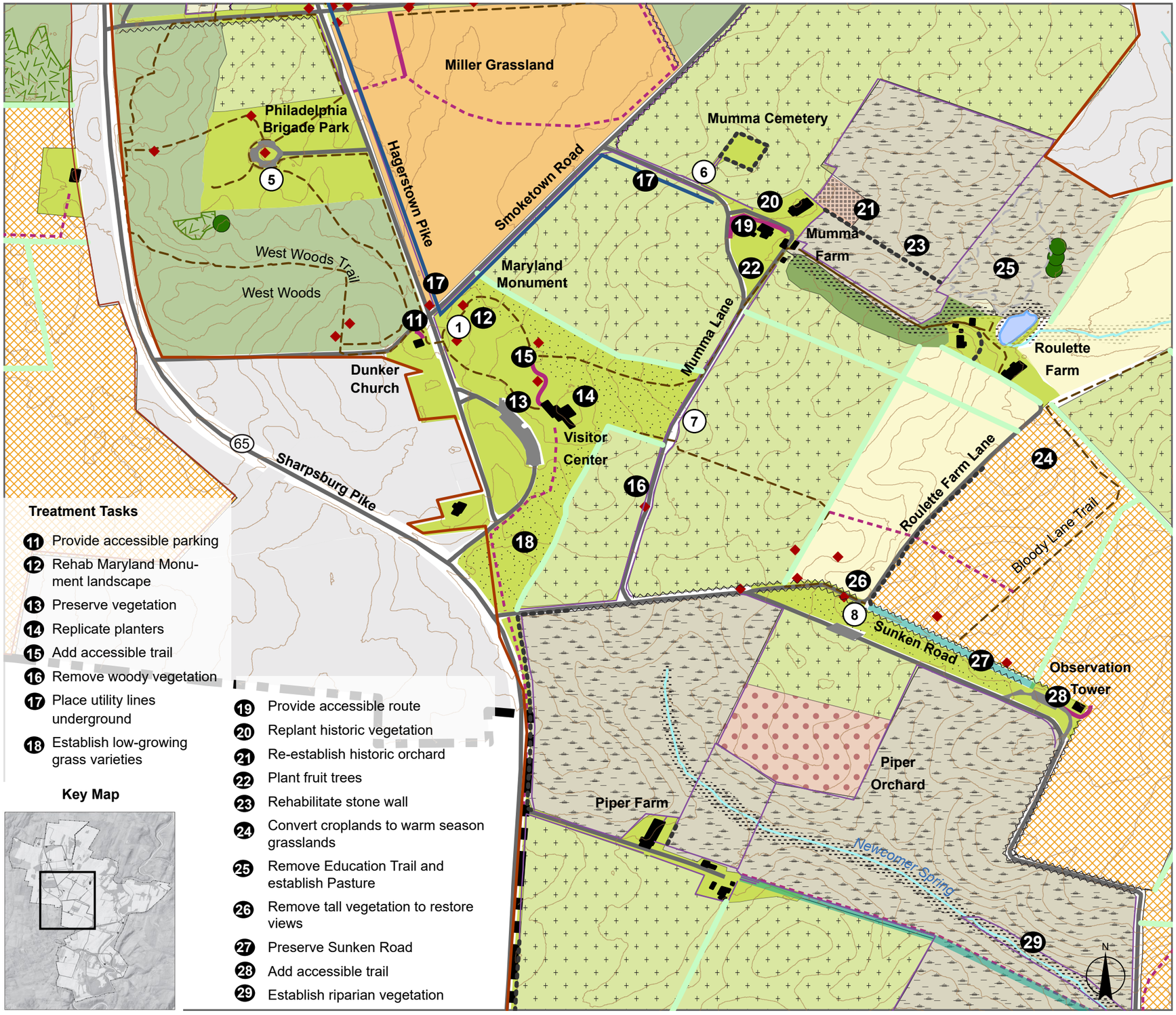
Task 28. Provide an accessible walkway from the parking area at the Observation Tower to the base of the tower and vista at its base.

Piper Farm

Task 29. Establish native warm season grassland or other riparian vegetation along Newcomer Spring, where not pasture is not currently leased.

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Recommended Treatment
Center West



Treatment Tasks

11. Provide accessible parking
12. Rehab Maryland Monument landscape
13. Preserve vegetation
14. Replicate planters
15. Add accessible trail
16. Remove woody vegetation
17. Place utility lines underground
18. Establish low-growing grass varieties
19. Provide accessible route
20. Replant historic vegetation
21. Re-establish historic orchard
22. Plant fruit trees
23. Rehabilitate stone wall
24. Convert croplands to warm season grasslands
25. Remove Education Trail and establish Pasture
26. Remove tall vegetation to restore views
27. Preserve Sunken Road
28. Add accessible trail
29. Establish riparian vegetation

Key Map

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Maintain Road
- Maintain Trail
- Add Trail
- Add Accessible Trail
- Remove Trail
- Maintain Road Trace
- Place Utility Lines Underground
- Maintain Woods
- Establish Woods
- Maintain Cropland
- Preserve Orchard
- Establish Orchard
- Maintain Hayfield
- Maintain Pasture
- Maintain Grassland
- Establish Native Grassland
- Maintained Landscape
- Establish Low-Growing Grasses
- Riparian Buffer
- Rehab Designed Landscape
- Protect Potential Witness Tree
- Preserve stone wall
- Maintain Fence
- Maintain Worm Rail Fence
- Rehabilitate Fencerow
- Preserve Monument
- (1) Tour Stop
- Private Property
- Creek
- 10ft Contour

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

0 300 600 1200 Feet

1 in = 600 feet

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **RT-3**

QUINN EVANS

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Region 1 - National Capital Area

CENTER EAST: NEWCOMER FARM, PARKS FARM (RT-4)

Treatment recommendations for this area identify agricultural fields that can be reforested into woods, and other fields that are recommended to transition from non-native grasses to warm season grassland. Wooded riparian buffers will be provided along Antietam Creek and the lower portion of Mumma Spring. Refer to Drawing RT-4 for task locations.

Parks Farm

Task 30. Establish woods by converting warm season grasslands in the northwest portion of this area to create a large patch of woods. Convert hayfield in northeast portion of this section to woods.

Task 31. Transition Parks Farm hayfields to warm season grassland.

Newcomer Farm

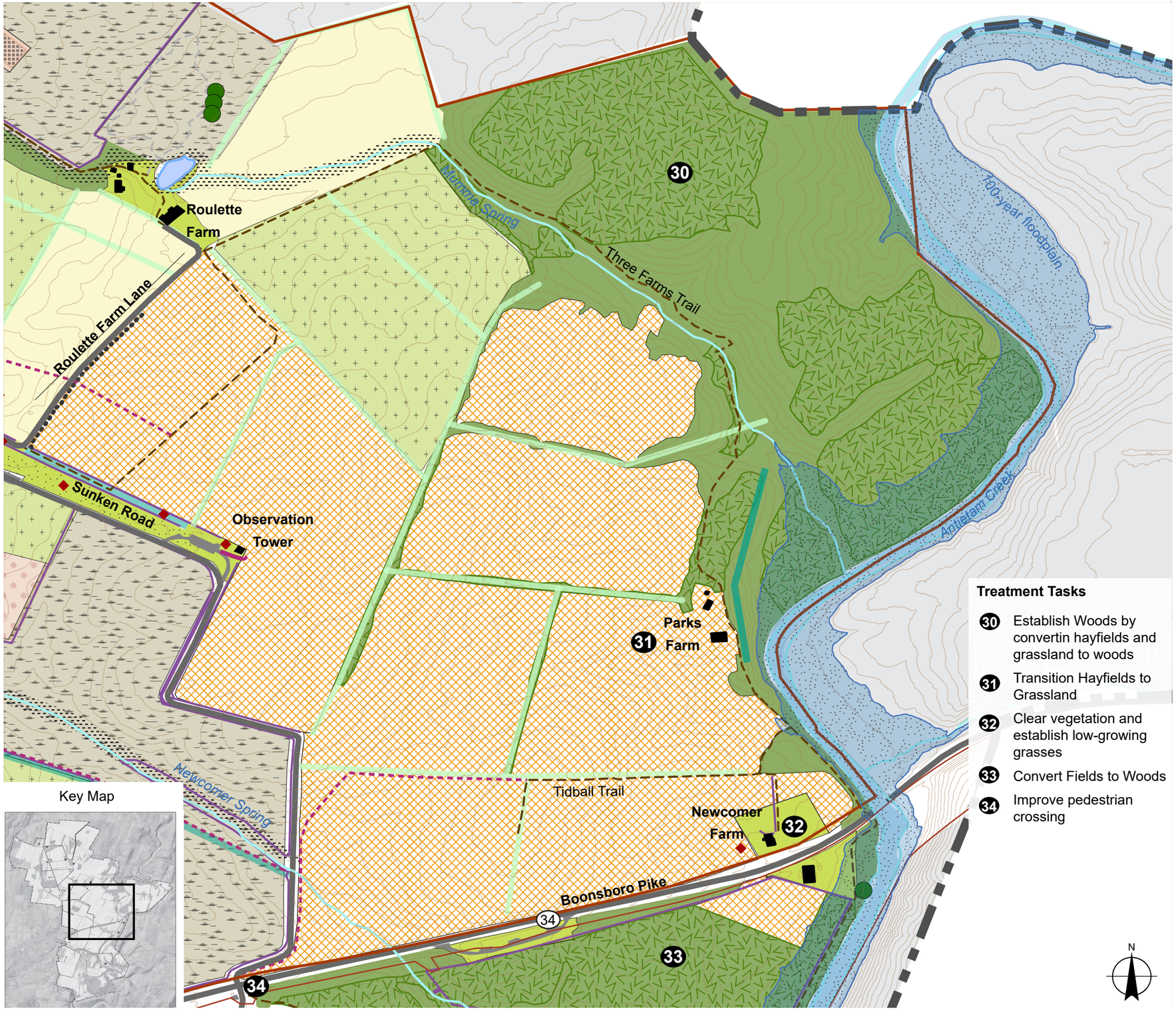
Task 32. Clear vegetation from around the remnant of outdoor kitchen and establish low-growing vegetation to make this feature visible.

Task 33. Convert fields on the south side of Route 34 to woods, and a portion of the field south of the Newcomer barn to warm season grassland to maintain the open character.

Task 34. Work with Maryland DOT to improve crossing at Route 34 and Rodman Avenue intersection.

- Consider pavement markings at Route 34 to indicate vehicular traffic should slow.

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Key Map

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Recommended Treatment
Center East

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Maintain Road
- Maintain Trail
- Add Trail
- Add Accessible Trail
- Remove Trail
- Maintain Road Trace
- Maintain Woods
- Establish Woods
- Maintain Cropland
- Preserve Orchard
- Establish Orchard
- Maintain Hayfield
- Maintain Pasture
- Establish Native Grassland
- Maintained Landscape
- Protect Potential Witness Tree
- Preserve stone wall
- Maintain Fence
- Rehabilitate Hedgerow
- Preserve Monument
- Tour Stop
- Private Property
- 100yr Floodplain
- Creek
- 10ft Contour

Treatment Tasks

30 Establish Woods by convertin hayfields and grassland to woods

31 Transition Hayfields to Grassland

32 Clear vegetation and establish low-growing grasses

33 Convert Fields to Woods

34 Improve pedestrian crossing

N

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020.

0 300 600 1200 Feet

1 in = 600 feet

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 **RT-4**

QUINN EVANS

National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area

- Consider adding pedestrian landing pads and crosswalks at the Route 34/Rodman Avenue intersection.

EAST: PRY FARM (RT-5)

The treatment recommendations for this area focus on preservation of features and rehabilitation of the view from the Pry Farm west to the battlefield. Refer to Drawing RT-5 for task locations.

Pry Farm

Task 35. Thin vegetation to the west of the Pry Farmhouse to restore the view between the Pry Farm and the battlefield. Remove woody vegetation from the slope if it obscures the view and maintain the vegetation as shrubland, removing trees as necessary.

Task 36. Reconstruct the picket fence around the house.

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Recommended Treatment East

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Maintain Road
- Maintain Trail
- Place Utility Lines Underground
- Maintain Woods
- Rehabilitate Woods
- Maintain Cropland
- Establish Native Grassland
- Maintained Landscape
- Protect Potential Witness Trees
- Maintain Fence
- Rehabilitate Hedgerow
- Preserve Monument
- Private Property
- 100yr Floodplain
- Creek
- 10ft Contour

Treatment Tasks

35 Remove vegetation blocking view

36 Reconstruct fence

Key Map

N

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

0 300 600 1200 Feet

1 in = 600 feet

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **RT-5**

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Region 1 - National Capital Area

SOUTH WEST: NATIONAL CEMETERY, HAWKINS' ZOUAVES MONUMENT (RT-6)

The treatment recommendations for this area focus on improved pedestrian access and rehabilitation of views. Refer to Drawing RT-6 for task locations.

National Cemetery

Task 37. Improve visitor pedestrian access to the cemetery. Consider providing a pedestrian path that connects the city cemetery to the visitor parking area and provide a safe road crossing at Route 34.

Task 38. Rehabilitate fence row to improve view south of the National Cemetery.

Sherrick Farm

Task 39. Rehabilitate the spatial organization and view between Sherrick and Otto Farmsteads by removing and thinning tall vegetation.

Task 40. Remove invasive vegetation growing adjacent to the bridge abutments of the Rodman Avenue Bridge. Re-establish vegetation that requires less maintenance such maintaining this area as native shrubland.

Task 41. Convert eastern Sherrick fields to warm season grassland.

Task 42. Convert field along Antietam Creek to woods.

Hawkins' Zouaves Monument

Task 43. Provide a larger pull-out along Harpers Ferry Road to improve vehicular parking and access to the Hawkins' Zouaves Monument.

- Provide a universally accessible route from the parking area to the monument.
- Add wayfinding sign along Harpers Ferry Road to direct visitors to the monument parking area.

