

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 Monocacy Battlefield (Additional Information)

other names _____

2. Location

street & number 4801 Urbana Pike not for publication

city or town Frederick vicinity

state MD code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21704

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 office/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying office/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Monocacy Battlefield
Name of Property

Frederick County, MD
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	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	Total

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

number of contributing resource previously listed in the National Register

Federally owned contributing resources: 44; non-contributing: 5

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
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(Enter categories from instructions)

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(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Physical Description:

Monocacy National Battlefield was listed in the National Register in 1973. As listed, the nomination includes two discontinuous parcels of combined privately owned and federally owned lands in the vicinity of the Maryland Route 355 and the US Route 40 crossings of the Monocacy River. This National Register update provides additional information pertaining to federally owned properties within the boundaries of Monocacy National Battlefield, boundaries that are different from those listed in the National Register. The update describes and provides historical background on the cultural resources in the federally-owned portions of Monocacy National Battlefield. The discussion of the battle was included in the original nomination.

The Landscape:

Monocacy National Battlefield contains 1,647 acres of farmland and woods straddling the Monocacy River and Maryland Route 355, just southeast of Frederick in Frederick County, Maryland. Flat river bottomland and steep bluffs dominate the landscape, along with old fencerows and road networks, some of which date back to the mid 18th century. Much of the land is farmed, used primarily for hay and grain production, and for pasture. Bush Creek passes through the Battlefield near its north edge, east of the river, and paralleling this creek is the B&O Railroad, which figured so prominently in the July 9, 1864 battle. Just west of the river, the railroad forks, the main branch heading south toward Harpers Ferry, and a spur extending west into Frederick. Since the 1830s this place was known as Frederick Junction or Monocacy Junction. On the segment of the Monocacy that flows through the battlefield are two fording places that were known as early as the 1730s. One was located just below the mouth of Ballenger Creek and the other, which later was used as a ferry crossing, is approximately 365 feet downstream from the present Maryland Route 355 bridge. The Ballenger Creek area ford was used by Confederate forces during the Battle of Monocacy. The other ford is recorded in Frederick County Court records and on land plats, and the trace of the old road leading to the crossing is still evident on the landscape. There was ferry service at this upper ford from at least 1748 until 1828, when the first Washington [Georgetown] Turnpike Bridge was constructed. The battlefield landscape is largely pastoral. There are some non-contributing elements, mostly houses dating from the mid and later 20th century (not owned by the National Park Service). Maryland Route 355 (locally called Urbana Pike) has long been part of the Monocacy landscape, first as the Georgetown Road and later the Washington or Georgetown Pike, and in the 1930s called Route 240. The route's presence and development is an integral part of the area's history. Interstate 270, added to the landscape in 1950 as a dualized replacement for Route 240, abruptly bisects the battlefield, running southeast to northwest, forming both a visual and physical barrier to the continuity of the landscape. There are five monuments placed as memorials to participants in the Battle of Monocacy. These are construed as contributing elements to the nominated area.

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On the borders of the battlefield, however there is significant development, commercial and residential sprawl extending from Frederick on the northwest, from the Buckeystown Pike on the southwest and from Urbana on the southeast. On the northwest a shopping mall and an office park extend to the very boundary of the Battlefield.

Monocacy Crossing and Frederick Junction:

Monocacy Crossing and Railroad Junction consists of the current Rt. 355 road, a steel truss bridge, a concrete railroad overpass, the historic ferry crossing site and fording place, the triangular split in the railroad located west of the Monocacy River, and the railroad bridge across the river. These crossings date from as early as the mid 18th century and some continue in daily use today. The "middle ford" or ferry, also known as "Marshall's Ferry" was recorded in Frederick County Court records as early as 1748, appears on historic land plats and maps, and the trace of the old road leading to it is still evident on the landscape. Until 1828, when the Washington Turnpike Company constructed a bridge over Monocacy on the Georgetown Road, there was ferry service at this ford. Two years later, the B&O Railroad was constructed with a bridge over the river at Bush Creek, and a lateral line running north into Frederick forming the triangular Monocacy or Frederick Junction. Both crossings were important features during the 1864 Monocacy battle, but their historic impact on the surrounding landscape form an important component of the cultural landscape of Monocacy National Battlefield. The battlefield landscape is largely pastoral, with wooded hillsides and fields of hay, corn and wheat, as well as pasturelands for dairy cattle. The Monocacy River bisects the scene. The battlefield is also bisected by I-270, a busy commuter route to Washington DC, which crosses the Monocacy approximately ¼ mile south of the historic crossing place. Outside the limit of the battlefield the surrounding landscape is fragmented, lost in places to intense commercial and residential development. Therefore, the most intact remnants of this early road and crossing network survive within Monocacy National Battlefield.

The current bridge is a double Parker steel truss structure dating from 1930. The interior ends of the two structures rest on a stone pier in the center of the creek. The stone walled side abutments appear to remain from a preceding bridge. Along with the construction of this bridge in 1930, the road, then called Route 240, was straightened to its present alignment to cut out the sharp curves on what is now Araby Church Road. Prior to construction of the current steel truss bridge, a wooden covered bridge was built in 1828, burned during the 1864 battle and reconstructed. The construction of the 1828 bridge was accompanied with turnpike improvements of the road surface and a realignment of the road to meet the bridge. This realignment formed the sharp curve on what is now Araby Church Road. At that curve the abandoned road trace of the historic Georgetown Road continues toward the old ford/ferry site. The older road and ferry crossing was approximately 350 feet south of the present road and

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bridge. A rope ferry operated at this older site from the 18th century and its location is marked on property boundaries, which show a notch to accommodate ownership of the crossing place (included in Thomas Farm resource count and detailed description).

The Frederick Junction, a triangular connection of the east-west Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad main line with the Frederick City spur line running north, is located on the north/west bank of the Monocacy River, within a horseshoe curve of the river. Still an active segment of the CSX Railroad, the tracks and right-of-way are well maintained. The main line of the B&O continues west, passing under a concrete overpass constructed for Maryland Route 355 (formerly the Georgetown Pike), turning southwest toward Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Just east of the spur junction, the B&O main line crosses the Monocacy River, passing over a trestle bridge to the east bank of the river. The bridge is wide enough for two tracks, but carries just one. The bridge has stone piers and a steel span with wooden decking. Along the tracks in this area grew the small community most commonly known as Araby (included in Railside Properties resource count and description). The railroad is single tracked here, with a siding on the east side of the Monocacy River. There were blockhouses erected on each side of the river to protect the crossing during the Civil War; neither is still standing and the exact location of the blockhouse site on the west side of the river is yet unknown.

Resource Count:

- 4 contributing structures:
 - Current bridge (1930)
 - Current road (Rt. 355; 1828/1930 alignment)
 - Concrete overpass
 - Railroad trestle, railroad bed and tracks.
- 1 contributing site:
 - Blockhouse site

The Best Farm (Hermitage):

The Best Farm, or *Hermitage*, is located at the northwest side of the battlefield. Although the Monocacy National Battlefield calls this place the Best Farm for occupants at the time of the battle (and generations before and after), it was named *L'Hermitage* by the French family that assembled the tract in the 1790s, and has throughout its subsequent history been known as the Hermitage. The farm is located on Route 355, known historically as the Washington Road or Georgetown Pike, west of the Monocacy River and the B&O Railroad. The buildings are accessed by a lane leading in a westerly direction from Route 355 and are situated about 1/4 mile

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west of the highway. The property, now containing 273.69 acres, came to the National Park Service in 1993, from the family that had owned it since 1835.

The buildings currently on the property include a multi-part stuccoed stone, brick and log house, the oldest intact part of which dates from the 1790s; a log and stone secondary dwelling dating from the late 18th century; a mid 20th century dairy barn; a 19th century frame wagon shed; a log outbuilding/smokehouse and various 20th century sheds and outbuildings. Set apart from this complex and to the west, is a hip roofed stone barn, dating from the late 18th century. The main house faces east, toward the Georgetown Pike. The stone lower story of the secondary dwelling was also oriented toward the east, however the log second story addition faces west toward the main house. To the west of the buildings is I-270. The interstate highway forms a visual and physical barrier for the property. However, the land that made up this farm historically extended beyond the interstate highway to the Buckeystown Pike (MD Route 85), and could be accessed from that road as well as the Georgetown Pike. Near the east edge of the property is the B&O Railroad and beyond that a flat area of flood plain along the west bank of the Monocacy River. The farm consists mostly of cropland on rich and fairly level bottomland nestled within a bend in the Monocacy River. Although most of the land lies west of Route 355, a portion is on the east side. Tree cover forms a band along the river, otherwise most of the land is open and used for hay and grain.

Main House: The main house of the Hermitage is a multi-part, L shaped stone, brick, log and frame building. The stone and brick portions are stuccoed and the log and frame sections are covered with various wood sidings, lapped or German. Stucco was applied to the house originally and the 1835 tax assessment described the house as roughcast. The current stuccoed surface dates from the mid 20th century. However, remnants of earlier stucco, smooth surfaced with regular struck lines to resemble cut block can be seen where later stucco is damaged.

The front or east elevation of the house has five bays with a central entrance. However, the southern three bays were built as a unit and are separate from the northern two bays. The northern two bays have windows set at a lower level, and the roof span is much broader, creating a break in the roofline particularly visible from the south and west. The house is constructed into a slight slope, which drops away to the south, causing the three southern bays to have a raised basement. There is also a prominent watertable at the top of the foundation of the south section. Windows in the south section have wide mortised and tenoned frames with pegged joints, ovalo trim and six over six-pane sash. The front door has six low relief panels and is hung beneath a four light transom. A gabled entrance porch, which appears to date from the mid 20th century, replaces the original entrance shelter. An unusual feature of the house is the chimney placement. For the south section, the chimney is centered in the west elevation, rising along the middle of the back wall. For the north portion, the chimney extends from the roof ridge, placed centrally in

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the width of the span. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal, applied in 1998. Exterior architectural evidence (also affirmed by interior investigation) shows that the south section was constructed in the 1790s; the north section appears to have been reconstructed in the 1820s from some earlier stone structure. The present gables of the 1790s section were created in brick, probably at the time of the 1820s renovations. Architectural evidence indicates that the gables were constructed to replace an original hipped roof over the 1790s section.

The west elevation reveals the way in which the house grew over time with various additions and extensions. In the 1790s south section there are three windows, one in a stair landing midway between stories, and a door exiting from the first floor stair hall. The north section juts several feet to the west, extending beyond the back wall of the 1790s section. It has two south facing windows, one at each story. Both of these sections are of stone construction, fully covered with stucco.

Extending to the west from the back of the 1820s section are two wooden sections, the first a two story section of frame infill and the second, at the extreme west end, a one story log kitchen which was raised to two stories with frame construction. The frame infill section has a chimney extending up its south elevation, and the log part had an inside gable end chimney with an exposed brick back. Clues from the interiors of these back sections suggest that the frame infill section dates from the 1860s, and the log kitchen from the 1790s. The upper part of the log section, the framed second story, probably dates from the late 19th century.

Log Outbuilding/Smokehouse: Separated from the log section and to its west is a log outbuilding/smokehouse covered with vertical siding. This is a one-story gable roofed building. It was stabilized by NPS in 2003.

Secondary Dwelling: The second house on the *Hermitage* farm is one that has been called variously "slave quarters" and "frontier log cabin." At this stage of the research nearly all physical evidence as well as the archaeological record produced no features or artifacts dating from earlier than the 1790s. The secondary house with its stone-walled first story and its log upper level may well have been built in just one construction phase, or in a very tightly compressed time period. Original mortar in the stone wall and that surrounding the chinking of the logs appears to be the same, and joists from the attic floor and main floor appear to be the same. Only the stone chimney extended with brick and the first finish coat of plaster in the stone section suggest that the stone first level predated the log second floor. Documentary evidence on the other hand indicates that the plantation adjoining the ferry was inhabited early, perhaps as early as the 1740s. The current description addresses the secondary house as built in two phases, but in the final analysis, it may well be entirely a 1790s building.

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The secondary house is a two-part dwelling consisting of a one-story stone hall and parlor plan building measuring approximately 18x36 feet to which a log second story with two chambers was added in the 1790s. We have not yet determined how long it stood prior to construction of the log section, although it was a short time at most. There was a cellar under the south room, the parlor. The two-room house was built of local limestone laid in neat flat courses. It has a stone chimney in its north gable end, along with a window, no openings on the west elevation, a single window on the south elevation and two doors, one into each room on the east elevation. A partition divides the stone part into two rooms. Later, a brick chimney was added at this partition, giving each room a fireplace. The original fireplace in the stone chimney system has an arched opening, generally indicative of pre-1790 construction in central Maryland. Sometime after the stone section was completed, but also in the 18th century, a log second story was added. This addition was west-facing. The east elevation of the log section has two windows placed close together near the center of the wall. The south gable elevation has one window and another within the gable. The west elevation has two windows opposing those in the east wall, plus a door into the south room. There was also a second door in the west wall into the north room, which gave the west elevation a symmetrical door, window, window, door fenestration pattern. The north door was covered over with lath and plaster on the interior and with the current early 20th century narrow gauge siding on the exterior. A shed-roofed stoop or porch with stairs to provide access to the southern-most west side entrance appears in a ca. 1924 photograph. At the time the log second story was added, the stone chimney was extended with brick to accommodate the higher elevation and the central chimney and additional fireplaces were constructed. The interior of the log section contains two rooms, with separate access to the first floor and to the exterior.

The dwelling accommodated humans until the 1960s when it passed into decline, used for storage and to shelter farm animals, rabbits and chickens.¹ The building has been vacant since the 1990s when the National Park Service acquired it.

The Stone Barn: One of the most unusual features of this very extraordinary complex is the hipped roof stone barn set well behind the other buildings on the farm. It looks nothing like the barns that are common to the region, which typically had a ramp or bank at the back and a cantilevered forebay. These indigenous barns are generally assumed to be German in origin and are often referred to in contemporary records as "Swisser Barns." The *Hermitage* barn has no ramp, no forebay, and no upper threshing floor. It is a rectangular structure with its broad sides facing east and west. The front and rear stone walls are interrupted by broad openings that extend from the ground fully to the roof. These openings are centrally located in the east and west walls. The upper portions of these open areas are currently filled in with vertical board

¹ Monocacy National Battlefield, interview with Kenneth Wiles, 1999.

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siding. The siding infill may have been constructed like this originally, or there may have been doors across these openings at one or more levels. In the north end wall, there is a window, with a segmentally arched top. Seams in the stone work indicate that this north end opening was once a door and was partially enclosed. There are no windows or other openings in the south elevation.

Phase II archeological investigations completed in 2003 revealed "a mortared stone foundation with the same orientation and axis as the stone barn" extending southward from the south elevation and measuring 25'x 35'. The structure is interpreted as a "shed or dependency."² On the east elevation, there are two vertical vent slits. The walls are constructed of narrow flat courses of local stone with leveling courses at intervals. Stones protrude at intervals from the corners of the north elevation, which are possibly tie rocks for a proposed addition although there is no evidence (archeologically) that anything was ever constructed. The barn is set on a slightly raised flat area.

The barn until recently was used to shelter cattle. Its original use was more likely for crop storage. The overall form of the barn with the hipped roof and stone construction on leveled land is indicative of French traditions. It certainly dates from the Vincendiere occupation of the property, probably the 1790s, and is likely one of the improvements that made the 1798 tax assessment for the property so high in comparison with other assessments in that year. It is possibly the building that is referred to as the "old barn" in David Best's Civil War damage claim document.

Frame Wagon Shed: Situated approximately halfway between the house and the stone barn is a frame wagon shed and corncrib. A shed extension to the north side was removed in 2001. The wagon shed is of timber frame construction and rests on limestone foundation piers. Its gables are set east and west and are open at both ends allowing for an equipment drive-through. The shed is covered with vertical board siding with space between the boards to allow air circulation through the corncrib. The boards are more snugly placed at the gable ends and there are doors within the gable to allow access to the storage area within. This shed is typical of a once numerous outbuilding type on central Maryland farms and probably dates from the mid or late 19th century. The building was stabilized in 2001/2002.

Equipment Shed: A modern concrete block equipment shed is located between the Wagon Shed and Dairy Barn.

² The feature was designated as "Structure 1." Beasley, ed., "Archeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study of the Best Farm," Monocacy National Battlefield, 2004 (draft).

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Dairy Barn: A concrete block dairy barn with a gambrel roof that dates from the 1930s or '40s. A concrete block milk house and concrete silo are attached to the barn.

Modern Well House: A small concrete block, shed-roofed well house stands over the well shaft.

Other Buildings: There was a frame bank barn that apparently replaced one that was destroyed during the Battle of Monocacy. According to NPS information, the barn blew down after 1991 but before the Park Service acquired the property in 1993. A large aluminum-sided pole barn was then erected in place of the bank barn.

Archeological Features: In addition to the stone barn shed dependency cited above, Phase II archeological investigations in 2003 located the remains of an icehouse just to the south of the pole barn/bank barn location, a cistern and a privy were found in the southwest house yard, and the indicated remains of the slave village (quarters) in the field (designated Field E) east of the main building complex.³ (Arch. Report, 2004 (draft), Chapters 8 and 18).

Resource Count:

5 contributing buildings:

- Main House
- Secondary House
- Log Outbuilding/smokehouse
- Wagon Shed
- Stone Barn

2 contributing sites:

Civil war associated action site (Confederate and Union encampments on property in September, 1862 and Confederate occupation and artillery location July 1864)

Archeological features associated with the historic farmstead:

- Stone barn shed dependency
- Cistern
- Privy
- Icehouse
- Slave village

4 non-contributing buildings:

- Dairy Barn

³ Joy Beasley, ed., "Archeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study of the Best Farm," Monocacy National Battlefield, 2004 (draft), Chapter 18.

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Pole Barn
Equipment Shed
Well House

The Araby Community: The Araby Community embraces several distinctive resources that were historically associated with the 1,111-acre *Araby* tract surveyed for John McPherson in 1832. These include the Araby (Gambriel) Mill, established by McPherson in 1830, the *Araby* plantation (Thomas Farm) to which the McPherson Hill Farm (Lewis Farm) was attached, and the Railside Properties (Wallace's Headquarters Area), which developed around the Frederick (Monocacy) Junction. Following the breakup of *Araby* in 1844 these parcels were established: Araby Farm, Gambrell Mill, and The Hill Farm. The Railside properties were subdivided from the Gambrell Mill property.

Thomas Farm (Araby):

The Thomas Farm, also known as "*Araby*," containing approximately 240 acres is located on the southwest side of Maryland Route 355 and on the east side of the Monocacy River, opposite the Best Farm (*Hermitage*). Today, the complex of buildings constituting Araby consists of an 18th century brick main house, stone secondary house, brick smoke house, frame well/pump house, frame barn, frame shed, concrete block milk house, a frame wagon shed/corn crib and additional miscellaneous frame sheds. Located some distance from the main complex are three other buildings belonging to Araby. One is a concrete block tenant house dating from around the 1950s, situated at 4460 Baker Valley Road. The second is a similar concrete block house along the south side of Araby Church Road, 4620, and the third is an early twentieth century frame tollhouse near the junction of Araby Church Road and the present Urbana Pike, at 4150 Araby Church Road. This building is said to have been moved to the present site from a location near Evergreen Point. In addition to the buildings there are significant landscape features including 18th and 19th century road traces, and the site of Marshall's Ferry and a house site, stable and smith shop at the ferry. One of the road traces leads from Baker Valley Road past the south side of the stone secondary house and across the fields to the southwest of the Araby building complex, heading toward the ford near the mouth of Ballenger Creek. Another is the continuation of Araby Church Road from where it makes a right angle turn to the north to join the present Urbana Pike route. That trace continued straight to the site of Marshall's Ferry. A third road trace follows the east side of the Monocacy River and was the original access to Clifton Farm, and perhaps an even older route linking fords and/or ferries across the Monocacy.

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A driveway leads from Araby Church Road (the original Georgetown Pike) to the main Araby buildings (4632 Araby Church Road), in a southwesterly direction for approximately .2 mile. Lined with old-growth overarching deciduous trees, the driveway heads straight to the house, then curves around it to the east. Nineteenth-century illustrations and landscape evidence show that the driveway once circled in front of the house and a branch went straight along the west side of the house to outbuildings and the barn. The trace of it is still visible. Currently behind the house is an English garden, designed by Stuart Haller who, former owners say, laid out several in the Frederick area.

The house stands at the end of the driveway, facing northeast (referred to as north in this report), toward Araby Church Road, the old Georgetown Pike. Arrayed behind, to the southwest, are the domestic and agricultural support buildings, once more numerous than today. The lawn is landscaped with large old trees. A pasture with a sizable pond dating from the 1950s, sweeps to the east between the house and Baker Valley Road. To the west is cropland seamed with fencerows. Baker Valley, a narrow trough between Brooks Hill and a corresponding ridge [Flint Hill?] to its east extends southeast of the buildings. Baker Valley Road forms the east boundary of the property.

In 1847, then owner of Araby, Isaac Baugher, took out an insurance policy on the farm's buildings with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Frederick County. The insurance company's written description of the buildings covered by their policy survives. The insurance policy also records the house with its attached back building and the barn, along with very brief descriptions of some of the outbuildings. This description provides clues about the evolution of the domestic and agricultural buildings of the farm and will be referenced throughout this section.

Main House: The mansion house is a two story, five bay brick dwelling with 20th century dependencies: a one-story two-bay brick garage on the east end and a one-story brick sun porch on the west end. Initially constructed by James Marshall, the house probably dates after 1780 when Marshall became more actively involved with the ferry and the *Arcadia* portion of his property on the north (west) side of the Monocacy River. Architectural features in the house display affinity with the 1780s. In addition to its 18th century characteristics, the house shows major neoclassical modifications from the 1830s-40s period and additional later 19th century renovations, as the result of damage sustained during the Battle of Monocacy. Additional alterations and accretions date from the 1950s and 1960s.

James Marshall initially built the house as a two story L-shaped brick dwelling, one room deep with two rooms and a passage on each leg of the L at each story. A narrow gallery porch seems to have been present originally along the south and east elevations. In the 1830s or '40s

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renovations and modernizations included adding neoclassical Greek elements at the front entrance, and front section mantelpieces with columns, updates probably done by the McPhersons after they acquired the property and renamed it "Araby" in 1812. The gallery porch was also widened. New additions after 1847 and possibly after the Monocacy Battle deepened the east wing of the house with the construction of a southeast room and a new stair passage. A new Italianate front porch also dates from the post-1847 time period. C.K. Thomas likely repaired and modified the house after the Civil War. A photograph cited by Cooling (see Bibliography), showing possible bullet damage to the columns, suggests that this porch may have been present during the battle. C.K. Thomas likely repaired and modified much of the house after the Civil War. The following description provides a more detailed sequence of construction.

Exterior: The house is L-shaped with a two-story wing extending to the southwest, and a broad double porch along the wing's east side. Three gabled dormers with arched windows pierce the front (north) slope of the roof. An Italianate front porch, dating from after 1847 was removed in the mid 20th century and replaced with an open front elevation with a wooden band representing a belt course added. A mid 20th century "colonial" door surround was added to the 1830s period Greek Revival style entrance.

The front elevation masonry is laid in Flemish bond with common bond used at the side and rear walls, as was typical of mid Maryland brick construction. The common bond is laid in a ratio of five stretcher rows to each course of headers, a pattern typical of the 1820s-1860s period. The building rests on low fieldstone foundations. Five brick chimneys with corbelled tops rise from inside each gable end (two of them from the east end wall) and midway in the length of the rear wing. The roofing material is a combination of slate and asphalt shingles.

