

Public Consensus Building Plan for the South Mountain Battlefield

*American Battlefield Protection Program
Grant Agreement No. 2287-17-012*



PREPARED FOR:



**PRESERVATION
MARYLAND**

PREPARED BY:

Hanbury Preservation Consulting

AND

William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research

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PREPARED FOR:



**PRESERVATION
MARYLAND**

3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 248
Baltimore, MD 21211
preservationmaryland.org

PREPARED BY:

Hanbury Preservation Consulting
P.O. Box 6049
Raleigh, NC 27628
(919) 828-1905

AND

William & Mary
Center for Archaeological Research
P.O. Box 8795
Williamsburg, Virginia 23187-8795
(757) 221-2580

AUTHORS:

Mary Ruffin Hanbury
David W. Lewes

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service, the Delaplaine Foundation, and the Tourism Council of Frederick County, Preservation Maryland contracted with Hanbury Preservation Consulting and the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research to develop a consensus building plan for the South Mountain battlefield. The project involved collection of GIS data and preparation of a report.

This report includes an analysis of the significance of the battle; the compilation of an inventory of documented historic resources within the battlefield areas; a review of past preservation efforts by local, state, and federal governments, as well as nonprofits and private property owners; and recommendations for the battlefield and the Shafer Farmhouse based on feedback from public meetings, stakeholders interviews, and online surveys.

In some ways, the findings and recommendations are paradoxical. The broad array of preservation tools and the long list of active participants are both a strength and a weakness; however, with recommended new coordination and communication infrastructure these diverse actors can begin to work more efficiently under a common vision.

There are multiple definitions for what constitutes preservation and even the boundaries of the battlefield itself. However, divergent views have not slowed the community. Programs and players have taken advantage of available opportunities and have not succumbed to analysis paralysis. Plans can be adjusted and refined over time.

What is clear and not paradoxical is that:

- The community strongly values these resources and the history it represents.
- Preservation at South Mountain has included traditional preservation tools as

well as those for natural resources protection and agricultural preservation, and all work in the region needs to be holistic.

- The State of Maryland, in particular, has made a significant investment in this historic landscape.
- While nonprofits and governments have played an active role in protecting South Mountain, private property owners have also made significant contributions.
- Because of the active participation and investment by the private sector, it is imperative that all future plans for South Mountain engage and include the local constituency in a meaningful fashion.
- Coordinated efforts for branding, traffic management, and interpretation will create a meaningful and cohesive visitor experience and mitigate the impact on residents.

During the course of this study it was also made public through a *Washington Post* report that the State of Maryland was considering a land swap that would transfer state lands at South Mountain to the federal government. The non-public nature of this project and the lack of transparency have aroused suspicions about the federal government's role in this historic and designated State Battlefield. It is hoped that the Consensus Building Efforts and Results, and Recommendations in this report will be useful in considering the future of South Mountain—not only nationally as a battlefield and cultural landscape, but also at a state and local level as an asset in the areas of tourism, recreation and natural lands, farms, and agribusiness that should be fully and transparently explored before being divested.

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1: Introduction

South Mountain Battlefield is the site of one of only seven major Civil War battles that took place in Maryland. The sprawling battlefield extends up the eastern slopes and along a 10-mile stretch of the mountain range. Intense fighting occurred as Confederate forces, poised at three mountain passes, blocked the advance of the Union Army of the Potomac in the afternoon and evening of September 14, 1862 (Figures 1 and 2). The battle proved to be an important episode in the Maryland Campaign of 1862 and set the stage for the even larger Battle of Antietam three days later. Currently, the South Mountain Battlefield remains largely beyond the reaches of sprawling development around the City of Frederick to the east (see Figure 2). The landscape retains high integrity as a battlefield, in the sense that partici-

pants in the 1862 battle would still recognize the setting in its current state because many built and natural features pertinent to the unfolding of the battle survive, either unaltered, slightly modified, or modernized (Figure 3). Furthermore, later construction or landscape modification that has occurred since 1862 remains relatively unobtrusive.

Despite this high level of historic landscape integrity, the South Mountain Battlefield has remained less accessible than many Civil War battlefields. Unlike better-known sites such as Gettysburg, Antietam, and Manassas, for example, South Mountain remains under the radar as a place that is relatively difficult to visit and appreciate. Whereas those showcase sites have been administered by the National Park Service since the 1930s and have robust programs of



Figure 1. Late nineteenth-century sketch of the hilltop farm of Daniel Wise, where Confederate infantry crouched behind stone walls held Fox's Gap against the Union IX Corps for several hours during the afternoon of September 14, 1862 (Johnson and Buel 1884:572).

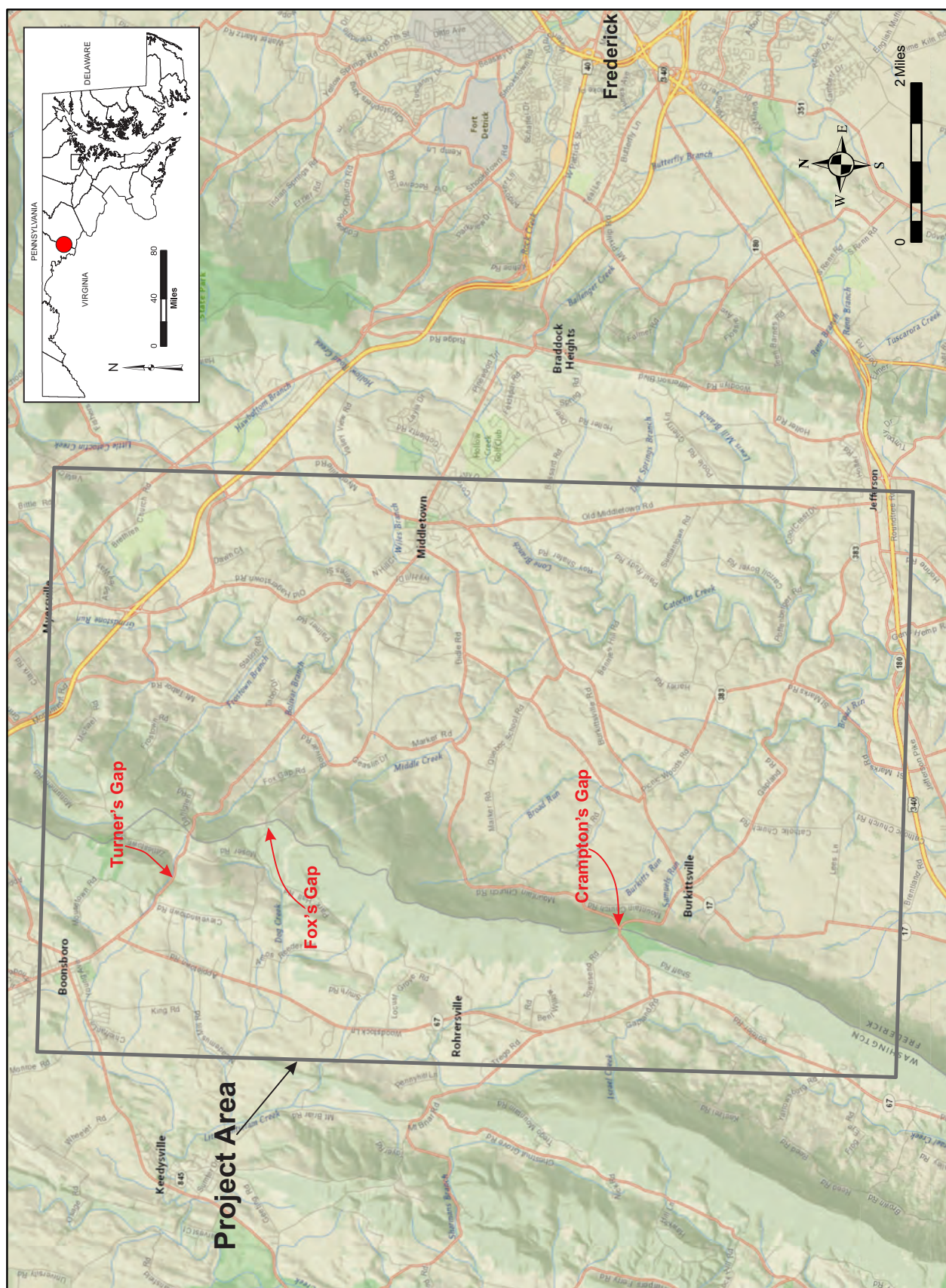


Figure 2. Location and geographic setting of the South Mountain battlefield.



Figure 3. View from the stone walls on the Wise Farm toward the open fields where Union forces approached Fox's Gap, much as it would have appeared during the Battle of South Mountain.

interpretation and sensitively designed and convenient access for visitors, the South Mountain Battlefield presents a greater challenge for those interested in experiencing history on the ground where it happened. First, the terrain is sprawling and rugged. The three mountain passes where combat took place are at an elevation of about 1,000 feet. Second, the battlefield landscape consists of a variety of public and private landholdings. The largest public stakeholder in the battlefield is the State of Maryland, with South Mountain State Park and two smaller parks located along the mountain ridge. Yet this area, which is also overlapped with the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, comprises only a third of the battlefield, while much of the remaining areas along the eastern slopes are privately owned and bear no guarantees of future preservation or access. In recent decades, progress has been made in the form of easements by various agencies and non-profit organizations. It remains to be determined what the future holds for other parts of the battlefield, which contain significant resources related to the battle but that may eventually be vulnerable to effects from large-scale residential, commercial, or industrial development that might alter the battlefield to an extent that it would lose much of its integrity, perhaps even making large

areas unrecognizable to that imaginary battle veteran mentioned earlier. Ranking second only to Antietam in terms of integrity of historic land use among Maryland's Civil War battlefields (American Battlefield Protection Program [ABPP] 2010:12), South Mountain Battlefield remains a precious resource that is worth protecting for now and generations to come in a manner that is compatible and balanced with the priorities of local residents and landowners.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The purpose of the project described in this report was to determine the level of local interest in preservation efforts for the South Mountain Battlefield and suggest the best path forward for the preservation of the battlefield that balances the preservation and development interests of local landowners and residents. The project involved assessing local interest in protecting sites on private property and developing a detailed plan based on this input and findings. The process included a series of public meetings, a public survey, and consultation with land owners, the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service, Maryland Park Service, Heart of the Civil War Heritage

Area, local governments, and other stakeholders. The American Battlefield Protection Program sponsored the project through the award of a grant to Preservation Maryland, which engaged Hanbury Preservation Consulting (HPC), a firm with expertise in historic preservation planning and involving public participation in the process. HPC's subconsultant, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR), provided historical research and mapping support.

BATTLEFIELD LOCATION

The South Mountain Battlefield lies largely within Frederick County, Maryland, where the most of the areas of combat, approaches, and other activities associated with the battle occurred. A smaller portion of the areas of combat, rear guard and headquarters areas, and retreat routes by Confederate forces occur in Washington County.

The City of Frederick (population 71,000) is nearly 4 miles farther to the southeast from Catocin Mountain. The only towns within portions of the South Mountain Battlefield are Burkittsville and Middletown. Washington, D.C. is approximately 60 miles to the southeast by road through Frederick via Interstates 70 and 270. Antietam National Battlefield is only 6 miles to the west. Hagerstown is the nearest large town (population 40,000) on the west side of the South Mountain range, approximately 18 miles to the northwest along Interstate 70.

PRESERVATION BACKGROUND OF THE BATTLEFIELD

Since the second half of the nineteenth century, there has been interest in preserving portions of the South Mountain Battlefield and honoring the memory of the thousands who died or were injured there on September 14, 1862. In 1889, the veterans of the Union IX Corps were the first to mark the importance of the landscape as hallowed ground by erecting a memorial to their fallen leader, Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno, at Fox's Gap.



Figure 4. Monument to Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno, killed at Fox's Gap while commanding the Union IX Corps.

Reno was one of two generals who lost their lives during the battle (Figure 4). Two other monuments were erected quite recently, one for Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland, Jr. (Confederate) in 1993 and a memorial to the fallen from the state of North Carolina in 2003.

Apart from the small memorial parcel set aside in 1889, South Mountain was not the target of intensive early preservation efforts like some of the more prominent battlefields such as Antietam, Shiloh, and Gettysburg. In the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, the War Department preserved hundreds of acres at these and other battlefields in order to teach officers tactics and strategies in the field, where they could appreciate the terrain involved in the unfolding of historical battles. Nor did the National Park Service begin stewardship during the shift of agency responsibilities for military parks that took place in the 1930s. Nevertheless, a significant amount of acreage within the battlefield was set aside by the State of Maryland beginning in the 1960s through South Mountain State Park, a recreation

area that captures much of the steeply sloped portions of the South Mountain range from the Potomac River to the Pennsylvania line. Earlier, the establishment of the Washington Monument State Park in the 1930s had also included a small portion of the battlefield.

More systematic attention to battlefield preservation at South Mountain began in the last three decades following the creation of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) on November 28, 1990. Due to “growing instances of Civil War sites being damaged or destroyed by urban and suburban development,” Congress authorized 13 members of the commission to oversee a study with the following objectives:

- Identify the nation’s historically significant Civil War sites;
- Determine their relative importance;
- Determine their condition;
- Assess threats to their integrity; and
- Recommend alternatives to preserve and interpret them (CWSAC 1997).

A year after the formation of the commission, Congress also established the American Battlefield Protection Program within the National Park Service to:

...encourage, support, assist, recognize, and work in partnership with citizens, Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, other public entities, educational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations in identifying, researching, evaluating, interpreting, and protecting historic battlefields and associated sites on a National, State, and local level (16 U.S.C. 469k, Section 604).

Legislation authorizes an annual appropriation of up to \$3 million that would be used to provide these partners with financial assistance in the form of grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements in order to achieve preservation goals at the nation’s Civil War battlefields (16 U.S.C. 469k, Section 604).

The commission’s 1997 report of its findings articulated an objective system for assessing preservation needs at the nation’s battlefields by ranking battles in terms of military significance (Classes A–D), Condition (Lost, Poor, Fair, Good), and threats (Low, Moderate, High). To formulate the rankings, it was essential to define each battlefield geographically through a combination of documentary research, examination of period battle maps, and field survey. Relying mainly on published rather than primary sources due to limitations of staffing (composed of volunteers and state historic preservation staff), surveyors attempted to locate “defining features” such as “structures or sites of structures, road traces, topographic features, and other spots mentioned in accounts” of a battle. By identifying key locations on the battlefield, surveyors mapped the “core” areas where direct combat occurred by drawing boundaries around the outermost extents of those features. In addition to areas of direct combat, however, battlefield boundaries encompassed other areas such as routes of approach, headquarters, and hospitals, for example, that were also directly pertinent to the battle. The term employed initially for these portions of the battlefield beyond areas of direct combat was “study area,” although some battlefield experts now prefer the term “battlefield boundary” so as not to minimize the importance of these areas. A third important term for the task of prioritizing preservation was “Potential National Register Boundary,” often abbreviated “PotNR” on battlefield maps. This boundary comprised encompassed only the portions of the core and study areas that retained integrity and thus potentially eligible for listing in National Register of Historic Places (American Battlefield Protection Program 2016:1–2).

In the first CWSAC report, the commission assigned South Mountain the highest level of preservation need: Priority I (a battlefield with critical need for coordinated nationwide action by the year 2000) (CWSAC 1997:Table 7). Within that category, South Mountain (assigned

battlefield number MD002), along with 29 other battlefields, received a I.3 rating, based on its Class B significance (“having a direct and decisive influence on [its] campaign”), good or fair integrity, and high or moderate threats (CWSAC 1997).

In 2010, the ABPP issued an updated report on preservation status of Maryland’s Civil War battlefields as a follow-up to the CWSAC assessment of the 1990s. Survey and data collection for this update had been under way since 2005. Relying on refined survey techniques that took advantage of more primary source material and military terrain analysis, the boundaries were revised and preservation status reflected activities since the previous study (Figure 5). For the South Mountain Battlefield, the study area encompassed 11,557.21 acres, the core area 2,398.56 acres, and the potential NRHP boundary 8,529.69 acres (ABPP 2010:12).

Despite some damage to integrity in the form of powerlines and “moderate” residential housing, the updated assessment published in 2010 emphasized the considerable integrity that remained in terms of “...defining features, including stone walls, historic farms, road alignments viewsheds, and rugged mountain terrain” (ABPP 2010:36) (Figure 6).

When the ABPP finished preparation of the update report in the first half of 2010, the entirety of the Potential NRHP acreage for South Mountain Battlefield was not listed. Following review of nomination materials prepared by the staff of Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc., however, the Keeper of the Register listed two discontinuous battlefield historic districts for South Mountain on July 8, 2010. The Turner’s and Fox’s Gaps Historic District comprises 4,747.9 acres, while the Crampton’s Gap Historic District encompasses 5,956.1 acres (see Figure 5). These acreages cover virtually all of the battlefield’s core areas and a very significant portion of the study area and Potential NRHP areas defined by the ABPP. Although the listings are significant achievements for documenting and defining large portions of

the battlefield, they are not in themselves guarantees against potential loss of integrity due to development. According to the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), adverse effects on historic properties (including those listed on the NRHP) only require consideration for projects performed by federal agencies or projects involving the use of federal funds. As a result, the portions of the battlefields within these districts are afforded only limited consideration of adverse effects for a restricted range of development projects involving federal funds, in addition to any Maryland preservation laws that apply. These portions of the battlefield are still vulnerable to effects not covered by this historic preservation regulatory structure.

Mitigating the limited scope of protection provided by the NRHP listings are preservation measures spearheaded by the state of Maryland and non-profit organizations. In addition to the lands mentioned previously that fall within Maryland state parks, easements and acquisitions by state agencies and non-profit organizations have expanded areas where the integrity of the battlefield is ensured protection (Figures 7 and 8). Besides Antietam, South Mountain is also the only other Maryland Civil War battlefield to benefit from the involvement of a local private non-profit advocacy group. Beginning in 2002, the Friends of South Mountain State Battlefield raised funds in support of two Civil War museums, battle reenactments, and other community education projects; however, the group has since dissolved (ABPP 2010:18).

It is clear from this summary that a need persists for further preservation efforts at the South Mountain Battlefield. Since the initial assessment begun by CWSAC in the 1990s, significant progress has been made in the documentation of cultural and natural resources that define the battlefield, the careful delineation of boundaries, and systematic assessments of integrity. Measures to expand the protection of the battlefield’s integrity have also been admirable and important. From 1991

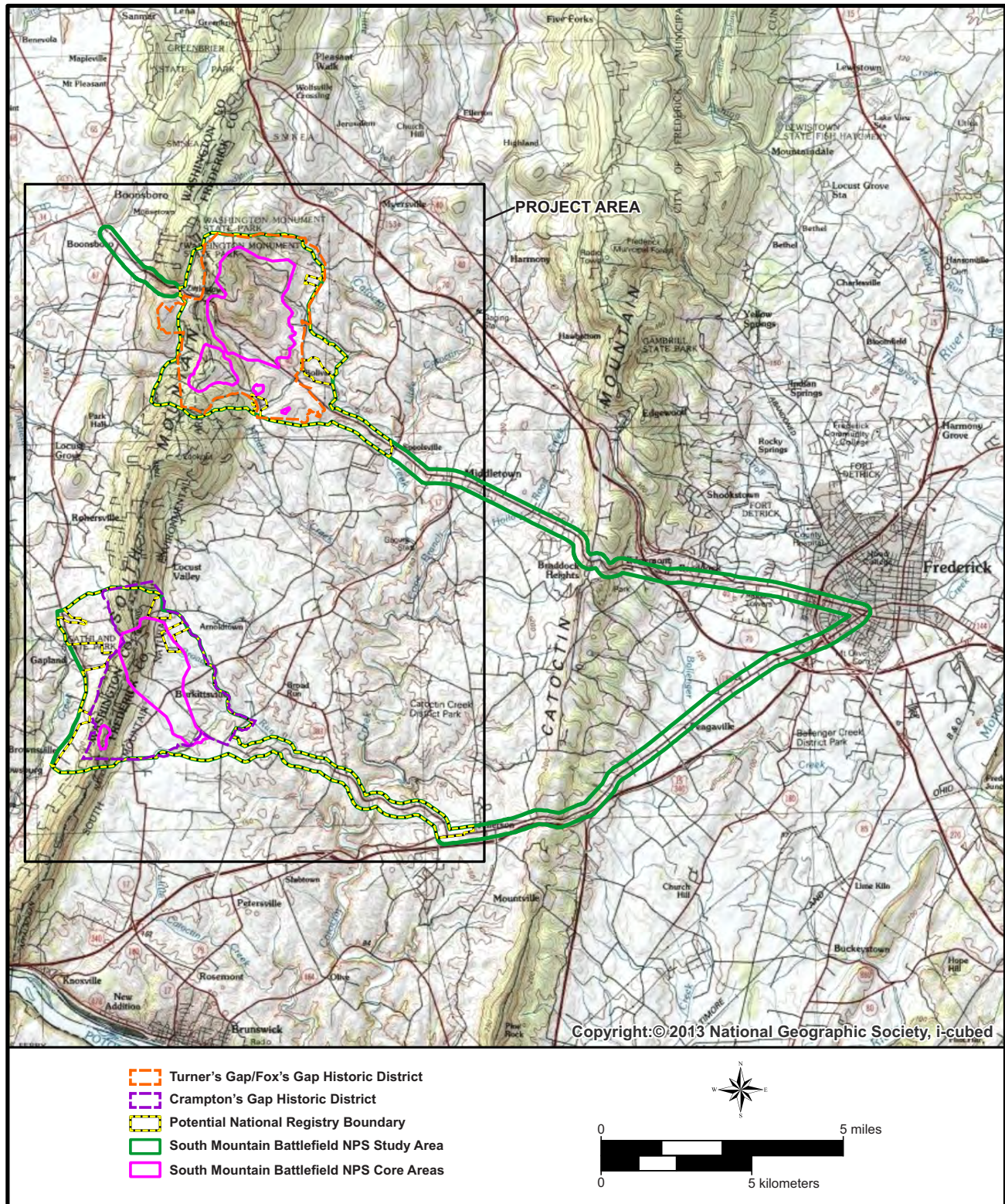


Figure 5. South Mountain Battlefield boundaries for core area, study area, and potential National Register of Historic Places as defined by the ABPP in 2010; the rectangle labeled “Project Area” indicates the area that is the subject of the current consensus building plan.

to 2017, acquisitions and easements secured by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the American Battlefield Trust, and the Central Maryland Heritage League amounted to nearly 620 acres of protected land in addition to areas protected within state parks. An additional 257 acres of property has been secured by Maryland

Historical Trust easements. Nevertheless, these additions represent a relatively small addition to the one-third of the battlefield covered by state park lands, leaving future integrity uncertain in the long term for much of the remainder of land within the battlefield boundaries defined by the ABPP. Through the current project, it is hoped that a plan for future preservation can be reached through a public consensus process that takes into account the interests of individual landowners and other stakeholders.



Figure 6. Pasture at the historic Wise Farm, located on the mountain ridge at Fox's Gap.

