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 not for publication city or town Burkittsville/Brownsville Strownsville Number Route 17; Gapland Rd; Mt. Church Rd; Brownsville Pass Rd; Townsend Rd. not for publication
state Maryland code MD county Frederick/Washington code 021/043 zip code See Sec. 10
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
J. 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) T - 8 - 10 Date D
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:)

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Crampton's Gap Historic District

F-4-017-A; WA-III-176 Name of Property

Frederick/Washington County, Maryland

5. Classification				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
☑ Private☐ public-local☑ public-State☑ public-Federal	□ building(s)☑ district□ site□ structure□ object	Contributing 98 1 7 0 106	Noncontributing 135 2 12 0 149	buildings sites structures objects Total
Name of related multiple prop (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a	n multiple property listing.)	Number of contribution in the National Re	outing resources prev gister	riously listed
South Mountain Battlefield[s] - S	September 14, 1862		71	
6. Function or Use				-
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instruction	ons)	
DOMESTIC/single dwelling		DOMESTIC/single dwelli	ng	
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENC	E/outbuilding	AGRICULTURE/SUBSIS	STENCE/outbuilding	
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENC	E/agricultural field	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field		
TRANSPORTATION/road-relate	ed	TRANSPORTATION/road-related		
		RECREATION AND CU	LTURE/outdoor recreat	ion
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	9	Materials (Enter categories from instruction	ens)	
OTHER: Early to Mid-19th Cent	ury Log	foundation Stone		
OTHER: Early to Mid-19th Cent	ury Stone	Walls wood		
OTHER: Timber Frame Pennsyl	vania-type Barn			
		roof Metal; asphalt		
		Other Vinyl; aluminum;	brick	

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

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Nan	ne of F	Property	County and State
8.	State	ment of Significance	
Ap _i (Mar	olical k "x" ir	ble National Register Criteria n one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property I Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Ø	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Military
	В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
	С	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.	Period of Significance September 14, 1862
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	
		Considerations all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates
Prop	erty	is:	September 14, 1862
	Α	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
	В	removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
	С	a birthplace or grave.	N/A
	D	a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation
	E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	N/A
	F	a commemorative property.	
	G	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Architect/Builder
			N/A
Expla	in the	Statement of Significance significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	
		Bibliographical References	
Cite t		ks, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or mo	ore continuation sheets.)
	preli has prev prev Reg desi reco	documentation on file (NPS): iminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) been requested riously listed in the National Register riously determined eligible by the National gister gned a National Historic Landmark orded by Historic American Buildings Survey	Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:
		rded by Historic American Engineering cord #	

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10. Geographical Data				
Acreage of Property Approx. 3494 acres				
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)				
1 1 8 2 7 1 8 6 0 4 3 6 6 2 2 0 3 1 8 2 7 3 9 4 5 4 3 6 5 6 5 0 Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing 2 1 8 2 7 3 1 5 5 4 3 6 6 3 7 0 4 1 8 2 7 5 7 2 0 4 3 6 2 7 5 0				
✓ 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 The Control of t				
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.

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Crampton's Gap Historic District

Physical Description

Section number 7

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 (listed in the NR 11/30/1975, with 70 contributing resources), 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

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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 98 Contributing Buildings (70 of which are located within the NR-listed Burkittsville Historic District); 7 Contributing Structures; 1 Contributing Site; 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

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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.

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

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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

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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.

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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 <u>The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War</u>, Plate 27, Gramercy Books, New York, 1983.)

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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 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 counties, Maryland.

Beginning at a point in Washington County where the 800' contour line on the west slope of South Mountain, on the Keedysville USGS Quadrangle map intersects with a fence line at or near 39° 25' 2.36" N. latitude and 77° 38' 53.04" W. longitude and proceeding in a straight line to the east to a point at or near 39° 25' 4.35" N. latitude and 77° 38' 13.20 W. longitude on the east slope of South Mountain in Frederick County; then turning to the southeast and following South Mountain State Park boundary in part to a point on the east side of Mountain Church Road at or near 39° 24' 58.51 N. latitude and 77° 38' 13.20" W. longitude; then turning to the south to a point at or near 39° 24' 46.83" N. latitude and 77° 37' 51.68" W. longitude; then turning to the southeast and crossing Arnoldtown Road at a point at or near 39° 24' 45.34" N. latitude and 77° 37' 47.86" W. longitude and continuing to an intermittent stream bed for an unnamed tributary of Broad Run; then following the tributary in a southeasterly direction to and across Maryland Route 17 and to and across Catholic Church Road to the confluence with Broad Run at or near 39° 23' 11.08" N. latitude and 77° 36' 16.43" W. longitude; then turning to the southwest and following an unnamed tributary and drainage southwestward to Gapland (Huffer) Road at or near 39° 22' 53.18" N. latitude and 77° 36' 44.52" W. longitude; then following Gapland (Huffer) Road in a northwesterly direction to a culvert over an unnamed tributary at or near 39° 23' 3.99" N. latitude and 77° 37' 12.24" W. longitude; then turning southwest and following the tributary to a fence line and following the fence line southwesterly to Ahalt Distillery Road at or near 39° 22' 44.61" N. latitude and 77° 37' 47.77" W. longitude; then following Ahalt Distillery Road west to Maryland Route 17; then continuing west to meet a southern boundary line of South Mountain State Park and continuing with the boundary line to the Washington County - Frederick County line, and continuing westward to a point which is also a corner in the South Mountain State Park western boundary at or near 39° 22' 42.50" N. latitude and 77° 39' 18.43 W. longitude; then turning northward and following the western boundary of South Mountain State Park to and along the east side of Shaff Road to its intersection with Gapland Road; then following the park boundary along Gapland Road to the 800' contour line as shown on the Keedysville USGS Quad sheet; and following the 800' contour line in a northerly direction to its crossing of Townsend Road; and continuing with the 800' contour line northward to the place of beginning.

