National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2005

Revised: 7/2024



D.R. Miller Farmstead

Antietam National Battlefield

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: D.R. Miller Farmstead

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 600034

Parent Landscape: 600029

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Antietam National Battlefield

Alpha Code: ANTI

Park Organization Code: 3120

Park District: ANTI

Region: National Capital

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

The D. R. Miller Farmstead is situated approximately one and one-half miles north of the Town of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland, and consists of 141.41 acres of the property constituting the D. R. Miller Farmstead as it existed at the time of the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) which occurred on September 17, 1862. The property was donated to the National Park Service in 1990 by a non-profit conservation organization and is situated within the boundaries of the Antietam National Battlefield, which encompasses a total of 3,377 acres. The Battlefield was established in 1890 and came under the administration of the War Department from 1894 until it was transferred to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, in 1933.

The D. R. Miller Farmstead Component Landscape is significant in three distinct areas and periods of history. Its primary significance in military history (1861-1865) results from its involvement with the Battle of Antietam during the Civil War. The property is also significant in the area of conservation for its association with early Civil War battlefield preservation efforts, including the Mission 66 improvements to the park, (1890-1967) and the numerous monuments, markers, overlooks, and tour roads that are its by-products. Finally, the property is significant in the area of agricultural history as a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century agricultural landscape, (1799-1861) whose landscape integrity is largely due to battlefield preservation efforts aimed at preserving the rural landscape as it existed on the eve of the Battle.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

The D. R. Miller Farmstead was identified as a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield in 1999 as part of the Level O Cultural Landscape Inventory, along with fifteen other component landscapes: the A. Poffenberger/Locher Farmstead; Burnside Bridge area; the Cemetery Tract; the Cunningham Tract; Dunkard Church; the Haines Tract; the Lee Patch; Maryland Monument Grove; the Mumma Farmstead; the Otto Farmstead; the Philadelphia Brigade Park; the Piper Farmstead; the Pry Farmstead; the Roulette Farmstead; and the Sherrick Farmstead.

Each component landscape either contributes to the significance of Antietam National Battlefield or may be individually eligible for the National Register. In essence, each of the farmsteads associated with Antietam National Battlefield functions as their own individual agricultural landscape, yet collectively, they contribute to the overall significance of the Battlefield.

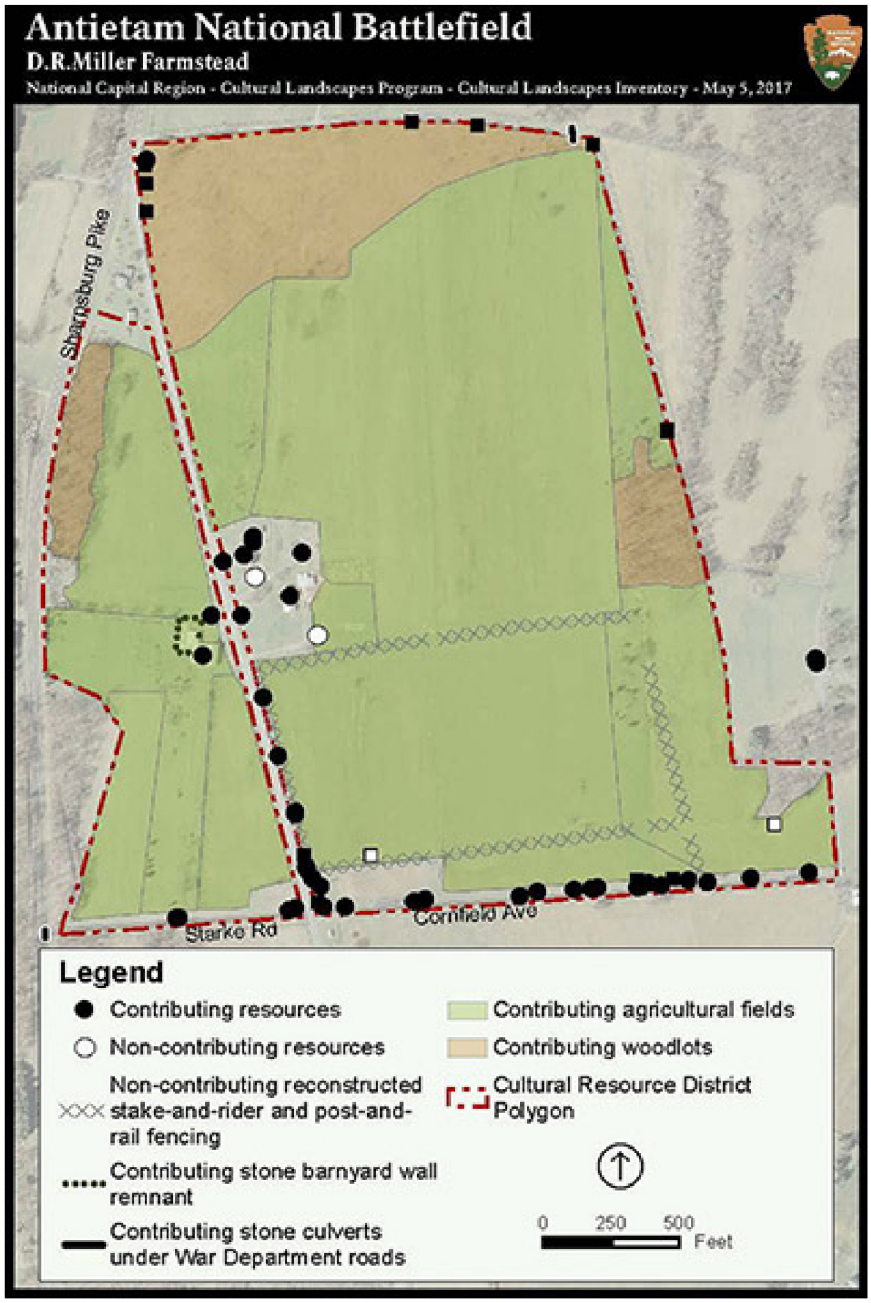
Landscape Type:

Historic Vernacular Landscape

Other Names:

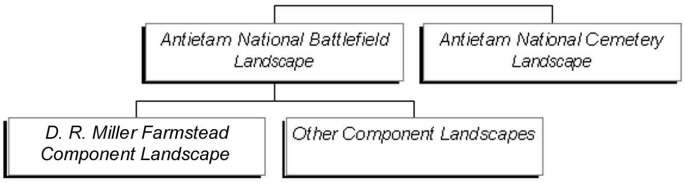
Other Name: D. R. Miller Farmstead **Other Name Type:** Both Current And Historic

Site Plan



GIS map showing the cultural landscape in FY 2017. A larger more legible map has been uploaded to the database and included in an appendix. The site plan was not revised during the FY2024 CLI update.

Hierarchy Description Graphic:



Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 02/10/2005

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI represents a continuation of the documentation of component landscapes at Antietam National Battlefield. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted, and resources both within and outside of the National Park Service were utilized. Aside from archival research undertaken to complete the Physical History section of the report, in-depth site investigations were conducted for the Analysis and Evaluation section.

The report was originally researched and written by Jeff Everett, Historian, Cultural Landscapes Program, National Capital Region. The following park staff provided valuable insight during the process: Jane Custer, Cultural Resource Program Manager; Keven Walker, Park Ranger; Joe Calzarette, Natural Resource Manager, Debbie Cohen, GIS Specialist; and Ted Alexander, Park Historian. Also rendering valuable assistance was Lynn Culler, son of the last private owners of the property, Paul and Evelyn Culler, and his cousin, Marvin Jamison. During the 2017 fiscal year, a reevaluation of the previously approved Cultural Landscape Inventory was completed by NCR Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator Daniel Weldon.

The D.R. Miller Farmstead CLI was updated in FY2024 by Angelina Ribeiro Jones, NCR CLI Coordinator and Historical Landscape Architect.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

September 13, 2011

Memorandum:

To: Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Acting Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, D.R. Miller Farmstead Cultural Landscape Condition Reassessment

I, Edward R. Wenschhof, Acting Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, concur with the condition reassessment for the D.R. Miller Farmstead cultural landscape:

CONDITION REASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The cultural landscape condition reassessment for D.R. Miller Farmstead is hereby approved and accepted.

Edward R. Wenschhof 9/14/2011

Acting Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield — Date

Condition reassessment concurrence signed by the ANTI superintendent on 9/14/2011

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

August 5, 2014

Memorandum:

To: Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, D.R.Miller Farm Cultural Landscape Condition Reassessment

I, Susan Trail, Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, concur with the condition reassessment for the D.R.Miller Farm cultural landscape:

CONDITION REASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The cultural landscape condition reassessment for D.R.Miller Farm is hereby approved and accepted.

Susan Trail — 9/8/14

Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield — Date

Condition update superintendent concurrence, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
Office of Lands, Resources and Planning
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

February 2, 2005

Memorandum

To: Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, D. R. Miller Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, John W. Howard, Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, concur with the findings of the D. R. Miller Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory as submitted on February 2, 2005

J. W. Howard — Feb. 10, 2005

John W. Howard
Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Date

Concurrence letter from Antietam National Battlefield superintendent, dated 2/10/2005.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
Office of Lands, Resources and Planning
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

February 2, 2005

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, D. R. Miller Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the D. R. Miller Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory as submitted on February 2, 2005.

J Rlittle (per)
J. Rodney Little,
State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Maryland

3/31/05
Date

Concurrence letter from MD SHPO, dated 3/31/2005

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 9, 2024

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, D.R. Miller Farmstead

I, Andrew Banasik, Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, concur with the update for the D.R. Miller Farmstead Cultural Landscapes Inventory, including the following specific components:

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: The D.R. Miller Farmstead cultural landscape retains integrity to the following periods of significance: 1861-1865, 1875-1967, 1799-1967.

INTEGRITY: The landscape displays the following aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association) as defined by the National Register of Historic Places.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION REASSESSMENT: Good

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory update for D.R. Miller Farmstead is hereby approved and accepted.

ANDREW BANASIK Digitally signed by ANDREW BANASIK Date: 2024.07.15 09:01:39 -04'00'

Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield _____ Date

INTERIOR REGION 1 • NORTH ATLANTIC-APPALACHIAN
CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA

Concurrence memo signed by Antietam National Battlefield superintendent on July 15, 2024.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Martha Temkin	Change in Condition	09/08/2014	Condition reassessment completed in FY2014. Condition is now Good. See the Condition chapter for details of update.
Martha Temkin	Other	09/14/2011	Condition reassessment completed in FY2011. Condition remains Fair. See the Condition chapter for details of update.
Jeffrey C. Everett	Other	01/05/2005	Revisions made in accordance with comments from park and regional staff.
Daniel Weldon	Other	01/01/2017	During the 2017 fiscal year, a reevaluation of the previously approved Cultural Landscape Inventory was completed by NCR Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator Daniel Weldon. The reevaluation included a site visit to the D.R. Miller Farm with ANTI Chief of Resources Jane Custer and Communications Fellow Emily Button Kambic. The first site visit occurred on November 29th, 2016. Updates were made to all required fields. Photographs from the site visit replaced the previously embedded existing condition photos. Additional photographs from the site visit are included in an appendix at the end of the document. Updates to the document included revisions to the Analysis and Evaluation portion of the document including contributing features due to a modification in the boundaries of the cultural landscape. Property not owned by the park, including the Nicodemus Farm was removed from the evaluation and subsequently all monuments on this portion of the landscape were removed from discussion as well. The most recent events and improvements were added to the chronology. The period of significance was expanded to include the Mission 66 period and the develops along Cornfield Avenue and Stark Avenue. The identified threats and impacts remained the same. The condition of the cultural landscape remains as Good.
Angelina Ribeiro Jones	Change in Condition	07/15/2024	The D.R. Miller Farmstead CLI was updated in FY2024. Through consultation with park staff, it has been determined that the condition of the landscape remains Good.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County

Size (Acres): 141.41

Land Tract Number(s)

06-124

Boundary Description:

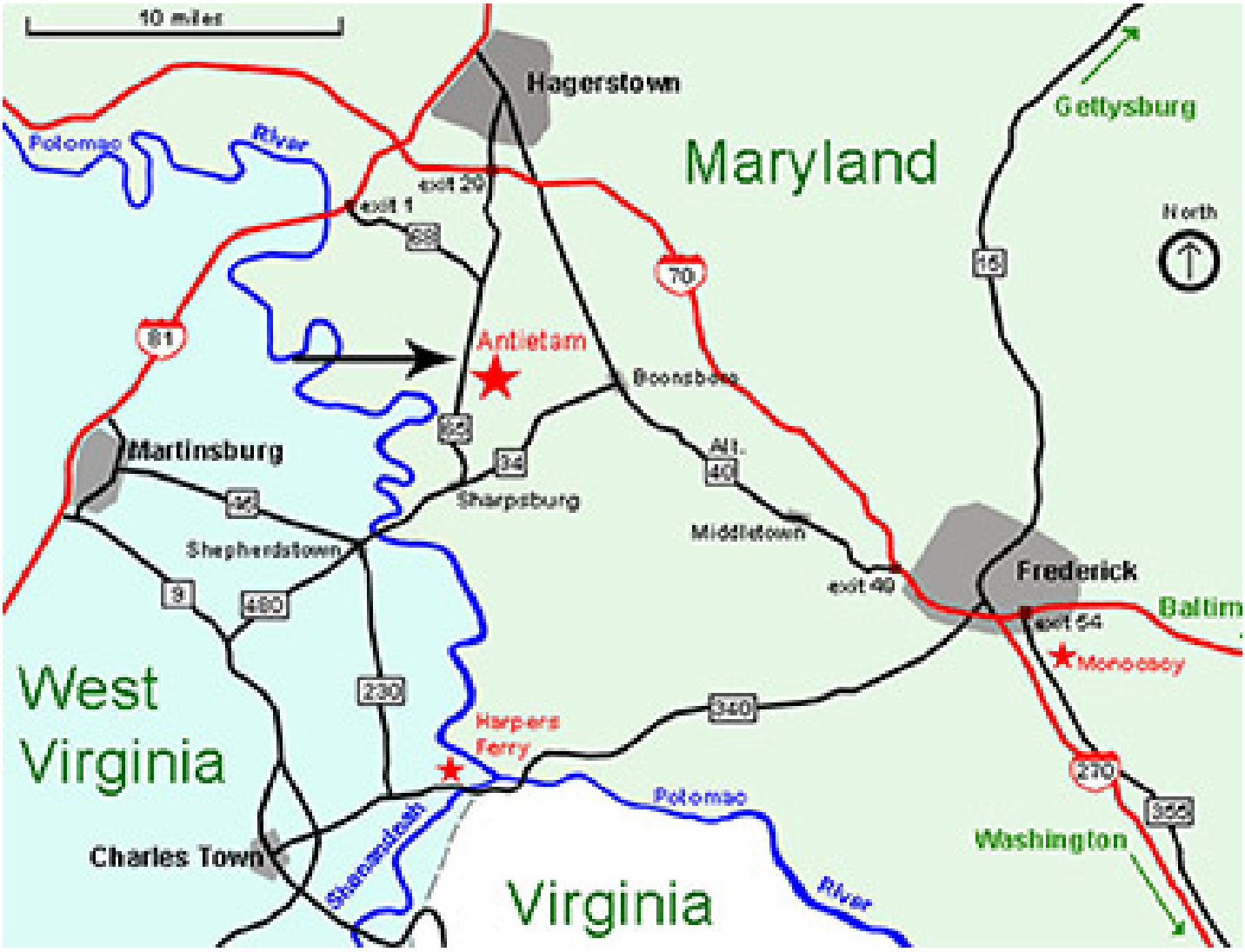
The D. R. Miller Farmstead is identified by Washington County, Maryland Tax Map 72, Grid 20, Parcel 20, and currently consists of 141.41 acres. The D.R. Miller Farmstead is identified as land tract 06-124 within the park. Although it is bisected by Dunker Church Road--the current name for the historic Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike--it is essentially framed between a network of other roads with Mansfield Avenue at its northern boundary, Cornfield and Starke avenues at its southern boundary, Smoketown Road at its eastern boundary, and Maryland Route 65 at its western boundary. The property's boundaries have not changed dramatically since 1883, when the property was reduced from 260 acres to 150 acres. Historically, the D. R. Miller Farmstead extended south of what is now Cornfield and Starke avenues to an area just southwest of the Dunker Church plot. These lands outside of the boundary will be mentioned in the adjacent lands section, but will not be reviewed in this CLI.

In 2019, NPS acquired approximately 43.23 acres (ANTI Tract 04-121) within the established legislative boundary of the park (PEPC 89283). The property is located south of Cornfield Avenue immediately adjacent to the D.R. Miller Farmstead cultural landscape boundary. The CLI boundary was not adjusted as part of the FY2024 CLI update. This is because further research beyond the scope of the update is needed to determine how the newly acquired land is associated with the cultural landscape's significance, whether the CLI boundary should be adjusted based on historic property boundaries, and if so, what historic context and landscape features should be added to the report to fully document the parcel.

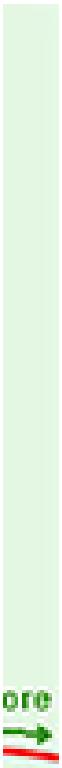
Boundary Coordinates

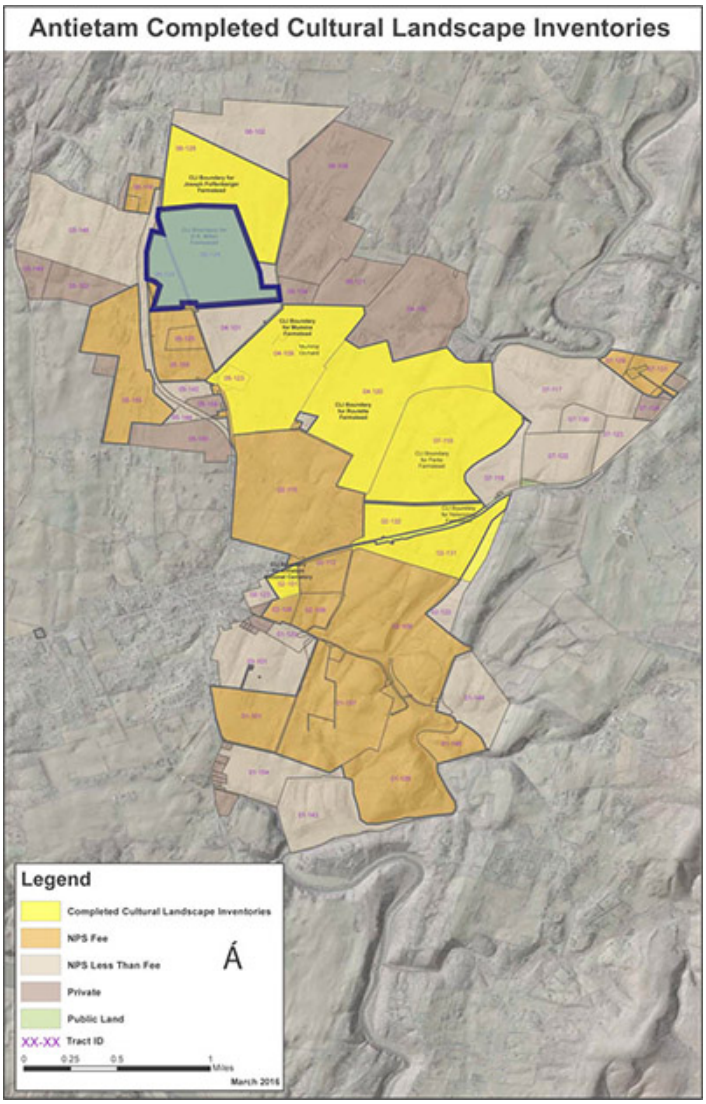
Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.488555	-77.745036	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.482416	-77.742942	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.482344	-77.741705	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.481369	-77.741538	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.480702	-77.751389	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.482463	-77.750889	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.483034	-77.75196	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.486746	-77.75146	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.48658	-77.750699	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.487983	-77.751151	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.488507	-77.751008	

Location Map:



Location of National Capital Region battlefield parks in the Potomac River Valley, including Antietam National Battlefield. Reprinted from http://www.nps.gov/anti





The D.R. Miller Farmstead is outlined in blue. Other CLIs completed for Antietam National Battlefield are shown in yellow

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The D. R. Miller Farmstead is representative of properties found in the Sharpsburg District of Washington County, Maryland, because of its long-term occupation by persons of Germanic ethnicity and tradition of agricultural production. German farms of the Great Valley have a distinct character. Farming clusters consisting of Georgian style houses and ancillary structures are oriented in tight groups in square arrangements near roads. Rather than constructing English barns and drying sheds from brick, like that of the Virginia Tidewater, the German builders utilized the topography of the landscape, constructing bank barns, apple sheds, spring houses, in the sides of the hill slopes from the locally available stone. Organized gardens and orchards surrounded the housing clusters. Agricultural practices on the farms were diverse, including dairy practices, and the growing of wheat, grains, and potatoes. Like nearby farmsteads, the D. R. Miller Farmstead was patented to a prominent land speculator of Anglican lineage, Joseph Chapline, Jr., whose family migrated to western Maryland from the Tidewater section of the colony. Typical of these speculative land ventures, the property was either leased, which was the case with the D. R. Miller Farmstead, or quickly sold at profit to incoming settlers migrating southward from southeastern Pennsylvania. Foremost among the settlers populating the Sharpsburg area were the Pennsylvania Germans, who were seeking less expensive lands on which to establish diversified farming operations that relied on family rather than slave labor that characterized much of eastern Maryland's tobacco plantations. Beginning with Christopher Cruss (Cruse), who leased the land from Joseph Chapline, Jr. and his brother James, the D. R. Miller Farmstead has been farmed by people of Germanic lineage from the 1770s until the National Park Service acquired the property in 1990. In addition, the property is significant for its association with tenant farming, since it has been leased by at least half a dozen different farmers for almost one hundred years of its history. In 1860, Maryland had the highest agricultural tenancy rate in the nation, and the Farmstead was in fact occupied by a tenant at that time--D. R. Miller himself.

Tenants continue to farm the property today, through an agricultural lease program administered by its current owners, the National Park Service. Because of the continuance of agriculture on the property, visitors to Antietam National Battlefield can visualize the landscape as it essentially existed at the time of the Battle, and can simultaneously gain an understanding of the Hagerstown Valley's agricultural heritage. Aside from agriculture, the effects of humans on the landscape can be witnessed by viewing the plethora of monuments and markers that are located on the D. R. Miller Farmstead. These features are products of the post-Civil War era, when private groups and government agencies sought to commemorate the events that unfolded on the Battlefield. An outgrowth of this commemoration movement was the preservation of the landscape on which these historic events had transpired, an effort that continues to the present, making Antietam one of the nation's best preserved battlefields.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The D. R. Miller Farmstead is located in Washington County, Maryland, within the portion of the County that is part of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province. Specifically, the property is located in the eastern section of the Province referred to as the Appalachian Valley, more commonly known as the Great Valley (Thornbury 1965, 109-110). In the Maryland portion of the Great Valley, it is known simply as the Hagerstown Valley (Maryland Geological Survey 1906, 85), presumably after the centrally located county seat of Washington County.

The property consists of gently undulating topography that is occasionally interrupted by rock outcroppings. Visible on the horizon to the east of the property is Blue (Elk) Ridge and South Mountain, which are the western-most ridges of the Blue Ridge Mountains as they divide into two major limbs north of the Potomac River, the eastern ridges being the Catoctin and Bull Run mountains in Maryland and Virginia respectively (Thornbury, 100). The property is underlain by agriculturally productive limestone soils that belong to the Hagerstown-Duffield-Frankstown association that occupies much of the Hagerstown Valley (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1962, 8-9). Although the property is predominantly pasture and cropland, there are remnants of three historic woodlots located on the farmstead, each of which is in the process of reforestation. The tree species found in these woodlots is typical for the Ridge and Valley physiographic region, with the majority belonging to the Oak-Hickory forest group. While trees belonging to the Maple-Beech-Birch group are likewise found in the Great Valley, they are primarily limited to the higher elevations of the mountains framing the Valley.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The D. R. Miller Farmstead, located within the boundaries of Antietam National Battlefield, is situated within the First Election District of Washington County, Maryland, approximately nine miles south of Hagerstown, Maryland, seventy-two miles west of Baltimore, Maryland, and seventy-two miles northwest of Washington, DC. The property was owned by private landowners until the National Park Service acquired it in fee simple in 1990.

Antietam National Battlefield Site was established by an act of Congress on August 30, 1890, and was the second such battlefield site established in the nation after Chickamagua and Chattanooga National Military Park. The War Department was charged with administering Antietam until August 10, 1933, when its care was transferred to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (Snell and Brown 1986, xviii).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 02/10/2005

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Management Category Date is the date this CLI was first approved by the park superintendent.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date: 09/30/2005

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Special Use Permit #NCR-ANTI-1000-01-06, which started 10/1/2002 and ends 9/30/2005, allows Ron Collins use of the loafing shed and to graze cattle and grow crops on 7 acres of the property as part of the park's program to maintain the historic scene.

