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F-4-17-A

F-4-17-B

F-4-17-C

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

F-4-17-A,B,C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic SOUTH MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELDS F-4-17-A (CRAMPTON'S, F-4-17-B FOX'S, & F-4-17-C TURNER'S GAPS)

and or common

2. Location

street & number SEE CONTINUATION SHEET ___ not for publication

city, town ___ vicinity of

state code county Frederick (mostly) Washington code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	_X_ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	_X_ unoccupied	___ commercial	_X_ park
___ structure	_X_ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	_X_ private residence
_X_ site N/A	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	_X_ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

street & number

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title NONE has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes _X_ no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

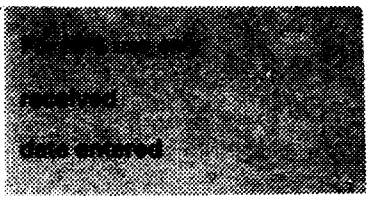
city, town state

ITEM NO. 2 (LOCATION)

CRAMPTON'S GAP (F-4-17-A)	Gapland Road & Mountain Church Road Vicinity of Burkittsville and Gapland Frederick & Washington Counties, Maryland
FOX'S GAP (F-4-17-B)	Reno Monument Road Vicinity of Boonsboro Frederick & Washington Counties, Maryland
TURNER'S GAP (F-4-17-C)	Alternate U.S. 40, Dahlgren Road, & Frostown Road Vicinity of Boonsboro & Frostown Frederick & Washington Counties, Maryland

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

CRAMPTON'S GAP

Acreage of nominated property 598.23 acres
513.23 (section 1)
85.00 (section 2)

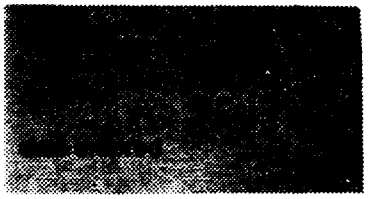
Quadrangle name Keedysville Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

(Section 1)	A:	18/273777/4365499	B:	18/273884/4363762
	C:	18/273549/4363594	D:	18/273427/4363777
	E:	18/273366/4363671	F:	18/273411/4363549
	G:	18/273229/4363183	H:	18/272710/4363533
	I:	18/272619/4363305	J:	18/272512/4363381
	K:	18/272726/4364189	L:	18/273122/4365499
(Section 2)	A:	18/272878/4365103	B:	18/272802/4364372
	C:	18/272543/4364402	D:	18/272604/4365057

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed NHL boundary encompasses all areas of major combat action during the Battle of Crampton's Gap on the afternoon of September 14, 1862. Included within the boundary are the corn and wheat fields and open pastures over which the Union VI Corps attacked in an attempt to dislodge Confederates defending the eastern base of Crampton's Gap. The stonewall flanking the east side of Mountain Church Road served as the primary defensive position for the Southerners, and both this road and the historic wall remnants are included within the boundary. The Union attackers eventually compelled the Mountain Church Road defenders to retreat up the mountain into the gap itself. The Federals pursued and captured over 400 Rebels at the top of the gap, subsequently ending the battle. The area comprising the capture also is included within the boundary (Section 2).



ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

Crampton's Gap (Cont.)

Verbal Boundary Description (Cont.)

The expansive boundary of the Crampton's Gap Battlefield is defined by the bold, dark line superimposed on Frederick County, Maryland, Tax Map 73 and Tax Map 74.

Properties overlapping state or county boundaries

All of the NHL boundary for the Crampton's Gap Battlefield is within Frederick County, Maryland.

******

FOX'S GAP

Acreage of Nominated Property 302.99

Quadrangle name Middletown Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A:	18/274784/4372623	B:	18/275333/4372196
C:	18/274312/4371863	D:	18/274662/4370813
E:	18/274287/4371588	F:	18/274875/4372000

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed NHL boundary encompasses all areas of major combat action on the crest of South Mountain during the Battle of Fox's Gap throughout September 14, 1862. Included within the boundary are the corn and wheat fields over which the Union IX Corps attacked in an attempt to dislodge Confederates defending the crest of the Fox's Gap area. The main Confederate defensive position, a mountain road paralleling the crest, follows its original alignment today and therefore is an important cultural feature within the boundary. Remnants of the stonewall which flanked the north edge of this road also fall within the boundary. This wall provided extra protection to the Confederate defenders posted atop the crest. An unimproved farm lane used by General

ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

FOX'S GAP (Cont.)

Verbal Boundary Description (Cont.)

Cox's division of the IX Corps to flank the Confederate right remains unaltered today, and it therefore is encompassed by the NHL boundary. Also included is the monument built by survivors of the IX Corps in memory of Gen. Jesse Reno, the commander of the IX Corps mortally wounded at Fox's Gap during the final Union charge on the evening of the 14th.

The expansive boundary of the Fox's Gap Battlefield is defined by the bold, dark line superimposed on Frederick County, Maryland, Tax Map 54.

Properties overlapping state or county boundaries

Maryland	Frederick County
Maryland	Washington County

******

TURNER'S GAP

Acreage of nominated property 1083.97

Quadrangle name Middletown Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A:	18/274784/4372623	B:	18/275333/4372196
C:	18/275638/4372212	D:	18/275775/4371831
E:	18/276171/4371861	F:	18/276659/4371831
G:	18/276385/4373141	H:	18/276918/4374329
I:	18/275135/4374771	J:	18/274967/4373659
K:	18/274769/4373720	L:	18/274723/4373506

ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

TURNER'S GAP (Cont.)

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed NHL boundary encompasses areas of major combat action during the Battle of Turner's Gap on the afternoon and evening of September 14, 1862. Included within the boundary are the corn and wheat fields and open pastures over which the Union I Corps attacked in its attempt to dislodge Confederates defending the eastern slope and crest of the Turner's Gap area. The I Corps used several roads to gain access to the mountain's steep slopes, including the National Turnpike, Dahlgren Road, and Frostown Road. Each of these roads follows its original alignment today, and each is included within the boundary. The Confederates also used Dahlgren Road as a line of defense and as a lateral artery for reinforcements. A stonewall located on the eastern slope of the mountain just south of Turner's Gap provided an excellent defensive position for Gen. Colquitt's Georgia Brigade, and from behind this wall, the Georgians successfully repulsed the approach of Gen. Gibbons' "Iron Brigade." This wall is remarkably preserved today, and is an important cultural resource within this boundary.

Within this boundary is an area that is excluded from NHL designation. This area has been excluded for two reasons: 1) no major fighting occurred here; and 2) residential development has compromised the original integrity of this area.

The expansive boundary of the Turner's Gap Battlefield is defined by the bold, dark line superimposed on Frederick County, Maryland, Tax Map 45 and Tax Map 54.

Properties overlapping state or county boundaries

Maryland	Frederick County
Maryland	Washington County

ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

CRAMPTON'S GAP

Maryland Tax Maps showing proposed NHL Boundary and Current Property Owners

MAP KEY

Proposed NHL Boundary

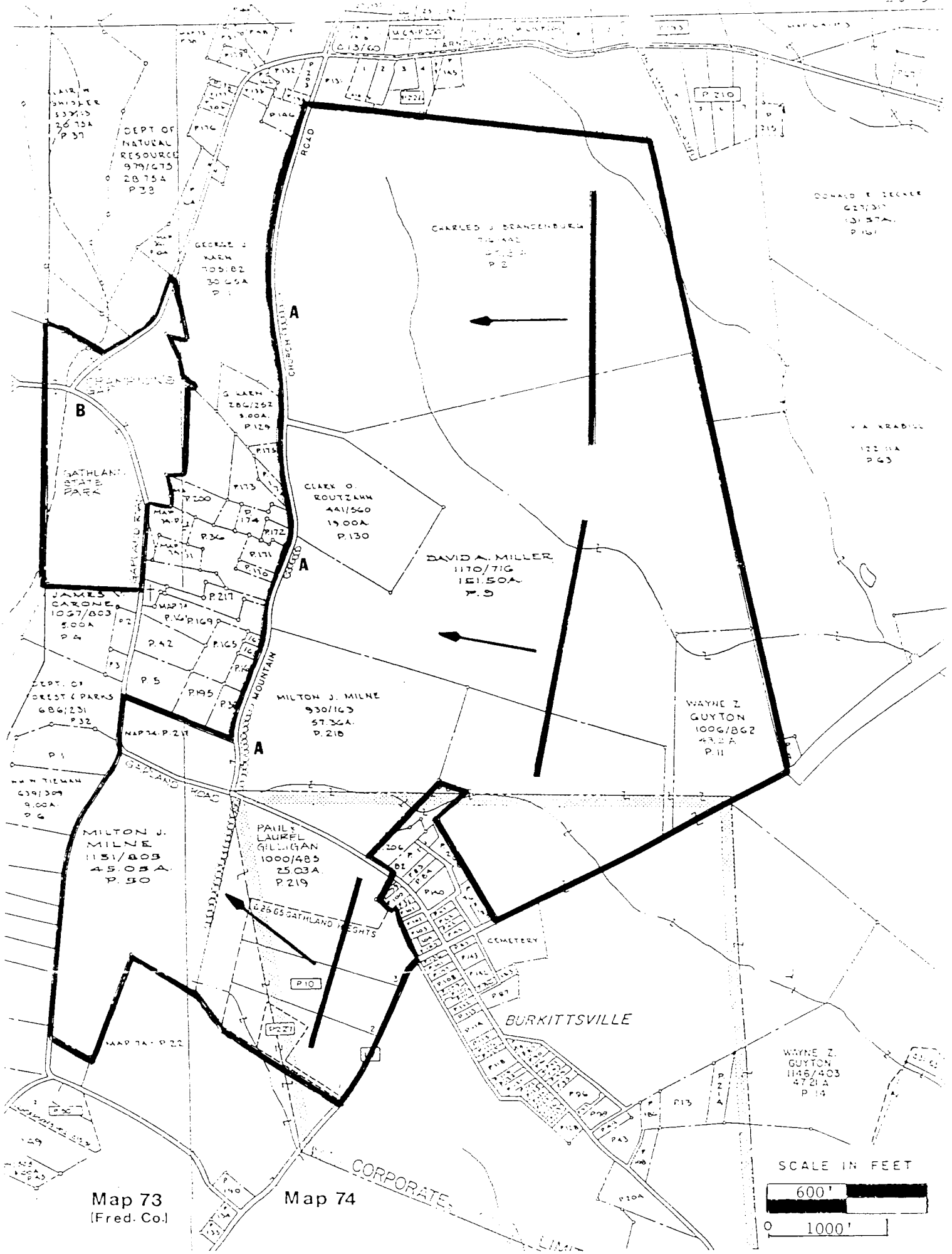
Open farm fields over which the Union VI Corps advanced

A Original Confederate defensive line behind stonewall

B Location of final Union advance and capture of 400 Confederate defenders

Scale: 1":1000'