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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

	h c.										ng this	n with		
Notes	Park rustic style, 20 th	20 th c.	Modern	F-2-055; ca.1870	Mid 19 th c.	20 th c	Late 19 th c.	20 th c.	20 th c.	ca.1840	Not accessible during this project	Concrete Block barn with Gambrel roof	Mid-19 th century	1070-
NC Site	0	0	0		0	С	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
C Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Ob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
၁ ရ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Str	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 525	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
C Str	0	0	0	0	0 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
NC Bdg		_	-		0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-
C Bdg	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	-	c
C Dist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Description	3-sided log walled camp shelter with concrete and stone foundation	Frame privy with shed roof	A-frame house, wood siding, asphalt shingle roof		3 part log house on stone foundation with vinvl siding	One-story brick ranch-style house	1 ½ story Log house, Window- Door-Window, central brick chimney	Pre-fabricated ranch-style house	Modern brick ranch-style house	1 1/2 story stone house	Davis Description: 2-story house (former barn?), Stone end walls, Board and batten shed	Stone 2 story house with possible log and stone additions	1 ½ story vinyl-sided log house, raised stone basement	Partial brick siding, split level
Property Name	Crampton's Gap Shelter	Crampton's Gap Outhouse	60?? (E side) Gapland Rd	Ceres Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church	6030 Gapland Rd	6025 Gapland Rd	6019 Gapland Rd	West Side Gapland Rd	Off E side Gapland Rd	6000B Gapland Rd	6000A Gapland Rd	(Address unk.) Mountain Church Rd	6022 Mountain Church Rd	6038 Mountain
Field	92	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	98	87	88	68	96
X #	-	2	3	4	5	9	7	∞	6	10	=	12	13	14

C Dist-Contributing District
C Bdg-Contributing Building

C Str-Contributing Structure C Ob-(

C Ob-Contributing Object

C Site-Contributing Site

							1														
	Notes	-Non-Contributing Site	0 late 19 th c.		Boordy Vineyards	court a medance	Mid 19th c		20th c		ca 1870		Projecting polygonal hay: late	19 th c	Infinished		Ca 1900		ca 1870		the contract of the contract o
	NC Site	Sife	0	,	0	<u> </u>	C		C		C	•	C		0	>	C		c		•
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	C Str	-uoN-	0		n)	0	•	0	٠	0	•	0	•	0	•	0		0		
	NC Bdg	COb	-		n	ı	m	ı	-	l	~)	-		-	ı	-		5		-
	C Bdg	lre	0		D		-		0		0	,	0		0		0		0	•	<
	C Dist	Structu	0		0	*	0		0		0	ı	0		0		0		0		•
	Description	NC Bdg-Non-Contributing Building NC Str-Non-Contributing Structure NC Ob-Non-Contributing Object NC Site-Non-Contributing Site	Possible log house with aluminum	siding, Stone foundation	Not Accessible-Locked gate	Ď	2-story Stone house; 3-part dormer,	frame addition on N. side	Modern block house with vinyl-	siding	2-Story Frame, Cross-Gable house		2-story, 3-bay frame, cross-gable	house, separate garage	New Large frame 2-story house)	2-story frame house, turned porch	posts	2-story frame, cross-gable house; 2	chicken houses, garage, bank barn	Aliminim cinale wide troiler
	Property Name	on-Contributing Bu	91 6040 Mountain	Church Rd	6041 Mountain	Church Rd	6042 Mountain	Church Rd	6100 Mountain	Church Rd	6104 Mountain	Church Rd	6114 Mountain	Church Rd	Mountain Church	Rd	98 6118 Mountain	Church Rd	6203 Mountain	Church Rd	100 6203R Mountain
	Field #	N-gp	91		92		93		94		95		96		26		86		66		100
-	# R	NC B	15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24

		(-						de	}			ء	<u>.</u>
	0 20 th c.		0 early 20th century: "Bears	Den"	0 F-2-098· mid 19th c			mid-late 19 th c		Down driveway off East side	ofroad	F-2-088		0 F-2-097: on Isaac Bond man	of Frederick Co. 1858
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	0		0		0			0		0				0	
	Aluminum single-wide trailer		2-story stone house, with Gambrel	roof,	1 1/2 story log house with 2	additions		Two-story 3 bay frame house,	vinyl siding and frame addition	2-story brick farm house w/ 2	barns, 3 silos, and 2 domestic	outbldgs.)	Late 18th/early 19th century stone	house, L-shaped brick house,
	100 6203B Mountain	Church Rd	101 6218(?) Mountain	Church Rd	Widow Tritt	House, 6220 Mt.	Church Rd.	103 6124 Mountain	Church Rd	"Forest"/Miller	Farmstead 6229A	& 6229B, Mt.	Church Rd	106 Wipp Farm-Char	Mar Dairy, 6319
	100		101		102			103		104				106	
	24		25		26			27		78				53	

