



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18WA456

Site Name: Antietam National Battlefield

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid-19th century Civil War battlefield, military encampment, cemetery

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 19

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4593

Longitude -77.7465

Physiographic province Great Valley

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain  High terrace
- Hilltop/bluff  Rockshelter/cave
- Interior flat  Hillslope
- Upland flat  Unknown
- Ridgetop  Other
- Terrace
- Low terrace

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Antietam Creek

- | Saltwater                                |                                              | Freshwater                                       |                                |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>        | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>                  |                                |

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
  - Village
  - Hamlet
  - Base camp
  - Rockshelter/cave
  - Earthen mound
  - Cairn
  - Burial area
  - Misc. ceremonial
  - Rock art
  - Shell midden
  - STU/lithic scatter
  - Quarry/extraction
  - Fish weir
  - Production area
  - Unknown
  - Other context

- ### Historic
- Urban/Rural? Rural
  - Domestic
  - Homestead
  - Farmstead
  - Mansion
  - Plantation
  - Row/townhome
  - Cellar
  - Privy
  - Industrial
  - Mining-related
  - Quarry-related
  - Mill
  - Black/metalsmith
  - Furnace/forge
  - Other
  - Transportation
  - Canal-related
  - Road/railroad
  - Wharf/landing
  - Maritime-related
  - Bridge
  - Ford
  - Educational
  - Commercial
  - Trading post
  - Store
  - Tavern/inn
  - Military
  - Battlefield
  - Fortification
  - Encampment
  - Townsite
  - Religious
  - Church/mtg house
  - Ch support bldg
  - Burial area
  - Cemetery
  - Sepulchre
  - Isolated burial
  - Bldg or foundation
  - Possible Structure
  - Post-in-ground
  - Frame-built
  - Masonry
  - Other structure
  - Slave related
  - Non-domestic agri
  - Recreational
  - Midden/dump
  - Artifact scatter
  - Spring or well
  - Unknown
  - Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken  Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken  Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware				Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
								Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at NPS (MARS)

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Antietam National Battlefield (18WA456) is located northeast of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland. The Battlefield lies within the Antietam Creek drainage of Hagerstown Valley, extending 4.2 km north of downtown Sharpsburg and 2.4 km south of the town. The Battlefield spans the Hagerstown and Boonsboro turnpikes, and extends westward to the Potomac River at Taylor's Landing. The US Congress established the Antietam National Battlefield in 1890 to commemorate one of the pivotal battles of the American Civil War. It is composed of several historic properties which were the scene of fighting on September 17th, 1862. The battle between George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac and Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia resulted in a tactical draw and over 23,000 killed or wounded Confederate and Union soldiers; the bloodiest day in American history. The fighting took place primarily to the north and east of Sharpsburg and effectively ended General Robert E. Lee's first Maryland campaign.

As part of the General Management Plan (GMP) for the Battlefield park, areas of the site were to undergo improvements, alterations, and restorations; including restoring original groves of woods and orchards, placement of utilities underground, and other activities that could impact important archeological resources. The locations of these improvements and restorations included the West, North, and East Woods, Piper Orchard, Mumma Farm (18WA450), Locher/Poffenberger Farm (18WA461), and Miller Tenant House/Cabin (18WA466). An intensive archeological survey and testing program was instituted as a component of the National Parks Service's System-wide Archeological Inventory Program (SAIP) to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The SAIP survey program was conducted in phases, beginning in the fall of 1994 and ending in the fall of 1998. A few years later, in 2006 and 2007, Phase II testing was carried out in a portion of the Antietam National Battlefield where the proposed expansion of an existing parking lot in front of the park Visitors' Center would impact the battlefield archeological deposits. Infrastructure improvements were also planned which would improve roadways, replace and rehabilitate culverts, and grade areas adjacent to the roads to improve drainage.

