
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2011

Revised: 7/2024



Parks Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

Table of Contents

Introduction

General Information

Concurrence Information

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Uses

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

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: Parks Farmstead

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 600047

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:

Parks Farmstead, also known as Cunningham Farm, is a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield. Located approximately 2 miles north of the town of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland, the current property consists of nearly all of the land associated with the Parks Farmstead as it existed at the time of the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), September 17, 1862. The current property, consisting of 166.50 acres, was acquired by the National Park Service on June 24, 1988 and is located within the boundaries of Antietam National Battlefield which encompass a total of 3,263.49 acres.

Antietam National Battlefield was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district on October 15, 1966, with a formal nomination approved in 1982 and additional documentation completed in 1999 and approved by the Keeper in 2009. The entire battlefield is listed under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Antietam (16-18 September 1862).

In the 2009 National Register Nomination Update, the Parks Farmstead (called the Cunningham Farm in the document) is listed, along with several other farms as contributing resources to the overall battlefield landscape. The nomination has inadequate documentation for many of the resources within the Parks Farmstead, including the cultural landscape.

The Parks Farmstead cultural landscape is significant in two areas of history. Its foremost significance, in military history (1861-1865), results from its role in the Battle of Antietam during the American Civil War. The second, 1796-1861, is as a preserved agricultural landscape that has been continuously farmed since the late 18th century and has remained relatively unchanged.

This CLI finds that the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape overall retains integrity to its periods of significance and is in fair condition. Four 19th-century structures remain; the main house, a log out kitchen, a hand-dug well and the barn. The agricultural field patterns remain almost the same as those that existed during the Civil War period, and are currently maintained through an agricultural special use permit program run by the National Park Service. The farm buildings and circulation patterns also continue to reflect their arrangement and use from the period of significance. While there have been changes to the property and the loss of some features over time, it still invokes the historic significance of the landscape through the integrity of all seven aspects.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Landscape Type:

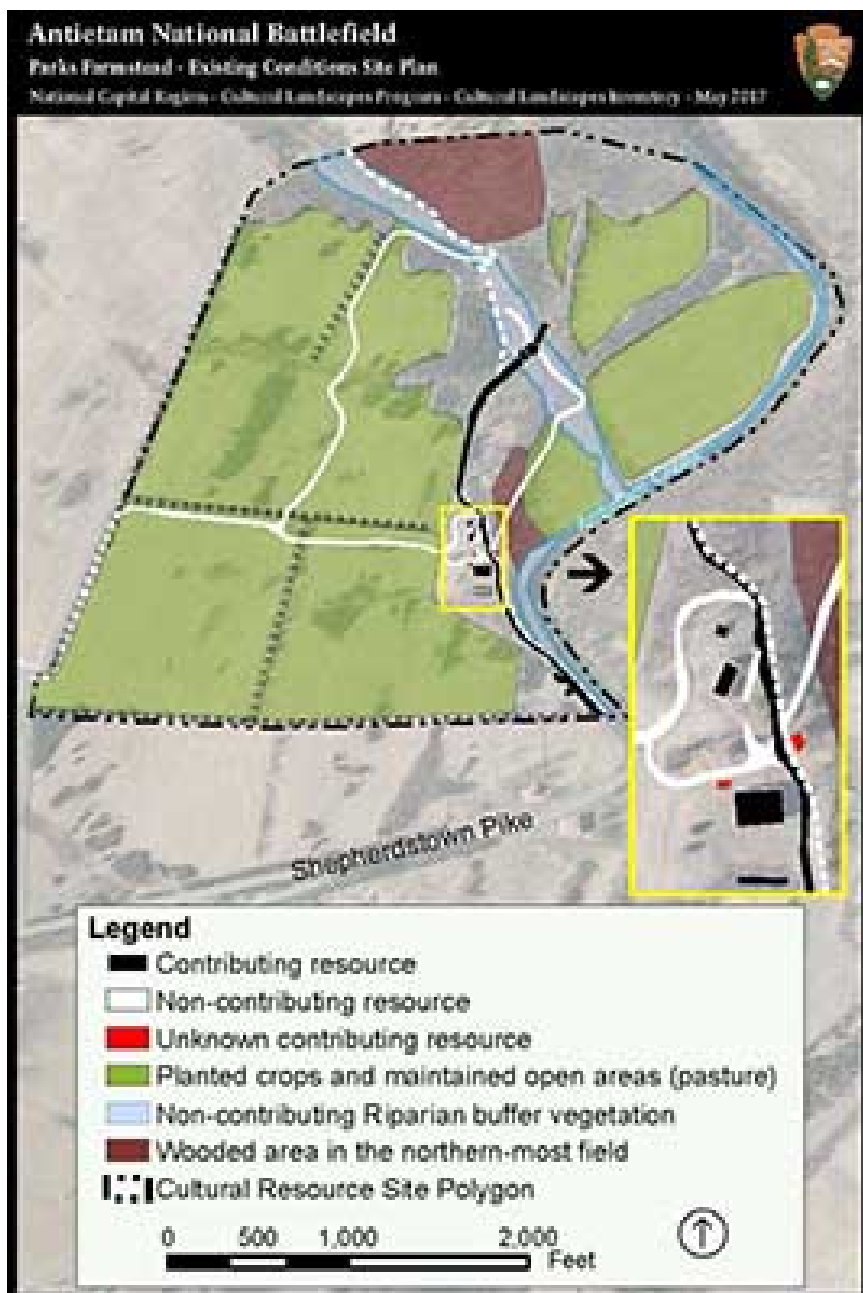
Historic Vernacular Landscape

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Lower Farm (Mumma)	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Bunker Hill Farm	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Parks Farm	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Cunningham Farm (from the name of the last private owner)	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Porto Santo	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Clipp Farm	Other Name Type:	Historic

Site Plan



GIS Map of the Parks Farmstead. A larger map can be found in the appendix of this document. The map was rendered in ArcGIS (NCR CLP 2017). The site plan was not revised during the FY2024 CLI update.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/25/2011

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 from both within and outside the National Park Service were utilized. Several sources were of particular importance in the production of this CLI: the Parks Barn Historic Structure Report, dated 2008; the National Register update, dated 2009; and A Guide to Antietam Farmsteads (Keven Walker 2010). In-depth site investigations were conducted by the National Capital Region Cultural Landscape Program (CLP) for the Analysis and Evaluation section.

The report was written and researched by Martha Temkin, Regional Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator (NCR). The following park staff provided valuable insight during the inventory process: Jane Custer, Chief, Cultural Resources; Keven Walker, Cultural Resource Specialist; Debbie Cohen, GIS Specialist; and Ted Alexander, Park Historian. Also, the following National Capital Region staff provided editing assistance: Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, Saylor Moss, Historical Landscape Architect and Frances McMillen, Landscape Historian. 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 Parks 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

August 5, 2011
Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region
From: Acting Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Parks Farmstead Cultural Landscape

I, Ed Wenschhof, Acting Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Parks Farmstead Cultural Landscape, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: MUST BE PRESERVED AND MAINTAINED

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: 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 Landscapes Inventory for the Parks Farmstead Cultural Landscape is hereby approved and accepted.

Edward R. Wenschhof

8/25/2011

Date

Acting Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Concurrence memo signed by the ANTI Superintendent on 8/25/2011



United States Department of the Interior

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

August 5, 2011

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: State Historic Preservation Officer, Maryland

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Parks Farmstead (Antietam National Battlefield) Cultural Landscape CLI

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Parks Farmstead (Antietam National Battlefield) Cultural Landscape CLI as per Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, submitted on August 4, 2011.

J. Rodney Little
Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

8-30-11

Date

Concurrence memo signed by the MD SHOP on 8/30/2011.



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, Parks Farmstead

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

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: The Parks Farmstead cultural landscape retains integrity to the following periods of significance: 1796-1861, 1861-1865.

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: Fair

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory update for Parks Farmstead is hereby approved and accepted.

ANDREW BANASIK
Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield

Digitally signed by ANDREW
BANASIK
Date: 2024.07.15 09:10:09 -04'00'

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
Daniel Weldon	Other	09/30/2017	During fiscal year 2017, 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 Parks Farmstead 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. Changes to the document in FY 2017 included the writing of a physical history, an update of the chronology of the most recent events, a reevaluation of the contributing resources in the Analysis and Evaluation portion of the report, and an update to the impacts and threats to the cultural landscape.
Angelina Ribeiro Jones	Change in Condition	07/15/2024	The Parks Farmstead CLI was updated in FY2024. Through consultation with park staff, it has been determined that the Parks Farmstead landscape remains in Fair condition.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Maryland	Washington County

Size (Acres): 166.5

Land Tract Number(s)

07-118

Boundary Description:

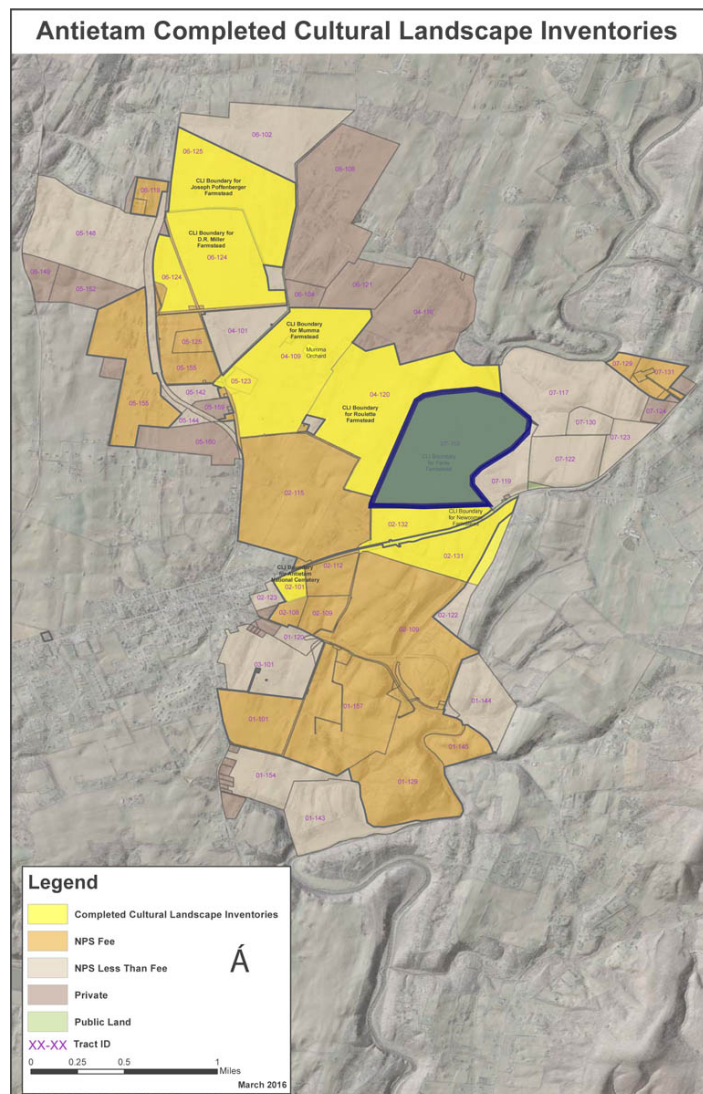
The Parks Farmstead, a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield currently consists of 166.50 acres. It is bounded on the west by Antietam Creek, on the north and east by the Roulette Farm and on the south by the northern edge of the Newcomer Farm. It is located just north of Maryland Route 34, in Washington County.

The farm's boundaries and acreage have remained remarkably intact since 1861, when the property was purchased from Samuel and Elizabeth Mumma by Phillip Pry. This land transfer is when the property was first described as consisting of 166 acres. Prior to this it was part of a larger landholding, first developed by Christian Orendorff in 1762. This earlier property included what would become the Newcomer and Mumma Farms.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.474738	-77.726966	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.474172	-77.724944	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.47215	-77.722594	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.467629	-77.727204	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.465844	-77.725985	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.465844	-77.735086	
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	39.473726	-77.731606	

Location Map:



The Parks Farmstead is outlined in blue. Other CLIs that have been completed for Antietam National Battlefield are rendered in yellow. The original map was rendered by Janice Vogel in Arc GIS.



Antietam National Battlefield, upper left hand corner. North is at the top of the image.

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/25/2011

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Parks Farmstead is included in the National Register Nomination for Antietam National Battlefield, as a contributing resource to the larger battlefield landscape. The management category is 'Must be Preserved and Maintained' because it is listed in a National Register Nomination as nationally significant. The date of the management category is the date the CLI was approved by the Antietam National Battlefield Park Superintendent.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There are 8 agricultural fields delineated on the Parks Farmstead that are leased for 5-year periods as hayfields to local farmers.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands contribute to the significance and integrity of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape in their preservation of the historic, rural character of the area. The farm is surrounded by a mixture of federally owned and privately owned land. Fortunately, many of 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. Most 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 area located just east of Antietam Creek is now heavily wooded and this impacts the views looking east from the high points along the creek on the Parks Farmstead. In the historic period this would have been a much more open view. The 1904 Carmen-Cope map, produced for the U.S. War Department, shows this same area a corn field. However, this situation is unlikely to change due to modern needs for riparian buffers.