Source: Frederick County Md. Tax Map 73
Frederick County Md. Tax Map 74



F-4-17A F-4-17B F-4-17C

ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

FOX'S GAP

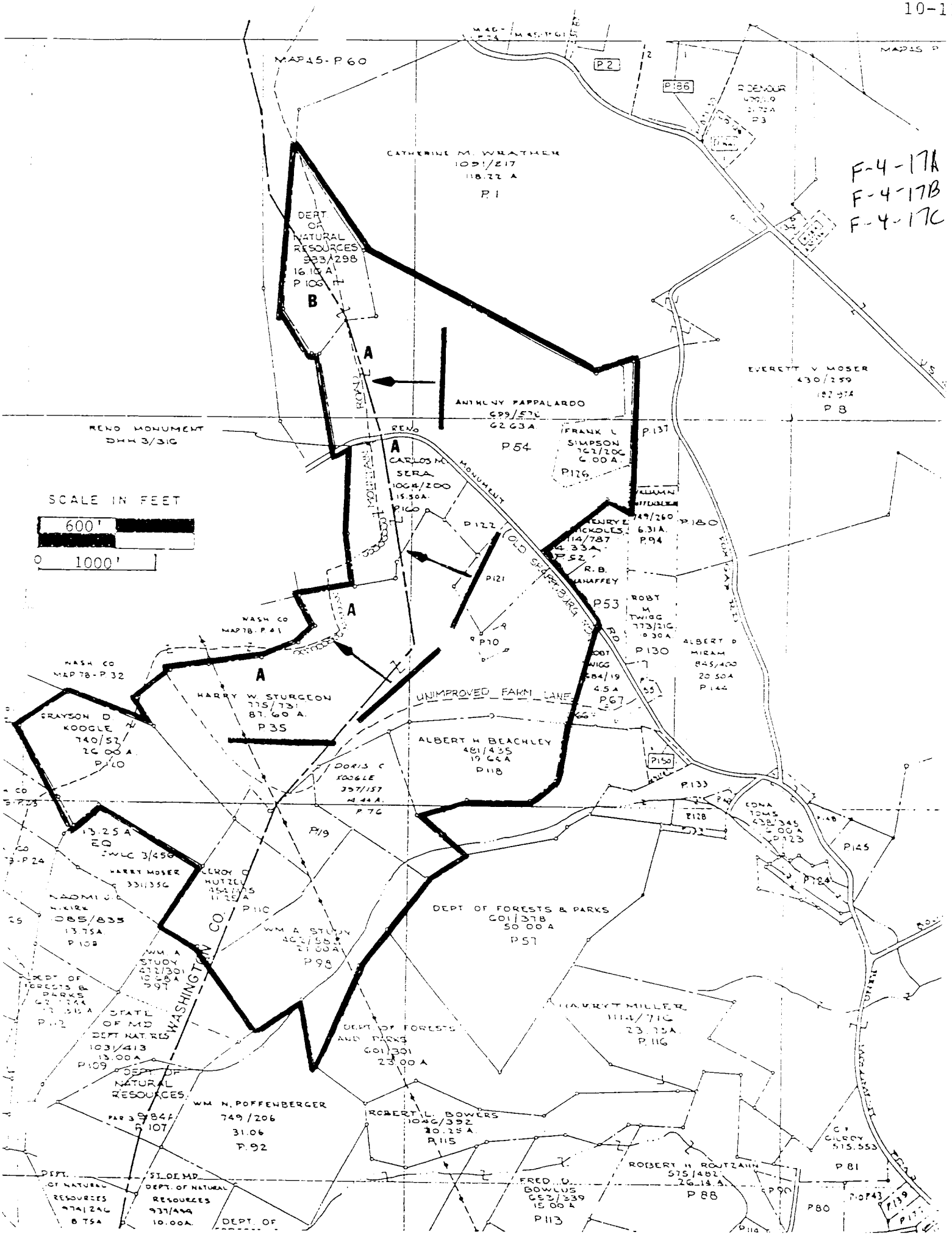
Maryland Tax Map showing proposed NHL Boundary and Current Property Owners

MAP KEY

▬▬	Proposed NHL Boundary
↑	Open farm fields over which the Union IX Corps advanced
A	Original Confederate defensive line along mountain road
B	Position of Confederates at end of battle and Confederate line of retreat
ccccccc	Remnants of original stonewall defended by Confederates

Scale: 1":1000'

Source: Frederick County, Md. Tax Map 54


F-4-17A
F-4-17B
F-4-17C
MAP 45 - P 60
CATHERINE M. WRATHER
1091/217
118.22 A
P. 1
DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
933/298
16.10 A
P 106
B
A
ANTHONY PAPPALARDO
699/576
62.63 A
P 54
FRANK L SIMPSON
762/206
6.00 A
P 126
P 137
EVERETT V MOSER
430/259
P 8
RENO MONUMENT
DHH 3/316
RENO MONUMENT
CARLOS M. SERA
1064/200
15.50 A
P 160
P 122
P 121
P 70
OLD SHARPSBURG RD
SCALE IN FEET
600'
0
1000'
WASH CO
MAP 78 - P 41
WASH CO
MAP 78 - P 32
HARRY W. STURGEON
775/731
87.60 A
P 35
UNIMPROVED FARM LANE
GRAYSON D KOOGLE
740/52
26.00 A
P 120
ALBERT H BEACHLEY
481/435
19.64 A
P 118
DORIS C KOOGLE
397/157
14.44 A
P 76
P 19
13.25 A
EQ
HARRY MOSER
331/356
LEROY C HUTZEL
P 110
WM A STUDY
P 98
WASHINGTON CO.
DEPT OF FORESTS & PARKS
601/378
50.00 A
P 57
HARRY T MILLER
1114/716
23.75 A
P 116
DEPT OF FORESTS AND PARKS
601/301
23.00 A
STATE OF MD
DEPT NAT RES
1031/413
13.00 A
P 109
DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WM N. POFFENBERGER
749/206
31.06
P 92
ROBERT L. BOWERS
1046/392
20.25 A
P 115
ROBERT H ROUTZAHN
575/482
26.14 A
P 88
FRED D. BOWLUS
653/339
15.00 A
P 113
P 80
P 81
P 145
P 124
P 133
P 128
P 150
P 180
P 94
P 52
P 53
P 130
P 67
P 144
P 139
P 107
P 112
P 108
P 106
P 97
P 110
P 76
P 118
P 67
P 55
P 90
P 43
P 114
P 186
P 2
P 3

ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

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F-4-17B
F-4-17C

TURNER'S GAP

Maryland Tax Maps showing proposed NHL Boundary and Current Property Owners

MAP KEY

Proposed NHL Boundary

Farm fields and timber land over which the Union I Corps advanced

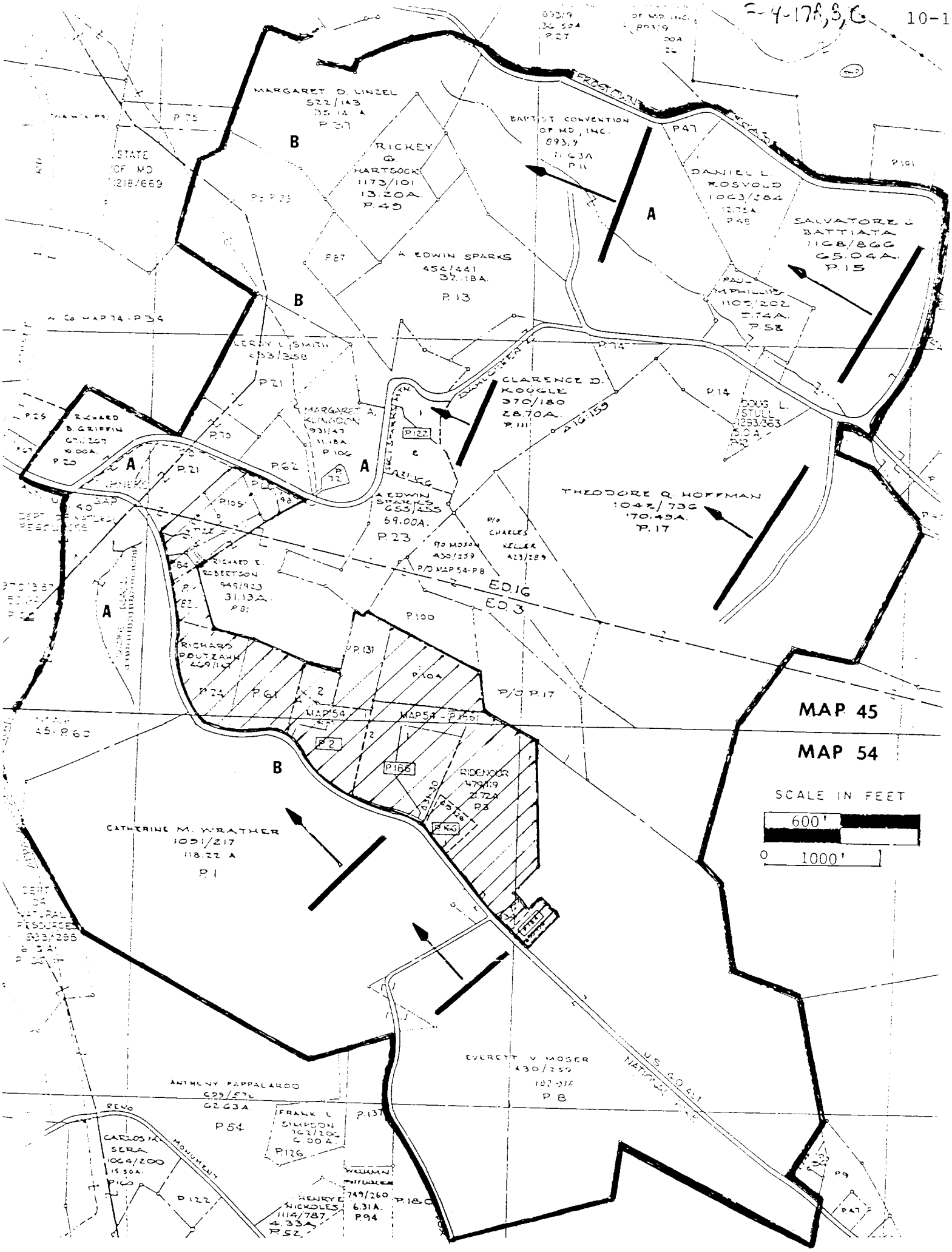
A Original Confederate defensive positions

B Confederate positions at north end of battlefield at dusk

Scale: 1":1000'

