Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

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WA-II-477

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC Antietam National Battlefield (includes three (3) detached sites: Lee headquarters site, Sharpsburg; Reno Monument, Fox's Gap; and

AND/OR COMMON War Correspondents Memorial arch, Crampton's Gap)

## 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
P. O. Box 158 — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Sharpsburg — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Sixth

STATE
Maryland — CODE 24

COUNTY
Washington — CODE 043

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRESENT USE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X DISTRICT | — PUBLIC | X OCCUPIED | X AGRICULTURE | — MUSEUM |
| — BUILDING(S) | — PRIVATE | — UNOCCUPIED | — COMMERCIAL | X PARK |
| — STRUCTURE | X BOTH | — WORK IN PROGRESS | — EDUCATIONAL | X PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| — SITE | PUBLIC ACQUISITION | ACCESSIBLE | — ENTERTAINMENT | — RELIGIOUS |
| — OBJECT | X IN PROCESS | — YES: RESTRICTED | — GOVERNMENT | — SCIENTIFIC |
| | — BEING CONSIDERED | X YES: UNRESTRICTED | — INDUSTRIAL | — TRANSPORTATION |
| | | — NO | — MILITARY | — OTHER: |

## 4 AGENCY

multiple public and private ownership

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
National Capital Region/National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY, TOWN
Washington, D.C. 20242 — VICINITY OF

STATE

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Washington County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Hagerstown,

STATE
Maryland

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Partial representation in State Historic Sites Survey, Maryland Historic Trust

DATE

— FEDERAL X STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Maryland Historic Trust, 21 State Circle

CITY, TOWN
Annapolis,

STATE
Maryland

# 7 DESCRIPTION

WA II-477

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|---|---|---|---|
| __EXCELLENT | __DETERIORATED | __UNALTERED | X ORIGINAL SITE |
| X GOOD | __RUINS | X ALTERED | __MOVED DATE_____ |
| __FAIR | __UNEXPOSED | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Antietam National Battlefield is located near the Maryland bank of the Potomac River and along Antietam Creek north and east of the village of Sharpsburg, Maryland. On September 17, 1862, the Confederates occupied the heights around Sharpsburg, and to them the battle was known as the Battle of Sharpsburg. The Union forces coming westward from Boonsboro crossed the Antietam in the early morning of September 17, 1862, at the Upper or Hitt's Bridge (presently outside the park), at Pry's Ford below the Philip Pry farm, and at the Middle Bridge, where Antietam Creek was crossed by the road from Boonsboro to Sharpsburg. The afternoon of the same day, after fierce fighting, the Federals crossed the Antietam at the Lower or Burnside Bridge and at Snavely's Ford. To the Union forces, the battle was known as Antietam after the creek that meandered through this hilly portion of the Maryland countryside. North of Sharpsburg, Confederate lines of defense spread out along the Hagerstown Pike where early morning fighting of September 17 centered around the Poffenberger farm; the Miller farm, especially in the Miller Cornfield; the West Woods, the East Woods, the North Woods, and the Dunker Church. Midday the battle moved southeastward to the areas of the Piper, Mumma, and Roulette farms, and centered in the area of the Sunken Road, known to history as Bloody Lane. In the afternoon the fighting moved south of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road first to the area around the Lower or Burnside Bridge, then up the heights across the Antietam through the Sherrick and Otto farms, until in the evening, the battle ended with the Federals almost at the edge of Sharpsburg at the present Hawkins Zouaves Monument near the Harpers Ferry-Sharpsburg Road. Present boundaries of the battlefield park include the area east of Antietam Creek up to the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road and the Philip Pry farm where Major General George B. McClellan, commander of the Union army, had his headquarters. The area of the battlefield also includes the Antietam National Cemetery at the eastern edge of Sharpsburg on the Boonsboro Road where 4,776 Federal soldiers are buried.

The battlefield remains generally as it was in September of 1862, occupied by farms and farmland which is still cultivated. The area was originally settled by German farmers who came down from Pennsylvania in the 18th and early 19th centuries. They built large brick, log, and fieldstone farmhouses and hugh barns with fieldstone lower stories for stock and hugh frame upper stories for storage of hay. Many original farm buildings from the period stand on the battlefield. To these are added the many state and regimental monuments erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The visitor gets the feeling of unspoiled farmland, distant hilly vistas of Red Hill, Elk Ridge, and South Mountain, neat and well-kept historic farm buildings, and battlefield roads skirting many curious military monuments of decades ago. Several historic roads remain. The Hagerstown Pike and the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road are still extant though the modern Hagerstown highway has been diverted westward leaving part of the old Pike as a road in the park beginning near the Dunker Church and rejoining the modern Hagerstown highway near Mansfield Avenue. The Burnside Bridge Road out of Sharpsburg still exists, but it too has been diverted to a new bridge across the Antietam, leaving the old Burnside Bridge untraveled by vehicular traffic. The Smoketown Road, beginning at the Dunker Church, is historic as is the road that turns right from it through the Mumma farm buildings. The road that winds around through "Bloody Lane" is more or less original, the modern road diverting from

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the historic roadbed at the "Bloody Lane" itself. The Harpers Ferry Road out of Sharpsburg follows its original course. Mansfield Avenue, Cornfield Avenue, Rodman Avenue, Branch Avenue, and the road to the heights above the Burnside Bridge have all been built since the battle to facilitate the visitor's tour of the battlefield. The Piper Lane through the Piper farm is historic.

The historic farmhouses with their surrounding farm buildings are spread out across the battlefield. Architecturally, the farmhouses vary from 18th century clapboard to nondescript two-story fieldstone to a degree of style in the Greek Revival-period Sherrick House and Pry House, both of which possess pleasing architectural lines and distinctiveness.

The National Register boundary coincides with the authorized boundary of Antietam National Battlefield as of this writing. Not all lands figuring in the battle are included within this boundary; such lands outside the boundary may be the subject of a state nomination supplementing this documentation. The primary source for the dimensions of the historic battlefield is the map of the Battle of Antietam, prepared under the direction of the Antietam Battlefield Board, surveyed by Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Cope, Engineer, drawn by Charles H. Ourand, 1899. Published by the Authority of the Secretary of War under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, located in the National Archives.

Antietam National Battlefield will be described in two sectors bounded by the Sharpsburg-Boonsboro Turnpike. The north sector of the battlefield was the scene of the first Federal attack on the morning of September 17, 1862, from Antietam Creek up to Miller's Cornfield and the Dunker Church. It was also the scene of continued fighting on that morning around the Piper Farm and Bloody Lane. It includes lands going northward on either side of the Hagerstown Pike from Sharpsburg, turning eastward at the Middlekauf farm and from there following a zigzag line to include the Samuel Poffenberger farm but not the M. Miller farm, and continuing down to the Antietam to include the old Kennedy farm but not the Neikirk farm. The boundary crosses the Antietam and follows the creek easterly until it turns southeast to encompass the Philip Pry house. From there the boundary follows the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike crossing the Middle Bridge to Sharpsburg. From Sharpsburg the boundary continues up the Hagerstown Pike turning west to include the farm of Hauser and Poffenberger, the West Woods and the Nicodemus Heights, following for a bit the modern Norfolk and Western Railroad. The boundary zigzags east to again join the Hagerstown Turnpike and continues north to turn west at the Middlekauf farm.

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An important area of the historic battlefield outside the National Battlefield boundary should be mentioned here. This is the area which, continuing up the Hagerstown Road, turns right to Smoketown, scene of the largest Union hospital, and continues to the Upper Bridge of the Antietam and thence around the Samuel Pry mill along the Little Antietam to the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike. This larger area, the staging area for the Union army on the morning of September 17, 1862, contains the J. Poffenberger farm, the George Line farm where General Mansfield died, the Hoffman, Thomas, D. Smith, and Neikirk farms--all hospitals--and the historic Upper Bridge with its nearby Jacob Cost and Samuel Pry houses, again hospitals, and the Pry Ford over the Antietam where the Second Corps crossed the creek.

To the south of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike is the south sector of the battlefield, scene of fighting on the afternoon of September 17, 1862, and of Burnside's famous attack across the Lower Bridge, thereafter known as Burnside Bridge. The south sector includes those areas south of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike on either side of Antietam Creek down to Snavely's Ford near Belinda Springs. It includes a strip on the east bank of the Antietam beginning east of the Middle Bridge traveling down the Antietam to encompass part of the old Henry Rohrback farm and farm buildings, and then down the Antietam eastern bank to Snavely's Ford at Belinda Springs, thence up Belinda Springs Road generally to the Harpers Ferry Road, thence up the Harpers Ferry Road to Sharpsburg, with a few deviations to account for irregularities of property lines, and finally out the Boonsboro Turnpike from Sharpsburg to the Middle Bridge.

The south sector also abuts on a historically significant area of land outside the National Battlefield which was important in the battle. South of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike from the Antietam Creek to the southeast is the historic vista going up to Red Hill where McClellan posted a Signal Corps observation team during the battle. The unspoiled vista to the top of Red Hill is a crucial part of the historic setting that can be seen from most sections of the battlefield.

Also, the area west of Sharpsburg, outside the National Battlefield, contains the path of Lee's retreat after the battle to Blackford's Ford across the Potomac, the Confederate Heights above Sharpsburg, now subdivided for a housing development, and the Stephen Grove house where Lincoln was photographed with McClellan after the battle. The village of Sharpsburg itself contains many remaining historic houses which stood during the battle, as does Keedysville to the east of the battlefield.

Three sites, detached from the National Battlefield but associated with it, are included in this documentation. They are the Lee headquarters site within the village of Sharpsburg, the Reno monument at Fox's Gap on South Mountain, and the War Correspondents Memorial arch at Crampton's Gap on South Mountain.

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES

I. Northerly portion of the battlefield from north to south, north of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike.

A. East of the Hagerstown Pike

1. Middlekauf farm

The Middlekauf farm buildings are located at the end of a private lane east of Maryland Route 65 about two miles north of Sharpsburg. The buildings include a stone farm house, a brick and stone secondary dwelling, a stone springhouse, a frame barn, and several outbuildings. The house and barn were used as a field hospital after the Battle of Antietam. For many years it was believed that the springhouse was used by Clara Barton after the battle as a hospital. More recent research indicates that she used a springhouse at the Samuel Poffenberger farm. Records of the U.S. Sanitary Commission indicate that patients at the Middlekauf farm hospital were from Banks' and Hooker's commands and that the hospital served 100-300 patients with Dr. J. Hayward of Boston in charge. The farm buildings are privately owned.

a. Main farmhouse

The main house is a two-story, four-bay stone structure which faces west. It is built of coursed local limestone on ground which slopes to the east. A double porch extends along the front which is included under the main roof. The roof is covered with sheet metal and small brick chimneys which appear to have replaced the originals are located inside each gable end.

b. Secondary farmhouse

Just northwest of the main house is a stone and brick secondary house which faces south. The brick section is one story and three bays wide. It has Flemish bond at the west and south elevations and English bond on the north. An exterior brick chimney is located at the west gable end. The brick section appears to be the older part of the house. Attached to the east end of the brick dwelling is a two-bay, one-story stone addition. A massive stone chimney with a stone corbel is located inside the east end wall.

c. Outbuildings

Northwest of the brick and stone dwelling is a series of small outbuildings. One is built of log, one of coursed stone, and the third is of frame construction.

d. Springhouse

Some distance south of the dwellings is a large stone springhouse. Built of native rock, it has a large exterior stone chimney at its west gable end. The center sections of the front and rear walls have been replaced with horizontal weatherboarding.

e. Barn

A large frame bank barn set on fieldstone foundations is located west of the main house. Facing south, it has a pair of projecting dormers above its forebay.

2. Joseph Poffenberger farm

Located adjacent to the North Woods just south of the Middlekauf farm and east of the Hagerstown Pike (Maryland 65), the Joseph Poffenberger farm served as the bivouac of the First Corps on the night of September 16. The farm also served as the Federal staging area for the first attack in the early morning of September 17. The buildings are situated on a bluff and face south.

a. Farmhouse

The house is a two-story, three-bay, L-shaped log structure clad with clapboard painted white. The front of the house has four windows, two to a story. A central front doorway opens to a one-story front porch which has a gingerbread railing. The frame rear ell extension has a typical double gallery. Architecturally, the house appears to be an early log structure.

b. Springhouse

The springhouse is partially log, clad with board and batten and partially stone. There is a stone chimney at the wooden end of the structure.

c. Barn

The barn is a frame bank barn with a stone foundation.

d. Smokehouse

The smokehouse is log.

3. Mansfield Avenue

Mansfield Avenue is a paved road going eastward from the Hagerstown Pike just below the Joseph Poffenberger farm through the North Woods and turning south to meet the historic Smoketown Road just north of the East Woods. Mansfield Avenue was built after the battle to facilitate the travel of visitors through the lines. It was named after Federal Major General Joseph K. F. Mansfield. Turning right on the east end of Mansfield Avenue and going south just a little way down Smoketown Road there is a junction with another road which goes eastward toward the Samuel Poffenberger farm. Near this junction is a stone monument marking the spot where Mansfield fell. Nearby, encased in a base of coursed stone and concrete, is a cannon tube with muzzle facing downward which is also a marker of Mansfield's death. There are six such cannon on the battlefield marking the deaths of six generals who died at Antietam.

4. The North Woods

Just south of the Joseph Poffenberger farm on a ridge less than 200 yards south of the farmhouse stood a triangular strip of forest, now removed, which was known locally as the North Wood. From the shelter of that strip of forest Hooker's men moved to the attack on the early morning of September 17, which culminated in the struggle of the Miller Cornfield.

5. Smoketown Road

This is an historic road which leads from the settlement of Smoketown south to join the Hagerstown Pike at the Dunker Church. Smoketown, the largest Federal hospital after the battle, lies outside the National Battlefield boundary as does the northern portion of the Smoketown Road. The northern portion of the road is unpaved as it was historically until it enters the Federal reservation and becomes paved.

6. Samuel Poffenberger house

On the Smoketown Road just to the south of where it joins Mansfield Avenue there is a road going eastward. This road leads to the Samuel Poffenberger farm. An impressive fieldstone house sited in a valley, the Samuel Poffenberger house was a hospital after the battle. Through a careful comparison with all other historic houses in the area, Antietam Park Historian James Atkinson concluded that the Samuel Poffenberger house was the site of Clara Barton's work at Antietam. ("The location of the Clara Barton Hospital at Antietam," Antietam NB, 1971.)

a. Farmhouse

The stone farmhouse is a two and one-half-story, five-bay building with a one and one-half-story stone wing built over a spring. Atkinson states that the description of this spring within the house closely conforms to the description by Clara Barton. Attached to the west end wall is a late 19th century two-story brick addition. The main house is constructed of coursed local limestone. Windows are placed at regular intervals in the front and east end walls and have massive framing with ovolo trim. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation. A four-panel Victorian door has replaced the original. A small one-bay entrance porch seems to be a replacement. Large stone chimneys with corbels at their tops are located inside the end walls. Architectural evidence supports an 1802-1804 construction date for the house. On several Civil War maps the property is improperly called "Dumbar's Mill."

b. Barn

Northwest of the house is a large stone bank barn. It was also used as a hospital after the battle.

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c. Outbuildings

There are several sheds and outbuildings. In front of the house is a deteriorated log outbuilding. Numerous limestone fences border the farm lanes and fields on the property.

7. D. R. Miller farm

The D. R. Miller farm lies stretched along on both sides of the Hagerstown Pike, a mile and one half north of Sharpsburg. The house and outbuildings, located just east of the Pike, were under fire during all the desperate fighting in the Cornfield. The house was the nearest hospital house to the battlefield. The old springhouse in the hollow south of the house furnished water to sufferers of both armies.

8. Cornfield Avenue

Cornfield Avenue is a post-bellum government road which goes from east to west from the Smoketown Road to the Hagerstown Pike and bisects D. P. Miller's cornfield, known as the Bloody Cornfield. On the morning of September 17, Hooker's forces met the Confederate forces in Miller's cornfield, and with much bloodshed the cornfield changed hands several times. Cornfield Avenue was built probably late in the 19th century to assist visitors in seeing the cornfield.

9. The Cornfield

Site of the most fierce fighting at Antietam on the early morning of September 17, the Cornfield was part of the D. H. Miller farm. Located south of the North Woods and between the East Woods and the West Woods, the Cornfield is now traversed by Cornfield Avenue. The line of battle swept back and forth across the field 15 times.

10. The East Woods

The East Woods is located east of the Bloody Cornfield on either side of the Smoketown Road. Only a small portion of the East Woods exists today. On the morning of September 17, Federal troops passed through the East Woods to encounter the Confederates in the Cornfield. Here, Union General Joseph Mansfield was fatally wounded as he led the XIII Corps into battle.

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11. Morrison farm

The Simon P. Morrison farm was located just south of Samuel Poffenberger's farm to the northeast of the East Wood. No farm buildings survive. Army Corps of Engineers maps indicate that this farm served as a Union hospital.