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 as a historic district on October 15, 1966, with a formal nomination approved in 1982 and additional documentation completed in 1999, and approved by the Keeper in 2009. In the 2009 update, the Parks Farmstead, along with several others, were listed as contributing resources to the larger battlefield landscape. This most recent NR update describes and evaluates, to some extent, the significance of the battlefield's cultural landscape, but does not describe and list all the contributing landscape characteristics and features.

This Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Parks Farmstead more adequately describes the landscape and records contributing characteristics and features. Should the Parks Farmstead be evaluated apart from the historic district for the National Register, it would be eligible for listing under Criterion A and under Criteria D. Parks Farmstead retains historical integrity.

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 08/30/2011

Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland concurred with the findings of the Parks Farmstead CLI on 8/30/2011, 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: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The Parks Farmstead is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A in the area of military history for its involvement in the Battle of Antietam, which occurred on September 17, 1862. The Parks Farmstead foremost period of significance (1861-1865) encompasses the farm's role in the Battle of Antietam during the American Civil War. While the property was not the scene of heavy fighting or a particular engagement, the farm lay well within Federal lines from the beginning. Union cavalry moved over the property as early as September 15, and on the morning of the 16th, Federal troops crossed the creek in an effort to defend the Middle Bridge. Artillery batteries established positions on and near the farm's southern and western boundaries on both September 16th and 17th. Also on the 17th, parts of Caldwell's brigade traversed the upper fields as they entered into the engagement at the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). In the wake of the battle, the farm buildings may have been used to house the wounded (Walker 2010:119, Parks HSR 2008:1.1.22-24).

The Parks property is also an agricultural landscape that has been continuously farmed since the late 18th century and has remained relatively unchanged. For the period 1796-1861 the property would also be eligible for listing under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural history of western Maryland during the Early National period. While this farmstead would not rise to level of significance as a stand-alone resource, it remains as a representation of a pattern of settlement and agricultural use and is a contributing feature to the larger cultural landscape of Antietam National Battlefield. These types of farms were once ubiquitous in the landscape of Western Maryland, but are now under severe threat from modern development pressure.

The Parks Farmstead cultural landscape should also be listed under Criterion D because, given its historic location, it is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. However, this can only be determined by an archeological overview and evaluation of the property.

National Register Significance Criteria:

- A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

National Register Criteria Consideration:

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

Time Period: CE 1796 - CE 1861

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Subsistence Agriculture	

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	

NRIS Information:

NRIS ID:	66000038
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	MM/dd/yyyy
NRIS ID:	66000038
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	MM/dd/yyyy
NRIS ID:	66000038
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	MM/dd/yyyy

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	WA-II-331
Name:	Log Farmhouse
Listed Date:	06/01/1998
Narrative:	The Main House at Parks Farm was listed on the Maryland Historic Trust Historic Sites Survey.

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 1739	Established	The patent Smiths Hills (208 acres) is surveyed by its owner, James Smith (Parks Barn HSR 2008: A.1.2)
CE 1754	Established	The patent Porto Santo (12 acres) is surveyed by its owner, James Smith (Parks Barn HSR 2008: A.1.2) This patent and the previously listed Smiths Hills are the properties that will eventually become the Parks and Newcomer Farmsteads.
CE 1755	Planned	James Smith petitions the Frederick County courts to open a ford across Antietam Creek and alter the road to Swearingham's Ferry (at Shepherdstown) on his property near where he intends to build a mill (Parks Barn HSR 2008:A.1.6). This is thought to be the crossing where Middle Bridge will eventually be built.
CE 1756	Established	A Resurvey of Smiths Hills is done, adding 302 acres for a new total of 510 acres. Smith plans to build a mill on his land (Parks Barn HSR 2008: A.1.6).
CE 1756	Established	A Resurvey of Porto Santo is done, to correct errors and increase its size to 23 acres. This property now included `improvements` of one acre of cleared land, 400 fence rails and a log house. Apparently the mill is not yet built (Parks Barn HSR 2008: A.1.6). It is not known where the log house was, but it was probably located near the creek and future site of the mill.
CE 1762	Land Transfer	Christian Orendorff purchases 503 acres of Resurvey on Smiths Hills and 11 acres of Porto Santo. The deed conveys property with `orchards, gardens, feeding woods, and underwoods.` It also set aside a `burying ground`, 100 feet square, for the Smith heirs. (Parks Barn HSR 2008:A.1.8). This cemetery has not been located on either the Parks or Newcomer Farmsteads. It is the opinion of this author that it was probably on the Newcomer property as the earliest focus of development on these farms was the area nearest the mill site.
CE 1790	Developed	By 1790 the road system in the Sharpsburg area was well developed. Roads leading to what was by then known as Orendorff Mill connected the area to South Mountain, Frederick, and the ferry to Shepherdstown. A 1792 plat notes `Orendorff's Bridge over the Antietam (Parks Farm HSR 2008:A.1.12).
CE 1791	Land Transfer	Christian Orendorff sells the milling sections of Smiths Hills to his son, Christopher (Parks Barn HSR 2008:A.1.12).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1796	Land Transfer	Christopher Orendorff sells 325 acres to Jacob Mumma. This property includes portions of several patents, but 303 acres were a part of Resurvey on Smiths Hills. The deed included a grist and sawmill, as well as `houses barns stables fields woods underwoods water watercourses and meadow`. The earlier Smith cemetery was again reserved as was another `burying yard` of one hundred feet square belonging to the Orendorff family (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.1.4). This second cemetery was also probably located near the mill complex.
CE 1804	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma purchases property located to the northwest of Smiths Hills. Called Anderson`s Delight, this was the patent was later known as Mumma`s Farm (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.2.5). The Mumma family now owned, what would become by 1862, Mumma Farm, Newcomer Farm and Parks Farm. All of these properties are now a part of Antietam National Battlefield.
CE 1815 - 1833	Built	A turnpike from Boonsboro, running through Sharpsburg and on to the Potomac River crossing at Sharpsburg is chartered and completed (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.2.5). A three arched stone bridge was constructed as part of this project in 1824. This bridge, located just upstream from what was then Mumma`s Mill became known as Middle Bridge.
CE 1831	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma and his wife Elizabeth sell the mill property to their son John. This 403 acres included what would become the Newcomer and Parks Farmsteads. The two `burying grounds` were once again excluded in the sale as was the `house yard and lot` where Jacob and his wife were then living. This house was likely the smaller of the two dwellings located across the turnpike from the mill (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.7). Note: This is the last deed in which the `burying grounds` are called out.
CE 1830 - 1835	Built	The Parks Farmstead barn and main house are constructed. These dates are based on architectural evidence and 1830 population census records. The author of the 2008 Parks Farm HSR suggests that by between 1830 and 1835 the Mumma family had begun to develop what would become known as the Parks Farmstead as a separate farm from the mill property. It is thought that the eldest of John`s sons, Elias Mumma, may have been living and farming at the future Parks Farmstead at the time of John Mumma`s death in 1835 (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.8-9).
CE 1836	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma purchases the 403 acre mill and farm property from his son John`s estate. John Mumma had died in 1835 without a will (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.9).
CE 1837	Land Transfer	Jacob Mumma sells the mill and farm property to his youngest son, Samuel. Samuel had probably been living on Anderson`s Delight (Mumma Farmstead) since 1831. Another brother or a tenant may have been living at the future Parks Farmstead at the time of this land transfer (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.9).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1841	Land Transfer	Samuel Mumma and his wife, Elizabeth sell the mill complex part of the property (151 acres) to Jacob and John Emmert, retaining 190 acres which he refers to as `lower farm` (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.9). This is when the property that is later known as the Newcomer Farm becomes a separate entity from the future Parks Farmstead.
CE 1843	Land Transfer	The 190 acre `lower farm` is used by Samuel Mumma for a Deed of Trust in order to pay debts owed (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.19).
CE 1850	Land Transfer	The `lower farm` property is returned to the Mummas by trustees Joseph Merrick and Thomas Harris. It is likely that Samuel's son Jacob H. Mumma was living on the property as a tenant by this time (Parks HSR:20081.1.9-11).
CE 1860	Inhabited	The 1860 population census suggest that now the farm was tenanted by a Jacob Myers (Meyer) as Jacob Mumma had by this time moved to Boonsboro (Parks HSR 2008:1.1.12)
CE 1861	Land Transfer	Samuel Mumma sells the `lower farm`, now 166 acres to Philip Pry. Pry renames the property the `Bunker Hill farm` (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.1.12). Philip Pry lives on his home farm, located across Antietam Creek and slightly north of his 1861 purchase, which he operated as a tenant farm for the duration of his ownership.
CE 1862	Military Operation	The Battle of Antietam, fought on September 17, 1862. Over 23,000 soldiers were killed or wounded on that day, more than on any other single day of the Civil War. While the property was not the scene of heavy fighting the farm lay well within Federal lines. Union cavalry moved over the property as early as Sept 15, and on the morning of the 16th, Federal troops crossed the creek in an effort to defend the Middle Bridge. Artillery batteries established positions on and near the farm's southern and western boundaries on both Sept 16th and 17th. Also on the 17th, parts of Caldwell's brigade traversed the upper fields as they entered into the engagement at the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). In the wake of the battle, the farm buildings may have been used to house the wounded (Walker 2010:119, Parks HSR 2008:1.1.22-24). The research is not completely definitive, but it appears that the tenant on the Bunker Hill farm at the time of the battle was Joseph Parks (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.1.1-2).
CE 1862	Damaged	The battle and the occupation of the area around Sharpsburg in the weeks and months afterwards left the landscape in a shambles. Fencing, buildings and crops were destroyed or damaged and it took some time for the farms to recover. The damage to the Parks Farmstead appears to have been limited to the destruction of fencing and the use by troops of corn, wheat and hay. No claims were put in for damage to structures. (Parks Farm HSR 2008:1.1.24)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1867	Land Transfer	Philip Pry sells the Bunker Hill farm to Jacob F. Miller. Pry moved to Tennessee by 1875, selling the property prior to this event (Parks HSE 2008:1.1.26)
CE 1870	Inhabited	By 1870, population census records show that Joseph Parks is no longer a tenant at Bunker Hill farm. The most likely tenant appears to be Otho H. Miller, son of Jacob F. Miller (Parks HSR 2008:1.2.7)
CE 1870 - 1880	Altered	A wall dormer over the forebay is added to the barn circa 1870. This feature would have accommodated improved threshing machines that came into use at this time (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
CE 1880 - 1890	Altered	A second story is added to the northern section of the main house (LCS 2010).
CE 1884	Land Transfer	Jacob F. Miller sells the Bunker Hill farm to Henry W. and Laura S. Rohrer (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
CE 1900 - 1910	Built	The tenant house was built circa 1905, possibly by the son-in-law of the farm's owner (MHT DOE Form: 2010)
CE 1914	Land Transfer	Henry Rohrer dies, leaving the farm to his widow, Laura (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
CE 1919	Land Transfer	Laura Rohrer dies, leaving the farm to her daughter and son-in-law Stella and Henry Clipp (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
CE 1926	Altered	A concrete threshold for the threshing floor door is poured and dated (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
CE 1935	Altered	The barn is modified for dairy with the installation of glass sash windows, and a poured concrete milking area with metal stanchions. Possible installation of the hay track in the upper level of the barn (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
CE 1960	Land Transfer	Ruth and Edna Clipp, who inherited the farm from their parents, sell the farm to William H. Cunningham (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
CE 1988	Land Transfer	William Cunningham sells the farm with a life estate for himself to the National Park Service (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).
CE 2000 - 2005	Altered	The roof of the main house was raised to increase the living space of the 2nd floor (LCS 2010)
CE 2000	Removed	A house trailer, located between the main house and the out-kitchen, is removed after the death of Mr. Cunningham.
CE 2006	Built	A Pedestrian Recreational trail, called Three Farms Trail is created by the National Park Service. This trail uses the Parks Farmstead entry road as well as a portion of the extant historic farm road trace and connects the Parks Farmstead to the Roulette Farmstead to the north and the Newcomer Farmstead to the south.
CE 2007	Rehabilitated	The log out-kitchen has vegetation removed, the foundation repaired and the chimney rebuilt and repaired (LCS 2010)
CE 2008 - 2011	Demolished	Several 20th-century outbuildings are removed from the property along with fencing near the building core.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2011	Demolished	The tenant house was demolished in July, 2011. The foundation were filled with gravel in order to maintain its structure (PEPC 28428).
CE 2013	Demolished	The equipment shed, frame shed, and hog pen are removed from the Parks Farmstead. The condition of the features and the non contributing status to the Civil War Era facilitated the need to remove the buildings (PEPC 35087).
CE 2013 - 2014	Rehabilitated	The roof of the main house was damaged during Hurricane Sandy. The asphalt shingles were replaced in kind. Downspouts were placed along the edge of the roof of the house as well. It was noted at the time of this project that the porch was experiencing decay and rotting due to moisture damage. However, funds were not available for this portion of the project (PEPC 48431).
CE 2014	Rehabilitated	The rehabilitation of the barn is completed. The project was necessitated by neglect of the structure. The rehabilitation included the repointing of the limestone foundation and relaying portions of the interior and exterior foundation. Structural members were stabilized, missing portions of the wall were reconstructed, deteriorated rafters and lathe were replaced, poplar siding was reinstalled, and exterior door repair replicated missing hardware (PEPC 45472)
CE 2014	Rehabilitated	The stone wall was rebuilt at the barn while the rehabilitation was ongoing (PEPC 45472).
CE 2024	Altered	The park began Phase 2 of a reforestation project in spring 2024 that will increase the woody vegetation of 19 acres along the streambank of the Parks Farmstead (PEPC 120704).
CE 2023 - 2024	Planned	The park is currently completing compliance to replace the Parks Barn wooden shake shingle roof with a standing seam metal one (PEPC 119060).