Lee's Headquarters Site

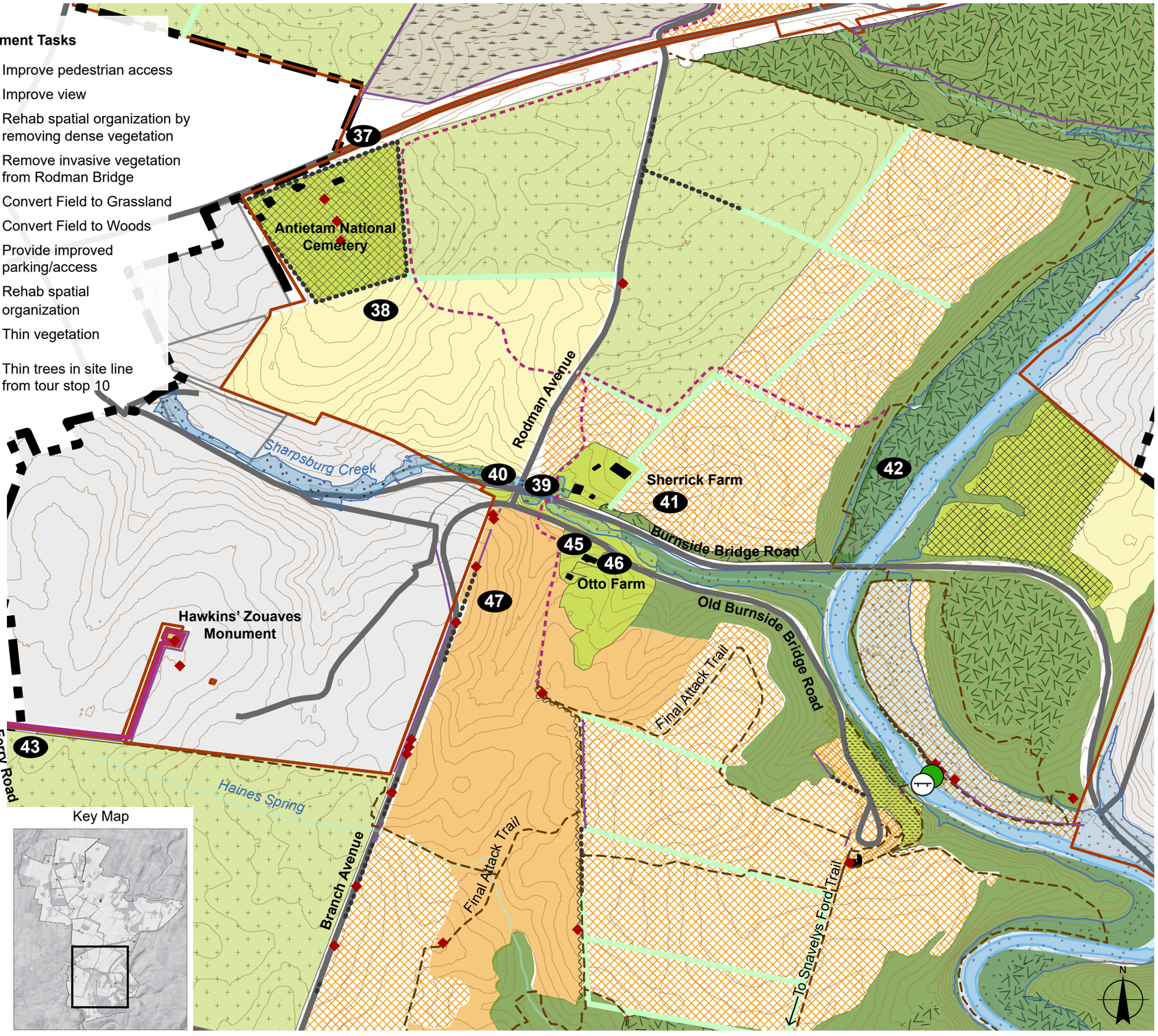
Task 44. Tie this discontiguous parcel into the rest of the park through expanded wayfinding and/or bicycle/pedestrian tour.

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Recommended Treatment
South West

Treatment Tasks

- 37 Improve pedestrian access
- 38 Improve view
- 39 Rehab spatial organization by removing dense vegetation
- 40 Remove invasive vegetation from Rodman Bridge
- 41 Convert Field to Grassland
- 42 Convert Field to Woods
- 43 Provide improved parking/access
- 45 Rehab spatial organization
- 46 Thin vegetation
- 47 Thin trees in site line from tour stop 10



Key Map

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Maintain Road
- Maintain Trail
- Add Trail
- Add Accessible Trail
- Maintain Road Trace
- Maintain Woods
- Establish Woods
- Maintain Cropland
- Maintain Hayfield
- Maintain Pasture
- Maintain Grassland
- Establish Native Grassland
- Maintained Landscape
- Rehabilitate Designed Landscape
- Protect Witness Tree
- Preserve stone wall
- Maintain Fence
- Preserve Worm Rail Fence
- Rehabilitate Hedgerow
- Preserve Monument
- Preserve Bridge
- 1 Tour Stop
- Private Property
- 100 year floodplain
- Creek
- 10ft Contour

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

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1 in = 600 feet

NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **RT-6**

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SOUTH: OTTO FARM, BURNSIDE BRIDGE (RT-7)

The treatment recommendations for this area identify agricultural fields to be reforested, and fields to be transitioned to warm season grassland. There are other areas where wooded vegetation encroaches into historic views, farmsteads, or fields. In these areas the woods will be thinned or removed. The CLR does not provide guidance for the Burnside Bridge as this is already covered in the Burnside Bridge CLR, but recommendations tie into the existing guidance. A current Project Management Information System (PMIS) entry addresses rehabilitation of the Rohrbach campground, and recommendations are not repeated in this CLR. Refer to Drawing RT-7 for task locations.

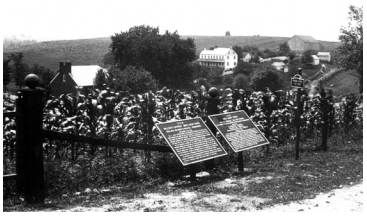


Figure 5-20. Historic image of Otto Farm seen from the Sherrick Farm. Since this photograph was taken, vegetation has grown into the formerly open space around the farmstead. (Kern Collection, no date)

Otto Farm

Task 45. Based on further historic research and analysis, consider the following actions:

- Consider adding fences where they occurred historically.
- Consider representing the missing Otto Barn by adding a frame that "ghosts" the form of the barn.
- Mark the non-extant orchard at the Otto Farm with a fence or consider replanting the orchard with non-fruiting varieties of apples and pears that are easier to maintain.

Task 46. Rehabilitate the spatial organization of the Otto Farm by removing vegetation that has grown into formerly open areas of the farmstead and rehabilitating the view between the Sherrick Farm and the Otto Farm.

Task 47. Thin trees in site line from tour stop 10 to the Otto Farm.

Burnside Bridge Area

Task 48. Rehabilitate the view from the hill east of Burnside Bridge to the bridge, by removing vegetation and thinning undergrowth.

Task 49. Convert the hayfield east of the bridge into warm season grassland.

Task 50. Maintain the riparian area around the bridge, allowing low-growing plants to establish on the creek's edge. Limit the number and size of woody plants so views to the bridge from Old Burnside Road are open, matching the historic condition.

Task 51. Develop a plan for replacing the historic Burnside Bridge sycamore when something happens to the tree.

- This could include grafting a portion of the existing tree onto new rootstock, or collecting seed/seedlings from the tree and cultivating them in a safe place to be used as a replacement.

Task 52. Provide safe pedestrian access from the Rohrbach campground to the west side of Antietam Creek. Consider a pedestrian bridge across the creek to connect with the Sherrick Farm Trail.



Figure 5-21. Coir Logs can be used to provide temporary protection while vegetation is established, as shown here along Antietam Creek. (NPS)



Figure 5-22. Brush layering stabilizes the bank with alternating layers of soil and live branches. Branches extend from the stabilized face of the bank into the original bank material. (Montgomery County, MD "Stream Restoration Techniques")



Figure 5-23. Log vanes provide grade control and reduce erosion and are more appropriate for stream beds with higher proportions of sand, silt, and clay. (Montgomery County, MD "Stream Restoration Techniques")



Figure 5-24. Rock cross vanes are constructed to provide grade control and reduce bank erosion. (Montgomery County, MD "Stream Restoration Techniques")

Snavely's Ford

Task 53. Repair erosion at Antietam Creek and Snavely Ford Trail.

- Mitigate impacts to the trail from streambank erosion by repairing the streambank with coir logs and streambank stabilization measures in coordination with NPS Regional specialists. Consider some of the following techniques (Figure 5-21, Figure 5-22, Figure 5-23, Figure 5-24):
  - Coir Logs - Heavy mesh netting made from coconut fibers, used to hold soil in place and help plants grow, reduce weeds, and retain water. Coir logs naturally breakdown over time and become part of the soil.
  - Brush Layering - Layers of live branch cuttings are placed horizontally along the stream. New plants will sprout from the live branches and the roots will hold the soil down and prevent erosion.
  - Log Vane - Logs are placed and anchored to direct stream flow away from eroding stream banks toward the center of the stream. The concentrated stream current forms small pools below the vane where aquatic creatures can live.
  - Cross Vane - Stones are placed in streams in the shape of a "C" or a "V" to direct water toward the center of the stream away from the stream bank and reduce erosion.

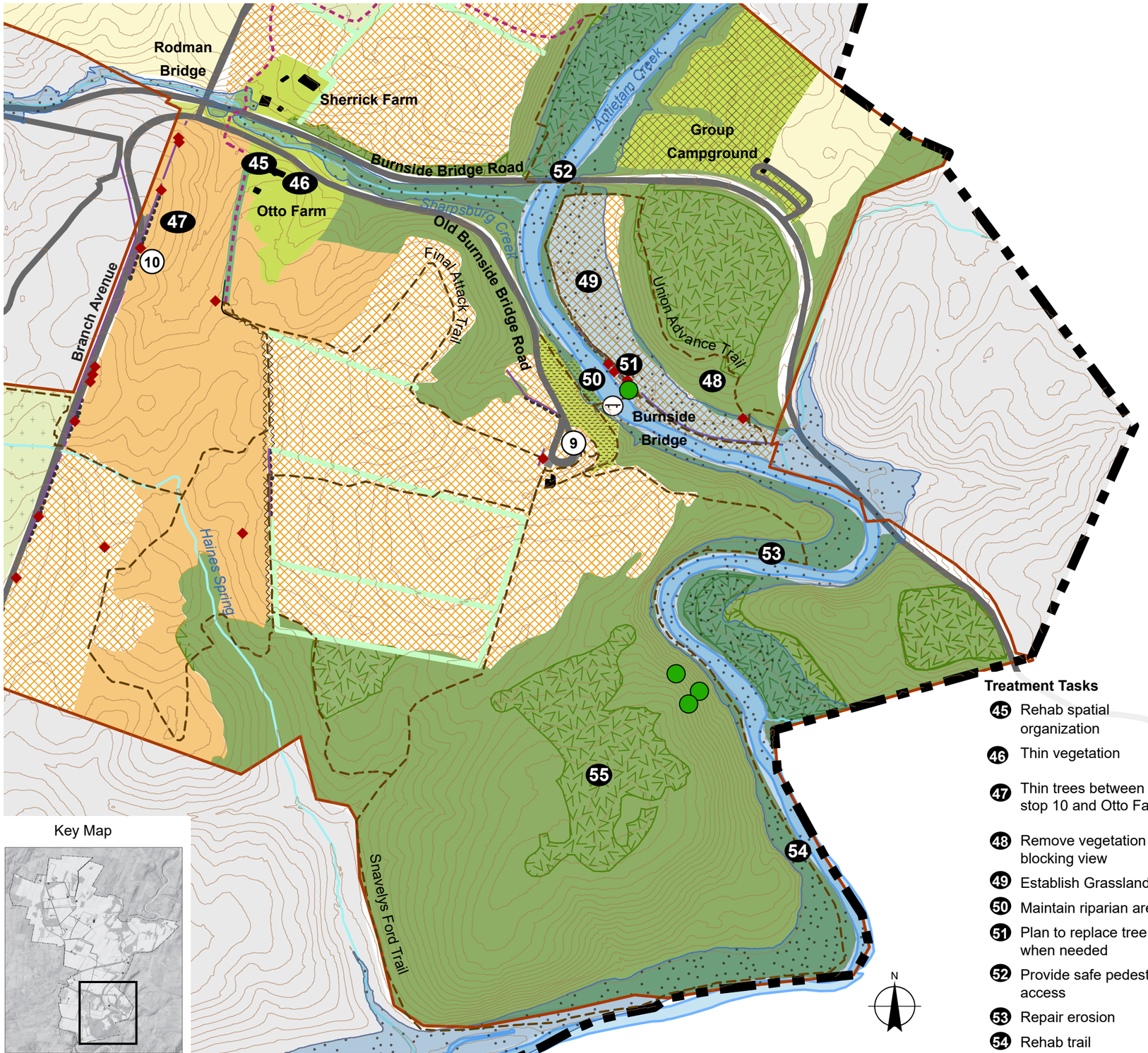
Task 54. Rehabilitate Snavely's Ford Trail by relocating portions of the trail further from the edge of Antietam Creek.

- Maintain a view to the creek from the relocated portions of the trail. Depending on topography, an alternate route may be necessary, or provide a portion of the trail along an elevated boardwalk.
- Revegetate sections of the riparian edge and stabilize the streambank.

Task 55. Convert fields inside Snavely Woods, on the east side of Antietam Creek, and on top of the hill northeast of Burnside Bridge to woods.