The portions of the Antietam Battlefield that have been assigned their own individual site numbers, are discussed in their own synopsis reports. This particular report deals only with those portions of the battlefield that are simply part of 18WA456 and not part of a historic house and yard; West Woods, North Woods, East Woods, the Mumma & Piper Orchards, the Visitors' Center area and surrounding roads (i.e. those areas without their own site number designations). In these areas, standard methods of archeological investigation such as shovel test pits were employed, however, this approach was often found to be of little use in the definition and evaluation of archeological remains of the Antietam conflict. However, systematic metal detector surveys across the battlefield yielded extensive material remains, and provided an opportunity to evaluate the manner in which archeological evidence may enhance the documentary record of the battle, and even provide a new understanding of different aspects of the conflict.

The initial portion of the SAIP survey was conducted in a 75-acre parcel of the West Woods which served as a test case for the efficacy of various sampling strategies and recovery techniques used in future phases of research. The West Woods researchers experimented with varying amounts of metal detector coverage as well as the "shape" of the areas collected. Long, thin transects were metal-detected and the results later compared to a collection of smaller, more condensed block units. Other sections of the West Woods were surface collected and systematically shovel tested. Through the experience gained from the West Woods survey, it was determined that the most useful strategy was to attain 25% coverage using metal detector survey along linear transects (as opposed to discrete block units), with systematic shovel testing applied only in areas deemed sensitive to prehistoric occupation by predictive models. Except for minimal alteration and experimentation, this methodology was maintained throughout the remainder of the SAIP survey in the North and East Woods, and the Mumma and Piper Orchards.

The West Woods was the site of an especially bloody portion of the battle. Following very hard fighting in the East Woods and (especially) the open cornfield south of the Miller farm, the Confederate soldiers under Hood were pushed back to their stronghold in the West Woods. A fresh advance by Green's Divisions to the south uprooted the Confederate defenders and claimed a tenuous Union foothold in the West Woods. Fresh Union troops were sent forward with little reconnaissance on the strength or location of Confederate forces. These fresh troops were lead due west, through the East Woods, across the open fields, into the West Woods, and directly into a well-hidden Confederate firing line. The ensuing fire resulted in heavy Union casualties and retreat to the shelter of the North Woods. More than 2,000 Union soldiers were shot down within a quarter of an hour. The West Woods survey retrieved an assemblage consisting almost exclusively of arms-related objects. The only non-arms items recovered were two pieces of clothing, both buttons. Sixty-one arms-related items were recovered in the West Woods, most of which are rifle bullets. Four are .52 caliber bullets, six are .54, three are .56, one is .64 caliber, and not surprisingly, fourteen are of the common .58 caliber variety. A handful of lead balls for smooth-bore muskets were recovered, including a .50 caliber ball, a .52 caliber ball, two .69 caliber balls and one of unidentified caliber. In addition, six unidentifiable bullet pieces were recovered. The remaining arms were artillery ordnance; 4 case shells, and 18 pieces of artillery case shot.

