F-4-17-A

Crampton's Gap (South Mountain Battlefield)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 03-25-2016

Memo to file

February 17, 2016

From: Casey D. Pecoraro
Inventory Registrar

Re: F-4-17
South Mountain Battlefields

Inventory number F-4-17 was assigned to the South Mountain Battlefields (in Frederick County; see also WA-II-1174, WA-III-175 and WA-III-176 for Washington County). The following sub-numbers were then assigned to three sections, which collectively comprise the South Mountain Battlefields:

F-4-17-A Crampton's Gap

F-4-17-B Fox's Gap

F-4-17-C Turner's Gap

For MHT mapping purposes in November 2015, F-4-17-B (Fox's Gap) and F-4-17-C (Turner's Gap) were mapped as one polygon, labeled F-4-17-B, to fit within the NR boundary.

Please note that Frederick County inventory numbers as issued by MHT do not have leading zeros. While the following forms were prepared with leading zeros, leading zeros are not included in the official inventory numbers as recognized by MHT.

NPS Form 10-900
(Expires 5/31/2012)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crampton's Gap Historic District

other names/site number MIHP #F-4-017-A; WA-III-176

2. Location

street & number Route 17; Gapland Rd; Mt. Church Rd; Brownsville Pass Rd; Townsend Rd. ☐ not for publication

city or town Burkittsville/Brownsville ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick/Washington code 021/043 zip code See Sec. 10

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☑ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 7-8-10

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Crampton's Gap Historic District
F-4-017-A; WA-III-176
Name of Property

Frederick/Washington County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ Private
- ☐ public-local
- ☒ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
28	135	buildings
1	2	sites
7	12	structures
0	0	objects
36	149	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

South Mountain Battlefield[s] – September 14, 1862

Number of contributing resources previously listed In the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
TRANSPORTATION/road-related
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Early to Mid-19th Century Log
OTHER: Early to Mid-19th Century Stone
OTHER: Timber Frame Pennsylvania-type Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
Walls wood
roof Metal; asphalt
Other Vinyl; aluminum; brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

September 14, 1862

Significant Dates

September 14, 1862

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Crampton's Gap Historic District
F-4-017-A; WA-III-176
Name of Property

Frederick/Washington County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 3494 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	271860	4366220	18	273945	4365650
2	18	273155	4366370	18	275720	4362750

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paige Phifer, field technician; Edie Wallace, historian; Paula S. Reed, architectural historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. date March 14, 2008 (rev. 6/10)

street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300 telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

Physical Description

During the September 14, 1862 Battle of South Mountain the secondary push of Union troops took place over the road leading over the mountain at Crampton's Gap and the adjoining woodlots and fields. The collection of cultural resources associated with the Battle of South Mountain which occurred on September 14, 1862. These resources are described on the attached Inventory Table and are designated as contributing or non-contributing to the September 14, 1862 period of significance as part of the Multiple Property Documentation Form "South Mountain Battlefield[s] – September 14, 1862."

The Crampton's Gap Historic District is bounded on the west by the 800 foot contour line west of the crest of South Mountain. The west boundary is inclusive of the state park boundary. The district extends to the east where it is generally bounded by an unnamed tributary (west) of Broad Run. The district extends as far south as Ahalt Distillery Road. The boundary extends north to a point approximately ¼ mile south of Locust Valley.

The district is comprised of steep mountain terrain on the west and much more level valley/piedmont on the east side. There is a wide, relatively level area running down the center of the top of the mountain. Most of the steeper areas are heavily vegetated with trees such as hemlock, oak, hickory, and pine and once included an abundance of American chestnut (Baker 2003). Early farmers have long ago cleared the valley areas of natural vegetation for fire wood and for growing crops.

The Crampton's Gap Historic District was predominately rural during the Civil War; the town of Burkittsville was the largest town in the area. In 1860, the Federal Census listed numerous farmers and trades people residing in "Burkittsville Post Office" area. The Crampton's Gap Historic District still remains largely rural today. Many of the farms, houses, and outbuildings are still scattered throughout the landscape, although, a few post-Civil War (mostly ranch-style) homes can be found in small pockets along some of the main roads. Buildings of this later era include wood frame houses with Gothic-Revival influences built soon after the close of the war, wood frame farmhouses from the late 18th and early 19th century, and a few bungalows built in the 1910s and 1920s. Some more recent buildings (1950s to present) are also scattered throughout the area; these are primarily one-story ranch-style houses.

Dwellings built prior to the Civil War primarily consist of small log houses with German siding and equally small domestic and agricultural outbuildings which include some very small bank barns, summer kitchens, smokehouses, springhouses, chicken houses, corn cribs, etc. These smaller houses are found predominately on the steep slopes of South Mountain. One can still see the contrast of these smaller subsistence farms as compared with larger scale farms reflected in the bigger buildings in the valley area just east of the mountain. Other houses in the Crampton's Gap Historic District include early to mid 19th century two-story stone houses and two-story brick houses. One of the larger houses belonging to Martin Shafer (1606 Gapland/Huffer Road) served as Union General William B. Franklin's headquarters during the battle. The Resurrection German Reformed Church in Burkittsville

as well as many houses in town served as hospitals for Union and Confederate wounded during the battle and for months afterward (Reese 1994).

Outside of Burkittsville, commercial buildings were few in the area of South Mountain during the Civil War. The 1860 census of the area associated with the "Burkittsville Post Office" lists several people occupied in trades such as wagon makers, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, shoemakers, tailors, and merchants who presumably operated businesses within or very close to Burkittsville. Few buildings on the present South Mountain landscape are thought to have been commercial. None were noted in the Crampton's Gap Historic District during the current survey.

Stone walls were also part of the South Mountain landscape. Farmers constructed the dry laid stone walls of local rock to delineate the boundaries of their fields and contain livestock. Both Confederate and Union soldiers used the walls for defense during the Battle of South Mountain, and the walls were important in the Confederates' hold of the mountain for the better part of the day. Many of these stone walls are still in place over much of the battlefield.

Many of the present-day roads and paths traversing the Crampton's Gap Historic District landscape were in existence before the Battle of South Mountain. A few of the old roads are still unpaved or exist only as trails or traces through the woods, however, the majority of the roads have been paved and are currently in use. Most historic roads appear to closely follow their original routes across the battlefield landscape. Several dirt or gravel driveways have recently been added to provide access to new homes.

Old road beds known to have been significant to the battle include:

- Mountain Church Road and stone walls (F-2-99)
- Gapland Road, from Burkittsville to summit (F-2-100)
- Arnoldtown Road
- Burkittsville Road (State Route 17)
- Brownsville Pass Road

There are no known archeological sites within the Crampton's Gap Historic District. The battlefield within the Crampton's Gap Historic District where Union General William Franklin and his VI Corps forced the retreat of heavily outnumbered Confederate forces, is considered a historic site.

The Crampton's Gap Historic District includes 28 Contributing Buildings; 7 Contributing Structures; 1 Contributing Site; and 1 Contributing District (Burkittsville NR District, F-2-10); 135 Non-contributing Buildings; 12 Non-contributing Structures including the National Register-listed War Correspondents Memorial Arch, WA-II-117; and 2 Non-contributing Sites (cemeteries). See attached Resource Inventory Table for a full inventory of Contributing and Non-contributing resources within the Crampton's Gap Historic District.

Integrity

Although there are a large number of non-contributing resources within the district boundary, the visual landscape and significant contributing resources retain remarkable integrity to the September 14, 1862 appearance. Crampton's Gap Historic District possesses integrity of location. The District encompasses the area surrounding Crampton's Gap in which the advance of federal troops and fighting took place on September 14, 1862. The gap also possess integrity of setting: topographic features and vegetation are similar to the 1862 setting of South Mountain. The Crampton's Gap Historic District

also retains the feeling and association of the historic battlefield. The area surrounding the gap is still largely rural and contains many wooded areas as well as numerous farms of various sizes which were present during the Civil War. Many of the roads present and used during the Battle of South Mountain still follow their historic routes. Many stone walls used by soldiers for defense during the battle still stand in their original alignments across the fields.

Summary of Significance

The Crampton's Gap Historic District meets registration requirements outlined in Section F of the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "South Mountain Battlefield[s] – September 14, 1862" The District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of military history for its association with the Battle of South Mountain, which took place on September 14th 1862. The most southern point of fighting that day took place on the fields and roads leading up to Crampton's Gap near Burkittsville. Here, after hours of preparation, Union General William Franklin and his VI Corps forced the evening retreat of the heavily outnumbered Confederate forces. But Franklin's delay allowed the Confederate's at Harpers Ferry their victory and capture of the Union garrison there. The Battle of South Mountain was significant in that on September 14, 1862, only three days prior to the Battle of Antietam at nearby Sharpsburg, a small number of Confederates briefly held off Union troops in order for Lee's divided army to reassemble. The major day-long battle took place in response to the loss of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Special Order 191, his command to split the Southern army in order to capture the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry and its supply of weapons and ammunition. The discovery of those orders prompted Union General George McClellan's uncharacteristic boldness in his pursuit of the Confederate Army on South Mountain. The period of significance, as established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "South Mountain Battlefield[s] – September 14, 1862" is limited to the day of the battle, September 14, 1862. Therefore, only resources which were present on that day are considered contributing.

Resource History

General McClellan's orders to Major General William B. Franklin, commanding the 6th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, were to seize Crampton's Gap and when that was completed to continue on to Rohrersville on the west side of the mountain. There Franklin's forces were to take the crossroads community with the objective of cutting off, destroying or capturing McLaws' two divisions, thereby relieving the Harpers Ferry garrison (Sears 1987:12). When Franklin received his orders, he was some twelve miles east of Burkittsville, the small Frederick County village on the east side of South Mountain at Crampton's Gap. General Franklin set up his headquarters in the home of Dr. John D. Garrett southeast of the quiet village of **Burkittsville**. After several hours consumed in moving his corps to the base of the mountain, Franklin's force was shelled by Confederate guns placed on the Burkittsville Road (**Gapland Road**) and on the **Brownsville Road** just to the south. This shelling led Franklin to conclude that there was a sizable Confederate force defending the pass:

> The enemy was strongly posted on both sides of the road, which made a steep ascent through a narrow defile, wooded on both sides, and offering great advantages of cover and

> position. Their advance was posted near the base of the mountain, in the rear of a stone wall, stretching to the right of the road at a point where the ascent was gradual, and for the most part over open fields. Eight guns had been stationed on the road, and at points on the sides and summit of the mountain to the left of the pass. (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:77)

In fact, the Confederate defense consisted of about 1,000 men under the direction of Colonel Thomas T. Munford and Colonel Parham, while Franklin's two divisions totaled 12,300 men (Sears 1987:14).

The Union advance against the Confederates at Crampton's Gap took place primarily to the north and west of Burkittsville. Facing the Confederate defensive line behind the **stone walls of Mountain Church Road**, the Union forces used the open fields to the east to build up for a direct assault. The **Wipp farm** and adjoining **Miller farm** (see 1858 Bond map) served as the staging area for General Henry Slocum's Division of the VI Corps. Colonel Joseph J. Bartlett's Brigade, straddling the Wipp Farm formed the right flank of the Federal line; Newton's Brigade formed the center covering the Miller Farm fields; and Torbert's Brigades were on the left bordering the Burkittsville Road (see Plate 27, Official Military Atlas). Recalled Colonel Joseph J. Bartlett: "It being decided that the attack should be made on the right and flank of the road leading over the mountains [Gapland Rd.], I was ordered to lead the column...to a large field near its base, where the column of attack was to be formed..." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:79). Franklin placed the First Maryland Battery "on the left and to the rear of the village," and "Smith's division was placed in reserve on the east side of the village...Captain Ayres' battery, of this division, was posted on a commanding ground to the left of the reserves..." (Ibid:77)

After a three hour delay, a result of General Franklin's indecision, Slocum sent his men on their charge (Sears 1983:147). Bartlett continued: "A moment's consultation with Colonel Torbert decided us to make the charge immediately at a double-quick...the command given to 'Charge,' and our whole line advanced with cheers, rushing over the intervening space to the stone wall and routing the enemy." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987: 79-80) With the Confederate line along Mountain Church Road thus engaged by Slocum's Division, General Franklin "...directed General Brooks' brigade, of Smith's division, to advance upon the left of the road [Gapland Rd.], and dislodge the enemy from the woods upon Slocum's flank."(O.R., XIX, Pt I, p. 374) Brooks' Brigade moved out across the fields of the **Arnold Farm** where the Vermont regiments first met resistance at the stone wall marking the western edge of that farm at the Burkittsville Road. As Slocum's forces took the wall on Mountain Church Road, Brooks' Brigade advanced up the Burkittsville Road completing the rout. Confederate General Paul Semmes was at that moment coming up the road to Crampton's Gap on the west side of the mountain when he "encountered fugitives from the battle-field...the troops were met pouring down the road and through the wood, in great disorder..." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:81) Semmes reformed the line at the **Brownsville Gap** a mile to the south, but "the enemy made no further advance." (Ibid)

The sweep across the fields below the gap was successful; within hours Crampton's Gap belonged to the Federals. But Franklin's orders were not entirely fulfilled. Commanding General George B. McClellan's objective of freeing Harpers Ferry from the grip of the Confederates was postponed by Franklin at the crest of the gap, sealing the fate of the Union garrison at Harpers Ferry, and setting the stage for the September 17th battle at Sharpsburg across the Antietam Creek.

Major Bibliographic References

Frye, Dennis E. National Register draft nomination, South Mountain Battlefields, 1986.

Luvaas, Jay and Harold W. Nelson, eds. The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam: The Maryland Campaign of 1862. Carlisle, PA: South Mountain Press, 1987.

Reese, Timothy J. "Letters from the Battlefield: Crampton's Gap, September 14, 1862." South Mountain Heritage Society, Maryland, 1994.

Sears, Stephen W. "Fire on the Mountain," Blue and Gray Magazine December-January, 1987.

Sears, Stephen W. Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam, New Haven and New York: Ticknor and Fields, 1983.

U.S. Army, "Maps of Frederick County, Maryland," 1861.

United States War Department. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Washington, DC: Gov't Printing Office, series 1, vol. 19, parts 1 and 2, 1880-1901.

Woodward-Clyde. South Mountain and Maryland Heights Battlefields: Historic Resources Survey, Gaithersburg, Maryland, May, 1998.

Maps

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Vol II, p.568.

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Engineers Map, 1862, National Register draft nomination, South Mountain Battlefields F-4-17-A, 1986.

Sneden, Robert Knox. "The Battle of Crampton's Gap: 5 miles south of Turner's Gap, South Mountain, Mf. September 14th 1862." Library of Congress, Mss5: 7 Sn237:1 p. 237 (Robert Knox Sneden Diary, Virginia Historical Society).

U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. "South Mountain showing the positions of the forces of the United States and the enemy..." 1872. Library of Congress, G3844.Bo35W5 1872 .U5 CW 258. (This map is also in The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 27, Gramercy Books, New York, 1983.)

Geographical Data

Zip Codes: The district overlaps the following zip codes: 21779, 21758, 21718, 21769

Verbal Boundary Description
This district covers an area of West Central Maryland in the Blue Ridge Mountain Range known as South Mountain. The boundaries which include cultural resources present during the military action surrounding Crampton's Gap during the Civil War Battle of South Mountain. The boundaries are depicted on the USGS quad maps that accompany this documentation. The boundary includes land belonging to South Mountain State Park, the National Park Service, and numerous private properties along the crest of South Mountain and on the eastern and western slopes. The area includes portions of both Frederick and Washington County, Maryland.

Boundary Justification
Boundaries were defined by the use of roads, topographic contour lines, natural drainages, as well as property lines of the State Park and other private lands. They include locations of significant events which took place during the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, as shown on the attached historic battle maps: "Battle-Fields of South Mountain," Sept. 14, 1862, Army Corps of Topographical Engineers (Official Atlas, Plate 27), and "Battle of Crampton's Gap," Sept. 14, 1862 (from the Robert Knox Diary, LOC digital collection). The boundary also incorporates the Burkittsville National Register Historic District.

UTMs Continued:

Zone 18

5. E 275000
   N 4362120

6. E 273370
   N 4361890

7. E 272690
   N 4361850

8. E 271260
   N 4361930

Crampton's Gap Historic District (F-4-017-A; WA-III-176), Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland

Resource Inventory Table

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Dist	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
1	76	Crampton's Gap Shelter	3-sided log walled camp shelter with concrete and stone foundation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Park rustic style, 20th c.
2	78	Crampton's Gap Outhouse	Frame privy with shed roof	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
3	79	60?? (E side) Gapland Rd	A-frame house, wood siding, asphalt shingle roof	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Modern
4	80	Ceres Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church & Cemetery	One-story frame house, composition siding (over clapboard?),	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	F-2-055; ca.1870
5	81	6030 Gapland Rd	3 part log house on stone foundation with vinyl siding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th c.
6	82	6025 Gapland Rd	One-story brick ranch-style house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
7	83	6019 Gapland Rd	1 ½ story Log house, Window-Door-Window, central brick chimney	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
8	84	West Side Gapland Rd	Pre-fabricated ranch-style house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
9	85	Off E side Gapland Rd	Modern brick ranch-style house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
10	86	6000B Gapland Rd	1 ½ story stone house	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ca.1840
11	87	6000A Gapland Rd	Davis Description: 2-story house (former barn?), Stone end walls, Board and batten shed	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not accessible during this project
12	88	(Address unk.) Mountain Church Rd	Stone 2 story house with possible log and stone additions	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Concrete Block barn with Gambrel roof ca.1840
13	89	6022 Mountain Church Rd	1 ½ story vinyl-sided log house, raised stone basement	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid-19th century
14	90	6038 Mountain Church Rd	Partial brick siding, split level frame house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1970s

C Dist-Contributing District
C Bdg-Contributing Building **C Str**-Contributing Structure **C Ob**-Contributing Object **C Site**-Contributing Site

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Dist	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
NC Bdg-Non-Contributing Building **NC Str**-Non-Contributing Structure **NC Ob**-Non-Contributing Object **NC Site**-Non-Contributing Site													
15	91	6040 Mountain Church Rd	Possible log house with aluminum siding, Stone foundation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	late 19th c.
16	92	6041 Mountain Church Rd	Not Accessible-Locked gate	0	U	U	U	U	U	U	0	0	Boordy Vineyards
17	93	6042 Mountain Church Rd	2-story Stone house; 3-part dormer, frame addition on N. side	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th c.
18	94	6100 Mountain Church Rd	Modern block house with vinyl-siding	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
19	95	6104 Mountain Church Rd	2-Story Frame, Cross-Gable house	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	ca. 1870
20	96	6114 Mountain Church Rd	2-story, 3-bay frame, cross-gable house, separate garage	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Projecting polygonal bay; late 19th c.
21	97	Mountain Church Rd	New Large frame 2-story house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unfinished
22	98	6118 Mountain Church Rd	2-story frame house, turned porch posts	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ca.1900
23	99	6203 Mountain Church Rd	2-story frame, cross-gable house; 2 chicken houses, garage, bank barn	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	ca. 1870
24	100	6203B Mountain Church Rd	Aluminum single-wide trailer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
25	101	6218(?) Mountain Church Rd	2-story stone house, with Gambrel roof,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	early 20th century; "Bears Den"
26	102	Widow Tritt House, 6220 Mt. Church Rd.	1 ½ story log house with 2 additions	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	F-2-098; mid 19th c.
27	103	6124 Mountain Church Rd	Two-story 3 bay frame house, vinyl siding and frame addition	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	mid-late 19th c.
28	104	"Forest"/Miller Farmstead 6229A & 6229B, Mt. Church Rd	2-story brick farm house w/ 2 barns, 3 silos, and 2 domestic outbldgs.	0	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	Down driveway off East side of road. F-2-088
29	106	Wipp Farm-Char Mar Dairy, 6319	Late 18th/early 19th century stone house, L-shaped brick house,	0	3	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	F-2-097; on Isaac Bond map of Frederick Co, 1858

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Dist	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
		Mt Church Rd.	ca.1850, 19th century barn										
30	107	West side of Mountain Church Rd.	2-story log house, wood shingle siding, 6/6 windows, central brick chimney, deteriorating	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	On Isaac Bond map of Frederick Co, 1858
31	108	W. side Mountain Church Rd	Stone foundation; standing Frame bank barn	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
32	109	6500 Mountain Church Road	2-story frame house, L-shaped, 1st story porch	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	ca.1870
33	110	650(?) Mountain Church Road	1-story brick ranch-style house; Concrete block garage	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
34	111	6507 Mountain Church Road	1 ½ story log house, 5 bay, 2 entry, vinyl siding	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 newer dormers; late 19th c.
35	112	65?? Mountain Church Rd (West side)	3 part, possible log house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th c.
36	113	65?? Mountain Church Rd (West Side)	2-story frame (?) house with standing seam metal roof	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
37	114	6518 Mountain Church Road	Modern brick bottom, frame top house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.; Corner Arnoldtown Rd
38	116	1095 Arnoldtown Rd	Possibly historic- (inaccessible)	0	U	U	U	U	U	U	0	0	Behind 6518 Mtn Ch Rd
39	117	1029 Arnoldtown Rd	1-story stone house, 3 bay, interior stone end chimney	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1840-1850
40	118	1038 Arnoldtown Rd	2-story log house with exposed stone basement, vinyl siding, stone barn behind house	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ca.1850
41	119	1044 Arnoldtown Rd	1-story log house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
42	120	1053 Arnoldtown Rd	1-story gray vinyl-sided modern house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
43	121	1055Arnoldtown Rd	1-story white house, standing seam metal roof, brick interior end chimney	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.; E side Arnoldtown Rd;

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Dist	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
44	122	1059 Arnoldtown Rd	2-story log house w/vinyl siding, salt-box style roof; summer kitchen	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th c.
45	123	105? Arnoldtown Rd	Log house with central brick chimney; Shingle roof (behind 124)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th century
46	124	105? Arnoldtown Rd	Modern 1-story frame house; Modern shed may have been built over original house foundation	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
47	125	1054 Arnoldtown Road	Vinyl-sided log house with addition;	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	late 19th century with 20th century additions
48	126	1056? (south of 1054) Arnoldtown Road	Deteriorated log house, asphalt siding, 2 over 2 windows	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
49	127	1095 Arnoldtown Road	Tan vinyl-sided house, poss. Log	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
50	128	6608 Mountain Church Rd	2-story frame house with asbestos siding	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.; Corner Arnoldtown Rd
51	129	1109 Arnoldtown Rd	1 story frame ranch-style house, vinyl and rock siding	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
52	130	1113 Arnoldtown Rd	Newer rock-sided gambrel roof house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
53	131	6605 Mountain Church Road	1 story blue, ranch-style house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
54	132	6614 Mountain Church Road	2 Story frame or log, 2 interior end chimneys, 2/2 sash	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Log smoke house and barn All late 19th c.
55	140	20812 Gapland Road	Modern Stone-sided house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
56	141	20808 Gapland Road	Small modern house (not fully visible from rd)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
57	142	20752 Gapland Road	1 ½ story modern frame house, precast concrete foundation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
58	177	1131 Arnoldtown Road	Brick & vinyl-sided ranch-style house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
59	179	1133 Arnoldtown	Vinyl-sided double-wide mobile	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Dist	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
		Road	home										
60	180	6624 Mountain Church Road	Brick Ranch-style house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1970s
61	181	6619 Mountain Church Road	rock & vinyl-sided ranch house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1990s
62	182	6621 Mountain Church Road	brick-sided ranch-style house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1970s
63	183	6630 Mountain Church Road	Yellow vinyl-sided house, 1 story with central brick chimney	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Early 20th Century
64	184	6636 Mountain Church Road	brick split-level house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1970s
65	185	6638 Mountain Church Road	White 2 story side-gable house, contributing house with asbestos siding, 4 contributing out-buildings	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	early 20th c.
66	186	6718 Mountain Church Road	Brick 2-story house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	built in last 30 years; Behind 6638
67	187	6710 Mountain Church Road	2 story log house with vinyl siding, 6/6 windows, small barn with forebay	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th century house; mid-19th century barn
68	188	6622 Mountain Church Road	Modern 2 story house; Vinyl & brick-sided	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
69	189	6006 Highway 17	stone-sided ranch-style house; Vinyl-sided addition	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1950s or 1960s
70	190	1606 Gapland/ Huffer Rd; Shafer-Motherway House	Yellow, brick Flemish bond, 2 story house; Fan light over door; 2 story frame summer kitchen, frame bank barn, board and batten outbuilding, stone outbuilding	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1830s; Belonged to Martin Shafer in 1862; US Gen. Franklin's Headquarters during Battle
71	191	1519 Gapland Road	2 story, Cross-gable Gothic Revival house, Clapboard siding, molded lintels	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
72	192	5533 Gapland Road	Not visible from public road	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th century (Davis)
73	193	5723 Burkittsville	2 story stone house; At least 3 large	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	Early 19th century

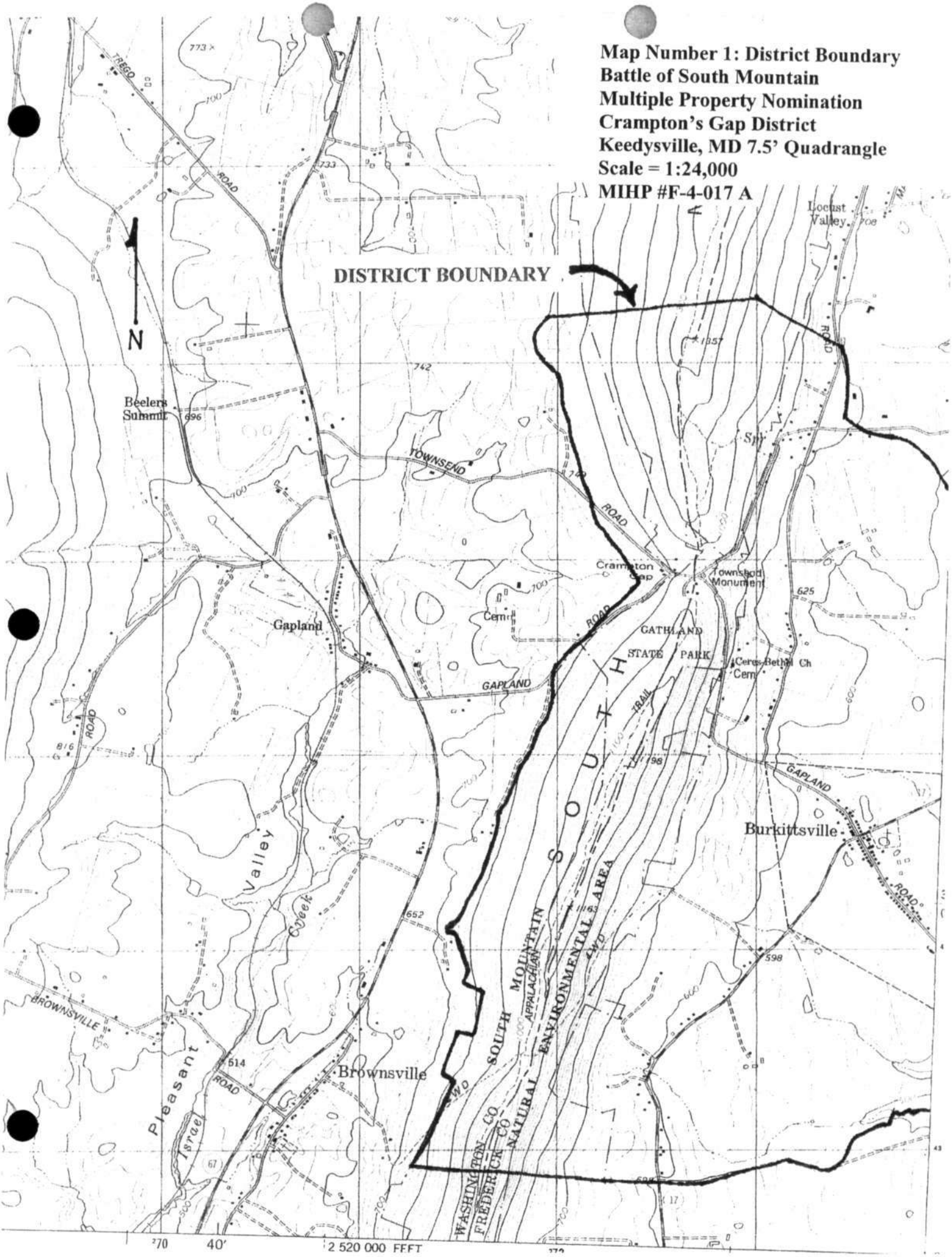
NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Dist	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
		Road	frame barns built later										
74	194	NW corner of Brownsville Pass Rd and Burkittsville Rd	Two story salmon-colored brick modern house on west side of road	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
75	195	5636 Burkittsville Road	Two story Gothic Revival Farmhouse	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
76	196	5630 Burkittsville Road	One-story concrete block house; Possible log section	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
77	197	5614 Burkittsville Road	3-bay cross gable, two-story house; Vert. board barn with forebay	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
78	198	5605 Burkittsville Road-Distillery Springs Farm	Large farm, 3 bay cross gable house and large 2 story, new house	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th – 20th c.; 6+ barns, numerous outbuildings
79	199	5606 Burkittsville Road	Gable front frame 2 story house, 2/2 sash, Yellow vinyl siding	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
80	200	5542 Burkittsville Road	Two-story stone house; Small bank barn; gable-front stone outbuilding	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Early-mid 19th c.
81	201	5526 Burkittsville Road	Stone 2 story 3 bay house, 6/6 sash, stone and frame bank barn with forebay	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th century
82	202	5506A Burkittsville Road	2 story, cross-gable house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
83	203	(Address unk.) Burkittsville Road	1 story pre-fabricated, vinyl-sided house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
84	204	5506B Burkittsville Road	Not visible from public road	0	0	1	U	U	0	0	0	0	Blue Ridge Grill?-possible post-CW black restaurant
85	205	**** Burkittsville Road	Not visible from public road	0	U	U	U	U	U	U	0	0	
86	206	**** Burkittsville Road	Not visible from public road	0	U	U	U	U	U	U	0	0	
87	207	5426 Burkittsville Road	Stone cross-gable 2-story house, diamond window in 2nd story gable	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.

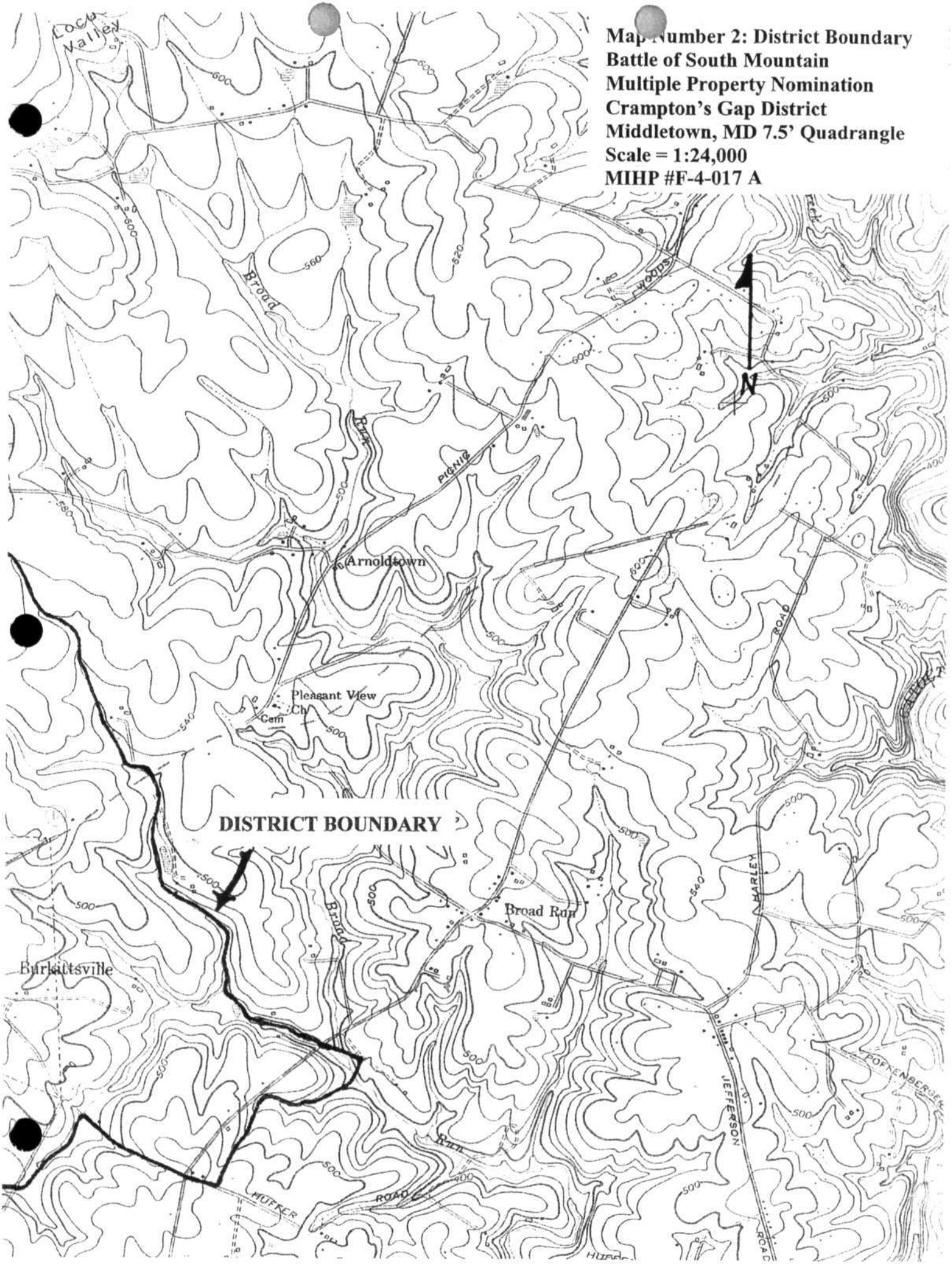
NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Dist	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
88	208	5420 Burkittsville Road	Small Mobile home	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
89	209	5414 Burkittsville Road	Two-story log or frame house, 6/6 sash; Ext. brick end chimney	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th century
90	210	5406 Burkittsville Road	2 story cross gable house, vinyl and brick siding	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Extensively remodeled
91	211	5402 Burkittsville Road	1 story frame house, recent siding, center stove chimney	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Early 20th c.
92	212	5341 Burkittsville Road	2 story exposed log house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th century
93	213	5331 Burkittsville Road	2 story log house, center chimney	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th century
94	214	5325 Burkittsville Road	2 story side-gable log house with center chimney	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	late 19th century
95	215	5319 Burkittsville Road	1 ½ story log house, center chimney, 2/2 sash	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
96	216	5309 Burkittsville Road	Altered, gable front, 1 story house, Aluminum siding, Metal roof	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prob. Late 19th c.
97	_	Stone Walls in Fields and along roads	Stone walls along property lines and fields, many of which probably served as troop defense	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Multiple locations throughout district
98	_	Unk. Address Brownsville Pass Rd	1 ½ story stone house with recent frame addition	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th century
99	_	Unk. Address Brownsville Pass Rd	Stone one-story house with frame addition	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th century
100	_	Unk. Address Brownsville Pass Rd	2 story frame house (gray)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Early 20th century
101	_	5800B Brownsville Pass Rd	Stone siding over double-wide mobile home	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.