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date: 09/30/2008

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Special Use Permit #NCR-ANTI-1000-03-11, which started 10/1/2003 and ends 9/30/2008, allows Rufus Martin use of the loafing shed and barn as well as growing crops on 100 acres of the property as part of the park's program to maintain the historic scene.

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Agriculture on the property has been maintained through a Special Use Permit (SUP) since at least 2002 and was last revised in 2015 (expiration date of this agreement unknown). The agricultural cooperator(s) maintains 93 acres of cropland 12 acres of pasture (PEPC 60586).

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: The National Park Service acquired in fee simple 141.41 acres, more or less, from the Conservation Fund, for $0.00 consideration (donated). The deed was recorded in the Washington County Circuit Court on 6/29/1990 at Liber 960, Folio 716. The Conservation Fund had acquired the property in fee simple from Paul M. Culler for $500,000 on 7/3/1989, which was recorded at Liber 920, Folio 473.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

The D. R. Miller Farmstead is surrounded by a mixture of federally owned and privately owned land. Fortunately, these adjacent lands are protected from inappropriate development with a combination of fee simple purchases or conservation (scenic) easement purchases by the Federal government, and conservation easements purchased by the Maryland Environment Trust, an agency within the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. As with the D. R. Miller Farm, the majority of adjacent properties retain a high degree of visual integrity and remain in agricultural production, which enables visitors to picture the landscape as it looked at the time of the Battle.
The monuments and markers located south of Cornfield Avenue were originally discussed in the first version of the CLI. The monuments include those associated with the Confederate memorialization on the southern edge of the Cornfield Avenue. These features, including the Nicodemus Farm complex and Philadelphia Brigade, while historically part of the D.R. Miller Farmstead, are outside of the boundaries of the CLI. The Nicodemus Farm complex is not owned by the National Park Service.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. A formal nomination was completed in 1982, and while it includes the D. R. Miller Farmstead, it only briefly describes the built environment and does not address landscape features or early history of the property. In essence, the Nomination describes Antietam National Battlefield as significant in American military history and the commemoration of that history, but omits its significance as a cultural landscape.

However, an update to the National Register nomination completed in 1999 does address landscape features of farmsteads involved in the Battle, as well as pre- and post-Civil War history of the Sharpsburg area's cultural landscape. This update establishes a much-needed historic context of the area's agricultural history, with an emphasis on properties acquired by the National Park Service after 1982, when the first nomination form was completed. Nevertheless, potentially significant twentieth-century landscape features are missing from the update, which are addressed in this CLI. At the time of the 2017 CLI Update, a new NR nomination is in the works to be written to focusing on Antietam National Battlefields Mission 66 heritage. The context in the NR nomination will encompass elements of the tour road, specifically the overlook on Cornfield Avenue.

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 03/31/2005

Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the State of Maryland concurred with the findings of the D. R. Miller Farmstead CLI on 3/31/05, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of Eligibility Determination refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of National Register Eligibility, since that is not the purview of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, with a formal nomination completed in 1981 and an update in 1999. In the Nomination and Nomination Update, the D. R. Miller Farmstead, along with several other farmsteads directly involved in the Battle, were listed as contributing resources. Although the Battlefield is listed on the National Register as an historic district, the D. R. Miller Farmstead could individually be determined eligible for listing on the National Register.

The D. R. Miller Farmstead is significant under Criterion A of the National Register for Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation in the area of military history for its involvement in the Battle of Antietam, which occurred on September 17, 1862, and was the bloodiest single day in American military history. Due in large part to subsequent battlefield preservation efforts, the D. R. Miller Farmstead has remained an unspoiled agricultural landscape, whose integrity has not been eroded by residential, commercial, or industrial development. Because of these early (and ongoing) battlefield preservation efforts, the D. R. Miller Farmstead is also significant in the area of conservation under Criterion A. In conjunction with the conservation efforts on the property, there is significance in Civil War commemoration, which is actually part of Criterion F. However, Criterion F is only applied when a property's primary significance results from its commemorative associations. Thus, significance in conservation under Criterion A is more applicable to the property when evaluated under the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, although commemoration more aptly describes the movement to construct monuments and markers on the property. Furthermore, the period of significance for commemoration extends until 1967, when the last of the Mission 66 changes were constructed within the historic boundaries of the Farmstead. Finally, the D. R. Miller Farmstead's agricultural landscape, with its late eighteenth/early nineteenth century house and forebay barn, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural history of western Maryland during the Early National period. Specifically, the property is representative of tenant farming in Maryland, which in 1860, had the highest agricultural tenancy rate in the nation (Atack and Bateman 1987, 107-110).

National Register Significance Criteria:

Significance Criteria A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1799 - CE 1967

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)	

Time Period: CE 1861 - CE 1865

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	

Time Period: CE 1875 - CE 1967

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	NPS Mission 66--Landscape Architecture	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	Battlefield Preservation

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Antietam National Battlefield
NRIS ID:	66000038
Other Name:	Antietam National Battlefield Site;Antietam National Battlefield Site
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	WA-II-350
Name:	Antietam Battlefield
Listed Date:	06/01/1978

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1773 - 1796	Settled	Joseph Chapline, Jr. receives patent for "Addition to Loss and Gain," and leases land to Christopher Cruss and John Myers.
CE 1796 - 1797	Land Transfer	Joseph Chapline, Jr. conveys the property to his brother, James Chapline, at an unknown date, who in turn conveys parts of it to Jonas Hogmire in 1796 and 1797.
CE 1799	Land Transfer	Jonas Hogmire conveys the property to John Myers, who had been living on the property as a tenant for a number of years.
CE 1812	Land Transfer	John Myers acquires additional acreage of the "Addition to Loss and Gain" patent from the estate of James Chapline.
CE 1799 - 1833	Built	John Myers likely builds farmhouse which is still standing on the property. He later constructs the extant forebay bank barn and springhouse.
CE 1844	Purchased/Sold	David R. Miller purchases property at public sale from the executors of the estate of John Myers, and immediately conveys it to his father, John Miller.
CE 1844 - 1886	Cultivated	David R. Miller lives on the property as a tenant and farms it until 1886.
CE 1883	Purchased/Sold	As a result of a court case involving the Miller siblings over ownership of the property, portions of the farm are sold at public sale to various parties, including 150 acres conveyed to D. R. Miller.
CE 1886	Land Transfer	D. R. Miller conveys the property to Euromas Hoffman, retires from farming, and moves into Sharpsburg.
CE 1894 - 1897	Memorialized	The War Department installs tour roads, fencing, and markers along the rights-of-ways that they acquired in the key areas of the Battlefield.
CE 1896 - 1964	Memorialized	Various monuments are constructed by organizations and states to honor both Union and Confederate regiments who fought at the Battle of Antietam.
CE 1928	Land Transfer	Uvilla Rohrer (surviving heir-at-law to Euromas Hoffman) conveys the property to Adam and Floss Weaver.
CE 1932	Land Transfer	Adam and Floss Weaver convey the property back to Uvilla Rohrer, along with Ima Scheller.
CE 1933	Land Transfer	Uvilla Rohrer and Ima Scheller convey the property to John and Emma Poffenberger.
CE 1950	Land Transfer	Emma Poffenberger (widow of John Poffenberger) conveys the property to William and Lacy Barr.
CE 1952	Land Transfer	William and Lacy Barr convey the property to Paul and Evelyn Culler.
CE 1989	Land Transfer	Paul Culler conveys the property to the Conservation Fund, a national non-profit land conservation organization.
CE 1990	Land Transfer	The Conservation Fund donates the property to the U. S. Government.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2007	Rehabilitated	Stabilization efforts associated with the D.R. Miller Barn are completed
CE 2009 - 2014	Rehabilitated	Restoration efforts to the D.R. Miller House are completed. This included exterior stucco work and interior stabilization.
CE 2013	Removed	Non historic shurbs and trees are removed from the exterior of the D.R. Miller House. This included three Norway maples, lilacs, forsythia, and privet hedge.
CE 2014 - 2015	Rehabilitated	The bronze statue and plaques of the New Jersey memorial were cleaned by HPTC. The work included repointing of mortar joints with traditional lime construction methods.
CE 2016	Conserved	Wax cleaning is applied to the bronze plaques along Cornfield Avenue
CE 2019 - 2020	Altered	The park replaced non-contributing fences on the property between 2019 and 2020. Specifically, about 2,800 linear feet of Virginia worm fencing along the boundaries of the cornfield and over 1,000 linear feet of woven wire fence in the pasture to contain sheep (PEPC 99868; PEPC 93155).
CE 2022 - 2024	Planned	The park is planning activities at the farmhouse that will preserve the porch, repair the stucco, and protect the building from groundhog infiltration through the installation of diamond mesh around the perimeter (PEPC 107603, PEPC 107968).

Physical History:

Prehistoric-Early Historic Period

The area that is now the Hagerstown Valley was notably lacking in permanent aboriginal villages at the time of contact with European settlers. Several of the American Indian peoples of Algonquian linguistic stock living in this region in the Late Woodland Period appear to have migrated to the Atlantic Coastal Plain and banded together to form fortified villages. Their movements may have been prompted by threats from tribes of Iroquoian linguistic stock living to the north and west (Potter 1993, 126). Specifically, evidence suggests that these Algonquian tribes were dominated by the Susquehannocks after that tribe migrated to the lower Susquehanna Valley between 1550 and 1575 (Ibid, 174-76). Although permanent villages were lacking in the Hagerstown Valley, indigenous groups used the region as hunting grounds and as a thoroughfare for trade and making war (Egloff and Woodward 1992, 50). In particular, the Great Valley was used by the Five Nations Iroquois League (which later became the Six Nations) in present day New York State as an avenue to attack the Catawbas to the south in the present day Carolinas (Jennings 1984, 278).

Although archeological investigations aimed at uncovering Native American artifacts have been conducted at several farmsteads at Antietam National Battlefield, they predated the acquisition of the D. R. Miller Farmstead by the National Park Service. Thus, specific investigations at the D. R. Miller Farmstead have not been performed.

European Settlement, 1732-1783

Settlement of the Hagerstown Valley by people of European stock did not begin in earnest until the early 1730s. Reasons for its delayed settlement were a result not only of geographic considerations, given that the Ridge and Valley Province was some distance from the Atlantic Coastal Plain, but also political ones. Settlement of the Maryland backcountry was slowed by the boundary dispute between the proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Calverts (Lords Baltimore) and Penns respectively (Cunz 1948, 48-58). The situation would not be resolved until 1767, when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English surveyors, finished drawing the famous Mason and Dixon line demarcating the borders of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania (Danson 2001, 1). As a result of the dispute, which led to unclear title to land grants, many settlers migrating from southeastern Pennsylvania bypassed Maryland and settled in the more southerly Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. To intercept the migrants bound for Virginia, Lord Baltimore issued a proclamation in 1732 offering two hundred acres of land of one's choosing free of rent for three years, and rent of one cent per acre per year in the fourth and subsequent years (Cunz, 58-59). The incentive proved fruitful, as many emigrants from southeastern Pennsylvania began populating the Piedmont and Ridge and Valley sections of Maryland.

Upon the arrival of the Europeans, mainly by way of the Philadelphia Wagon Road (Rouse 1973, ix), land in the Hagerstown Valley became intensely cultivated, as trees were cleared and land was ploughed. While the majority of the settlers in the Hagerstown Valley were German-speaking peoples and people of Scotch-Irish descent that had migrated from southeastern Pennsylvania, a number of Pennsylvanians were of Anglo-Irish, English, and Welsh extraction. However, the majority of English settlers in the Hagerstown Valley had migrated from the Chesapeake region in eastern Maryland. The Pennsylvania and Chesapeake settlers were markedly different in their settlement patterns. The Pennsylvanians, many of whom were sectarians, usually established small, cohesive family farms that generally did not rely on slave labor. In contrast, many of the Chesapeake settlers carried the plantation system to the Maryland backcountry that they had known in eastern Maryland, which was largely self-sufficient and relied on slave labor for the production of a single staple crop--tobacco.

Settlers in the Maryland backcountry who desired land were required to obtain it through Lord Baltimore's Land Office, since the Charter of Maryland granted in 1632 by King Charles I to Cecil Calvert, the Second Baron of Baltimore, conferred on Lord Baltimore all the powers of a lord proprietor. Thus, Lord Baltimore was the private owner of all land in Maryland, meaning that all land grants prior to the Revolution were granted by the Calvert family. The proprietary officials in Lord Baltimore's Land Office established a simple mechanism for awarding land grants in order to maximize revenues. Essentially, the process consisted of three steps. First, the settler would purchase a Warrant from the proprietary agent specifying the location of the land he desired. Second, the Warrant was issued to the county surveyor to lay out the specified number of acres being acquired, which was described in a Certificate of Survey. Finally, a Patent would be issued conveying fee simple title to the settler, subject to an annual quitrent payment to the Proprietor (Walsh and Fox 1974, 3). Essentially, a quitrent was a feudal arrangement wherein a landowner pays rent instead of having to perform obligatory services to the lord.

The property on which the D. R. Miller Farmstead was eventually established was part of a land grant known as "Addition to Loss and Gain", which was patented to Joseph Chapline, Jr. in 1773 and consisted of 1,484 acres (Maryland State Archives, Frederick County Patent Record BC & GS No. 46, Liber 222). As the name of the land grant implies, it was an addition to an earlier land grant, "Loss and Gain," which was patented to Chapline in 1765, and consisted of 1,168 1/2 acres (Ibid, Patent Record BC & GS No. 27, Liber 280). Chapline was a prominent land speculator in the Sharpsburg region along with his brother, James Chapline. Both were native Marylanders whose family migrated to the area from Prince George's County (http://www.ancestry.com). Their father, Joseph Chapline, Sr., had founded the Town of Sharpsburg in 1763, and was likewise active in land speculation. The "Loss and Gain" patents were undoubtedly held for such purposes, and were sold at profit to the incoming German and Scotch-Irish settlers from southeastern Pennsylvania. What was not immediately sold was leased, which was the case with the portion of the "Addition to Loss

and Gain" patent that would later constitute the D. R. Miller Farmstead. Scharf's History of Western Maryland notes that a German chemist named Christopher Cruss (Cruse) leased the property from Joseph Chapline (Jr.). Dr. Cruss was a vestryman of Mount Cavalry Evangelical Lutheran Church in Sharpsburg who was one the earliest settlers in the area (Scharf 1882, 1206-07). According to Williams' History of Washington County, Cruss emigrated from Germany to Sharpsburg around 1768 (Williams 1906, 465). Another local historian, John Philemon Smith, notes Cruse's occupancy of the farm that would eventually be owned by D. R. Miller (Reed 1991, 21). Cruse's lease evidently continued after Joseph Chapline conveyed the property to his brother James, as the arrangement was mentioned in a later deed (Washington County Land Records, Liber L, Folio 678).

Changes in Land Tenure and Land Use, 1783-1861

Early National Period
The property that would become the D. R. Miller Farmstead remained in Chapline family hands until 1796, when 40 acres of the “Addition to Loss and Gain” patent was sold to Jonas Hogmire (also spelled Hogmeier, Hockmeyer) (Washington County Land Records, Liber I, Folio 519). Hogmire, born in Hagerstown, was the son of Conrad Hogmire, who may have immigrated to America from Wittenberg, Germany in 1741 (http://perso.wanadoo.fr/didier.hocmert). Both Hogmires were Lutherans and prominent men within the community (http://www.ancestry.com); Conrad commanded a militia regiment during the Revolutionary War, and was named to the Committee of Observation and later appointed to county commissioner (http://www.ancestry.com; Williams, 75; 85). They also were involved in land speculation, judging by the number of entries in the land records, and apparently Jonas was the wealthiest man in Maryland at one time (http://www.ancestry.com). Thus, it is doubtful that Hogmire lived on the property that would become the D. R. Miller Farmstead, but instead leased it. When Hogmire acquired an additional 40 acres of “Addition to Loss and Gain” from James Chapline in 1797, the deed makes mention of a person named John Myers living there, almost certainly as a tenant farmer (Washington County Land Records, Liber K, Folio 575). As previously mentioned, Christopher Cruse also leased the property for a period of time and his lease likely coincided with that of Myers. Either the two leased different portions of the property simultaneously, or Cruse subleased the entire farm to Myers. This may have been the likely scenario, judging by the number of transactions involving Cruse in the land records, suggesting his involvement in land speculation. Hogmire did not own the property for long, as Myers bought Hogmire’s 81 + acres in 1799, and acquired another 169 + acres of “Addition to Loss and Gain” in 1812 from the trustee of James Chapline’s estate (Washington County Land Records, Liber L, Folio 678; Ibid, Liber Y, Folio 462).

It is unclear how long Myers had been living on the property as a tenant before purchasing it, as there is a John Myer listed in the Assessment of 1783 as owning 150 acres of the "Hagers Delight" patent (Maryland State Archives, Assessment of 1783 Index, Washington County). Whether this is the same John Myers is unknown, but it would be unusual for a person with fee simple title to land to relinquish it to become a tenant on another property. According to a source described in local architectural historian Paula Reed’s history report prepared for the D. R. Miller Farmstead, Myers may have occupied the property as early as 1786 (Reed 1991, 21). Whatever the lease timetable, it is fairly evident that Myers was the first owner-occupant of the property, and it can be assumed that he built the extant farmhouse shortly after his acquisition from Hogmire in 1799. Not much is known about Myers’ lineage, other than his father, Peter, owned part of the nearby Mount Pleasant tract, which he conveyed to John Myers and several of his brothers and sisters (Washington County Land Records, Liber S, Folio 825). John Myers evidently had three children--Mary, Kitty, and Jacob--whom he mentions in his will, described later in this report (Washington County Will Books, Liber D, Folio 204). It is likely that Myers is a Germanic surname, which appeared in many other spelling variations (Meier, Maier, Meyer, Meyers, etc.) and is a name known among Swiss Anabaptists (Yoder 1998, 135). Like many surnames of German-Swiss origin, it may have been later Anglicized.

While details of the tenant arrangement and lineage of the D. R. Miller Farmstead’s early occupants is limited, even less is known about the agricultural history of the property during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries because detailed agricultural censuses did not yet exist for individual farms. However, judging from the size of the farm and the nature of operations that have been documented on adjacent properties, it is likely that it was typical of the time period. Whereas the Hagerstown Valley was primarily a scene of subsistence farming prior to the Revolutionary War, the development of specialized agricultural commodities began to take place after 1783. Rye for grain and for distilling into whiskey was taking on prominence, as was flax and hemp. Although corn was not an important cash crop since the Hagerstown Valley was located too far from market to be profitable, it was used to fatten cattle in the lucrative livestock trade (Gray 1933, Vol. II, 812-820). Cattle were driven from the Maryland and Virginia backcountry and taken to market in Baltimore and Philadelphia. In fact, Maryland became a leader among the slaveholding states of improving breeds of cattle (Ibid, 840-47). The interest in cattle raising was perhaps due in part to the high prices beef was commanding as a result of the Napoleonic wars in Europe during the early nineteenth century

(Fletcher 1950, 179). Wheat also began to take on more importance after the Revolution and eventually displaced tobacco culture, which had been established in the Ridge and Valley primarily by eastern Maryland planters (Gray, Vol. II, 881). Because tobacco culture never held the prominence in western Maryland as it did east of the Blue Ridge, and because farming practices brought by the Pennsylvania groups emphasized the use of crop rotation and manuring, soil exhaustion was not as widespread in the Hagerstown Valley as it was in much of the state (Craven 1926, 85-86). In fact, this section of Maryland, with its small, diversified farms worked predominantly with free, not slave labor, was much more prosperous than the older tobacco plantations in eastern Maryland (Ibid, 158).

Antebellum Period

John Myers lived on the property until his death in 1836, and if the account written by a local historian is accurate, Myers occupied the property for roughly 50 years (Reed 1991, 21), the longest of any of its owners. Six years after his death, the property was put up for public sale by his executors, as directed in his will. During that time, he specified that his daughter have use of the portion of the property encompassing the buildings, while the farmland be leased to tenants (Washington County Will Books, Liber D, Folio 204). In 1842, David R. Miller submitted the winning bid at auction, and the executors, John Miller (of John) and John Miller (of David), sold the 260 3/8 acre property to David R. Miller for $53 an acre in 1844. David R. Miller promptly sold the property to his father, Colonel John Miller, the next day (Washington County Land Records, Liber 45, Folio 280; Ibid, Liber 45, Folio 282). According to Paula Reed, this arrangement avoided any legal entanglements, as John Miller (of David) was one of the executors (Reed, 23). Although John Miller owned the property, his son D. R. Miller lived on the property as a tenant for 39 years. This somewhat unorthodox arrangement can perhaps be explained by financial circumstances. Colonel John Miller, a veteran of the War of 1812, owned a significant amount of land in the Sharpsburg area and was purportedly one of the best known citizens of his day in Washington County (Williams, 1234) (John Miller's, father, David, had immigrated to Sharpsburg from the Rhineland-Pfalz region of Germany (Williams, 1234), also known as the Palatinate (Hostetler 1993, 50)). In contrast, D. R. Miller appears to have struggled with finances, as evidenced by the recordation of a bill of sale in 1858 for personal property he sold to repay a debt to his father in the amount of $1,000--a significant amount of money at that time (Washington County Land Records, Liber IN 13, Folio 593). Whatever the impetus for this long-term leasing arrangement, it created some confusion regarding ownership, as various atlases and maps denote John Miller and D. R. Miller variously as owners/occupants. Specifically, the 1859 Taggart Map of Washington County shows a J. Miller residing on the property, while various military maps related to the Battle of Antietam variously show John Miller and D. R. Miller as residents. Finally, the 1877 Lake Atlas clearly shows D. R. Miller as the occupant.

The many years of tenancy did not seem to affect the agricultural productivity of the property, as it appears to be typical of farms found in the Sharpsburg District during the mid-nineteenth century. The agricultural censuses of 1850 and 1860 show that D. R. Miller had a diversified agricultural operation that sustained the daily needs of his family while producing some additional income that likely was used to purchase items they could not produce themselves. In essence, while the Millers produced butter and milk for their own use--judging by the modest number of milk cows--they had a significant number of swine and beef cattle, suggesting commercial production. Absent not only from the inventory of the Miller Farm, but also all of the other farms in the Sharpsburg District of Washington County in the 1850 and 1860 agricultural censuses, is the production of tobacco. Likewise, the farmers of the Sharpsburg District did not rely heavily on slave labor, with a number of farmers owning no slaves, while most of the farmers that did own slaves owned two or fewer. In the 1860 population census, D. R. Miller was listed as owning one slave (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedules and Population Schedules for 1850 and 1860, Washington County, Maryland). He sold another slave in 1858 to pay $1,000 in debts he owed his father (Washington County Land Records, Liber IN 13, Folio 593). His name also appears in the land records as bringing a slave into Maryland from Virginia in 1843, a year prior to his occupation of the farmstead (Ibid, Liber ZZ, Folio 892). However, he probably did not own more than one or two slaves at a given time. In contrast, his father was one of the largest slaveholders in the district in 1860 with eight slaves (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1860 Agricultural Schedule, Washington County, Maryland).

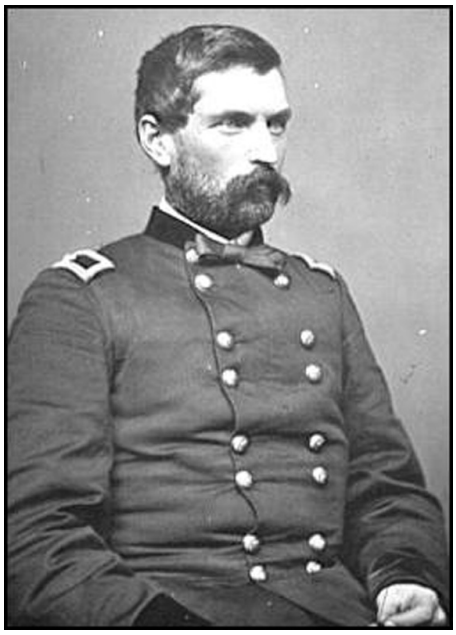


"Lone Star"
Painting by Don Troiani, www.historicalartprints.com

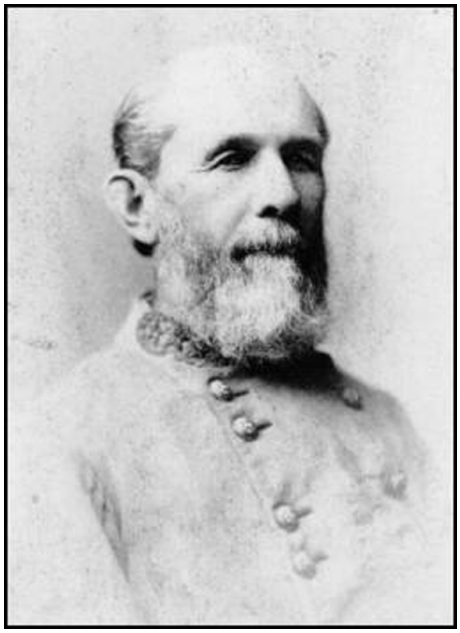
In a 1995 painting by noted Civil War historian and artist Don Troiani, members of the famed Texas Brigade march through the Cornfield and over the bodies of the equally brave Iron Brigade, distinguished by their black Hardee hats.