							1				T	
Notes	On Isaac Bond map of Frederick Co, 1858	Late 19 th c. ca.1870	20 th c.		Late 19 th c.	20th c.; Corner Arnoldtown Rd	Behind 6518 Mtn Ch Rd	1840-1850	ca.1850	20 th c.	20 th c.	Late 19th c.; E side Arnoldtown Rd;
NC Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Site	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Ob	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	0	0	0
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NC Str	0	0	0	0	0	0	n	0	0	0	0	0
C Str	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	n	0	0	0	0	0
NC Bdg	0		2	0	-		n	0	0	1	-	3
C Bdg		0	0 0		0	0	n	,	2	0	0	0
C Dist	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Description	ca.1850, 19 th century barn 2-story log house, wood shingle siding, 6/6 windows, central brick chimney, deteriorating	Stone foundation; standing Frame bank barn 2-story frame house, L-shaped, 1st	1-story brick ranch-style house; Concrete block garage		2-story frame (?) house with standing seam metal roof	Modern brick bottom, frame top house	Possibly historic- (inaccessible)	1-story stone house, 3 bay, interior stone end chimney	2-story log house with exposed stone basement, vinyl siding, stone barn behind house	1-story log house	1-story gray vinyl-sided modern house	1-story white house, standing seam metal roof, brick interior end chimney
Property Name	Mt Church Rd. West side of Mountain Church Rd.	W. side Mountain Church Rd 6500 Mountain	650(?) Mountain Church Road 6507 Mountain	Church Road 65?? Mountain Church Rd (West side)	65?? Mountain Church Rd (West Side)		\longrightarrow	1029 Arnoldtown Rd	1038 Arnoldtown Rd	1044 Arnoldtown Rd		1055Arnoldtown Rd
Field #	107	108	1110	112	113	114	116	117	118	119	120	121
AR #	30	31	33	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

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Notes	Mid 19 th c.	Late 19th century	20 th c.	late 19 th century with 20 th century additions	Late 19 th c.	Late 19th c.	20 th c.; Corner Arnoldtown Rd	20 th c.	20 th c.	20 th c.	Log smoke house and barn All late 19th	20 th c.	20 th c.	20 th c.	20 th c.	20 th c.
NC Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Ob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	0	0
ပ ၁	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Str	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Str	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Bdg	0	1	2	-	_	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
C Bdg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Dist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Description	2-story log house w/vinyl siding, salt-box style roof; summer kitchen	Log house with central brick chimney; Shingle roof (behind 124)	Modern 1-story frame house; Modern shed may have been built over original house foundation	Vinyl-sided log house with addition;	Deteriorated log house, asphalt siding, 2 over 2 windows	Tan vinyl-sided house, poss. Log	2-story frame house with asbestos siding	1 story frame ranch-style house, vinyl and rock siding	Newer rock-sided gambrel roof house	1 story blue, ranch-style house	2 Story frame or log, 2 interior end chimneys, 2/2 sash	Modern Stone-sided house	Small modern house (not fully visible from rd)	1 ½ story modern frame house, precast concrete foundation	Brick & vinyl-sided ranch-style house	Vinyl-sided double-wide mobile
d Property Name	2 1059 Arnoldtown Rd	3 105? Arnoldtown Rd	t 105? Arnoldtown Rd		5 1056? (south of 1054) Arnoldtown Road	7 1095 Arnoldtown Road	S 6608 Mountain Church Rd	9 1109 Arnoldtown Rd	1113 Amoldtown Rd	6605 Mountain Church Road		20812 Gapland Road	20808 Gapland Road		7 1131 Arnoldtown Road	1133 Arnoldtown
Field #	122	123	124		126	127	128	129	130	131	132	140	141	142	177	179
NR #	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59

								s; Behind	ouse; mid-			Martin Gen. rters		avis)
Notes		1970s	1990s	1970s	Early 20th Century	1970s	early 20 th c.	built in last 30 years; Behind 6638	Late 19th century house; mid- 19th century barn		1950s or 1960s	1830s; Belonged to Martin Shafer in 1862; US Gen. Franklin's Headquarters during Battle	Late 19 th c.	Late 19th century (Davis)
NC Site		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Site		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Ob		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
၁၀		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Str		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Str		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Bdg		-	-	-	-	-	4		0	-	1	0	-	
C Bdg		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	_	0	0	8	0	0
C Dist		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Description	home	Brick Ranch-style house	rock & vinyl-sided ranch house	brick-sided ranch-style house	Yellow vinyl-sided house, 1 story with central brick chimney	brick split-level house	White 2 story side-gable house, contributing house with asbestos siding. 4 contributing out-huildings	Brick 2-story house	2 story log house with vinyl siding, 6/6 windows, small barn with forebay	Modern 2 story house; Vinyl & brick-sided	stone-sided ranch-style house; Vinyl-sided addition	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	2 story, Cross-gable Gothic Revival house, Clapboard siding, molded lintels	Not visible from public road
Property Name	Road	6624 Mountain Church Road	6619 Mountain Church Road	6621 Mountain Church Road	6630 Mountain Church Road	6636 Mountain Church Road	6638 Mountain Church Road	6718 Mountain Church Road	6710 Mountain Church Road	6622 Mountain Church Road	6006 Highway 17		1519 Gapland Road	5533 Gapland Road
Field #		180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
# %		09	61	62	63	64	9	99	29	89	69	70	71	72