Crampton's Gap Historic District (F-4-017-A; WA-III-176), Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland
Resource Inventory Table

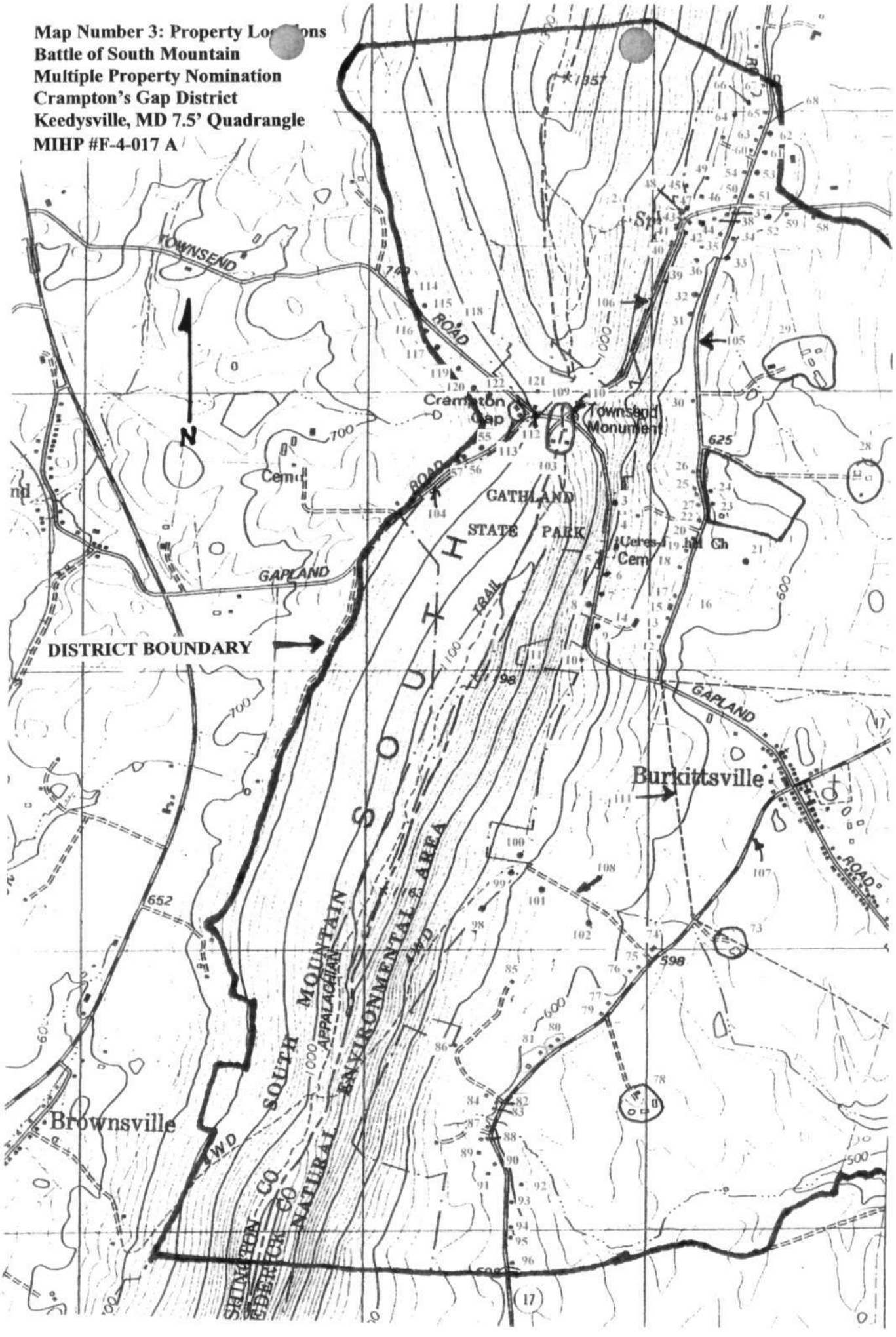
NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Dist	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
102	_	Unk. Address Brownsville Pass Rd	One-story modern vinyl-sided ranch style house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
103	_	Crampton's Gap battlefield	Mountain pass on Gapland Road and surrounding area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	F-4-017-A; location of action during battle of South Mountain
104	_	Gapland Road/Huffer Road	Historic Road; Western portion was route of Confederate retreat	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map
105	_	Mountain Church Rd	Historic road from Gapland Road to Mountain Church Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map
106	_	Arnoldtown Road	Historic Road from Gapland Road to Mountain Church Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map
107	_	Burkittsville Road	Historic Road from Burkittsville to Petersville Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map
108	_	Brownsville Pass Rd	Historic Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map
109	_	Gath Farm Complex	Gapland Road at Crampton's Gap	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	WA-III-038; ca.1884 house, outbuildings, tomb
110	_	War Correspondent's Memorial Arch	55 foot high brownstone and limestone arch with plaques & stature dedicated to media war correspondents	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Built 1896; Listed on NR in 1966 with Antietam Nat'l Battlefield; WA-III-117
111	_	Burkittsville Historic District	Village on Burkittsville Road, east side of South Mountain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Listed on NR 1975; F-2-10
112	138	NE Corner Gapland Rd & Townsend Rd	2-Story Stone house with board & batten addition; central brick chimney; 2 dormer windows on 2nd floor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
113	139	Gapland Turnpike Toll House/Van Gilder Pottery	2 story, 3 bay stone house Board and batten barn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Turnpike established 1896; WA-111-123
114	239	Unk. Address on Townsend Rd	2 story frame house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.; "Camp In a Tree" campground

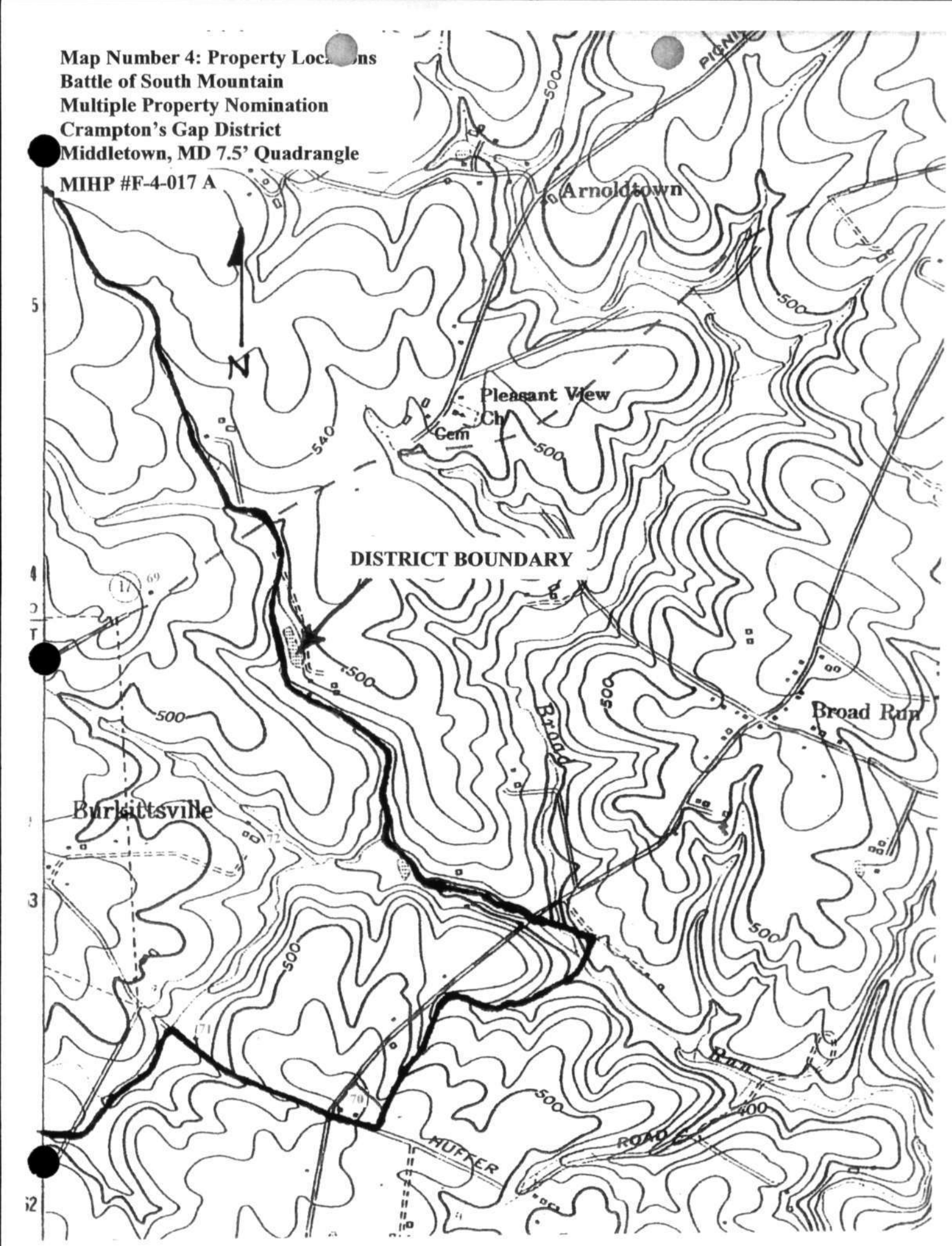
NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Dist	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
115	240	Unk. Address on Townsend Rd	Modern 1 story frame house , vertical siding	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
116	241	20719 Townsend Road	Modern 1 story wood frame house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
117	242	20735 Townsend Road	Modern 1 story wood frame house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
118	243	20716(?) Townsend Road	1 room frame cabin on stilts	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built in last 30 years
119	244	20809(?) Townsend Road	2 story modern frame house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
120	245	20807 Townsend Road	1 story modern frame house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
121	246	Unk. address Townsend Road	1 ½ or 2 story log house	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prob. Late 19th c.; Property not clearly visible from road.
122	247	20819 Townsend Road	2 story frame house with brick and vinyl siding	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.

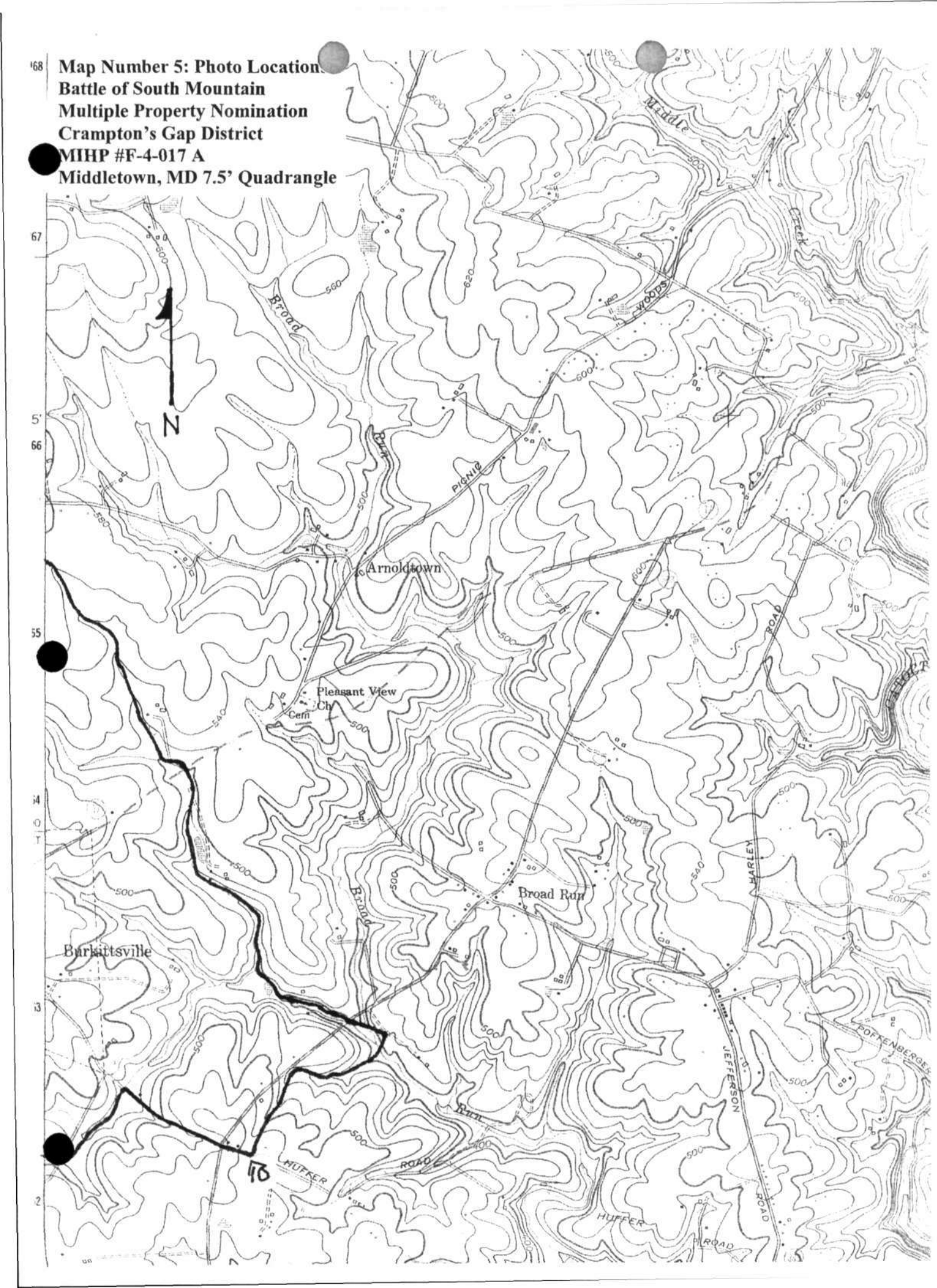

Map Number 1: District Boundary
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Crampton's Gap District
Keedysville, MD 7.5' Quadrangle
Scale = 1:24,000
MIHP #F-4-017 A
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
N
Beelers Summit
Gapland
Crampton Gap
Townsend Monument
GATHLAND STATE PARK
Ceres Bethel Ch Cem
Burkittsville
Brownsville
Pleasant Valley
Israel Creek
SOUTH MOUNTAIN
APPALACHIAN NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREA
WASHINGTON CO
FREDERICK CO
TREGO ROAD
TOWNSEND ROAD
GAPLAND ROAD
GAPLAND TRAIL
BROWNSVILLE ROAD
Locust Valley
2 520 000 FEET

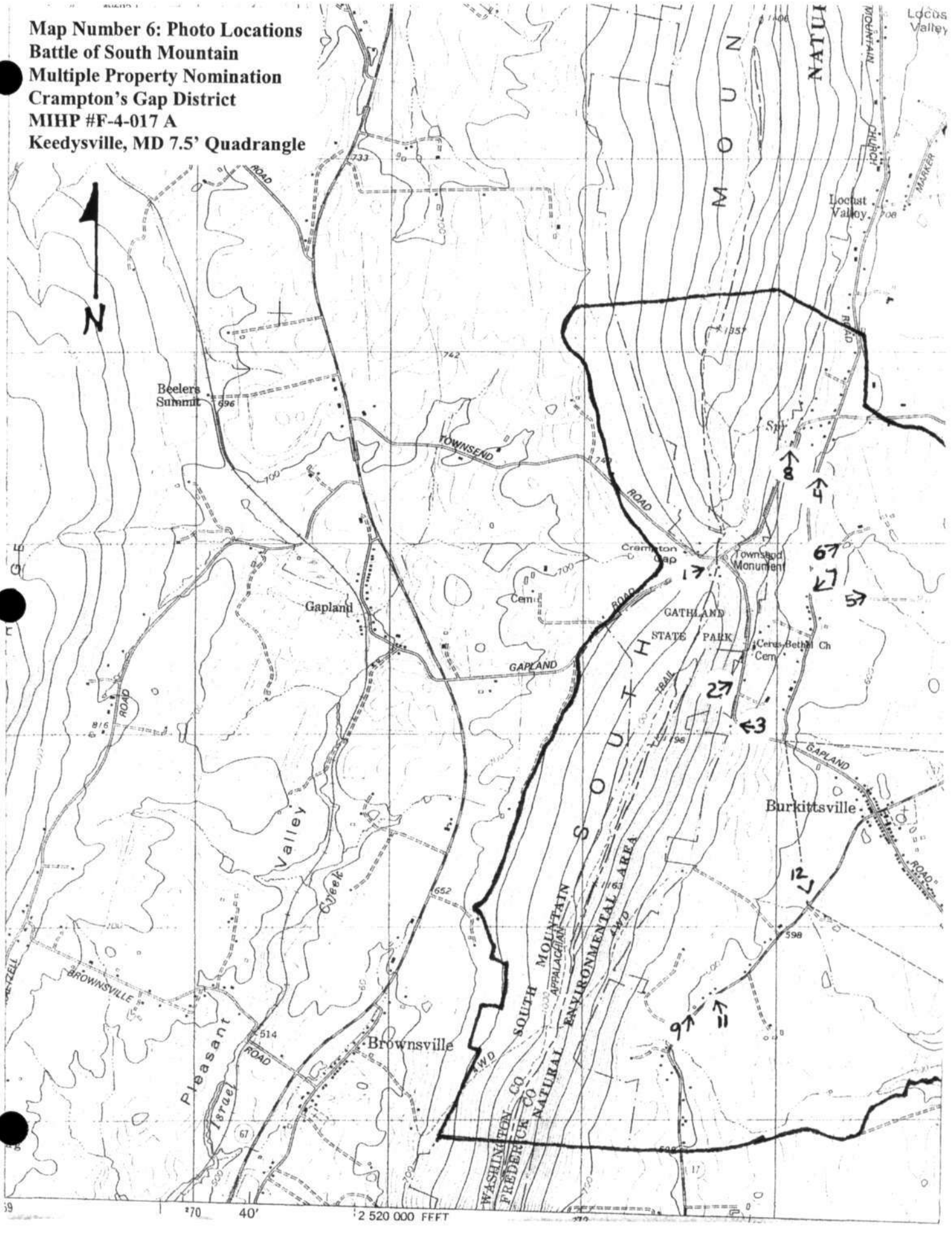

Map Number 2: District Boundary
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Crampton's Gap District
Middletown, MD 7.5' Quadrangle
Scale = 1:24,000
MIHP #F-4-017 A
Locust Valley
Arnoldtown
Pleasant View Ch
Cem
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Broad Run
Burkittsville
HARLEY ROAD
JEFFERSON
HUFFER ROAD
POFFENBERGER
N

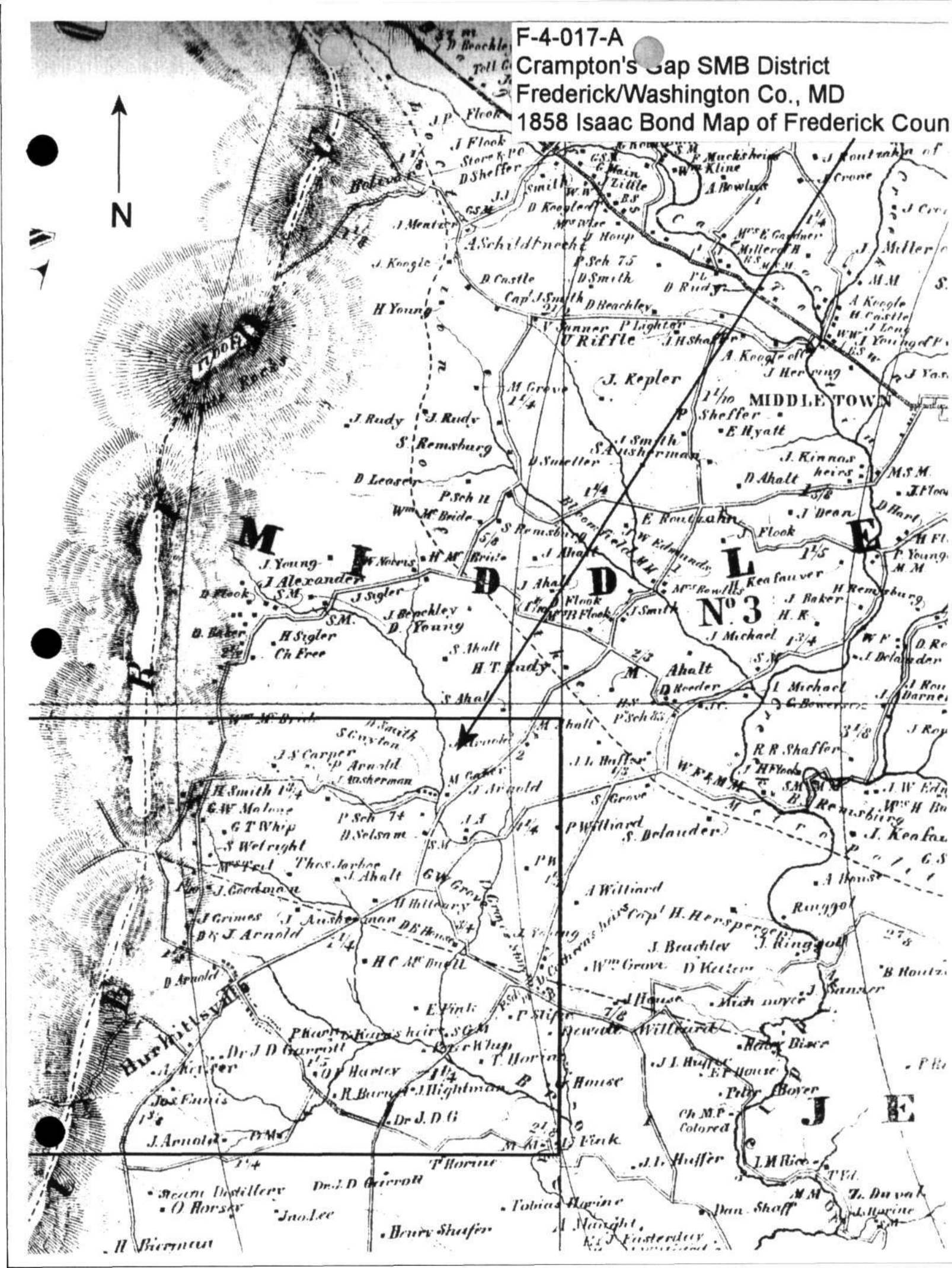
Map Number 3: Property Locations
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Crampton's Gap District
Keedysville, MD 7.5' Quadrangle
MIHP #F-4-017 A



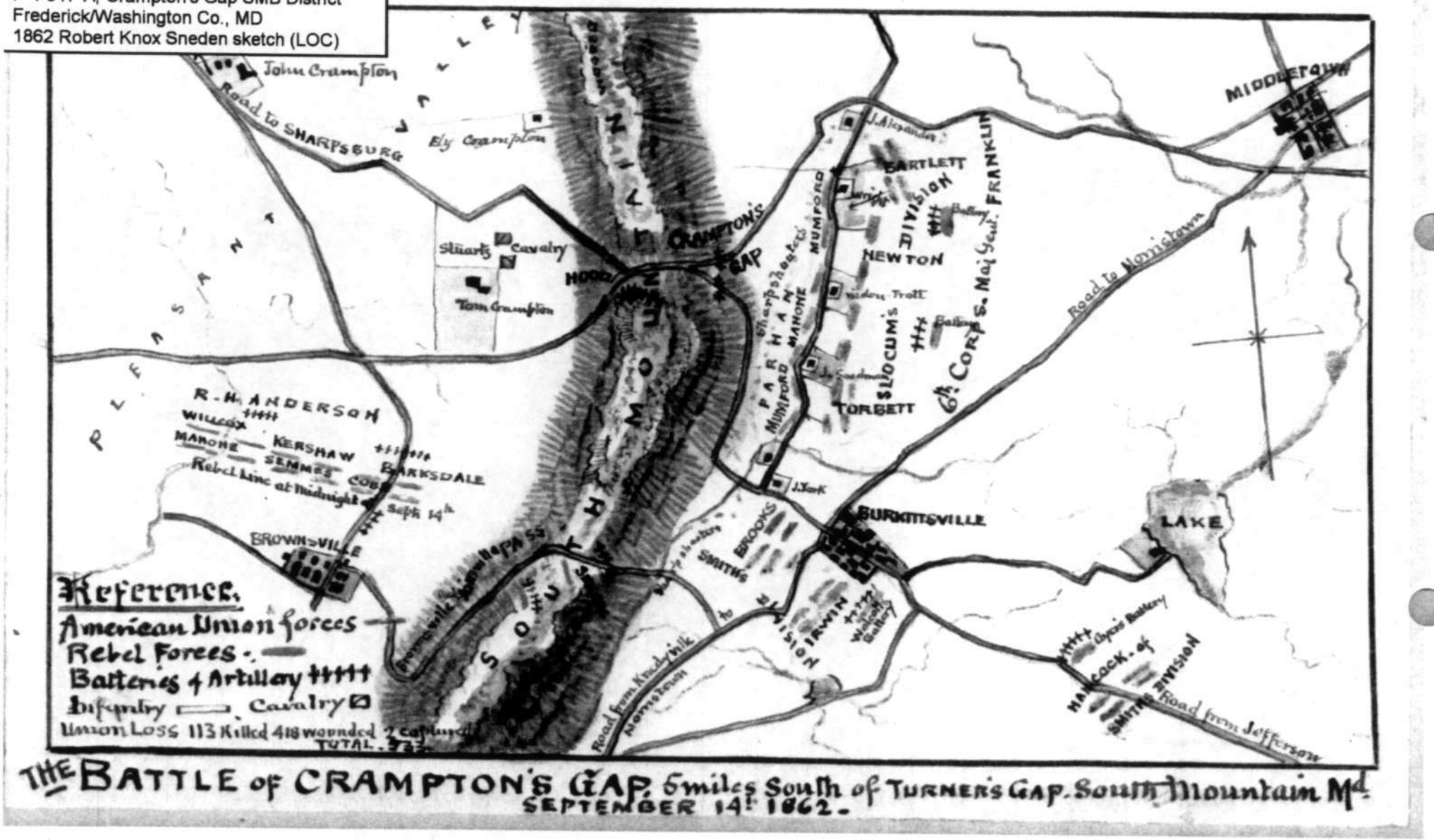

Map Number 4: Property Locations
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Crampton's Gap District
Middletown, MD 7.5' Quadrangle
MIHP #F-4-017 A
Arnoldtown
Pleasant View
Ch
Gem
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Broad Run
Burkittsville
HUFFER
ROAD
N
500
540
400


Map Number 5: Photo Locations
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Crampton's Gap District
MIHP #F-4-017 A
Middletown, MD 7.5' Quadrangle
N
Middle Creek
Broad Run
Hoops
Arnoldtown
Pleasant View Ch
Cem
Broad Run
Burkittsville
Harley Road
Jefferson Road
Huffer Road
Rohrbaugh
Pionic


Map Number 6: Photo Locations
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Crampton's Gap District
MIHP #F-4-017 A
Keedysville, MD 7.5' Quadrangle
N
Beelers Summit
Gapland
Crampton Gap
Townsend Monument
GATHLAND STATE PARK
Ceres Bethel Ch
Cem
Burkittsville
Brownsville
Locust Valley
TOWNSEND ROAD
GAPLAND
BROWNSVILLE ROAD
Pleasant Valley Creek
SOUTH MOUNTAIN APPALACHIAN TRAIL
WASHINGTON CO
FREDERICK CO
SOUTH MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL AREA
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
11
12
2 520 000 FEET


F-4-017-A
Crampton's Gap SMB District
Frederick/Washington Co., MD
1858 Isaac Bond Map of Frederick Coun
N
MIDDLE
DLE
No 3
MIDDLETOWN
J. Kepler
U Riffle
H Young
D Beachley
D Castle
D Smith
A Koogle
J. Rudy
S. Remsburg
D Leaser
J. Young
J Alexander
D Flook
J Sigler
H Sigler
Ch Free
J Beachley
D. Young
D. Baker
S Ahalt
H T Rudy
Ahalt
D Reeder
J Michael
R R Shaffer
J Baker
H Remsburg
J. Kealhofer
S. Delauder
A Williard
J Beachley
Wm Grove
D Ketter
J House
Rudy Bixler
Peter Boyer
Ch M.P. Colored
J. M Rice
Dan Shaff
Tobias Having
Henry Shuster
Steam Distillery
O Horsey
Jno Lee
H Biermeir
Dr J D Carroll
J Arnold
D Arnold
Burkittsville
J Grimes
D & J Arnold
H C M Burtt
J Ahalt
G W Grove
D B House
G T Whip
S Welright
Thos Jarboe
J Goodman
G W Malone
R Smith
P Arnold
J Ascherman
J S Carper
D Smith
S Guyton
P Sch 74
D Selsam
J Ahalt
J Arnold
M Gaver
W F & M M
S Grove
P Williard
J H Flook
J W Edmonds
Mrs H Remsburg
J. Kealhofer
J Ringgold
Ringgold
A House
B Routzahn
J Sanner
Mich Moyer
Dr J D Carroll
J Highman
R Burns
Jos Ennis
Dr J. D G
J Arnold
T Horine
J L Huffer
E House
House
Peter Boyer
Ch M.P. Colored
J M Rice
T Fd
Z. Duvall
J Horine
Dan Shaff
Tobias Having
Henry Shuster
Steam Distillery
O Horsey
Jno Lee
H Biermeir
J Koogle
A Schildtneck
J Menter
J Flook
Store & P.O.
D Sheffer
J Rudy
S Remsburg
D Leaser
P Sch 11
Wm McBride
H McBride
J Young
J Alexander
D Flook
S.M.
J Sigler
J Beachley
D. Young
D. Baker
H Sigler
Ch Free
S Ahalt
H T Rudy
M Ahalt
D Reeder
J Michael
P Sch 75
D Smith
Cap J Smith
D Beachley
H Young
V Sanner
P Lighter
U Riffle
J H Shaffer
M Grove
J Rudy
S Remsburg
D Sueltzer
J Smith
S Ascherman
E Hyatt
P Sheffer
J Kinnas heirs
D Ahalt
E Routzahn
J Flook
J Baker
H Remsburg
J Michael
R R Shaffer
J Kealhofer
S. Delauder
A Williard
J Beachley
Wm Grove
D Ketter
J House
Rudy Bixler
Peter Boyer
Ch M.P. Colored
J M Rice
Dan Shaff
Tobias Having
Henry Shuster
Steam Distillery
O Horsey
Jno Lee
H Biermeir
Dr J D Carroll
J Arnold
D Arnold
Burkittsville
J Grimes
D & J Arnold
H C M Burtt
J Ahalt
G W Grove
D B House
G T Whip
S Welright
Thos Jarboe
J Goodman
G W Malone
R Smith
P Arnold
J Ascherman
J S Carper
D Smith
S Guyton
P Sch 74
D Selsam
J Ahalt
J Arnold
M Gaver
W F & M M
S Grove
P Williard
J H Flook
J W Edmonds
Mrs H Remsburg
J. Kealhofer
J Ringgold
Ringgold
A House
B Routzahn
J Sanner
Mich Moyer
Dr J D Carroll
J Highman
R Burns
Jos Ennis
Dr J. D G
J Arnold
T Horine
J L Huffer
E House
House
Peter Boyer
Ch M.P. Colored
J M Rice
Dan Shaff
Tobias Having
Henry Shuster
Steam Distillery
O Horsey
Jno Lee
H Biermeir

F-4-017-A, Crampton's Gap SMB District
Frederick/Washington Co., MD
1862 Robert Knox Sneden sketch (LOC)



THE BATTLE of CRAMPTON'S GAP 6 miles South of TURNER'S GAP. South Mountain Md.
SEPTEMBER 14th 1862.