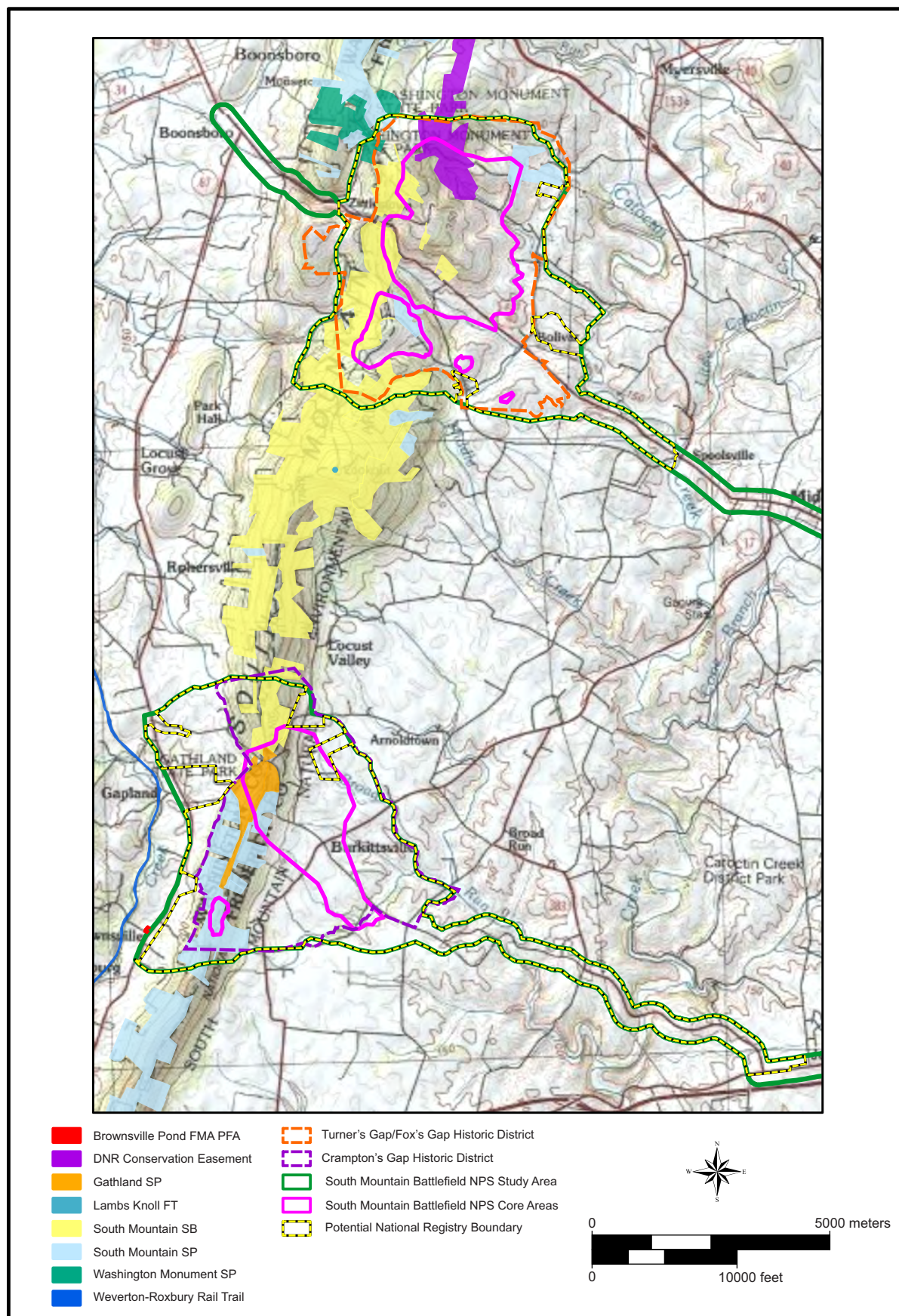


Figure 7. Areas of the South Mountain Battlefield held by Department of Natural Resources.

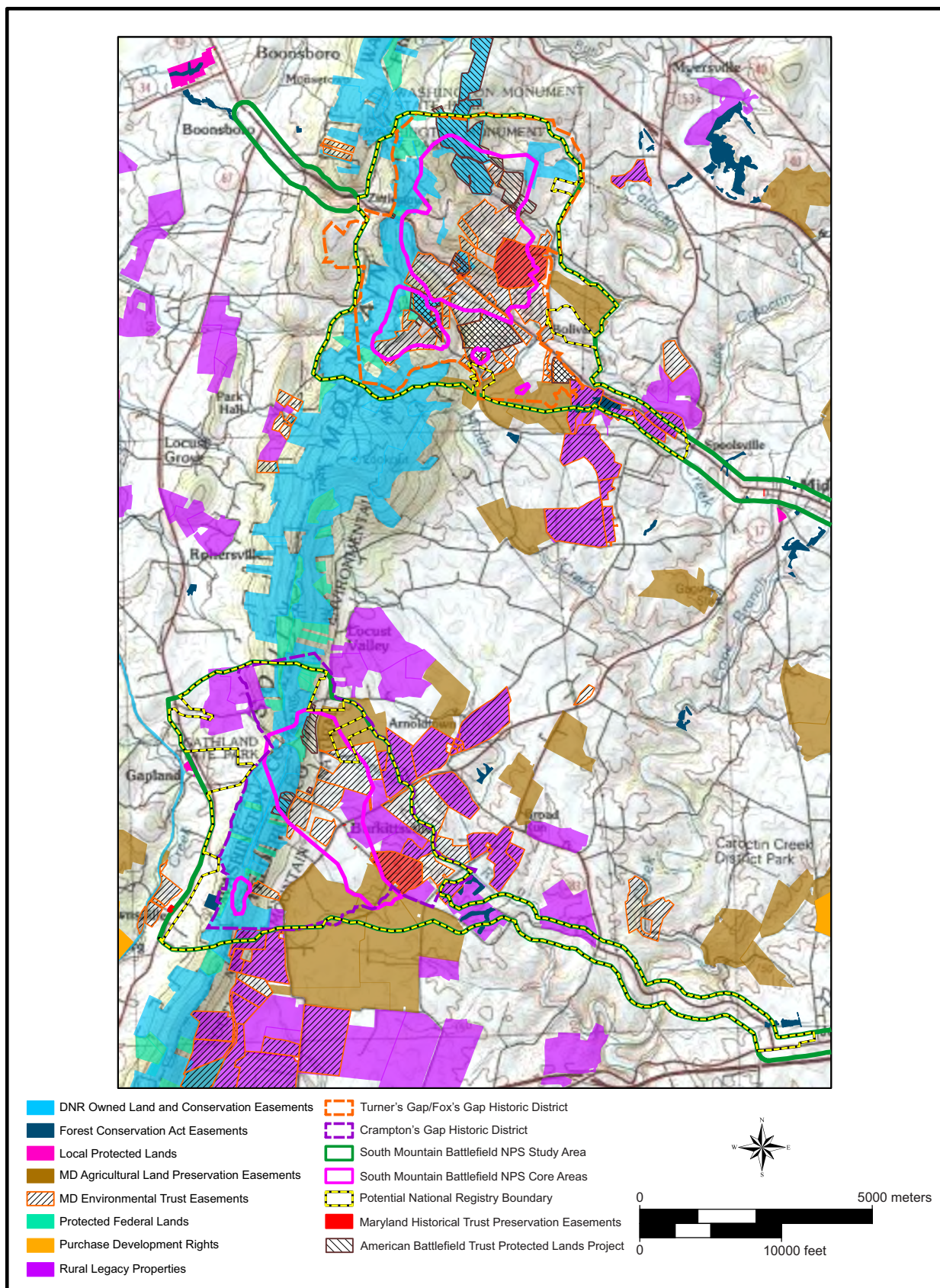


Figure 8. Protected lands at South Mountain Battlefield.

2: History and Significance

INTRODUCTION

At the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, three Union army corps drove back Confederate forces defending the roads through Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's gaps northwest of Frederick, Maryland. The gaps are situated along a 7-mile stretch of the ridge of South Mountain. Defensive positions behind stone walls on high ground allowed 16,000 of Lee's troops to hold their positions against a Union force of 37,000 until late afternoon at Crampton's Gap and until dusk at Turner's and Fox's gaps (Figure 9). This resistance prevented reinforcement of the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry, which a wing of the Confederate army under Lt. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson captured on September 15. The fighting at the gaps also prevented Union forces from attacking the Army of Northern Virginia while it was divided, with one wing at Harper's Ferry and another straggling into Boonsboro. Casualties from the intense fighting at South Mountain reached nearly 6,500 men from both sides. Among the dead were Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno (Union) and Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland, Jr. (Confederate). Three days later, the Maryland Campaign climaxed at the Battle of Antietam in Sharpsburg, Maryland. After both battles, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's cautious pursuit allowed Gen. Robert E. Lee to preserve his Army of Northern Virginia from capture.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN

In September 1862, Lee made plans to take the fight into the Union territory of western

Maryland and Pennsylvania after a series of Union setbacks earlier in the summer. The attempt to take Richmond in the Peninsula Campaign had ended in the retreat of the Army of the Potomac. Union had lost ground the Western Theater as Confederate forces pushed into the border state of Kentucky. Lee's confidence reached a new peak on August 30, with a victory over Maj. Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia at the three-day Battle of Second Manassas. Aware of his army's inferior numbers of men and equipment, Lee resolved to move the war north of the Potomac River and demoralize the enemy, which might convince the federal government to abandon the war (Hartwig 2018).

Lee's invasion of Maryland, beginning on September 3, would take place when raw recruits were replacing the more first volunteers, whose terms of service had recently expired. The hardened Army of Northern Virginia would surely have an advantage a newly reorganized and still undisciplined adversary. Lee also looked to shift the focus of combat away from Virginia, whose civilian population suffered from loss of crops and livestock during the constant campaigning since the start of the war (Phifer et al. 2008:Sct E:4).

In Maryland, Lee expected support from the citizenry, which sympathized with the Confederacy but had to remain within the Union due to the strong federal military presence around the nation's capital. Some supporters of Lee's plan hoped for a popular uprising Maryland civilians and an flood of volunteers to the Confederate Army. This support for the Confederacy was concentrated in southern and eastern Maryland, how-



Figure 9. Late nineteenth-century view from Turner's Gap, looking to the southwest toward the Wise Farm at Fox's Gap (the cleared area on the next hilltop) (Johnson and Buel 1887:576).

ever, and much less so in the western part of the state that Lee's army would invade (McPherson 2002:97).

On September 4, 1862, the Army of Northern Virginia forded the Potomac River at White's Ferry in Loudoun County Virginia (40 miles upstream of Washington) and marched into Maryland. Despite the recent success at Manassas, the plan to invade enemy territory with a relatively small force of 50,000 men was ambitious, especially with the army's shortage of supplies and equipment (Jamieson 1995:13-14; Phifer et al. 2008:E4). Ten weeks of continuous campaigning had left them fatigued. Worn shoes and tattered uniforms needed to be replaced, and most of the men were undernourished. Instead of resting and resupplying south of the Rappahannock River or in the Shenandoah Valley, Lee would left the war-ravaged countryside of Northern Virginia to live off the abundance of farm produce in western Maryland and Pennsylvania (McPherson 2002:88–90). Under these circumstances, the army lacked the discipline for a steady-paced march as hungry and tired men lagged behind to rest or scavenge for food along the way (Hartwig 2018).

Rather than supply challenges, the Union armies in the east faced shortcomings in leadership, organization, and discipline. Trying not to appear desperate after the recent series of Confederate victories, the Lincoln administration convinced Northern governors to plead for the President to issue a call for 300,000 additional troops. By mid-September, the raw recruits were still not fully trained and integrated into the army (McPherson 2002:55). As for the upper levels of military leadership, Lincoln no longer had confidence in McClellan following the Peninsula Campaign and the Union defeat at Manassas may have underscored the general's reputation for inaction and stubbornness. As commander of the Washington defenses, he had refused General Pope's requests for reinforcements during the battle. Nevertheless, with an aggressive Southern general pressing behind Washington, Lincoln needed to mobilize quickly and so, by default, McClellan headed up a force to pursue the Army of Northern Virginia across the Maryland countryside (Hartwig 2018).

As Lee advanced into Maryland, he required a connection to his forces in the Shenandoah Valley for supply and reinforcement. At first, he assumed the federal garrisons at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg would withdraw and leave the rear of his army secure (Figure 10). When they remained in their strongholds, on September 9 Lee articulated issued Special Orders 191 to his commanders. According to this plan, the army would divide, with Stonewall Jackson leading one wing to Harper's Ferry and Boonsboro on



Figure 10. Movements of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and the Union Army of the Potomac during the Maryland, or Antietam Campaign (Courtesy of American Battlefield Trust www.battlefields.org).

a westerly route behind South Mountain. The main portion of the army, under Maj. Gen. James Longstreet would head to Boonsboro by crossing over South Mountain from the east, and Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division would follow as the rear guard. Separate squadrons of cavalry would accompany the forces, while Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart would use the main body of his cavalry as a cover for the entire army and to bring up "stragglers" (Lee 1862).

Inadvertently, a copy of the special orders reached McClellan. On September 13, an Indiana corporal discovered the orders in an envelope wrapped around three cigars along the Monocacy River where Hill's division had camped the previ-

ous night. Upon reading the orders, McClellan reportedly exclaimed, "Here is a paper with which, if I cannot whip Bobby Lee, I will be willing to go home" (Sears 1983:115). Although McClellan continued to move deliberately, he took advantage of knowing the Confederate force would be split into smaller parts and attempted to flank around the right wing as it crossed South Mountain.

BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN

Following the issue of Lee's special orders, the Confederate commanders largely had moved into their respective positions as directed, and McClellan was in pursuit with 85,000 men. By

September 12, the rear guard of the Army of Northern Virginia was leaving Frederick and briefly clashed with the right wing of the Army of the Potomac under Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside (Figure 11; see Figure 10). Until the discovery of the special orders on September 13, however, the objectives and projected movements of the Confederate force were unclear. By mid-afternoon of the 13th, when McClellan's cavalry commander, Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, had advanced halfway to South Mountain and occupied Middletown, he confirmed that the Confederates were following the general plan laid out by Lee (Figure 12). McClellan then sent his infantry forces forward to reach the closest portions of Lee's divided force. The IX Corps, led by Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno, advanced along the Old Sharpsburg Road toward Fox's Gap, while Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's I Corps headed up the National Road along the northernmost route to Turner's Gap. Meanwhile, the VI Corps of Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin moved along a southerly route through Burkittsville toward Crampton's Gap (Phifer et al. 2008:Sct E:6). Lee was not taken totally by surprise, however. With intelligence relayed from Stuart, he was aware of his enemy's general movements. From his headquarters across the mountain

range in Hagerstown, Lee moved forces into positions at each of the three mountain passes. The challenges of mounting a perfectly coordinated attack on three widely separated positions allowed enough time for reinforcements to come forward and resist the Union advance for most of the next day (McPherson 2002:111).

Fox's Gap

The first Union advance up the mountain roads took place in front of Turner's and Fox's gaps. The I and IX Corps headed along the northernmost route from Frederick across the Middletown or Catoctin Valley, which lies between Catoctin Mountain on the southeast and South Mountain to the northwest (Figures 13 and 14). Major General Jacob D. Cox, commanding the Kanawha Division of the IX Corps, described the topography of the approach and the mountain battlefields:

The mountain crests are about 1300 feet above the Catoctin valley, and the "gaps" are from 200 to 300 feet lower than the summits near them. These summits are like scattered and somewhat irregular hills upon the high rounded surface of the mountain-top. They are wooded, but along



Figure 11. Army of Northern Virginia troops on their way through Frederick to South Mountain on September 12, 1862 (from collections of Heritage Frederick – The Historical Society of Frederick County).

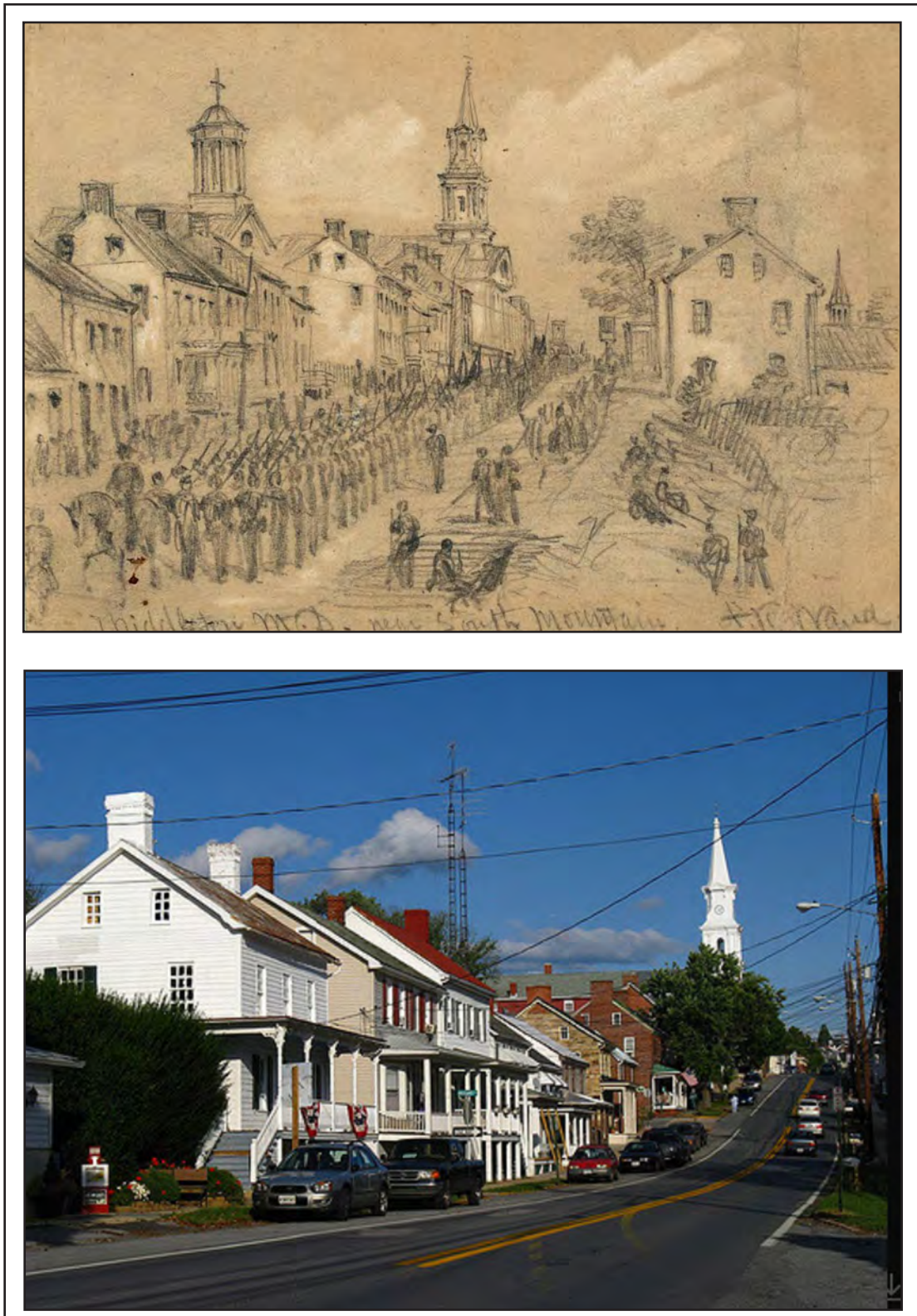


Figure 12. Nearly identical views of the main street in Middletown in a sketch of Union troops heading to the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862 (above) and a current photograph (below).

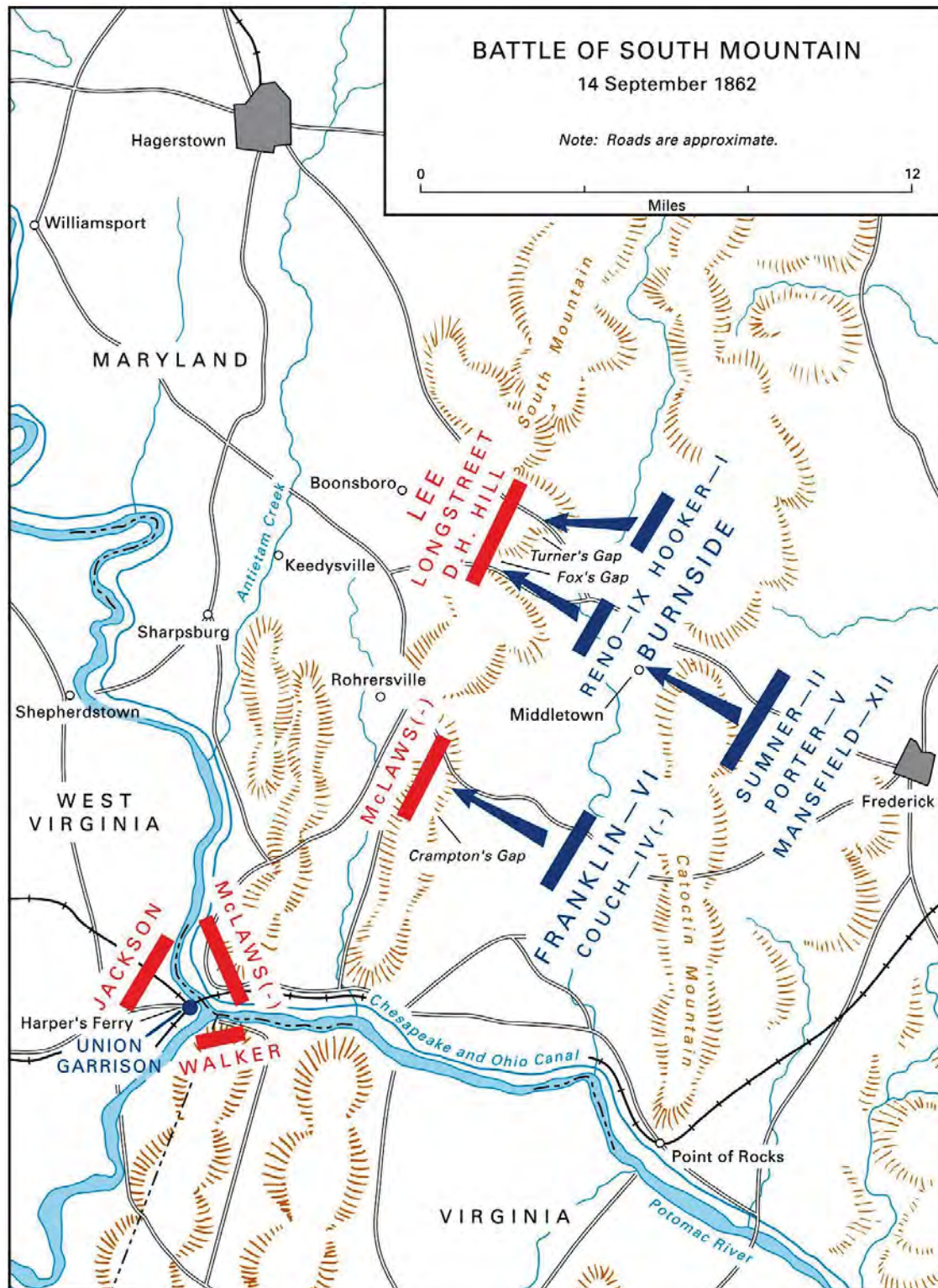


Figure 13. Map of the Battle of South Mountain showing Union advances toward the three mountain gaps and the divided situation of the Army of Northern Virginia, with Jackson's wing surrounding the Harper's Ferry garrison (after Jamieson and Wineman 2015).