Source: Frederick County Md. Tax Map 54
Frederick County Md. Tax Map 45

Area excluded from NHL designation

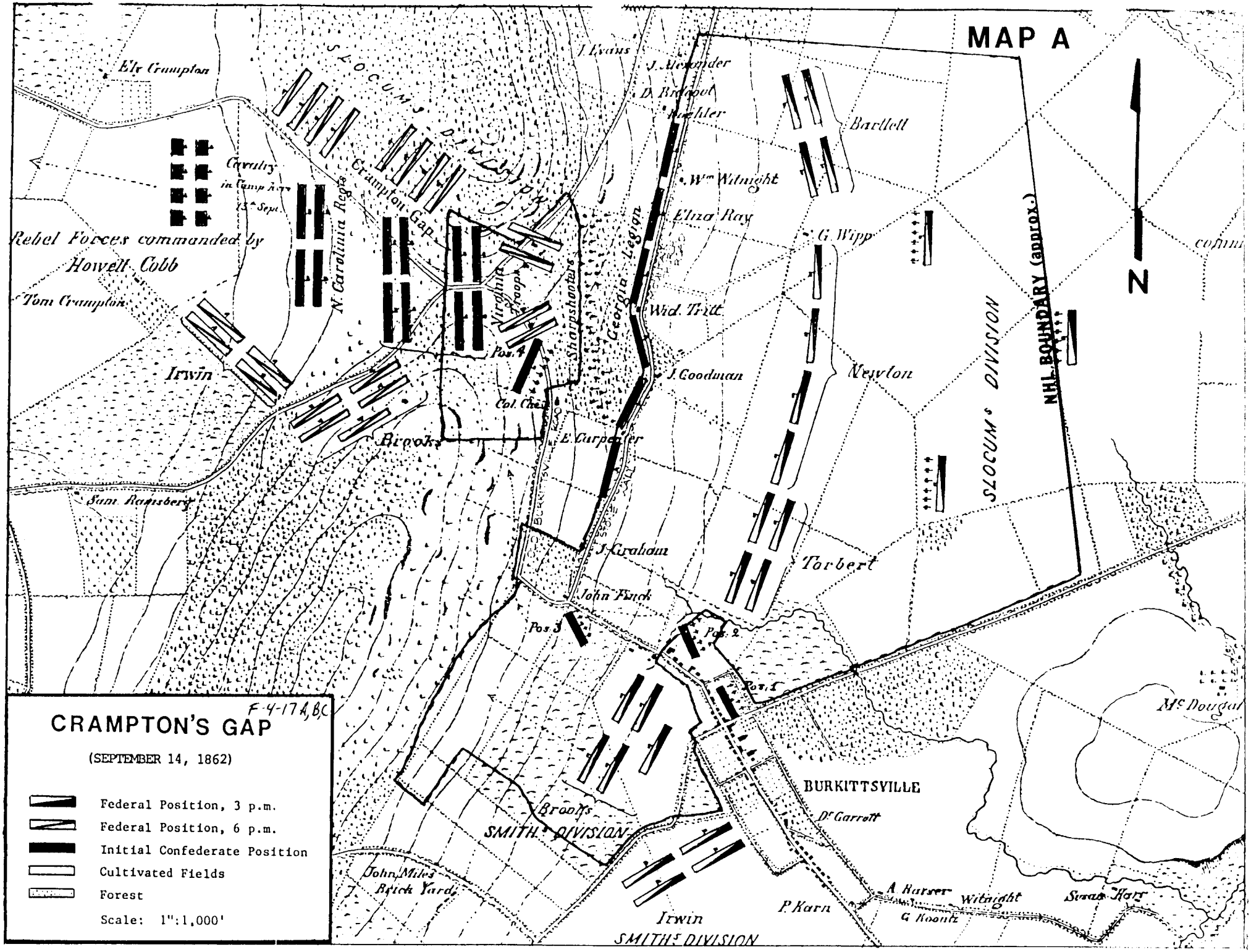

MARGARET D. LINZEL
522/143
35.14 A
P.37
STATE OF MD
1218/669
RICKEY & HARTSOCK
1173/101
13.20A.
P.49
A. EDWIN SPARKS
456/441
32.18A.
P.13
BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MD, INC.
893/9
1.63A
P.11
DANIEL L. ROSVOLD
1063/284
12.75A
P.48
SALVATORE J. BATTIATA
1168/866
65.04A.
P.15
PAUL M. PHILLIPS
1105/202
5.74A.
P.58
LEROY L. SMITH
933/358
P.21
CLARENCE D. KOOGLE
370/180
28.70A.
P.111
DOUG L. STULL
1253/363
3.00A.
P.14
RICHARD B. GRIFFIN
611/269
10.00A.
P.20
MARGARET A. KLINGDON
931/47
11.18A.
P.106
A. EDWIN SPARKS
655/455
69.00A.
P.23
THEODORE Q. HOFFMAN
1042/736
170.49A.
P.17
RICHARD E. ROBERTSON
949/923
31.13A.
P.81
RICHARD BOUTZAHN
429/147
CATHERINE M. WRATHER
1091/217
118.22 A
P.1
RIDGNOR
479/19
21.72A
P.3
EVERETT V. MOSER
430/259
182.91A
P.8
ANTHONY PAPPALARDO
629/576
62.63A
P.54
FRANK L. SIMPSON
1021/206
6.00A.
P.126
CARLOS M. SERA
1004/200
15.50A.
P.60
HENRY E. NICKOLES
1114/787
4.33A.
P.52
WILLIAM
749/260
6.31A.
P.94
MAP 45
MAP 54
SCALE IN FEET
600'
0 1000'

F-4-17A
F-4-17B
F-4-17C

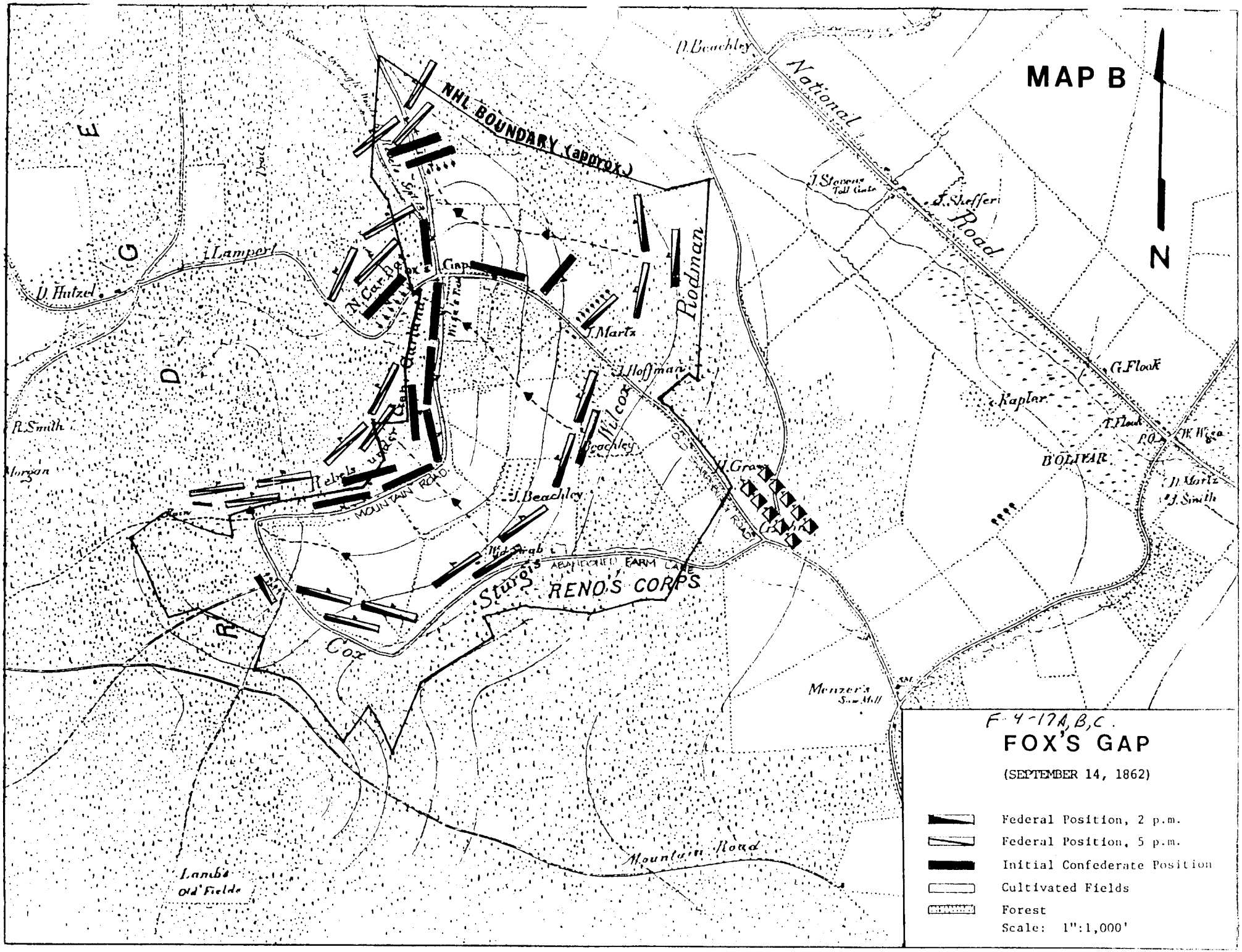
APPENDIX 1

1862 ENGINEERS'

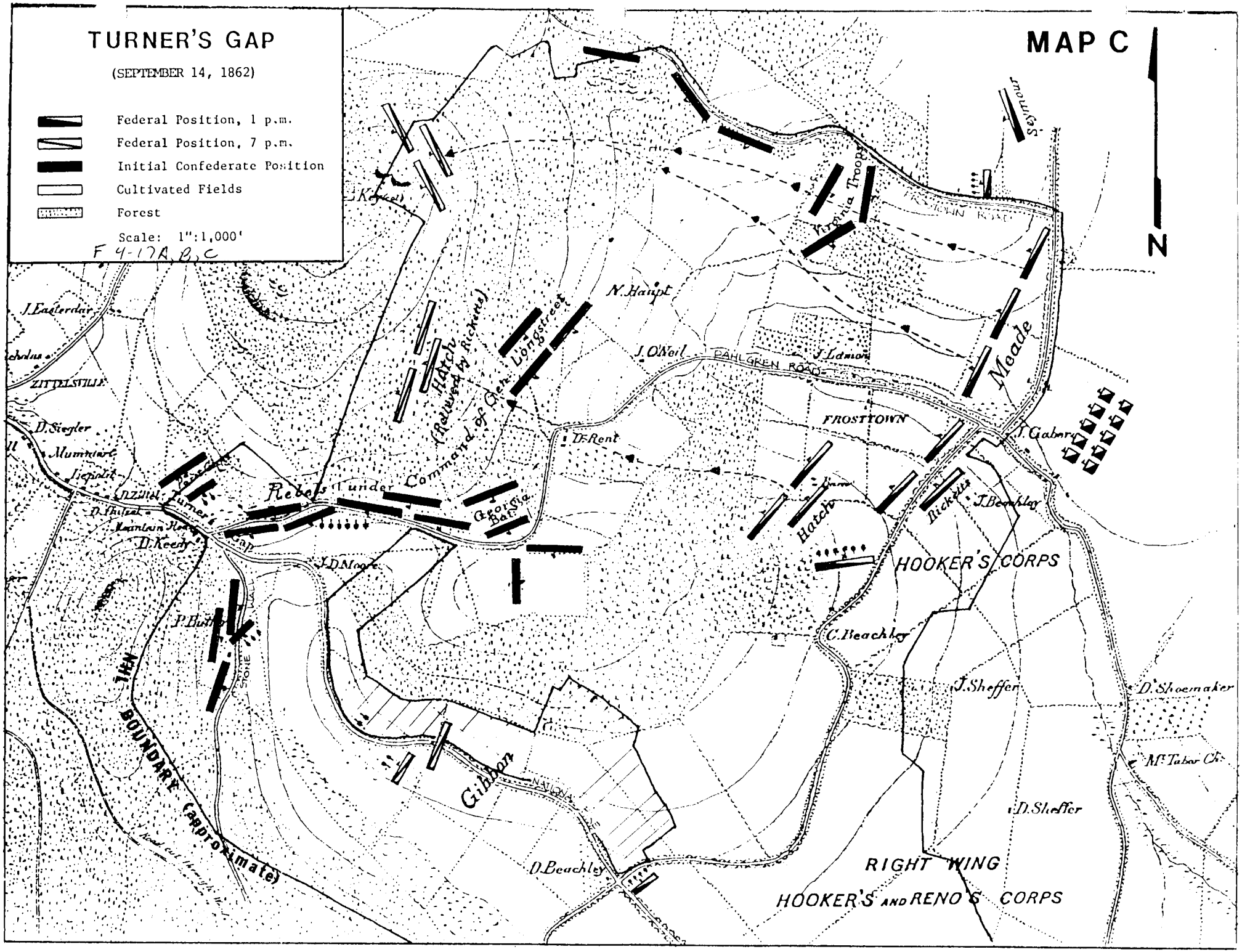
MAPS OF THE BATTLEFIELDS



Source: Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 27



Source: Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 27



Source: Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 27

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Continuation sheet | Item number 4 | Page 1

ITEM NO. 4 (PROPERTY OWNERS)

CRAMPTON'S GAP

1. David A. & Norma K. Miller
   7413 Round Hill Road
   Frederick, MD 21701
   (151.5 acres)

2. Charles J. & Mary M. Brandenburg
   6319 Mountain Church Road
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (140.3 acres)

3. Clark O. Routzahn
   6203 Mountain Church Road
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (19 acres)

4. Milton J. & Anne Milne
   5120 Wissioming Road
   Bethesda, MD 20816
   (102 acres)

5. Paul & Laurel Gilligan
   108 Gapland Road
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (25.03 acres)

6. Wayne Z. Guyton
   103 E. Main Street
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (43.2 acres)

7. Gene A. & Mary S. Drake
   5830 Burkittsville Road
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (32.2 acres)

8. Gathland State Park
   Department of Forests & Parks
   State of Maryland
   Tawes State Office Bldg.
   580 Taylor Ave.
   Annapolis, MD 21401
   (85 acres)

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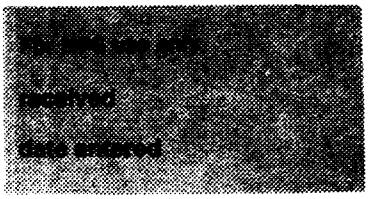

ITEM NO. 4 (PROPERTY OWNERS)