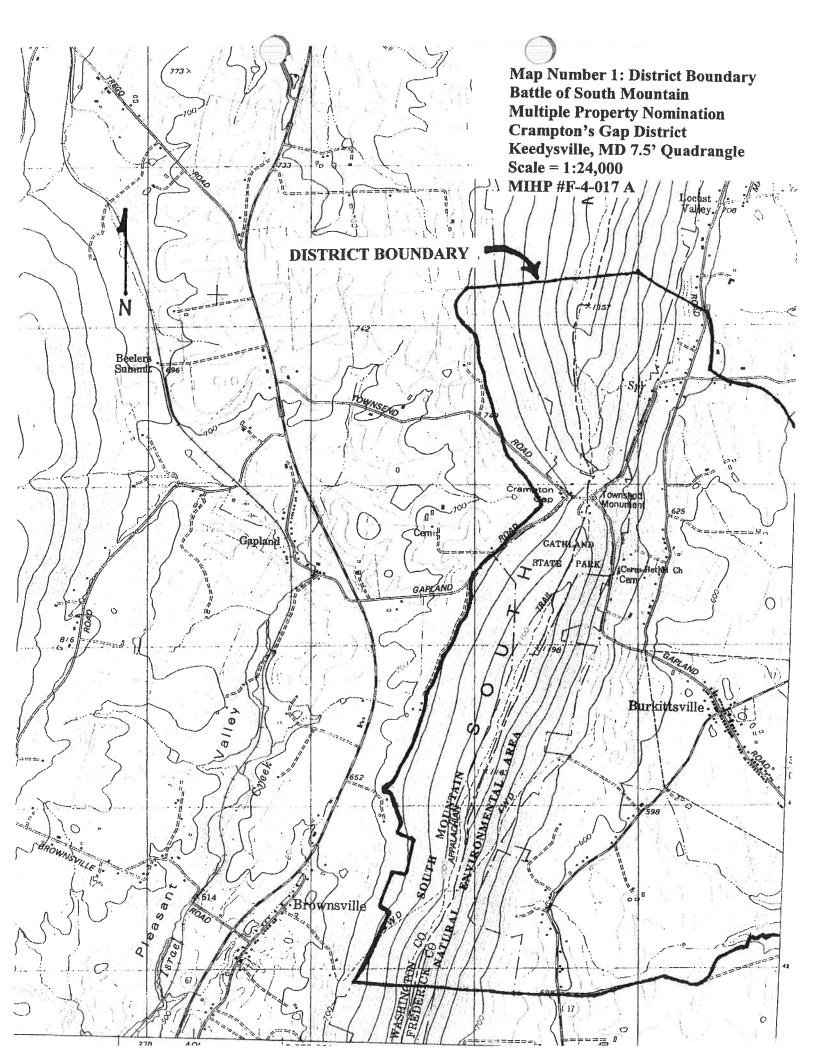
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Notes		20 th c.	Late 19th c.	20 th c.	Late 19th c.	Late $19^{th} - 20^{th}$ c.; 6+ barns, numerous outbuildings	Late 19 th c.	Early-mid 19 th c.	Mid 19th century	Late 19 th c.	20 th c.	Blue Ridge Grill?-possible post-CW black restaurant			Late 19 th c.
NC Site		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Site		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Ob		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n	n	0
၁၀		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n	n	0
NC Str		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n	n	ם	0
C Str		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n	n	Ω	0
NC Bdg			-		2	∞	-	0	0	-	_	1	n	n	1
C Bdg		0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	n	n	0
C Dist		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Description	frame barns built later	Two story salmon-colored brick modern house on west side of road	Two story Gothic Revival Farmhouse	One-story concrete block house; Possible log section	3-bay cross gable, two-story house; Vert. board barn with forebay	Large farm, 3 bay cross gable house and large 2 story, new house	Gable front frame 2 story house, 2/2 sash, Yellow vinyl siding	Two-story stone house; Small bank barn; gable-front stone outbuilding	Stone 2 story 3 bay house, 6/6 sash, stone and frame bank barn with forebay	2 story, cross-gable house	l story pre-fabricated, vinyl-sided house	Not visible from public road	Not visible from public road	Not visible from public road	Stone cross-gable 2-story house, diamond window in 2 nd story gable
Property Name	Road	NW corner of Brownsville Pass Rd and Burkittsville Rd	5636 Burkittsville Road	5630 Burkittsville Road	5614 Burkittsville Road	Soot Burkittsville Road-Distillery Springs Farm		5542 Burkittsville Road	5526 Burkittsville Road	5506A Burkittsville Road	(Address unk.) Burkittsville Road	F 5506B Burkittsville Road	-	**** Burkittsville Road	5426 Burkittsville Road
Field #		194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
* *		74	75	9/	LL	78	62	80	81	82	83	84	85	98	87