ENDNOTES

1 National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscape*s, United States Department of the Interior, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines; and NPS DO 28, 1997.
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4 Unpublished documents: *Soil Conversation & Water Quality Plan*, *Antietam National Battlefield*. USDA NRCS, Maryland Dept of Agriculture, Washington Co. Soil Conservation District.
5 USDA Forest Service, *Trail Construction and Maintenance Notebook*, 2004.
6 NPS, *Mumma Farmstead CLI*, 92.
7 NPS, *Mumma Farmstead CLI*, 92.
8 NPS, *Mumma Farmstead CLI*, 153.



Key Map

Cultural Landscape Report
Antietam National Battlefield

Recommended Treatment
South East

- ANTI Administrative Boundary
- ANTI Fee Boundary
- Building or structure
- Maintain Road
- Maintain Trail
- Add Trail
- Maintain Woods
- Establish Woods
- Maintain Cropland
- Maintain Hayfield
- Maintain Grassland
- Establish Native Grassland
- Maintained Landscape
- Riparian Buffer
- Rehab Designed Landscape
- Protect Potential and Verified Witness Trees
- Preserve stone wall
- Maintain Fence
- Preserve Worm Rail Fence
- Preserve Monument
- (1) Tour Stop
- Private Property
- 100yr Floodplain
- Creek
- 10ft Contour
- Preserve Bridge

Treatment Tasks

45. Rehab spatial organization
46. Thin vegetation
47. Thin trees between tour stop 10 and Otto Farm
48. Remove vegetation blocking view
49. Establish Grassland
50. Maintain riparian area
51. Plan to replace tree when needed
52. Provide safe pedestrian access
53. Repair erosion
54. Rehab trail
55. Convert Fields to Woods

Notes and Sources

1. ANTI GIS Data Archives: 2020 park boundaries, streams, ponds, trails, roads, buildings, structures, fences, walls. Vegetation: 2008.

2. Field investigations, Quinn Evans Architects, October 2020: structures, fences, vegetation.

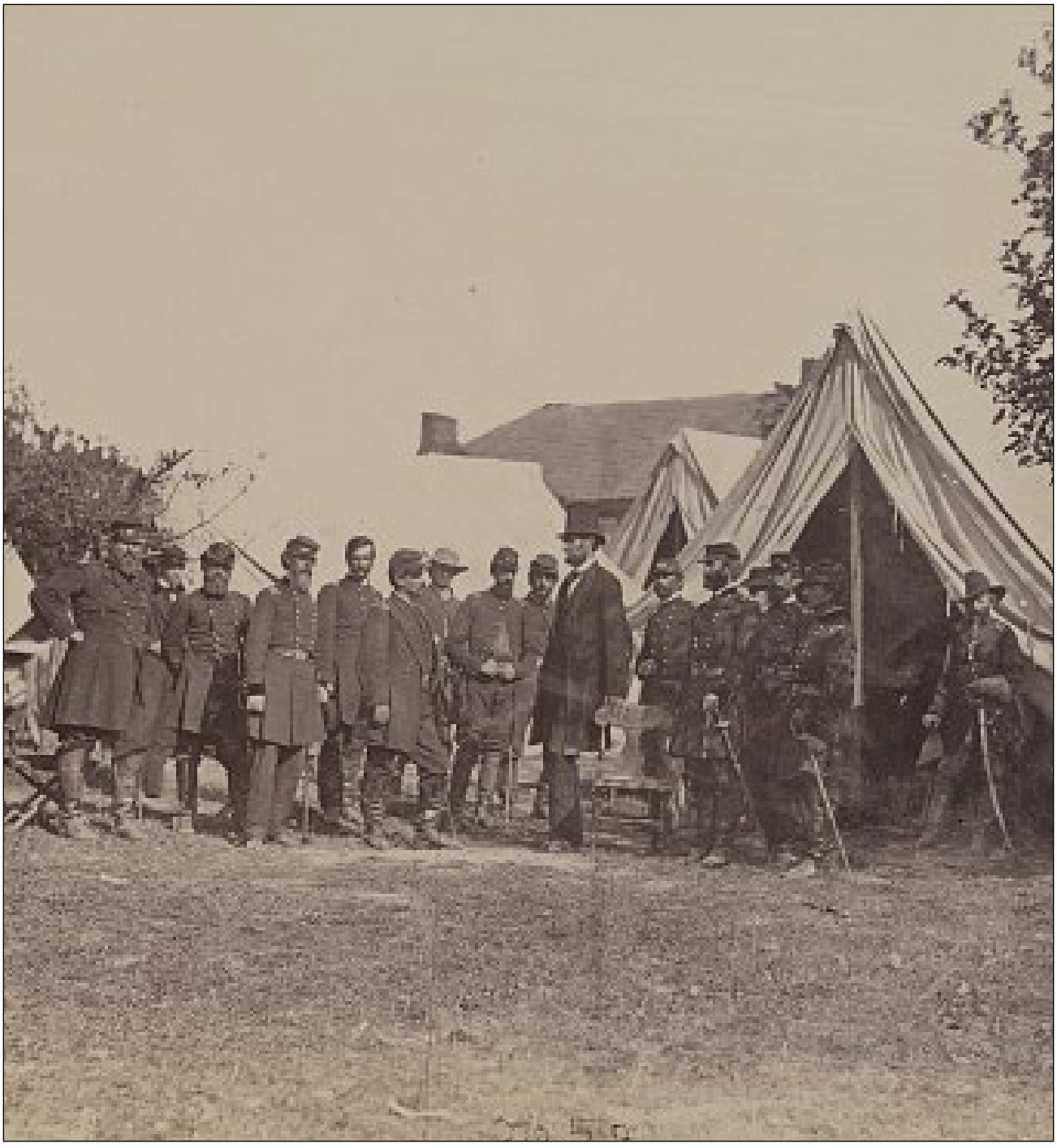
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NPS No. ANTI 302-173685 | **RT-7**

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National Park Service
Region 1 - National Capital Area



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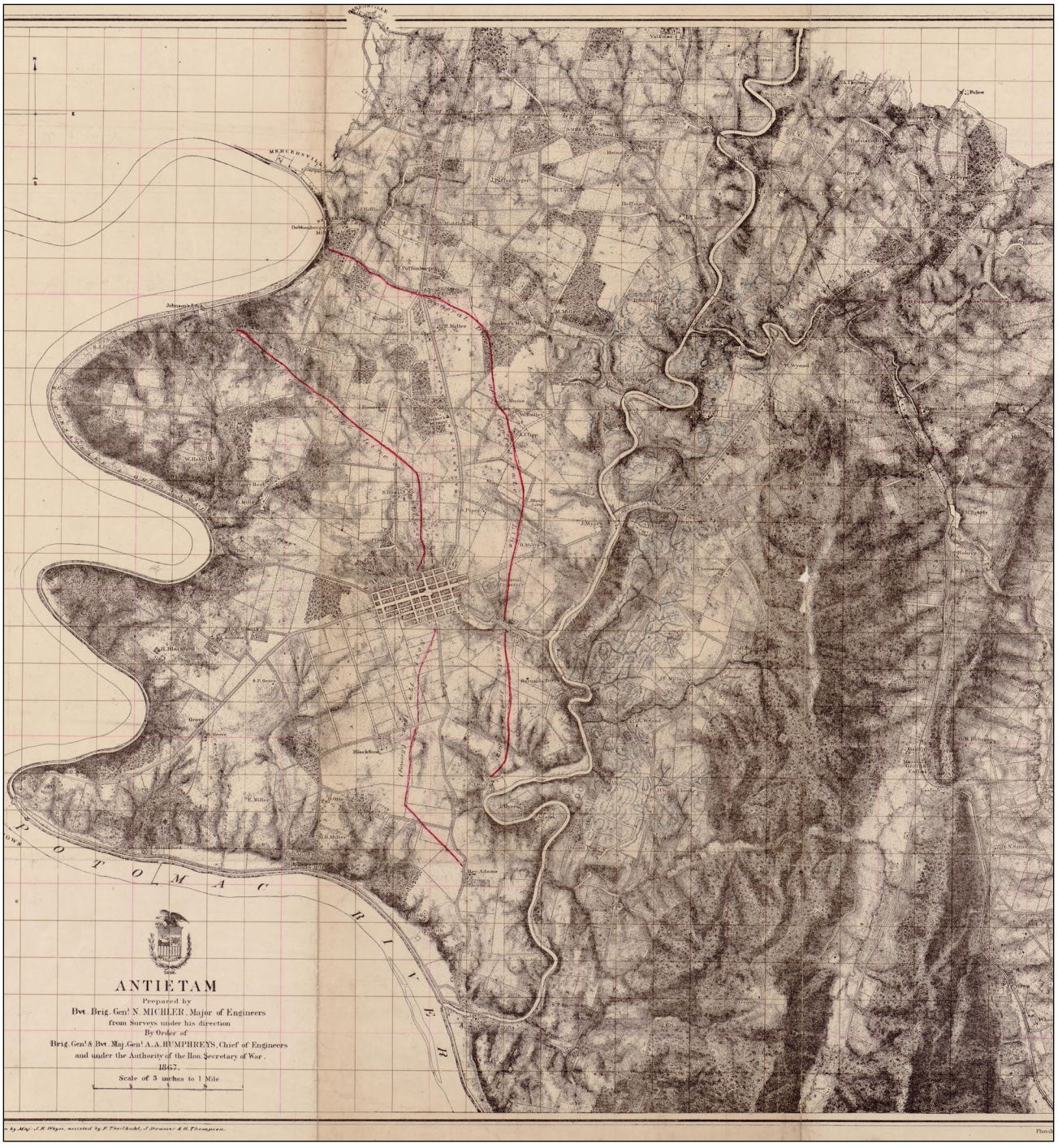
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ANTIETAM
Prepared by
Bvt. Brig. Gen.l N. MICHLER, Major of Engineers
from Surveys under his direction
By Order of
Brig. Gen.l & Bvt. Maj. Gen.l A.A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers
and under the Authority of the Hon. Secretary of War.
1862.
Scale of 3 inches to 1 Mile
POTOMAC RIVER

Appendices

Chapter title page: Michler and Weyss Map of Antietam, 1867 (Library of Congress)

APPENDIX A TERMINOLOGY

Specific terminology referenced in this document is provided below for ease of reference.

AD, BC, BP

Temporal conventions used in this CLR include BC and AD for cultural time periods up to 1000. After this date, no designation is provided. Before Present (BP) is used for geological epochs in the Natural History Overview to be consistent with research sources.

AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE

A land-use designation for areas used and maintained for agricultural purposes, including the growing of crops, the cultivation of hay, and the raising/grazing of livestock.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURE

A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character. Land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.[1]

CONSIDER

A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character. Land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.[2]

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

A geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein) associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.[3] The National Park Service identifies four types of cultural landscapes:

HISTORIC SITE

A landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person.[4]

HISTORIC DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

A landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person, trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes.[5]

HISTORIC VERNACULAR LANDSCAPE

A landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes.[6]

ETHNOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE

Area containing natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources, including plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures.[7]

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

A cultural landscape report (CLR) documents the history and existing conditions of a cultural landscape, evaluates its significance according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and provides design and management recommendations for the property.[8]

FARMSTEAD

A cluster of buildings, including houses, barns, and outbuildings that are arranged closely together and their associated yards, fences, circulation systems within the cluster.

FEATURE

The smallest element(s) of a cultural landscape that contributes to its significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention.[9]

GRASSLAND

An area covered primarily by warm season grasses.

HISTORIC CHARACTER

The sum of all features, visual aspects, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history. These qualities are often referred to as character-defining.[10]

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The recognized importance a property displays when it has been evaluated, including when it has been found to meet National Register Criteria.[11]

INTEGRITY

The authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's period of significance. The seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register program are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.[12]

LOCATION

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.[13]

DESIGN

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.[14]

SETTING

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.[15]

MATERIALS

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.[16]

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.[17]

FEELING

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.[18]

ASSOCIATION

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.[19]

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

The tangible and intangible characteristics of a landscape that define and characterize the landscape and that, individually and collectively, give a landscape character and aid in understanding its cultural value.[20] The cultural landscape at Antietam is documented and assessed according to these landscape characteristics:

LAND USE

The principal activities in the landscape that have formed, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human interaction.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Spatial Organization is the arrangement of elements that define and create space through the ground, vertical, and overhead planes, including topography, vegetation, natural systems, and buildings and structures.

VIEWS AND TOPOGRAPHY

Views present a range of vision, natural or man-made. Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface, characterized by slope and orientation.

ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS AND PLANT COMMUNITIES

Ecological systems includes natural aspects of the landscape that have influenced the development and physical form of the study area including geology, streams, and soils. Plant communities include both natural vegetated areas and deliberately crafted vegetated areas. This includes all vegetation: forests, fields, lawns, and ornamental plants.

CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT - FARMSTEADS, BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Buildings and Structures are three-dimensional man-made constructs such as houses, sheds, and privies.

CIRCULATION

Circulation includes features and materials that constitute systems of movement including vehicular routes, such as roads, and pedestrian routes, such as paths and trails.

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features are human-scaled elements that provide specific functions at the site. These include both historic features related to activities such as monuments, fences, and stone walls.

LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY

The science and art of studying and improving the relationship between spatial pattern and ecological processes on a multitude of scales and organizational levels.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archaeological resources.[21]

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

A district, site, building, structure, or object of national historical significance, designated by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and entered in the National Register of Historic Places.[22] A historic site may be important enough to receive designation as an NHL if it is the location with the strongest association with a turning point or significant event in American history; is the best location to tell the story of an individual who played a significant role in the history of the United States; is an exceptional representation of a particular building or engineering method, technique, or building type in the country; or provides the potential to yield new and innovative information about the past through archaeology.[23]

ORCHARD

A grove of fruiting trees deliberately planted to provide fruit or nuts.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The span of time for which a cultural landscape attains historical significance and for which it meets National Register criteria.[24]

PRESERVATION

The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features

rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.[25]

RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.[26]

REHABILITATION

The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.[27]

RESTORATION

The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.[28]

WOODS

Forested areas including both historic woodlots and natural areas covered with trees.

