

Appendix A: Timeline of Civil War Events

The following is a timeline of significant Civil War events that happened in the three counties of the heritage area:²⁶

1857

March 6 *Dred Scott* decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court, with majority opinion written by Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, former resident of Frederick.

1859

Oct. 16 - 17 John Brown and followers, after three months of preparation while in hiding in Washington County, attack United States Arsenal at Harpers Ferry.

1861

April 26 Maryland's governor, at President Lincoln's suggestion, convenes Maryland's General Assembly in pro-Union Frederick. Sessions are held sporadically until September, when pro-Southern legislators are arrested by Federal troops to ensure Maryland's loyalty.

1862

Jan. 5-6 Hancock bombarded by Confederate forces.

Sept. 4 Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia invade Maryland.

Sept. 6-12 Frederick and surrounding region occupied by Confederate forces.

Sept. 10 Barbara Fritchie allegedly defies Rebel troops by waving the U.S. flag, an incident later immortalized by John Greenleaf Whittier's poem.

Sept. 11-12 Westminster occupied by Confederate forces.

Sept. 11-16 Hagerstown and surrounding region occupied by Confederate forces.

Sept. 12 Skirmish in Frederick between Union and Confederate cavalry forces.

Sept. 13 Lee's "Lost Orders," detailing his army's movements, found near Frederick by Union forces.

Sept. 14 **Battle of South Mountain.**

Sept. 17 **Battle of Antietam.**

Oct. 1-4 Lincoln visits Antietam, Frederick, and Burkittsville.

1863

June 28 J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry forces enter Maryland on their way to Pennsylvania.

June 24-30 Confederate and Union forces move through Washington, Frederick, and Carroll Counties on their way to Gettysburg. Union General Meade establishes Big Pipe Creek defensive line through the northern part of Carroll County.

June 29 Confederate cavalry causes damage to the B&O Railroad at Hood's Mill near Sykesville.

June 29 Skirmish in Westminster between Union and Confederate cavalry forces.

July 1 Westminster selected as supply depot for Union Army.

July 8 **Battle of Boonsborough**

²⁶ Source: *Maryland's Civil War Heritage Area: Application for Recognition as a Maryland Heritage Area*; October 1998.

July 5-14 Skirmishes in Williamsport, Smithsburg, Hagerstown, Funkstown, and other Washington County locations as Federal forces pursue the retreating Confederate army.

1864

July 5 Confederate forces enter Maryland on their way to Washington, D.C.

July 6 Hagerstown ransomed to Confederate General Jubal Early for \$20,000.

July 9 Frederick ransomed to Confederate General Jubal Early for \$200,000.

July 9 New Windsor raided by Confederate forces.

July 9 Westminster ransomed for clothing and shoes by Confederate Colonel Harry Gilmor.

July 9 **Battle of Monocacy.**

Appendix B: Resource Inventory Sources

Sources for in-depth inventories of heritage, natural, scenic, recreational, and visitor service resources are listed below.

Historic & Cultural Resources & Preservation

- *Draft Historic Preservation Plan* (Carroll County, 1999).
- *Historic Preservation Plan* (Frederick County, 1997).
- *Carroll County Challenges and Choices: A Master Plan for the Future*, Chapter 12, “Heritage” (2002). Available at [<http://ccgov.carr.org/plan-d/mstrplan/index.html>].
- *Comprehensive Plan for the County*, pg. 43 and Chapter 10, “Historic and Cultural Resources” (Washington County, 2002).
- *Frederick County Comprehensive Plan*, Chapter 3, “Environmental and Cultural Resources” (1998). Available at [www.co.frederick.md.us/planning/compplandoc.html].
- *Antietam National Battlefield General Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement* (National Park Service, 1992). Available at [<http://www.nps.gov/ncro/anti/planning/sum1.html>].
- *A Management Plan for the Historic and Archeological Resources for the Fox Gap Section of the South Mountain Battlefield, Draft* (IUP Archeological Services, 2003).

Natural, Recreational, & Scenic Resources & Conservation

- *Land Preservation and Recreation Plan* (Washington County, 1998).
- *Frederick County Bikeways and Trails Plan* (1999).
- *Frederick County Land Preservation & Recreation Plan* (2000).
- *Carroll County Challenges and Choices: A Master Plan for the Future*, Chapter 15, “Parks” (2002). Available at [<http://ccgov.carr.org/plan-d/mstrplan/index.html>].
- *Comprehensive Plan for the County*, Chapter 8, “Environmental Resources” (Washington County, 2002).
- *Frederick County Comprehensive Plan*, Chapter 3, “Environmental and Cultural Resources” (1998). Available at [www.co.frederick.md.us/planning/compplandoc.html].
- *Monocacy Scenic River Study and Management Plan* (Monocacy Scenic River Local Three-county Advisory Board, 1990).
- *Memorandum of Agreement for Management of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail in Maryland* (Maryland Department of National Resources et al, 2002).
- *Comprehensive Plan for the Protection, Management, Development, and Use of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail* (National Park Service, 1981).
- *Potomac Appalachian Trail Club’s Local Management Plan for the Appalachian Trail from Pine Grove Furnace, Pennsylvania, to Rockfish Gap, Virginia*, Sixth Edition (Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, 1999).

- *Local Management Planning Guide*, Second Edition (Appalachian Trail Conference, 1997).
- *Historic National Road Corridor Management Plan*. Available at [<http://www.mdp.state.us/nationalroad>].

Visitor Service Resources & Tourism Promotion

- *2002 Business & Industry Directory for Washington County, Maryland*.
- *Comprehensive Plan for the County*, pg. 68 (Washington County, 2002).
- *Carroll County Challenges and Choices: A Master Plan for the Future*, Chapter 9, Employment/Economic Development (2002). Available at [<http://ccgov.carr.org/plan-d/mstrplan/index.html>].
- Carroll County Tourism at [<http://ccgov.carr.org/tourism/index.html>].
- Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau at [<http://www.marylandmemories.org/proof/main.html>].
- Tourism Council of Frederick County, Inc. at [<http://www.fredericktourism.org/>].

Appendix C: Archeological Resources

There are 945 archeological sites recorded within the boundaries of the Civil War Heritage Area: 298 in Washington County, 569 in Frederick County, and 78 in Carroll County.

Site affiliation breakdown is as follows:

	Prehistoric only	Historic only	Both	Unknown
Washington	124	146	26	2
Frederick	393	97	65	14
Carroll	38	30	10	0

Of the historic sites, the breakdown of site affiliation is as follows:

	Historic unknown	1630-1720	1720-1780	1780-1820	1820-1860	1860-1900	Post-1900
Washington*	13	1	8	92	118	94	45
Frederick*	40	1?	22	51	93	102	62
Carroll*	11	0	2	10	19	27	24

*Totals are larger than above due to multiple components on most sites.

Tables of Site Types for Nineteenth Century sites within the Heritage Area:

Washington County Nineteenth Century Sites		
NUMBER	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
18WA16	Hagers Fancy	MIDDLE-LATE ARCHAIC SMALL BASE CAMP;18TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING HOUSE
18WA17	Fountain Rock	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY MANSION
18WA27	Antietam Forge/Iron Works	LATE 18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY FORGE,IRON FURNACE
18WA62	Smith/Schaeffer	LATE ARCHAIC,WOODLAND VILLAGE,BURIALS;LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY COKE YARD
18WA63	Schoolhouse	LATE 19TH CENTURY SCHOOLHOUSE RUIN; ISOLATED BIFACE
18WA66	M-4	LATE 19TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD RUINS

18WA110	Marl Field	LATE ARCHAIC,WOODLAND BASE CAMP
18WA113	G3	LATE ARCHAIC,EARLY-MIDDLE WOODLAND SHORT TERM CAMP;19TH C. UNKNOWN
18WA121	Dorsey Garden	LATE ARCHAIC,EARLY WOODLAND,LATE WOODLAND SHORT TERM CAMP; 19TH C. ARTIFACTS
18WA137	Test Pits 1-3	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER.;CIVIL WAR MILITARY CAMP?
18WA139	Bachtel Mills/Marsh Run Mill	LATE 18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY MILL COMPLEX
18WA142	Stocksloger	EARLY 18TH? CENTURY HOUSE FOUNDATION
18WA145	Elk Ridge Charcoal Hearths	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTHES
18WA148	Hospital	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR HOSPITAL AREA
18WA150	Newcomer	LATE 18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY LOG HOUSE,BARN,CEMETERY
18WA157	Chemel	LATE ARCHAIC,EARLY WOODLAND,LATE WOODLAND UNKNOWN;CIVIL WAR ARTIFACTS
18WA272	Boetler	19TH CENTURY POSSIBLE STRUCTURE,TRASH DUMP;PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
18WA274	E-Cheney	19TH CENTURY POSSIBLE STRUCTURE,TRASH DUMP;PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
18WA276	Hartle	LATE 19TH CENTURY RUIN,FOUNDATION
18WA300	Partnership	18TH?,19TH CENTURY STANDING FARMSTEAD,WINERY
18WA301	Boerstler Mill	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY POWDER, GRIST, AND WOOLEN MILLS
18WA304	Davis Mill	19TH CENTURY FLOUR MILL
18WA305	Rose Mill	18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FLOUR, SAW AND PAPER MILL
18WA306	Shafer Mill	18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FLOUR MILL,MANUFACTURING COMPANY
18WA307	Roxbury Mills	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FLOUR AND SAW MILL,DISTILLERY
18WA309	Benevola Mill	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY FLOUR AND SAW MILL
18WA311	Martin Mill	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY FLOUR MILL,OTHER WATER-POWERED MILLS
18WA312	Rohrersville Mill	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY FLOUR MILL
18WA314	Barkman Mill	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FLOUR MILL
18WA315	Nicodemus Mill	19TH CENTURY FLOUR AND SAW MILL
18WA316	Shifler Mill	19TH CENTURY GRIST AND SAW MILL
18WA317	Mt. Carmel Mill	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY FLOUR MILL
18WA318	Charles Mill	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FLOUR, PLASTER, CLOVER, AND SAW MILL;NAIL FACTORY;DISTILLERY
18WA319	Hess Mill	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FLOUR AND SAW MILL
18WA320	Orndorff Mill	18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FLOUR AND SAW MILL

18WA321	Piper Farm House	19TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING FARM HOUSE,FARMSTEAD
18WA322	Claggett Mill	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FLOUR MILL, WATER-POWERED INDUSTRIES
18WA324	Clopper Mill	19TH CENTURY GRIST AND SAW MILL
18WA325	Stonebraker Factory	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY WOOLEN MILL/FACTORY ,SAW MILL, CHOPPING MILL
18WA326	Fowler and Zeigler Mill	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY DISTILLERY,GRIST MILL,WATER-POWERED INDUSTRIES
18WA330	Booth's Cemetery	19TH CENTURY CEMETERY
18WA331	Charcoal Hearth #1	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA332	Charcoal Hearth #2	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA333	Charcoal Hearth #3	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA334	Charcoal Hearth #4	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA335	Charcoal Hearth #5	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA336	Charcoal Hearth #6	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA337	Charcoal Hearth #7	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA338	Charcoal Hearth #8	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA339	Charcoal Hearth #9	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA340	Charcoal Hearth #10	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA341	Charcoal Hearth #11	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA342	Charcoal Hearth #12	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA343	Charcoal Hearth #13	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA344	Charcoal Hearth #14	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA345	Charcoal Hearth #15	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA346	Charcoal Hearth #16	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE

18WA347	Charcoal Hearth #17	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA348	Charcoal Hearth #18	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA349	Charcoal Hearth #19	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA350	Charcoal Hearth #20	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA351	Charcoal Hearth #21	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA352	Charcoal Hearth #22	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA353	Charcoal Hearth #23	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA354	Charcoal Hearth #24	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA355	Charcoal Hearth #25	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA356	Charcoal Hearth #26	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA357	Charcoal Hearth #27	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA358	Charcoal Hearth #28	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA359	Charcoal Hearth #29	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA360	Charcoal Hearth #30	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA361	Charcoal Hearth #31	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA362	Charcoal Hearth #32	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA363	Charcoal Hearth #33	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA364	Charcoal Hearth #34	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA365	Charcoal Hearth #35	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA366	Charcoal Hearth #36	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA367	Charcoal Hearth #37	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA368	Charcoal Hearth #38	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE

18WA369	Charcoal Hearth #39	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA370	Charcoal Hearth #40	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA371	Charcoal Hearth #41	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA372	Charcoal Hearth #42	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA373	Charcoal Hearth #43	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA374	Charcoal Hearth #44	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA375	Charcoal Hearth #45	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA376	Charcoal Hearth #46	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA377	Charcoal Hearth #47	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA378	Charcoal Hearth #48	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA379	Charcoal Hearth #49	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA380	Charcoal Hearth #50	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA381	Charcoal Hearth #51	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA382	Charcoal Hearth #52	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA383	Charcoal Hearth #53	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA384	Charcoal Hearth #54	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA385	Charcoal Hearth #55	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA386	Charcoal Hearth #56	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA387	Charcoal Hearth #57	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA388	Charcoal Hearth #58	19TH CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH,INDUSTRIAL,RURAL IRON MANUFACTURE
18WA389	Stone Fort Complex	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY FORTIFICATION
18WA390	100-Pounder Battery	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY FORTIFICATION,BATTERY

18WA391	Mortar Battery	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY FORTIFICATION,BATTERY
18WA392	Six-Gun Battery	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY FORTIFICATION,BATTERY
18WA393	Naval Battery	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY FORTIFICATION,BATTERY
18WA394	Spur Battery	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY FORTIFICATION,BATTERY
18WA395	Campground Area #1	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA396	Campground Area #2	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA397	Campground Area #3	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA398	Campground Area #4	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA399	Campground Area #5	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA400	Campground Area #6	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA401	Campground Area #7	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA402	Campground Area #8	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA403	Campground Area #9	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA404	Campground Area #10	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA405	Campground Area #11	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA406	Campground Area #12	MID 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR MILITARY ENCAMPMENT
18WA407	King Domestic	LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY LOG STRUCTURE RUINS
18WA408	Lot K Domestic	LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18WA409	Easton Domestic	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY STONE FOUNDATION
18WA410	Lot N	LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY LARGE STONE FOUNDATION,POSSIBLE BARN? HOME SITE? HOTEL?
18WA411	Powers Domestic	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY STRUCTURAL DEPRESSION
18WA412	Lot P Domestic	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY STONE FOUNDATION AND STONE WALL
18WA413	Lot Q Domestic	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD RUINS

18WA414	Lot S Domestic	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD RUINS
18WA415	Lot T Domestic #1	LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY STONE HOUSE RUINS
18WA416	Lot T Domestic #2	LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD,HOUSE RUINS
18WA417	Sandy Hook Cemetery	19TH CENTURY CEMETERY
18WA418	Stone House	19TH-20TH CENTURY STONE HOUSE RUIN
18WA421	Kilham	19TH-20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18WA422	Part of Delemere (WA-II-018)	LATE 19TH CENTURY STANDING RESIDENCE AND OUTBUILDINGS
18WA423	Delemere Mill (WA-II-009)	18TH-19TH CENTURY GRIST MILL, ELECTRICAL POWER PRODUCING MILL
18WA424	Delemere Kiln	19TH CENTURY LIME KILN
18WA430	Valley of the Jowls	PREHISTORIC SHORT TERM CAMP?; 1 WHITEWARE SHERD
18WA436	Mill Point Crossroads Building	LATE 19TH-20TH CENTURY TOWNSITE,ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18WA437	Barnes Residence	LATE 19TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING FRAME STRUCTURE,ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18WA450	Mumma Farmstead and Cemetery	LATE 18TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING HOUSE,CEMETERY
18WA451	Area A	19TH CENTURY POSSIBLE STRUCTURE,ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18WA453	Fox Farm- West	ARCHAIC,WOODLAND LITHIC SCATTER;19TH C. ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION,MILL RUINS
18WA454	Reiff Site	19TH CENTURY POSSIBLE STRUCTURE,ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18WA456	Antietam National Battlefield	LATE 19TH CENTURY CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD,MILITARY ENCAMPMENT,CEMETERY
18WA460	Heyser House	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY STANDING PLANTATION COMPLEX
18WA461	Locher-A. Poffenberger Farm	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY STANDING FARMSTEAD,MILITARY ENCAMPMENT,BATTLEFIELD
18WA463	A-2	19TH CENTURY CEMETERY (FORMER LOCATION)
18WA464	A-3	19TH-20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18WA465	C-1	19TH-20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER

18WA471	131-139 W. Main	19TH - 20TH CENTURY HISTORIC ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18WA474	Lock 33 Complex	19TH CENTURY CANAL LOCK BYPASS FLUME CULVERT
18WA475	Lock 35 Dry Dock	19TH CENTURY DRY DOCK
18WA476	Ferry Hill Plantation	19TH CENTURY PLANTATION
18WA477	Lockhouse 44 Complex	19TH CENTURY CANAL LOCK, LOCKHOUSE, BYPASS FLUME
18WA478	Limeshed	19TH CENTURY LIMESHED
18WA479	Cushwa's Warehouse	19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURY WAREHOUSE(?)
18WA480	Miller Brothers Lumbermill	19TH - 20TH CENTURY PLASTER, LUMBER MILL; 20TH CENTURY SLAUGHTERHOUSE
18WA481	Williamsport Power Station	LATE 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURY POWER GENERATING STATION
18WA486	Lock 38 Site	19TH-20TH CENTURY C & O CANAL LOCK & RUINS; PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER

Frederick County 19th Century Sites

NUMBER	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
18FR15	Warfield	ARCHAIC-WOODLAND BASE CAMP; LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY POSSIBLE STRUCTURE
18FR29	Catoctin Furnace	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY IRON FURNACE COMPLEX
18FR30	Monocacy National Battlefield	MID 19TH CENTURY MILITARY BATTLEFIELD
18FR82	Rose Hill Manor	LATE 18TH-20TH CENTURY PLANTATION, MIDDLE & LATE WOODLAND SHORT-TERM RES. PRO.
18FR100	Monocacy	LATE ARCHAIC & EARLY, MIDDLE, & LATE WOODLAND VILLAGE; EARLY-MID 19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR114	Hessian Barrack	MID 18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY MILITARY BARRACK AND PRISON; MID 19TH-20TH CENTURY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
18FR125	Loats	ARCHAIC ISOLATED FIND; MID 19TH CENTURY MILITARY SKIRMISH OR CAMP?
18FR134	Schiefferstadt	LATE ARCHAIC & LATE WOODLAND SHORT-TERM CAMP & BASE CAMP; MID 18TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING STONE HOUSE