The front elevation follows the basic Georgian form with five bays and a central entrance. All windows have six over six light sash within narrow frames. The first story windows were elongated in the ca. 1860s to create jib doors, which opened onto a broad porch. The frames and sash were also probably changed at that time as well. Alterations to the brickwork beneath the second story central front window indicate that it was converted to a door and then turned back into a window. A late 19th century engraving of "Araby" in Scharf's *History of Western Maryland*, shows an Italianate porch extending cross the entire front of the house. Outlines of pilasters from this porch remain in the faded paint on the first story front of the house. The porch also appears in an 1893 Davis photograph. The image was quite clear, taken from the northwest corner of the house. The porch had clustered square or chamfered columns with molded collars and flaring ornamented brackets. A balustrade rimmed the porch roof, which seems to have formed a deck, accessed through a door at the second story central window location. This Italianate porch probably replaced an earlier neoclassical porch that

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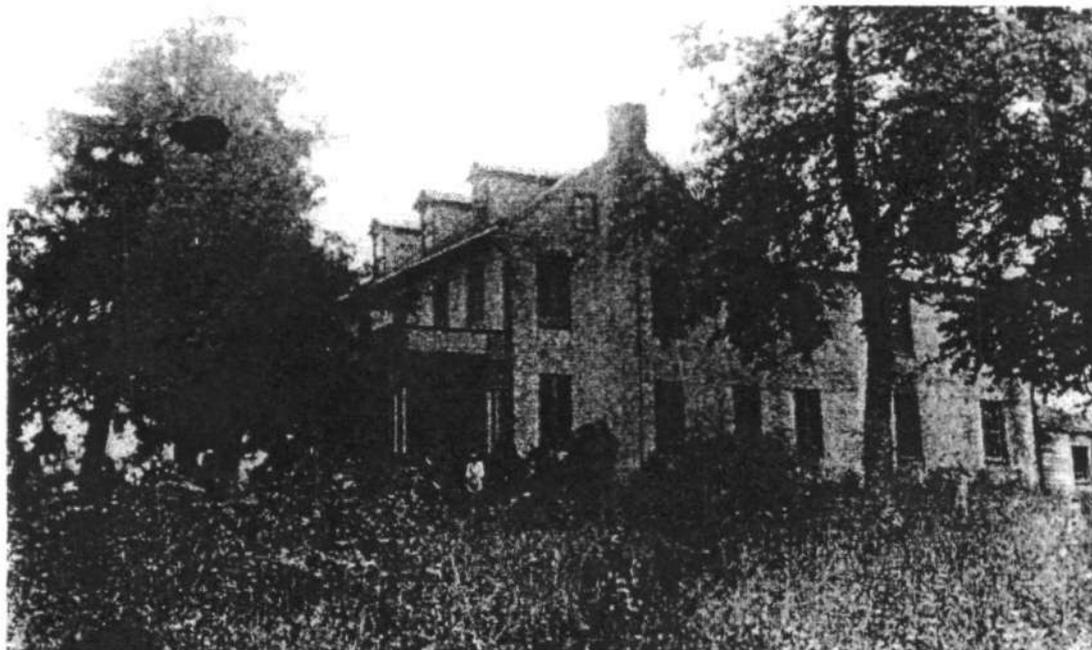
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would have come with the other 1830s period accretions to the house. The 1847 insurance description of the house reports the presence of a "portico on the north side 44 feet long and 7 feet [wide] ...[?]...3 steps high, supported by 4 square columns covered with cedar shingles." According to the insurance document, "[t]he following is a description of Mr. Isaac Baughers house and other buildings on his farm (called Araby) southeast of Frederick City about 4 ½ miles, and is occupied by Mr. Worthington Johnson—size of his house 42 feet front, and 33 feet 8 inches deep, 2 story high, built of brick, covered with cedar shingles, has 3 dormered windows on the north side, (lighten [sic] rod at the west end—)."



1893 Davis photograph of Araby with Mid 19th century Italianate porch.

The dormer windows appear to be original from the 18th century and have changed little, except for the application of imbricated slates to their side walls. The dormers have arched upper sashes with molded trim and a central carved "keystone." The gables form pediments trimmed with dentils and multiple courses of molding.

Although the house certainly dates from the 18th century, it lacks masonry features associated with that time period such as a watertable, brick belt course, pronounced jack arches and common bonding with three courses of stretchers between header rows, all typical characteristics of 18th century brick construction in mid Maryland. Also, no Civil War period shot or shell damage appears on the bricks, despite the fact that the house took substantial shot and shell fire. Perhaps Araby received a veneered resurfacing in the 19th century as part of the

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effort to repair the damage from the 1864 battle. In the 19th century, after 1847 when the insurance description was written, a two-story brick addition enlarged the south wall's three eastern bays, adding a first and second floor room and a new staircase in an extended stair hall. Also, the 1893 photograph shows a one story frame service structure, probably a bake house attached to the gable end of the rear wing.

Windows along the west side wall are six over six sash, also with narrow frames. Only along the east elevation of the rear wing do nine over nine and nine over six light sash remain, although the wide pegged frames which probably held them originally have been replaced. Attic windows have single vertically placed six light sash. At the time of the 1893 photograph, most windows of the main stories on the north and west elevations had louvered shutters.



Detail of 1893 photograph showing broken window panes, nine over nine windows and deteriorated condition of the house.

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The east elevation of the rear wing or L-extension has a double width two-story porch, covering a broad work area. The present approximately 10-foot depth of the porch could be a 19th century alteration, but it is described much as it appears today with a 10-foot 8-inch depth in the 1847 insurance document. Approximately the north third of the porch was enclosed in the 1950s to form a utility room on the first story and bathroom above. The upper level of the brick wall beneath the shelter of the porch is stuccoed. All other surfaces of the brick are exposed.

Interior: The interior of the house reflects original 18th century work, remodeling in the ca. 1830s, 1860s and 1950s. The front door opens into a central entrance and stair hall with rooms on either side. A formal staircase ascends along the east wall of the passageway. It climbs to a landing, turns and runs with another short flight to the second story. The newel post is a large, turned mahogany or walnut piece supporting a rounded handrail and two turned balusters per step. Applied carved decorative trim finishes the ends of the steps. This system is characteristic of 1860s design, and replaced an earlier stairs described in the 1847 insurance document as follows: "...first story has a passage through the centre, front and back doors have side lights, there is a centre peace [sic] in the passage supported by two round reeded colums [sic]...continuous stairs from the passage to the second story with Mahogany rails..." The description suggests a curving stair, without a landing, so as to be continuous, possibly cantilevered and possibly connected to and supported by the columned centerpiece. Certainly the current staircase could not be described as "continuous." No apparent physical evidence remains of this earlier stair, and it was probably a replacement of an even earlier original staircase similar to the one from the second floor to the attic, described in 1847 as an "old fashion ramp stairs." The current staircase is for the most part within the brick addition that was attached to the back of the house sometime after 1847. A curved offset remaining in the west hall wall marks the location of the original rear wall of the house and possibly some accommodation for the continuous stair.

The front entrance, opening into the passageway, has a six panel door with low relief panels, surrounded by a broad transom and sidelights. The transom has eight panes and the sidelights each have three. The architrave trim includes a band of Grecian ogee molding. The door at the back of the passageway has no transom or sidelights, as it is cramped by the staircase and landing. It opens into the 1950s utility room that was built onto the back porch.

Doors from the passageway, now extended in depth, open into rooms on either side. To the east is a large double parlor with matching mantels and a large boxed beam marking the original back wall of the house. This beam was once embellished with round columns, removed in the 1950s. The pair of mantelpieces dates from the late Greek Revival period and are very trabeated with flat friezes, pilasters and overhanging shelves. This double parlor did not exist in 1847 when the insurance description stated that, "east of the passage is one room and pantry, the

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side walls of the room and passage are papered, the door and windows have paneled jambs, and cased with architrave and band molding." There is no mention in the 1847 document of the jib doors that currently enliven the room. Positioning a pantry behind a smaller east room leads to questions about the function of this room that is now a formal double parlor.

West of the passage way are three rooms making up most of the remainder of the first floor space. In the late 20th century they served as dining room, kitchen and den. The northernmost room has a fireplace in its west wall, two jib doors, with white ceramic door knobs, in the north (front) wall and a window and door opening onto the brick sun porch in the west wall. The south wall of the room has a large opening filled with cupboards. Openings have architraves with ovalo molding and crossettes. The current chairrail is a 20th century addition or replacement. Baseboards are now metal hot water heat ducts. According the 1847 description, "west of the passage is 2 rooms with folding doors, side walls and ceilings are papered." The insurance description does not describe any of the fireplaces in the house. The one in this room and in the next room are similar and are neoclassical additions from the ca. 1830s. Beneath the mantel shelf is a symmetrically molded frieze with freestanding round columns supporting plinths with molded bull's eyes.

It was this northwest room and the adjoining room (now a kitchen) that seem to have been the most damaged during the Battle of Monocacy. According to Scharf's History of Western Maryland, "[d]uring the bombardment, which lasted from 9:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. the house was much battered. A portion of the wall of the dining-room [today's kitchen?] (in which latter apartment the Union sharpshooters were posted) was beaten down, and in that room, as well as in the library [northwest room?] and dining-room, are still visible great indentations made by shells and rifle shots. The west side of the structure suffered the most damage, but altogether the injury was by no means as great as it was feared it would be. Eight shells penetrated the interior..." (Scharf, page 573).

The northwest room was probably the "library" in Scharf's description. Cupboards now lining the wall between these two rooms replaced the folding doors between the dining room and library, probably those "beaten down" by shells.

The next room is the current kitchen, probably the original dining room, in part within the front section of the house and partly in the rear wing. There is a fireplace in the south wall of this room, with a mantel matching that in the northwest room. A built-in, ca. 1830s cupboard with recessed panels stands beside the fireplace. A door opens from this room into the rear, added-on portion of the central passageway. Two windows pierce the west wall.

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The remainder of the first floor consists of a large room, now a den, but originally a kitchen, or "back building." It has an 18th century doorway opening onto the double porch and a 19th century door in the south end wall, along with a large fireplace. Walls are lined with mid 20th century paneling and bookcases and the mantelpiece is a mid 20th century reproduction. A nine over nine light window remains in the east wall, while the west windows have six over six light sash. Against the wall with the adjoining current kitchen is an enclosed staircase with a turned newel and flattened handrail similar to the 18th century stairs to the attic in the front part of the house. The balusters' turnings are different, however. Constructed against the other side of the staircase is a bathroom, dating from the 1950s. The 1847 description says, "[b]ack building attached size 25 feet 9 inches long and 17 feet 3 inches deep, 2 story high built of brick covered with cedar shingles, first story has passage, pantry, and kitchen, plain stairs from the passage to the second story..." Today, the definition of a separate passage is lost. The present bathroom might be the location of the pantry described in 1847.

The second floor has much more original 18th century material intact than the first floor. It has five rooms and a two-part upper passageway, showing clearly the add-on containing the main staircase and southeast rooms. The main stairway ascends from the first floor to a landing, then turns and ascends again to the second floor, terminating at a small passage with doors into the southeast room, straight ahead into the 18th century original passage and into the southwest room. A formerly exterior window opens onto the stair landing, and a formerly exterior raised panel door with transom opens from the southwest room into the rear stair passage. The wall between the front and rear passages is thick, being the back wall of the original house. A doorway through this wall leads into the front passage.

The front passage contains the "ramp stair" and doors to the north rooms, one on either side of the passage. According the 1847 description, the "second story has passage and 4 rooms, doors and windows are cased with architraves and bandmolding, chair board in this story, old fashion ramp stairs runing [sic] from the second story to the garrett..." The stair ascends along the east wall of the passage for five steps then pivots with wedge-shaped steps, turning without a landing and ascending to the attic. The newel is a square post with its mid-section turned. The hand rail is flattened with astragal molding along the sides.

Door and window architraves on the second story are trimmed with ovalo molding and have crossettes. Doors have six raised panels. The original second story rooms retain their 18th century mantelpieces. The northeast room has added cornice molding and replaced chairrail. The mantelpiece has crossettes surrounding the firebox opening. A central tablet in the frieze has a recessed pointed arch. A band of reeding and cornice molding spans the area beneath a narrow mantel shelf.

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A door through a framed wall opens into the southeast room in the added section. The ca. 1860s added room has a mantelpiece with Greek revival columns, like those used on the first floor west side, and may have come from the first floor east room, moved upstairs when that area became a double parlor. Windows have crossetted moldings like that throughout the second story. This was either made to match or recycled from other parts of the house.

On the west side of the passageway are three rooms, laid out like those of the first floor. The back room over the den or original kitchen and the adjoining passage retains excellent 18th century details, including a round arched double-doored cupboard in the south wall. Its architrave has fluted pilasters and a molded keystone at the peak of the arch. The adjacent fireplace has a mantelpiece similar to others on the second story and another rectangular cupboard is beside it. In the stair passage is a door and transom opening onto the second level porch. The door is hung on massive strap hinges. Chairrail in the passage is original with a large astragal molding on the top rail.

The attic above the front section of the house has a principal rafter and purlin system, indicative of 18th century construction. The east portion of the attic space is finished. "One room in the garrett finished plain, the other part is not finished," says the 1847 insurance document. The rafter system of the back building is hidden by insulation, but rafters appear to be common. This back wing may have been reroofed in the 19th century.

The cellar is present only under the front part of the house and only beneath the passage and northeast room. It is stone-walled with a low summer beam with shimmed joists resting on top of it. The south foundation wall, supporting the original back wall of the house retains the original cellar bulkhead entrance and vent windows which once opened to the outside. A partition wall divides the cellar into two spaces. An opening in this brick wall allows borrowed light to enter the dark space, which was probably designed as a root cellar.

To summarize, the main house exhibits three distinct periods of construction: initial building in the 1780s, renovation and updating in the 1830s, and repair, addition and remodeling, particularly of the first story in the 1860s. (All dates are approximate.) If James Marshall built the house when he initially came to Frederick County in the 1770s, the dwelling likely would have had fully paneled walls, or at least fully paneled chimney walls, typical of the colonial period. Marshall may well have felt that it would have been unwise to embark on a major house construction project during the Revolution and all the uncertainty that it brought. The provision in the 1785 ferry lease with Thomas Basford noted in the time line, where Marshall and his family and workers were to have free passage on the conveyance pretty well indicates that Marshall was living at the Araby location by the mid 1780s. However, by 1799 when he wrote his will, he may not have been living here, having given the house at the ferry over to his son,

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William. In the 1800 census James Marshall is listed as residing in the Frederick Town District, while William is listed as living alone in the Buckeystown District where the Araby house is located. John McPherson who acquired the property from William Marshall in 1812, and his son, John who inherited it around 1829 developed and named the property "Araby." The McPhersons made major changes to the house in the 1830s, introducing neoclassical details and adding the front porch described in the 1847 insurance record. McPherson likely built the brick barn that predates the current barn on the property. Then, after the Battle of Monocacy, C.K. Thomas, forced into making extensive damage repairs, took the opportunity to reconfigure the house with a major addition on the east side as well as restructuring the roof of the rear wing. Apparently the house experienced neglect during the late 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, receiving the most recent renovations and alterations when the Clapp family acquired Araby in 1954.

Stone Secondary House: The 1847 description reports that "southeast of the house about 150 feet stands a one story stone building, used as a servants house..." No further description exists. The secondary house now serves as a pool house. It faces north onto a lawn and immediately in front of the building is an in-ground swimming pool. The south elevation faces an old road trace, which passes immediately outside the building and pasture and crop land beyond.

The secondary house is constructed of roughly coursed, flat shale-like rock that crumbles easily by hand. It is five bays in length with an entrance in the second bay from the east end of the north elevation. Wood shingles cover the roof. The building has no chimney, fireplace or hearth. The south elevation has doors in the first bay from the west end and also the central bay. Windows have six over six light sash and window and door frames are narrow and mitered, probably replacements. There are also windows centered in the end walls at the main and attic levels. The interior consists of one large room, although this configuration may have changed. Partial-height walls enclose two small changing-rooms at the west end of the interior space. Currently the flooring material is brick pavers, placed in the 1950s. Prior to that, a former owner reports, the floors were dirt. A semi-enclosed staircase ascends across a south window, leading to the attic. The attic is unfinished space. Many if not all rafters appear to be replaced. Stored in the attic are columns removed from the double east parlors in the main house. There is no discernable hearth for this building, recorded as a dwelling, at least in the 19th century. Possibilities for hearth placement could be the central area of the building, against the south wall where there is evidence of alteration to openings, or at either gable end. The gable end location seems less plausible because of window openings centered in both gable walls, although there does seem to be some appearance of restructuring of the stonework.

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Since James Marshall had 16 slaves this building may well date from his occupancy as a quarter. Certainly it was being used as such in 1847. The extensive alterations made to the building in the 20th century obscure its original appearance.

Smoke house: Standing behind the main house is a brick smokehouse, now used as a garden shed. It is gable roofed with a series of beams across the interior space for hanging meat. A shelf-like projection of brick holds the receptacle for the smokey fire to cure meats. This is not the same smoke house described in the 1847 insurance document, which referenced a log building located 42 feet southeast of the main house, which would have been closer to the stone "servants' house."

Other Domestic Outbuildings: A gable-roofed frame well house is located southeast of the main house. It is a 20th century structure, but it covers a 50-foot deep hand dug well that may be an original feature of the complex. A depression in the ground, located southwest of the house marks the site of a partially subterranean icehouse. According to the Scharf illustration, it was a gable roofed rectangular structure with a central cupola for ventilation.

Frame Shed: A gable fronted frame shed stands to the southwest of the main house along the fence separating the domestic area from the farm fields. This shed (or one like it) shows in the illustration from Scharf's History. The structure is in poor condition. The entire east gable end is open.

Tenant Houses: Along Baker Valley Road at a side driveway into Araby stands a concrete block tenant house, which appears to date from the 1950s. Currently it serves as offices for Monocacy National Battlefield's archeology staff. Another concrete block tenant house is located along Araby Church Road near the driveway entrance to the farm. It also dates from the ca.1950s.

The first tenant house at 4460 Baker Valley Road sits perpendicular to the road along a farm lane leading to Araby's barn. Dating from the 1940s or early '50s, the house is a three-bay wide one story ranch-type concrete block dwelling. A shed roofed concrete block extension to the rear breaks the rectangularity of the building. The extension appears to be part of the original construction. The house has double sash windows at the front elevation and a central entrance. The windows have two light, divided horizontally, double hung sash. Cellar windows are exposed at the ground level. A flight of concrete steps leads to the front door, sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by diagonal brackets. Other windows have similar two-pane sash, although only one window in the east wall has double sash like the south-facing front windows. The rear elevation has a walk-out entrance and a flight of steps leading to a rear door. A

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concrete block furnace flue is located at the west end wall. The low-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles that appear to be recent.

The second house, also built of concrete blocks stands on the south side of Araby Church Road, #4620. This one could be slightly older than the house on Baker Valley Road, and may actually show on the 1937 aerial view photograph, but vegetation makes it difficult to see. It is a concrete block Cape Cod style house with a steeply pitched roof and gabled dormer windows. It faces north onto Araby Church Road. A separate concrete block two bay garage with an overhanging roof is adjacent to the house on its west side. The house is three bays wide with a central entrance and a shed-roofed front porch enclosed with screening. Windows have single pane, double hung sash. A brick furnace flue is located on the south gable elevation. The buildings are located in a copse of trees that appears on both the 1937 aerial photograph and the 1980s period photograph.

Agricultural Buildings:

Barn: The Araby barn is a Pennsylvania style frame bank barn, facing east, with a ramp at the back and a closed-side cantilevered forebay. A fenced-in barnyard lies immediately east of the building. This barn dates from the late 19th or early 20th century. It replaced a brick barn (shown in the ca. 1880 Scharf engraving) that probably dated from the 1830s and well before 1847 since it is described in the insurance list with an "old" roof. "[S]outh of the corn cribs about 105 feet stands the barn sized 75 feet 2 inches long and 49 feet deep including the overjut on the east side, the basement story is built of stone, the other part is built of brick, and has 2 division walls runing [sic] a cross the barn, as high as the square of the building built of brick 14 inches thick. Barn is covered with oak shingles. The roof is old, lightening rod at the North end." As pictured in the Scharf illustration, the brick barn had three square cupolas projecting from the gable and granary outshots on either side of the threshing floor. Geometric brick ventilators pierced the brick gable walls. The present barn stands on the site of the older barn. There may also have been a first period barn as well, dating from the 18th century. Vertical board siding sheaths the current barn's frame and it rests on stone foundations, which may survive from the earlier barn. The current roofing material is sheet metal. Various sheds stand behind the barn. Behind the barn also is a concrete block milk house and milking parlor dating from the 1950s. A pole loafing shed stands in the barnyard in front of the barn. A small concrete block milk house or silo house is adjacent to the south gable end of the barn. The barn was stabilized in 2003.

Corn Crib: North of the barn stands a frame corncrib and wagon shed. It is an elongated structure with its gable ends facing east-west. Vertical slats enclose the corn storage area with space between for air circulation. It rests on stone piers. The 1847 description says that frame corn cribs stood west of the stone building. The late 19th century engraving in Scharf's History

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shows two corn cribs. One of them is north of the other and this one, the survivor, seems to be the southernmost of the two. The Corn Crib was stabilized in 2003.

Silo: A brick silo, remains at the southwest corner of the barn. It is a round structure set in common bond and may date from the late 19th century, although it does not appear in the Scharf engraving. A more recent, large concrete stave silo stands nearby against the south end wall of the barn.

Fences: A prominent aspect of the Araby landscape is the fencing with board fences defining the fields near the house and post and American wire the further agricultural fields.

Toll House: Located at 4750 Araby Church Road, near the intersection with Urbana Pike stands a two story frame dwelling set parallel to the road with its front wall set directly at the edge of the road. It is a narrow building, only one room deep, and three rooms long. According to local tradition, this building is a former toll house that was moved to this site from its former location near Evergreen Point, about two miles to the north.

Dating from the late 19th or early 20th century, the house certainly looks like a tollhouse. One is shown near Evergreen Point on the 1873 atlas of Frederick County. On the same atlas, no tollhouse is indicated in the vicinity of the structure's present location. Nor does the building show on the 1937 aerial view of the battlefield.

The building rests on a poured concrete slab with a raised curb. It is covered with vinyl siding and has a large deck added to the rear elevation, enclosed and shed roofed. An enlarged opening in the rear wall accommodates a sliding glass door. The front elevation has two windows with six over six light sash at the first story. Set very close to the central window is a door. There may have been another window to its north, now covered with siding. It would have aligned with the second story window at the north end of the front elevation.

The gable end walls are quite narrow with the north wall having a door and an attic level window. The south gable end wall has a window at the first story and an attic window. A central brick flue extends from the roof. Standing seam sheet metal covers the roof.

The interior of the house divides into three rooms at each story. The central room contains a door, window and the flue with an opening for a stove. Window and door architraves are plain mitered boards. The stairs to the second floor is in the north room, enclosed in the northwest corner.

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Ferry Site: Belonging to Araby is the site of the old ferry crossing, known as Marshall's Ferry. The site is approximately 350 feet downstream from the present highway bridge. On land plats, the ferry site shows as a notch in the property line jutting across the river. When the ferry was sold out of the Marshall family in 1812, improvements on the 5-acre tract included a dwelling, stable and a blacksmith shop. Aboveground evidence of the ferry building complex site appears only as architectural debris (brick fragments) and archeological investigation of the site is currently underway (July 2004). The ferry and ferry house locations are well documented on the 1794 Griffith map and the ca. 1830 Monocacy Lateral Canal map (see attached copies), as well as descriptions of the 5-acre tract found in deeds. The trace of the road leading to the ferry on the south (east) side of the Monocacy River reads on the landscape. A depression in the land marks the path of the pre-1828 old road as it descends a hill from the east, past a large, ancient sycamore tree, through a natural swale and straight across the river. On the west side of the river, the road trace disappears in the often-flooded plain between the river and the B&O Railroad. The 5-acre tract extended more than 700 feet northwest from and was more than 300 feet wide at the east bank of the river.