Photograph taken by Alexander Gardner several days after the Battle of Antietam, showing the bloated corpses of Confederates lying on the D. R. Miller Farm just west of the Hagerstown Pike. Reprinted from http://www.nps.gov/anti/gallery.htm



Civil War-era photograph of Union Brigadier General John Gibbon, who commanded the famed Iron Brigade during the Battle of Antietam. Reprinted from http://www.generalsandbrevets.com



War time photograph of Colonel William T. Wofford, who commanded the celebrated Texas Brigade at the Battle of Antietam. Reprinted from http://www.generalsandbrevets.com

The Civil War, 1861 - 1865

Slavery was undoubtedly the galvanizing factor for the onset of sectional strife that came to be known as the Civil War. Perhaps nowhere were bitterly divided loyalties felt more strongly than the border state of Maryland, where brother truly did indeed fight brother. If Maryland seceded like her sister state Virginia had done, the Federal capital of Washington, DC, would be surrounded by enemy

territory. Fortunately for the Union cause, the Maryland legislature voted not to adopt an ordinance of secession in 1861 (Ruffner 1997, 39). Undoubtedly affecting the outcome was the arrest of several pro-secession members of the Maryland legislature before they had the opportunity to vote. By arresting these legislators as well as Baltimore's mayor and marshall of police, Lincoln had in effect suspended the writ of habeas corpus and declared martial law (http://www.csulb.edu/~crsmith/lincoln.html). Despite Maryland's decision to stay in the Union, many of her sons went south to enlist in the Confederate army. Nevertheless, the majority of residents in western Maryland were pro-Union in their sympathies (Manakee 1961, 17-18). In fact, a large number of Union sympathizers left Virginia and settled in Washington County to avoid harassment (Williams, 310).

In contrast to neighbor William Roulette, D. R. Miller appeared to have sympathized with the Southern cause (Correspondence from Ted Alexander, Park Historian, Antietam National Battlefield, 29 October 2004). Although opinions differed on the issues of slavery and secession, the Sharpsburg community shared the horrifying experiences of war that took place in the area on September 17, 1862. D. R. Miller's farm was one of many in the Sharpsburg District involved in the Battle of Antietam, which was the bloodiest single day in American military history (Sears 1990, 85). In fact, Miller's cornfield became the most contested ground in the Battle and possibly the War. The Battle of Antietam marked the first of General Robert E. Lee's two attempts to invade the North, the other culminating in the Battle of Gettysburg in July of 1863. While the Battle of Antietam is considered a tactical draw, strategically it was a Union victory, forcing Lee to curtail his invasion and withdraw to Virginia. More important to the Union cause, however, was the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation shortly after the Battle. In addition to making the fight to preserve the Union also a fight to free the slaves, the Emancipation Proclamation effectively dashed the hopes of the Confederacy for receiving official sanction and possible intervention from England. Finally, Lee failed to receive the support of the citizenry in Maryland that he had hoped for when he crossed over the Potomac (Murfin 1965, 326-27).

Hostilities commenced early in the morning of September 17, when the Army of the Potomac's First Corps under Major General Joseph Hooker attacked the Confederate left flank held by Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson (Sears, 82). Crushing the Confederate left constituted the first stage of Major General George B. McClellan's battle plan for the Army of the Potomac (Tilberg 1960, 21). His main thrust would occur here, where the ground was more open and maneuverable compared with the Confederate right flank, located south of Sharpsburg and near the steep bluffs overlooking Antietam Creek (Sears, 81). Hooker's Corps was stretched out between two woodlots on D. R. Miller's farm, which became known respectively as the North Woods and the East Woods (Murfin, 212), while Jackson was positioned in front of the Dunker Church and another one of Miller's woodlots, known as the West Woods. Additional troops of Jackson's under the command of Brigadier General A. R. Lawton were positioned in Miller's cornfield, which was located northeast of the Dunker Church across the Hagerstown Pike (Tilberg, 21). Supporting the Confederate infantry was Major General J.E.B. Stuart's horse artillery positioned on the Nicodemus Farm, which lay west of the Hagerstown Pike and across from the North Woods. Taking advantage of a knoll on the property, known as "Nicodemus Heights," Stuart's artillery had clear aim on the Federals as they moved southward down the Pike out of the North Woods. Almost simultaneously, Stuart's guns and Lawton's infantry opened fire on the advancing Federals, which momentarily halted their advance and prompted Hooker to move his own artillery into position between the North Woods and D. R. Miller's farmhouse. In concert with the artillery positioned east of Antietam Creek, the Union batteries unleashed a barrage on the Confederate troops in Miller's cornfield, which became known simply as "The Cornfield" (Murfin, 213-14). The carnage was terrible, as both men and corn were torn to shreds. Hooker remarked that "every stalk of corn in the northern and greater part of the field was cut as closely as could have been done with a knife, and the slain lay in rows precisely as they had stood in their ranks a few moments before. It was never my fortune to witness a more bloody, dismal battlefield" (Tilberg, 22).

Hooker's Corps advanced toward the Cornfield on Miller's farm after the barrage had ended, and Jackson's men retreated to the West Woods for cover. Among the troops driving hard against the Confederates were members of the famed Iron Brigade (2nd, 6th, 7th Wisconsin, and 19th Indiana) under command of Brigadier General John Gibbon (Priest 1989, 332). As a result of this Union

onslaught, Lee was forced to send reinforcements to Jackson for fear of his left flank collapsing. Once these reinforcements arrived, Jackson launched a counterattack that drove Hooker's troops back through the Cornfield (Stevens 1990, 42). Some of the most tenacious soldiers engaged in the fight belonged to the Texas Brigade (1st, 4th, 5th Texas, 18th Georgia, and Hampton's Legion (South Carolina)) commanded by Colonel William T. Wofford (Priest, 323). Despite pushing back the enemy, the Brigade suffered heavy casualties, including more than eighty-two percent of the 1st Texas Regiment--the highest loss sustained by any single regiment in the War. Before the Federals could be routed, Major General Joseph K. F. Mansfield's Corps reinforced Hooker (Ibid), and coupled with Hooker's artillery, (Murfin, 221) once again pushed the Confederates back through Miller's cornfield and into the West Woods, although Mansfield was mortally wounded in the fight. Taking advantage of a lull in the action when additional Union reinforcements were being requested, Jackson assembled his reinforcements in the West Woods. Major General John Sedgwick's Division passed through the East Woods, through the Cornfield, and into the West Woods where Confederate reinforcements arriving on the field caught them in a deadly crossfire. Nearly half of Sedgwick's division was killed, while the remainder retreated (Stevens, 42). In the first four hours of fighting, more than 13,000 Confederate and Union troops lay dead or wounded, although neither side could claim the upper hand (Sears, 82). By mid-morning, the action shifted to the Sunken Lane and the Mumma and Roulette farmsteads, when Brigadier General William H. French's Division and Major General Israel B. Richardson's Division inadvertently moved south instead of west to reinforce Sedgwick. Towards the late afternoon, the bulk of the fighting was focused even farther south along Antietam Creek at the Lower Bridge, where the day and battle ended with a stalemate (Time-Life Books 1996, 90;118-19). All told, there were more than 23,000 casualties suffered between the two armies in a single day of fighting (Sears, 299).

In the wake of the Battle, many of the farmers of the Sharpsburg District of Washington County were left with devastating losses to both buildings and crops, not to mention the traumatic sight of viewing dead bodies strewn across their property. Miller's neighbor to the south, Samuel Mumma, had his house and outbuildings burned by Confederates during the Battle for fear they would be occupied by Federal sharpshooters (Murfin, 215). While the Millers' property escaped the same fate as the Mummas, the family still suffered significant losses as evidenced by the war claim filed by D. R. Miller several years after the Battle. Miller requested $1,237.75 from the Federal government for horses and forage that were taken, for which he received compensation in the amount of $995.00. Another claim seeking $1,822 for damages to clover hay and clover seed, along with miscellaneous tools and a cart was filed by Miller, of which only $995.00 was awarded (Reed, 32-33). John Miller also filed a claim for the property in the amount of $1,843.35, which included $25.00 in damages to the house. As Keven Walker, Park Ranger for Antietam National Battefield states in his recent research report on the house, it is apparent that the damage to the house was not significant, as it was probably struck by only a single shell (Walker 2004, 14-15). It is possible that the damage caused by this shell may explain the hole visible on the east elevation of the house in the Civil War-era photograph analyzed in Walker's report.

Although Antietam was the largest battle fought in Washington County during the course of the War, it was by no means the only event to transpire. Washington County would be site of numerous engagements and troop movements, since the Great Valley served as a natural corridor for invasion for both armies as they moved between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Post-War Years and Establishment of Antietam National Battlefield, 1865-1933

Agricultural Diversification and Specialization
Although the post-Civil War period was a difficult one for the former slaveholding states both socially and economically, western Maryland rebounded from the war more quickly than other regions of the Old Line State due to its diversified agriculture and small family farms. As animal power began replacing manpower, and innovations in grain harvesting equipment and widespread use of commercial fertilizer took hold, farms grew even more productive during this period (Rasmussen 1962, 579-581). Transportation infrastructure provided by the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal tied farmers of the Sharpsburg District in Washington County to the urban markets of Washington and Baltimore. Although general farming still predominated, increased specialization in agriculture was evidenced by the Hagerstown Valley becoming one of the most important fruit-growing regions in the eastern United States, along with its counterpart counties in the Shenandoah and Cumberland valleys (Baker 1927, 318).

By examining agricultural censuses during the two decades after the Civil War, it is apparent that the agricultural operations being conducted on the Miller Farm were indicative of regional trends. In essence, while diversification in the types of agricultural products produced on the Miller Farm allowed the family to sustain themselves in a self-sufficient manner, the income derived from the sale of specialized agricultural commodities allowed them to purchase goods that they could not produce at home. Specifically, like other farms in the Hagerstown Valley, the Millers had a general farming operation that produced a variety of items for home consumption, such as milk, butter, and eggs. Furthermore, the Millers grew a variety of small grains, including corn, wheat, and rye. In fact, wheat production on the Miller Farmstead remained at a higher per bushel yield than on many of the other farms in the Sharpsburg District, reflecting the productivity of the property. However, the numbers and value of livestock on the Miller Farm suggest commercial production. Whereas no sheep were counted in the 1850 census and only 7 were counted in the 1860 census, that number increased to 14 in 1870 and 39 in 1880. Beef cattle and swine continued to be raised on the Miller Farm, although their numbers never again approached their pre-Civil War levels (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedules for 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Washington County, Maryland). Although swine and beef cattle were both important livestock commodities in the first half of the nineteenth century in the Pennsylvania Culture Region, they began to decline in importance in the mid-nineteenth century due to competition from the Midwest, where they could be raised more cheaply. In contrast, sheep production was given impetus by the passage of several tariff acts that established higher duties on wool, as well as war-time demand brought on by the Civil War, leading many farms to concentrate on raising sheep for wool (Fletcher 1950, 181-85; 1955, 261-66). Indeed, the pounds of wool produced on the Miller Farm more than doubled between 1860 and 1870 (Agricultural Schedules for 1860 and 1870). However, sheep production suffered the same fate as beef cattle and swine production, when western competition proved to be too much for eastern farmers (Fletcher 1955, 266).

Typical of farms during the time period that were worked with family labor, D. R. Miller and his wife, Margaret, raised at least thirteen children at the farmstead (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880 Population Schedules). D. R. Miller's father, John Miller, died intestate in 1882, and an equity court case immediately arose between D. R. Miller and his six surviving siblings (Washington County Court of Equity Records, Docket #3318, Liber 24, Folio 421). When the property was put up for public sale in 1883, D. R. Miller purchased 150 acres with the house and barn, while the remaining 110 acres was sold off to various neighbors--George Poffenberger purchased 65 1/2 acres, while Henry Mumma purchased 44 1/4 acres (Washington County Land Records, Liber 85, Folio 91; Liber 85, Folio 6; Liber 84, Folio 698). Although D. R. Miller had been living on the farm since 1844, he legally owned it for only three years before selling it to Euromas Hoffman in 1886 (Ibid, Liber 88, Folio 697). According to Williams' History of Washington County, D. R. Miller and his wife moved to Sharpsburg, where they lived out the remainder of their lives (Williams, 1235).

Euromas Hoffman appears to have owned the property until his death sometime in the 1920s. He probably had a general farming operation much like the Millers had in the preceding decades; photographs taken in the early twentieth century show sheep and horses grazing on part of the

property west of the Hagerstown Turnpike, and corn and hay are likewise visible. He was evidently growing wheat or some other small grain, since a huge straw stack is visible outside the forebay door (Glass 1986, 17). In 1928, his heirs sold the property to Adam and Floss Weaver. The Weavers only owned the property until 1932, at which time it was sold back to Hoffman's heir-at-law, Urilla Rohrer. Just a year later, the property was conveyed to John and Emma Poffenberger (Washington County Land Records, Liber 179, Folio 326; Liber 192, Folio 333; Liber 193, Folio 471).

Battlefield Preservation and the War Department

Despite the return to relative normalcy in the decades following the Civil War, the events that transpired in September 1862 around Sharpsburg--indeed around all areas of the country where conflict played itself out on the landscape--still were very much on the minds of many Americans. Thus, a movement began to emerge with the purpose of preserving the nation's most important Civil War battlefields, with the Federal government figuring prominently. Not many years after the War had ended, many of the major battlefields were surveyed and mapped and incorporated with official reports of the fighting that took place. In 1880, Congress made the first appropriation for such work, when $50,000 was earmarked for completing a detailed study of the Battle of Gettysburg. In 1890, money was appropriated for studying Antietam. Also in 1890, an Act of Congress established the Antietam National Battlefield Site, the second battlefield to be preserved by the War Department after Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park (Snell and Brown, 67-68). During the 1890s, the acquisition of battlefield land by the Federal government at Antietam and Chickamauga/Chattanooga, as well as at Gettysburg, Shiloh, and Vicksburg, was precedent-setting; prior to that decade, such acquisitions by the Federal government for historic preservation purposes were rare. The acquisition of battlefield land, however, was preceded by the creation of national cemeteries, which Congress declared a Federal responsibility when it passed a measure in 1867 ensuring their establishment and protection. Prior to that time, only states and localities were involved in establishing cemeteries for soldiers killed during the Civil War (Boge and Boge 1993, 16-20).

Essentially, two battlefield preservation methods were adopted by the War Department in the 1890s, which came to be known as the Chickamauga and Antietam methods, respectively; the former involved significant land acquisition, while the latter relied on acquiring small strips of land where major action had occurred. The idea for the Antietam plan was conceived by Major George Breckenridge Davis while serving as president of the Antietam Board, the entity responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Battlefield. Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont was in concurrence with Davis' idea, and commented in 1895 that the method used to preserve the battlefield at Antietam was much cheaper and quicker than that which had been employed thus far. Antietam National Battlefield was developed according to its namesake style of plan, and was completed between 1894 -1898. The War Department was required to mark and preserve the positions of the armies during the Battle, which was accomplished through minimal land acquisition, along with road construction, monument erection, and interpretive devices, including markers and maps (Snell and Brown, 85-96).

Relevant to the Miller Farm, War Department activities related to preservation and commemoration were few, primarily because of the limited land acquisition goals of the Antietam Plan. As such, the D. R. Miller Farmstead remained in private hands for 125 years after the Battle ended. Despite the property remaining in private ownership, Federal activities still had a significant hand in shaping the landscape, primarily through the construction of tour roads and interpretive markers. A plethora of War Department-era roads and markers are located on or adjacent to the D. R. Miller Farmstead, which is not surprising given the significant role the property played in the Battle.

In addition to battlefield preservation and commemoration conducted by the Federal Government, state governments and private associations were also heavily involved in those tasks. One of the earliest such private associations was the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which was founded soon after that battle in September of 1863 (Linenthal 1993, 90). Reunions and dedications of monuments by veterans organizations and politicians from their respective home states came into vogue at the turn of the twentieth century. May 30 (Memorial Day) and September 17 (the day of the Battle) were usually the days selected for dedication of monuments at Antietam. Veterans came in droves from the northeastern states via the Pennsylvania Railroad for the dedication days at Antietam (Schildt 1991, 12-13). Generally, the plots of land for the monuments were purchased by state governments directly from a particular property owner, but were later transferred to the Federal

government. A total of 29 monuments were placed on property that comprised the Miller Farm at the time of the Battle to honor the Union and Confederate regiments who fought on the property, the most grandiose being the Philadelphia Brigade Park, which encompasses roughly ten acres. However, only 13 monuments are situated within the current boundaries of the Miller property.

National Park Service Administration of Antietam National Battlefield and Acquisition of the D. R. Miller Farmstead, 1933-Present

Antietam Battlefield was transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service in 1933. A report issued soon after the transfer was made noted that additional land should be acquired by the Park Service if battlefield preservation was to be made effective. Although more land was indeed acquired by the National Park Service, the D. R. Miller Farmstead stayed in private hands for many more years, despite recommendations by park staff on several occasions to acquire it. One of the earliest references to potential acquisition came during 1956, as part of the Mission 66 program. Interestingly, only parts of the D. R. Miller Farm were proposed for acquisition at that time (the Cornfield, and parts of the North, East, and West Woods), probably because of concerns over cost. In fact, the Chief of the Division of Interpretation, Ronald F. Lee, noted that land acquisition should be a priority, because of the escalation of land values in the vicinity of the Park. Because of its private ownership, details concerning the twentieth-century history of the D. R. Miller Farmstead are more limited than for surrounding properties acquired earlier by the Park Service, which are described in Snell and Brown's administrative history of the Park, and in various NPS planning and construction documents (Snell and Brown, 141; 171; 298-99; 419).

The D.R. Miller farm was included in the overall Mission 66 planning efforts of Antietam National Battlefield. The property was incorporated in the development of an automobile tour stop and interpretive plan proposed during the early sixties. The plan, entitled Antietam National Battlefield Site: A Developed Area Sign and Wayside Exhibit Plan, was a collaborative design project involving WASO, Region Five, the park, and select advisors. The property was interpreted in tour stops Four, Five, and Six; The Initial Attack, The Mansfield Attack, and The Cornfield, respectively. The design for Stop Four, located on the northern portion of Mansfield Avenue, included a design for a single pullout stop with views towards the D.R. Miller House and interpretation explaining the significance of Nicodemus Heights. Stop Five, located on the eastern branch of Mansfield Avenue, was oriented to the west and incorporated an audio tour component that explained General McClellan’s strategy during the initial onset of the battle. The audio device was to be housed in a low stonewall edging a flagstone terrace with focused views towards the Cornfield, Dunker Church, and the East Woods. The final stop, Cornfield Avenue, the only element that appears to be implemented, was oriented on the northern edge of the Cornfield Avenue road. The design of the stop, included a plaza consisting of an observation pad, bound by a low stonewall. Nine parking spaces were proposed to define the southern edge of the plaza. Views focused the visitor towards the D.R. Miller House (Barnes, 4; 26-48).

What is known about the Miller Farm is that its ownership changed hands a number of times throughout the twentieth century. Following the brief ownership of Uvilla Rohrer and Ima Sheller, who sold the property only a year after they reacquired it in 1932, John and Emma Poffenberger acquired the property and owned it until 1950. At that time, Emma Poffenberger, who was by then widowed, sold the property to William and Lacy Barr. The Barrs only lived there two years before selling it to Paul and Evelyn Culler. The Cullers lived on the property longer than any other owners during the twentieth century, finally selling it in 1989 to the Conservation Fund. In 1990, the Conservation Fund, a national non-profit land conservation organization, donated the property to the National Park Service, effectively ending the property’s long tenure in private hands (Washington County Land Records, Liber 192, Folio 333; Liber 193, Folio 471; Liber 259, Folio 457; Liber 271, Folio 303; Liber 920, Folio 473; Liber 960, Folio 716).

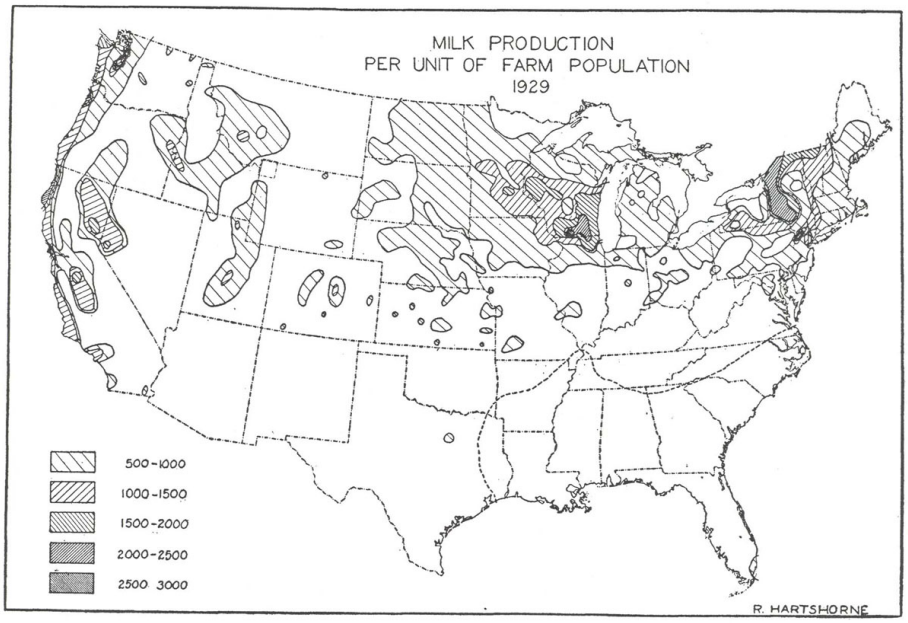
Although the D. R. Miller Farm is no longer privately owned, it remains in agricultural production today, which is fitting of its historical use on the eve of the Battle. Currently, the farm is leased to a local farmer, who utilizes the property for both crops and pasture. Washington County remains one of the most prominent agricultural counties in the State of Maryland; it is first in the sale of fruit products and second in dairy products (Maryland Agricultural Statistics Service 2002). The fruit industry, particularly the production of apples, has long played an important role in the agricultural economy of Washington County. In comparison, dairying has taken on more prominence as the twentieth century has progressed. Whereas the counties closer to Baltimore and Washington were more prominent in milk production in the 1930s (Hartshorne 1935, 350-51), by the 1960s, production

shifted to the western Piedmont and Ridge and Valley provinces as a result of suburbanization. Dairy farmers that were displaced by development shifted the location of their operations westward, and those already engaged in livestock and grain operations in western Maryland shifted to dairying (Durand 1964, 10-19). Dairying once took place on the D. R. Miller Farm, as evidenced by the extant dairy barn and milkhouse, but dairying activity was discontinued in 1983, at which time the owners transitioned to the production of beef cattle (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 6 April 2004).