18FR135	Long Branch	LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY TRASH DUMP; PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
18FR148	Hansonville East	ARCHAIC,EARLY WOODLAND LITHIC SCATTER; 19TH-20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18FR150	US RT. 15-#2	LATE ARCHAIC BASE CAMP;19TH-20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18FR153	Cemetery	17TH-19TH ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION & 18TH-19TH CENTURY CEMETERY; LATE ARCHAIC LITHIC SCATTER
18FR161	Johnson Iron Furnace	LATE 18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY COLD BLAST IRON FURNACE
18FR174	Ceresville VI	EARLY & LATE ARCHAIC AND MIDDLE & LATE WOODLAND SHORT-TERM CAMP; LATE 18TH-20TH CENTURY FIELD SCATTER
18FR189	Ceresville VII	LATE ARCHAIC AND MIDDLE & LATE WOODLAND SHORT-TERM CAMP; LATE 19TH-20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR241	Michaels Mill	19TH CENTURY GRAIN MILL
18FR245	Gambrill Mill	MID-LATE 19TH CENTURY MILL RUIN
18FR254	Kinsey I	18TH OR 19TH CENTURY STONE HOUSE RUIN;PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
18FR309	Todd	POSSIBLY 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY STONE HOUSE RUIN
18FR313	Harbaugh	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER;HISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER;LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY CEMETERY
18FR320	Catoctin Foundry	LATE 18TH CENTURY MILL RACE; EARLY-MID 19TH CENTURY IRON FOUNDRY/FORGE
18FR321	Catoctin Bathhouse, Spring, Race	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY BATHHOUSE AND RACEWAY
18FR323	Catoctin/Renner Burial Ground	LATE 18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY AFRICAN AMERICAN CEMETERY
18FR324	Catoctin/Carty House	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY LOG HOUSE FOUNDATIONS
18FR325	Catoctin Limestone Quarry	LATE 19TH CENTURY EXPLORATORY LIMESTONE QUARRY PIT
18FR326	Catoctin Exhumed Cemetery	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY EXHUMED FAMILY CEMETERY
18FR327	Catoctin Race Pond	EARLY 19TH TO EARLY 20TH CENTURY RACE POND
18FR328	Catoctin Three Ore Mines	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY ORE MINES, CHARCOAL ROAD, AND RACEWAY HEAD
18FR329	Catoctin Ore Washer Pond Area	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY ORE WASHER POND AND ASSOCIATED DUMPING RAMP

18FR330	Catoctin Kunkel Ore Mine & RR	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY ORE MINE AND RAILROAD TRACKS
18FR331	Catoctin Raceway	POSSIBLY LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY RACEWAY
18FR333	Catoctin Stack 2 Casting Shed	LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY IRON FURNACE STACK AND CASTING SHED
18FR334	Catoctin Retaining Wall	19TH CENTURY IRON FURNACE RETAINING WALL AND ENGINE HOUSE SITE
18FR335	Chick II	LATE WOODLAND LITHIC SCATTER; 19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR335A	Chick II	19TH CENTURY HOUSE SITE; LATE WOODLAND LITHIC SCATTER
18FR336	Stone House	19TH-20TH CENTURY RELIGIOUS HOUSE SITE
18FR349	Keller Road Lime Kiln I	LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY HOUSE RUIN
18FR350	Keller Road Lime Kiln II	LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY LIME KILN RUIN
18FR354	Claggett Retreat IV	19TH? CENTURY CEMETERY
18FR357	Claggett Retreat VII	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER; 19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR368	Hunting Creek House	19TH-20TH CENTURY HOUSE RUIN
18FR369	Hunting Creek Mill	EARLY 20TH CENTURY MILL RUIN
18FR372	Staley Glass Works	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY GLASS WORKS FACTORY
18FR378	Clairveaux	19TH-20TH CENTURY HOUSE RUIN; LATE ARCHAIC ISOLATED FIND
18FR390	Gardiner	LATE ARCHAIC LITHIC SCATTER; 19TH CENTURY IRON ORE PIT
18FR392	Landers	19TH CENTURY HOUSE RUIN (POSSIBLE LOG CABIN)
18FR399	Ceresville East I	19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18FR403	Linganore Creek Mill Race	19TH CENTURY MILL RACEWAY AND DAM
18FR410	Staley Lime Kiln	19TH CENTURY LIME KILN RUIN
18FR411	M/DOT-P50	19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR558	Bob's Hill II	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED FIND; 19TH? CENTURY CHARCOAL HEARTH
18FR571	Spring	19TH CENTURY SPRING HOUSE
18FR572	Tavern	19TH CENTURY DOMESTIC REFUSE
18FR573	Brewery	19TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL SITE, BREWERY?

18FR574	AME Church	19TH CENTURY CHURCH SITE
18FR575	Birely Tannery	LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY TANNERY COMPLEX
18FR576	Royd Smith House	LATE 18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY HOUSE AND TANNERY SITE
18FR583	Lewis Mill	18TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING MILL
18FR584	Catoctin Furnace Log House	LATE 18TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING LOG HOUSE
18FR593	Whitmore	19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18FR594	Toms Creek Terrace	EARLY ARCHAIC LITHIC SCATTER; HISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR598	Pikes View	LATE ARCHAIC & EARLY WOODLAND SHORT-TERM CAMP;19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR609	Town Dump	LATE 19TH CENTURY QUARRY PIT; LATE 19TH-MID 20TH CENTURY URBAN TRASH DUMP
18FR610	Getzendanner Family Cemetery	MID 18TH-LATE 19TH CENTURY CEMETERY
18FR612	SHA Site 2	MID 19TH-20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD;PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
18FR631	Pike's View	LATE ARCHAIC AND EARLY WOODLAND SHORT-TERM CAMP;MID 19TH-20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD; 18TH CENTURY SCHOOL SITE?
18FR632	Dearbought	18TH-20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18FR633	Shriner	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER;EARLY 19TH-20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18FR635	Toll House	LATE 18TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING TOLLHOUSE
18FR636	Barbara Fritchie Tea Room	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY URBAN STANDING HOUSE
18FR637	MAERK #1	19TH-20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR638	Sebastian Derr House	MID 18TH-LATE 19TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD;PREHISTORIC SHORT-TERM RES. PRO.
18FR639	The Barracks	19TH CENTURY POSSIBLE STRUCTURE,WELL
18FR656	Dearbought Floodplain 3	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER; LATE 19TH-20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR657	Dearbought Floodplain 4	LATE 19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION
18FR665	AP-6	EARLY ARCHAIC & LATE WOODLAND SHORT-TERM CAMP;18TH-20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR666	AP-7	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR680	Fort Detrick #3	19TH-20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18FR681	Fort Detrick #4	18TH-19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION

18FR682	Fort Detrick #5	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY LIME KILN
18FR683	Stonewall Jackson Beall Site	LATE 18TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING FARMSTEAD
18FR684	Nallin Farm Site	LATE 18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY HOUSE SITE; EARLY 19TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING FARMSTEAD
18FR685	Wide Pastures	LATE 19TH-20TH CENTURY HOUSE SITE WITH STANDING OUTBUILDING
18FR689	Clay Pits	MID 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY BRICKYARD CLAY PITS & EARLY-MID 20TH CENTURY REFUSE DUMP
18FR696	George Willard House	PALEOINDIAN? AND WOODLAND SHORT-TERM CAMP; LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY STANDING HOUSE & TANNERY SITE
18FR698	UR1	LATE 18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY STONE MILL RUIN
18FR702	North Crossing - Site #1	LATE 19TH CENTURY STANDING FARMSTEAD
18FR709	Cock	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER;EARLY 19TH CENTURY CEMETERY
18FR710	Evans 7	LATE ARCHAIC & LATE WOODLAND SHORT-TERM CAMP; 19TH CENTURY MASONRY HOUSE RUIN
18FR717	R&R Frederick 3	LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY TO LATE 20TH CENTURY HOUSE SITE
18FR718	J.S.W. Jarboe	MID 19TH TO 20TH CENTURY HOUSE SITE
18FR720	Catoctin Furnace Iron Master's	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY IRON MASTER'S HOUSE
18FR721	A-1	19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION, POSSIBLE REFUSE DUMP
18FR722	B-1	19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION/POSSIBLE HOUSE SITE
18FR723	Simpson Christ. Comm. Cemetery	MID 19TH TO LATE 20TH CENTURY AFRICAN-AMERICAN CHURCH CEMETERY
18FR727	R2-1	EARLY TO MID 19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION; LATE 19TH-MID 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD RUIN
18FR729	UR2-1	EARLY-MID 19TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION,POSSIBLE HOUSE SITE; MID 19TH-LATE 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18FR732	1-Jul	LATE 18TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING BRICK HOUSE
18FR735	Reed-Stitely House	MID 19TH TO EARLY 20TH CENTURY WORKER'S HOUSING/LOG STRUCTURE
18FR738	Area 16	
18FR741	Beatty-Cramer	18TH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY HOUSE

18FR746	Site 5	19TH CENTURY POSSIBLE TENANT HOUSE; POSSIBLE WOODLAND ARTIFACT SCATTER
18FR749	Lockhouse 28	19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY CANAL LOCKHOUSE
18FR752	Edward Campbell Farmstead	
18FR753	Area K, Site 1	
18FR754	William Russell Lime Kiln	EARLY 19TH CENTURY LIME KILN
18FR755	Lockhouse 29, C&O Canal	MID 19TH CENTURY-EARLY 20TH CENTURY BRICK CANAL LOCKHOUSE
18FR756	Burkittsville I	EARLY 19TH CENTURY BRICK STORE AND SIDEWALK AREA
18FR757	Valley Ranch 1	MID 19TH-20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18FR758	Valley Ranch 2	PREHISTORIC SHORT-TERM CAMP; 19TH-20TH CENTURY FIELD SCATTER
18FR759	Valley Ranch 3	PREHISTORIC LITHIC FLAKE; MID 19TH-20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD SITE
18FR763	Ediger	LATE ARCHAIC LITHIC SCATTER; LATE 18TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18FR765	Routzahn Home Farm	MID 19TH CENTURY STANDING HOUSE
18FR766	Creager House	19TH CENTURY STANDING HOUSE

Carroll County 19th Century Sites

NUMBER	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
18CR74	Aholt IV	19TH CENTURY LIME KILN RUIN
18CR163	Getty	19TH - 20TH CENTURY LIME KILN AND QUARRY
18CR167	White's Level	LATE 18TH - 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD WITH STANDING HOUSE
18CR172	Buttercup Cottage	19TH-20TH CENTURY FARM HOUSE SITE; HOSPITAL COMPLEX
18CR173	Martin Gross "K" Cottage	20TH CENTURY STANDING HOSPITAL COTTAGE AND LATE 19TH CENTURY STRUCTURE SITE
18CR174	Patterson House	LATE 18TH - 20TH CENTURY STANDING HOSPITAL STRUCTURE
18CR177	Martin House	LATE 19TH-20TH CENTURY STANDING FARMSTEAD

18CR179	Strawbridge Log Meeting House	18TH - 19TH CENTURY METHODIST LOG CHURCH SITE, MEETING HOUSE
18CR181	Heise #CR 47	LATE 19TH - 20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION,PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
18CR184	Iron Ore	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY IRON ORE PIT, MINE
18CR192	Oakmont Green Spring House	19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURY STANDING STRUCTURE AND HOUSE RUIN
18CR203	Russell 1	19TH - 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD WITH STANDING STRUCTURES
18CR204	Tarkington	LATE 19TH - 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD WITH STANDING HOUSE
18CR205	Meadowbrook Farm	LATE 18TH - 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD WITH STANDING STRUCTURES
18CR206	Roop Mill	LATE 18TH - 20TH CENTURY FLOUR MILL, LIME KILN, FARMSTEAD, BRIDGE, AND QUARRY
18CR207	Fritz	19TH - 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18CR208	Dulany	LATE 19TH - 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18CR209	Green	19TH - 20TH CENTURY STANDING FARMSTEAD
18CR210	O'Farrell 1	19TH - 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD WITH STANDING STRUCTURES
18CR220	Puglisi	18TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT SCATTER; PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
18CR221	Tannery	ROW OF LATE 19TH - 20TH CENTURY STANDING WORKERS HOUSES
18CR222	The Tannery at Tannery	LATE 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURY TANNERY RUIN
18CR226	Lowry (Elizabeth Lowry House)	MID 19TH - 20TH CENTURY AFRICAN AMERICAN EXTANT HOUSE AND SITE
18CR227	Schoolhouse	LATE 19TH CENTURY SCHOOL RUIN
18CR238	The Poulson-Englar House site	LATE 18TH - 20TH CENTURY STANDING HOUSE, FARMSTEAD
18CR228	Krider's Church Cemetery	19TH - 20TH CENTURY CEMETERY
18CR244	Geiman House	19TH-20TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
18CR245	Bixler Farm	19TH-20TH CENTURY ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION,FARMSTEAD

Appendix D: Battlefield Preservation Plans

Guidelines set forth by the American Battlefield Protection Program recommend that battlefield preservation plans address thirteen (13) factors. The first three factors are *defining*—they identify the battlefield’s historical significance; describe its location and geographical area; and list its cultural and natural resources. Factors 4-7 assess the battlefield’s *integrity*—they state its current condition; summarize previous protection efforts; examine its present land use; and explore threats to the site. Factors 8 and 9 place the battlefield within the *context* of its surrounding community and examine the planning of local government. The final four factors address long-term *preservation*—they identify parcels deemed critical to protection; discuss various land protection methods; examine attitudes towards protection; and recommended strategies to attain protection.

This study addresses these 13 factors for each of four different battlefields--Antietam National Battlefield; Monocacy National Battlefield; South Mountain State Battlefield; and the Battle of Boonsborough. With the exception of the Battle of Boonsborough, significant preservation has occurred. In addition, management plans have been implemented or are in preparation for each battlefield except Boonsboro. Finally, resource studies have been conducted and are ongoing at each battlefield with the exception of Boonsboro.

Management Plan Process

The following battlefield preservation plans are presented as part of the management plan for the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area. The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area Management Plan serves as a guiding document and an application for certification as the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area (HCWHA) to be submitted to the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority. Heritage Areas are regions with concentrations of important historic, cultural, natural, and recreational resources. As a concept, a Heritage area combines resource conservation and education with economic development, typically in the form of heritage tourism. Maryland has ten Certified Heritage Areas; the HCWHA is planning to be the eleventh Certified Heritage Area.

The Plan’s development was guided by a 25-member steering committee appointed by the three Boards of County Commissioners for Frederick, Carroll, and Washington Counties, the three counties sharing the proposed Heritage Area. At the beginning of the project in June 2002, the committee hired a consultant to prepare the basic document, and, with these consultants, the planning team toured the area with knowledgeable county staff, steering committee members, and Civil War experts. In the following months, team members conducted additional fieldwork, taking photos and walking the towns and sites that lend the region its distinct character.

Public Engagement

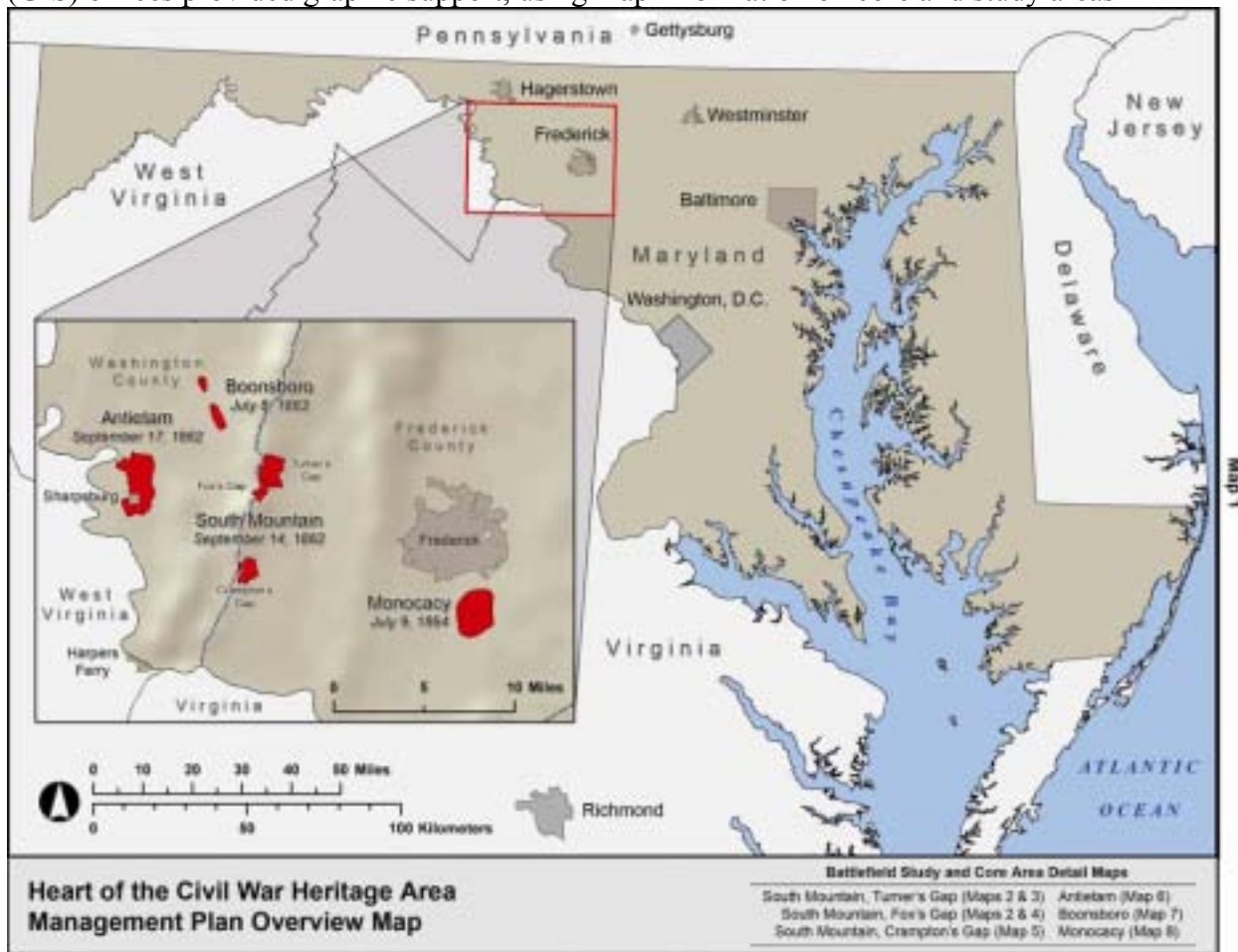
The public engagement process invited wider input at different stages:

- During the preparation of the application for Recognized Heritage Area status, the required first step toward Certification, steering committee members presented the heritage area concept at public meetings in every municipality within the heritage area;
- Steering committee members also presented at County Commissioner Board meetings to request the required letter of support from the three Boards;
- Press releases were distributed when the Recognized application was approved;
- Fact sheets on the heritage area were distributed throughout the process.
- Steering committee meetings, usually held at a location in downtown Frederick, were open to the public;
- Early in the process, the planning team, meaning the committee and the consultants, held six focus group meetings to identify major opportunities. Participants included operators of accommodations, National Park Service representatives including battlefield rangers, business leaders, museum operators, historical societies, educators, and recreational organizations;
- Interviews were conducted with key individuals such as battlefield superintendents and interpretive staff;
- Frederick County Council of Governments and Maryland Municipal League meetings were addressed to give overviews of the heritage area planning process and its potential outcomes;
- An interpreters' workshop was held to create a framework for interpretation, bringing together historians, curators, librarians, and other organizations.
- Target Investment Zone (TIZ) workshops were held to brief representatives of the proposed towns to be named in the Management Plan as TIZs, places where State funding could be directed to achieve maximum impact on heritage tourism and preservation.