TREATMENT ACTIONS

The following terminology is used in this CLR to describe recommended treatment actions.[29]

ADD

Add refers to the installation of new features required for new compatible use. Additions should be planned, designed, and installed to be clearly differentiated from the contributing features, so that these features are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed.

AVOID

Avoid is to prevent the occurrence of an unnecessary "human caused" impact to the cultural landscape within reasonable circumstances.

CONSIDER

Consider is to evaluate if a treatment action should be undertaken.

MAINTAIN

Maintain refers to measures that sustain the form, integrity, and materials of features, either on a regular basis or as a non-recurring event.

MODIFY

Modify refers to a minor or partial change to a feature or landscape to allow for a new use while maintaining, its historical, cultural, or architectural character and/or contributing features.

PRESERVE

Preserve refers to those measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of contributing features. It includes initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.

PROVIDE

Provide is to make available the facilities and services necessary to support visitor experience within the cultural landscape.

REHABILITATE

Rehabilitate refers to the act or process of allowing compatible use through repair, alteration, or additions as long as those features that convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved.

REPAIR

Repair refer to those measures that are necessary to correct deteriorated, damaged, or faulty materials of features. These measures are more extensive than regular maintenance and undertake work necessary to bring a feature or area to good condition.

RETAIN

Retain refers to allowing a feature (contributing or non-contributing) to stay in place, without intervention or active management.

STABILIZE

Stabilize refers to those measures that require more work than standard maintenance practices, and are necessary to prevent further deterioration, failure, or loss of contributing features.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Narrative documenting the recognized importance a property displays when it has been evaluated, including when it has been found to meet National Register criteria.[30]

WITNESS TREE

A tree that was standing in 1862 and "witnessed" the Battle of Antietam.

Endnotes

1 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 4.

2 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 4.

3 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 4.

4 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 5.

5 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 5.

6 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 5.

7 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 5.

8 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* 129.

9 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 4.

10 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 4.

11 Barbara Little, Erika Martin Seibert, Jan Townsend, John H. Sprinkle, and John Knoerl, *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes, Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes* (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2000), 8.

12 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, 139.

13 National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, 1990 (1997 ed.)), 44.

14 National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 44.

15 National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 45.

16 National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 45.

17 National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 45.

18 National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 45.

19 National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 45.

20 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, 139.

21 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, 141.

22 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, 141.

23 National Park Service, "Learning about the National Historic Landmarks Program," accessed August 2016, http://www.nps.gov/nhl/learn/intro.htm.

24 Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, 142.

25 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 18.

26 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 128.

27 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the*

Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, 48.

28 Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 90.

29 Adapted from Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*; National Park Service, "Workflows Definitions," http://www.nps.gov/dscw/definitions.htm; and Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th ed. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2003, also available at http://www.merriam-webster.com

30 Little et al., *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes, Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, 8.

APPENDIX B
FACILITY MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE SYSTEM CROSSWALK

CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (LOCATION ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation
Land Use				
Agricultral				contributing
Grassland				contributing
Forest				contributing
Commemoration/Memorialization				contributing
Park Operations/Maintenance				contributing
Visitor recreation				contributing
Campground				non-contributing
Spatial Organization				
Open fields constrated with enclosed forest				contributing
Fences, stone walls, roads that create edges				contributing
Farmstead clusters				contributing
Formal, linear arrangement of monuments				contributing
Formal spatial arrangement of Philadelphia Brigade				contributing
Designed space of visitor center, parking,				contributing
Topography and Views				
Limestone outcroppings				contributing
Prominent high ridge east of Sharpsburg				contributing
View to South Mountain				contributing
View towards Harper's Ferry				contributing
View from high ridge to Antietam Creek				contributing
View to Miller Cornfield				contributing
Nicodemus Heights				contributing
View from north A. Poffenberger				contributing
View to and from Observation Tower				contributing
View from Pry farm to battlefield				contributing
View from Newcomer farm to Middle Bridge				contributing
View to Burnside Bridge				contributing
View from Georgian Overlook				contributing
High ridge above Burnside Bridge				contributing
Hill/ridge at Final Attack				contributing
View to and from Final Attack ridge				contributing
View from Hawkins Zouhaves Monument				contributing
Ecological Systems & Plant Communities				

CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (LOCATION ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation
Soils & Geology				contributing
Waterbodies				contributing
Forests		Maintained Landscape (3100)		contributing
Wetlands				contributing
Grasslands				contributing
Agicultural Fields - Croplands		Maintained Landscape (3100)		contributing
Agicultural Fields - Hayfields		Maintained Landscape (3100)		contributing
Agicultural Fields - Pastures		Maintained Landscape (3100)		contributing
Orchards		Maintained Landscape (3100)		contributing
Threatened Plants				contributing
Witness Trees		Maintained Landscape (3100)		contributing
Mown Lawn		Maintained Landscape (3100)		contributing
Ornamental Vegetation		Maintained Landscape (3100)		contributing
Buildings and Structures				
D.R. Miller Farmhouse		Buildings (4100)	40423;	contributing
D.R. Miller Barn			40424;	contributing
D.R. Miller Wash House			40425;	contributing
D.R. Miller Smoke House			40426;	contributing
D.R. Miller Spring House			40434	contributing

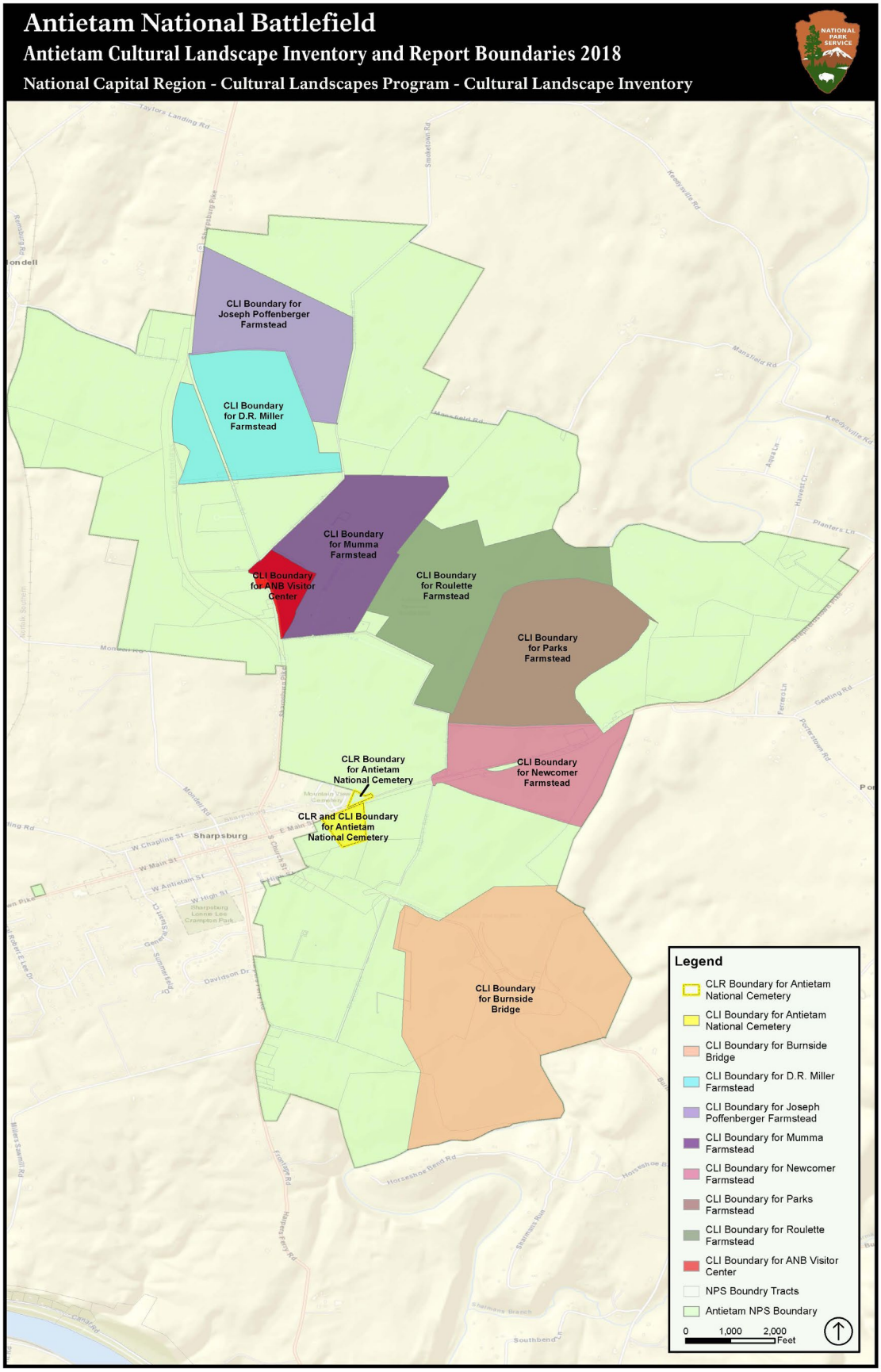
CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (LOCATION ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation
Poffenberger Farmhouse		Buildings (4100)	43563;	contributing
Poffenberger Barn			43564;	contributing
Poffenberger Corncrib/Wagonshed			43565;	contributing
Poffenberger Stone Building			43566;	contributing
Poffenberger Blacksmith Shop			43567;	contributing
Poffenberger Shed			43568	contributing
Mumma Barn		Buildings (4100)	44031;	contributing
Mumma Farmstead			44033;	contributing
Mumma Smoke House			44034;	contributing
Mumma Springhouse			44037;	contributing
Mumma Hog Pen			44040	contributing
Parks Barn		Buildings (4100)	44046;	contributing
Parks Log Dependency House			44049;	contributing
Parks Farmstead			44051;	contributing
Roulette Farmstead		Buildings (4100)	41434;	contributing
Roulette Springhouse			41435;	contributing
Roulette Smokehouse			41437;	contributing
Roulette Barn			41438;	contributing
Roulette Stone Outbuilding (Ice House)			41440	contributing
Newcomer Farmstead		Buildings (4100)	225202;	contributing
Newcomer Barn			44055	contributing
Otto Farmstead		Buildings (4100)	44057;	contributing
Otto Outbuilding			44058	contributing
Sherrick Farmstead		Buildings (4100)	43573;	contributing
Sherrick Smokehouse			43574;	contributing
Sherrick Corncrib			43575	contributing
Pry Farmstead		Buildings (4100)	40540;	contributing
Pry Barn			40542;	contributing
Pry Cavehouse			40544	contributing
Pry Spring House			40545	contributing
Piper Farmstead		Buildings (4100)	41002;	contributing
Piper Barn			41399;	contributing
Piper Slave House			41400;	contributing
Piper Ice House			41402;	contributing
Piper Blacksmith Shop			41404;	contributing
Piper Wagon Shed			41405	contributing
Alfred Poffenberger Farmstead (Locher Cabin)		Buildings (4100)	48716	contributing
Dunker Church		Buildings (4100)	43586	contributing

CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (LOCATION ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation
Visitor Center		Buildings (4100)	48706	contributing
Administrative /Maintenance Buildings		Buildings (4100)		non-contributing
Burnside Bridge		1710		contributing
Route 34 Bridge (Middle Bridge)			not applicable; non-NPS	non-contributing
Circulation				
Route 34 (Boonsboro Pike)		Roads (1100)	not applicable; non-NPS	contributing
Route 65 (bypass)		Roads (1100)	not applicable; non-NPS	contributing
Hagerstown Pike/Sharpsburg Pike		Roads (1100)		contributing
Smoketown Road		Roads (1100)		contributing
Mondell Road		Roads (1100)		contributing
Burnside Bridge Road		Roads (1100)		contributing
Old Burnside Bridge Road		Roads (1100)		contributing
Harper's Ferry Road		Roads (1100)	not applicable; non-NPS	contributing
Cornfield Avenue		Roads (1100)	48535	contributing
Mansfield Avenue		Roads (1100)	48525	contributing
Richardson Avenue		Roads (1100)	48516	contributing
Rodman Avenue		Roads (1100)	48554	contributing
Branch Avenue		Roads (1100)	40554	contributing
Starke Avenue		Roads (1100)	40418	contributing
Sunken Road (Bloody Lane)		Roads (1100)	48514	contributing
Otto Farm Lane		Roads (1100)	44059	contributing
Farm lanes to individual farmsteads		ML (3100)		contributing
Internal vehicular and pedestrian routes within each farmstead		ML (3100)		contributing
Tour Route		Roads (1100)		contributing
Tour Stops (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11)				contributing
Tour Stops (3 & 10)				non-contributing
Antietam Remembered Trail / Dunker Church Trail				contributing

CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (LOCATION ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation
Bloody Lane Trail				non-contributing
West Woods Trail				non-contributing
Final Attack Trail				non-contributing
Snavely Ford Trail				contributing
Union Advance Trail				non-contributing
Cornfield Trail				non-contributing
Mumma/Roulette Farm Education Trail				non-contributing
Sherrick Farm Trail				non-contributing
Three Farms Trail				non-contributing
Tidball Trail				non-contributing
Antietam Battlefield Trail (Scout Trail)				non-contributing
Hawkin's Zouave Trail				non-contributing
Small Scale Features				
Monuments, pre-1967		7100	231898	contributing
Philadelphia Brigade Park		3100		contributing
Observation Tower		Buildings (4100)	55236	contributing
Worm Fences	1473525; 1420895	3100	48554; 55235	non-contributing
Six-rail Fences		3100		non-contributing
Decorative Iron Fence		3100		contributing
Picket Fences		3100		non-contributing
Remnant Concrete Posts		3100		contributing
Stone walls at tour stops		3100		contributing
Dry-laid stone walls		3100		contributing
Mortared stone walls, Rodman & Branch Avenues	1438436	3100	40555	contributing