The North Woods, because of its location between the northeastern concentration of Union forces and the killing fields of the Miller cornfield and West Woods just to its south and west, was an important staging area and zone of retreat for Union forces during the battle. On the evening before and during the battle numerous units of the Army of the Potomac's 1st, 2nd, and 12th Corps passed through or briefly occupied the North Woods. In the North Woods, the assemblage was a bit more varied, but still consisted primarily of arms objects related to the battle itself. The following activity items were collected; 4 pieces of miscellaneous hardware, 1 lighting object (lamp glass), and 21 stable-related items (a saddle/harness buckle, 12 horse shoes, and 8 miscellaneous pieces of tack). Fourteen pieces of clothing were identified. Eight are buckles, 5 are buttons, and one is part of a shoe. Only 3 kitchen items were encountered; a redware sherd and 2 utensil parts. The four personal items excavated were a pocket knife, 2 pendants, and a coin. The arms recovered from the North Woods included 2 fragments of buckshot, a musket tool, a rifle part, a shotgun shell, 44 artillery case shot balls, 5 discarded fuse plugs from cannon, and 56 fragments of artillery shells. In addition to these, two hundred bullets (77 fired, 116 dropped, and 7 unknown) were found. A wide variety of bullet types were recovered. Of the rifle rounds, there are four .22 bullets, two .36 caliber pieces of conical shot, two .44 conical shot pieces, a .58 caliber piece of conical shot, four .577 caliber Enfield bullets, a single .54 and eight .58 caliber Gardner bullets, a Minie ball of uncertain caliber, ten .54 caliber Minie balls, eighty-two .58 caliber Minie balls, fifteen .69 caliber Minie balls, five .52 caliber Sharps rifle bullets, and 4 unidentifiable rifle bullets. Musket rounds (smooth-bore firearms) included 3 round balls of uncertain caliber, two .54 caliber round balls, thirty-nine .69 caliber round balls, and five .69 buck and ball rounds. Five .36 caliber pistol bullets were also recovered. The remaining arms were 7 unidentifiable projectiles. The only other objects recovered from the site were 14 metal fragments that were either unidentifiable or were modern refuse.

The East Woods, located near the center of the battlefield, witnessed some of the most intensive fighting at Antietam. The East Woods offered cover for the Union troops advancing west toward the Dunker Church and Confederate forces. The western border of the woods and the cornfield of D.R. Miller, just to the west of the woods, saw the worst fighting of the battle. Numerous units of both armies passed through or briefly occupied various sections of the East Woods



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Unknown

from the evening of September the 16th and throughout the battle on the 17th. In the East Woods, the archeological assemblage consisted of 198 arms-related items and 147 other objects. Activity items from the East Woods were 38 pieces of miscellaneous hardware, 12 grommets, and 5 stable-related items (4 horseshoes, and a tack rivet). The only architectural item recovered was a nail. Clothing objects from the East Woods include a belt buckle, 6 other buckles, 3 fastener pieces from brass epaulettes (shoulder scales), and 8 buttons. The two kitchen related items recovered were forks. Personal objects included a canteen hook, 2 knives, and a razor. The arms-related items from the site consist of 4 artillery case shot balls, 2 discarded fuse plugs, a piece of artillery grape shot, 2 probable case shot fragments, 10 artillery shell pieces, 37 pieces of buckshot, 3 gun parts, 10 percussion caps, a rifle wiper, a shotgun shell, and 127 bullets (34 dropped, 84 fired, and 10 uncertain). The various rifle rounds recovered included 3 unknown rifle bullets, four .22 caliber bullets, a .35 bullet, a .44 bullet, five .36 caliber pieces of conical shot, eight .577 Enfield bullets, two Enfield bullets with boxwood plugs (English imports), six .58 caliber Gardner bullets, three Minie balls of uncertain caliber, six .54 caliber Minie balls, forty-nine .58 Minie balls, four .69 Minie balls, four .52 caliber sharps rounds, and two Williams Cleaner type II bullets. The musket rounds included a round ball of uncertain caliber, three .36 caliber round balls, four .54 round balls, fifteen .69 caliber round balls, and two .69 caliber buck and ball rounds. In addition to these, 4 unidentifiable projectiles were recovered. The only other objects recovered during the survey of the East Woods were 67 miscellaneous metal fragments.