Between the ferry site and the present bridge, and not within the 5-acre ferry parcel are features and ruins of unknown function and origin. One feature is a mound or lining of the embankment along the river, a slate ramp with flat-laid pieces forming a level top or deck. The structure is well above the water's edge. A wooden post protrudes from the top surface. Upstream from this slate embankment, close to the west side of the bridge are foundation ruins of a building or buildings. Built into the steeply sloped bank, there are two side-by-side sets of foundations. They are exposed a full story on the creek side and made of the local flat stones found along the river. The foundations have been extended with several courses of concrete block for a more recent building dating from the 20th century. Most of the surface debris dates from the 20th century feature, but the stone foundations beneath are older. They were probably not associated with the ferry, however, since they are outside of the boundary of the 5-acre ferry tract.

Road Traces: Three old road traces remain on the *Araby* property and they could date well back into the 18th century. One is the present day access road to ferry site leading from Urbana Pike along the east bank of the Monocacy as far as I-270 and beyond. This road is clearly marked, graded out of the steep terrain and equipped with stone culverts over gullies and ravines. In the 19th century, this was an access road to *Clifton*, a farm developed in the 1840s when *Araby* was subdivided. The road appears on the 1937 aerial photograph. However, this thoroughfare could have been an older route linking fords and ferries along the Monocacy.

The second road trace is the original route of the Georgetown Pike to Marshall's Ferry. It continues Araby Church Road at a point where it makes a right angle turn to the north to join

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present-day Urbana Pike. The old trace continues straight along a fence line, then angles northwest over the crest of a hill and down the steep slope to the river. This old route is discernable in aerial photographs, both current and 1937. It appears on the landscape as a dip or trough. The current route of Araby Church Road shows on the 1858 Isaac Bond Map of Frederick County, and seems to date from 1828 when the Monocacy was bridged and turnpiked from the river into Frederick.⁴ The older road trace dates as early as the 1740s.

The third road is the one that crossed Baker Valley Road and leads to Araby immediately past the stone secondary house and continuing to the west through farmland to the river and Worthington ford. This route also shows in part on aerial photographs and on Jedediah Hotchkiss' 1864 map of Monocacy Battlefield. It, too, may have been part of a much earlier road system dating back to the mid 18th century. It does not seem to be very apparent on the 1937 aerial photograph, however. Along this road trace, perhaps 200 feet west of Baker valley Road and behind the concrete block tenant house are foundations for some sort of building. The foundations utilize the flat friable stone typical along the Monocacy, like that used in other buildings on the Battlefield. It was along the edge of the road trace on an axis with the stone secondary house, located some distance to the west. Former owners of Araby refer to this building as a "blacksmith shop," but no investigation of the ruin has been done. This building may show on the 1937 aerial photograph, as well as being noted on Jedediah Hotchkiss' map.

Resource Count:

7 Contributing Buildings:

- Main house
- Secondary house
- Smoke house
- Well house
- Barn
- Corn crib/wagon shed
- Shed

4 Contributing structures:

- Brick silo
- Three road traces

5 Contributing sites:

- Civil War associated action site (July, 1864, headquarters site/meeting site, August 1864, encampment and headquarters site, Union army, June 1863, encampment site, September, 1862)

⁴ Frederick Town Herald, May 24, 1828.

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- Ferry/ford site
- Ruins near bridge (2)
- Stone "blacksmith shop" ruins
- 6 Non-contributing buildings:
 - Tenant houses (2)
 - Toll house
 - Milk house
 - Milking parlor
 - Pole loafing shed
- 2 Non-contributing structures:
 - Concrete stave silo
 - Swimming pool

Not counted: small sheds

Lewis Farm (McPherson's Hill Farm):

The farmstead of the Lewis Farm (McPherson's Hill Farm) is situated on high ground with a west-facing, two part, sided log house, a southeast-facing frame closed forebay bank barn and a frame wagon shed and corncrib. Located a short distance east of the wagon shed is a frame springhouse constructed over a strong spring, which flows southwestward to and under Baker Valley Road. The house appears to date from the 1850s, while the barn and wagon shed are more typical of the 1870s or 1880s. The barn's original foundation was replaced with concrete block sometime in the mid-20th century.

House: The house is covered with plain lapped siding, with its more formal facade facing west toward Baker Valley Road. The house appears to have been constructed in two parts, although the two sections could have been built at the same time. The total facade width is five bays, with the three bays to the north having a window, door, and window arrangement. Slightly separated are the two southern bays. Windows have six over six panes. The roof is covered with sheet metal and there are chimneys inside the north gable and at the interior between the two sections of the house. At the west elevation, there was a small shed roofed entrance porch, which has been removed; and at the east elevation a shed roofed porch extends the entire length of the house. The house is one room deep with three rooms at the first story level. The main staircase rises from just behind the front entrance. The front door has four panels. In the northernmost room is a fireplace with a mantelpiece having an architrave and a bracketed shelf. The brick firebox is plastered, as was typical. Some walls have narrow width wainscoting, generally a late 19th century feature. These architectural features suggest that the house dates from 1850s at the earliest and probably had some features added later, in the 1880s. The house may have been

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built during the ownership of Henry Layman (1849-1856), or by the following owner, C.K. Thomas, as a tenant house.

Barn and Outbuildings: The barn, wagon shed (which was damaged in a windstorm, summer, 2000) and springhouse are the other three remaining buildings on the property. Their detailing is consistent with construction in the 1880s. The barn, located southeast of the house, is a frame closed forebay bank barn sheathed with vertical board siding. The foundation walls, almost certainly originally stone, were replaced with concrete block, probably in the 1940s, and the interior of the barn was adapted for dairy. This alteration would coincide with the purchase of the farm by the Geisbert family, who continue to operate a dairy farm on the Baker Farm, across the road from this place. The walls of the barn are embellished with arched-top louvered ventilator openings, arranged in tiers, with a pair of them in the peak of the gable. These are a Victorian period decorative feature, indicating a ca. 1880s construction date. North of the barn is a frame wagon shed and corncrib with vertical siding on the gable walls and horizontal siding on the sides. A shed extension on the east side was added to shelter machinery. In the gable is an arched louvered ventilator opening similar to those in the barn, except this one had a pointed rather than rounded arch. The springhouse is of frame construction with vertical board siding. Since the outbuildings appear to be more recently constructed than the house, there may be below ground evidence of former outbuildings.

Resource Count:

4 contributing buildings:

- House
- Barn
- Wagon shed
- Springhouse

Gambrill House and Mill:⁵

The Gambrill House (*Edgewood* or *Boscobel*) and Gambrill Mill (*Araby Mills*) remnant are located on the east side of Route 355, east of the Monocacy River and south of Bush Creek. Most of the land associated with these buildings is low-lying, drained by a small run which once was the tail race for the mill. The Gambrill House is located on high ground to the south of the mill and faces north toward the mill and the Monocacy River. The National Park Service acquired the property containing 134.36 acres in 1981.

⁵ Pendleton, Philip E., HABS No. MD 1051, Gambrill House, 1991.

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Gambrill House: Built in 1872 the Gambrill House, called *Edgewood* and later *Boscobel*, is a three-story Second Empire style brick mansion. Its main character-defining feature other than its large size is its mansard roof. The building is an imposing structure, L-shaped with five bays across the front elevation and seven bays deep along the length of the L. The mansard roof is slate covered with decorative imbrication or a pattern of cut slates. Paired brackets trim the eaves. The fascia is decorated with applied carvings. The brick walls are laid in common bond with a 7:1 stretcher-header ratio.

At the front (north) elevation, the dominant feature is a central projecting square tower. The brick walls are painted and a porch with square columns with brackets and collars and a balustrade at the top extends across the front. The front elevation is symmetrical with the main entrance in the center bay, which is also the projecting surface of the central tower. The main entrance has double doors beneath a round-arched fanlight. A carved wooden surround trims the entrance. Another door in the central bay of the second story opens onto the balustraded deck of the front porch. At the third floor of the tower a smaller door with an elaborate arched surround opens onto a small deck supported by fancy carved brackets.

The first floor front windows are elongated with triple-hung sash, each with two panes. Second story windows have double-hung two over two pane sash and third story windows within the mansard roof are two over two pane with round arched upper sash. Window trim includes carved arched hoods above the window openings at the first and second stories. The north bays of the east and west end elevations have semi-octagonal projecting bays at the first story levels. Most windows at all elevations are outfitted with pairs of louvered shutters.

The east elevation is the long side of the L. It is nearly as formal in its arrangement as the front elevation. This façade is seven bays wide with a central entrance. While there is no fully developed tower on this elevation, there is a projecting roof bay with a dominant arched window. Windows on this elevation all have double hung sash, although some have six over six sash, some have two over two and some are single pane. A one bay wide entrance porch shelters the central entrance on the east elevation. Double square columns with collars and brackets support it. Above this at the second story level is another entrance which opens onto the roof deck of the porch. This upper doorway is trimmed with a gable-peaked hood supported by brackets.

The elevations which form the inside of the L are lined by a double porch along the south and west elevations of the building.

The exterior of the Gambrill mansion retains a high level of integrity with most original material remaining intact. The interior of the mansion was altered for the most part in the 1960s

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when part of the building was used as a medical clinic. Although the 1967 renovations compromised the interior, important features remain from the original construction such as Italian marble mantelpieces and plaster ceiling medallions.

The Gambrill Mill: The remaining portion of the Gambrill mill is now in use as the Visitor Contact Station for Monocacy National Battlefield. The mill had previously been converted to a dwelling with the removal of the upper stories of the building and the conversion of the roof from a gabled structure to a hipped roof. These early 20th century alterations make the former mill building more like an American Foursquare style dwelling. The original mill was a three story stone building, 40'x 45' built in 1830 by John McPherson. It was a merchant mill, which produced flour for market. Also included in the mill complex was a sawmill on a stone foundation, a chopping and plaster mill housed in a two story stone building 50'x 20'. There was also a dwelling house for the miller which was located across the entrance lane from the mill. It was a one and a half story stone house, 34'x 20' with an attached one story stone kitchen. (This description of the buildings is from an 1844 inventory recorded in the HABS Documentation for the Gambrill House.) The property also included a crop barn, stable and a later servants' quarter behind the Gambrill House.

Resource Count:

2 contributing buildings:

- Gambrill House
- Gambrill Mill (remnant)

1 contributing site:

- Civil War associated site (hospital and action site, July 9, 1864)

1 non-contributing building:

- Metal service building and garage

Not counted: landscape features, mill race, pond and road traces.

Wallace's Headquarters Area (Railside Properties):

On the east side of the Monocacy River along the B&O Railroad is a cluster of properties that were once part of the community known as Frederick Junction, Monocacy Junction, or Araby. These were the names given to a siding and junction area near the railroad bridge across the Monocacy River. The actual junction or split in the railroad was located west of the river, but the small community that developed in the vicinity was on the east side.

Although the area where the railroad crosses the Monocacy and splits with the main line turning southwest and the spur heading northwest into Frederick seems remote now, it once was

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an active place. There is now no easy access to the site of this settlement; one must either walk across the railroad bridge or ford Bush Creek. The area between the Araby Mill site and the junction is low and marshy, prone to flooding, while the north side of the tracks consists of rugged high ground. Yet, in the 19th century, the junction vicinity bustled and included the distillery, near the mouth of Bush Creek, a warehouse and several dwellings and their support buildings. These buildings were located on the east side of the river. A photograph of the community that developed just east of the junction and the Monocacy River is published in Williams' 1910 History of Frederick County, Maryland. Now all that remains are foundations of the buildings, which hugged the south side of the tracks, and faced onto them. Other buildings were set between Bush Creek and the railroad. Some of the foundations are of concrete, indicating 20th century construction, in addition to the remains of older buildings. The railroad at this point runs along the north side of Bush Creek. The two are tightly compressed just to the east, as they pass through a narrow ravine between two ridges.

The foundations of buildings and cellar depressions are all that is visible now. Obvious foundations remain from two buildings. One foundation located closest to the river and trestle bridge defines a two-room cellar with an L-extension to the rear. A concrete porch deck remains at the front of the site along the tracks. The other foundation, a short distance to the east is smaller and raised, with a full story exposed at the rear (south) side. The second foundation is much smaller than the first, and may have been for a small dwelling or support building. The brick warehouse may have been located further to the west from these foundations, in an area now covered with brush and rubble. The ca. 1910 photograph of the site, published in T.J.C. Williams' History of Frederick County, Maryland, shows the L-shaped frame building, probably the same one described in an 1897 sales advertisement quoted below. Although Williams states in the caption that this was the headquarters for Lew Wallace during the Battle of Monocacy, the building may date from after the war. Archaeological investigation of the foundation remnants and site contents should help to establish a range of construction dates for the house. The photo also shows two small buildings to the left (east) of the house. One of these probably sat upon the other remaining aboveground foundation. In the photo, the house has a shed roofed porch across the front, inside end brick chimneys and windows with louvered shutters, closed on the east end wall. A paling fence extends in front of the buildings separating them from the railroad. The photo may also show (slightly) a larger gabled building partially hidden by a tree immediately to the right of the house. Perhaps this was the brick distillery/warehouse.

In addition to the dwellings and their support buildings, and the warehouse, there were blockhouses erected on each side of the river to protect the crossing during the Civil War. On the north side of the tracks on the high ground above the river are Civil War fortifications, still evident today in the form of shallow ditches (trenches) paralleling the old road trace, and a rectangular cavity in the ground (likely a powder magazine).

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Resource Count:

5 contributing structures:

- 2 cellar foundations
- Trenches
- Road
- Powder magazine

4 contributing sites:

- Civil War associated site (Wallace Headquarters Area, July 9, 1864)
- 2 blockhouse sites
- Distillery site

The Baker Farm:

The Baker farm containing about 220 acres is located on the west side of Baker Valley Road, immediately southwest of the Thomas Farm (*Araby*). Today, the two farms are separated by I-270. The house, barns and outbuildings are arranged approximately on an axis and are set well back from Baker Valley Road against the rising slope of the east face of Brooks Hill. From Baker Valley Road, the landscape slopes downward to the west, then begins to rise, forming Brooks Hill. A small stream known as Harding Run is located at the lowest point. It flows northeastward and around Brooks Hill and into the Monocacy. From Baker Valley Road the vista is one of pasture and cropland, with a tree line forming about two thirds of the way up Brooks Hill.

The house on the Baker farm is located directly at the head of the lane leading to the buildings. It faces east. To its northeast is a frame forebay bank barn or "Swisser barn" with an unusual round brick silo, and a more conventional mid 20th century stave silo. Behind the house is a modern metal equipment shed, and to its south is a ca. 1920 gambrel roofed dairy barn and an accompanying milk house. There are two more silos near the dairy barn. There is also a smokehouse and ca. 1920 milk house. These outbuildings and the dairy barn are made of cast concrete block, prominently used in the 1910-1930 period.

House: The house is a frame, two-story American Foursquare style dwelling, which was built by Charles G. Geisbert after the Geisberts acquired the farm in 1914. The new house was, however, built directly upon the foundations of the older dwelling it replaced. The house has a four bay façade with a window, window, door, and window arrangement. The side elevations are two bays deep. A one-story porch extends across the front and partially along the north side of the house, and another crosses the rear elevation. The hipped roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal and shed dormers extending from its south, east and north slopes. Brick flues rise from inside the north and south elevations. Windows have either six over one or single pane sash. The foundations are stone, older than the rest of the house.

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Smokehouse: The smokehouse is a gable front, rusticated concrete block construction. The plank door on the east (front) elevation has a wood lintel. There are narrow openings between several blocks on the side elevations. The roof is covered with corrugated metal.

Bank Barn: The frame barn appears to date from the mid or late 19th century. This assessment is based on exterior observation only of its overall form and proportions and the materials used. It is covered with vertical board siding and has a broad roof span with the ridge centered over the entire width of the building including the forebay. There is an attached wagon shed at the north end of the barn. The barn bank is located on the barn's west side, providing access to the threshing floor inside.

Brick Silo: An unusual feature is the round brick silo located at the southwest corner of the barn. The silo displays common bond brickwork and is parged with cement on the interior. It no longer has a top, and ferns and other vegetation are growing inside. It is a rare survival and could date from the original construction of the barn or perhaps earlier.

Milk House #1: In the south yard of the house, within the circular drive around the house, is a one-story rusticated concrete block milk house. The building has two doors on the west elevation. A door in the south gable end fronts directly toward the earliest section of the dairy barn (separated by the circular drive). A brick chimney rises from the northeast corner of the building.

Dairy Barn: The dairy barn was constructed in two sections, the northern-most section, c.1920, is constructed of rusticated concrete block (like milk house #1). The southern addition, constructed of plain concrete block, nearly doubled the size of the barn to approximately 100 feet long. The entire barn has a gambrel roof sheathed with metal sheets. Four conical metal vents are located along the roof peak. A breezeway connects the barn with milk house #2.

Milk House #2: This milk house is probably contemporary with the dairy barn addition. It is constructed of plain concrete block and sits near the center of the east elevation of the dairy barn, connected by a breezeway.

Concrete Stave Silos: Standing on the west side of the dairy barn are two concrete stave silos with metal straps. One is very tall with a conical metal roof; the other is of more typical height with a domed metal roof. A third silo is located off the northwest corner of the bank barn, this is a small concrete stave silo with domed metal roof.

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Free Stalls: This frame barn houses the stalls for cows, required to be separated from the milking area. It is of recent construction.

Breeding Barn: A large, one-story concrete block building of recent construction used to house breeding cows. A series of plastic domed "calf huts" are placed in rows within a fenced area outside the north elevation of the barn.

Milk Barn: A new frame milking barn with metal siding, the north elevation is open.

Equipment Shed: This large frame equipment shed is of recent construction. The south end of the building is completely enclosed with metal siding and has a sliding door in the east elevation. The north two-thirds of the building is open on the east elevation. It is used for large equipment storage.

Resource Count:

6 contributing buildings:

House
Bank Barn
Block Dairy Barn
Milk Houses (2)
Smokehouse

1 contributing structure:

Brick Silo

1 contributing site:

Civil War associated site (July 1864 troop movements)

4 non-contributing buildings: (all constructed within the last 10-20 years)

Metal equipment shed
Milk barn
Free stalls
Breeding barn

3 non-contributing structures:

Concrete stave silos (3)

Not counted: small sheds.

Worthington Farm (Clifton):

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The Worthington Farm (*Clifton*) sits on a hill overlooking the Monocacy River. It is situated within the wide curve of the river that turns from its approximately two-mile east-west stretch through Monocacy National Battlefield, to continue its course southwest to the Potomac River. The farm is mostly wooded now, with a sweeping hayfield serving as the east and northwest lawn of the house. The farm and house are accessed via a wooded driveway, which parallels I-270 westward from Baker Valley Road, then turns to the southwest to reach the house. Historically the Worthington/*Clifton* farm complex had access along a riverside road from the Georgetown Pike (see Thomas Farm section, Road Traces), however, the dualized Route 240 intersected that lane in the 1950s. The only building remaining on the *Clifton* property is the main house. It faces northeast toward Araby Mill and the Georgetown Pike.

Main House: It is a two-story, five bay brick dwelling with an L-extension to the rear. The house faces northeast, typical of Maryland farmhouses, and is designed with a Georgian-inspired window, window, door, window, window plan. However, the detailing exhibits strong influence from the Greek Revival and Italianate styles from the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The house may have been built in 1851 for Griffin Taylor to move into after he left *Arcadia*, and if so, was probably considered by him to be temporary, since he seems to have been considering – if not negotiating – the purchase of the *Araby* mansion farm. *Clifton* was still described as a “new” dwelling when it was advertised for sale in 1856, after Taylor’s death. The *Clifton* house is notably smaller than *Araby*, and appears more modestly appointed, except for the handsome painted decoration in the entrance hall and parlor, embellishments believed to have been added by later owners, Wheatley and Ball.

The National Park Service replaced an Italianate across-the-front porch to the house in 2003. This porch reconstructs the original porch for the house, remnants of which the National Park Service salvaged and preserved. The porch is raised on brick piers exposing cellar windows below the porch deck. Square columns with collars and bracketed tops support the porch. A balustrade encloses the deck and a central flight of steps provides access. Other work in 2003 includes painting of the exterior with a red iron oxide color on the bricks and buff trim and replacing shutters. At the rear of the L-shaped building, entrances opened onto a one-story work porch. An open deck with a balustrade was added in 2003 for access. It does not attempt to replicate the original porch for which details are unknown. There was also some sort of porch leading to an entrance in the north elevation of the L. That has not been replaced.

The brick masonry at the front elevation displays common bonding, as do the side and rear walls, all with a 5:1 stretcher to header row ratio. The house rests on stone foundations. Windows have six over six light sash hung beneath wide wood lintels, and flanked with pairs of louvered shutters. The shutters are replacements of the originals, based on a historic

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photograph.⁶ The window frames are narrow and rounded at the surface with mitered joints. A raised basement has half sized windows, which open beneath the front porch. One four over four light double hung sash window in the south wall of the L-extension lights the back stairway. Brick chimneys extend from inside each gable end. A recent wood shingle roof, part of the 2003 restoration covers the building.

The front entrance is in the center bay. The entrance detailing combines influence of the Italianate and Greek Revival styles with a four panel door flanked by a transom and sidelights. Dividing the transom are fancy scroll brackets terminating with acanthus leaf forms. Over the door is a prominent wooden lintel. The door panels and matching paneled jambs are trimmed with Grecian ogee molding. There are five additional entrances, one in the rear elevation of the front section, one from the rear kitchen wing on the south side; one from the north side of the kitchen wing and one from the cellar at the foot of a flight of stone steps at the rear of the front section and another from the cellar of the L in the south wall. The main level entrances have four-panel doors and the south kitchen wing door has a three light transom. None other than the front door has sidelights.

The interior of the house follows a single pile, center passage plan with a one-room service L-extension to the rear with back stairways. The front door opens into a formal stair and entrance passage with a rear entrance in the west wall. The staircase rises along the north wall of the passage. The handrail, newel post and balustrade are missing except for a few broken off pieces of turned baluster. There were two per step. Fancy scroll carvings decorate the ends of the risers. The wall plaster has fallen away in many areas of the passageway, but what remains has painted decoration to resemble molded panels and cornice. The ceiling is similarly decorated with a painted center medallion and border painting.

To the south of the passageway is the formal parlor, which has similar decorated plaster to that found in the passageway. There is also a painted medallion in the ceiling and painted trompe l'oeil moldings. There is a fireplace in the south end wall, but the mantel is missing. Its ghost remains on the wall, showing that it had a broad shelf and pilasters rising from plinths, as typical for the Greek Revival period.

The most significant feature of the house is the decorative painting in the entrance hall and parlor. The work, done by the hand of a master, is combined trompe l'oeil (fool the eye) and stenciling to give the illusion of paneled walls and molded plaster cornice work. The paint has deteriorated due to neglect of the house during the mid-twentieth century, but is certainly restorable. The decorative work has been attributed to Constantine Brumidi, the Italian artist who created the frescoes in the U.S. Capitol building. Brumidi was working on the capitol in the

⁶ Philip Pendleton, HABS No. MD-1052, "Clifton Farm," 1991, p. 27.

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mid-to-late 1850s. Several other houses in Frederick County have decorative painting attributed to Brumidi, and apparently he did supplement his income with commissions in the vicinity of Washington.⁷ Experts on Brumidi's work may be able to verify whether this attribution is correct.

To the north of the passageway is a dining room or second parlor. This room does not have the decorative painted work, but it had a fireplace in the north wall and beside it a cupboard. The doors are missing from the cupboard and the fireplace mantel is missing. Although its ghost is not as revealing as the one in the parlor, the overall size and shape appear to have been similar to the parlor fireplace. Trim around the cupboard and the windows in this room consists of symmetrically molded architraves with plain corner blocks.

Doors from the dining room lead into the rear L-extension. One opens directly into what was either a keeping room or an informal dining room, and the other into a stair vestibule for the service stairs to the cellar and to the second floor room in the rear extension. From the vestibule another door opens into the service room. There is a fireplace in the west end wall of the rear wing. It like the other first floor fireplaces is missing its mantelpiece. The firebox opening is not large, thus it was not a cooking fireplace, although it might have been reworked. Stovepipe holes in the chimney wall accommodated later cookstoves installed in this room, which most recently served as a kitchen.