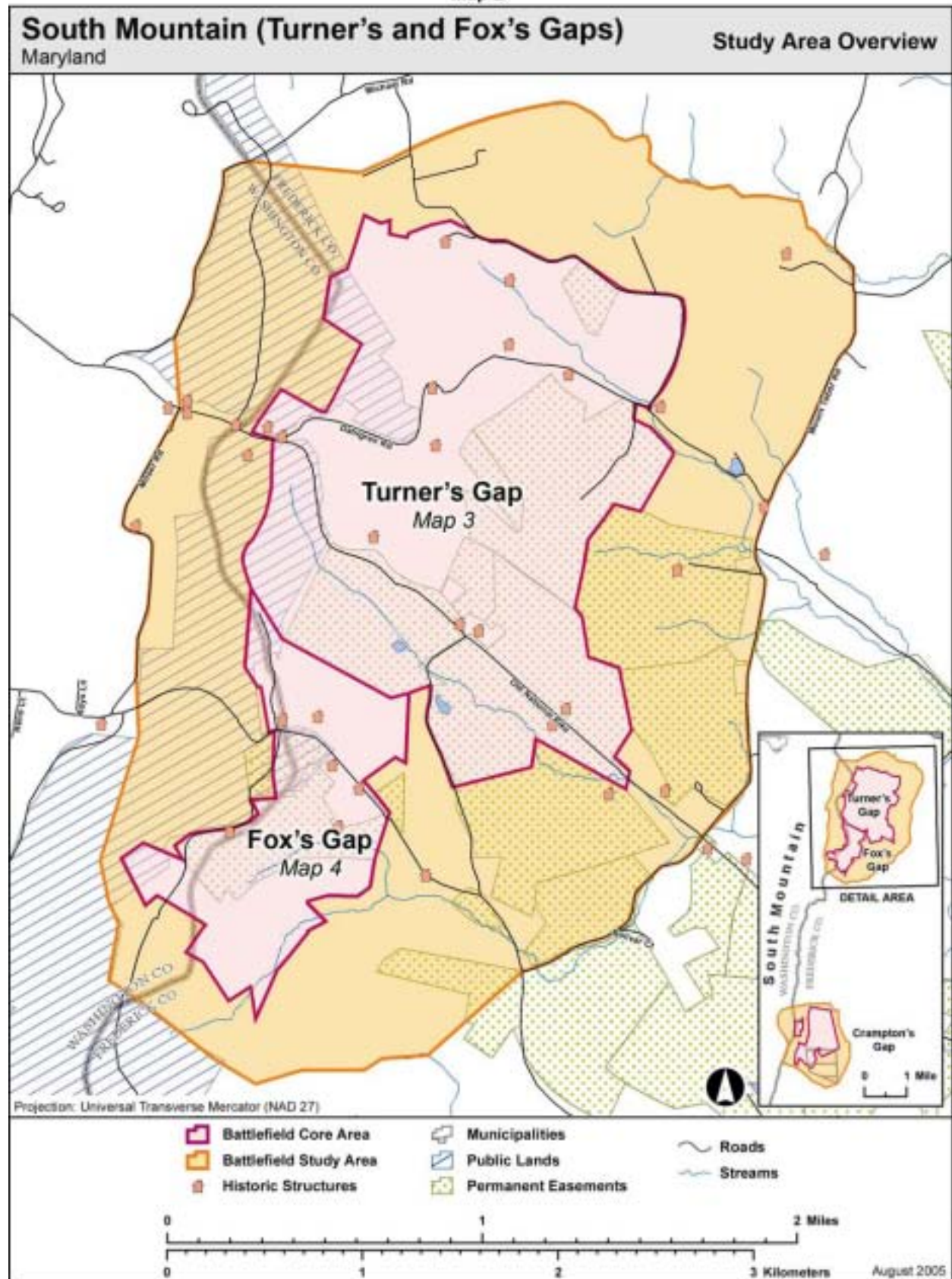
In all of the above events, the presence of the Priority One Battlefields of Antietam, Monocacy, and South Mountain, and the Priority Two Battlefield of Boonsboro, in the HCWHA study area was the overarching basis for the focus of the heritage area effort. In addition, the nearby Gettysburg and Harper's Ferry sites provide further extension of the potential benefits in heritage tourism, as the HCWHA is so centrally located to provide easy access to all of these sites.

The Battlefield Protection Plans are a significant section in the Management Plan. With the direction received from the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) staff, each of the four Priority One Battlefields are discussed and mapped according to the thirteen factors of the ABPP Guidelines for Battlefield Protection Plans. Steering Committee members provided the basic information. The Washington and Frederick County Geographic Information Systems

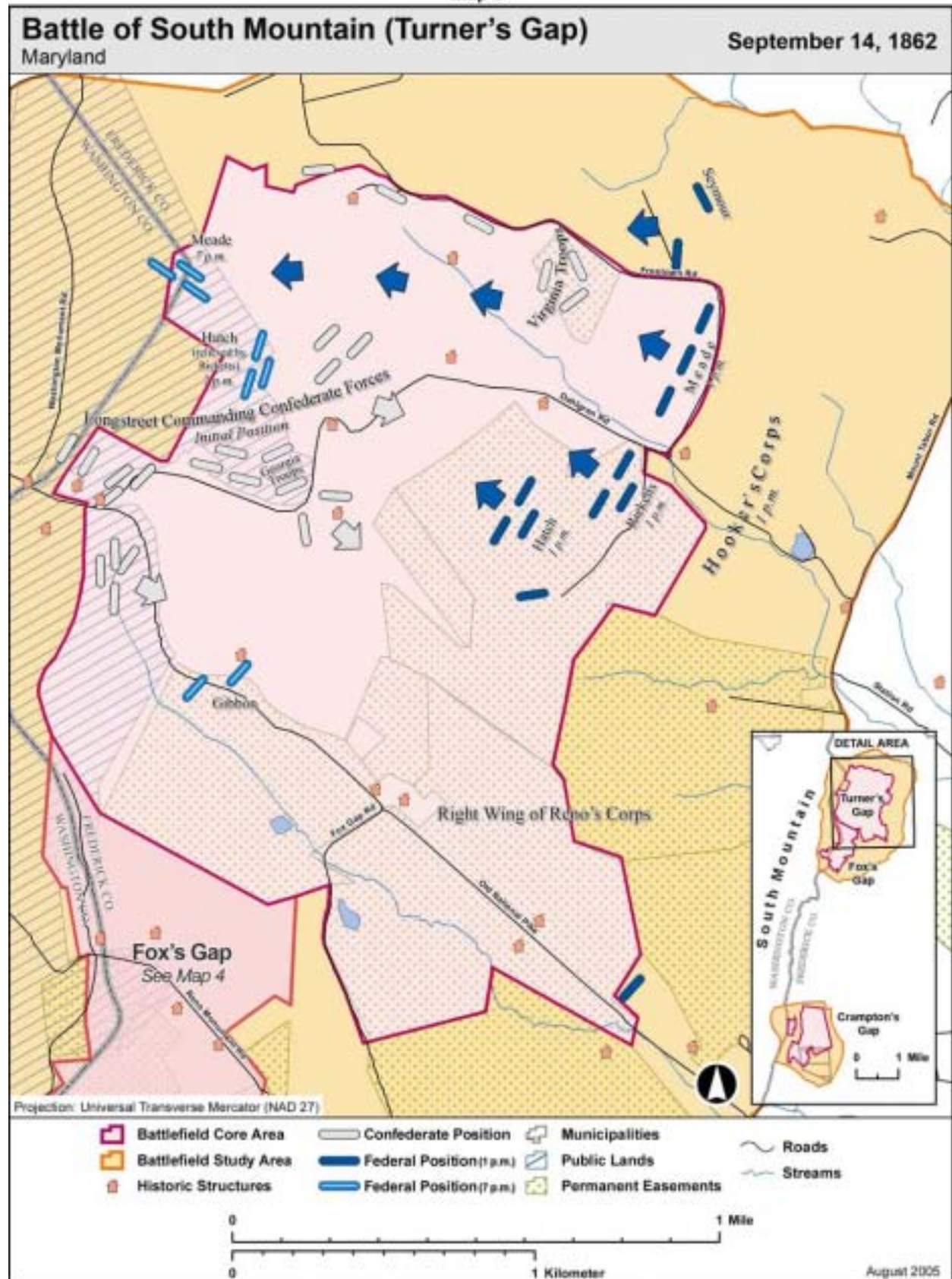
(GIS) offices provided graphic support, using map information on core and study areas