FOX'S GAP

1. Anthony & Nellie Pappalardo
   8911 Persimmon Tree Road
   Potomac, MD 20854
   (58.2 acres)

2. Harry W. Sturgeon
   343 Arundel Road
   Baltimore, MD 21769
   (97.5 acres)

3. Carlos & Bertha Sera
   8644 Monument Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (15.50 acres)

4. Albert & Anna Beachley
   1611 N. McKinley Road
   Arlington, VA 22205
   (19.5 acres)

5. Doris C. Koogle
   2514 Old National Pike
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (14.44 acres)

6. William & Lloyd Study
   11603 Wilhide Road
   Thurmont, MD 21788
   (27.0 acres)

7. Mamie E. Hutzell
   220 South Main Street
   Boonsboro, MD 21713
   (11.25 acres)

8. Frank L. Simpson
   Rt. 2, Box B1-C2
   Myersville, MD 21733
   (6.00 acres)

9. Grayson D. Koogle
   2402 Station Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (26.00 acres)

10. Department of Natural Resources
    Tawes State Office Bldg.
    580 Taylor Ave.
    Annapolis, MD 21401
    (16.10 acres)

11. Patrick G. Nickoles
    8612 Reno Monument Road
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (6.50 acres)

12. William & Lorena Lerch
    8630 Reno Monument Road
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (5.00 acres)

ITEM NO. 4 (PROPERTY OWNERS)

TURNER'S GAP

1. Catherine Morgan Wrather
   8730 Fox Gap Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (118.22 acres)

2. Everett V. Moser
   2222 Old National Pike
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (182.97 acres)

3. Theodore & Joan Hoffman
   2100 Dahlgren Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (170.49 acres)

4. Douglas L. & Dawn D. Stull
   2023 Dahlgren Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (5.26 acres)

5. Paul M. Phillips
   6207 East Halbert Road
   Bethesda, MD 20817
   (9.74 acres)

6. Frank & Gustave W. Benson
   4415A-1-S 36th St.
   Arlington, VA 22206
   (5.7 acres)

7. Salvatore & Fulvia Battiata
   9608 Weathered Oak Ct.
   Bethesda, MD 20034
   (65.04 acres)

8. Daniel L. & Barb S. Rosvold
   9736 Frostown Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (12.75 acres)

9. Clifford E. & June Haupt
   9412 Frostown Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (2.75 acres)

10. Baptist Convention of Md., Inc.
    c/o John E. Saunders
    Lutherville, MD 21093
    (195.9 acres)

11. Margaret D. Linzel
    c/o Margaret L. Walker
    Deland, Florida 32724
    (35.14 acres)

12. Ricky G. & Ester Hartsock
    511 E. Main St.
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (13.20 acres)

13. A. Edwin & Christine Sparks
    1900-A Dahlgren Road
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (74.37 acres)

14. Leroy L. Smith
    1604 Old National Pike
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (19.74 acres)

15. Margaret A. Kingdon
    14103 Chelmsford Road
    Rockville, MD 20853
    (11.18 acres)

16. Karen Klisch
    1704 Dahlgren Road
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (4.18 acres)

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ITEM NO. 4 (PROPERTY OWNERS)

TURNER'S GAP (Cont.)

17. George H. & Bonnie L. Smith
1614 Dahlgren Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(3.26 acres)

18. Richard B. Griffin
P.O. Box 842
Frederick, MD 21701
(10.00 acres)

19. Richard E. & Betty Robertson
1709 Dahlgren Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(31.13 acres)

20. James T. & Helen E. Benedict
1741 Dahlgren Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(2.54 acres)

21. David F. & Paula C. Hadden
1729 Dahlgren Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(5.02 acres)

22. Gary C. & Sharon Rudy
8021 A Bolivar Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(.64 acre)

23. Clarence D. Koogle
8624 Shank Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(28.70 acres)

24. Charles M. Keller
Rt. 1, Box 184
Middletown, MD 21769
(13.7 acres)

25. George A. & Martha J. O'Neal
P.O. Box 216
Middletown, MD 21769
(6.1 acres)

26. Martha G. Bowie
c/o Martha G. Taylor
Sherborne, MA 01770
(3.65 acres)

27. Department of Natural Resources
State of Maryland
Tawes State Office Bldg.
580 Taylor Ave.
Annapolis, MD 21401
(52.6 acres)

ITEM NO. 5 (Location of Legal Description)

1. County Clerk of Court's Office
   Frederick County Court House
   100 West Patrick Street
   Frederick, MD 21701

2. County Clerk of Court's Office
   Washington County Court House
   West Washington St. & Summit Ave.
   Hagerstown, MD 21741

7. Description

F-4-17A,B,C

Condition		Check one	Check one
_X_ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

OVERVIEW

The battlefields of South Mountain are three of the best preserved Civil War battlefields in the United States.

Stone walls once defended by outnumbered Confederates remain intact today. Fields of wheat and corn that witnessed charges and countercharges still continue to flourish. Fencerows separating forests from fields still duplicate their original lines. Rugged and precipitous wooded ravines and slopes remain formidable barriers today. Narrow mountain roads traveled by blue and gray still follow their traditional routes.

The original appearance of the South Mountain battlefields is well-documented in a map prepared by the United States Topographical Engineers in the winter of 1862. Roads, creeks, structures, ground cover, fencelines, troop movements and positions, and topography are minutely detailed.

In summary, most natural and cultural features of the South Mountain battlefields have remained unaltered since September 14, 1862—the date of the battle.

Fighting at South Mountain began when Union General George B. McClellan attacked Confederate forces defending three mountain passes: Turner's Gap on the north end of the field; Fox's Gap, one mile south of Turner's; and Crampton's Gap, six miles below Fox's. The action at each gap was separate and distinct, and each will be examined below as an individual battlefield.

CRAMPTON'S GAP BATTLEFIELD

HISTORICAL APPEARANCE

The official campaign report of General William B. Franklin, commander of the Union Sixth Corps attacking Crampton's Gap, best describes the original appearance of the main battlefield:

> The enemy was strongly posted on both sides of the road [the Old Burkittsville Road] which made a steep ascent through a narrow defile, wooded on both sides and offering great advantages of cover and position. Their advance was posted near the base of the mountain, in the rear of a stonewall, stretching to the right of the road at a point where the ascent was gradual and for the most part over open fields.[1]

Franklin's description, coupled with the army engineers' detailed terrain map of the Crampton's Gap area, expedites comparison of the historic and present appearance of the battlefield. (See Appendix 1, Map A, for the 1862 map of Crampton's Gap).

THE BATTLEFIELD TODAY

Landscape: The Old Burkittsville Road (Gapland Road today), which bisects the southern end of the battlefield, has experienced no change with the exception of paving. The Mountain Church Road (historical name unknown), which parallels the eastern base of South Mountain and served as the Confederates' initial line of defense, intersects the Old Burkittsville Road approximately 800 yards west of Burkittsville. This road is paved today, but it still follows its original course.

Paralleling the southern section of Mountain Church Road is approximately 1,000 feet of the original stonewall defended by the Confederates. The land east of the Mountain Church Road is open, rolling fields—fields over which Slocum's division of the Federal Sixth Corps originally attacked. Separating these fields into rectangular plots are stone walls and hedgerows that represent the location of original fence lines. The wooded eastern slopes of South Mountain, through which the Confederates eventually retreated, presently are forests of oak and maple.

Structures: Farm houses and barns do stand today in positions identical to those shown on the 1862 engineers' map. Their historical appearance is unknown, however, and therefore it is not known whether these structures were on the battlefield at the time. They had no direct role in the battle.

No modern development, such as subdivisions, exists on the battlefield.

Intrusions: With the exception of telephone and electric lines along the roads, no intrusions impact the battlefield adjoining the Old Burkittsville Road and Mountain Church Road.

At the top of South Mountain in the gap itself, where over 400 Confederates surrendered, is Gathland State Park. In the mid-1870s, war correspondent and novelist George Alfred Townsend, whose pen-name was "Gath", developed Crampton's Gap into his own personal estate. Little remains of Townsend's estate today. With the exception of his War Correspondents' Memorial, erected in 1896, and now considered a part of the historic scene, the gap's appearance has changed little.

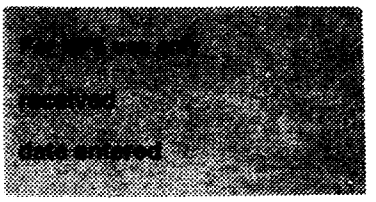
Although the Maryland Park Service maintains modern facilities at Gathland, such as a small picnic pavilion and restrooms, these structures are constructed of native wood and stone and are positioned such that they do not intrude upon the historic environment.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



FOX'S GAP BATTLEFIELD

HISTORICAL APPEARANCE

Maj. James M. Comly and his 23rd Ohio Regiment (of Cox's Division of the Ninth Corps) launched the initial attack against the Confederates defending Fox's Gap. Comly provides a good description of the battlefield in his official report:

> The order was given to charge, and the regiment advanced to the charge in as good order as possible through the thick woods into a cornfield. The enemy was behind the stone fence at the crest of the hill, with forest again beyond this.[2]

In addition to Comly's description, the 1862 army engineers' map of Fox's Gap graphically details this battlefield's original appearance. (See Appendix 1, Map B).

THE BATTLEFIELD TODAY

Landscape: The Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road today), which runs perpendicular to South Mountain and bisects the northern quadrant of the battlefield at Fox's Gap, remains unchanged with the exception of paving. A mountain road paralleling the crest of South Mountain (historical name unknown), which served as the Confederates' main line of defense, now is a private, paved road south of the gap and an unimproved sunken dirt road to the north.

A stone wall bordering the east side of this crest road provided extra protection for the Confederates. Approximately 1,000 feet of this wall still stand at the Confederate right and center.

An unimproved farm lane 3,000 feet south of and parallel to the Old Sharpsburg Road defines the southern end of the battlefield. Federal divisions under Cox and Sturgis advanced via this lane before attacking the Confederate right.

The Federals attacked through open fields of pasture and corn located just below the crest on the eastern slope of the mountain. All the fields of 1862 remain cultivated today with two exceptions: (1) "Wise's Field," at the intersection of the Old Sharpsburg Road and the mountain crest road—originally in corn—is now a pine forest; (2) fields north of the Old Sharpsburg Road (over which Rodman advanced) now are cluttered with scrub brush and brambles.

All areas wooded at the time of the battle remain in forest today.

Structures: The only building which witnessed this battle was the one-story log cabin of mountain farmer John Wise. Located at the intersection of the Old Sharpsburg Road and the mountain crest road, bullets and shell fragments perforated Wise's house on

September 14, 1862. Nothing remains of this structure today, however. In fact, local residents do not recall its existence anytime during this century.

Opposite the location of Wise's cabin stands the only monument on the battlefield—Reno's Monument. Dedicated in 1896 by survivors of the Union Ninth Corps, this six-foot marble obelisk marks the location of Maj. Gen. Jesse L. Reno's mortal wounding. Reno commanded the Ninth Corps. A three foot stone and concrete wall surrounds the monument.

Although modern houses slowly are encroaching upon Fox's Gap, none disrupt the historic integrity of the battlefield.

Intrusions: With the exception of a 500,000 volt high transmission power line dangling over the extreme southern end of the field, no modern intrusions impact this battlefield.

TURNER'S GAP

HISTORICAL APPEARANCE

Due to a separation of distance and time of engagement, this battlefield must be analyzed as two separate actions: Hooker's advance and Gibbon's advance.

The main thrust of Union General Joseph Hooker's drive occurred one mile north of Turner's Gap. John Gibbon directed his Union brigade against Turner's Gap itself.

Excerpts from the official report of General Hooker, commander of the Union First Corps, provide a good description of his battlefield:

> In front of us was South Mountain, the crest of the spinal ridge of which was held by the enemy in considerable force. Its slopes are precipitious, rugged, and wooded, and difficult of ascent to an infantry force, even in absence of a foe in front.
>
> The National Turnpike crosses the summit of this range through a gentle depression [Turner's Gap] and near this point a spur projects from the body of the ridge, running nearly parallel [to South Mountain] for about one mile. To the north of the pike this spur is separated from the main ridge by a narrow valley, with cultivated fields, extending well up the gentle slope of the hill. Here the enemy had a strong infantry force posted, and a few pieces of artillery.[3]

Two detached, wooded mountain peaks constituted the north end of this "spur" described by Hooker. Southerners posted on these peaks were ordered to protect the Confederate left flank at all hazards. Capture of these summits consequently became the primary focus of Hooker's advance.