Physical History:

For a more in depth review of context and the patterns of behavior associated with farming in the Great Valley of Maryland, the reader is encouraged to review Tillers of the Soil by Paula S. Reed. The following narrative describing the history of the Park's Farm is largely drawn from two sources, the 2009 National Register Update for Antietam National Battlefield by Paula Reed Associates and the 2008 Joseph Parks Farm Barn Historic Structures Report completed by Schamu Machowski Greco Architects in association with Quinn Evans Architects. The latter document was completed with the work of Paula S. Reed Associates serving as the architectural historian experts for the history section of the document

EARLY HISTORY

During the pre-contact period, archeological evidence suggest that the Hagerstown Valley, or the Great Valley of Maryland, lacked permanent aboriginal villages. Archeological evidence has concluded that the Algonquin tribes that lived in the region during the late Woodland period migrated to the Atlantic Coastal Plain and banded together to form fortified villages. The catalyst for the migration is unknown, however, it may have been prompted by threats from Iroquoian tribes living to the north and west. After the Algonquin tribes migrated to the lower Susquehanna Valley between 1550 and 1575, the Susquehannocks rose to dominance. Despite the lack of permanent villages, indigenous groups utilized the Great Valley for hunting and as a thoroughfare for trade and war. It is known that the Great Valley was used by the Five Nations Iroquois League (later the Six Nations) as a route south to the present day Carolinas to attack the Catawbans (Burnside Bridge CLI 2016: 48).

COLONIAL SETTLEMENT AND EARLY REPUBLIC 1732 to 1861

The successive waves of migration and social customs influenced the patterns of settlement in western Maryland. From 1739 to 1835, developments in the methods of agricultural production and the diversification of crops informed the settlement patterns of the region. The quest to spread the cultivation of tobacco and the plantation system of Chesapeake into the wilderness, while an initial catalyst for settlement, proved unsuccessful. As a result, agricultural enterprises became more concentrated in acreage, yet more diverse in production, leading to the rise of a smaller farming class.

The area of the Great Valley, including present day Washington County, remained largely unsettled by Europeans until 1732. Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore, issued a proclamation opening western Maryland to settlement in an effort to increase population in the outer reaches of the colony and to generate additional markets of revenue. Calvert offered 200 acres of land of one's own choosing rent-free for three years, after which time the rent would be one cent per acre. This decree was a response to an economic depression that had negatively affected the tobacco market since the mid-1600s. An increase in unregulated tobacco product ruined the reputation of Chesapeake growers. By the mid-1730s, the Chesapeake region once again had regained its reputation for producing a superior tobacco product, with improvements in the Maryland economy noted from 1733 onward. Greater demand for tobacco led to increased profits, causing the planting of additional crops and the cultivation of additional lands. However, the coastal region of the colony was by and large already exploited or cultivated, requiring lands further west to be cultivated in order to expand the profits from the agricultural cash crop (Tillers of the Soil 2011: 5-6).

Many individuals with more disposable wealth participated in Calvert's plan of opening up the west and acquired larger tracts of land to either establish themselves as "lords of the manor" in the wilderness. Grants or patents of land, totaling several thousand acres, acquired from the Maryland land office, required the grantee to pay to have the property surveyed. The landowners settled the hinterlands of interior Maryland with the intention of establishing plantations that were organized and maintained like their coastal counterparts. A second group of settlers emerged as Calvert's decree attracted English land speculators from the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay and southern Maryland to the Great Valley by the promise of large land grants at low prices. After acquiring the land, speculators would subdivide the land grants into smaller tracts and sell the land at a profit (Burnside Bridge CLI 2016: 48- 49).

The Parks Farm property was first surveyed in 1739 for a Dr. George Stuart (NR 2009 Section 8 Page 48). The Joseph Parks Barn HSR provides an alternative spelling of Steuart, citing surviving legal records for this spelling. According to land records, Stuart or Steuart surveyed tracts of land, with acreages ranging from 100 to 300 acres, and sold the parcels to settlers (Schamu 2008: A.1.1). In 1745, the ownership of the Parks Farm property passed to James Smith and was patented as "Smith's Hill" (Antietam NR 2009: 8. 48).

In 1755, James Smith petitioned the courts of Frederick County to allow him to make modifications to the ford and crossing of Antietam Creek. Smith wished to raise the water level of the creek in order to construct a mill. Raising the water level would have had a negative impact on the ford of Antietam Creek. According to the petition, Smith proposed to move the ford 30 perches further downstream from the existing location. Joseph and Moses Chapline were appointed by the courts to make reports and recommendations on the proposal. Physical and written evidence suggests that the mill was never constructed by Smith, but the idea of constructing a mill at this location continued to be a considered a viable option. In 1756, Smith requested a, "Resurvey of Smith's Hill." This added 302 acres to Smith's existing farm, bringing Smith's total landownership to 510 acres. He ascribed the title of Porto Santo to portions of the property and conducted an additional resurvey in 1756 (Schamu 2008: A.1.6).

An ebb in the settlement of Western Maryland occurred between 1755 and 1763 due to the French and Indian War. Most of those who had settled in the Antietam Drainage fled to the east of South Mountain for protection. The signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 created political stability in the region, leading to the resettlement and development of the Antietam Drainage. Additional settlement was encouraged by the Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon Survey Competition in 1767, which determined the Mason-Dixon Line and ended a dispute between the Calvert and Penn families by firmly defining the border of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Prior to the survey, titles to land grants were unclear due to the dispute, causing some settlers to bypass Maryland and settled in the southern

Shenandoah Valley of Virginia (Antietam NR 2009:8.5-6). After the border was accepted, German farmers from Pennsylvania migrated south in greater numbers, which in turn increased the granting of land patents in Maryland (Burnside Bridge CLI 56).

In 1762, James Smith sold the farm to Christian Orndorff as a part of the property identified as "Resurvey on Smith's Hill." In the deed of conveyance, Orndorff purchased from Smith property that included, "orchards, gardens, feeding woods, and underwoods," and the water rights and potential to future profits from Antietam Creek (Schamu 2008: A1.7- A.1.8). Based on the description provided in the deed, it can be surmised that Christian Orndorff purchased a working farm from Smith. Likely Smith rather than Stuart, due to Stuart's short tenure on the property, completed the improvements. Orchards and gardens provided food for the property owner and his family, with the excess likely sold. The feeding woods were used to graze livestock, leaving a mature canopy with little to no understory. Locations were not provided for these various character areas or divisions of the farm lands. In the deed of sale, Smith reserved the right to the use of a burial ground on the west bank of Antietam Creek for himself and his future heirs. This reserved parcel has not been determined at this time.

The Orndorffs (alternatively spelled in the surviving legal records as Orendorffs) were a German family, who first arrived from their native Palatinate to Pennsylvania prior migrating into the Great Valley of Maryland. Orndorff improved the property by constructing a house, a flourmill, and sawmill. The structures were on the site by 1764 based on a legal description found in a petition made to the courts to construct an additional road to the mill (Schamu 2008: A.1.8). The central location of the mill in the Antietam Drainage ensured a steady business from surrounding farmers who brought their grains to the mill to be processed prior to sending the flour to markets in Baltimore and to ports beyond. By 1783, the success of the Orndorff family, specifically under the guidance of son Christopher Orndorff, allowed a stone mill to be constructed near the road on the west bank of Antietam Creek. It should be noted that this mill complex is associated with the Newcomer Farm Cultural Landscape.

However, in addition to the milling enterprise endeavor, the Orndorff family continued to farm the land. The 1783 tax assessment listed "Stophell Orendorf" (interpreted to be Christopher) as owning 200 acres of Smith Hill. According to the record, he owned six horses and eighty black cattle. The amount of cattle in his ownership suggests participation in the Early Republic beef industry. Christian "Orendorf" is listed as owning 310 acres, five horses, seventeen black cattle, one female slave, and two male slaves (Schamu 2008: A. 1.11). The role and duties of the slaves were not noted in the census. By 1790, Christian Orndorff owned four slaves, whereas the same census listed Christopher Orndorff as owning seven slaves (Schamu 2008: A.1.12). The Orndorff family also grew wheat and corn on their property and likely processed and refined the crops in their flourmill prior to shipping to market (Schamu 2008: A.1.8).

Following the death of Christian Orndorff, ownership of the property passed to his son Christopher Orndorff. In 1796, Christopher Orndorff sold Jacob Mumma 303 acres in a patent known as, "the parcel called resurvey on Smith's Hills," including the acreage associated with the Parks farm property (Antietam 2009: 8. 48). The land transaction included portions of Resurvey on Smiths Hills, Resurvey on Hills, Dales, and the Vineyard, and portions of Porto Santo. The deed of sale included, "houses, barns, stables, fields, woods, underwoods, water, watercourses, and meadow together with the grice [sic- likely grist] and sawmill and every of the appurtenances belonging or in the anywise appertaining to the aforesaid three tracts of land.

According to the research presented by Keven Walker in the, " Antietam Farmstead: A Guide to the Battlefield Landscape," the Mumma family fled religious persecution within the German Rhine in 1732 and arrived in Philadelphia. From Philadelphia, the family migrated westward to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Eventually the Mumma's, following the southern migration routes, moved to the Antietam Drainage and purchased the property in 1796 (Walker 2010: 53).

In 1803, the tax assessment of Jacob Mumma's property included two slaves, a number of horses, cattle, sheep/hogs, and three stills on the mill complex property and the Park's farmstead (Schamu 2008: 1.14). Jacob Mumma sold the property to his son, John, in 1821. However, the legal record suggests Jacob and Elizabeth Mumma formally sold the Lower Farm to their eldest son John Mumma in 1831. Evidence uncovered reveals that John Mumma resided on the property as early as 1821 as a tenant farmer to his father. This is based on a loan given to John from Jacob in that year equal to the value of the farm. The 403 acres sold to John Mumma included the Lower Farm Mill complex and excluded, "two burying yards each 100 sq. feet." Jacob Mumma established, as a caveat of the sale, a "life tenancy that included 10 acres and the house he resided in from the sale (Schamu 2008:

1.1.7). John operated a mill on the property until his death in 1835. At the time of John's death, he was heavily indebted due to a mortgage owed to his father and did not have a will which detailed the settlement of his estate. As a result, the Washington County Chancery Court ordered that the total acreage of the farm, including the mill, be sold at public auction (Antietam NR 2009: 8.49).

Physical evidence uncovered in the HSR, reveals that the existing barn and the houses were likely constructed during the 1830s, most likely prior to John's death in 1835. According to the HSR: "Physical features such as the uneven, asymmetrical gable profile, the identifier of a Sweitzer barn; hew framing members, the sue of large-scaled mortised and tenoned window and door framing, and the original built in feed storage box with a lid with tapered battens are characteristic of Mid- Maryland barns dating from the early 19th century." A review of the limestones and foundations suggests a construction date later than the very early 19th century. (Schamu 2008: 1.2.1) Details within the house, including the moldings and Grecian ogee design were associated with 1830s period of the Mid- Maryland and correspond to the known needs of the Mumma Family to have four separate households. It can easily be assumed that ancillary structures were also constructed to support the daily routines of the family. (Schamu 2008: 1.2.5)

At the time of John Mumma's death in 1835, the Washington County Courts inventoried his personal belongs. He is recorded as owning the following livestock and agricultural by products: 43 "stock hogs and "32" fatting hogs," 11 sows and 19 pigs, 23 sheep, 2 bulls, 2 steer and 5 cows, and 9 horses. His farm produced wheat, rye, and oats in straw, along with 15 tons of hay. The record of property is consistent with the diversified agriculture practices of German farming in the Great Valley. A review of the 1830s census indicates that there were 14 members in his household with an additional five slaves on the property. (1830 United States Census).

Jacob Mumma purchased the farm at public auction and sold the farm to his youngest son Samuel Mumma in 1837. This is the second land purchase that Samuel had made from his father Jacob. The first occurred in 1831 and was the property known as "Anderson's Delight," or the Mumma Farm at the time of the Battle of Antietam. Samuel chose to remain on the Anderson Delight property as a home farm. At the time of the 1837 purchase the moniker of "Lower Farm" was granted to the study parcel. In 1841, Samuel and Elizabeth sold off the associated mill, which is now identified as the Newcomer property. In 1843, Samuel and Elizabeth put the Lower Farm up as collateral against debts owed in Sharpsburg, Maryland. By 1850, the title of the farm was returned to the Mummas having satisfied the terms of the creditors.