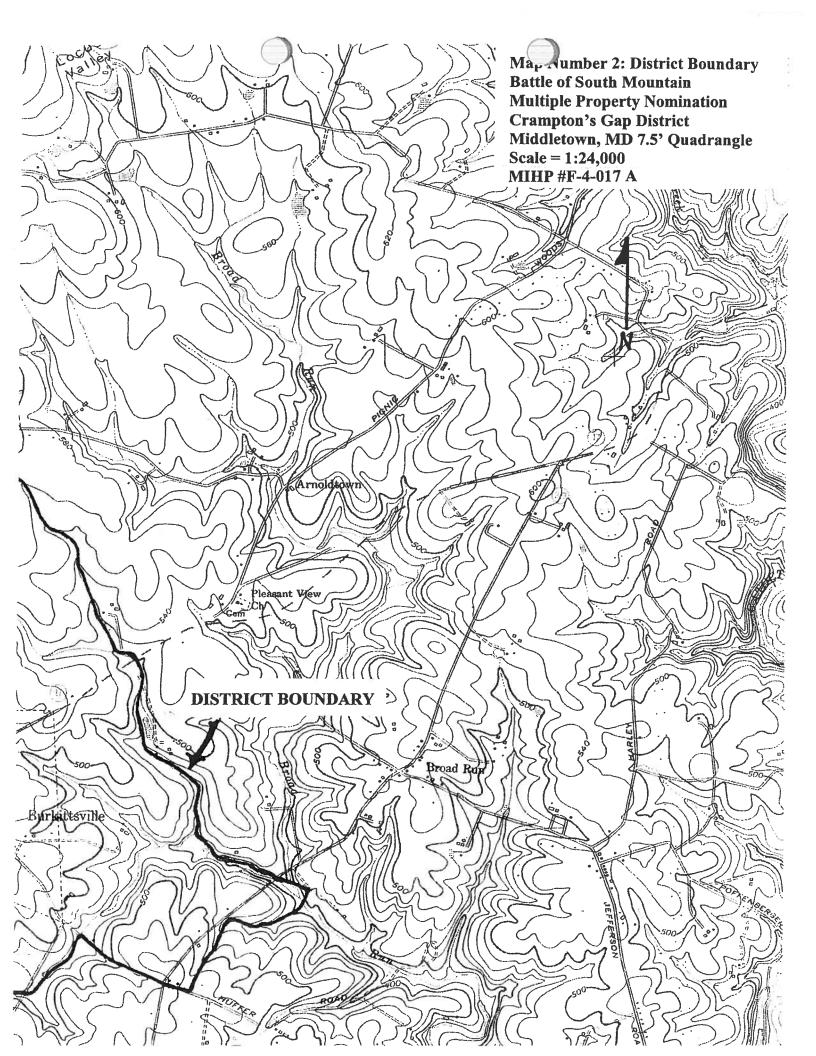
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Notes	20 th c.	Late 19th century	Extensively remodeled	Early 20 th c.	Mid 19th century	Mid 19th century	late 19 th century	Late 19th c.	Prob. Late 19 th c.	Multiple locations throughout district	Mid 19th century	Mid 19th century	Early 20th century	20 th c.
NC Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Ob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
၁	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Str	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Str	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
NC Bdg	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
C Bdg	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
C Dist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Description	Small Mobile home	Two-story log or frame house, 6/6 sash; Ext. brick end chimney	2 story cross gable house, vinyl and brick siding	1 story frame house, recent siding, center stove chimney	2 story exposed log house	2 story log house, center chimney	2 story side-gable log house with center chimney	1 1/2 story log house, center chimney, 2/2 sash	Altered, gable front, 1 story house, Aluminum siding, Metal roof	Stone walls along property lines and fields, many of which probably served as troop defense	1 1/2 story stone house with recent frame addition	Stone one-story house with frame addition	2 story frame house (gray)	Stone siding over double-wide mobile home
d Property Name	S 5420 Burkittsville Road	9 5414 Burkittsville Road) 5406 Burkittsville Road	S402 Burkittsville Road	2 5341 Burkittsville Road	5331 Burkittsville Road		5 5319 Burkittsville Road	5 5309 Burkittsville Road	Stone Walls in Fields and along roads	Unk. Address Brownsville Pass Rd	Unk. Address Brownsville Pass Rd	Unk. Address Brownsville Pass Rd	5800B Brownsville Pass Rd
Field #	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	-	1	<u> </u>		
* R	88	68	06	91	92	93	94	95	96	76	86	66	100	101

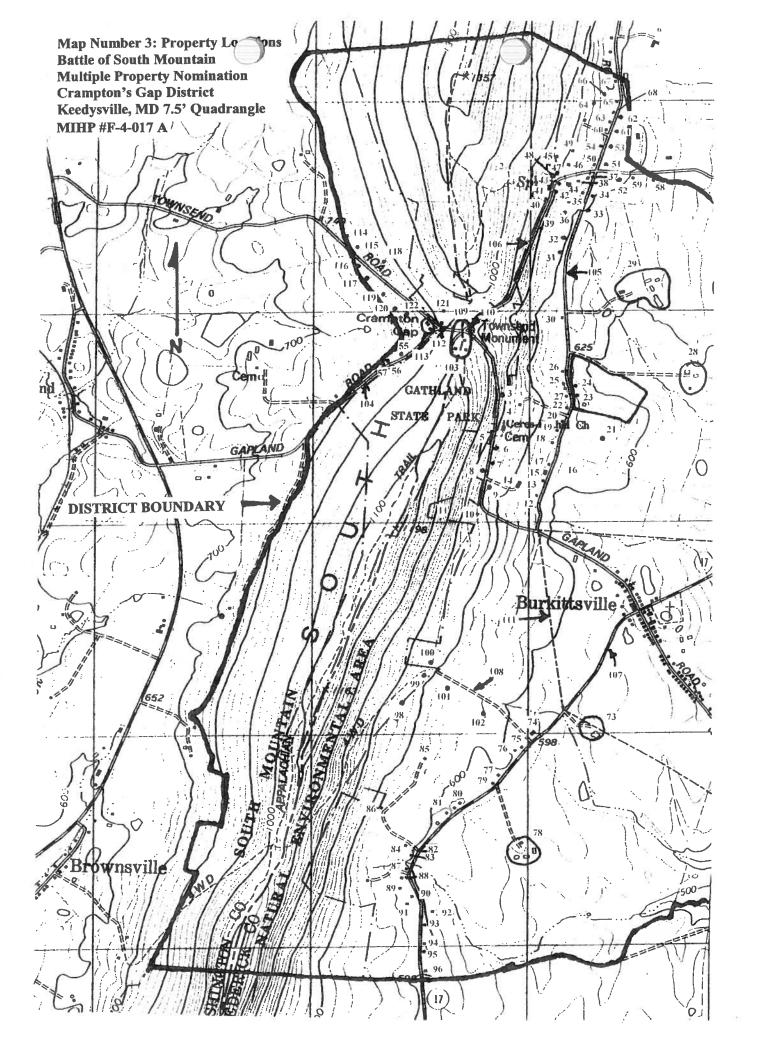
Crampton's Gap Historic District (F-4-017-A; WA-III-176), Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland Resource Inventory Table