12. Dunker Church

The Dunker Church is a one and one half-story gabled brick building painted white, on a foundation of native limestone. The original church was built in 1852 by the Dunkers, a strict sect of German Baptist Brethren. Some of the bloodiest fighting raged around the church during the battle. Here "Stonewall" Jackson's troops stood against the attack of the Union First and Twelfth Corps. The original church was destroyed in 1921. The present structure, patterned after the older building, was reconstructed in 1962, using some materials from the original. The brick is laid in common bond and painted white as it was at the time of the battle. There is no basement, only a crawl space with vents, and a small loft or attic above the main floor. It is roughly square in plan, measuring 35½ feet by 34½ feet, with a central brick chimney at the peak of the wood shingled roof. The east and south elevations have a central door with double-hung sash windows on either side. The south side also has two small windows in the gable. The west and north sides have two double-hung sash windows only. The door sills are stone. The doors are paneled and the windows have paneled shutters. The only ornament on the plain building is a small cornice made by corbelling out the three uppermost brick courses. The interior is plain whitewashed plaster with unpainted woodwork and benches. These benches are copied from one original example salvaged after the storm of 1921, and are according to the original plan. The church is located on the old Hagerstown Road across from the modern visitor center.

13. Kennedy farm

The Kennedy farmhouse is located southeast of the East Woods toward Antietam Creek. It was used as a hospital after the battle, and soldiers' names are carved on the rocks around the house. It is a two-story four-bay structure and appears to have been built in two parts. One section has small windows in relation to wall area which could suggest an early building date. Nearby is the old Neikirk house which is outside the National Battlefield boundary.

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14. Mumma farm

a. House

The Mumma house is located south along the Smoketown Road northeast of the visitor center. The original Mumma house was burned during the battle and the present structure was rebuilt the next year. The house was constructed in two sections, a plain brick part and a more ornate frame part, both on a stone foundation. The second story windows on the north side have different lintel levels, those on the brick section being higher. The frame section has a bracketed cornice. The same motif is repeated around the flat-roofed entrance porch on the east or main facade which has a lattice balustrade. The structure is joined into a unit by its tin plate hipped roof and one-story veranda along the north porch side. This porch is supported by slender colonnettes. The brick is also whitewashed to blend with the white frame section. The main block measures about 41 by 36 feet. The house is slightly "L" in shape. The frame section is deeper than the original brick block. On the back or south side a one-story kitchen has been added, measuring about 15 feet square with its own exterior chimney. Because of the slightly "L" shape, the hip roof becomes a gable in the rear over each section. There are three brick chimneys, one at each angle of the hip over the frame section and one at the brick end, which is whitewashed.

b. Springhouse

The springhouse is the only building which survived the fire that destroyed all Mumma buildings during the Battle of Antietam. It is constructed of stone and measures 16' 3" by 24' 3". It has a main floor and attic level. Immediately adjacent at the north end is the spring in a sink in the ground enclosed in masonry walls and roofed with a brick vault. The water flows into the springhouse, channeled along the inside of the north and west walls. From there it is carried underground to a draw south of the building. There is a fireplace located at the south end which has a brick capped masonry exterior chimney. Access to the second floor is by climbing over the roof of the spring enclosure. The west wall has one window opening at the first level and a gable window in the south wall for the second level. There are two adjacent doorways in the east wall. The first floor is divided into two rooms and the walls are plaster and whitewashed, with exposed ceiling joists. The rafters are exposed on the second level. The gable roof is covered by wooden shingles. The structure is located east of the main house.

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c. Barn

The Mumma barn is a typical bank barn with the first story stable level of stone and the upper hayloft of frame with vertical boarding. It is covered by a tin plate gable roof. There is a large lean-to shed on the south end and a smaller one on the north. This barn was probably built as part of the postwar complex when the burned-out farm was reconstructed.

d. Cemetery and Cemetery Wall

The Mumma cemetery, which dates back at least to 1790 when the pre-Civil War house and barn were built, is located to the northwest of the house. Only the eastern half or section of the plot contains burials. It measures about 27,550 square feet. The headstones are of various shapes and sizes, some illegible, some of early dates, and some as late as the 1960s. Some of the older stones are given interest by their ornament and eulogies. The cemetery is enclosed by about 665 feet of stone wall in a roughly square shape. The wall is of local fieldstone laid in random courses with mortar, and averages about four feet high. An iron gate on the southeast provides the only entrance. The cemetery is northwest of the Mumma farm.

e. Mumma Lane

A remnant of the original Mumma farm road, 600 feet long, is still visible, leading south out of the farm. It is cut off by the modern tour road which curves by the farm and joins the original roadbed. The road is a partially grassy area, not used as a road today.

15. The Roulette farm

The Roulette farm is to the south and east of the Mumma farm. The orchard and the cornfield between the Roulette house and the Sunken Road called Bloody Lane were scenes of most desperate fighting in the late afternoon of September 17, 1862. Men of the Second Corps tramped through the fields on the way to Bloody Lane. The buildings themselves have importance as examples of the area's early architecture.

a. Farmhouse

At least part of the house may have been built during the late 18th century. It is a long, narrow, two-part log structure covered with German and aluminum siding. The more southerly part of the house is a one-story, four-bay structure with small six-over-six windows. A deep overhanging porch extends along the front elevation. A large exterior chimney topped with brick is against the south end wall. The remaining five bays are attached to the north end wall of the first section and appear to be an addition. Part of the front wall is recessed. One section of the house has an inside end chimney of brick and several small gable-roofed dormers.

b. Barn

A large frame bank barn typical of the region was used to treat wounded from the 132nd Pennsylvania. It and the house were hospitals after the battle.

c. Springhouse

A fieldstone springhouse and several outbuildings are present.

16. Clipp farm

According to Army Corps of Engineers maps, there was a Clipp farm or house between Roulette's and Bloody Lane. No structures survive.

17. Bloody Lane

Today "Bloody Lane" is a depression, about 500 yards long, between grassy slopes, partially paved with gravel and an asphalt access to the Roulette farm. It was known as the Sunken Road prior to the Civil War because of the depression caused by continuous use and erosion. The road bed was worn down to depths ranging from one to four feet, making it an important line of Confederate defense during the battle and a slaughter trench when Confederates were caught in the lane by Federal crossfire. Since the time of the battle, the north fenceline and road shoulder have continued to erode. The other shoulder has been disturbed by two different tour routes parallel and adjacent to the lane. The current bank along the new road is higher

than that pictured along the earlier road. The lane is lined with monuments and a modern re-creation of an old split rail fence. "Bloody Lane" is located on the north of the Piper fields and extends to the Observation Tower.

18. Piper farm

a. Farmhouse

The Piper house, off the Hagerstown Road south of "Bloody Lane," is a typical two-story frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped structure with a foundation of random course fieldstone. The main section (west) about 40 by 15 feet was built prior to the Civil War. There is a shed-roofed porch along the west at the first story and also along the north and south faces of the wing. The first floor of the wing (15 by 15 feet) was added around 1898, and the second story of the wing was added in 1912. It has a tin plate roof. Three small brick chimneys protrude from the roof, two from the kitchen wing and one from the original section. In 1974 the porch and porch foundation were rebuilt and minor repairs were done to the chimney. The nine-room interior is in poor condition.

b. Cavehouse (Icehouse)

The Cavehouse, measuring about 10 by 15 feet, was build in the early 1800s of random course fieldstone. It was built with two rooms in a type of split-level arrangement into the earthen bank near the south end of the farmhouse. It has a gable roof. The west room, entered from the west end which protrudes from the hill, was used for produce storage. The east room, which was used for ice storage, is located in the section which goes into the hill, and is entered from its own door on the south-east side. The building, which was in almost ruinous condition, was reconstructed by local labor in 1975. The original stones were used. Care was taken to match the mortar in color and texture to that of the slave house. The cavehouse is located southeast of the Piper house.

c. Slave house

The building on the Piper farm called the slave quarters is a stone masonry building with a wood shingled gable roof measuring about 33½ feet by 14 feet. This structure grew from a smaller building, about 25 by 14 feet. The original section is thought to be the first dwelling on the farm site, dating to about 1740. Additions,

circa 1880, raised the roof by adding a log wall over the stone section to provide an additional floor. At this time, the north gable wall was taken down and rebuilt to make the building eight feet longer. The exterior stone walls are faced rubble, infilled with clay and small stones. The log portion, dressed on the exterior, is three logs high set back to accommodate the furring strips to permit the use of beveled-edge siding boards. After 1900, drop siding replaced the earlier which was put back during the restoration. There is a large shallow stone fireplace at the north end with a brick chimney outside. The first floor is divided into two rooms by a board partition and there is a stair in the north room to the floor above. Each lower room has a door to the outside on the east but no connecting door between them. There is one window on the east and three on the west, first floor level, and two gable windows on the north and one on the south gable. The interior rooms are whitewashed plaster. The structure was restored about 1968. This included replacing a tin roof with wooden shingles, reconstructing windows, doors and their frames, and installing period style siding. The new chimney was also redone with period type brick using a typical local cap treatment. The slave house is located west of the Piper house, south of Piper Lane.

d. Smokehouse

The smokehouse is a small, nearly 12½-foot-square frame and log building on a stone foundation, built in the mid-1800s. The walls are now covered in weatherboard and the gabled roof is sheet tin. There are no windows in the structure.

e. Barn

The large stone and frame bank barn is original to the farm. The southern end, built in 1820, is 44 feet wide and 84 feet long. This section is constructed with a heavy, hewn timber frame resting on one-story stone walls. The upper section has a tightly boarded floor. The exterior upper level is covered by unpainted, wide boards, fastened vertically to the frame with wrought nails. The west portion of the stone wall has two narrow ventilating slits built into the masonry. The east wall beneath the overhanging loft has seven double "Dutch" doors and five windows. A wooden winch hoist is now partially covered by a lean-to used as a peach packing plant in the 1890s. In 1914, a wooden addition was added making the barn 144 by 44 feet. The original wood shingle roof

was replaced by tin plate. At this time the five large, picturesque roof ventilators were added. Two large dormer-type double doors were cut into the roof at the gutter line at this time. In 1974, bad timbers and boards were replaced and the exterior was whitewashed. The barn is located on the north side of Piper Lane.

f. Piper Lane

The original farm lane, about 3000 feet long, is entered off Hagerstown Road. It is lined with farm buildings and leads to the Piper farmhouse. Behind the house the road is less used and becomes very rocky and rutted until it fades out to little more than a line of trees at Richardson Avenue.

19. Observation Tower

The observation tower, erected in 1896 by the War Department, is constructed of native limestone. It is 15 feet square and about 75 feet tall. It has an arched entranceway and two slit windows on the south elevation. The tower is open on all four sides at the observation deck above a waist-high wall and is topped by a red tile hipped roof which rests on corner piers at the deck level. The only ornament on the sheer walls are three stone courses, corbelled out to form a band about five feet below the parapet of the observation deck. The deck is reached by an iron stairway which rises on the interior. The tower is located at the juncture of Bloody Lane and Richardson Avenue.

20. Richardson Avenue

Richardson Avenue runs from the Hagerstown Turnpike, parallels Bloody Lane to the Observation Tower, and making a zigzag ends at the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike. Named for General Israel Richardson, the hero of "Bloody Lane," who was wounded there in the battle and died at the Pry house, November 3, 1862, Richardson Avenue is more or less historic. The modern park road follows the old farm road making a diversion at Bloody Lane where the old roadbed was and still can be seen.

21. Keplinger/Newcomer house

Old Army Corps of Engineers maps indicate a house at the corner of Richardson Avenue and the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike. Nothing remains visible there today.

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22. Newcomer house - Mount Pleasant - Christian Orndorff's mill

Situated near the west bank of Antietam Creek where the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike crosses over a modern highway bridge, are the remains of the historic Christian Orndorff mill, known as Newcomer Mill during the Civil War. Nothing is left of the mill buildings themselves; what remains is a circa 1800 two-story clapboard-covered log dwelling traditionally called Mount Pleasant. The structure is a three-bay dwelling set on very low stone foundations. A two-story, four-bay ell, also of log, extends to the rear, or north. The entire structure is covered with beaded weatherboard displaying no decorative trim. A one-story porch supported by chamfered square posts extends along the front elevation. Extending along the entire east wall of the ell is a double porch framed under the main roof span. The roof of the main section is steeply pitched with high brick chimneys extending from inside each gable end and at the juncture of the two sections. Immediately behind the house is a two-story stone and brick kitchen with a bake oven. South of Route 34 (the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike) is a large frame bank barn set on stone foundations.

Mount Pleasant was in a prominent position at the Middle Bridge in the Battle of Antietam. The bridge and road past Mount Pleasant were strategic in the movement of troops. There are several Alexander Gardner photographs of the Middle Bridge with the Orndorff/Newcomer buildings in the background.

23. Log farmhouse up Antietam Creek from the Middle Bridge

This house, of log construction, is clad with German siding. It appears to have received a new roof. The house is a long, narrow two-story, four-bay structure with nine-over-six windows at the first-story level and six-over-six windows at the second story. The exterior surface of the building shows work associated with the late 19th or early 20th century. However, the exterior chimney and the nine-over-six windows suggest that the house may have been standing for some time before the Civil War. More research is needed to date the house. Also present is a large frame bank barn with a fieldstone fence in front of it. In From Millwheel to Plowshare by Drake Orndorff on page 24 a log structure is mentioned in this location with the date given as eighteenth century construction.

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B. West of the Hagerstown Pike

1. Nicodemus Heights

This small hill directly west of the Hagerstown Pike near the Miller farm was occupied by Confederate cavalry under J.E.B. Stuart early in the morning of September 17. As the Federal troops under Hooker come out of the North Woods they were pounded by artillery on Nicodemus Heights as the Confederate infantry in the cornfield charged. Nicodemus Heights proved to be the key position to the early morning phase of the battle, where the commanding position of Stuart's artillery prevented Doubleday from taking the high ground around the Dunker Church.

2. Confederate Avenue - Hagerstown Pike Bypass

Confederate Avenue existed since the late 1890's as a government battlefield road stretching along the Confederate lines from Nicodemus Heights to the Dunker Church. The road left the Hagerstown Pike near the latter's juncture with Starke Avenue, and continuing south until turning west at a right angle to converge again on the Hagerstown Pike at the Dunker Church. In recent years, a new Hagerstown Pike (Route 65) was built to bypass the battlefield. The new bypass left the old pike below the Dunker Church and continued up the old route of Confederate Avenue back to the Old Hagerstown Pike. Thus, Confederate Avenue became the new bypass. The portion of the old Hagerstown Pike through the battlefield in front of the Dunker Church and north to Mansfield Avenue juncture still exists.

3. West Woods

West of the Hagerstown Pike and above the Dunker Church, the West Woods was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting during the morning of the 17th and during the whole war. Union General John Sedgwick's division lost more than 2,200 men in less than one-half hour in an ill-fated charge into these woods against Jackson's troops.

4. Starke Avenue

Starke Avenue is a government battlefield road. It is actually an extension of Cornfield Avenue, separated by the old Hagerstown Pike and going westward until it meets the Hagerstown Pike bypass. It originally joined the old

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Confederate Avenue, now superseded by the bypass. Starke Avenue is named for Confederate General William F. Starke of Jackson's Corps who was mortally wounded a few hundred yards south.

5. Alfred Poffenberger farm

The old Alfred Poffenberger farm was on the western edge of the West Woods just to the west of the Hagerstown bypass. Heavy fighting occurred in the area.

C. East of Antietam Creek

1. The Middle Bridge

Spanning Antietam Creek at the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike was a three-arched stone bridge, built by Silas Harry in 1824. Known as the Orndorff or Middle Bridge after the Battle of Antietam, it was destroyed by high water in the late 19th century. The bridge was strategic in the movement of troops. There are several Alexander Gardner photographs of the bridge.

2. Philip Pry farm

a. Pry house

The Philip Pry house was built in 1844 by Philip Pry and his brother Samuel Pry on high ground west of Keedysville, Maryland. Because of its panoramic view of almost the entire Antietam Valley around Sharpsburg, General George B. McClellan used the Pry house for his headquarters during the Battle of Antietam. The house is a two-story L-shaped brick structure on a stone foundation. The main block of the house has a steeply pitched roof with two single chimneys at the ridge. The upper story has five large double-hung sash windows with shutters which extend with their lintels from the roof eave to the porch roof. The first story has a central double entrance door flanked by two windows on each side. In 1976 a fire partially damaged the house burning off a late-19th-century porch stretched across the front of the house. During a 1977-78 restoration of the house to its Civil War appearance, the small earlier Greek Revival porch was rebuilt and put back on the house. The east end of

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the house has two windows to each story. The ell, which is a continuation of the west wall, has a two-story porch on the east side with simple supports and a second story balustrade. There are entrances off this porch on each floor. The two main doors on the first story have three-light transoms. This ell section has a gable roof with two small windows in the north gable end. The simple interior housed wounded soldiers after the battle. General Israel B. Richardson, Union hero of Bloody Lane, died there on November 3, 1862.

b. Barn

This barn, the original one on the property, is located on the north of the house. Like many barns in the area, it is stone on the first level. Vertical boarding above overhangs the stone level on the south. The barn measures about 60 by 40 feet with a shed addition on the eastern end. The tin plated roof has two ventilators along the ridge. During the battle, the barn served as a hospital.

c. Smokehouse or Cookhouse

The Pry smokehouse is now a brick and fieldstone ruin with only the fireplace wall left partially standing. The brickwork and stone foundations of this structure seem to be as old as the house, but strangely enough, this building does not appear in the Alexander Gardner photograph of the Pry House taken during the Battle of Antietam. Consequently, more research is needed to determine the age of the smokehouse. It is located at the southwest corner of the Pry house.

d. Cavehouse

The cave or springhouse is build into the side of a hill to the east of the house, faced with local fieldstone. Alterations and repairs have been made over the years but the basic structure with random limestone masonry of slabs and large rocks remains in relatively unchanged condition. The interior, now filled with debris, is about 6 feet wide, 8 feet long, and 7 feet high. The opening into the hill has an irregularly-formed wall surrounding it and acts as a retaining wall against the hill.

e. Pry Lane

This historic lane goes from the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike to the Pry house. It remains essentially as it did when the property served as McClellan's headquarters. A double row of trees was planted at one time, and several remain. The lane was shortened about 100 feet when the state highway was widened and straightened in the late 1950's or early 1960's.