On the day of the battle, the Piper farmhouse was the established headquarters of Confederate General Longstreet. The Piper Orchard (just to the northeast) was situated within the Confederate center, with Union forces to the north and northeast, and the town of Sharpsburg to the south. During the battle, the Piper Orchard (which was under the sole control of the Confederates) acted as a staging area for the unfortunate participants and reserves involved in the battle at the Sunken Road to the north. In the Piper Orchard, some 1,215 arms-related items were recovered, compared to only 101 other objects. The activity-items were 35 pieces of miscellaneous hardware, 6 grommets, and 24 stable-related items (a saddle/harness buckle, 2 bits, 20 horseshoes, and a horseshoe nail). The clothing items from the Piper Orchard were 10 buckle pieces and 6 buttons. Two kitchen-related objects (both utensils) and 2 personal items (coins) were excavated. The large assemblage of arms from the Piper orchard consisted of 2 artillery canister balls, 120 case shot balls, 3 friction primers, 7 fuse plugs, 7 pieces of grape shot, 17 round ball/case shot fragments, 4 sabots, 206 artillery shell fragments, 2 barrel wipers, 95 pieces of buck shot, 1 modern rifle cartridge, an arms fragment (?), 3 gun parts, and 747 assorted bullets (95 dropped, 633 fired, and 19 unknown). The rifle bullets included four unknown rifle bullets, 7 pieces of conical rifle shot, three .54 caliber Enfield rounds, seven .577 Enfield rounds, three .58 Enfields, thirteen .54 Gardner rounds, twelve .58 Gardners, a .54 caliber Italian Caranos bullet, Twenty-six unknown caliber Minie balls, One-hundred and twenty-two .54 caliber Minie balls, Two-hundred and ninety-three .58 caliber Minie balls, two .69 Minie balls, nine .52 Sharps bullets, a .54 and a .56 Sharps bullet, 15 Williams Cleaner type I bullets, and 4 Williams Cleaner type II bullets. The musket rounds recovered were two round balls of unknown caliber, three .54 caliber round balls, a .58 caliber round ball, sixty-nine .69 caliber round balls, and one-hundred and forty-seven .69 buck and ball rounds. In addition to the arms listed above, a fragment of shot and an unidentifiable projectile were also collected. The only other items encountered at the site were 16 miscellaneous metal fragments.

On the evening of September 16th, the Mumma farmstead was occupied by troops from Georgia, New Orleans, and Alabama under Trimble. Gunfire could be heard by 3:00 AM as skirmishers in the Miller cornfield began to fire rounds at each other. With the coming of daybreak on the 17th, the troops at Mumma farm and the nearby orchard prepared for the coming battle as Union forces advanced. For much of the early morning fighting, the orchard was held by the eastern flank of the Confederate Army. But at around 8:30 AM, the Union surge towards the West Woods was underway. By 9:00 AM, even though the Union soldiers in the West Woods were being cut down, those to the southeast had overrun the Mumma Orchard and farmstead and managed to hold it. From that point forward, the Mumma Orchard served as a staging ground for Union troops engaged in the fighting along the sunken road (Bloody Lane). At the Mumma Orchard, 184 arms-related items were encountered, along with 64 other objects. Activity items included 21 miscellaneous pieces of hardware, 7 grommets, a metal tube from a wooden pole (tent, flag, other?), and 15 stable-related items (a buckle and 14 horseshoes). There were eight pieces of clothing; 2 buckles, 4 buttons, and 2 hook fasteners. The two personal items from Mumma Orchard were a coin and part of a watch. A total of 184 arms-related objects were recovered from the site. The arms assemblage consisted of 13 artillery case shot balls, an artillery piece crank handle, 7 artillery fuse plugs, 2 pieces of grape shot, 4 round/case shot balls, 36 artillery shell fragments, a firearm barrel wiper and 120 miscellaneous bullets (49 dropped, 63 fired, and 8 unknown). Of the rifle bullets, 3 are of unknown caliber, two are .22 bullets, one is .36 caliber, one is .45 caliber, one is a piece of conical shot, five are Enfield 0.58 caliber, eight are Gardner .58 caliber, two are Minie balls of unknown caliber, eight are .54 caliber Minie balls, fifty-two are .58 caliber Minie balls, five are .69 caliber Minie balls, two are Sharps .52 caliber rounds, and one is a Williams Cleaner type I bullet. The musket rounds include two .36 caliber round balls, two .54 caliber round balls, nineteen .69 caliber round balls, and three buck and ball rounds. In addition, one unidentifiable projectile was also recovered. The only other items encountered were 10 metal fragments.