F-4-017-A
WA-III-176

CRAMPTON'S GAP N.D. FREDERICK & WASHINGTON COUNTIES, MD

UTMs

1. N 4366220
E 271860

2. N 4366370
E 273155

3. N 4365650
E 273945

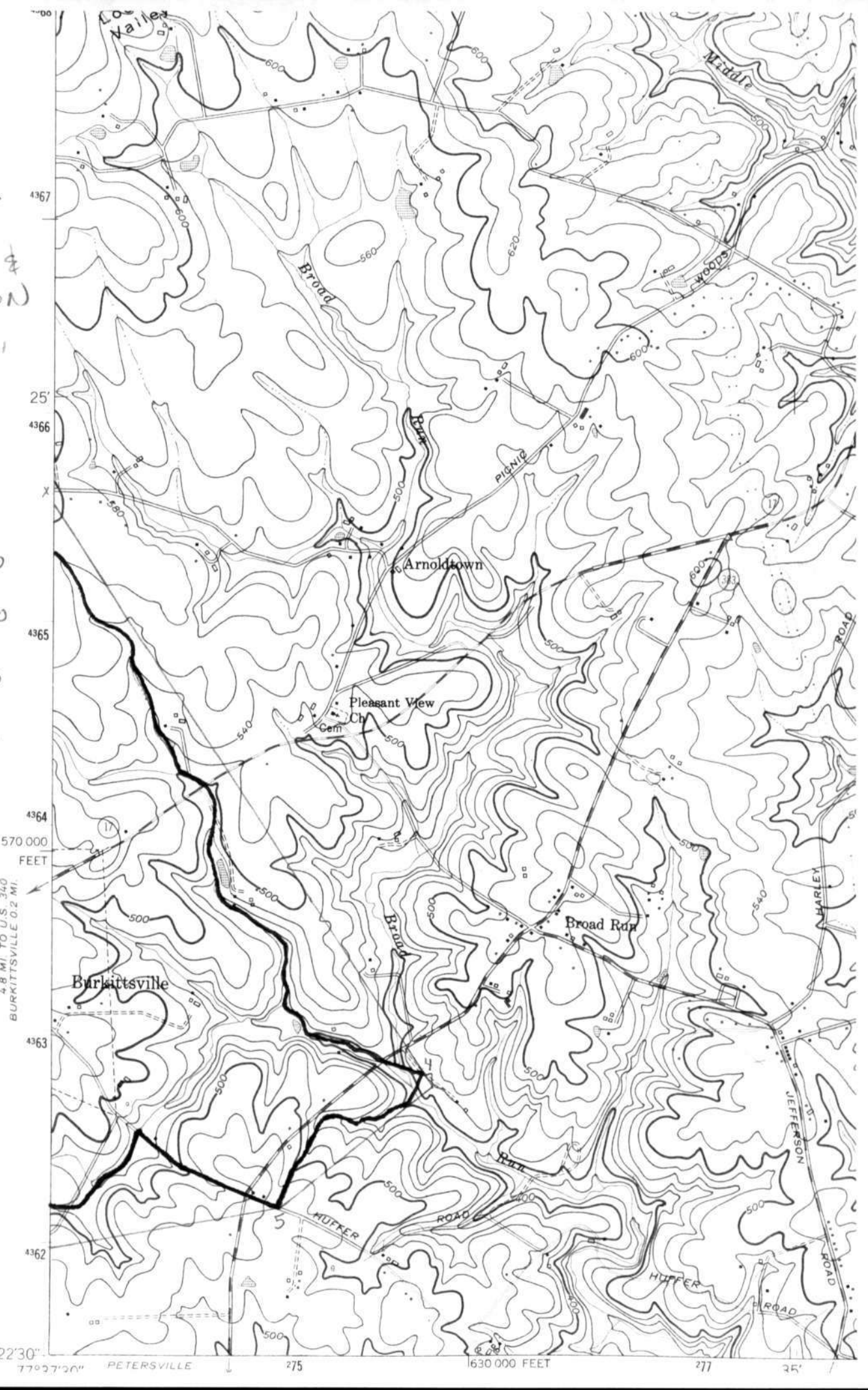
4. N 4362750
E 275720

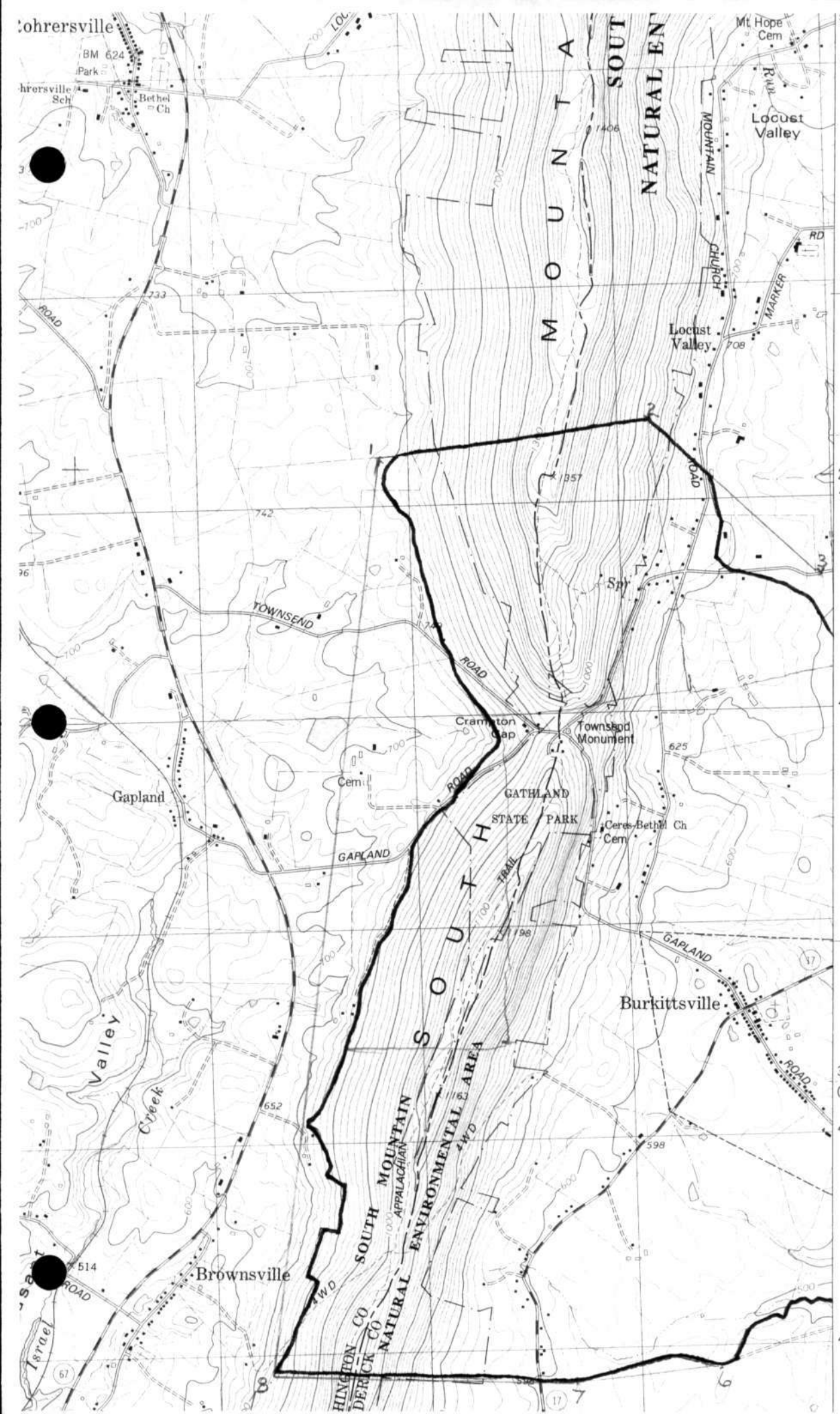
5. N 4362120
E 275000

6. N 4361890
E 273370

7. N 4361850
E 272690

8. N 4361930
E 271260




F-4-017-A
WA-111-176
CRAMPTON'S GAP H.D.
FREDERICK & WASHINGTON COUNTIES, MARYLAND
UTMs
1. N 4366220 E 271860
2. N 4366370 E 273155
3. N 4365650 E 273945
4. N 4362750 E 275720
5. N 4362120 E 275000
6. N 4361890 E 273370
7. N 4361850 E 272690
8. N 4361930 E 271260
Mt Hope Cem
Locust Valley
Locust Valley
Crampton Gap
Townsend Monument
Gapland
Cem
GATHLAND STATE PARK
Ceres-Bethel Ch Cem
Burkittsville
Brownsville
SOUTH MOUNTAIN
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
SOUTH MOUNTAIN NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREA
Valley Creek
TOWNSEND ROAD
GAPLAND
MOUNTAIN CHURCH RD
MARKER
ROAD
4368
4367
25'
4366
4365
4363
4362000mN
330 000 FEET
(W. VA.)



MD #F-4-A

Crampton's Gap and South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #1

Crampton's Gap or War Correspondents' Memorial Arch
WA-III-117

View to East

Nov, 2007

Paige Phifer, PAHA, Inc.

MD SHPO



MD AP #1 F 4-017A

Washington Co., South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #2

5819 Bigland Rd

View to NE

Nov. 2007

Bruce Phifer, MHT

MD SHPO



Photo # [illegible]
Crampton's Gap, South Mountain Battlefield District
Photo # 3
[illegible] Gap Rd
View to West
Nov, 2007
Paige Mahoney, PRA Inc.
MD SHPO



MHP # FH-917A
Crampton's Gap South Mountain Battlefield District
Photo #4
Mountain Church Rd Landscape
View to East
Nov. 2007
Paige Pfeifer, HHA, Inc.
MD SHPO



NRHP #F-4-017A
Crampton's Gap Upper Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #5

[illegible] Farmstead
[illegible]

View to East

[illegible] 2007
[illegible], PRA, Inc
[illegible] SHPO



MIHP # F-4-017A
South Mountain Battlefield District

Wipp Farm - Char Mar Dairy - 639 Mountain Church Rd
F-2-097

View to NE

Nov, 2007

Paige Parker, PNA, Inc.

MD SHPO



Map #F-2-093-A

Antietam Nat'l Battlefield South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #1

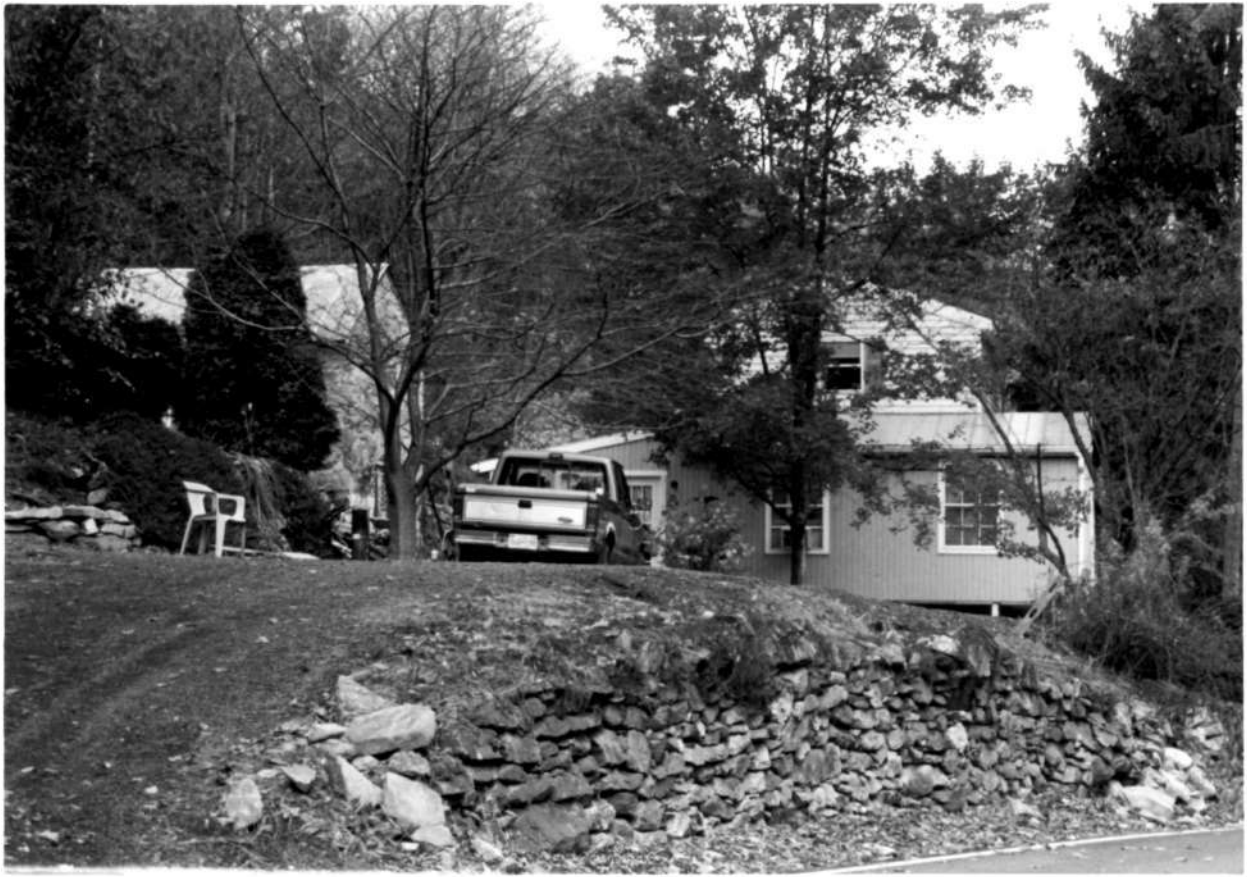
Widow Tree House, F-2-093

View to SW

Nov. 2001

Bige Tr. for PHPA, Inc.

MD SHPO



MIHP #F-3-[illegible]

[illegible] South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo # 8

023 Arnoldtown Rd

View to North

Dec 2007

Negative at MHT

MD SHPO



MAP #1-4-017A

Antietam Sap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #9

[illegible]

View to [illegible]

January 2008

Paige Phifer, P.R.F, Inc.

MD SHPO



MHP # PG-67-A

Crompton's Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo # 10

Park - Suite RJ Landscape

View - S NE

January 2008

Paige Phifer, PKA, Inc.

MD SHPO



NPS Form 10-900-a OMB No. 1024-0018

Continuation Sheet Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #11

Subject: Burkittsville Rd

View to: Southeast

Date: 2008

Image #: 11 of 11

No SHPO

NPS Form 10-900
(Expires 5/31/2012)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Turner's and Fox's Gaps Historic District

other names/site number F-4-017-B,C; WA-II-1174; WA-III-175

2. Location

street & number U. S. 40-A, and Reno Monument, Dahlgren, Frostown, Mt. Tabor, and Moser Roads ☐ not for publication

city or town Middletown/Boonsboro ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick/Washington code 021/043 zip code See Sec. 10

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☑ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 7-8-10

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ FORMCHECKBOX ☐ determined not eligible for National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Turner's and Fox's Gaps Historic District
F-4-017-B,C; WA-II-1174; WA-III-175
Name of Property

Frederick/Washington County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☒ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
79	191	buildings
4	0	sites
32	22	structures
0	3	objects
115	216	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

South Mountain Battlefield[s] – September 14, 1862

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
TRANSPORTATION/road-related
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Early to Mid-19th Century Log
OTHER: Early to Mid-19th Century Stone
OTHER: Timber Frame Pennsylvania-type Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
Walls Wood
roof Metal; asphalt
Other Vinyl; aluminum; brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Turner's and Fox's Gaps Historic District
F-4-017-B,C; WA-II-1174; WA-III-175
Name of Property

Frederick/Washington County, Maryland
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

September 14, 1862

Significant Dates

September 14, 1862

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designed a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Turner's and Fox's Gaps Historic District
F-4-017-B,C; WA-II-1174; WA-III-175
Name of Property

Frederick/Washington County, Maryland
County and State

Record # _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2397 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	273650	4373530	3	18	275130	4375300
2	18	274740	4375000	4	18	276200	4375270

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paige Phifer, field technician; Edie Wallace, historian; Paula S. Reed, architectural historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. date March 14, 2008; (rev. 6/10)

street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300 telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form

eper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

Physical Description

During the September 14, 1862 Battle of South Mountain the primary push of Union troops took place over the roads leading over the mountain at Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap and the adjoining woodlots and fields. The collection of cultural resources associated with the Battle of South Mountain here form the Turner's and Fox's Gaps Historic District (Turner's/Fox's Gap District). These resources are described on the attached Inventory Table and are designated as contributing or non-contributing to the September 14, 1862 period of significance as part of the Multiple Property Documentation Form "South Mountain Battlefield[s] – September 14, 1862."

The Turner's/Fox's Gap District extends from just south of the Washington Monument, along the central ridge of South Mountain, to about ¾ mile south of Fox's Gap on Reno Monument Road. On the West it is bounded by the historic Moser Road and the more modern Monument Road. The Turner's/Fox's Gap District extends east from there to Mount Tabor Road which runs through the historic towns of Bolivar and Frostown.

The district is comprised of steep mountain terrain on the west and much more level valley/piedmont on the east side. There is a wide, relatively level area running down the center of the top of the mountain. Most of the steeper areas are heavily vegetated with trees such as hemlock, oak, hickory, and pine and once included an abundance of American chestnut (Baker 2003). Early farmers long ago cleared the valley areas of natural vegetation for fire wood and for growing crops.

The Turner's/Fox's Gap District was entirely rural during the Civil War with only a few very small villages such as Bolivar which was essentially a handful of houses, one of which was the post office. The area has always been largely agricultural and residential, and still remains largely rural today. Many of the farms, houses, and outbuildings are still scattered throughout the landscape, although, a fair number of post-Civil War homes can be found in small pockets along some of the main roads. Buildings of this later era include wood frame houses with Gothic-Revival influences built soon after the close of the war, wood frame farmhouses from the late 19th and early 20th century, and a few bungalows built in the 1910s and 1920s. Some more recent buildings (1950s to present) are also scattered throughout the area; these are primarily one-story ranch-style houses.

Dwellings built prior to the Civil War primarily consist of small log houses with German siding and equally small domestic and agricultural outbuildings which include some very small bank barns, summer kitchens, smokehouses, springhouses, chicken houses, corn cribs, etc. These smaller houses are found predominately on the steep slopes of South Mountain. One can still see the contrast of these smaller subsistence farms as compared with larger scale farms reflected in the bigger buildings in the valley area just east of the mountain. Other houses in the Turner's/Fox's Gap District include early to mid 19th century two-story stone houses and two-story brick houses. Several of the larger houses were used as military headquarters during the battle and some were used as hospitals during and immediately following the battle.

Commercial buildings were few in the area of South Mountain, particularly in the Turner's/Fox's Gap District during the Civil War. Two commercial establishments which were part of the landscape of the Battle of South Mountain, still stand along the west side of Old National Pike. Old South Mountain Inn (WA-II-0001) and the Beachley House/White House Inn (F-4-029) were two-story stone and stucco buildings which served as inns or taverns. Both places provided room and board for travelers along the pike through much of the 19th century up until at least the time of the Civil War. The Mountain House Inn (Old South Mountain Inn) also served as the battle headquarters for Confederate General D. H. Hill, commander of Lee's rear guard. Union troops used the White House Inn for a hospital immediately after the battle.

Stone walls were also part of the Civil War-era landscape of South Mountain. Farmers had for decades constructed the dry laid stone walls of local rock to delineate the boundaries of their fields and contain livestock. Both Confederate and Union soldiers used the walls for defense during the Battle of South Mountain, and the walls were important in the Confederates' hold of the mountain for the better part of the day. Many of these stone walls are still in place over much of the battlefield. In the Turner's/Fox's Gap District, Colquitt's Wall (F-4-130) adjoining the National Pike at Turner's Gap was a key defensive position for General Colquitt and some Georgia brigade skirmishers in their stand against Union General John Gibbon's "Black Hat" or "Iron Brigade" advancing from the east.

Many of the present-day roads and paths traversing the Turner's/Fox's Gap District landscape were in existence before the Battle of South Mountain. A few of the old roads are still dirt roads or exist only as trails or traces through the woods, however, the majority of the roads have been paved and are currently in use. Most historic roads appear to closely follow their original routes across the battlefield landscape. New roadways include Monument Road which leads from Alternate 40/Old National Pike to the Washington Monument State Park Office and several dirt or gravel driveways which have recently been added to provide access to new homes.

Old road beds known to have been significant to the battle include:

- the Old National Pike (F-4-123) which passed through Turner's Gap,
- Ridge Road/Mountain Road (F-4-127) which ran north-south along the crest of South Mountain,
- Old Hagerstown/Frostown Road (Dahlgren Road)
- Frostown Road
- Old Sharpsburg/Reno Monument Road
- Mount Tabor Road
- Loop Road

A few historic sites within the battlefield are areas known to contain buried cultural resources including Mount Tabor Lutheran Cemetery and the Wise Farm. The Turner's/Fox's Gap District is considered two historic battlefield sites within one contiguous district.

The Turner's/Fox's Gap District includes 79 Contributing Buildings; 32 Contributing Structures; 4 Contributing Sites; 191 Non-contributing Buildings; 22 Non-contributing Structures; and 3 Non-contributing Objects [the monuments]. See attached Inventory Table for a full inventory of Contributing and Non-contributing resources within the Turner's and Fox's Gaps Historic District. Four properties within the Turner's/Fox's District are already listed on the National Register including the Routzhan-Miller Farmstead (F-4-141), two Old National Pike Milestones (F-4-75 and F-4-76), and the Reno Monument (WA-II-118).

Integrity

Although there are a large number of non-contributing resources within the district boundary, the visual landscape and significant contributing resources retain remarkable integrity to the September 14, 1862 appearance. The District encompasses the area of both Turner's and Fox's Gapss in which the advance of federal troops and fighting took place on September 14, 1862. The gaps also possess integrity of setting: topographic features and vegetation are similar to the 1862 setting of South Mountain making it clear how terrain would have affected battle strategy. The Turner's/Fox's Gap District retains the feeling and association of the historic battlefield. The area surrounding both gaps is still largely rural and contains many wooded areas as well as numerous farms of various sizes which were present during the Civil War. Most of the present roads which were used during the Battle of South Mountain still follow their historic routes. Many stone walls used by soldiers for defense during the battle still stand in their original alignments across the fields.

Summary of Significance

The Turner's and Fox's Gaps Historic District meets registration requirements outlined in Section F of the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "South Mountain Battlefield[s] – September 14, 1862." The District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of military history for its association with the Battle of South Mountain, which took place on September 14th 1862. The primary Union push against the entrenched, but smaller, Confederate forces wound its way up South Mountain at Turner's Gap along the National Pike and at Fox's Gap to the south along the old Sharpsburg Road (today Reno Monument Road). The Battle of South Mountain was significant in that on September 14, 1862, only three days prior to the Battle of Antietam at nearby Sharpsburg, a small number of Confederates briefly held off Union troops in order for Lee's divided army to reassemble. The major day-long battle took place in response to the loss of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Special Order 191, his command to split the Southern army in order to capture the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry. The discovery of those orders prompted Union General George McClellan's uncharacteristic boldness in his pursuit of the Confederate Army on South Mountain. The period of significance, as established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "South Mountain Battlefield[s] – September 14, 1862" is limited to the day of the battle, September 14, 1862. Therefore, only resources which were present on that day are considered contributing.

Resource History

U. S. A. General Alfred Pleasonton's Cavalry were the first Union troops to approach South Mountain by the National Pike on September 13, 1862. Jacob D. Cox's Kanawha Division was in Middletown to serve as support for the cavalry (Murfin 1965:162). Brigadier General Cox reported, "At 6 o'clock in the morning of September 14th the division marched from Middletown under an order...from Major-General Reno, directing me to support...the advance of General Pleasanton, who, with his brigade of cavalry and artillery, was moving up the Hagerstown turnpike toward the positions of the enemy in the pass of South Mountain." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:16) Here the famous warning "My God, be careful" from Colonel Moore, who had been paroled by the Confederates, convinced Cox that a greater force was on the mountain than the Lost Orders had led them to believe, a result of McClellan's delay (Luvaas & Nelson 1987:17).

Thus began the Federals' plan to flank the defenders on the left and right by the convenient Sharpsburg and Hagerstown Roads leading from the National Pike at Bolivar. General Cox continued:

> ...I rode forward to find Pleasonton, who was...where the old Sharpsburg road leaves the turnpike. I found that he was convinced that the enemy's position in the gap was too strong to be carried by a direct attack, and that he had determined to let his horsemen demonstrate

> on the main road, supporting the batteries... while Scammon should march by the Sharpsburg road and try to reach the flank of the force on the summit. (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:17)

While Pleasonton's cavalry made their demonstrations on the National Pike below Turner's Gap, Scammon's men turned left down the "Sharpsburg road" (today's Bolivar Road), making their way toward Fox's Gap a short way to the south. Later Hooker's Corps would peel off to the right down the "Hagerstown Road" (today's Mt. Tabor Road and Frostown Road), in search of another route over the mountain, while Gibbon's Brigade of brave souls march straight up the middle on the National Pike to Turner's Gap. The day's battle unfolded to the near-constant pounding of artillery from above and below.

From his headquarters in the **South Mountain House** at the crest of the mountain in Turner's Gap, Confederate General D.H. Hill watched as McClellan's deployment of forces unfolded before him. Hill's response to the build-up of forces at the base of the mountain was critical. General Hill later observed: "Should the truth be known, the battle of South Mountain, as far as my division was concerned, will be regarded as one of the most remarkable and creditable of the war....the division numbered less than 5,000 men the morning of September 14, and we had five roads to guard, extending over a space of as many miles." (O.R., XIX, Pt I, p. 1021) Despite the small number of men in Hill's command, he held several advantages. The Federals' three-pronged attack proved to be slow and uncoordinated, allowing the Confederates to reinforce their positions. The Confederate forces also had the advantage of terrain by holding the high ground. As one Union private put it, "the rebels had stone walls to get behind and the woods to fall back in." (in Sears 1987:21)

The Action at Fox's Gap

The Kanawha Division, IX Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under the command of Brigadier General Jacob D. Cox, were given the task of turning the right flank of General D.H. Hill at Fox's Gap. On the morning of September 14th, approaching Fox's Gap along the Old Sharpsburg Road (now **Reno Monument Road**), Scammon's Brigade of Cox's Division in the advance found the road to be well defended by Bondurant's Confederate battery. To the left of the road and paralleling the crest of the mountain was a **loop farm lane** which, according to their local guide, would lead the force to the top of the mountain and to the right of the line of defense (Hartwig 1997:34). Led by Lieutenant Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes' 23rd Ohio Infantry, Scammon's Brigade filed down and around the loop road. Under the cover of the woods which surrounded the loop road the Union force prepared for the first battle for South Mountain.

Stone walls lined the Mountain Road (**Ridge Road**) along the crest of South Mountain meeting at Fox's Gap and around the fields that ran down the eastern slope. The thinly stretched lines of Confederate Brigadier General Samuel Garland's Brigade defending the gap took advantage of the protection afforded by the walls where they could. The Union forces viewed the stone walls from their positions along the loop road below, here described by General Cox in his Official Report: "...his [Scammon's] brigade being formed in line, under cover of timber, facing open pasture fields, having a stone wall along the upper side, with the forest again beyond this..." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:20).

Shortly after Scammon's Brigade advanced its line along the loop farm lane, and following a first encounter by the 23rd Ohio Regiment, the 30th Ohio under Colonel Ewing began its assault. Scammon reported: "On arriving at the foot of the slope in front of the enemy, I sent the thirtieth Regiment, commanded by Col. Hugh Ewing, to attack the left of that position of the enemy which was

immediately opposed to us, with orders, if practicable, to seize a battery in that part of the enemy's lines...They were assailed by a shower of grape from the battery, whose real position and strength were not previously known, but they seized and held the crest of the mountain until they nobly bore their part in the charge by our whole line." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:19) Within minutes of this charge, emanating from the fields around the **J. Beachley** and **Hoffman (Coffman) Houses** (see 1858 Bond map), "...they were on and over the wall, the center of Garland's North Carolina brigade breaking before them..." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:20). Confederate General Samuel Garland's line of defense was effectively divided between the 13th and 20th North Carolina (Hartwig 1997:50).

In the afternoon of September 14th, following a lull in the battle for Fox's Gap, both forces' reinforcements began to appear. Up the Old Sharpsburg Road came Brigadier General Orlando B. Willcox's First Division in support of Cox's Kanawha Division. The Union reinforcement at Fox's Gap was in concert with Hooker's movement on Hill's left flank and Gibbon's march up the National Pike.

> I was ordered by General Burnside to ...march up by the Sharpsburg road, and take up a position near Cox...I planted a section of Cook's battery near the turn of the road, and opened fire on enemys battery across the main pike. After a few good shots, the enemy unmasked a battery on his left, over Shriver's [Fox's] Gap, from a small field enveloped by woods. (Willcox report in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:38)

Following this attack was a charge by Hood's Confederate brigade. In the words of Colonel Benjamin C. Christ, USA: "I therefore led forward the 17th Michigan on the right of the road while Colonel Welsh advanced on the left with 45th Pennsylvania and 46th New York...then opened fire on the enemy with terrible effect, piling the road and field with his dead and wounded..." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:40) The Confederate forces were pushed north and west from Fox's Gap but Turner's Gap had not yet fallen. Bondurant's Battery, located in Wise's north field on the crest of the mountain at Fox's Gap, and the tenaciousness of Hooker's Division along the north stretch of the Ridge Road held the Federals in check until darkness brought an end to the battle.

Daniel Wise's fields and cabin were located directly at the crest of the gap at the intersection of the Old Sharpsburg Road and the Mountain/Ridge Road. Both Confederate and Union infantry moved across the fields and yard of Daniel Wise. It was also briefly the location of Bondurant's Confederate battery. Most importantly however, following the daylong battle for Fox's Gap, the farmstead was used as a hospital and burial ground (Stotelmyer 1992:1).

The Action at Frostown and Turner's Gap

General Joseph Hooker's I Corps of the Army of the Potomac finally arrived in the fields below South Mountain in the afternoon of the 14th. Immediately they were directed to the right down the Old Hagerstown Road (actually Mt. Tabor Road) to the hamlet of Frostown. Directly ahead lay a steeply sided ravine. Running along the ridge on the right side of the ravine was the **Frostown Road**, at the time little more than a mountain trail. General Meade's Division was deployed from the fields of the **Gaber (Gaver) farm** at Frostown to the right of the road. Brig. General Truman Seymour's Brigade advanced "through open woods and over cultivated ground":

> On a prominent hill on his [D.H. Hill's] extreme left, and on our right of the road...the rebels had posted a regiment, the Sixth Alabama. A brisk fire was opened upon our skirmishers by this regiment, and by a battery on the mountain to our left…an extended

> field of corn led directly to the main position on the mountain itself. The First, Second, and fifth [PA Reserves] changed direction, and, supported by the Sixth in column of companies, continued the attack. A few volleys were fired, bayonets were leveled, three hearty cheers given, and the whole line moved quickly up the hillside with an impetus that drove the enemy from cover and gave us the crest. (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:69)

Brigadier General Rodes' Alabama brigades arrived as reinforcements in the afternoon and were immediately sent to Hill's extreme left to "protect the flank." (Murfin 1965:180) Meade's advance, wrote Rodes in his report, "was about 3 p.m., and it was perfectly evident then that my force of about 1,200 muskets was opposed to one which outflanked mine on either side by at least half a mile…In the first attack of the enemy up the bottom of the gorge, they pushed on so vigorously as to catch Captain Ready and a portion of his party of skirmishers, and to separate the Third from the Fifth Alabama Regiment. The Third made a most gallant resistance at this point, and had my line been a continuous one it could never have been forced." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:61-63) (**D. Rent, O'Neil, Haupt Farmsteads)**

At the same time Hatch's Division was deployed through the fields on the left of the Frostown Road, facing the Confederate reinforcements from Jones' Division of Longstreet's Corps. Hill's reinforcements were funneled down the road (**Dahlgren Road**) leading north from Turner's Gap toward Frostown, to face the Union threat. Spread out along the fields on the east side of the road (**Beachley-Haupt House?**) paralleling the ridge were the brigades of Kemper, Garnett, Jenkins, and Evans (see map Battles and Leaders, II, p.568) Brigadier General Richard B. Garnett reported:

> …having gained the summit on the main road, I was sent, by a narrow lane bearing to the left, to a higher position...and forming my line of battle, which I did by filing my command to the right through an open field. My right rested in thick woods, which descended quite abruptly in front, and my left in a field of standing corn. (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:55)

The battle in the field of corn raged into darkness. Hatch's forces pushed the Confederates back through the cornfields but the road remained protected from the woods behind. By then it was too late and too dark for the Federals to push on and take the Gap. During the night of September 14th, the Confederate defenders retreated back to the main road and on to Sharpsburg.

As the flanking actions at Fox's Gap to the south and in the Frostown ravine to the north took shape, the **National Pike** became the center of action in an attempt to distract the Confederate defenders from the attacks on their left and right. Gibbon's attack began in the late afternoon of September 14th:

> ...I was ordered to move up the Hagerstown turnpike [National Pike] with my brigade and one section of Gibbon's battery, to attack the position of the enemy in the gorge. The 7th Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana were placed respectively on the right and left of the turnpike...the section of the battery under Lieutenant Stewart, 4th Artillery, keeping on the pike a little distance in the rear of the first line... (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:42) (**Kepler Farm, Sheffer Farm, White House**)

Colonel A.H. Colquitt's Brigade was deployed at the Turner's Gap pass by General D.H. Hill on the morning of September 13, 1862 in response to the movements of General Alfred Pleasanton's Cavalry in the fields to the east of South Mountain. Seeing the advantage of the roads and stone walls on the right and left of the National Pike at the crest of the mountain, Colquitt divided his men. Three

regiments were placed on the Ridge or Mountain Road, "Upon the right of the road [National Pike], across the valley and upon the hillside." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:49)

The following day, September 14th, this position behind the stone walls of the **P. Butler property** along **Mountain Road** served in the defense against Gibbon's direct attack up the National Pike. Colonel Solomon Meredith's 19th Indiana began the approach on the left of the Pike:

> On arriving near a house on our extreme left, surrounded on the southwest and north by timber, I discovered large numbers of the enemy in and around the house. They had been annoying us...by firing from the house and outhouses; also from the woods near the house. I ordered Lieutenant Stewart, who commanded a section of Battery B, Fourth Artillery, to come forward and open fire upon the house...[he] threw several splendid shots, the first of which took effect in the upper story, causing a general stampede of their forces from that point... (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:43)

The musket fire continued for some time following the destruction of the house, until the Confederate forces on the south side of the Pike retreated.