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f. Springhouse

The ruins of the springhouse are located slightly to the southwest of the front of the house just down the hill. The front stone archway and some buried walls in the hillside are all that is left of the historic springhouse which appeared in the artist sketch of the Pry house published in Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. At this writing, the archway is in need of stabilization. This springhouse is mentioned in The Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion 1861-65, First Division 12th and 20th Corps by Edmund Randolph Brown a Member of Company C, p. 235, U.S. Army Military History Collection, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. "Sometimes towards evening..went to bivouac above the Pry house, where in the meantime, McClellan had established his headquarters. ...While we were here we used water from the spring used by the Pry house. The picture of this house, with its brick spring house, a short distance down the hill, and rather in front of the house, is familiar to the readers of Harper's Weekly, Harper's History of the Rebellion, the Century Magazine, and other publications."

3. Toll house

This small log house is a three-bay, one-and-one-half-story German-sided structure. Built adjacent to the old alignment of the Sharpsburg-Boonsboro Turnpike, it served as a toll house on this road during the nineteenth century.

II. Southerly Part of the Battlefield South of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike

1. Newcomer mill

Nothing remains of the old Newcomer mill which was located just southwest of the Middle Bridge over the Antietam. However, there is still standing a large bank barn with fieldstone foundations which was part of the Newcomer complex and appears in the Alexander Gardner photographs of the Middle Bridge taken shortly after the battle. Another stone structure existed on the southeast side which may have been part of the mill operation.

2. Rodman Avenue

Rodman Avenue runs south from the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike, crossing over the old Burnside Bridge Road at a modern overpass near the Sherrick House where at a right angle it becomes Branch Avenue. Historic maps indicate that the modern government road follows the course of an old farm

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road present during the battle. Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman's command forded the Antietam at Snavely's Ford and were pushing toward Sharpsburg until they were met by A. P. Hill's fresh troops from Harpers Ferry. Rodman himself was shot and later died at the nearby Henry Rohrback house.

3. Antietam National Cemetery

Antietam National Cemetery was first established by the State of Maryland by an act in 1865, and it was completed in 1867. Contributions which totaled about $70,000 from 18 Union states completed the cemetery. There are 4,776 Union graves from the Maryland campaign of 1862. Administration was transferred to the War Department for the period of 1877 to 1933, when it came to the Park Service. The cemetery is located in a trapezoidal section of land containing about 11¼ acres. The paths were laid out to form an amphitheater with the large Soldiers Monument in the center. The lodge house, its carriage house, and a rostrum are from the early years of operation (to 1879). A later house was added for the superintendent of the park about 1927 and is unhistoric to the park and cemetery. The cemetery is located along Maryland Route 34 (just east of the intersection with Route 65) on the eastern edge of Sharpsburg.

a. Lodge house

The small lodge house on the cemetery grounds was built in 1867. It is about 20 by 30 feet. It is constructed of limestone, laid in random ashlar courses in a gothic villa style. A battlemented tower with a small round window is attached to the north side of the structure. The house itself is a short-armed "L" in plan. The main entrance is on the east gabled end, sheltered by a little gothic-inspired wooden porch. The roof is hipped on the west and over the short south wing. Little peaked roof dormers are placed in the roof to give light to the upper story. The rear or northwest entrance has a small gabled gothic hood. The windows are framed in shallow segmental arches which form a contrasting decorative pattern in the stonework. The gable or east end has a small finial-type ornament at each side at the eave line. The lodge house was originally designed as a residence for the superintendent of the cemetery and as a visitor contact station and administrative offices. It remained unchanged until the late 1920s when public restrooms were installed. In 1970 these were rearranged to provide additional office space. The exterior remains little altered. The lodge house is located right inside the front gate of the cemetery.

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b. Carriage house

The cemetery carriage house, now used as a garage, is a small brick gable-roofed structure with an attic level under the roof. A large segmental-arched opening is located in the east side, flanked by a small window. A large square opening, used today for the entrance, is in the south end with a window in the gable above. The carriage house is located within the cemetery walls.

c. Cemetery rostrum

The rostrum was constructed in 1879 according to a Standard Army Quartermaster's plan issued in November 1878. It consists of a platform formed by brick walls, about 5½ feet high. The brickwork is laid with an indented panel effect. The platform is filled with earth and partially paved with concrete. At each end of the platform is a stone stairway with an iron railing. Surmounting the platform are three rows of four piers, 17½ inches square and 12 feet high. The piers support an open trellis roof, originally designed for vines. An iron railing surrounds the platform connecting each pier. Below the railing between the piers are planter boxes. Jonathan Late was the contractor for the rostrum.

d. U.S. Soldiers Memorial

The U.S. Soldiers Memorial is a granite figure of a private Union soldier at parade rest with the cape of his overcoat thrown back from his left shoulder. The statue is 21½ feet tall and rests on a granite pedestal 25 feet high. The statue was carved in the Rhode Island Granite Works at Westerly, Rhode Island, out of granite also called Westerly. A Mr. Conrad modeled the figure and it was carved by J. W. Pollette. Crossed swords, a laurel wreath, draped flags, a drum, cartridge box and canteen are grouped in a high relief cartouche on the front of the base. The statue was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The foundation was not completed until 1879. The figure was later installed in 1880.

e. Cemetery wall - fence

The Antietam National Cemetery is enclosed by a random ashlar limestone wall with ornamental iron fencing along Route 34. The wall has a uniform height of 5 feet on the inside and varies from 10 to 15 feet on the

outside. It is 2½ feet thick throughout. The iron fence is about 6 feet high, including the low limestone base. There is an elaborate gateway entrance of four posts topped with urns and decorated with gothic strapwork. The walls were repaired and repointed by the WPA in 1939.

f. Tombstones

The tombstones in Antietam National Cemetery are of two basic types. Those for the unknown dead from the Maryland Campaign are six inches high and about six inches square. There are 1,836 of these, all Union. The stones for the known dead of the 1862 campaign, also all Union, and for subsequent burials are about 2½ feet high and 1½ feet wide. There are 2,940 from the Civil War and 200 graves from later wars.

4. Sherrick house

The Sherrick house, circa 1830, retains its Civil War exterior appearance. No modern plumbing had been added although the house has been wired for electricity. The house has two cellars. A spring still flows through a cut stone channel in the sub-cellar. The upper cellar contains a summer kitchen and cool food storage space. Both cellars are whitewashed stone on the south--their only exterior exposure. Rising above the cellar is a two-story red brick house with a wood shingled hipped roof. The west wall of this rectangular house is laid in Flemish bond and the other three are common bond. The hipped roof is broken by two brick chimneys on the south edge center and two on the north which rise higher in the roof. The main entrance is located on the west facade. It has a wood, two-columned Doric portico with a balustrade around the flat deck. There is a veranda along the main floor on the south, supported on piers at the cellar level over the spring, which gives the effect of a two-story portico. There is an entrance on the south veranda at the main level (second story on the south) and another one on the east. The interior is more elaborate than the other farmhouses. One of the fireplaces is marbleized, there are chair rails in most of the rooms, and the stairs in the main hall are ornamented with a wave molding. The building has great integrity. There is some evidence that all the interior rooms have their original paint. The Sherrick house is located on the northeast corner of Branch Avenue and Burnside Bridge Road.

The Sherrick smokehouse is a brick 1½-story building measuring 14'5" by 14'7". The foundation walls are whitewashed stone. Diamond patterns in the brick gables ventilate the attic space in addition to a small attic window located over the exterior door in the west. The first floor has a window in each side wall and a large fireplace in the rear (east) wall.

The roof is gabled with wood shingles. The floor is modern wood laid over an earlier wood floor and joists. A winding, enclosed stair in the corner left of the entrance leads to the attic. The ceiling of the first floor is post period beaded boards and the attic ceiling is exposed. The smokehouse is located southeast of the Sherrick house.

5. Otto house

The Otto house is on a hill directly across from the Sherrick house on the Burnside Bridge Road. This house is a large two-story, eight-bay structure. It would appear to be a log structure which has been sheathed with asbestos siding. When Rodman's command was repelled by A. P. Hill, their line fell back to the Otto farm area. Both the Otto and Sherrick house were Union hospitals after the battle.

6. Stone Mill

This complex of buildings includes a two-story, four-bay stone house with two stone extensions and a stone grist mill building. Both buildings are constructed of coursed native limestone and have openings with wide wooden frames with ovolo trim. Flat arches of finely dressed stones are present above the doors and windows. The mill has a circular opening in each gable and a large brick chimney. A small stone springhouse is also on the property. The house originally had a two-story porch across its front elevation. The house and mill appear to be contemporaneous and exhibit exterior features and masonry work typical of the circa-1800 period.

The Stone Mill is located on the old Burnside Bridge Road on the Sharpsburg side of the Sherrick house and Otto house. Up the ravine past these houses the brigades of Willcox's division advanced against the Confederate brigades of Jenkins and Garnett which held the high ground near the Stone Mill and the southerly slope of what is now the National Cemetery. After A. P. Hill drove Rodman from his advanced position on the Union left, Willcox's position near the Stone Mill was turned, and his lines withdrew back to the hills at the Otto house.

7. Branch Avenue

Branch Avenue is a government road facilitating park visitation. It begins as a continuation of Rodman Avenue at the overpass bridge where the former crosses the Burnside Bridge Road, and making a right to the east, it joins the Harpers Ferry Road. The road is named for Brigadier General L. O'Brien Branch of A. P. Hill's division who was killed in the afternoon of September 17.

8. Burnside Bridge Road

Burnside Bridge Road is an historic road originally going southeast from the village of Sharpsburg and crossing the Antietam at the Burnside Bridge, passing the Stone Mill, the Sherrick house, and the Otto house. In recent years the road has been diverted to cross the Antietam by a modern concrete bridge a little to the north, leaving the historic Burnside Bridge surrounded by park land and untraveled by vehicular traffic.

9. Burnside Bridge

The Burnside Bridge, originally known as Rohrback's or Lower Bridge, was built in 1836. It is constructed of faced rubble masonry of local blue fieldstone. Three elliptical arch spans are supported by the abutments and two six-foot-wide piers rising from the stream bed. The central span is 35½ feet between the piers and the spans on either side measure 30 feet each. The piers are rounded out beyond the spandrel and arch faces from the springline of the arches to their bases. This was done to ease floating debris past the piers. These are terminated with stone laid to form conical caps which meld with the spandrel faces. The voussoirs of the elliptical arches are of common height and keystones were not used. The width of the road bed is 13'4" and the ends are splayed outward to facilitate entrance at the sharp road angle. The parapets are about 3½ feet high with wooden coping to shed rain into the stream. The present coping is a restoration, replacing concrete additions. Monuments were at one time placed on the end parapets which had been squared off for this purpose. These were removed during the restoration of 1964-65 and the parapets were returned to their original condition. Also a bypass road was constructed so that the bridge could be closed to vehicular traffic. The old road bed can still be discerned. The bridge is located on Antietam Creek southeast of Sharpsburg.

10. Henry Rohrback farm

This nineteenth century farm complex is located at the end of a private lane which extends in an easterly direction from Burnside Bridge Road. The house is a two-story, five-bay brick structure built with Flemish bond at the front or east elevation and common bond at the other walls. Central entrances are present at the first and second stories of the front wall and evidence remains of a two-story porch which once extended across the entire front wall. A one-story, two-bay wing extends to the rear of the house. Numerous outbuildings are located nearby. Among them is a large brick-end bank barn with decorative open work ventilators. High in the gable peak open work patterns form the letters H R for Henry Rohrback.

The house is associated with the afternoon portion of the battle when fighting was concentrated in the area of Burnside's or Rohrback's Bridge. After the battle, the Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac occupied the farm and its buildings. Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman, who was fatally wounded near Burnside Bridge, died in the house on September 30, 1862.

11. Snavely's Ford

On the late morning of September 17, General Robert Toombs and a small contingent of Georgians had the entire Federal command under Burnside bottled up at the Burnside Bridge. Rodman's division was sent downstream to find the only known crossing of Antietam Creek in the vicinity, Snavely's Ford. Late in the morning, Rodman's men crossed the stream and began to drive against the right flank of the Georgians. About the same time, Colonel George Crook's scouts located a ford a few hundred yards above the bridge, and he sent his brigade across there. Rodman and Crook hammered the Confederate flanks while masses of Federal troops poured across the bridge. Today, Snavely's Ford is reached by a Park Service nature trail from the Burnside Bridge.

12. Snavely farm (Belinda Springs)

Near Snavely's Ford below the Burnside Bridge on the Antietam is the old Snavely farm which existed earlier as Belinda Springs farm, an early-19th-century resort. It is located at the end of a long private lane. The buildings are situated at the base of a steep bluff and face east or toward the creek. What remains of the Belinda Springs complex is a two-story log dwelling and a one-and-one-half-story stone structure with frame addition giving it an upper story and attaching it to the log section, several frame outbuildings, and the ruins of a large frame bank barn set on high stone foundations. A small stone structure housing one of the springs also remains.

Before the war, Belinda Springs was a regionally well-known health spa. There was a large complex of buildings where many visitors came to stay and take the cure. In 1832, a cholera epidemic broke out among Irish workers on the C & O Canal and Belinda Springs as a resort was closed for good.

During the Battle of Antietam, the Snavely family owned Belinda Springs, and it was near Snavely's Ford where Rodman's command crossed the Antietam to outflank the impasse at the Burnside Bridge. Belinda Springs has already been submitted to the National Register as a separate nomination.

a. Farmhouse

The log structure is a two-story, three-bay dwelling set on fieldstone foundations. It is constructed of large hewn-squared logs, many of which are greater than one foot in width. The exterior wall surface was apparently sheathed with rough cast applied over split lath. Over this had been placed wooden weatherboarding. More recently, brick composition siding had sheathed the walls. A shed roof porch extends along the south gable wall. An enclosed walkway of frame construction along the east elevation links it to the stone structure. At present, the roof of the log structure is sheathed with sheet metal. Probably the most unusual feature of the log structure is an interior partition of wattle and daub.

b. Stone house

Linked by the walkway to this log building is a one-and-one-half-story stone structure constructed of roughly coursed local limestone. A frame one-story addition has raised the height of this stone building. A massive stone chimney is located in the east gable end.

c. The Belinda Springs Hotel

Extending to the north of the log building are the remains of foundations of a large extension. This was once a high two-story building of log construction sheathed with weatherboarding. This structure, torn down earlier in this century, was known as the Belinda Springs Hotel.

d. Spring

East of the existing structures is a spring over which is a small stone building and remnants of an attached stone wall. This spring supposedly supplied drinking water for the complex. Nearby were other springs deemed medicinal with high mineral content.

13. Harpers Ferry Road

Harpers Ferry Road is an historic road from Sharpsburg to Harpers Ferry. It marks the western terminus of the authorized park boundary from Sharpsburg south and it also roughly marks the western boundary of the fighting of the late afternoon on September 17.

III. Outlying Areas

1. Lee Headquarters Marker

There is a small parcel of land maintained by Antietam National Battlefield just outside the village limits of Sharpsburg which was the location of General Robert E. Lee's headquarters tent before and during the battle. It is located on Route 34, the Main Street of Sharpsburg at the western edge of town, and amounts to a little over an acre. The monument on this land was erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to mark the oak grove that served as Lee's headquarters. It is a rough cut granite slab about six feet tall and measuring three by three feet at the base, with a bronze interpretive plaque on the front. The land and the monument were deeded to the Federal Government on July 4, 1942.

2. Reno Monument

Another small outlying area maintained by Antietam National Battlefield but located outside the park boundaries is the Reno Monument. Located atop South Mountain at Fox's Gap on Reno Monument Road off Route 67, the Reno Monument locates the area where Major General Jesse L. Reno, U.S.A., was killed during the Battle of South Mountain. It was erected by the survivors of the Ninth Army Corps to commemorate their commander and comrade. It is of granite, measuring four feet square at the base block. The main shaft, about two feet square and six feet high, is smooth surfaced with the Ninth Army Corps badge on the front and interpretive information on the sides. It has a low hipped capstone. The plot of ground is surrounded by a 40-foot-square wall of concrete, measuring about four feet high.