The traditional practice of tenant occupation continued under the ownership of Samuel Mumma. By 1850, it is highly likely that Samuel Mumma had established his son Jacob H Mumma as the tenant of the "Lower Farm." In the 1850 United States Census, Jacob H. is listed as owning no real estate of any value. However, the 1850 Agricultural Census indicated that Jacob H. Mumma produced over 1000 bushels of wheat on his farm site, owned 28 hogs, 5 "milch" cows, 25 other cattle and produced twice as much butter as his father Samuel on the main farm (Schamu 2008: 1.1.10). The amount of butter produced by Samuel is indicative of the start to change from the more diversified German style of farming, to that of the dairy specialization that would become more affluent in the ensuing decades after the Civil War. Of note, Jacob Mumma is recorded in the 1850 Census as owning one slave, a female age 13. The name of the slave is unknown at this time, as is the occupation and role in the daily life of the farm. Additional research will be needed.

By 1860, Jacob Myers (Meyers) occupied the property of the Lower Farm as a tenant for Samuel Mumma (JP Barn HSR 1.1.12). According to the 1860 United States Agricultural Census, in 1859 Jacob Myers managed 148 acres of improved site, including either fields, pastures, or cropland. The remaining 18 acres of the farm were noted as being in woodlot. Myers claimed 6 horses, 5 (sic)"milch" cows, and 18 (sic) other cattle. Additional livestock included 18 swine. The livestock were responsible for producing 350 pounds of butter. Regarding grain production, Myers was able to cultivate and harvest 800 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, and 500 pounds of Irish potatoes.

In 1861, Samuel Mumma sold the "Lower Farm," to Philip Pry. The deed lists a total acreage of 166 ½ acres. Phillip Pry, however, resided east of Antietam Creek on his home farm and rented out the "Lower Farm" to tenants. Pry renamed the parcel "Bunker Hill Farm."

Summary

By the eve of the Civil War, the barn and the farmhouse were present on the site in their respected locations. The fields surrounding the house were cultivated in grains and corn while livestock grazed in pastures and wooded spaces. The agricultural crops were processed in the mill and sold to various markets. The recording of butter (specifically the amount) in census data suggests that the transition

towards dairy specialization occurred prior to the Civil War. Based on the archival evidence available, the property was a working farm that conformed to the agricultural practices common in the Great Valley.

THE CIVIL WAR 1861 to 1865

In the late summer of 1862, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, commander of the Army of the Northern Virginia, led his forces into Maryland in the hopes of relieving fighting in Virginia, to garner support from foreign powers, entice additional support in the form of enlistments from Marylanders, and to replenish the supplies of his depleted army. His goal was to “free” Maryland from Federal oversight and begin to tip the odds of the Civil War in the favor of the Confederacy. For his offensive, his eyes were set on the bountiful region of the Great Valley and areas north in Pennsylvania. By September of 1862 with the approach of Lee’s troops to Fredrick, MD and the force’s turn westward, the citizens of Sharpsburg began to prepare for the Confederate invasion. Precautions made included the hiding of horses in cellars in order to prevent theft, the burial of valuables, and fortifications of homes and buildings. However, the reality of the situation was bleak, as little precaution could protect one’s property from the massing forces of the two rival armies. The timing of the battle occurred shortly after as the season’s wheat harvest lay stored in barns, leaving denuded fields open and clear. However, the fields of corn remained, still in the crucial ripening phase. This created spaces of both natural cover and impediments to movement in the landscape (Tillers of Soil 2011: 47-49).

Robert E. Lee’s army held the advantage in relation to terrain, having established a defensive line of battle on the high ground between Antietam Creek and the Potomac River. Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart’s cavalry situated itself near the Potomac, and his artillery placed nearby on Nicodemus Heights. The line extended south along the Hagerstown Pike, through the West Woods and the Sunken Road, through the town of Sharpsburg, and ending at the cliffs above the Lower Bridge over Antietam Creek. The location of the Potomac River at the rear of Lee’s position, while forming a natural barrier from attacks, conversely produced a barrier that would ensure that the Army of Northern Virginia was unable to make a quick retreat (Antietam NR 2009:8.21-22).

Antietam Creek served as a natural barrier between the two armies. Union Major General George B. McClellan set up headquarters on the high ground on the east bank of Antietam Creek in order to observe the course of the battle. He ordered much of his artillery to a similar high ground of the eastern bank. (Antietam NR 2009:8.22). (Burnside Bridge CLI 2016: 58- 59).

On September 15, 1862, Confederate troops engaged in a skirmish with Major General Israel B. Richardson’s infantry on the eastern bank of Antietam Creek. It is possible that the Confederate forces were in the proximity of the Parks farm prior to this action. On the following day, Union forces likely occupied the property, as the Parks Farm was within the boundaries of the Union lines. Troops were charged with the task of defending the approaches of the Middle Bridge. During the Battle of Antietam on September 17th, 1862, the Parks Farmstead was indirectly associated with the engagement at Bloody Lane. Troops used the upper fields of the Parks farm, specifically the brigade under the command of Caldwell, as they moved towards the Confederate line in the Sunken Lane. However, this is limited to the western and northern most fields of the property (Walker 2010: 119). According to the Joseph Parks Barn HSR, a review of the Antietam Battle Map indicates that Horse Batteries and Infantry support, under the command of Sykes’, likely occupied a position near the farmhouse cluster. It is possible that the structures, including the main house and barn, were used as field hospitals, but additional research is needed to corroborate this hypothesis. However, more questions than certainty arise as to how much of this landscape was actually a setting for the fighting or the aftermath of the battle.

James F. Gibson, a member of the Matthew Brady photography studio, recorded the property in the aftermath of the battle. The image, entitled, “Antietam, Md. Another view of Antietam bridge,” with a date of 1862 September, captures the landscape post battle. The photograph, a part of the Library of Congress collections, focuses on the Middle Bridge and Antietam Creek with an orientation north and west towards subjects beyond. On the western bank of Antietam Creek, two horse drawn wagons are preparing to cross the structure. In the image, along the western bank of Antietam Creek, the viewer can discern, a farm lane, dirt in nature, which has a course north towards the farm cluster. West and adjacent to the farm lane, a split post and rail fence snakes along the course of the lane creating a separation between the road and the fields and pastures beyond. A few indistinguishable trees are located along the bank. Limited understory or vegetation is noted on the west bank of

Antietam Creek.

The farm lane continues north along the course of the creek. The fence changes character to that of a Virginia worm fence. Following the course of the circulation as it navigates the steeper topography along the bank, leads the viewer's attention to the farmstead cluster. The barn is visible in the image with an east-west orientation perpendicular to the course of Antietam creek. The shape of the barn roof is an asymmetrical gable, indicative of structure built in the Sweitzer barn tradition. The vegetation obscures the view of the lower level of the barn. Adjacent to the barn to the east, the roof of a smaller story structure is visible. It is unclear what this second structure was.

North of the barn, the farmhouse is visible on the crest of the hill. The house is a simple rectilinear two-story gable structure, oriented northeast to southwest. The gable is expressed on the southern portion of the building. The form of the house is divided into two legible volumes; a two story structure consisting of two bays, organized in a window/ door pattern, and a one and half story telescope with an expressed window/door/ window articulation of openings. A one-story porch is articulated on the largest volume on the eastern elevation of the building. Chimneys are located on the northern faces of each the volumes.

East of the house and further down the hill, a small ancillary building is visible. The building is a simple gabled structure, with a single opening in the gable. The material of the building is unclear, but the striation from the photograph could be read as a broad clapboard siding. Due to the shadow cast by the building, it can be determined that building rests on a set of piers, likely stone. The use of the structure is speculative and could either be used to house livestock, such as poultry, or a shed or smokehouse.

Further, north of the house, a one-story structure is visible on the landscape. The structure appears to have a gable roof with a cat-slide roof extension expressed on the northeastern portion of the elevation. The location of the building roughly corresponds to the location of the kitchen. A shadow on the image could be interpreted as a chimney on the northern elevation of the building.

The house and kitchen structures are enclosed and separated from the rest of the farm cluster by either a wall or a fence. It is hard to discern the material from the photograph whether this is a stone wall or a wood picket fence. A few trees, of undetermined variety and age, are scattered around the house and kitchen. A few of the trees are taller than the two-story house.

West of the house and north of the barn, a young orchard is legible on the landscape. The orchard consists of specimens arranged in a series of orderly rows and fairly regularly spaced and a consistently rounded canopy. This follows the pattern of behavior described by Susan Dolan in a *Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States*, as a characteristic of the Golden Age of Orchards. The period is defined as lasting from 1801 to 1880 and gave rise to the development of multiple cultivars and more scientific approaches to the development of orchards. Additional context for the period can be ascertained from the report. Due to a lack of written accounts, it is unclear as to what varieties of trees were planted. The trees appear to be no more than fifteen feet tall, indicating a planting time of no more than a decade prior to the conflict.

From the vantage of the photograph, the viewer can see that the cultural landscape is comprised of open fields and pastures. A farm lane, oriented east/ west and perpendicular to Antietam Creek, bisects the cultural landscape, eventually connecting to Bloody Lane. The lane begins near the barn. A rail fence helps to further define the circulation feature. South of the fenced lane is a single pasture space. A few larger trees dot the landscape. The species is indiscernible from the photograph. However, based on the rounded sprawling shape of the canopy, these are "wolf trees" indicative of reaching maturity in an open space, alluding to a continued active use of the field for agricultural practices. North of the farm lane, additional fields are visible. The fence lines for these other fields are oriented perpendicular to the farm lane in a north south direction. (Photo) A review of the Carmen and Cope Maps of the Battle of Antietam indicates that the southern field was plowed for crops, whereas the fields immediately west of the house were cultivated in corn. Pastures grew further west within the boundary of the cultural landscape.

After the battle, farmhouses, barns, sheds, and tents housed the wounded. Landowners affected by this filed claims of varying amounts depending on the length of time their property served as a hospital. Due to the encampment of Federal troops on the land, some families were unable to plant crops in the winter preventing a harvest the following year. [Burnside Bridge CLI 2016: 60]

In the aftermath of the Civil War, Philip Pry filed two war claims for damages, one in 1865 and one in 1872. The claim was complicated by his choice in attorney and a decision to move away from the Antietam Drainage to Tennessee. An Agent Sallade was charged with the task of investigating the claims of loss of property in 1875. Sallade submitted the following report:

Mr. Pry owned two farms one the 'Home' farm containing 170 acres, and one the "Bunker Hill" Farm of 166 acres separated by the Antietam Creek, and ½ mile apart... all his fencing was burned, his corn and wheat fed, together with a large quantity of hay.... His wheat I find was cut in 1862, and put into 4 large stacks... Messrs. Joseph Parks, Henry Gettamcher and Wm. Lantz, who cut, hauled, and put up this wheat fully confirm this fact. Mr. Pry lost about 150 bushels on the farm across the Antietam Creek.

Questions remain regarding who was the tenant of the property during this time.

The "Michler Map," with an attributed date of 1867, denotes the occupants of the various farmsteads. The locations of structures and roads on the Michler map, based on the author's interpretation, reflects the locations of structures in 1867, five years after the battle. (This is informed by the rendering of the Antietam National Cemetery and the Benner Spong Farm in the Burnside Bridge Cultural Landscape, both had a completion date of 1867). However, the map does not provide a name with the farmstead cluster. The name J. Myers is listed south of the property. In a later version of the map, dated from the 1890s, the name J. Newcomer is scribbled above the name J. Myers. This could indicate that J. Myers occupied the farm based on his war claim of damages. In the later version of the map, no name was provided for the property (Michler Map).

The Roebling Map of 1862 further complicates the issue of tenancy. Based on the Roebling Map, the tenant of the property was Joseph Parks. The identification of the Parks as the tenant is not without some scrutiny due to inconsistencies of other details on the map. A property identified as that of J. Newcomer is demarcated halfway in between Antietam Creek and the town of Sharpsburg, rather than directly to the west of the Middle Bridge. The Middle Bridge is documented as consisting of four arches. A previously undocumented road has a course south from the Roulette farm to that of the Boonsboro Pike. The shape of the curve in Antietam Creek is off, as is the location of the drainage of the intermediate stream. The D.R. Miller farm is identified as being occupied by a J. Miller. The rendering of the spatial organizations are abstract rather than accurate.

Additional research will be needed to definitively determine if the tenant of the property during the Civil War was Parks, Myer/ Meyer, or a yet to be identified individual. To date there is no definitive evidence. However, it has been the practice of the National Park Service at Antietam National Battlefield, since 1962, to follow a naming convention for farms based on the Roebling and Long Map.

Summary

The James F. Gibson photograph provides an understanding of the character of the farm in the aftermath of the battle. The photograph verifies the existence and location of the barn, house, ancillary structures, as well as the farm lane and fence structures. Prior to the battle, an orchard was planted and likely flourishing to the west of the farm cluster. A collection of fences separated fields from pastures. A few mature trees were scattered about the fields and along the creek bank.

However, this is only a glimpse into the activities of the farm, as this was after part of the crop was harvested, and therefore not visible in the image. Further insight is provided by the war claim of Pry, which indicates that livestock were in the fields at the time of the battle and that crops of grain and corn were either damaged in the field or after collection due to the fighting and foraging.