The fighting then turned to the north side of the Pike as darkness was bringing an end to the day and the battle. Reported Colquitt of this part of his defensive line: "The remaining regiments of my brigade, to wit, the Twenty-third Georgia and Twenty-eighth Georgia, were put in position on the left of the turnpike, under cover of a stone fence and a channel worn by water down the mountainside." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:49) Much of the fighting had been between skirmishers and artillery until Gibbon's men approached the stone wall and the bulk of Colquitt's defense. Again, Col. Meredith, 19th Indiana recalled: "After the firing ceased in front, we discovered the enemy, who was concealed behind a stone fence on the right of the pike, in front of the Seventh Wisconsin, annoying them by a deadly fire behind their breastworks." (in Luvaas & Nelson 1987:44) The 7th Wisconsin took the brunt of the firing from the walls and the forest on their right. Using the "leapfrog" style of advance and fire, the other three regiments saved the 7th and pushed the Confederates back from their wall. By then however it was dark and too late to push on to the crest of the mountain pass. The Confederate defenders quietly retreated during the night to Boonsboro and on toward Sharpsburg.

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Geographical Data

Zip Codes: The district overlaps the following zip codes: 21769, 21773, 21713

Verbal Boundary Description

The district covers an area of west-central Maryland in the Blue Ridge Mountain Range known as South Mountain. The boundaries which include cultural resources present during the military action surrounding Turner's Gap and Fox's Gap during the Civil War Battle of South Mountain. The boundaries are depicted on the USGS quads which accompany this documentation. The boundary includes land belonging to South Mountain State Park, the National Park Service, and numerous private properties along the crest of South Mountain and on the eastern and western slopes. The area includes portions of both Frederick and Washington County, Maryland.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries were defined by the use of roads, topographic contour lines, natural drainages, as well as property lines of the South Mountain State Park and other private lands. They include locations of significant events which took place during the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, as shown on the attached historic battle maps: "Battle-Fields of South Mountain," Sept. 14, 1862, Army Corps of Topographical Engineers (Official Atlas, Plate 27), and "Map of the Position at Turner's Gap," Sept. 14, 1862 (from the Robert Knox Diary, LOC digital collection).

UTMs Continued:

ZONE 18

5. E 277960
   N 4375060

6. E 277720
   N 4370320

7. E 273115
   N 4370860

8. E 273520
   N 4373400

Turner's and Fox's Gaps Historic District (F-4-017-B,C; WA-II-174; WA-III-175), Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland
Resource Inventory Table

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
1	1	D. Rent House-1741 Dahlgren Rd	1 ½ story log house with clapboard siding	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Mid-19th century; F-4-120
2	2	O'Neil House-1900 Dahlgren Rd	2 1/2 story log house with German siding, bank barn, hog barn, chicken house, various small sheds	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	House dates mid-19th century or earlier; F-4-121
3	3	Joseph Gaber (Gaver) House-9209 Frostown Rd	Log and stone 2 ½ story house, Bank barn, summer kitchen, chicken house, hog barn, and sheds	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	early to mid-19th c.; F-4-119
4	4	Haupt Farm-9440 Frostown Rd	5 bay, 2 ½ story, log house with plywood siding, springhouse, 2 story summer kitchen	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	mid-19th century German vernacular house; F-4-118
5	5	Jonas Sheffer Farm-1936 National Pike	2 story brick house; Greek Revival influences	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid-19th c. outbuildings; F-4-122
6	6	Kepler Farm – 2111 National Pike	Gable-front house, stone foundation, several barns	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th c.; F-4-124
7	7	Dahlgren Campground	Restrooms building; CCC era stone wall	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1930s (wall); 1960s (restroom)
8	8	Stone Wall, road trace, and house foundation of P. Butler Property (Dahlgren Campground)	Deteriorated stone wall along west side of Dahlgren Campground; house foundations at south end of campground and road trace west of wall	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	House foundation is being added to F-4-128 (wall and road trace); Butler Property shown on Battle Maps

C Bdg-Contributing Building **C Str**-Contributing Structure **C Ob**-Contributing Object **C Site**-Contributing Site
NC Bdg-Non-Contributing Building **NC Str**-Non-Contributing Structure **NC Ob**-Non-Contributing Object **NC Site**-Non-Contributing Site

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
9	10	Ridge Rd./ Mountain Rd./ Wood Rd.	Road trace through woods serves as part of the Appalachian Trail (AT veers off west ~1 mile from Reno Monument Rd. intersection)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	F-4-127; present during battle
10	12	Dahlgren Chapel	Stone Gothic-Revival Style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Post-Civil War
11	13	Wall on east side Dahlgren Campground	Probably CCC built stone wall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1930s
12	14	Appalachian Trail	Veers off the route of the Mountain Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20th century
13	15	Old National Pike/Alt. 40 from Bolivar crossroads to summit of South Mountain	Paved, two-lane, state road follows original National Pike route	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	F-4-123; Segment of an early 19th century road
14	16	Colquitt's Wall	Stone wall adjoining Old National Pike	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	F-4-130; Georgia troops held Gibbon's Union "Iron Brigade"
15	17	Old Frostown Road/Old Hagerstown Road	Dahlgren Road; gravel surface road from Rt. 40-A to Frostown Rd.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	F-4-126; Significant to struggle at Turner's Gap
16	19	Frostown Road	Mostly paved 1 ½ lane county road	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	F-4-125; used by Union troops during advance to the summit of South Mountain
17	21	Stone Walls in fields and along roads	Stone walls along property lines and fields, multiple locations throughout district	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	many served as troop defensive positions
18	22	J. Beachley Farm-8536 Reno Monument Road	2 story brick house; Log house, bunk house, and unknown number of stone foundations	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	Mid-19th century; F-4-133

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
19	23	Hoffman Farm-8612 Reno Monument Road	2 story log with German siding, W-D-D-W, part covered with brick	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Mid-19th c. ; F-4-132
20	24	Wise Farmstead	Archeological site of house and well at Fox's Gap	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Site WA-2-1126
21	26	Stone Wall on Ridge Rd/ Mountain Road/ Wood Rd	Dry laid stone wall ranging 3-5 feet in height	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	F-4-134; used by Confederate defenders (North Carolina)
22	27	Loop Road/Loop Farm Lane	Gravel lane-private	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	F-4-129; used as approach route by Gen. Reno's Union troops
23	28	Old Sharpsburg Rd/Reno Monument Road	Paved county road	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	F-4-131; 18th century road through Fox's Gap
24	133	8344 Reno Monument Road	1 ½ story log with asbestos siding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c. school house
25	134	8412 Reno Monument Road	2 story 4 square, stucco; Bank barn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Early 20th c.
26	135	8505 Reno Monument Road	2 story, 3 bay, aluminum siding, 1 story porch	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ca.1900
27	303	Unknown Address Frostown Rd	Not visible from road	U	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	
28	304	Skycroft Conference Center	Complex of Modern Buildings	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	Entrance from Frostown Road
29	305	9640 Frostown Road	Two story recent frame house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
30	306	9478 Frostown Road- Martin Warrenfeltz House	2 story Exposed Log house	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	built c.1850; F-4-045
31	307	9412 Frostown Rd	Log or frame w/aluminum siding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prob. Late 19th c.

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
32	308	9414 Frostown Rd	Newer Mobile Home	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
33	309	9376 Frostown Rd	1 ½ story log with German siding; stone foundation; Frame barn with front & back forebays	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th c.
34	310	9349 Frostown Rd	Cape-Cod style recent house, Vinyl siding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.
35	311	9335 Frostown Rd	New frame with vinyl siding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.
36	312	9327 Frostown Rd	2 story modern frame	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
37	313	9303 Frostown Rd	1 story L-shaped frame, stone-sided basement	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
38	314	9241 Frostown Rd	1 story vinyl-sided ranch-style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
39	315	Unknown Address Frostown Rd	Large newer ranch-style house, wood and brick	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
40	316	9145 Frostown Road	ranch-style house, vinyl-sided	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
41	317	9160 Frostown Road	1 ½ story log, clapboard siding, raised stone cellar	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	mid-19th century
42	318	Routzahn-Miller Farmstead-9117 Frostown Rd	2 story brick; large frame Pennsylvania-type barn converted to school	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	Ca.1825; F-4-141 (NR)
43	319	Unknown Address Frostown Rd	Modern 1 story ranch-style house and horse barn	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	20th c.
44	320	Unknown Address Frostown Rd	Gray brick 1 story house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1960s
45	321	9105 Frostown Road	2 story brick & frame	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1980s or 90s
46	322	9022 Mount Tabor Road; Daniel Shoemaker	2 story brick house c. 1850, 18th c. log house, various agricultural buildings	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	F-4-93

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
		Farmstead										
47	323	9702 Mount Tabor Road	2 story brick with rear brick addition	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	"Ramshorn Farm", pre-CW house and barn, late silo
48	324	Routzhan-Summers Farmstead; 9416 Mount Tabor Road	2 story brick farmhouse; Frame bank barn	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	c. 1820; F-4-099
49	325	2503 Milt Summers Road	Brick-faced ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
50	326	9339 Mount Tabor Road	Small ranch-style house	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	20th c.
51	327	9327 Mount Tabor Road	2 story, 3 bay stone	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	mid-19th century
52	328	9324 Mount Tabor Road	Brick-faced frame 1 story	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built in last 30 years
53	329	9311 Mount Tabor Road	brick 1 story	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1950s
54	330	9328 Mount Tabor Road	2 story, A-frame	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built within last 25 years
55	331	9320 Mount Tabor Road	Frame ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built within last 25 years
56	332	9316 Mount Tabor Road	1 story frame modern house; detached garage	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
57	333	9203 Mount Tabor Road	Brick/Frame split-level house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
58	334	9200 Mount Tabor Road	2 story modern brick house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
59	335	Mt Tabor Lutheran Cemetery	Small cemetery established 1850	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Church building used by Gen. Hooker no longer standing
60	337	8928(?) Mount Tabor Road	Frame ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
61	338	Daniel Sheffer Farmstead; 8926	2 story L-shaped brick house	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	c. 1840; F-4-035

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
		Mount Tabor Road										
62	339	8924 Mount Tabor Road	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
63	341	8922 Mount Tabor Road	Brick Ranch-style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1970s or 80s
64	342	8818 Mount Tabor Road	Brick & Vinyl 1 story house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built within last 25 years
65	346	8728 Mount Tabor Road	1 story ranch-style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
66	349	8812 Mount Tabor Road	1 story brick ranch-style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
67	350	8814 Mount Tabor Road	Brick & Vinyl Ranch-style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
68	351	8816 Mount Tabor Road	Brick & Vinyl split-level	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
69	362	Maramede; 2439 Old National Pike	2 story 19th century Brick Second Empire house built in 2nd ¼ 19th century, later changes include a Mansard roof; 5 non-contributing frame buildings (apartments and storage)	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2nd Quarter 19th century
70	370	2405 Old National Pike	1 ½ story log, stone foundation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid-19th century
71	371	2410 Old National Pike	2 story brick, 3 bay, rear addition; 3 barns	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th/early 20th century
72	377	Bolivar Survey District 2222-2308 Old National Pike	At historic crossroads; 3 ca.1850 houses, 4 outbuildings; several later houses	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	Bolivar Survey District: F-4-037
73	383	22?? Old National Pike	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	c.1970; Across from Bolivar

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
74	384	2218 Old National Pike	2 story brick, 3 bay	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	c.1870
75	385	2208 Old National Pike	Yellow vinyl ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
76	386	Henry Shoemaker Farmhouse; 2136 Old National Pike	2 ½ story brick, 5-bay farmhouse; original barn and outbuildings gone	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	ca.1810-1815; N.R. listed F-4-016; Hospital Site immediately after Battle of South Mountain;
77	387	2124 Old National Pike	Vinyl and Brick Split-Level	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
78	388	2112 Old National Pike	Small, 1 story Bungalow	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Early 20th c.
79	389	2102 Old National Pike	brick ranch-style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1960s
80	390	1902 Old National Pike	Brick & vinyl split level	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	c.1970s
81	391	1906 Old National Pike	Brick-faced ranch style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1960s or 1970s
82	392	1812 Old National Pike	Brick Cape Cod-style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	c.1940s or 1950s
83	393	1804 Old National Pike	Brick Cape Cod-style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Post 1980
84	394	1720 Old National Pike	2 story frame or log, cross gable, German siding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
85	395	1702 Old National Pike	Modern ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
86	396	1618 Old National Pike	2 story log, 3 bay, vinyl sided	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	late 19th/early 20th century
87	397	1638 Old National Pike	Modern Cape Cod-style	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
88	398	1604 Old National Pike	2 story, 3 bay, cross gable	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
89	399	1616 Old National Pike	1 story frame tenant house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th century
90	400	1632 Old National Pike	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
91	401	Address Unknown Old Nat. Pike	2 story frame or log	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Many alterations
92	402	Old National Pike Mile Stone #54	Quartzite marker measuring approx. 12" X 8" X 30" above grade at Dahlgren Rd	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	ca.1830; F-4-75; listed on NR (1975) thematic nomination "Old National Pike Milestones"
93	403	1614 Dahlgren Road	Aluminum or Vinyl split-level	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
94	404	1629 Dahlgren Road	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
95	405	1633 Dahlgren Road	Vinyl-sided ranch style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
96	406	1704 Dahlgren Road	Wood one story modern	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
97	407	1706 Dahlgren Road	Not visible; location uncertain	U	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	Probably recently built
98	408	1708 Dahlgren Road	Not visible; location uncertain	U	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	Probably recently built
99	409	1709 Dahlgren Road	Not visible; location uncertain	U	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	Probably recently built
100	410	1721 Dahlgren Road	1 ½ story modern house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built in last 30 years
101	411	1729 Dahlgren Road	1 story ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
102	413	1802 Dahlgren Road	Not visible, location uncertain	U	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	
103	414	1911 Dahlgren Road	1 ½ story stone, 3 bay	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	mid 19th century

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
104	415	Beachley-Haupt House; 2000 Dahlgren Road	2 story, 3 bay stone house	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ca.1830; F-4-097
105	416	2011 Dahlgren Road	Not visible from road	U	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	
106	417	2023 Dahlgren Road	1 ½ story log or frame house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	early 20th century; much altered
107	418	2100 Dahlgren Road	2 story 5 bay frame house, large board and batten barn, garage & small shed, stone and brick chimney from summer kitchen remains	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	late 19th c./early 20th,
108	419	8521 Bolivar Road	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
109	420	8519 Bolivar Road	Stone-faced ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
110	421	8515 Bolivar Road	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
111	422	8507 Bolivar Road	2 story frame cross gable house, Scroll-cut woodwork	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
112	423	8508 Bolivar Road	brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1950s or 1960s
113	424	8526 Bolivar Road	Brick & vinyl split-level house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1970s
114	425	8516 Bolivar Road	Vinyl-sided Ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built within last 20 years
115	426	2200 Bolivar Court	Modern development house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.
116	427	2201 Bolivar Court	Modern development house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.
117	428	2202 Bolivar Court	Modern development house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.
118	429	2203 Bolivar Court	Modern development house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.
119	430	2204 Bolivar Court	Modern development house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.
120	431	2205 Bolivar Court	Modern development house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.
121	432	2206 Bolivar Court	Modern development house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.
122	433	South Mountain Creamery; Bolivar	brick farmhouse w/ white brick-facing; later barns	1	10	0	8	0	0	0	0	1830s; At intersection with w/ Reno Monument Rd

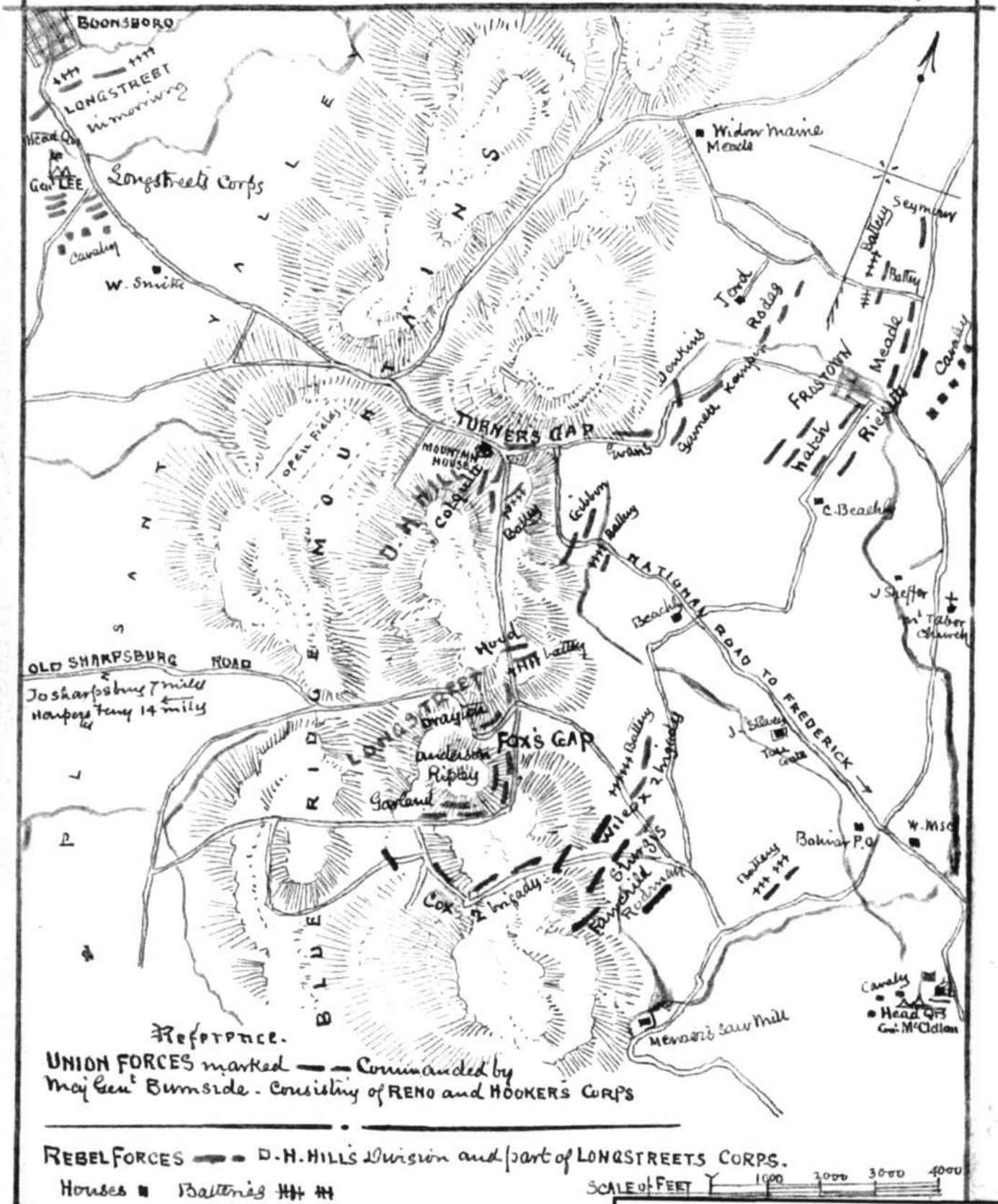
NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
		Road										
123	434	9307 Reno Monument Road	White brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
124	438	8327 Reno Monument Road	Brick and vinyl split-level house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
125	439	8341 Reno Monument Road	Newer vinyl-sided ranch style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
126	440	8428 Reno Monument Road	brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1960s
127	441	8409 Fox Gap Road	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
128	442	8502 Fox Gap Road	Newer Brick 1 story house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built in last 20 years
129	443	8550 Fox Gap Road	Large newer 2 story, brick & vinyl house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
130	444	8614 Fox Gap Road	Rock-faced ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
131	445	8632 Fox Gap Rd.	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
132	446	8730 Fox Gap Road	3 part 2 story farmhouse & barns	0	3+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c. (not on maps); "Fox Gap Farm"
133	447	Beachley House/White House Inn; 1811 Old National Pike	2 story stone house, later chicken house, stone barn? Foundation	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	ca.1800-1810; F-4-029; in direct line of Union Advance & used as field hospital
134	449	8412b Reno Monument Road	1 story ranch house with asphalt siding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
135	450	8434 Reno Monument Road	Vinyl ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
136	451	8501 Reno Monument Road	Stone Cape Cod-Style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
137	452	8505 Reno Monument Road	Modern house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21st c.

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
138		8511 Reno Monument Road	Single-wide mobile home	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
139		8512 Reno Monument Road	Two-story vinyl-sided log house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
140	453	8603 Reno Monument Road	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
141	454	8630 Reno Monument Road	Double-wide or prefab. House	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
142	455	8649 Reno Monument Road	2 story frame house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Post Civil War
143	456	Lampert Farmstead Reno Mon. Rd	Stone foundations of house & outbldgs.	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	"Lampert" on battlefield map, Off. Atlas Plate 27 (Davis 1983)
144	457	21327 Reno Monument Rd	Stone and vinyl house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
145	465	5813 Moser Road	Cape Cod-style house with vinyl siding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
146	468	5827 Moser Road	Possible log two story house, new vertical board siding	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
147	470	5902 Moser Road	1 story frame house on raised basement	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1970s
148	471	5927 Moser Road	1 story, 3 bay log house, raised stone foundation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th c.
149	473	5941 Moser Road	1 story exposed log house, 2/2 windows	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th c.; WA-II-360
150	474	6003 Moser Road	Vinyl-sided double-wide trailer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
151	475	6017 Moser Road	white brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1970s
152	476	6008 & 6012 Moser Road	Bank barn w/ 5 outbuildings incl. log	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th c. farm buildings

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
			washhouse; new frame Cape Cod-style house									
153	477	6025 Moser Road	Brick ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
154	478	6031 Moser Road	Modern 2 story frame house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
155	479	6101 Moser Road	Vinyl and brick 2 story house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
156	480	6111 Moser Road	1 ½ story modern brick & vinyl house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
157	481	6123 Moser Road	Newer rock-faced 1 story house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
158	482	6119 Moser Road	2 story log or frame house w/ vinyl, peaked windows, older barn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 19th c.
159	483	6105 Moser Road	2 story house on hill east of road	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
160	487	6129 Moser Road	Not visible from road	U	U	U	U	0	0	0	0	
161	488	6133 Moser Road	Vinyl-sided ranch-style house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20th c.
162	489	Sheathed Log House; south side Old National Pike	1 ½ story log 3 bay house w/ German siding; 1921 addition; SW corner of Moser Road and Pike	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mid 19th century; WA-II-0003
163		Old National Pike Mile Stone #56	Quartzite marker measuring approx. 12" X 8" X 30" above grade; NE corner of Mt Tabor Rd and Pike	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	ca.1830 ; F-4-76; listed on NR (1975) thematic nomination "Old National Pike Milestones"
164		Turner's Gap battlefield	Mountain pass on Old National Pike	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Significant location of Battle of South Mountain; F-4-17-C
165		Fox's Gap battlefield	Mountain pass on Reno Monument Rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Significant location of Battle of South Mountain; F-4-017-B
166		South Mountain Inn	Early 19th century 5 bay stone tavern; brick	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WA-II-001; Later additions and window alterations

NR #	Field #	Property Name	Description	C Bdg	NC Bdg	C Str	NC Str	C Ob	NC Ob	C Site	NC Site	Notes
			smokehouse									
167		Washington Monument Road	Modern road from Old National Pike to Washington Monument	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
168		Mount Tabor Road	Historic road from Old National Pike to Monument Road	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Shown on 1858 Isaac Bond map
169		Monument Road	Historic road from Michael Road to Washington Monument Road	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Shown on 1858 Isaac Bond map
170		Fox Gap Road	Historic road from Reno Monument Road to Old National Pike continues as a trace on north side of Pike	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Shown on 1862 battle map
171		Bolivar Road	Historic Road from Old National Pike to Reno Monument Road	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Shown on 1858 Isaac Bond map
172		Moser Road	Historic Road from Old Nat'l Pike to Reno Mon. Rd	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Shown on 1858 Isaac Bond map
173		Reno Monument	Fox's Gap; stone memorial surrounded by wall	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Erected in 1889; Listed on NR in 1966 with Antietam Nat'l Battlefield; WA-III-118
174		Garland Monument	SE corner of Reno Monument Rd. & Ridge Rd	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Erected in 1993
175		North Carolina Monument	East side of Ridge Road	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Erected in 2004
176		5905 Moser Rd.	1 story, vinyl sided, 2 cross gables	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built last 20 years
177		5930 Moser Rd.	Red frame, modern	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Built last 40 years

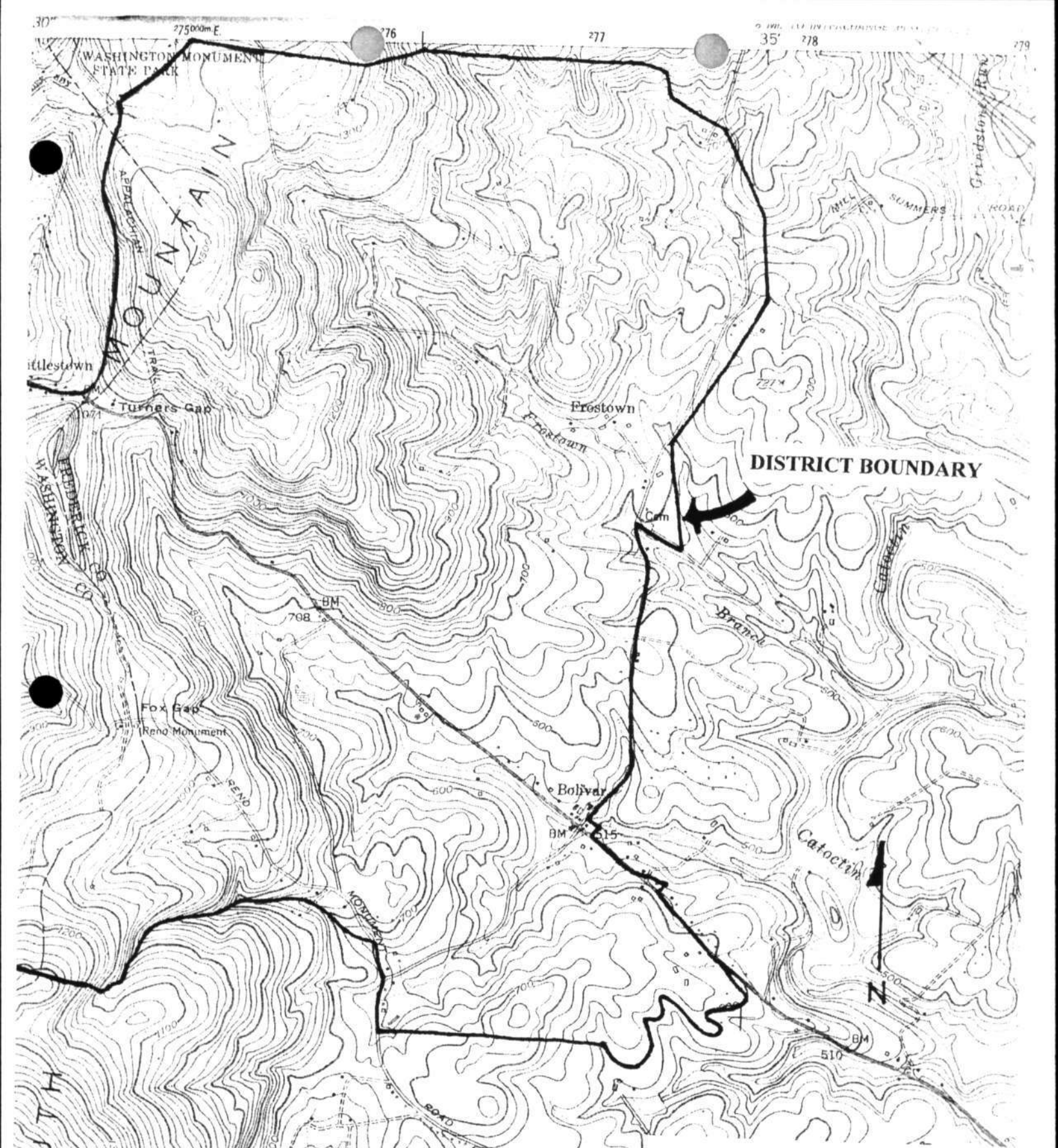
MAP OF THE POSITION AT TURNER'S GAP SOUTH MOUNTAIN



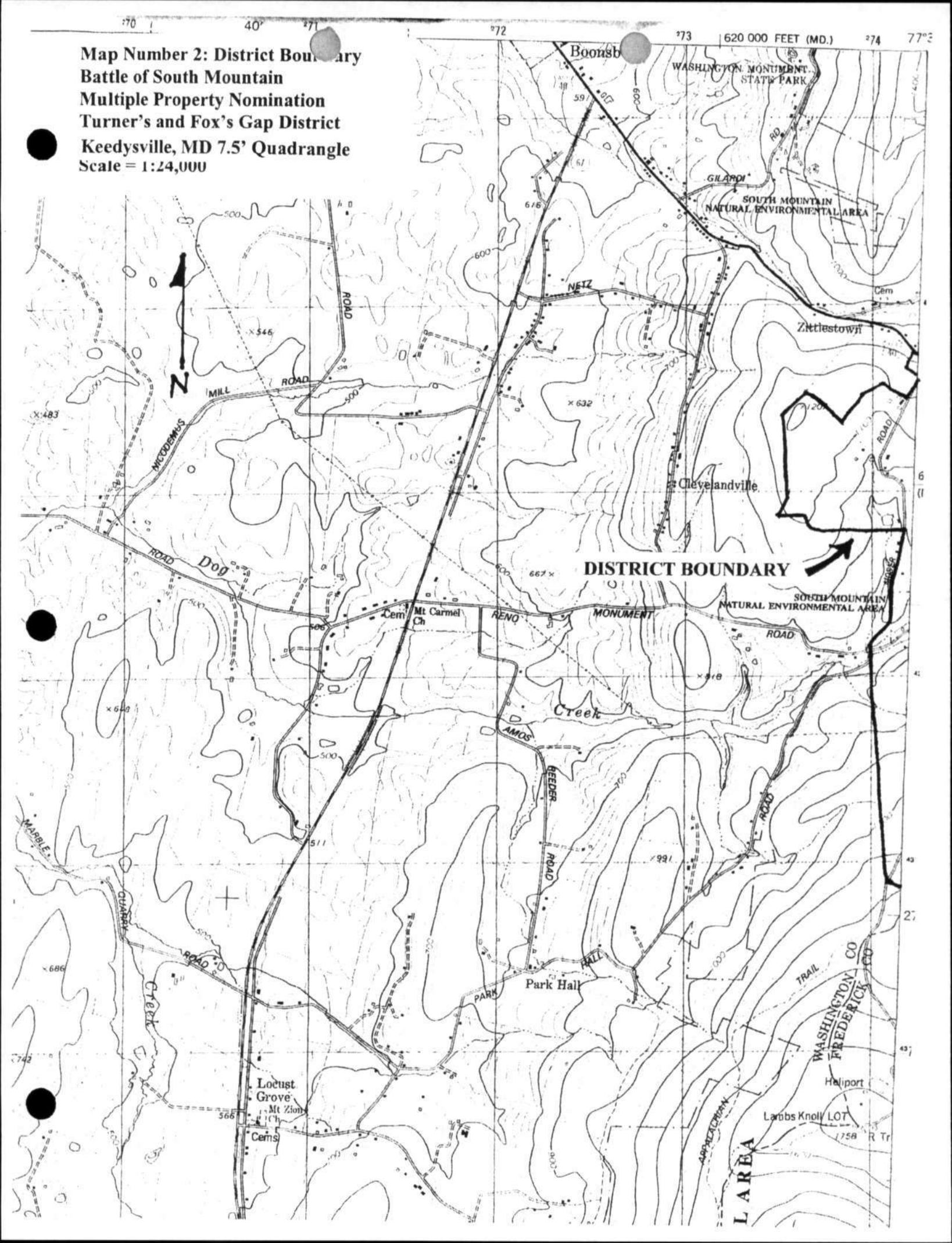
September 14th 1862

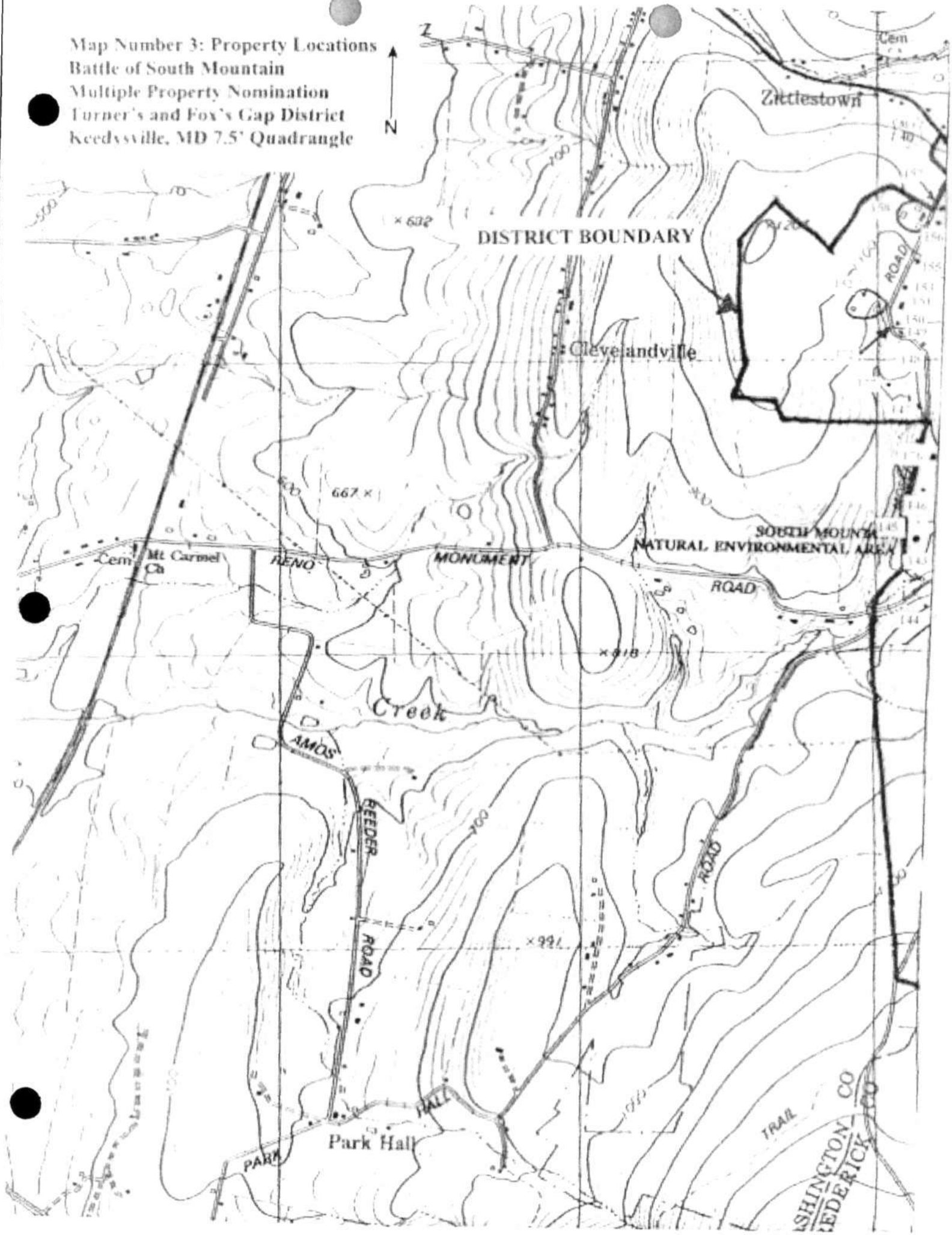
F-4-017-C and F-4-017-B
Turner's and Fox's Gap SMB District
Frederick/Washington Co., MD
1862 Robert Knox Sneden sketch (LOC)