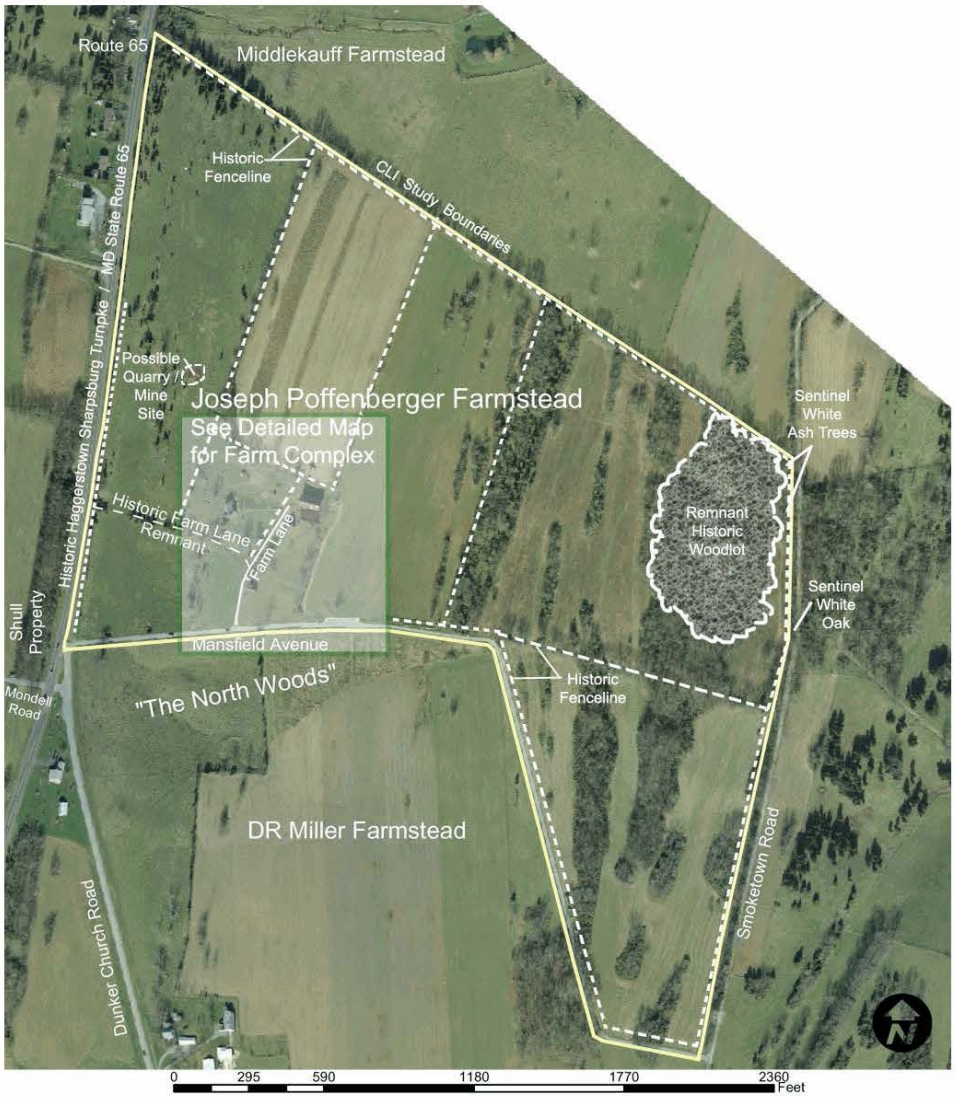
CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset (ASSET NUMBER)	FMSS Asset Type (LOCATION ASSET CODE)	FMSS Location (LOCATION)	CLR Evaluation
Mumma Cemetery stone wall	1362425	3100	44041	contributing
Iron markers		7100	231898	contributing
Wayfinding signs		7500		non-contributing
Other signage				non-contributing

APPENDIX C
PREVIOUS CLI/CLR MAPS


Antietam National Battlefield
Antietam Cultural Landscape Inventory and Report Boundaries 2018
National Capital Region - Cultural Landscapes Program - Cultural Landscape Inventory
CLI Boundary for Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead
CLI Boundary for D.R. Miller Farmstead
CLI Boundary for Mumma Farmstead
CLI Boundary for ANB Visitor Center
CLI Boundary for Roulette Farmstead
CLI Boundary for Parks Farmstead
CLI Boundary for Newcomer Farmstead
CLR Boundary for Antietam National Cemetery
CLR and CLI Boundary for Antietam National Cemetery
CLI Boundary for Burnside Bridge
Sharpsburg
Legend
CLR Boundary for Antietam National Cemetery
CLI Boundary for Antietam National Cemetery
CLI Boundary for Burnside Bridge
CLI Boundary for D.R. Miller Farmstead
CLI Boundary for Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead
CLI Boundary for Mumma Farmstead
CLI Boundary for Newcomer Farmstead
CLI Boundary for Parks Farmstead
CLI Boundary for Roulette Farmstead
CLI Boundary for ANB Visitor Center
NPS Boundry Tracts
Antietam NPS Boundary
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

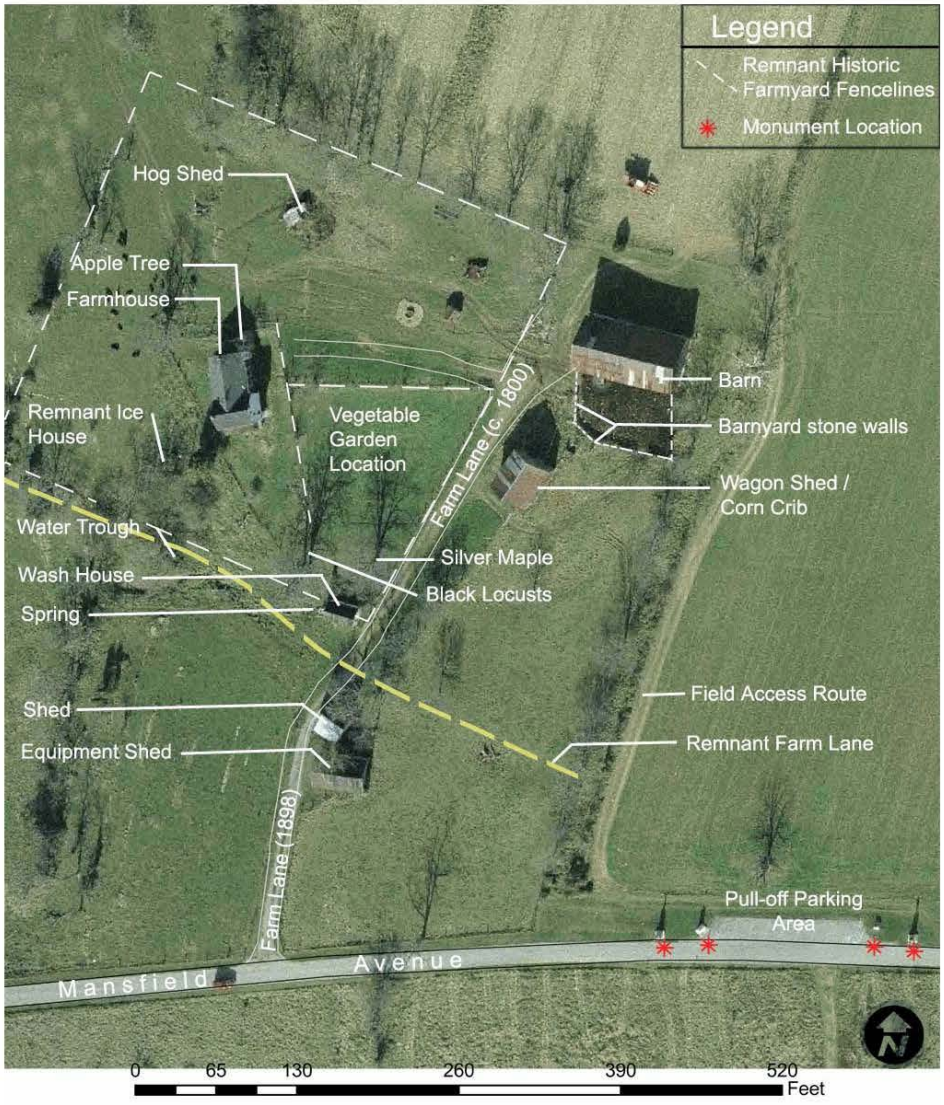
Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

Site Plan



Overall aerial photograph of the Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead. (ANTI NRM/GIS with additions by CLP 2007).

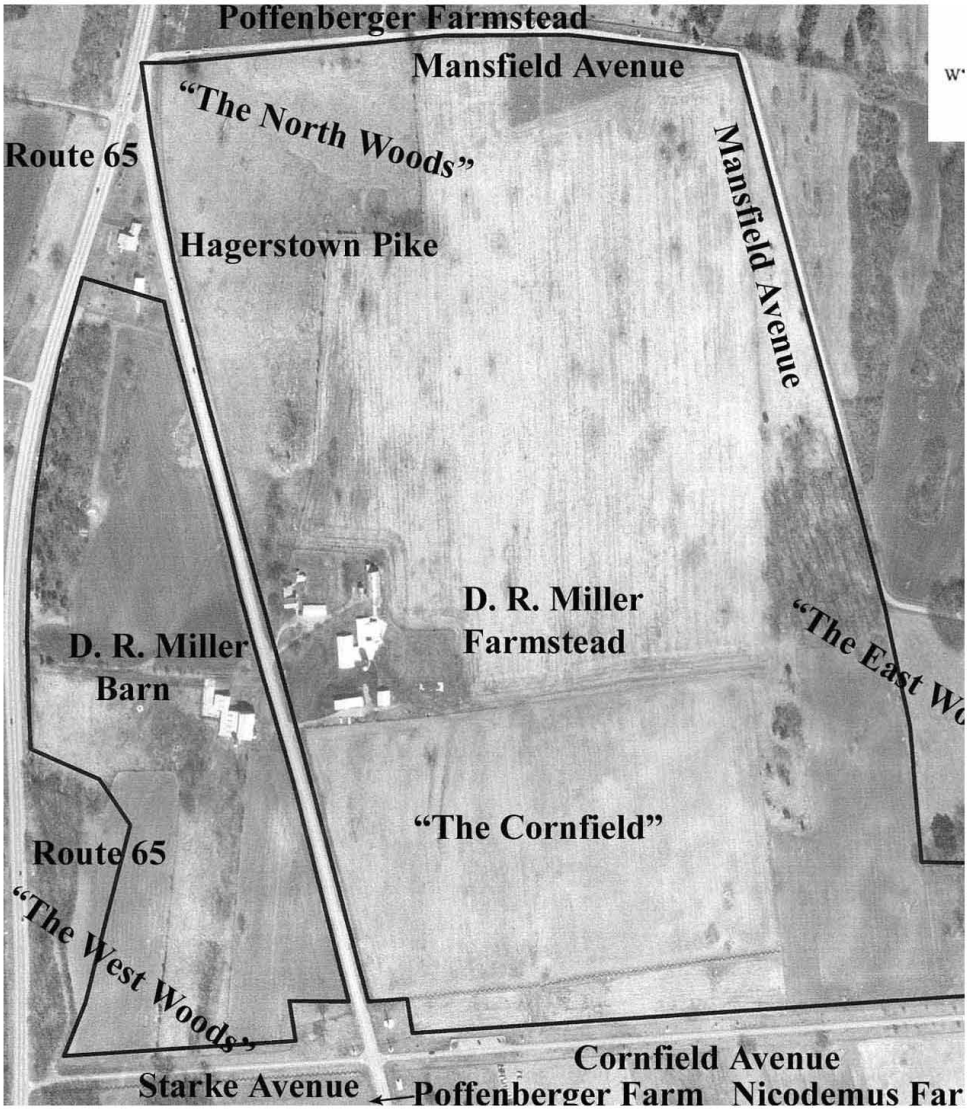
Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield



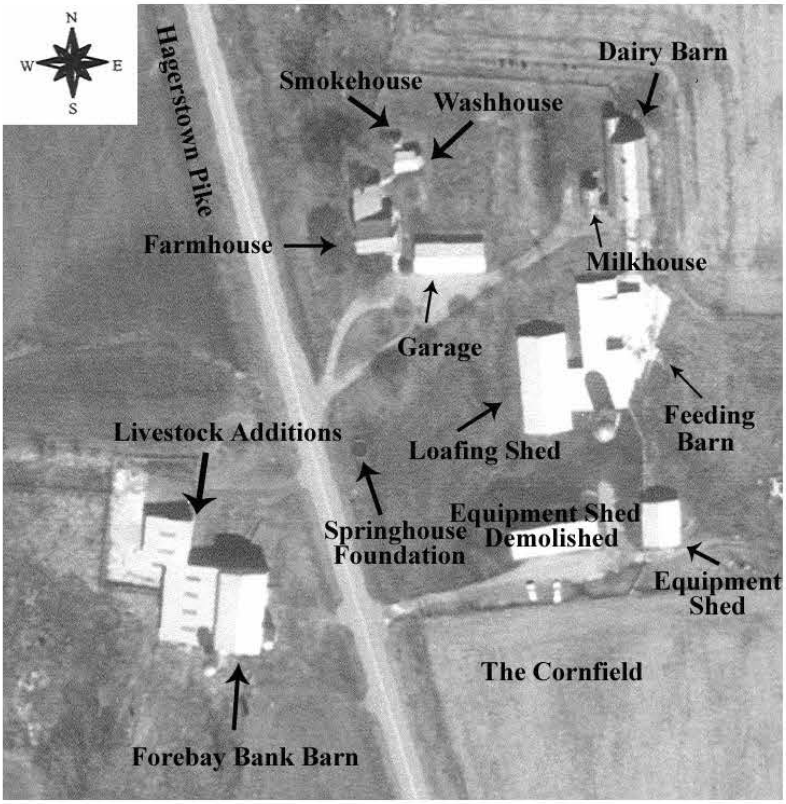
Detailed aerial photograph of the Joseph Poffenberger Farm Complex. (ANTI NRM/GIS with additions by CLP 2007).