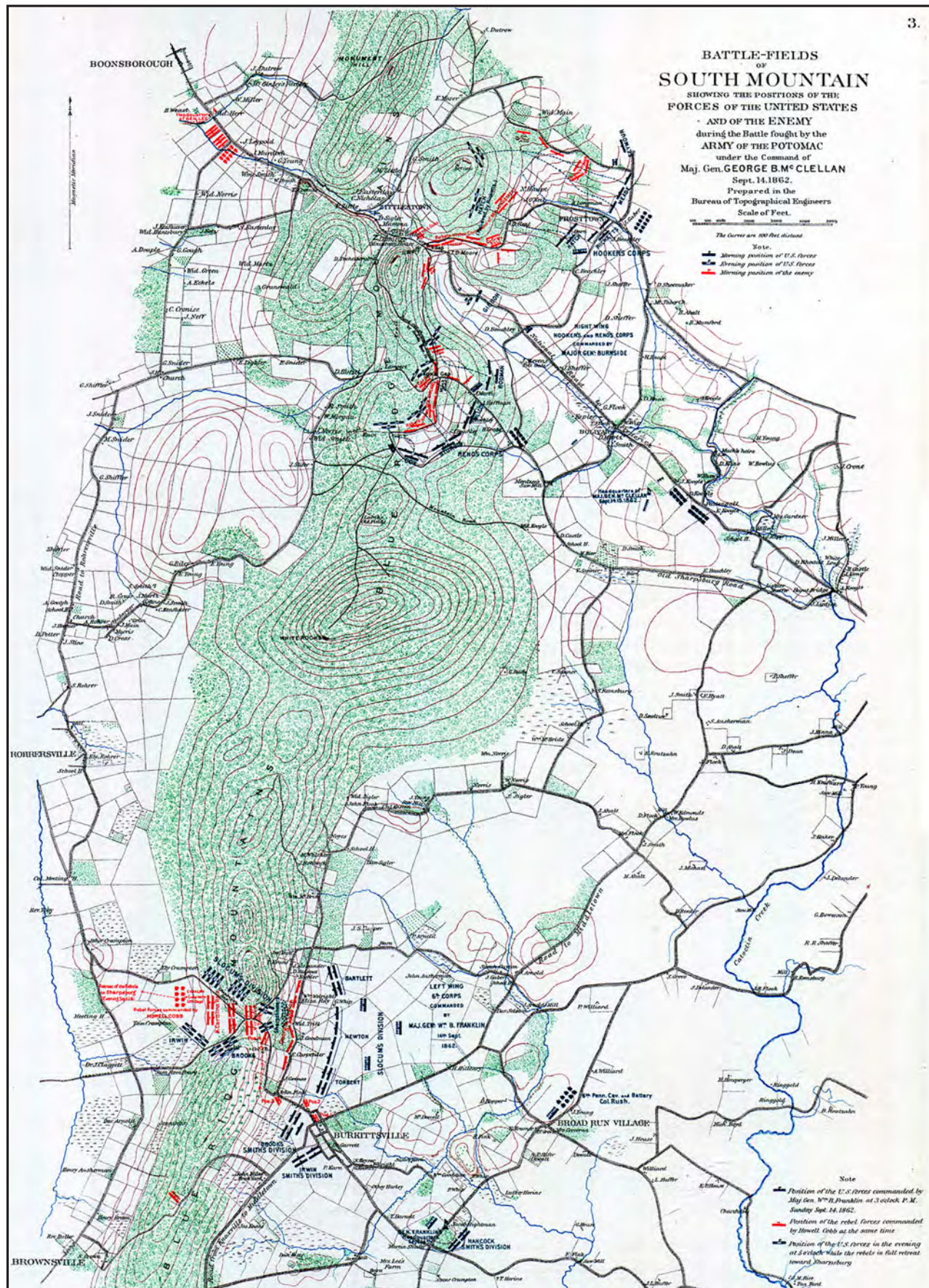


Figure 14. Detailed map of the Battle of South Mountain (Davis et al. 1983:Plate 27, No. 3).

the south-easterly slopes, quite near the top of the mountain, are small farms with meadows and cultivated fields (Cox 1884).

Both corps advanced together to Middletown in the middle of the valley and then diverged in the early morning of September 14. Major General Joseph Hooker's I Corps continued along the National Road toward Turner's Gap, and the IX Corps, temporarily commanded by Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno while Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside took charge of the entire right wing of the Army of the Potomac, branched to the left onto the more southerly Old Sharpsburg Road toward Fox's Gap (Cox 1884:585).

At the head of the Union columns, the Cavalry Corps appeared to face a small rear guard force at the gaps, and Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton called for only one infantry brigade in support. Cox responded by sending a brigade of four Ohio regiments under Col. E. P. Scammon. As Cox followed with his staff along the road to the gaps, he encountered Col. Augustus Moor, who had been captured during a cavalry skirmish on September 12. Honoring the terms of his release, Moor could not divulge details about Confederate troop positions. When he advised, "My God! Be careful!" however, Cox understood the need to send more troops and diverted the brigade of Col. George Crook from Turner's Gap to support Scammon (Cox 1884:585-586).

With more than half of his army besieging Harper's Ferry on September 13, Lee realized the importance of slowing Union progress at the South Mountain passes. He ordered Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill to man Fox's and Turner's gaps with brigades from his division. Hill positioned the brigade of Col. Alfred Colquitt in front of Turner's Gap and the brigade of Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland at Fox's Gap. Garland found Col. Thomas Rosser's 5th Virginia Cavalry and Capt. John Pelham's Battery of Stuart's Horse Artillery at Fox's Gap when he arrived (Hill 1884:561-563).

Even though South Mountain was not one of the largest battles of the Civil War, the mountain setting afforded the spectacular view of an entire army on the move. General Hill recalled the awe-inspiring sight of the Army of the Potomac advancing toward him across the Middletown Valley:

The marching columns extended back as far as eye [*sic*] could see in the distance....It was a grand and glorious spectacle, and it was impossible to look at it without admiration. I had never seen so tremendous an army before, and I did not see one like it afterward.... here were four corps in full view, one of which was on the mountain and almost within rifle-range (Hill 1884:564-565).

While Pleasonton's cavalry demonstrated on the National Road in front of Turner's Gap, Scammon's brigade attempted to turn the right flank of the small segment of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's rear guard division positioned at Fox's Gap (Figure 15; see Figure 14). Captain James Bondurant's Jeff Davis Artillery defended the gap with four guns astride the road. Avoiding this strong position, Lt. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, the future President (1877-1881), led the 23rd Ohio Infantry of Scammon's brigade south onto a farm lane that circled around and then headed northeast along the ridge of the mountain toward Fox's Gap; this lane, known as Ridge Road, continued northeastward to connect with Turner's Gap. Here Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland held an ideal defensive position to offset the small size of his force. Garland's men crouched behind stone walls along the Ridge Road overlooking open fields with a clear view to shoot down on Union forces. Forest provided cover to the rear of his brigade (Phifer et al. 2010b:Sct 8:2-3).

At 9 a.m., the 23rd Ohio marched uphill toward the 5th and 12th North Carolina of Garland's brigade. After receiving a "heavy volley" from the enemy, Hayes ordered his Ohio regiment to charge across a cornfield. As he shouted the command, a musket ball thudded into his left arm.

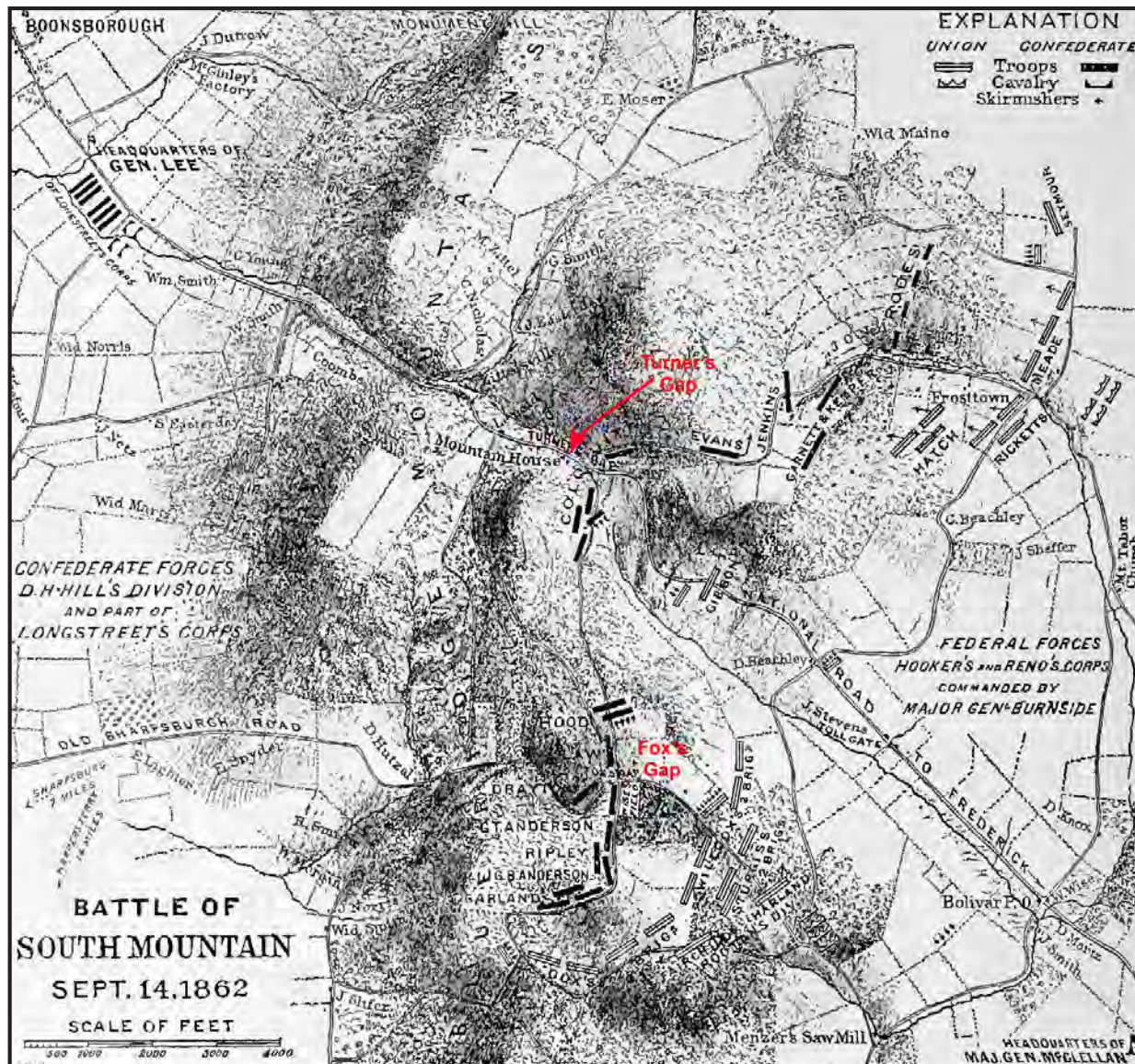


Figure 15. Detailed map of the fighting at Fox's and Turner's Gaps (Johnson and Buel 1887:568).

Lying behind the shelter of a log with a tourniquet above the wound, Hayes continued to issue orders while the shooting continued for “two or three hours.” Eventually, an ambulance carried him back to Middletown (Hayes 1922:355-357).

Shortly after Hayes' regiment charged, the 30th Ohio arrived to face the 13th and 20th North Carolina on the left side of Garland's line. During this intense mid-morning fighting, General Garland was near the front lines with one of his

regimental commanders. He received a mortal bullet wound and died within minutes. The Ohio regiments eventually dislodged the North Carolina troops from the stone walls and captured 200 prisoners. At 3:30 p.m., Hill brought up Brig. Gen. G. T. Anderson's brigade. Reinforcements arrived from Longstreet's Wing as well, including the brigade of Brig. Gen. Thomas Drayton. Cox went no farther than the ridge before withdrawing to his previous position (Hill 1884:566, 568-569).

Confederate reinforcements from Brig. Gen. John Bell Hood's division then took up positions around the hilltop farmhouse of Daniel Wise. The encounter remained at a stalemate until about 2 p.m., when the division of Brig. Gen. Orlando Willcox arrived to reinforce Cox (Phifer et al. 2010b:Sct 8:3). At 4 p.m., elements of Willcox's division charged across a field of the mountaintop farm of Daniel Wise and drove Confederate forces back. After this charge, the commander of the IX Corps, Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno, was personally reconnoitering Confederate positions from the Union front line, when he received a mortal bullet wound. He died on the battlefield later that evening (Campbell 1899). The Confederates did not completely withdraw from Fox's Gap until after dark. The Daniel Wise farmhouse, located at the intersection of Ridge Road and Old Sharpsburg Road, served as a Confederate hospital during the battle and a burial ground for 200 individuals afterward (Phifer et al. 2010b:Sct 8:3). Union dead were buried by their comrades in a trench, whereas Confederate bodies were dropped into the farmer's well or placed in shallow graves (Phifer et al. 2008:Sct E:9).

Turner's Gap

Action at Turner's Gap was delayed by the slow advance of Hooker's I Corps. Arriving below the mountain slopes in the mid-afternoon, Hooker deployed his forces with the goal of flanking the Confederate left (see Figures 14 and 15). Instead of advancing his entire column directly toward the pass along the turnpike, the bulk of the corps diverged onto the Old Hagerstown Road at Bolivar Post Office. After passing through Frostown, a battle line of three divisions deployed, with ahead of Brig. Gen. James Ricketts' division south of the road. Brigadier General George Meade extended his division far to the north, with Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour's brigade of Pennsylvania Reserve regiments on the far right. Only Brig. Gen. John Gibbon's brigade of Hatch's division moved up the National Road toward the posi-

tion held by Colonel Colquitt's brigade (Hill 1884:568). As Seymour's brigade began its flanking movement, the reduced brigade of Brig. Gen. Robert E. Rodes defended the Confederate left. Rodes' Alabama regiments mounted resistance but were overcome by the charge of Meade's forces a little after 3 p.m. (Phifer et al. 2010b:Sct 8:4).

Reinforcements from three brigades of Longstreet's Wing helped resist the mid-afternoon attack by Union forces on the Confederate center between Colquitt and Rodes (Hill 1884:568). Although the outnumbered Alabamians on the Confederate left soon collapsed, the center held until the Union attack ended due to darkness (Phifer et al. 2010b:Sct 8:5).

Crampton's Gap

The VI Corps under Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin had the task of crossing South Mountain at Crampton's Gap and then taking the town of Rohrerstown west of the pass. Taking up a position at that town in Washington County was intended to block a portion of Jackson's wing from moving along the road from Harper's Ferry to rejoin the rest of Lee's army to the north at Boonsboro and Hagerstown (Phifer et al. 2010a:Sct 8:1).

The action at this gap was the most lopsided in total numbers, with only 2,150 Confederates facing a two-division corps of 12,300 men (9,000 engaged) (McPherson 2002:111). Two brigades under Col. William Parham and Col. Thomas T. Munford positioned themselves across Burkittsville (now Gapland) Road under cover of woods and behind stone walls along Mountain Church Road (Figure 16; see Figure 14). Six guns positioned just below the pass hindered the free movement of Union forces below. While Franklin established his headquarters in the home of Dr. John Garrett east of Burkittsville, four of the VI Corps brigades gathered in the open fields east of the wooded mountain slopes (Phifer et al. 2010a:Sct 8:2). Due to hesitation by Franklin, who overestimated the strength of the Confederate force on the mountain, the Union

assault did not get under way until 5:30 p.m. Three brigades of Maj. Gen. Henry Slocum's division advanced westward at the double-quick across open ground north of Burkittsville Road against Parham's brigade, positioned behind stone walls along Mountain Church Road. South of the Burkittsville Road, Brig. Gen. William T. H. Brooks' brigade (from Maj. Gen. William F. Smith's division) advanced toward the long, narrow gap through which Gapland Road passed. Slocum's advance was especially impressive under artillery fire. In a later account, Franklin praised his men for an effective assault:

The line of battle thus formed, an immediate charge was ordered, and most gallantly executed. The men swept forward with a cheer, over the stone-wall, dislodging the enemy, and pursu-

ing him up the mountain-side to the crest of the hill and down the opposite slope (Franklin 1884:593).

Elements of two brigades from Jackson's wing, commanded by Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb and Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes, tried to lend support. By the time Semmes arrived below the western side of Crampton's Gap, however, a panicked retreat was under way, with troops "pouring down the road and through the wood in great disorder" (Franklin 1884:595).

When Franklin's forces reached the summit, however, the advance ended as evening set in. This proved the costliest mistake of September 14. Franklin's corps might have intervened in the siege of the Harper's Ferry arsenal, which did not surrender until the next day. Instead, halting

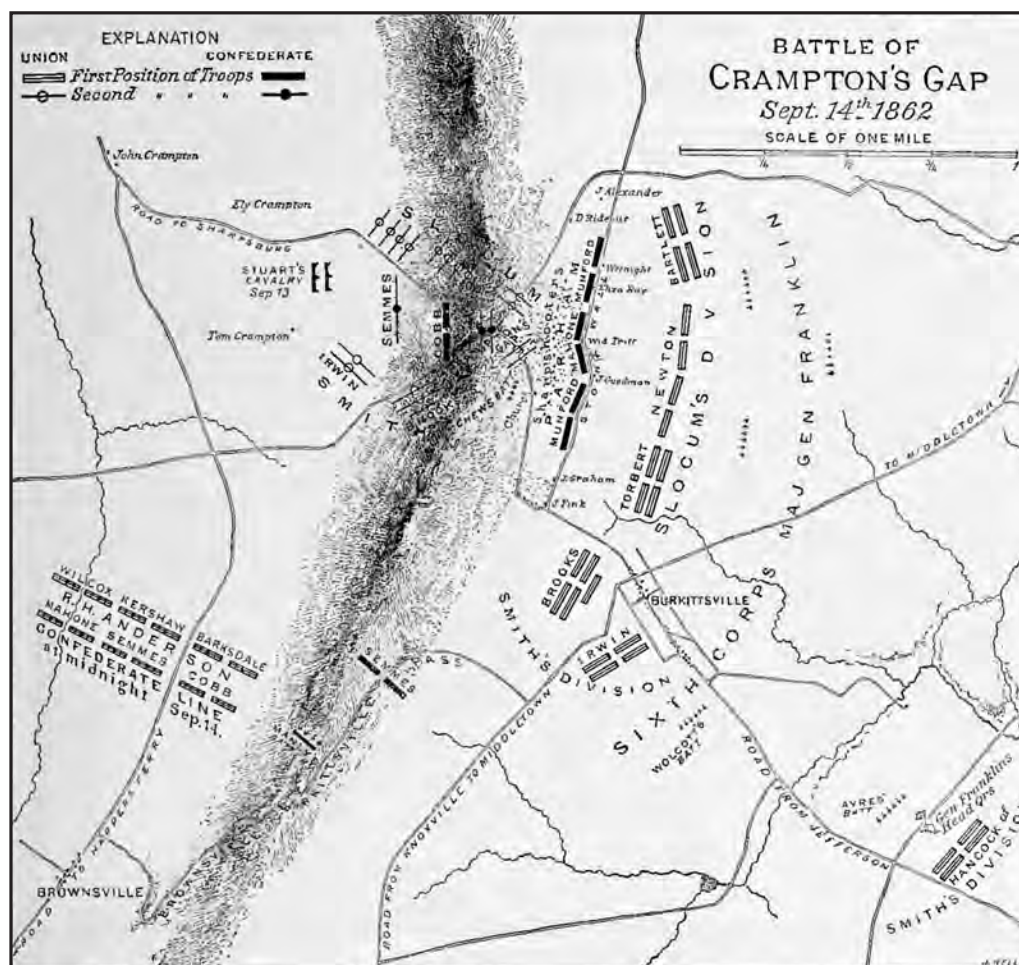


Figure 16. Detailed map of the fighting at Crampton's Gap (Johnson and Buel 1887:593).

for the night ensuring the defeat of the Union garrison and allowing one of Jackson's divisions free passage through Rohrer'sville to join Lee (McPherson 2002:111–112).

Conclusion

The battle fought at three gaps in South Mountain had presented an excellent opportunity for McClellan to defeat Lee's Army while it was divided between Harper's Ferry, Boonsboro, and Hagerstown. Lee managed to position enough of his force at points where major roads crossed the mountain to prevent a crossing by the Army of the Potomac on September 14. The resistance took a heavy toll on the Confederate forces, with a loss of more than 4,100 killed, wounded, and captured, while Union casualties at South

Mountain amounted to 2,346 (Hartwig 2018). By the time Confederate forces abandoned the mountain ridge before dawn the next day, Lee was still concerned about his separated forces being vulnerable and made plans to cross the Potomac back into Virginia. When news arrived that the Harper's Ferry garrison had fallen, however, he recalled all of his forces to Sharpsburg except a single division left to manage the parole of 12,000 Union prisoners at the arsenal and the return of 500 contrabands to slavery. By the time the Army of the Potomac arrived in full strength along Antietam Creek on September 17, Lee had concentrated nearly the entire Army of Northern Virginia at Sharpsburg, ready to fight the war's bloodiest one-day battle (McPherson 2002:112-117).

3: Natural and Cultural Resources

NATURAL RESOURCES

According to the Maryland Geological Survey's mapping of physiographic regions, the area containing the South Mountain Battlefield lies within the Blue Ridge province. The dominant topographic feature within the project area is South Mountain, a northeast-trending ridge that rises abruptly from the floodplain on the north bank of the Potomac River and extends across Maryland to the Pennsylvania line and beyond. This ridge is a continuation of the Blue Ridge Mountain Range of Virginia and extends into Pennsylvania as far as the outskirts of Harrisburg. The ridge of South Mountain also marks the line between Washington County to the west and Frederick County to the east.

The forest cover on the mountain ridge and slopes, as well as patches of woods in the lower lying areas of the battlefield consists of a hickory and pine association. At the time of the Civil War, chestnut trees also would have been common, prior to the blight that destroyed most of those trees in the Eastern United States at the turn of the twentieth century.

The southern extent of the battlefield is only 3.2 miles north of the Potomac River. The eastern slopes of South Mountain are drained by tributary streams into Catoctin Creek, which generally flows southward to its confluence with the Potomac River.

The eastern slopes of South Mountain define the western edge of the Middletown Valley, which is limited on the east by the Catoctin Mountain

ridge, running parallel to South Mountain approximately 6 miles to the southeast.

A general sense of the project area's natural resources is evident from a land use map. As during the Civil War era, the landscape remains overwhelmingly rural. Land use mapping reveals a preponderance of agricultural use on the lower portions of the east-facing mountain slopes and continuing down into the Middletown Valley (Figure 17). Aerial imagery of the project area reveals that much of the agricultural land consists of pasture, along with cultivated fields (Figure 18). Higher elevations consist of forest, which covers the mountain ridge and steep slopes. Unlike today, some of the ridge tops and areas around the gap would have been taken up by small subsistence farms and thus more open.

Areas of residential development are overwhelmingly of low density or very low density, often located at the base of the east mountain slope in Frederick County. The only areas of medium-density or high-density residential development are in and around the few towns or portions of towns that fall within the project area. Only one small town, Burkittsville, falls within a core area and Potential National Boundary. Listed as a historic district, the town, the configuration of its street plan, and many of its buildings predate the time of the Battle of South Mountain. Even more negligible that residential development are modern commercial and industrial areas. Therefore, natural resources, as reflected in land use, have retained a high degree of integrity.

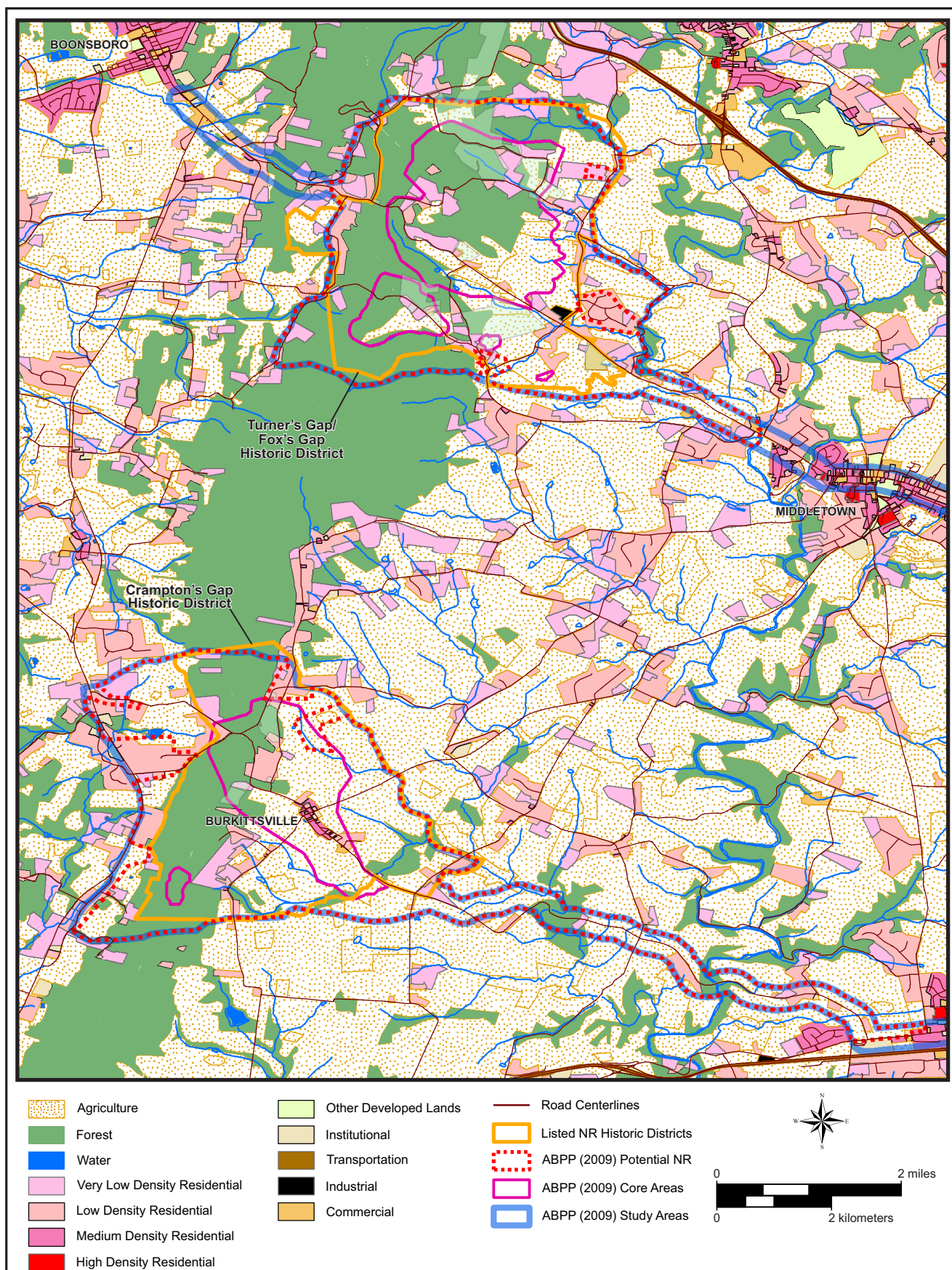


Figure 17. Land use categories within the study area.