While Hooker was attacking the Confederate left, one mile to the south, John Gibbon's brigade crawled westward along the National Turnpike toward Turner's Gap. No single verbal passage adequately describes this area, but excerpts indicate the slopes of the gap were wooded and that the primary position of the Confederates was a stone wall south of the gap just below the crest of the mountain.[4]

The 1862 army engineers' map of Turner's Gap provides excellent details of this battlefield's original appearance. (See Appendix 1, Map C).

THE BATTLEFIELD TODAY

A. Gibbon's Advance

Landscape: The National Turnpike (Alternate Route 40 today), is a narrow, paved road that still bends and twists its way over South Mountain via its original course. The eastern slopes of Turner's Gap remain wooded, and the stone wall defended by Alfred Colquitt's Georgia brigade is excellently preserved.

Structures: Located at the top of South Mountain in Turner's Gap itself is the original "mountain house" that Confederate General D.H. Hill used as his battlefield headquarters. Today this building is a restaurant, and due to extensive exterior alteration, it is not included in the proposed NHL boundary.

Opposite the "mountain house" is a Catholic chapel erected in the 1880's by Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, owner of Turner's Gap during the late 19th century. Although this is a most handsome structure built of native stone, it was not present at the time of the battle and therefore is not included within the proposed NHL boundary.

Although some residential development has occurred just west of Turner's Gap, none of this is visible from Gibbon's line of approach.

Intrusions: With the exception of telephone and electric lines along the National Pike, no modern intrusions detract from the historic integrity of the battlefield.

B. Hooker's Advance

Landscape: Approximately 200 yards below the eastern crest of Turner's Gap

begins Dahlgren Road (historical name unknown). This narrow, dirt mountain lane—which still follows its original course north and east from the National Pike to Frostown—was used by the Confederates to channel reinforcements to their precarious left flank.

The Frostown Road, used by the Union division of George Meade to attack and gain access to the extreme Confederate left, remains today as a sunken dirt lane that deviates little from its original route.

Those slopes wooded in 1862 remain in forest today. Farmers continue cultivating most of the small, mountain fields over which Hooker's Federals advanced. The few no longer cultivated just recently have been abandoned and are cluttered now with small trees and brambles.

Structures: No structures played a significant role in this battle. Farm buildings and mountain homes do stand in positions identical to those shown on the 1862 engineers' map. Since these structures played no role in the battle, however, and since their historical appearance is unknown, existing structures within the proposed NHL boundary are non-contributing elements to the historic scene.

Several new homes have been constructed adjacent to Dahlgren Road and Frostown Road. These do not intrude, however, upon the core battlefield area, and have been excluded from the proposed NHL boundary.

Intrusions: No intrusions currently detract from the historic integrity of the battlefield.

8. Significance

F-4-17A,B,C

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	_x_ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
_x_ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates September 14, 1862 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The inadvertent discovery of Gen. Robert E. Lee's campaign plans (Special Order 191) on September 13, 1862, presented Union commander George B. McClellan with one of the grandest opportunities to destroy an enemy in world military history.

With one sudden strike through the gaps of South Mountain, McClellan could interpose between the scattered wings of Lee's army; save the besieged garrison at Harpers Ferry; hurl the Southern invaders from Union soil; and possibly precipitate an early end to the war in the East.

"The case called for the utmost exertion and the utmost speed."[5] McClellan, however, hesitated. Instead of "straining every nerve," the Federal commander conducted a cautious and deliberate advance which enabled Lee's lieutenants to defend South Mountain with vigor.

Although the bluecoats eventually occupied the mountain's gaps, Lee's holding action at South Mountain earned the Confederates precious hours—hours they used to complete the investment of Harpers Ferry and to reunite their forces at Sharpsburg. McClellan's incertitude thus resulted in the largest surrender of United States forces prior to World War II (over 12,500 at Harpers Ferry) and the bloodiest single-day Civil War battle, at Antietam on September 17, 1862.

George McClellan's failure to crush Lee at South Mountain consequently represents "one of the saddest moments of the war for the Union."[6]

THE CONFEDERATE INVASION

On September 4, 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia splashed north across the Potomac River. Within a few days the veteran Confederates had settled around the western Maryland town of Frederick, poised and anxious to conduct a campaign of maneuver in Yankee land. The first major invasion of the North had begun.

General Lee's campaign of maneuver, however, faced a problem. The Union forces occupying the lower Shenandoah Valley had not retreated northward with the invading Confederates. Lee realized that the 14,000 Federals steadfastly emplaced to his rear at Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg could disrupt his supply and communication lines and impede his army's freedom of movement. Something had to be done.

SPECIAL ORDER 191

Lee decided a bold gamble was necessary. Despite being outnumbered two to one by McClellan's advancing Army of the Potomac, the unorthodox Lee divided his forces. In Special Order 191, issued on September 9, 1862, Lee directed three columns to attack and capture the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry while the remainder of the army awaited the reunion of the detached forces at Boonsboro. (Appendix 2, Map A shows the positions of the opposing armies). Lee allowed three days for the operation's completion. Time was critical.[7]

Three days passed. Lee received no word of Harpers Ferry's surrender. McClellan, on the other hand, was moving uncharacteristically fast, threatening to disrupt the operation.

What was happening? Had Lee gambled the Army of Northern Virginia into extinction?

SPECIAL ORDER 191 FALLS INTO ENEMY HANDS

As Lee's army scattered over the Maryland and Virginia countryside, McClellan's army moved forward to Frederick, encamping in locations occupied by the Confederates only a few days before.

In one of these campsites, two soldiers from an Indiana regiment spied three cigars enwrapped in a piece of paper. Undoubtedly attracted by the cigars, the Unionists picked up their find. Before discarding the piece of paper, one of the Yanks examined its contents. It was a copy of Special Order 191!

The paper immediately went to McClellan's headquarters. After it was authenticated, McClellan jumped with glee. Seldom had a military commander experienced such luck!

Ecstatic about his discovery, McClellan wired President Lincoln on the afternoon of September 13: "I think Lee has made a gross mistake. I have all the plans of the rebels and will catch them in their own trap."[8]

The stage was set for the Battle of South Mountain.

THE FEDERAL STRATEGY

As General McClellan studied Lee's lost order, he devised a scheme to "cut the enemy in two and beat him in detail."[9] A successful strike at Crampton's Gap, reasoned McClellan, would relieve the besieged garrison at Harpers Ferry and entrap thousands of isolated Confederates in Pleasant Valley. At Fox's and Turner's Gaps, decisive blows would slice Lee's line of retreat and doom nearly half of Lee's army at Boonsboro (see Appendix 2, Map B).

With his plans articulated in orders to his subordinates, McClellan danced with joy and rashly proclaimed, "If I cannot whip Bobbie Lee, I will be willing to go home."[10]

One crucial flaw marred McClellan's dream of victory, however. Instead of executing a rapid and vigorous forward movement toward South Mountain on September 13—the date of the discovery of 191—McClellan instructed his corps commanders to "move at daybreak in the morning" of the 14th.[11] At least twelve precious hours consequently were lost to Federal inactivity. McClellan thus wasted the advantages he had gained from Special Order 191. As one critic remarked, "It is hoped that some capable smokers derived more good out of the three cigars than McClellan was to get out of the order in which they were wrapped."[12]

THE BATTLES OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN

CRAMPTON'S GAP

McClellan assigned Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin and the Federal Sixth Corps the crucial task of attacking Crampton's Gap. With specific orders to "cut off, destroy, or capture" the 8,000 Confederates in Pleasant Valley and to relieve the surrounded garrison at Harpers Ferry, Franklin advanced toward South Mountain at dawn on Sunday, September 14, 1862.[13]

Unaware that his rear was threatened by 12,000 encroaching bluecoats, the Confederate commander in Pleasant Valley, Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, had posted at Crampton's Gap only 500 defenders. Consequently, as the Unionists approached the gap at noon on the 14th, Confederates crouched behind a stonewall at the eastern base of the mountain saw so many Federals "that it looked as if they were creeping up out of the ground."[14]

Although the odds favored the Sixth Corps twenty-four to one, Franklin—convinced the Confederates outnumbered him!—spent three hours deploying his forces. The Federals' extraordinary caution reminded one Southerner of "a lion making exceedingly careful preparations to spring on a plucky little mouse."[15]

Finally at 3 p.m., the Sixth Corps advanced. (Appendix 1, Map A shows the Crampton's Gap battlefield in detail). The 500 Confederates behind the stonewall held the Northerners at bay for the next three hours. Despite this spirited defense, overwhelming numbers eventually forced the Southerners to flee toward the gap (see Appendix 1, Map A). Franklin's men pursued, capturing in the gap itself 400 Rebel prisoners and 700 stand of arms. Crampton's Gap belonged to the Sixth Corps.

Although Franklin had seized the gap, he had not fulfilled his mission to destroy McLaws and relieve the garrison at Harpers Ferry. To accomplish these objectives, an advance down Pleasant Valley was necessary. Franklin refused to press onward, however, informing McClellan that the enemy outnumbered him "two to one" and that

he could not advance "without reenforcements."[16]

Franklin's delusion of superior Confederate forces ended the fighting at Crampton's Gap. On the morning of September 15, Harpers Ferry surrendered, allowing McLaws to escape confrontation (see Appendix 2, Map C). General Franklin had won the Battle of Crampton's Gap, but his failure to destroy McLaws and to relieve Harpers Ferry made his victory meaningless.

BATTLE OF FOX'S GAP

In conjunction with Franklin's strike at Crampton's Gap, McClellan ordered the rest of the Army of the Potomac to move westward via the National Turnpike toward the western Maryland town of Boonsboro.

Here McClellan expected to encounter half of Lee's army patiently awaiting the return of forces sent to invest Harpers Ferry. McClellan reasoned that a successful blow at Boonsboro would interpose his army between Lee and Confederate reinforcements and would slice Lee's line of retreat back to Virginia (see Appendix 2, Map B). The crushing of Lee's vulnerable army seemed imminent.

Before reaching Boonsboro, however, McClellan first had to cross South Mountain. The initial Federal plan called for a drive through Turner's Gap, but when the leading columns of the army unexpectedly discovered Confederates east of Turner's Gap, the Union commanders devised a new strategy—turn the Rebel flanks. Divisions of the Union Ninth Corps subsequently marched one mile south toward Fox's Gap to pierce the Confederate right. The Federal First Corps, in turn, focused its attention on the Confederate left, one mile north of Turner's Gap.

From his vantage point high atop South Mountain, Confederate Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill watched the advancing Federals move toward his weakly defended positions: "The marching columns extended back far as the eye could see," Hill wrote. "It was a grand and glorious spectacle, and it was impossible to look at it without admiration. I had never seen so tremendous an army before, and I did not see one like it afterward."[17]

As Hill's 5,000 Confederates spread out over two miles to defend the mountain's passes, Hill summarized his situation: "I do not remember ever to have experienced a feeling of greater loneliness."[18]

First contact between the two opposing forces occurred at Fox's Gap at 9 a.m. on September 14, 1862. As Jacob Cox's Kanawha division of the Ninth Corps ascended the Old Sharpsburg Road just west of the gap, well-placed Confederate artillery blasted the Federal advance. Cox veered to the left, and after careful deployment, the Kanawha division launched a successful attack against the Confederate right flank. In this charge, a musket ball crashed into the left arm of Lt. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes

(later president of the United States) of the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In this same clash, Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland, commander of the North Carolina brigade defending the Confederate right, was killed.

Cox's drive broke the Confederate line at Fox's Gap, but instead of pursuing the disorganized Rebels, the Union commander inexplicably withdrew to a secure position and awaited reinforcements. No more action occurred until early evening, at which time the entire Ninth Corps attacked the crest of the mountain and encountered a Confederate position strengthened by brigades from the divisions of Generals Longstreet and Hood. (Appendix 1, Map B provides excellent detail of the Fox's Gap battlefield).