The second floor is arranged similarly to the first, with three principal rooms, a stair passage and a rear service stair. The south second floor room was divided in two in the mid twentieth century, each accessed through a small built-in vestibule. There is only one fireplace on the second floor and that is in the north room. This is also the only fireplace which retains its original mantelpiece. The others on the first story were probably similar, although possibly more embellished. The surviving mantel has a road shelf with flat pilasters on plinths and a plain frieze and Grecian ogee molding under the shelf. Next to the fireplace in the northeast corner of the room is a cupboard with two pairs of doors, upper and lower. Each leaf has a single rectangular recessed panel. The only staircase in leading to the attic is in the rear L extension, in its southwest corner.

The cellar, like the other stories of the house contains three rooms. There are service fireplaces in the south room and in the L-extension. These two rooms also have direct access to the exterior with doors opening into the rear service yard within the L. The fireplaces are plastered, although much of it has fallen away. Both are constructed similarly with a diagonal brick projecting or corbeled top, which funneled smoke into the flue and also supported the hearth from the fireplace above. The south cellar room is large encompassing the area beneath

⁷ Philip Pendleton, HABS No. MD-1052, "Clifton Farm," 1991 p. 9.

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the parlor and central passageway. The south cellar room is finished with plastered walls and ceilings, although most of it has fallen away. This room once had a partition paralleling the west wall, possibly creating a passage through the cellar. The partition was of beaded tongue and groove boards, which were cut off just below ceiling level. Another room was also once partitioned out of this cellar space. The cellar room in the rear extension also has a fireplace, but while the walls retain bits of plaster, the ceiling shows no evidence of having been plastered.

The attic is accessed only by way of the stairs in the rear extension. The rafters of the front section have no nail holes for shingle lath or sheathing below the current roof of the L extension. This indicates that both portions of the house were built at the same time, which is consistent with the stylistic evidence and construction detailing as well.

The 1856 sale advertisement mentioned the house, kitchen (which may or may not have been in a separate building), a frame barn and corncrib. It seems unlikely that these were the only buildings on the property, although the *Clifton* complex may still have been under construction at the time it was sold. If Griffin Taylor lived there only a short time before moving on to the *Araby* house, the group of buildings that normally characterize a farmstead may have been left unfinished. There was no mention in the advertisement of typical support structures such as chicken houses, hog pens, smoke houses, springhouses and other domestic buildings. It is possible, that the advertisement only highlighted the main buildings, leaving the ubiquitous service buildings unnoted. No slave quarters were mentioned, although they seem not to be included in enumerations of buildings in general in Frederick County.

Griffin Taylor was a slave owner. In the Slave Census of 1850 (while he still would have been living at *Arcadia*) he was listed with eighteen slaves, men and women, ranging in age from five years to sixty years. In the 1860 Slave Census, John T. Worthington, who acquired *Clifton* in 1862, had seven slaves. T.A. Ball who lived at *Clifton* from 1856 to 1862 was not listed. However, in the general census for 1860, Adam Ball was listed in the Urbana District with a wife and four children. While Ball may not have owned slaves, certainly the owners before and after him did. It is likely therefore that the collection of buildings that were *Clifton's* farmstead included slave quarters. Writing in 1932, Glenn Worthington recalled the Battle of Monocacy around his home and farmland, and mentioned slave quarters standing to the south of the house. A ca. 1930 drawing of the farmstead made by late Frederick County artist Helen Smith shows the house, barn, slave quarters and several other domestic and agricultural structures. Also shown is a combination of rail and paling fence around the yards. The slave quarters are shown to be wooden, with vertical board siding, one story in height with a central chimney. Allowing for some artistic license, the drawing probably depicts the farmstead fairly accurately, for it includes the type and arrangement of buildings typical of Frederick County farms. Archaeological investigation in the likely location of the additional buildings may yield more information about the number, type and age of associated buildings for *Clifton*. The John

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Worthington family continued to include blacks in their household after slavery was abolished as farm workers and domestics.

For a complete architectural description of the *Clifton Farm* house, refer to Philip Pendleton's HABS documentation, 1991 and also in a historic structure report "Worthington House Historic Structures Report" by Oehrlein & Associates Architects, 1995.⁸

While the main Clifton house has been extensively investigated, remnants of another dwelling complex on the farm were only discovered recently. This domestic site is located on the south side of an old fence line at the northwest base of Brooks Hill, south of the Clifton house. A pair of very large trees stands like gateposts on either side of what may have been a path or walkway to the house. All that remains of the dwelling is a stone foundation, a two-room cellar depression and a brick chimney which fell outward from what was most likely the north gable end of the house. There was also some scattered surface debris around the site, which is overgrown with saplings and small trees. The house does not appear on any historic maps of the property, nor is it shown on recent topographical maps. According to Monocacy National Battlefield personnel, surrounding property owners who were asked had no knowledge of the place. Definitely this house site is worthy of further study and archaeological investigation.

Resource Count:

1 contributing building:

Clifton House

2 contributing sites

Civil War associated site (Worthington Ford, at Ballenger Creek river crossing
and action site, July 9, 1864)

Second Dwelling Site

Monuments:

As part of the growing interest in memorialization, in the early 20th century, the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont as well as the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected monuments commemorating specific actions at Monocacy. These commemorative efforts began in 1907 with the New Jersey monument. It is located on the Best Farm lands (*Hermitage*), along the south side of the railroad, west of the Georgetown Pike. It is near the old

⁸ Philip Pendleton, HABS No. MD-1052, "Clifton Farm," 1991 and Oehrlein and Associates Architects, "Worthington House Historic Structure Report: Physical History and Condition Assessment, Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick, Maryland, March 27, 1995.

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(pre-1830s) route of the pike from the ferry crossing and commemorates the 14th New Jersey Regiment, part of the 6th U.S. Army Corps. The second memorial to be placed was the Pennsylvania Monument dedicated in November of 1908. It is located on a half-acre plot that formerly belonged to *Araby* near Araby Church, on the east side of the old Georgetown Pike (Araby Church Road). The monument commemorates the 67th, 87th and 138th regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, part of the 6th U.S. Army Corps. The Vermont Monument was dedicated in 1915 at the intersection of Baker Valley Road and Araby Church Road to commemorate efforts of the 10th Vermont infantry, part of the 6th U.S. Army Corps. These three markers commemorate Union regiments who fought at Monocacy. There is also a monument to Confederate forces that was dedicated at the 50th anniversary of the battle on July 9, 1914. The United Daughters of the Confederacy placed this monument. It is located on the *Hermitage*, west of the Georgetown Pike at the north edge of the property. The last monument to be located at Monocacy was dedicated by the Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission on July 9, 1964. It is situated on the property of the United Daughters of the Confederacy monument. The New Jersey and Vermont monuments still belong to their respective states, with agreements with the National Park Service for maintenance of the grounds and structures. The State of Pennsylvania and the United Daughters of the Confederacy have conveyed title to their properties to the National Park Service in 1994 and 1997 respectively.

Resource Count:

5 contributing structures:

- New Jersey Monument
- Pennsylvania Monument
- Vermont Monument
- Confederate Monument
- Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission Monument

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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 pattern of our History.
- B Property 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Industry
Social history

Period of Significance

1724-1964

Significant Dates

1864

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 files (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 # MD-1051 (Gambriell); MD-1052 (Clifton)
- 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:

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Statement of Significance:

This added information to the existing National Register nomination for Monocacy National Battlefield addresses the cultural landscape of the battlefield properties. The Monocacy National Battlefield properties form a significant cultural resource reflecting three centuries of occupation of a cohesive historic landscape. The peopling of the Monocacy area is particularly important. The place drew investors and families from the Tidewater region of Maryland, French refugees, Scots and a sizable number of African-American slaves. These groups blended and interacted on the five farms that make up Monocacy Battlefield. Onto this rural, but sophisticated landscape was overlaid the drama of the Civil War, which was played out at Monocacy over three successive summers in 1862, 1863 and climaxing with the Monocacy Battle to Save Washington in 1864. The importance of the Monocacy rail crossing and junction in the Civil War is underscored by protection accorded to the area which was occupied by Union troops from 1861-1865. The military presence was to protect the railroad bridge and thus the rail route, plus routes into Frederick, which was an important Union supply base during the war. The significance of the Civil War association at Monocacy was officially recognized on June 21, 1934, when Congress approved an act to "establish a national battlefield at the battlefield of Monocacy." In addition, efforts to memorialize and commemorate the battle resulted in placement of monuments on the landscape during the early 20th century, the most recent commemoration occurring in 1964. These memorials have become part of Monocacy's cultural landscape. The military aspects of Monocacy Battlefield's history and significance are thoroughly addressed in the existing nomination.

This added documentation fills information gaps about the historic context and the cultural history of the battlefield and its surroundings. The story of the Monocacy Battlefield properties is part of a much larger cultural history that framed the events of the Civil War, climaxing with the battle on July 9, 1864. Monocacy National Battlefield preserves not only an important piece of Civil War history, but also a significant slice of Maryland's developmental history with unique physical expressions of that heritage. The period of significance extends from 1724, the date of the initial survey of *Henry* by John Radford where Henry Ballenger began the process of agricultural and industrial development in the Frederick County region, to 1964 with the most recent placement of a commemorative monument at the battlefield.

Evaluation:

The story of the Monocacy Battlefield properties is part of a much larger cultural history that framed the events of the Civil War, climaxing with the battle on July 9, 1864. The additional information submitted here attempts to place Monocacy into its cultural and historical setting, focusing on the development of the agricultural landscape and the families who

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populated that landscape. Monocacy National Battlefield preserves not only an important piece of Civil War history, but also a significant slice of Maryland's developmental history with unique physical expressions of that heritage. Therefore, Monocacy National Battlefield as a cohesive cultural landscape meets National Register Criterion A for the historical social development, cultural diversity, and industrial history it reveals about Frederick County and central Maryland in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The battlefield properties also meet National Register Criterion C as a distinctive collection of 18th and 19th century architecture. The buildings on the Best Farm (*Hermitage*) provide a rare, if not unique example of French and French West Indian influenced architecture in Maryland. The Thomas Farm (*Araby*) is an example of a Georgian manor house built by a wealthy merchant, James Marshall. The Worthington Farm (*Clifton*), dating from the early 1850s, is an excellent timepiece enhanced by fine interior painted decoration, attributed to Constantine Brumidi. Brumidi was working on paintings in the US capitol in the mid-to-late 1850s. Several other houses in Frederick County have decorative painting attributed to Brumidi, and apparently he did supplement his income with commissions in the vicinity of Washington. The Gambrill House (*Edgewood or Boscobel*) is regarded as one of the best regional examples of the Second Empire style. Thus the battlefield properties provide an excellent view of exemplary architecture.

Monocacy National Battlefield is significant under National Register Criterion D for its potential yield archeological information about the Civil War-period encampments and battle that occurred on the several farms within the battlefield boundaries. A "systematic metal-detector survey," completed at the Best Farm in 2003, "resulted in the location, identification, and recovery of Civil War-period artifacts...including small arms projectiles, artillery shell fragments, personal items, and accoutrements. The spatial patterning and linear associative qualities of these artifacts are interpreted as evidence of artillery and small arms skirmishing during the Battle of Monocacy as well as short-term encampments on the property prior to and after the battle."⁹ Other historic sites investigated at the Best Farm have yielded, and sites identified on other farms have potential to yield, information about the agricultural and social histories embedded in the battlefield farms, which further strengthens the archeological significance of the battlefield park.¹⁰

⁹ Joy Beasley, ed., "Archeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study of the Best Farm," Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick, MD, 2004 (draft), Chapter 18.

¹⁰ Beasley, 2004.

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Historic Context:

Monocacy National Battlefield is the site of a crucial clash between Jubal Early's Confederate forces, numbering some 15,000, and a small, hastily assembled band of no more than 6,000 Federals under General Lew Wallace. Early was enroute to Washington DC to attack the national capital, relieve pressure on Robert E. Lee's beleaguered Army of Northern Virginia at Richmond, and to liberate thousands of Confederate prisoners confined at Point Lookout. The battle occurred on Saturday, July 9, 1864, near the end of the Civil War, but at a time when the Confederacy still had formidable armies. The Union defenders were protecting three bridges across the Monocacy River, two carrying major highways and one conducting the B&O Railroad. By the end of the day, the Federals had been routed, but they did manage to delay Early's progress long enough for General Grant to detach enough manpower from the Richmond area to return to the capital city's defense. Early, therefore, was not able to accomplish his mission, and General Grant's policy of military aggression continued, eventually overpowering the Confederacy.

Early's invasion north of the Potomac River in the summer of 1864 was the third of three Confederate advances into Union territory. All three had occurred in the summer: September of 1862, June-July of 1863, and July of 1864. All three targeted the same area of central Maryland and the Cumberland Valley, with designs on south central Pennsylvania. So, by July of 1864, the citizens of Frederick County perhaps anticipated the annual event. In fact, the area fought over in the contest for the Monocacy bridges was the same that accommodated both armies in 1862, where Lee's Special Orders 191, directing his Army's movements through Maryland and into Pennsylvania, were lost or left for the Union Army to find two days later. In 1863, Union forces passed through the same area and encamped enroute to locate and confront Lee's army in Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg. These repeated visitations to central Maryland were not accidental or coincidental. Lee's invasions were well planned and calculated to maximize advantages to the Confederate army.

Why did Robert E. Lee choose the same area for all of his incursions into the North? His reasons in all three cases were strategic, although the details of his plans varied. His overall goals were the same in all cases: to sway the public opinion of war weary Northerners to pressure Congress into a negotiated settlement; to replenish the Confederacy's depleted stores of cattle, horses, grain and gear; and to entice European powers to aid and support the Confederacy through Lee's show of force in the North. By moving into and through central Maryland and south central Pennsylvania, Lee availed himself of some of the most agriculturally productive farmland in America. Countless letters and diaries penned by Confederate soldiers attest to the lushness of the landscape, a marked contrast to the war-torn, ravaged and depleted farms of Virginia. Routing through central Maryland and south central Pennsylvania gave Lee access to

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several of the nation's major transportation routes: the National Road, the Georgetown Pike, the B&O Railroad and the C&O Canal were all leading east-west transport corridors. Running north-south were prominent highways through the Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys, a railroad through the Cumberland Valley, leading to Harrisburg; and through the piedmont were highways to Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Harrisburg was an objective because rail lines serving the Northeast converged there. Additionally, Lee could use the mountain ridges, which ran from northeast to southwest to protect the flank of his army as it advanced, or withdrew.

The Battle of Monocacy was a critical one-day event that had significant repercussions and affects, which helped to hasten the end of the Civil War. Yet the 1,647 acres of Monocacy Battlefield are part of a much larger cultural scene that played a major role in attracting the events of the Civil War in the first place. Monocacy is significant for its cultural and historical setting, as an agricultural landscape and site of a transportation network that figured so prominently in the events of the 1860s. The families who populated the landscape are part of this picture, for they who had mixed emotions and leanings for or against the Confederacy lend drama to the story. It was through belief that strong support for the Confederacy resided in central Maryland that Robert E. Lee hoped to pick up momentum for his campaigns in the North. The story continues after the Civil War, too, with efforts among local citizens to preserve and commemorate the battle, culminating with official recognition of Monocacy National Military Park in 1934.

The area now encompassed by Monocacy National Battlefield has roots, which extend deep into Frederick County's and America's history. The five farms of the battlefield area are among a group that were initially held by well-to-do Englishmen migrating into the area from the tidewater section of the colony.¹¹ These families form colorful threads in the rich cultural tapestry that characterizes Frederick County's heritage. Also woven into this historic fabric was a significant minority of Germans who interacted with the English and settled the county concurrently with them; a few French refugees escaping from the terror of the Revolution in 1789 and a slave revolt against Haiti's sugar and coffee planters in 1791, and African Americans brought into the county as slaves. Members of these diverse groups blended, yet remained distinct as they combined to create Frederick County's and Monocacy's cultural identity. The area that became Monocacy Battlefield is distinct in that it was almost entirely settled by the planter and merchant culture, except for some lease holdings on speculator Daniel Dulany's *Locust Level*.

Despite the national and international turmoil that embroiled the latter years of the American colonies and the early years of the United States, Frederick County in general

¹¹T.J.C. Williams, *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co. (1967, reprint of the original 1910 edition). p. 8.

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prospered. From the end of the French and Indian War through most of the first half of the 19th century, agriculture in Frederick County developed, matured and profited with grain farming dominating. The farmsteads that now characterize the county were for the most part established and constructed during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Population grew to the point that two new counties were formed from the old Frederick County in 1776: Washington County which became all of western Maryland from the ridge of South Mountain west, and Montgomery County, which encompassed the southern and eastern portions of the old Frederick County. These divisions established the boundaries of Frederick County in 1776 to include present day Frederick and part of Carroll counties. Carroll County was not created as a separate entity until 1836. The county's economic base was in agriculture and the production of wheat. Frederick and Washington Counties along with parts of neighboring Pennsylvania and Virginia comprised the great wheat belt, which served as America's breadbasket in the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries. Wheat production led to processing industries principally grist and flour milling, with products shipped to Baltimore, then sent on to international markets, particularly Europe, Britain and the West Indies. In addition to wheat, iron manufacturing was also an important industry in the county. Frederick County was a player in the Atlantic basin trade triangle, and as a result led Maryland in population in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Frederick County had the highest white population of all counties in Maryland in 1790. In fact, with a total count of 30,791 it had the highest general population in Maryland, followed by Baltimore County and Washington County.

The region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.¹² Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.¹³

¹² Robert J. Brugger, Maryland A Middle Temperament, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1985. p. 153.

¹³ Ibid.

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By the last decade of the 18th century, Frederick County had as many as 80 gristmills and 300-400 stills, along with two glass works, two iron furnaces, two forges and two paper mills.¹⁴ These industries show the dominance of grain production through the high number of mills and stills and the degree to which the area had developed marketable finished goods. Clearly, by the late 18th century, Frederick had passed well beyond the initial settlement, frontier stage. The 1790 census for Frederick County (which still included Carroll County) counted 30,791 inhabitants. Approximately 12% of those, 3,641, were slaves. Frederick Town's population was about 3,000 and the town had developed as a commercial and governmental center for the surrounding farmland. It also served as a stopping point on the turnpike from Baltimore to Cumberland. Frederick Town also had a compliment of banks, law offices and printing establishments.

Along with the iron and glass works, Frederick and its environs also had 47 tanneries and manufactories for shoes, textiles, hats and wagons. The tanneries produced goods valued at approximately \$140,000 annually in 1800, furnaces and forges, about \$80,000 annually and breweries and distilleries, near \$75,000.¹⁵ The greatest output in value of product, however, was from the area's grist and flourmills. The difficulties of travel helped to promote the development of local commerce and manufacturing. The processing of grain into flour or whiskey is an example of local industry flourishing because transportation to distant processing facilities was difficult and expensive. Transporting bulky whole grains was more expensive than shipping grain already processed into flour, meal or whiskey. Therefore, Frederick County along with Washington County in the heart of the wheat belt had more processing facilities than Baltimore City and Baltimore County. In 1810, there were more than 50 flourmills in the Baltimore area, worth about \$50,000 annually, but Frederick County in the wheat-growing region had nearly twice as many mills, with more in adjoining Washington County. These mills in the wheat belt had an annual value of product of more than one and a half million dollars.¹⁶ By 1810, Frederick and Washington Counties were distilling 350,000 gallons of whiskey a year, compared with Baltimore City and County's 140,000 gallons.¹⁷ Finished products were being transported from Frederick County to Baltimore and from there they were shipped to the West Indies, other North American ports or overseas.

Declining profits from tobacco and reduced opportunities in eastern and southern Maryland made the economic opportunities of the central and western portions of the state

¹⁴ T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., (1967, reprint of the original 1910 edition). p. 267.

¹⁵ Walsh and Fox, p. 163.

¹⁶ James S. Van Ness, "Economic Development, Social and Cultural Changes: 1800-1850," Walsh and Fox, p. 175.

¹⁷ Ibid.

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attractive to old-line families seeking to relocate and improve their fortunes. In addition to these residents of European and English descent were Africans and African-Americans who were brought into Frederick County by their planter-owners. During this period, only a few owners had more than 20 or so slaves, and records suggest that German farmers, long believed to be opposed to slavery often owned one or a few slaves for domestic and farm labor. Another group, while not numerous, was also important to the history of the Monocacy area. French refugees escaped the slave revolt beginning in 1791 in St. Domingue in the French West Indies (Haiti) by sailing to Maryland. The Vincendiere family that arrived in Frederick County in 1793 fled St. Domingue to a refuge on the west side of the Monocacy River they called *L'Hermitage* along the road from Frederick to Georgetown. Scottish merchant James Marshall, who resided on a plantation (later the *Araby* mansion farm) on the opposite side of the Monocacy, owned their haven. Victoire Vincendiere subsequently bought the lands occupied by her family and additional property and established a plantation and safe harbor for other refugees. The French refugees brought with them a few slaves for personal use through a special waiver in a Maryland law prohibiting importation of slaves from outside the US. The special provisions were to accommodate the French refugees.

During the mid and late 19th century, Frederick County experienced a time of transition and crisis. The county was caught in the conflict of sectionalism and the Civil War, embracing both Southern and Northern views. The county was also caught in the conflict between urban and rural values as more people left rural areas to live and work in cities. After the Civil War, Frederick County's proportion of industry and population decreased relative to Baltimore's rapid growth. Frederick County no longer had the largest population in the state and industry and manufacturing were concentrating in Baltimore.

Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal (always a leading industry in Frederick County); 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, flourmill products had dropped to fourth place in value of product, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and gristmill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products. Thereafter, flour and gristmill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.¹⁸

¹⁸ Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484.

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The value of product trends shown above indicates that Maryland was shifting from an agricultural based economy to one based on manufacturing and factory produced goods. In Maryland, by 1914, more people were working in industry than in agriculture, and more were living in urban areas than in the country.¹⁹ Yet throughout the period, Frederick, Carroll and Washington Counties continued to lead the state in corn and wheat production and wheat and flour were among the top commodities exported from the port of Baltimore throughout the period, although there was a gradual decline.²⁰ Competition from Midwestern grain resulted in Maryland sharing a smaller percentage of the whole amount of grain produced in the US.

As the urbanization and industrialization process gradually transformed the economy of Maryland and of Frederick County, the County responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit and vegetable production. Corn and wheat were still major agricultural products, but milling in Frederick County changed from production for market to custom work for local farmers and planters. Susan Winter Frye, in her study of milling in the Antietam drainage area in neighboring Washington County recorded similar findings concerning the decline in milling. "Several trends become apparent in the flour milling industry during the nineteenth century. First, large milling establishments had reached their pinnacle about mid century. By 1880, several of these large mills had converted to other lines of manufacture. Those merchant mills that continued producing flour decreased their output."²¹ The fact that Frederick and Washington Counties were still producing large amounts of wheat and corn while decreasing mill output indicates that grain was being shipped unprocessed to markets or mills in Baltimore, or was converted locally to animal feed. However, in seeming contrast to the trends indicated above, Araby Mills along the Monocacy River continued to run at full capacity during the second half of the 19th century. James Gambrill purchased the Araby Mill in 1856 and made substantial improvements to the existing facility that had been in operation since 1830.²² Gambrill expanded the operation to two buildings and employed up to eight coopers. At peak operation the mills could produce 60 barrels of flour a day. According to the 1860 Census of Manufactures, Gambrill's mill was producing 12,000 barrels of flour annually, which placed it among the top three producers in Frederick County, and well above most mills in the county.²³ In 1878 Gambrill expanded again and bought the steam-powered Kemp's Steam Flouring Mills in downtown Frederick. This purchase allowed Gambrill to increase production to 45,000 barrels of flour per year. "Best Araby" and "Unsurpassed" were popular brand names produced

¹⁹ Bruchey, p. 396, citing U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures: 1914, I, 553.