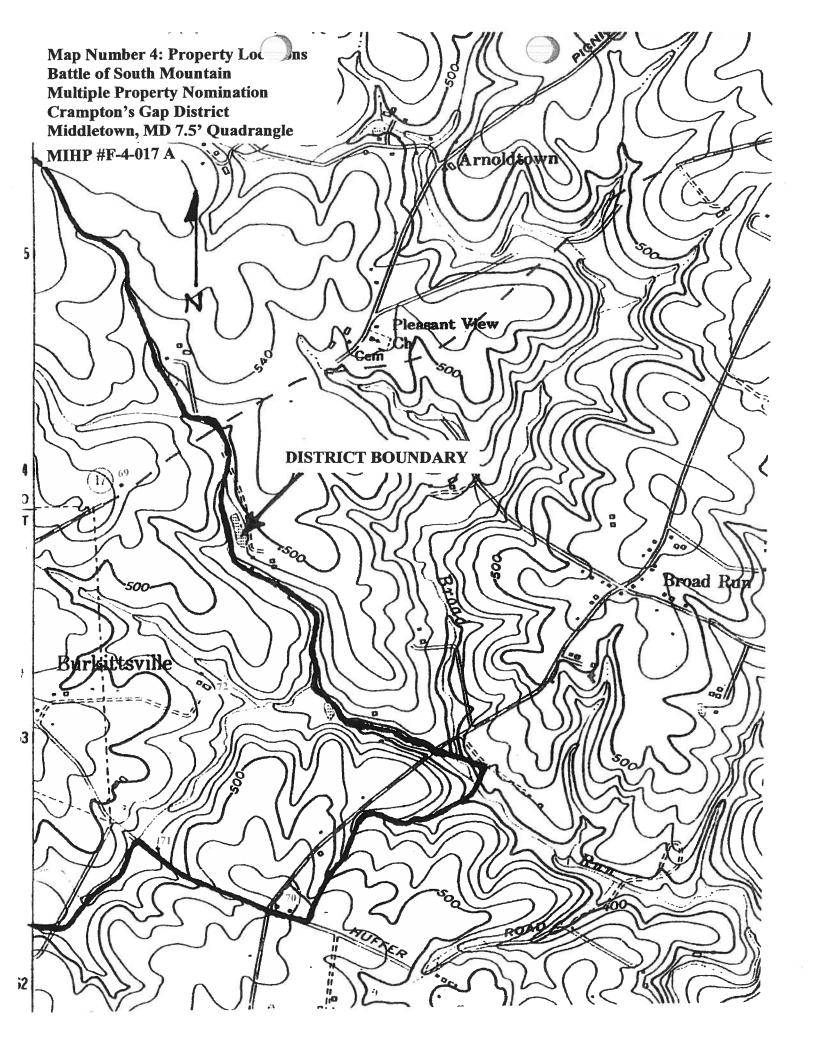
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Notes	20 th c.	F-4-017-A; location of action during battle of South Mountain	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map	Appears on 1858 Isaac Bond map	WA-III-038; ca.1884 house, outbuildings, tomb	Built 1896; Listed on NR in 1966 with Antietam Nat'l Battlefield; WA-III-117	Listed on NR 1975; F-2-10	Late 19 th c.	Turnpike established 1896; WA-111-123	Late 19 th c.; "Camp In a Tree" campground
NC Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Ob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Str	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	П		0	0	0	0
C Str	0	0	1	1	-	П	П	0	0	0	0	0	0
NC Bdg	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	1
C Bdg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0
C Dist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	П	0	0	0
Description	One-story modern vinyl-sided ranch style house	Mountain pass on Gapland Road and surrounding area	Historic Road; Western portion was route of Confederate retreat	Historic road from Gapland Road to Mountain Church Road	Historic Road from Gapland Road to Mountain Church Road	Historic Road from Burkittsville to Petersville Road	Historic Road	Gapland Road at Crampton's Gap	55 foot high brownstone and limestone arch with plaques & stature dedicated to media war correspondents	Village on Burkittsville Road, east side of South Mountain	2-Story Stone house with board & batten addition; central brick chimney; 2 dormer windows on 2 nd floor	2 story, 3 bay stone house Board and batten barn	2 story frame house
Property Name	Unk. Address Brownsville Pass Rd	Crampton's Gap battlefield	Gapland Road/Huffer Road	Mountain Church Rd	Arnoldtown Road	Burkittsville Road	Brownsville Pass Rd	Gath Farm Complex	War Correspondent's Memorial Arch	Burkittsville Historic District	Gapland Rd & Townsend Rd	Gapland Turnpike Toll House/Van Gilder Pottery	Unk. Address on Townsend Rd
Field #						l l	I			l	138	139	239
X #	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114