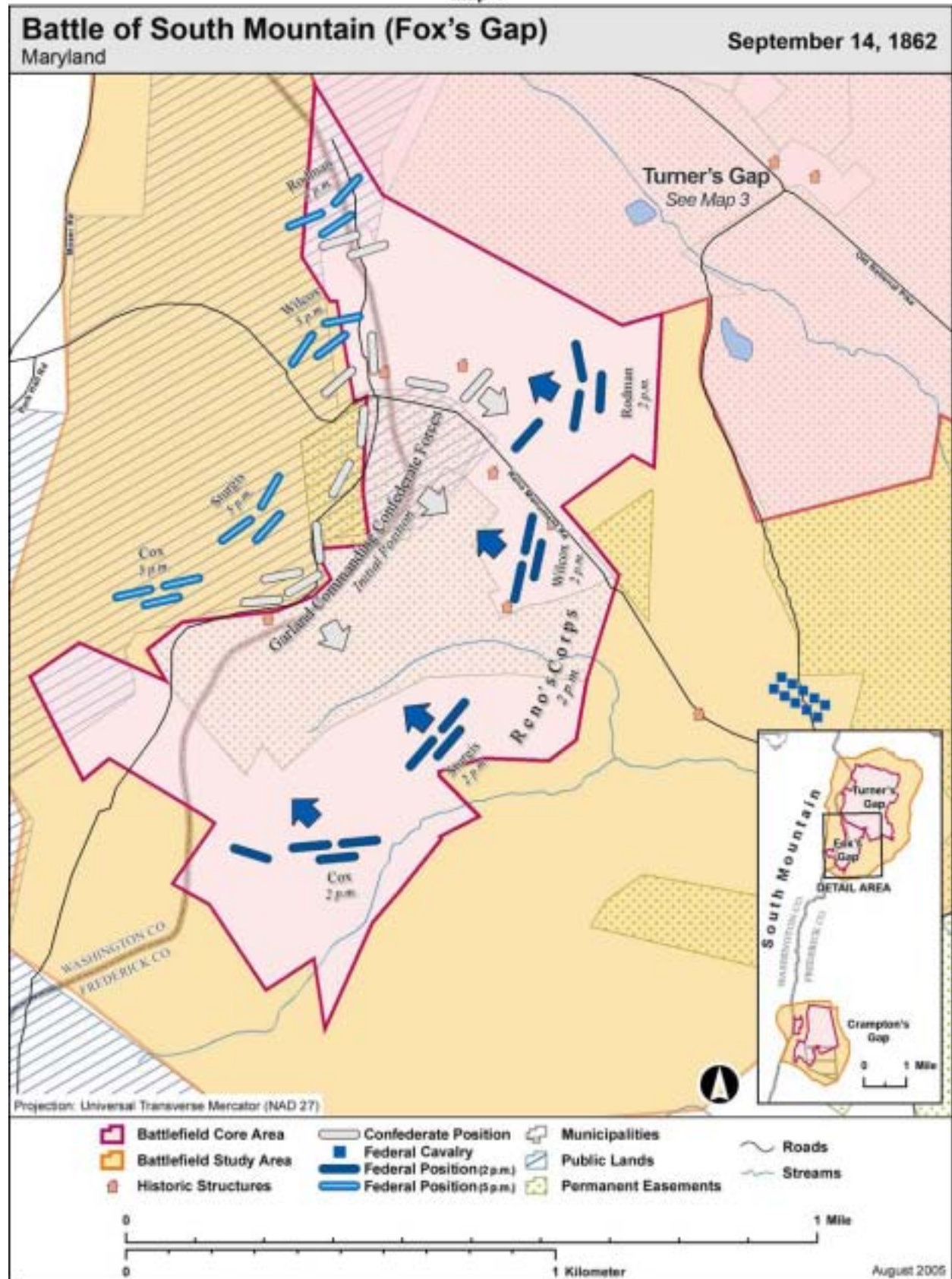
Map 2



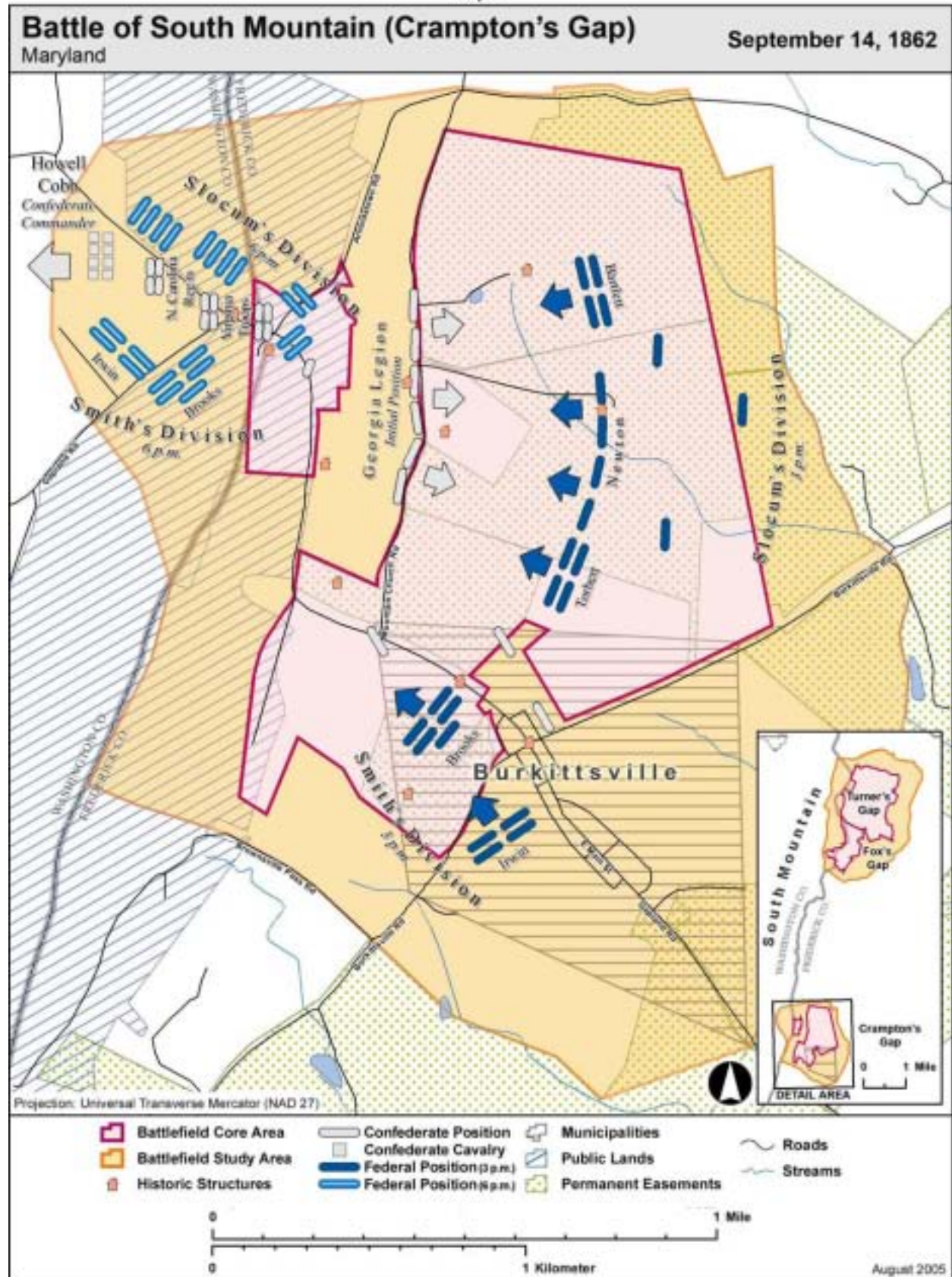
Map 3



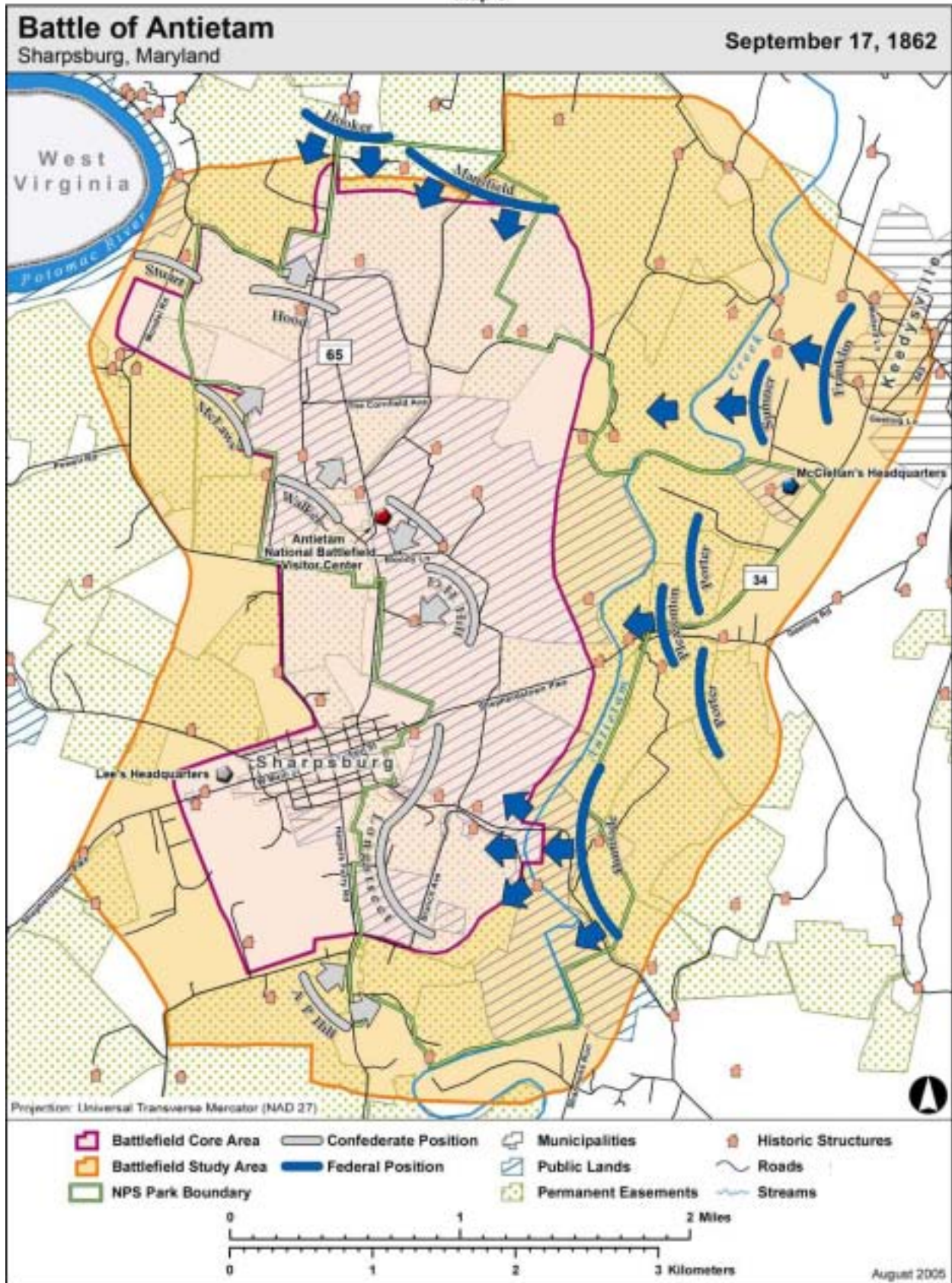
Map 4



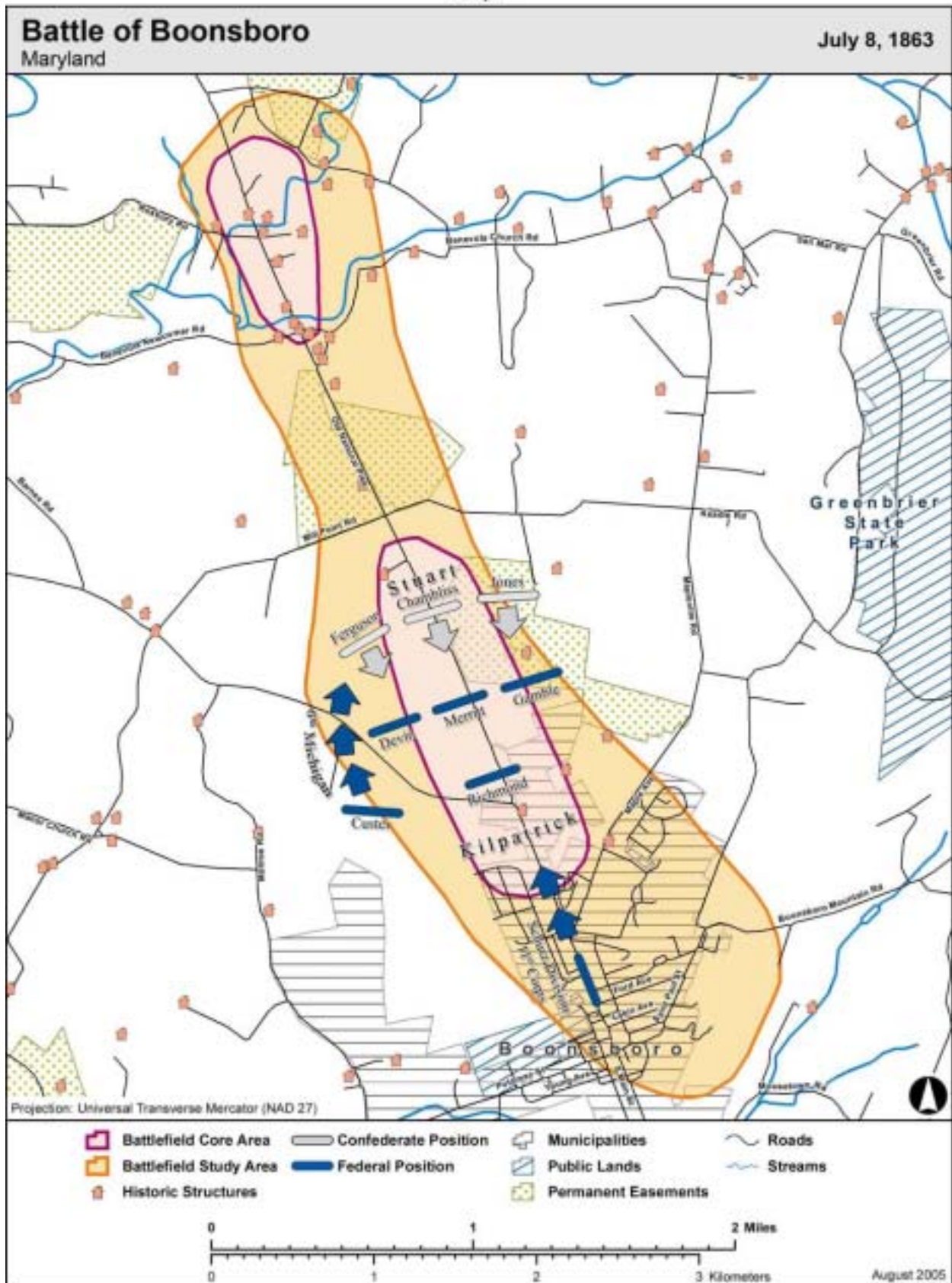
Map 5



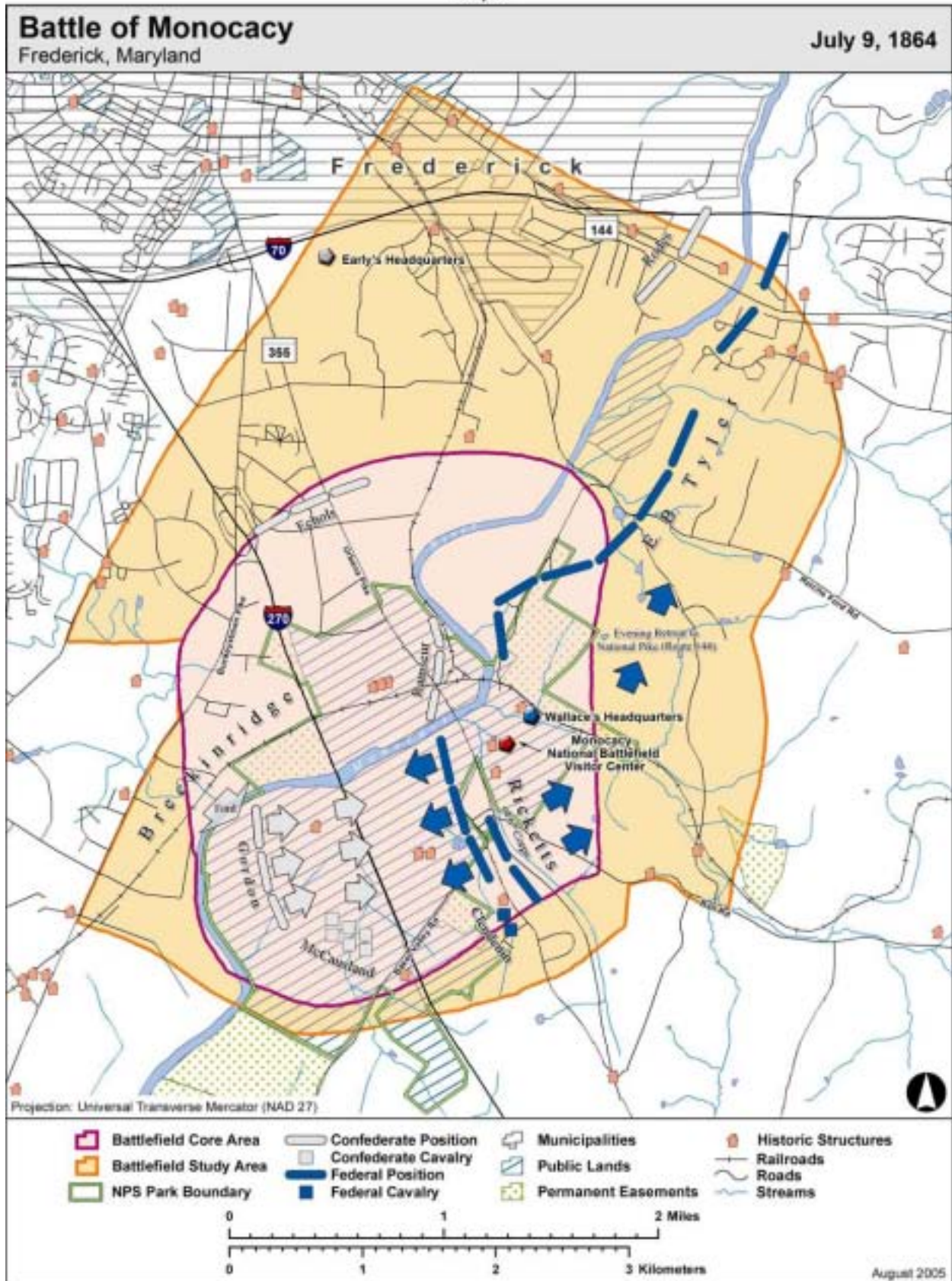
Map 6



Map 7



Map 8



transferred by National Park Service (NPS) mapping facilities. NPS battlefield superintendents and staff of the South Mountain State Battlefield are part of the steering committee and will review the final draft of the plans.

As the Management Plan process proceeds, there will be further press releases, public meetings, information sheets to be developed and distributed, and, with the increasing presence of Internet information networks, new websites created and existing ones linked and enhanced to provide access to the Plan.

Antietam National Battlefield

1. Historical Significance. Historians often consider the Battle of Antietam the turning point of the Civil War. Antietam ended the Confederacy's first invasion of the North. The Union victory here enabled President Lincoln to announce the *Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation*--changing the purpose of the war to include eradication of slavery along with the preservation of the Union. The Confederate demise at Antietam persuaded European nations not to interfere diplomatically on behalf of the South. Antietam influenced Northern politics, as the repulse of the Confederate invasion bolstered the Lincoln Republicans for the Congressional election of 1862. Antietam revolutionized the visualization of war, representing the first American battlefield extensively photographed.²⁷

Antietam also ranks as the bloodiest day in American military history. Over 23,000 casualties occurred in twelve hours of combat—more dead, wounded, and missing than in the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War *combined*. Ironically, the battle happened on September 17, 1862—the 75th anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution.

Antietam is the second oldest congressionally designated battlefield in the country. Established on August 30, 1890, Antietam followed the creation of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park (also established in August, 1890), and it preceded the federal authorization of military parks at Vicksburg, Shiloh, and Gettysburg.

2. Location and Geographical Area. Washington County, Maryland, is the home of the Antietam Battlefield. The battlefield is north, east, and south of the historic town of Sharpsburg in the southeastern section of the county. It is located about ten miles south of the county seat of Hagerstown. Two state highways form the principal approaches to the battlefield. MD 65, or the Sharpsburg Pike, is the north-south road that brings visitors to the site. MD 34 is the east-west route from Boonsboro (east) and Shepherdstown, WV (west).

²⁷ Information on Antietam comes from the following sources: James V. Murfin, *The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and the Maryland Campaign of 1862* (New York: T. Yoseloff) 1965; Stephen W. Sears, *Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam* (New Haven, CT: Ticknor & Fields) 1983; Interviews with John Howard, Superintendent, Jane Custer, Chief, Cultural Resource Division, and Ed Wenschhof, Chief, Natural Resource Management and Protection Division, Antietam National Battlefield; *General Management Plan*, Antietam National Battlefield (1992). Maps for all sections prepared by Tom Gwaltney.

The battlefield orientation is primarily north-south as it parallels the Antietam Creek for more than three miles. The battlefield is administered by the National Park Service. Map 6 shows the battlefield's federal boundary (which is the Congressionally-legislated boundary) and its environs. The park's legislated acreage is 3,255.89 acres: 1,927 acres are in federal ownership, 822 acres are in scenic easements, and 506 acres are privately-owned or owned by the State of Maryland. The National Register boundary for the battlefield coincides with the legislated boundary of Antietam National Battlefield. Not all lands figuring in the battle are included within this boundary. In 1993, the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission identified 7,390 acres as the broad study area of Antietam, and 2,963 acres as the core of the area. A total of 2,226 acres of the core, or 75.1%, are currently protected.²⁸

3. Cultural and Natural Resources. The National Park Service has conducted extensive resource studies for the Antietam National Battlefield, with most completed within the past twenty years. Battlefield management has produced a Resources Management Plan that is updated annually. The battlefield also follows a General Management Plan that calls for returning some resources (such as woodlots, orchards, and fencing) to their 1862 battlefield appearance.

The principal cultural resource is the landscape itself. Notable features upon the landscape include The Cornfield, The West Woods, The East Woods, The North Woods, and Bloody Lane. Restoration of other notable resources, such as the Piper orchard, the Otto orchard, and the 40-acre Cornfield are called for in the battlefield's General Management Plan (adopted in 1992).

Perhaps the most famous historic structure on the battlefield is the Burnside Bridge—a three-arch stone bridge built in 1836. The Dunker Church, originally constructed in 1853, is another famous landmark, although the existing church is a reconstruction (1961-62; the original was destroyed by a severe storm in 1921). Farm buildings are another significant cultural resource, dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These include houses, barns, and additional outbuildings at the Joseph Poffenberger farm; the D. R. Miller farm; the Samuel Mumma farm; the Roulette farm; the Piper farm; the Sherrick farm; the Otto farm; the Newcomer farm; the Philip Pry house and barn; and the Locher cabin and adjoining barn. These buildings vary in size and building materials, ranging from log to wood siding to brick. Historic Structures Reports have been completed on the majority of the park's historic buildings.

Farm lanes, fencing, and historic roads also comprise the cultural landscape. Fencing played a pivotal role in key areas of the battlefield, including The Cornfield/Hagerstown Pike, the West Woods/Hagerstown Pike, and at the eastern portal to Burnside Bridge. The Roulette farm lane became a guide for the Federal attacks launched against Bloody Lane (another farm lane). A modern bypass that skirts the western edge of the park permits visitor use and interpretation of approximately one mile of the original Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Turnpike, beginning in the vicinity of the Dunker Church and leading north to the North Woods.

²⁸ Protected acres calculated from base maps showing Antietam study and core areas provided by the Cultural Resources GIS Facility, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Another bypass preserves the original road approaches to the Burnside Bridge. The historic Harpers Ferry Road traverses the southern end of the battlefield, where it served as the Confederate line of defense. The Smoketown Road (much of which remains unpaved) follows its original course as it bisects the northern sector of the battlefield. Both of the latter roads are owned and maintained by Washington County.

Monuments and government-constructed avenues also comprise a significant component of the cultural landscape. Antietam has 103 monuments, most constructed between 1880-1920, representing participants from twelve states. State memorials, such as the Maryland Monument and the New York Monument, commemorate the contributions of soldiers from individual states. Regimental memorials are also a predominate theme. Various avenues--such as The Cornfield Avenue, Confederate Avenue, and Branch Avenue--were constructed by the War Department in the 1890s to provide access to core areas of the battlefield. Today these avenues, in conjunction with 1860s roadways, comprise the battlefield's principal tour route.

The Antietam National Cemetery, formally dedicated by President Andrew Johnson in 1867, contains the graves of 4,776 Union soldiers. An impressive stone wall surrounds this 11-acre graveyard, and its central feature is an imposing 250-ton granite statue that honors the private soldier.

4. Current Condition. The Antietam National Battlefield and its environs constitute the largest Civil War preserve in the United States. Approximately 10,500 acres have been protected either through fee acquisitions or permanent easement. Nearly 70% of this preserved landscape lies outside the federal park boundary.

Much is known about the original battlefield due to a series of detailed maps produced by the Antietam Battlefield Board in the 1890s and in the first decade of the twentieth century. The 15 maps researched and produced by the War Department in 1904 (and revised in 1908) display minute, scaled topographic details that include fields, crops, orchards, woodlots, types of fences, houses and outbuildings, roads, and lanes. The maps also show the evolution of troop movements at multiple command levels.

The "Cope-Carman" maps (1904, 1908) form a basis to determine the battlefield's present condition. Overall, the integrity is high. The undulating, pastoral fields and their associated fence lines are very evident today. Historic roads and lanes follow their original alignments. Farm dwellings and barns continue to stand and retain much of their original character and fabric. Some modifications have occurred to structures, however. The Piper house and barn, for example, are much larger than their 1860s models. Some structures no longer stand, such as the barns that served the Sherrick and Otto properties.

The principal landscape features that have altered the most are the woodlots. None of the original North Woods remains, and sizeable sections of the East Woods and West Woods are cultivated or in pasture. Most of these historic woodlots were removed in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As properties in the West Woods and North Woods came under federal jurisdiction in the 1990s, the National Park Service commenced reforestation of these significant resource areas. The NPS also replanted the Piper orchard in 2002.

The condition of historic structures on the battlefield ranges from good to poor, based on National Register guidelines and as documented in the List of Classified Structures for Antietam National Battlefield. The best-maintained building is the Piper house. It was included in the government's historic leasing program, and during the early 1980s, it was carefully rehabilitated. The Mumma farm complex was rehabilitated during the first years of the new millennium and is used as the park's education center. The Pry house and barn are in good condition, as are the Dunker Church and Burnside Bridge. The Sherrick and Otto houses are also both in good condition. The Roulette farm buildings and the D.R. Miller complex are in fair condition, but soon will require attention. The Joseph Poffenberger buildings are in need of stabilization; the Locher cabin is in fair condition; and the Locher barn and the Newcomer barn are in poor condition. Park management has developed prioritized funding requests for its historic structures.

5. Brief History of Protection Efforts. Preservation efforts at Antietam commenced in 1890 when federal legislation established the Antietam National Battlefield Site. Civil War veterans, who reached the zenith of their political power during the last decade of the nineteenth century, spearheaded the federal initiative to preserve Antietam and four other battlefields (Chickamauga-Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Shiloh, and Gettysburg).

Placed under the administration of the War Department, the *Antietam Plan* of acquisition contrasted greatly with the method adopted at Chickamauga-Chattanooga. At Chickamauga-Chattanooga, the United States government acquired over 8,000 acres of battlefield during the 1890s at a cost of nearly three-quarters of one million dollars. Meanwhile at Antietam, during the same period, the government acquired only 22 acres for under \$63,000. The vastly cheaper *Antietam Plan* was predicated upon "indefinite agriculture"—local farmers would preserve the agricultural landscape. Thus at Antietam, the government acquired right-of-ways to construct narrow avenues through the battlefield, and along these avenues it installed cast-iron markers to "clearly describe and explain the positions and operations" of the two armies. Most of the monuments dedicated at Antietam also were constructed within these narrow right-of-ways.

The first effort to expand public ownership at Antietam occurred in 1937 when the Washington County Historical Society acquired 125 acres of the Confederate defensive positions on the Spong farm overlooking the Burnside Bridge. The historical society could not donate the property, however, because the park had no authority to receive donated lands. Congress mitigated this problem in 1940, passing legislation that authorized Antietam to accept gifts of land. The acreage ceiling expanded in 1960 to 1,800 acres, and between 1960-1964, the park obtained nearly 600 acres, including the Piper farm.

Land acquisition principally remained dormant for the next twenty years, with the exception of easement acquisitions on the Rohrbach farm (east of Burnside Bridge), on the ground where Burnside staged his final assault, and on Nicodemus Heights overlooking the northwest end of the field. By the mid-1980s, core areas such as The Cornfield, the West Woods, the North Woods, and the Roulette farm north of Bloody Lane remained in possession of local farmers. True to the original vision of the *Antietam Plan*, the farm community had conducted "indefinite agriculture" and had preserved the battlefield's cultural landscape and many of its historic structures.

Development pressures and real estate speculation began mounting in Washington County during the mid-1980s, threatening the prospect of “indefinite agriculture” on and around the battlefield. The Save Historic Antietam Foundation, Inc. organized in 1986 and began drawing national attention to the unprotected resources on the battlefield. This attracted organizations such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Conservation Fund toward Antietam, resulting in a multi-million dollar commitment of private sector dollars from the Richard King Mellon Foundation for battlefield acquisitions. Throughout the 1990s, the R.K. Mellon Foundation provided the money to acquire The Cornfield, the North Woods, much of the West Woods, and the Roulette farm. In 2002, the National Park Service acquired the southern half of the Newcomer farm straddling the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Pike, and the NPS is negotiating to obtain the northern sector as well.

Beginning in the early 1990s, the State of Maryland launched the most aggressive battlefield protection program in the United States. Maryland pioneered the use of federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and its successor program, Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) enhancement monies for the preservation of the Antietam Battlefield environs. The State utilized matching funds from the Program Open Space initiative, from the Rural Legacy program (Department of Natural Resources), and the Agricultural Land Preservation Program (Department of Agriculture), to preserve 51 farms and 7,592 acres in southern Washington County in less than a decade--most of it in the form of permanent easements. When combined with National Park Service fee simple and easement properties, nearly 10,500 acres are protected. As a result of Maryland’s visionary program, Antietam exists today as the largest Civil War preserve in the nation.