The opponents clashed until dusk, with the Confederates retaining a firm hold on the ground north of the gap. As darkness descended upon the mountain, the commander of the Ninth Corps, Maj. Gen. Jesse L. Reno, was mortally wounded while reconnoitering the Confederate position. Sporadic gunfire continued until 10 p.m., when Lee ordered his veterans to retire toward Sharpsburg.

Fox's Gap belonged to the Federals, but the day belonged to Robert E. Lee. A spirited Confederate defense, coupled with Union delays precipitated by the belief "that the whole mountain was swarming with rebels," had thwarted McClellan's plan to turn the Confederate right.[19] Lee's supplies were safe, his army intact, and his line of retreat still open.

Another Federal opportunity had slipped into history.

TURNER'S GAP

The task of turning the Confederate left fell upon Major General Joseph Hooker and the Union First Corps.

Beginning about mid-day on Sunday, September 14, 1862, Hooker began positioning his three divisions opposite two high knolls located approximately one mile north of Turner's Gap. Perched on top of these peaks was the Alabama brigade of Gen. Robert Rodes, charged with protecting the Old Hagerstown Road and the extreme left flank of the Confederate line on South Mountain (see Appendix 2, Map B). Rodes faced overwhelming odds, with Hooker outnumbering him 12,000 to 1,100.

Hooker's advance began about 4 p.m. George Meade's division tested the extreme Confederate left while the division of John P. Hatch charged up a ravine on the right of Rodes's brigade. (Appendix 1, Map C provides the details of the Turner's Gap battlefields). With his men isolated and reinforcement impossible, Rodes steadily withdrew, but not without menacing and delaying the Federal advance until nightfall. Hooker's men eventually seized the knolls on the Confederate left, but darkness and difficult terrain protected Lee's rear from the bluecoats.

As Meade and Hatch slowly ascended the mountain's slopes, Hooker ordered Gen. John Gibbon's brigade to attack the Confederate center at Turner's Gap itself. As evening approached, Gibbon's men cautiously proceeded westward on the National Pike, playing a "deadly game of Bo-peep" with Alfred Colquitt's Georgia brigade, defiantly defending the gap behind a stone wall.[20] Darkness eventually halted Gibbon's advance, and the Confederate center remained solidly intact.

As 10 p.m. approached, Lee ordered his weary mountain fighters to withdraw toward Sharpsburg. The Battle of South Mountain was over.

HISTORY'S REFLECTION

The Union high command was ecstatic about its accomplishment. For the first time, the feared Army of Northern Virginia had been forced to withdraw from a battlefield. General Hooker summarized the Federal sentiment when he wrote: "the forcing of the passage of South Mountain will be classed among the most brilliant and satisfactory achievements of this army."[21]

From the Confederate perspective, the Battles of South Mountain were tactical defeats indeed. Strategically, however, September 14, 1862, produced a significant victory for Robert E. Lee.

As Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill stated: "If the battle of South Mountain was fought to prevent the advance of McClellan, it was a failure on the part of the Confederates. If it was fought to save Lee's trains and artillery, and to reunite his scattered forces, it was a Confederate success."[22]

ENDNOTES

1. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington, 1890-1901), Ser. 1, Vol. XlX, Pt. 1, p. 375; cited hereinafter as O.R.

2. O.R., Ser.I, Vol. XlX, Pt. 1, p. 467.

3. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 214.

4. Daniel Harvey Hill, "The Battle of South Mountain or Boonsboro: Fighting for Time at Turner's and Fox's Gap," Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, 4 vols. (New York, 1884-1887), Vol. II, p. 576.

5. Francis W. Palfrey, The Antietam and Fredericksburg (New York, 1882), p. 22.

6. James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and the Maryland Campaign of 1862 (New York, 1965), p. 172.

7. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 42.

8. O.R., Ser. 1, Vol. XlX, Pt. 2, p. 281.

9. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XlX, Pt. 1, p. 46.

10. Ronald H. Bailey, The Bloodiest Day: The Battle of Antietam (Alexandria, Va., 1984), p. 38.

11. O.R., Ser. 1, Vol. XlX, Pt. 1, p. 45.

12. Murfin, p. 161.

13. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XlX, Pt. 1, p. 45.

14. George M. Neese, Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery (New York, 1911), p. 120.

15. Neese, p. 122.

16. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 47.

17. Hill, p. 564.

18. Hill, p. 566.

19. Hill, p. 560.

20. Rufus R. Dawes, Service with the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers (Dayton, Ohio, 1984), p. 81.

21. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 215.

22. Hill, p. 580.

9. Major Bibliographical References F-4-17A,B,C

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM References

		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G				
H				

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title DENNIS E. FRYE, PAST PRESIDENT

organization HAGERSTOWN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE **date** FEBRUARY 19, 1986

street & number P.O. BOX 2155 **telephone** 301-739-3250

city or town HAGERSTOWN, **state** MD 21740

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title **date**

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

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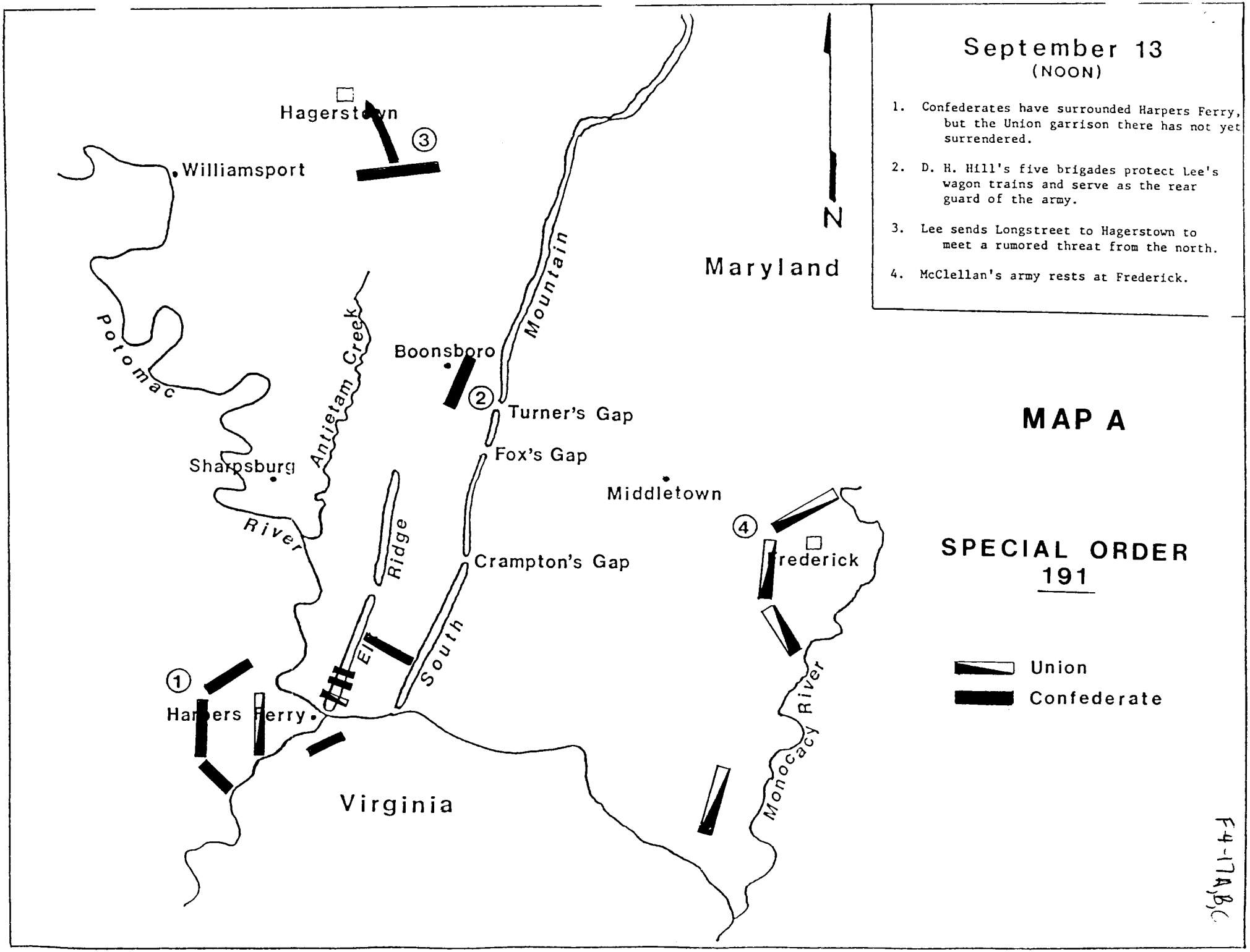
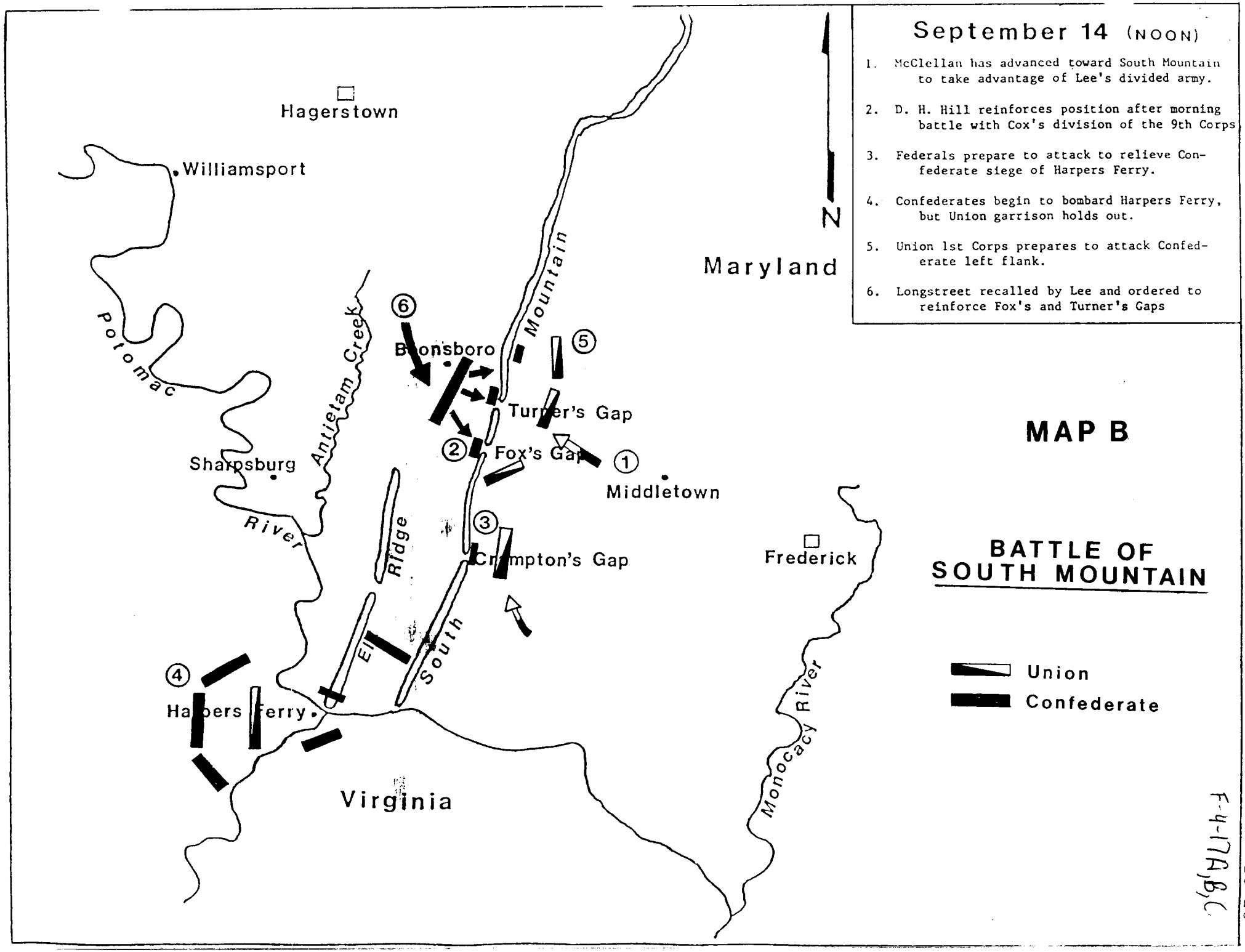
F-4-17A,B,C