²⁰ Ibid. p.397 and 497.

²¹ Susan Winter Frye, "Evolution of Mill Settlement Patterns in the Antietam Drainage, Washington County, Maryland," p. 71.

²² HABS Report, "The Gambrill House," p. 5.

²³ Ibid. p.18.

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by Gambrill.²⁴ Eventually, Gambrill's fortunes did turn, and production decreased at Araby Mills, and ceased completely in 1897, when Gambrill was forced to sell the mill property, apparently a victim of the national depression of the mid 1890s. The attached saw, chop (feed) and plaster mills had already been discontinued, probably around 1880.²⁵

In addition to the economic changes experienced by Frederick County, there was the disruption of the Civil War, with major activity in the Monocacy battlefield area in 1862, 1863 and with the Battle of Monocacy in July of 1864. The issue of slavery seems not to have been as important to Frederick Countians during the Civil War as the issue of preservation of the Union. Slavery was declining in the County by the 1860s. The institution was finally abolished in Maryland in June of 1864. While some in Frederick County sympathized with the Confederacy, they took little action when given the opportunity as Confederates appeared in the area during three successive summers. The Confederate presence in Frederick County during each of those summers could have allowed sympathizers to do much to support the Southern efforts. It seems that sympathetic response was limited and low key. Loyalty to the Union was stronger in Frederick County than the desire to preserve slavery. However, while the majority of Frederick Countians were Unionist, the fact that a substantial minority of the population owned or formerly owned slaves, and slavery was legal in the state, caused plenty of confusion if not outright conflict among residents.

The experience in Frederick County, and specifically the five farms of Monocacy Battlefield, in the period from 1840-1934, when the Battlefield was recognized, is one of shifting from economic prominence as Maryland's major producer of wheat and flour, and supporting the largest population in the state, to a more subordinate role supporting Baltimore's rapid industrial and population growth. The county remained agricultural, while losing industries and the nature of agriculture changed to products that could be sold to the rapidly growing urban population developing some 40 miles to the east. Frederick County's economic, social and political zenith had been in the 1763-1840 period. The county was certainly still prosperous, still continued to grow, but the focus had shifted to Baltimore. This whole process was accelerated as 20th century automobile travel facilitated transport of goods and people to the city.

Settlement and Development of the Monocacy Landscape: The James Marshall Years

The majority of the land that makes up the cultural landscape of the Monocacy Battlefield was once owned by one man, James Marshall. As a young merchant from Scotland, Marshall immigrated to America to make his mark in the lucrative tobacco and commodities trade triangle between Britain, the American colonies, and the West Indies. His foray into the western

²⁴ Thomas J Scharf, History of Western Maryland, Vol. I, p. 598.

²⁵ HABS Report, p. 12.

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"barrens" of Maryland began in 1758 with the purchase of *Wett Work*, a large tract of land on the east side of the Monocacy River that was divided after Marshall's death in 1803 into the later Gambrill Mill property, and the Thomas (*Araby*), Worthington (*Clifton*), and Baker Farms. In 1765, Marshall purchased another large tract on the west side of the river, which he called *Arcadia*, and later formed the nucleus of the *Hermitage* or Best Farm.²⁶

James Marshall's influence on the development of the river crossing and the land he owned and sold is imbedded in the Monocacy Battlefield landscape. It is a rich, multi-layered history that highlights the rise in importance of Frederick County as a center for agriculture and trade, as well as the region's cultural diversity. As the land was sold or divided following Marshall's death, the agricultural development of the neighborhood intensified and the various farms took on the appearance much as they are seen today. The historic development of the road, railroad, river, and land by Marshall and later owners had a profound impact on this Monocacy neighborhood's central role throughout the American Civil War, culminating in the July 1864 battle. The late nineteenth century decline in large-scale grain agriculture and the rise in dairy production left the area only slightly changed with the loss of the mill and the gain of several dairy barns.

Before James Marshall began purchasing the tracts to establish his estate in Frederick County in 1758, the land followed a regular process for speculation and development that took hold of the backcountry in the early eighteenth century. Frederick County land, then part of Prince Georges County, saw its earliest speculators and settlers in the 1720s, coinciding with the migration of Pennsylvania German farmers to Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. Passing through Maryland's western country, en route to Virginia along the several "Monocacy Roads," a number of these farmers chose to set their roots in the fertile soil of what was called by many Maryland colonials "The Barrens." While land speculators like Benjamin Tasker, Thomas Cresap, and Daniel Dulany snapped up huge tracts of land for later subdivision, a determined core of farmers, primarily of German descent, began to work the land.

The process of land speculation and development is illustrated in the history of *Henry*, a tract that eventually became part of James Marshall's patent of accumulated parcels called *Arcadia*. Originally warranted for 3,700 acres in 1722 to John Radford, a Prince Georges County carpenter, the tract was subdivided through a number of assignments of acreage throughout the year 1723.²⁷ While these assignments were primarily in 100-acre parcels, a typical leasehold size, in January 1723, Radford assigned 1,350 acres to Daniel Dulany, possibly

²⁶ Only the Lewis Farm sits outside of the eighteenth century boundaries of James Marshall's land.

²⁷ John Radford (Sr.) was described as a carpenter, as was his son John, in Frederick Co. Land Record (FRLR), Liber B, folio 30. In 1753, John Radford (Jr.), was hired by the Frederick County Court to "furnish and compleat [sic] the Court House." (Maryland Archives, FR Co. Court, Judgement Records)

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forming the nucleus for Dulany's later (1750) patent called *Locust Level*. When Radford had his remaining warranted land surveyed in November 1724, the tract he called *Henry* totaled only 385 acres, "Beginning at a bounded white oak standing on the East side of Monocacy above Bushey [Bush] Creek."²⁸ (Figure 1, *Henry*) The land was occupied, not by John Radford, but by one of the Monocacy region's earliest Quaker settlers, Henry Ballenger, in 1728.²⁹ According to the 1729 survey record for an adjoining tract, *Wett Work*, Ballenger established a mill on Ballenger Creek (also called Rocky Creek), approximately one half mile up the creek from its mouth on the Monocacy, probably on the southwestern edge of *Henry*.³⁰ Although Henry Ballenger did not purchase *Henry* until 1749, he patented two adjoining tracts in 1744. One tract was on the western boundary of *Henry* and followed Ballenger Creek northward, the 142 acres Ballenger called *Mill Lott*. (Figure 2, *Mill Lott*) The other tract was a narrow, fifty-acre strip of land adjoining the west bank of the Monocacy River along the southern boundary of the *Henry*, which he called *Ballengers Endeavour*.³¹ (Figure 3, *Ballengers Endeavour*) In 1750, Ballenger had parts of his two patents and a substantial addition of "vacant" (unpatented) acreage resurveyed together into the 1,003-acre *Resurvey on Mill Lott and Ballengers Endeavour*.³² On the 10th of May 1751, Henry Ballenger sold to Richard Richardson 280 acres of *Henry*, sixty-nine acres of *Mill Lott*, "clear of fifty acres sold to Mary Fout," and twenty-five acres of *Ballengers Endeavour*.³³ Three days after selling his patented lands, Ballenger assigned to Richardson his Special Warrant of Resurvey for the 1,003 acres of mostly "vacant" land called *Resurvey on Mill Lott and Ballengers Endeavour*.³⁴ At the time of Richardson's death in 1763, he owned a total of 1,385 acres, the sum of the two purchases he had made from Ballenger. When James Marshall bought the land at a public sale in 1765, he found that through surveyor's errors, other land sales and changes in the river's course, the total acreage was actually around 885 acres. Marshall was

²⁸ Provincial Land Office Records, Warrants, Liber CC, folios 32, 106, 173, and 237; Certificate of Survey, Patented, PG Co. # 1059, MDArch.

²⁹ FRLR, Liber B, folio 30. It is assumed that because the land was occupied early on by Henry Ballenger that the tract was named after him, although there is no documentation to confirm this.

³⁰ Certificate of Survey, Patented, PG Co. #2296.

³¹ Certificates of Survey, Patented, PG Co. # 1465 (*Mill Lott*) and #200 (*Ballengers Endeavour*).

³² Grace L. Tracey and John Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy*, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987), p. 87; Patent Certificate, Liber GS 1, folio 109. Richardson had the tract he called *Addition to Mill Lott and Ballengers Endeavour* patented in 1753.

³³ FRLR Liber B, folio 389. The 50 acres of *Mill Lott* was sold to Mary Fout sometime prior to 1748; two deeds from Ballenger to Fout appear in the Prince Georges Co. land records index but could not be located in the books referenced. It was probably on these parcels that Fout's (Foutz') Mill on Ballenger Creek was established. The reduction of *Ballengers Endeavour* to 25 acres (from 50) may be due to land "swallowed up by the river" (see FRLR Liber J, folio 1036).

³⁴ Richardson had the tract he called *Addition to Mill Lott and Ballengers Endeavour* patented in 1753.

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granted a warrant for resurvey in 1766, and in 1768, had the various parcels resurveyed as *Arcadia*.³⁵

James Marshall emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland at the age of eighteen to the Maryland province in 1747.³⁶ Settling in Prince Georges County, Marshall appeared on the "List of Bachelors" of St. John's Anglican Parish from 1749 to 1763.³⁷ The St. John's Parish included among its four congregations many of the largest planters of mid-eighteenth century Maryland. Marshall's contacts through the church with such men could only have enhanced his plans to operate as a "factor" or "agent" for the Glasgow merchant firm of John Glassford & Company. The Glassford Company numbered among the three major Scottish exporters of Maryland tobacco to Britain and provided imported consumer goods to Maryland stores through much of the eighteenth century until the American Revolution.

James Marshall's path to establish his place in the Maryland province was a common one. He first settled in Prince Georges County working as an agent to facilitate the financial dealings of individuals and companies. Marshall operated in this capacity for the duration of his career. His work can be pieced together through deeds and court records and included debt collection, property transactions to satisfy claims against estates, land purchases and sales, and merchandizing. By 1750 he was acting as a creditor for Scottish mercantile companies. Sometimes Marshall represented individuals abroad, such as Mr. John Rowand, a merchant in Scotland, in estate cases in Maryland. A few years later he began working in a similar capacity for John Glassford & Company.³⁸

Marshall established himself in Piscataway located in Prince Georges County to the southeast of modern Washington, D.C.³⁹ By the late 1750s he had become manager of the Piscataway store for J. Glassford & Company. The company permitted its store managers to undertake their own business alongside yet independently of Glassford business, and apparently Marshall did. Throughout the 1750s Marshall appeared sporadically in court records in connection with his work, as in the collection of a debt from John Baptiste Morreau, a Frederick County resident.⁴⁰

³⁵ Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber J, folio 1036; Land Office, Warrants, Liber WS 9, folio 76, Liber WS 10, folio 166 and 248, Liber WS 11, folio 32, 165, and 247; Patent Certificate, Liber IC I, folio 390.

³⁶ Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser, Dec. 9, 1803, courtesy Archives of Scotland; David Dobson, Directory of Scottish Settlers in North America, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984), p. 148.

³⁷ Maryland Archives, St. John's Church Collection, Film No. M229.

³⁸ V.L. Skinner Jr., Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1748-1751, vol. 1751-1756, (USA: Family Line Publications, 1990), pages 72 and 76.

³⁹ See for example Karen Mauer Green, The Maryland Gazette 1757-1761, (Galveston: The Frontier Press, 1989), no. 576.

⁴⁰ Shafer, Inhabitants of Frederick County, vol. 2, 152.

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By the 1760s, the Monocacy River region of Frederick County contained numerous roads into the backcountry, crossing rivers at fords, ferries, and even some bridges. Along with the growing number of residents and farms came the rapid development of various milling industries, an indication of the dominance of milling in the decades to come. For the most part, the people who held title to the larger, speculative land tracts did not live on them and leaseholds were common. But Frederick County's potential for grain production and general commerce was beginning to encourage greater personal investment in the region among Maryland's wealthier families. Marshall's first purchase of a portion of *Wett Work* in 1758 indicated his intention to shift his activities northwest toward the growing production and markets of Frederick County, although he too did not immediately live on his new land.⁴¹

The original patent for *Wett Work* of 1,400 acres was granted to John Abington and his partner George Noble in 1730. (Figure 7, *Wett Work*) John Abington, resident of Abington Manor in Prince Georges County, was a wealthy planter and land speculator. George Noble was a member of the St. John's Parish and the Prince Georges County Surveyor, a position of prominence in the province often used opportunistically to acquire the best lands at the earliest dates. Originally surveyed in 1729 by George Noble, *Wett Work* began on the east side of the Monocacy, just south of the mouth of Ballenger or Rocky Creek, where Henry Ballenger's mill was noted as already standing.⁴² The land was apparently evenly divided between the partners, and was so devised to the heirs in their respective wills.⁴³

In 1758, while still a Prince Georges County resident, James Marshall purchased 700 acres of *Wett Work* for £420 from Andrew Abington, son of the then deceased John Abington. The acreage followed the beginning courses of the original grant along the river bend at Ballenger Creek. Abington released the land to Marshall in 1759.⁴⁴ Ann Wade, an heir of deceased George Noble, and her husband Zachariah sold 165 acres of *Wett Work* to Marshall in 1759 for £67, ten shillings, and six pence.⁴⁵ Marshall finally purchased 185 acres in 1760 of *Wett Work* from William Deakins, who had purchased it from Wade the year before.⁴⁶ In 1760, James Marshall was granted a warrant for *Resurvey on Wett Work* to add two vacant (unpatented) parcels to his tract. Thomas Johnson, Jr. contested the survey in 1765, claiming one

⁴¹ FRLR, Liber F, folios 654 (Wade to Marshall), 904 (Abington to Marshall), and 1070 (Deakins to Marshall).

⁴² Maryland Archives, Land Office, Certificate of Survey, Patented, PG #2296.

⁴³ Provincial Will Book 21, page 483 (George Noble will) and 22, page 64 (John Abington will), Film No. 254-1, Maryland Archives.

⁴⁴ FRLR, Liber F, folio 904.

⁴⁵ FRLR, Liber F, folio 654.

⁴⁶ FRLR, Liber F, folio 1070, and Wade to Deakins, Liber F, folio 490-492. Deakins profited only by a few shillings on the sale.

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of the vacancies as part of his own *Resurvey on Hickory Thicket*. Johnson's "Caveat" held the resurvey of Marshall's property in limbo until 1786, when Marshall finally agreed to allow Johnson the "first vacancy."⁴⁷

In June of 1765 Marshall advertised his intent to leave for Britain.⁴⁸ He wanted to sell his sloop "Patuxent," which was four years old, and stated that if there were no takers within ten days of the advertisement he would "let her on freight" for a voyage to any of the West Indian islands. Marshall asked for all claims and debts to be settled with the Piscataway store. It is not clear for how long Marshall was in Britain, however this time he permanently relinquished his management position at the Piscataway store.

It was at this time, in 1765, that Richard Richardson (son of the late Richard Richardson) of Frederick County sold to James Marshall, still a merchant of Prince Georges County, 280 acres of *Henry* and 1,003 acres of Richardson's *Resurvey on Mill Lott and Ballengers Endeavour*, both located across the Monocacy River from his land called *Wett Work*.⁴⁹ The land was conveyed with "the fences, buildings, gardens, and woods on them," a standard legal phrase, but in fact it did have some substantial improvements. Advertising the land for sale in 1764, Richardson noted the presence of "two convenient Places for Mills, one of which there is a double geared Mill...two main Roads passing thro' said Land...several Houses, Orchard and Meadow," with 350 acres cleared.⁵⁰ The purchase of Richardson's land on the west side of the Monocacy River, adjoining Marshall's large holding on the east side of the river, effectively gave Marshall control of the river crossing on the main road from Frederick to Georgetown. Additionally, James Marshall's Frederick County plantations included several mill seats at the mouth of Bush Creek and on Ballenger Creek, adjoining two roads, was located on notoriously fertile land, and included a large amount of valuable timber.

Despite the improvements in place on his Frederick County land, Marshall's residence, and commercial and personal ties remained in Prince Georges County throughout the 1760s. James Marshall made numerous purchases at the Glassford stores in Bladensburg and Piscataway that reveal a fragmented picture of his life during this period. In 1766, he sold part of the *Resurvey on Mill Lott, Ballenger's Endeavor and Henry* totaling 170 acres to Richard Richardson (Junior), which adjoined Marshall's newly resurveyed piece, *Arcadia* on the south.⁵¹

⁴⁷ Maryland Archives, Caveat Papers, FR 1765, MSA S5-7.

⁴⁸ *Maryland Gazette*, June 27, 1765, Maryland Archives, MSA SC 2731, M1280-01.

⁴⁹ FRLR, Liber J, folio 1136.

⁵⁰ *Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 12, 1764, as cited in "Archeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study of the Best Farm," Joy Beasley, Ed., Monocacy National Battlefield, 2004 (draft), Chapter 4.

⁵¹ Frederick Co. Land Records, Liber K, folio 618.

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In 1768 Marshall had his new acreage resurveyed and called it *Arcadia*, "beginning for the outline of the whole at a hewed stone marked with the Word *Arcadia*," near a large spring which ran into the south side of Ballenger Creek and was "about twenty perches above the Waggon Road that leads from Frederick Town to the Mouth of Monocacy" (now Rt. 85 or Buckeystown Pike).⁵² Although Marshall was granted the warrant for resurvey in 1766 and actually had *Arcadia* surveyed in 1768, he did not patent the tract until 1793.

James Marshall first identified himself in business dealings and land records as a Frederick County resident in 1770.⁵³ Although referring to himself in documents interchangeably as "Planter" or "Gent," depending on the transactions taking place, Marshall also apparently maintained his ties to the Glasgow merchants. In 1771, he returned to Scotland and stayed with his cousin Claud Marshall for seven months.⁵⁴ During this period, Marshall probably leased out some his land or had it worked with the help of an overseer. The 1771 County Court road descriptions reflected Marshall's presence in the area as well as his use of the land, describing two sections of the Georgetown Road out of Frederick: #56 as, "...the great road leading to Marshalls Quarter," and #19 "...from Marshalls Ferry on Monocacy to lower Bennetts Creek."⁵⁵

The explicit descriptions of Marshall's Georgetown Road properties by 1771 indicate that James Marshall had moved his household to either *Arcadia* or *Wett Work*, one being his Manor and the other his "Quarter."⁵⁶ It is possible that during his absence in Scotland he refurbished the Richardson manor house on Ballenger Creek (by 1775 described in some road records as "James Marshalls Branch").

Although times were difficult for the Scottish merchants during the Revolutionary War, James Marshall of Frederick County was not among the "9000 Men Who Signed the Oath of Allegiance" in Maryland, nor was he listed in the 1776 preliminary list, yet he remained in

⁵² Land Office, Certificate of Survey, IC I, page 390, Film No. SR7768, MD Hall of Records. This is now the site of *Arcadia* mansion, supposed to have been established by Arthur Shaaff around 1800, but may in fact be the site of Henry Ballenger's settlement homestead (c.1728-1751) and Richard Richardson's plantation (1751-1764).

⁵³ FRLR, Liber N, folio 473; James Marshall, "of Frederick County," sold 295 acres, part of *Arcadia* (the part within *Resurvey on Mill Lott and Ballengers Endeavour*) to Charles Beatty for £330.

⁵⁴ James Marshall will, Frederick Co. Will Book GM 3, page 577.

⁵⁵ Maryland Archives, FR Co. Court Minutes, November 1771.

⁵⁶ Note: "A quarter was a plantation separate from the one where the owner lived, and typically was managed by an overseer and contained housing for slaves. The term quarter appeared in tax lists and indicated that the land was not the principal residence of the owner." (Maryland Archives, "Understanding Maryland Records, Quarter," found online at www.mdarchives.state.md.us).

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Maryland and continued his business activities.⁵⁷ Marshall, for example, purchased goods at the J. Glassford & Co. Bladensburg store in 1775.⁵⁸ And in 1776, Charles Carroll of Annapolis recorded the joint debit account of James Marshall and John Semple, on which Marshall apparently continued to pay the interest through 1777.⁵⁹ Perhaps his most visible demonstration that he was in America and Frederick County to stay, in 1779 Marshall entered into a contract with Edward Crabb for "rent of the middle ferry on Monocasy and plantation thereto adjoining..."⁶⁰ Marshall's 1779 contract with Crabb for the ferry operation suggested his continued investment in and development of his riverside property through the 1770s. The plantation adjoining the ferry was technically *Arcadia*, or more specifically, the part of *Arcadia* made up of *Henry* and *Ballengers Endeavour* that reached across the river to the eastern bank along the Georgetown Road.

The flour and cloth produced in the mills of Frederick County that fueled the growth of the county and the Ports of Baltimore and Georgetown was needed to feed and clothe the Continental Army throughout the war years. Many in the Frederick area faced the hardship of assessments in taxes and goods for the seemingly insatiable needs of the army. James Marshall, with his plantations positioned across the main route from Georgetown to Frederick, probably benefited as ferry owner from the transportation of commissary stores and troops. Soon, however, Marshall too felt the effects of the Revolution in his pocketbook. In early January 1782 soldiers raided Marshall's property taking 168 cords of wood. It was not until July 1st, 1785, that Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Auditor General, ordered payment to James Marshall of forty-four pounds two shillings, "for Wood, Indian Corn, etc. for the guard to the British Prisoners."⁶¹

After settling into his new manor house constructed on *Wett Work* around 1780, Marshall's influence around the middle Monocacy neighborhood south of Frederick increased.⁶²

⁵⁷ Bettie Sterling Carothers, *9000 Men Who Signed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to Maryland During the Revolution*, 1971; although Carothers indicates that a James Marshall of FR Co. did sign the oath, a check of the "Oaths of Fidelity" Index #47 at the Maryland Archives listed no Frederick County James Marshall; there is one listed for Montgomery Co. however. The preliminary list is commonly referred to as the 1776 census; transcribed copy for Frederick County available at Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

⁵⁸ J. Glassford and Co., Bladensburg Store Journal, 1774.

⁵⁹ Maryland Archives, microfilm #M 4194-798 (MdHS, MS 206, no. 438a, item 798). John Semple, also a Scot, owned land in Maryland and Virginia and operated the Keep Triste Furnace near Harpers Ferry. According to the Alexander Hamilton Letterbooks, Semple's Virginia plantation was used as a refuge by Hamilton and his family during the Revolution

⁶⁰ Maryland Archives, FR Co. Court Judgment Records, Nov. Term 1782, page 379, Edward Crabb vs. James Marshall.

⁶¹ Maryland Archives, Maryland State Papers, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Intendant to Western Shore Treasurer, MSA S 1004-76-19570, MdHR 6636-54-21/4.

⁶² Williams, p. 322; Williams states that Marshall built the brick house on *Araby* "about 1780."

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In addition to developing relationships with the local gentry, Marshall frequently delved into the more mundane needs of his ferry, his land, and the monetary needs of his less fortunate neighbors, although not always in their favor.⁶³ Loans of cash, recorded in the form of mortgages, at times resulted in the conveyance of the mortgaged property to Marshall. His purchases, sales, contracts, and friendships helped to shape the surrounding neighborhood for the century to come.

In February 1785, James Marshall entered into a bond agreement for £100 with Thomas Basford. The contract was a ten-month lease agreement, for which "Thomas Basford hath rented of the said James Marshall the middle ferry on Monocassy [sic] with the dwelling house & plantation adjoining..." a similar arrangement to the Crabb lease of 1779.⁶⁴ Following Basford, Robert Hammit (Hammit, Hammet) leased the ferry and apparently operated a tavern on the east bank of Monocacy as well.