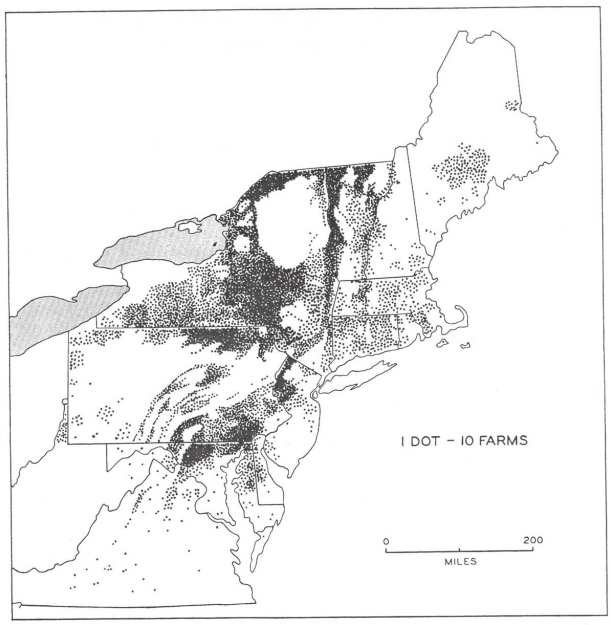
The continuance of agricultural production on the D. R. Miller Farmstead is not an isolated incident, nor is the integrity of the battlefield landscape a haphazard occurrence. The National Park Service operates a successful agricultural lease program wherein battlefield land is leased to local farmers, who help to perpetuate the historic scene by continuing its use for agricultural purposes. In addition, the Park Service, through its land protection plan, has pursued key properties involved in the Battle of Antietam and has purchased numerous conservation easements or acquired land in fee simple. Partnering with the Park Service has been a plethora of non-profit entities and state and local government agencies interested in permanently protecting the landscape in and around the Battlefield. These groups include national non-profits such as the Civil War Preservation Trust and the Conservation Fund, and state agencies including the Maryland Department of Planning, the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, Program Open Space, the Rural Legacy Program, and the Maryland Environmental Trust. Supporting the state's work is the Washington County Planning Department, which administers local land use planning activities as well as an agricultural preservation easement program in conjunction with the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, the oldest state farmland preservation program in the nation. Furthermore, the Department is responsible for overseeing implementation of Rural Legacy grants in the County. The Rural Legacy Program is a nationally recognized program administered through the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, which seeks to preserve lands containing highly significant natural and cultural resources. Although some parcels have been acquired through fee simple purchases, the majority of preserved properties have come about through the purchase or donation of conservation easements.

Despite increased land development activity in southern Washington County resulting from its proximity to the ever-expanding Baltimore-Washington metropolitan region, Antietam remains one of the country's best-preserved Civil War battlefields. Indeed, it is undoubtedly one of the best preserved of any of the nation's battlefields from all wars fought on American soil. Battlefield land is inherently farmland, and preserving one resource lends itself to the preservation of the other. In essence, preserving farmland not only can help preserve an agricultural economy, but also helps preserve historic resources. Typically, battlefields are comprised of several farms that cohesively and collectively contribute to the overall significance of the martial landscape. In the case of Antietam, the D. R. Miller Farmstead, along with several other adjacent properties, possesses a high level of historic significance and forms an integral part of the battlefield landscape. In fact, the current scene at Antietam is much as Major George Breckenridge Davis hoped it would be when he proposed the Antietam Plan of battlefield preservation. When testifying before the House Committee on Military Affairs in 1902, Davis stated, "If it is the purpose of Congress to perpetuate this field in the condition in which it was when the battle was fought, it should undertake to perpetuate an agricultural community….That was its condition in 1862, and that is the condition in which it should be preserved" (Boge and Boge, 24).

In 2007, stabilization efforts concluded on the Forebay Bank Barn. In 2009, rehabilitation efforts shifted to the D.R. Miller farmhouse. This included the application of stucco on the exterior of the building and the removal of non-contributing structures from the farmhouse cluster. The park replaced about 2,800 linear feet of Virginia worm fencing along the boundaries of the cornfield in 2019 and over 1,000 linear feet of woven wire fence in the pasture to contain sheep in 2020 (PEPC 99868; PEPC 93155). In 2021, Potomac Edison pruned trees along the utility corridor that goes through the cultural landscape between Dunker Church Road and the Miller milkhouse (PEPC 104424). Between 2023 and 2024, the secondary entry road to the property from Dunker Church Road was repaved as part of a larger effort to maintain paving throughout the park (PEPC 97257). As of FY2024, the park is planning to preserve the farmhouse's porch and repair its stucco, in addition to installing diamond mesh around the base of the building to mitigate groundhog damage (PEPC 107603, PEPC 107968).



Milk production in 1929, showing concentration in the Piedmont counties of Maryland closest to Baltimore and Washington. Reprinted from Richard Hartshorne, "A New Map of the Dairy Areas of the United States," Economic Geography 11, Issue 4 (1935): 351.



1962 map of dairy production, showing shift to the Blue Ridge and Ridge and Valley sections of Maryland. Reprinted from Loyal Durand, Jr., "The Major Milksheds of the Northeastern Quarter of the United States," Economic Geography 40, Issue 1 (1964): 10.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	No	Yes	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Agricultural Outbuilding	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Barn	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing	Processing	Yes	No	Yes
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Government	Monument (Building)	Monument (Building)	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	Scenic Landscape	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	NPS Class I Principal Road	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

While the property is accessible for tourists traveling by foot, provisions for vehicle parking are located some distance from the farmhouse. In addition, only the grounds are open for visitation, as the house and outbuildings are not currently open to the public.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The character-defining features of the D. R. Miller Farmstead were identified and evaluated to determine their level of integrity and contribution to the overall historical significance of the property. Landscape features from three periods of historical significance were evaluated: the early agricultural landscape (1799-1861), the Civil War landscape (1861-1865), and the Civil War conservation (commemoration) landscape (1890-1964). Rather than solely evaluating the various landscape features as they relate to the property, they are tied into a broader historic context for the geographic region in which the property is located. In essence, the D. R. Miller Farmstead does not exist in a vacuum. Because of its association with Pennsylvania German settlers and continuity of agricultural production, it is typical of farms established in the Sharpsburg District of Washington County, Maryland in the late eighteenth century. Furthermore, like numerous properties surrounding the Town of Sharpsburg, it was caught up in the Battle of Antietam, and became the focus of subsequent conservation and commemoration efforts by private citizens and the Federal Government--efforts that extended well into the twentieth century.

It should be noted that the process by which the historical significance of properties is evaluated as part of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) differs from similar efforts, notably the List of Classfied Structures (LCS) and the National Register of Historic Places. While the CLI generally adheres to the criteria established by the National Register to evaluate the historical significance of a property, the CLI criteria looks beyond the built environment to the landscape and its many cultural and natural features, which are areas where National Register Nominations are often lacking. As such, the periods of significance defined as part of the CLI process are often broader, more inclusive definitions, which may or may not conform with existing National Register Nominations or LCS evaluations. Although these contributing features are often missing from existing nominations, they could be included should a nomination update be prepared in the future. Indeed, many nomination updates reflect the changing preservation philosophy now in vogue, which recognizes that resources from the twentieth century possess significance in their own right, and reflect a living and breathing landscape that continues to evolve rather than being frozen in time.

Although the periods of significance so defined by the CLI may vary somewhat from existing National Register documention, the evaluation of the property's integrity generally follows the criteria established in the National Register Bulletin titled, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." According to this bulletin, a property must not only possess historical significance to be listed, it must also retain its integrity. In essence, it must possess at least some, and often most, of the following aspects to have integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. By possessing these aspects, a property is able to effectively convey its significance.

Location
The D. R. Miller Farmstead has not had any major boundary adjustments since at least 1883, when the property was divided into three major parcels. While the boundaries established at that time were obviously different from those that existed during the Civil War--the event from which the property derives its primary historical significance--they still possess historic significance in their own right. In essence, Starke and Cornfield Avenues, which were War Department-era roads, roughly followed the property boundary between the northern half and southern half of the property after their division. Each of these parcels after the division had their own separate ownership history, and became separate farmsteads with their own dwellings. Although the National Park Service has acquired most of the parcels constituting the D. R. Miller Farm at the time of the Battle of Antietam, the 44 acre Hannah Nicodemus Farm, now owned by Philip Wilson, remains in private ownership, albeit with a scenic easement owned by the Federal Government.

Design
Several pre-Civil War buildings are extant on the D. R. Miller Farmstead, while others have been removed and several post-War buildings have been constructed. Nevertheless, some of these later domestic outbuildings were located in approximately the same position as the original outbuildings. Furthermore, the later agricultural outbuildings do not detract from the original configuration of the farm layout, since they are clustered together in a separate area of the property at some distance from the farmhouse. They too possess historical significance in their own right, since they speak to the continuance of agricultural production on the property, and are

representative of typical agricultural buildings at the time of their construction. In essence, aspects of the original farm planning are still visible, while making it possible to trace the progression of farm planning into the twentieth century.

However, the presence of potentially significant agricultural outbuildings dating from the twentieth-century is somewhat problematic in terms of the mandate for Antietam National Battlefield set forth in Public Law 86-438 (April 1960). In essence, the law requires that the Battlefield be restored to substantially the condition in which it existed at the time of the battle (NPS 1992, 1), which if interpreted strictly, would necessitate the removal of said buildings. Nevertheless, the phrase "substantially the condition" might be interpreted liberally as not necessarily having to remove all post-battle buildings.

Setting
The setting of the D. R. Miller Farmstead has changed little since the Battle of Antietam. The pre-Civil War house, forebay barn, and springhouse foundation are in their original locations, the circulation system is intact, and the property is still used for agricultural purposes. In addition, efforts have been made to restore the historic woodlots that frame the property, and it is possible that the orchard may be replanted at some point in time, further enhancing the historic scene.

Materials
The property retains integrity of materials. Several of the buildings have modern siding and roofing, dating from the era of original construction, while others retain either their original materials or compatible materials of post-Civil War vintage. The restoration of the D.R. Miller to a material pallet in keeping with the original character of the cultural landscape has significantly improved discussion of material.

Workmanship
Several different types of log construction were utilized on the Miller Farmhouse, which speaks to the Pennsylvania German craftsmen who constructed it. Also, the stonework comprising the central chimney is still visible in the basement of the farmhouse, and stonework is likewise visible in the stable walls that are located underneath the bank barn's forebay.

Feeling
While the agricultural landscape possesses a high degree of integrity and conveys the feeling of a typical western Maryland farm on the eve of the Civil War, the pre-Civil War buildings on the D. R. Miller Farmstead have been altered with post-War materials and additions. Nevertheless, there is probably enough original fabric remaining that the buildings could be successfully restored to their original pre-Civil War appearance. Aside from the farmstead proper, the surrounding environs of Sharpsburg have changed little since the mid-nineteenth century.

Association
As with "Feeling," the contemporary agricultural use of the D. R. Miller Farmstead approximates its use on the eve of the Battle of Antietam--the event that gives the property its greatest historic significance. In other words, visitors to the Battlefield are able to look out upon a landscape that is little changed since 1862, as agricultural preservation is also effective battlefield preservation and vice versa.

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

No archeological investigations have been conducted on the D. R. Miller Farmstead in relation to prehistoric Native American sites. However, the National Capital Region's Regional Archeology Program and URS Greiner, Inc., a private consulting firm, have conducted some investigations on the portion of the D. R. Miller Farm that is situated within the former North Woods. A total of 317 military artifacts were uncovered, although only 25 percent of the area constituting the original North Woods was surveyed (http://www.nps.gov/rap/exhibit/anti/vmapp3al.htm). Since the Miller Farm was the site of some of the fiercest fighting in the Battle of Antietam as well as the entire Civil War, it would be prudent to secure funding to undertake additional investigations, particularly in the Cornfield.

Additional investigations were conducted in the summer of 2004 on the northeast side of the Miller farmhouse for compliance purposes concerning a proposed septic system. As of this writing, the report is yet to be published.

Tenant Houses
Archeology would undoubtedly prove useful for revealing information about the built environment of the D. R. Miller Farmstead as well. A number of buildings that once existed on the farm at various times are no longer standing. Several tenant houses appear to have been located on the property and subsequently removed at unknown dates. In his will, written in 1833 and probated in 1836, John Myers refers to the "old house" on the property, which may have been the dwelling that he inhabited as a tenant before purchasing the property and constructing a larger farmhouse that still stands; he clearly distinguishes between the old house and the "mansion house in which I reside." Its use as a tenant house can also be inferred by the mention in his will of both an "upper garden" and a "south garden." The tenant house was likely situated south of the farmhouse along the eastern side of the Hagerstown Pike, not only because Myers mentions "the south garden fence along the back of the old house," but also precedes this description with, "at the gate near the old house and with the big road northwardly to the barn." What he was describing concerned the area to be set aside for the use of his daughter, Kitty, while the property was being rented to tenants prior to its sale (Washington County Will Books, Liber D, Folio 204).

Corroborating the description in Myers's will is the depiction of a building in this location on the Willcox map. Specifically, the Willcox map shows a building south of the springhouse, yet north of the forebay barn along the eastern side of the Hagerstown Pike. Curiously, this is the only battlefield map to show a building in this location, which is odd given the tenant house's proximity to areas of intensive fighting, which would have make it conspicuous and presumably a topic mentioned in regimental histories. However, Lake's 1877 atlas of the Sharpsburg District clearly shows a dwelling south of the extant farmhouse in this same vicinity. Its use as a tenant house can be assumed, since it is labeled as belonging to D. R. Miller, with another dwelling in the vicinity of the extant farmhouse clearly labeled as the residence of D. R. Miller. Although this could be the same building mentioned in John Myers' 1833 will and depicted in the Willcox map, it is possible that the building was removed sometime during 1833 and 1862, and later rebuilt in the same location. This would explain the absence of the building in the majority of battlefield maps (the building on the Willcox map could have simply been one of many agricultural buildings) and the lack of any specific mention of it in the 1842 public sale advertisement (although various "outhouses" are in fact described).

Whatever the scenario, the building depicted in the Lake atlas is undoubtedly one of two tenant houses mentioned in the 1883 public sale advertisement for John Miller's property that took place after his death (Reed, 25). This advertisement is the first time that two tenant houses are specifically mentioned. As with the first tenant house previously described, it is difficult to ascertain if the second tenant house was standing at the time of the Battle. Lake's atlas shows this tenant house as being located in the far northwestern corner of the property along the west side of the Turnpike. While the majority of battlefield maps do not depict this building, suggesting a post-war construction date, it is in fact depicted very clearly in Willcox's 1862 map, suggesting a construction date between 1833 and 1862, as the building is not mentioned in John Myers' 1833 will. Finally, an additional tenant house may have been located directly across the Turnpike, in the vicinity of the

North Woods. While the majority of battlefield maps likewise do not depict this building, it is faintly visible in the Gould and Hotchkiss maps. Nevertheless, the evidence is not conclusive as to this building's existence at the time of the Battle of Antietam.

Stable, Sheep Barn, and Hog House

Aside from the two tenant houses, various agricultural outbuildings existed on the property, some of which were likely present at the time of the Battle of Antietam. A stable is first mentioned in John Myers' will of 1833, although it is never specifically noted again in subsequent documents. A photograph from 1906 faintly shows a small frame building with gable roof located slightly to the northwest of the extant forebay barn. Also visible in the photograph are two horses grazing in the foreground, suggesting the building's possible use as a stable. Corroborating this building's existence at the time of the Battle are depictions of a building in approximately the same location on several battlefield maps. It is not known when this building was removed, but it was gone by 1922, when another photograph reveals a faint image of a slightly different building located in the same general area. The building also appears to be of frame construction, although somewhat smaller and with a shed rather than a gable roof. It may have been used as a sheep barn, since sheep are seen grazing in an adjacent pasture. Indeed, the wide, open window visible in the back of the building is very similar to the well-ventilated sheep sheds being promoted by agricultural publications of the time (Halsted 1881, 74-80). This building was also demolished at an unknown date, since a frame and concrete block hog house with a gable roof was located in this area until its removal sometime after 1993. A picture of the hog house can be found in the Historic Structures Report prepared for the property (Oehrlein & Associates, 121).

While a stable could have preceded both the hog house and sheep barn in this location (though it is more likely that this building was the first hog house or sheep barn built, judging from its architectural characteristics), it was probably not the original stable on the property mentioned in Myers' 1833 will. By closely reading the description of the area of the property to be reserved for his daughter's use, it appears that the stable may have been on the other side of the road near the extant farmhouse. Specifically, Myers states that "…the premises herein set apart for daughter Kitty is to embrace the house, the stable, the smokehouse, the garden…" (Washington County Will Books, Liber D, Folio 204). The stable was probably situated close to the other domestic buildings because it may have sheltered riding horses rather than work horses. A photograph taken circa 1880 shows a gabled roof structure to the east of the farmhouse that may have been the stable mentioned in John Myers' will. The stable adjacent to the farmhouse appears to be a rather large stone structure, indicating additional use as a carriage house. Whereas the riding horses and carriages were situated in close proximity to the farmhouse, the work horses were probably sheltered in the multi-purpose forebay barn along with the rest of the livestock.

Corn Crib

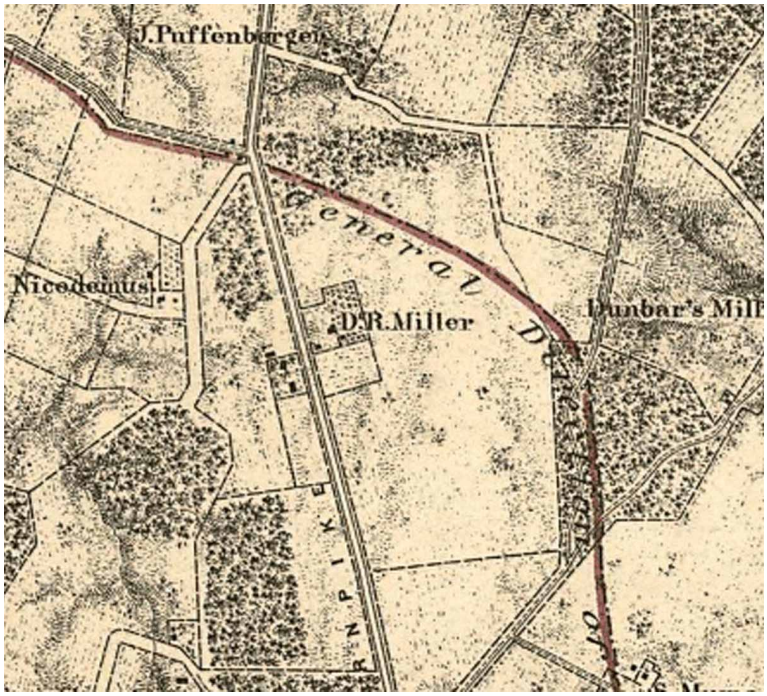
Yet another agricultural outbuilding that existed at one time was a corn crib. While neither John Myers' 1833 will nor the 1842 public sale advertisement mentions this building, the 1883 public sale advertisement does specify that a corn crib is present. Though this building could have been built during the post-Civil War period, it may have been part of the cluster of buildings depicted on various battlefield maps. A photograph from 1922 shows a corn crib with a gable roof in approximately the same location as one of the buildings depicted in these maps, which is northeast of the extant forebay barn. Nevertheless, several photographs from circa 1906 do not show the referenced structure, but instead show a shed-roofed, drive-through corn crib addition to the forebay barn. Popular on barns in the region in the last decades of the nineteenth century, it is possible that the original stand-alone corn crib (depicted in the battlefield maps and described in the 1883 public sale advertisement) was removed when the barn addition was built, only to be rebuilt after the addition was removed (the 1922 photograph shows the barn without an addition). The stand-alone corn crib present in the 1922 photograph is a drive-through corn crib set on a pier foundation, which is consistent with corn cribs built during the early twentieth century. In a conversation with Lynn Culler, son of the last private owners of the property, it was revealed that this corn crib was moved across the road and positioned near the extant dairy barn as part of the widening of the Hagerstown Pike in 1951. The building remained in use until it was torn down in the 1960s and replaced with modern circular metal corn bins, which were removed by the National Park Service in recent years (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 23 June 2004).

A number of other historic buildings were located on the property, but were replaced with more modern buildings in the same locations, as was discussed briefly in the Spatial Organization section of this report. A fuller discussion will be offered in the following section, Buildings and Structures.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Tenant house sites	105756	Undetermined					No
Stable site(s)	105755	Undetermined					No
Sheep Barn site	105754	Undetermined					No
Hog House site	105753	Undetermined					No
Corn crib site	105752	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Michler's map, showing outbuildings along the western side of Hagerstown Pike. Reprinted from N. Michler, Antietam (New York: N.Y. Lithographing, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867).



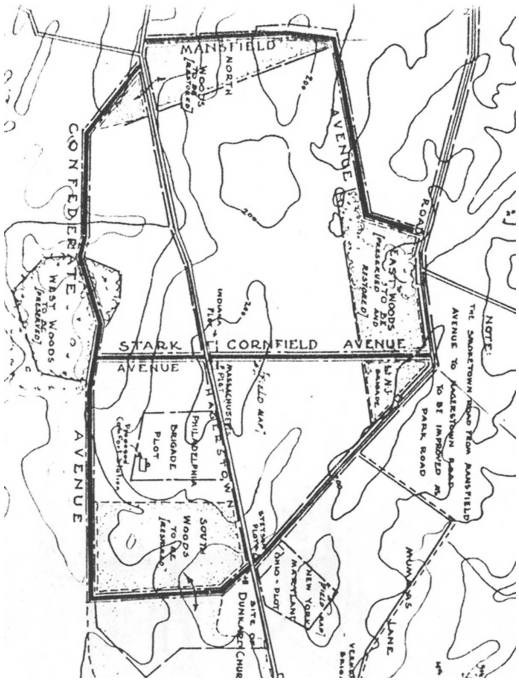
1922 photograph showing drive-through corn crib, sheep barn, and forebay barn without corn crib addition. Reprinted from Fred Cross' Scrapbook, ANTI Archives.



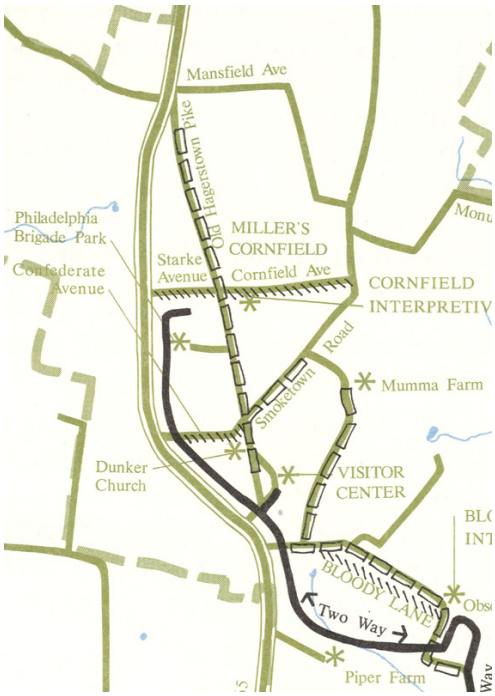
Circa 1880 photograph of large stone building adjacent to the Miller farmhouse, which appears to be a stable and carriage house. Reprinted from http://imagebase.lib.vt.edu/browse.php?folio_ID=/trans/nepa.



Historic view (c. 1906) of the Hagerstown Pike looking south, when the springhouse was still standing. Notice corn crib addition on barn. Reprinted from Martin L. Burgan, Views of Historic Antietam (Sharpsburg, MD: Martin L. Burgan, 1906).



Circa 1940s roads and trails plan for Antietam, showing framing of property by War Department-era roads. Reprinted from National Park Service, Roads & Trails and Development Plan (Washington?: NPS Branch of Plans & Designs, c. 1940s).



Scene restoration proposed in the General Management Plan for Antietam. Reprinted from National Park Service, General Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement, Antietam National Battlefield (Denver, CO: Denver Service Center, 1992), 13.



View east along Cornfield Avenue. (Feb 2017, CLP)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

An analysis of the extant buildings on the D. R. Miller Farmstead reveals that only the house, forebay barn, and springhouse foundation were present during the Battle of Antietam, while the remainder of the buildings were constructed during the mid-twentieth century and later. Although the pre-Civil War buildings are significant for both their age and construction techniques, post-war alterations and additions have affected their overall integrity in both design and materials. Nevertheless, should restoration of these buildings be undertaken at some point in the future, there is likely enough of the original fabric remaining to convey a sense of the farmstead's Civil War-era appearance. The domestic outbuildings, while dating from the twentieth century, are located in approximately the same area of the property that its predecessors were located, therefore the property still adheres to its original layout. Although a number of twentieth-century agricultural outbuildings were constructed where buildings did not exist before, they are located far enough from the original buildings so as not to detract from their locational integrity. The construction of these modern outbuildings is expected, given the fact that the property has remained a working farm for over two hundred years, and additional buildings were needed to accommodate changes in the agricultural industry.

Fortunately, several historic photographs survive of the pre-Civil War buildings on the property, which is valuable information if and when the restoration of these buildings is undertaken. These photographs, along with deed and tax assessment information and numerous studies of regional vernacular architecture, enable us to gain a sense of the cultural traditions and specific construction dates associated with each building.

Farmhouse
The exact construction date of the extant farmhouse is difficult to establish given the absence of specific information in tax assessments or deeds. Nevertheless, it is likely that the building was constructed in 1799 or 1800, when John Myers first acquired a portion of the property on which he had been living as a tenant for many years. In his 1833 will, he refers to the “mansion house” in which he is living, and distinguishes this from the “old house” on the property. He likely lived in the old house as a tenant, then built the mansion house (the extant farmhouse) when he acquired fee simple title to the property.