3. War Correspondent's Memorial Arch

The War Correspondent's Memorial Arch is located on top of South Mountain at Crampton's Gap. It sits on a two-acre plot under the jurisdiction of Antietam National Battlefield within the larger area of the Gathland State Park, a state park of Maryland. Most accounts ascribe the design to George Alfred Townsend, the originator of the idea for the arch and the donator of the site. Townsend is reported to have based his design on a firehouse and railroad station in Hagerstown, Maryland. The railroad station is not standing today.

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The structure is constructed of random coursed stone with trim around the arches in brownstone and limestone. On the north end is a large tower nine by six feet which rises 55 feet. It is capped with a corbelled battlemented parapet. About 26 feet up on the west side is a niche containing a seated figure with attributes of Mercury. The south end is buttressed by a stone pier or abutment, two feet by seven feet at the base, tapering to about four feet across and rising 45 feet high. This is topped by a weather vane. The structure is 38½ feet across at the base. The interior of the arch is 17½ feet wide from pier to pier at the widest part of its horseshoe shape. Above the main central arch are three arches in an arcade. The bases of these are about 25 feet above ground level. Below these arches and continuing under the statue niche in the tower is a brick band containing the words "WAR CORRESPONDENTS MEMORIAL" in molded brick in brick panels in large block letters. A row of crenelations about 26 feet long cap the main section of the structure, between the end towers, at the forty foot level. Two terracotta horse heads project from brick panels above the spandrels of the center arch in the arcade. Below, to each side of the main arch, are terracotta shields with two words inscribed in diagonal banners. They are SPEED, on the southernmost end and HEED on the northernmost. Symbolic terracotta heads are placed in round niches in square brick panels above and adjacent to the shields. A brownstone panel with a dedication is located on the north side. A similar panel on the south, now weathered, is inscribed with ten quotations involving correspondents through the ages. Two tablets on the east elevation list the names of 106 Civil War correspondents (Union), 29 Southern names, and 16 artists. The arch was deeded to the government in 1904. The monument has the feeling of an exotic Victorian folly.

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Modern Intrusions Upon the Historic Scene

The modern intrusions upon the historic scene at Antietam are unusually minimal. The battlefield area has stayed very much the same as it was in the latter 19th and early 20th centuries when the various monuments were set up and the battlefield avenues facilitating visitation were constructed.

Standing on one of the highest points of the battlefield to the east of the old Hagerstown Pike near the Dunker Church is the modern National Park Service Visitors Center containing exhibit area, auditorium, a battlefield viewing deck, and park offices. Directly west of the National Cemetery is the Antietam Maintenance complex of maintenance shops and parking area, situated down a slight hill away from public view. These comprise the principal administrative structures of the park. A few modern bridges intrude on the battlefield. The concrete bridge on the Sharpsburg-Boonsboro Turnpike replaces the old stone arched bridge washed away in the 1890s. As Rodman Avenue passes near the Sherrick house and becomes Branch Avenue it goes over a concrete overpass which allows the old Burnside Bridge Road to pass underneath. This concrete overpass is a very modern intrusion on an otherwise unspoiled historic area with the Sherrick farm, the Otto house, and the old Stone Mill in view. A modern road diverts traffic around the old Burnside Bridge crossing the Antietam via a modern concrete bridge a little to the north of the old bridge.

As earlier stated, the modern Hagerstown Pike bypass leaves the old pike to follow generally the old course of Confederate Avenue and rejoins the old pike at the juncture of the Taylor's Landing Road. Several modern houses and farm buildings intrude along the battlefield, the largest number being along the Harpers Ferry Road into Sharpsburg. A log maintenance building used by the C & O Canal is situated across Highway 34 across from the National Cemetery.

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LIST OF MONUMENTS AND MARKERS ON ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD

I. State Monuments and Markers

A. Connecticut

1. 8th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps
   420 yards east of Harpers Ferry Road

2. 11th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps
   North of back road to Rohrersville above Burnside Bridge

3. 14th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   100 yards north of Bloody Lane

4. 16th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps
   150 yards east of Branch Avenue

B. Delaware

1. 1st Delaware Infantry
   Along the north side of Bloody Lane

2. 2nd Delaware Infantry
   Along north side of Bloody Lane

3. 3rd Delaware Infantry
   In Philadelphia Brigade Park

C. Georgia

State Monument
South side of Cornfield Avenue

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D. Indiana

1. State Monument
   North side at intersection of Cornfield Avenue and Hagerstown Turnpike

2. 3rd Indiana Cavalry
   2nd Brigade, Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F
   Boonsboro Road between National Cemetery and Middle Bridge
   Granite marker

3. 7th Indiana Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps
   East side of Hagerstown Turnpike, north of Bloody Lane
   A 2' X 3' granite marker, 21" high

4. 14th Indiana Infantry
   3rd Division, 2nd Corps
   North side of Bloody Lane
   Granite marker

5. 19th Indiana Infantry
   4th Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps
   East side of Hagerstown Turnpike, across from Philadelphia Brigade Park
   Granite marker

6. 27th Indiana Infantry
   3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps
   North side of Cornfield Avenue
   Granite marker

E. Maryland

1. State Monument
   East side of Hagerstown Turnpike, opposite Dunker Church

2. Purnell Legion Infantry, U.S.A.
   3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps
   North of Confederate Avenue near Dunker Church
   Granite marker

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3. Baltimore Light Artillery, C.S.A.
   Jackson's Division
   Southwest corner of Philadelphia Brigade Park

4. 1st Maryland Artillery (Dement's Battery), C.S.A.
   Ewell's Division
   Old Harpers Ferry Road between Branch Avenue and Sharpsburg
   Marker

5. 1st Maryland Light Artillery, U.S.A.
   Battery A, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps
   South side of Smoketown Road
   Granite marker

6. 1st Maryland Light Artillery, U.S.A.
   Battery B, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps
   North side of Cornfield Avenue
   Granite marker

7. 2nd Maryland Infantry, U.S.A.
   Northeast corner of Burnside Bridge
   Marker

8. 3rd Maryland Infantry, U.S.A.
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps
   Hagerstown Pike, near old Toll-gate house
   Granite marker

9. 5th Maryland Infantry, U.S.A.
   3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   North side of Bloody Lane
   Granite marker, 20' X 20' X 36' high

10. 5th Maryland Infantry, U.S.A.
    3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps, Companies A and I
    125 yards north of Bloody Lane in a field
    Monument

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F. Massachusetts

1. State Monument
   Hagerstown Pike at Cornfield Avenue intersection

2. 15th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
   Gorman's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, 2nd Corps
   East side of Confederate Avenue

3. 21st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
   Southwest corner of Burnside Bridge

4. 35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
   Ferrera's Brigade, 9th Army Corps
   Northwest corner of Burnside Bridge
   Marker

G. New Jersey

1. State Monument
   North side of Cornfield Avenue and Hagerstown Pike

2. Hexamer's New Jersey Battery
   Richardson Avenue, near tower
   2' X 2' X 6' granite marker

3. Hexamer's New Jersey Battery
   South side of Smoketown Road
   Granite marker

4. 1st New Jersey Infantry Brigade
   1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Infantry, Hexamer's Battery
   North side of Cornfield Avenue
   Granite Marker

5. 1st New Jersey Infantry Brigade
   1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Infantry, Hexamer's Battery
   North side of Smoketown Road
   Granite monument, 4'6" long, 2'6" wide, 5' high

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6. 1st New Jersey Infantry Brigade
   Crampton's Gap

7. 13th New Jersey Infantry
   North side of Cornfield Avenue
   Granite marker

8. 13th New Jersey Infantry
   North side of Confederate Avenue, near Dunker Church
   Granite marker

9. 13th New Jersey Infantry
   Hagerstown Pike, north of Cornfield Avenue, near Miller farm
   Granite marker

H. New York

1. State Monument
   125 yards east of Hagerstown Pike, north of visitor center

2. 4th New York Volunteers
   1st Scott Life Guards, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   East side of National Cemetery

3. 9th New York Infantry
   420 yards east of Harpers Ferry Road, near Branch Avenue

4. 14th Brooklyn New York Infantry or 84th NYVM
   1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps
   North side of Cornfield Avenue

5. 20th Regular New York Volunteer Infantry
   3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps
   East side of Hagerstown Pike, near New York State Monument

6. 20th Regular New York Volunteer Infantry
   3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps
   East side of National Cemetery
   4'6" at base, 9' high

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7. 34th New York Infantry
   1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   North side of Confederate Avenue, near Dunker Church

8. 51st New York Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
   Near Burnside Bridge, east of creek

9. 59th New York Infantry
   3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   Intersection of Smoketown Road and Hagerstown Pike

10. 104th New York Infantry
    1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps
    North side of Cornfield Avenue

I. Ohio

1. 1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery
   Ewings's Brigade, Kanawaha Division, 9th Army Corps
   One-half mile downstream from Burnside Bridge on a hill

2. 5th, 7th, and 66th Ohio Infantry
   East side of Hagerstown Pike, opposite Dunker Church

3. 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry
   1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   North side of Bloody Lane

4. 11th Ohio Infantry Granite Marker
   East side Branch Avenue
   Shows distance to 11th Ohio Infantry Monument

5. 11th Ohio Infantry
   2nd Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
   In a field 167 yards from Branch Avenue on the east side

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6. 12th Ohio Infantry
   1st Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
   395 yards east of Branch Avenue

7. 12th Ohio Granite Marker
   East side of Branch Avenue
   Shows distance to 12th Ohio Infantry Monument

8. 23rd Ohio Infantry
   1st Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
   East side of Branch Avenue

9. 28th Ohio Infantry
   2nd Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
   East side of Branch Avenue

10. 30th Ohio Infantry
    2nd Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
    East side of Branch Avenue

11. 36th Ohio Infantry
    2nd Brigade, Kanawha Division, 9th Army Corps
    East side of Branch Avenue

J. Pennsylvania

1. Durell's Independent Battery D, Pennsylvania Artillery
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
   East side of Branch Avenue

2. Philadelphia Monument
   69th, 71st, 72nd, and 106th Pennsylvania Infantry
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps
   In the West Woods on west side of Hagerstown Pike, north of Dunker Church

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3. 3rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite monument with private soldier on top and a Maltese Cross on the side

4. 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite Monument with soldier on top and a Maltese Cross on the side

5. 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry
   Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Road

6. 7th Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves
   2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite monument with private soldier on top

7. 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves
   2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite monument with private soldier on top and a Maltese Cross on the side

8. 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry
   113th of the Line, 4th Cavalry Division
   North side of Mansfield Avenue
   Granite monument with a soldier on top

9. 28th Pennsylvania Infantry
   1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
   East side of National Cemetery
   32 pound Columbiad Marker

10. 45th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
    2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps
    East side of Branch Avenue

11. 48th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
East side of Branch Avenue

12. 50th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps
East side of Rodman Avenue

13. 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
Southeast corner of Burnside Bridge

14. 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps
East side of Branch Avenue

15. 100th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps
East side of Branch Avenue

16. 124th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps
Intersection of Hagerstown Pike and Starke Avenue

17. 125th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps
North side of Confederate Avenue

18. 128th Pennsylvania Infantry
1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps
North side of Cornfield Avenue

19. 130th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
North side of Bloody Lane

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20. 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps
North side of Bloody Lane

21. 137th Pennsylvania Infantry
1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps
North side of Cornfield Avenue

K. Texas

State Monument
South side of Cornfield Avenue

L. Vermont

1. Old Vermont Brigade
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th Infantry Regiments
In a field north of Bloody Lane

2. 1st Vermont Regiment, U.S.
Sharpshooters (Company "F")
National Cemetery

3. 2nd Vermont Regiment, U.S.
Sharpshooters (Companies "E" & "H")
North side of Cornfield Avenue
Granite

II. Monuments and Markers to Individuals

A. Brigadier General George B. Anderson, C.S.A.
South side of Bloody Lane
Inverted cannon

B. Clara Barton
North side of Mansfield Avenue

C. Brigadier General L. O'Brian Branch, C.S.A.
West side of Branch Avenue
Inverted cannon

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D. Colonel J. H. Childs, U.S.A.
South side of Boonsboro Pike, near Middle Bridge

E. Major General Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U.S.A.
East side of Smoketown Road, near Mansfield Avenue
Granite obelisk

F. Major General Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U.S.A.
100 yards from Smoketown Road along a private lane
Inverted cannon

G. Sergeant William McKinley, U.S.A.
250 yards southwest of Burnside Bridge

H. Sergeant William McKinley, U.S.A.
250 yards south of Burnside Bridge

I. Major General Jesse L. Reno, U.S.A.
Fox's Gap, one mile south of U.S. Alternate Route 40 on South Mountain

J. Major General Israel B. Richardson, U.S.A.
North side of Bloody Lane, near tower
Inverted cannon

K. Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman, U.S.A.
420 yards east of Harpers Ferry Road
Inverted cannon

L. Brigadier General William E. Starke, C.S.A.
In center of Philadelphia Brigade Park
Inverted cannon

M. Lieutenant Colonel John Lemuel Stetson, U.S.A.
1-East side of Hagerstown bypass near Koagles Lane
Granite monument
1-Intersection of Smoketown and old Hagerstown Pike

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III. Other Stone Monuments

A. Lee's Headquarters
North side of Shepherdstown Road

B. Norfolk and Western Railroad Station Monument
Eight cannons forming a monument - removed as an outdoor exhibit and presently in storage

C. Observation Tower
Richardson Avenue
75 foot tall limestone and iron tower

D. Union Soldier
Center of National Cemetery
42'3" granite monument of a Union soldier, with the inscription,
"Not for Themselves, but for their Country"

E. War Correspondents Memorial Arch
Crampton's Gap, 10 miles east of Sharpsburg

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| _PREHISTORIC | _ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | _COMMUNITY PLANNING | _LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | _RELIGION | |
| _1400-1499 | _ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | X CONSERVATION | _LAW | _SCIENCE | |
| _1500-1599 | _AGRICULTURE | _ECONOMICS | _LITERATURE | _SCULPTURE | |
| _1600-1699 | _ARCHITECTURE | _EDUCATION | X MILITARY | _SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN | |
| _1700-1799 | _ART | _ENGINEERING | _MUSIC | _THEATER | |
| X 1800-1899 | _COMMERCE | _EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | _PHILOSOPHY | _TRANSPORTATION | |
| _1900- | _COMMUNICATIONS | _INDUSTRY | X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | _OTHER (SPECIFY) | |
| | | _INVENTION | | | |

SPECIFIC DATES September 16-18, 1862 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Antietam National Battlefield is significant because it was the scene of one of the major battles of the American Civil War and of American history. On September 17, 1862, Union forces under the command of General George B. McClellan met Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee at Antietam Creek near the village of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland. Fierce close combat fighting ensued resulting in the bloodiest day of the Civil War with over 22,000 casulaties. On the night of September 17, both armies fell back exhausted and decimated by terrific losses. No fighting resumed on September 18, and on the night of the 18th, the Army of Northern Virginia retreated across the Potomac back into Virginia. Although no victory could be claimed for either side, McCellan's army did arrest the Confederate invasion into Maryland, spoiling Lee's plans of cutting off Northern supply lines to Washington. Because he chose not to pursue Lee into Virginia, McClellan was criticized severely and was removed as Commander in Chief of the Army of the Potomac by Lincoln on November 7, 1862. Using the expulsion of Lee's army from Maryland as an occasion to achieve a great propaganda victory, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on September 23, 1862, releasing the slaves in the states at war with the Federal government and turning European popular opinion against the Confederacy. Thus, the Civil War was turned into a crusade against slavery as well as a war for the Union. The thin thread of Union "victory" at Antietam gave Lincoln the occasion for this master stroke of political strategy, with its massive implications for American Negroes.

The Battlefield and National Cemetery at Antietam are significant in that they represent an early attempt by Americans to memorialize and commemorate those who fought for their country in the Civil War.

In March 1865, the Maryland legislature appropriated $15,000 and appointed four trustees to purchase a suitable plot of ground on the Antietam Battlefield for the interment of the remains of the Union soldiers who fell in the battle of Antietam. Additional funds came from Northern states whose troops participated in the battle, totaling about $70,000. Ground was purchased at the edge of Sharpsburg and enclosed by a substantial stone wall. The work of removing the bodies from the fields where they had hastily been buried after the battle began in October 1866 and was finished in August 1867. Bodies were brought from surrounding towns of Middletown, Frederick, Weverton, Burkittsville, Williamsport, Boonsboro, Funkstown, and Rohrersville. The cemetery was dedicated on September 17, 1867, with President Andrew Johnson present. In 1880 a forty-

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seven foot monument depicting a private soldier was erected in the center of the cemetery. The monument had been designed for the main entrance of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia by James G. Batterson's quarries near Providence, Rhode Island. After the exposition closed in 1878 the statue was taken to Washington and from there it was brought up the C & O Canal to Antietam. It was shipped in two pieces and joined together at the belt. The statue itself minus the pedestal stands twenty-one feet six inches, towering over the cemetery. The number of Civil War bodies buried in the cemetery is 4,759 of which 1,848 are unknown.