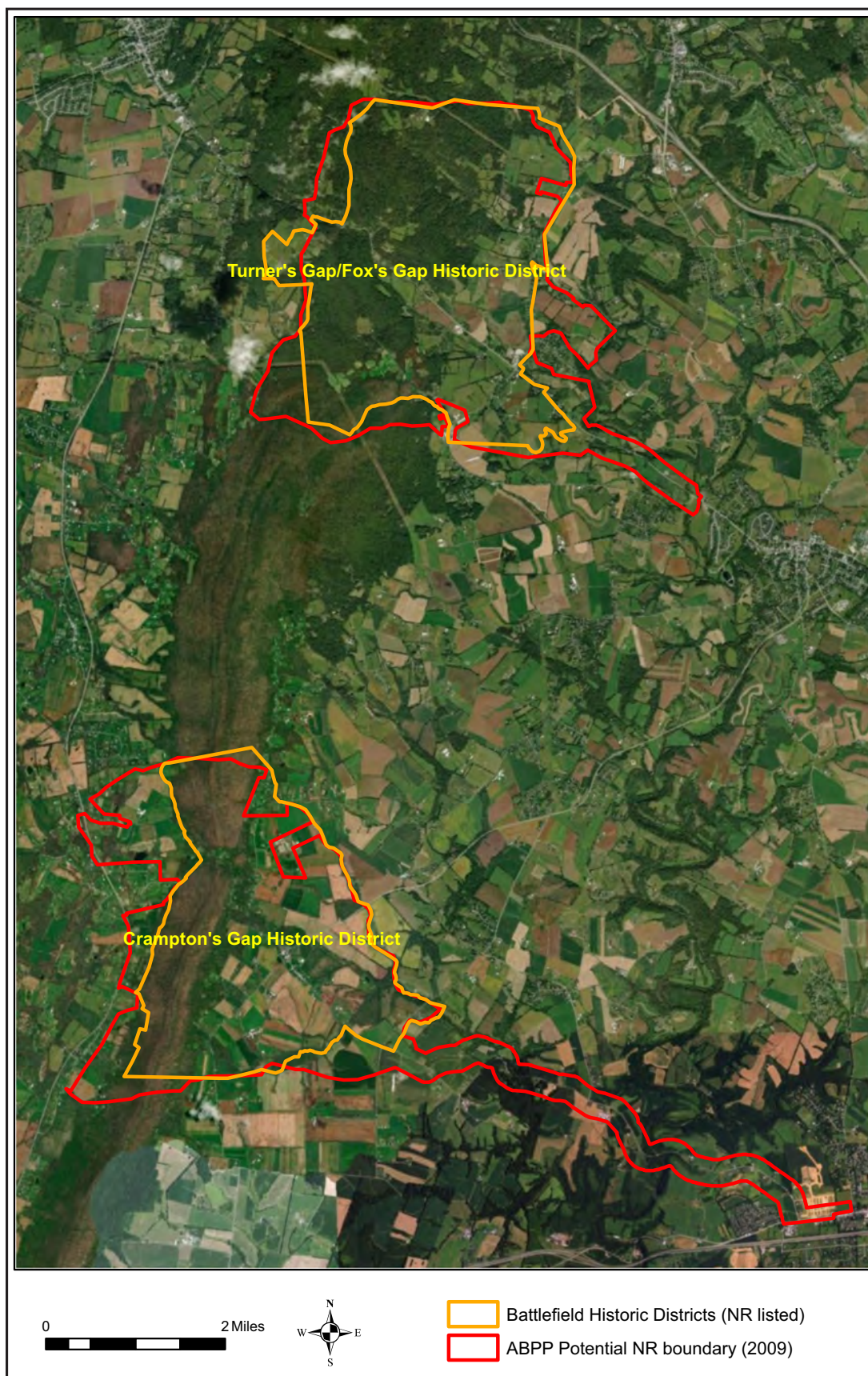


Figure 18. Land use in the study area as evident from aerial imagery.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The historic resource records of the Maryland State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT), include 40 resources that are mapped and assigned survey site numbers within the core areas (Figure 19). Many other historic features associated with the South Mountain Battlefield have not been recorded. Prefixes in the resource numbers indicate the county where the resource is located, “F” for Frederick County and “WA” for Washington County.

Seven of the 40 recorded resources postdate the 1862 Civil War battle:

- **Ceres Bethel A.M.E. Church** (F-2-55), constructed in 1870;
- **Old National Pike Milestone no. 58** (F-4-78), a replacement stone ca. 1968–1973;
- **Appalachian Trail** (F-4-140), ca. 1921;
- **Gathland State Park** (WA-III-038), a park with a ca. 1884 domestic complex (home of Civil War correspondent George Alfred Townsend, (pen name “Gath”) and a memorial to war correspondents;
- **War Correspondent’s Memorial Arch** (WA-III-117), ca. 1896, located in Gathland State Park;
- **Gapland Turnpike Toll House** (WA-III-123), 1892; and
- **Reno Monument** (WA-III-118), erected in 1889 to the memory of Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno, a Union officer killed at Fox’s Gap.

One resource dates to the Civil War period, but has no documented association with the Battle of South Mountain:

- **Beachley-Haupt House** (F-4-97), ca. 1830 two-story stone dwelling.

Due to the location of these eight resources within the battlefield core areas, however, each has the

potential to contain archaeological material associated with the Battle of South Mountain.

Two resources are monuments dedicated to memorialize persons associated with the battle. This begs the question as to whether memorials that have achieved their own significance but are constructed after an event should be considered as resources, though not associated with the battle, at least deriving their significance in part from a connection with it, though having a period of significance that begins after the events of the battle.

- **Reno Monument** (WA-III-118), 1889
- **War Correspondent’s Memorial Arch** (WA-III-117) ca. 1896

Many of the remaining 32 resources were documented as part of a survey conducted in 1998 of resources associated with the battle of South Mountain.

The Crampton’s Gap Historic District and the Turner’s Gap & Fox’s Gap Historic District encompass the South Mountain Battlefield core areas in their entirety. Both districts contain an inventory of contributing and non contributing resources. Only a portion of the historic resources within these districts have been mapped and assigned Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Site Numbers. Some resources are within the core areas and some are not. A list of resources associated with the two districts can be found in the Appendix A.

Turner’s Gap and Fox’s Gap Historic District (WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B), encompassing 2,397 acres, was also listed on the NRHP on July 8, 2010, under the Multiple Property Documentation Form “South Mountain Battlefield(s) - September 14, 1862.”. The following resources with the prefix F-4 are associated with the Turner’s Gap and Fox’s Gap Historic District.

Sheffer-Keller Farm (F-4-35), dating to ca. 1840, stood between Union positions to the southwest on National Pike and to the north at Frostown during the assaults on Turner’s Gap.

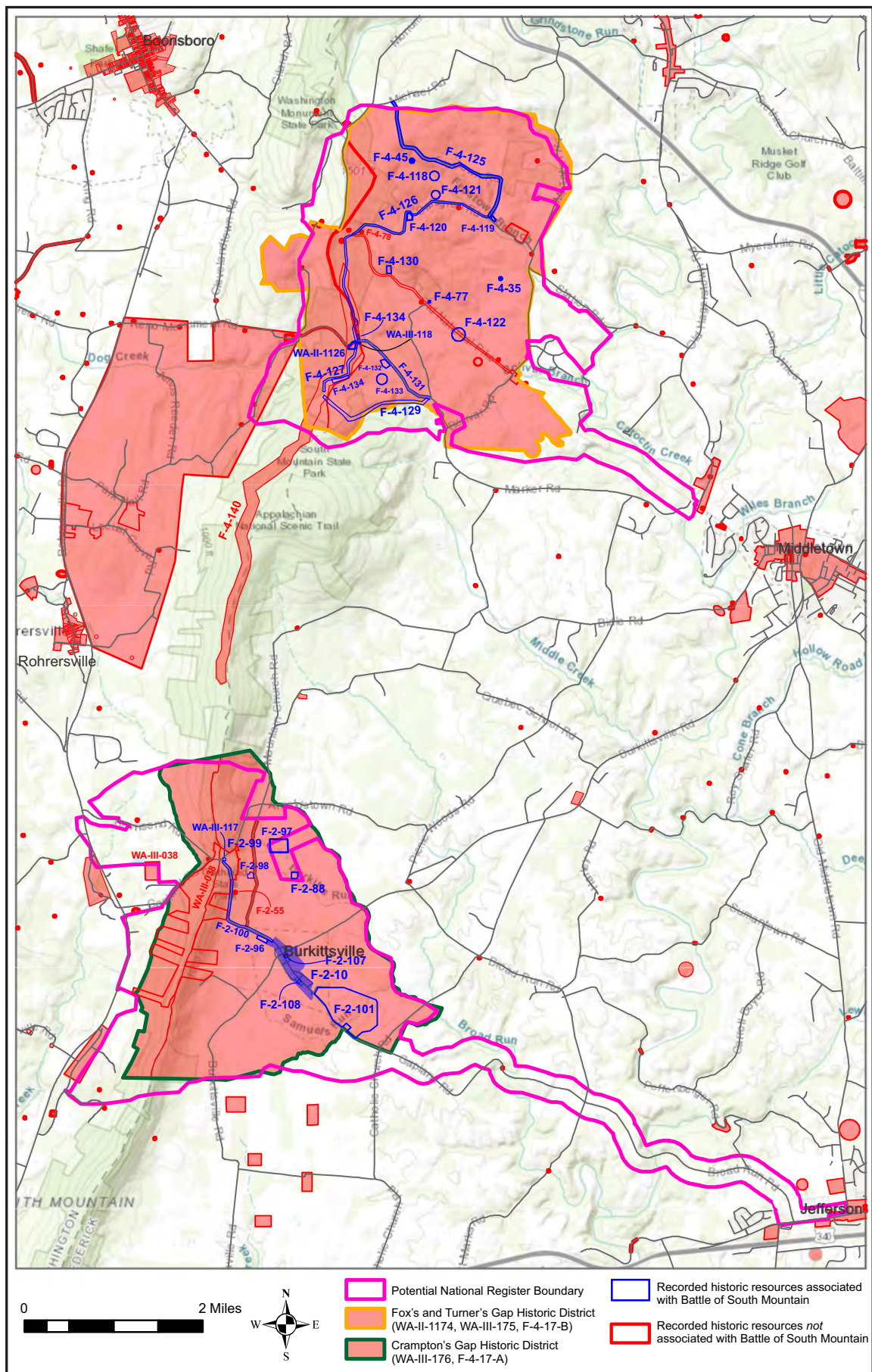


Figure 19. Recorded cultural resources within the project area.

Confederate positions, a mile to the northwest were most likely the source of two artillery shells that struck the house during the fighting. In the aftermath of the battle, the house served as a Union hospital and a regrouping area. Forces on the property included Maj. William McKinley, later President of the United States, who reportedly ate his breakfast at the house. The Sheffer-Kelly Farm was listed on the NRHP in 2001.

Warrenfletz Log House (F-4-45). This ca. 1850 two-story, log house on a stone foundation.

Old National Pike (F-4-123) was built in the early 1800s by the Baltimore-Fredericktown Turnpike Company. This well-engineered road served both Union and Confederate forces. The road crosses Turner's Gap, an area of heavy fighting. Associated with the road is Milestone no. 57 (F-4-77).

Old National Pike Milestone No. 57 (F-4-77) is one of many milestones marking the historic toll road between Baltimore and Cumberland, Maryland.

Beachley House/White House Inn (F-4-29). Thought to have been built between 1800 and 1810, this stone dwelling and tavern was in the path of the Union Army's movements toward Turner's Gap. It served as a hospital after the battle.

Hoffman Farm (F-4-132) is located on Old Sharpsburg Road/Reno Monument Road. Union forces crossed agricultural fields on this farm, moving toward Confederate forces positioned along Old Ridge Road.

Old Sharpsburg Road/Reno Monument Road (F-4-131) crosses South Mountain through Fox's Gap. Union forces travelled along this road to reach Confederate positions near Hoffman Farm.

Hallein Property (Beachley Farm) (F-4-133) is located on Old Sharpsburg Road/Reno Monument Road. Union forces crossed agricultural fields on this farm, moving towards Confederate forces positioned along Old Ridge Road.

Loop Road/Loop Farm Lane (F-4-129) was one of the routes used by Union forces to reach the Confederate forces at Old Ridge Road and Old Sharpsburg Road at Fox's Gap.

Old Ridge Road (F-4-127) at its with Old Sharpsburg Road/Reno Monument Road was the focus of fighting at Fox's Gap.

Stone Wall Stone Wall on Ridge Road/Mountain Road/Wood Road (F-4-134) provided cover for North Carolina regiments in the defense of Fox's Gap.

Dahlgren Road (F-4-126) is a narrow gravel road that runs north from U.S. Alternate 40 to Frostown Road on the east side of South Mountain, passing the location of Confederate batteries and the ravine where Hooker's I Corps approached the fighting at Turner's Gap.

Frostown Road (F-4-125), originally a farm lane, rises along the eastern face of South Mountain to intersect with Michael Road. The road was a key transportation route in the attempt of the Confederates to defend Turner's Gap and prevent crossing by Union forces while the southern forces were still divided.

Joseph Gaber Farm (F-4-119) is a 65-acre complex that includes an early nineteenth-century log and stone house, a bank barn, a summer kitchen, a poultry house, and a hog barn. The farm was a staging area for Union Forces prior to their movement up to Turner's Gap.

Colquitt's Stone Wall (F-4-130) extends north-south along the east face of South Mountain at Turner's Gap. Only a portion of the original wall remains, located near a gully north of U.S. 40 Alternate. It was key to Confederate defenses under a Col. A. H. Colquitt's brigade against the advance of Brig. Gen. John Gibbon's "Iron Brigade" of Midwestern troops. The brigade earned its nickname from the I Corps commander, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, when he said its men "fought like iron" against the Confederates' protected position.

Haupt Farm (F-4-118), off Dahlgren Road, includes a vernacular dwelling and several out-

buildings. Union troops moved across the farm to attack the Confederate forces at Turner's Gap.

J. O'Neill Farm (F-4-121) on the north side of Dahlgren Road includes a log house, barns and outer outbuildings. Union troops moved across the farm to attack the Confederate forces at Turner's Gap.

Jonas Sheffer Farm (F-4-122) has domestic buildings on the north side of the Old National Pike and agricultural buildings to the south. It was near this point that Union forces split to attack the Confederates from two sides and that later a Union brigade passed through for a frontal assault on Turner's Gap.

Daniel Rent House (F-4-120), a log building at a bend in Dahlgren Road, was witness to the advance of Union troops moving towards Confederate forces at Turner's Gap.

The **Wise Farmstead (WA-II-1126)** was at the focus of much of the fighting at Fox's Gap. Union forces travelled west up Sharpsburg Road to Confederate position at Old Ridge Road and the Old Sharpsburg Road/Reno Monument Road. The Wise farmhouse was used as a field hospital. After the battle many soldiers were buried on this site.

Crampton's Gap Historic District (WA-III-176, F-4-17-A), encompassing 3,494 acres, was listed on the NRHP on July 8, 2010, under the Multiple Property Documentation Form "South Mountain Battlefield(s) - September 14, 1862." The following resources with the prefix F-2 are associated with the Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District.

The **Widow Tritt House (F-2-98)** stands along the Confederate defensive line at Mountain Church Road. Troops in Mahone's Brigade, commanded temporarily by Col. Thomas T. Munford under Brig. Gen. William Malone held this central section of the line on either side of the house during the Union assaults against Crampton's Gap.

Forest/Miller Farmstead (F-2-88) and associated outbuildings that date from as early as

1816 are along Mountain Church Road. The Union VI Corps advanced over this farm to attack Confederate forces at the Battle of Crampton's Gap (14 September 1862). The property has archaeological potential.

Burkittsville Road (F-2-100) connects the summit of South Mountain with Burkittsville below. Though re-paved, it retains the same alignment and grade as during the Battle of South Mountain when it passed through an area of intense combat.

Stone walls and Mountain Church Road (F-2-99). The portion of this road north of Burkittsville Road runs on its original road bed. Remaining fragments of limestone walls on either side were originally built as livestock barriers. During the Battle of Stone Mountain, the walls provided cover for Georgia troops facing the advance of the Union VI Corps to the east. According to survey data, only approximately 1,500 feet of wall remain—1,000 ft. on the east side of the road and 500 feet on the west side.

G. Whipp Farm (F-2-97). Located below Crampton's Gap at the base of South Mountain, this farm contains a two-story stone house that dates to the turn of the nineteenth century, a brick house from the mid-nineteenth century, and a nineteenth-century barn within a complex of agricultural and domestic buildings. The farm was a staging area for Union forces from Maj. Gen. Henry Slocum's division of the VI Corps before they charged against Confederate forces along Mountain Church Road.

Claire Shisler Property (F-2-101), also called the Harley Farm, includes a late nineteenth-century farmhouse that replaced an earlier dwelling that stood on Gapland Road east of Burkittsville during the Civil War. The assault on Crampton's Gap began on the farm and after the fighting the property was used by Union quartermasters.

Burkittsville Historic District (F-2-10). The historic village of Burkittsville is where the Reformed Church and parsonage served as a headquarters and hospital after early engagements. The

schoolhouse and both churches continued to serve as hospitals after the battle. Though villagers had fled the town in advance of heavy fighting, they returned by mid-September 1862, caring for the injured and burying the dead for several months. The district is listed on the National Register.

Arnold Farm (F-2-96). The farm is within the Burkittsville Historic District on the south side of Main Street. It includes a ca. 1790 house with later alterations, two limestone outbuildings, a bank barn, and stone walls. The walls provided cover for Confederate infantry and were later secured by Union forces. The house is located near the location of the second Union assault against Crampton's Gap.

This building at **208–210 East Main Street (F-2-108)** in Burkittsville is within the Burkittsville Historic District.

Resurrection Reformed Church (F-2-107) is within the Burkittsville Historic District.

There are three archaeological sites specifically mapped with MHT within the core areas. All three are associated with the Battle of South Mountain. They are:

- Wise Farmstead (18WA497)
- Fox's Gap Battlefield (18WA507)
- 2 West Main Street Burkittsville (18FR756)

Additionally three archaeological study areas intersect the core areas: The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume 4:

Western Maryland, 1981; Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Patterns and the Testing of Predictive Site Location Models in the Great Valley of Maryland, 1980; and Phase IB Archeological Identification Investigations for Intersection Improvements (MD 17) in Burkittsville, Frederick County, Maryland. SHA Archeological Report No. 218, 2000.

While the core battle field areas have fairly thorough survey coverage, there are some projects that could create a more complete inventory. First, the contributing resources in the Crampton's Gap Historic District and the Turner's Gap & Fox's Gap Historic District not already mapped could be mapped and given inventory numbers. This would also include the Burkittsville Historic District which is wholly contained in the Crampton's Gap Historic District. An archaeological assessment for the core areas could be undertaken to assess and identify areas that have high archaeological potential. In addition, a cultural landscape report could be prepared for the project area.

Preserving historic resources above and below ground begins with their identification and mapping. The core areas of the South Mountain Battlefield already have a large inventory, but further work could provide additional information to guide planning and policy decisions.

4: Preservation Efforts to Date

In this region where battlefield lands span agricultural operations and environmentally sensitive lands, it is important to understand that “battlefield protection” has sometimes been achieved by programs for which the battlefield significance has been incidental, such as agricultural and environmental protection programs. The other factor at South Mountain is the large number and range of organizations that have played a part in battlefield protection.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

Federal involvement in battlefield preservation is generally indirect. Relevant federal funds are often channeled through state programs and administration, sometimes with local participation and guidance as well. There is a direct federal nexus with the Appalachian Trail, which cuts through the battlefield. First envisioned in the 1920s, the multi-state trail exists through a complex and fluid relationship between volunteers, the Appalachian Trail Conservancy, and the National Park Service. Federal funds often provided the means to secure land and right of way, and this National Scenic Trail is considered a unit of the National Park Service, which shares management of the trail with the Appalachian Trail Conservancy and the U.S. Forest Service.

The American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service has provided funding for national groups to revise mapping for troop movements in battles across the country. It has also created and revised evaluations and status reports for the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.

In partnership with the Maryland Historical Trust, the National Park Service administers designation programs, including the National Register of Historic Places.

STATE PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

One early program was the Rural Historic Village Protection Program, established by the Maryland Environmental Trust in 1988 in collaboration with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland Office of Planning, the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, and the J. M. Kaplan Fund. The program developed as a response to growing pressures on active agricultural land and associated small rural villages. This pilot project developed a strategic approach to conservation with guidelines that continue to be relevant—namely, the key role of local leadership, tools such as easements working in conjunction with local zoning, and reaching out to landowners in a sensitive manner. While not the only preservation project in the region’s history, Rural Historic Village Protection Program combined a number of qualities that are relevant to this study—a regional approach, the participation of multiple partners, the combination of preservation and conservation objectives, and recognition of the importance of local leadership and politics.

In order to develop opportunities for preservation at South Mountain, it is important to be aware of the numerous programs and entities that have had, and can have, an impact on future preservation efforts.

The state of Maryland has been a national leader in the Smart Growth program and legislation. The Economic Growth, Resource Protection and Planning Act of 1992 (Planning Act) requires local comprehensive plans to reflect seven visions outlined in the act, to encourage growth in designated areas by addressing regulatory barriers, and to designate sensitive areas and outline policies to protect them from development and its adverse effects. The state also adopted policies to reflect Smart Growth principals that focus new development in “priority funding areas.” In general, these are areas with the capacity and infrastructure to fund and support programs that reinforce Smart Growth policies.

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources manages several programs that have supported battlefield preservation at South Mountain, including Program Open Space, which began in 1969 and provides funding and technical assistance for planning, developing, and acquiring land for active and passive recreation through a 0.5% property transfer tax. The program buys easements or makes fee simple land purchases to be added to parks, forests, or fisheries and wildlife management areas, with a priority on properties with high ecological, recreational, historic, and/or cultural significance. The department also administers monies from the Land and Water Conservation Fund of the National Park Service.

The Rural Legacy program of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources provides funding for large-scale land conservation efforts to support agricultural forestry and environmental protection in cooperation with local governments and land trusts.

The Maryland Environmental Trust (MET) is a quasi-public body managed by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, and a board of trustees holds conservation easements. The MET also includes a Land Trust Assistance Program, which works closely with local land trusts, providing publications, training, technical assistance, and the option for holding joint easements.

The Maryland Park Service and Maryland State Parks also fall under the umbrella of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. The park service manages 72 state parks on over 137,716 acres with a mission that includes natural resource conservation, programming, interpretation, preservation of cultural and heritage resources, a conservation corps, and general administration and capital improvements.

The Maryland Department of Agriculture holds easements through the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation. The foundation has its own board and staff. It works with advisory boards appointed by local governments. These local boards accept applications for the program and provide recommendations to the foundation.

In 1959 the state established the agency that is now the Maryland Department of Planning. Born from coordinating efforts during the New Deal, the agency has been involved in research and policy development for mapping, health care, the development of regional planning, transportation, and wetlands that lead to Smart Growth. The Maryland Department of Planning also manages extensive GIS mapping data, statistical information, and planning documents. The Maryland Historical Trust was established as part of this agency in 1961.