In addition to the historic artifacts discussed above, a very small number of prehistoric finds were encountered during the SAIP survey. As mentioned already, the survey carried out shovel testing in areas of high prehistoric potential based on predictive models. In addition, the portion of the park with the greatest prehistoric potential in the floodplain of Antietam Creek, was subjected to more intensive study. Four backhoe trenches and several 1 m square units were excavated in the floodplain adjacent to the Burnside Bridge, along with 76 shovel tests. No prehistoric material or lithic debitage was identified. However, in the portion of the North Woods subjected to shovel testing, two flakes and a biface were excavated. In the Mumma Orchard a projectile point was found and in the Piper Orchard two flakes were recovered.

As mentioned previously, a Phase II study was also carried out in 1996 to mitigate the impact of a parking lot expansion and road improvements near the park Visitors' Center. In the parking lot area, fieldwork involved shovel testing at 15.24 meter (50 ft) intervals, followed by metal detector survey on 7.62 meter (25 foot) transects. Along the roadways, fieldwork involved only metal detecting surveys (using the same sampling strategies), in 16 roadside locations. In the parking lot expansion area the detector produced an estimated 400 positive readings resulting in 126 collectible locations. Along the roadway sampling areas, metal prospecting recovered only one conical artillery shell fragment on the height above Burnside Bridge.

A total of 199 artifacts were recovered during the 1996 Phase II work. Fifty-six of these were activity items, including 33 pieces of hardware (1 corner bracket, a washer, 2 nuts, a hinge, 2 chain links, 7 pieces of metal wire, 8 bolts, a wire staple and 10 miscellaneous pieces of hardware), 4 pieces of sheet iron, a barrel hoop, 3 iron straps, an Allen wrench, a probably wire pail handle, an axe bit, a wagon wheel strake, a thimble skein, a horse-drawn harrow tooth, and 9 stable-related items (7 handwrought horseshoes...2 with nails, a saddle/harness buckle, and a handwrought horseshoe nail). Fifty-one architectural items were recovered, almost all of which were nails. Two of the objects are pieces of window glass, 2 are hand wrought nails, 39 are machine cut nails, 6 are wire nails, and 2 are unidentifiable nails. Six clothing objects were recovered. The clothing assemblage consists of a metal buckle, a metal button, a button snap, 2 Cub Scout neckerchief slides and a Webelos neckerchief slide. One piece of furniture was recovered, an iron stove plate. The kitchen assemblage included 51 items. A Rockingham sherd, a white granite sherd, 3 redware sherds, 9 whiteware sherds, and a yellowware sherd were excavated. Aside from a metal Mason jar lid, the remaining kitchen items were all glass; 18 glass lid pieces, 8 bottle fragments, 2 other glass container pieces, and 6 fragments of table glassware. Twenty-seven arms related objects were encountered. Ten are artillery shell fragments, 9 are Minie balls, 5 are round balls, and three of the objects are artillery fuses/fuse parts. And finally, seven miscellaneous items were recovered. These were a lead slab, a piece of bituminous coal, a piece of modern hardware, a piece of unidentified metal, a battery cable terminal, and 2 railroad spikes.



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All of these various studies illuminate not only those aspects of the battle known from history, but also provide details on unknown or poorly-documented aspects of the many individual conflicts that took place throughout the day on September 17th, 1862. These details cannot be adequately discussed in this brief synopsis report, but are described in detail in the original site reports. The Antietam battlefield is a landscape of considerable archeological diversity. Not only does the park contain archeological evidence of battle lines, troop movements, and artillery locations, there are also important archeological resources associated with the agrarian landscape of the Sharpsburg area (see synopsis reports on 18WA321, 18WA461, 18WA466), in addition to evidence of the prehistoric occupation (however scant). These sites serve as a means to convey to the public tangible evidence of the conflict, using artifacts and their distribution within different locations in the park.

**External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**

00006370, 00006368, 97000505, 97000504, 97003137