6. Current Land Use. During the 1860s agriculture functioned as the principle historical use of the area that became the battlefield. Today, the National Park Service continues this traditional land use. Through its agricultural leasing program, the NPS provides local farmers with the opportunity to cultivate crops or raise livestock within the boundaries of the federal park. Thus, the open pastures of the Piper farm, as an example, feature grazing cattle. The cultivated fields that comprised The Cornfield and the sector north of Bloody Lane continue to be planted and harvested annually. Historic woodlots and orchards have been replanted in conformity with the park’s General Management Plan. In addition to leasing, the park maintains portions of the battlefield through bush hogging and the removal of proliferating conifers. The park also clears vegetation from the Confederate defensive position overlooking Burnside Bridge. The grounds and headstones within the Antietam National Cemetery are maintained by the park.

Visitor utilization is another principal use at the battlefield. The park visitor center, which is a Mission 66 building now over 40 years old, overlooks the left center of the battlefield, and provides restrooms, an auditorium, exhibits, an observation deck, and a bookstore. A paved parking lot, which often overflows during the spring, summer, and fall seasons, also exists at this location. Self-guided automobile tours, along with motor coach tours, utilize the park’s road system. Offices for management and staff are scattered throughout the park, both in historic and non-historic structures. The park maintenance facility is located near the National Cemetery and is well disguised, creating minimal visual disruption to the cultural landscape.

Sharpsburg is a small, rural incorporated community with a population of approximately 1,200. The historic town had changed little from its 1860s appearance—a credit to its residents. Until the 1970s, minimal residential growth had occurred on the outskirts of Sharpsburg. Then several farms on the western side of town were subdivided, and since then, single-resident housing developments have transformed this area during the past two decades. Fortunately, none of this development can be seen from the core areas of the battlefield.

Commercial services for both visitors and Sharpsburg residents are located some distance from the park and the town. Hagerstown (10 miles north) and Shepherdstown (three miles west) are the primary commercial centers that offer overnight accommodations and restaurants. Three bed and breakfasts also provide local accommodations.

7. Short and Long-term Threats. Antietam is well-protected from both short and long-term threats. The acquisition of core battlefield areas such as The Cornfield, the West Woods, the Roulette farm, and the North Woods during the 1990s ensures perpetual preservation of these grounds under the administration of the National Park Service. Areas adjoining the federal boundary also are protected as a result of the State of Maryland's land preservation initiatives in the 1990s and early twenty-first century.

The most significant threat to Antietam is urban encroachment. Residential development became an issue for the battlefield beginning in the 1960s. With the battlefield core and its environs largely protected through fee and easement acquisitions, however, few additional houses can threaten the battlefield proper. Sharpsburg remains averse to commercial development, and concentrations of stores, restaurants, and accommodations likely will remain miles away at Hagerstown and Shepherdstown.

A type of urban encroachment continues to threaten the battlefield's view shed. The elevations of South Mountain, the Elk Ridge, and Red Hill—all distinctly visible from virtually anywhere on the battlefield—have been targeted for television towers, cellular towers, communications towers, microwave towers, and electricity generating wind mills. Any of these types of protrusions on the mountain crests would distract from the cultural landscape.

Considering the large number of historic structures within the park, fire always poses a threat. The historic Sherrick barn was destroyed by fire in the mid-1980s, and the Pry House (McClellan's Headquarters) suffered extensive fire damage in 1973. Most of the park's historic structures are not occupied, and installation of fire detection and suppression equipment (with minimal intrusion upon historic fabric) is challenging and costly. Fire suppression system installation, however, is required for most rehabilitation projects to historic houses per DO/RM-58. The Pry House and Mumma House currently have systems in place.

Periodic floods along the Antietam Creek pose threats to the Burnside Bridge and the historic battlefield in that sector. The bridge has been standing for nearly 160 years, but its structure requires vigilant care and maintenance. Periodic windstorms also create havoc for historic structures and vegetation. In 2003, for example, a windstorm ripped away a large branch of the Civil War era sycamore tree at the east end of Burnside Bridge. The branch fell with so

much weight and force that it collapsed a section of the bridge wall, causing more damage to the bridge than the battle itself! The bridge has since been repaired.

Excessive and inappropriate vegetation also threatens the battlefield's cultural landscape. A proliferation of "cedar" type conifers, especially at the southern end of the battlefield, threatens to consume the pastures and cultivated fields that existed here in 1862. Invasive species, such as the omnipresent "tree of heaven," poses a constant problem.

8. Community Characteristics. Citizens in Washington County have a long tradition of advocating for the Antietam Battlefield. This vocal and persistent citizen involvement positively has influenced county elected officials, and has manifested itself in two arenas—preservation and marketing.

Numerous examples attest to the county's support for the preservation of the battlefield and its environs. In 1967-1968, the proposed route of a 500,000KV power line threatened the battlefield's view shed as well as sensitive Civil War resources on South Mountain, in Pleasant Valley, and on the Elk Ridge. The county commissioners, in response to citizen concerns, helped lead the effort to reject the proposed route and suggest a suitable remedy. Ten years later, in response to a controversial rezoning of a historic property (the Grove Farm), the county again responded to preservationists' concerns and adopted a historic overlay zone to protect approaches to the Antietam Battlefield. Washington County aggressively embraced the State of Maryland's Rural Legacy Program in the late 1990s and made acquisition of easements on properties near the Antietam Battlefield its top priority.

Local governments possess a good understanding of the economics of Civil War tourism. In fact, marketing of the Civil War became a significant and on-going effort of local governments in the mid-1990s. In 1996, the City of Hagerstown began an aggressive advertising campaign that attracted visitors to the "Crossroads of the Civil War." The following year, Washington County, the City of Hagerstown, and the local state delegation approved legislation that doubled the hotel/motel tax, in part to promote Civil War tourism. In 1995, the City of Hagerstown embarked on a successful campaign to attract a national Civil War organization and its headquarters to Hagerstown (the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites relocated from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Hagerstown in 1996). In 1997 and 2002, the county, city and state cosponsored anniversary commemorations and reenactments of Antietam that attracted 13,000 reenactors for each event and tens of thousands of spectators. In 2002, the State of Maryland launched its first Civil War Trail that culminated with the Antietam Battlefield. The next year, Maryland opened its Gettysburg Campaign Trail that featured advance and retreat routes through Washington County. From 1997-2001, the county and city cooperated closely with the producers of *Gods and Generals* to ensure that the bulk of this Civil War motion picture would be filmed locally.

Regarding demographics, Washington County's population is growing. The Census of 2000 revealed the population had topped 130,000. Nearly 38,000 resided within the county seat of Hagerstown, ten miles north of the battlefield. Population growth, which had been confined to about 1% a year during the past decade, began accelerating in the early 2000s due to cheaper land and more affordable housing. This growth compelled the county

commissioners to adopt fees in 2003 on new development to help pay for new and expanded schools and infrastructure improvements and maintenance.

Agriculture and the service industry are the county's largest employers, although the largest single employer is the state prison complex located about seven miles north of the battlefield. The intersection of I-81 and I-70 has attracted a sizeable warehouse industry, and the county is a designated inland port. Mack Trucks is the largest manufacturer in the county, but overall, manufacturing has decreased as a source of employment since the 1960s. The University System of Maryland will begin offering four-year and advanced degrees at its new campus in downtown Hagerstown in 2005, bolstering the two-year degree programs offered at Hagerstown Community College. With this new university in Hagerstown, the county hopes to develop a better-educated workforce that, in turn, will attract higher-wage technology companies to the area.

The revitalization of downtown Hagerstown remains a priority. An Arts and Entertainment District has been established in the blocks that feature the Maryland Theater, the Maryland Symphony Orchestra, the Washington County Arts Council, and the Washington County Free Library. Plans envision a target school that teaches the arts as well as new offices and restaurants within this district. Both the city and the county have committed to infrastructure that will improve both access and parking within this district. Other tourism-related attributes in downtown Hagerstown include The Hagerstown/Washington County Convention & Visitors Bureau that operates within the public square, attracting visitors and disseminating information. The Western Maryland Room of the Washington County Free Library possesses one of the largest history reference collections outside of Baltimore, and the Washington County Historical Society operates a museum and an extensive genealogical library. The Hagerstown Round House Museum features railroad rolling stock and models that depict that past glory of the city as a railroad hub.

In terms of community partnerships and the Antietam National Battlefield, each year during the Saturday nearest July 4th, the battlefield hosts a concert by the Maryland Symphony Orchestra that attracts over 30,000 visitors. This program is cosponsored by the National Park Service, the Maryland Symphony Orchestra, and a major community bank. In addition, each year the battlefield hosts the largest volunteer event in Washington County. More than 700 volunteers participate in the annual Antietam National Battlefield Memorial Illumination during the first Saturday of December, lighting and placing 23,100 candles on the battlefield in honor of the casualties that occurred during the battle.

9. Planning Capabilities. Washington County has an extensive and experienced planning department. Planning and zoning have been in effect in the county since 1973. This original 1973 plan designated the ground constituting the battlefield within an agricultural zone--but this designation permitted a density of one house per acre. During the past thirty years, however, this agricultural designation became largely irrelevant as most of the core battlefield was acquired and placed under permanent federal protection.

In 1989, in an effort to protect Sharpsburg and the battlefield from incompatible development, the county adopted a historic overlay zone to protect approaches to the Antietam Battlefield. This resulted in the creation of a historic district commission that reviewed all proposed construction within the Antietam approach zones. During the 1990s and early 2000s, much of these approaches were placed under protective easements through innovative land acquisition programs developed by the State of Maryland. During the late 1990s, Maryland inaugurated a “smart growth” policy designed to limit sprawl. This resulted in a new comprehensive plan for Washington County, developed during the early 2000s, that channeled new growth into towns with existing infrastructure and placed tighter restrictions on residential development in conservation, historical, and agricultural zones.

10. Priority Parcels. Few parcels requiring protection remain within the core of the Antietam National Battlefield. The battlefield superintendent maintains positive relations with property owners within the federal boundary, and when acquisition opportunities arise, the park enters into negotiations. Key acquisitions within the past two years include the property where Burnside launched his assault against the Confederate right; the southern portion of the historic Newcomer farm opposite the Middle Bridge; a modern ranch house at the entrance of the lane to McClellan’s headquarters; and a ranch house at the park’s main entrance.

Several parcels in the core area near the left-center of the battlefield presently are unprotected. This includes an active farm north of Smoketown Road and south of Cornfield Avenue; a pastoral tract in the historic West Woods that includes an early-twentieth century residence; and another tract in the West Woods that is cultivated agricultural. These remain priority acquisitions for the Antietam National Battlefield.

Regarding parcels external to the federal park boundary, the State of Maryland, in cooperation with Washington County landowners, planners and local battlefield preservation organizations, have protected more than 5,000 acres around the core battlefield. Additional properties have been identified and prioritized for easement protection, and land owners have been informed of these interests. All transactions are based upon willing-seller, willing-buyer arrangements.

11. Land Protection Methods. Fee acquisition or easement acquisition are the principal methods employed within the federal boundary and for the battlefield’s adjoining environs. Within the boundary, fee acquisition ultimately permits public access to larger portions of the battlefield. Even in cases where the government holds an easement inside the boundary, fee acquisition ultimately may follow to permit public access. A good example of this easement-to-fee transition is the historic Roulette Farm. First placed under easement in the late 1980s, this protected the property from development, but it did not permit the public to follow the Union advance toward Bloody Lane. Nearly ten years later, the owners sold the remaining interest in fee, opening the Roulette Farm to public access and greatly enhancing the visitors’ understanding of the Bloody Lane action.

Funding for acquisitions within the federal boundary come either through the National Park Service land acquisition program (usually the Land and Water Conservation Fund) or from private foundations, such as the Richard T. Mellon Foundation and The Conservation Fund. The Mellon Foundation, for example, provided the dollars used to acquire The Cornfield, much of the West Woods, the North Woods, and the fee purchase of the Roulette Farm, and the Civil War Preservation Fund helped acquire the Shull Tract.

For properties outside the federal boundary, the State of Maryland has employed both fee and easement strategies. Since public access is not necessary for most areas not within the core battlefield, easements are the best solution. Easements protect the property, but also permit the continued private ownership of the land. The land remains on the tax rolls, may be given to family, or may be sold with restrictive covenants in place. Compared to state-owned property, easements also reduce the State's administrative and maintenance responsibilities for the property. In some cases where Maryland has acquired title through fee acquisition, the State has resold the properties, again with restrictive covenants in place.

Maryland has utilized several funds for its land acquisition around Antietam. Beginning in the early 1990s, transportation enhancement monies from the federal ISTEA program were matched with state Program Open Space dollars. This precedent was continued for TEA-21, the successor of ISTEA. Maryland and Washington County also employed Rural Legacy funding toward the protection of Antietam's environs beginning in the late 1990s.

12. Attitudes. Antietam is the country's largest protected Civil War battlefield because people care.²⁹ Local farmers cared enough to maintain the agricultural character of the landscape for the past 140 years. The Washington County Historical Society cared enough in the throes of the Great Depression to acquire land and support legislation to permit its donation to the park. Local activists cared enough to confront a utility company and force its rerouting of a major power line. Area preservationists cared enough to clamor against development threats and to demand national attention for the battlefield. The Washington County government cared enough to adopt zoning regulations to help protect approaches to the battlefield. Washington County and the City of Hagerstown cared enough to market Antietam to tourists as its most valuable historic resource. The State of Maryland cared enough to engineer an innovative land protection program to preserve the battlefield's environs. National and local preservation organizations cared enough to obtain private sector funding to acquire significant resources. The State of Maryland cared enough to develop and market a Civil War driving trail culminating at Antietam.

Antietam is a model for attitudes regarding battlefield preservation.

13. Partnerships, strategies, and actions. An action plan for Antietam's preservation has been in place for the past twenty years. Although never formalized into a single plan, numerous

²⁹ According to "Profiles of America's Most Threatened Civil War Battlefields," American Battlefield Protection Program, National Park Service (1998), the only other Priority I battlefield site with more protected acreage was South Mountain Battlefield. Most of South Mountain Battlefield's protected acreage as listed in this 1998 study, however, is the Appalachian Trail.

entities have been engaged in the protection of the battlefield. At the local level, the Save Historic Antietam Foundation, Inc. has acquired properties and identified acquisition priorities. At the state level, Maryland has worked cooperatively with Washington County, the federal government, and local land trusts to identify and prioritize sensitive properties, and then proceeded to obtain protections for these properties. At the federal level, the National Park Service has acquired additional lands within its boundaries, and the park superintendent continues to maintain positive relationships with landowners with inholdings. Of the core battlefield area identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, approximately 75% is preserved, and those sites within Antietam National Battlefield's boundary that still require protection have been identified and prioritized through the park's Land Protection Plan (LPP) and subsequent memorandum revisions to the LPP.³⁰

The Antietam National Battlefield's General Management Plan, approved in 1992 after three years of development and extensive public input, guides the battlefield's restoration and its future. The Western Maryland Interpretive Association, the non-profit cooperating association that manages the park's bookstore, will continue to provide financial support toward preservation and park interpretation.

The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area will help strengthen partnerships in the areas of marketing and interpretation for Antietam. The Convention & Visitors Bureaus in Washington County and Frederick County will continue to highlight Antietam as one of their premiere attractions. The State of Maryland will continue to market and promote its Civil War Trails, touting Antietam as a key destination.

Monocacy National Battlefield

1. Historical Significance. Monocacy often is referred to as the "Battle that Saved Washington." Fought on July 9, 1864, the battle delayed for one day the advance of a Confederate army that was marching toward the federal capital. As a result of this delay, veteran Union reinforcements arrived in time to defend Washington's defenses, thus deterring a possible Confederate capture of the capital.³¹

The Battle of Monocacy was the principal battle in the Confederacy's last major invasion of the North. In a movement designed to relieve military pressure against the strategic cities of Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, Confederate General Jubal A. Early and his force of

³⁰ Protected acres calculated from base maps showing Antietam study and core areas provided by the Cultural Resources GIS Facility, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

³¹ Information on Monocacy comes from the following sources: Glenn H. Worthington, *Fighting for Time: The Battle of Monocacy*. 1932. (Reprint, Shippensburg, PA: Burd Street Press) 1994; B. Franklin Cooling, *Monocacy: The Battle That Saved Washington*. (Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publishing) 1997; Interviews with Susan Trail, Superintendent, Cathy Beeler, Chief, Resource Education and Visitor Services, and Joy Beasley, Cultural Resources Program Manager, Monocacy National Battlefield; Draft, *General Management Plan*, Monocacy National Battlefield (2005).

15,000 splashed across the Potomac River more than seventy miles upstream from Washington during the first week of July, 1864. By July 8, he had arrived at Frederick, facing minimal opposition. To respond to this emergency, Union General Lew Wallace (later famous for authoring *Ben Hur*), cobbled together 5,800 men, including the advance of the Union VI Corps, rapidly arriving from U.S. Grant's army in Virginia. Wallace attempted to block Early's crossing of the Monocacy River by defending the Georgetown Pike to Washington and the National Road to Baltimore. Wallace's outnumbered force could not adequately cover six miles of river front, however, and a Confederate flanking movement against the Union left eventually carried the day for Early's Southerners.

Union casualties amounted to 1,294 dead, wounded, and missing, while the Confederates lost between 700-900 men. Although Monocacy was a Union defeat, General Grant assessed Wallace's effort as a strategic victory: "If Early had been but one day earlier [at Washington], he might have entered the capital before the arrival of the reinforcements I had sent." General Wallace best summarized the Union effort when he proposed these words for a battlefield monument: "These men died to save the National Capital, and they did save it."

Monocacy also is significant as the location of the discovery of the infamous "Lost Orders." In mid-September, 1862, during the first invasion of the North, General Robert E. Lee's army encamped along the Monocacy River. While here, Lee devised Special Order 191—a complicated instruction that divided his army into four parts for the purpose of capturing Harpers Ferry. Inexplicably, one copy of these orders (the copy transmitted to General D. H. Hill) became "lost," only to be found by Union soldiers on September 13th. The "Lost Orders" were transmitted to Federal commander George McClellan, who after authentication advanced his army against Lee's divided forces. This resulted in the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, but more importantly, the "Lost Orders" changed and sharply curtailed the entire course of the Confederacy's first invasion.

2. Location and Geographical Area. The Monocacy National Battlefield is located just southeast of the city of Frederick and three and one half miles northwest of Urbana in Frederick County, Maryland. The battlefield consists of 1,647 acres situated on both sides of the Monocacy River. The orientation of the battlefield is primarily north-south as it straddles nearly two miles of the Monocacy River. The principal road providing access to the site is MD 355. Interstate 270 bisects the battlefield, but no direct access is available from the interstate. The National Park Service administers the battlefield. Map 8 shows the federal boundary of the battlefield and its environs. In 1993, the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission identified 6,770 acres, both within and outside the federal park boundary, as the broad study area of Monocacy, and 2,686 acres as the core of the area. A total of 1,434 acres of the core, or 53.4%, are currently protected.³²

³² Protected acres calculated from base maps showing Monocacy study and core areas provided by the Cultural Resources GIS Facility, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

3. Cultural and Natural Resources. The National Park Service has worked diligently during the past decade to survey and evaluate the resources within Monocacy National Battlefield. The site has a Resources Management Plan that is annually updated, and the park presently is completing a General Management Plan. The park has completed a Historic Resources Study, and archeological investigations have been conducted at the Best and Thomas farms.