POST CIVIL WAR 1865 to 1960

Farmers along Antietam Creek rebuilt their farmsteads after the devastation of the battle without significant outside aid. The solution was to return to practices that had caused the region to flourish prior to the Civil War. Grain and corn formed the majority of the crops grown and once again caused Sharpsburg's agricultural community to thrive. The value of the land soared while production increased. Data from the 1870 census indicates that collectively Washington County was producing 25-3/4 bushels of wheat per acre, outpacing the rest of Maryland in wheat production. The amount of wheat produced was almost twice the amount produced in other counties of the state (Antietam NR 2009: 8.24, 39). However, in the decades following the Civil War, the prominence of the Central Maryland as the "mid-Atlantic wheat belt" began to wane as the Great Valley was eclipsed by the Plains Region in quantity of wheat annually produced. The smaller scale farms of the Mid-Atlantic were outpaced by the large-scale production of the wheat cultivation that was occurring in the Plains (Tillers of Soil 2011:63-64).

Despite the return to the established methods of farming, marked changes were occurring in Maryland in general. From 1860 to 1880, grain production steadily declined as a leading industry in the state. Yet a review of the Agricultural Census data from 1870 and 1880 shows that in Washington County, wheat production remained high relative to other outputs. Coinciding with the high output of wheat is an observable decrease in milling processing. Mills associated specifically with grain processing decreased, while the conversion to manufacturing mills increased. According to historian Susan Winter Frye several mills in the Antietam Drainage adapted, "to other lines of manufacture," by 1880. Those that continued to serve in a grain specialization had a decreased production. The milling of grain occurred for the, "custom work [of] local farmers and planters," rather than for consumption by the public (Tillers of Soil 2011: 62). Either the interpretation of the data represents the internal consumption of grain products in the form of feed for livestock or that the products shipped to other destinations in an unprocessed form (Tillers of Soil 2011: 61-63).

The decline in processed grain production coincided with the rise of more specialized diversification of agricultural activity. While wheat and corn continued to be the major cash crop for the region, a conversion to dairy farms is evident through the expansion in livestock holdings, the production of fodder, and an increase in butter production (Farming Along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1828-1971: 2007 25). Constraints of labor and land limited most individuals to a herd of approximately twenty head of cattle. Butter was the main byproduct from the milk gathered from the herd. In addition to the holdings of cattle, apple and peach orchards increased along with the production of honey and beeswax as a commodity. The benefit of bees provided the orchardist with pollination of the cultivars along with additional products sold at market (Tillers of Soil 2011: 65, 71).

Not all farmers experienced the relative success of the agrarian economy. Washington County farmers still faced debts caused by wartime losses. These debts were slow to be repaid, in some cases resulting in mortgage defaults which lowered land values (Antietam NR 2009:8.24, 39). Purchases of the indebted property allowed new individuals and families to move and mold the Antietam Drainage. (Burnside Bridge CLI 2016: 64)

After the Battle of Antietam, Philip Pry sold his land "west of Antietam," to a Jacob F. Miller in 1867. According to the Joseph Parks Barn HSR, at the time of the 1870 Census, Jacob Miller's son, Otho, inhabited the Parks Farm property. Jacob Miller is listed on a "home" farm site south and east of the Burnside Bridge. Otho Miller's farm is described as consisting of 155 acres of improved lands (fields, pastures, and orchards) and 10 acres of woodlot space. Undiscernible values indicating horses and cows are marked on the census. Other examples of livestock, including 10 other cattle, 17 sheep, and 13 swine are recorded in the entry. Directly related to comments of livestock, the Miller farm produced 237 [sic] pounds of butter, indicative of the flourishing dairy farming practices in the post war year. Miller was able to cultivate 1000 bushels of winter wheat the previous season, along with 500 bushels of Indian corn, 22 bushels of rye, and 15 bushels of oats. Other farm products included 20 bushels of Irish potatoes and 20 dollars of orchard products (Ag Census 1870). An analysis of this agricultural census entry indicates that the Miller farm participated in the diversified agricultural patterns of the Great Valley region and shifted towards mass dairy production. An orchard was

present on the site as were open fields to graze livestock and grow the grains. The next recording of the property occurred in the 1877 Atlas Map of Washington County, Sharpsburg District. By this period, Jacob F. Miller resided at the Parks Farmstead and his son, H.M. Miller, is residing at the home farm south and east of the Burnside Bridge. A review of the 1880 agriculture census has yet to uncover an entry for Jacob F. Miller thereby shedding light on the character of the farm during this period. The Parks Farm was sold in 1884 to Henry W. Rohrer and remained in his family until 1960 (Antietam NR 2009: 8. 50).

The Parks Farm is included in the 1894 Carmen map of the project area of the Antietam Board. North of the pike and along the western edge of the road, two squares indicate what is most likely the first iteration of the tenant house and an ancillary shed. A fence on two side creates a triangular shaped yard with the border of the road. A worm fence runs north and west from the tenant house yard to the barn cluster. A second rectangle, orientated north south, is located on the south of the barn. The two structures, with two parallel fences form an enclosed barnyard space. To the north of the barn are the house and kitchen, rendered in their respective locations. A fence surrounds the structures on four sides creating an enclosed yard. A small grove of trees is located north of the house on the eastern slope of the hill. In the northern pastures, a more substantial wood lot is indicated. A collection of post and rail and worm fences divide the space of the farm into a collection of fields. (Carmen Map)

Henry W. Rohrer died in 1914 with his wife Laura inheriting the deed prior to her death in 1919. Upon her death, the property passed to her daughter Stella and son in law Harry Clipp. In 1926, a concrete threshold was added, or rather poured in place, to the threshing floor of the barn. This indicates that the farm was still growing grain as the space was still actively used. The development of a concrete threshold coincides with the introduction of rubber-tired gasoline- powered hay harvesters and thrashers. The introduction of this equipment is indicative of the mass production mechanization developments of agriculture in the 1920s to 1940s (Schamu 2008: 1.2.7).

Circa 1935, the barn was further modified with the installation of glass sash windows, poured concrete floors in the milking area and the installation of metal stanchions, which were responsible for securing the cows while they were being milked. This indicates a participation in improved dairy practices (Schamu 2008: 1.2.7-2.8). The concrete floors were necessary for hygienic purposes and standards in the dairy processing industry (Schamu 2008: 1.1.30).

The 1937 oblique aerial captured the battlefield looking east. From the vantage of Sharpsburg, the viewer can see the tenant house, the barn with a collection of larger buildings, the house and a few ancillary structures. An enclosed space, corresponding to the historic location of the orchard is visible to the west of the house. This space is darker in color than the surrounding fields. It remains unclear whether this is due to the space being planted in trees or cultivated as a garden. The southern field is divided into two smaller portions. The farm lane running north of the house is visible defined by trees and fence lines. The fields are largely open with little if any trees. However, in the northern most field of the farm, a wood lot is present due to the thick cluster of trees. Vegetation outlines the creek bank.

The next image of the farm is from 1952. The spread and encroachment of trees along the creek, the northern fields, fence lines and the hillslopes north of the house appears more significant. In the aerial photograph the tenant house is easily discernable. A second smaller square structure appears to be located west of the tenant house. The barn is legible, as is the stonewall parallel to the south elevation of the barn. A set of small ancillary structures are visible north and east of the barn. The house and out-kitchen are easily spotted in the image. To the west of these structures, the trace of four historic orchard rows are visible. The scattered trees allow the lines to be read in the landscape. Based on the aerial photograph, the fields were plowed in a north/ south orientation. In 1960, Ruth and Edna Clipp, the daughters of Stella and Harry Clipp, sold the farm to William H. Cunningham (Schamu 2008: 1.2.7).

Summary

After the Civil War, the Parks Farmstead continued to operate as a working farm, shifting away from the diversified German method and embracing the dairy specialization practices that flourished in the decades after Reconstruction. A review of aerial photographs indicates that the tree canopy encroached along the fence lines and spread south from the northern fields towards the home

cluster. In addition to the previously identified house, out- kitchen, and barn, addition ancillary structures, including the tenant house, sheds, and additional barns are present in the boundaries of the cultural landscape. Fence lines outlined with trees demarcate the fields of the farm.

1960 to Present

In 1988, William Cunningham sold the Parks Farm to the National Park Service, reserving a life estate for himself. In 2000, a trailer that was positioned between the out- kitchen and the main house was removed upon the death of Mr. Cunningham. The findings of the original CLI inform a rehabilitation of the cultural landscape starting in 2011 with the removal of the tenant house. Evidence suggests that while the foundation was historic, the structure supported by the walls was from a period later than the Civil War (PEPC 28428). The equipment shed, frame shed, and the hog pen were removed from the Parks Farmstead in 2013 (PEPC 35087). In 2013, Hurricane Sandy damaged the roof of the main house and facilitated that need to replace the asphalt shingles. Additional damage was done to the porch, yet funding was not available (PEPCE 48431).

As a result of the completion of the Joseph Parks Barn HSR, the barn was rehabilitated in 2014. The rehabilitation included the repointing of the limestone foundations, and the reconstruction of portions of the interior and exterior walls. The hayloft and shed additions were removed. Structural members throughout the structure were stabilized. Deteriorated rafters and lathe were replaced in kind. Missing portions of the wall structural system were reconstructed. On the exterior, the poplar siding was reinstalled. The main barn door had missing hardware replicated and replaced. At the same time the barn was rehabilitated, the stone wall south of the barn was rebuilt (PEPC 45472). As of FY2024, the park is completing a reforestation project at the Parks Farmstead that will increase the woody riparian vegetation on 19 acres and is also planning to replace the wooden shake shingle roof of the Parks Barn with a standing seam metal one (PEPC 119060, PEPC 120704).

The general character of the cultural landscape has changed as dense woody vegetation, specifically eastern redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*), has further encroached on the farmhouse cluster, the fence lines, and in the open fields. Historic views to Bloody Lane are obscured and arable cropland has been lost.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	Yes	No
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Recreation/Culture-Other	Recreation/Culture-Other	No	Yes	Yes

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Park closes at dusk.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

INTRODUCTION

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape, a component landscape of Antietam National Battlefield, by comparing the landscape characteristics and features that existed during the periods of significance (1796-1861 and 1862-65) with their current condition. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and unique value. Each characteristic or feature is classified as either contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape features help to comprise landscape characteristics, and are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance. Non-contributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered "compatible" when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, by virtue of their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features that are listed as undetermined, further primary research that is outside the scope of this CLI is necessary to determine the feature's origination date. Landscape characteristics and features, individually and as a whole, together express the integrity and historic character of the cultural landscape, and contribute to the property's historic significance.

This section also includes an evaluation of the Parks Farmstead's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the historic period identified for the site. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register, a property must not only be shown to have significance under one of the four NR criteria, but also must retain integrity to the historic period of significance.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for the Parks Farmstead are natural systems and features, topography, spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small scale features.

The natural systems and features of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape have remained relatively unchanged since the period of significance, and retain a high level of integrity. Antietam Creek, the unnamed springs, and fertile soils all continue to influence this landscape.

The historic topography of the project area is mostly intact and has not undergone any significant changes. Some regrading in the immediate vicinity may have taken place in the modern period. The topography of the farm played a role in the Battle of Antietam as well as in the development of the historic agricultural fields and spatial organization of the property. It remains much the same as it was during the historic period and therefore retains integrity.

The spatial organization of today also closely resembles the layout that existed during the period of significance.

The physical components of the Parks Farmstead's cultural landscape are still arranged largely as they were during the historic period. The extant buildings, historic roads and traces, and agricultural fields remain largely in their historic configuration. Although there has been some loss of historic features and the introduction of a few modern features, for the most part the landscape adheres to its historic configuration, and therefore retains integrity of spatial organization.

The land use of the Parks Farmstead has changed little since the period of significance. The continuing use of this property under a NPS agricultural lease maintains the agrarian character of the landscape as it appeared during the historic period. Having remained largely the same over time, land use on the Parks Farmstead has

integrity.

The property retains many of its historic circulation patterns. In spite of the loss of one historic road and part of another, those that have survived, along with the traces of roads now fallen out of use, allow for the integrity of circulation.

The same types of vegetation that existed on the Parks Farmstead during the period of significance are still largely present today. Trees and other shrubby vegetation continue to line the field edges and agricultural crops are still grown in the fields. An increase in woody vegetation is the major change to the landscape's vegetation and in spite of this; the property's vegetation retains integrity.

Several structures from the period of significance; the main farmhouse, barn, well and out kitchen, remain extant. These three buildings form the farmstead core from the historic period and all remain in their original locations and other historic structures remain as ruins. Most modern, non-contributing structures have been removed since the National Park Service acquired the property. For these reasons, the buildings and structures of the property possess integrity.

The views at the Parks Farmstead have been altered over the years, largely by an increase in vegetation, especially along the creek and along field boundaries. The views and vistas during the period of significance would have been much more open, looking out toward adjacent farms, over the open areas of crop land and across the creek. While there have been some changes, the views of the property maintain integrity.

The only small scale features from the historic period that remain on the Parks Farmstead are stone retaining walls. These features date to the period of significance and have integrity of material and location and contribute to the cultural landscape of the property.

No archeological investigations have been conducted on the Parks Farmstead, but due to the historic nature of the property and its integrity of land use, contributing archeological resources may exist.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity

1. Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed. The Parks Farmstead occupies its historic location. It has remained about 166 acres in size since 1861. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of location to its period of significance.