Beginning in 1868, annual observations of Decoration Day or Memorial Day were held at the Antietam Cemetery. Observances and veterans reunion were also held on September 17, the anniversary of the battle. For many years afterward Union and Confederate veterans returned to Sharpsburg for these annual ceremonies. An avenue of trees was planted from the Sharpsburg railroad station into town to serve as an avenue for Memorial Day processions. In 1885 General George B. McClellan returned to speak to the Memorial Day gathering and was warmly received by Union and Confederate veterans alike. President Theodore Roosevelt came to the cemetery on September 17, 1903, at the dedication of the New Jersey monument. President Franklin D. Roosevelt came at the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1937.

Beginning in the late 1890's veterans' organizations from the various states began erecting monuments on the battlefield commemorating the regiments engaged in the battle as well as larger state monuments honoring all the military units from a particular state at Antietam. This practice continued heavily through the turn of the century and to a lesser degree down to the 1960's. Some monuments are obelisks, some columns, and some simple markers. The most elaborate were often surmounted with realistically carved statues of Union soldiers in various stances of military preparedness or attack. The Maryland State Monument is an ornate eight sided pavilion supported by columns with a dome and surmounting statue. Cannon mounted in stone with their muzzles pointed downward mark the spots where generals were shot in the battle. There are three regimental monuments in the National Cemetery. There are six cannon to slain generals and 81 monuments scattered throughout the park. All in all they represent a wide sampling of late 19th and early 20th century military memorialization from the period when such monumentation was in its heyday. Most striking artistically are the carved stone statues of young soldiers standing vigilant across the battlefield. Many of these were erected by Pennsylvania regiments. Standing on roadways at the edge of fields they add much to the particular haunting charm of Antietam.

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Antietam National Battlefield is significant in that the historic scene remains incredibly intact. Some of the woods are gone; some of the roads have been changed. But most of the houses, barns, farm buildings, views and vistas remain much as they were in September of 1862. The most remarkable feature of Antietam which distinguishes it from most other battlefields managed by the National Park Service is the almost perfect integrity of the site. The setting was always rural. The German farmers who owned the farms around the battlefield tended to maintain their antebellum houses and barns in good repair. So far there has been only a minimum of development around Sharpsburg. The farms are still farmed. Corn still grows in Miller's cornfield, where the heaviest fighting took place. The Observation Tower, Cemetery, Cemetery Lodge, and the monuments are obvious additions now historic in their own right. The Hagerstown Pike has been moved slightly and widened. A few modern houses abut the park entrance, and the modern visitors center is an intrusion on the battlefield. But from many views and vistas the visitor gets an almost exact impression of how an American rural landscape appeared over a century ago.

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UTM References

| | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | 18 | 263520 | 4375280 |
| B. | 18 | 264680 | 4375220 |
| C. | 18 | 264960 | 4374920 |
| D. | 18 | 265400 | 4373760 |
| E. | 18 | 266360 | 4373060 |
| F. | 18 | 266900 | 4372990 |
| G. | 18 | 266920 | 4372830 |
| H. | 18 | 265350 | 4370710 |
| I. | 18 | 265590 | 4370050 |
| J. | 18 | 265160 | 4369090 |
| K. | 18 | 264160 | 4368820 |
| L. | 18 | 263640 | 4369130 |
| M. | 18 | 263560 | 4370490 |
| N. | 18 | 264080 | 4371410 |
| O. | 18 | 263800 | 4371530 |
| P. | 18 | 263820 | 4372250 |
| Q. | 18 | 262960 | 4372390 |
| R. | 18 | 262360 | 4374020 |
| S. | 18 | 262560 | 4374720 |
| T. | 18 | 262480 | 4370740 |
| U. | 18 | 272730 | 4364910 |
| V. | 18 | 274665 | 4372020 |

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## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"State Historic Sites Survey," Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis Maryland
"List of Classified Structures," National Capital Region, National Park Service
"Antietam," plates XXVIII-XXIX, Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.
"Map of Antietam," Antietam Battlefield Board, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1904.
"Antietam, September 17, 1862," Fred Wilder Cross, unpublished manuscript, Antietam NB

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3249.63

UTM REFERENCES See Continuation Sheet

| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | | | |
| B | | | |
| C | | | |
| D | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See accompanying map

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gary Scott, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION
National Capital Region, National Park Service

DATE
August 20, 1981

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

TELEPHONE
202-426-6660

CITY OR TOWN
Washington, D.C.

STATE

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

Not a nomination--documentation of existing register property

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

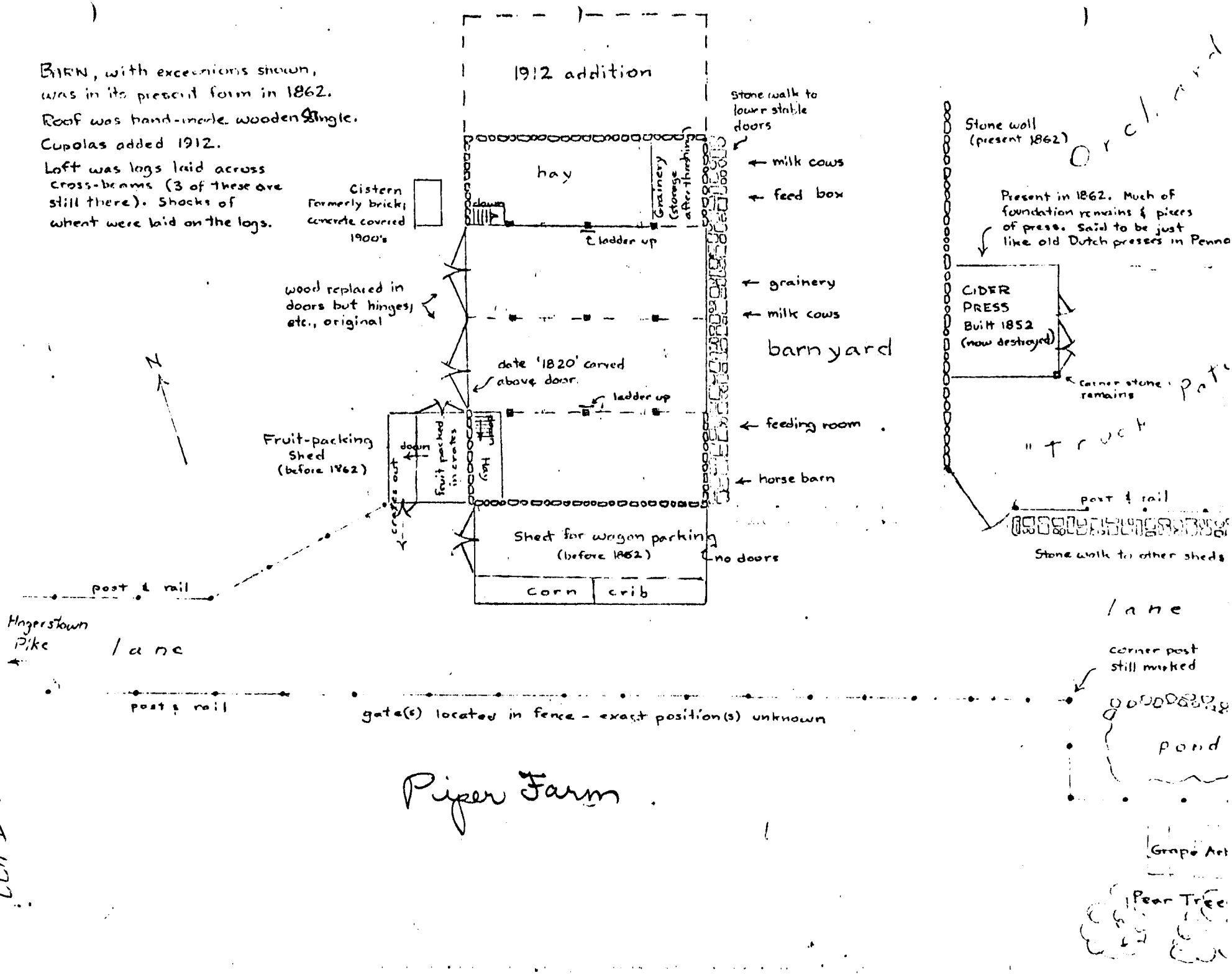
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

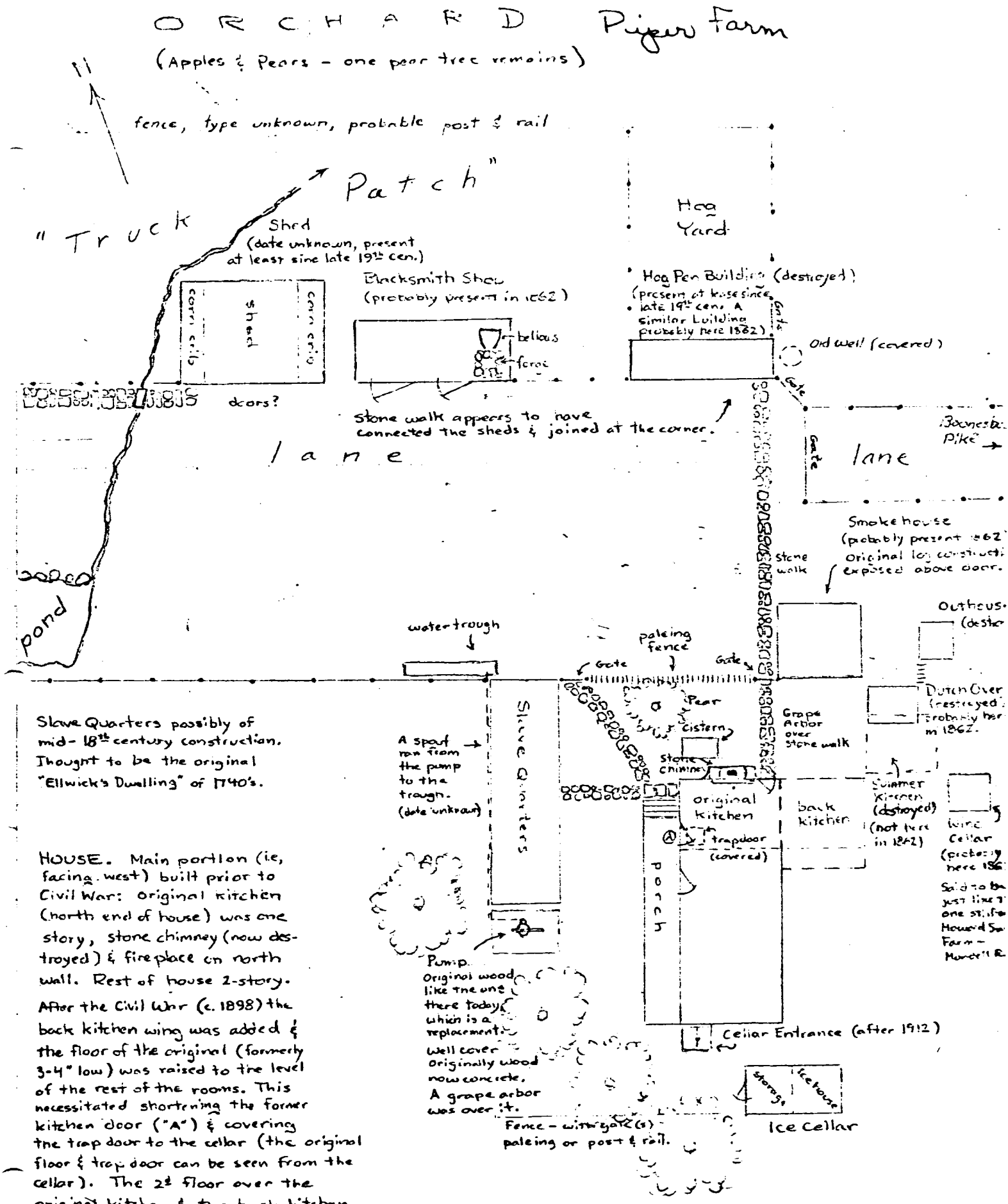
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214


BARN, with exceptions shown, was in its present form in 1862.
Roof was hand-made wooden shingle.
Cupolas added 1912.
Loft was logs laid across cross-beams (3 of these are still there). Shocks of wheat were laid on the logs.
1912 addition
Stone walk to lower stable doors
hay
down
Grainery (storage after threshing)
milk cows
feed box
Cistern formerly brick; concrete covered 1900's
ladder up
grainery
wood replaced in doors but hinges, etc., original
milk cows
barnyard
date '1820' carved above door.
ladder up
feeding room
Fruit-packing Shed (before 1862)
down
fruit packed in crates
Hay
crates out
horse barn
Shed for wagon parking (before 1862)
no doors
corn
crib
N
post & rail
Hagerstown Pike
lane
post & rail
gate(s) located in fence - exact position(s) unknown
Stone wall (present 1862)
Orchard
Present in 1862. Much of foundation remains & pieces of press. Said to be just like old Dutch presses in Penna
CIDER PRESS Built 1852 (now destroyed)
corner stone remains
pasture
truck
post & rail
Stone walk to other sheds
lane
corner post still marked
pond
Grape Arbor
Pear Tree
Piper Farm
ELh-II-nm




Slave Quarters possibly of mid-18th century construction. Thought to be the original "Ellwick's Dwelling" of 1740's.

HOUSE. Main portion (ie, facing west) built prior to Civil War: original kitchen (north end of house) was one story, stone chimney (now destroyed) & fireplace on north wall. Rest of house 2-story. After the Civil War (c. 1898) the back kitchen wing was added & the floor of the original (formerly 3-4" low) was raised to the level of the rest of the rooms. This necessitated shortening the former kitchen door ("A") & covering the trap door to the cellar (the original floor & trap door can be seen from the cellar). The 2d floor over the original kitchen & the back kitchen was added c. 1912, & the stone chimney & fire place removed.

At least four large trees grew in the places indicated in 1862 (type unknown). They died around 1900.

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Attachment B-2

Source of Nonfederal Match
Fiscal Year 1981 End-of-Year Report

Grantees shall supply the following data on nonfederal match and administrative costs. Documentation should cover the entire fiscal year.

| 1. Source of Match (express in dollar amounts) | Cash | Donated goods and Services (in-kind) | Donated Property |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. Survey and Planning | | | |
| -- Federal | | | |
| -- State | | | |
| -- County | | | |
| -- Municipal | | | |
| -- Educational Institution | | | |
| -- Private, Non-profit | | | |
| -- Commercial Organization | | | |
| -- Private | | | |
| Totals | | | |
| b. Acquisition and Development | | | |
| -- Federal | | | |
| -- State | | | |
| -- County | | | |
| -- Municipal | | | |
| -- Educational Institution | | | |
| -- Private, Non-profit | | | |
| -- Commercial Organization | | | |
| -- Private | | | |
| Totals | | | |

2. Total amount expended in administrative costs for the State historic preservati program in fiscal year 1981, including dollar value of in-kind services and donations. (See Chapter 6, page 12, HPF Grants Management Manual for the defini of administrative costs.)