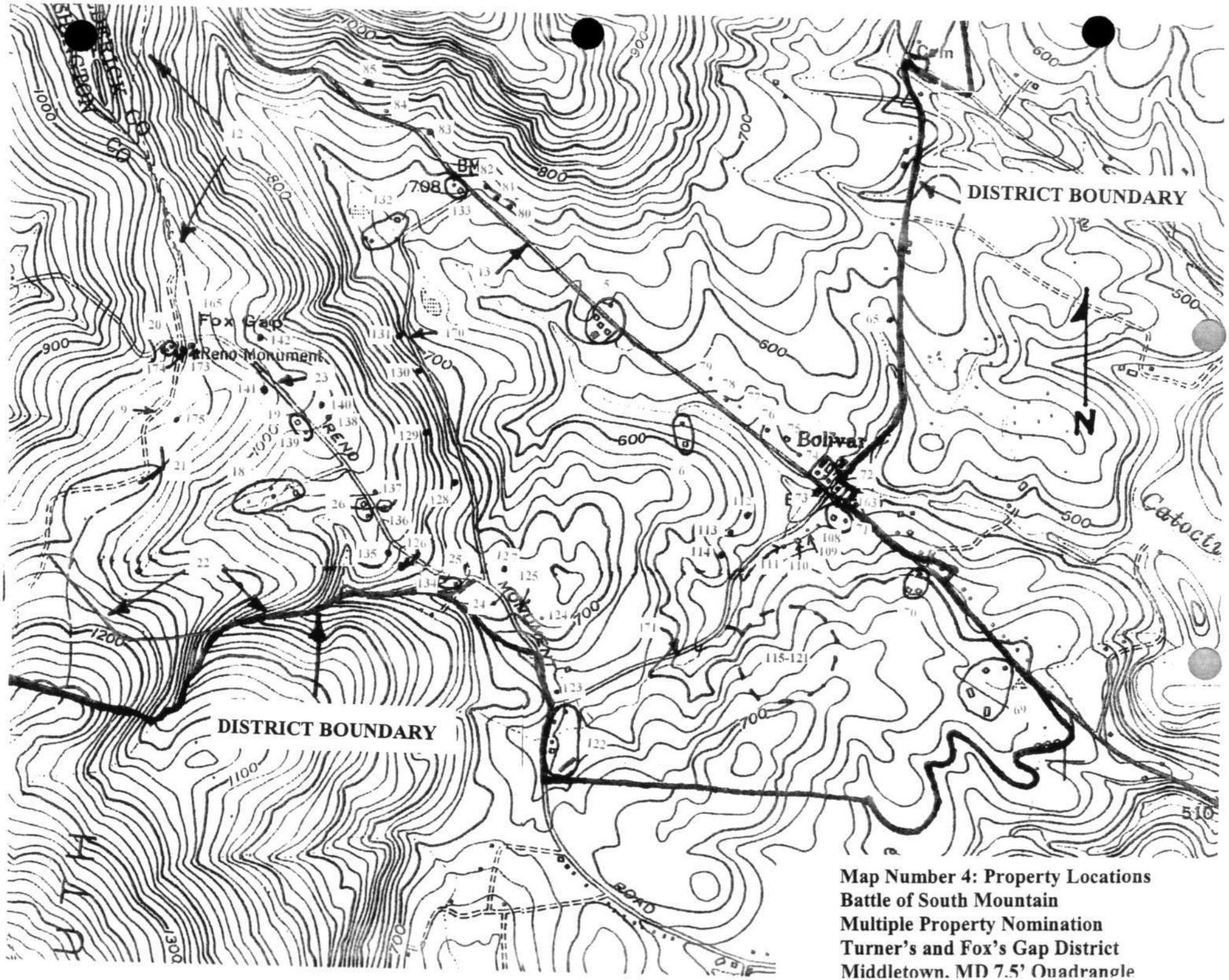

MYERSVILLE
MIDDLETOWN
The Mountain House
N
No. 16
No. 3
MIDDLE
Beallsvil
F-4-017-C and F-4-017-B
Turner's and Fox's Gap SMB District
Frederick/Washington Co., MD
1858 Isaac Bond Map of Frederick



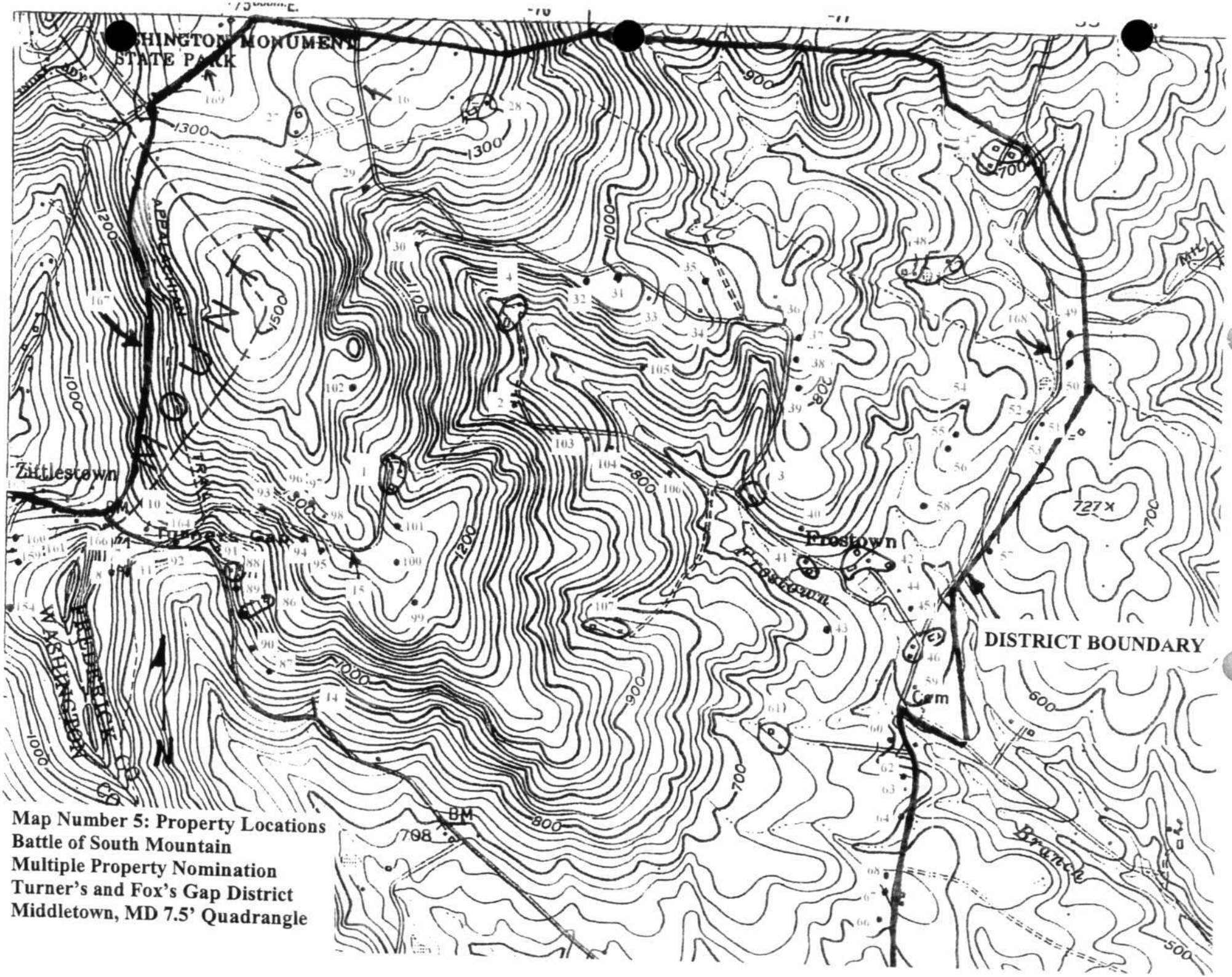
Map Number 1: District Boundary
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Turner's and Fox's Gap District
Middletown, MD 7.5' Quadrangle
Scale = 1:24,000


Map Number 2: District Boundary
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Turner's and Fox's Gap District
Keedysville, MD 7.5' Quadrangle
Scale = 1:24,000
620 000 FEET (MD.)
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
WASHINGTON MONUMENT STATE PARK
SOUTH MOUNTAIN NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREA
Zittlestown
Clevelandville
Mt Carmel Ch
Cem
Park Hall
Locust Grove
Mt Zion Ch
Cems
Heliport
Lambs Knoll
Dog
Creek
MILL ROAD
NETZ ROAD
RENO MONUMENT ROAD
AMOS BEEDER ROAD
PARK HALL ROAD
MARBLE QUARRY ROAD
WASHINGTON CO
FREDERICK CO
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
N

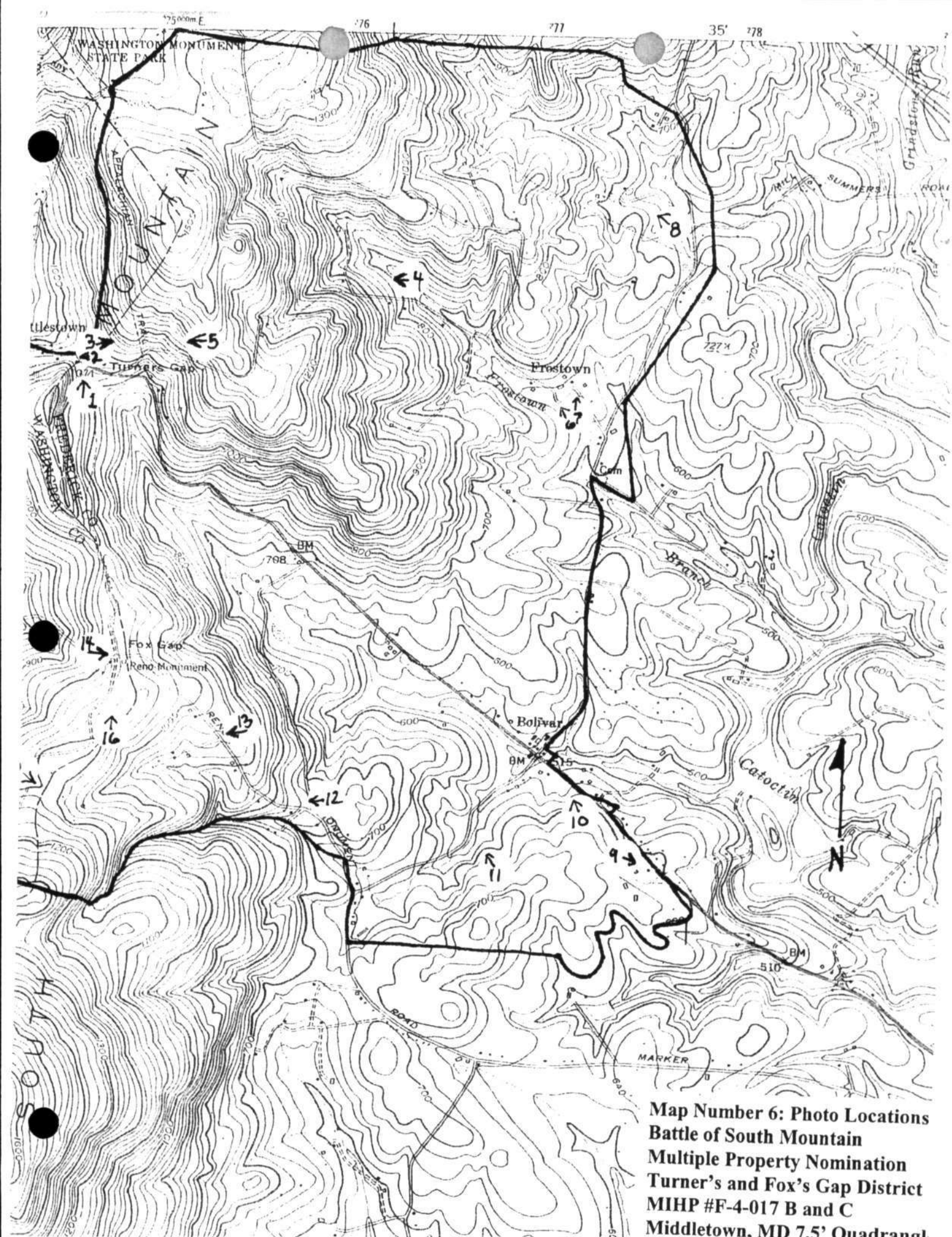

Map Number 3: Property Locations
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Turner's and Fox's Gap District
Keedysville, MD 7.5' Quadrangle
N
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Zittlestown
Cem
Clevelandville
SOUTH MOUNTAIN
NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREA
MONUMENT
ROAD
RENO
Mt Carmel
Cem
Creek
AMOS
BEEDER
ROAD
HALL
Park Hall
PARK
TRAIL
CO
667
632
918
991
700



Map Number 4: Property Locations
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Turner's and Fox's Gap District
Middletown, MD 7.5' Quadrangle



Map Number 5: Property Locations
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Turner's and Fox's Gap District
Middletown, MD 7.5' Quadrangle



Map Number 6: Photo Locations
Battle of South Mountain
Multiple Property Nomination
Turner's and Fox's Gap District
MIHP #F-4-017 B and C
Middletown, MD 7.5' Quadrangl

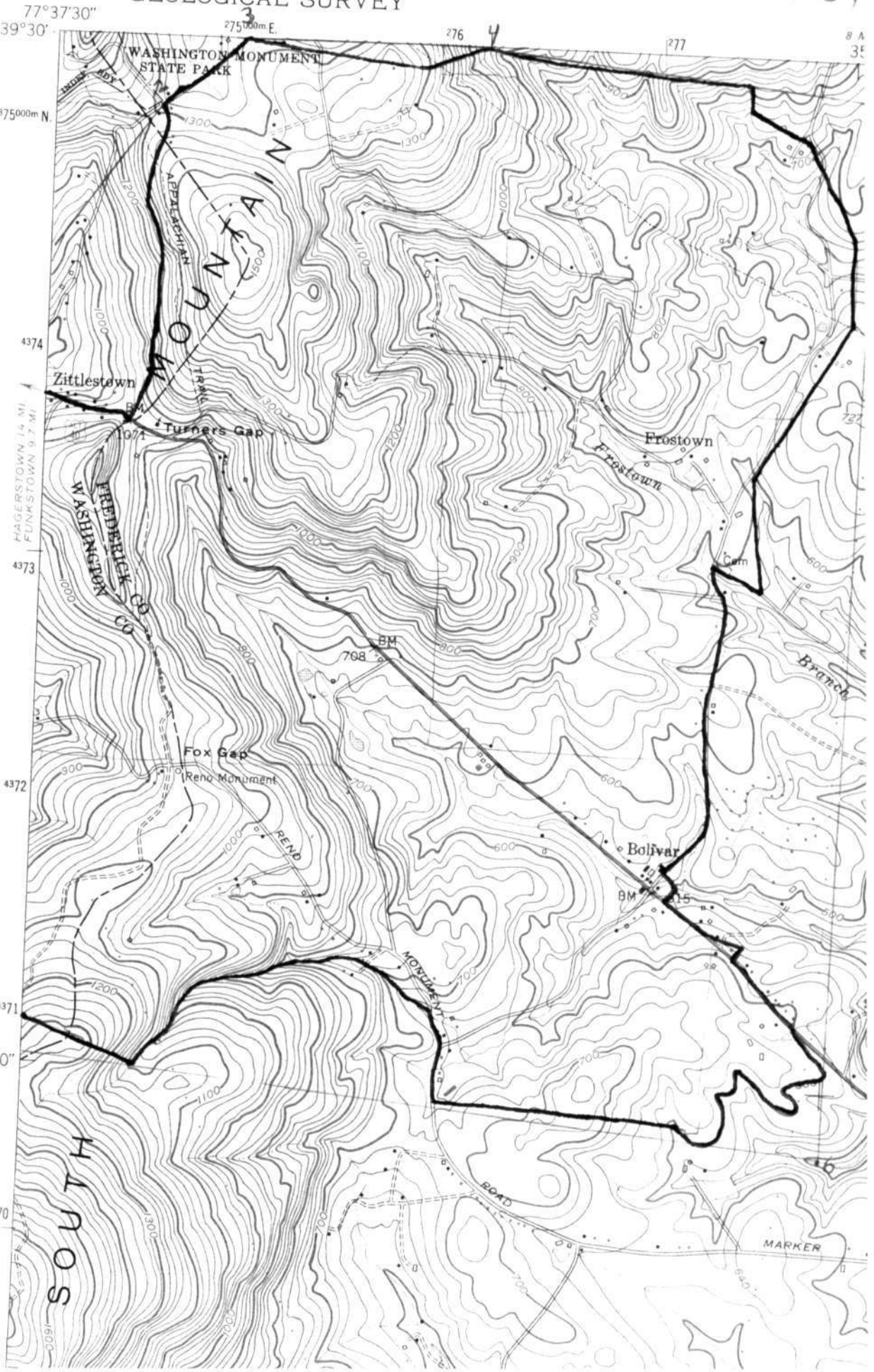
5463 II SW
(FUNKSTOWN)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Turner's - Fox's Gaps HD
MIHP No. F-4-017 B & C,

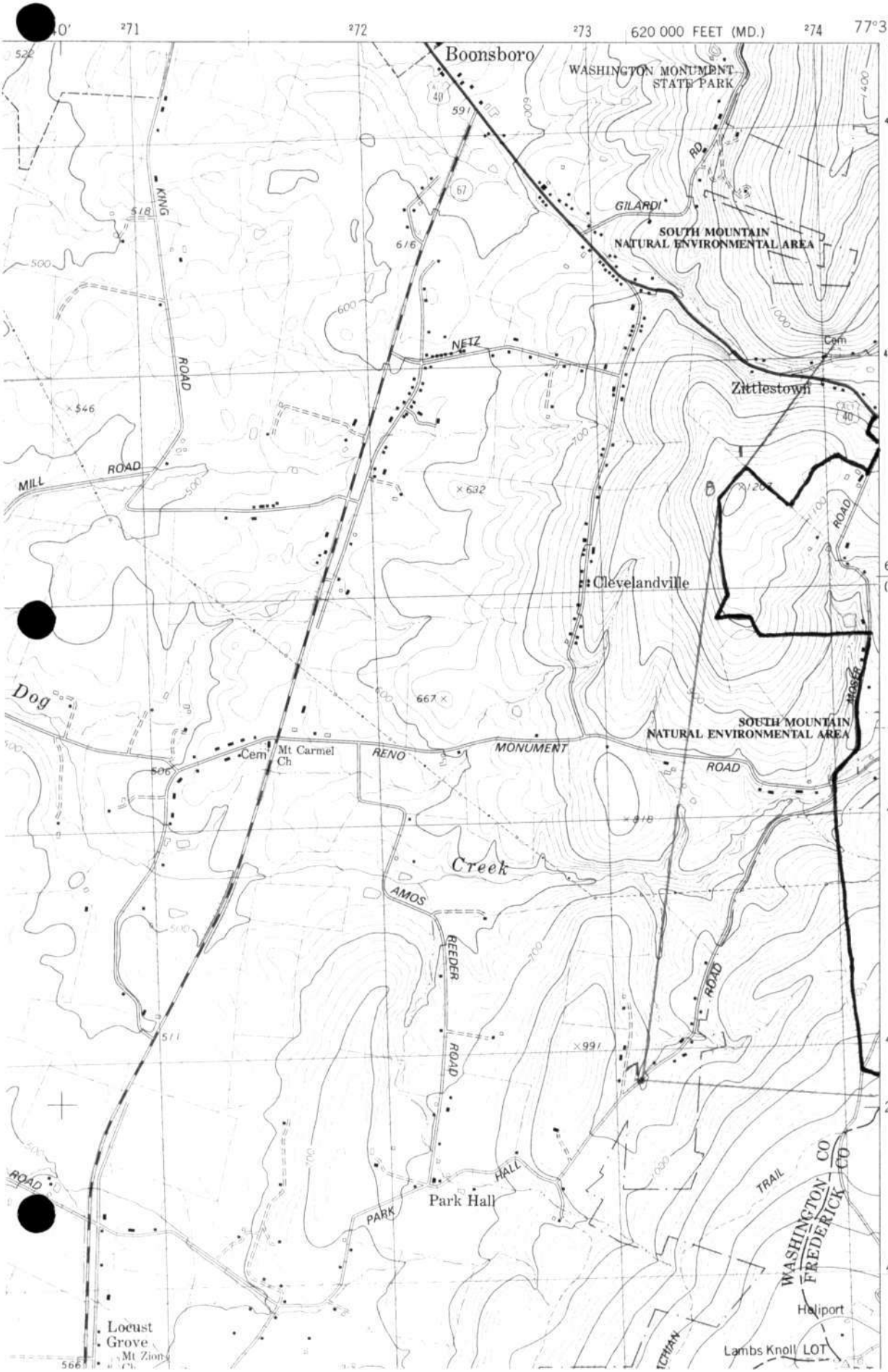
UTMs

1. N 4373530
   E 273650
2. N 4375000
   E 274740
3. N 4375300
   E 275130
4. N 4375270
   E 276200
5. N 4375060
   E 277960
6. N 4370320
   E 277720
7. N 4370860
   E 273115
8. N 4373400
   E 273520



KEEDYSVILLE QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND—WEST VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6463 II SE (MYERSVILLE)



UTMs

1. N 4373530
   E 273650
2. N 4375000
   E 274740
3. N 4375300
   E 275130
4. N 4375270
   E 276200
5. N 4375060
   E 277960
6. N 4370320
   E 277720
7. N 4370860
   E 273115
8. N 4373400
   E 273520



MIHP F-4-017C
Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District
Photo #1

Road Trace at Dohlgren Campground F-4-128
View to North
Nov. 2007
Paige Phifer, P.R.A. Inc.
MD SHPO



MIHP F-4-017C
Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #2

Old South Mountain Inn

View to Southwest

Feb, 2008

Paige Phifer, P.A., Inc.

MD SHPO



MIHP # F-4-017C
Turners and Fox's Gap South Mountain Battlefield District
Photo #3
Turners Gap and Dahlgren Chapel (gap - F-4-17C)
View to East
Nov, 2007
Paige Phifer, PRA, Inc.
MD SHPO



MIHP #F-4-017
Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District
Photo #4
Dahlgren Rd - East End
View to West
Sept, 2007
Paige Phifer, PRA, Inc.
MD SHPO

MIHP #T-4-017C

Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #5

Dahlgren Rd Wall

View to NW

September, 2007

Paige Phifer, P.R.A, Inc

MD SHPO



MIHP F-4-017C
Turners and Fox's Gap South Mountain Battlefield District
Photo #6
"Routzhan-Miller Farm - 9117 Frostown Rd (F-4-141)
View to Northwest
Jan 2008
Paige Phifer, P.R.A., Inc.
MD SHPO



MIHP #F-4-017C

Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #7

Landscape of Old National Pike (F-4-123

View to West

Jan, 2008

Paige Phifer, P.R.A., Inc

MD SHPO



MIHP # F-4-017 ©
Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District
Photo #8
9416 Mt Tabor Road, Routzahn-Summers Farmstead F-4-099
View to Northwest
January, 2008
Paige Phifer, P.R.A., Inc.
MD SHPO


Maramoade

MIHP #F-4-017C
Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District
Photo #9
Maramede, 2439 Old National Pike
View to East
February 2008
Paige Phifer, P.A.R.A., Inc
MD SHPO



MIHP # F-4-017C
Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo # 10

Landscape North of Old National Pike

View to Northwest

Jan 2008

Paige Phifer, P.R.A., Inc.

MD SHPO



MIHP # F-4-017C

Turners and Fox's Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #11

Landscape from Bolivar Court

View to Northwest

January 2008

Paige Phifer, P.R.A. Inc.,

MD SHPO



MIHP #F-4-017B

Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #12

Loop Rd - East End

View to West

Nov. 2007

Paige Phifer, PAS, Inc.

MD SHPO



MIHP # F-4-017B

Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #13

Old National Pike, looking toward Turners Gap

View to West

Feb 2008

Paige Phifer, P.A.S, Inc.

MD SHPO


TRAILS

MIHP F-4-017B
Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District
Photo #14
Foxs Gap
View to East
Jan. 2008
Paige Phifer, PAS, Inc.
MD SHPO



MIHP F-H-017B
Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #15
Loop Rd - West End (F-4-129)
View to SE
Dec, 2007
Paige Phifer, PAS, Inc.
MD SHPO



MIHP # F-4-017 B

Turners and Foxs Gap South Mountain Battlefield District

Photo #16

Stone Wall at North Caroline Monument

View to North

Nov, 2007

Paige Phifer, PAS, Inc.

MD SHPO

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

F-4-17-A,B,C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic SOUTH MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELDS F-4-17-A (CRAMPTON'S, F-4-17-B FOX'S, & F-4-17-C TURNER'S GAPS)

and or common

2. Location

street & number SEE CONTINUATION SHEET ___ not for publication

city, town ___ vicinity of

state code county Frederick (mostly) Washington code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	_X_ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	_X_ unoccupied	___ commercial	_X_ park
___ structure	_X_ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	_X_ private residence
_X_ site N/A	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	_X_ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

street & number

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title NONE has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes _X_ no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

ITEM NO. 2 (LOCATION)

CRAMPTON'S GAP (F-4-17-A)	Gapland Road & Mountain Church Road Vicinity of Burkittsville and Gapland Frederick & Washington Counties, Maryland
FOX'S GAP (F-4-17-B)	Reno Monument Road Vicinity of Boonsboro Frederick & Washington Counties, Maryland
TURNER'S GAP (F-4-17-C)	Alternate U.S. 40, Dahlgren Road, & Frostown Road Vicinity of Boonsboro & Frostown Frederick & Washington Counties, Maryland

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F-4-17C

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ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

CRAMPTON'S GAP

Acreage of nominated property 598.23 acres
513.23 (section 1)
85.00 (section 2)

Quadrangle name Keedysville Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

(Section 1)	A:	18/273777/4365499	B:	18/273884/4363762
	C:	18/273549/4363594	D:	18/273427/4363777
	E:	18/273366/4363671	F:	18/273411/4363549
	G:	18/273229/4363183	H:	18/272710/4363533
	I:	18/272619/4363305	J:	18/272512/4363381
	K:	18/272726/4364189	L:	18/273122/4365499
(Section 2)	A:	18/272878/4365103	B:	18/272802/4364372
	C:	18/272543/4364402	D:	18/272604/4365057

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed NHL boundary encompasses all areas of major combat action during the Battle of Crampton's Gap on the afternoon of September 14, 1862. Included within the boundary are the corn and wheat fields and open pastures over which the Union VI Corps attacked in an attempt to dislodge Confederates defending the eastern base of Crampton's Gap. The stonewall flanking the east side of Mountain Church Road served as the primary defensive position for the Southerners, and both this road and the historic wall remnants are included within the boundary. The Union attackers eventually compelled the Mountain Church Road defenders to retreat up the mountain into the gap itself. The Federals pursued and captured over 400 Rebels at the top of the gap, subsequently ending the battle. The area comprising the capture also is included within the boundary (Section 2).

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ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

Crampton's Gap (Cont.)

Verbal Boundary Description (Cont.)

The expansive boundary of the Crampton's Gap Battlefield is defined by the bold, dark line superimposed on Frederick County, Maryland, Tax Map 73 and Tax Map 74.

Properties overlapping state or county boundaries

All of the NHL boundary for the Crampton's Gap Battlefield is within Frederick County, Maryland.

******

FOX'S GAP

Acreage of Nominated Property 302.99

Quadrangle name Middletown Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A:	18/274784/4372623	B:	18/275333/4372196
C:	18/274312/4371863	D:	18/274662/4370813
E:	18/274287/4371588	F:	18/274875/4372000

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed NHL boundary encompasses all areas of major combat action on the crest of South Mountain during the Battle of Fox's Gap throughout September 14, 1862. Included within the boundary are the corn and wheat fields over which the Union IX Corps attacked in an attempt to dislodge Confederates defending the crest of the Fox's Gap area. The main Confederate defensive position, a mountain road paralleling the crest, follows its original alignment today and therefore is an important cultural feature within the boundary. Remnants of the stonewall which flanked the north edge of this road also fall within the boundary. This wall provided extra protection to the Confederate defenders posted atop the crest. An unimproved farm lane used by General

ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

FOX'S GAP (Cont.)

Verbal Boundary Description (Cont.)

Cox's division of the IX Corps to flank the Confederate right remains unaltered today, and it therefore is encompassed by the NHL boundary. Also included is the monument built by survivors of the IX Corps in memory of Gen. Jesse Reno, the commander of the IX Corps mortally wounded at Fox's Gap during the final Union charge on the evening of the 14th.

The expansive boundary of the Fox's Gap Battlefield is defined by the bold, dark line superimposed on Frederick County, Maryland, Tax Map 54.

Properties overlapping state or county boundaries

Maryland	Frederick County
Maryland	Washington County

******

TURNER'S GAP

Acreage of nominated property 1083.97

Quadrangle name Middletown Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A:	18/274784/4372623	B:	18/275333/4372196
C:	18/275638/4372212	D:	18/275775/4371831
E:	18/276171/4371861	F:	18/276659/4371831
G:	18/276385/4373141	H:	18/276918/4374329
I:	18/275135/4374771	J:	18/274967/4373659
K:	18/274769/4373720	L:	18/274723/4373506

ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

TURNER'S GAP (Cont.)

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed NHL boundary encompasses areas of major combat action during the Battle of Turner's Gap on the afternoon and evening of September 14, 1862. Included within the boundary are the corn and wheat fields and open pastures over which the Union I Corps attacked in its attempt to dislodge Confederates defending the eastern slope and crest of the Turner's Gap area. The I Corps used several roads to gain access to the mountain's steep slopes, including the National Turnpike, Dahlgren Road, and Frostown Road. Each of these roads follows its original alignment today, and each is included within the boundary. The Confederates also used Dahlgren Road as a line of defense and as a lateral artery for reinforcements. A stonewall located on the eastern slope of the mountain just south of Turner's Gap provided an excellent defensive position for Gen. Colquitt's Georgia Brigade, and from behind this wall, the Georgians successfully repulsed the approach of Gen. Gibbons' "Iron Brigade." This wall is remarkably preserved today, and is an important cultural resource within this boundary.

Within this boundary is an area that is excluded from NHL designation. This area has been excluded for two reasons: 1) no major fighting occurred here; and 2) residential development has compromised the original integrity of this area.

The expansive boundary of the Turner's Gap Battlefield is defined by the bold, dark line superimposed on Frederick County, Maryland, Tax Map 45 and Tax Map 54.