The original floor plan and architectural features of the farmhouse are in keeping with a late eighteenth-century/early nineteenth-century construction date, and several diagnostic features distinguish the farmhouse as one of Germanic derivation, which is consistent with John Myers’ lineage. The most notable exterior feature was the central chimney that once protruded through the roof and ran through the midsection of the house. Although the upper section of the stone chimney was removed during the 1960s by the last private owners of the property (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 23 June 2004), the lower section is still visible in the cellar. Also no longer visible (because of subsequent plastering) is the large cooking fireplace located in the farmhouse’s original kitchen, which is the first room encountered when entering the dwelling from the front door. This centrally-located hearth room with direct access from the exterior is the trademark feature (Bergengren 1991, 98-99) of a group of eighteenth and early nineteenth-century dwellings built by Germanic settlers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and possibly other Germanic settlement areas of the Midwest. Known as a “Küche” in German and “Kich” in Pennsylvania German, this hearth room served as a cooking area and work space (Pendleton 1994, 161), much the same as the more familiar hall room in houses built by settlers of British origin (Chappell, “Acculturation,” 29). In addition to a hearth room that is entered directly from the outside, another distinguishing feature of this Germanic house type is a room located directly behind the hearth room that contained a cast iron or ceramic stove (Bergengren 2004, 26-27). Known as a “Stube” in German and “Schtupp” in the Pennsylvania German dialect (Pendleton, 165), this stove room was a more formal space that functioned similar to a parlor in the English hall and parlor houses (Chappell, “Acculturation,” 29). While this Germanic plan varied in the number of rooms present, the most common arrangement contained a third room (Glassie 1968, 48), called a “Kammer” by both Germans and Pennsylvania Germans (Pendleton, 158). This unheated chamber room usually served as the master bedroom (Ibid), which was formed by partitioning the Stube (Chappell, “Acculturation,” 30).

While some American scholars have proposed that no exact antecedents for this house type are

found in Europe (Bergengren 2004, 28-29), others suggest that very similar houses are found in the Rhine Valley (Glassie 1968, 48). In the Rhineland, a region of Germany from whence the majority of Pennsylvania Germans emigrated, two-room versions of this house type are common, and have been dubbed the "Oberdeutsches Haus," or upper (southern) German house (Weaver 1986, 252-53). A house that has a similar arrangement except that it is divided into three rooms instead of two is likewise seen in this region, although it is referred to as an "Ernhaus," or workspace house (Oliver 1997, 1350-53). Additional research and clarification of nomenclature (Weaver, 245) needs to be conducted in order to ascertain the relationship of these two house types in Europe, but evidence seems to indicate that they are one and the same, since they contain both a hearth room that is accessed directly from the entrance as well as an adjacent stove room; the only difference is the location of an additional Kammer on the first floor rather than confining bedrooms only to the second floor. The choice of names for this house form has been equally diverse among American scholars, who have referred to it variously as the "Flurküchenhaus" (hall-kitchen or open-kitchen house), the "Stove Room house," and the "Continental house" type (Bergengren 2004, 24).

Although the so-called Flurküchenhaus was a form that existed in Germany, for whatever reasons it was utilized to a greater extent in Pennsylvania (Weaver, 264). However, like many houses built by immigrants in America, this house type was not purely Germanic in character, as it possessed characteristics that represented adaptations to the American scene (Swank 1983, 32). In the case of the Miller farmhouse, its floor plan contains the typical arrangement of a German-American Flurküchenhaus, and it is likewise sited in the traditional Germanic manner with the Schtupp on the side of the house facing the road (Weaver, 258). However, both the Schtupp and the Kammer are unusual in that they have back-to-back fireplaces rather than a single opening for a stove located in the stove room. Although these were probably added at a later date rather than being original to the structure (Oehrlein & Associates, 7), they correspond with the fireplace arrangement in three-room houses built by British groups in the Delaware Valley that are sometimes referred to as "Penn" or "Quaker" plan houses (Lanier and Herman, 21-24). In addition, the Miller farmhouse's four-over-four window and door openings in the façade seem to point to an English influence--Georgian--which was in vogue at the time the Miller farmhouse was built (Noble 1984 Vol. I, 46). Essentially, the façade on the Miller house had a symmetrical appearance rather than the typical asymmetrical Flurküchenhaus façade with only three openings.

A kitchen addition was added at some point to the north side of the three-room main block of the Miller house, which effectively relegated the traditional functions of the Kich to the rear (Weaver, 462-64). This addition was probably the "back building" referred to in the 1882 public sale advertisement for the property (Reed, 26). Since the addition was not mentioned in the 1842 public sale advertisement, it can be inferred that it was constructed sometime between 1842 and 1882. Although its footprint is not discernable in any of the maps or atlases depicting the Civil War-era landscape, its architectural features point to a pre-war construction date. The addition was constructed using a form of log building known as corner post log construction, which essentially consists of a timber frame infilled with logs (LeVan 2004, 11). While less common than other types of log construction (Pendleton, 158), it was readily employed by Pennsylvania Germans. In the Miller kitchen addition, diagonal corner braces were added for additional support, which is seen on a number of Germanic corner post log buildings in southeastern Pennsylvania. It is not known when the logs were first covered with siding, but a photograph from the early twentieth century shows that clapboards were in place by that time. Although enclosed at some point during the twentieth century, the east elevation of the kitchen addition had a porch integrated within the structure rather than being attached to it. This integral porch can be seen on a number of farmhouses throughout the Pennsylvania Culture Region (a map of this region is included at the end of this section). A unique roof that covers this addition is sometimes referred to as a "flounder" roof, so called because it has only half of a gable roof and is thereby flat and usually windowless on one elevation (Martin 1986, 111). This roof form appears as an addition and as a stand-alone structure in both rural and urban settings throughout much of the Pennsylvania Culture Region and is probably credited with English origins (Brunskill 1971, 75). In essence, like the main block of the farmhouse, the kitchen addition represents the meshing of German and British construction methods. This phenomenon is not that unusual for Washington County, given that settlers of both Germanic and British ethnicity settled alongside one another, as was discussed in the History section of this report.

Like the kitchen addition, the main block of the Miller farmhouse was constructed of log, although corner notching was utilized instead of corner posts (Pendleton, 158). Specifically, the main block of the Miller farmhouse is of V-notched construction, which is the case with many log houses built west of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania and Maryland (Glassie 1969, 33). In fact, log was the material of choice for the middle class in Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century and Germany in the seventeenth century (Weaver, 243-44; Swank, 23-25). While Flurküchenhaus plans were also executed in stone, stone houses were a status symbol that was usually reserved for the upper class in Pennsylvania as well as Germany (Ibid). It is not known when the exterior of the main block was initially covered, effectively hiding the notching, but the practice of covering logs was common, not only to preserve the log walls, but also to give the appearance of prosperity, as logs were generally left exposed only on work buildings and the houses of less-affluent residents (Chappell, “Germans and Swiss,” 72). A photograph that dates to the Civil War period clearly shows the material that at one time covered the Miller farmhouse is stucco that has been scored to give the appearance of more expensive dressed stone. In addition, there is a reference to a two-story “rough cast” house in the 1882 public sale advertisement for John Miller’s property. According to Paula Reed, rough casting was a nineteenth-century term for stucco (Reed, 25-26). Stucco applied to the exterior of buildings was popular beginning in the early nineteenth century (Lanier and Herman, 113), and thus may have covered the main block of the farmhouse soon after it was constructed. However, a more likely scenario is that it was added in the antebellum period, when commercial agriculture began to augment subsistence agriculture on the property, thus providing the Millers with the capital needed to finance remodeling projects. Probably in concert with the stucco, the Greek Revival porch was added to the front of the house, effectively remaking a vernacular log farmhouse into a more fashionable residence. A more detailed analysis of the façade is contained in Park Ranger Keven Walker's recent report on the Miller Farmhouse (Walker 2004).

Supplementing the report is recent structural investigations that have been undertaken at the Miller Farmhouse to conclusively ascertain the appearance of the façade and the type of materials sheathing the log walls at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Unfortunately, modern materials have masked the original sheathing of the house, among other more significant alterations discussed more fully in the 1993 Historic Structures Report prepared for the property. While the recent investigations are aimed at restoring the exterior of the house, some minor interior probing was conducted. These inquiries suggest that a smaller fireplace served the original kitchen, which was subsequently filled in to accommodate a wood stove (Correspondence from Jane Custer, 29 October 2004). While this initially appears to refute the contention that the Miller Farmhouse's floor plan was typical of Pennsylvania German hall-kitchen houses in that it had direct access to the kitchen from the outside instead of entering into the parlor, the original cooking fireplace probably was partially filled in to create a smaller fireplace, much the same as evolving technology necessitated the filling in of the fireplace for use with a wood stove. Later wood stoves and the rooms in which they are located should not be confused with the Pennsylvania German Schtupp, or stove room, which had a jamb stove that was built into the back of the fireplace and stoked from within the fireplace in the adjacent Kich (kitchen). Early Pennsylvania German jamb stoves were of the five-plate or tile variety, whereas later stoves were separated from the fireplace with a stove pipe and could be placed in any room (LeVan, 48-50).

Following a prolonged rehabilitation, the "L" shaped two story D.R. Miller House is clad in stucco and adorned with dark shingles. A central chimney disrupts the roof form of the building. The front façade of the house (or south elevation) consists of four bays and two stories delineated with six over six windows. The exception to this composition is the entry, which is noted with a one story stoop on the far right bay of the first floor. The stoop consists of a low hipped roof slanting towards the house. The roof rests on a pediment structure on top of double columns. A cellar entrance is articulated on the western most bay of the façade. The stone foundations is visible along the base of the structure. The west elevation of the structure is similarly clad in stucco with two bays of windows puncturing the gable form of the main house with two rows of smaller windows articulating the kitchen addition. The east elevation of the building consists of a one story kitchen addition and the two and a half story of the main house and gable. The kitchen "L" is defined by a porch that encompasses the length of the form. Two sets of paired doors and windows are regularly spaced

under the slope of the roof. A chimney defines the northern end of the form. The porch continues on the north elevation of the main house. The main house gable face is punctured with three windows. This consists of a single window in the southern bay on the first floor, a smaller window in the northern bay of the second floor, and a small square window directly above the second floor window. At the time of the 2017 CLI Update, no major exterior structural issues were noted.

The Miller Farmhouse retains a high degree of integrity in its location, design, setting, feeling, and association. Aside from the farmhouse's significance as an example of early vernacular architecture in western Maryland, it has significance in military history for its involvement in the Battle of Antietam, as the farmhouse and barn served as a hospital for soldiers of both sides.

Forebay Barn
It is difficult to surmise when the extant barn was constructed on the property, although it was probably built by John Myers sometime in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. While it may be conjectured that the house and barn were constructed at the same time, soon after Myers purchased the property in 1799, they are located at such a distance from one another that it is possible that an earlier, closer barn may have existed. However, it is more likely that the road from Hagerstown to Sharpsburg was built soon after the house was constructed, and the extant barn was sited in its present location due to the topographic constraints posed by trying to locate the barn closer to the farmhouse on the eastern side of the road.

Whatever the exact age of the extant barn, it was certainly in existence by 1833, when John Myers described it in his will. The 1842 public sale advertisement for the deceased Myers' property is even more descriptive, as it specifically refers to a "swisser" barn being among the many improvements listed. Swisser or Sweitzer was a name often applied to Pennsylvania German barns that possessed a projecting forebay in their front, while their rear was sited into an embankment (Glass, 9). The banked siting provided access to the upper level of the barn, which was used to process and store grain and hay. The lower level was used to shelter various kinds of livestock, which the projecting forebay protected during inclement weather (Ensminger 2003, 53-55). This bi-level arrangement saved considerable time in performing farm chores since it allowed feed to be thrown down to the stabling area from the upper level. Furthermore, the forebay allowed stable doors on the lower level to swing unobstructed when hay and straw were thrown into the barnyard from above (Glass, 12-15). Although bank barns are known in England, the cantilevered forebay, the most distinctive feature of Pennsylvania German barns, most likely originated in Switzerland (Ensminger, 10-17). So practical and innovative was this feature that many English and Scotch-Irish settlers in Pennsylvania incorporated the forebay into their bank barns. This barn type, distinguished by the forebay, is generally referred to by scholars simply as the "Pennsylvania Barn," due to its initial development in southeastern Pennsylvania (Ibid, xvi). However, by no means was this barn type confined to this area, as it soon spread to other parts of North America where Pennsylvanians migrated, most especially the so-called Pennsylvania Culture Region that includes parts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and of course Pennsylvania. This region, of which Washington County is a part, contains the highest concentration of forebay barns in North America (Glass, 199; Ensminger, 51-52; 147-48).

The D. R. Miller Barn conforms with what noted Pennsylvania barn scholar Robert Ensminger calls the "Standard Pennsylvania Barn" type. In form, it is distinctly different from the Sweitzer barn, because it has a symmetrical roof gable, with the roof centered over the entire barn, balancing out both the cantilevered forebay side and the banked side. In contrast, the true Sweitzer barns have an asymmetrical gable, with the roof ridge sloping down over the forebay, making the roof longer on the forebay side than on the banked side. Several subtypes of Standard Barns exist, with the Open-Forebay Standard Barn being the most widely distributed and numerous of any Pennsylvania Barn type. These barns, whose forebays are left unsupported rather than supported by extensions of the basement walls or by a series of posts, appear in high concentrations in the core counties of the Pennsylvania Culture Region, including Washington County. Open-Forebay Standard Barns are generally constructed of frame, and first appeared on the scene around 1810 as an alternative to the Sweitzer barn (Ensminger, 56; 67-72). In essence, Swisser was probably just a name applied to forebay barns regardless of their type, rather than referring only to Sweitzer barns, which the D. R. Miller Barn clearly is not.

All of the aforementioned characteristics of the Standard Pennsylvania Barn conform to the original configuration and date of construction of the D. R. Miller barn. Its appearance is documented in a number of photographs, the earliest of which dates from 1862, several days after the Battle of Antietam. Although only a portion of the Miller barn is visible in the corner of the photograph, its symmetrical roof shape is clearly distinguishable. Two images of the barn that date from 1906 clearly show the same symmetrical roof profile and the open forebay. The pitch of the roof appears to be shallower than the Civil War-era photograph, indicating that it may have been reconfigured in the post-war era, possibly due to damage sustained during the Battle. A photograph from 1922 reveals that the barn appearance remained generally the same, with the exception of the removal of the drive-through corn crib addition discussed previously in the Archeological Sites section of this report. Again, this shed-roofed frame addition off the barn's northern end was a typical feature added to barns in the Pennsylvania Culture Region (Glassie 1966, 16) during the late nineteenth century. In addition to providing for the convenient storage of corn, it served as storage for machinery--space that older forebay barns not originally built as basement drive-through barns lacked (Ensminger, 79-81). For whatever reason, this arrangement proved inconvenient, since it was removed by 1922 and replaced with a stand-alone drive-through corn crib.

As with the drive-through corn crib addition, subsequent alterations were made to the Miller barn when shifting trends in agriculture necessitated the construction of specialized additions. As dairying took on prominence in Washington County during the second quarter of the twentieth century, a series of modifications were made to the Miller barn. The earliest addition appears to be the construction of a milking parlor underneath the forebay. While much of this concrete block section has been removed, this addition followed a common trend in the Pennsylvania Culture Region where farmers retrofitted their old forebay barns for dairying by filling in the forebay area, a phenomenon which can also be seen on the nearby Roulette Farmstead. Probably in conjunction with this addition was the construction of a concrete block milkhouse and a silo on the southeastern elevation of the forebay barn. According to the Historic Structures Report for the property, these date from the 1920s (Oehrlein & Associates, 26). Both have been removed by the National Park Service in recent years.

Masking the partially filled-in forebay are two frame additions with shed roofs and concrete block foundations located on the western and northwestern elevations of the forebay barn. According to Lynn Culler, these additions were constructed in the 1970s to provide shelter for the dairy cattle replacement herd (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 6 April 2004). While these additions exist today, the silo that originally was attached on the southern elevation of the southern-most shed roof addition was removed by NPS in recent years.

While these additions alter the appearance of the original forebay barn, they reflect the need of area farmers to constantly update their facilities to keep up with shifting agricultural trends. Indeed, it is difficult to find forebay barns in the Sharpsburg area that have not been modified at some point in their history. However, the survival of forebay barns in the Pennsylvania Culture Region speaks to their multi-purpose nature, as well as the conservative nature of area farmers, who found ways to economically modify these barns to suit their needs rather than tear them down. With that context in mind, it is easier to understand why arguably the most notable alteration of the original fabric of the barn occurred in the 1970s, when the last private owners of the property lowered the pitch of the roof in order to ease maintenance (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 6 April 2004). So shallow is the present gable that the List of Classified Structures only mentions the foundation as a contributing feature of the barn. Despite this change, which could be restored to its original appearance, much of the original fabric of the barn is intact (Oehrlein & Associates, 26-28), albeit some replacement vertical board siding that is not that different from what originally sheathed the building. Thus, the D. R. Miller barn possesses a medium degree of integrity, and should be preserved in its entirety as a contributing resource to the property.

Springhouse
Discussed briefly under the Constructed Water Features section of this report, the only portion of the springhouse that remains is the stone foundation, the rest having been demolished in 1951 when the old Hagerstown Pike was widened. Fortunately, several photographs of the original

configuration of the springhouse exist. A photograph from circa 1880 and two photographs from circa 1906 show a low-slung structure with gable roof sited perpendicular to the old Hagerstown Pike. Just as important, two photographs exist from 1919 and 1924 that very clearly show the structure from two different angles--important information should the building ever be reconstructed. All of the photographs show that the bottom half of the building was of stone construction that had been whitewashed, while the top half of the building was of frame construction sheathed in vertical board siding. The gabled roof had side-lapped wooden shingles. The northern elevation of the building contained an unusual entrance in the middle of the eave wall with no door and a small roof cutout to facilitate easier access.

Essentially, the building was typical of Pennsylvania German springhouses because it is one-story (Long 1960, 41), rectangular in shape (Schneider 1994, 64), and built of stone with few wooden components except for the door (Long 1960, 41). The reason stone was preferred over wood was because it was more effective in keeping the interior of the springhouse cool for food preservation purposes. Its construction into a hillside--a typical Pennsylvania German feature--likewise facilitated food preservation, because of the cooler temperatures afforded by the subterranean setting (Glassie 1964, 23). Finally, the lack of windows kept temperatures inside cooler, and the only light provided was from the open door (Long 1960, 42), which is probably why the Miller springhouse had such a large opening.

Food preservation was one of many functions that the springhouse served. Given the original size of the Miller springhouse, in addition to the door opening that is still visible in the remains of the foundation, it can be assumed that it was comprised of at least two rooms. Two-room springhouses of Pennsylvania German origin were typical in the Pennsylvania Culture Region, with one room being used to cool dairy products and the other being used to make butter and cheese. However, their primary purpose was to protect the water supply from contamination (Long, "Farmsteads," 12-14).

The springhouse was probably one of the first buildings constructed on the Miller property, along with the extant farmhouse and forebay barn. It was definitely in existence by 1842, when it is mentioned in the public sale advertisement for John Myers' property. Its location immediately adjacent to the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike is clearly visible in all of the maps made of the battlefield.

As most of the springhouse is no longer standing, its integrity is low. Fortunately, the ruins were stabilized through the addition of concrete blocks to the foundation as well as a poured concrete pad on top. According to Lynn Culler, the building had to be enclosed in the 1950s as part of dairy regulations promulgated by the state health department (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 6 April 2004).

Smokehouse, Washhouse, and Garage
Adjacent to the farmhouse are three buildings of concrete block construction that date from the mid-twentieth century--a smokehouse, washhouse, and garage. According to Lynn Culler, the smokehouse was standing when his family acquired the property in 1952 (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 6 April 2004). Though the building was constructed in the twentieth century, its square shape with pyramidal shaped roof and lack of window openings recalls much earlier smokehouses constructed in the region. While pyramidal roofs are often credited to the Tidewater English (Glassie 1964, 22-23), they were also utilized by the Pennsylvania Germans (Long 1962, 25-26). However, it is difficult to tell whether the extant smokehouse replicated the original building or not. The original smokehouse was standing on the property as early as 1833, when John Myers described it in his will. A building in the general vicinity of the present smokehouse is barely visible behind the farmhouse (north) in photographs from circa 1880 and 1924. However, it has a gable roof, is rectangular in shape, and has what appears to be a gable-end chimney on its western elevation, features that indicate it may have been used as a butcher house or some other kind of domestic outbuilding, with the original smokehouse hidden from view by the farmhouse. Another scenario combines a smokehouse with a butcher house, which is sometimes seen in outbuildings of the Pennsylvania Germans located in southeastern Pennsylvania (Long 1962, 25-32). An outbuilding in the same location is shown in an 1895 map of the battlefield drawn by Jed Hotchkiss.

In contrast, the existing washhouse more closely replicates both the form and position of the original washhouse. According to Lynn Culler, the original washhouse was log and was removed by his family in the 1960s and replaced with a new one in the same area (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 6 April 2004). While a washhouse is not specifically mentioned in any wills or public sale advertisements (though various “outhouses” are mentioned), photographs from 1922 and circa 1960 show a building in the same location as the existing one. Although the Cullers constructed the new washhouse of modern materials, it replicates the features of the original one, as it has a gable roof oriented east-west (like the farmhouse) and has a very large exterior end chimney on its eastern elevation. The chimney on the original washhouse was stone, which can be seen clearly in the circa 1960 photograph. Because of its age, size, architectural features, and location, the building may have originally been a combination washhouse and summer kitchen, or simply a summer kitchen (Long, "Pennsylvania German," 122-133; 244-257).

Photographs from 1922 and 1924 clearly show the garage that formerly stood on the property was in the same location as the existing garage. Torn down in the 1960s by the Cullers and replaced with the current garage (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 6 April 2004), the original garage likewise had a gable roof, but was of frame rather than concrete block construction. In addition, its single bay faced towards the west rather than south like the current garage, which has multiple bays. The original garage was probably fairly new when photographed in 1922, when cars replaced horses as the preferred method of transportation. As such, it probably replaced the original stable that stood in approximately the same location, mentioned in John Myers’s will and visible in a photograph from circa 1880, which was discussed under the Archeological Sites section of this report.

While obviously not in existence at the time of the Civil War, these three buildings are nevertheless important to retain, since they are either fifty years of age or close to fifty years of age, and are sited in the same location and replicate similar functions of the historic buildings they replaced. All have a high degree of integrity from the time period of their construction, and are in good condition.

Dairy Barn and Milkhouse
Though of post-Civil War vintage, these buildings deserve mention because of their tangible representation of evolving agricultural trends in Washington County. Built in 1952 (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 6 April 2004), thereby meeting the usual threshold for historic significance, these buildings should be evaluated as contributing buildings to the agricultural landscape. The date of construction coincides with the shift of the dairy industry from the Piedmont region to the Ridge and Valley due to the rising costs of land and the availability of cheap transportation to bring the milk to market.

Built by a local contractor and based on barns on nearby farms (Ibid), the dairy barn on the D. R. Miller Farm represented the latest in barn technology at the time it was built. Although new designs for dairy barns were being promoted as early as the second half of the nineteenth century in order to increase efficiency and productivity (McMurray 1995, 34-37), dairy barn design became more standardized in the early twentieth century when the milk produced in these buildings was expected to meet certain government health standards (Barre and Sammet 1950, 213). As a result of having to meet these standards, the land grant colleges as well as the Federal government disseminated information to farmers in order to assist them in the design and construction process (Fish 1924, 31).

In particular, the design of roofs on dairy barns reflected the improvements in agricultural engineering that were being advocated. The first innovative roof design was the gambrel roof, which began to appear on dairy barns in the last quarter of the nineteenth century as an improvement in loft capacity over the gable roof. Similarly, the semi-rounded gothic roof was an improvement on the gambrel roof. Finally, the rainbow roof, the ultimate form of the round roof, provided slightly more storage than even the gothic roof. The construction of these complicated roof forms was made possible by the introduction of wire nails and dimension lumber, which was lighter and stronger than the old timber framing (Noble 1984, Vol. II, 43-46). Probably because of the complexities and expense involved in constructing the latter two roof types, the dairy barn on

the Miller Farm was built with a gambrel roof.

In addition to the roof, dairy barns contained other features that reflected innovations in agricultural engineering. Often the top section of a dairy barn was constructed of frame and sheathed in either horizontal or vertical board siding, while the first story was constructed in concrete block, which is the case with the Miller barn. The first story floor was also of concrete construction, as was the manger and manure gutter. Essentially, concrete was a durable material that was also easy to keep clean (USDA 1923, 12). The second story floor was also influenced by sanitary requirements, as many barns contained narrow tongue and groove floor boards that eliminated hay from falling through cracks in the floor, which was frowned upon by milk inspectors (Hundertmark and Nystrom 1915, 11).