Agriculture defined the prominent use of the land that became the battlefield. Beginning in the mid-18th century, farming became a common practice along the Monocacy River. One hundred years later, the battle raged on farms occupied by the Thomas family, the Best family, and the Worthington family. The historic battlefield remains today predominantly farmland, retaining much of its eighteenth and nineteenth-century integrity. Hence, the principal cultural resource that defines the battlefield is the farm landscape itself.

Dwellings and outbuildings associated with this agricultural landscape are significant cultural resources as well. “Araby,” a federal style brick structure on the Civil War Thomas farm, was constructed ca. 1780. It stood in the vortex of the battle and was damaged badly by Confederate artillery. The Best Farm contains a cluster of late eighteenth century buildings, including the principal residence, a stone-and-log secondary house, and a stone barn. The Italianate style brick Worthington house was constructed in 1851 or 1852, and from its basement, six-year old Glenn Worthington witnessed the battle and later authored a book (*Fighting for Time*) about his experience. Worthington also played an important role in the establishment of the park. A historic fence line that once separated the Worthington and Thomas farms can still be traced, and it was here that the opening phase of the battle occurred.

The agricultural industry along the Monocacy spurred another industry—flour milling. Gambrill’s Mill, a three-story stone structure constructed in 1830 (and adapted currently as the park’s visitor center) utilized the water power of nearby Bush Creek to grind wheat into flour. A section of the mill race and a segment of the dam still remain. During the battle, the Union army utilized the mill as a temporary hospital. Despite the war, James Gambrill’s business flourished, and his 1872 mansion reflects his wealth. Although not an antebellum structure, the house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the National Park Service has adapted the building as the location of its Historic Preservation Training Center administrative offices.

Several Civil War monuments commemorate unit and state participation in the battle. The Maryland Centennial marker and the Confederate monument stand at the northwestern approach to the battlefield along MD 355. Just southeast of this point is the 14th New Jersey regimental monument, dedicated in July, 1907. Along the Union defense line, near the present day intersection of the Baker Valley Road and the Araby Church Road (formerly the historic Georgetown Pike) stand two state monuments dedicated to Pennsylvania and Vermont soldiers who fought at Monocacy.

Monocacy Junction is a significant cultural resource representing the 19th century’s greatest transportation revolution. Here the historic Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—the first successful rail line in the United States—crosses the Monocacy and links with a spur line that runs to Frederick. Remains of Civil War entrenchments, probably constructed as part of the

railroad's blockhouse defenses in 1862, overlook the site of the original railroad bridge. Just downstream from the railroad junction is the historic Georgetown Pike (MD 355), the main road that connected Washington with Frederick. The original covered bridge that carried the Georgetown Pike over the river was burned by the Federals during the battle.

The Monocacy River is the most prominent natural resource within the park. Through the millennia, it carved and sculpted the land that later became a battlefield. The high linear ridge east of and parallel to the river, where the Union army conducted much of its defense, dominates the landscape. On a segment of this ridge at "Brooks Hill," an upland forest environment of oak and hickory produce massive amounts of acorns and nuts for area wildlife. Returning to the river, the location of the Worthington-McKinney ford, where the Confederates crossed the Monocacy to flank the Union position, has disappeared due to repeated floods.

4. Current Condition. Of the core battlefield area identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, approximately 53% is preserved.³³ The vast majority of the remaining area, such as the Confederate advance along the Historic National Road and some Confederate artillery positions at the far northwestern edge of the battlefield, are beyond recovery due to commercial development.

The battlefield today is a mix of open fields and belts of woods. Although more forested today than in 1864, the pastures and cultivated areas where the heaviest fighting occurred retain most of their 19th century integrity. Historic structures associated with the battle, such as buildings on the Thomas, Worthington, and Best farms, largely resemble their 1864 appearances. The Thomas farm is not occupied, but is subject to a life estate, and its structures are in the best condition. The Worthington house was abandoned for many years, but under NPS administration, the structure has been stabilized and a Historic Structures Report completed. Exterior restoration and renovation were completed in 2004. A Historic Structures Report also has been prepared for the Best farm buildings, which have been stabilized against continued deterioration. The post-war Gambrill Mansion has been adapted for office space for the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center and stands in good condition. The Gambrill Mill has served as the park's visitor center since its official opening in 1991, but its limited space is inadequate for either visitor orientation or exhibits, and the building is susceptible to frequent floods. Construction will commence on a new visitor center in 2005.

The greatest alteration to the battlefield—and also the biggest distraction—is Interstate 270. The four-lane highway literally bisects the entire battlefield. Its unfortunate alignment drives a modern wedge between the Worthington and Thomas farms, thus making it impossible to follow the Confederate assault unimpeded. The highway was approved and constructed prior to the passage of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, and without the input of

³³ Protected acres calculated from base maps showing Monocacy study and core areas provided by the Cultural Resources GIS Facility, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

historic preservation professionals, the result was insensitive placement. Although not visible from all areas of the battlefield, the interstate's incessant traffic noise is difficult to escape.

5. Brief History of Protection Efforts. Although established by the Congress in 1934, the Monocacy National Battlefield remained largely dormant for nearly 50 years. The first property acquisitions finally occurred in 1981 and 1984, when the government acquired 140 acres of the Gambrill farm in the northeastern sector of the field. A significant segment at the southern end of the battlefield was obtained in 1982 when 282 acres of the Worthington farm were purchased. Two parcels at the Lewis farm, totaling 146 acres along the southeastern side of the battlefield, became part of the federal park in 1986 and 1989. Acquisition of the Baker farm in 1989 further preserved the southern end of the battlefield. With the purchase of two parcels totaling nearly 226 acres on the Best farm in 1993 and 1995, the park expanded to the western side of the Monocacy River. Then in 2001, 240 acres of the Thomas farm—in the middle of the battlefield—came under permanent protection. The park also holds scenic easements on an additional 174 acres acquired in 1987.

The 50-year spread between congressional authorization and government acquisition proved costly. Frederick County experienced substantial growth during the last three decades of the 20th century, and commercial development (including a regional mall) developed on the outskirts of the park boundary. As a result, during the twenty-year acquisition period (1981-2001), \$14,154,500 was expended for an average of \$9,417 per acre.

The State of Maryland invested \$1.3 million to offer additional protection at the southern end of the battlefield at the dawn of the 21st century. By preserving 414 acres of pristine agricultural land adjacent to the park's southern boundary, the state created an excellent buffer for the federal holdings.

6. Current Land Use. The National Park Service leases approximately 850 acres within the battlefield boundary for agricultural purposes, including grazing and cultivation. This helps maintain the 1864 appearance of the cultural landscape. Approximately 20% of the park is wooded. About two miles of the Monocacy River passes through the federal preserve, providing low-level recreational use such as fishing and canoeing. A one-half mile loop trail begins at the Gambrill Mill visitor center and features the north-central section of the battlefield. The Worthington farm trail provides access to the southwestern sector of the park, including the Monocacy River and the grounds where some of the heaviest fighting occurred. The Thomas farm trail runs through the central section of the park.

MD 355 is the historic artery that crosses the park, connecting Frederick with Urbana, three and one half miles southeast of the battlefield. Access to the park's current visitor center at Gambrill Mill is via MD 355. Interstate 270 parallels MD 355 and is the principal road passing through the park, but no interchange provides direct access to the battlefield. To visit the park from the interstate, a traveler must exit onto the Buckeystown Pike (MD 85 south of Frederick), and then intersect with MD 355, or approach from the southeast via the Urbana interstate exit. The state maintains a viewing area along the north-bound lanes of I-270 that provides a good perspective of the Monocacy River valley, Frederick, and a portion of the battlefield. A 2.4 mile driving tour of the battlefield makes use of MD 355 and county

highways, including Araby Church Road and Baker Valley Road. CSX railroad continues active freight operations on the mainline of the original B & O Railroad, and the MARC commuter train utilizes the Frederick branch of the railroad from Monocacy Junction.

Several of the historic residences within the boundary are life estates (the Thomas farm and the Baker farm). These remain occupied and are not open to public access. The park's draft General Management Plan envisions the Thomas farm eventually becoming a focal point for interpretation. The Worthington house and historic structures on the Best farm have been stabilized and are maintained by the NPS, but access is limited to pedestrian traffic only. Gambrill Mill functions as the current visitor center, but by 2006, this will be replaced by a new visitor facility located at the northwest entrance to the park along MD 355. The Gambrill mansion serves as the headquarters for the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center.

Extensive commercial development sits astride the park's northwestern boundary, located approximately one mile north of the Gambrill Mill visitor center. Both sides of MD 355 are commercially developed, beginning at the park's northwestern boundary and continuing two miles to the outskirts of historic Frederick. This development includes a mall, shopping centers, large retail chain stores, restaurants, and warehouses. North of the park boundary, land use is mixed, ranging from agricultural to mineral mining to general industrial. East and south of the park boundary, agriculture predominates; but as one approaches Urbana on MD 355, high density residential growth is underway along the highway. Low density residential development also exists between MD 355 and Araby Church Road as well as at the junction of Araby Church Road and Baker Valley Road.

7. Short and Long-term Threats. The proposed widening of Interstate 270 presents the greatest threat to Monocacy National Battlefield. Increased volume and persistent traffic jams during morning and evening rush hours are creating the need for additional lanes. Since the interstate passes through the heart of the battlefield, any outward expansion will destroy core resources, including the fence row on the Worthington farm where the battle commenced. Highway planners have been working closely with NPS officials to mitigate the deleterious effects of the interstate's expansion.

Increasing traffic on MD 355 also presents a problem. As residential growth in the Urbana area continues, more vehicles are using MD 355--the principal artery through the park--for direct access to the commercial district south of Frederick. The increased volume and speed of the traffic creates a serious safety hazard for park visitors, who utilize the highway as part of the battlefield's auto tour. The traffic makes entrances to park pull-overs and the junction of Araby Church Road quite hazardous.

Continued commercial, industrial, and residential development around the battlefield's boundary present on-going visual concerns. At present, most commercial development south of Frederick is one or two stories and is not a major distraction to the park's viewshed. As commercial space becomes more limited, however, height expansion may occur, making the urban environment more intrusive upon the park's 19th-century setting. Continued growth in the industrial zone north of the park, especially the construction of mega-sized warehouses, also poses a serious threat to the park's viewshed. Recent discussions about the possible

placement of a multi-story solid waste treatment plant (trash transfer station) just north of the park has elevated awareness about the sensitive environment adjacent to the park boundary.

The rapid growth of Urbana, three and one half miles south of the battlefield, undoubtedly will tax the capabilities of MD 355 as a two-lane highway. Two large planned unit developments (PUDs) are zoned for the Urbana area, in addition to an office/research industrial district and mixed-use development zone (commercial, employment, residential, and recreational). Pressure to widen MD 355 may mount if the current highway proves incapable of handling increased traffic. Along MD 355 north of Urbana--between the town and the battlefield--most properties presently are zoned agricultural or low density residential. Zoning can be changed, however, and continued growth could make this area a target for extensive development.

From the natural perspective, flooding of the Monocacy River remains a constant threat. During the fall of 2004, the Gambrill Mill visitor center was evacuated on three occasions. This problem will be eliminated when the new visitor center is opened in 2006 at the northwestern entrance to the park--well outside the flood plain.

8. Community Characteristics. The City of Frederick is the second largest city in Maryland (second only to Baltimore). The city has more than doubled its population in the past three decades, topping 57,000 residents in 2004. Frederick County also has experienced dramatic growth, with its population rising 30% during the last decade of the 20th century. Frederick County was the fourth fastest growing county in Maryland from 1990-2000, and in 2004, the county's population surpassed 217,000.

Frederick County's and City's proximity to the Washington and Baltimore metropolitan areas helps account for their rapid expansions. With the city located about forty miles from the nation's capital and approximately the same distance from downtown Baltimore, the Frederick area has become the classic "bedroom" community for thousands of commuters. The junction of two interstates at Frederick (I 270 to Washington and I 70 to Baltimore) also has spurred Frederick's phenomenal growth. Its location along the I 270 "technology corridor" has made Frederick attractive to technology and biotechnology companies, and office buildings have become a part of the Frederick landscape.

As a result of Frederick's extensive growth, the construction industry has become one of the county's largest employers. Yet despite this growth, much of Frederick County retains its rural environment, and agriculture—including the fruit and orchard business--remains a principal industry throughout the county. The service industry and technology sector also are prominent players in Frederick's diverse and healthy economy. Unemployment generally is low, hovering around 2%, and housing prices continue to escalate dramatically.

Downtown Frederick is a vibrant commercial and business district with an active and affluent residential core. Visitors are attracted to the city by its extensive and varied architecture, as well as its antique stores, its unique restaurants, and attractions such as the National Museum of Civil War Medicine, the Frederick County Historical Society, and the recently renovated county library. The Tourism Council of Frederick County operates a visitor center in the heart of downtown, and produces *Destination Frederick*, a colorful visitor guidebook that highlights the community's many amenities. Maryland Civil War Trail exhibits encourage a

walking tour through the heart of downtown and present Frederick's role in the 1861 secession crises, the 1862 Maryland Campaign, the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, and the 1864 Confederate ransom of the city. Frederick has worked diligently over the past three decades to preserve its architectural and historical integrity, and as a result, the city has become a major tourist attraction in Maryland.

9. Planning Capabilities. Frederick County was among the first jurisdictions in Maryland to adopt comprehensive planning. The first zoning ordinance was adopted by the county in 1959, and the Countywide Comprehensive Plan was last updated in 1998. The county staffs a professional planning office and it includes a specialist in historic preservation and in rural/agricultural preservation. To further localize planning and provide timely response to changing economics and environments, the county has developed eight regional plans that are updated on a continuous cycle. Land within the Monocacy National Battlefield lies within three separate regional plans. The northwestern portion of the park is within the Frederick Region. The northeastern section of the battlefield falls within the New Market Region. The southern areas of the park are in the Urbana Region. This triangulation of planning regions within the park boundaries requires considerable attention and involvement by park management.

Frederick County adopted a Historic Preservation Plan in February, 1996, after a citizens' committee appointed by the board of county commissioners completed a year-long study. Frederick County also completed cultural resource surveys for each of its eight planning regions in 1994, identifying 5,170 sites.

The City of Frederick maintains a planning office separate from the county, and a historic preservation planner works within the city's boundaries to preserve Frederick's cultural resources.

10. Priority Parcels needing Protection. Nearly 99% of the land within the boundary of the Monocacy National Battlefield is protected by either fee or easement acquisition. Three parcels totaling 20 acres along Baker Valley Road (at the southeastern end of the battlefield) remain as inholdings. As for battlefield land outside the park's boundary, please see below.
11. Land Protection Methods. Virtually all of the property within the federal boundary of the park has been acquired through fee or easement acquisitions. The use of innovative "life estate" provisions helped achieve protection at the Thomas and Baker farms. Regarding land adjoining the park, agricultural and low density zoning is in place for areas east and south of the boundary. For visitors approaching the battlefield from the south along MD 355, this avenue of agriculture presents an aesthetic entrance into a 19th century battlefield environment. The park and The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area should continue to closely monitor zoning along this corridor and work to maintain the agricultural character of this approach. Land protection just west of the Monocacy River is moot as the area is heavily developed as light and general industrial zones. Areas north and northwest of the park also have developed for general commercial and industrial uses.

12. Attitudes. Preservation of the Monocacy National Battlefield has occurred primarily through federal land acquisition activities with willing sellers. Considering the dramatic growth of Frederick City and Frederick County during the past three decades, it remains amazing that much of the battlefield has been protected. Caring landowners on the battlefield, inside and outside the federal boundary, deserve much of the credit for preserving the resource during this period of stellar growth.

The battlefield's location between two major interstates made it an easy target for commercial, industrial, and residential development, but area landowners retained their agricultural pursuits until acquisition agreements were reached with the federal government. County planners and elected officials also deserve credit for recognizing the battlefield's existence "on paper" prior to active land acquisition in the 1980s. The agricultural zoning prescribed here on early comprehensive plans helped assist in the preservation of battlefield resources.

Beginning in the early 1990s, the State of Maryland became engaged in the protection and promotion of its Civil War heritage. Maryland utilized transportation enhancement funds and its Program Open Space dollars to assist with land protection at Monocacy. The State also promotes Monocacy as a stop on its 1862 Maryland Campaign Civil War Trail, highlighting the discovery of Special Orders 191 on the Best farm. Maryland also is considering development of an 1864 Civil War Trail that will feature Monocacy as the decisive battle that helped save Washington from Confederate capture. The Tourism Council of Frederick County also actively promotes the Monocacy National Battlefield as a destination.

13. Partnerships, Strategies, and Actions. Preservation of the Monocacy National Battlefield is nearly complete. Planners now must turn their attention toward development and marketing of the battlefield. The park's General Management Plan, a public involvement process that has been underway for the past three years, addresses many development issues. These include construction of a new visitor center along MD 355 at the northwestern entrance to the battlefield. This 4,000 square foot orientation and interpretation facility will better relate the story of Monocacy and become a featured attraction within the park.

NPS officials should work closely with the Tourism Council of Frederick County and the Maryland Office of Tourism Development (OTD) to promote this new facility, scheduled for opening in 2006. The park also should encourage the Maryland OTD to feature Monocacy at the new US 15 visitor center, located just six miles south of Gettysburg. Marketing Monocacy at this site--thus informing Gettysburg visitors about Monocacy's nearby existence--has the potential to increase visitation significantly. The park should further encourage the Maryland OTD to develop an 1864 Civil War driving trail, featuring Monocacy as the climactic focal point. The marketing potential derived from this form of visitor activity has been proven for Antietam, South Mountain, and for other battlefield sites in Virginia.

The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area must forge a close relationship with park management to ensure optimum protection for the battlefield outside the park boundary. Members of the Maryland HCWHA can communicate concerns to planners and community

leaders and assist in the development of informed decisions that benefit both the battlefield and the community.

The future widening of I 270 remains a significant issue for the battlefield. The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area should engage in these discussions, joining the National Park Service and the Maryland State Highway Administration to develop a solution that least affects the battlefield. These parties should also begin developing strategies for MD 355, the principal artery traversing the park, to ensure optimum safety for visitors while at the same time protecting park resources. Improved directional signage to the park from I 270 and I 70 is another topic that deserves attention. Better signage likely will improve visitation.

Downtown Frederick attracts tens of thousands of tourists, but few of these visitors venture only a few miles south to the Monocacy National Battlefield. The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area should work with the Tourism Bureau of Frederick County, the National Museum of Civil War Medicine (a major downtown attraction) and the NPS to develop strategies to attract the downtown Frederick audience to the battlefield.

More needs to occur to promote the battlefield and its assets to the local citizenry. The battlefield's river front, its walking trails, and its pastoral setting are a bonus to Frederick's burgeoning population, but few area residents take advantage of the park and its many recreational and educational opportunities. The Tourism Council of Frederick County could unite with the park to jointly market the battlefield to a targeted local audience.

South Mountain State Battlefield

1. Historical Significance. The Battle(s) of South Mountain were the first major engagement of the Civil War on Maryland soil. The battles also resulted in the first retreat of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.³⁴

The inadvertent discovery of General Lee's campaign plans (Special Orders 191) near Frederick, Maryland, on September 13, 1862, presented Union commander George B. McClellan with one of the grandest opportunities to whip an enemy in military history. With a sudden strike through the gaps of South Mountain, McClellan could interpose between the scattered wings of the Confederate army; save the besieged Union garrison at Harpers Ferry; and trap the Southern invaders on Maryland soil or at least drive them from Union territory. "I have all the plans of the rebels," McClellan declared to President Lincoln, boasting he would "catch them in their own trap."