The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), which is also the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), manages state and federal preservation programs including architectural and archaeological survey, historic designation through the National Register of Historic Places, preservation grants, monitoring compliance for laws that work to mitigate impacts of government programs on historic resources, and accepting and monitoring easements on historic places.

The efforts to designate a state battlefield grew out of several targeted investments in the region under Program Open Space in the late 1990s. In 1999, then-governor Parris N. Glendening assembled a task force to explore the creation of a state battlefield park, building on increased inter-

est in the historic significance of the battle, leveraging the significant investments already made by state and private preservation organizations, and capitalizing on a more preservation-friendly local climate. At that time, it was hoped that a State Battlefield designation would include funding for a visitors' center, staffing, and signage.

The task force recommended the creation of a State Battlefield Park and suggested initial capital funding for exhibits and facilities upgrades and a \$500,000 annual operating budget. The operating budget was a point of contention in subsequent legislation, but language in the 2000 bill allowed the park manager to charge fees and offset the burden of the proposed operating budget (State of Maryland 2000). Then, as now, the emphasis was not on land acquisition, given the successful public and private sector tools already in use, but on wayfinding and increased interpretation.

Although the State Battlefield Park designation itself continues to be a point of pride, stakeholders expressed frustration that resources have not been available to implement fully the plans developed when and since the designation was announced, notably for a central visitor center and to hire interpretive staff. Initially, funding was available for seasonal interpretive employees, but current funding for that purpose is negligible. Despite some exhibits about the Battlefield at Washington Monument State Park, there is no central visitor center with a broad interpretation and orientation to the battlefield. The designation has become an end in itself and not an impetus for expanded interpretation, as was hoped.

The State Battlefield Park designation applies to state park lands at South Mountain from the northern part of Washington Monument State Park to the property south of Gathland State Park near Brownsville (see Figure 7). While limiting direct state funding, the designation acknowledges the battlefield history and the significance of the Maryland Park Service's holdings in the region, even with the presence of multiple overlapping historic narratives and interpretations.

Both the MET and the MHT can and do hold easements in the region. An easement is a transfer of a portion of property rights associated with a parcel from the fee simple owner to another owner. The transfer is permanent so that subsequent property owners will not regain those rights. The easement is accomplished through a legal document, generally drafted to enumerate the rights to be separated from the parcel. They can include the right to subdivide, the right to develop, the right to demolish or alter a building, etc. It is the responsibility of the easement holder to monitor the easements, make property inspections, and to enforce the easements as needed, which can include legal action against property owners who violate the terms of the easement.

Easements have the benefit of being flexible tools given that they are drafted to suit a specific property and to delineate terms and rights. Often the sale or donation of an easement results in a lower assessment of the property, which in turn can reduce property taxes and estate taxes. Additionally, if the grantor of an easement donates the property to a qualified organization, the value of the easement (calculated as the difference in the property value pre- and post-easement) can be taken as a charitable tax deduction. The cost of an easement is generally less expensive than the cost of a fee simple purchase. While it entails responsibilities for the easement holder, they are usually less of a liability than outright property ownership.

Another consideration when using easements is understanding their objectives. Easements designed to protect farmland may keep land in agricultural use and, by the reduction of tax liabilities, make farming more viable. Easements also help to limit residential subdivision development and other changes that impact the historical appearance of the landscape. In crafting an easement to promote farming, however, allowances for ground disturbance through plowing and infrastructure improvements may damage archaeological deposits and therefore do not entirely protect all of the

resources that may be associated with battlefield preservation.

LOCAL PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

Washington County

Programs and policies that impact South Mountain at the local government level are equally complex and diverse. South Mountain battlefield is located in two counties in western Maryland: Washington and Frederick. Both counties operate under provisions of state law, notably the Economic Growth, Resource Protection and Planning Act of 1992 (Planning Act). The act required comprehensive plans to reflect seven visions outlined in the act; to encourage growth in designated areas by addressing regulatory barriers; and to designate sensitive areas and outline policies to protect them from development and its adverse effects. The state also adopted policies to reflect Smart Growth principals that focus new development in “priority funding areas,” which generally have capacity and pre-existing infrastructure, and to fund and support the programs that reinforce smart growth policies, including the Rural Legacy Program.

Washington County adopted a comprehensive plan in 2002. The county acknowledged and reaffirmed language in its previous plan, noting the county’s largely rural and agricultural character and the threat of metropolitan expansion and sprawl (Washington County Department of Planning and Community Development Department 2002). The county’s mission, adopted in 2001, includes “protecting the environment and cultural resources we share.” The plan also incorporates the “Seven Visions” that are mandated by the state’s Planning Act of 1992. Several of these visions are relevant to battlefield protections, including concentration of development in suitable areas and protection of sensitive areas. In rural areas, growth is directed to existing population centers and resource areas are protected. To ensure that development is concentrated in suit-

able areas and that sensitive areas are protected, economic growth is encouraged and regulatory mechanisms are streamlined.

Several of the goals and objectives developed as part of the planning process and adopted in the final document are also relevant. In the goal to promote a balanced and diversified economy, including agriculture, are objectives that can impact battlefield preservation. The county aims to keep 50,000 acres in agricultural production through expanded land preservation initiatives, maximizing existing infrastructure, and developing heritage tourism attractions. The plan directs the county to orient growth away from sensitive areas, including prime agricultural areas, and to balance growth with conservation needs. Growth is directed towards specifically designated areas, and as of the adoption of the plan 84% of the county’s real estate was outside of these targeted areas. The plan includes a designated Special Planning Area at the Appalachian Trail that includes additional regulation to limit development and associated impacts.

The county’s preservation program has included site survey beginning on the 1970s with a focus on resources predating the Civil War. Survey efforts in the 1980s, known as the Getty survey, included resources up to the early twentieth century and into the 1990s efforts focused on smaller rural communities. At the time the comprehensive plan was published, the county had identified 3,474 sites, largely dwellings. While the survey efforts are broader than Civil War battlefields, the continued survey effort in general reflects a support for preservation efforts broadly based on a methodology of identification, evaluation and treatment.

The policies are supported in part by zoning. The county zoning ordinance allows for a historic preservation overlay zone that falls under the jurisdiction of a local preservation commission. The zoning designation is achieved through a landowner request. The commission reviews and approves or rejects all building permit applications

for projects within the overlay zone. The commission also has some jurisdiction in Rural Village Districts and the Antietam Overlay District of this Ordinance. The Antietam Overlay district is a more comprehensive regulatory approach to the protection of battlefields and environs that has not been adopted at South Mountain. There is some limited Historic Preservation Overlay zoning in the core areas within Washington County. Additionally the Appalachian Trail overlay provides some additional regulation and review of communication towers, which provides a benefit to South Mountain as well given their proximity. Finally, there are restrictions in the zoning ordinances that preclude outdoor advertising signs within the view shed of historic sites, including those recognized by National Register, the Maryland Historic Trust, and the Historic Preservation overlay zone.

Frederick County

The county has adopted growth management goals and policies that focus growth within designated growth areas, which exclude the South Mountain Battlefield areas, by increasing density and encouraging strategic infill and redevelopment projects in areas with existing infrastructure. These goals and policies will reduce development pressures in rural areas such as South Mountain. Natural Resource policies reinforce many of the growth management policies such as the use of easements and cluster developments to discourage sprawl. One goal explicitly strives for community design that conserves historic and natural resources. It is a policy that new development should respect traditional growth patterns.

Much of the South Mountain battlefield land is within the Mid-Maryland Rural Legacy area and/or the Mid-Maryland Priority Preservation Area. County policy does not allow for Community Growth Area within these areas. Instead they allow for protection of broad areas with soils suited for agriculture and create a focus for easement activity.

The Mid-Maryland Priority Preservation Area consists of the Mid-Maryland Rural Legacy area and encompasses approximately 17,460 acres west of Catoctin Creek, east of South Mountain, extending north of US 340 to Myersville. This is an area of significant prime farmland including two of the three best farmland soils in the County with Myersville and Fauquier loams. This PPA contains the largest contiguous block of preserved farmland in the County, with 8,983 acres (51% of the total PPA and 60% of Undeveloped Land in the PPA) under easement (Frederick County 2010:5-10).

Agricultural goals include preservation of 100,000 acres of agricultural land within the county and maximizing state funding and resources for the preservation of agricultural land. Policies include limiting extension of new water and sewer infrastructure into rural areas.

The majority of the South Mountain area is zoned agricultural with resource conservation zoning largely along the ridgeline and in a few small areas of low-density residential and institutional use.

According to county documents, although some limited non-agricultural uses are permitted in the Agricultural zone, it is still considered one of the most stringently observed in Maryland. Clustered residential uses are given additional by-right development capacity.

The county has worked with the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation (MALPF) Program and the Rural Legacy Program to reserve farmland. It also developed the Frederick County Installment Purchase Program (IPP) to finance the purchase of easements through the County's Bonding Authority with tax exempt interest payments and a deferred balloon principal payment.

The county's plan includes exploring other land preservation tools such as transfer of development rights and refinements of the zoning ordinance to support agricultural industries. The county intends to create a database of lands zoned

Agricultural without permanent protection to target easement and other program participation. The county also plans to maintain agricultural road standards in agricultural areas.

The Comprehensive Plan's Preservation Element has explicit goals to minimize the impact of development on cultural resources, to encourage voluntary preservation efforts, and to maintain the character of rural town and agricultural landscapes. Policies include considering fee simple purchase of critical resources and developing a County easement program as mechanisms to preserve historic resources.

The County has had a Historic Preservation Plan since 1997, revised in 2007, that has focused on establishing a local preservation commission and a county historic register. The plan devotes specific attention to South Mountain State Battlefield.

South Mountain State Battlefield encompasses three gaps on South Mountain—Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's—that were the scenes of intense fighting two days prior to the Battle of Antietam in September 1862. The area also includes part of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, a Federal unit. The State of Maryland designated the Battlefield as the first state battlefield in 2000 to promote more active preservation of the land and historic resources. With the initiation of the Maryland Civil War Trails in the 1990s, South Mountain is currently a tourism development location, with signage and access limited by ongoing funding and acquisition activities.

Policies designed under the Historic Preservation Plan include adding archaeological and historic site evaluation to development review processes, prioritizing scenic view sheds, and supporting efforts of the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area and other organizations with historic preservation goals and heritage tourism objectives.

5: Consensus Building Efforts and Results

Consensus building focused on data gathering through two public meetings, an online survey, and stakeholder interviews. In order to ensure candor, interviews with stakeholders were confidential, and their individual observations appear anonymously in this report. This chapter summarizes the results of the meetings and the survey.

The public meetings for this project drew 30 participants on the evening of Tuesday, August 28, 2018 at the Boonsboro Free Library in Boonsboro and 20 participants on the evening of Thursday, August 30, 2018 at Resurrection Reformed Church in Burkittsville (Figure 20). Specific individuals and organizations with a known interest in South Mountain were invited to attend the meetings as were individuals on the Preservation Maryland mailing list who live in either Frederick or Washington County. The agenda for both meetings was the same: to provide an overview of the project and solicit feedback from participants about issues pertaining to battlefield preservation. The presentation included a list of questions to spur discussion (Appendix B).

At both meetings, there were participants who focused on single issues, such as protection of Confederate monuments or recognition of specific sites, and others who had a broader perspective.

A key point brought forward at both meetings was the need for a vehicle to bring together and coordinate the efforts of the multitude of entities with ownership and interest in the battlefield. This is reflected in the review of past preservation efforts in Chapter 4, above. The numerous individuals and organizations that have been

involved in protecting the battlefield manifest a wide variety of tools, approaches, and motivations. In some ways, this diversity offers the benefit of numerous avenues and resources to reach common objectives. In other ways, however, as noted by participants, it can mean that efforts are fragmented, redundant, diluted, or counter-productive. While some stakeholders have been identified and are actively involved in preservation efforts, others may have been overlooked. There is a need to develop a network of interested parties in planning the future. It was noted with optimism that the 2012 Sesquicentennial could serve as a model for ongoing efforts, as a number of groups successfully cooperated for events during that period.

Perhaps in some ways, the disparate entities associated with battlefield protection reflect the fragmented nature of the Battlefield itself. Spread across two counties, the very definition of the battlefield is complex. The National Park Service has mapped study areas (two), that include core areas (six discontinuous sites).¹ Two districts have been listed on the National Register that include most but not all of the core areas. Avenues of approach are not designated but were mentioned as an area of interest by the participant, and fall within the study areas mapped by the ABPP (see Figure 5). Battlefield lands include villages, farms,

¹ For the purposes of the mapping aspect of this project, the battlefield was defined as the Potential National Register boundary, which includes core areas, the two National Register-listed battlefield districts, and large portions of the study areas (see Chapter 1 and Figure 5).



Figure 20. Public meeting held at the Boonsboro Free Library in Boonsboro on August 28, 2018.

woodlands, state parks, and areas with steep slopes that are largely undeveloped. The diversity of uses and topography, the multiplicity of ownership, combined with the numerous mapped and designated areas, and the broad physical dispersion, makes it extremely difficult to identify “South Mountain Battlefield” either conceptually or as a coherent landscape.

It was noted that a National Historic Landmark nomination was prepared in 1984 but that citizen objections to the designation halted the landmark process. Most of those at the meetings indicated that in the past thirty years, efforts to educate people about the battle and the adept work of preservation organizations, land trusts, and others has done much to mollify knee jerk resistance to battlefield designation/preservation and the successful listing of two National Register districts confirms that. However, it would be prudent to manage expectations about designations and their impact. It appears that there were expectation

bound up in the State Battlefield designation that were not met; expectations about funding specifically for preservation and interpretation.

While preservation was a concern of participants, it was suggested that preservation should not be the “end game.” That is, preservation for its own sake is not enough. People need access to battlefield lands. Given the locations of the battlefield properties, several participants decried the lack of parking, which supports the assumption that most people would travel to see and understand the battlefield by car or perhaps bus. The complaint also implies that a “drive by” experience of the battlefields, if indeed they were marked or obvious to a traveler in a moving car, is not the desired mode of experience for South Mountain Battlefield.

Most of the participants saw a nexus between interpretation and preservation. Not only should land be preserved, it should be interpreted. And interpretation reinforces preservation by making

the significance of the battlefield understood and relevant. A private guide reiterated what many clients have said to him, that without a guide a layman/visitor what not know where to look or what she was actually seeing. Currently there are some good interpretive efforts at the Gathland State Park via markers and at Washington Monument State Park through exhibits at the visitor's center. Specific issues concerning interpretation mentioned were finding the appropriate level of interpretation while managing expectations as this is not a National Park²; developing something for the "passive" visitor to see and experience; determining whether existing resources at State Parks could be used and expanded or whether they should be combined with new venues or even abandoned in favor of new venues; exploring partnerships such as with Civil War Trails; and always insisting on accurate and balanced interpretive materials. The need for a central visitors center for interpretation and orientation was stressed

Beyond the purchase of land and easements there were questions and concerns about property management. A lack of consistent archaeological understanding and protection means that resources are vulnerable to damage and are not being used to their full potential to tell the story of South Mountain. Landscape management continues to be an issue and the tree growth on what was once a meadow at Wise's field was noted. It was suggested that a Cultural Landscape Report might be helpful.

An online survey was developed and distributed via a link provided to all who attended the meetings and to individuals on the Preservation Maryland mailing list who live in either Frederick

or Washington County with the request that they share the link with colleagues who may be interested (Appendix D). Respondents echoed some of the concerns related at the public meetings. The greatest threats to the battle field and its preservation were thought to be development, lack of public awareness or interest, limited access to battlefield lands, the large dispersed nature of the battlefield, and a disjointed approach by multiple groups.

Places that survey takers believed to be priorities for preservation included:

- The area along route 40 that Gibbon's brigade attacked.
- The area around Fox's gap where Garland's brigade fought.
- This area has archaeological resources that are not recorded. A survey needs to be done to find and document them
- The valley at Turners Gap.
- More land around Mountain Church Road at Crampton's Gap
- Fields around Fox's Gap where the IX corps attacked.
- Frostown Gap
- Additional lands at Fox's Gap
- Properties adjacent to the various battlefield sites to complete a north/south corridor along the South Mountain ridgeline
- Eastern base of South Mountain
- Land contiguous to that already saved
- Preserve the 66/40 intersection as a visitor experience gateway
- Fox Tavern on Marker Road

The role of government, in their opinion, could be varied and a majority felt it would be appropriate for local, state or the federal governments to own sites, manage sites, purchase easements, hold and enforce easements, and operate

² After the public meetings, survey and interviews for this project were completed, the state government has suggested a land swap of state lands at South Mountain with the federal government/ National Park Service. This scenario is not a definite plan but it may impact various aspects of the planning and preservation for South Mountain.

sites. One respondent noted that government ownership could allow greater access by the public. Another noted that local voices need to be part of the process when government is involved. One potential benefit of greater government involvement is the ability to have a consistent brand and management plan.

Survey takers were sensitive to private property interests and one suggested a landowners forum for monitoring issues and concerns and to allow them to speak in a unified fashion to other corporate and government entities.

Those surveyed, like the participants at the public meeting, were very concerned with interpretation. Markers, private guides, and books were mentioned. One mentioned a guide called "Fire on the Mountain" developed and published by the National Park Service and Central Maryland Heritage League which appears to be out of print. There were several tours developed and reenactments held on the occasion of the sesquicentennial.

There was near universal desire for more interpretation and numerous suggestions of how to achieve it. The disparate nature of the battlefield is a challenge not only to preservation but also interpretation. A focus on the gaps was mentioned. More and regular programming and events were suggested. An online presence can help visitors plan their trip and orient them on arrival. A cohesive tour route with a uniform visual presentation will help with a "brand." Text should be developed to communicate to a broad spectrum of visitors with varying exposure to Civil War history. There are several places that offer interpretation but no connected trail system (walking, driving, cycling) to connect them. It was suggested that interpretation include a broad range of topics including the African American experience. Audio tours were suggested and the Tubman Byway was mentioned as a model. Attraction signage from major roads could direct visitors to one or more nodes from which additional touring could take place,

The negative impacts of additional interpretation and tourism were anticipated to be largely issues of parking and traffic congestion. Litter, interference with farming operations, the attraction of more development, and the possibility of Civil War history overwhelming other significant histories were also mentioned. The anticipated benefits were that increased interpretation and visitation would support preservation as more people would know the history and appreciate the battlefield's significance. Tourism revenue could not only benefit the local economy but could also be used for additional preservation, management, and interpretation.

Survey takers characterized the greatest South Mountain preservation successes in terms of specific places like Wise's Field, Gathland State Park, Fox's Gap, the Reno Monument, Burkittsville, and Crampton's Gap. However they also recognized the preservation of historic landscapes and farms, reenactments and demonstrations, the formal designation of the state battlefield, battlefield and adjacent lands under easement, and the prevention of sprawl development. Some characteristics of the successes so far are that the area's character has been preserved while still providing a profitable use for private land owners, the partnership between the private sector and governments, the preservation of much of the core battle areas, and the accomplishment of so much without major funding.

The greatest failure which are opportunities to address in the future are the limited amount of publicly accessible land and the limited number of trails and wayside signage, looting, the lack of a strong preservation commission for Burkittsville, land needing preservation at Turner's Gap, lack of battlefield restoration, ongoing development pressures, lack of large donors, and lack of a common plan and vision.

6: Recommendations

Institute an informal but organized battlefield preservation network with regular meetings and communications infrastructure.

One of the strengths of the battlefield preservation efforts to date at South Mountain is the large number of participants that each bring to the table their own resources. Additionally, having numerous groups involved provides a strategic redundancy of sorts that helps to insure that when one program or organization falters, there are others that can continue the work. It also reflects relatively strong support for battlefield preservation for each group to be able to secure support and resources. However, there are so many groups involved, each focusing on specific parcels or programs that the efforts are sometimes disjointed and uncoordinated.

The preservation efforts at South Mountain need a vehicle for communication, planning, coordination, and implementation. Rather than a new nonprofit, this vehicle could easily be an informal network supported by regular communication through a variety of tools. One model could be the Charleston (SC) Last Wednesday Lunch, a monthly brown bag meeting of all the Charleston area preservation groups. Each month, representatives met on a casual basis to discuss issues or to inform each other about upcoming programs. The location varied, and sometimes the lunch was hosted by one of the individual organizations. Southern Office of the National Trust was responsible for notification, organization, and to some extent the agenda. A set date made it easy to add to one's calendar. Other communication tools could be a listserv or a website (perhaps password

protected). Depending on available resources and capacity, Preservation Maryland would be a reasonable organizing entity. Dedicated funding to establish the network should be secured, perhaps with ABPP and/or other grants.

Review existing preservation tools and assess them for areas of conflict or improvement.

Develop best practice models for future use.

There were no serious objections or concerns with the land preservation efforts to date, and the use of tools such as zoning and easements by numerous and various parties was generally accepted. There was an understanding that different tools meet different preservation objectives but may not be comprehensive. One conflict noted was that agricultural easements and zoning may curb sprawl development but may not protect archaeological resources. This conflict underscores the fact that there are many aspects of "battlefield preservation" and no one comprehensive, agreed upon, and supported definition. Additionally, some of the battlefield resources (buildings, farm fields) continue to be in use and owned privately. Active uses often support preservation, particularly because disuse and vacancy of buildings and structures often leads to vandalism and neglect. In many situations, however, contemporary use can adversely affect a resource. It could be useful to examine the easements employed in the battlefield area to see where they meet broad battlefield preservation objectives and where they fail in order to determine best practices. Review of easements could reveal better ways to meet battlefield preservation objectives while still supporting a donor's intent and usage requirements. Model easements

then could be drafted to provide examples of how best to meet battlefield preservation needs.

Develop a strategic approach for the use of traditional preservation tools.

Collect data on parcels within the battlefield areas to include ownership, zoning, and protective measures such as easements. From this, develop strategies for unprotected parcels and expand preservation measures as needed. The data should be housed in a GIS database to allow for creation of specific maps. Data can be shared among interested parties to help target significant preservation opportunities and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Create tools to assist with understanding the physical scope and extent of the battlefield.

It is difficult for a layperson to identify South Mountain Battlefield. The diversity of uses and topography, the multiplicity of ownership, combined with the numerous mapped and designated areas, and the broad physical dispersion, make it extremely difficult to define “South Mountain Battlefield” either conceptually or as a coherent landscape. One solution would be to create maps that are easily accessible through websites, mapping applications for electronic devices, physical brochures, and signage. Maps could be reinforced by signage, driving/biking/walking trails, and mobile applications to make the map visible on the landscape as one experiences it.

Communicate clearly and reinforce the understanding of the battlefield through a consistent brand.

Closely related conveying the physical scope of the battlefield is the need for a coherent brand. Consistent visual presentation (including typography, colors, an iconic image, and other graphic standards) should help to convey the brand in brochures and print materials, websites and applications, signage, and displays. The concept of a brand generally grows from an icon or a trademark image expanding to a set of expecta-



Figure 21. Logo displayed on signage within the Shenandoah Battlefields National Historic District, an example of effective, consistent branding that could help reinforce understanding of the South Mountain Battlefield.

tions about consistency and quality. The visitor experience at South Mountain will require managing expectations given the challenges posed by ownership and uses outlined in this study. One model for consistent branding is the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District, which uses a uniform color palette and iconic images for visual communications (Figure 21).

Advocate to expand the benefits of designation, and manage expectations.

Many expressed disappointment with the limited benefits associated with the State Battlefield designation. Two options concerning this are to educate the public about the limitations of the program or to advocate for more resources and support to accompany the designation.

Address transportation issues through publications, wayfinding, and shuttle services.

Transportation issues were nearly a universal concern. Wayfinding, parking, and the impact of increased visitation by car were cited. Some orientation could be achieved through mapping, as described above, though augmented with wayfinding signs, using a consistent brand. Care should be taken to avoid visual clutter, especially given the number and variety of signage already in the region, so as not to detract from the resources and landscape.

Given the limited carrying capacity of local roads and parking areas, visitor orientation materials should clearly indicate limitations on roadways and locations of permitted parking. If visitation increases and is relatively consistent, a shuttle service might be considered for organized groups and events.

Improve interpretation through comprehensive plan to include branding, coordination of sites, events, and improved orientation.