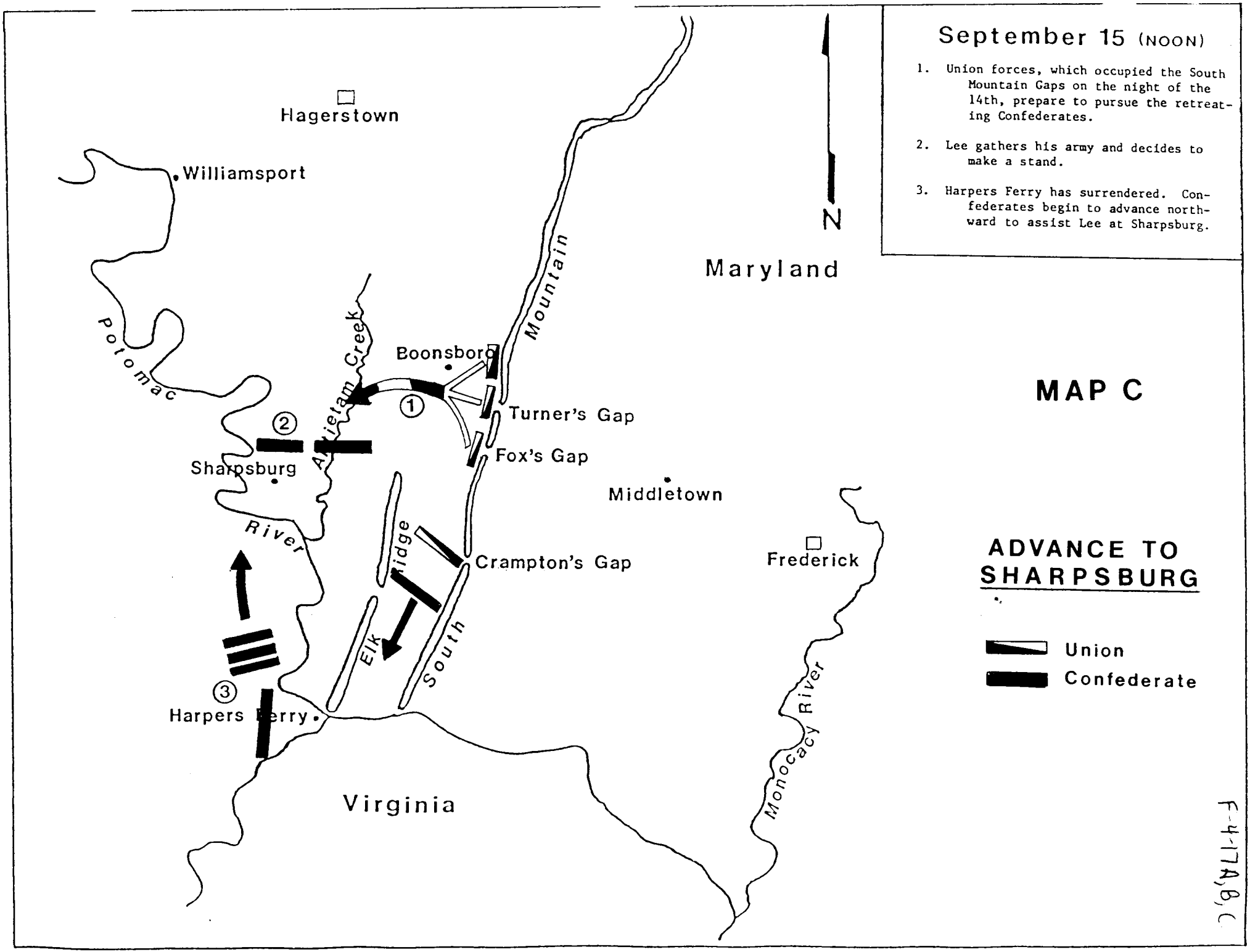
APPENDIX 2

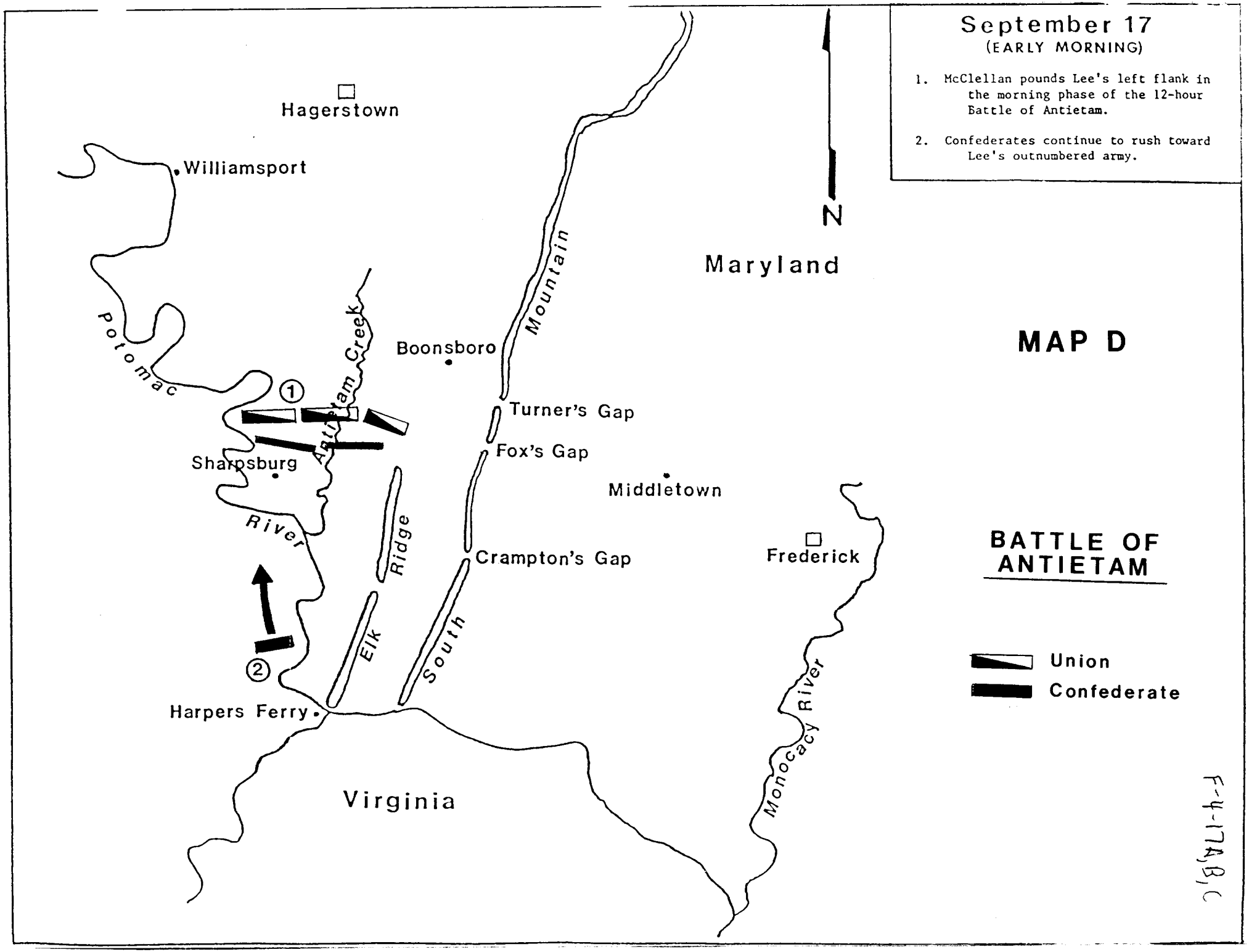
CAMPAIGN MAPS


September 13
(NOON)
1. Confederates have surrounded Harpers Ferry, but the Union garrison there has not yet surrendered.
2. D. H. Hill's five brigades protect Lee's wagon trains and serve as the rear guard of the army.
3. Lee sends Longstreet to Hagerstown to meet a rumored threat from the north.
4. McClellan's army rests at Frederick.
MAP A
SPECIAL ORDER
191
Union
Confederate
N
Maryland
Virginia
Hagerstown
Williamsport
Boonsboro
Turner's Gap
Fox's Gap
Middletown
Crampton's Gap
Frederick
Sharpsburg
Harpers Ferry
Potomac
River
Antietam Creek
Ridge
South
Mountain
Monocacy River
1
2
3
4

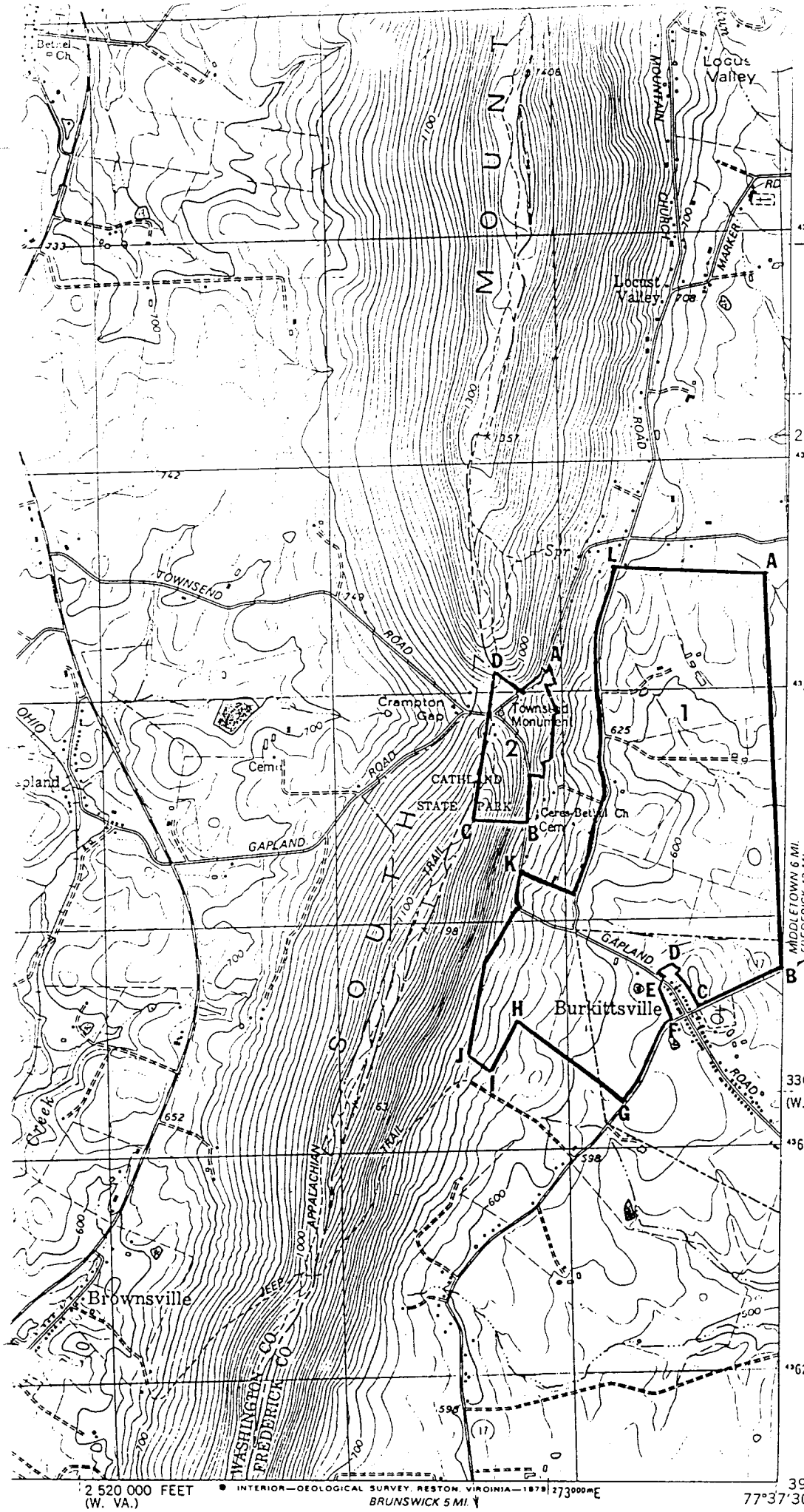
F4-17A,B,C


September 14 (NOON)
1. McClellan has advanced toward South Mountain to take advantage of Lee's divided army.
2. D. H. Hill reinforces position after morning battle with Cox's division of the 9th Corps
3. Federals prepare to attack to relieve Confederate siege of Harpers Ferry.
4. Confederates begin to bombard Harpers Ferry, but Union garrison holds out.
5. Union 1st Corps prepares to attack Confederate left flank.
6. Longstreet recalled by Lee and ordered to reinforce Fox's and Turner's Gaps
N
MAP B
BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN
Union
Confederate
Hagerstown
Williamsport
Maryland
Potomac
Antietam Creek
Boonsboro
South Mountain
Turner's Gap
Fox's Gap
Middletown
Sharpsburg
River
Ridge
Crampton's Gap
Frederick
Elk
South
Harpers Ferry
Virginia
Monocacy River
F-4-17A,B,C
10-20