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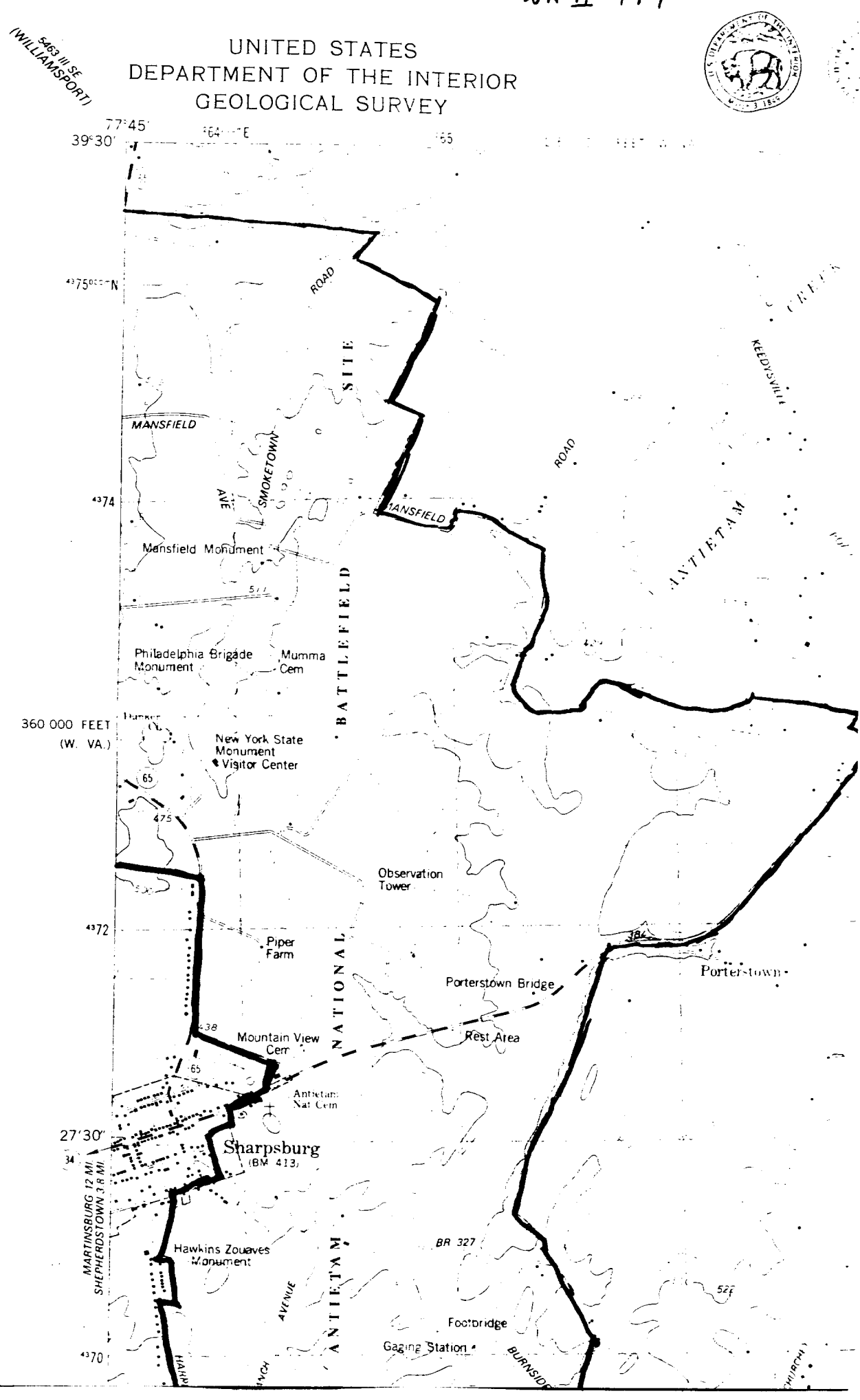
KEEDYSVILLE, MD. - W.VA.
NW/4 Antietam 15' Quadrangle
N3922.5-W7737.5/7.5



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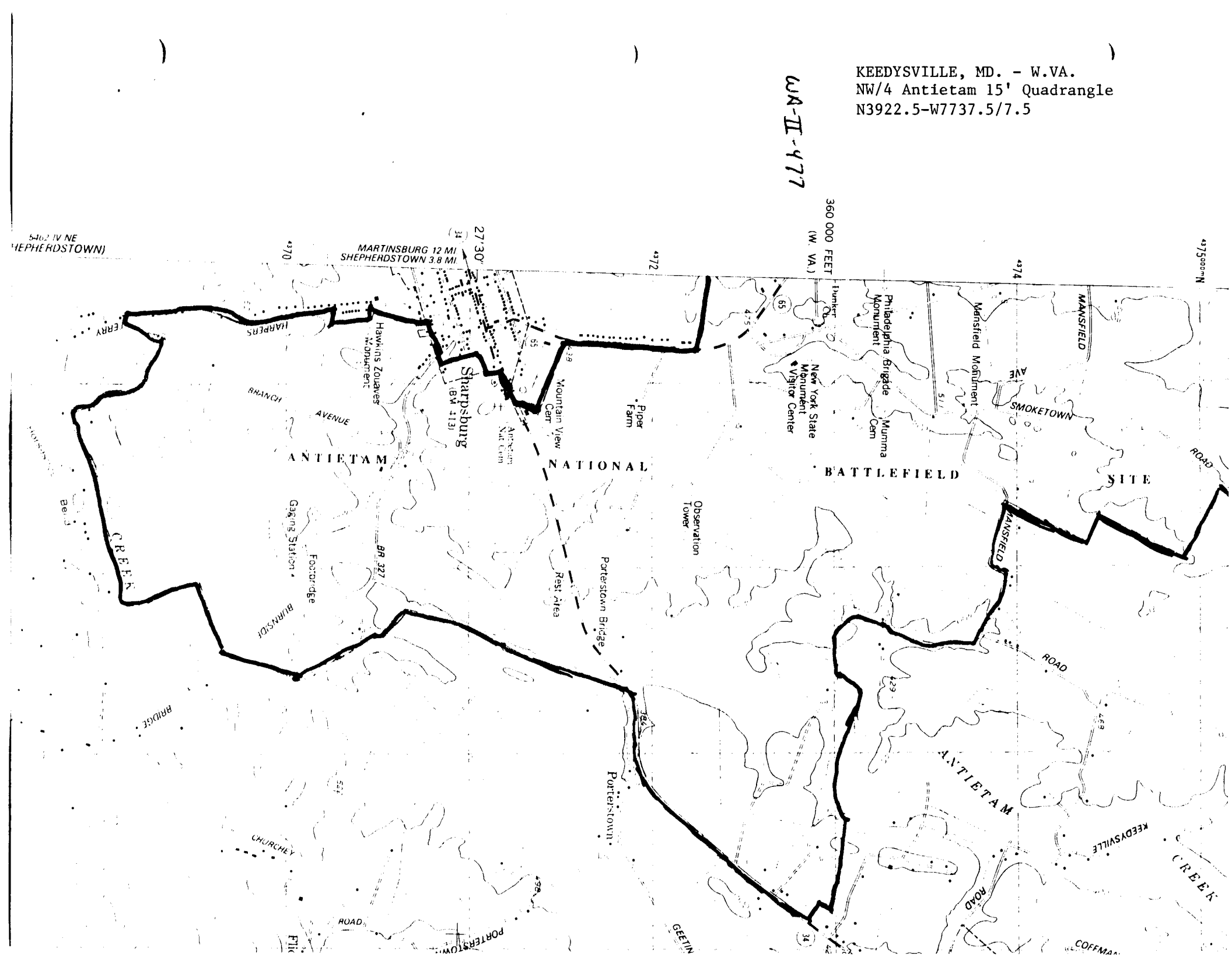
KEEDYSVILLE, MD. - W.VA.
NW/4 Antietam 15' Quadrangle
N3922.5-W7737.5/7.5



# SHEPHERDSTOWN QUADRANGLE
## WEST VIRGINIA—MARYLAND
## 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

NE/4 MARTINSBURG 15' QUADRANGLE

BEALLSVILLE 13 MI

2 490 000 FEET (W. VA.)

5463 II SW (FUNKSTOWN)

WA-II-477

7°30' 261 262 77°45' 39°30'

Mercersville

Mondell

Terrapin Neck

TAYLORS LANDING RD

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

LAPPANS 4.7 MI

HAGERSTOWN 11 MI

ROCKHOUSE RUN

MONDELL

POWELL ROAD

WESTERN ROAD

rseshoe Bend

360 000 FEET (W. VA.)

Snyders Landing

WEST VIRGINIA MARYLAND

AND NORFOLK

Sharpsburg

High Sch

KLEEDYSVILLE 3.7 MI

CANAL

27'30"

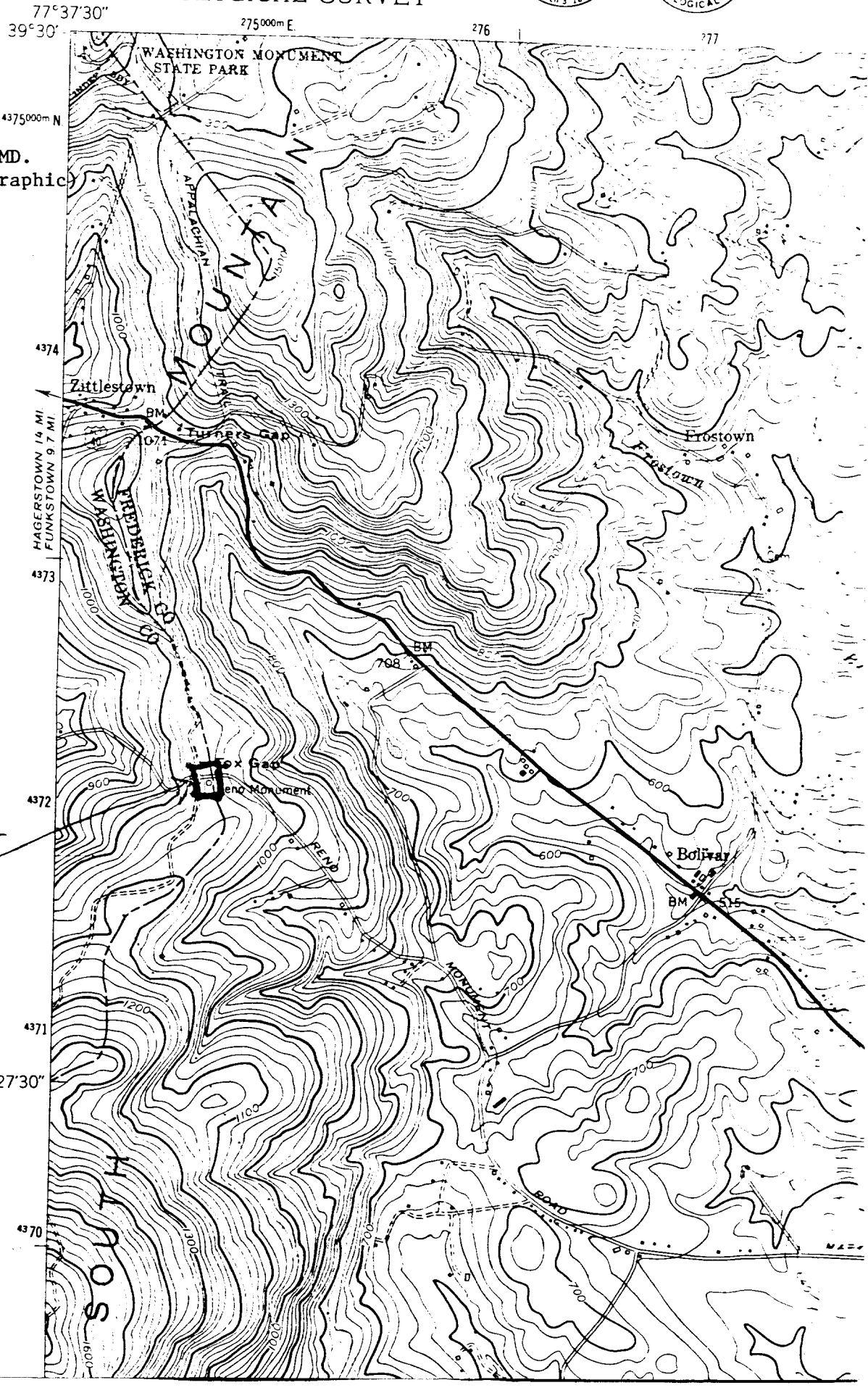
R.E. Lee Hq.
Antietam NB

WR-II-477

5463 II SW
(FUNKSTOWN)

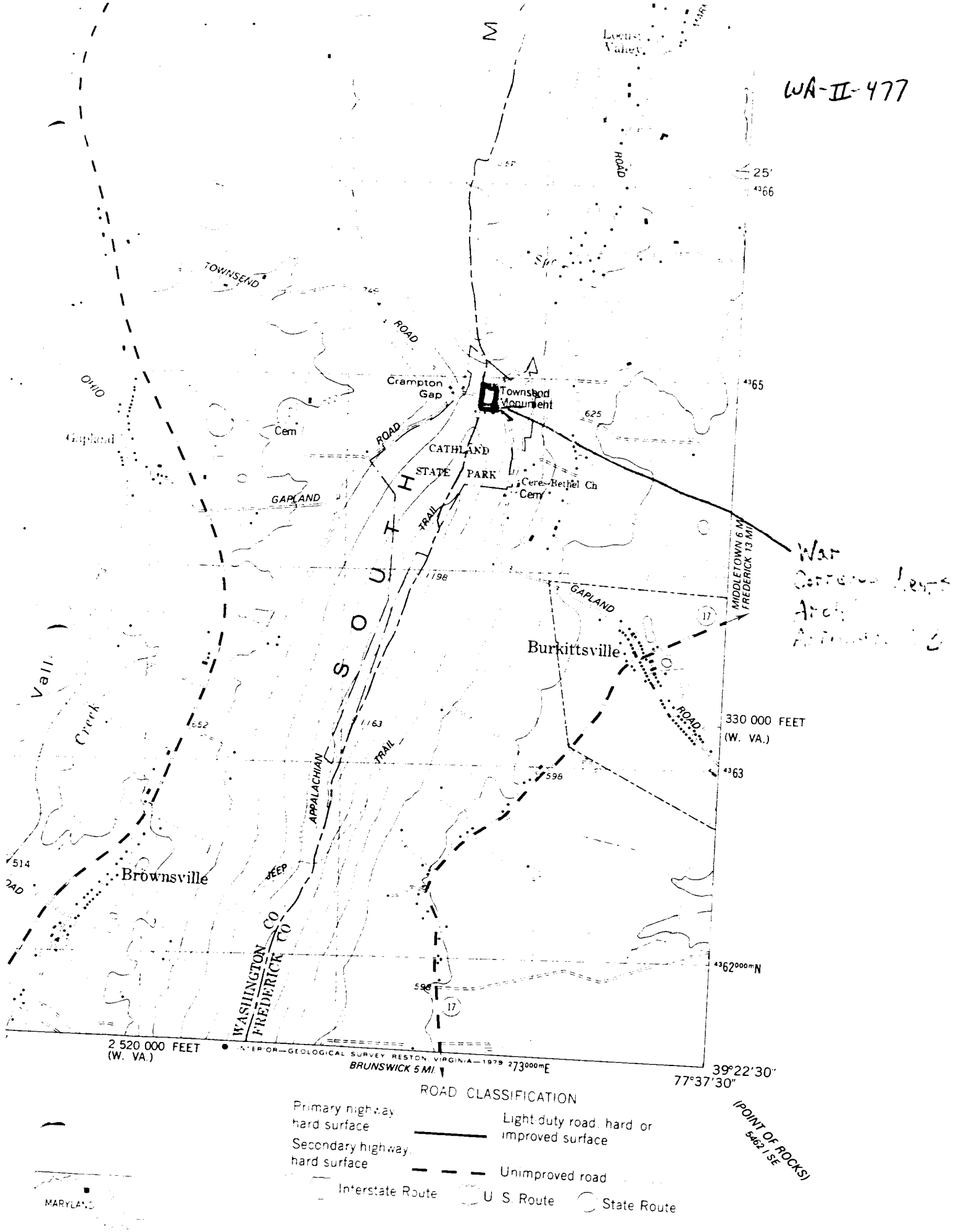
# UNITED STATES
# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
# GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MIDDLETOWN QUADRANGLE, MD.
7.5 Minute Series(topographic)
N3922.5 - W7730/7.5