D.R. Miller Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

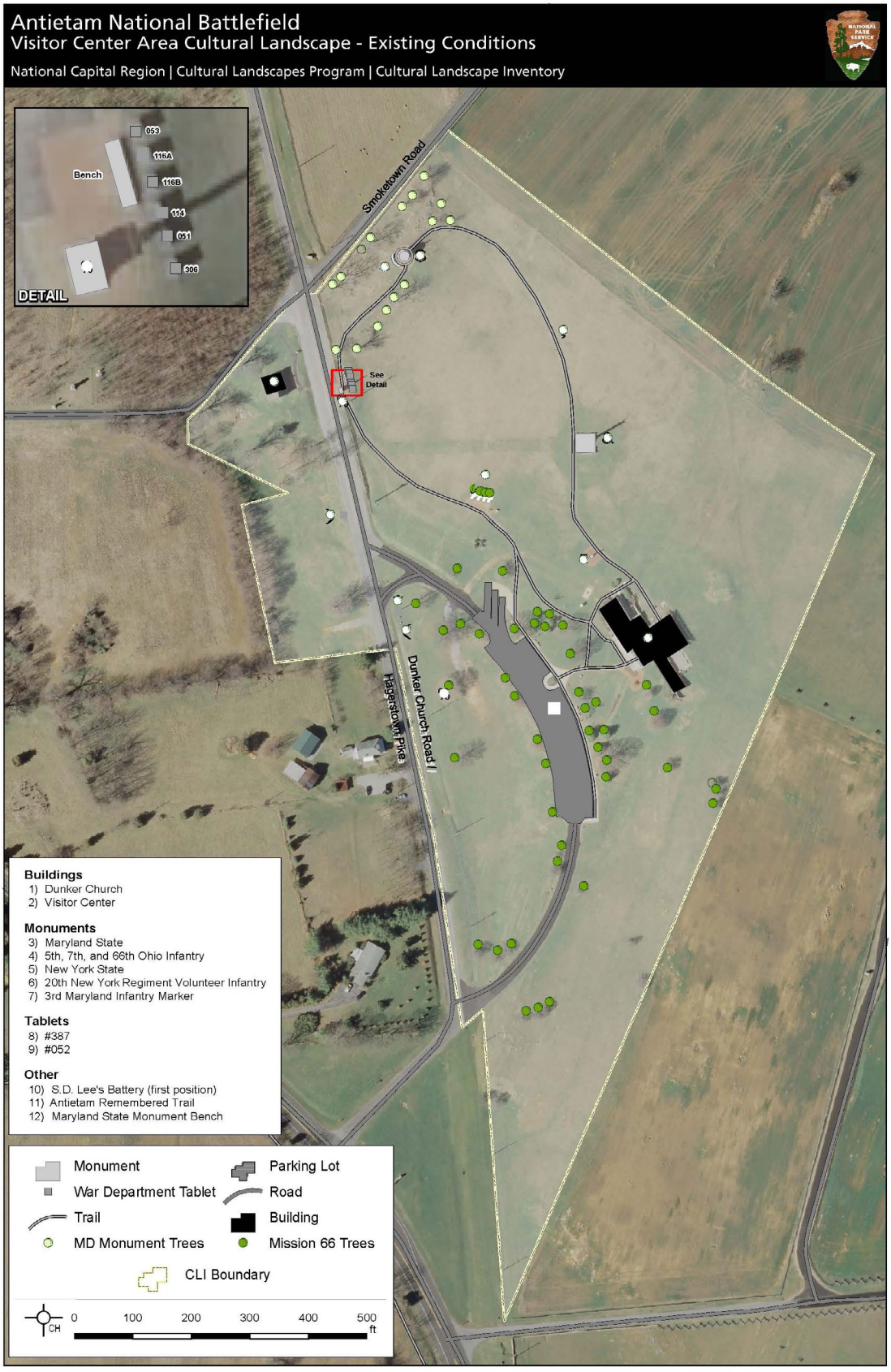
Site Plan



Aerial photograph from 2000 showing the relationship of the D. R. Miller Farmstead to major landscape features and adjacent properties. The current property boundaries are delineated by the dark lines.

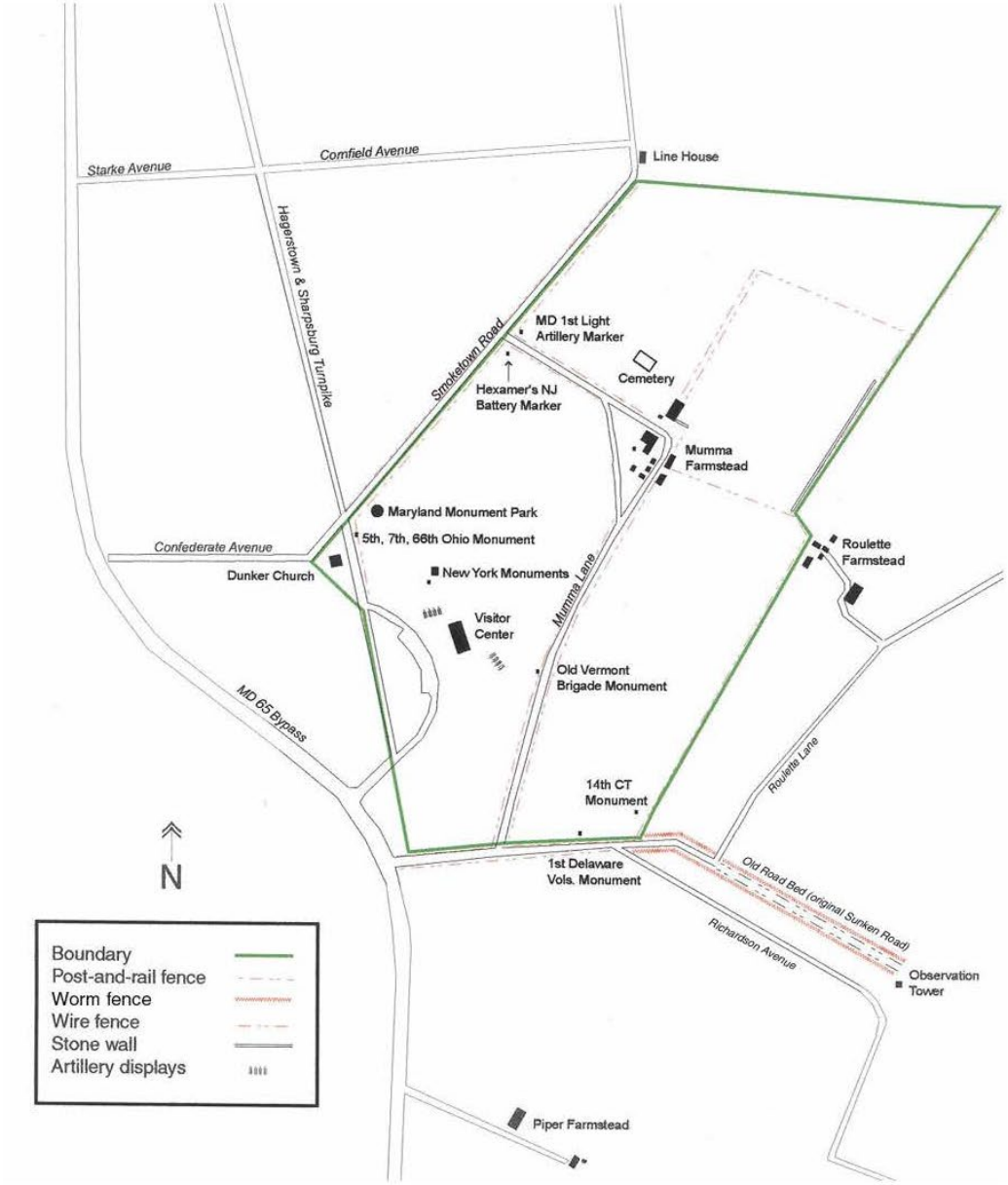


Site plan of D. R. Miller Farmstead, showing relationship between domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Aerial photograph dated 2000.

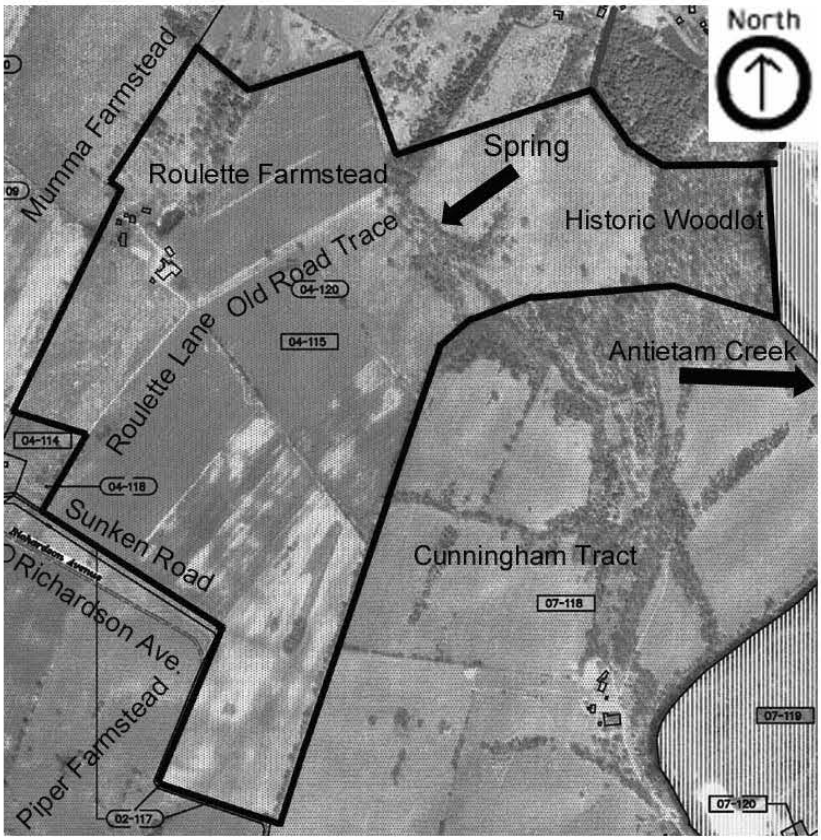

Antietam National Battlefield
Visitor Center Area Cultural Landscape - Existing Conditions
National Capital Region | Cultural Landscapes Program | Cultural Landscape Inventory
DETAIL
053
116A
Bench
116B
114
051
306
See Detail
Smoketown Road
Hagerstown Pike
Dunker Church Road
Buildings
1) Dunker Church
2) Visitor Center
Monuments
3) Maryland State
4) 5th, 7th, and 66th Ohio Infantry
5) New York State
6) 20th New York Regiment Volunteer Infantry
7) 3rd Maryland Infantry Marker
Tablets
8) #387
9) #052
Other
10) S.D. Lee's Battery (first position)
11) Antietam Remembered Trail
12) Maryland State Monument Bench
Monument
War Department Tablet
Trail
MD Monument Trees
Parking Lot
Road
Building
Mission 66 Trees
CLI Boundary
CH
0
100
200
300
400
500
ft

Mumma Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

Site Plan

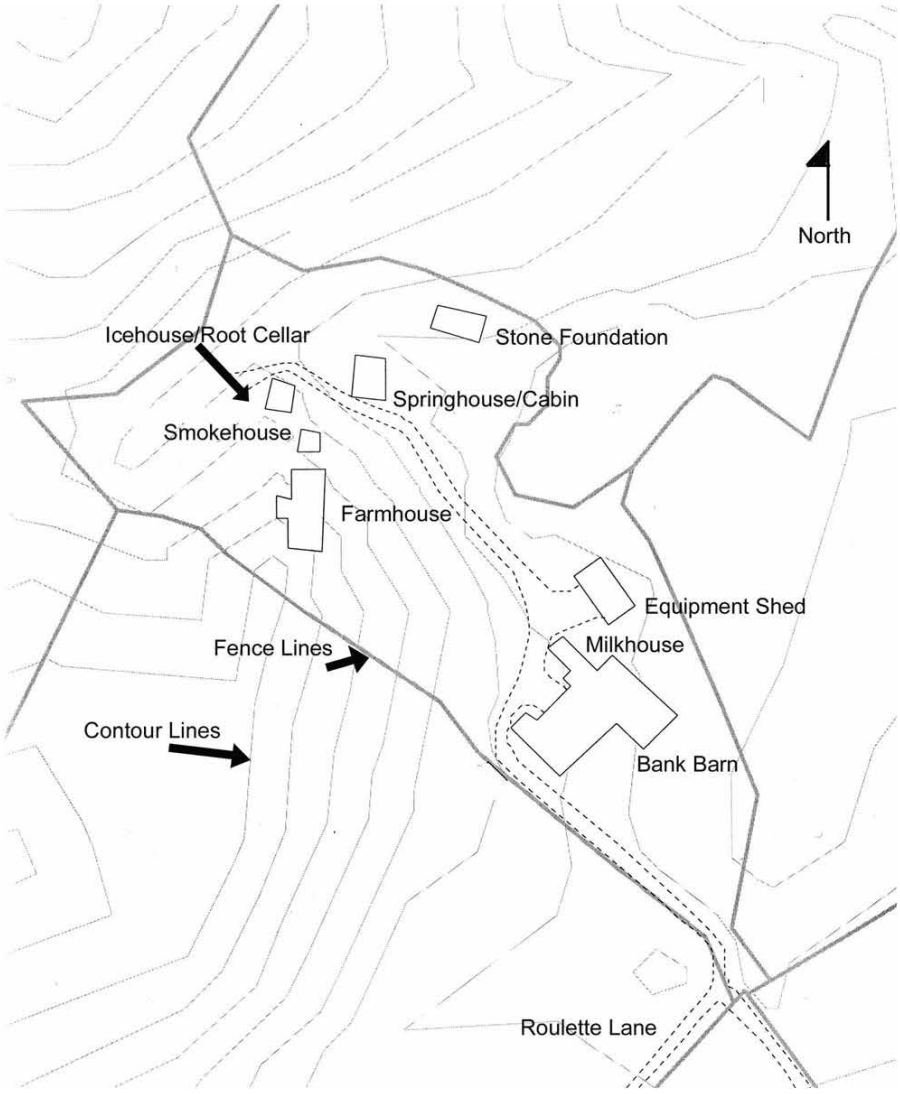


Mumma Farmstead, site plan.