Another design feature that reflected improved sanitation was the proliferation of windows on the first story of dairy barns, as the penetration of sunlight was believed to destroy bacteria (Kelly and Clement 1923, 107). The windows themselves were often single sash instead of double so that they could be dropped at the top, lessening the chance for draft directly on the cows when opened. (Hundertmark and Nystrom, 14). Air circulation was an important component of good dairy barn construction, as evidenced by the large ventilators that are seen atop the roof ridge of barns, including the dairy barn on the Miller Farm. In fact, most dairy barns utilized the “King system” of ventilation, which was designed by Professor F. H. King of the University of Wisconsin. This system was designed to remove foul air from the interior of the barn while simultaneously providing for the entrance of fresh air (USDA 1923, 4).

Other than specific architectural features, the location and layout of dairy barns was purposeful. Many barns, including the dairy barn on the Miller Farm, had a north-south orientation that allowed the maximum amount of light to penetrate the interior during the day (Fish, 5). Like the Miller dairy barn, the milkhouse was usually located near the barn but connected by a closed passageway for sanitary considerations (USDA 1923, 18-20). Furthermore, it was advocated that the milkhouse be constructed of concrete for ease of cleaning and that sufficient light and ventilation be provided by way of numerous windows and roof ventilators (Hundertmark and Nystrom, 34-35). Like many western and central Maryland dairying facilities, the dairy barn and milkhouse on the Miller Farm are aligned in the same direction and mimic each other’s architectural design.

As is the case with many agricultural trends, the use of the dairy barn and milkhouse was discontinued in 1983 after the last private owners of the property shifted to beef cattle production (Lynn Culler, conversation with author, 6 April 2004). Currently, the buildings are used for storage and remain in fairly good condition.

Loafing Shed, Feeding Barn, and Equipment Shed
The loafing shed and feeding barn were associated with the dairy operations on the Miller Farm, and should be evaluated in conjunction with the dairy barn and milkhouse. In essence, they likewise are tangible reminders of the prominence that dairying played in the agricultural history of the property and the region as a whole. The loafing shed is of concrete block construction with a gable roof, while the feeding barn is partially of concrete block construction and partially a pole barn, with a similarly hybrid partial shed, partial shallow gable roof. According to Lynn Culler, the feeding barn dates from the 1950s, while the loafing shed dates from the 1960s.

Lynn Culler recalls that the equipment shed dates from the 1970s. It has a gable roof and is constructed of concrete block, although in recent years, the National Park Service sheathed its western elevation in wooden siding. NPS recently removed another 1970s equipment shed that stood slightly west of the existing one, and also removed the silo that was located south of the feeding barn.

Although these buildings do not possess the same level of architectural sophistication displayed by the dairy barn and milkhouse, they are practical buildings that could be used by the farmers who lease the land as part of the special use permit process. They would be preferable to more modern buildings that may have to be constructed in the future to store farm equipment or shelter livestock.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Farmhouse	105759	Contributing	045061		Location	40423	Yes
Forebay Bank Barn	105761	Contributing	048216		Location	40424	Yes
Springhouse foundation	105766	Contributing			Location	40434	Yes
Smokehouse	105765	Contributing			Location	40426	Yes
Washhouse	105767	Contributing			Location	40425	Yes
Milkhouse	105757	Contributing			Location	40428	Yes
Loafing Shed	105763	Contributing			Location	40432	Yes
Feeding Barn	105760	Contributing			Location	40431	Yes
Equipment Shed	105758	Noncontributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



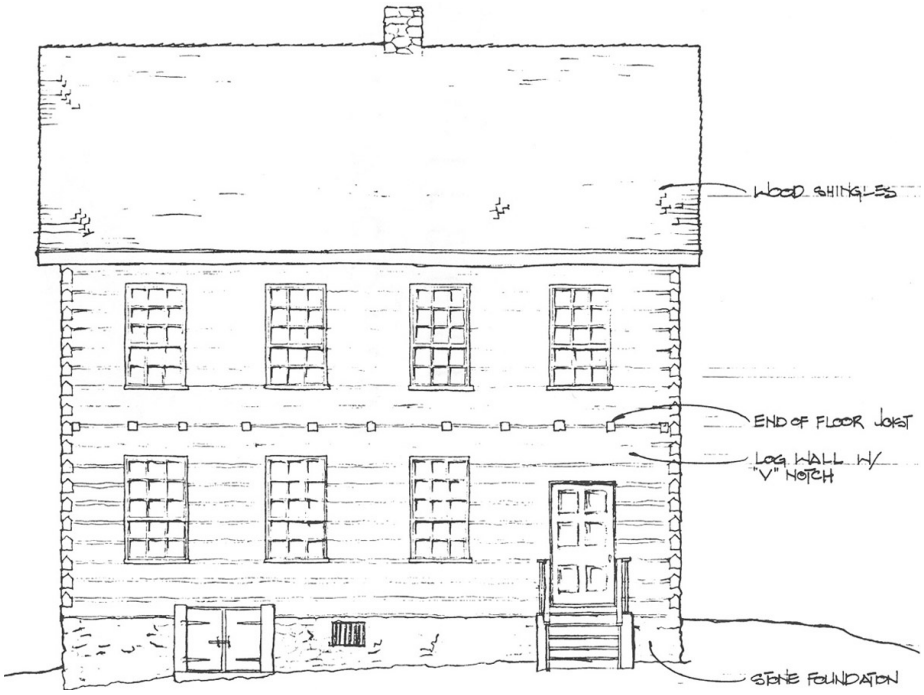
Circa 1862 view of Miller farmhouse showing Greek Revival porch and scored stucco made to resemble ashlar blocks. Reprinted from http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?pp/ils:@field(NUMBER+@band(cph+3c04417)).



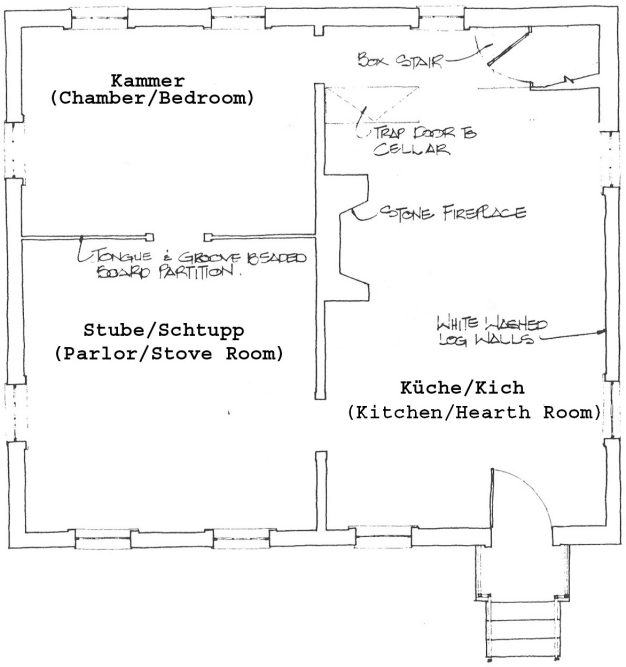
1922 photograph of the Miller farmhouse, revealing the still intact central chimney. The garage and washhouse/summer kitchen are visible to the right of the house. Reprinted from Fred Cross' Scrapbook, ANTI Archives.



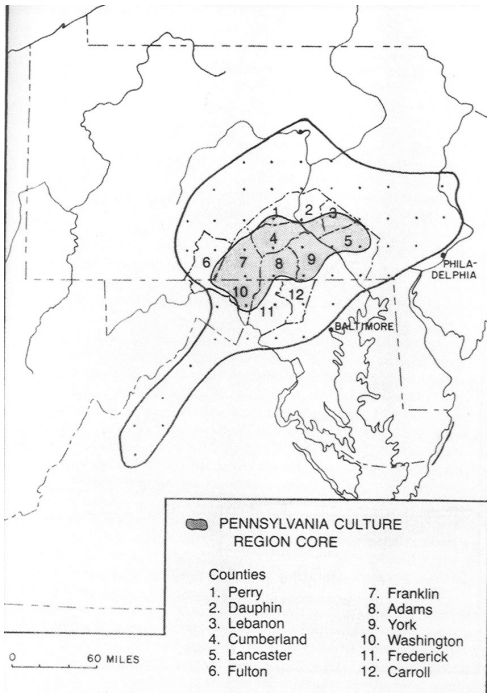
1906 view of the Miller farmhouse, showing flounder roof kitchen addition with integral porch. Central chimney is clearly visible on the main block. Reprinted from Oliver T. Reilly, The Battlefield of Antietam (Sharpsburg, MD: Oliver T. Reilly, 1906).



Conjectural elevation of the Miller farmhouse as it may have appeared when originally built. Reprinted from Oehrlein & Associates, Miller Farmstead Historic Structures Report (Washington, DC: Oehrlein & Associates, 1993), 86.



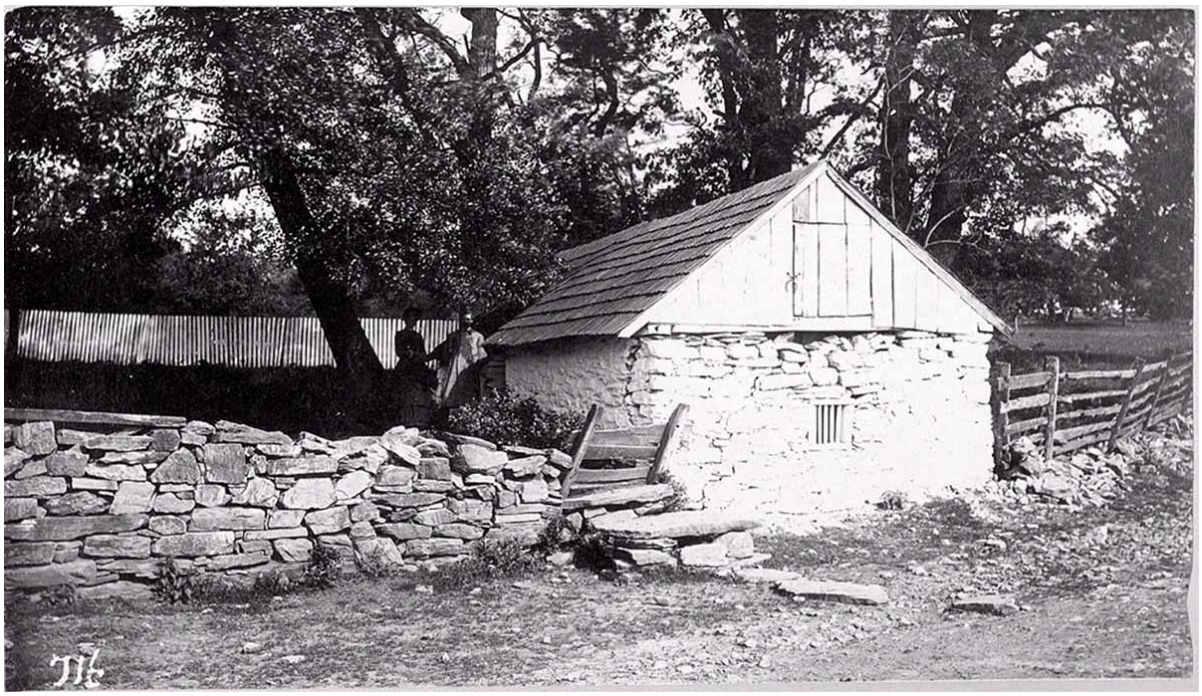
Conjectural first floor plan of the Miller farmhouse, showing hall-kitchen plan with Pennsylvania German and German terms. Reprinted from Oehrlein & Associates, 87, with terminology by author.



Map of Pennsylvania Culture Region showing core counties, including Washington County. Reprinted from Joseph W. Glass, The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A View From the Barn (Ann Arbor, MI: UMI Research Press, 1986), 199.



1906 photograph of the Miller forebay barn, showing corn crib addition and small outbuilding in rear. Reprinted from Reilly.



Circa 1880 photograph of the springhouse from the Hagerstown Pike. Reprinted from http://imagebase.lib.vt.edu/browse.php?folio_ID=/trans/nepa.



1919 photograph of the Miller springhouse, showing unusual side entrance without door. Reprinted from Fred Cross' Scrapbook, ANTI Archives.



D.R. Miller House after the rehabilitation to the structure. (Feb 2017, CLP)



Forebay Barn (NCR CLP 2017)



View of the D.R. Miller Farmhouse, Loafing Barn, Feeding Barn, Equipment shed, and milk shed. The trees were removed from the yard (March 2017, CLP).

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

The primary means of ingress and egress to and from the property that now constitutes the D. R. Miller Farmstead has not changed significantly since the late nineteenth century. Access to the house and farm buildings was and still is provided via the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike, which is known today as Dunker Church Road. Although it is not known precisely when a road was first constructed through the property, a road connecting Hagerstown and Sharpsburg is mentioned in a deed from 1812 (Washington County Land Records, Liber Y, Folio 462). Regardless of when it was built, the road effectively divided the property in half in a northwest to southeast direction, forever affecting circulation patterns. While the original spatial arrangement of buildings on the property was probably quite different than what exists today, by at least the Civil War period, there appears to have been a conscious effort to separate the property into domestic and agricultural sectors--the domestic sphere being situated on the eastern side of the Turnpike, while the agricultural sphere was situated on the western side. The road from Hagerstown to Sharpsburg was likely unpaved until 1860, when the Turnpike was constructed at a cost of $26,000 (Scharf, 998). The road was widened three feet on each side in 1951 (Lagemann, 5-6), and the Turnpike remained the primary route between Sharpsburg and Hagerstown until the construction of Maryland Route 65 (Hagerstown Pike) between 1964 and 1966 (Gary Shenk, conversation with author, 19 March 2004). Presumably, at this time, the old Hagerstown Pike was renamed Dunker Church Road.

Probably in conjunction with the building of the original turnpike, a toll gate was constructed on its western side, south of Mondell Road, which placed it on the Nicodemus property. It is shown alternately as a toll gate and a toll house on various battlefields maps and atlases, so it assumed that at one time both structures were present; neither one is extant. Since the location of the toll gate/toll house was outside the original boundaries of the D. R. Miller Farmstead, no further investigation will be undertaken for this report.

Other roads that were in place by the time the Civil War broke out were Smoketown Road, which

bordered the eastern boundary of the property, and Mondell Road, which originally ran from the western boundary of the property towards the Potomac River. A series of farm lanes likewise traversed the property, particularly through the various woodlots, although scant evidence remains of their original locations. Various maps and atlases depict the historic roads in place in and around the Miller Farm, and the Carman-Cope maps in particular depict the farm lanes that traversed the West and East Woods. What is evident by examining the location of the D. R. Miller Farm is its proximity to various transportation systems for moving agricultural products to market. The Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and later the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, were all in close proximity to the property.

The circulation system that existed throughout much of the nineteenth century was substantially modified near the turn of the twentieth century when the War Department constructed tour roads through the Battlefield during 1894-1895 (Snell and Brown, 115). While probably not viewed as intrusive at the time, this network of tour roads, which were constructed on small strips of land acquired in fee simple (Ibid, 94-95), substantially impacted the circulation systems in and around the D. R. Miller Farm. The old farm road that ran along the northeastern boundary of the property near the Poffenberger Farm became Mansfield Avenue, and connected Smoketown Road to the east with the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike to the west. In a similar fashion, an old farm lane on the western boundary of the property near the Locher Farm became Confederate Avenue, which wrapped around from the junction of Mansfield Avenue and the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike in the north to the junction of the Turnpike and Smoketown Road in the south. Confederate Avenue was eventually abandoned, although a road trace is still present; Maryland Route 65 roughly parallels the old course of the western extension of Confederate Avenue. Finally, Starke and Cornfield avenues were constructed during the War Department years, effectively separating the Miller Farm into northern and southern quadrants much as the Hagerstown Pike separated it into eastern and western quadrants earlier in the nineteenth century. However, these roads did not unnecessarily divide the Miller property, as it had already been divided in 1883 when the southwestern portion of the original 260 farm was conveyed to George Poffenberger (Washington County Land Records, Liber 85, Folio 6), and the southeastern portion was conveyed to Henry Mumma, who conveyed it to Hannah Nicodemus in 1887 (Ibid, Liber 84, Folio 698; Liber 90, Folio 698). In essence, Starke and Confederate avenues roughly paralleled the property lines that were already established. Aside from these two roads which dissected the property, the configuration of the external tour roads effectively framed in the original boundaries of the D. R. Miller Farm (NPS c. 1940s).

While modified from the original circulation system established by at least the early nineteenth century, the post-Civil War changes to the landscape have merit in their own right, because they reflect the commemoration of the Battle of Antietam. Well over a hundred years old, this pattern remains intact today, with the exception of the abandonment of Confederate Avenue. Nonetheless, the southern arm of this tour road is still visible, as are the original roads on the property, albeit widened over time. Another modification to the internal circulation system occurred in 1951, when the old Hagerstown Pike was widened. The road widening cut into the bank on the eastern side of the Pike near the house, somewhat altering the character of the yard. Presumably at this time, the existing (dirt) driveway, which forked in front of the farmhouse and to the left (west) of the farmhouse to reach the rear outbuildings (as seen in photographs from circa 1880 and 1924), was altered to its present form. Currently, the fork to the left of the farmhouse is no longer visible, while the driveway in front of the farmhouse is paved and extends back to the dairy barn and milkhouse. Near the present garage, the driveway loops around in a circle and joins back up with the other spur of the driveway before connecting with the old Turnpike--changes presumably made as automobiles and milk trucks became more indispensable as the twentieth century progressed.

In essence, the circulation systems in and around the D. R. Miller Farmstead possess integrity from several periods of significance. However, the General Management Plan for Antietam National Battlefield, prepared in 1992, calls for the removal of both Starke and Confederate avenues, and the realignment of a tour road behind the Philadelphia Brigade Park. Additionally, Smoketown Road and the old Hagerstown Pike are proposed to be restored (NPS 1992, 13).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Confederate Avenue (Abandoned)	105768	Contributing	045067		Location	48574	Yes
Cornfield Avenue	105769	Contributing	045064		Location	48535	Yes
Driveway in front of house	105770	Contributing			Asset	1448739	Yes
Historic Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike (currently Dunker Church Road)	105771	Contributing			Location	48550	Yes
Mansfield Avenue	105772	Contributing	045062		Location	48525	No
Smoketown Road	105774	Contributing					No
Starke Avenue	105775	Contributing	045069		Location	40418	Yes
Maryland Route 65	105773	Contributing					No
Secondary Entry Lane (south of outbuildings)	203578	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: **Constructed Water Features**

Early settlers in the Hagerstown Valley almost always selected property that had a source of water, whether it was a spring, creek, or river. The D. R. Miller Farmstead was no exception, since it was situated adjacent to a spring that flows into the Potomac River. Unfortunately, most of the springhouse was demolished, leaving only the stone foundation and cellar entrance, which was reinforced with a concrete pad on top. According to the Historic Structures Report prepared for the property, the demolition occurred when the old Hagerstown Pike was widened (Oehrlein & Associates 1993, 28). A report prepared by a park historian in 1962 states that the road was widened by three feet on each side. Construction began in 1951 and was completed by 1952 (Lagemann 1962, 5-6). More will be said about the original configuration of the springhouse under the Buildings and Structures section of this report.

Another constructed water feature visible on the property is located across the road from the remnants of the springhouse. A poured concrete watering trough inscribed with the initials "JCP Oct. 8, 1910" is situated along the same spring that begins at the springhouse and flows under the old Hagerstown Pike. The trough is oriented east west with an overall width of two feet. These are likely the initials of John C. Poffenberger, who grew up on the adjacent farm and eventually purchased the D. R. Miller Farm. This watering trough was used to provide fresh water for the livestock that grazed on this side of the road.

Several stone culverts whose purpose is to divert water under the road are located on the property. One is located on Mansfield Avenue north of the Miller property near the Joseph Poffenberger House, and another is located at the western end of Starke Avenue, near Maryland Route 65. According to Jane Custer, both probably date to the 1930s (Correspondence from Jane Custer, 29 October 2004).

Overall, the farmstead retains some integrity in terms of its Constructed Water Features. Although the springhouse is in a ruinous state, it is still able to convey the spatial organization of the original buildings on the property. In essence, the property displays the typical layout of early farmsteads in the Hagerstown Valley that were situated adjacent to sources of water.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Concrete water trough	105776	Contributing			Asset	1425634	Yes
Spring	105777	Contributing			Asset	1425635	Yes
Stone culverts under War Department roads	105778	Contributing			Asset	1425648	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The Spring House. The photograph was taken by Daniel Weldon during the 2017 CLI Update site visit

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Agriculture has been the predominant land use of the D. R. Miller Farmstead since its establishment in the last decades of the eighteenth century. Its productivity was noted in both the 1842 and 1883 public sale advertisements, which can be substantiated by examining the various agricultural censuses. Indeed, the property's productivity may have been the motivating factor that perhaps prompted John Myers to leave another farm that he had fee simple title to and become a tenant on this property. The farm never consisted of more than 265 acres, making it substantially smaller than many of the large plantations in eastern Maryland. The smaller acreage is a result of the diversified and self-sufficient nature of the agriculture practiced by the Hagerstown Valley's early European inhabitants. Its Germanic and Scotch-Irish settlers established farms that were worked primarily with free rather than slave labor and thus were confined to acreage that was both affordable and could be worked by a family unit.

The D. R. Miller Farmstead appeared to be similar to surrounding farms in its limited use of slave labor on the property. While references to slaves can be found in the land records and population censuses, they were never numerous. Specifically, there is mention of John Myers freeing a slave in 1833 (Washington County Land Records, Liber OO, Folio 678). While there appears to be several John Myers living in the county at this time, this is probably the one that lived on the Miller Farm, since the appearance of the slave manumission occurs during the same period that he made his will--an appropriate action for a man of conscience. Indeed, the language providing for the eventual manumission of several slaves can be found in his will (Washington County Will Books, Liber D, Folio 204). There are also several references to D. R. Miller owning several different slaves during the years he lived on the property, but it appears that he may have only owned one at a given time (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Census of 1860, Washington County, Maryland; Washington County Land Records; Liber IN 13, Folio 593; Liber ZZ, Folio 892). In contrast, his father appeared to be one of the larger slave holders in the Sharpsburg District, a fact likewise noted in Williams' History of Washington County (Williams, 1234). But he appears to be an exception to the general rule of Germanic groups primarily utilizing free labor in this section of Maryland.

It deserves mention that the Miller Farmstead has had a tradition of ownership by people of Germanic ethnicity, which is typical of the Sharspburg area. In fact, it appears that the property was continuously occupied by German-Americans from its establishment in 1773 until its acquisition by the National Park Service in 1990. Another overarching theme related to occupancy and land use is that of tenant farming. It appears that tenants lived on the Miller Farm for at least 125 years of the property's 231 year existence. Maryland has had a noteworthy association with tenant farming for whatever reasons, since it had the highest percentage of tenant farms of any state in the Union in 1860 (Atack and Bateman,107-110).

Continuing the theme of tenant farming, the property has been leased to a number of local farmers since its fee simple acquisition by the National Park Service in 1990. This leasing arrangement helps to perpetuate the historic scene by allowing farmers to utilize the property for its historical purposes. Coupled with the acquisition of additional properties and conservation easements in and around Antietam Battlefield and the Town of Sharpsburg by federal, state, and local governmental agencies and non-profits entities, the landscape retains the agrarian appearance that it had on the eve of the Battle of Antietam. The relatively pristine nature of the surrounding countryside is a major factor in drawing visitors to the Battlefield, since they can gain an accurate feeling for what the landscape looked like in 1862.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

The landscape that comprises Antietam National Battlefield and the D. R. Miller Farmstead proper exhibits characteristics typical of the eastern portion of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province, which is gently undulating and flanked by generally flat-topped linear mountain ridges, which in turn are punctuated by numerous wind gaps. These wind gaps, such as Crampton's, Fox's, and Turner's gaps in South Mountain, were formerly water gaps through which streams once flowed before they were captured or "pirated" by other bodies of water--in this case, Antietam Creek (Thornbury, 102-109).

Whereas battlefield lands farther east of the Miller Farm have springs that flow into Antietam Creek, the unnamed spring that traverses the Miller Farm flows directly into the Potomac River to the west. While this feature is barely discernable on modern topographic maps, it is a distinct feature that is represented on several maps of the battlefield. On the 1895 Jed Hotchkiss battle map, a number of other springs and/or streams are delineated as being present in locations such as the North Woods, the East Woods, the West Woods, and the Cornfield. In fact Hotchkiss' detailed map depicts the property as well-watered--a sense that is not conveyed in modern topographic maps. Hotchkiss likewise appears to be the only cartographer who depicts a spring-fed pond in the area of the property that was previously the North Woods; the remnants of this pond remain today (Correspondence from Jane Custer, Cultural Resource Program Manager, Antietam National Battlefield, 29 October 2004).