Beginning in 1784 James Marshall became an independent agent for neighboring landowner Daniel Dulany "to improve his Estate here [in Frederick] & other good services," including the facilitation of land sales, contracts, and evictions among his duties.⁶⁵ In 1794, he served as agent for Dulany in the sale of 457 acres of *Locust Level*, located immediately north of Marshall's *Arcadia* between the Georgetown and Buckeystown roads.⁶⁶ Victoire Vincendiere and her family, refugees from the slave revolt in the French West Indian colony St. Domingue, purchased the property. Marshall himself sold part of *Arcadia* to the Vincendieres a few years later for £10 per acre, and there is evidence that he prepared that parcel for their occupation by 1794, and perhaps as early as 1793. The combined acreage purchased by the refugees was called *L'Hermitage*.

Although no documentation has been found to establish a prior relationship between Marshall and the Vincendieres, their common association within the international trade network

⁶³ Maryland Archives, FR Court Papers, August 1786 and 1787. Two cases involving two neighbors, one against John Richardson "to recover damages for a smooth gun...converted by the Defendant to his own use," and one against Wm. Hall, Jr. to collect a bond "passed for Benj. Beckwiths Debt for a Horse he bot [sic]..."

⁶⁴ Maryland Archives, MSA SC 5458-58-2028, FR Co. Court Papers, Bond, Feb. 1785.

⁶⁵ James Marshall to Daniel Dulany, May 3, 1791, Dulany Papers, Special Collections, MdHS.

⁶⁶ Dulany Papers, Special Collections, MdHS. 12 December 1794, James Marshall, acting as agent for Daniel Dulany, contracted initially with Payen Boisneuf but by December 16th, the contract was finalized and signed by Victoire Vincendiere for 457 acres of *Locust Level* for £4,113. According to the contract, Boisneuf paid half of the purchase price (£2,579) as a deposit on the 13th of December to Dulany in Baltimore, on behalf of Victoire Vincendiere and with her money. The deed for the land was conveyed on the 24th of March 1795 when Victoire Vincendiere paid the remaining amount in full to Dulany (FRLR, Liber WR 13, folio 397).

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that had been around since long before the American and French revolutions, may have facilitated their acquaintance.⁶⁷

James Marshall completed the gentrification of his middle Monocacy neighborhood in 1801 with his sale to prominent Annapolis and Frederick lawyer Arthur Shaaff of 350 acres, part of *Arcadia* "clear of the River Monocacy."⁶⁸ The conveyance also specified reserving the ferry parcel for Marshall, with metes and bounds given for the reserved acreage (approximately 5 acres) identical to those given in the deed to Victoire Vincendiere in 1798. The Marshall to Shaaff deed additionally included one hundred acres of *Wett Work* and the seventeen and one-half acre parcel of *Locust Level* Marshall purchased from Daniel Dulany in 1791. The total purchase price was \$15,000, indicating there were substantial improvements on the property.

Marshall's arrangement with Dulany serving as his agent, however, proved to be a disappointment. Dulany reportedly promised "due consideration" in payment for services performed by Marshall from 1793, but upon his death in 1797 the family refused to recognize the debt from the estate. Marshall felt swindled and expressed his frustration in a letter to Dulany's widow stating, "so that taking a view of the family in a group I may truly say that I have found nothing but mean pitiful deceit and ingratitude at least from the most considerable part of that family."⁶⁹

When James Marshall died in the spring of 1803, he left behind a substantial estate of both real and personal property.⁷⁰ The division of his estate among his children, in addition to his prior conveyances to Shaaff and Vincendiere, set the stage for the 19th century development of the neighborhood leading up to the Civil War.

⁶⁷ Childs, *French Refugee Life in the United States 1790-1800*, p. 51. Payen Boisneuf worked to arrange shipments of goods to and from St. Dominique prior to the slave revolt; he also served as a deputy of the National Assembly of France (Marriage Contract, 1790, Dugas-Kerblay Papers, The South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, SC)

⁶⁸ FRLR, Liber WR 21, folio 162.

⁶⁹ James Marshall to Mrs. D. Dulany, December 10, 1799, Dulany Papers, Special Collections, MdHS.

⁷⁰ FRWB, Liber GM 3, folio 577.

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Property Histories:

Monocacy Crossing and Frederick Junction:

The earliest settlers of the Monocacy region and the western lands beyond faced the difficult task of developing transportation routes, not only for travel to settlement sites, but also for the conveyance of agricultural and consumer products to and from markets located far to the east and south. (Figure 5, Tracey & Dern Monoc. Rd. map) While planters and communities in the tidewater region of Maryland depended largely on navigable water for bulk transportation, those in the western settlements found water travel an unreliable option. In 1739, "Inhabitants about Monocacy [sic] and above the mountains on Potomack River on the Back part of Virginia" petitioned for a road to Annapolis "for more Easy Carrige [sic] of their Grain Provisions and other Commodities..."⁷¹

Baltimore-Town, officially platted in 1745, overtook Annapolis as the preferred port for many western Maryland grain farmers. Daniel Dulany platted Frederick Town in 1745 as well, the town's main east-west street (Patrick Street) aligned with the road to Baltimore.⁷² The largely Germanic farming population around Frederick concentrated their production in wheat and rye more typical of Pennsylvania farms. The large "plantations" to the south of Frederick, primarily settled by English, Scottish, and Scotch-Irish families, continued to produce the Maryland cash crop, tobacco, for export. Their preferred transportation routes led southward along the lower Potomac River drainage toward the tobacco warehouses at Bladensburg, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Alexandria, and "the Rolling-House which George Gordon built" near the mouth of Rock Creek.⁷³ Frederick's "Market Street" running north-south was, in part, aimed at these destinations, first along the old "Monocacy road" on the west side of the Monocacy River, and soon along a more direct route on the east of the river.⁷⁴

⁷¹ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 40, p. 307.

⁷² Archives of Maryland, Vol. 44, p. 214; Act of Assembly to lay out Baltimore-Town with 60 lots, combining the Baltimore settlement and Jones Town. Baltimore Town was to be centered on the "land whereon Edward Fell keeps Store," presumably what would become Fells Point.

⁷³ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 44, p. 607 and p. 609. George Gordon's tobacco warehouse was designated an official tobacco inspection house in 1747 by the Maryland Assembly. Other tobacco inspection warehouses within reach of the Monocacy plantations were established at Bladensburg and at Piscataway.

⁷⁴ Market Street also led north toward Lancaster, Pennsylvania and the "Great Road to Philadelphia." The road south on the west side of Monocacy River was commonly called "the road to the mouth of Monocacy," now better known as the Buckeystown Pike. The more direct route on the east side of the river, later called the Georgetown road or Pike, led to Bladensburg and Georgetown.

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As the population of the region surrounding Frederick Town grew, agitation intensified to form a new county. In 1748, Frederick County was carved from the western reaches of Prince Georges County with the southern boundary beginning at the mouth of Rock Creek on the Potomac River. George Gordon's warehouse, on Rock Creek and near the landing on the Potomac, was the only tobacco inspection warehouse located in Frederick County. Frederick Town was designated the county seat and regional market center.

Transportation of agricultural products through and out of Frederick County, far from the navigable creeks and rivers surrounding the Chesapeake Bay, determined many of the ensuing routes. In a land quickly concentrating on grain production rather than the southern and eastern counties' primary crop, tobacco, secondary roads to and from flour and gristmills began to spider web across the countryside. When the new Frederick County Court convened in March 1748 (1749), not only did the justices hear complaints and convict criminals, the court also designated the main county roads and assigned overseers to maintain them. Among the roads described were several sections of a road on the east side of Monocacy River leading from George Gordon's warehouse at Rock Creek to Frederick Town, including "the new road to the middle ford."⁷⁵ This "new road" divided from the old Monocacy road just south of Frederick Town, at a point now known as "Evergreen Point," and continued southeasterly to the new ford. The Court described the adjoining segment of the old Monocacy road as, "From Henry Ballinger's to Hussey's ford" (an old ford located north of Frederick). In the same 1748 March Court proceedings, Henry Ballenger entered into a contract with the county court, "...to keep a ferry over the Middle Ford on Monocacy."⁷⁶

The road to Bladensburg and George Gordon's warehouse crossed the Monocacy near the mouth of Bush Creek on land called *Henry and Ballengers Endeavour*, occupied by Henry Ballenger since 1728 (see above). In addition to his ferry operation, Ballenger ran a grist or flourmill on Ballenger Creek on the western end of *Henry* where he probably lived as well. Like many who later contracted to "keep the ferry" Ballenger probably hired someone else to live nearby and actually run the ferry operation.

⁷⁵ Maryland Archives, FR Co. Court Judgment Records, March Court 1748; also transcribed in Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, pp. 436-437.

⁷⁶ Maryland Archives, FR Co. Judgment Records, March Court 1748. Note: There is some question if "middle ford," as described in the March Court records, is the one near the mouth of Monocacy, shown on the Tracey and Dern map (p.51) as cited in pre-1745 records. Later records suggest that as population and road development accelerated through the 1740s following the establishment of Frederick Town, a new designation of "middle ford" was given to the ford over Monocacy just south of Frederick Town, perhaps because it was closer to the "middle" of the Monocacy in Frederick County. References to this crossing being called "Middle Ford" or "Middle Ferry" occur with more frequency in later records but may have begun at about the time that Frederick County was formed.

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In 1751, Henry Ballenger sold all of his land to Richard Richardson, a Baltimore County "Planter" and fellow Quaker.⁷⁷ Perhaps the county was becoming too populous for Ballenger, who was among the earliest Frederick County settlers and a founding member of the Monocacy Quaker Meeting. An increasing number of roads radiating from town reflected the growing population around Frederick Town. The 1753 November Court described four of the road sections leading from Frederick to be overseen by Patrick Doran: "From Frederick Town to Richardsons & to the new ford & from Town to Peter Apples & from Town to Dulany's Mill."⁷⁸

The transportation route across "the new ford" was becoming increasingly important since the 1751 Act of Assembly, "for laying out and erecting a Town on Potowmack River, above the mouth of Rock Creek in Frederick County." The town of eighty lots, later called Georgetown, adjoined the George Gordon tobacco inspection warehouse and was partially on his land.⁷⁹

Richard Richardson, like Henry Ballenger before him, owned the land encompassing the Middle Ferry or Ford on the road to Georgetown. However, Richardson apparently never showed interest in overseeing the operation of the ferry. In 1754, the Frederick County Court appointed "Thomas Beatty and William Griffith, Gentlemen, to agree for keeping a ferry at the Middle Ford on Monocacy...."⁸⁰ Beatty and Griffith, being "Gentlemen," probably contracted the ferry operation to a "yeoman," possibly a man named Daniel Kennedy. In the same Court session, Daniel Kennedy was awarded a license, "to keep a house of Entertainment in the County of Frederick in the late Dwelling House of Richard Richardson,"⁸¹ and in 1755, Kennedy's license was renewed for "an Ordinary or Publick House of Entertainment at the place where he now lives."⁸²

That same year, in 1755, war with the French and their native Indian allies was underway along the western edges of the British colonies. British General Edward Braddock landed at Alexandria, Virginia prior to his advance to Frederick where he provisioned for his march to Fort

⁷⁷ FRLR Liber B, folio 389.

⁷⁸ Maryland Archives, FR Co. Judgement Records, November Court 1753.

⁷⁹ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 46, p. 630.

⁸⁰ FR Co. Court, November 1754, as transcribed by Millard Milburn Rice, This Was The Life, p. 152.

⁸¹ Maryland Archives, FR Judgment Records, November 1754. There are several options for interpretation of "the late Dwelling House of Richard Richardson": 1) that "late" means "most recently owned by" dwelling house, possibly the old Ballenger house probably located on the west side of the road to the Mouth of Monocacy (Buckeytown Pike where Arcadia mansion now stands); 2) that "late" means "former" dwelling house of Richardson, either that he recently vacated on his new property or one that he lived in somewhere else along the Monocacy prior to moving onto the Ballenger tracts (least likely since he was a "Baltimore County Planter" on the 1751 deed).

⁸² Maryland Archives, FR Judgment Records, March 1755.

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Cumberland and eventually Fort Duquesne. The road into Maryland from Alexandria turned north toward Bladensburg where it joined the "main road leading to Bladensborough and George Town" from Frederick Town.⁸³ It was probably at this Monocacy crossing where Daniel Kennedy helped the war effort in 1755, apparently at his own expense:

The petition of Daniel Kennedy, of Frederick County, praying his Account for transporting of General Braddock's Soldiers and Waggons, etc. over Manockasy Ferry, to be allowed by a Public Charge of this Province, was read and rejected.⁸⁴

Several years later, Kennedy contracted with the Frederick County Court in 1759 for his own license to "keep the ferry where he now lives 'till November Court next..."⁸⁵ Other contracts awarded in the November 1759 proceedings, for "the ferry at the mouth of Monocacy" to William Luckett and the ferry "where Thomas Reynolds now lives" to Thomas Beatty, indicate that the Kennedy ferry was likely at the Georgetown road crossing. The 1759 county road descriptions seem to confirm the location of Kennedy's ferry/ford as well:

-From the West Side of Lower Bennetts Creek to the West side of Monocacy Ford and from Daniel Kennedy's to Bush Creek.

[This appears to be the Georgetown Road from Lower Bennett's Creek to Monocacy, and Ball Road, which today leads from Rt. 355 just southeast of the Monocacy Bridge to Bush Creek beyond Reel's Mill.]

-From Frederick Town to Richardsons Mill & to Foutts [sic] Mill & to the ford at Daniel Kenadys [sic].⁸⁶

[Today these three road sections are the Buckeystown Pike to Ballenger Creek, New Design Road to Ballenger Creek, and the Georgetown Pike from Frederick to the Monocacy crossing]

By 1760, the roads, fords, and ferries along the Monocacy River in Frederick County were at least well established, if not well maintained. Although the French and Indian War continued to stifle significant growth in the area, ambitious men knew the development potential and formulated plans to exploit and tame the wilderness. While Major George Washington saw

⁸³ FR Co. Court, August 1755, in Rice, p. 165.

⁸⁴ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 52, p. 342.

⁸⁵ Maryland Archives, FR Court, Judgment Records, November 1759.

⁸⁶ Maryland Archives, FR Co. Court Judgment Records, November 1759. Records through the eighteenth century used the terms "ferry" and "ford" interchangeably.

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the land to the west for its settlement and agricultural potential, and the upper Potomac River and its tributaries for their transportation potential, merchants like Scotland-born James Marshall saw products for export (wood especially) and customers for imported merchandise. In 1758, James Marshall of Prince Georges County purchased 700 acres of *Wett Work*, an apparently undeveloped 1,400-acre tract, from the heirs of John Abington, one of the region's early land speculators.⁸⁷ Located along the east bank of the Monocacy adjoining the Middle Ferry, the woodland also encompassed a section of the Georgetown road. Marshall was poised to join the westward expansion.

As the Monocacy and upper Potomac River region became increasingly more settled, the Maryland Assembly enacted measures to protect the public from private interests that compromised resources for the common good. A 1765 bill introduced to the Maryland Assembly, entitled "An Act to prevent the Navigation on Patowmack River Monockasy and great Conococheague Creeks being Obstructed," highlighted the continued interest in water-related transportation corridors in the western settlements.⁸⁸ It required all private interests – fish dams in particular – to be taken down to make way for larger public interests, namely the much hoped-for navigation of the rivers for the transportation of the region's agricultural products and commodities. Despite this and later attempts at preparing the Monocacy River for navigation, the roads, ferries, and fords over the river found the most future success.

Although by 1770, James Marshall owned the land and river encompassing the Monocacy ferry on the Georgetown Road, ferry licenses issued by the County Court in 1772 and 1773 indicate that Marshall did not oversee "Marshall's Ferry." The court appointed Capt. Thomas Price and Mr. Chris Edelin in 1772, "to [trist?] with some person to keep the Ferry over Monocacy at Mr. Marshalls."⁸⁹ In 1773, Robert Peter and David Lynn posted £50 each as security for Daniel Shultz, "for keeping ferry over Monocacy." The Court additionally ordered, "that the sum [Lined?] for this Ferry be entered on the Levy payable to Mr. James Marshall."⁹⁰ Although not directly involved in the ferry operation, it was made clear that Marshall owned the land and river over which the ferry passed.

⁸⁷ FRLR Liber F, folio 197 and 904 Release; also 1759 from Wade, Liber F, folio 654, and 1760 from Deakins, Liber F, folio 1070.

⁸⁸ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 59 (1764-65), pp. 54, 57, 59, 68, 176-177, 185-187, 190. The bill passed in 1768, however the Conococheague Creek was no longer included (Dan Guzy, "Bateaux, Mills, and Fish Dams..." Maryland Historical Magazine, Fall 2003, Vol 98, no. 3, p.281).

⁸⁹ Maryland Archives, FR Co. Court Minutes, Nov. Term 1772.

⁹⁰ Maryland Archives, FR Co. Court Judgment Records, Nov. Term 1773. A David Linn was the securitor for Daniel Kennedy's tavern license back in 1755 and Robert Peter, like James Marshall, was an agent for John Glassford & Company (FRLR, Liber T, folio 166).

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Despite the economic and political changes leading up to and throughout the American Revolution, travel and commerce continued in the Monocacy region. By 1774, the Georgetown Road was defined by the Maryland General Assembly as one of the "Principal market roads" of Frederick County, and appropriated \$1,200 in the form of a loan for improvements to the road.⁹¹

With the dawn of the post-colonial period, economic growth and territorial expansion again became the focus of many. Former General, now President George Washington, whose personal and national interest inclined toward the western lands along the upper Potomac and Ohio Rivers, revived plans for improvements to facilitate navigation in the Potomac region. As early as 1754 Washington, with iron furnace owners John Semple and Thomas Johnson, had laid out proposals for the river's navigation.⁹² Interrupted by the American Revolution, a flurry of plans was again exchanged through the 1780s. In 1784, Washington enlisted Colonel Normand Bruce, a Scottish immigrant to Frederick County and friend of James Marshall, to map the upper Potomac drainage.⁹³ While Thomas Johnson provided specific plans for locks and channels, Bruce submitted a detailed proposal for financing the scheme. The Potomac Navigation Company did construct a number of locks and dams to improve navigation on the Potomac and several of its tributaries, including the Monocacy River, running specially made boats on a seasonal schedule.⁹⁴ Although the Potomac proved too unreliable for the transportation needs of the region, the vision of these men had a profound impact on future transportation developments.

In February 1785, Thomas Basford leased Marshall's ferry with "...a new ferry Boat & a new rope..." The contract noted that "the ferriage of the said James Marshall his family & those working for him or about his business excepted, which is to be free when required."⁹⁵ Basford defaulted on the lease and was followed by Robert Hammitt, who leased the ferry from Marshall in 1786. Apparently unaware of the licensing requirement for ferry operations, Hammitt appeared in Frederick County's August Court for 1787, "for keeping a ferry at Marshels [sic]

⁹¹ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 64, p.394.

⁹² See Grace L. Nute, ed., "Washington and the Potomac Manuscripts of the Minnesota Historical Society, [1754] 1769-1796, I," reprinted from The American Historical Review, Vol. XXVIII, No. 3, April 1923, pp. 497-519.

⁹³ Grace L. Nute, "Washington and the Potomac Manuscripts of the Minnesota Historical Society, [1754] 1769-1796, II," reprinted from The American Historical Review, Vol. XXVIII, No. 4, July 1923, p. 711; for Bruce and Johnson proposals see pp. 706-710 and 714-716. James Marshall, in his 1799 will, described Normand Bruce as his "esteemed friend" (FRWB, Liber GM 3, folio 577).

⁹⁴ Guzy, "Bateaux, Mills, and Fish Dams..." pp. 286-291. See also Cora Bacon-Foster, Early Chapters in the Development of the Patomac Route to the West, (New York, NY: Lenox Hill Pub. (Burt Franklin, 1912), reprint 1971).

⁹⁵ Maryland Archives, MSA SC 5458-58-2028, FR Co. Court Papers, Bond, Feb.1785.

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ford on Monocacy without License.”⁹⁶ With licensing under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly, Hammitt appeared before the Council of Maryland, stating

..that he hath rented at a very high rate, a ferry on Monocacy river, and that through Ignorance of the Law, he proceeded to keep the same without procuring license, in consequence of which he was presented and fined by the Court of said County in the sum of five pounds Current money... The Petitioner represents that he has a numerous family whom he is barely able to Support, and who must greatly suffer by the levying the fine aforesaid...⁹⁷

The Council forgave Hammitt’s fine and he apparently continued to operate Marshall’s Ferry, possibly as late as 1794 when the Dennis Griffith Map of Maryland showed a tavern stand on the east side of the crossing under the name “Hammett.”

In the first decade of the 19th century, plans for construction of the National Road to the territory encompassed by the Louisiana Purchase spurred a rash of like-minded private road improvements. Local banks and public stock sales financed the turnpike road companies. Through the first half of the nineteenth century a web of turnpikes, many of them improvements on already established public roads, spread across Maryland. In 1805, the Washington Turnpike Company was established, a corporation to improve the road between Frederick and Georgetown (and Washington, DC), beginning with a five-mile stretch between Georgetown and Rockville (Montgomery County Court House).⁹⁸ On the heels of the road improvements came the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal and the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad in the 1830s. Each of these advancements in transportation, as they reached the western counties of Maryland, improved the ability of local farmers and mill operators to transport their products to markets more cost-effectively. The first half of the nineteenth century was the age of prosperity for Frederick City and its surrounding farmland.

Preparations for the C&O Canal again energized Frederick residents to propose improvements to the Monocacy River. Navigation of the Monocacy River and the necessary improvements were periodically attempted, though largely unsuccessfully, since the 1760s. “In August 14, 1828, there was a large meeting in Frederick to urge the Canal Company to extend a branch or lateral canal up the Monocacy river. Col. John McPherson, Frederick A. Schley, John Nelson, William Ross, William Bradley Tyler and Francis Thomas were appointed as a committee to urge this work on the Canal Company.”⁹⁹ A c.1830 series of maps showed the

⁹⁶ Maryland Archives, MSA SC 5458-58-2028, FR Court Papers, Criminal Appearances, Aug. 1787.

⁹⁷ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 71, page 218.

⁹⁸ Maryland Archives, Turnpike Records, 1819-1845.

⁹⁹ Williams, p. 174.

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proposed route for the "branch or lateral" Monocacy Canal running along the west bank of the river through both McPherson's (Horatio) *Arcadia* and Brien's *Hermitage*. (Figure 13, canal map)

The proposed Monocacy lateral canal map, drawn c.1830, showed the completed "George Town" [Washington] Turnpike Bridge, the old rope ferry and old road section, a building adjoining the old ferry, and the building complex on the *Hermitage* farm. An 1828 newspaper advertisement for construction of what must have been the final segment in the Washington Turnpike, provided a detailed description of the bridge that was to replace the old rope ferry that had operated since 1748:

Notice to Bridge builders and Turnpike Road-makers

A Bridge across the river Monocacy, and for making between Three and four miles of Turnpike, on the road leading from Frederick to Georgetown. The Bridge to be about 300 feet in length, with stone abutments and pier 30 feet in height...¹⁰⁰

Other requirements included two 13-foot lanes and the bridge to be "covered with white pine or cedar shingles and weatherboarded..." Lewis Wernwag constructed the bridge and John McAleer oversaw construction of the turnpike and tollhouse, and according to Washington Turnpike Company president Nathan Lufborough, the new bridge and turnpike road was to intersect the old road by 1829.¹⁰¹ Later Frederick County maps show the location of the tollhouse on the west side of the Georgetown Pike, just south of the point (now Evergreen Point) where the road divided from the Buckeystown Pike.¹⁰² The new bridge moved the road more than 300 feet up river (northeast) of the old ferry landing. With the closing of the old roadbed leading to and from the ferry, nature and the plow obscured its trace on the west (*Hermitage*) side of the river. On the east side of the Monocacy, the abandoned "sunken" road trace was rediscovered and used as cover by Union troops during the 1864 Battle of Monocacy.¹⁰³

¹⁰⁰ Frederick Town Herald, May 24, 1828.