Aerial photograph showing the relationship of the Roulette Farmstead to surrounding properties and landscape features.

Site Plan



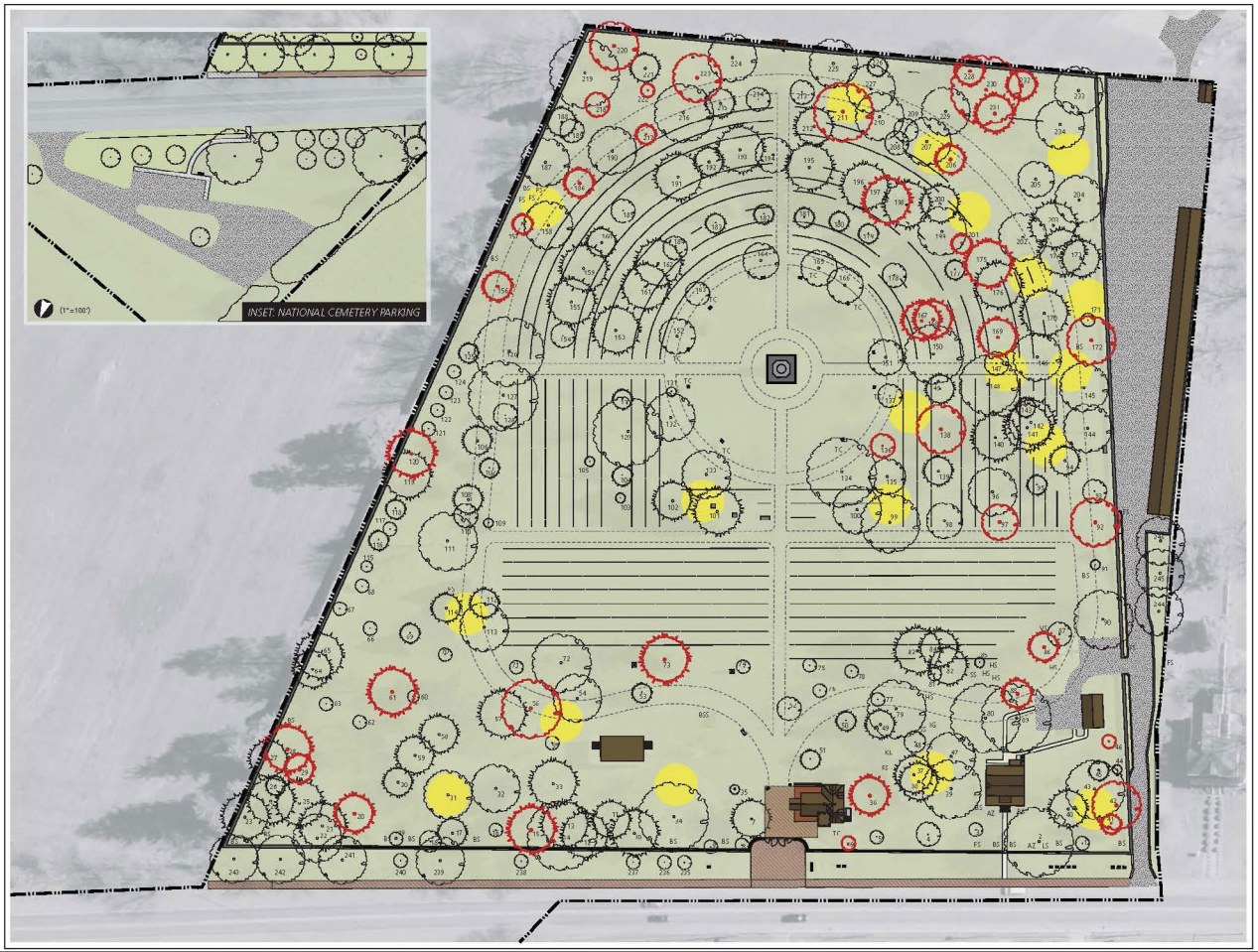
Site plan of Roulette Farmstead, showing interrelationship between house and outbuildings.

Antietam National Cemetery
Antietam National Battlefield - Antietam National Cemetery

Site Plan



Annotated aerial photograph of the cemetery, showing locations of various buildings and the Soldiers Monument. (aerial photo from ANTI staff, with overlay by CLP staff).



Cultural Landscape Report

Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Battlefield
Sharpsburg, Maryland

2014 Vegetation-Condition

National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov

SOURCES

1. National Capital Region, *Cultural Landscape Inventory for Antietam National Cemetery* (2005).
2. Antietam National Battlefield and NCR GIS Data
3. Aerial Images; 1936 & 1937, 1943, 1952, 1988, 2000, 2004, 2005,2007-2009; Orthophotography, 2011.
4. Proposed Planting Plan, 1938 (Dwg. No. NPS-ANT-2007).
5. Proposed Planting Plan, 1973.
6. Existing Conditions Plan, 1957 (Dwg. No. 3909).
7. Existing Conditions Plan, 1978 (Dwg. No. NCP-132-789).
8. Tree Surveys, 1958, 1983, and 2002-2004.
9. Site visits in June and July 2011.

DRAWN BY

Michael Commisso, AutoCAD 3D Map 2013 and Illustrator CS4, 2013.

LEGEND

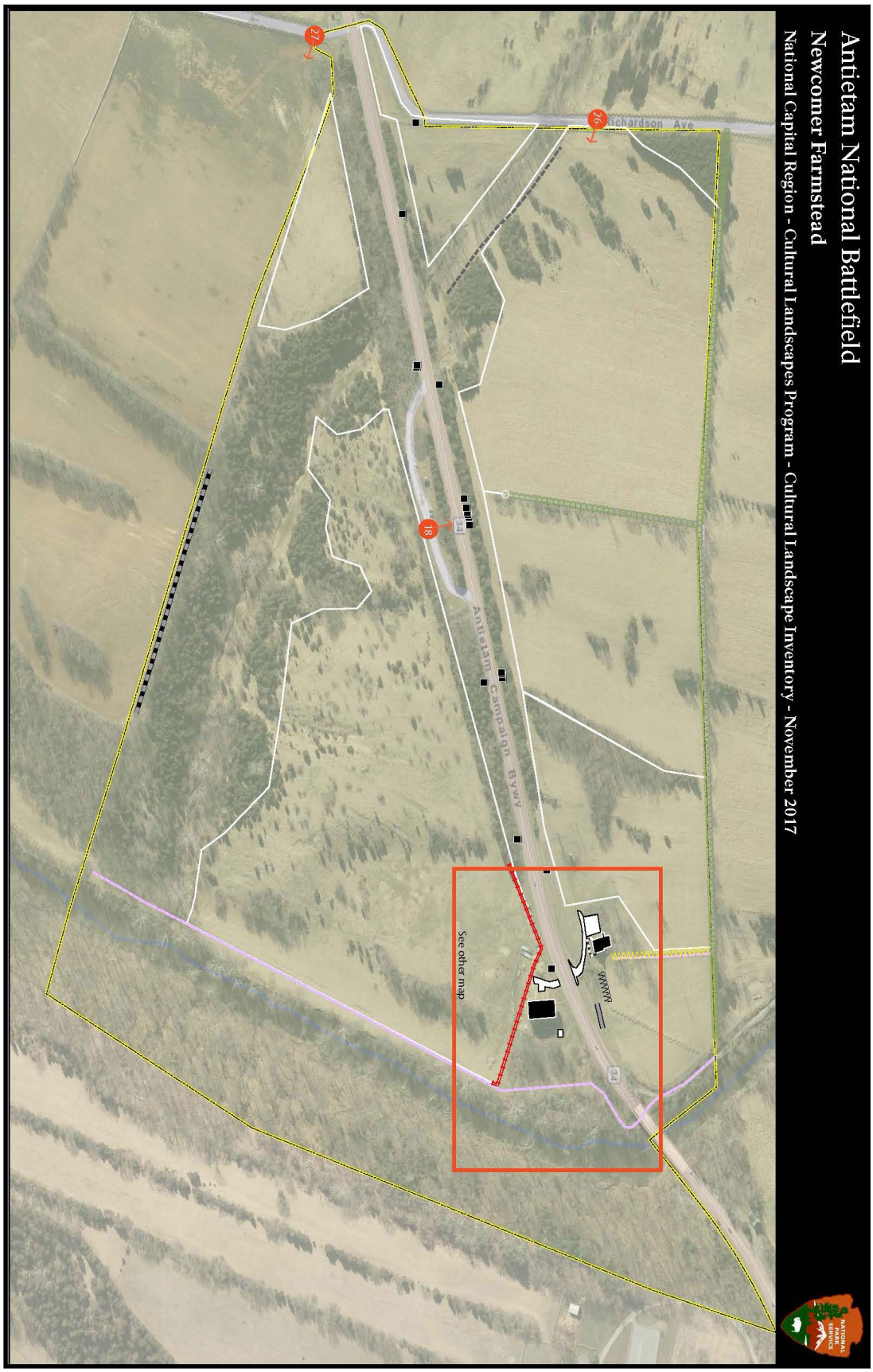
- Building or structure
- Perimeter wall
- Concrete walk
- Brick walk
- Deciduous specimen tree
- Deciduous/evergreen tree or shrub
- Mown turf
- Project boundary
- Trees requiring corrective action
- Turf problems

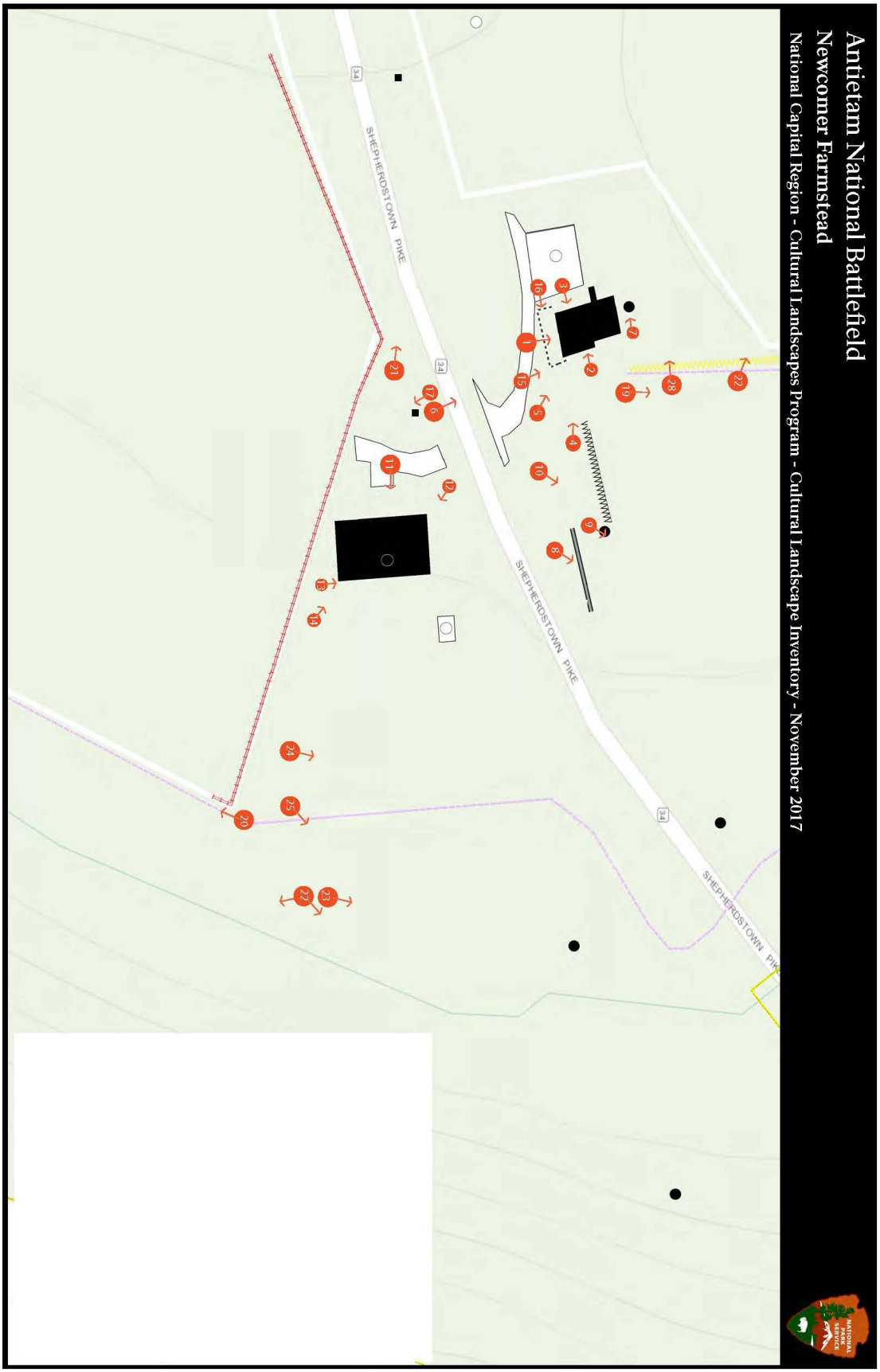
NOTES

1. Plan shows conditions in 2014.
2. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
3. Plan represents locations of headstones, but does not accurately depict the actual number of headstones within each section; dashed line is a graphic representation.
4. Plant information such as level of identification, origin, size, condition, and approximate age is detailed in *Appendix XX-Tree and Shrub Inventory for Antietam National Cemetery.*