Feedback generally connected preservation with interpretation. Education allows visitors to understand the resources that they are seeing, and that understanding makes evident the significance of the place and increases support for its preservation. There was also some thought about whether sites should be preserved for their own sake or for some public benefit. Discussion of this topic revealed a wide range of opinions.

Interpretation of South Mountain Battlefield can be found at Gathland State Park's markers, at Washington Monument State Park's exhibits, and at markers erected by the state, Civil War Trails, and others. None of these efforts is fully coordinated. Additionally, given the proximity of Antietam National Battlefield Park, some felt the need to be intentional about determining the tone and extent of interpretation for South Mountain Battlefield so that it does not suffer in comparison. A central visitors' center to provide orientation and interpretation is needed.

Previous efforts such as the "Fire on the Mountain" brochure could serve as models. The role of private guides has been important and should be integrated into any planning effort. Reenactments and event such as those designed for the sesquicentennial of the battle could be replicated and repeated. In addition to the Civil War story, many noted the need to educate about topics such as the African American experience and battlefield preservation efforts.

Audio tours could address both interpretation and orientation/transportation concerns.

Develop a Cultural Landscape Report and an Archaeological Assessment for battlefield lands, both with recommended treatments.

Protection of a landscape via easements and other tools is not the end of preservation but the beginning. Assets become liabilities as they need maintenance. There is no common vision for the appropriate maintenance of battlefield assets, particularly fields, forests, archaeological sites, and landscape resources. While there may be room for some fine tuning of architectural maintenance plans and guidelines, other asset types are less understood, and there are fewer tools for analyzing, assessing, and promoting appropriate treatment standards for them.

Define and track impacts of battlefield tourism.

Some participants anticipated negative impacts of increased tourism including litter, traffic, and interference with farming operations. Others anticipated benefits including increased support for preservation and greater tourism-based revenue. While anecdotal information can illustrate both positive and negative impacts, in the absence of hard data, they cannot prove a point, measure impacts, or provide support for resources to address them. The coalition of battlefield preservation entities should refine a list of anticipated impacts, positive and negative, and examine ways to track and measure them.

Some participants suggested that private landholders only nominally focused on battlefield preservation and tourism should have a role in charting future plans for the region. Their participation in a plan to define and track impacts would allow for a more diverse set of metrics, add a measure of accountability to the public, and provide better and consistent data to property owners.

Continue to support local and statewide efforts at preservation and interpretation.

Successful preservation efforts at South Mountain have involved strong partnerships with significant local participation and grassroots support.

Transparency, cooperation, and consensus have reinforced preservation activity by a broad spectrum of agents using numerous tools and programs. However, these successes have been based on a groundwork of education, outreach, community engagement, and accountability. The most recent landswap proposal was developed with little to no local public participation, undercutting and devaluing the process and efforts that have been successful. Not only has the proposed trade engendered distrust for its lack of transpar-

ency, but it also has raised valid concerns about management and accountability. A recent article by the Pew Charitable Trust estimates a \$11.9 billion dollar backlog in deferred maintenance at National Park Service properties. Adding South Mountain the agency's assets would further the fiscal burden and could easily result in neglect of local assets. Continued local activity combined with continued state administration of park lands would ensure accountability and access to funders and decision makers for battlefield assets.

7: Shafer Farmhouse Recommendations

The property that encompasses the Shafer Farmhouse (also known as the Shafer-Motherway House) is a 5-acre parcel lies less than a mile southeast of the Burkittsville town limits, at the northeast corner of the intersection of Gapland Road and Catholic Church Road (Figure 22). Most of the property falls within the Crampton's Gap Historic District boundary. The Burkittsville Preservation Association (BPA) owns the property, which is zoned A, agricultural (Figure 23). The Shafer Farmhouse property is a contributing resource within the Crampton's Gap Historic District, but has not been individually surveyed and assigned a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) number. It was designated as a Preservation Maryland Six to Fix project.

The parcel includes a ca. 1840 two-story dwelling, a bank barn, a smoke house, a machine shop, and a garage (Figures 24–26). Owned by Martin Shafer in 1862, the house served as the headquarters of Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, commander of the Union VI Corps at the Battle of South Mountain. The house has an expansive view of the mountains and gaps beyond Burkittsville.

The BPA was established in 2014 and received its IRS nonprofit determination in 2015. It was organized for the “education of (the) public of the cultural importance of central Maryland history (and the) preservation of historic structures and land.”

At the Shafer Farmhouse, the BPA has partnered with numerous groups to document and stabilize the building. In addition to its connection with Preservation Maryland, the BPA has

secured private sector donations such as those from the Durable Slate Company to repair the roof. A Preservation Maryland associate, Michelle Eshelman, measured the house and created computer modeling. Jody Brumage of the South Mountain Heritage Society conducted extensive deed research. As a graduate student, Ms. Brumage cataloged associated documents and artifacts. Volunteers from the National Park Service Historic Preservation Training Center braced areas in the house that had failing structural members, built and installed louvers for air circulation through masonry openings, braced smoke house, installed a rear door, repointed brickwork, rebuilt portions of the porch and rebuilt stone walls at the barn embankment. They also created measured drawings of the outbuildings and drafted a conditions assessment in 2015.

There is some limited interpretive information inside the house that has been displayed particularly when the grounds have been used during battle re-enactments. Members of the BPA have indicated interest in using the house as a hub for tourism and education activities for the Battle of South Mountain and, by extension, the Maryland Campaign.

In planning the future of the house, there are two main considerations—the property as an artifact and the property as an asset. Work up to this point has addressed both to some extent.

The house and curtilage are historic resources or artifacts. The associated relic inventory, the deed research, and measured drawings are projects that largely understand the property as an artifact to be researched and curated. There are other possible projects that could build on these efforts.



Figure 22. Location and setting of the Shafer Farmhouse.



Figure 23. View from the Shafer Farmhouse to west



Figure 24. Shafer Farmhouse, south and west elevations.



Figure 25. Bank barn on the Shafer Farmhouse property.



Figure 26. Machine shop and smokehouse on the Shafer Farmhouse property.

An archaeological assessment would involve additional primary and secondary resource investigations to determine the likelihood of archaeological potential for the site. An archaeological survey, based on an assessment, would involve excavations to address critical research questions posed by an assessment. Any artifacts uncovered by an excavation would need to be catalogued and appropriately curated. A survey report for the excavation would provide an inventory of objects uncovered as well as a description of the methodology of the excavation, photographic documentation, and conclusions.

A Historic Structures Report could incorporate research and documentation already undertaken (deed research, measured drawings) and expand on conditions assessments to date. It would also include measured drawings of the house that could be used to replicate historic fabric in case of future damage. Research could also provide a baseline resource for educational and interpretive events and exhibits. The report should address two key related aspects of the building's future—treatment and use.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for treatment of historic properties include four approaches:

- Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time.
- Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.
- Restoration is undertaken to depict a property at a particular period in its history, while removing evidence of other periods..
- Reconstruction re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes..

Many factors influence the decision about which treatment to adopt for a specific building, including costs, but the driving factor tends to be the anticipated use of the building. In the case of the Shaffer farmhouse this leads to a discussion of the building as an asset, that is beyond its value as an object: what use can it perform or what functions could it house.

An online survey asked respondents what their greatest hopes for the Shafer Farm were and what they would like it to become. Some thought the buildings should be stabilized and preserved but ventured no opinion on use. Others preferred preservation with limited interpretation and be privately occupied. The majority wanted a visitors' center; a historic site, educational facility, museum or interpretive center; or a combination of these. Some specific desires were a center of interpretation for the Battle of South Mountain, an interpretation of farm life, a walking trail, demonstrations, and a living history museum.

Respondents' greatest concerns included primarily the deterioration of the property and the lack of funds to restore and maintain the property; indifference of the public to the importance of the battlefield; the potential for excessive interpretive panels to clutter the appearance of the site; low visitor counts; associated sustainability issues; and the preservation of historic context and vistas.

Most wanted some sort of public access, preservation, and interpretation at the site. The parcel is 5 acres with some challenging topography and site planning issues. Access is from undivided two-lane rural roads. Additionally, the surrounding area, including Burkittsville, is largely agricultural and residential. Thus, a welcome center type of visitor's center would not fit the site or the community.

One model could be the Newcomer House in nearby Sharpsburg, managed by a partnership between the National Park Service, the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area, and the Hagerstown-Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau. The house is owned and

maintained by the National Park Service, which bought the house in 2007. It is staffed by National Park Service volunteers. The Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau trains volunteers and provides brochures and tourism materials. The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area developed and installed the exhibits. The house also hosts “porch program” events. It also serves as one orientation point to the Antietam Battlefield (the official Battlefield Visitor’s center as another).

The Crampton’s Gap area has some limited Civil War interpretation at Gathland State Park, which has a parking lot and restrooms. The interpretive plan there extends far beyond the war, and the topography is such that there is no sense of the breadth of the landscape and affected areas.

Beyond capacity in terms of parking and traffic, there is a question of sustainability for some sort of visitors’ center at the Shafer farm. In addition to the initial expenses to stabilize and to prepare the building and site for future uses, once the building is in use, there are maintenance, costs, utilities, insurance and other expenses. The private nonprofit that owns it does not have the revenue stream through taxes that the National Park service has at the Newcomer House.

The Shafer Farmhouse has the capacity to house more than one use given its size and plan. A resident curatorship or a short-term rental such as Airbnb could generate revenue to offset maintenance and operations costs associated with a visitors’ center and merits consideration. Having the property occupied provides an additional level of security as well.

The barn is a useful volume of space. The interior could be retrofitted with climate-controlled spaces allowing the exterior board siding to remain unaltered. The embankment could also serve to provide wheelchair access. Using the barn could pull some higher-intensity uses away from the house, thereby affording some protection from the potential damage of heavy traffic.

The balance between an active visitor site and passive one, perhaps with some additional residential use, should be determined by a detailed analysis of the following:

- Carrying capacity of the site and the buildings;
- Ability to meet the constraints of Agricultural Zoning and its by-right and variance allowances;
- Goals and objectives of Burkittsville Preservation Association;
- Ability to generate funding for initial capital investments; and
- Ongoing costs of property maintenance, exhibit development, programming and / or staffing.

According to stakeholder interviews and surveys from the current study, the property is highly valued by the community; the farm’s history and location are perceived to provide an outstanding opportunity for education, interpretation and orientation; and the BPA’s capacity to leverage partnerships for interim preservation goals has been effective.

The preservation and adaptive use of the site in general, as well as site-specific scholarship, has community support. Finding the balance between uses and the property’s carrying capacity will be vital. Funding requirements will encompass initial capital expenses and on-going operations and maintenance. To fully realize many of the visions for the site in the near future, it will be necessary for BPA to increase its own fundraising and project management capacity; to partner with other organizations to leverage their strengths; or act as a revolving fund, placing protective easements and covenants on the property and transferring it to an entity with greater resources.

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Appendix A:
Inventories of Resources Associated
with the Battlefield Historic Districts

Crampton's Gap Historic District (WA-III-176 F-4-17-A)

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
6030 Gapland Road	C	
6022 Mountain Church Road	C	
6000B Gapland Road	C	
6000A Gapland Road	C	
6218(?) Mountain Church Road	C	
West side of Mountain Church Road.	C	
65?? Mountain Church Road (West side)	C	
1029 Arnoldtown Road	C	
1038 Arnoldtown Road	C	
1059 Arnoldtown Road	C	
1606 Gapland/Huffer Road	C	Shafer-Motherway House
5542 Burkittsville Road	C	
5526 Burkittsville Road	C	
5341 Burkittsville Road	C	
5331 Burkittsville Road	C	
	C	F-4-17-A -- Crampton's Gap battlefield
Gapland Road	C	F-2-100 -- Burkittsville Road (Gapland Road)
Mountain Church Road	C	
Arnoldtown Road	C	
Burkittsville Road	C	
Brownsville Pass Road	C	
Village on Burkittsville Road, east side of South Mountain	C	F-2-10 -- Burkittsville Historic District
6710 Mountain Church Road	C	
Mountain Church Road	C	F-2-99 -- Stone Walls and Mountain Church
6030 Gapland Road	C	
6022 Mountain Church Road	C	
6000B Gapland Road	C	
6000A Gapland Road	C	
6218(?) Mountain Church Road	C	
1059 Arnoldtown Road	C	
West side of Mountain Church Road.	C	
65?? Mountain Church Road (West side)	C	
1029 Arnoldtown Road	C	
1038 Arnoldtown Road	C	

Crampton's Gap Historic District (WA-III-176 F-4-17-A)

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
1606 Gapland/Huffer Road	C	Shafer-Motherway House
5542 Burkittsville Road	C	
5526 Burkittsville Road	C	
5341 Burkittsville Road	C	
5331 Burkittsville Road	C	
6710 Mountain Church Road	C	
Mountain Church Road	C	F-2-99 -- Stone Walls and Mountain Church
	C	F-4-17-A -- Crampton's Gap battlefield
Gapland Road	C	F-2-100 -- Burkittsville Road (Gapland Road)
Mountain Church Road	C	
Arnoldtown Road	C	
Burkittsville Road	C	
Brownsville Pass Road	C	
Village on Burkittsville Road, east side of South Mountain	C	F-2-10 -- Burkittsville Historic District
NE Corner Gapland Rd & Townsend Rd	NC	
Gapland Road & Townsend Road	NC	WA-III-123 -- Gapland Turnpike Toll House, also Van Gilder Pottery (Toll House Gallery)
20719 Townsend Road	NC	
20735 Townsend Road	NC	
20716(?) Townsend Road	NC	
20809(?) Townsend Road	NC	
20807 Townsend Road	NC	
20819 Townsend Road	NC	
Gapland Road at Crampton's Gap	NC	WA-III-038 -- Gathland State Park
Gapland Road in Gathland State Park	NC	WA-III-117 -- War Correspondent's Memorial Arch
5800B Brownsville Pass Road	NC	
6622 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6006 Highway 17	NC	
5325 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5319 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5309 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5506A Burkittsville Road	NC	
5506B Burkittsville Road	NC	
5426 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5420 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5414 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5406 Burkittsville Road	NC	

Crampton's Gap Historic District (WA-III-176 F-4-17-A)

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
5402 Burkittsville Road	NC	
1519 Gapland Road	NC	
5533 Gapland Road	NC	F-2-101 -- Claire Shisler Property (Haley Farm)
NW corner of Brownsville Pass Road and Burkittsville Road	NC	
5636 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5630 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5614 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5605 Burkittsville Road	NC	Distillery Springs Farm
5606 Burkittsville Road	NC	
1044 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1053 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1055 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
6500 Mountain Church Road	NC	
650(?) Mountain Church Road	NC	
6507 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6718 Mountain Church Road	NC	
65?? Mountain Church Road (West Side)	NC	
6518 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6124 Mountain Church Road	NC	
105? Arnoldtown Road	NC	
105? Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1054 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1056? (south of 1054) Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1095 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
6608 Mountain Church Road	NC	
1109 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1113 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
6605 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6614 Mountain Church Road	NC	
20812 Gapland Road	NC	
20808 Gapland Road	NC	
20752 Gapland Road	NC	
1131 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1133 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
6624 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6619 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6621 Mountain Church Road	NC	

Crampton's Gap Historic District (WA-III-176 F-4-17-A)

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
6630 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6636 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6100 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6104 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6114 Mountain Church Road	NC	
Mountain Church Road	NC	
6118 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6203 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6203B Mountain Church Road	NC	
6038 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6040 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6025 Gapland Road	NC	
6019 Gapland Road	NC	
West Side Gapland Road	NC	
Off E side Gapland Road	NC	
5800B Brownsville Pass Road	NC	
6622 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6006 Highway 17	NC	
	NC	Crampton's Gap Shelter
	NC	Crampton's Gap Outhouse
East side of Gapland Road	NC	East side of Gapland Road
Gapland Road	NC	F-2-55 -- Ceres Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church & Cemetery
NE Corner Gapland Rd & Townsend Rd	NC	
Gapland Road & Townsend Road	NC	WA-III-123 -- Gapland Turnpike Toll House, also Van Gilder Pottery (Toll House Gallery)
20719 Townsend Road	NC	
20735 Townsend Road	NC	
20716(?) Townsend Road	NC	
20809(?) Townsend Road	NC	
20807 Townsend Road	NC	
20819 Townsend Road	NC	
Gapland Road at Crampton's Gap	NC	WA-III-038 -- Gathland State Park
Gapland Road in Gathland State Park	NC	WA-III-117 -- War Correspondent's Memorial Arch
5325 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5319 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5309 Burkittsville Road	NC	
NW corner of Brownsville Pass	NC	

Crampton's Gap Historic District (WA-III-176 F-4-17-A)

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
Road and Burkittsville Road		
5636 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5630 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5614 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5605 Burkittsville Road	NC	Distillery Springs Farm
5606 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5506A Burkittsville Road	NC	
5506B Burkittsville Road	NC	
5426 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5420 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5414 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5406 Burkittsville Road	NC	
5402 Burkittsville Road	NC	
1519 Gapland Road	NC	
5533 Gapland Road	NC	F-2-101 -- Claire Shisler Property (Haley Farm)
6500 Mountain Church Road	NC	
650(?) Mountain Church Road	NC	
6507 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6718 Mountain Church Road	NC	
105? Arnoldtown Road	NC	
105? Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1054 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1056? (south of 1054) Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1095 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
6608 Mountain Church Road	NC	
1109 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1113 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
6605 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6614 Mountain Church Road	NC	
20812 Gapland Road	NC	
20808 Gapland Road	NC	
20752 Gapland Road	NC	
1131 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1133 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
6624 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6619 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6621 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6630 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6636 Mountain Church Road	NC	

Crampton's Gap Historic District (WA-III-176 F-4-17-A)

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
1044 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1053 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
1055 Arnoldtown Road	NC	
65?? Mountain Church Road (West Side)	NC	
6518 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6124 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6038 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6040 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6100 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6104 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6114 Mountain Church Road	NC	
Mountain Church Road	NC	
6118 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6203 Mountain Church Road	NC	
6203B Mountain Church Road	NC	
6025 Gapland Road	NC	
6019 Gapland Road	NC	
West Side Gapland Road	NC	
Off E side Gapland Road	NC	
	NC	Crampton's Gap Shelter
	NC	Crampton's Gap Outhouse
East side of Gapland Road	NC	East side of Gapland Road
Gapland Road	NC	F-2-55 -- Ceres Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church & Cemetery
6229 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	F-2-88 -- Miller Farmstead (Forest)
6319 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	F-2-97 -- G. Whipp (Whip) Farm (Char-Mar Farm)
W. side Mountain Church Road	C/NC	
6220 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	F-2-98 -- Widow Tritt House
Mountain Church Road	C/NC	
6638 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	
6042 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	
5723 Burkittsville Road	C/NC	
6220 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	F-2-98 -- Widow Tritt House
Mountain Church Road	C/NC	
6638 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	
6229 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	F-2-88 -- Miller Farmstead (Forest)
6319 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	F-2-97 -- G. Whipp (Whip) Farm (Char-Mar Farm)
W. side Mountain Church Road	C/NC	
6042 Mountain Church Road	C/NC	

Crampton's Gap Historic District (WA-III-176 F-4-17-A)

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
5723 Burkittsville Road	C/NC	
1095 Arnoldtown Road		
208-210 E. Main Street		
108 Gapland Farm	F-2-96 --	Arnold Farm
Gapland Road	F-2-107 --	Resurrection Reformed Church
6041 Mountain Church Road		
208-210 E. Main Street		
108 Gapland Farm	F-2-96 --	Arnold Farm
Gapland Road	F-2-107 --	Resurrection Reformed Church
1095 Arnoldtown Road		
6041 Mountain Church Road		

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
9376 Frostown Road	C	
9478 Frostown Road	C	F-4-45 -- Martin Warrenfeltz Log House
	C	Mount Tabor Lutheran Cemetery
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-75 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 54
2405 Old National Pike	C	
Reno Monument Road	C	Lampert Farmstead
5927 Moser Road	C	
Moser Road	C	WA-II-360 -- Log Cabin
Mount Tabor Road	C	Mount Tabor Road
Monument Road	C	Monument Road
Fox Gap Road	C	Fox Gap Road
Bolivar Road	C	Bolivar Road
Moser Road	C	Moser Road
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	WA-II-003 -- Sheathed Log House
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-76 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 56
	C	F-4-17-C -- Turner's Gap (South Mountain Battlefield)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-17-B -- Fox's Gap (South Mountain Battlefield)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	WA-II-001 -- Old South Mountain Inn (South Mountain House)
1741 Dahlgren Road	C	F-4-120 -- D. Rent House
9440 Frostown Road	C	F-4-118 -- Haupt Farm
1936 National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-122 -- Jonas Sheffer Farm
2111 National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-124 -- Kepler Farm
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-128 -- Stone Wall, Dahlgren Campground (P. Butler Property)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-127 -- Ridge Road (Mountain Road)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-123 -- Old National Pike (Hagerstown Turnpike, Alt. US 40)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-130 -- Colquitt's Stone Wall
Dahlgren Road	C	F-4-126 -- Dahlegren Road (Old Hagerstown Road, Frostown Road)
Frostown Road	C	F-4-125 -- Frostown Road
	C	Stone Walls in fields and along roads
Reno Monument Road & Mountain Road	C	WA-II-1126 -- Wise Farmstead
Mountain Road	C	F-4-134 -- Stone Wall along the Ridge Road (along Mountain Road)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-129 -- Loop Road (Loop Farm Lane)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-131 -- Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road)
9376 Frostown Road	C	
9478 Frostown Road	C	F-4-45 -- Martin Warrenfeltz Log House
	C	Mount Tabor Lutheran Cemetery
2405 Old National Pike	C	
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-75 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 54
Reno Monument Road	C	Lampert Farmstead

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
5927 Moser Road	C	
Moser Road	C	WA-II-360 -- Log Cabin
Mount Tabor Road	C	Mount Tabor Road
Monument Road	C	Monument Road
Fox Gap Road	C	Fox Gap Road
Bolivar Road	C	Bolivar Road
Moser Road	C	Moser Road
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	WA-II-003 -- Sheathed Log House
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-76 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 56
	C	F-4-17-C -- Turner's Gap (South Mountain Battlefield)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-17-B -- Fox's Gap (South Mountain Battlefield)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	WA-II-001 -- Old South Mountain Inn (South Mountain House)
1741 Dahlgren Road	C	F-4-120 -- D. Rent House
9440 Frostown Road	C	F-4-118 -- Haupt Farm
1936 National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-122 -- Jonas Sheffer Farm
2111 National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-124 -- Kepler Farm
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-128 -- Stone Wall, Dahlgren Campground (P. Butler Property)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-127 -- Ridge Road (Mountain Road)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-123 -- Old National Pike (Hagerstown Turnpike, Alt. US 40)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-130 -- Colquitt's Stone Wall
Dahlgren Road	C	F-4-126 -- Dahlegren Road (Old Hagerstown Road, Frostown Road)
Frostown Road	C	F-4-125 -- Frostown Road
	C	Stone Walls in fields and along roads
Reno Monument Road & Mountain Road	C	WA-II-1126 -- Wise Farmstead
Mountain Road	C	F-4-134 -- Stone Wall along the Ridge Road (along Mountain Road)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-129 -- Loop Road (Loop Farm Lane)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-131 -- Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road)
Reno Monument Road	C	Lampert Farmstead
5927 Moser Road	C	
9478 Frostown Road	C	F-4-45 -- Martin Warrenfeltz Log House
9376 Frostown Road	C	
	C	Mount Tabor Lutheran Cemetery
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-75 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 54
2405 Old National Pike	C	
Moser Road	C	WA-II-360 -- Log Cabin
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	WA-II-003 -- Sheathed Log House
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-76 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 56
	C	F-4-17-C -- Turner's Gap (South Mountain Battlefield)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-17-B -- Fox's Gap (South Mountain Battlefield)