2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. The core historic structures on the Parks farmstead remain extant, and their arrangement within the cultural landscape has not changed. Combined with the structural authenticity of the buildings on the property and the mostly unchanged circulation patterns, the design of this landscape retains historic integrity.

3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The physical environment of the Parks Farmstead has experienced very minor changes since the Battle of Antietam. The properties surrounding the farmstead are still used for agricultural purposes due to the stewardship of Antietam National Battlefield. The historic spatial organization of the property remains intact, as does its buildings core. This affords integrity of the setting.

4. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, plants and other landscape features, and at the Parks Farmstead these retain integrity. The extant historic buildings are largely composed of their original materials. Likewise the plant materials, represented by crops, as well as grasses, pastures and fence-line trees, all retain historic integrity.

5. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the craft of a particular period. The historic buildings located on the farmstead show evidence of the workmanship of the period of significance, and so have historic integrity.

6. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. The Parks Farmstead still evokes the feeling of a characteristic western Maryland farm. In particular, the presence of structures dating to the 19th century and the historic layout of the farm's agricultural fields contribute to the

feeling of this property, which retains integrity.

7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The historic event that is most crucial to understanding the landscape of the Parks Farmstead is the 1862 Battle of Antietam, which swept across the fields of the farm. This strong association with such and significant historic event gives the property integrity

CONCLUSIONS

This CLI finds that the Parks Farmstead retains integrity for its periods of significance, 1861-1865 and 1796-1861. The landscape has been altered slightly due to loss of certain landscape features. Despite these losses, the property still adequately represents the historic battlefield landscape.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Historic Conditions

The landscape of the Parks Farmstead typifies the eastern portion of the ridge and valley physiographic province. The Ridge and Valley Province between South Mountain in Washington County and Dan's Mountain in western Allegany County contains strongly folded and faulted sedimentary rocks. In the eastern part of the region, a wide, open valley called the Hagerstown Valley is formed on Cambrian and Ordovician limestone and dolomite (J. Poffenberger Farmstead CLI 2008). This creates a gently rolling terrain for the farms of Antietam National Battlefield. On the Parks Farmstead the elevations range from 320 to 480 feet above sea level. The highest points of the property are located along the eastern boundary where there is a steep drop down to Antietam Creek and on either side of the unnamed intermittent stream that runs through the northern portion of the farm.

Limestone outcroppings are indicated on many battlefield maps and are still a prevalent feature of the landscape. The formations present the farmers with both challenges and even some serendipitous benefits. The limestone-enriched soils foster agricultural productivity, making Washington County one of the most productive areas in the east. For many years limestone formations have also been used as local sources of agricultural lime and building stone. There are several of these outcroppings or 'stone breaks' located on the southern half of the property.

Like other farmsteads located within Antietam National Battlefield, the property is drained by Antietam Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River. A large unnamed intermittent stream flows largely west to east through the northern half of the farm. This stream starts on the Mumma Farm at the spring located there, continuing to the Roulette Farms's spring house and then onto the Parks Farm property.

Existing Conditions

The terrain of the Parks Farmstead has not undergone any significant change since the period of significance. The limestone outcroppings which are clearly indicated on historic maps also remain extant and largely unaltered.

The unnamed stream which begins on the Roulette Farm and empties into Antietam Creek is still very visible in the landscape, but has become intermittent and less prominent than it probably was during the historic period. Another intermittent stream is located on the southern portion of the property. It begins, probably as a spring, near the eastern edge of the agricultural field located on the south east of the farm (modern Field #8). It runs due east and then curves to the south just west of the barn yard stone wall. It continues running south along the western side of the entry road until a concrete culvert carries it across the entry road just north of the tenant house where it empties into Antietam Creek. While dry at the time of the field survey (Spring 2011), its bed is at its deepest 3 to 4 feet deep and up to 10 feet wide.

Analysis

There has been little change to the natural systems of the Parks Farmstead since the end of the period of significance, and these characteristics therefore contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Conditions

The topography of the Parks Farmstead, like that of the other battlefield farms is rolling and well-drained. This has allowed for successful cultivation of the property for over 200 years. However, the property's topography played a less important role during the Battle of Antietam and in fact, the farm's terrain was part of the reason that it was not the site of any major engagements. The Parks Farmstead consists of a set of rolling hills falling to lower elevations in the east towards Antietam Creek.

Existing Conditions

The property's topography remains essentially the same as during the historic period. There may have been some grading around the main house in the historic period, but no substantial grading or erosion has occurred.

Analysis

The topography of the area contributes to the historic character of the property and remains intact, with virtually no alteration since the period of significance.

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions

The spatial organization of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape during the period of significance was influenced by Antietam Creek, the local topography and to possibly the settlement of the property by Pennsylvania Germans. In addition, historic ownership patterns determined by land grants, patents and deeds also affected the layout of the property.

The historic farm buildings are located at a high point of the farm, with the main house facing the entry road and the barn located to its south. The only photograph of the property from the historic period also shows the house and outbuildings surrounded by a white board fence. This fence separated the house yard area from the barn yard and the surrounding field. Unlike several other Antietam farmsteads (Mumma, Miller and Roulette), also settled by Pennsylvania Germans, the placement of the house does not appear to be influenced by the location of a natural spring. There is, however, a well, apparently hand-dug through the local limestone, just south east of the house.

While it is impossible to know the precise date that the farm was arranged into its constituent agricultural fields, the Carmen-Cope map (1904) shows an 1862 arrangement only slightly different from what exists today. There were seven fields of which two are shown in pasture, two are shown as 'stubble', implying they had been recently harvested of some crop, and two are shown as plowed. Nothing is represented in the lower field along the creek, northeast of the main house, but it is highly unlikely that this rich bottom land would be uncultivated. A small section of woods is also shown.

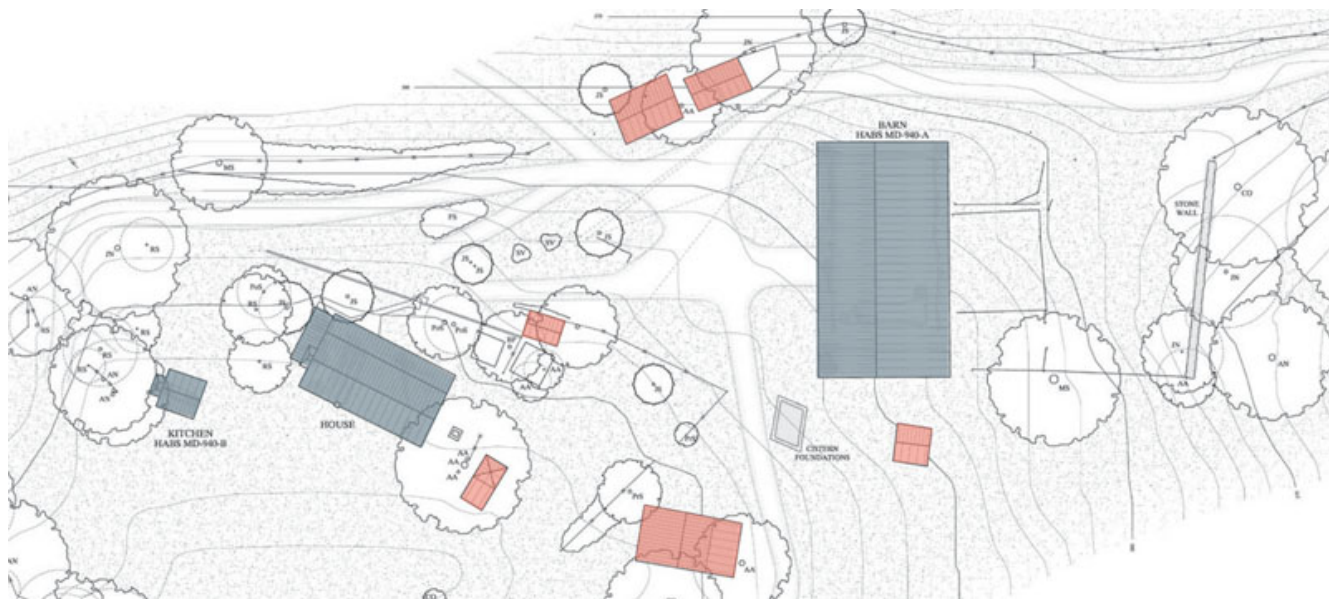
Existing Conditions

The spatial organization of this cultural landscape has been only minimally altered since the nineteenth century, and the arrangement of the Parks Farmstead today continues to reflect that of the period of significance. The main building cluster and the agricultural fields remain in their 19th-century locations, as do many of the farm's circulation features. The loss of most of the domestic outbuildings, some of its circulation features and a reduction in size of some fields due to woody growth has had an impact on the integrity of spatial organization on the farm.

Analysis

Despite these changes, the spatial organization of the property maintains integrity, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The extant structures of the Parks Farmstead cluster are rendered in blue. Non extant structures are rendered in pink (HABS MD-940:2007)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic Conditions

Agriculture has been the predominant land use on the Parks Farmstead since the late 1700s. It was a working farm at least from its formation as part of the larger Orndorff property in 1762 right up until it was acquired by the National Park Service in 1988.

Current Conditions

Agricultural activities remain the most prevalent form of land use at the Parks Farmstead. The NPS continues to lease some of the agricultural fields to local farmers, who grow crops in the same 19th-century field patterns that existed during the Civil War. Those fields that are not cultivated remain largely in 'pasture' or open fields.

Some park visitors also use the property as a recreational space via the pedestrian trail that crosses the property. This includes not only those visitors who are interested in the history of the property as part of a Civil War battlefield, but also dog walkers and those more interested in the natural resources of the farm than its historic resources.

Analysis

As the current land use consists primarily of agriculture, it maintains integrity to the period of significance, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Conditions

Entry road (leading north to the Kennedy and Newkirk farms)

The Parks Farmstead was accessible from the south via the turnpike which led from Boonsboro, through Sharpsburg to the ferry across the Potomac River near Sheperdstown. The turnpike dates to the late 18th century and was chartered in 1815. Beginning just after a bridge over Antietam Creek (Middle Bridge) the entry road first crosses a small section of the Newcomer Farmstead and then continues north, leading to the Parks Farmstead building cluster and then beyond going downhill, before crossing the unnamed stream and then leading uphill to the Kennedy and Newkirk farms. This road is shown on the Michler map (1867), the Stearns and Heth map (1894), and the Carmen-Cope maps (1904). The Carmen-Cope maps show it lined on both sides with post and rail fence, beginning at the main house, and then crossing the stream. It appears to end at the next field corner, but it is this author's belief that it continued along the field edges north, eventually reaching the Kennedy and Newkirk farms. The Stearns and Heth map and the Michler Map clearly represent the entry road running from the turnpike all the way to the two farms. It may not have been represented as such on the Carmen-Cope maps because either it was not used during the battle and so not well remembered or it was just a farm lane (no longer fenced) that ran along the field edges and was not deemed important enough to note.

The other historic road on the property ran east-west from just below the barn, towards the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). On both the Carmen-Cope maps and the Stearns and Heth map it is represented as ending at the first field corner it meets at the top of a ridge. On the Carmen-Cope maps, this road, like a section of the entry road, is lined on both sides with post and rail fence. This fence also can also be seen on the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo, which also shows a small group of soldiers on the road, heading west from the barn (Parks HSR 2008: 1.2.4). If this road trace is followed past the fenced section west, it lines up fairly well with the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane). This author along with the authors of the Parks Barn HSR and park staff, think that it is likely that that it once connected to the Sunken Lane, serving as a connection between the Parks, Mumma and Newcomer properties (at one time all owned by the Mumma family) as well as the Roulette Farm. It may even predate the buildings at the Parks Farm (Parks HSR 2008: 2.2.2)

Existing Conditions

Currently the entry road exists in two sections. Beginning at the turnpike (now Route 34), it is a packed gravel road which leads past the tenant house, barn, and main house. It curves behind the house and the gravel paving ends. Where it goes down hill, it is represented by a deep-cut trace. This trace can be followed clearly in the landscape to where it ends at the stream. Located on both sides of the stream are the ruins of small stone piers which would have carried the road via a bridge across the water. The trace more or less disappears on the eastern side of the stream although there are several possible routes that lead uphill, that may be the continuation of the trace. [Note: The entry road, the farm road trace that runs northeast and the bridge pier ruins are listed as separate contributing circulation features, even though historically they were part of a continuous road.]. The modern entry road also branches off near the building cluster. A modern farm road (unpaved) leads down to the bottom field adjacent to the creek and a paved section leads up to the north end of the house. Another short section leads into up to the doors on the north side of the barn (HABS MD-940 Sheet 1 2007).

The eastern end of an east-west farm road trace was located in the historic period just south of the barnyard wall (Carmen-Cope Map 1899, Parks Barn HSR 2008 1.2.1-2, Gardner/Gibson Photograph 1862). Today the farm road that runs west to the farm's eastern boundary begins just north of the barn. It is not known when the shift occurred, but the road appears in its current location by 1943 (Aerial Photo SCS 1943). There is no longer any sign of the historic road trace.