Properties overlapping state or county boundaries

Maryland	Frederick County
Maryland	Washington County

ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

CRAMPTON'S GAP

Maryland Tax Maps showing proposed NHL Boundary and Current Property Owners

MAP KEY



Proposed NHL Boundary

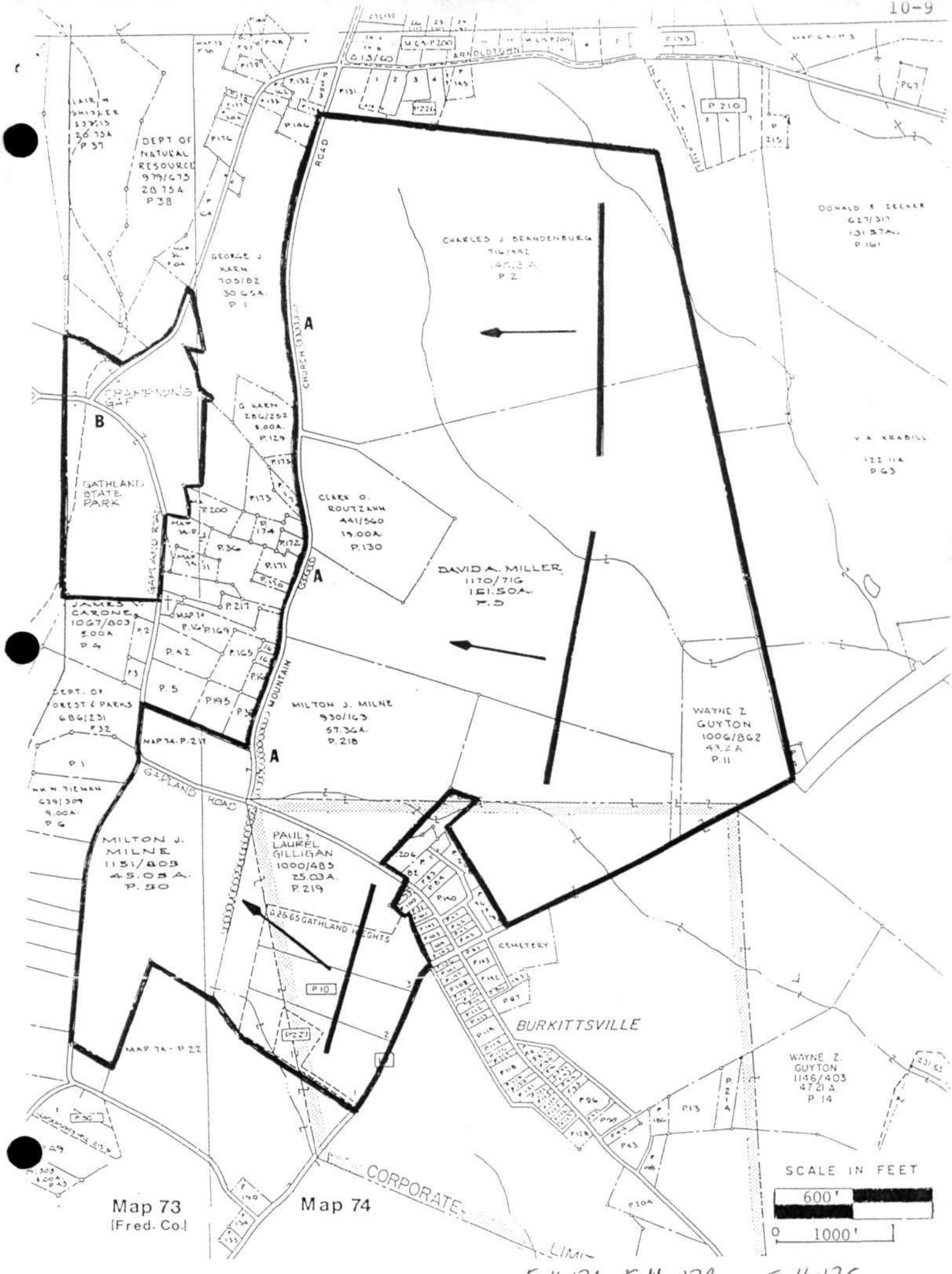
Open farm fields over which the Union VI Corps advanced

A Original Confederate defensive line behind stonewall

B Location of final Union advance and capture of 400 Confederate defenders

Scale: 1":1000'

Source: Frederick County Md. Tax Map 73
Frederick County Md. Tax Map 74



F-4-17A F-4-17B F-4-17C

F-4-17A
F-4-17B
F-4-17C

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ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

FOX'S GAP

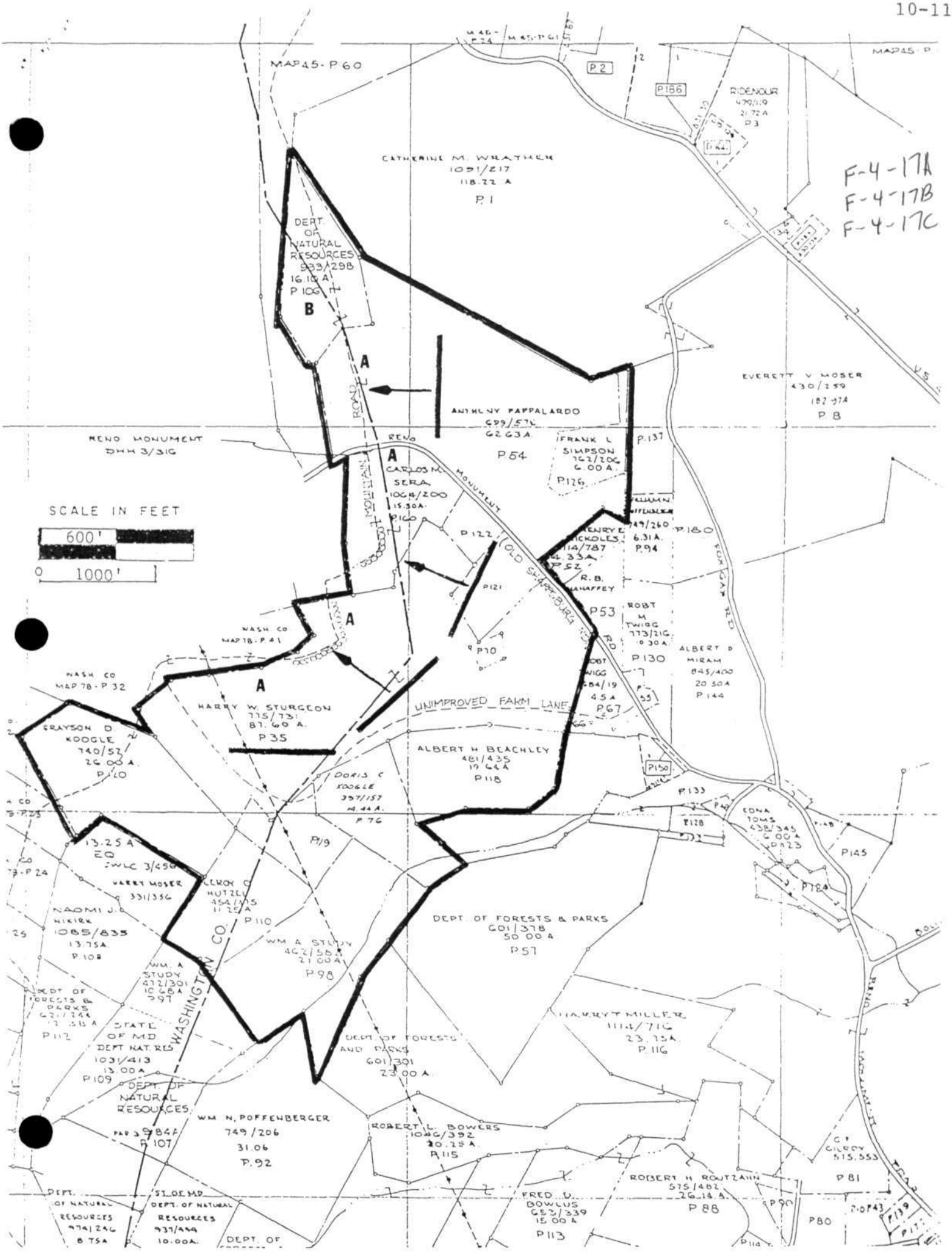
Maryland Tax Map showing proposed NHL Boundary and Current Property Owners

MAP KEY

———	Proposed NHL Boundary
	Open farm fields over which the Union IX Corps advanced
A	Original Confederate defensive line along mountain road
B	Position of Confederates at end of battle and Confederate line of retreat
∞∞∞∞∞	Remnants of original stonewall defended by Confederates

Scale: 1":1000'

Source: Frederick County, Md. Tax Map 54


F-4-17A
F-4-17B
F-4-17C
MAP 45 - P 60
MAP 45 - P 61
MAP 45 - P
P 2
P 186
RIDENOUR
479/119
21.72 A
P 3
CATHERINE M. WRATHEN
1051/217
118.72 A
P 1
DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
933/298
16.15 A
P 106
B
A
ROAD
ANTHONY PAPPALARDO
699/576
62.63 A
P 54
EVERETT V MOSER
430/259
182.97 A
P 8
RENO MONUMENT
DHH 3/316
RENO
MONUMENT
FRANK L SIMPSON
762/206
6.00 A.
P 126
P 137
CARLOS M. SERA
1068/200
15.30 A.
P 160
SCALE IN FEET
600'
1000'
P 122
OLD SHARPSBURG
P 121
P 10
HENRY E. NICHOLES
114/787
4.33 A.
P 52
P 180
749/260
6.31 A.
P 94
FOX GAP RD
R. B. HAFFEY
P 53
ROBT M TWIGG
773/216
10.30 A
P 130
ALBERT D MIRAM
845/400
20.50 A
P 144
WASH CO MAP 78 - P 41
WASH CO MAP 78 - P 32
HARRY W. STURGEON
775/731
87.60 A.
P 35
UNIMPROVED FARM LANE
ROBT M TWIGG
784/19
4.5 A
P 67
P 150
GRAYSON D KOOGLE
740/52
26.00 A.
P 110
ALBERT H BEACHLEY
481/435
19.64 A
P 118
DORIS C KOOGLE
337/157
14.44 A.
P 76
P 133
P 128
EDNA TOMS
438/345
6.00 A
P 123
P 145
P 184
13.25 A
EQ
WLC 3/450
P 119
HARRY MOSER
331/356
LEROY C HUTZELL
454/175
11.25 A
P 110
NAOMI J. C NIKIRK
1085/835
13.75 A.
P 108
DEPT OF FORESTS & PARKS
601/378
50.00 A
P 57
WM. A STUDY
462/58
21.00 A.
P 98
WM. A STUDY
472/301
10.68 A
P 97
DEPT OF FORESTS & PARKS
621/244
17.38 A
P 112
STATE OF MD
DEPT NAT RES
103/413
13.00 A
P 109
WASHINGTON CO.
DEPT OF FORESTS AND PARKS
601/301
23.00 A
HARVEY T MILLER
111-1/716
23.75 A.
P 116
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PAR 39 B&F
P 107
WM N. POFFENBERGER
749/206
31.06
P. 92
ROBERT L. BOWERS
1046/392
20.25 A.
P 115
C F GILROY
515/353
P 81
ROBERT H ROUTZAHN
575/482
26.14 A.
P 88
P 90
P 80
P 139
P 117
P 114
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
974/246
8.75 A
ST OF MD
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
937/449
10.00A.
DEPT. OF
FRED. D. BOWLUS
653/339
15.00 A
P 113

ITEM 10 (GEOGRAPHICAL DATA)

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F-4-17B
F-4-17C

TURNER'S GAP

Maryland Tax Maps showing proposed NHL Boundary and Current Property Owners

MAP KEY

Proposed NHL Boundary

Farm fields and timber land over which the Union I Corps advanced

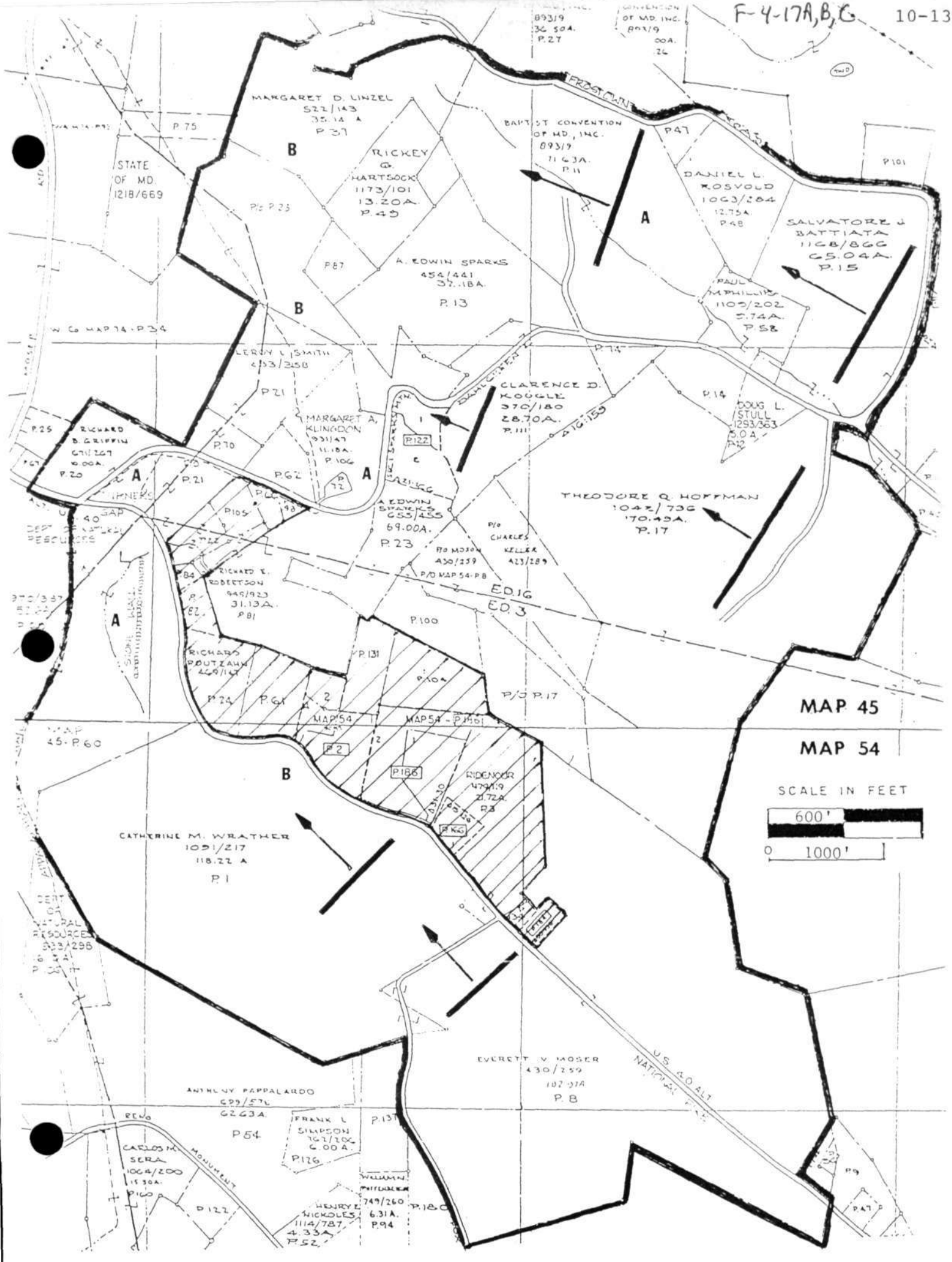
A Original Confederate defensive positions

B Confederate positions at north end of battlefield at dusk

Scale: 1":1000'

Source: Frederick County Md. Tax Map 54
Frederick County Md. Tax Map 45

Area excluded from NHL designation

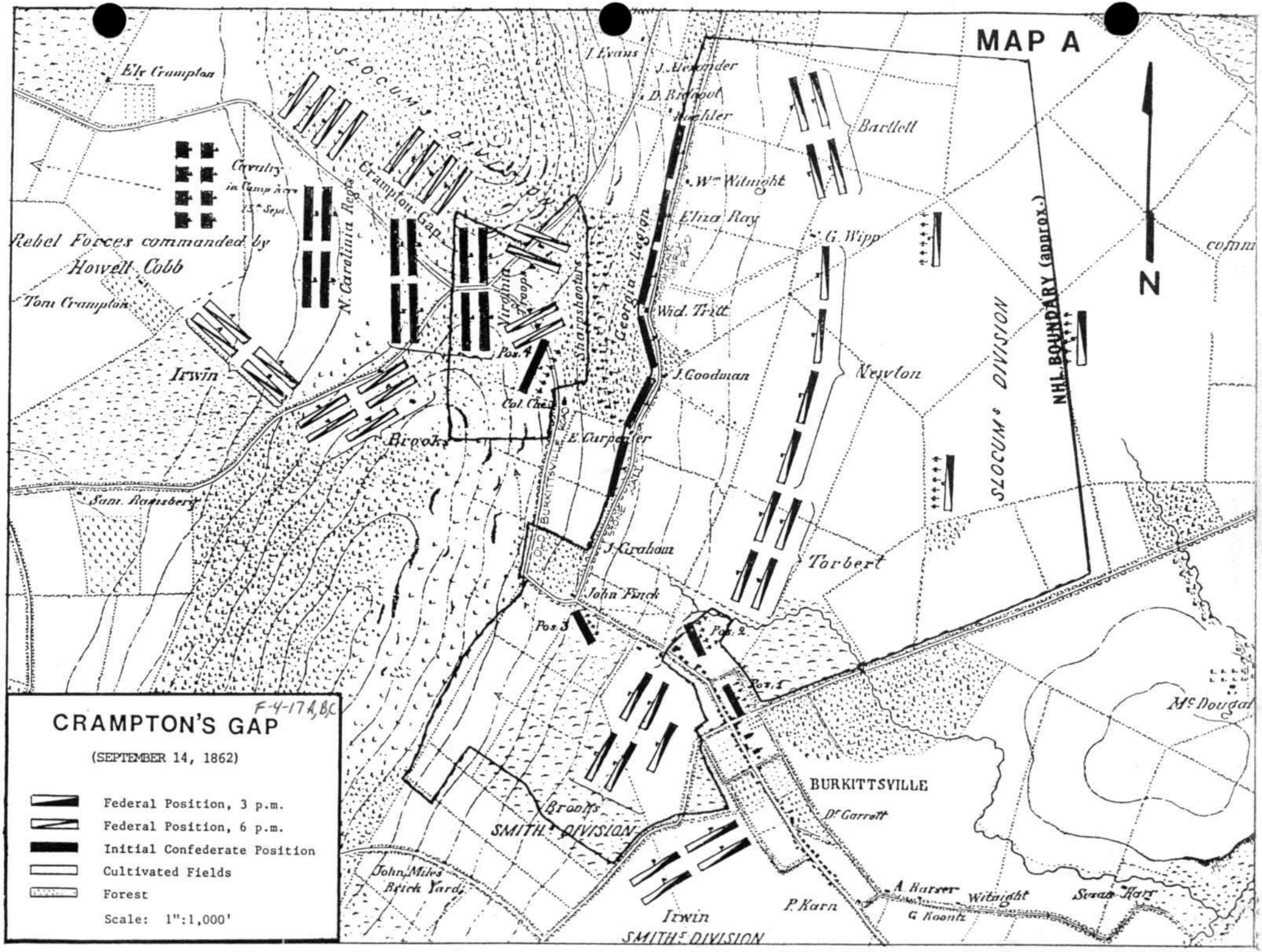

MAP 45
MAP 54
SCALE IN FEET
600'
0 1000'
MARGARET D. LINZEL
522/143
35.14 A
P.37
STATE OF MD.
1218/669
RICKEY & HARTSOCK
1173/101
13.20A.
P.49
BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MD., INC.
893/9
71.63A.
P.11
DANIEL L. ROSVOLD
1063/284
12.75A.
P.48
SALVATORE J. BATTIATA
1168/866
65.04A.
P.15
A. EDWIN SPARKS
454/441
37.18A.
P.13
PAUL M. PHILLIPS
1109/202
5.74A.
P.58
CLARENCE D. KOGGLE
370/180
28.70A.
P.111
DOUG L. STULL
1293/363
5.0A.
P.12
THEODORE Q. HOFFMAN
1042/736
170.45A.
P.17
RICHARD B. GRIFFIN
671/269
10.00A.
P.20
MARGARET A. KLINGDON
931/47
11.18A.
P.106
A. EDWIN SPARKS
655/455
69.00A.
P.23
RICHARD E. ROBERTSON
949/923
31.13A.
P.81
RICHARD POUTZAHN
469/147
CATHERINE M. WRATHER
1091/217
118.22 A
P.1
RIDENOUR
479/19
21.72A.
P.3
EVERETT V. MOSER
430/259
102.91A
P.8
ANTHONY PAPPALARDO
699/576
62.63A.
P.54
FRANK L. SIMPSON
767/206
6.00A.
P.126
CARLOS M. SERA
1064/200
15.30A.
P.160
HENRY E. NICHOLES
1114/787
4.33A.
P.52
749/260
6.31A.
P.94
U.S. 40 ALT
NATIONAL PIKE
FREDERICK ROAD
ED.16
ED.3
DUTCHMAN'S LANE
MAP 45-P.60
MAP 54-P.61

F-4-17A
F-4-17B
F-4-17C

APPENDIX 1

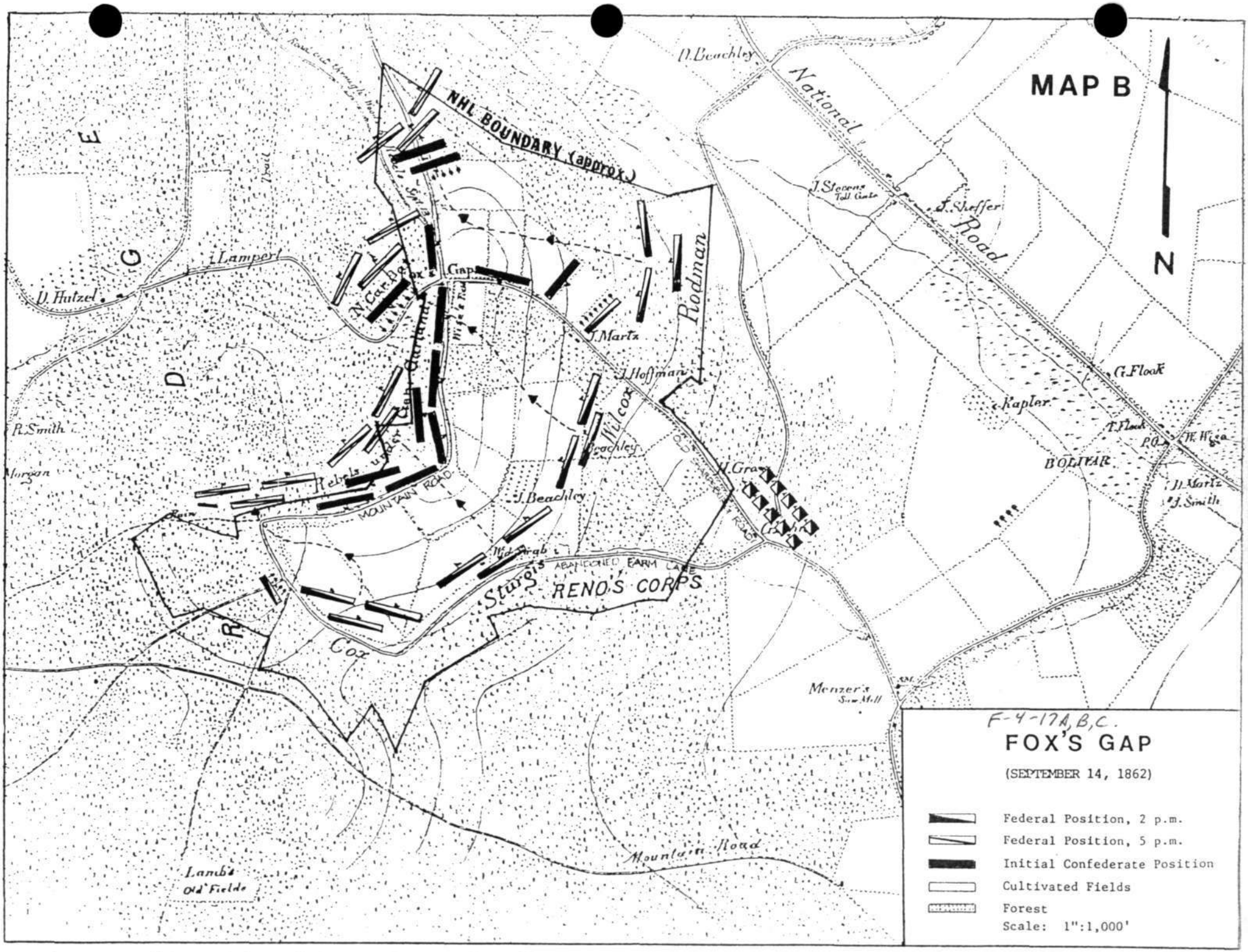
1862 ENGINEERS'

MAPS OF THE BATTLEFIELDS

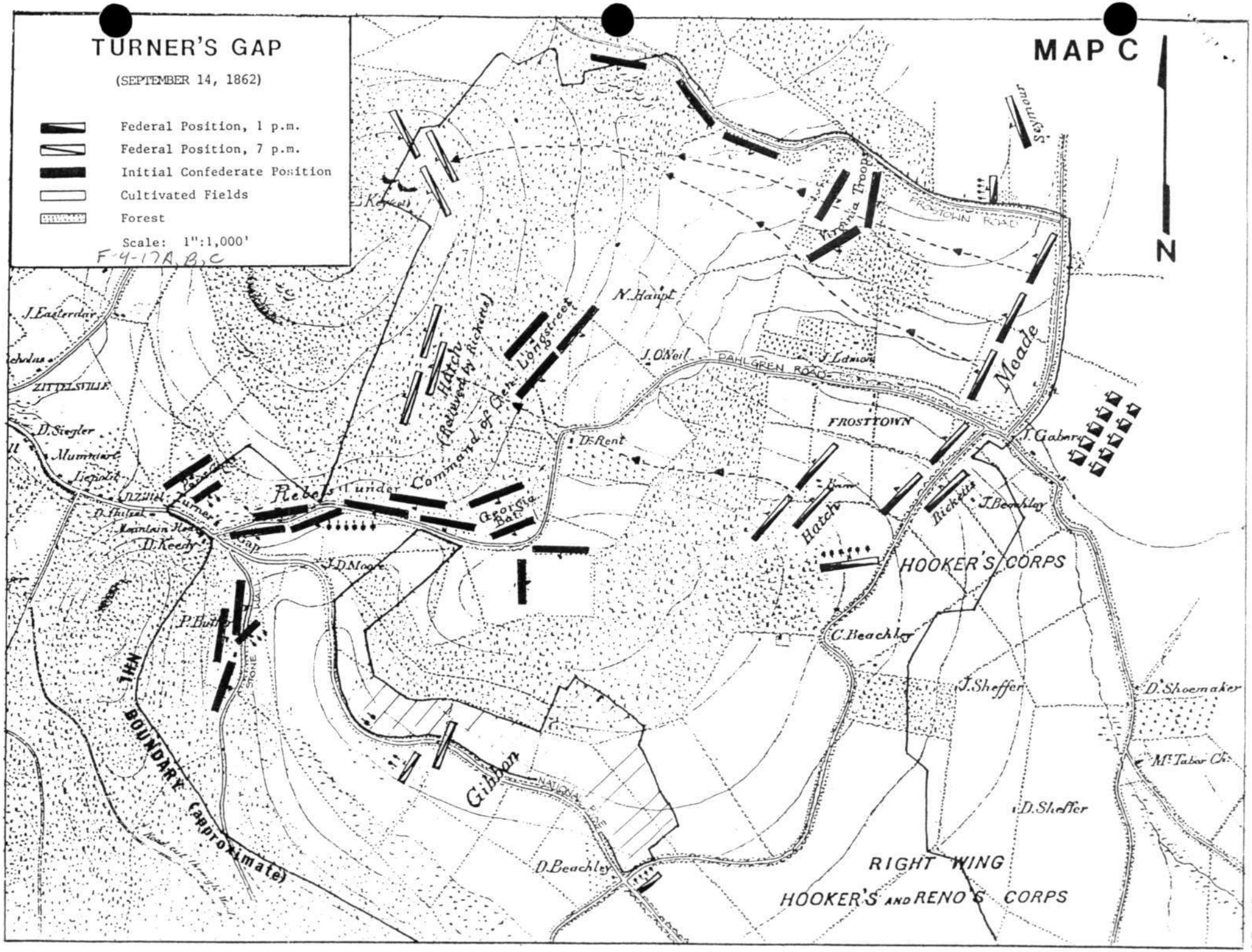


F-4-17A,B,C

Source: Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 27



Source: Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 27



Source: Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 27

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ITEM NO. 4 (PROPERTY OWNERS)

CRAMPTON'S GAP

1. David A. & Norma K. Miller
   7413 Round Hill Road
   Frederick, MD 21701
   (151.5 acres)

2. Charles J. & Mary M. Brandenburg
   6319 Mountain Church Road
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (140.3 acres)

3. Clark O. Routzahn
   6203 Mountain Church Road
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (19 acres)

4. Milton J. & Anne Milne
   5120 Wissioming Road
   Bethesda, MD 20816
   (102 acres)

5. Paul & Laurel Gilligan
   108 Gapland Road
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (25.03 acres)

6. Wayne Z. Guyton
   103 E. Main Street
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (43.2 acres)

7. Gene A. & Mary S. Drake
   5830 Burkittsville Road
   Burkittsville, MD 21718
   (32.2 acres)

8. Gathland State Park
   Department of Forests & Parks
   State of Maryland
   Tawes State Office Bldg.
   580 Taylor Ave.
   Annapolis, MD 21401
   (85 acres)

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ITEM NO. 4 (PROPERTY OWNERS)

FOX'S GAP

1. Anthony & Nellie Pappalardo
   8911 Persimmon Tree Road
   Potomac, MD 20854
   (58.2 acres)

2. Harry W. Sturgeon
   343 Arundel Road
   Baltimore, MD 21769
   (97.5 acres)

3. Carlos & Bertha Sera
   8644 Monument Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (15.50 acres)

4. Albert & Anna Beachley
   1611 N. McKinley Road
   Arlington, VA 22205
   (19.5 acres)

5. Doris C. Koogle
   2514 Old National Pike
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (14.44 acres)

6. William & Lloyd Study
   11603 Wilhide Road
   Thurmont, MD 21788
   (27.0 acres)

7. Mamie E. Hutzell
   220 South Main Street
   Boonsboro, MD 21713
   (11.25 acres)

8. Frank L. Simpson
   Rt. 2, Box B1-C2
   Myersville, MD 21733
   (6.00 acres)

9. Grayson D. Koogle
   2402 Station Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (26.00 acres)

10. Department of Natural Resources
    Tawes State Office Bldg.
    580 Taylor Ave.
    Annapolis, MD 21401
    (16.10 acres)

11. Patrick G. Nickoles
    8612 Reno Monument Road
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (6.50 acres)

12. William & Lorena Lerch
    8630 Reno Monument Road
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (5.00 acres)

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ITEM NO. 4 (PROPERTY OWNERS)

TURNER'S GAP

1. Catherine Morgan Wrather
   8730 Fox Gap Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (118.22 acres)

2. Everett V. Moser
   2222 Old National Pike
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (182.97 acres)

3. Theodore & Joan Hoffman
   2100 Dahlgren Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (170.49 acres)

4. Douglas L. & Dawn D. Stull
   2023 Dahlgren Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (5.26 acres)

5. Paul M. Phillips
   6207 East Halbert Road
   Bethesda, MD 20817
   (9.74 acres)

6. Frank & Gustave W. Benson
   4415A-1-S 36th St.
   Arlington, VA 22206
   (5.7 acres)

7. Salvatore & Fulvia Battiata
   9608 Weathered Oak Ct.
   Bethesda, MD 20034
   (65.04 acres)

8. Daniel L. & Barb S. Rosvold
   9736 Frostown Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (12.75 acres)

9. Clifford E. & June Haupt
   9412 Frostown Road
   Middletown, MD 21769
   (2.75 acres)

10. Baptist Convention of Md., Inc.
    c/o John E. Saunders
    Lutherville, MD 21093
    (195.9 acres)

11. Margaret D. Linzel
    c/o Margaret L. Walker
    Deland, Florida 32724
    (35.14 acres)

12. Ricky G. & Ester Hartsock
    511 E. Main St.
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (13.20 acres)

13. A. Edwin & Christine Sparks
    1900-A Dahlgren Road
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (74.37 acres)

14. Leroy L. Smith
    1604 Old National Pike
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (19.74 acres)

15. Margaret A. Kingdon
    14103 Chelmsford Road
    Rockville, MD 20853
    (11.18 acres)

16. Karen Klisch
    1704 Dahlgren Road
    Middletown, MD 21769
    (4.18 acres)

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ITEM NO. 4 (PROPERTY OWNERS)

TURNER'S GAP (Cont.)

17. George H. & Bonnie L. Smith
1614 Dahlgren Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(3.26 acres)

18. Richard B. Griffin
P.O. Box 842
Frederick, MD 21701
(10.00 acres)

19. Richard E. & Betty Robertson
1709 Dahlgren Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(31.13 acres)

20. James T. & Helen E. Benedict
1741 Dahlgren Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(2.54 acres)

21. David F. & Paula C. Hadden
1729 Dahlgren Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(5.02 acres)

22. Gary C. & Sharon Rudy
8021 A Bolivar Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(.64 acre)

23. Clarence D. Koogle
8624 Shank Road
Middletown, MD 21769
(28.70 acres)

24. Charles M. Keller
Rt. 1, Box 184
Middletown, MD 21769
(13.7 acres)

25. George A. & Martha J. O'Neal
P.O. Box 216
Middletown, MD 21769
(6.1 acres)

26. Martha G. Bowie
c/o Martha G. Taylor
Sherborne, MA 01770
(3.65 acres)

27. Department of Natural Resources
State of Maryland
Tawes State Office Bldg.
580 Taylor Ave.
Annapolis, MD 21401
(52.6 acres)

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National Park Service

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ITEM NO. 5 (Location of Legal Description)

1. County Clerk of Court's Office
   Frederick County Court House
   100 West Patrick Street
   Frederick, MD 21701

2. County Clerk of Court's Office
   Washington County Court House
   West Washington St. & Summit Ave.
   Hagerstown, MD 21741

7. Description

F-4-17A,B,C

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date ___
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

OVERVIEW

The battlefields of South Mountain are three of the best preserved Civil War battlefields in the United States.

Stone walls once defended by outnumbered Confederates remain intact today. Fields of wheat and corn that witnessed charges and countercharges still continue to flourish. Fencerows separating forests from fields still duplicate their original lines. Rugged and precipitous wooded ravines and slopes remain formidable barriers today. Narrow mountain roads traveled by blue and gray still follow their traditional routes.