¹⁰¹ Letter from Nathan Lufborough, President of the Washington Turnpike Co., 20th Congress, 2nd Session, 1829, MdHS, PAM 1793, as cited in Central Maryland Transportation History Context, Catocin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick, MD, 2003.

¹⁰² 1858 Isaac Bond Map and 1873 Titus & Co. Atlas Map (Frederick District).

¹⁰³ Glenn Worthington, *Fighting for Time*, (Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publishing Co., 1985, originally published, 1932), pp. 125, 135, and 137-139. The metes and bounds description in a 1835 deed for the *Hermitage* referred to the "stone planted on the north side of said river [Monocacy], and on the west side of the old road leading from Frederick City to the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, then running across the said old road now shut up..." (FRLR, Liber JS 49, folio 146).

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Throughout the years of the American Civil War, the City of Frederick, with its B&O Railroad depot and connections north and west via turnpike and rail, found itself at the center of what became an annual summer event, the invasion of the Confederate army in some form in 1862, 1863, and 1864. Both armies used the Georgetown Pike, also known as the Washington Road, largely due to its proximity to the Potomac River, Monocacy River and the B&O Railroad. The expansive farms adjoining the Monocacy crossing south of Frederick hosted army encampments throughout the war, and in July 1864 was the scene of the Battle of Monocacy. The damage both sides left behind at Monocacy Junction was nearly complete. Frederick resident, Jacob Engelbrecht wrote in his diary on July 12, 1864:

Our men burnt down the Georgetown Monocacy Bridge to prevent the Rebs from crossing but the Rebs tried their best to batter down the railroad iron bridge but could not. They however succeeded in burning all the railroad buildings [at] the junction, the dwelling house occupied by Frank Mantz agent of the railroad, all the Sheds, the water stations or rather engine to pump water out of Monocacy for the engines. They also burnt the Turnpike Bridge over the railroad &c.¹⁰⁴

The railroad, turnpike, and the surrounding farms recovered from the damages incurred during the Civil War. Bridges were rebuilt and business continued around the junction. The second half of the 19th century drew to a close in relative calm.

As the Monocacy neighborhood farms changed in appearance through the 20th century, so too did the surrounding landscape change in response to the growing popularity of the automobile. (Figure 22, 1937 Aerial view) The demise of the Washington Turnpike road came with State ownership and a new title, State Route 240. In 1930, a steel truss bridge was constructed over Monocacy River on Route 240 [now 355], the former Georgetown Pike.¹⁰⁵ The bridge sits on the stone piers built in 1828 by the Washington Turnpike Company. The railroad overpass was reconstructed in concrete and a "kink" in the road was straightened nearby. On the east side of the river, cutting away from the sharp curve created in the 1828 realignment dramatically straightened the route. This small section of old road is now part of Araby Church Road.

In the 1950s, a regional economic shift further altered the Monocacy crossing area:

¹⁰⁴ "The Diary of Jacob Engelbrecht," CD-ROM, (Frederick, MD: Historical Society of Frederick County, 2001), p. 998.

¹⁰⁵ Maryland State Highway Administration, www.MDSHA.gov.

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After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. With the suburbs came stores, restaurants and other services to support the growing residential communities where workers commuted to jobs in the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.¹⁰⁶

In James Marshall's old Monocacy neighborhood, the impact of this economic shift arrived in 1950 in the form of a new "dualized" Route 240 (now I-270), with a new right-of-way across the *Araby*, *Clifton*, and *Hermitage* farms.¹⁰⁷ (Figure 23, c.1955 Aerial view) The new route became the most direct route from Washington to Frederick, marginalizing old Route 240 (now Rt. 355) to "alternate" route status. In 1954, a deed for *Araby* described the 240-acre farm, "bounded by the Monocacy River on the north, the public highway known as alternate route 240 on the east, the Bakers Valley Road, the property now owned by Chas. C.L. Ausherman and wife and the Vermont Monument property on the south and the new dual highway leading from Frederick to Washington, D.C. known as Route 240 on the west."¹⁰⁸

The Best Farm (*Hermitage*): This property has been known as the "*Hermitage*" or "*South Hermitage*," "*Resurvey on Locust Level*," and originally as "*Locust Level*." The farm also includes part of "*Arcadia*." *Locust Level* was a land grant patented to Daniel Dulany in 1740. When Dulany originally acquired rights to the land, it contained 3,180 acres. In 1756, Dulany added more land and had the piece resurveyed into the *Resurvey on Locust Level*, with an increased total of 3,902 acres. Dulany was a speculator who acquired a large amount of land in Frederick County, which he subdivided and sold or leased. In fact, records indicate that Dulany leased out parts of *Locust Level* through an agent, Joshua Testill. On October 23, 1778, John Hanson, who became President of the United States' Continental Congress in 1781 and was a resident of Frederick, leased 150 acres of *Locust Level*. "The lease was for 14 years, with a yearly rental of £30. The terms required Hanson to build a dwelling 25 x 20 feet in dimensions,

¹⁰⁶ Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland Agriculture..." p. 110.

¹⁰⁷ FRLR, Liber 484, folio 264.

¹⁰⁸ FRLR, Liber 535, folio 348.

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'with brick or stone chimney' and to 'keep in good repair the barn now erected thereon.'"¹⁰⁹ On the same day, Hanson's son-in-law, Dr. Philip Thomas, also leased 104 ¼ acres of *Locust Level* for 14 years at £20 per year. By the terms of his lease, he was required to build a house similar to Hanson's and a barn as well.¹¹⁰ At this time, no information is available to indicate where on the 3,902 acres of *Locust Level* these leaseholds were. Even before these, Dulany was leasing out parts of *Locust Level*. George Beckwith Sr. on June 10, 1761, leased from Daniel Dulany, esq., 100 acres of *Locust Level*, "for and during the natural lives of him the said George Beckwith and of Basil and Benjamin," sons, and for the life of the longest lived of them. This was a typical colonial period lease in Maryland. The rent was £ 2, 10 shillings, annually and the tenants "further shall keep in good tenantable repair the house already erected on the said devised premises, and to erect or build others of equal goodness."¹¹¹ In fact Daniel Dulany used preprinted standardized lease forms specifying the terms including a requirement for planting and maintenance of 100 apple trees. The leases also specified a dwelling of a defined minimum size with a stone or brick chimney and a barn. The Beckwith lease describes acreage along the "Road from Frederick Town to the Mouth of Monocacy," today's Buckeystown Pike.¹¹² This land would have been adjacent to or on land that eventually became the *Hermitage*. At least we know that *Locust Level* had several habitations upon it prior to the 1790s.

On March 24, 1795, Daniel Dulany, Barrister at Law, Esquire, of Baltimore County sold to Mademoiselle Victoire Pauline Marie Gabrielle Delavincendiere, (also spelled De La Vincendiere or just Vincendiere) part of *Locust Level*, containing 457 acres exactly. For this land, Victoire paid £4,113, current money of Maryland.¹¹³ A few years later on April 27, 1798, Victoire purchased an additional tract of adjoining land, of 291 acres, part of the *Resurvey on Locust Level*, and part of *Arcadia*. This she bought from James Marshall for £2,910. Marshall had acquired at least part of this land from Dulany in 1791.¹¹⁴ This piece of land was located to the south of the first purchase, since Marshall owned adjoining land, which was part of *Arcadia* and *Wett Work*. These Marshall holdings bordered the southeast edge of *Resurvey on Locust Level*.¹¹⁵ The total acreage assembled by Victoire was 748. However, the Vincendieres had been in residence on the property Victoire bought from Marshall since at least 1794. The will of a fellow French refugee was written on the *Hermitage* property in December of 1794, and refers specifically to a chamber in one of the present dwellings, and also refers to the *Hermitage* as the home of the Vincendieres. It was under Victoire Vincendiere's ownership that the *Hermitage*,

¹⁰⁹ Millard Milburn Rice, *New Facts and Old Families*, Baltimore: Geneological Publishing Co. 1984, p. 70, citing Frederick County land Records WR 1/342.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, citing Frederick County Land Records, WR 1/406.

¹¹¹ Frederick County Land Records, K/64-65.

¹¹² Dulany Legal Papers, Maryland Historical Society, MS#1562[a]

¹¹³ Frederick County Land Records, WR 13/397.

¹¹⁴ Frederick County Land Records, WR 10/124.

¹¹⁵ Dr. Arthur Tracey, Maps of Monocacy area land grants.

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now known as the Best Farm, took on essentially its present appearance. She had the 1790s section built, and possibly the log and stone secondary house as well. Presumably this was built to house other French refugees since the interior woodwork is rather refined. She also built the hipped roof stone barn and in the 1820s, remodeled the northern section of the main house.

At the time she made the first purchase, Victoire Vincendiere, who was born in St. Domingue in 1776, according to census records, was only 19 years old. Yet she apparently owned and managed a substantial plantation with one of the largest slave populations in Frederick County (and for that matter, the state). The 1800 Census for Frederick County lists Victoire as the head of a household of 18 people (who apparently included a variety of other refugees), and with 90 slaves. The 1790 census records for Frederick County show only one person in the county with 50-99 slaves, and one person with 100-199. The 1810 census lists her with 7 people and 90 slaves, and the 1820 census shows her with 11 people in her household and 48 slaves. The 1820 census also records "4 other free" which would mean free Blacks, and "2 not naturalized," probably referring to two French citizens staying with the Vincendiere family.

In 1827, on June 14th, Victoire sold *L'Hermitage* to John Brien for \$24,025.00. John Brien, who owned adjoining *Arcadia*, was already a large landowner and was involved with the iron industry in Frederick and Washington Counties with the Johnson and McPherson families. John Brien was the son-in-law of Colonel John McPherson who owned the adjoining *Araby* property, which he had assembled from lands purchased from James Marshall, the Scottish merchant. Col. John McPherson, Sr. came to Frederick County in 1781 and according to Scharf's History of Western Maryland, "was the largest manufacturer of iron and owner of real estate in Western Maryland." He died in 1829. Col. John McPherson, Jr. in 1823 married Fanny Johnson, the grand daughter of Governor Thomas Johnson. Lafayette visited the younger McPherson in 1825.¹¹⁶ While John Brien owned the *Hermitage*, his in-laws were assembling the *Araby* properties on the other side of the river, and adjoining *Arcadia*.

John Brien died in 1829 and his estate was placed in equity court to settle his debts. John McPherson was appointed trustee to "sell and dispose of the real estate of John Brien, late of said county deceased, for the payment of his debts, all of which fully appear from the proceedings in [Court of Equity case] No. 1399 on the Equity Docket of Frederick County Court..." On January 29, 1835, McPherson sold the *Hermitage* to John H. McElfresh for \$26,367.00. The property was the same as that acquired by Victoire Vincendiere, containing 748 acres.

The *Hermitage* property remained in the hands of John H. McElfresh until his death in 1841. McElfresh had the property resurveyed into the "*Resurvey on the Hermitage*" in 1835 and

¹¹⁶ Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland, p. 459.

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acquired some additional land to make the total 761½ acres.¹¹⁷ The plat of *The Resurvey on the Hermitage* showed the several tracts that formed the original *Hermitage*, as well as the “notch” reserved from *Arcadia* that served as the old ferry landing and the location of the Frederick Junction within the property.¹¹⁸ In the 1835 Frederick County Tax Assessment, John H. McElfresh was assessed for 748 acres improved with a roughcast [stuccoed] house and stone barn. The property was valued at \$4,987.00. Under McElfresh, tenancy of the farm continued; by 1836 the *Hermitage* was tenanted “on shares” by Thomas B. Murray, on which he grew eighty-four acres of wheat in four fields and five acres of rye.¹¹⁹

David Best began his tenancy on the *Hermitage*, possibly the north farm, at least as early as 1843 according to a “mortgage” record in which Best secured a loan of \$1,189 from Theresia McElfresh (widow of John McElfresh).¹²⁰ Best used his share of the crops “now growing on that part of the Hermitage [sic] farm in my occupancy,” to secure his loan repayment. The arrangement continued on the *South Hermitage* farm with Ariana and her husband Charles E. Trail in 1852 following a further division of the McElfresh lands left by the deceased brothers Henry and Caspar. Ariana and C.E. Trail, already in possession of the *North Hermitage*, received the *South Hermitage* as well.¹²¹ According to Frederick County tax assessment records, in 1852 Charles E. Trail was assessed for 753 ½ acres of land in two farms (*Hermitage* lands), valued at \$60.00 per acre.¹²²

John T. Best, son of David, took over the *South Hermitage* farm operation in 1863, although his father David apparently still lived on the property.¹²³ David Best, a “Retired Farmer” by 1870, was the son of a German immigrant and may have followed a tradition in which, after turning the farm over to his son, the father moved to a secondary “retirement house,” often on the same property.¹²⁴ The secondary house on *South Hermitage* could have

¹¹⁷ Frederick County Survey Book THO 1, pages 510-512.

¹¹⁸ Frederick County, Survey Book THO 1, page 511. A deed exchange between McElfresh and McPherson was intended to remove the notch, returning all the land on the west side of the river to McElfresh and that on the east side to McPherson (see plat). The exchange was described in the McElfresh Equity Record, Liber WBT 2, folios 168-228. The deeds are found in FRLR, Liber HS 6, folio 281 (McElfresh to McPherson) and Liber HS 6, folio 233 (McPherson to McElfresh).

¹¹⁹ FRLR, Liber HS 4, folio 306. The wheat and rye was to be harvested and Murray’s share to be used as payment for his debt in the amount of \$233 to McElfresh.

¹²⁰ FRLR, Liber HS 18, folio 474.

¹²¹ FRLR, Liber ES 1, folio 530. Deposition by John T. Best, son of David Best, C.E. Trail Quartermaster Claim, #R-153, NARA, RG 92 indicated that they occupied the *South Hermitage* beginning in 1852.

¹²² 1852 FR Co. Tax Assessment, Maryland Archives.

¹²³ Deposition by John T. Best, son of David Best, C.E. Trail Quartermaster Claim, #R-153, NARA, RG 92.

¹²⁴ This has been documented on the Bauer-Bachman Farmstead in Carroll Co. (CARR-1152) and the Cool Brook Farm in Washington Co. (WA-I-207). See also George Grier, *The Old Family Farm: Farm Life 100 Years*

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filled this purpose. The 1870 census listed David Best, in a separate household next to his son John, with his wife and their unmarried daughter Elizabeth.

In 1880, John Best was still renting "for shares" on the 425-acre *South Hermitage* farm. The land was valued at \$24,000.00, however, an additional one hundred acres of meadow was listed, presumably the land he owned in 1870. According to Williams' History of Frederick County, "For over forty years, he [John T. Best] carried on a flourishing dairy business, which was a source of much revenue to him." In 1888, he moved from the Trail farm to his own nearby property, where "a magnificent modern home was erected at a cost of \$17,000..."¹²⁵ By the year 1900, John Best was a self-described "Capitalist," having made his money in the developing commercial dairy market.¹²⁶

With the end of the long and successful tenancy of David and John Best around 1890 it is unknown who replaced them on the *South Hermitage*. In 1909 the farm ownership passed from C.E. Trail to his son, Charles Bayard Trail.¹²⁷ The deed described the 425-acre farm with forty acres of river and 380 acres of arable land. Reserved from the deed was an eighty-four acre field on the northeast corner of the farm, the field "now tenanted by George Altman." The field adjoined the "North Hermitage Farm" on the west side of the Georgetown Pike. It can be assumed from this deed that George Altman rented the *North Hermitage* farm, also owned by Trail, as well as the eighty-four acre field. Both the reserved field and the *North Hermitage* farm were then conveyed to Anna M. Harding, another Trail heir.¹²⁸

The tenancy of George Altman on the *North Hermitage* provides a clue for the question of who may have occupied the *South Hermitage* during this period. The 1910 Population Census listed George Altman renting a farm on the "Frederick & Buckeystown Road" in the Frederick District.¹²⁹ The next listing, on the "Frederick & Washington Road" was for Jonas Summers, his wife and seven children. Summers rented a farm, presumably the *South Hermitage*. The listing immediately following was Hela Summers a farm laborer aged twenty-four, with his wife and baby who rented a house, probably the secondary house on the farm. By 1920, the Frederick District list no longer included the Summers family. A 1922 newspaper reference indicated that

Ago, (Finksburg, MD: The Publishers@TreeHouse, 2001). Williams, p. 900; Williams notes that David Best later moved to a farm near Lewistown.

¹²⁵ Williams, p. 900.

¹²⁶ 1900 U.S. Population Census schedule, Maryland Archives.

¹²⁷ FRLR, Liber STH 286, folio 518.

¹²⁸ FRLR, Liber STH 286, folio 519.

¹²⁹ 1910 U.S. Population Census; see 1909 USGS (Appendix II, Figure 13) map showing the lane to the *North Hermitage* off the Buckeystown Pike as well as the Georgetown Pike.

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William and Rudolph Cavell (Covell) rented the farm, however, census records could not confirm this.¹³⁰

The various tenant farmers in the Monocacy area during this period, like most of those who owned their farmland, described their farming operation as "General Farming." This term implied a trend away from concentrating production on a primary cash crop such as wheat toward a more varied production including orchard products, more livestock, and increased production of corn. Although all of these products had always been present on mid-Maryland farms to some degree, and the term "general" has always applied, there was now greater emphasis on a variety of products geared toward the urban markets. Throughout this period of more generalized farming more dedicated buildings appeared on farmsteads: poultry house, hog barn, hay barn, wagon shed, corncribs, silos, and the milk house, all reflecting specific uses. John Best's dairy operation, at the forefront of the coming dairy farm revolution in the region, was not typical of other Monocacy farms, but Best still had a variety of other livestock, grain, and orchard products in addition to his dairy cows.

The Wiles family's tenancy of the *South Hermitage*, beginning in 1924 with Mr. Courtney Wiles, brought a renewed commitment to dairy farming and some of the most significant physical changes on the farm. In the 1930s government sanitation regulations required that dairy cattle be housed separately from other farm livestock. In response Wiles constructed a state-of-the-art concrete block dairy barn, just north of the frame bank barn rebuilt after the 1878 fire. At about the same time, Elmer Wiles took over the farm operation, the secondary house was electrified, and Courtney Wiles moved in. In the late 1960s, "the old house," as the Wiles grandchildren called it, was abandoned: "the lower part was utilized as a root cellar and some animals were allowed to roam in it, while the upper floor housed rabbits."¹³¹ Elmer's son Kenneth Wiles operated the farm until ca. 1990(?) when his son Keith took over. In 1991, a windstorm destroyed the bank barn and it was replaced with a metal-sided pole barn. The Trail heirs conveyed to NPS the "Charles B. Trail Farm," 273.69 acres of the *South Hermitage* farm in 1993. Keith Wiles and his family continued to live on and work the farm until 1999. Although no longer living on the *South Hermitage* farm, Keith Wiles continues to farm the land.

Since 1835, portions of the *Hermitage* (Best Farm) property had remained in the McElfresh and related families until 1993 when the National Park Service acquired 273.69 acres, the southeastern portion of the *Hermitage* with the buildings. From the time that the property

¹³⁰ *Frederick News*, July 15, 1922, as cited in Best Farm Archeology Report, 2003. The 1930 census listed Rudolph Covell as an owner of property in the Urbana District (east side of Monocacy River).

¹³¹ From Monocacy National Battlefield, Survey 7, February 10, 1997, "Walk-through of the Best, J. T./Trail, C.E. House (Wiles)," and interview with Keith and Michelle Wiles (Wiles grandson and wife, residents).

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left the Vincendiere ownership, it was never again owner occupied. Thus the property changed little over the years. It is called the "Best Farm" by the National Park Service for the family that occupied the property as tenants from about 1852 to the early 1900s.

The Araby Community:

The Thomas Farm (Araby) and Gambrill (Araby) Mills: Known as the C.K. Thomas farm during the Battle of Monocacy, *Araby* was a tract of 1,111 1/2 acres, assembled by John McPherson and resurveyed by John McPherson, Jr. and renamed "*Araby*" in 1832. It is mostly made up of land grants called "*Wett Work*" and "*Altogether*." It seems that most of today's *Araby* farm is on the original land grant, "*Wett Work*." According to Dr. Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern in *Pioneers of Old Monocacy*, *Wett Work* was the 30th survey made in Frederick County, for land speculator John Abington, in 1730.

On November 3, 1729, John Abington had "*Wett Work*" surveyed. (ref. C/S: AM 1: 311). Its 1,400 acres were located along the east side of the Monocacy River, crossed today by Interstate Highway I-270 between State Routes 80 and 355. Abington devised his share of "*Wett Work*," which he had taken up in partnership with surveyor George Noble, to his son Andrew and the remainder to Noble's heirs. In 1759 a large portion was reconveyed to James Marshall (ref. Frederick County Land Records F: 654) who had a resurvey made on January 1, 1797. (ref. C/S: IC4: 206). There he built a brick mansion, which is still standing. By his 1799 will Marshall directed that his lands be sold and recommended that his 'esteemed friends, Norman Bruce and his son Upton Bruce' assist the executors. John McPherson's 1832 "*Araby*" of 111 [sic] acres was a further resurvey...(ref C/S: GGB 2: 388).

Wett Work was a long narrow strip of land, which extended from a bend in the Monocacy near the present railroad track south along the east side to a place approximately opposite Buckeystown. The piece of land is hook-shaped, and excludes Brooks Hill, which hugs the east bank of the river for the length of approximately a mile. Adjacent to *Wett Work* and the river was a tract called "*Arcadia*," which also extended across to the west side of the river. *Arcadia* was a resurvey of 881 acres made by James Marshall in 1768 and patented in 1793. Most of that land was later subdivided among various owners, including the Vincendieres, however a 5-acre parcel encompassing the Monocacy River ferry crossing on the Georgetown Road remained a part of the *Wett Work* property until the 1830s.

James Marshall was a Scottish merchant, who from the above information established an early presence in Frederick County. His will was made in 1799 and proved in 1803. According

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to land records, Marshall was actively acquiring lands of *Wett Work* in 1759 and 1760. In these early recordings, his occupation is listed as "merchant." In one out conveyance dated 1778, James Marshall is identified as "farmer." He apparently lived somewhere on the property, at least for part of his time in Frederick County (1770-1803). In 1800, however, census records listed him in the Frederick Town District, in a household that included 4 people and 16 slaves. He did maintain contacts with family in Glasgow and returned to Scotland for at least seven months in 1771. He left provisions for these people in his will. In the 1798 tax assessment for Frederick County, James Marshall was assessed for "*Wett Work Resurveyed*" with 1,066 acres valued at 2,150 (\$ or £). The property was improved with a sawmill, but there was no added value for "new improvements since the last assessment." Thus the total assessed amount remained 2,150. Like his neighbor Victoire Vincendiere across the river, his valuation was among the highest in the listings. Values under 500 seem to have been the norm. Therefore, there must have been fairly substantial improvements on the property pre-existing the 1798 tax, and so not considered as new valuations.

James Marshall's will reveals that he wanted his property to be sold. He says, "But in case that such sale or sales of my lands should not be made within one year after my decease in that case my Executors may Divide my said lands into convenient parts and Divisions and after giving Public Notice of the sale thereof as aforesaid the lands so Divided may be exposed to Public Sale by Divisions to the highest bidder..." Marshall thus provided for the subdivision of his land if necessary.

When James Marshall died in 1803, his executor/heirs divided his remaining lands between themselves; his son, William and daughters, Chloe on the one hand and Eleanor Marshall (later Harding) on the other. These three children of James Marshall were made executors of the estate. In order to settle affairs and divide the property among the children, Chloe removed herself as executor and became the purchaser of 910 acres of *Wett Work*. She immediately (on the same day, August 28, 1806) conveyed 500 acres to her sister, Eleanor. Chloe retained the remaining 410 acres, which included the mansion house (later *Araby*) and the Monocacy ferry. Chloe died in the spring of 1807, leaving the remaining acreage to her brother, William. That 410 acres was the same that William Marshall conveyed to Col. John McPherson in 1812, and which became the heart of *Araby*. Eleanor's 500 acres was located to the southwest of the 410 acres that Chloe retained.