September 15 (NOON)
1. Union forces, which occupied the South Mountain Gaps on the night of the 14th, prepare to pursue the retreating Confederates.
2. Lee gathers his army and decides to make a stand.
3. Harpers Ferry has surrendered. Confederates begin to advance northward to assist Lee at Sharpsburg.
N
Hagerstown
Williamsport
Maryland
Potomac
Antietam Creek
Boonsboro
South Mountain
Turner's Gap
Fox's Gap
Sharpsburg
Middletown
River
Elk Ridge
Crampton's Gap
Frederick
South
Harpers Ferry
Virginia
Monocacy River
MAP C
ADVANCE TO SHARPSBURG
Union
Confederate
F-4-17A,B,C


September 17
(EARLY MORNING)
1. McClellan pounds Lee's left flank in the morning phase of the 12-hour Battle of Antietam.
2. Confederates continue to rush toward Lee's outnumbered army.
N
Hagerstown
Williamsport
Maryland
Potomac
Antietam Creek
Boonsboro
South Mountain
MAP D
Turner's Gap
Fox's Gap
Sharpsburg
Middletown
River
Ridge
Crampton's Gap
Frederick
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM
Elk
South
Union
Confederate
Harpers Ferry
Monocacy River
Virginia
F-4-17A,B,C

F-4-17A,B,C



Crampton's Gap

UTM REFERENCES

Section 1

A: 18/273777/4365499
B: 18/273884/4363762
C: 18/273549/4363594
D: 18/273427/4363777
E: 18/273366/4363671
F: 18/273411/4363549
G: 18/273229/4363183
H: 18/272710/4363533
I: 18/272619/4363305
J: 18/272512/4363381
K: 18/272726/4364189
L: 18/273122/4365499

Section 2

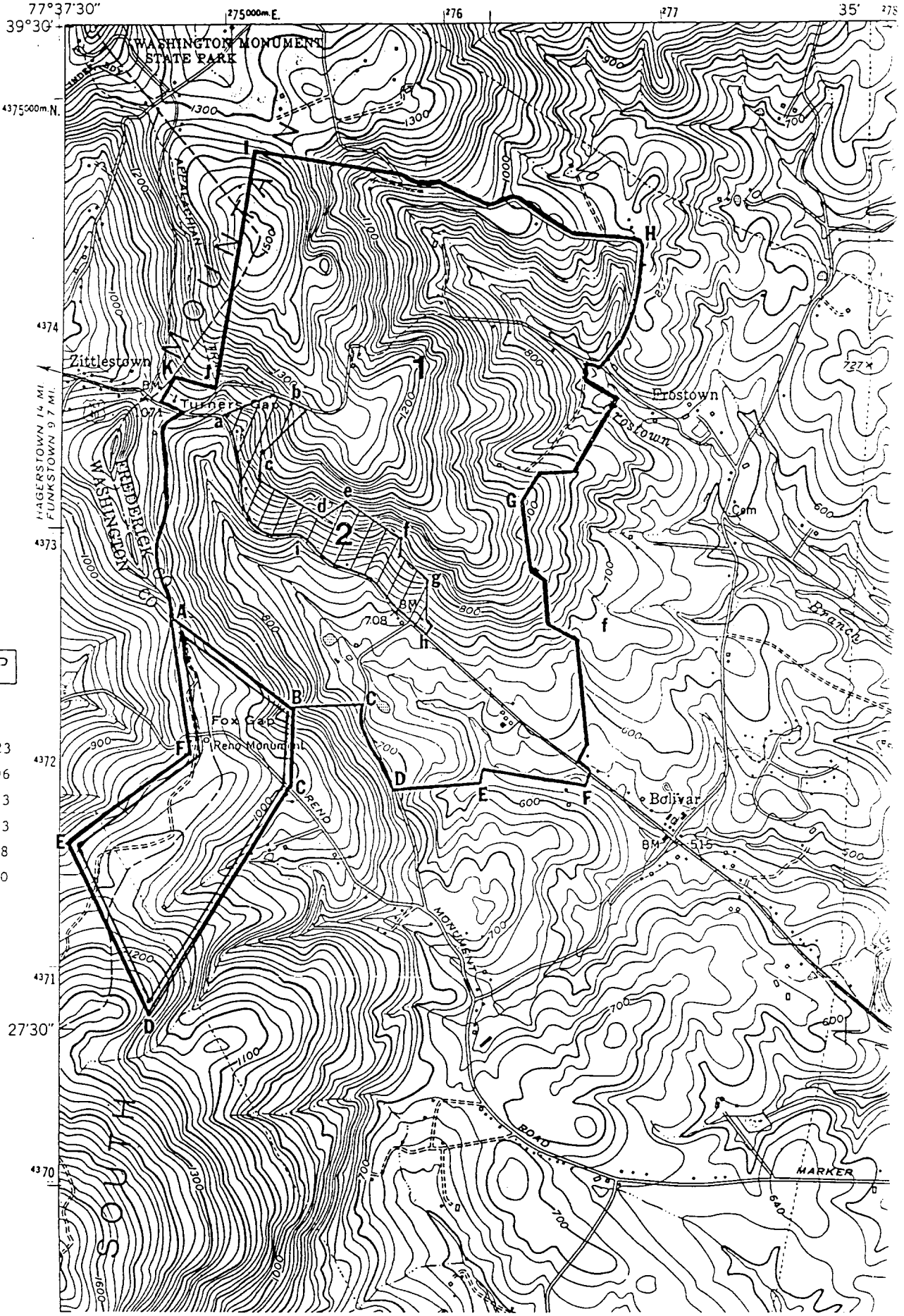
A: 18/272878/4365103
B: 18/272802/4364372
C: 18/272543/4364402
D: 18/272604/4365057

10-6

F-4-17A, B, C

5463 II SW
(FUNKSTOWN)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



FOX'S GAP

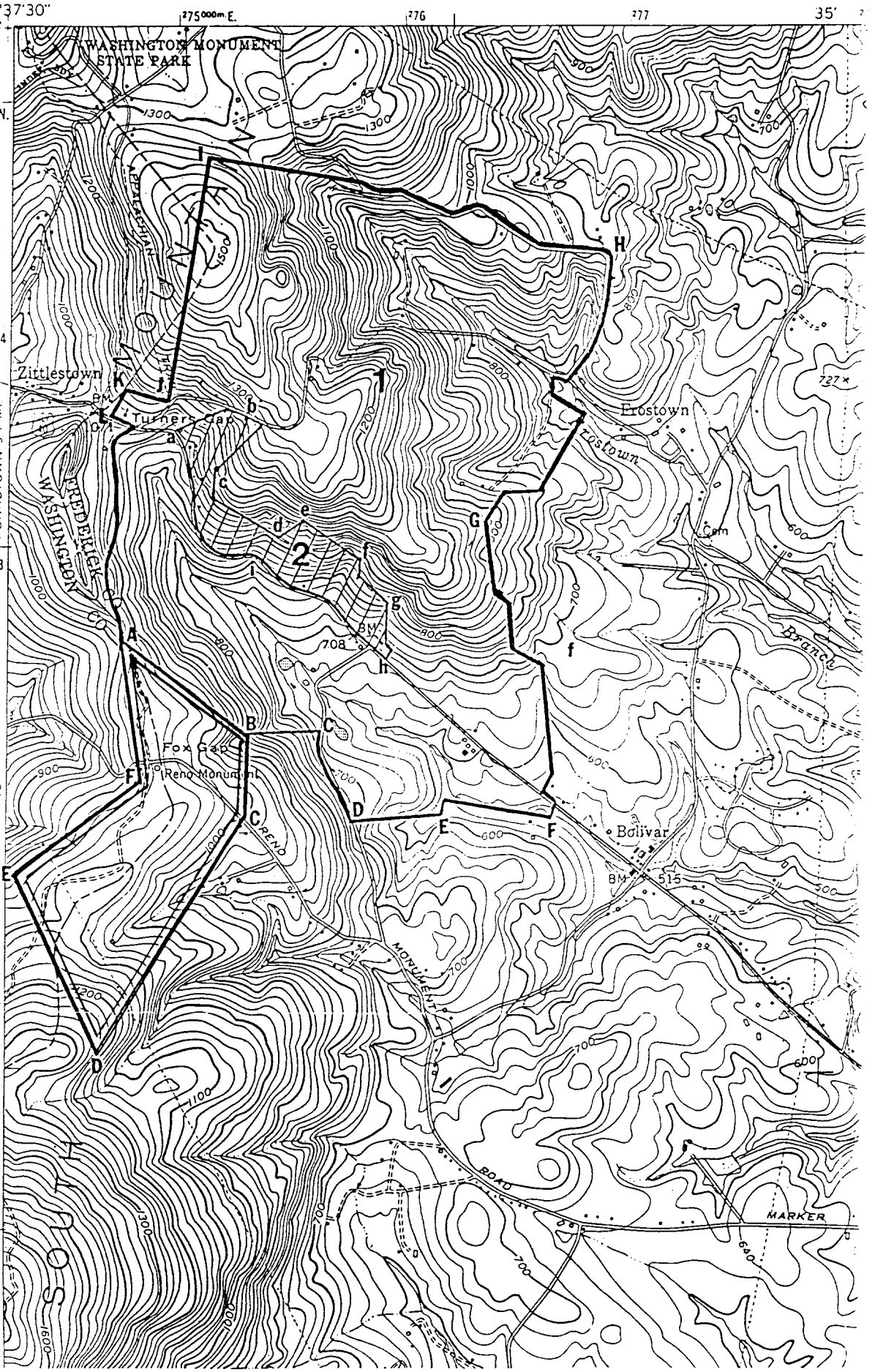
UTM REFERENCES

A:	18/274784/4372623
B:	18/275333/4372196
C:	18/274312/4371863
D:	18/274662/4370813
E:	18/274287/4371588
F:	18/274875/4372000

F-4-17A,B,C
10-7

(FUNKSTOWN) 1963 II SW

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



TURNER'S GAP

UTM REFERENCES

Section 1

A:	18/274784/4372623
B:	18/275333/4372196
C:	18/275638/4372212
D:	18/275775/4371831
E:	18/276171/4371861
F:	18/276659/4371831
G:	18/276385/4373141
H:	18/276918/4374329
I:	18/275135/4374771
J:	18/274967/4373659
	18/274769/4373720
L:	18/274723/4373506

*Section 2

a:	18/274982/4373537
b:	18/275303/4373598
c:	18/275165/4373324
d:	18/275455/4373080
e:	18/275546/4373141
f:	18/275821/4372974
g:	18/275943/4372775
h:	18/275927/4372531
i:	18/275333/4372988

*this area excluded from boundary.

= Fox's Gap Battlefield

End Here

Scan One Time Only

And

Copy for Multiple Numbers

F-4-17-A

F-4-17-B

F-4-17-C