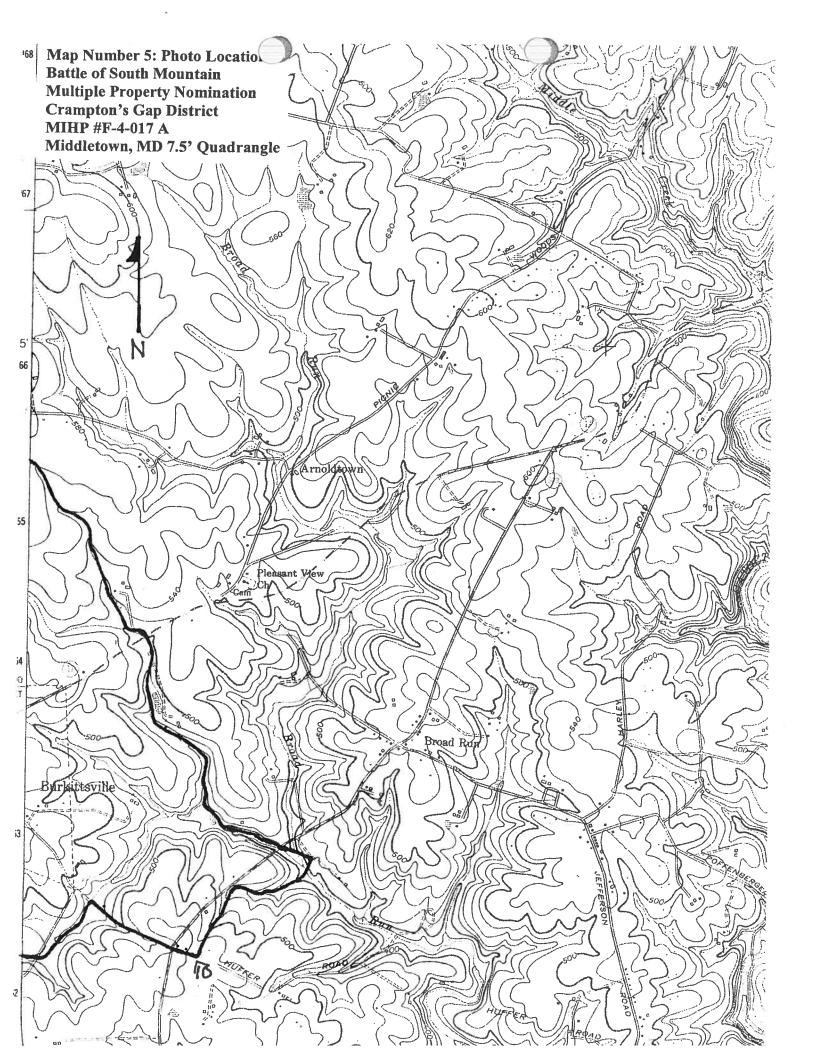
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Notes	20 th c.	20 th c.	20 th c.	Built in last 30 years	20 th c.	20 th c.	Prob. Late 19 th c.; Property not clearly visible from road.	20 th c.
NC Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C NC Ob Ob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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NC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