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	WA-II-001 -- Old South Mountain Inn (South Mountain House)
Mount Tabor Road	C	Mount Tabor Road
Monument Road	C	Monument Road
Fox Gap Road	C	Fox Gap Road
Bolivar Road	C	Bolivar Road
Moser Road	C	Moser Road
9440 Frostown Road	C	F-4-118 -- Haupt Farm
1936 National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-122 -- Jonas Sheffer Farm
2111 National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-124 -- Kepler Farm
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-128 -- Stone Wall, Dahlgren Campground (P. Butler Property)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-127 -- Ridge Road (Mountain Road)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-123 -- Old National Pike (Hagerstown Turnpike, Alt. US 40)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-130 -- Colquitt's Stone Wall
Dahlgren Road	C	F-4-126 -- Dahlegren Road (Old Hagerstown Road, Frostown Road)
Frostown Road	C	F-4-125 -- Frostown Road
	C	Stone Walls in fields and along roads
Reno Monument Road & Mountain Road	C	WA-II-1126 -- Wise Farmstead
Mountain Road	C	F-4-134 -- Stone Wall along the Ridge Road (along Mountain Road)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-129 -- Loop Road (Loop Farm Lane)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-131 -- Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road)
Reno Monument Road	C	Lampert Farmstead
1741 Dahlgren Road	C	F-4-120 -- D. Rent House
5927 Moser Road	C	
9376 Frostown Road	C	
9478 Frostown Road	C	F-4-45 -- Martin Warrenfeltz Log House
	C	Mount Tabor Lutheran Cemetery
2405 Old National Pike	C	
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-75 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 54
Moser Road	C	WA-II-360 -- Log Cabin
Mount Tabor Road	C	Mount Tabor Road
Monument Road	C	Monument Road
Fox Gap Road	C	Fox Gap Road
Bolivar Road	C	Bolivar Road
Moser Road	C	Moser Road
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	WA-II-003 -- Sheathed Log House
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-76 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 56
	C	F-4-17-C -- Turner's Gap (South Mountain Battlefield)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-17-B -- Fox's Gap (South Mountain Battlefield)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	WA-II-001 -- Old South Mountain Inn (South Mountain

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
		House)
9440 Frostown Road	C	F-4-118 -- Haupt Farm
1936 National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-122 -- Jonas Sheffer Farm
2111 National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-124 -- Kepler Farm
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-128 -- Stone Wall, Dahlgren Campground (P. Butler Property)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-127 -- Ridge Road (Mountain Road)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-123 -- Old National Pike (Hagerstown Turnpike, Alt. US 40)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	C	F-4-130 -- Colquitt's Stone Wall
Dahlgren Road	C	F-4-126 -- Dahlegren Road (Old Hagerstown Road, Frostown Road)
Frostown Road	C	F-4-125 -- Frostown Road
	C	Stone Walls in fields and along roads
Reno Monument Road & Mountain Road	C	WA-II-1126 -- Wise Farmstead
Mountain Road	C	F-4-134 -- Stone Wall along the Ridge Road (along Mountain Road)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-129 -- Loop Road (Loop Farm Lane)
Reno Monument Road	C	F-4-131 -- Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road)
1741 Dahlgren Road	C	F-4-120 -- D. Rent House
8344 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8412 Reno Monument Road	NC	
9307 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8327 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8341 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8428 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8409 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8502 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8550 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8614 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8632 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8730 Fox Gap Road	NC	Fox Gap Farm
8412b Reno Monument Road	NC	
8434 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8501 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8505 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8511 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8512 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8603 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8630 Reno Monument Road	NC	
Old National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	F-4-43 -- Dahlgren Chapel (Chapel of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart of Jesus)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	Wall on east side Dahlgren Campground
	NC	F-4-140/WA-III-180 -- Appalachian National Scenic Trail

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
8516 Bolivar Road	NC	
2200 Bolivar Court	NC	
2201 Bolivar Court	NC	
2202 Bolivar Court	NC	
2203 Bolivar Court	NC	
2204 Bolivar Court	NC	
2205 Bolivar Court	NC	
2206 Bolivar Court	NC	
National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	Dahlgren Campground
Washington Monument Road	NC	Washington Monument Road
Reno Monument Road	NC	WA-III-118 -- Reno Monument
	NC	Garland Monument
	NC	North Carolina Monument
5905 Moser Road	NC	
5930 Moser Road	NC	
6003 Moser Road	NC	
6017 Moser Road	NC	
2023 Dahlgren Road	NC	
2100 Dahlgren Road	NC	
8521 Bolivar Road	NC	
6133 Moser Road	NC	
6133 Moser Road	NC	
6025 Moser Road	NC	
6031 Moser Road	NC	
6101 Moser Road	NC	
6111 Moser Road	NC	
6123 Moser Road	NC	
6119 Moser Road	NC	
6105 Moser Road	NC	
1614 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1629 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1633 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1704 Dahlgren Road	NC	
22?? Old National Pike	NC	
2218 Old National Pike	NC	
2208 Old National Pike	NC	
1721 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1729 Dahlgren Road	NC	
2410 Old National Pike	NC	
8928(?) Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9324 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9311 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9328 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9320 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9316 Mount Tabor Road	NC	

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
9203 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9200 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
2124 Old National Pike	NC	
2112 Old National Pike	NC	
2102 Old National Pike	NC	
1902 Old National Pike	NC	
1906 Old National Pike	NC	
1812 Old National Pike	NC	
1804 Old National Pike	NC	
1720 Old National Pike	NC	
1702 Old National Pike	NC	
1618 Old National Pike	NC	
1638 Old National Pike	NC	
1604 Old National Pike	NC	
1616 Old National Pike	NC	
1632 Old National Pike	NC	
9412 Frostown Road	NC	
9414 Frostown Road	NC	
2503 Milt Summers Road	NC	
9339 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9105 Frostown Road	NC	
8924 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8922 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8818 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8728 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8812 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8814 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8816 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9349 Frostown Road	NC	
9335 Frostown Road	NC	
9327 Frostown Road	NC	
9303 Frostown Road	NC	
9241 Frostown Road	NC	
9145 Frostown Road	NC	
Entrance from Frostown Road	NC	Skycroft Conference Center
9640 Frostown Road	NC	
21327 Reno Monument Road	NC	
5813 Moser Road	NC	
5827 Moser Road	NC	
5902 Moser Road	NC	
9307 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8327 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8341 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8428 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8409 Fox Gap Road	NC	

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
8502 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8550 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8614 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8632 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8730 Fox Gap Road	NC	Fox Gap Farm
8412b Reno Monument Road	NC	
8434 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8501 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8505 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8511 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8512 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8603 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8630 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8519 Bolivar Road	NC	
8515 Bolivar Road	NC	
8507 Bolivar Road	NC	
8508 Bolivar Road	NC	
8526 Bolivar Road	NC	
8649 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8344 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8412 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8516 Bolivar Road	NC	
2200 Bolivar Court	NC	
2201 Bolivar Court	NC	
2202 Bolivar Court	NC	
2203 Bolivar Court	NC	
2204 Bolivar Court	NC	
2205 Bolivar Court	NC	
2206 Bolivar Court	NC	
Old National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	F-4-43 -- Dahlgren Chapel (Chapel of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart of Jesus)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	Wall on east side Dahlgren Campground
	NC	F-4-140/WA-III-180 -- Appalachian National Scenic Trail
National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	Dahlgren Campground
Reno Monument Road	NC	WA-III-118 -- Reno Monument
	NC	Garland Monument
	NC	North Carolina Monument
5905 Moser Road	NC	
5930 Moser Road	NC	
Washington Monument Road	NC	Washington Monument Road
6003 Moser Road	NC	
6017 Moser Road	NC	
6025 Moser Road	NC	
6031 Moser Road	NC	
6101 Moser Road	NC	

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
6111 Moser Road	NC	
6123 Moser Road	NC	
6119 Moser Road	NC	
6105 Moser Road	NC	
2410 Old National Pike	NC	
1721 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1729 Dahlgren Road	NC	
2023 Dahlgren Road	NC	
2100 Dahlgren Road	NC	
8521 Bolivar Road	NC	
1614 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1629 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1633 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1704 Dahlgren Road	NC	
8928(?) Mount Tabor Road	NC	
2503 Milt Summers Road	NC	
9339 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
22?? Old National Pike	NC	
2218 Old National Pike	NC	
2208 Old National Pike	NC	
2124 Old National Pike	NC	
2112 Old National Pike	NC	
2102 Old National Pike	NC	
1902 Old National Pike	NC	
1906 Old National Pike	NC	
1812 Old National Pike	NC	
1804 Old National Pike	NC	
1720 Old National Pike	NC	
1702 Old National Pike	NC	
1618 Old National Pike	NC	
1638 Old National Pike	NC	
1604 Old National Pike	NC	
1616 Old National Pike	NC	
1632 Old National Pike	NC	
9105 Frostown Road	NC	
9324 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9311 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9328 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9320 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9316 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9203 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9200 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8924 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8922 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8818 Mount Tabor Road	NC	

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
8728 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8812 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8814 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8816 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9349 Frostown Road	NC	
9335 Frostown Road	NC	
9327 Frostown Road	NC	
9303 Frostown Road	NC	
9241 Frostown Road	NC	
9145 Frostown Road	NC	
9412 Frostown Road	NC	
9414 Frostown Road	NC	
Entrance from Frostown Road	NC	Skycroft Conference Center
9640 Frostown Road	NC	
21327 Reno Monument Road	NC	
5813 Moser Road	NC	
5827 Moser Road	NC	
5902 Moser Road	NC	
9307 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8327 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8341 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8428 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8409 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8502 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8550 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8614 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8632 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8730 Fox Gap Road	NC	Fox Gap Farm
8412b Reno Monument Road	NC	
8434 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8501 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8505 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8511 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8512 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8603 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8630 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8519 Bolivar Road	NC	
8515 Bolivar Road	NC	
8507 Bolivar Road	NC	
8508 Bolivar Road	NC	
8526 Bolivar Road	NC	
8649 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8344 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8412 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8516 Bolivar Road	NC	

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
2200 Bolivar Court	NC	
2201 Bolivar Court	NC	
2202 Bolivar Court	NC	
2203 Bolivar Court	NC	
2204 Bolivar Court	NC	
2205 Bolivar Court	NC	
2206 Bolivar Court	NC	
Old National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	F-4-43 -- Dahlgren Chapel (Chapel of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart of Jesus)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	Wall on east side Dahlgren Campground
	NC	F-4-140/WA-III-180 -- Appalachian National Scenic Trail
National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	Dahlgren Campground
6133 Moser Road	NC	
6133 Moser Road	NC	
Washington Monument Road	NC	Washington Monument Road
Reno Monument Road	NC	WA-III-118 -- Reno Monument
	NC	Garland Monument
	NC	North Carolina Monument
5905 Moser Road	NC	
5930 Moser Road	NC	
6025 Moser Road	NC	
6031 Moser Road	NC	
6101 Moser Road	NC	
6111 Moser Road	NC	
6123 Moser Road	NC	
6119 Moser Road	NC	
6105 Moser Road	NC	
6003 Moser Road	NC	
6017 Moser Road	NC	
21327 Reno Monument Road	NC	
5813 Moser Road	NC	
5827 Moser Road	NC	
5902 Moser Road	NC	
2023 Dahlgren Road	NC	
2100 Dahlgren Road	NC	
8521 Bolivar Road	NC	
8519 Bolivar Road	NC	
8515 Bolivar Road	NC	
8507 Bolivar Road	NC	
8508 Bolivar Road	NC	
8526 Bolivar Road	NC	
8649 Reno Monument Road	NC	
1614 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1629 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1633 Dahlgren Road	NC	

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
1704 Dahlgren Road	NC	
22?? Old National Pike	NC	
2218 Old National Pike	NC	
2208 Old National Pike	NC	
1721 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1729 Dahlgren Road	NC	
2410 Old National Pike	NC	
8928(?) Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9324 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9311 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9328 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9320 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9316 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9203 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9200 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
2124 Old National Pike	NC	
2112 Old National Pike	NC	
2102 Old National Pike	NC	
1902 Old National Pike	NC	
1906 Old National Pike	NC	
1812 Old National Pike	NC	
1804 Old National Pike	NC	
1720 Old National Pike	NC	
1702 Old National Pike	NC	
1618 Old National Pike	NC	
1638 Old National Pike	NC	
1604 Old National Pike	NC	
1616 Old National Pike	NC	
1632 Old National Pike	NC	
9412 Frostown Road	NC	
9414 Frostown Road	NC	
2503 Milt Summers Road	NC	
9339 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9105 Frostown Road	NC	
8924 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8922 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8818 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8728 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8812 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8814 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8816 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9349 Frostown Road	NC	
9335 Frostown Road	NC	
9327 Frostown Road	NC	
9303 Frostown Road	NC	

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
9241 Frostown Road	NC	
9145 Frostown Road	NC	
8412b Reno Monument Road	NC	
8434 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8501 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8505 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8511 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8512 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8603 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8630 Reno Monument Road	NC	
Entrance from Frostown Road	NC	Skycroft Conference Center
9640 Frostown Road	NC	
8344 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8412 Reno Monument Road	NC	
Old National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	F-4-43 -- Dahlgren Chapel (Chapel of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart of Jesus)
National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	Wall on east side Dahlgren Campground
	NC	F-4-140/WA-III-180 -- Appalachian National Scenic Trail
National Pike (ALT US 40)	NC	Dahlgren Campground
8516 Bolivar Road	NC	
2200 Bolivar Court	NC	
2201 Bolivar Court	NC	
2202 Bolivar Court	NC	
2203 Bolivar Court	NC	
2204 Bolivar Court	NC	
2205 Bolivar Court	NC	
2206 Bolivar Court	NC	
9307 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8327 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8341 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8428 Reno Monument Road	NC	
8409 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8502 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8550 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8614 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8632 Fox Gap Road	NC	
8730 Fox Gap Road	NC	Fox Gap Farm
Washington Monument Road	NC	Washington Monument Road
Reno Monument Road	NC	WA-III-118 -- Reno Monument
	NC	Garland Monument
	NC	North Carolina Monument
5905 Moser Road	NC	
5930 Moser Road	NC	
6003 Moser Road	NC	
6017 Moser Road	NC	

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
21327 Reno Monument Road	NC	
5813 Moser Road	NC	
5827 Moser Road	NC	
5902 Moser Road	NC	
6025 Moser Road	NC	
6031 Moser Road	NC	
6101 Moser Road	NC	
6111 Moser Road	NC	
6123 Moser Road	NC	
6119 Moser Road	NC	
6105 Moser Road	NC	
2410 Old National Pike	NC	
1721 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1729 Dahlgren Road	NC	
22?? Old National Pike	NC	
2218 Old National Pike	NC	
2208 Old National Pike	NC	
2023 Dahlgren Road	NC	
2100 Dahlgren Road	NC	
8521 Bolivar Road	NC	
8519 Bolivar Road	NC	
8515 Bolivar Road	NC	
8507 Bolivar Road	NC	
8508 Bolivar Road	NC	
8526 Bolivar Road	NC	
8649 Reno Monument Road	NC	
1614 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1629 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1633 Dahlgren Road	NC	
1704 Dahlgren Road	NC	
2124 Old National Pike	NC	
2112 Old National Pike	NC	
2102 Old National Pike	NC	
1902 Old National Pike	NC	
1906 Old National Pike	NC	
1812 Old National Pike	NC	
1804 Old National Pike	NC	
1720 Old National Pike	NC	
1702 Old National Pike	NC	
1618 Old National Pike	NC	
1638 Old National Pike	NC	
1604 Old National Pike	NC	
1616 Old National Pike	NC	
1632 Old National Pike	NC	
8928(?) Mount Tabor Road	NC	

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
2503 Milt Summers Road	NC	
9339 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9324 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9311 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9328 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9320 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9316 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9203 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9200 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8924 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8922 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8818 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8728 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8812 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8814 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
8816 Mount Tabor Road	NC	
9412 Frostown Road	NC	
9414 Frostown Road	NC	
Entrance from Frostown Road	NC	Skycroft Conference Center
9640 Frostown Road	NC	
9105 Frostown Road	NC	
9349 Frostown Road	NC	
9335 Frostown Road	NC	
9327 Frostown Road	NC	
9303 Frostown Road	NC	
9241 Frostown Road	NC	
9145 Frostown Road	NC	
9160 Frostown Road	C/NC	
9117 Frostown Road	C/NC	F-4-141 -- Routzahn-Miller Farmstead
9022 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-93 -- Daniel Shoemaker Farmstead
9702 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	Ramshorn Farm
9416 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-99 -- Routzhan-Summers Farmstead
2439 Old National Pike	C/NC	Maramede
9327 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	
8926 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-35 -- Sheffer-Keller Farm (Daniel Sheffer Farmstead)
2136 Old National Pike (ALT US 40)	C/NC	F-4-16 -- Henry Shoemaker Farmhouse
2222-2308 Old National Pike	C/NC	F-4-37 -- Bolivar Survey District
6008 and 6012 Moser Road	C/NC	
1900A Dahlgren Road	C/NC	F-4-121 -- J. O'Neil House
7 Frostown Road	C/NC	F-4-119 -- Joseph Gaber (Gaver) House
1911 Dahlgren Road	C/NC	
2000 Dahlgren Road	C/NC	F-4-97 -- Beachley-Haupt House
1811 Old National Pike (Alt. US	C/NC	F-4-29 -- Beachley House (White House Inn)

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
40)		
Bolivar Road	C/NC	South Mountain Creamery
8536 Reno Monument Road	C/NC	F-4-133 -- Beachley Farm
8612 Reno Monument Road	C/NC	F-4-132 -- Hoffman Farm
9160 Frostown Road	C/NC	
9117 Frostown Road	C/NC	F-4-141 -- Routzahn-Miller Farmstead
2439 Old National Pike	C/NC	Maramede
9022 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-93 -- Daniel Shoemaker Farmstead
9702 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	Ramshorn Farm
9416 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-99 -- Routzhan-Summers Farmstead
9327 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	
8926 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-35 -- Sheffer-Keller Farm (Daniel Sheffer Farmstead)
2222-2308 Old National Pike	C/NC	F-4-37 -- Bolivar Survey District
1911 Dahlgren Road	C/NC	
2000 Dahlgren Road	C/NC	F-4-97 -- Beachley-Haupt House
2136 Old National Pike (ALT US 40)	C/NC	F-4-16 -- Henry Shoemaker Farmhouse
6008 and 6012 Moser Road	C/NC	
1900A Dahlgren Road	C/NC	F-4-121 -- J. O'Neil House
7 Frostown Road	C/NC	F-4-119 -- Joseph Gaber (Gaver) House
Bolivar Road	C/NC	South Mountain Creamery
8536 Reno Monument Road	C/NC	F-4-133 -- Beachley Farm
8612 Reno Monument Road	C/NC	F-4-132 -- Hoffman Farm
1811 Old National Pike (Alt. US 40)	C/NC	F-4-29 -- Beachley House (White House Inn)
9160 Frostown Road	C/NC	
9117 Frostown Road	C/NC	F-4-141 -- Routzahn-Miller Farmstead
2439 Old National Pike	C/NC	Maramede
9022 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-93 -- Daniel Shoemaker Farmstead
9702 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	Ramshorn Farm
9416 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-99 -- Routzhan-Summers Farmstead
2136 Old National Pike (ALT US 40)	C/NC	F-4-16 -- Henry Shoemaker Farmhouse
9327 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	
8926 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-35 -- Sheffer-Keller Farm (Daniel Sheffer Farmstead)
1911 Dahlgren Road	C/NC	
2000 Dahlgren Road	C/NC	F-4-97 -- Beachley-Haupt House
2222-2308 Old National Pike	C/NC	F-4-37 -- Bolivar Survey District
6008 and 6012 Moser Road	C/NC	
Bolivar Road	C/NC	South Mountain Creamery
8536 Reno Monument Road	C/NC	F-4-133 -- Beachley Farm
8612 Reno Monument Road	C/NC	F-4-132 -- Hoffman Farm
1811 Old National Pike (Alt. US 40)	C/NC	F-4-29 -- Beachley House (White House Inn)

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
1900A Dahlgren Road	C/NC	F-4-121 -- J. O'Neil House
7 Frostown Road	C/NC	F-4-119 -- Joseph Gaber (Gaver) House
9160 Frostown Road	C/NC	
9117 Frostown Road	C/NC	F-4-141 -- Routzahn-Miller Farmstead
2439 Old National Pike	C/NC	Maramede
9022 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-93 -- Daniel Shoemaker Farmstead
9702 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	Ramshorn Farm
9416 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-99 -- Routzhan-Summers Farmstead
9327 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	
8926 Mount Tabor Road	C/NC	F-4-35 -- Sheffer-Keller Farm (Daniel Sheffer Farmstead)
2222-2308 Old National Pike	C/NC	F-4-37 -- Bolivar Survey District
1911 Dahlgren Road	C/NC	
2000 Dahlgren Road	C/NC	F-4-97 -- Beachley-Haupt House
2136 Old National Pike (ALT US 40)	C/NC	F-4-16 -- Henry Shoemaker Farmhouse
6008 and 6012 Moser Road	C/NC	
Bolivar Road	C/NC	South Mountain Creamery
8536 Reno Monument Road	C/NC	F-4-133 -- Beachley Farm
8612 Reno Monument Road	C/NC	F-4-132 -- Hoffman Farm
1811 Old National Pike (Alt. US 40)	C/NC	F-4-29 -- Beachley House (White House Inn)
1900A Dahlgren Road	C/NC	F-4-121 -- J. O'Neil House
7 Frostown Road	C/NC	F-4-119 -- Joseph Gaber (Gaver) House
8505 Reno Monument Road		
National Pike (ALT US 40)		F-4-77 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 57
National Pike (ALT US 40) (eastern corner of Old National Pike and Dahlgren Road)		F-4-78 -- Old National Pike Milestone Number 58 (Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Milestone 58)
Old National Pike (Alt. US 40) & Moser Road		WA-II-004 -- Sheathed Log House
6129 Moser Road		
2011 Dahlgren Road		
1802 Dahlgren Road		
1706 Dahlgren Road		
1708 Dahlgren Road		
1709 Dahlgren Road		
8505 Reno Monument Road		
National Pike (ALT US 40)		F-4-77 -- Old National Pike Milestone No. 57
National Pike (ALT US 40) (eastern corner of Old National Pike and Dahlgren Road)		F-4-78 -- Old National Pike Milestone Number 58 (Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Milestone 58)
Old National Pike (Alt. US 40) & Moser Road		WA-II-004 -- Sheathed Log House
6129 Moser Road		
1802 Dahlgren Road		

WA-II-1174, WA-III-175, F-4-17-B: Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap Historic District

Address	Status	Resource Name and MIHP (if any)
2011 Dahlgren Road		
1706 Dahlgren Road		
1708 Dahlgren Road		
1709 Dahlgren Road		
8505 Reno Monument Road		
6129 Moser Road		
National Pike (ALT US 40)	F-4-77 --	Old National Pike Milestone No. 57
National Pike (ALT US 40) (eastern corner of Old National Pike and Dahlgren Road)	F-4-78 --	Old National Pike Milestone Number 58 (Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Milestone 58)
Old National Pike (Alt. US 40) & Moser Road	WA-II-004 --	Sheathed Log House
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National Pike (ALT US 40) (eastern corner of Old National Pike and Dahlgren Road)	F-4-78 --	Old National Pike Milestone Number 58 (Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Milestone 58)
Old National Pike (Alt. US 40) & Moser Road	WA-II-004 --	Sheathed Log House
6129 Moser Road		
1802 Dahlgren Road		
1706 Dahlgren Road		
1708 Dahlgren Road		
1709 Dahlgren Road		

Appendix B:

Slides from Presentation Given at Public Meetings

Public Consensus Building Plan for the South Mountain Battlefield



Articulates a rationale for battlefield preservation

“understanding of military campaigns is crucial to
comprehending all other aspects of the Civil War”

Texts and images and artifacts alone are not
sufficient to explain a battle—geography,
topography, land features all inform a deeper
understanding of logistics and events

Place-based experiences engender “emotional
empathy”

Battlefield preservation is not about glorifying war,
by “comprehending its grim reality.”