The original appearance of the South Mountain battlefields is well-documented in a map prepared by the United States Topographical Engineers in the winter of 1862. Roads, creeks, structures, ground cover, fencelines, troop movements and positions, and topography are minutely detailed.

In summary, most natural and cultural features of the South Mountain battlefields have remained unaltered since September 14, 1862—the date of the battle.

Fighting at South Mountain began when Union General George B. McClellan attacked Confederate forces defending three mountain passes: Turner's Gap on the north end of the field; Fox's Gap, one mile south of Turner's; and Crampton's Gap, six miles below Fox's. The action at each gap was separate and distinct, and each will be examined below as an individual battlefield.

CRAMPTON'S GAP BATTLEFIELD

HISTORICAL APPEARANCE

The official campaign report of General William B. Franklin, commander of the Union Sixth Corps attacking Crampton's Gap, best describes the original appearance of the main battlefield:

> The enemy was strongly posted on both sides of the road [the Old Burkittsville Road] which made a steep ascent through a narrow defile, wooded on both sides and offering great advantages of cover and position. Their advance was posted near the base of the mountain, in the rear of a stonewall, stretching to the right of the road at a point where the ascent was gradual and for the most part over open fields.[1]

Franklin's description, coupled with the army engineers' detailed terrain map of the Crampton's Gap area, expedites comparison of the historic and present appearance of the battlefield. (See Appendix 1, Map A, for the 1862 map of Crampton's Gap).

THE BATTLEFIELD TODAY

Landscape: The Old Burkittsville Road (Gapland Road today), which bisects the southern end of the battlefield, has experienced no change with the exception of paving. The Mountain Church Road (historical name unknown), which parallels the eastern base of South Mountain and served as the Confederates' initial line of defense, intersects the Old Burkittsville Road approximately 800 yards west of Burkittsville. This road is paved today, but it still follows its original course.

Paralleling the southern section of Mountain Church Road is approximately 1,000 feet of the original stonewall defended by the Confederates. The land east of the Mountain Church Road is open, rolling fields—fields over which Slocum's division of the Federal Sixth Corps originally attacked. Separating these fields into rectangular plots are stone walls and hedgerows that represent the location of original fence lines. The wooded eastern slopes of South Mountain, through which the Confederates eventually retreated, presently are forests of oak and maple.

Structures: Farm houses and barns do stand today in positions identical to those shown on the 1862 engineers' map. Their historical appearance is unknown, however, and therefore it is not known whether these structures were on the battlefield at the time. They had no direct role in the battle.

No modern development, such as subdivisions, exists on the battlefield.

Intrusions: With the exception of telephone and electric lines along the roads, no intrusions impact the battlefield adjoining the Old Burkittsville Road and Mountain Church Road.

At the top of South Mountain in the gap itself, where over 400 Confederates surrendered, is Gathland State Park. In the mid-1870s, war correspondent and novelist George Alfred Townsend, whose pen-name was "Gath", developed Crampton's Gap into his own personal estate. Little remains of Townsend's estate today. With the exception of his War Correspondents' Memorial, erected in 1896, and now considered a part of the historic scene, the gap's appearance has changed little.

Although the Maryland Park Service maintains modern facilities at Gathland, such as a small picnic pavilion and restrooms, these structures are constructed of native wood and stone and are positioned such that they do not intrude upon the historic environment.

FOX'S GAP BATTLEFIELD

HISTORICAL APPEARANCE

Maj. James M. Comly and his 23rd Ohio Regiment (of Cox's Division of the Ninth Corps) launched the initial attack against the Confederates defending Fox's Gap. Comly provides a good description of the battlefield in his official report:

> The order was given to charge, and the regiment advanced to the charge in as good order as possible through the thick woods into a cornfield. The enemy was behind the stone fence at the crest of the hill, with forest again beyond this.[2]

In addition to Comly's description, the 1862 army engineers' map of Fox's Gap graphically details this battlefield's original appearance. (See Appendix 1, Map B).

THE BATTLEFIELD TODAY

Landscape: The Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road today), which runs perpendicular to South Mountain and bisects the northern quadrant of the battlefield at Fox's Gap, remains unchanged with the exception of paving. A mountain road paralleling the crest of South Mountain (historical name unknown), which served as the Confederates' main line of defense, now is a private, paved road south of the gap and an unimproved sunken dirt road to the north.

A stone wall bordering the east side of this crest road provided extra protection for the Confederates. Approximately 1,000 feet of this wall still stand at the Confederate right and center.

An unimproved farm lane 3,000 feet south of and parallel to the Old Sharpsburg Road defines the southern end of the battlefield. Federal divisions under Cox and Sturgis advanced via this lane before attacking the Confederate right.

The Federals attacked through open fields of pasture and corn located just below the crest on the eastern slope of the mountain. All the fields of 1862 remain cultivated today with two exceptions: (1) "Wise's Field," at the intersection of the Old Sharpsburg Road and the mountain crest road—originally in corn—is now a pine forest; (2) fields north of the Old Sharpsburg Road (over which Rodman advanced) now are cluttered with scrub brush and brambles.

All areas wooded at the time of the battle remain in forest today.

Structures: The only building which witnessed this battle was the one-story log cabin of mountain farmer John Wise. Located at the intersection of the Old Sharpsburg Road and the mountain crest road, bullets and shell fragments perforated Wise's house on

September 14, 1862. Nothing remains of this structure today, however. In fact, local residents do not recall its existence anytime during this century.

Opposite the location of Wise's cabin stands the only monument on the battlefield--Reno's Monument. Dedicated in 1896 by survivors of the Union Ninth Corps, this six-foot marble obelisk marks the location of Maj. Gen. Jesse L. Reno's mortal wounding. Reno commanded the Ninth Corps. A three foot stone and concrete wall surrounds the monument.

Although modern houses slowly are encroaching upon Fox's Gap, none disrupt the historic integrity of the battlefield.

Intrusions: With the exception of a 500,000 volt high transmission power line dangling over the extreme southern end of the field, no modern intrusions impact this battlefield.

TURNER'S GAP

HISTORICAL APPEARANCE

Due to a separation of distance and time of engagement, this battlefield must be analyzed as two separate actions: Hooker's advance and Gibbon's advance.

The main thrust of Union General Joseph Hooker's drive occurred one mile north of Turner's Gap. John Gibbon directed his Union brigade against Turner's Gap itself.

Excerpts from the official report of General Hooker, commander of the Union First Corps, provide a good description of his battlefield:

> In front of us was South Mountain, the crest of the spinal ridge of which was held by the enemy in considerable force. Its slopes are precipitious, rugged, and wooded, and difficult of ascent to an infantry force, even in absence of a foe in front.
>
> The National Turnpike crosses the summit of this range through a gentle depression [Turner's Gap] and near this point a spur projects from the body of the ridge, running nearly parallel [to South Mountain] for about one mile. To the north of the pike this spur is separated from the main ridge by a narrow valley, with cultivated fields, extending well up the gentle slope of the hill. Here the enemy had a strong infantry force posted, and a few pieces of artillery.[3]

Two detached, wooded mountain peaks constituted the north end of this "spur" described by Hooker. Southerners posted on these peaks were ordered to protect the Confederate left flank at all hazards. Capture of these summits consequently became the primary focus of Hooker's advance.

While Hooker was attacking the Confederate left, one mile to the south, John Gibbon's brigade crawled westward along the National Turnpike toward Turner's Gap. No single verbal passage adequately describes this area, but excerpts indicate the slopes of the gap were wooded and that the primary position of the Confederates was a stone wall south of the gap just below the crest of the mountain.[4]

The 1862 army engineers' map of Turner's Gap provides excellent details of this battlefield's original appearance. (See Appendix 1, Map C).

THE BATTLEFIELD TODAY

A. Gibbon's Advance

Landscape: The National Turnpike (Alternate Route 40 today), is a narrow, paved road that still bends and twists its way over South Mountain via its original course. The eastern slopes of Turner's Gap remain wooded, and the stone wall defended by Alfred Colquitt's Georgia brigade is excellently preserved.

Structures: Located at the top of South Mountain in Turner's Gap itself is the original "mountain house" that Confederate General D.H. Hill used as his battlefield headquarters. Today this building is a restaurant, and due to extensive exterior alteration, it is not included in the proposed NHL boundary.

Opposite the "mountain house" is a Catholic chapel erected in the 1880's by Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, owner of Turner's Gap during the late 19th century. Although this is a most handsome structure built of native stone, it was not present at the time of the battle and therefore is not included within the proposed NHL boundary.

Although some residential development has occurred just west of Turner's Gap, none of this is visible from Gibbon's line of approach.

Intrusions: With the exception of telephone and electric lines along the National Pike, no modern intrusions detract from the historic integrity of the battlefield.

B. Hooker's Advance

Landscape: Approximately 200 yards below the eastern crest of Turner's Gap

begins Dahlgren Road (historical name unknown). This narrow, dirt mountain lane—which still follows its original course north and east from the National Pike to Frostown—was used by the Confederates to channel reinforcements to their precarious left flank.

The Frostown Road, used by the Union division of George Meade to attack and gain access to the extreme Confederate left, remains today as a sunken dirt lane that deviates little from its original route.

Those slopes wooded in 1862 remain in forest today. Farmers continue cultivating most of the small, mountain fields over which Hooker's Federals advanced. The few no longer cultivated just recently have been abandoned and are cluttered now with small trees and brambles.

Structures: No structures played a significant role in this battle. Farm buildings and mountain homes do stand in positions identical to those shown on the 1862 engineers' map. Since these structures played no role in the battle, however, and since their historical appearance is unknown, existing structures within the proposed NHL boundary are non-contributing elements to the historic scene.

Several new homes have been constructed adjacent to Dahlgren Road and Frostown Road. These do not intrude, however, upon the core battlefield area, and have been excluded from the proposed NHL boundary.

Intrusions: No intrusions currently detract from the historic integrity of the battlefield.

8. Significance

F-4-17A,B,C

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	_x_ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
_x_ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates September 14, 1862 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The inadvertent discovery of Gen. Robert E. Lee's campaign plans (Special Order 191) on September 13, 1862, presented Union commander George B. McClellan with one of the grandest opportunities to destroy an enemy in world military history.

With one sudden strike through the gaps of South Mountain, McClellan could interpose between the scattered wings of Lee's army; save the besieged garrison at Harpers Ferry; hurl the Southern invaders from Union soil; and possibly precipitate an early end to the war in the East.

"The case called for the utmost exertion and the utmost speed."[5] McClellan, however, hesitated. Instead of "straining every nerve," the Federal commander conducted a cautious and deliberate advance which enabled Lee's lieutenants to defend South Mountain with vigor.

Although the bluecoats eventually occupied the mountain's gaps, Lee's holding action at South Mountain earned the Confederates precious hours--hours they used to complete the investment of Harpers Ferry and to reunite their forces at Sharpsburg. McClellan's incertitude thus resulted in the largest surrender of United States forces prior to World War II (over 12,500 at Harpers Ferry) and the bloodiest single-day Civil War battle, at Antietam on September 17, 1862 .

George McClellan's failure to crush Lee at South Mountain consequently represents "one of the saddest moments of the war for the Union."[6]

THE CONFEDERATE INVASION

On September 4, 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia splashed north across the Potomac River. Within a few days the veteran Confederates had settled around the western Maryland town of Frederick, poised and anxious to conduct a campaign of maneuver in Yankee land. The first major invasion of the North had begun.

General Lee's campaign of maneuver, however, faced a problem. The Union forces occupying the lower Shenandoah Valley had not retreated northward with the invading Confederates. Lee realized that the 14,000 Federals steadfastly emplaced to his rear at Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg could disrupt his supply and communication lines and impede his army's freedom of movement. Something had to be done.

SPECIAL ORDER 191

Lee decided a bold gamble was necessary. Despite being outnumbered two to one by McClellan's advancing Army of the Potomac, the unorthodox Lee divided his forces. In Special Order 191, issued on September 9, 1862, Lee directed three columns to attack and capture the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry while the remainder of the army awaited the reunion of the detached forces at Boonsboro. (Appendix 2, Map A shows the positions of the opposing armies). Lee allowed three days for the operation's completion. Time was critical.[7]

Three days passed. Lee received no word of Harpers Ferry's surrender. McClellan, on the other hand, was moving uncharacteristically fast, threatening to disrupt the operation.

What was happening? Had Lee gambled the Army of Northern Virginia into extinction?

SPECIAL ORDER 191 FALLS INTO ENEMY HANDS

As Lee's army scattered over the Maryland and Virginia countryside, McClellan's army moved forward to Frederick, encamping in locations occupied by the Confederates only a few days before.

In one of these campsites, two soldiers from an Indiana regiment spied three cigars enwrapped in a piece of paper. Undoubtedly attracted by the cigars, the Unionists picked up their find. Before discarding the piece of paper, one of the Yanks examined its contents. It was a copy of Special Order 191![8]

The paper immediately went to McClellan's headquarters. After it was authenticated, McClellan jumped with glee. Seldom had a military commander experienced such luck!

Ecstatic about his discovery, McClellan wired President Lincoln on the afternoon of September 13: "I think Lee has made a gross mistake. I have all the plans of the rebels and will catch them in their own trap."[9]

The stage was set for the Battle of South Mountain.

THE FEDERAL STRATEGY

As General McClellan studied Lee's lost order, he devised a scheme to "cut the enemy in two and beat him in detail."[10] A successful strike at Crampton's Gap, reasoned McClellan, would relieve the besieged garrison at Harpers Ferry and entrap thousands of isolated Confederates in Pleasant Valley. At Fox's and Turner's Gaps, decisive blows would slice Lee's line of retreat and doom nearly half of Lee's army at Boonsboro (see Appendix 2, Map B).

With his plans articulated in orders to his subordinates, McClellan danced with joy and rashly proclaimed, "If I cannot whip Bobbie Lee, I will be willing to go home."[10]

One crucial flaw marred McClellan's dream of victory, however. Instead of executing a rapid and vigorous forward movement toward South Mountain on September 13--the date of the discovery of 191--McClellan instructed his corps commanders to "move at daybreak in the morning" of the 14th.[11] At least twelve precious hours consequently were lost to Federal inactivity. McClellan thus wasted the advantages he had gained from Special Order 191. As one critic remarked, "It is hoped that some capable smokers derived more good out of the three cigars than McClellan was to get out of the order in which they were wrapped."[12]

THE BATTLES OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN

CRAMPTON'S GAP

McClellan assigned Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin and the Federal Sixth Corps the crucial task of attacking Crampton's Gap. With specific orders to "cut off, destroy, or capture" the 8,000 Confederates in Pleasant Valley and to relieve the surrounded garrison at Harpers Ferry, Franklin advanced toward South Mountain at dawn on Sunday, September 14, 1862.[13]

Unaware that his rear was threatened by 12,000 encroaching bluecoats, the Confederate commander in Pleasant Valley, Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, had posted at Crampton's Gap only 500 defenders. Consequently, as the Unionists approached the gap at noon on the 14th, Confederates crouched behind a stonewall at the eastern base of the mountain saw so many Federals "that it looked as if they were creeping up out of the ground."[14]

Although the odds favored the Sixth Corps twenty-four to one, Franklin--convinced the Confederates outnumbered him!—spent three hours deploying his forces. The Federals' extraordinary caution reminded one Southerner of "a lion making exceedingly careful preparations to spring on a plucky little mouse."[15]

Finally at 3 p.m., the Sixth Corps advanced. (Appendix 1, Map A shows the Crampton's Gap battlefield in detail). The 500 Confederates behind the stonewall held the Northerners at bay for the next three hours. Despite this spirited defense, overwhelming numbers eventually forced the Southerners to flee toward the gap (see Appendix 1, Map A). Franklin's men pursued, capturing in the gap itself 400 Rebel prisoners and 700 stand of arms. Crampton's Gap belonged to the Sixth Corps.

Although Franklin had seized the gap, he had not fulfilled his mission to destroy McLaws and relieve the garrison at Harpers Ferry. To accomplish these objectives, an advance down Pleasant Valley was necessary. Franklin refused to press onward, however, informing McClellan that the enemy outnumbered him "two to one" and that

he could not advance "without reenforcements."[16]

Franklin's delusion of superior Confederate forces ended the fighting at Crampton's Gap. On the morning of September 15, Harpers Ferry surrendered, allowing McLaws to escape confrontation (see Appendix 2, Map C). General Franklin had won the Battle of Crampton's Gap, but his failure to destroy McLaws and to relieve Harpers Ferry made his victory meaningless.

BATTLE OF FOX'S GAP

In conjunction with Franklin's strike at Crampton's Gap, McClellan ordered the rest of the Army of the Potomac to move westward via the National Turnpike toward the western Maryland town of Boonsboro.

Here McClellan expected to encounter half of Lee's army patiently awaiting the return of forces sent to invest Harpers Ferry. McClellan reasoned that a successful blow at Boonsboro would interpose his army between Lee and Confederate reinforcements and would slice Lee's line of retreat back to Virginia (see Appendix 2, Map B). The crushing of Lee's vulnerable army seemed imminent.

Before reaching Boonsboro, however, McClellan first had to cross South Mountain. The initial Federal plan called for a drive through Turner's Gap, but when the leading columns of the army unexpectedly discovered Confederates east of Turner's Gap, the Union commanders devised a new strategy—turn the Rebel flanks. Divisions of the Union Ninth Corps subsequently marched one mile south toward Fox's Gap to pierce the Confederate right. The Federal First Corps, in turn, focused its attention on the Confederate left, one mile north of Turner's Gap.

From his vantage point high atop South Mountain, Confederate Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill watched the advancing Federals move toward his weakly defended positions: "The marching columns extended back far as the eye could see," Hill wrote. "It was a grand and glorious spectacle, and it was impossible to look at it without admiration. I had never seen so tremendous an army before, and I did not see one like it afterward."[17]

As Hill's 5,000 Confederates spread out over two miles to defend the mountain's passes, Hill summarized his situation: "I do not remember ever to have experienced a feeling of greater loneliness."[18]

First contact between the two opposing forces occurred at Fox's Gap at 9 a.m. on September 14, 1862. As Jacob Cox's Kanawha division of the Ninth Corps ascended the Old Sharpsburg Road just west of the gap, well-placed Confederate artillery blasted the Federal advance. Cox veered to the left, and after careful deployment, the Kanawha division launched a successful attack against the Confederate right flank. In this charge, a musket ball crashed into the left arm of Lt. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes

(later president of the United States) of the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In this same clash, Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland, commander of the North Carolina brigade defending the Confederate right, was killed.

Cox's drive broke the Confederate line at Fox's Gap, but instead of pursuing the disorganized Rebels, the Union commander inexplicably withdrew to a secure position and awaited reinforcements. No more action occurred until early evening, at which time the entire Ninth Corps attacked the crest of the mountain and encountered a Confederate position strengthened by brigades from the divisions of Generals Longstreet and Hood. (Appendix 1, Map B provides excellent detail of the Fox's Gap battlefield).

The opponents clashed until dusk, with the Confederates retaining a firm hold on the ground north of the gap. As darkness descended upon the mountain, the commander of the Ninth Corps, Maj. Gen. Jesse L. Reno, was mortally wounded while reconnoitering the Confederate position. Sporadic gunfire continued until 10 p.m., when Lee ordered his veterans to retire toward Sharpsburg.

Fox's Gap belonged to the Federals, but the day belonged to Robert E. Lee. A spirited Confederate defense, coupled with Union delays precipitated by the belief "that the whole mountain was swarming with rebels," had thwarted McClellan's plan to turn the Confederate right.[19] Lee's supplies were safe, his army intact, and his line of retreat still open.

Another Federal opportunity had slipped into history.

TURNER'S GAP

The task of turning the Confederate left fell upon Major General Joseph Hooker and the Union First Corps.

Beginning about mid-day on Sunday, September 14, 1862, Hooker began positioning his three divisions opposite two high knolls located approximately one mile north of Turner's Gap. Perched on top of these peaks was the Alabama brigade of Gen. Robert Rodes, charged with protecting the Old Hagerstown Road and the extreme left flank of the Confederate line on South Mountain (see Appendix 2, Map B). Rodes faced overwhelming odds, with Hooker outnumbering him 12,000 to 1,100.

Hooker's advance began about 4 p.m. George Meade's division tested the extreme Confederate left while the division of John P. Hatch charged up a ravine on the right of Rodes's brigade. (Appendix 1, Map C provides the details of the Turner's Gap battlefields). With his men isolated and reinforcement impossible, Rodes steadily withdrew, but not without menacing and delaying the Federal advance until nightfall. Hooker's men eventually seized the knolls on the Confederate left, but darkness and difficult terrain protected Lee's rear from the bluecoats.

As Meade and Hatch slowly ascended the mountain's slopes, Hooker ordered Gen. John Gibbon's brigade to attack the Confederate center at Turner's Gap itself. As evening approached, Gibbon's men cautiously proceeded westward on the National Pike, playing a "deadly game of Bo-peep" with Alfred Colquitt's Georgia brigade, defiantly defending the gap behind a stone wall.[20] Darkness eventually halted Gibbon's advance, and the Confederate center remained solidly intact.

As 10 p.m. approached, Lee ordered his weary mountain fighters to withdraw toward Sharpsburg. The Battle of South Mountain was over.

HISTORY'S REFLECTION

The Union high command was ecstatic about its accomplishment. For the first time, the feared Army of Northern Virginia had been forced to withdraw from a battlefield. General Hooker summarized the Federal sentiment when he wrote: "the forcing of the passage of South Mountain will be classed among the most brilliant and satisfactory achievements of this army."[21]

From the Confederate perspective, the Battles of South Mountain were tactical defeats indeed. Strategically, however, September 14, 1862, produced a significant victory for Robert E. Lee.

As Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill stated: "If the battle of South Mountain was fought to prevent the advance of McClellan, it was a failure on the part of the Confederates. If it was fought to save Lee's trains and artillery, and to reunite his scattered forces, it was a Confederate success."[22]

ENDNOTES

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2. O.R., Ser.I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 467.

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4. Daniel Harvey Hill, "The Battle of South Mountain or Boonsboro: Fighting for Time at Turner's and Fox's Gap," Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, 4 vols. (New York, 1884-1887), Vol. II, p. 576.

5. Francis W. Palfrey, The Antietam and Fredericksburg (New York, 1882), p. 22.

6. James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and the Maryland Campaign of 1862 (New York, 1965), p. 172.

7. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 42.

8. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 2, p. 281.

9. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 46.

10. Ronald H. Bailey, The Bloodiest Day: The Battle of Antietam (Alexandria, Va., 1984), p. 38.

11. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 45.

12. Murfin, p. 161.

13. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 45.

14. George M. Neese, Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery (New York, 1911), p. 120.

15. Neese, p. 122.

16. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 47.

17. Hill, p. 564.

18. Hill, p. 566.

19. Hill, p. 560.

20. Rufus R. Dawes, Service with the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers (Dayton, Ohio, 1984), p. 81.

21. O.R., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 215.

22. Hill, p. 580.

9. Major Bibliographical References F-4-17A,B,C

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title DENNIS E. FRYE, PAST PRESIDENT

organization HAGERSTOWN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE date FEBRUARY 19, 1986

street & number P.O. BOX 2155 telephone 301-739-3250

city or town HAGERSTOWN, state MD 21740

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

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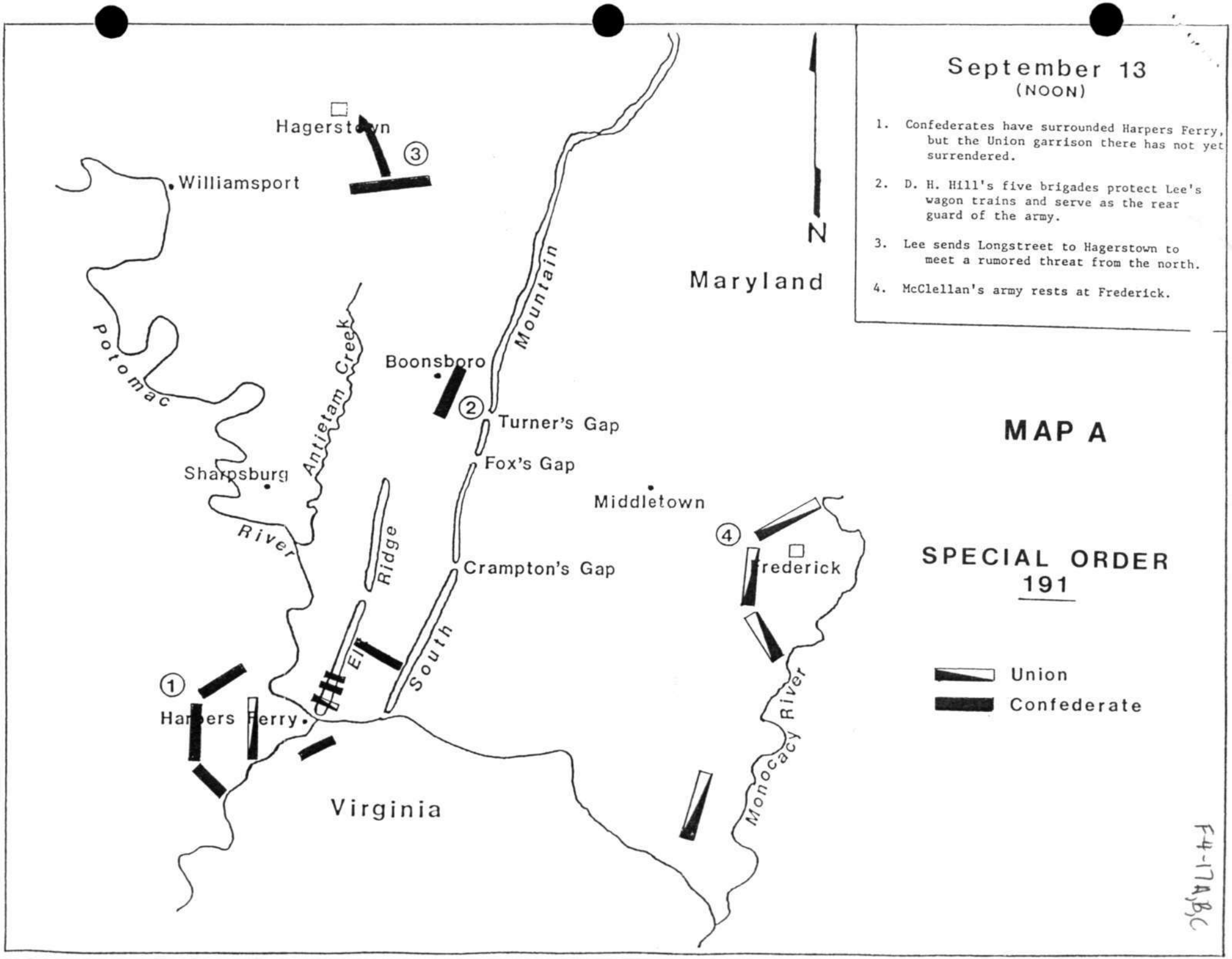
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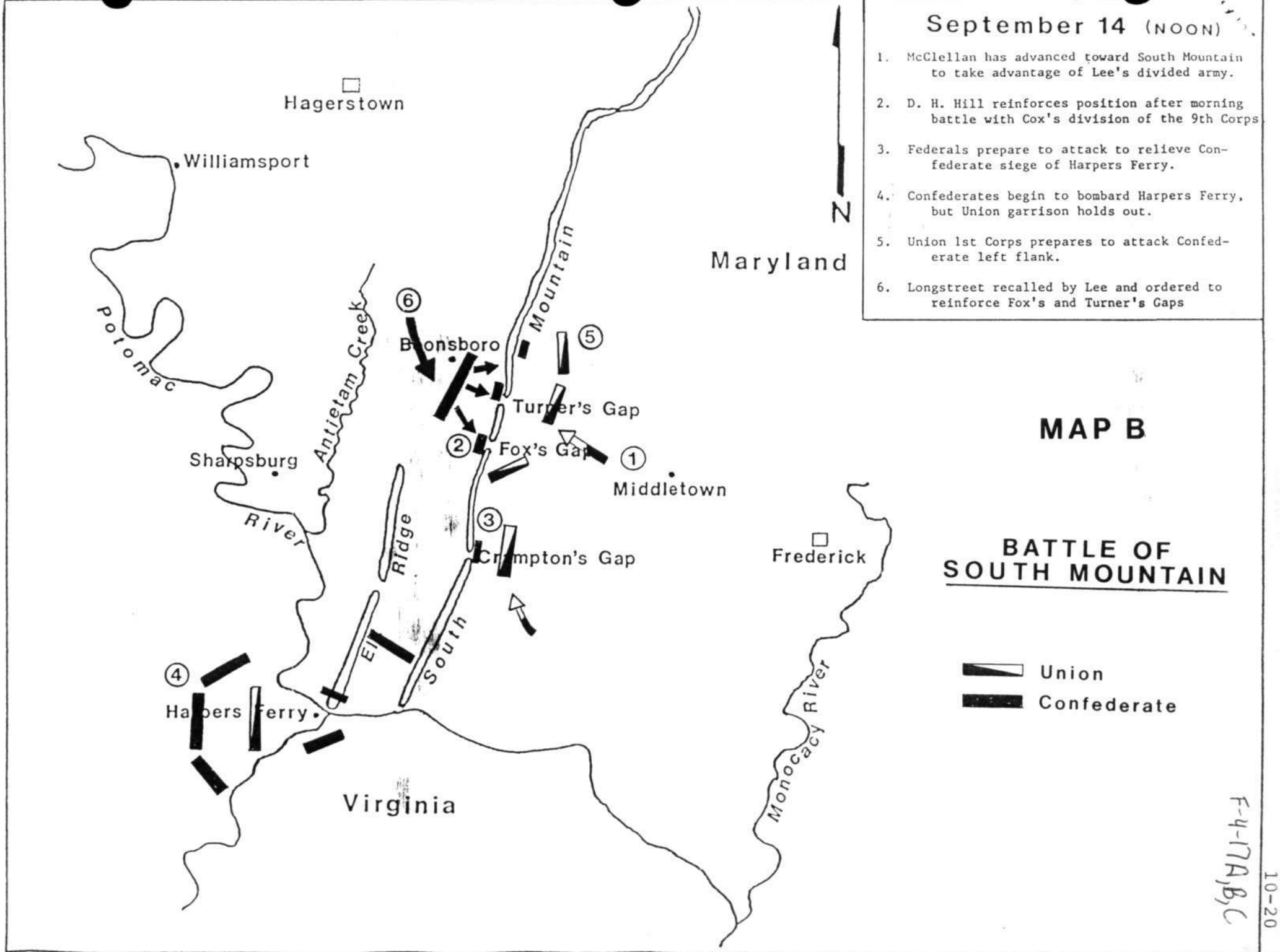
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APPENDIX 2