³⁴ Information on South Mountain comes from the following sources: *South Mountain Battlefield National Historic Landmark Nomination* (1987); Interviews with Al Preston, Superintendent, South Mountain State Battlefield, and Dennis Frye, Chief of Interpretation, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park; John M. Priest, *Before Antietam: the Battle for South Mountain* (New York: Oxford University Press) 1996; Gary W. Gallagher, ed., *The Antietam Campaign* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press) 1999.

McClellan's Federal army attacked South Mountain on Sunday, September 14, 1862. At Crampton's Gap, the Union forces eventually seized the mountain crest, but failed to relieve Harpers Ferry, where over 12,500 United States troops surrendered the next day. At Fox's Gap, the contest raged for nearly twelve hours, but the Federals failed to crush the stubborn Confederate defense. At Turner's Gap, Southern soldiers held the position despite a thrust by the famous "Iron Brigade of the West." North of Turner's Gap, Union attacks did seize the mountain crest, but darkness prevented the opportunity to cut off Lee's avenue of retreat.

Estimated casualties for the day's fighting exceeded 5,000. The fighting at Fox's Gap produced the greatest number of dead and wounded, while over 400 Confederates were captured at Crampton's Gap.

During the night of September 14-15, Lee's beleaguered defenders at Fox's and Turner's Gaps retreated toward Sharpsburg, Maryland. Confederates abandoned Crampton's Gap and retired into Pleasant Valley to defend Harpers Ferry from Union assault. By September 17, Lee was reuniting his army near Sharpsburg when attacked by McClellan, precipitating the Battle of Antietam.

Although McClellan and the Union army considered South Mountain a victory for the North, Confederate strategists concluded Lee's one-day defense assured the surrender of Harpers Ferry and thwarted McClellan's plans to divide and conquer the scattered Confederates.

2. Location and Geographical Area. The crest of South Mountain forms the boundary between Washington and Frederick Counties. Most of the fighting occurred, however, at the eastern base and along the eastern slopes of South Mountain. The Turner's and Fox's Gaps sectors of the battlefield lie about midway between Boonsboro in Washington County and Middletown in Frederick County. The Historic National Road (MD Alt. 40) is the principal artery traversing this area of the battlefield. Six miles south of Fox's Gap is the Crampton's Gap battlefield. Much of the action here occurred just west of the hamlet of Burkittsville in southwestern Frederick County. Maps 2-5 show the boundaries of the historic South Mountain battlefields as mapped in a National Historic Landmark nomination of 1987. The study area of the three battle sites connected with South Mountain make up approximately 4,984 acres. Of these, 1,941 of these acres constitute the core area. In the core area, 1,157 acres, or 59.6% of the core area, is protected.³⁵

³⁵ *South Mountain Battlefields National Historic Landmark Nomination* (1987). Although South Mountain is a Priority I site, a communication from a National Park representative stated that "[o]ur records indicate that South Mountain...battlefield original survey maps do not show a core or study area. Because of this data void, we could not digitize the boundaries for this battlefield..." [E-mail, November 29, 2004, John Knoerl, Program Manager, Cultural Resources GIS Facility, National Park Service, Washington, DC to Jennifer Kinzer, Washington County (MD) Department of Planning.] The boundaries of South Mountain State Battlefield, established by the Maryland General Assembly in 2000, were defined as "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." [Maryland House Bill 1183] The boundaries proposed in the National Historic Landmark nomination of 1987 have been used in this report as reflecting a more precise delineation of the historic battle boundaries.

3. Cultural and Natural Resources. South Mountain's terrain is the most significant natural and cultural resource on the battlefield. The mountain's linear north-south alignment formed a barrier to western travel during the colonial period, forcing early settlers to utilize the gaps as avenues of least resistance. This ultimately developed into an early road system during the mid-18th century. These primitive roads-- ascending and descending the gaps--helped settlers hurdle South Mountain. A century later, during the Battle of South Mountain, Confederates defended these gaps and their historic roads, and the Federals attacked using these roads as their avenues of approach.

A United States Topographical Engineers map produced in the winter of 1862 helps identify roads, structures, ground cover, fencelines, troop movements, positions and topography associated with the battles of South Mountain. Since the actions at each gap were separate and distinct, cultural resources will be identified for each battlefield.

At Crampton's Gap, the Old Burkittsville Road (Gapland Road today) bisects the southern end of the battlefield, and its alignment has changed little since the battle. The Mountain Church Road (historical name unknown) parallels the eastern foot of the mountain and served as the Confederates' initial line of defense. This road also follows its original alignment. Paralleling the southern section of Mountain Church Road is approximately 1,000 feet of an original stone wall defended by the Confederates. The land east of the wall is open, rolling fields—fields over which Federals attacked. Separating these fields into rectangular plots are stone walls and hedgerows that represent the locations of original fence lines. The wooded eastern slopes of South Mountain, through which the Confederates retreated to Crampton's Gap, presently are hardwood forests. Farm houses and barns stand today in positions identical to those shown on the 1862 engineers' map. Their historical exterior appearances are unknown, but most retain features of their original architecture.

In Crampton's Gap itself is the War Correspondents Memorial, erected in 1896 through the leadership of Civil War reporter and 19th century novelist George Alfred Townsend. Today this monument is owned and maintained by the Antietam National Battlefield. The New Jersey Brigade monument sits at the foot of the War Correspondents Memorial. A series of iron tablets that explain the battle were placed by the War Department in the 1890s at Crampton's Gap and along the Old Burkittsville Road. Ancillary buildings and ruins associated with Townsend's estate "Gathland" also exist, but post-date the war. No structures existed within Crampton's Gap during the battle.

At Fox's Gap, the Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road today), which bisects the northern quadrant of the battlefield as it passes through the gap, remains relatively unaltered with the exception of paving. A mountain road paralleling the crest of South Mountain (historical name unknown) served as the Confederates' main line of defense, and much of

this road remains visible. Remnants of a stone wall bordering the eastern edge of this crest road, also used by the Confederate defenders, continues to exist. An unimproved farm lane 3,000 feet south of and parallel to the Old Sharpsburg Road defines the southern end of the battlefield. Federal divisions utilized this lane to attack the Confederate right flank. Eventually, the Union army assaulted along a one-mile front, through open fields of pasture and corn. These fields remain today, sliced into rectangular plots defined by stone walls and hedgerows. The most famous is Wise's Field, located in the northern quadrant of the battlefield. This is named after mountain farmer John Wise, who also had a one-story log cabin on the property. Following the battle, 58 Confederate corpses were dumped into Wise's well by a Union burial party. These remains were later disinterred in the early 1870s and transferred to the Washington Confederate Cemetery in Hagerstown. Archeological excavations in 2001 attempted to locate the cabin foundation and the original well.³⁶

A monument to Gen. Jesse L. Reno, the Federal commander mortally wounded at Fox's Gap, was erected by Union veterans in 1896 in Wise's Field. Another monument, honoring Confederate Gen. Samuel Garland, was placed at Fox's Gap by the Sons of Confederate Veterans from Lynchburg, Virginia, in the late 1980s. An iron tablet commemorating the "Stonewall Regiment," the 17th Michigan Infantry, was erected on the battlefield in the 1980s. The North Carolina State monument was installed and dedicated here in 2003.

At Turner's Gap, the principal cultural resource is the Historic National Road (Alt. 40), which still bends and twists its way over South Mountain via its original course. The stone wall defended by the Confederates near the base of the eastern slope still remains. The open fields over which the "Iron Brigade of the West" advanced still retain most of their integrity. Standing within the gap is the "Mountain House," an 18th-century inn that Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill used as his headquarters during the battle. The "Mountain House" also served as Union commander George Meade's headquarters for a day during the pursuit of the Confederates following Gettysburg. Also within the gap is a Catholic chapel constructed in the 1880s by Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, owner of the "Mountain House" in the decades following the war.

Running north from Turner's Gap, paralleling the eastern crest of the mountain for about one-half mile, is Dahlgren Road (historical name unknown). Confederates utilized this mountain pathway, which retains its original alignment, to gain access to the fighting north of Turner's Gap. Frostown Road--used by a Union division to attack and gain access to the extreme Confederate left about one mile north of Turner's Gap--remains today as a sunken dirt road that deviates little from its original course.

4. Current Condition. The battlefields of South Mountain appear much as they did on September 14, 1862. Overall, the general cultural landscape remains consistent with its 19th century appearance. Historic roads that defined attack and defense positions remain intact and still follow their original alignments. Although most roads are now paved, Dahlgren and

³⁶ Joe Baker, "Environmental and Historic Context for the Fox Gap Section of the South Mountain Battlefield," Appalachian Trail Conference, National Park Service; Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources; and the Central Maryland Heritage League (2002).

Frostown Roads north of Turner's Gap still are dirt roadways. Areas that were pastures and cultivated fields during the battle largely continue as pastures and cultivated fields today. Stone walls that defined boundaries of fields or bordered roadways still remain as extensive ruins. The wooded slopes of South Mountain are shaded by mature forests today (although very few trees date to the period of the battle) as they were in 1862. More vegetation exists at Turner's Gap than during the battle, impeding the Confederate view of the Union advance in the Catoctin Valley. Vegetation also has consumed most of Wise's Field at Fox's Gap.

New homes are the principal intrusion upon the battlefield landscape. A notable example is the ridge where General McClellan viewed the battle astride his long-range artillery. Large single-family homes now occupy about one third of this ridge top, but the remaining two-thirds are under permanent easement protection. Several modern homes have been constructed on the eastern slope of Turner's Gap within the past 15 years, but other than their visual intrusion, they do not affect the core battlefield. Sporadic homes also are beginning to encroach upon the battlefield along Dahlgren Road. Several modern homes line Reno Monument Road during the ascent of Fox's Gap from the east, and several houses stand where the Federals began their assaults at the northern end of the Fox's Gap battlefield. Another significant intrusion at Fox's Gap is a 500,000 KV power line. Although the path of the line is largely disguised by switchbacks and dark-green stanchions, the buzzing wires dangling over the southern end of the battlefield are quite distracting.

Several significant structures on the battlefield have disappeared or been altered. Wise's cabin—a battlefield landmark at Fox's Gap—disappeared nearly a century ago. The location of the Wise well where 58 Confederates were temporarily interred also has not been determined exactly. The well may have been obliterated during minor road alignment of the Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road today). The historic "Mountain House" Inn has been greatly expanded, but it still retains much of its period character while serving as a popular restaurant during the past fifty years.

5. Brief History of Protection Efforts. The first protection of the battlefield occurred at Crampton's Gap in the 1930s when the State of Maryland obtained more than 100 acres of the ruined Gathland estate surrounding the War Correspondents Memorial. Then for the next 50 years, battlefield acquisition remained dormant. In 1987, a National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination was prepared for the battlefield; but due to landowner concerns, it was not officially designated, but listed as "eligible" instead. The NHL process did call attention to the lack of protection for the battlefield, and it helped spur the creation of the Central Maryland Heritage League (CMHL) by a battlefield property owner. In 1990, CMHL completed its purchase of two tracts on the approach to Turner's Gap, followed by its very significant acquisition of the bulk of Wise's Field at Fox's Gap. Concurrent with the CMHL efforts, the Appalachian National Scenic Trail—which runs along the crest of South Mountain—began acquiring a 500' buffer along the eastern and western slopes of the mountain, and this coincidentally resulted in the protection of portions of the Fox's Gap and Turner's Gap battlefields.

Then beginning in the early 1990s, the State of Maryland began an aggressive campaign to protect the South Mountain battlefield. Within ten years, Maryland had preserved more than 8,400 acres of the battlefield! Maryland accomplished this remarkable feat by utilizing a

plethora of funding sources—including federal ISTEA and TEA-21 monies (transportation enhancement programs), matched by Maryland preservation initiatives (Program Open Space, Rural Legacy, the Agricultural Land Preservation Program, and the Maryland Environmental Trust). When combined with the acreage protected by the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and the National Park Service (1,590 acres), nearly 10,000 acres from 54 different properties on the South Mountain Battlefield have been protected.

6. Current Land Use. Agriculture, recreation, forest preservation, historic preservation, interpretation, and low-density single family residences are the principal uses of the South Mountain Battlefield. At Crampton's Gap, on the ground where the Federals launched their attacks west and north of Burkittsville, the land is actively farmed for dairy cattle and consists of open pastures or cultivated fields. Along the west side of Mountain Church Road, the Confederate defense line at the base of the mountain, stand about a half dozen residences, but most of these are historic structures. An extensive mature forest covers the slopes of the mountain here, as it did historically. At the top of the mountain in the gap itself is the War Correspondents Memorial and the ruins of "Gathland," now a part of the South Mountain State Battlefield. A small visitor center and exhibit area are here, open seasonally and staffed principally by volunteers. The Appalachian Trail passes through the gap, and a picnic pavilion often hosts hikers and guests. Interpretive markers installed in 2002 in a cooperative effort between the state battlefield management and the Blue & Gray Education Society help present the story of the battle. The Maryland Civil War Trail program has a marker at Crampton's Gap.

At Fox's Gap, fields over which the Federals attacked remain as pastures. An extensive mature forest covers the western side of the battlefield, as it did historically. The Appalachian Trail passes through the northern sector of the battlefield. The Reno Monument, Garland Monument, and North Carolina Monument attract visitors, but a serious problem exists with parking—basically, there is no formal parking area, and the Reno Monument Road is too narrow and has no shoulders, thus prohibiting parking. Still, visitors come to this site, and interpretation is provided through markers installed by the Blue & Gray Education Society and the Maryland Civil War Trail program. Several non-historic single-family residences are on the eastern edge of the gap along Reno Monument Road. A private, paved road heads south from the gap to the crest of Lamb's Knoll, servicing a communications facility.

At Turner's Gap, the Historic National Road remains a busy highway. The "Mountain House" operates as a popular restaurant called the "Old South Mountain Inn." Iron tablets placed by the War Department in the 1890s provide explanation of troop movements in this area. Additional interpretation is provided by Blue & Gray Educational Society signage and an exhibit from the Maryland Civil War Trail program. The Appalachian Trail passes through the gap, and a small camping area exists just south of the Historic National Road. The mountain's slopes are forested, as they were historically. The Dahlgren Chapel (a post-war structure) is utilized for weddings. East of the gap, where the "Iron Brigade of the West" launched its assault, pasture land dominates. A mixture of historical and more recent residential homes exist along the Historic National Road, but the modern homes are not pervasive.

North of Turner's Gap, in the areas where the Federals attacked the Confederate left and extreme left flank, the mountain is heavily forested, as it was historically. The Dahlgren and Frostown Roads—the principal avenues for the Union assaults—remain basically unchanged since 1862. The dirt roads are narrow and steep, and are not conducive for motor coaches. A mixture of historical and modern residences line both roads, but homes generally are separated by large distances. At the eastern base of the mountain north of Turner's Gap, large farms predominate. The principal intrusion on this landscape is modern single family dwellings along Mt. Tabor Road, but these are external to the core of the battlefield.

7. Short and Long-Term Threats. Low-density single family dwellings are the principal threat to the South Mountain Battlefield. Although virtually all the battlefield is zoned resource conservation or agriculture, Frederick County subdivision regulations permit three lots and a remainder for properties zoned agriculture. For parcels above 75 acres, additional lots are possible. If the parcel is not subdivided, the zoning ordinance permits a tenant house for each 25 acres. The potential for this type of intermittent, low density development exists for the Burkittsville area and the Crampton's Gap battlefield, as well as east and north of Turner's Gap. Fortunately, the State of Maryland's aggressive land protection initiatives have preserved over 10,000 acres of South Mountain's resources, acquiring in many cases all development rights. Critical battlefield areas still deserving attention--principally in the Burkittsville area and north of Turner's Gap--have been prioritized by state officials.

Parking at Fox's Gap also poses a threat to the resource. No formalized parking area presently exists at this site, and when visitors do park, they do so on core battlefield land. Parking is required here, as this is a significant site, but attention must be given to location and mitigation to ensure minimal effect upon the resource.

Another problem for the South Mountain battlefields is "presentation." During the past several years, a variety of interpretive markers have been installed on the battlefield, but their appearances are incompatible, and their messages often are repetitious. Better coordination must occur between interested parties to produce a unified and more sensitive presentation to park visitors.

The elevation of South Mountain makes it conducive for communications towers and electric-generating wind mills. Although probably not located within the core battlefield areas, these types of structures could create a visual blight on the cultural landscape, and their potential placement on the mountain's ridge must be an area for concern.

8. Community Characteristics. Land preservation initiatives at South Mountain during the last decade of the 20th century received considerable public attention, and as a result, garnered expansive public support, both at the local and state levels. As an example, although Frederick County was the fourth fastest growing county in Maryland from 1990-2000, the county zoned the battlefield resource conservation and agricultural--the two most limiting zoning designations. In addition, the State of Maryland utilized various funding sources to protect over 8,000 acres at a cost of more than \$16,500,000. No other state can match this commitment to battlefield preservation.

One result of this Maryland initiative was the establishment of South Mountain State Battlefield in 2000—the state’s first battlefield park. Spurred by members of the Washington County and Frederick County delegations, the legislation brought approximately 2,500 acres of state-owned land into the battlefield’s boundary. The battlefield is administered by the state’s Department of Natural Resources, with the superintendent based at Washington Monument State Park. Under the leadership of DNR, a General Management Plan is under development for the battlefield, and the process has engaged support groups and concerned citizens.

To complement its preservation efforts, the Maryland Office of Tourism Development developed the 1862 Maryland Campaign Civil War Trail that offers an extensive driving tour of the South Mountain battlefield and its approaches. The Tourism Bureau of Frederick County and the Hagerstown/Washington County Convention & Visitors Bureau have partnered to market South Mountain and the Civil War Trail program.

Partnerships also reflect the community’s interest in the South Mountain Battlefield. The Central Maryland Heritage League continues to trumpet the battlefield, and Friends of Gathland State Park have worked hard to protect and interpret the resources at Crampton’s Gap. Both the towns of Boonsboro in Washington County and Middletown in Frederick County desire increased tourism at the battlefield, providing economic opportunities for their community businesses.

9. Planning Capabilities. Frederick County’s 1998 Comprehensive Plan zones the South Mountain battlefield as resource conservation or agricultural—the two most restrictive zoning designations. The Turner’s Gap and Fox’s Gap segments of the battlefield are located in the Middletown regional plan; the Crampton’s Gap battlefield is addressed in the Brunswick regional plan. These plans are updated on a continuous cycle. In addition, Frederick County employs a historic preservation planner who helps ensure cultural resources are considered in any planning decisions that may affect the battlefield.

Since some of the battlefield at Fox’s Gap and Crampton’s Gap straddles the Frederick County-Washington County boundary, Washington County also acknowledges the existence of the battlefield, and its comprehensive plan zones these areas as conservation.

10. Priority Parcels. The principal area of the battlefield that requires additional protection is located north of Turner’s Gap, where the Confederate left and extreme left were attacked late on the afternoon of September 14, 1862. These are properties adjoining the Dahlgren Road and the Frostown Road. The State of Maryland has identified and prioritized properties in this area. At Fox’s Gap, several parcels remain unprotected, and these too have been identified and prioritized by the state. At Crampton’s Gap, a significant amount of agricultural acreage over which the Union army marched and staged remains unprotected. Again, the state has identified and prioritized these parcels.
11. Land Protection Methods. Maryland and Frederick County have developed numerous innovative acquisition programs, principally designed to purchase development rights.