Fend Monument
Antietam NB

WA-II-477

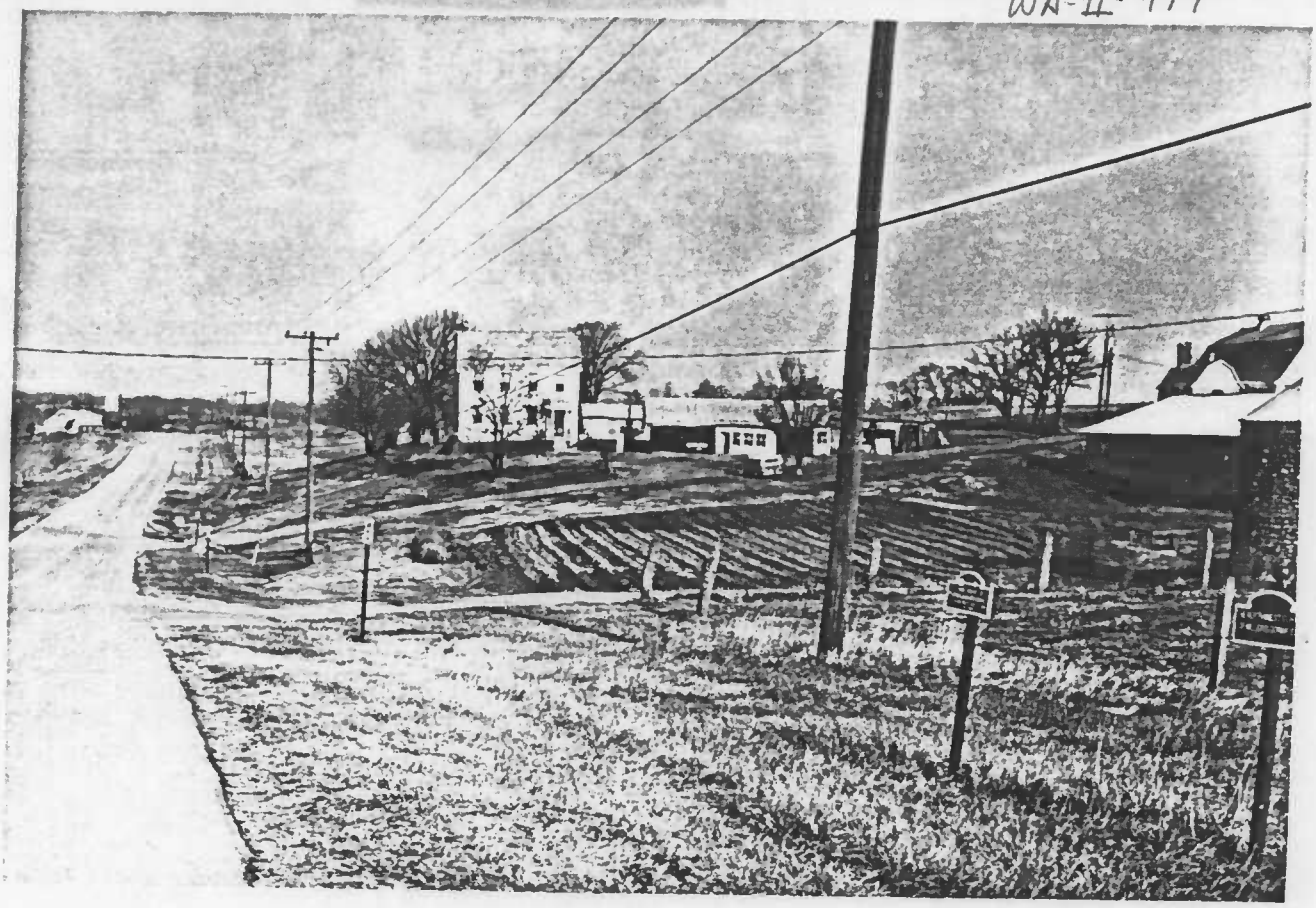



KEEDYSVILLE, MD.—W. VA. N3922.5-W7737.5/7.5

NW 4 ANTIETAM 15' QUADRANGLE

N3922.5—W7737.5—7.5

WA-II-477



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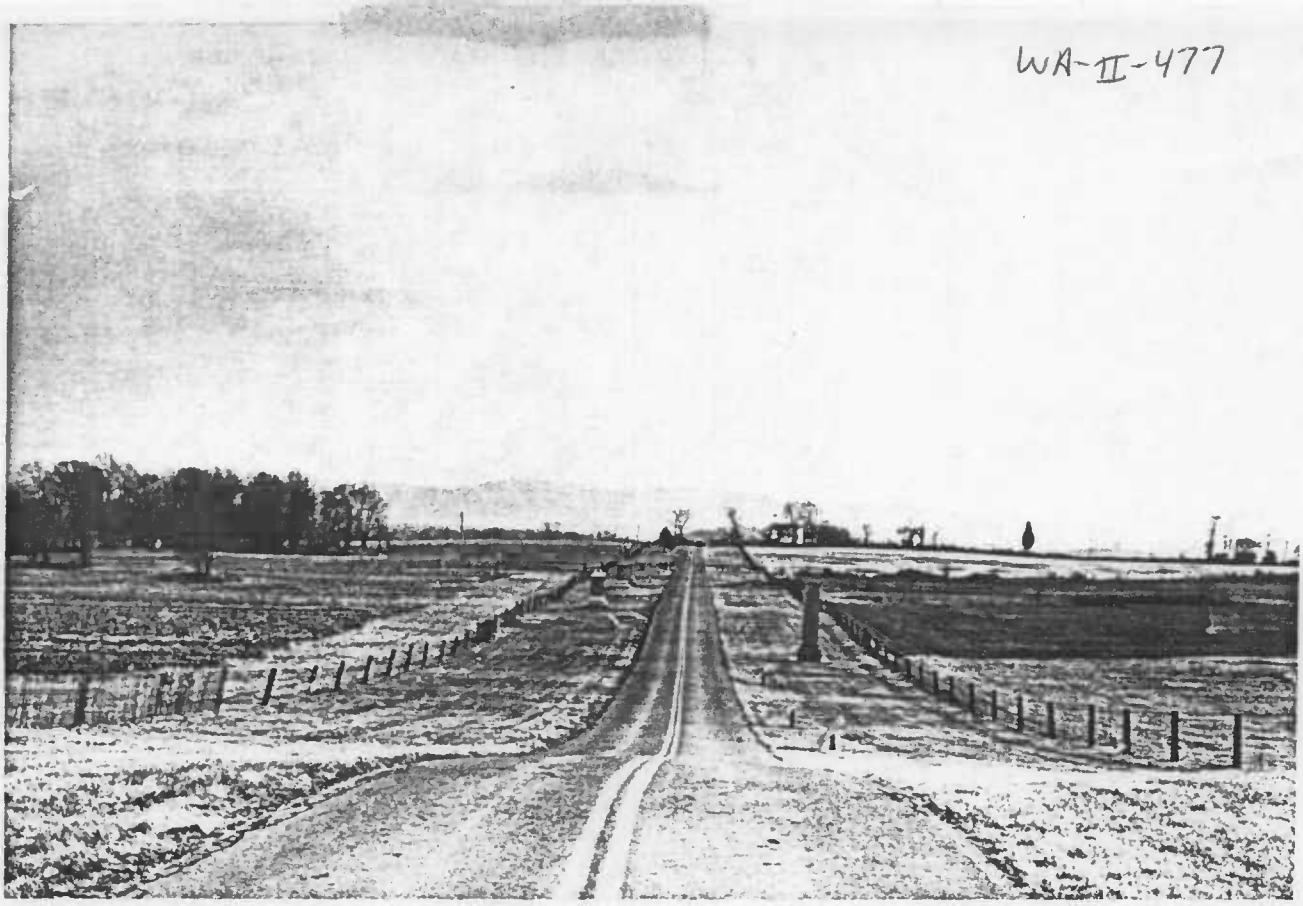

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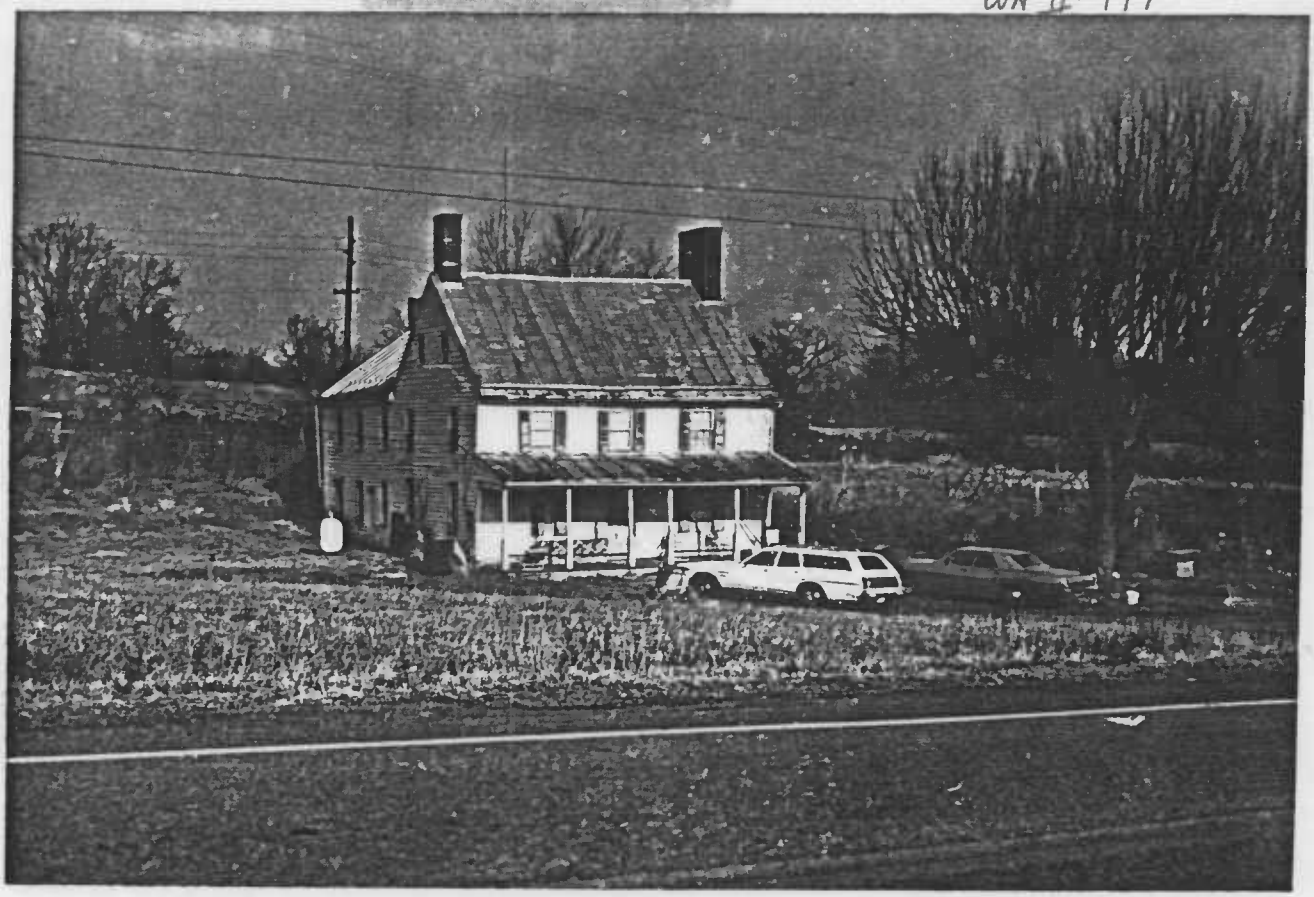

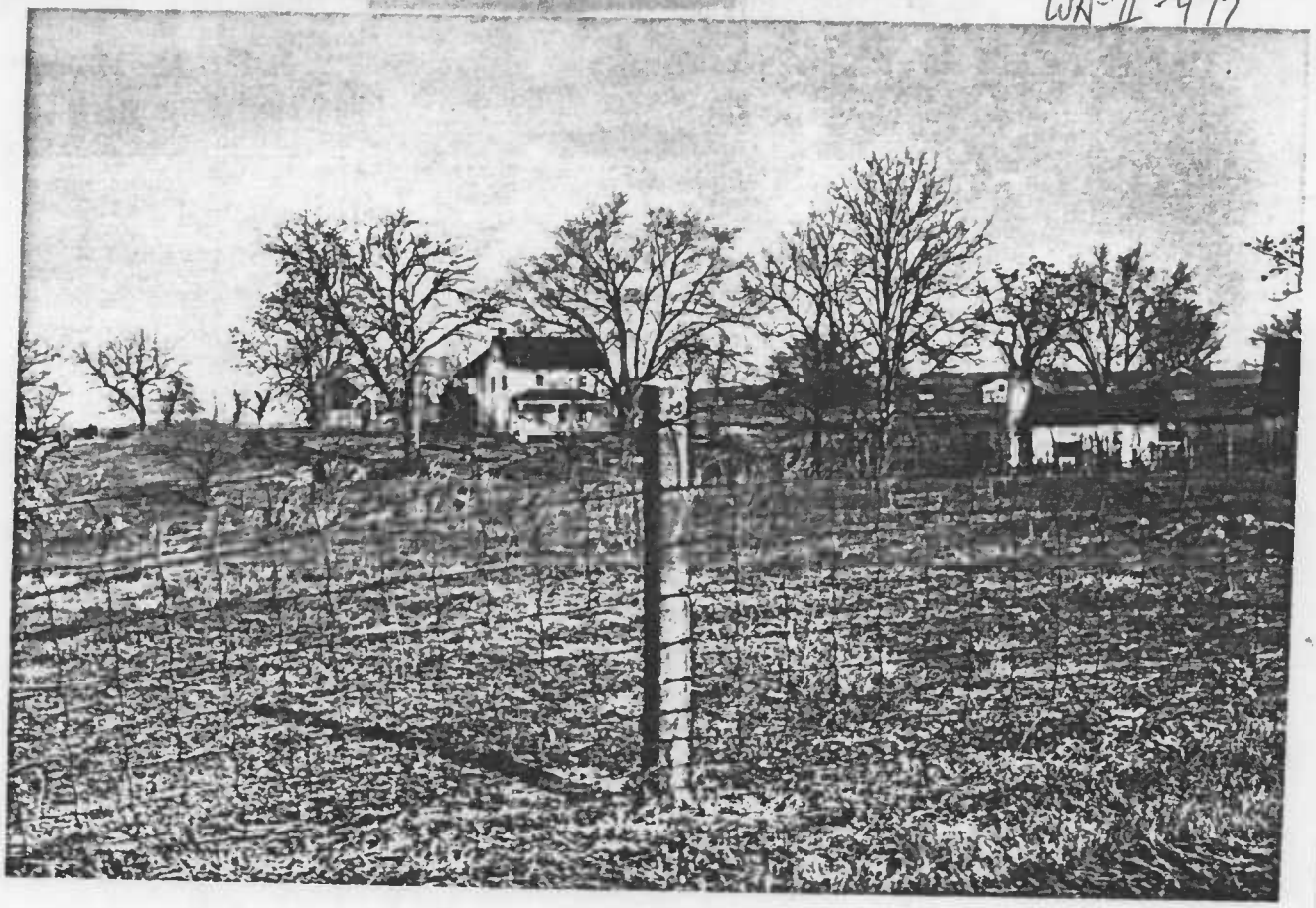

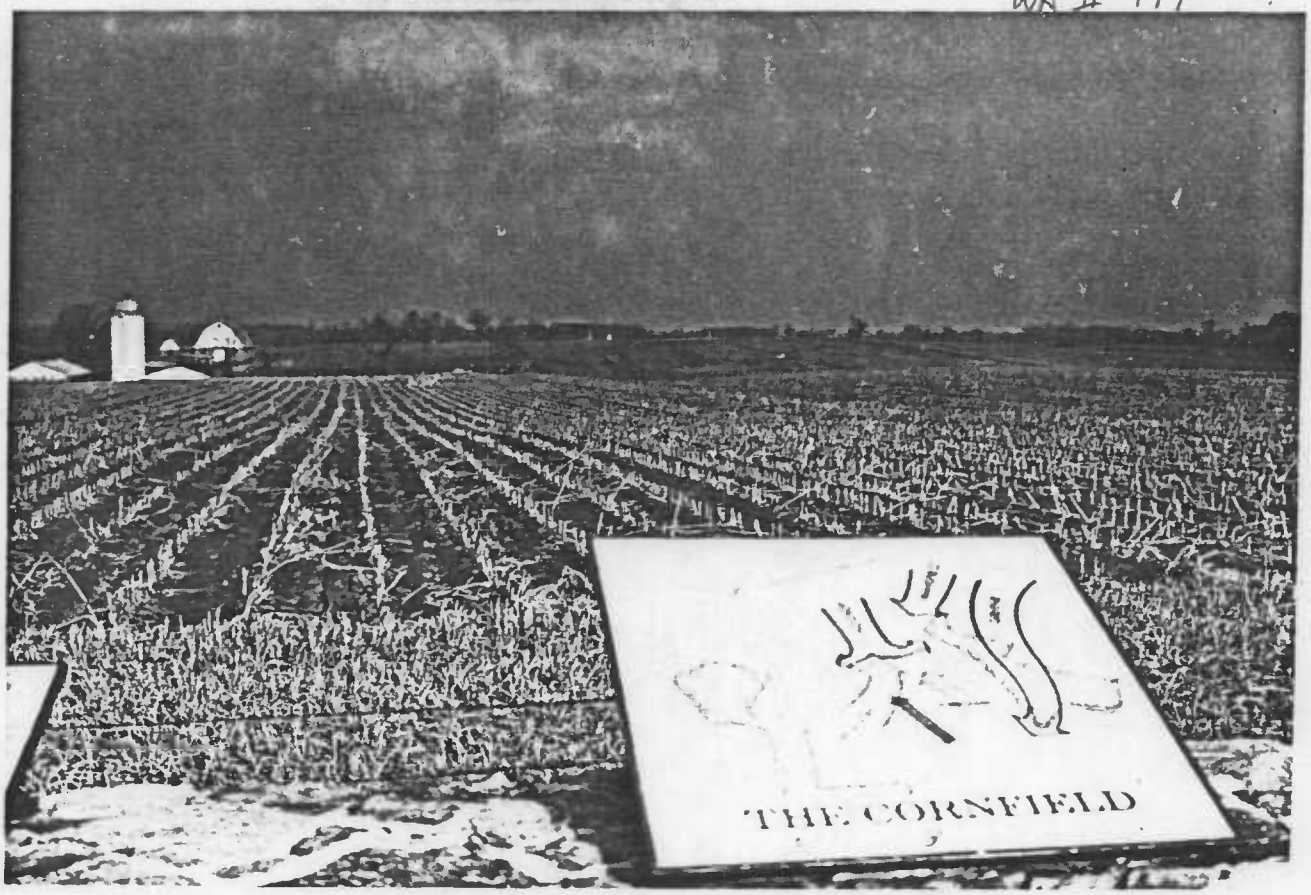
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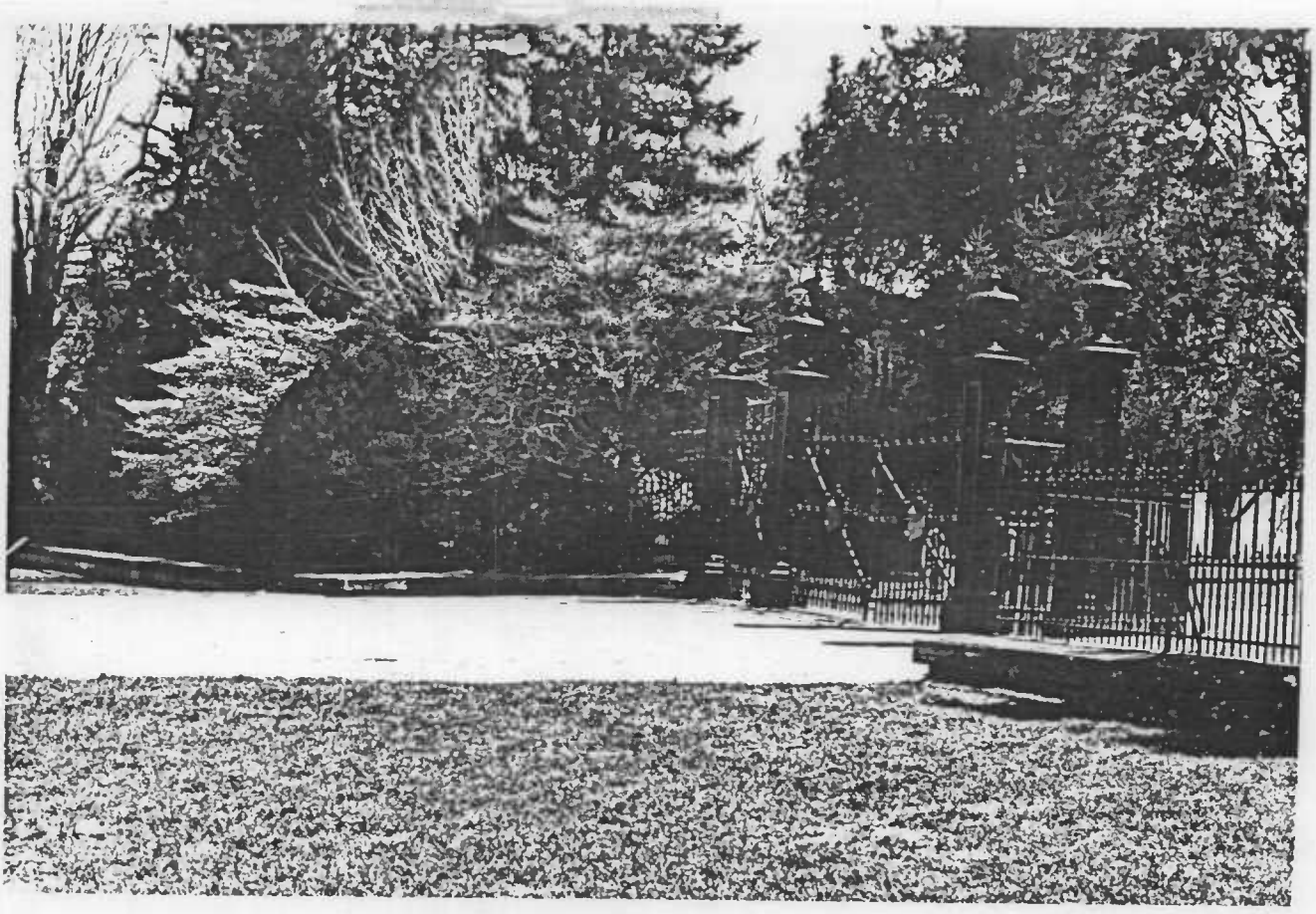