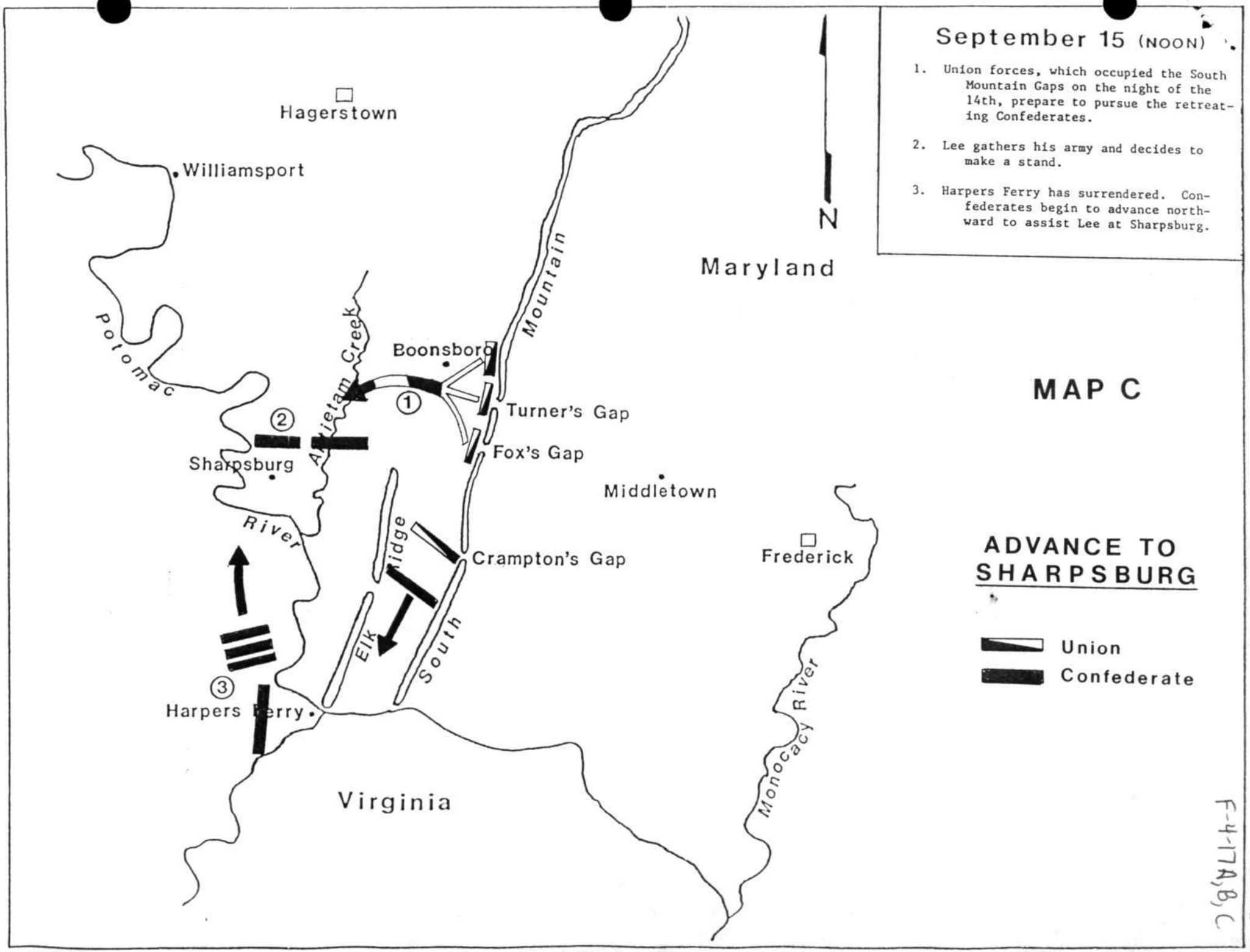
CAMPAIGN MAPS

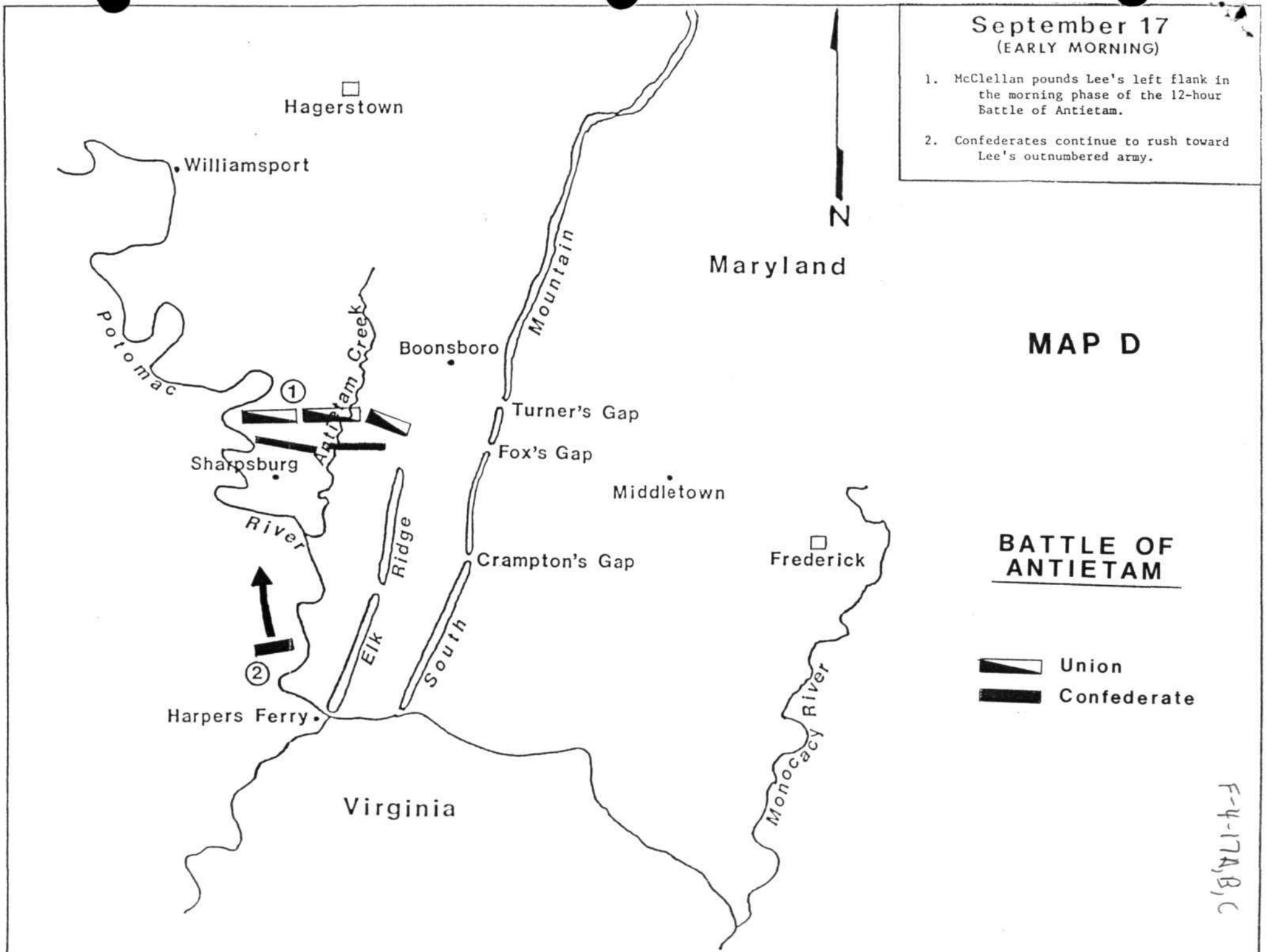

September 13
(NOON)
1. Confederates have surrounded Harpers Ferry, but the Union garrison there has not yet surrendered.
2. D. H. Hill's five brigades protect Lee's wagon trains and serve as the rear guard of the army.
3. Lee sends Longstreet to Hagerstown to meet a rumored threat from the north.
4. McClellan's army rests at Frederick.
N
Maryland
Hagerstown
Williamsport
Potomac
Antietam Creek
Boonsboro
South Mountain
Turner's Gap
Fox's Gap
Sharpsburg
Middletown
River
Elk Ridge
Crampton's Gap
Frederick
South
Harpers Ferry
Monocacy River
Virginia
MAP A
SPECIAL ORDER 191
Union
Confederate
F4-17A,B,C



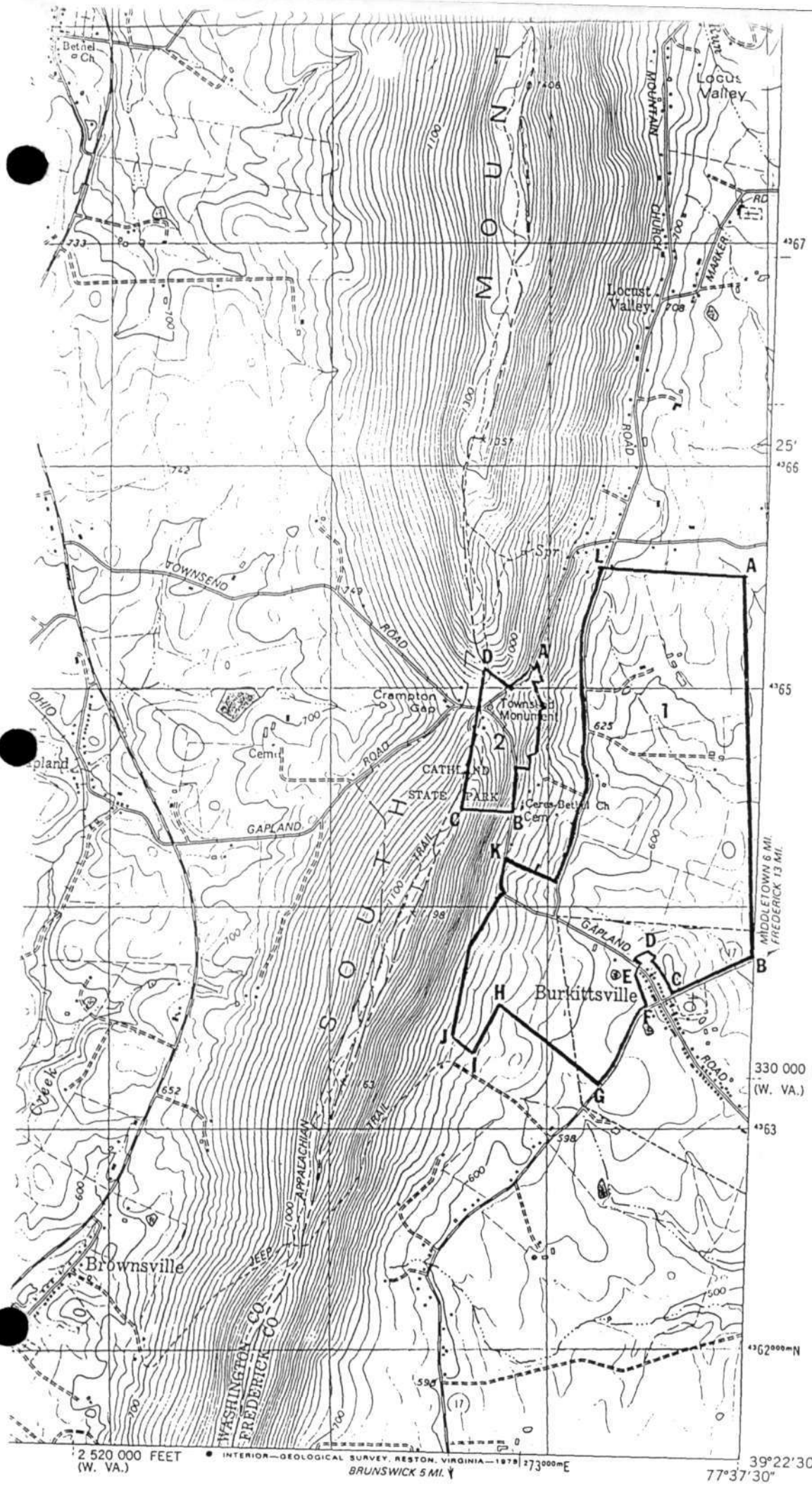
F-4-17A,B,C

10-20


September 15 (NOON)
1. Union forces, which occupied the South Mountain Gaps on the night of the 14th, prepare to pursue the retreating Confederates.
2. Lee gathers his army and decides to make a stand.
3. Harpers Ferry has surrendered. Confederates begin to advance northward to assist Lee at Sharpsburg.
N
Hagerstown
Williamsport
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Potomac
Antietam Creek
Boonsboro
South Mountain
Turner's Gap
Fox's Gap
Middletown
Sharpsburg
River
Crampton's Gap
Frederick
Elk Ridge
South
Harpers Ferry
Virginia
Monocacy River
MAP C
ADVANCE TO SHARPSBURG
Union
Confederate
F-4-17A,B,C


September 17
(EARLY MORNING)
1. McClellan pounds Lee's left flank in the morning phase of the 12-hour Battle of Antietam.
2. Confederates continue to rush toward Lee's outnumbered army.
N
Hagerstown
Williamsport
Maryland
Potomac
Antietam Creek
Boonsboro
South Mountain
Turner's Gap
Fox's Gap
Sharpsburg
Middletown
River
Ridge
Crampton's Gap
Frederick
Elk
South
Harpers Ferry
Monocacy River
Virginia
MAP D
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM
Union
Confederate
F-4-17A,B,C

F-4-17A,B,C



Crampton's Gap

UTM REFERENCES

Section 1

A: 18/273777/4365499
B: 18/273884/4363762
C: 18/273549/4363594
D: 18/273427/4363777
E: 18/273366/4363671
F: 18/273411/4363549
G: 18/273229/4363183
H: 18/272710/4363533
I: 18/272619/4363305
J: 18/272512/4363381
K: 18/272726/4364189
L: 18/273122/4365499

Section 2

A: 18/272878/4365103
B: 18/272802/4364372
C: 18/272543/4364402
D: 18/272604/4365057

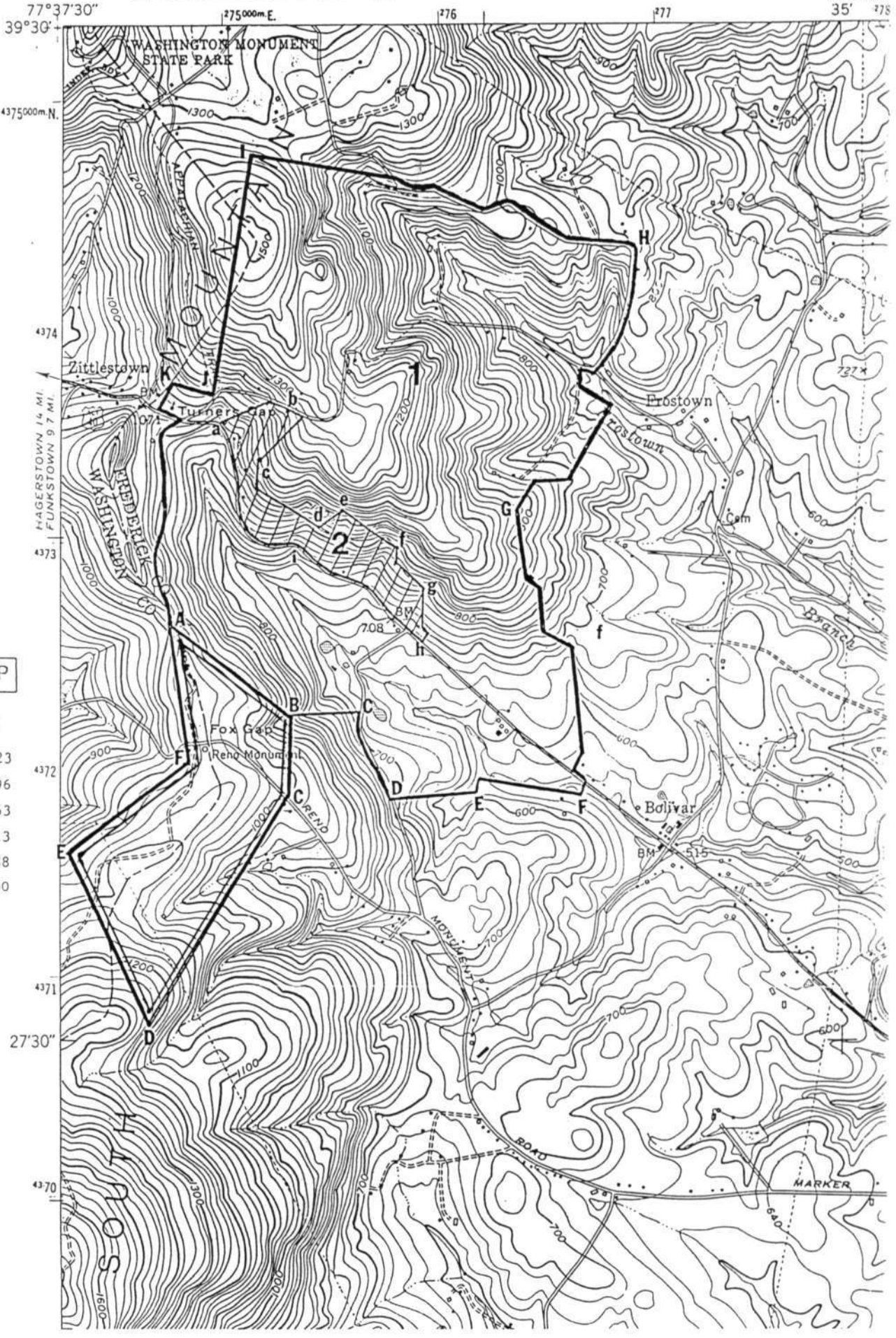
F-4-17A, B, C

5463 II SW
(FUNKSTOWN)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY







FOX'S GAP

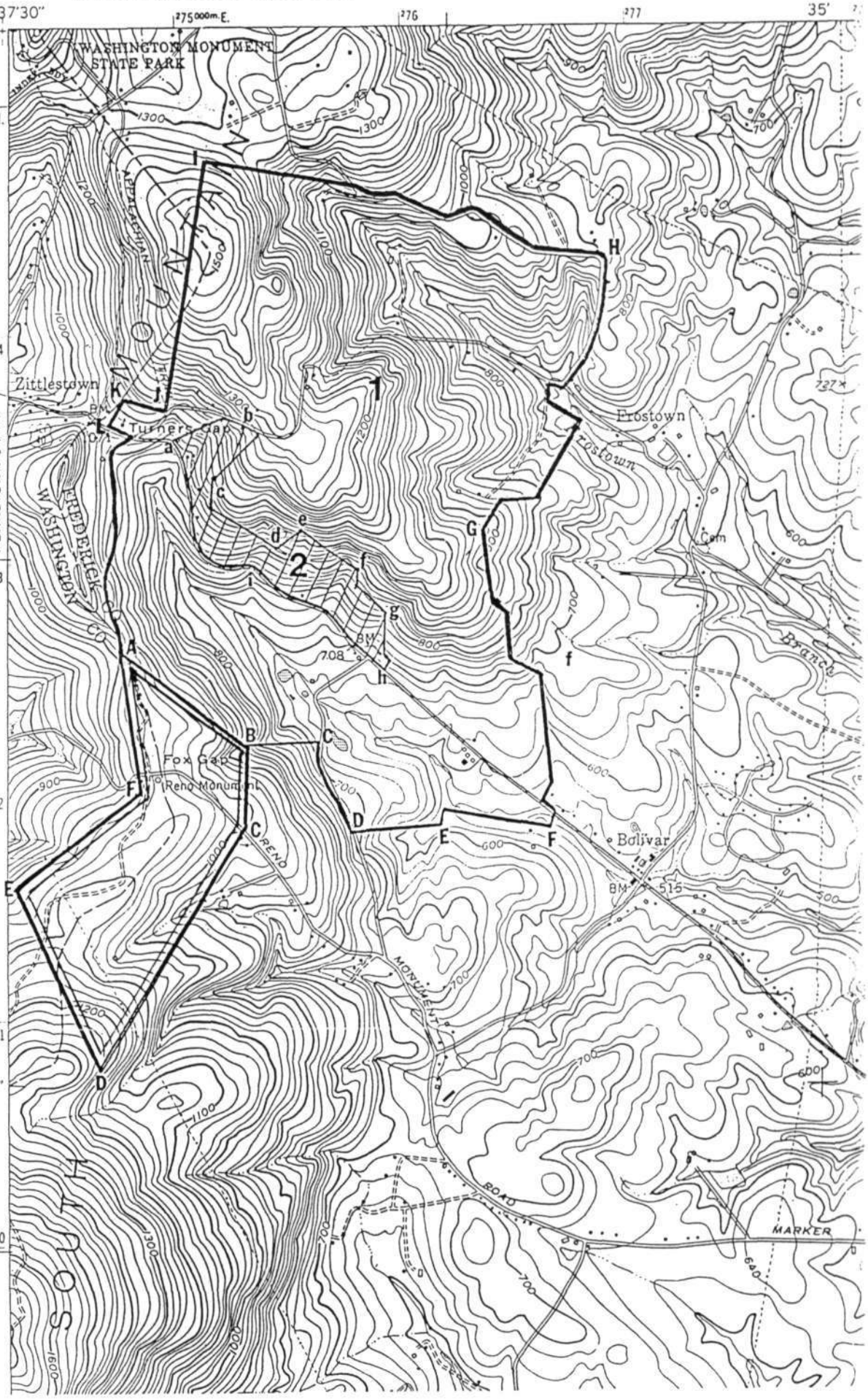
UTM REFERENCES

A:	18/274784/4372623
B:	18/275333/4372196
C:	18/274312/4371863
D:	18/274662/4370813
E:	18/274287/4371588
F:	18/274875/4372000

F-4-17A,B,C
10-7

5463 II SW
(FUNKSTOWN)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



TURNER'S GAP

UTM REFERENCES

Section 1

A:	18/274784/4372623
B:	18/275333/4372196
C:	18/275638/4372212
D:	18/275775/4371831
E:	18/276171/4371861
F:	18/276659/4371831
G:	18/276385/4373141
H:	18/276918/4374329
I:	18/275135/4374771
J:	18/274967/4373659
K:	18/274769/4373720
L:	18/274723/4373506

*Section 2

a:	18/274982/4373537
b:	18/275303/4373598
c:	18/275165/4373324
d:	18/275455/4373080
e:	18/275546/4373141
f:	18/275821/4372974
g:	18/275943/4372775
h:	18/275927/4372531
i:	18/275333/4372988

*this area excluded from boundary.

= Fox's Gap Battlefield

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes___ no___

Property Name: South Mountain Battlefields: Fox's Gap Inventory Number: F-4-17-B

Address: Reno Monument Road City: Boonsboro Zip Code: 21769

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Middletown

Owner: _____ Is the property being evaluated a district? X yes

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: DBM-0475-Lamb's Knoll DOE Agency: Maryland Dept. of Budget and Mgmt.

Site visit by MHT staff: X no ____yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property is located within a historic district? ____ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ____yes Eligible district ____yes Name of District: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ____ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ____ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes ____no

Criteria: X A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___ A ___B___ C___ D___ E___ F ___G___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
Project File

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

A National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form was completed for the South Mountain Battlefields in 1986, but the district has never been listed. In the National Register Nomination Form of 1986, the Battlefields were determined to be eligible under Criterion A, association with events that have had a broad impact on our history. The South Mountain Battlefields include all the resources associated with the Civil War Battle of South Mountain, which occurred on September 14, 1862. The Battlefields District includes sites at Fox's, Crampton's, and Turner's Gaps. The Fox's Gap section of the Battlefields are within the Area of Potential Effects for the proposed telecommunications tower at Lambs Knoll. At Fox's Gap, the Confederate forces fortified their positions along the Old Ridge Road, where it intersects the Old Sharpsburg Road (Reno Monument Road). The Union forces of General McClellan advanced up the Old Sharpsburg Road from the east towards the stone walls that the Confederates had built. The Battle of South Mountain was the prelude to the Battle of Antietam three days later, the bloodiest single day of the Civil War, on September 17, 1862.

There are several surveyed resources that contribute to the South Mountain Battlefields: Fox's Gap District. They are: WA-II-1126, the Wise Farmstead; F-4-134, the Stone Walls along the Old Ridge Road; F-4-131, the Old Sharpsburg Road; F-4-133, the Edward E. Hallein Property; F-4-132, the Hoffman Farm; F-4-129, the Loop Farm Lane; and F-4-127, the Old Ridge Road.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ____

Criteria: ~~A~~ **A** ___**B** ~~A~~**C** ___**D** **Considerations:** ___ **A** ___**B**___ **C**___ **D**___ **E**___ **F**___ **G** ___**None**

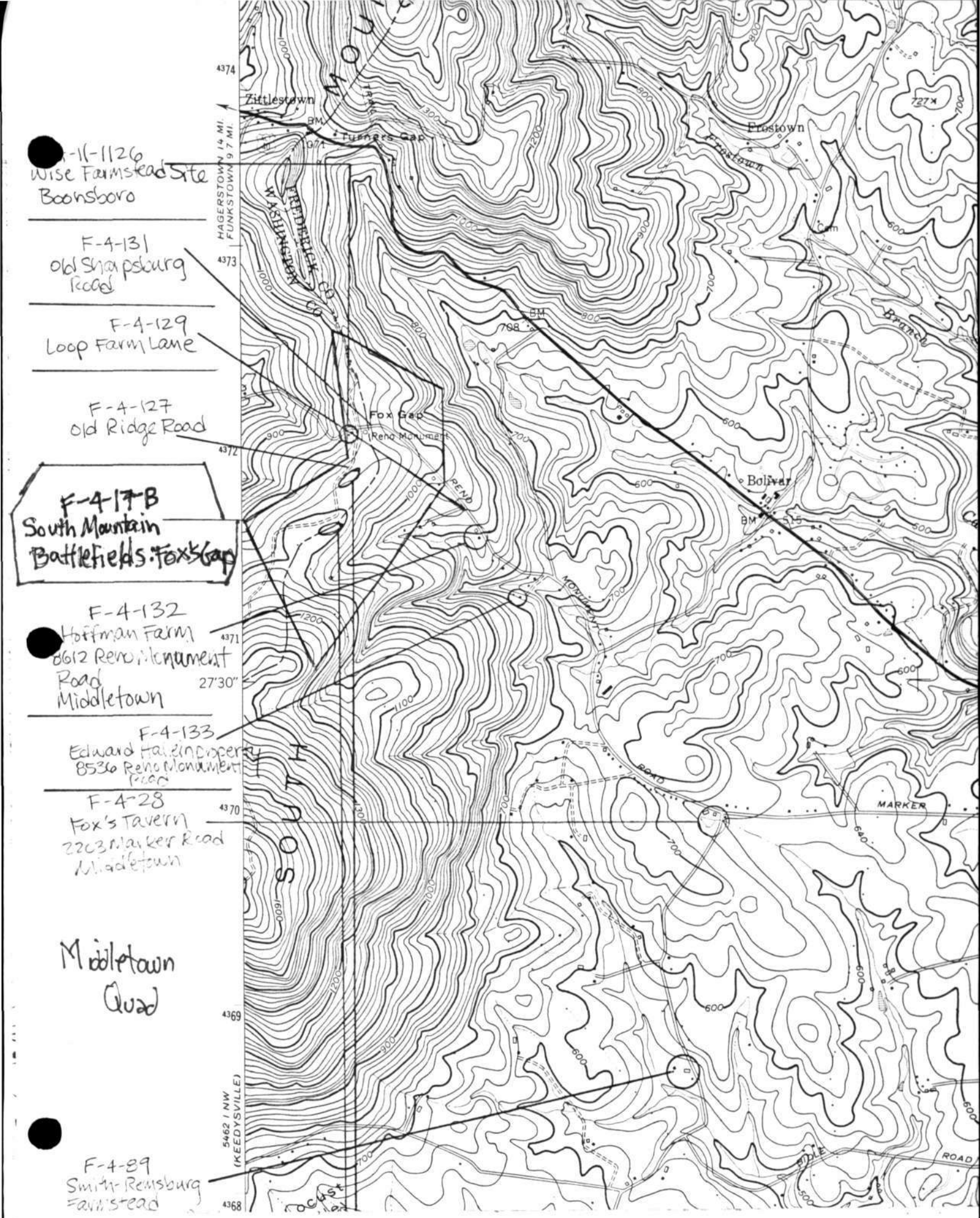
MHT Comments

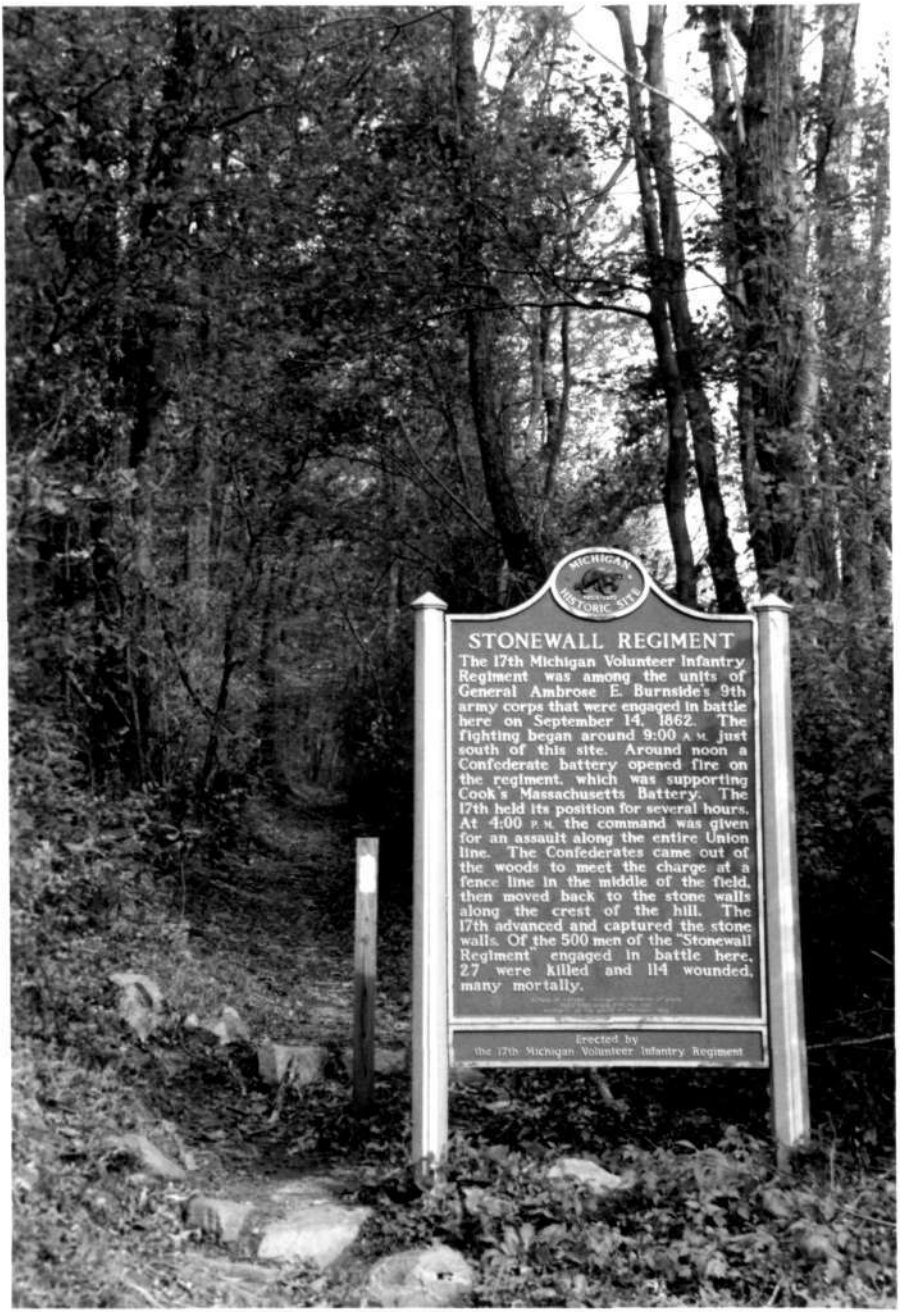
[signature] 12/8/03
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

[signature] 12/17/03
Reviewer, NR Program **Date**

The Battle of South Mountain was a pivotal moment in General Robert E. Lee's 1862 Maryland Campaign. Lee had split his forces, a fact which the Union troops under General McClellan attempted to take advantage of at South Mountain. After the battle, though, Lee was able to reunite his forces at Sharpsburg, where the Battle of Antietam took place on September 17, 1862. There seems to have been little or no change to the South Mountain Battlefields District at Fox's Gap since the time of its nomination. Thus, it is still significant under Criterion A, association with historical events. The association of Civil War personalities with the South Mountain Battlefields District is not sufficient to justify it as significant under Criterion B, association with the lives of persons in our past. There are no architectural structures associated with the site, thus disqualifying it for eligibility under Criterion C. Criterion D, information potential, was not evaluated for this study.

Prepared by: Gerald M. Maready/EHT Traceries Date Prepared: 10/24/2003


F-11-1126
Wise Farmstead Site
Boonsboro
F-4-131
Old Sharpsburg Road
F-4-129
Loop Farm Lane
F-4-127
Old Ridge Road
F-4-17-B
South Mountain Battlefields: Fox's Gap
F-4-132
Hoffman Farm
8612 Reno Monument Road
Middletown
27'30"
F-4-133
Edward Hafer Property
8536 Reno Monument Road
F-4-28
Fox's Tavern
2203 Marker Road
Middletown
Middletown Quad
F-4-89
Smith-Remsburg Farmstead
Zittlestown
Turners Gap
Fox Gap
Reno Monument
Frostown
Bolivar
SOUTH MOUNTAIN
WASHINGTON CO
FREDERICK CO
MARKER
ROAD
HAGERSTOWN 14 MI.
FUNKSTOWN 9.7 MI.
5462 I NW
(KEEDYSVILLE)


MICHIGAN
HISTORIC SITE
STONEWALL REGIMENT
The 17th Michigan Volunteer Infantry Regiment was among the units of General Ambrose E. Burnside's 9th army corps that were engaged in battle here on September 14, 1862. The fighting began around 9:00 A.M. just south of this site. Around noon a Confederate battery opened fire on the regiment, which was supporting Cook's Massachusetts Battery. The 17th held its position for several hours. At 4:00 P.M. the command was given for an assault along the entire Union line. The Confederates came out of the woods to meet the charge at a fence line in the middle of the field, then moved back to the stone walls along the crest of the hill. The 17th advanced and captured the stone walls. Of the 500 men of the "Stonewall Regiment" engaged in battle here, 27 were killed and 114 wounded, many mortally.
Erected by
the 17th Michigan Volunteer Infantry Regiment

F-4-17-B
Old Ridge Road (F-4-127), South Mountain Battlefields
Fox's Gap
Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
Old Ridge Road, looking north from Reno Monument Rd.

1 of 13



F-4-17-B
Old Ridge Road (F-4-127), South Mountain Battlefields
Fox's Gap
Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
Old Ridge Road, looking south from Reno Monument Rd.

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F-4-17-B

Loop Farm Lane (F-4-129), South Mountain Battlefields
FOX's Gap

Frederick County, MD

EHT Traceries

10/2003

MD SHPO

Loop Farm Lane, western end, at its intersection with the Ridge Road

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F-4-17-B
Loop Farm Lane (F-4-129), South Mountain Battlefields
FOX'S Gap
Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
Loop Farm Lane, eastern end at its intersection with
Reno Monument Rd.

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F-4-17-B
Old Sharpsburg Road (F-4-131), South Mountain Battlefields: Fox's Gap
Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
Old Sharpsburg Rd., looking east from vicinity of Reno Monument
5 of 13



F-4-17-B
Hoffman Farm (F-4-132), South Mountain Battlefields
Fox's Gap
8612 Reno Monument Road

Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
looking southeast

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F-4-17-B
Edward E. Halkin property, South Mountain Battlefields
(F-4-133) Fox's Gap
8536 Reno Monument Road

Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
looking southeast

7 of 13



F-4-17-B
Stone Walls (F-4-134), South Mountain Battlefields
Fox's Gap
Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
looking southeast

8 of 13



F-4-17-B
Stone walls (F-4-134), South Mountain Battlefields
Fox's Gap
Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
looking east

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RENO

F-4-17-B
South Mountain Battlefields: Fox's Gap
Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
Reno Monument, looking south

10 of 13



F-4-17-B
South Mountain Battlefields: Fox's Gap
Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
Reno Monument and Walls, looking south

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F-4-17-B
South Mountain Battlefields: Fox's Gap
Frederick County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
looking north from Reno Monument Road, in the vicinity of the Reno Monument

12 of 13



F-4-17-B
Wise Farmstead Site, South Mountain Battlefields
(WA-II-1126) Fox's Gap
Washington County, MD
EHT Traceries
10/2003
MD SHPO
looking southwest

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