Program Open Space, Rural Legacy, and the Agricultural Land Preservation Program are three sources of state funding. Severe budget constraints in the early 2000s, however, have greatly curtailed funding in these programs. Frederick County's Critical Farm Program, initiated in 1994, is another funding source. Maryland has utilized federal transportation enhancement monies to match state programs in the past, but the future of transportation enhancement presently is uncertain. The federal Land & Water Conservation Fund may become an important source if money is allocated by the Congress for battlefield preservation. The Congress has established a precedent for this type of earmarked funding, beginning in 1999, when it set aside \$8.0 million in matching funds to preserve Civil War battlefields.

Easement acquisitions are best, as they permit the property owners to retain and maintain the land, thus reducing long-term government maintenance responsibilities. Easements also permit the properties to remain on the tax rolls.

12. Attitudes. Political support for the Maryland State delegation representing Washington and Frederick Counties has been exemplary for nearly a decade. This delegation was responsible for the establishment of South Mountain State Battlefield. As a result, more attention and more marketing will be addressed toward the battlefield, and the result will be more visitors. Both Frederick and Washington Counties have identified the battlefield in their comprehensive plans under their most restrictive zoning designations. The communities of Boonsboro and Middletown support marketing and interpretive development of the battlefield, recognizing more visitors equate to more local businesses. The vast majority of battlefield land owners have voluntarily sold their development rights in a community effort to protect the battlefield. Of the 10,000 *protected* acres within the South Mountain battlefield area, nearly two-thirds of the property remains in private hands.

The Maryland Office of Tourism Development has partnered with the Tourism Council of Frederick County and the Hagerstown/Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau to develop and present a comprehensive driving tour of the battlefield as part of the Maryland Civil War Trails system. This program already has generated increased visitor traffic since launched in September, 2002.

13. Partnerships, Strategies, and Actions. Regarding land protection, the State of Maryland should continue to lead this effort, identifying funding sources at both the state and federal levels. The state should continue to follow its prioritized list, and should continue negotiations with land owners. In this period of fiscal constraints, the state should seek more funding from private-sector organizations, such as the Civil War Preservation Trust, the Trust for Public Lands, and the Conservation Fund.

The Department of Natural Resources, which administers the South Mountain State Battlefield, should continue to develop a General Management Plan that involves friends organizations, landowners, and vested interests such as the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, the towns of Boonsboro and Middletown, the National Park Service, and state and local tourism agencies. This plan should be expedited to ensure resource protection, compatible and sensitive interpretive development of the battlefield, appropriate signage, and aggressive marketing.

Once the General Management Plan is adopted, the delegation from Washington and Frederick Counties should seek funds from the legislature to implement the plan. This would include infrastructure improvements (such as parking at Fox's Gap), self-guided walking trails, improved exhibits at existing visitor facilities at Crampton's Gap and Washington Monument, and installation of wayside exhibits at significant battlefield sites. The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area should help promote this GMP to the delegation and strive for additional funding for the battlefield.

In addition, the battlefield should be listed as a National Historical Landmark. The battlefield was listed as "eligible" in the late 1980s after an NHL nomination was submitted. Since most of the land identified in the NHL nomination has been preserved since then, and a state battlefield established as well, the NHL designation should be investigated. Listing as a National Historical Landmark helps elevate the significance of the battlefield and assists with marketing. For example, the interstate highway sign for Fort Frederick State Park boldly asserts that it is a National Historic Landmark.

The General Management Plan should explore partnerships with the National Park Service at Antietam and Harpers Ferry. Perhaps new and expanded visitor centers at these sites—which are already major attractions--could include exhibits and information on South Mountain, and relate all three areas to the 1862 Maryland Campaign. The story of each is connected, but not presented in a coherent manner. The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area should help to coordinate this partnership.

The Maryland Office of Tourism Development should feature the South Mountain State Battlefield at its I-70 reception center and its US 15 reception center. Most travelers likely are unaware of the existence of the battlefield. The Maryland Civil War Trails brochure helps market the battlefield, but more attention must be devoted to South Mountain along principal state highways.

The Maryland State Highway Administration should work with the Maryland Office of Tourism to erect signage on I 70 and I 270 that directs travelers to the battlefield. Civil War Trail markers do exist, but these are not specific to South Mountain State Battlefield, which deserves its own interstate signs.

The towns of Boonsboro and Middletown should adopt South Mountain as a destination attraction, and the two towns should cooperatively market the battlefield and their distinct amenities. The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area should be a full partner in coordinating this effort.

Battle of Boonsborough

1. Historical Significance. The Battle of Boonsborough was the largest and most sustained cavalry battle in Maryland following Gettysburg. Fought on July 8, 1863, it also was the first engagement after Gettysburg that involved Federal infantry attacking Confederate forces.³⁷

Confederate cavalry commander J.E.B. Stuart faced a difficult task—to locate Union cavalry and prevent it from severing the Confederate avenue of retreat to Williamsport and the Potomac River during Robert E. Lee’s withdrawal from Pennsylvania following the Battle of Gettysburg. On the morning of July 8, Stuart discovered Union cavalry securing the bridge at Beaver Creek on the National Road, thus threatening Lee’s line of retreat. Stuart quickly dispelled this problem by advancing with five cavalry brigades from the direction of Funkstown and Williamsport. By 11:00 a.m., Stuart’s cavalry had pushed into mud-soaked fields just north of Boonsboro, where the Union cavalry made a resolute stand. Due to the thick mud, maneuvering and fighting on horseback became nearly impossible, forcing Stuart’s troopers and Judson Kilpatrick’s and John Buford’s Union cavalry divisions to dismount and fight like infantry.

By mid-afternoon, the Union left under Kilpatrick, fighting west of the National Road, began crumbling due to Confederate pressure along the Boonsboro-Williamsport Road. Union reinforcements were called, and the infantry of the XI Corps began arriving from Turner’s Gap at nearby South Mountain. This addition of Federal firepower forced Stuart to end his advance about 7:00 p.m., and he withdrew north along the National Road to Funkstown. Despite the Confederate retreat from the Boonsborough battlefield, Stuart had achieved his goal—to gain another day for Lee’s retreating army.

2. Location and Geographical Area. The Battle of Boonsborough occurred north and west of the town of Boonsboro, Maryland, in southeastern Washington County. Historical accounts label it as “Boonsborough,” but the modern spelling of the town has shortened to “Boonsboro.” The core of the battlefield is one mile north and west of the town’s corporate boundary, thus placing the entire battlefield within the jurisdiction of Washington County. The battlefield is located on both the east and west sides of Alternate 40 (the Historic National Road) and north of MD 68 (the Boonsboro-Williamsport Road). See Map 7 for the location of the battlefield. The study area of the battlefield, according to the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, covers 1,934 acres, and the core area makes up 526 acres. Of the core area, only 48 acres, or 9.2%, are protected.³⁸

³⁷ Information on Boonsborough comes from the following sources: Interview with Dennis Frye, Chief of Interpretation, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park; Susan Cooke Soderberg, *A Guide to Civil War Sites in Maryland* (Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Books) 1998; Daniel Carroll Toomey, *The Civil War in Maryland* (Baltimore: Toomey Press) 1983.

³⁸ Protected acres calculated from base maps showing Boonsborough study and core areas provided by the Cultural Resources GIS Facility, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

The battlefield is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is identified in the 1993 Congressional Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report as a Priority II battlefield with fair integrity, but facing high threats.

3. Cultural and Natural Resources. The Historic National Road (Alt. 40) and the Boonsboro-Williamsport Road (MD 68) are the two principal cultural resources defining the Boonsborough battlefield. Neither road has been altered in its course since the July 8, 1863 battle, and both roads provided the primary avenues of Confederate attack and Union defense. Three-to-four foot stone walls once lined both roads, and vestiges of these walls still remain, with ruins more prominent along the Boonsboro-Williamsport Road. Farm buildings present on farms at the time of the battle still stand along the eastern side of the Historic National Road. This includes two stone bank barns and two antebellum brick farm dwellings. Although these buildings were on the battlefield, historical records do not indicate their military use by either army. The battle occurred over undulating terrain used principally as pasture and cultivated fields. These pastoral fields still remain intact east of the Historic National Road and north of the Boonsboro-Williamsport Road.

The primary natural resources on the battlefield are two parallel ridges. The highest is located at the southern end of the field, forming the main Union line of defense. Approximately 600 yards north is a lower ridge from which the Confederates staged their attacks. The Historic National Road runs perpendicular to these two ridges, thus bisecting the battlefield. The Boonsboro-Williamsport Road runs parallel to the ridge defended by the Federals. Limestone outcroppings appear across the gently undulating terrain of the battlefield.

4. Current Condition of the Battlefield. Approximately two-thirds of the Boonsborough battlefield remains intact, although only 48 acres (9.2%) of the core area are formally protected. The core areas located east of the Historic National Road retain their agricultural integrity, and the nineteenth-century farm buildings largely maintain their architectural features. Modern utilitarian buildings and silos have been added at these farms, but these do not create extensive distractions. The western sector of the battlefield--an area north of the Boonsboro-Williamsport Road, on the Union left flank--also retains its agricultural integrity.

The remaining one-third of the battlefield has been compromised, primarily as commercial development astride the Historic National Road. The core area west of the Historic National Road was first developed as a farmers' livestock exchange in the mid-20th century. Today this commercial facility has been adapted into a restaurant, a flea market, and various small retail stores. A supermarket, pharmacy, and bank stand just south of the livestock exchange complex, developed during the last third of the 20th century. A 1970s funeral home occupies the ground just south of the bank, affecting the integrity of the ridge comprising the southwestern segment of the Union defense line. The northeastern segment of this ridge was compromised in the 1980s with the construction of a church and parsonage. An ambulance-rescue squad facility stands just north of this church, adjacent to the segment of the battlefield that remains largely unchanged since July 8, 1863.

5. Brief History of Protection Efforts. The Civil War preservation community has made no effort to protect the Boonsborough battlefield as a Civil War site. Despite its listing as a Priority II battlefield in the 1993 Congressional Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

Report, the Boonsborough site has received no local or statewide attention, even though it played a significant role in the retreat from Gettysburg.

By sheer coincidence, however, 398 acres of the battlefield, core and otherwise, have been permanently or “temporarily” protected. Through the Maryland Land Agricultural Protection Program, private property owners have participated in several programs that have preserved the core battlefield located east of the Historic National Road. Land that is permanently protected through the acquisition of development rights includes 178 acres immediately astride the Historic National Road. An additional 220 acres in the eastern sector of the battlefield are in a temporary 10-year protection program.

The area of the battlefield that still retains historical integrity—but has no protection—is the western sector or Union left flank located north of the Boonsboro-Williamsport Road.

6. Current Land Use. The core of the Boonsborough battlefield east of the Historic National Road is agricultural, and principally used for dairy farming. North of the agricultural area is a small mobile home park and a tavern astride the Historic National Road. Just south of the agricultural core is a rescue squad building and a church and parsonage.

The core west of the Historic National Road is commercially developed, including a restaurant, flea market, supermarket, pharmacy, bank, and funeral home. North of the commercial area, on the western side of the Historic National Road, is a residential subdivision.

The Historic National Road (Alt. 40) is the main road connecting Boonsboro with Hagerstown, and traffic is moderate to heavy, especially in the commercial corridor within the battlefield’s core during commuter hours and on weekends.

7. Short and Long-term Threats. Boonsboro is the second fastest-growing community in Washington County. Due to its location in the southeastern section of the county, Boonsboro is nearest Frederick County and within a twenty-minute drive of I-70 and I-270, and only twenty minutes from a commuter train station at Brunswick, Maryland. Residential development has accelerated dramatically around Boonsboro since the 1990s, with most of the new homes being constructed west of town along MD 34 (on the road to Sharpsburg) and northeast of town along the road to Smithsburg (MD 66). Residential development likely would have consumed the Boonsborough battlefield had it not been for the participation of private property owners in the voluntary Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program.

Residential and commercial development of the remaining unprotected sections of the battlefield poses a serious threat. Since the western side of the Historic National Road is already commercial—and the only commercial area near Boonsboro outside the downtown itself—pressure for additional development in this area likely will intensify.

8. Community Characteristics. Boonsboro is predominantly a white-collar community with a sizeable commuter population. Twenty years ago, the Boonsboro area primarily was a small, quiet farming community, but its location near burgeoning Frederick County, bolstered by available land and cheaper houses, thrust it into a development target. Today, newer homes are selling for \$250,000 plus, and the town’s population has swelled to nearly 3,000. Boonsboro’s downtown is predominantly residential, but several small commercial

businesses operate on Main Street near the square, such as a barber, beauty parlors, pizza and sub eateries, a restaurant, an upscale bookstore, an upscale furniture store, a liquor store, and a hardware store. Boonsboro also is home to a renowned historical museum and the town boasts an excellent community park.

Boonsboro typifies an early 19th-century town on the Historic National Road. The town retains most of its historical appearance, including a square that features four early-19th century inns (presently used as apartment buildings or as a restaurant; one of the buildings requires extensive rehabilitation). In 2003, in cooperation with the Maryland State Highway Administration, Boonsboro completed a multi-year redevelopment of its main street, featuring new sidewalks, improved on-street parking, and the installation of historically-appropriate lamp posts. Boonsboro also completed a study on ways to improve its main street commercial district, including suggestions on developing the town as a tourist destination. Boonsboro's appearance is neat, well-kept, and welcoming, reflecting a desire by both the mayor and council and the town's residents to present and promote a quality-of-life community.

The Boonsboro Historical Society is active, sponsoring the annual arts and crafts "Boonsborough Days" weekend for nearly three decades. The quality and success of this weekend event attracts thousands of tourists and has helped convince community leaders about the benefits of tourism. In addition, the historical society owns and has restored the home of a local potter and it hosts monthly meetings with guest lecturers.

Washington County has been an active participant in battlefield preservation through the Maryland Rural Legacy Program and through Program Open Space, especially in the vicinities of the Antietam and South Mountain battlefields. The Hagerstown-Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau has worked hard over the past decade to promote Civil War tourism.

The local delegation to the Maryland General Assembly sponsored and ensured passage of the bill that created Maryland's first battlefield park—South Mountain State Battlefield. Since Boonsboro is the town nearest South Mountain, town representatives have been working closely with the Civil War community and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources to plan the future of the South Mountain battlefield, and Boonsboro's role in this future.

9. Planning Capabilities. Both Boonsboro and Washington County have comprehensive master plans. Since the battlefield lies outside the town's jurisdiction, the Washington County master plan controls the future of the Boonsborough battlefield. The county master plan, updated in 2003, acknowledges the existence of nearly 400 acres of farmland north of Boonsboro within the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation program. The county master plan presently does *not*, however, identify this farmland as the core of the Boonsborough battlefield. County planners likely are unaware a battle occurred here, since the Civil War preservation community never has called attention to the Boonsborough battlefield. In other areas where the county is aware of Civil War resources, the sites are zoned either conservation, historical, or agricultural zones in which the most constraints are placed upon development.

10. Priority Parcels. Of the 398 acres of battlefield on the eastern side of the Historic National Road presently protected under the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program, only 178 acres are protected by permanent easements. The remaining 220 acres--with one parcel containing 167 acres and the other 53 acres--must be given top priority for permanent protection beyond the current ten-year limit.

The second area of consideration is located north of the Boonsboro-Williamsport Road (MD 68). This constitutes the core battlefield on the Federal left flank. Presently, none of this ground is protected, but it retains much of its 1863 integrity. The preservation of parcels here (about 300 acres) will ensure the protection of the remaining vestiges of the battlefield.

11. Land Protection Methods. Preservation easements are the best solution for the protection of the Boonsborough battlefield. At present, 400 acres of battlefield are under permanent or temporary preservation easements through the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program. The temporary easements on 220 acres should be renegotiated as permanent, and the 300 acres comprising the western sector of the battlefield should be placed under easement through the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program or through other funding sources, such as Program Open Space or Maryland's Rural Legacy Program. In addition, a national partner such as the Civil War Preservation Trust should be identified as a source of matching funds, along with a local partner, such as the Save Historic Antietam Foundation.
12. Attitudes. Preservation of Civil War sites by the local community has been an activity in Washington County since the 1930s when the county historical society began acquiring land to donate to the Antietam National Battlefield. Throughout the 1980s-1990s, and the first years of the 21st century, Washington County continued to champion battlefield preservation, led by the local Save Historic Antietam Foundation, Inc., and elected county officials. During the past thirteen years, the State of Maryland has promoted preservation of Civil War properties, creating innovative programs such as Rural Legacy and Program Open Space, and utilizing federal transportation enhancement dollars to assist in the acquisition of properties and easements. Community leaders climaxed their battlefield preservation efforts in 2000 with the establishment of the South Mountain State Battlefield—Maryland's first battlefield park.

In addition to these preservation activities, state and local tourism agencies have developed a Civil War Trails program that features sites in the 1862 Maryland Campaign and 1863 Gettysburg Campaign. Extensive promotion of these trails has significantly increased heritage tourism to the area. Washington County also recruited the motion picture *Gods and Generals*, again to position the county as a Civil War destination. The county served as the headquarters for the movie company, and most of the filming occurred on properties within the county.

The town of Boonsboro takes pride in its history and architecture, and the downtown is a stop on the 1862 and 1863 Civil War Trails. The Battle of Boonsborough is a stop on the 1863 trail, and the marker and adjacent parking is located on private property, where the owner voluntarily agreed to participate in the program.

13. Partnerships, Strategies, and Actions. The Boonsborough battlefield requires immediate attention. It should be preserved as a significant *Maryland* battlefield in the Gettysburg

Campaign. Considering Maryland has protected none of the sites associated with the Gettysburg advance or retreat, the Boonsborough battlefield should stand as the representative example that illustrates Maryland's participation in the momentous Gettysburg Campaign.

Private property owners are the key to the future preservation of the Boonsborough battlefield. Only 178 acres of the battlefield are protected through permanent easements. An additional 220 acres are in a ten-year agricultural preservation program, but the remaining battlefield area presently has no protection.

Working in cooperation with these private owners should be a top priority of the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area authority. The HCWHA authority should inform the Washington County planning office of the significance of the site and have it identified as a battlefield on the county's comprehensive plan. In addition, the county's land preservation administrator should begin negotiations with battlefield owners—especially those in the 10-year agricultural preservation program--to encourage their participation in an initiative that purchases permanent easements. Programs such as the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program, Rural Legacy, or Program Open Space should be utilized as the funding sources. If matching dollars are required, the state and county should forge partnerships with the Civil War Preservation Trust, the Save Historic Antietam Foundation, and the town of Boonsboro to obtain additional dollars.

The HCWHA authority should inform Boonsboro city officials of the significance of the Boonsborough battlefield and its association with the Gettysburg Campaign. Boonsboro could adopt the site as a major tourist attraction, drawing visitors from Antietam, South Mountain, Harpers Ferry, Monocacy--and even *Gettysburg*--to the battlefield that bears the town's name. Working with historians, tourism officials, and the local historical society, Boonsboro could develop a driving tour of the battlefield. Stops and markers could be placed at existing parking lots that provide excellent viewing areas of the battlefield. Boonsboro could work with its neighbors that have infrastructure on the battlefield--such as the church, funeral home, rescue squad, and restaurant—to offer visitors a safe, enjoyable, and educational experience on the battlefield.

Boonsboro should also work with the HCWHA authority and state and local tourism officials to develop a marketing campaign that draws attention to the Boonsborough battlefield and the town. In addition, during “Boonsborough Days” (the community's biggest annual tourist event), special emphasis should be placed on informing visitors about the battlefield, including the offering of special tours.

Without appropriate preservation, however, much of the battlefield likely will disappear. Without this battlefield, Boonsboro loses its opportunity to utilize the Civil War as a major tourist attraction.