Public Consensus Building Plan for the South Mountain Battlefield

Sponsored by Preservation Maryland

Funded by American Battlefield Protection Program of the
National Park Service, Frederick County Tourism Council,
Delaplaine Foundation, Rural Maryland Council, Frederick
County Community Foundation

Consultants Hanbury Preservation Consulting and the William
and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR)

Tonight

- Scope of work
- Process/product expectations
- Work done to date—mapping and context
- Setting stage for public participation--
background and parameters
- Public participation

Public Consensus Building Plan for the South Mountain Battlefield

Scope of work—

Extensive GIS mapping

Public Participation

Stakeholder Interviews

Shaffer Farmhouse Analysis

Plan Document/Presentation

Public Consensus Building Plan for the South Mountain Battlefield

Scope of work—

Extensive GIS mapping

Public Participation

Stakeholder Interviews

Shaffer Farmhouse Analysis

Plan Document/Presentation

Public Consensus Building Plan for the South Mountain Battlefield

Scope of work—

Extensive GIS mapping

Public Participation

Stakeholder Interviews

Shafer Farmhouse Analysis

Plan Document/Presentation

Public Consensus Building Plan for the South Mountain Battlefield

Scope of work—

Extensive GIS mapping

Public Participation

Stakeholder Interviews

Shafer Farmhouse Analysis

Plan Document/Presentation

Plan Document/Presentation

Will include:

- Historic Context
- Mapping
- Review of Preservation to Date
- Public Participation/Stakeholder input
- Plan for the Future

Context for battlefield protection

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on
the Nation's Civil War Battlefields

Acknowledges that battlefields only tell part of
the Civil War story

Battlefields as large landscapes have a spectrum
of threats

Creates an inventory

+/- 10,500 Civil War armed conflicts

384 Battlefields identified as “principal land battles ..of special strategic, tactical, or thematic importance”

Develops Evaluation Criteria

- A “having a decisive influence on a campaign and a direct impact on the course of the war”
- B “having a direct and decisive influence on their campaign”**
- C “having observable influence on the outcome of a campaign”
- D “having a limited influence on the outcome of their campaign or operation but achieving or affecting important local objectives”

Generates a priority list using their methodology

- I.1. Class A, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats, less than 20 % of core area protected.
- I.2. Class A, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats, more than 20 % of core area protected.
- I.3. Class B, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats.

Generates a priority list using their methodology



South Mountain

Other Names: Crampton's, Turner's, and Fox's Gaps

Location: Frederick County and Washington County

Campaign: Maryland Campaign (September 1862)

Date(s): September 14, 1862

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS]

Forces Engaged: Corps

Estimated Casualties: 4,500 total

Description: After invading Maryland in September 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee divided his army to march on and invest Harpers Ferry. The Army of the Potomac under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan pursued the Confederates to Frederick, Maryland, then advanced on South Mountain. On September 14, pitched battles were fought for possession of the South Mountain passes: Crampton's, Turner's, and Fox's Gaps. By dusk the Confederate defenders were driven back, suffering severe casualties, and McClellan was in position to destroy Lee's army before it could reconcentrate. McClellan's limited activity on September 15 after his victory at South Mountain, however, condemned the garrison at Harpers Ferry to capture and gave Lee time to unite his scattered divisions at Sharpsburg. Union general Jesse Reno and Confederate general Samuel Garland, Jr., were killed at South Mountain.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MD002

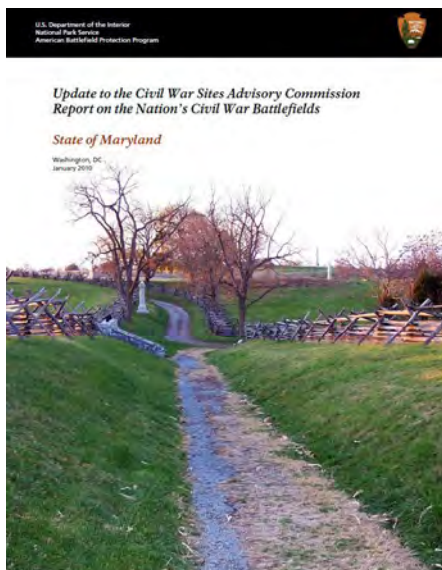
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

National Park Unit: [Appalachian NST](#)

Identifies Threats

- Roads
- Residential and commercial development
- Industrial uses, (dams, mining)
- Lack of integration in state and local land use plans and policies

Maryland Update



2010

Noted changes in NPS Study Areas and Core Areas reflecting revised methodology; also determined Potential National Register boundaries

Updated the Battlefield Profile

South Mountain (MD002)			
Location	Frederick and Washington Counties	Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website <p>http://www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/western/southmountain.html</p>
Campaign	Maryland Campaign (September 1862)	Condition Statement	Land use is little changed since the period of significance. Some moderate residential housing has been constructed on the battlefield Core Area, and power lines have been etched in the southeastern portion of the Study Area. Despite this damage to the battlefield's integrity, many defining features, including stone walls, historic farms, road alignments, viewsheds, and rugged mountain terrain, remain. At south, the overall condition of South Mountain offers great potential for comprehensive preservation.
Battle Date(s)	September 14, 1862	Historical Designation	None
Principal Commanders	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS]		
Forces Engaged	1 st , 9 th , and 6 th Corps Army of the Potomac [US]; Daniel Harvey Hill's Division and Howell Cobb's Brigade [CS]		
Results	Union victory		
Study Area	11,527.21 acres The revised boundary includes routes taken by Union forces pursuing Confederate soldiers from Frederick to South Mountain, the areas of battle for possession of the South Mountain passes, and the Confederate route of retreat.		
Potential National Register Lands	8,529.69 acres		
Protected Lands	2,226.29 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), 1,099.21 acres, fee simple Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 1,064.15 acres, easement Maryland Historical Trust, 293.21 acres, easement Mid-Maryland Land Trust Association, 226.38 acres, easement National Park Service, 194.88 acres, fee simple Maryland Environmental Trust, 136.00 acres, easement Lower Shore Land Trust, 73.36 acres, easement		
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,470.09 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, South Mountain State Park, 1,122.11 acres National Park Service, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, 116.88 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Gathland State Park, 127.45 acres Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Washington Monument State Park, 0.89 acres		
Management Area(s)	Appalachian National Scenic Trail Gathland State Park South Mountain Battlefield State Park Washington Monument State Park		
Friends Group(s)	Friends of South Mountain State Battlefield (2002)		
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased ✓ Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation 		

National Register listings

- Crampton's Gap 3494 acres
- Turner's and Fox's Gap 2397 acres

State Preservation Efforts

Rural Village Program 1980s

Rural Legacy Program, Project Open Space 1990s

State Preservation Efforts

Hallmarks--

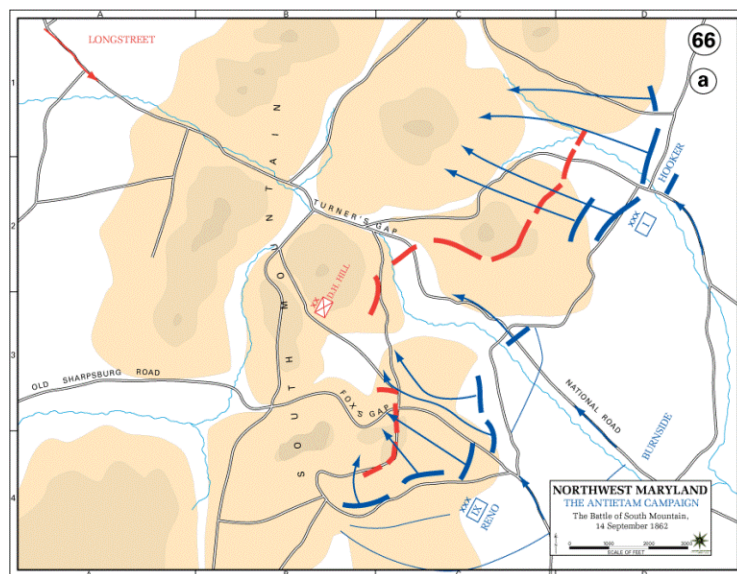
Collaboration with environmental concerns to meet common goals

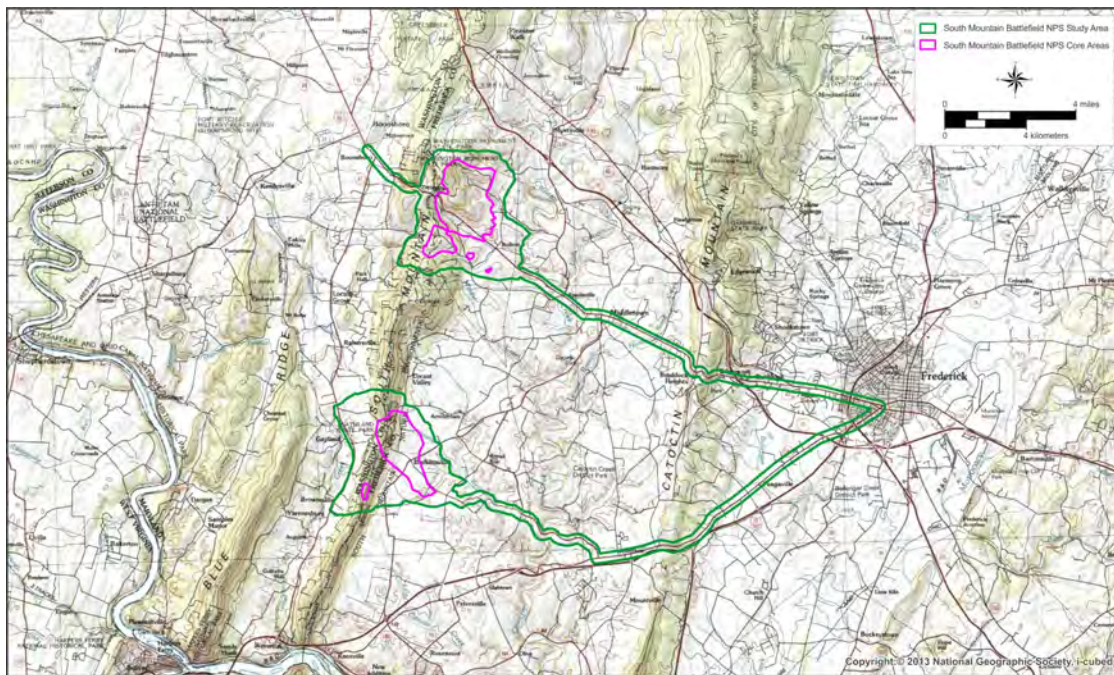
Leveraging federal transportation enhancement funding

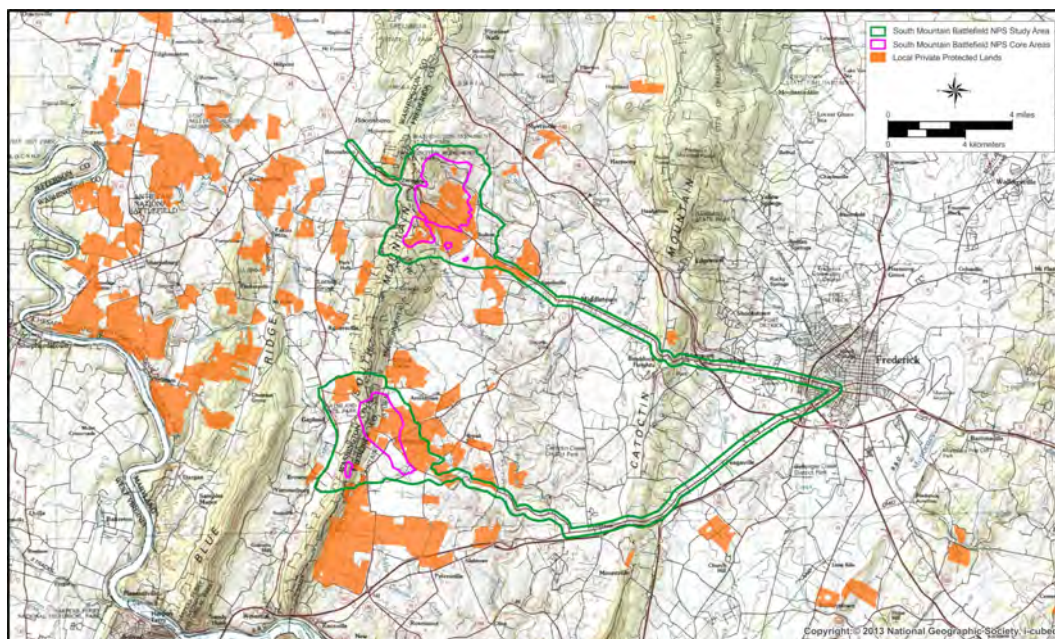
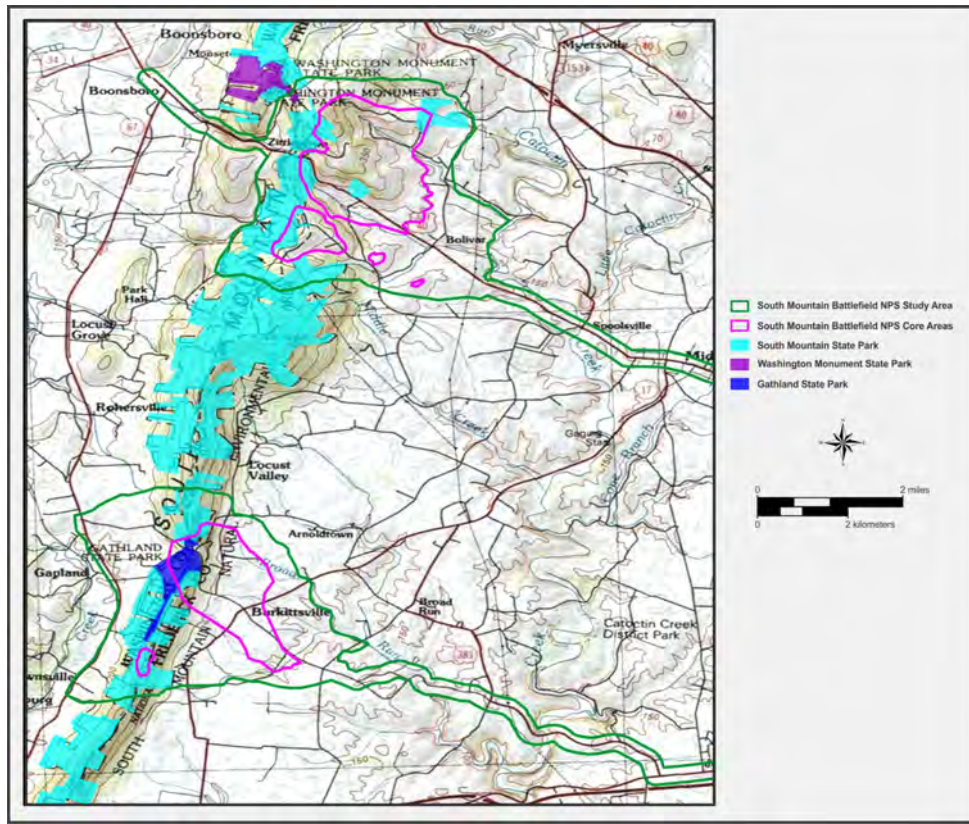
Cooperation with land trusts and others for easement purchases and donations

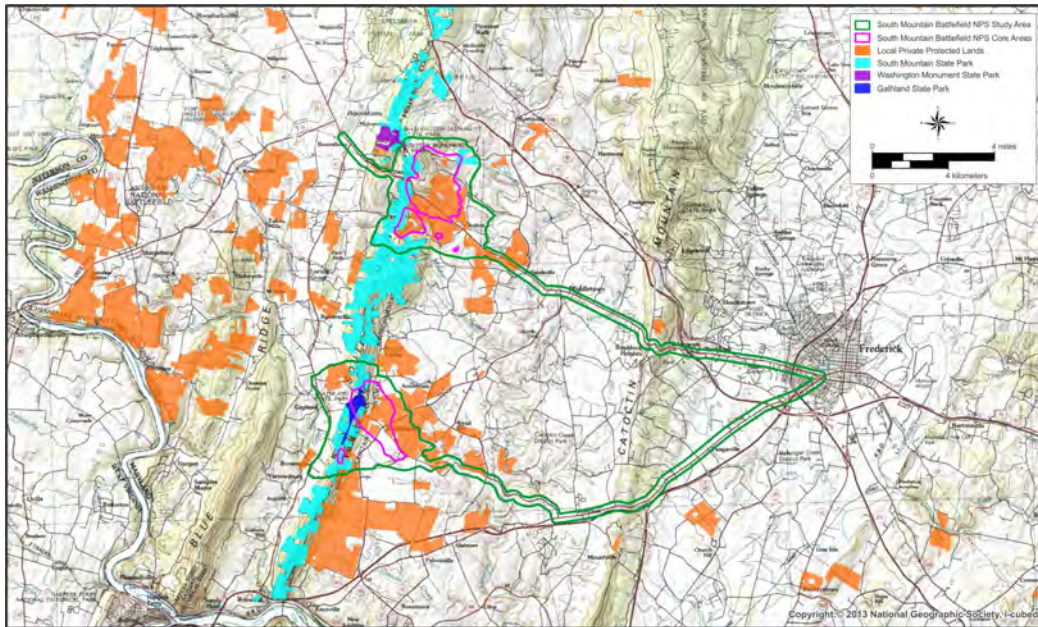
Local and Non-Profit Partners

Land trusts, Friends groups, American Battlefield Trust, Conservation Fund and others as partners in fundraising, holding/enforcing easements, building public support, raising awareness









Battlefield Preservation

What do we mean by “battlefield preservation?”

What are we trying to save?

Appearance, viewshed, archaeological deposits,
setting, ‘historic buildings,’ topography,
landscape, plantings, relationships between
resources

Battlefield Preservation

Is it “all or nothing”? Where can compromises be made and where should they not be made? Who gets to decide this (if anyone)?
What are the most important places and qualities?

Battlefield Preservation

Is it a question of ownership—public vs. private
Does public ownership mean public access?
What levels of government can take ownership or should?
What are the limitations of public ownership (budget, resources, expertise)?

Battlefield Preservation

What do we mean by “battlefield preservation?”

Is adaptive re-use an option? Particularly for buildings. If so, what flexibility is there for building rehabilitation in terms of materials, building code and modern systems.

Are there adaptive uses for “landscapes”? For farming, can new types of crops be introduced. For open space, are trails and roads and signage acceptable

Battlefield Preservation

What are the maintenance requirements or costs of different options and strategies?

Who will inspect resources or enforce protections?

Battlefield Preservation

Does this imply interpretation?

If a battlefield is “saved” but not interpreted or shared, is that ok?

Battlefield Preservation

If a battlefield is preserved, interpreted, and open to the public--

How is it promoted? By whom? To whom?

What is its sustainable carrying capacity?

Battlefield Preservation

For interpreted sites,

How do they relate to other Civil War resources
and how is that connection made physically
and through interpretation?

How do they relate to the larger community in
terms of traffic, visitation, education,
operation

Battlefield Preservation

What have been the greatest successes in
Battlefield Preservation for the Battle of South
Mountain in the past?

Who was involved?

Why were the “successes”?

Battlefield Preservation

What have been the greatest failures in
Battlefield Preservation for the Battle of South
Mountain in the past?

Who was involved?

Why were the “failures”?

Battlefield Preservation

What important resources/places have yet to be
saved/preserved?

What are the greatest threats to these
resources/places?

Battlefield Preservation

What are the greatest obstacles to saving and preserving important battlefield resources?

Are there people/organizations/groups that should or should not be involved in preserving sites moving forward (if so, who)?

Battlefield Preservation

What are your greatest hopes for the Shafer Farm?

What are your greatest fears for it?



Battlefield Preservation

If you had to choose one site or preservation effort what would it be?

In your fantasy world, fifteen years from now, what would have been accomplished South Mountain Battlefield preservation?

Next Steps

- Revise mapping as needed
- Develop and post on-line survey based in part on this public meeting
- Stakeholder input
- Shafer Farm site visit
- Create report with context and history, focusing on consensus areas developed by public and stakeholders

Thank you.

So what is left to be done?

- Monuments at Manassas, Stones River
Vicksburg
- 1864 Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial
Association
- First federal Civil War battle field park
Chickamauga and Chattanooga

Suggests strategies

- 16

Lists partners

- 17

What IS battlefield preservation

- Tricky questions
- What is the objective
- What do we want to accomplish moving forward (and why)?
- Have some good probing questions and then some specific ones survey-esque
- We may not have unanimous consensus and that is alright
- What uses are compatible? What maintenance /monitoring is needed

What has been done to date and by whom

- Series of overlay maps of protection types and tools and implications

Appendix C:

Enabling Legislation for South Mountain State
Battlefield (Administered by Department of Natural
Resources)

Article - Natural Resources

§5-1801.

(a) The General Assembly finds that:

(1) On September 14, 1862, the Union and Confederate Armies fought a major battle along a seven mile stretch of South Mountain, which was the first battle of the Civil War fought on Maryland soil.

(2) The South Mountain Battlefield has been recognized as one of the 11 most endangered historic places in America for 2000.

(3) In order to preserve the land where the battle was fought and to provide the public with access to appreciate the land where the battle was fought, it is declared to be the public policy of this State to establish the first Civil War State Battlefield at South Mountain and to provide the authority and resources to develop and operate the Battlefield.

(b) (1) The Department shall manage the development and operation of the South Mountain Battlefield.

(2) The Department shall exercise the same powers of adopting regulations and managing the Battlefield that:

(i) Are exercised by the Department for a State park; and

(ii) Are consistent with the historic significance of the Battlefield.

(3) (i) The Department may set and charge fees based upon the approximate cost of operating the Battlefield to cover the cost of operating the Battlefield.

(ii) Any excess revenue at the end of a fiscal year shall be remitted to the General Fund.

(c) The South Mountain Battlefield shall encompass the property owned by the State along South Mountain between the northern portion of Washington Monument State Park in Washington and Frederick counties and the property near the town of Brownsville, south of Gathland State Park in Washington County.

(d) Subject to the availability of funds, the Governor shall appropriate the necessary funds in the State budget each year to the Department for the construction, operation, maintenance, and administration of the South Mountain Battlefield.

Appendix D:
Online Survey Form

Thank you for participating in this survey concerning preservation of South Mountain Battlefield. If you were unable to attend the initial public meetings, the presentation for those can be found [here](#)

1. When you think of the people, programs, and organizations that have been involved in preserving South Mountain Battlefield up to this point, who or what comes to mind?

2. What do you think are the greatest threats to the preservation of South Mountain Battlefield?

3. What is important to save when we talk about preserving South Mountain Battlefield?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> open space | <input type="checkbox"/> topography--the shape of the land at the time of the battle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "historic appearance" | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape and plantings from the time of the battle, saving "witness trees" or clearing land that was cleared then but has become forested |
| <input type="checkbox"/> archaeological deposits | <input type="checkbox"/> relationships between resources--viewshed, road traces, trails |
| <input type="checkbox"/> historic buildings, present at the time of the battle | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

4. Are there places that are not yet saved/protected that need to be?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

if so, what are they?

5. What role should government (local, state and/or federal) play in further future South Mountain Battlefield preservation?

- ☐ owning property/sites
- ☐ holding/enforcing easements
- ☐ maintaining property/sites
- ☐ operating sites for public education/interpretation
- ☐ purchasing easements or providing funding to others to do so
- ☐ Other (please specify)

6. Any other thoughts about government involvement?

7. Is adaptive re-use an option for preservation efforts, such as operating an inn in a historic home or introducing new types of agriculture in historic open space?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

additional thoughts on adaptive use?

8. Who are the best partners for new preservation efforts moving forward?

9. What might be the best way to engage or coordinate private property owners who own battlefield property? Do they have a voice in the discussion?

10. How is the Battle of South Mountain interpreted to the public now?

11. Is more interpretation needed?

☐

Yes

☐

No

additional thoughts

12. If you answered yes above, what is missing?

13. What are the potential downsides to more interpretation and promotion of the battlefield?

14. Conversely, what might some benefits be?

15. What have been the greatest South Mountain Battlefield preservation successes?

16. Who was involved?

17. What made them successes?

18. What have been the greatest South Mountain Battlefield Preservation failures?

19. Who was involved?

20. What made them failures?

21. What are the greatest obstacles to preservation of the South Mountain Battlefield?

22. If you had one project or property to implement or save, what would it be?

The Hamilton Willard Shafer Farm Stands just outside of Burkittsville. It is owned by a nonprofit.

23. What are your greatest hopes for the Shafer Farm? What would you like for it to become?

24. What are your greatest concerns about the Shafer Farm?

25. In fifteen years, if money and public policy were no obstacles, what would you like South Mountain Battlefield to be? What changes would you like to see or not see?

* 26. For demographic purposes, please give us your zipcode

27. If you would like to be put on a South Mountain Battlefield email list, please give us your email.

28. Thank you so much for your participation. Here is one last comment box for any last thoughts, questions, or concerns you might have.