Likewise distinguishable on various battle maps, as well as historic photographs, is a number of outcroppings on the D. R. Miller Farmstead, which display the limestone bedrock that is characteristic of much of the Hagerstown Valley. Although the outcroppings present a challenge to farming, the limestone soils of the Valley are conducive to agriculture, as Washington County rests within one of the most productive agricultural areas in the East. The Hagerstown-Duffield-Frankstown soil association is the dominant soil series on the D. R. Miller Farm as well as the entire Hagerstown Valley, which consists of deep, well-drained soils suitable for growing a wide variety of crops. The region's agricultural productivity is further enhanced by its temperate climate, which is favorable to dairying and fruit production (USDA 1962, 1-31), activities that both took place to varying degrees on the Miller Farmstead. Specifically, Maryland's climate is the Humid Continental type, which extends from New York State south to Virginia and from the Atlantic Ocean westward to the 100th meridian (Murphy and Murphy 1952, 26).

Maryland's humid climate with abundant precipitation is also conducive for tree growth (Maryland Department of State Planning 1973, 12). The Hagerstown Valley's location midway between northern and southern forests is responsible for the wide variety of tree species present here (Maryland Geological Survey, 247). Mixed hardwoods more common southward, such as oak, hickory, and walnut, occupy the same ground as species found in the north: beech, birch, and maple (Murphy and Murphy, 29-30).

The natural systems and features on the D. R. Miller Farmstead have not been altered to a great extent since its settlement by Europeans in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, aside from the clearing of its timber which will be discussed under the Vegetation section of this report. Overall, however, the property's natural systems and features have not been compromised, and therefore the property possesses integrity in this category.

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Numerous small scale features are present on the landscape of the D. R. Miller Farmstead, which concern different periods and areas of historic significance. All of these features are the products of humans, as small scale features related to the natural environment are discussed under the Natural Systems and Features, Topography, and Vegetation sections of this report.

Fences

Several fencing regimes exist on the Miller Farmstead, reflecting the changing technology involved in fence construction. Fences not only enclosed livestock, but subdivided farm fields and demarcated boundaries with adjacent properties. Although English Common Law dictated that landowners failing to fence their land were responsible if their cattle damaged another farmer's crops, the situation was reversed in America. Here, roaming cattle took precedence, and if a landowner wanted his crops protected, he had to take the responsibility to fence them (Hart 1998, 170-71).

The earliest fences in America were usually constructed of the stones and brush that were cleared from fields, while the first permanent fences were constructed of wood in a zig-zag pattern known variously as the worm, snake, split-rail, or Virginia rail fence. Because the top rails of these fences were easily knocked off, they were later bolstered with a top rail secured by two posts driven into the ground aside the right angle formed by the existing interlocking rails (Ibid, 171-72). This variant of the worm fence came to be known as the stake-and-rider (Meredith 1951, 139-40). Whereas stake-and-rider fences generally were used to enclose cattle and horses, worm fences were used to retain smaller farm animals such as sheep and pigs because the bottom rails lay closer to the ground. Nevertheless, farmers were generally of the opinion that both worm fences and stake-and-rider fences consumed a lot of land and wasted a considerable amount of timber (Long 1961, 32). Thus, in the Mid-Atlantic region encompassing central and southeastern Pennsylvania and central and western Maryland, they were eventually replaced by the post-and-rail fence (Glassie 1968, 26-27), which required more labor to construct, but was more substantial and used less timber and land. Furthermore, weeds were easier to control since the fences were laid out in a straight line. Until the Chestnut Blight in the early twentieth century, chestnut trees were the preferred choice of wood for the construction of the rails, whereas locust was preferred for constructing the posts (Long 1961, 33-34).

Many of the types of wood fences constructed in America were known in Germany, (Lay 1982, 30) and may have been brought to Pennsylvania by German immigrants, who later carried them southward when they migrated to Maryland and beyond (Glassie 1965, 8). However, many early Germanic settlers were unfamiliar with fences, because the feudal system with which they were accustomed in the Rhineland did not necessitate the construction of fences since the land holdings were generally large in size (Long 1961, 30).

Stone was another material from which early fences were constructed. These fences were the by-product of land clearing, as they were piled up in walls when fields were prepared for cultivation. The nomenclature for fences constructed of stone varies--in New England, it is called a stone wall, whereas in the Mid-Atlantic, it is called a stone fence. In the Southern Appalachians, it is referred to as a rock fence (Meredith, 135). Whatever the name applied, stone fences were durable, yet were often replaced by post-and-rail, then by wire fences, because of their high maintenance costs (Long 1961, 31-32). Despite numerous outcroppings in the Mid-Atlantic region, stone fences were never as prevalent there when compared to those found in the glaciated regions of Upstate New York and New England (Zelinksy 1959, 20). In any case, stone fences, especially in the Mid-Atlantic, are often nothing more than heaps of stone used to divide fields or serve as boundary markers (Hart, 182-83) rather than to restrain livestock. However, in some cases, a stake-and-rider was placed on top of a stone fence to increase its height (Meredith, 140).

The D. R. Miller Farmstead contains a variety of fencing, though almost all of the fencing existing on the eve of the Battle of Antietam is now gone. By examining photographs, battlefield maps prepared by the War Department, and various regimental histories of those units involved in the Battle, it is possible to determine the type of fencing that existed in certain portions of the property. Most of the fencing that existed in 1862 was constructed of wood, and it is no surprise that few sections of fencing survive from this era due to the limited life span of such material. Also, significant damage was done to the fencing during the Battle, as documented in the war claims submitted by D. R. Miller (Joseph, 11). Finally, even if the same type of fencing was replaced after the Battle, it was eventually replaced in time with more durable and less expensive types of fencing that required less maintenance. As a result, much of the fencing that now exists on the property is either twentieth-century wire fencing or replicas of historic fencing constructed by the National Park

Service in key interpretive areas. In many stretches of the property, no fencing remains, reflecting the increasing importance of crops rather than livestock. Should the National Park Service decide to finish recreating the historic scene by constructing more fence, which is a goal set forth in the 1992 Antietam Battlefield General Management Plan (NPS 1992, 11-12), the following analysis discusses the fencing that likely existed at the time of the Battle.

Along the eastern boundary of the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike, south of the extant springhouse foundation, NPS reconstructed the correct fencing type--post-and-rail. However, the western boundary of the Pike in this vicinity has no fencing, though post-and-rail likewise existed in this location according to Civil War-era photographs and the Carman-Cope maps. Post-war photographs document this same type of fencing as being present in both locations. Moving northward, although no fencing currently exists on either side of the Pike in the vicinity of the house and barn, stone fences originally were located in these areas. Whereas stone fencing originally continued northward until it reached the North Woods on the eastern side of the Pike, the stone fencing on the Pike's western side ended just north of the barnyard and transitioned back to post-and-rail fencing until it reached the Pike's junction with Mondell Road. Wire fencing now exists on the Pike's eastern side and no fencing exists on its western side. Although noted on the Carman-Cope maps as a post-and-rail fence, an extant dry-laid stone fence is located immediately to the west of the barnyard. It is probably the only section of original fencing that exists on the property. A few remnant posts from a post-and-rail fence survive along the south side of Cornfield Avenue, although it should be noted that this fencing was installed by the National Park Service to replace War Department-era fencing constructed of concrete posts and wire mesh; the rails of the replacement fence were in turn removed by NPS in the 1990s (Correspondence from Jane Custer, 29 October 2004). The replacement fencing was originally installed during the mid 1930s, when the Park Service recommended replacing more modern fencing with types that existed at the time of the Battle (NPS 1986, 176).

As is the case with post-and-rail fencing, no original worm or stake-and-rider fencing exists on the property. However, stake-and-rider fencing reconstructed by NPS presently frames the Cornfield. If a particular battle account is accurate, the fencing type was actually a Virginia rail (worm) fence (Time-Life, 69), although the difference between a worm fence and a stake-and-rider fence is only slight. According to the Carman-Cope maps, all of D. R. Miller's internal fields were divided with worm or stake-and-rider fencing (the maps do not differentiate). Apparently, these were the fences of choice for the internal division of fields, probably because they were more moveable than other fence types in case temporary pastures needed to be set up (Long 1961, 33).

As was previously mentioned, the majority of wooden fences have been replaced with woven wire and/or barbed wire. Woven wire was first developed in the 1850s, although its use did not become widespread until the 1890s. Barbed wire was not developed until 1873. Both provided an inexpensive solution to fencing, although woven wire was generally needed to enclose sheep and hogs, while barbed wire sufficed for cattle and horses (Mather and Hart 1954, 202-210). Indeed, both sheep and hogs were located on the property during the first half of the twentieth century, as were cattle and horses.

Woven wire fencing supported by black-painted wooden posts and topped with cast iron ball ornaments was the choice of fencing along the tour roads when the War Department started replacing old fencing on the Battlefield in the last decade of the nineteenth century. None of the original wooden posts with iron ball ornaments survive on the Miller property, although a few concrete posts survive on its boundaries along Smoketown Road, Mansfield Avenue, Starke Avenue, and the former Confederate Avenue. These evidently are relics from the replacement fencing constructed by the War Department in 1931, which was likewise of woven wire, but had concrete instead of wooden posts. When the National Park Service took over administration of the Battlefield, a 1934 report by Superintendent Beckenbaugh suggested removing the woven wire fencing and replacing it with the type of fencing that existed at the time of the Battle (Snell and Brown, 109-10; 159-60, 174-76). Note that between 2019 and 2020, the park replaced a portion of the non-contributing fencing on the property. This included over 1,000 linear feet of woven wire fence in the pasture in 2020, as well as about 2,800 linear feet of Virginia worm fencing along the boundaries of the cornfield in 2019 (PEPC 99868; PEPC 93155).

Ornamental Fences
The fencing that surrounded the D. R. Miller farmhouse and yard deserves mention in a separate category from the fencing that surrounded the agricultural fields because it was primarily ornamental in nature rather than functional. Two distinct spheres of the domestic landscape were clearly delineated in a number of battlefield maps, which evaluated in conjunction with John Myers' will, appear to indicate a yard for the main farmhouse and garden and a separate yard for the tenant house and garden. Previously discussed in the Archeological Sites section of this report, it is possible that the original tenant house was removed sometime before the Civil War and then rebuilt afterwards.

Several photographs and oral accounts of participants in the Battle of Antietam shed some insight into the type of fencing that was utilized in these areas. A number of accounts mention a picket fence that surrounded both the kitchen garden (Brown, 37; Time-Life, 68) and the southern and eastern boundaries of the orchard (Priest, 85). Since these accounts corroborate one another, the Carman-Cope maps appear to be in error, for they show a rail fence around the southern border of the orchard, and no fencing around the eastern border. However, a number of other battlefield maps show fencing in these locations, though the type usually is not specified. Several photographs from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century show a whitewashed picket fence around portions of the front yard of the farmhouse. Picket fences were common in the latter half of the nineteenth century, since they were relatively inexpensive to construct and repair (Martin 1887, 37). Specifically, picket fencing was commonly employed as a form of enclosure for yards and gardens (Long 1961, 35). However, board fencing become more common towards the end of the nineteenth century after the advent of dimension lumber and machine-made nails (Noble 1984, Vol. II, 124-25). In a photograph taken of the Miller Farm circa 1906, a board fence is seen separating the northern portion of the yard from adjacent pastureland. This in turn was likely replaced by wire fencing, which is visible around several sides of the yard in photographs from 1922 and 1924. Currently, the only fencing surrounding the yard is modern woven wire fencing located on its northern perimeter, behind the farmhouse; no fencing exists in the area where the old tenant house was located adjacent to the Cornfield, other than the stake-and-rider fencing reconstructed by the Park Service at the northern edge of the Cornfield.

Monuments
Given its historical significance in regards to the Battle of Antietam, numerous monuments were erected on the property that originally constituted the D. R. Miller Farmstead. Fourteen monuments are situated within the boundaries of the cultural landscape. They were installed and dedicated at various times, spanning a period from 1896 until 1964(http://www.nps.gov/anti/monuments/Monuments.htm). Although obviously post-dating the Civil War, these monuments possess historical significance in their own right, as they commemorate an important chapter in American history. Several of these monuments are over one hundred years in age, and are a product of time when Civil War battlefield preservation and commemoration was gaining momentum, with the Federal government at the forefront. The monuments vary in composition. Rather than describe each individual monument, the monuments will be listed and grouped into statuary types with a brief description of the overall form.

Figure atop a base
Statuary of this category consists of a soldier figure placed atop a pyramidal column and base. The soldiers were carved or cast (dependent on the material) in either a standing position, with or without a rifle, or in a more active stance suggesting a scene from the Battle of Antietam. The statuary figures are larger than life in their scale. Inscriptions, tableaus, and tributes are carved into the columns. Examples of this form of statuary in the cultural landscape include the 124th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument, the 128th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument, and the 137th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument. Additional research is needed to determine the design, construction, and physical history of each of the identified monuments.

Heroic Column
The heroic column form is derived from victory columns of Europe, with the example of the Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square as one of the most famous. The New Jersey State Monument is a

representation of this form of memorialization. The monument consists of a stepped based supporting a tall Doric column. The base includes limited ornamentation with the column surface smooth and unadorned. The capital of the column is capped by a single contrapposto soldier wielding a saber in mid swing. The soldier is larger than life in scale.

Obelisk
The Indiana State Monument is the only example of an obelisk memorial piece in the cultural landscape. The memorial follows the examples of ancient obelisks to commemorate the fallen. The obelisk is placed atop a dais and base adorned with carved cannon shells.

Two Part
The small two part monuments of the cultural landscape include the 84th New York Infantry (14th Brooklyn) Monument, the 104th New York Infantry Monument, and the 2nd Vermont Sharpshooters Monument. These monuments are divided into a two part form that includes a stepped based supporting a vertical shaft member. The overall form is either rectangular with rounded edges or pyramidal. Inscriptions and tableaus adorn the shafts and bases of these monuments.

Column with plaque
The final type of monument found in the cultural landscape is a simple column adorned with a plaque atop the shaft. Examples of this form of memorialization are low in height, allowing viewers to approach and read the inscription contained on the metal plaques. The sizes of the plaques and overall statuary vary. The 1st New Jersey Brigade Marker, Maryland 1st Lt. Battery B., 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Monument, 13th New Jersey Infantry Position 1 and 2 are all examples of this statuary archetype.

Interpretive Devices
As with the monuments previously discussed, numerous interpretive devices survive on the Miller Farm that were placed there during the War Department years when Antietam Battlefield was initially being preserved and interpreted. The most prevalent types of interpretive devices are cast iron tablets and signs that are painted black with white lettering. The purpose of these devices is to mark key features that figured prominently in the Battle and provide interpretive text for visitors seeking to understand troop movements as they unfolded. Content includes descriptions of both the Confederate and Union movements through the battle. Installed by the War Department by 1897 (Snell and Brown, 107), the signs and locational tablets remain intact today. The tablets measure approximately 35 inches by 45 inches with a total height from ground to the top of less than three feet. The individual signs in the cultural landscape have been called out in the contributing feature catalog at the end of this landscape feature discussion.
Another interpretive device within the original boundaries of the Miller Farm is the interpretive plaza that is located on the north side of Cornfield Avenue. The plaza, surrounded by a stone wall with an adjacent parking area, has a plaque mounted on it that says it was constructed in 1967 by the Harpers Ferry Job Corps Conservation Center. The feature was built to the design specifications proposed during the creation of the Mission 66 automobile and visitor interpretive plan for the entire battlefield. Originally, audio devices were incorporated into the design. It is unclear if this feature was ever installed. The plaza was oriented with views north towards the D.R. Miller house. Per the drawings of the scene restoration for Miller's Cornfield contained in the Alternatives for Antietam National Battlefield document, a walking trail is shown beginning at the proposed interpretive plaza, winding around the eastern edge of the Cornfield and the western margin of the restored East Woods, through the restored North Woods, and terminating at the old Hagerstown Pike north of the Miller Farmhouse (NPS 1990). The Cornfield Trail was approved and installed in 2001 (Correspondence from Jane Custer, 14 January 2005).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Cast Iron Tablet No. 9 Ricketts Position	181068	Contributing	047848				No
Cast IronTablet No. 12	181072	Contributing	047851				No
Cast Iron Tablet No. 108	181074	Contributing	047950				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 5 (Union)	95762	Contributing	047844		Asset	1060568	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 6 (Union)	95765	Contributing	047845		Asset	1060566	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 3 (Union)	178949	Contributing	047842				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 8 (Union)	178957	Contributing	047847				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 10 (Union)	178959	Contributing	047849				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 31 (Union)	178951	Contributing	047870				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 32 (Union)	178953	Contributing	047871				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 105 (Union)	178947	Contributing	047947				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 117 (Union)	178955	Contributing	047960				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 102 (Union)	178961	Contributing	047943				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 9 (Union)	178979	Contributing	047848				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 83 (Union)	178981	Contributing	047924				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 12 (Union)	178983	Contributing	047851				No
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 110 (Union)	101565	Contributing	047952		Asset	1060522	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 113 (Union)	105343	Contributing	047955		Asset	1060529	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 109 (Union)	102867	Contributing	047951		Asset	1060520	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 101 (Union)	102865	Contributing	047942		Asset	1060923	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 71 (Union)	95766	Contributing	047911		Asset	1059956	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 72 (Union)	95767	Contributing	047912		Asset	1060544	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 75 (Union)	95768	Contributing	047916		Asset	1060885	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 50 (Union)	95763	Contributing	047889		Asset	1059678	Yes

Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 49 (Union)	95761	Contributing	047888		Asset	1059677	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 48 (Union)	95760	Contributing	047887		Asset	1059675	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 17 (Union)	105344	Contributing	047856		Asset	1060171	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 4 (Union)	95759	Contributing	047843		Asset	1060799	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 25 (Union)	91847	Contributing	047864		Asset	1059994	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 2 (Union)	105345	Contributing	047841		Asset	1060806	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 54 (Union)	95764	Contributing	047893		Asset	1059685	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 20 (Union)	105346	Contributing	047859		Asset	1060163	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 31 (Union)	95751	Contributing	047870		Asset	1060270	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Tablet No. 105 (Union)	102866	Contributing	047947		Asset	1060819	Yes
Purnell Legion (Maryland-US) Infantry Marker	95774	Contributing	008124		Asset	1062125	Yes
13th New Jersey Infantry Marker, Position 1	102852	Contributing	008128		Asset	1060556	Yes
13th New Jersey Infantry Marker, Position 2	102853	Contributing	008130		Asset	1060542	Yes
Indiana State Monument	95771	Contributing	045000		Location	230067	Yes
27th Indiana Infantry Monument	102859	Contributing	045008		Asset	1061812	Yes
1st Light Artillery, Battery B (Maryland-US) Marker	102856	Contributing	008121		Asset	1060554	Yes
New Jersey State Monument	95773	Contributing	008133		Location	231926	Yes
Cast Iron Interpretive Signs	102864	Contributing			Location	231898	No
Remnants of War Department-era fencing	95776	Contributing					No
Stone barnyard wall remnant	95777	Contributing			Asset	1074972	Yes
84th New York Infantry (14th Brooklyn) Monument	102863	Contributing	008138		Location	231943	Yes
104th New York Infantry Monument	105779	Contributing	008142		Asset	1063222	Yes
124th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument	102848	Contributing	045001		Location	231953	Yes
128th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument	102850	Contributing	045006		Location	231955	Yes
137th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument	102851	Contributing	045007		Location	231963	Yes

2nd Vermont Sharpshooters Monument	102860	Contributing	008178		Asset	1064998	Yes
Fences-wood	173024	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1448733	Yes
D. R. Miller Farmstead Sign With Address	95769	Noncontributing					No
Tour road numeric signs	95779	Noncontributing					No
Reconstructed stake-and-rider and post-and-rail fencing	95775	Noncontributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



1906 photograph showing various types of fencing employed along the Hagerstown Pike. Reprinted from Reilly.



Looking east along Mansfield Avenue north of the Miller Farm. The North Woods are visible in this circa 1900 photo, as is the War Department-era fencing. Reprinted from http://www.nps.gov/anti/gallery.htm.



Circa 1920s-1930s postcard looking east along Starke and Cornfield avenues. Reprinted from http://www.nps.gov/anti/gallery.htm.



Circa 1920s-1930s postcard looking west along Confederate Avenue, now abandoned. Reprinted from http://www.nps.gov/anti/gallery.htm.



Examples of the monuments in the cultural landscape. Pictured are the New Jersey 13th Infantry Monument and the Indiana State Monument (March 2017, CLP).



The Pennsylvania 124th Infantry monument (March 2017, CLP).



North Woods fence line. Photograph taken by Daniel Weldon during the 2017 CLI Update site visit



84th New York, facing north. (Feb 2017, CLP)



Tablet Number 12. This tablet serves as an example of the War Department Era tablets that line the right of ways of the cultural landscape.

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

At least three major factors have influenced the spatial organization of the D. R. Miller Farmstead.

The first, which determined the site on which the original farm complex was located, was proximity to water. As was the custom of early settlers, the buildings were located adjacent to a spring. It is not coincidental that the Miller, Mumma, and Roulette farmsteads, along with others in the Sharpsburg area, all have or had substantial springhouses built over springs, with the remainder of the domestic outbuildings close by. Another major factor that influenced the arrangement of buildings on the D. R. Miller Farm was the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike, which divided the domestic buildings on the property from the agricultural buildings. While most of the original domestic and agricultural outbuildings on the farm were probably located close to the farmhouse, at some point in time two distinct sectors were created--a domestic sphere on the eastern side of the Turnpike, and an agricultural sphere on the western side. The third major factor that influenced spatial organization on the property was the cultural preferences of its inhabitants. Unfortunately, many of the original buildings no longer exist on the property, making it difficult to arrive at any definitive conclusions of how ethnicity may have influenced farm layout. In general, however, the farm planning principles in place in the Sharpsburg area point to a southeastern Pennsylvania source area rather than the Chesapeake region of Maryland. Historically, there has been a strong correlation between the Hagerstown Valley and the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys in the type of husbandry practiced and the cultural dispositions of its residents. Indeed, the theme of diffusion of agricultural practices and material culture to western Maryland from the source area of the Mid-Atlantic culture hearth--southeastern Pennsylvania--is frequently discussed in this report. Thus, it can be assumed that the Miller Farm fit into established patterns when the farm layout was originally conceived.

Keeping in mind that the Miller Farm was continuously occupied by Pennsylvania Germans and their descendents for over two hundred years, it is possible to discern some subtle influences in spatial organization that probably derive from southeastern Pennsylvania. Specifically, the siting and orientation of the house in relation to the other outbuildings is typical of Pennsylvania German farms. Like many farmhouses in southeastern Pennsylvania, the Miller house was located on an elevated site (Long, "Farmsteads," 11) facing downhill (Glassie 2000, 116) in a southeasterly direction (Glassie 1969, 34). Together with the original outbuildings that existed on the property, it may have formed a loose courtyard arrangement, which can be discerned by reading John Myers' will and reviewing maps, atlases, photographs, and the recollections of a former occupant. In his will, Myers mentions that the area to be reserved for his daughter's use "is to embrace the house, the stable, the smokehouse, the garden, the use of the water (springhouse)…" (Washington County Will Books, Liber D, Folio 204). A hypothetical situation as it may have existed by the second quarter of the nineteenth century places the house, smokehouse, washhouse, and stable on the north side of the driveway, with the springhouse and tenant house on the south side. This pattern seems to conform with the courtyard plan, one of three established farm layouts in use throughout the Pennsylvania Culture Region, which includes Washington County (Lanier and Herman 1997, 223-225; Glass, 199).

Curiously, the extant barn is located quite some distance from remainder of the outbuildings on the eastern side of the road, preventing the arrangement from possessing a more clearly defined courtyard plan. While the barn became separated from the rest of the outbuildings when the road connecting Hagerstown and Sharpsburg was built, it is nonetheless atypical to have such a sizable distance between house and barn, suggesting the existing barn may not have been the first one built on the property. Nevertheless, a number of architectural features indicate the barn may be of the same vintage as the house, which will be discussed under the Buildings and Structures section of this report. At some point in time, at least by the time of the Civil War if the Willcox and Michler maps can be considered accurate, a cluster of agricultural outbuildings developed alongside the extant forebay barn on the western side of the Hagerstown Pike. This likely arose out of practical considerations, which made it more convenient to have buildings sheltering livestock located near the fields where the livestock were grazed (which were physically separated from the original farm complex by the road). In essence, a secondary courtyard arrangement came to exist (Lanier and Herman, 224), effectively grouping the agricultural outbuildings on the western side of the Turnpike, while the domestic outbuildings were clustered on the eastern side.