The pedestrian recreational trail constructed by the NPS follows the entry road north and across the stream where a modern portion, which is kept mowed, continues to the Roulette Farm lane, where it turns south, eventually meeting Bloody Lane. (See Circulation Map) It was installed in 2006 and is known as the Three Farms Trail.

Analysis

The historic circulation features within the project area while incomplete, remain almost entirely in their in their original locations and retain integrity.

Contributing

Entry Road

Farm Road Trace (running north of the main house and east of the stream)

Bridge Abutments (located where the Farm Road Trace crosses the stream, north of the house)

Non-Contributing

NPS Pedestrian Recreational Trail

Modern Farm Roads

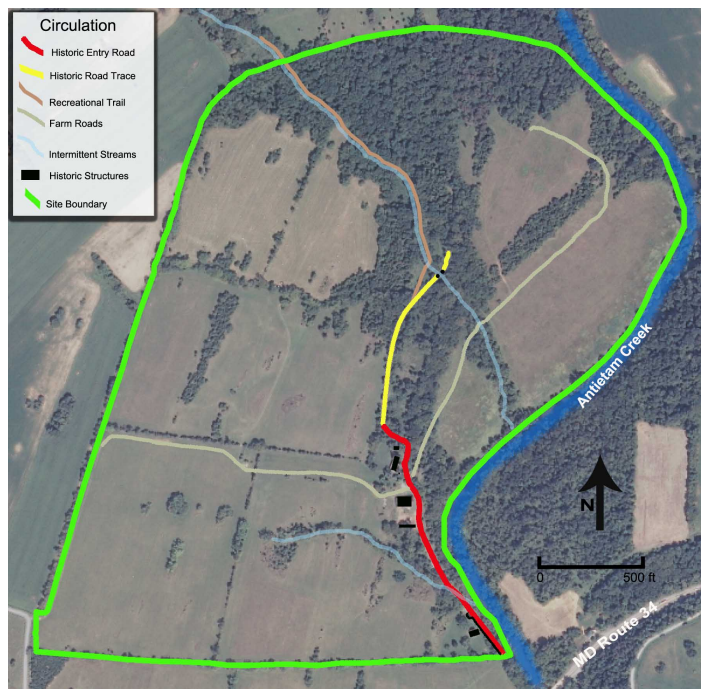
Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Entry Road	149741	Contributing			Location	44053	Yes
Farm Road Trace	149743	Contributing			Location	226204	Yes
Bridge Abutments	149747	Contributing			Asset	1421836	Yes
NPS Pedestrian Recreational Trail	149859	Non contributing – compatible					No
Modern Farm Roads	149861	Non contributing – compatible					No

Antietam Creek and Antietam Creek



Bridge pier ruin, located on the west side of the intermittent stream. (NCR-CLP 2011)



Parks Farmstead Circulation. Note that the modern recreational trail uses the historic entry road (red) and a portion of the historic road trace (yellow) before turning north and following the intermittent stream to the Roulette Farmstead.



Condition of the farm lane in 2016 (NCR CLP 2016)



Entrance road to the Parks Farm cluster facing south (NCR-CLP 2016).

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Conditions (Overall Vegetation)

Historically there were two primary types of vegetation in the landscape of the Parks Farmstead. These were: (1) managed woods comprised of primarily native vegetation, and (2) agricultural crops and pastures. During the period of significance, most of the woods were either clear-cut for manufacturing purposes (i.e. blacksmithing) or intermittently harvested to meet fuel and construction needs. Open grasslands were used for grazing of livestock or cultivated for crops. Fruit trees were planted for orchards.

Prior to World War II, farmers typically controlled the vegetation that grew up between fields, along swales, and in ravines by tight plowing and culling. However, advances in mechanization and changes in farming practices since then have altered the scale and level of management for individual fields and wooded areas. Currently at the Parks Farmstead, and on the overall battlefield landscape, bands of woody trees, shrubs and vines mark the edges of the fields and grow in the old fence lines. Some vegetation also serves as a riparian buffer along the unnamed stream and Antietam Creek.

Agricultural censuses list the products grown on the Antietam farms during the second half of the nineteenth century. They also document the gradual shift from production of grains for market to dairy products and the production of grain as livestock feed.

Agricultural Crops Historic Conditions

The farm crops planted during the period of significance were primarily grain crops and hay for livestock feed. These crops included corn, wheat, barley and grasses for hay. In addition some open areas were used as a pasture for animals.

Current Conditions

The farmers leasing land on the Parks Farmstead from the NPS grow only grasses for hay. Other modern crops are not permitted as the soils in this area are highly erodible. Other areas of the property are kept open, simulating the pastures of the 19th century, even though there are currently no animals kept on the farm. The planting of these crops and the maintenance of open pasture-like areas within the historic field system contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Native Vegetation Historic Conditions

Historically, the native vegetation on the Parks Farmstead would have consisted of field boundary vegetation and trees, and probably a managed woodlot. There is currently no evidence as to where a woodlot was located, but it was a typical vegetation feature of farms until after the use of barbed wire for fencing became popular following the Civil War. There is a small triangular wooded area located in the middle of the northern part of the property noted on the Carmen-Cope map, but it is not known if this area was managed as a woodlot. This wooded area and small sections of woods along the creek appear to be the only woods on the farm.

During much of the period of significance and especially during the 19th and early 20th centuries, there would have been far fewer trees on the property than exist today. At this time most of the arable land was being planted with crops.

Current Conditions

The riparian vegetation along the creek and the wooded slopes of the farm contain substantial numbers of native trees and understory species, such as tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), maple (*Acer* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus* sp.) As of FY2024, the park is completing a project to increase the woody vegetation in the riparian area of the cultural landscape (PEPC 120704). There is also an abundance of eastern redcedar trees (*Juniperus virginiana*) scattered in the fields, along the fence-lines and near the building core.

Currently approximately 117 acres of the farm are in hay. The rest of the acreage is largely wooded (about 49 acres).

Other Vegetation

Historic Conditions

In addition to some ornamental specimens, it is likely that a vegetable garden and orchard were once located on the Parks Farmstead. Current research does not show where the garden was located, but there is a suggestion of a young orchard planted just west of the barn in the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.2). A vegetable garden would have most likely been located within the area of the main house and out kitchen.

Current Conditions

Any historic vegetable gardens or orchards that once existed have now disappeared from the Parks Farmstead. Ornamental plants such as lilac (*Syringa* sp.) and forsythia (*Forsythia* sp.) are currently extant on the property. While some of these ornamental species may have been planted during the period of significance, none of the current specimens date to that era, and so do not contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Other trees on the Parks Farmstead include, sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), locust (*Robinia* sp.), box elder (*Acer negundo*), paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), mulberry (*Morus* sp.), and poplar (*Populus* sp.). Also, approximately 2500 bareroot seedlings have been planted along the creek in the bottom field as a riparian buffer. These include sycamore, silver maple (*Acer saccharinum* L.), redbud (*Ceris* L.), hackberry, oak (*Quercus* L.), and witch-hazel (*Hamamelis* L.).

Analysis

Certain changes in the vegetation of the Parks Farmstead have impacted the integrity of the vegetation. This includes the loss of certain features dating to the period of significance including the orchard and vegetable garden, along with the lack of any plantings of corn or other grain crops. The increased size of the wooded area on the property since the periods of significance is also an impact. However, the basic types of vegetation continue to predominate with crops and woodlands contributing to the historic character of the landscape. In addition, the vegetation along the field boundaries, the stream and the creek while non-contributing but compatible, help to demarcate the contributing features of the boundaries and the road trace. This gives the vegetation of the Parks Farmstead limited integrity

Non-Contributing, Compatible

Field boundary and fence-line vegetation
Planted crops and maintained open areas (pasture)
Wooded area in the northern-most field

Non-Contributing

Ornamental plantings near the main house
Riparian buffer vegetation

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
Field boundary and fence-line vegetation	149751	Contributing					No
Planted crops and maintained open areas (pasture)	149753	Contributing			Asset	1421841	Yes
Wooded area in the northern-most field	149755	Contributing					No
Ornamental plantings near the main house	149757	Non contributing – compatible					No
Riparian buffer vegetation	149759	Non contributing – compatible					No

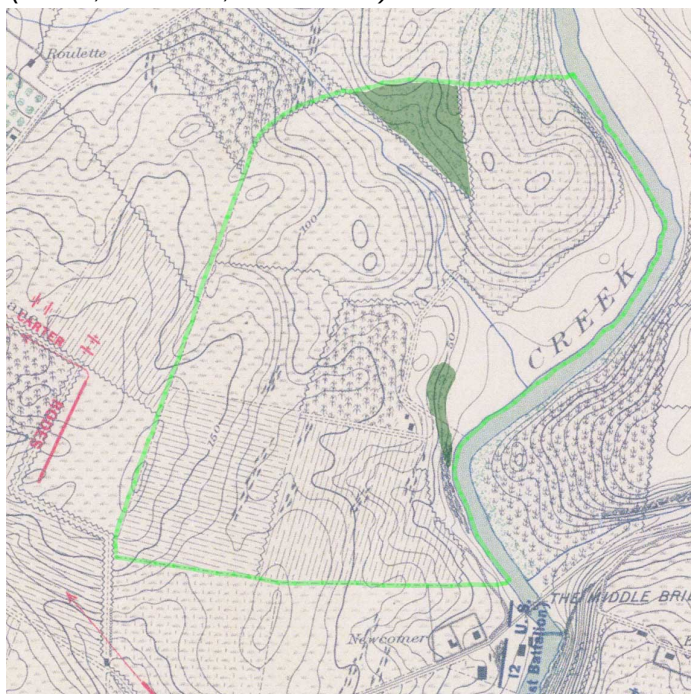
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the pasture space north of the Out Kitchen. Note the encroachment of eastern red cedars into the field space (NCR CLP 2016).



Comparison of aerial photos of the Parks Farm. On the left:1943: on the right 2010. Notice the increase in vegetation along the the creek, intermittant streams, and field and road edges.
(USDA,SCS:1943, USGS:2010)



The Parks Farm as illustrated on the 1904 Carmen-Cope map. Note the small area of woods, highlighted in green.

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

The Parks Farmstead cultural landscape contains only four structures which date to the period of significance and certainly during the over 200 year history of this farm, other structures would have existed.

[Note: The historic condition information in this section of the CLI was gathered primarily from the 2008 Historic Structures Report for the Joseph Parks Farm Barn, the 2007 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report for the Joseph Parks Barn, and from the List of Classified Structures database.]

Historic Condition

There is limited evidence for what type of building and structures were located on the Parks Farmstead during the period of significance. Nineteenth-century maps consistently show two buildings. The larger of the two is interpreted to be the barn and the smaller, the main house. In the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photograph that shows the farmstead, five buildings can be seen. The barn, the main house, a small white-washed gabled roof outbuilding, a gable-roofed structure set perpendicular to the main barn, and a corn-crib (Walker 2010:121, Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.2). The last three structures are no longer extant. The out kitchen, tenant house and well are dated to the period of significance via architectural features (MHT Site form 1978, NR update 2004, Determination of Eligibility forms 1999). It is likely other outbuildings were located on the property (ie privies, animal sheds, etc.), but at this time their location remains unknown. Except for the barn, the current state of the research does not allow for a detailed description of the extant historic structures during the period of significance.

Barn

The barn was constructed circa 1830. It is a hewn oak timber framed structure measuring about 45 feet by 90 feet. The building has an uneven gable profile with the forebay roof slope longer than the back slope; butt-joint flooring, massive mortised and tenoned window and door frames, and a feed box with tapered battens. The wood frame second story of the structure cantilevers on a limestone foundation and as was typical of these Sweitzer Pennsylvania barns, is banked into a hill on its north side. Constructed with post-and-beam framing, it is clad in vertical board siding (See the Parks Barn HSR 2008 for a more detailed description of the barn and its features).

Main House

The main house was constructed circa 1830 (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.5). It is a one and one half storied building of log construction, covered with German-siding built on a limestone foundation. Architectural details suggest it was built in two phases. The earlier section, the south part of the building has two bays with two aligned windows on the upper story. The 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo shows that both sections of the house were completed by the time of the battle. Overall the building is 5 bays in a window/window/window/door/window pattern. The windows are six-over-six with several six-over-nine windows in the south elevation. There is a shed roofed-porch running the length of the east (front) elevation and a half-cellar, excavated under the north section of the building. In the Gardner/Gibson photo, two chimneys can be seen. One, an interior chimney is located on the north gable end of the north section and the other is an exterior chimney on the north gable of the south section. Both chimneys appear to be whitewashed and the rest of the house is also white. It is not clear what type of roof shingles were used.

The log out-kitchen, well and tenant house are not visible in the 1862 photo, so some speculation would be needed as to their historic appearance. These three structures are dated to the period of significance based on architectural features. See the existing conditions section below for a more detailed description.