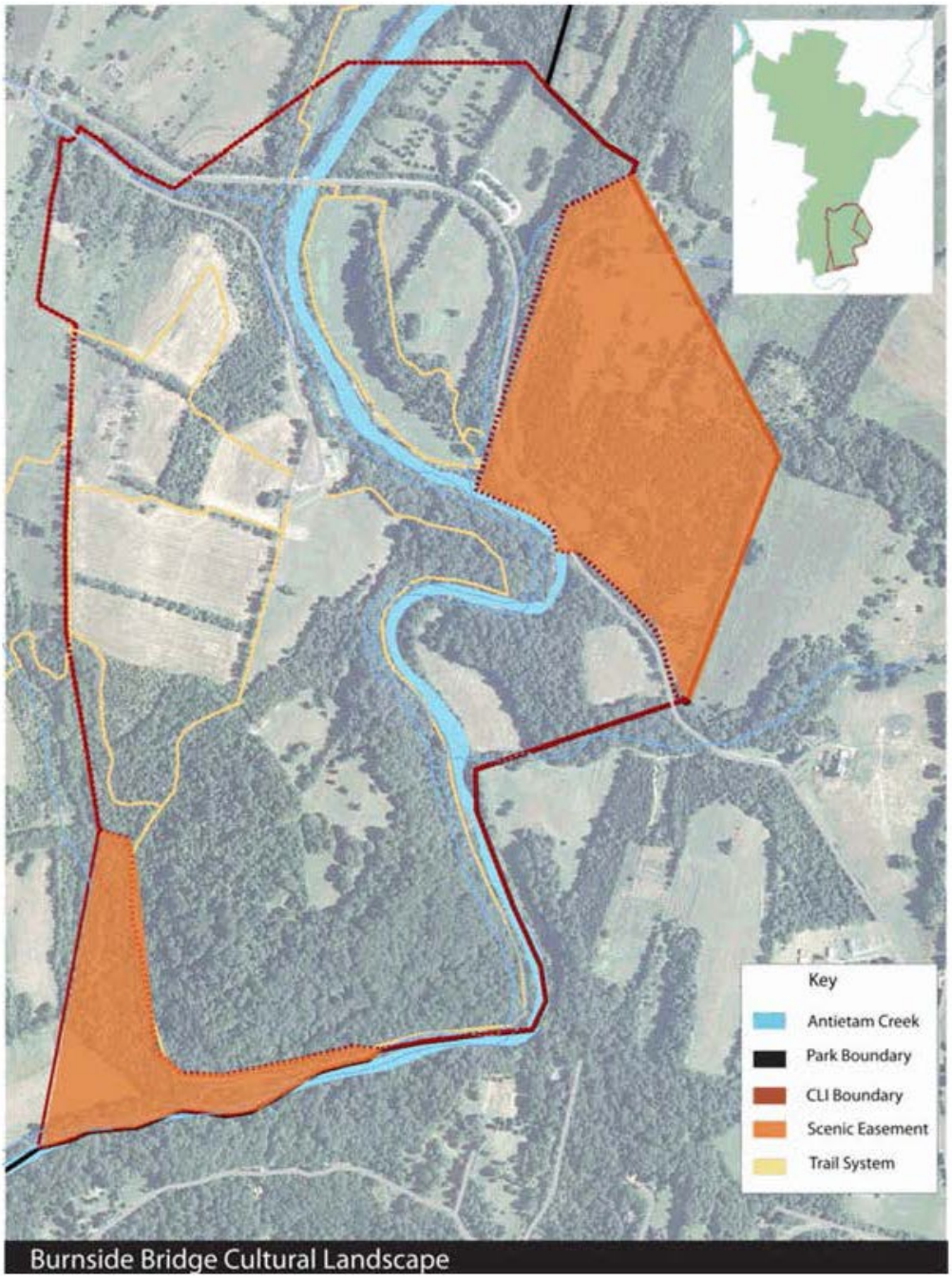
0' 25' 50' 100' (1"=80')

Appendix A


Antietam National Battlefield
Newcomer Farmstead
National Capital Region - Cultural Landscapes Program - Cultural Landscape Inventory - November 2017
Richardson Ave
Antietam Campaign Byway
See other map
27
26
18


Antietam National Battlefield
Newcomer Farmstead
National Capital Region - Cultural Landscapes Program - Cultural Landscape Inventory - November 2017
SHEPHERDSTOWN PIKE
34

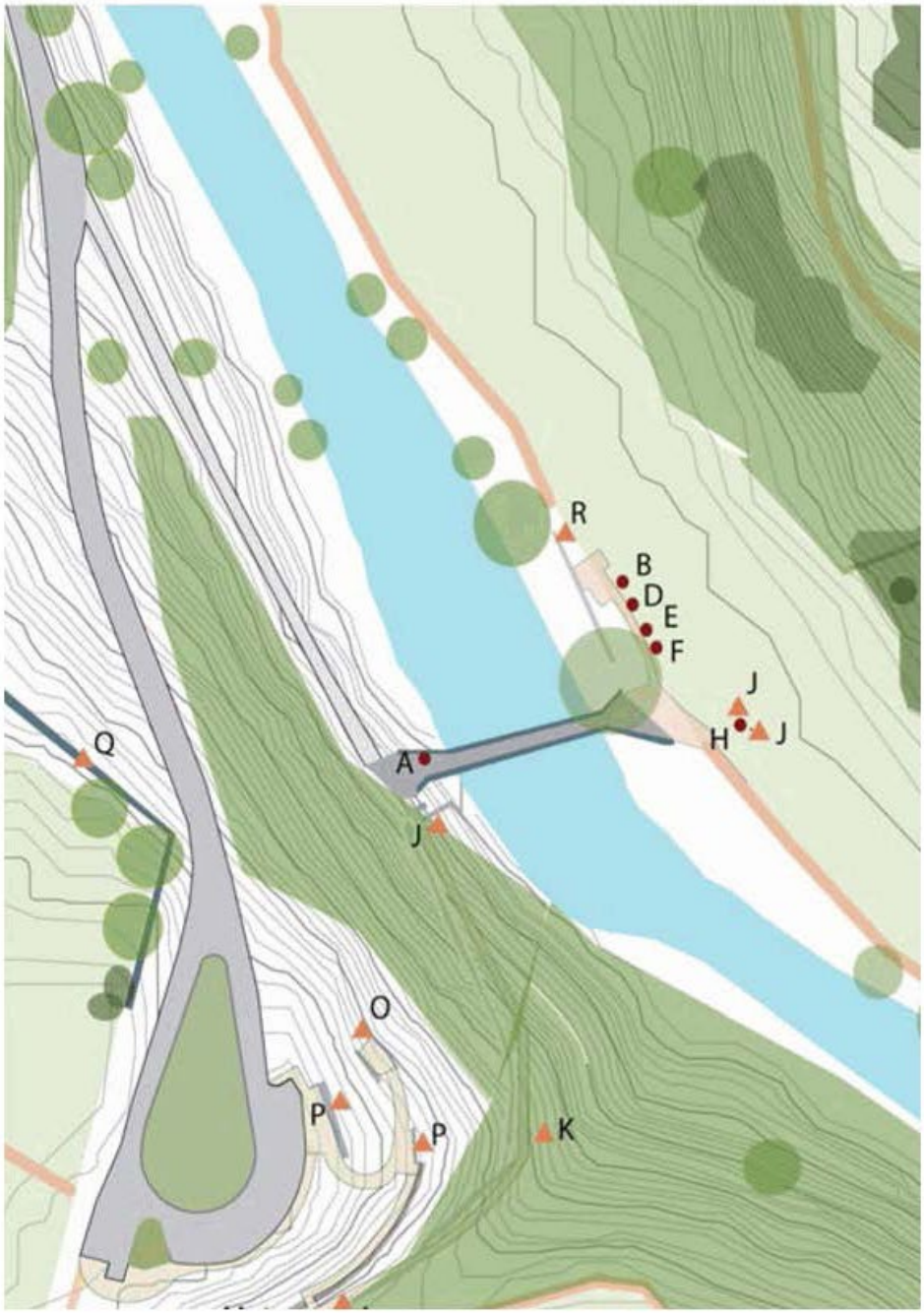
Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield



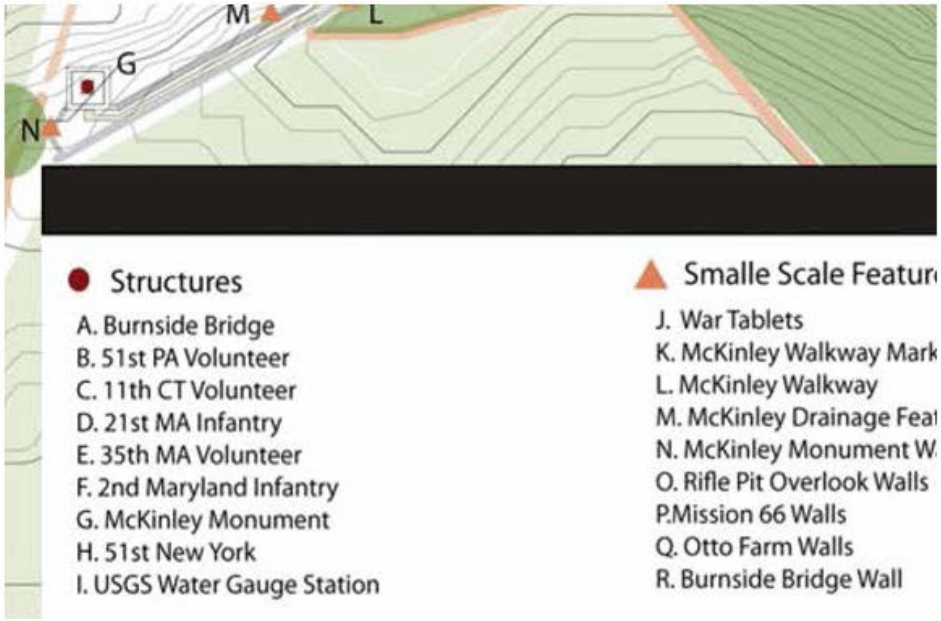
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Page 7 of 172

Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield



Burnside Bridge area
Antietam National Battlefield



The Structures and Small Scale Features in the core of the Burnside Bridge cultural landscape



The Otto farmhouse. Photograph taken on December 16th, 2015. The building is a typical example of the vernacular architecture.

APPENDIX D
MEMORIALS

MONUMENT NAME	DEDICATION DATE
8th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry	October 8, 1894
11th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry	October 8, 1894
14th Connecticut Infantry	October 8, 1894
16th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry	October 8, 1894
1st Delaware Volunteer Infantry	May 26, 1962
2nd Delaware Volunteer Infantry	May 10, 1964
3rd Delaware Infantry	May 30, 1964
Indiana State	1910
3rd Indiana Cavalry	1910
7th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	1910
14th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	1910
19th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	1910
27th Indiana Volnteer Infantry	1910
Maryland State	May 30, 1900
2nd Maryland Volunteer Infantry (US)	May 30, 1900
3rd Maryland Volunteer Infantry (USA)	May 30, 1900
5th Maryland Volunteer Infantry (US)	May 30, 1900
5th Maryland Volunteer Infantry (Co A&I)	September 17, 1890
Battery B, 1st Maryland Light Artillery (USA)	May 30, 1900
Purnell Legion Infantry, Maryland (USA)	May 30, 1900
Battery A, 1st Maryland Light Artillary	May 30, 1900
Massachusetts State Monument	1920
15th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1900
21st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1898
Irish Bridgade	October 25, 1997
35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry	1898
New Jersey State	September 17, 1903
1st New Jersey Brigade	September 17, 1903
13th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1903
Hexamer's New Jersey Battery	September 17, 1903
New York State	1920
4th New York Volunteer Infantry	1892
9th New York Infantry	1897
20th New York Volunteer Infantry	1910
34th New York Infantry	September 17, 1902
51st New York Volunteer Infantry	1908
59th New York Volunteer Infantry	1920
84th/14th Brooklyn Volunteer Infantry	1915
104th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument	1917
Ohio, 1st Battery, Light Artillery	1903
5th, 7th, and 66th Ohio Infantry	1903

Monument Name	Dedication Date
8th Ohio Infantry	1903
11th Ohio Infantry	1903
12th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1903
23rd Ohio Infantry	1903
28th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1903
30th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1903
36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1903
Philadelphia Brigade	September 17, 1896
3rd Pennsylvania Reserve (32nd) Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1906
4th Pennsylvania Reserve (33rd) Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1906
7th Pennsylvania Reserve (36th) Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1906
8th Pennsylvania Reserve (37th) Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1906
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry	September 17, 1904
45th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
48th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
50th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
90th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	2004
100th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
124th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
125th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
128th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	1905
130th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
132nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
137th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	September 17, 1904
Durell's Battery "D" Pennsylvania Artillery	September 17, 1904
Old Vermont Brigade	1900
Company F, 1st United States Sharpshooters	1900
Company E&H, 2nd United States Sharpshooters	1900
Georgia State	September 20, 1961
Baltimore Battery, Maryland, Confederate	May 30, 1900
1st Maryland Artillery, Dement's Battery, Confederate	May 30, 1900
Maryland State	May 30, 1900
Texas State	November 11, 1964
Army of Northern Virginia	1917
Clara Barton	September 9, 1962
Col. J.H. Childs, 4th PA Cavalry	Early 1900s
Gen. Robert E. Lee	June 24, 2003
Gen. Robert E. Lee's Headquarters	September 17, 1936
Gen. Joseph K.F. Mansfield	May 24, 1900
William McKinley	October 13, 1903
O.T. Reilly Monument	1927
Lt. Col. John L. Stetson	1919

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Antietam National Battlefield
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