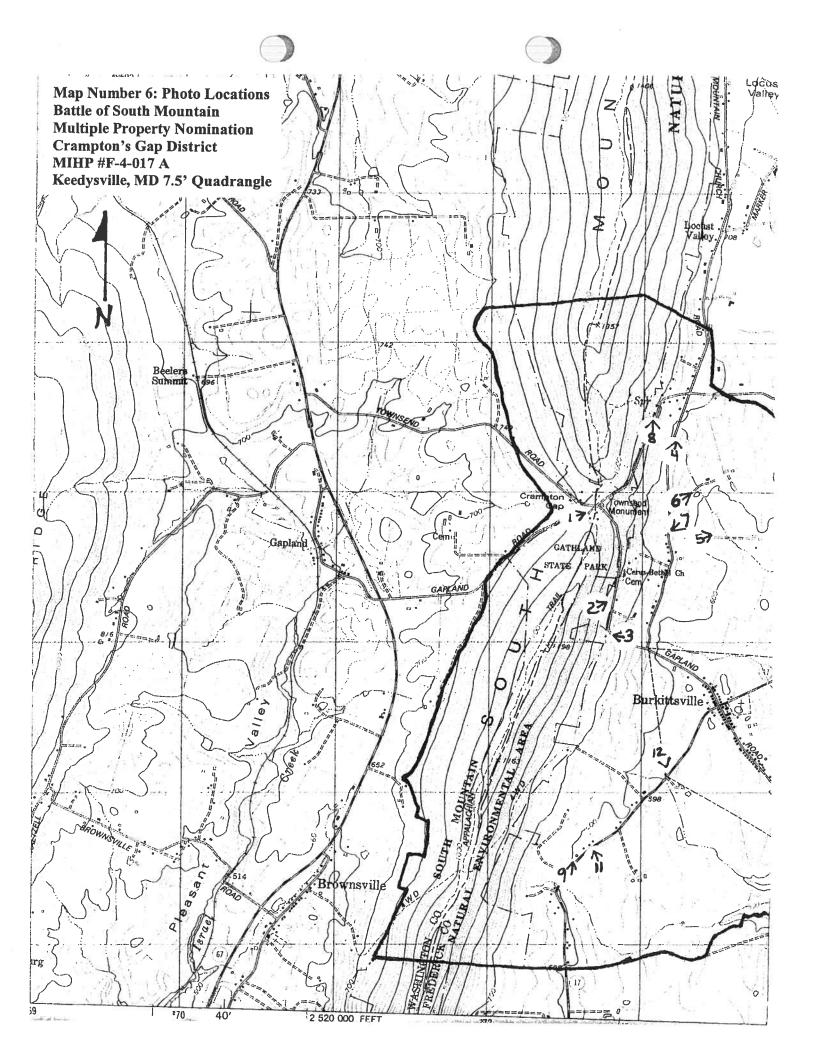


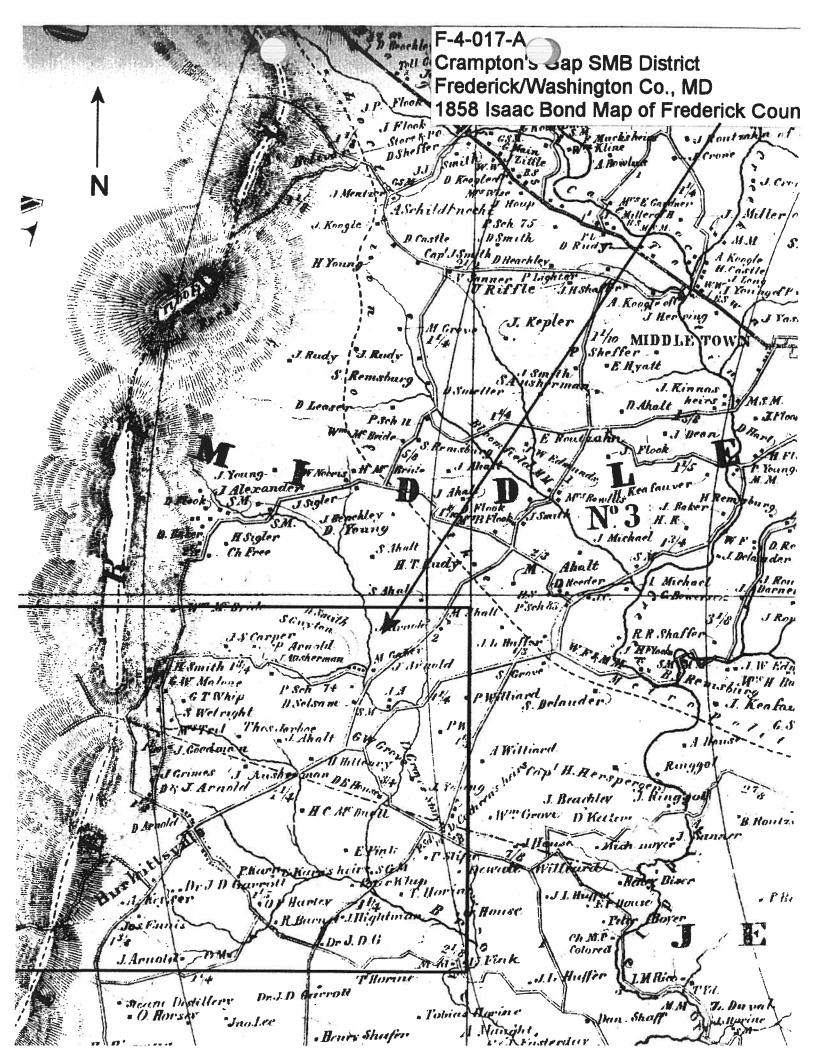


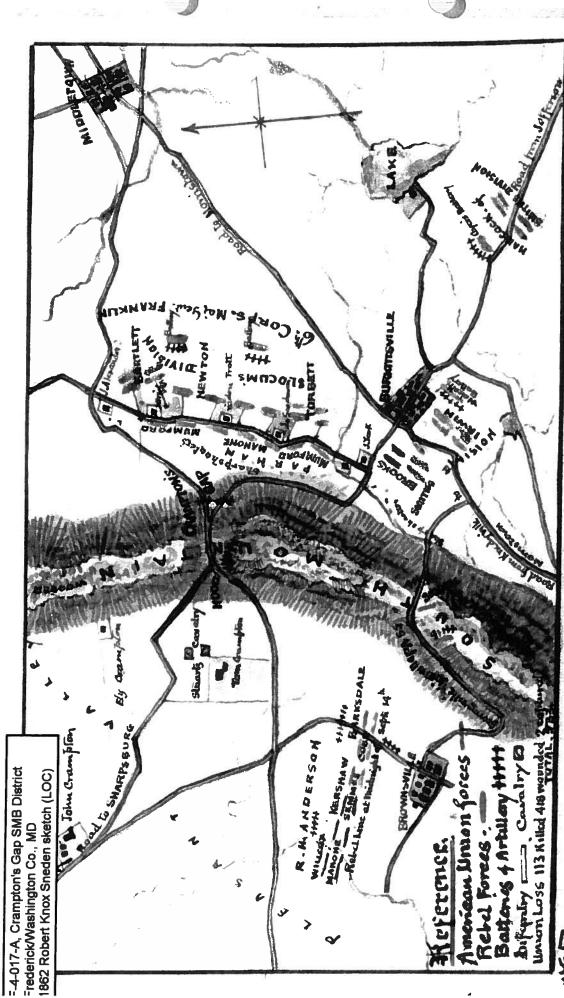












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