Existing Conditions

Barn

The barn recently completed a rehabilitation project to repair and replace failing features. The extant roof is V-crimp metal. Alterations have been made to the structure since the historic period. Circa 1870 a gabled dormer was add over the forebay on the south elevation. It was probably built to accommodate improved threshing machines (Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7). This feature is still

extant. Circa 1910 a corn/crib wagon shed addition was added to the east gable, but was removed in 2009. A small addition on the on the bank side of the barn (north elevation, date unknown, was removed in the same year. In 1926 a concrete threshing floor was poured and circa 1935 the barn was modified for dairy use. Modifications included the installation of glass windows, a poured concrete milking area with metal stanchions and the possible installation of a hay track in the upper barn ((Parks Barn HSR 2008:1.2.7).

Main House

The Main House now has vinyl siding covering the original wood siding. In the older section of the house (south) it is probable that one of the lower bay windows was once the entrance door. On the south gable, the second story window has been converted to a door, reached by exterior wooden stairs. A concrete block exterior chimney is located between the north and south sections on the rear (west) elevation and also on the exterior of the north gable. This gable end is actually a shed roofed, one story modern addition. The historic north gable end stone chimney is now an interior one. Sometime in the later 19th century a second story was added to the north section. It also appears the roof was raised in the early 21st century to increase the living space of the upper story.

Log Out-Kitchen

Located just northeast of the main house, the lack of windows and its location suggest this building functioned as a kitchen or summer kitchen. It is about 16 by 16 feet and constructed of single-pen logs. A large brick and stone chimney is located on the north gable end and the roof is of terne metal. It has stone foundation two doors, one on the south gable end and one on the east elevation. A large brick and stone hearth with a metal crane is located inside the building, which has a dirt floor. This crane should be preserved because although it has not been precisely date, parts are clearly hand forged. In 2007, the NPS stabilized the kitchen. Vegetation was removed, the foundation was repaired and the chimney was rebuilt and repaired. The structure was whitewashed and a non-historic addition was removed (LCS 2010).

Tenant House (Foundation)

The tenant house was located about 1/8 of a mile south of the barn, on the west side of the entry road. Built circa 1905, it was a two-story, three-bay, double-pile frame structure. The front elevation faced the road (east) and the house was built into a slight hill leaving about 4 feet of the foundation exposed to the east and none exposed on the west elevation. It had a gable roof of standing seam metal with two brick chimneys at each gable end. The windows varied and included two-over-two, four light (both wooden), as well as vinyl windows. A shed roof addition porch was located on the west elevation and the original wood (German) siding was covered in with modern vinyl siding.

This building does not appear on any of the battle maps and cannot be seen in the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo. The architectural details of the building suggest an early 20th century date of construction. However, the stonework of the foundation points to early 19th century construction. It is possible that a pre-Civil War house stood on this foundation, but by 1862, it was gone. The foundation may have then been reused later in the farm's history.

[Note: The above information is taken from a Determination of Eligibility form filed with the state of Maryland in 2010. The park has requested permission to demolish the Tenant House and after appropriate review, the MD SHPO has agreed. However, since the foundation likely dates to the period of significance, it will be retained as a ruin. The house was demolished in July 2011. The foundation will be filled to ground level with gravel in order to preserve its structure).

Well

The well is located just southwest of the main house and is currently covered with a 10 foot concrete cap. The interior of the well is hand-dug through the native limestone of the property and measures approximately 42 feet deep and 3 feet wide. While its construction method suggests that it was dug during the period of significance and it is listed as a contributing feature via a 1999 Determination of Eligibility (SHPO approved), further research is needed.

After the initial CLI for the Parks Farmstead was completed, the structures that were identified as non-contributing, the Equipment Shed, the Frame Shed, and the Hog Barn were removed. The structures were removed in 2013 based on the findings of the original CLI.

Unknown

Trapezoidal Foundation [at northwest corner of the barn]
Little is known about this foundation ruin, but its proximity to the barn suggests it was an integral component to the farming practices of the building. Further research is needed to date this ruin.

Analysis

In spite of the loss of some of the historic Parks Farmstead buildings, the remaining structures are in their original locations, maintain integrity to their original construction, and contribute to the overall historic character of the farm's cultural landscape.

Contributing
Main House
Barn
Log Out Kitchen
Well
Tenant House (foundation)

Undetermined
Trapezoidal Foundation Ruin

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
Main House	149761	Contributing	100238		Location	44051	Yes
Barn	149763	Contributing	100233		Location	44046	Yes
Log Out Kitchen	149765	Contributing	100236		Location	44049	Yes
Well	149767	Contributing	100237		Asset	1421770	Yes
Tenant House (Foundation)	149769	Contributing			Asset	1244307	Yes
Trapezoidal Foundation Ruin	149777	Undetermined			Asset	1421771	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the south elevation of the Parks Barn after the rehabilitation (NCR CLP 2016).



The detached kitchen located north of the main house (NCR CLP 2016)



The Parks Farm main house from the rear elevation facing southeast (NCR CLP 2016).



Trapezoid foundation north of the barn (NCR -CLP 2016).



Tenant House foundations

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions

During most of the period of significance, the views and vistas of the Parks Farmstead cultural landscape were expansive and open. Beginning in the 18th century, farmers cleared land for agricultural use, while the owners of the earliest local industries cut trees to help advance their operations. By the mid-nineteenth century, the landscape of a typical farm in the Antietam area was one of cultivated fields, meadows, pasture, occasional woodlots and a few orchards. Most of the land was classified in the agricultural census as "improved." The views then and today could best be appreciated from high points, such as the bluff above Antietam Creek on the western boundary of the property and from the house site. Slight elevations also afforded excellent views across the fields to neighboring farms.

These relatively unrestrained views were also important during the Battle of Antietam. The most significant and crucial viewpoints during the battle would have been from the bluff looking west towards the Confederate line and the Potomac River and south towards the turnpike (now Route 34) and from the high ground in the farms 'upper fields' looking towards the farm road which became known as Bloody Lane.

Current Conditions

Today, vegetation impedes some of the open views and vistas that existed during the period of significance. This is especially true of the views from the bluff above the creek and the views towards Route 34. The views from the upper fields towards Bloody Lane, however, remain largely unaltered.

Analysis

Overall, the views that were important during the Battle of Antietam remain if not unaltered, somewhat intact and so contribute to the historic character of the site and retain integrity.

Contributing

From the bluff looking west and southwest
From the 'upper fields' looking west towards Bloody Lane

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Top: Looking towards Antietam Creek from an upper field. The main house can be seen on the right.
Bottom: Looking towards Bloody Lane from the same upper field. Note the Observation Tower roof where the farm lane ends.
(NCR-CLP 2011)*

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Stone Retaining Walls

Historic Conditions

There are two sections of stone retaining walls that date to the period of significance and remain extant on the Parks Farmstead. One is located just south of the barn, and is listed on the LCS as the barnyard wall. This wall is constructed of limestone and is largely dry-laid. It measures about 40 feet long and as it is constructed on a slope, it is about 10 feet high at its western end and about 5 feet high at its eastern end. A portion of it can be seen in the 1862 Gardner/Gibson photo. The other retaining wall is located on the west side of the entry road, starting near the lane's intersection with Route 34 and continuing until just past the tenant house. It stands about 4 feet high on average and is mostly dry-laid, limestone with some mortared sections. It is noted on the Carmen-Cope Maps.

Current Conditions

Both retaining walls remain in their historic locations and are maintained by the park. Sections of the barnyard wall were re-laid in 2009-2010.

There is a modern concrete retaining wall located in front (east) of the main house

Fences

Historic Conditions

Different types of fences can be found in the only historic photograph of the Parks Farmstead (Gardner/Gibson 1862) and noted from historic maps (Carmen-Cope Map 1904). These include post and rail fencing, picket fencing, worm fencing and stone wall fencing. The road trace which led west from the entry road towards Bloody Lane was lined with post and rail fencing on both sides as was a section of the entry road just north of the main house. Many of the agricultural fields are fenced with worm fences. A post and rail fence along the southern edge of the farm delineated the boundary between it and the Newcomer Farm property and the same type of fence marked the boundary between Parks Farmstead and the neighboring Roulette Farmstead to the east.

Current Conditions

There are no historic fences remaining on the Parks farm. Only remnants of modern wire and post fencing remain. While some of these follow historic fence line, they are no longer intact enough to be included as non-compatible-contributing features.

Analysis

The only extant small scale features on the Parks Farmstead are the retaining walls along the entry road and the barnyard wall. However, since the location and type of fences found on the property during the period of significance is well documented, especially in Cope-Carmen maps, replica fences could be installed. These would then be non-contributing, but compatible features. Therefore the integrity of this feature is intact to the period of significance.

Contributing

Entry Road retaining wall
Barnyard Wall

Non-contributing

Remnant wire and post fencing
NPS trail markers

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
Entry Road Retaining Wall	150295	Contributing	100235		Asset	1421838	Yes
Remnant wire and post fencing	150299	Non contributing – compatible					No
Barnyard Wall	150297	Contributing	100234		Asset	1075067	Yes
NPS Trail Markers	150303	Non contributing – compatible					No
Concrete Retaining Wall (near Main House)	150301	Non contributing – compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Barnyard Wall facing northwest (NCR CLP- 2016).

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

While identification of contributing and non-contributing archeological resources is beyond the scope of this report, the significant and historic nature of the project area suggests that contributing resources, especially militaria relating to the battle, may exist.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 7
Next Assessment Due Date: 07/15/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 07/15/2024

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Since 2017, the Parks Farmstead has undergone multiple preservation and rehabilitation activities. These activities include the reforestation of the riparian area of the property (CLI Feature ID 149759) and the initiation of a project to replace the wooden shake shingles of the barn with a standing seam metal roof (CLI Feature ID 149763). The following actions should be completed to improve the condition of the cultural landscape: 1) rehabilitate the Parks Farmhouse, 2) remove eastern redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) from the pastures, and 3) cover the well in a compatible manner.

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/30/2017

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

A Condition Assessment of Fair indicates that 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 landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Since the original completion of the CLI, the park has taken proactive changes to improve the condition of the Parks Farmstead. Non historic- non contributing buildings were removed and the bank barn was rehabilitated. Additional attention should be focused on the main house. Eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) trees, a problem in other parts of the park, continue to impede on significant views and vantages in the cultural landscape.

The following efforts should be made to improve the condition of the cultural landscape to good:

- Rehabilitate the Parks Farmhouse
- Take proactive measures to remove eastern redcedars from the pastures west and north of the farm cluster
- Cover the well in a less visibly intrusive manner.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/25/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Condition Assessment Date refers to the date the park superintendent concurred with the findings of this CLI. This determination takes into account the landscape, the landscape features and the buildings situated therein.

In order to improve the condition of the property to good the park should complete the following:

Buildings and structures should be stabilized and maintained, and, if vacant, properly mothballed.

Due to removal of several large trees as well as modern farm outbuildings, the yardscape to the south of the main house has been severely degraded. It should be planted with appropriate vegetation. A consultation with the regional historic landscape architect is needed.

Monitor and control invasive plant species. Remove overgrown vegetation where there is a negative impact on structures and views.

Consider the placement of replica fencing along historic fence lines.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Woody vegetation, especially eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) trees has encroached on the historic agricultural field boundaries and also has a negative impact on certain historic views.

Date Identified: 07/06/2011

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 Parks Farmstead cultural landscape: tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), Asian bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), dame's rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*), Japanese hop (*Humulus japonicus*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), Morrow's honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*), beefsteak plant (*Perilla frutescens*), Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*), blackberries (*Rubus* spp.), purple crownvetch (*Securigera varia*), and Ivy-leaved Speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*).

Date Identified: 07/19/2024

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The main house is in need of stabilization and mothballing. Consider preparing a Historic Structures Report to record the historic features of the building.

Date Identified: 07/06/2011

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Treatment Completed: No

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

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Parks Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

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Parks Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

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Parks Farmstead
Antietam National Battlefield

Roebling W. A., and C.E. Long	Battle of the Antietam fought September 16 & 17, 1862 Reconnaissance of the ground occupied by the 1st Army Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Hooker. Made under the direction of Maj. D. C. Houston, Chf. Engr., by Lieut. W. A. Roebling and W. S. Long, C.E.	1862		Both Graphic And Narrative	NCR-CLP Library	
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Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
600047.pdf		Park Report
CL-FMSS_crosswalk-ParksFarmstead.xlsx		Other Report
ANTI Parks Farmstead.pdf		Park Report
Parks Farmstead CLI600047_11x17.pdf		Other Report
Parks Farmstead.pdf		Other Report
Parks Farm Appendix.pdf		Other Report
final draft ANTI_FY24 CLI Update Form_Parks Farmstead.pdf	01/01/2024	Other Report
CLI Update 2023 Parks Farm barn showing forebay.jpg	01/01/2023	Image
CLI Update 2023 Parks Farm entry road.jpg	01/01/2023	Image
CLI Update 2023 Parks Farm landscape view.jpg	01/01/2023	Image
CLI update 2023 Parks Farm view from the high ground near the house.jpg	01/01/2023	Image
CLI update 2023 Parks house and outbuilding creek to the right.jpg	01/01/2023	Image
CLI update 2023 view of the creek through trees to the right of the drive.jpg	01/01/2023	Image
CLI Update Parks Farm back of barn and stone remains of secondary structure.jpg	01/01/2023	Image
CLI update Parks Farm wall barn drive and ANTI creek down steep hill to the right.jpg	01/01/2023	Image
CLI Update Parks Farm wall.jpg	01/01/2023	Image

Source