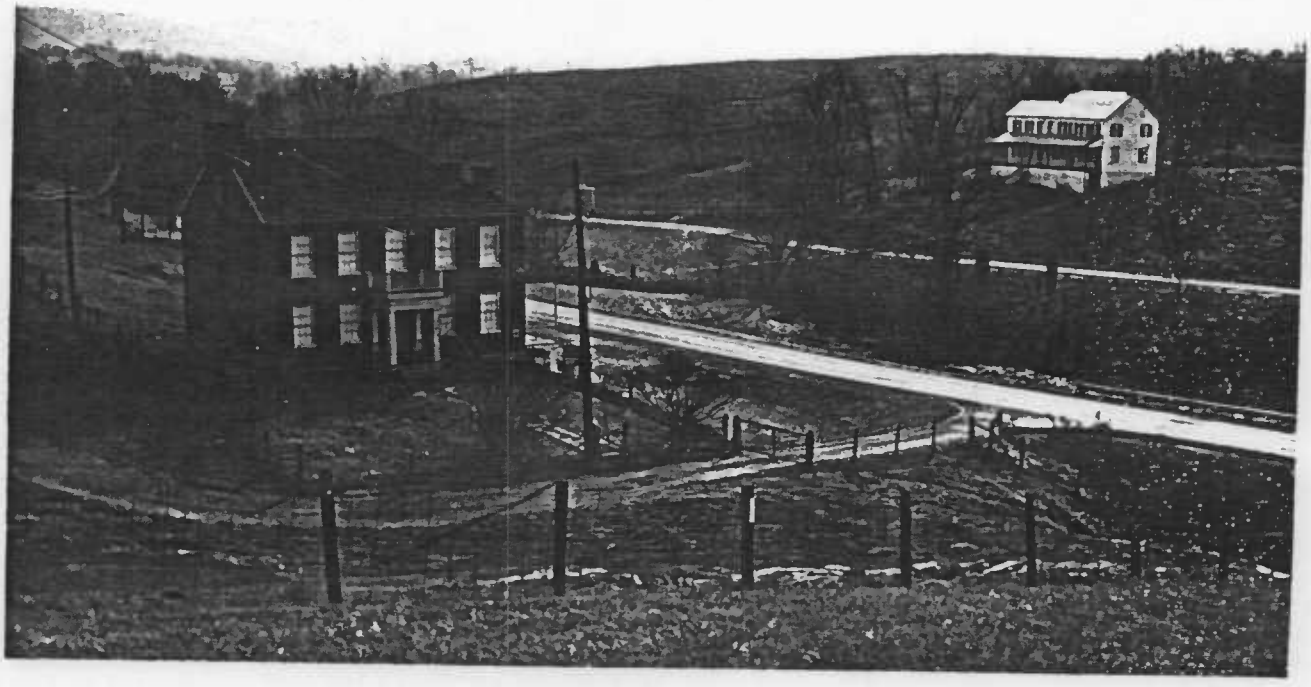

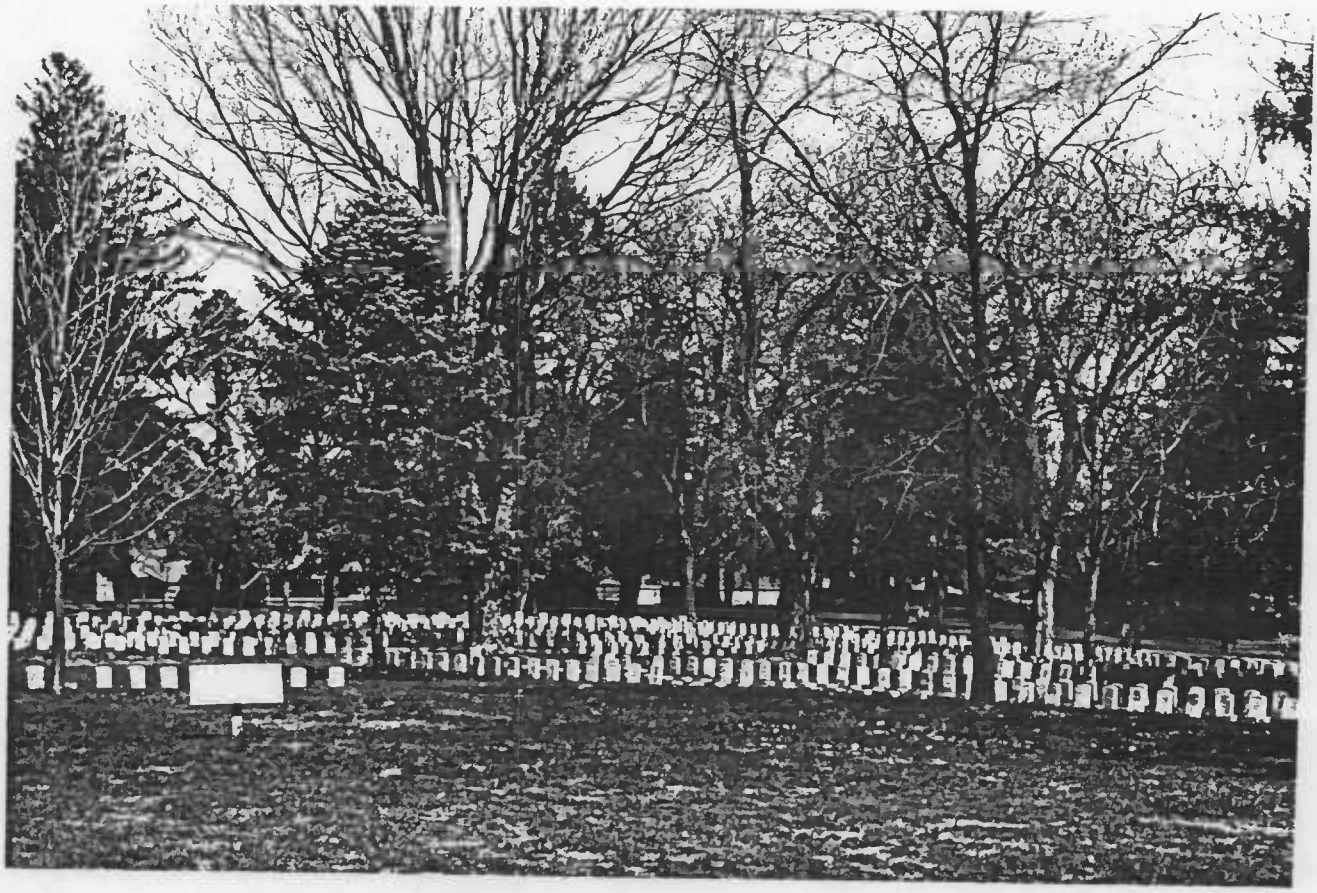

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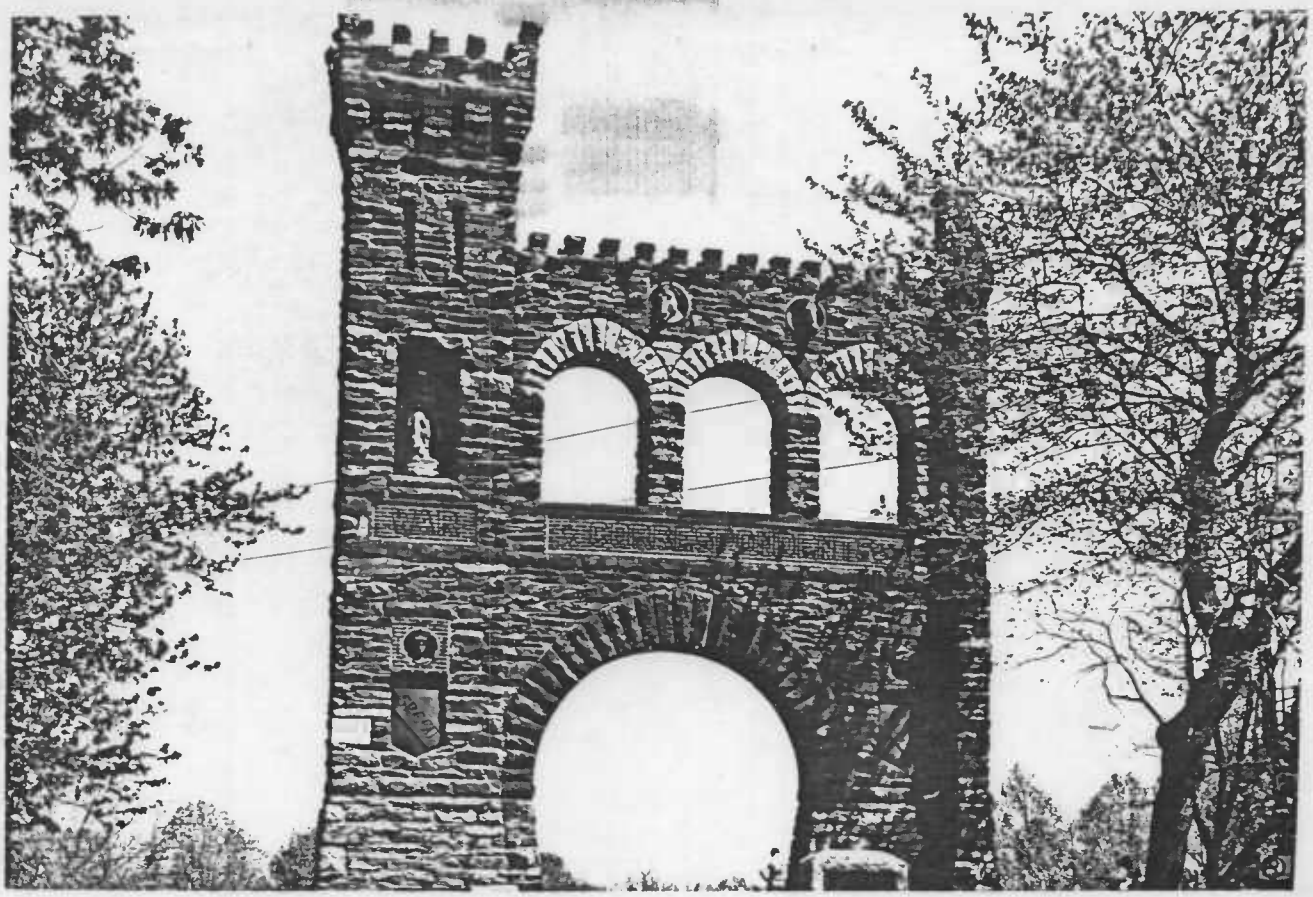

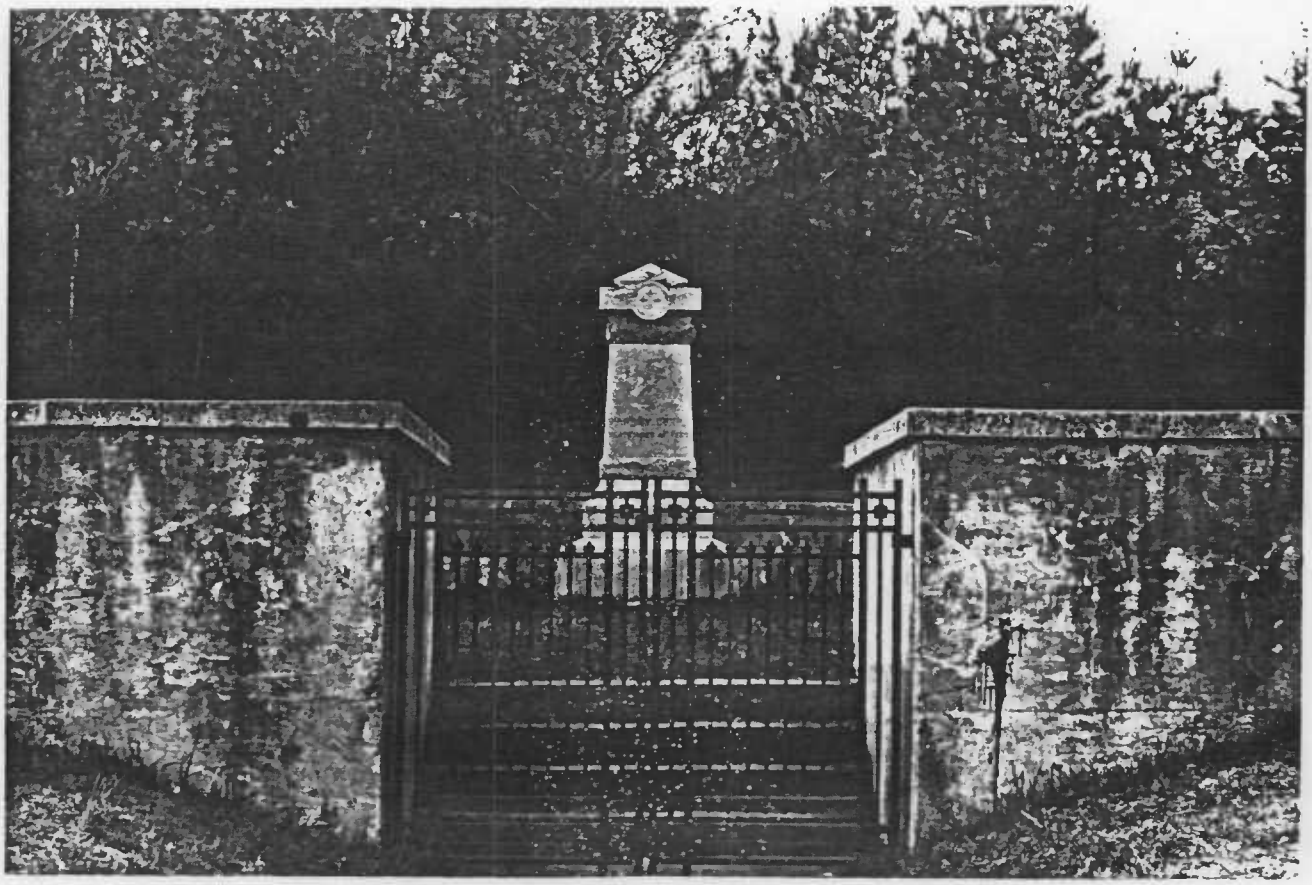

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