The spatial relationship of outbuildings continued to evolve throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, with a number of outbuildings constructed to replace those in existence near the

forebay barn. Although these no longer survive, they are visible in photographs and are discussed in more detail under the Archeological Sites section of this report. In essence, the secondary courtyard arrangement was lost by the removal of these agricultural buildings, much the same as the primary courtyard arrangement was lost years earlier. Nevertheless, a number of agricultural buildings were constructed throughout the twentieth century on the eastern side of the Hagerstown Pike, effectively bringing back a primary courtyard arrangement. Since these buildings are in existence today, they will be discussed more fully in the Buildings and Structures section of the report. Although a number of twentieth-century buildings are present and a number of nineteenth-century buildings have been lost, the property retains the feeling of a complete agricultural complex. This diversity of historic periods speaks to the continuance of agricultural production on the property from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries, thereby helping the property achieve integrity in spatial organization.

Landscape Characteristic: **Topography**

Essentially a subset of Natural Systems and Features, the D. R. Miller Farmstead exhibits topography typical of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province, which was discussed in the preceding paragraphs. However, certain topographic features on the property are noteworthy of discussion, since these features played a role in the event from which the property derives its greatest historic significance--the Battle of Antietam. The so-called Nicodemus Heights, located just west of the Miller Farm on the Nicodemus Property, was used by Stuart's artillery to bombard Union troops that were moving southward along the Hagerstown Pike to attack Jackson' Corps. The ravine north of the Miller farmhouse was used by Hooker's artillery to shell Lawton's Confederates positioned in the Cornfield at the outset of the Battle (Murfin, 213-14). Finally, the various outcrops and ridges on the Miller property provided rudimentary cover for the armies engaged (Tilberg, 26).

The property's topography remains essentially the same today, as no substantial grading or erosion has altered the significant topographic features discussed. The highly erodible agricultural land that does exist on the property is subject to conservation practices implemented in conjunction with the Washington County Soil Conservation District and the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA 1998).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Limestone outcroppings	97224	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Image of the Forebay Barn with a limestone outcropping that is characteristic of the cultural landscape (Feb 2017, CLP).

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

The property on which the D. R. Miller Farmstead would later be established was likely completely forested with hardwoods when the Europeans first began settling the Hagerstown Valley (Powell and Kingsley, 2). Before agricultural production could commence, the onerous task of clearing the land had to be accomplished. According to some scholars, clearing methods differed with cultural background. The English generally removed trees by girdling, which involved removing the bark and letting the trees rot while burning the undergrowth; in a few years, the trees would die and could be removed (Cronon 1983, 116). In contrast, the Germanic groups felled the trees, removed their stumps, and then burned them, which added fertilizer to the soil (Miller 1995, 184). Once the land was cleared, crops were soon planted, which by the late eighteenth century likely consisted of a rotation of corn, oats or barley, wheat, clover, and grass. This system of farming, aptly named “the cropping system,” was developed in southeastern Pennsylvania (Fletcher 1950, 129-130) and eventually spread to central Maryland and northern Virginia (Gray, Vol. II, 919). While the amount of land cleared for agriculture increased with time as farming took on more commercial implications, woodlots were important to retain since they provided a source of fuel and construction materials for buildings and fences.

Woodland
The earliest reference found for the percentage of cleared versus wooded land on the Miller Farm is an advertisement for the public sale of the property in 1842. The 265 acre property is listed as having 150 acres of cleared land, with the balance (115 acres) in timber (Reed, 56). By 1850, when the first agricultural census was taken, the amount of cleared land increased to 165 acres, leaving 100 acres of woodland. On the eve of the Civil War in 1860, there were 180 acres of cleared land compared with 80 acres of woodland. By the 1870 agricultural census, there were 200 acres of

cleared land as opposed to only 65 acres of woodland (1850, 1860, 1870, 1880 Agricultural Censuses). In the 1880 census and 1883 public sale advertisement, the ratio of cleared land to woodland mimicked the conditions that existed by 1870 (Ibid; Joseph 1994, 11-12).

The woodlots on the Miller and adjacent farmsteads figured prominently in the Battle of Antietam, where they provided cover for both armies and served as staging areas (Tilberg, 23). It is during the Battle that these woodlots acquired their names--the North Woods, the West Woods, and the East Woods. To give visitors a more accurate impression of the landscape as it existed at the time of the Battle, park management proposed reestablishment of these woodlots in its 1992 General Management Plan. Ultimately, the goal was to reestablish the woodlots to their approximate size in 1862, at which time the West Woods consisted of 75 acres, the North Woods consisted of 19 acres, and the East Woods consisted of 39 acres (NPS 1992, 12). A more detailed analysis of both the West Woods and East Woods can be found in woodlot restoration reports prepared by the National Park Service in 1994 and 1996 respectively. Among the information contained is the ownership history as it relates to the affected properties, as well as species composition and reforestation guidelines (Joseph; Stach 1996).

According to the report prepared for the West Woods, approximately 30 acres of the original 75 have existing tree cover. Thus, 35 acres have been designated for reforestation; 11 acres remain in private ownership, and are not included in NPS reforestation plans. It was recommended that species prevalent in the woodlot during the 1860s be replanted, namely oak and hickory (Joseph, 31-34). Reforestation of the West Woods began in 1995, with 16 acres of trees currently planted (Correspondence from Joe Calzarette, Natural Resources Program Manager, Antietam National Battlefield, 3 March 2004). The report prepared for the North Woods does not mention the amount of acreage needing replanting, although it appears that the Park Service replanted close to the maximum amount of acreage possible--15 acres--since additional land that once encompassed the West Woods is now in private ownership (Ibid). A woodlot restoration report does not exist for the East Woods, probably because most of its original domain is still in private hands, although a small 2-acre section that exists on NPS property has been augmented with planting (Ibid).

Pastureland and Cropland

It is evident by examining the ratio of cleared land to wooded land, described in the previous paragraphs, that intensive agriculture took on more prominence as the nineteenth century progressed. Maps of the Antietam Battlefield indicate D. R. Miller had a significant amount of pastureland, implying a specialization in livestock. Census records corroborate the raising of a variety of livestock, including beef cattle, sheep, and swine (1850, 1860, 1870, 1880 Agricultural Censuses). However, Miller also produced a number of small grains, such as corn, wheat, and rye. Indeed, D. R. Miller's cornfield, located just south of his farmhouse, was the scene of the some of the most intense fighting in American history. Like the rock outcrops and swales on the property, "The Cornfield" provided cover for Confederate troops to conceal themselves (Brown 1987, 38). If the scale of the Carman-Cope maps is deemed to be accurate, The Cornfield was around 25 acres in size at the time of the Battle of Antietam.

While knowledgeable visitors to the Battlefield understandably expect to see corn planted in the Cornfield, modern agribusiness needs often outweigh exact historical cropping conditions. In essence, crop rotation is necessary for maintaining good soil health for the farmers who lease the land from the National Park Service. Although different types of small grains are rotated in the Cornfield as well as other parts of the property, the agricultural land cover roughly approximates the conditions that existed on the eve of the Battle in that it contains a mixture of cropland and pastureland. The only major change in the composition of the contemporary agricultural landscape is the absence of the orchard that was apparently established on the property by at least 1842, when it was mentioned in the advertisement for public sale (Reed, 23). Curiously, the Agricultural Census of 1850 shows no value under orchard products for D. R. Miller, although a value does appear in the 1860 census. In addition, maps of the battlefield show an orchard adjacent to the eastern side of the house. Regimental histories likewise corroborate the presence of an orchard in this area during the Battle of Antietam (Brown, 37), with one account going so far as to name the types of fruit trees present--apple and peach (Time-Life, 68).

The orchard was evidently damaged during the Battle and was replanted, since the 1870 agricultural census shows no value under orchard products while a value is shown in the 1880 census. In addition, the Court of Equity proceedings from 1882 make reference to D. R. Miller (re)planting an orchard after the Battle of Antietam. Furthermore, the 1883 public sale advertisement mentions a “fine young orchard” being present (Reed, 24-25). The orchard may have been replanted in another location, which is delineated in several battlefield maps made years after the Battle--the Cope and Mattern Map and the Hammond Map. Instead of being located adjacent to the farmhouse, it is instead depicted as being south of the springhouse and just north of the Cornfield. According to the 1880 census, this orchard contained 200 bearing trees encompassing six acres, whereas the orchard existing at the time of the Civil War may have been smaller, roughly 3 1/2 acres, judging from the scale on the Carman-Cope maps.

Although it is not shown on any maps or atlases, regimental histories mention the presence of a kitchen garden, located in close proximity to the orchard that existed at the time of the Battle of Antietam (Brown, 37). This was probably the “upper garden” that was mentioned in the 1833 will of John Myers. Myers also makes mention of the “south garden” (Reed, 22) which likely stood just north of the tenant house, both of which were located south of the springhouse. Western Maryland historically has had a high concentration of vegetable gardens for home use (Baker, 328) because of the need to provide year-round sustenance for farm families, which was accomplished through pickling and canning. In fact, southeastern Pennsylvania as well as the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia likewise had a high concentration of vegetable gardens because of the Pennsylvania German preference for them (Fletcher 1950, 227).

Domestic Plantings
Historically, the area constituting the house yard contains a variety of deciduous trees, including a number of walnuts. Although all were planted after the period of primary significance, the location of the trees in front of the house (south) approximates the position of the plantings existing at the time of the Battle, as revealed by post-war photographs. In addition to similarities in their location, many of these historic trees were specifically walnuts, which adds an element of integrity to the contemporary scene. The property also had a number of trees along the western elevation of the farmhouse from the late nineteenth century, possibly earlier. Prior to the rehabilitation of the D.R. Miller plantings of silver maples lined along the turn-around driveway. Since this driveway is probably a mid-twentieth century feature, it can be assumed that the trees were planted around that time. However, with the rehabilitation of the property, the trees and other plantings were removed, allowing the house to be visible and unscreened by vegetation.

Overall, the D. R. Miller Farmstead still retains integrity in its vegetation, since it has remained cleared and utilized for farming rather than abandoned like many farm fields in the region. The integrity the farm lost in its forested landscape because of successive generations of clearing is being addressed through the Park’s comprehensive replanting initiative. While no plans are being made to replant the Miller orchard at this time (Correspondence from Joe Calzarette, 8 July 2004), the General Management Plan calls for a total of 35 acres throughout the park to be replanted using historical varieties of fruit, which theoretically could include acreage on the D. R. Miller Farmstead (NPS 1992, 12).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Shrubs in yard	169625	Contributing			Asset	1422852	Yes
Agricultural fields	101477	Contributing			Asset	1425622	Yes
Woodlots	101479	Contributing			Asset	1425630	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The North Woods. The photo was taken during the 2017 CLI Update site visit (NCR CLP 2017).



View towards the D.R. Miller farm cluster from the Cornfield Avenue. The agricultural fields are in the foreground. The photo was taken during the 2017 CLI Update site visit (NCR CLP 2017).



Historic view of the deciduous trees around the Miller farmhouse, c.1880. Reprinted from http://imagebase.lib.vt.edu/browse.php?folio_ID=/trans/nepa.

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Views of the D. R. Miller Farmstead and all of its natural and cultural features are perhaps best obtained by standing along Dunker Church Road (the Old Hagerstown Pike) just south of the forebay barn and looking north. Most of the property is visible from this vantage point, and it is clear how the original Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike had a major influence on the circulation systems and spatial organization of the property. The property's landscape, as well as that of adjacent lands, remains agrarian in nature and unobstructed by modern intrusions. Thus, views towards the property and views from the property possess a high degree of integrity. In essence, the property appears much as it did when Union and Confederate troops traversed it in September of 1862--the seminal event from which the farmstead derives its primary historic significance.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 7

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/30/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/2024

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Since 2017, the D.R. Miller Farmstead has been maintained through routine preservation activities. For example, the fields are mowed seasonally to control invasive vegetation and prescribed fire is applied on a cyclic basis. The presence of emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis) on site constitutes an impact to the cultural landscape as it has reduced the number of white ash (Fraxinus americana) and green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica) trees in the East Woods (CLI Feature ID 101479). The presence of groundhogs on site is also an impact, since these animals can damage contributing buildings and structures.

As of FY2024, the park has activities planned to improve the condition of the farmhouse that include the installation of diamond mesh around the perimeter to prevent groundhog related damage and the initiation of a project to preserve the porch and repair the stucco (PEPC 107603, PEPC 107968). Note that a declination of condition could be warranted at next update if these activities are not completed and the condition of the farmhouse is therefore not improved. Also, there are two outstanding maintenance items observed during the FY2017 CLI update that should be completed to keep the cultural landscape in good condition: 1) the eastern redcedars (Juniperus virginiana) should be thinned to re-establish contributing views and vistas and 2) the missing War Department tablets should be replaced.

Note that NCR staff did not visit the cultural landscape as part of this update and the condition status was provided by park staff.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/2017

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

A Condition Assessment of Good indicates that the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/ or human forces. the inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

The work completed at the D.R. Miller farm including the restoration of the D.R. Miller House, the stabilization of the barn, and the care of monuments associated with the cultural landscape in the form of cleaning and repairs have kept the assessment at good. However, as with the rest of the park, the spread of red cedars and woody vegetation has impacted views associated with the farm.

In order to maintain the condition assessment of good, the following measures should be implemented:
- Remove Eastern Red Cedars
- Maintain contributing resources through routine maintenance
- Replace missing War Department tablets.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/08/2014

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

In order to maintain this cultural landscape in good condition, the contributing features should be routinely maintained.

Note: The restoration of the DR Miller Farmhouse was completed in 2014, restoring this landscape to good condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/14/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

In order to improve the condition of the landscape from Fair to Good, the work on the D.R. Miller farmhouse, the primary and most visible feature on the landscape, needs to be completed. The other landscape features of the farm are currently in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 02/10/2005

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This determination takes into account both the landscape and the buildings situated thereon. It also conforms with the 1998 assessment of the farmhouse in the List of Classified Structures (LCS), and the 1993 assessment of the forebay barn in the Historic Structures Report (HSR). Actually, these two documents seem to contradict one another, because the LCS evaluates the farmhouse as in fair condition and the barn in good condition, while the HSR evaluates the farmhouse in good condition and the forebay barn in fair condition.

These evaluations are problematic, not only because they are several years old, but also because of their incomplete nature; the LCS only evaluated the foundation of the bank barn rather than the entire structure, and the HSR focused on the farmhouse rather than the barn. However, recent conversations (January 2005) with staff of the LCS confirm that an updated evaluation of the Miller buildings is in order. Additionally, plans are underway to restore/stabilize the Miller farmhouse. Because the CLI is a fluid document that can be easily updated, any new information will be added as conditions change.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: The presence of emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis) on site has reduced the number of white ash (Fraxinus americana) and green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica) trees in the East Woods. There are also groundhogs on site, and these animals can damage contributing buildings and structures.

Date Identified: 01/01/2024

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact: Woody Vegetation/ Eastern Red Cedar Trees

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: During the Condition Assessment site visit, it was observed by NCRO staff that eastern redcedars (Juniperus virginiana), while a native species, appears to be flourishing in the southern portion of the cultural landscape, specifically in the East Woods. As of FY2024, Invasive plant management is on-going in the East Woods.

Date Identified: 01/05/2017

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: NPS has identified the following invasive plants within the boundaries of the D.R. Miller Farmstead cultural landscape: velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti), musk thistle (Carduus nutans), chicory (Cichorium intybus), plains coreopsis (Coreopsis tinctoria), Deptford pink (Dianthus armeria), autumn olive (Elaeagnus umbellata), dame's rocket (Hesperis matronalis), Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica), Amur honeysuckle (Lonicera maackii), Morrow's honeysuckle (Lonicera morrowii), common star-of-Bethlehem (Ornithogalum umbellatum), princess tree (Paulownia tomentosa), beefsteak plant (Perilla frutescens), wineberry (Rubus phoenicolasius), common soapwort (Saponaria officinalis), purple crownvetch (Securigera varia), great mullein (Verbascum thapsus), and bird's-eye speedwell (Veronica persica).

Date Identified: 07/19/2024

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Restoration

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Historic Structure Report

Document Date: 1993-02-01

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

A Historic Structures Report prepared in 1993 offered several recommendations for the various buildings on the D. R. Miller Farmstead, including restoration of the farmhouse's exterior, and the repair and maintenance of the bank barn and springhouse foundation. (NOTE: THE RESTORATION OF THE FARMHOUSE EXTERIOR WAS COMPLETED IN 2014)

While maintenance has been performed on the bank barn recently, restoration of the farmhouse has not yet occurred. However, on November 9, 2004, a preliminary cost evaluation for the restoration of the farmhouse's exterior (along with some minor interior restoration) was prepared by GWWO Architects, Inc., although as of this writing, the comment period is still ongoing (GWWO, Inc./Architects 2004).

It is desirable that the farmhouse should be fully restored, interior as well as exterior, given the survival of few houses of this type in the region (the Hager House in Hagerstown is another example). Fortunately, a historic photograph exists that shows its appearance at the time of the Civil War, and several post-War photographs taken from different angles show other original features not present in the c. 1862 photograph, notably the central chimney and rear addition.

Approved Treatment Costs

Approved Treatment Cost: $900,000.00

Estimated Cost Date: 12/01/1990

Estimator: Regional Office

Cost Narrative:

The ultimate treatment cost that has been calculated for the D. R. Miller Farmhouse as part of the List of Classified Structures program is $900,000, although it is well out of date (12/1/1990). The LCS also gives an interim treatment cost of $250,000. No treatment costs were calculated for the forebay barn and springhouse foundation. Additional treatment costs calculated when the Historic Structures Report was written in 1993 (using 1992 dollars) was $67,146, although some alternatives slightly changed the overall costs. However, this estimate is based only on building stabilization and materials testing as well as rehabilitation and replacement of systems. Treatment costs were not calculated for the contributing buildings because the scope of work was not specific enough, according to the report.

On November 9, 2004, a preliminary cost evaluation was calculated by GWWO Architects, Inc. for restoring the exterior of the house to its 1862 appearance, along with some minor interior restoration on the first floor. The total estimate was $1,028,612 (GWWO Inc./Architects 2004), although the process is currently in the comment period (Correspondence from Jane Custer, 7 January 2005).

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Staff	Alternatives, Antietam National Battlefield	1990				015130
Schildt, John W.	Monuments at Antietam	1991				450361
Staff	Land Protection Plan, Antietam National Battlefield	1983				012168
Reed, Paula S., Dr.	History Report: The D.R. Miller Farm, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland	1991				015854
Joseph, Maureen Delay	Historic Woodlot Restoration, West Woods, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland	1994				017623
Oehrlein & Associates Architects	Historic Structures Report: Miller Farmstead, Physical History and Condition Assessment, Antietam National Battlefield Park, Sharpsburg, Maryland	1993				450070
Staff	General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement, Antietam National Battlefield	1992				450284

Cross, Fred Wilder	Antietam, September 17, 1862	1921				010066
Tilberg, Frederick	Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland, Historical Handbook	1960				015581
Snell, Charles W.//Brown, Sharon A.	Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery: An Administrative History	1986				015274

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: D. R. Miller Farmstead Chain of Title

Supplemental Information Narrative:

6/29/1990 - The Conservation Fund to U. S. Government (fee simple--donated); 145.2 acres (saving and excepting 3.79 acres equals 141.41 +/- acres); Washington County Land Records, Liber 960, Folio 716.

7/3/1989 - Paul M. Culler to The Conservation Fund (fee simple) for $500,000 consideration; 145.2 acres (saving and excepting 3.79 acres equals 141.41 +/- acres); Washington County Land Records, Liber 920, Folio 473.

9/11/1952 - William W. Barr and Lacy D. Barr to Paul M. Culler and Evelyn L. Culler; 145.2 +/- acres; Washington County Land Records, Liber 271, Folio 303.

11/1/1950 - Emma F. Poffenberger (widow of John C. Poffenberger) to William W. Barr and Lacy D. Barr; 145.2 +/- acres; Washington County Land Records, Liber 259, Folio 457.

7/20/1933 - Uvilla H. Rohrer and Ima I. Scheller to John C. Poffenberger and Emma F. Poffenberger; 150 +/- acres, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber 193, Folio 471.

11/18/1932 - Adam C. Weaver and Floss O. Weaver to Uvilla H. Rohrer and Ima I. Scheller; 150 +/- acres, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber 192, Folio 333.

2/2/1928 - Uvilla H. Rohrer (surviving heir-at-law to Euromas H. Hoffman, Mary E. Hoffman, and Milly N. Hoffman) to Adam C. Weaver and Floss O. Weaver; 150 +/- acres, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber 179, Folio 326.

4/7/1886 - David R. Miller and Margaret P. Miller to Euromas H. Hoffman; 150 +/- acres and 100 square perches, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber 88, Folio 697.

12/18/1883 - Louis E. McComas, Frederick F. McComas, and Charles W. Adams, trustees of estate of Colonel John Miller, who died intestate, to David R. Miller (per Court of Equity Docket 3318); 150 +/- acres, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber 85, Folio 91.

11/22/1883 - Louis E. McComas, Frederick F. McComas, and Charles W. Adams, trustees of estate of Colonel John Miller, who died intestate, to George H. Poffenberger (per Court of Equity Docket 3318); 65 1/2 +/- acres, being part of “Addition to Loss and Gain”; Washington County Land Records, Liber 85, Folio 6.

11/20/1883 - Louis E. McComas, Frederick F. McComas, and Charles W. Adams, trustees of estate of Colonel John Miller, who died intestate, to Henry C. Mumma (per Court of Equity Docket 3318); 44 1/4 +/- acres, being part of “Addition to Loss and Gain”; Washington County Land Records, Liber 84, Folio 698.

6/8/1844 - David R. Miller to John Miller; 260 3/8 acres +/-, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber 45, Folio 282.

6/7/1844 - John Miller (of John) and John Miller (of David) (both executors of estate of John Myers) to David R. Miller (who was highest bidder at public sale); 260 3/8 acres +/-, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber 45, Folio 280.

?/?/???? - nine acres conveyed between 1812 and 1844 to Myers?

12/1/1812 - John Buchanan (trustee for the benefit of the creditors of James Chapline) to John Myers; 150 acres +/-, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber Y, Folio 462. Also mentioned was the conveyance of several small parcels of land (totaling 19 3/4 acres) from Buchanan to Myers that occurred in 1807, but evidently not recorded until now.

6/5/1806 - Jonas Hogmire to John Myers; 40 acres, being part of “Addition to Loss and Gain”; Essentially clears title to 40 acres of land conveyed by Hogmire to Myers in 1799, which James Chapline previously conveyed to Hogmire in 1796, and was subsequently tied up in Chancery Court (Hogmire sold to Myers before Chancery Court proceedings were finished). Hogmire therefore had to repurchase land from John Buchanan, trustee, at public sale, and Hogmire is now reconveying it to Myers without a defective title; Washington County Land Records, Liber S, Folio 286.

4/10/1804 - John Buchanan, trustee, to Jonas Hogmire; 40 acres, being part of “Addition to Loss and Gain”; Buchanan authorized to sell per decree of foreclosure from the Chancery Court dated 1801 (James Chapline had mortgaged property to Jonas Hogmire in 1797; Hogmire is now purchasing--without any liens--for more money, presumably including the interest he owed); Washington County Land Records, Liber P, Folio 565.

5/1/1799 - Jonas Hogmire to John Myers; 81 3/8 acres +/-, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber L, Folio 678.

11/28/1797 - James Chapline to Jonas Hogmire; 40 acres, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records Liber K, Folio 575.

3/3/1796 - James Chapline to Jonas Hogmire; 40 acres +/-, being part of "Addition to Loss and Gain"; Washington County Land Records, Liber I, Folio 519. For 240 pounds

?/?/???? - Joseph Chapline (Jr.) to James Chapline (brother); Frederick/Washington County Land Records or Will Books, Liber ?, Folio ?

10/18/1773 - "Addition to Loss and Gain" patented to Joseph Chapline (Jr.); 1,484 acres; Frederick County Patent Record BC and GS, No. 46, Folio 222.

Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
ANTI_D.R._Miller_Farmstead_20140916.PDF		Park Report
CL-FMSS_crosswalk-DRMiller.xlsx		Other Report
ANTI_D.R._Miller_Farmstead_20140916.PDF		Park Report
ANTI D.R. Miller.pdf		Park Report
DR Miller Farmstead CLI600034_11x17Landscape.pdf		Other Report
DR Miller.pdf		Other Report
D. R. Miller Appendices.pdf		Other Report
Draft ANTI_FY24 CLI Update Form_DR Miller Farmstead.pdf	01/01/2024	Other Report

Source