In August, 1812, William P. Marshall, James' son sold to Colonel John McPherson "the whole real estate devised in fee to him the said William P. Marshall by his sister Chloe Marshall..."; the price paid was \$25,250.00.¹³² William Marshall had begun advertising the land

¹³² Frederick County Land Records WR 43/185.

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for sale in the Frederick Town Herald in March of 1812, giving a detailed description of the property:

The subscriber will expose to public sale, the farm whereon he now lives, part of a tract of land called "Wet Work," containing,

Four hundred and ten acres,

Lying about three or four miles from Frederick-Town. The main road leading from Frederick to Georgetown runs through it, dividing it completely for two farms, leaving on one side about 250 acres with a handsome brick building, as neatly finished as any in the country – on the other side, about 150 acres, with as good a mill seat and constant stream of water, as any to be found, agreeably to the size of the stream. On this lot there is about 40 or 50 acres of wheat and rye seeded in good order and time. On the lot of 250 acres, about one hundred is seeded down in wheat and rye, in very good order.

"Arcadia,"

Containing 5 acres, with a ferry boat and rope, dwelling house, stable and smith's shop, all complete.¹³³

At the same time, Thomas Johnson had land called "*Altogether*" created from a group of earlier surveys to him and to others in a "Patent of Confirmation" in 1805. *Altogether* contained 4,289 ½ acres and was located to the east and north of *Wett Work*. Then, Johnson began selling off portions of the assembled tracts. Some of these eventually become part of the *Araby* tract.

Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of Maryland, was born in 1732, and died on October 26, 1819, at the home of his son-in-law, John Graham in Frederick. In addition to his political career, he was actively engaged in the iron industry with his brothers James, Baker and Roger. They had operations along Bush and Catoctin Creeks.¹³⁴ The Johnsons also had an iron furnace near the mouth of the Monocacy. Some of the holdings that eventually became "*Altogether*" in 1805 included the Bush Creek iron operation. At Bush Creek, the Johnsons had a forge, rather than a furnace, such as they had at Catoctin and at the mouth of the Monocacy.

¹³³ Frederick Town Herald, March 14, 1812, microfilm collection, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

¹³⁴ Scharf, p. 389, 392.

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In 1810, Thomas Johnson sold 532 acres of *Altogether* to John McPherson for \$4,788.00.¹³⁵ Considering that two years later McPherson paid more than \$25,000.00 for the Marshall land with fewer acres, this Johnson piece probably had no valuable improvements.

The final piece of *Araby* came in 1819, when John L. Harding (husband of Eleanor Marshall), sold to John McPherson, Junior, part of *Altogether*, 119 acres, for \$3,808.00. This was part of a 200-acre parcel of *Altogether*, which Harding acquired from Henry Bantz on May 19, 1810. Bantz had acquired 600 acres of *Altogether* from Thomas Johnson earlier in 1810.

Properties purchased by John McPherson and his son, John were eventually resurveyed to form *Araby*. Colonel John McPherson, the elder died on October 21, 1829. The property that was to become *Araby* was devised by will to John McPherson, Junior, the son, except for portions he already owned. McPherson (the younger) then commissioned a resurvey of the various tracts, creating *Araby* with 1,111 ½ acres. The resurvey and its attached plat show the property, the Georgetown Road and the ferry area. Research already compiled indicated that John McPherson the younger, who was married to Fanny Johnson, granddaughter of Thomas Johnson, the first governor of the state of Maryland, established the mill at *Araby* in 1830, about the time of the construction of the B & O Railroad. He may, however, have had plans for some industry on the property earlier, since he bought and carefully recorded the water rights associated with a distillery that John L. Harding, (son-in-law of James Marshall) formerly operated. The *Araby* mill was designed to be a merchant mill and probably was created with the new rail service in mind for a profitable operation of buying local grain and selling processed flour in Baltimore.

The warrant that led to the creation of *Araby* occurred on the 5th of September 1831 and is recorded in Survey Record THO 1, pages 434-437. Its purpose, according to the survey document, was to resurvey 425 acres, part of a tract called *Wett Work Resurveyed*, 532 acres, part of *Altogether*, and 119 acres, also part of *Altogether*, 37 ¾ acres, part of *Gleanings*, amend all errors and add contiguous vacancy. The result was 1,111 ½ acres "resurveyed the 19th day of April, 1832 and called 'Araby.'" The *Araby* plat from the 1832 resurvey was drawn at the same scale as the modern USGS quad map for the same area. The plat can be overlaid upon the USGS quadrangle map for a good look at how all the pieces of *Araby* fit together on today's landscape.

By 1844 John McPherson and his wife Fanny were deeply in debt. The debt may have been generated by failure of the iron business that John McPherson was involved with through both his father, Col. John McPherson, and his father-in-law, Thomas Johnson. On August 31, 1840, the Baltimore American published notice of the sale of Catocin Furnace and Antietam

¹³⁵ FRLR, Liber WR 38, folios 177-178.

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Iron Works. Perhaps the economic troubles were part of the larger slump occurring nationwide in the late 1830s and early 1840s. In February of 1844 in a deed of trust, John McPherson and Fanny R., his wife, conveyed to William R. Ross, attorney and trustee, their real estate and personal property to sell for the payment of debts.¹³⁶ This transaction sets into motion the break-up of *Araby*.

The "*Mansion House Farm*" with the brick house built by James Marshall was sold in two parcels to Worthington R. Johnson on April 23, 1844, for \$15,302.00.¹³⁷ The parcels were 226 acres and 51 acres. These same two parcels were sold on August 4, 1847 to Isaac Baugher for \$14,841.51.¹³⁸ Also on August 14th 1847, Worthington Johnson sold another 33 acres of the *Mansion House Farm* to Isaac Baugher.¹³⁹ This small piece of land was along the river, next to Griffin Taylor's right-of-way to Clifton Farm and had been purchased by Worthington Johnson from William Ross in April of 1847. (Clifton was located on the southern part of *Araby* and was accessed by a lane that extended from the Georgetown Pike southward to the property. It, too, had been sold off of *Araby* in 1847. The *Araby Mill* property containing 66 acres was sold separately to Elias Crutchley in 1844.

In 1852, Isaac Baugher's heirs sold the 226-acre *Araby* mansion farm to Griffin Taylor. Taylor had previously purchased adjoining acreage to the south from William Ross in 1847. The Baugher-Taylor transfer in 1852 and a following transaction occur in a very confusing chain of events and recordings. The "*Araby Mansion Farm*" was sold, but never officially conveyed by James Baugher, et al (trustees for the estate of Isaac Baugher who had died) to Oscar Baugher. James Baugher, Lewis Coppersmith and Grayson Eichelberger had been appointed trustees in a Court of Equity proceeding in September of 1848 to sell the real estate of Isaac Baugher, deceased, and sold the property to Oscar Baugher. Then, in a subsequent transaction, James Baugher, this time acting as trustee for Oscar Baugher, sold *Araby* farm and other real estate belonging to Oscar to Griffin Taylor on May 23, 1852.¹⁴⁰ James Baugher sold the property, but it again was never officially conveyed. Griffin Taylor died in 1855 and his property was sold at public sale. Among other properties, his real estate included the *Araby Farm*, and adjoining Clifton Farm to the south. Taylor had purchased *Araby* and it was part of his estate even though the conveyance had never been properly made.

Taylor's trustees, Godfrey Koontz and Michael Kreps handled the public sale of his real estate. Finally, in April of 1856, the property was legally conveyed by Koontz and Kreps, of

¹³⁶ Frederick County Land Record H.S. 21/ Page 26.

¹³⁷ Frederick County Land Record WBT 4, page 25.

¹³⁸ Frederick County Land Record WBT 5/226.

¹³⁹ Frederick County Land Record WBT 5/230.

¹⁴⁰ Frederick County Deed of Trust, WBT #14/669.

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Frederick, along with James Baugher, of Baltimore (to complete his earlier transaction to Taylor) to John F. Wheatley and T. Alfred Ball of Georgetown. At this point the *Araby* mansion farm property contained slightly more than 254 acres and Wheatley and Ball purchased it at public sale for \$19,606.12 ½. This is all recorded in Frederick County Land Records ES 8/561 and confirmed in ES 8/558. What this all means for the history of *Araby* is that between 1844 and 1856, the ownership of the place was quite unsettled. Griffin Taylor, however, was living in the house at the time of his death, apparently having moved there from *Clifton*. In the 1850 census records, Griffin Taylor was listed in the Buckeystown District as a farmer with property valued at \$55,000.00 (a substantial amount) and a wife, nine children and one mulatto labourer. (In the 1850 slave census, Griffin Taylor is listed in the Buckeystown District with 18 slaves.)

According to an 1856 advertisement in the Frederick *Examiner*, *Araby* contained 261 acres, more or less and substantial improvements. The ad reads,

This farm was the residence of the late deceased [Griffin Taylor] and is one of the most desirable in the county. It lies three miles South of Frederick, on the Georgetown road and within half a mile of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in sight of a large Flouring Mill. The improvements are of the best order, consisting of a large two story brick **MANSION HOUSE** with Back Building, suitable for a large family; a stone tenant HOUSE, Blacksmith Shop, a large Switzer Barn, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Ice House, with all other suitable necessary out-buildings; running water in nearly every field, and a pump and running fountain in the barnyard. ... There is also a large APPLE ORCHARD on the premises.¹⁴¹

Wheatley and Ball were partners and shortly after purchasing *Araby* and the adjoining *Clifton*, they formed a business relationship with James H. Gambrill, owner of the *Araby Mill*, to operate a distillery, which they built at Gambrill's *Araby Mills*. It is likely that the three men had actually come up with this idea in 1856, when *Araby* and *Clifton* were on the market. Gambrill had purchased the mills as recently as 1855, and is said to have immediately embarked on ambitious renovations. He was no doubt open to new ventures for the mill. The firm was known as "Wheatley and Gambrill;" Ball farmed *Clifton* and *Araby* to raise the necessary grain (rye or barley), Gambrill ground it into malt and Wheatley ran the distillery. The timing was not right to begin this seemingly cost-efficient operation, however. An economic recession set in in 1857, which continued until the onset of the Civil War (1861). The distillery failed in 1860. Ball and Wheatley sold *Araby* to C.K. Thomas, and Wheatley moved away. Ball, evidently the partner who resided at *Clifton*, stayed on for a time.¹⁴²

¹⁴¹ Pendleton, HABS Survey, Clifton Farm, p. 8

¹⁴² Ibid.

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Evidence of the hard times encountered by the Wheatley, Ball and Gambrill trio in establishing their distillery is also shown in a bill of sale recorded among Frederick County Land Records on October 16, 1858. In this document James H. Gambrill sold to his father Robert Gambrill of Baltimore County \$1,500.00 worth of personal property, household furniture, milling equipment, crops and livestock. It is possible that James Gambrill needed capital to keep the distillery venture going.¹⁴³

The neighboring *Araby* farm, despite Civil War interruptions, offered a comfortable living through the remaining decades of the 19th century as well. On the 24th of August 1860, John F. Wheatley and his wife Catherine, and Turner A. Ball, and his wife, Elizabeth, sold *Araby* to Christian Keefer Thomas for \$17,823.75. The acreage was 254, 2 roods and 24 square perches.¹⁴⁴ Stability came to *Araby* with C.K. Thomas' purchase, as the family owned it for 50 years.

According to Scharf's History of Western Maryland, Col. C.K. Thomas was a native of Frederick County, but had moved to Baltimore where he was a merchant. In 1860, he returned to Frederick County and purchased *Araby*. He was hardly settled there when the Civil War intruded. In 1863, during the Gettysburg Campaign, General Winfield Scott Hancock made *Araby* his headquarters for three days. In 1864, during the Battle of Monocacy, the house suffered damage. Eight shells penetrated the house, with most damage being on the west side. Union sharpshooters were stationed in the house, and interior damage included destruction of the dining room wall, which was "beaten down." One month after the battle, eight Union generals held a council of war in one of the upper rooms of the house. These included Generals Grant, Hunter, Ricketts, Crook and Sheridan.¹⁴⁵

Aside from the Civil War damages and activities, C. K. Thomas worked the *Araby* farm. He apparently had retired from his merchant activities in Baltimore, but arrived too late in 1860 to be included in the Frederick County census records for that year. We see him first in an 1866 tax assessment in the Urbana District. He was assessed for two sets of farm buildings on 299 acres, valued at \$100.00 per acre for a total value of \$29,900.00. In the 1870 population census, C. Keefer Thomas is listed as a farmer, aged 52, with property valued at \$27,100. In the household is Evelina (his wife), aged 49, keeping house; Samuel, aged 24, farmer; and Mary aged 13. There was also Lydia Layman, housekeeper, aged 28 (she was not noted as black). There was, however, listed in the household a black family and three black and one mulatto farm laborers. The black family was that of Hanson Giddings, aged 30, farm laborer; Caroline, aged 36, domestic; Mary, aged 10 and John, aged 9. Separately listed farm laborers included David,

¹⁴³ Frederick County Land Records B.G.F 2, page 495.

¹⁴⁴ Frederick County Land Records volume B.G.F. 6, page 109.

¹⁴⁵ Scharf, p. 573.

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aged 25, Isaac, aged 18, Vernon, aged 16, and Henry, a 20 year-old mulatto, who was the only one who could read or write.

Upon the death of C. K. Thomas, *Araby* farm was subject to equity court proceedings, which resulted in the property being sold in May 1894. *Araby* was sold to Samuel S. Thomas and Alice Thomas Anderson (who had married since the 1880 census), for \$15,277.50. The acreage was nearly the same as that acquired by C.K. Thomas back in 1860, 257 acres, 2 rods and 20 square perches. Apparently, Alice acquired Samuel's interest, since at her death which occurred in 1909 or 1910, the property was entirely hers. Alice Thomas Anderson lived in Washington, D.C., and her will was probated there on February 11, 1910.¹⁴⁶ She had directed that *Araby* be managed and sold by her trustee, Charles M. Staley. Therefore, on September 7, 1910, Staley sold the *Araby* farm to Eugene Sponseller, of Frederick City for \$20,317.15. The amount of land included in the sale was 257 acres and 18 square perches.¹⁴⁷ Alice stated in her will that Charles M. Staley should hold out for \$100.00 per acre for the farm. However, he didn't and the sale price was actually less than \$80.00 per acre.

Eugene Sponseller and his wife Amanda only had *Araby* for a year, selling it on September 6, 1911 to William G. Baker. The acreage was the same, 257 with 18 square perches.¹⁴⁸

Apparently William G. Baker owned a substantial amount of property. Sons, John H. and William G. Jr. and their wives jointly held this land. In a July 30, 1932, Deed of Exchange, William G. Baker Jr. received seven parcels totaling nearly 2,700 acres, while John Baker got all of the property in Buckeystown. Among the seven parcels conveyed to William Jr. was *Araby* farm with its 257 acres.¹⁴⁹ Sometime between 1932 and 1949, William Baker Jr. moved to Baltimore County, where he died. In June, 1949, Mary S. Baker (wife of William G. Baker, Jr.), John H. Baker (his brother), and the Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore as executors for William G. Baker, deceased, sold the *Araby* farm, containing 257 acres to C. Edward Hilgenberg for \$32,000.00.¹⁵⁰ In August 1954, C. Edward and Anne J. Hilgenberg conveyed the property to Robert E. and Josephine R. Clapp. At this point, the acreage conveyed was 240, being most of the traditional *Araby* farm but with a few adjustments, including right-of-way to the State Roads Commission for the path of Maryland Route 240, essentially following the route of today's I-270.¹⁵¹ The National Park Service acquired *Araby* in 2002.

¹⁴⁶ The will is recorded in Frederick County in will book W.B.C. 2, page 239.

¹⁴⁷ Frederick County Land Record H.W.B.-292, page 470.

¹⁴⁸ Frederick County Land Record H.W.B.-298, page 201.

¹⁴⁹ Frederick County Land Record 401, page 1.

¹⁵⁰ Frederick County Land Record 479, page 464.

¹⁵¹ Frederick County Land Records Book 535, page 348.

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The Gambrill House, "Edgewood": Despite the hard times experienced by the Wheatley and Gambrill partnership in the 1850s, James Gambrill continued to develop the Araby Mills into a successful business over the next several decades. The physical expression of his success, his palatial Second Empire residence, which he called Edgewood, was built in 1872. Described in detail in a 1991 HABS report, the house was "one of the largest single-family residences ever built in Frederick County" and is "one of its very few full-scale Empire-style houses."¹⁵² Gambrill's richly furnished house, with seventeen rooms, servant's quarters and a ballroom, was a center of gracious entertainment as late as 1890, as evidenced by a ca. 1890 Frederick newspaper headline:

AT BEAUTIFUL EDGEWOOD
Another evening with the Estey
Philharmonic Orchestra¹⁵³

Unfortunately by 1897 the milling operation at Araby Mills had failed and Gambrill was forced to sell.¹⁵⁴ Subsequent owners renamed the house "Boscobel," by which it is commonly known today. Boscobel was individually listed in the National Register in 1984.

The Lewis Farm (McPherson Hill Farm): The "Lewis Farm" is located along the east side of Baker Valley Road opposite *Araby* and north of I-270 at the eastern edge of the Monocacy Battlefield. The property is a diamond-shaped piece with Baker Valley Road forming one side of the tract and the Old Georgetown Road forming another. It was once part of John McPherson's "Hill Farm," which he acquired from John L. Harding, in 1819. The Harding purchase contained 119 acres of *Altogether* and *New Bremen*. The 1819 purchase eventually became part of *Araby* in 1832. There are actually two historic farmsteads within this Hill Farm property, the "Lewis Farm" belonging to the National Park Service and one other located just to the north. The other farmstead, although not examined closely, seems to be contemporary with the Lewis Farm. The particular property on the Monocacy Battlefield lands is that known as "Tract 101-26." It contains 60.97 acres. It was acquired by the National Park Service in 1989 from Betty B. Geisbert et al, and unknown others. This same conveyance also included the adjoining Baker Farm on the opposite side of Baker Valley Road.

The farm occupies high, broken ridge land, no doubt the reason for the for the name "Hill Farm." The soil appears slaty and not particularly fertile, when compared with the broader and more gently sloping croplands of the other Monocacy farms.

¹⁵² Philip Pendleton, HABS No. MD-1051, Gambrill House (Edgewood, Boscobel), 1991, p. 8.

¹⁵³ Ibid. p. 10.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid. p. 12.

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The Hill Farm is made up of parts of land grants *Altogether* and *New Bremen*. *Altogether* was created by Thomas Johnson to consolidate his holdings in 1805. *New Bremen* was a land grant surveyed in 1786 for John Amelung, and patented the following year. *New Bremen* contained 1,822 acres and it was on this property, apparently off Park Mills Road that the Amalung Glass Works was established. The Hill Farm would have been at the very western edge of this piece.

The property was referred to in deed and road records as "John McPherson's Hill Farm." It was part of *Araby*, and is shown on the 1832 plat of *Araby* as the 119 acre lot within the wedge formed by Baker Valley Road and the Georgetown Road. The 1832 plat is drawn at the same or nearly the same scale as the modern USGS map, so the two can be overlaid to show how *Araby* fit onto today's landscape. The 119-acre Hill Farm is the same that the National Park Service identifies as the "Lewis Farm." The Hill Farm was eventually sold when *Araby* was broken up. In a deed made April 24, 1849, William J. Ross, trustee, John McPherson and Fannie R. McPherson conveyed the property then containing 104 acres 1 rood and 14 perches to Henry Layman.¹⁵⁵

The property is described as all that part of the "Hill Farm, being part of *Araby*, next to the Mansion Farm part of *Araby*, bounded by the road to Georgetown and a county road from the Georgetown Road to Buckeystown" (Baker Valley Road), and bounded by the "Still House Lot." The purchaser, Henry Layman, may already have been residing on the property, although there is no evidence one way or another to affirm this. The mention of the "Still House Lot" is curious. Perhaps it was connected in some way with the distillery property that John Harding had and referenced in his deed conveying the Hill Farm to John McPherson.

Henry Layman owned the Hill Farm until his death in February 1856. His will leaves to his wife Lydia, "my plantation whereon I now live" containing 110 acres more or less, for her life and after her decease to be sold and the proceeds divided.¹⁵⁶ (Lydia may be related to the Lydia Layman who was listed in census records as a domestic for C.K. Thomas). Henry Layman is shown on this property in the 1853 Isaac Bond Map of Frederick County. By 1863 Henry Layman's wife had died, and the heirs sold the property to C. K. Thomas for \$4,434.75 on December 28, 1863. The property contained 110 acres, made up of the "Still House Lot," which Henry Layman acquired from Otho T. Cook in 1849, with a little over 6 acres, and "The Hill Farm," part of *Araby* containing 104 acres, purchased in 1849.¹⁵⁷

At this point there is the gap in records from 1863 to 1873 or later. However, the 1866 Frederick County Tax Assessment for the Urbana District, includes a property owned by Charles

¹⁵⁵ Frederick County Land Record WBT 10, page 276.

¹⁵⁶ Frederick County Will Record G.H. 1, page 108.

¹⁵⁷ Frederick County Land Record JWLC 1, page 75.

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E. Trail of Frederick City, containing 110 acres, valued at \$25.00 per acre. The 110-acre figure matches the acreage that Henry Layman specified in his will, and that which C.K. Thomas purchased in 1863. Jacob Lewis, also of Frederick City, was assessed for 43 acres of unimproved real estate at \$33.00 per acre. Other farms nearby such as the two Baker places and C.K. Thomas at *Araby* have much higher valuations (\$70.00 per acre for each of the Bakers and \$100.00 for Thomas), and improvements are noted in most cases. The two parcels in the 1866 tax assessment charged to Charles E. Trail and Jacob Lewis may be those that eventually came to be known as the "Lewis Farm" on the Monocacy Battlefield. Unfortunately no records have been found to show how the property passed from C.K. Thomas and who owned it next. It is shown with the name "H. Lewis" on the 1873 Frederick County Atlas map. Later records show, however, that Charles E. Trail eventually owned the Hill Farm.

Apparently Charles E. Trail acquired the farm in bits and pieces during the late 19th century. Among the transactions to C. E. Trail was one from Jacob Lewis who was serving as executor for a property containing 50 acres. It had come to Elizabeth Lewis from Hobart and Rebecca Lewis in November 1878. This could be the connection that explains the "H. Lewis" label on the 1873 Atlas map on this property, and why it is now referred to as the Lewis farm. There is some evidence that the property was in the Lewis family from 1871 to 1879, when Trail purchased the 50-acre parcel.

Upon Charles E. Trail's death, his land holdings were received by his heirs and eventually sold. The "Hill Farm" on October 22, 1921, was transferred from Milton G. Urner, Trustee to Florence Trail, Anna M. Harding, Henry Trail, Bertha Trail, heirs of Charles E. Trail and Grace W. Trail Jr., Florence Trail Davidson, Theresa McElfresh Trail, Beatrice N. Trail and Charles B. Trail, Jr., children of Charles B. Trail, deceased son of Charles E. Trail. Another heir, Ariana Trail Belt had already died. The children of Charles E. Trail got 1/6 share of the proceeds of the sale and the children of Charles B. Trail, deceased, got 1/5 of their late father's 1/6 share (or 1/30) of the proceeds. The sale price was \$8,645.50.¹⁵⁸ The farm is also described as the one on which Whitmore is tenant. The farm is further described as the one which C.E. Trail devised in trust for the use and benefit of his son, Arthur Trail for his life, and at Arthur's death, the farm was to be sold and the proceeds were to be divided among C.E. Trail's residuary legatees. Apparently Arthur had a drinking problem and could have the farm only if he successfully ended the addiction. Since the farm wound up in the hands of the legatees and was ultimately sold to the Whitmores, who were tenants on the property, we can only assume that Arthur continued his drinking.

These terms are all spelled out in C.E. Trail's will dated June 2, 1906. Trail states in his will, "I give and devise unto my sons Charles and Henry in trust for my son Arthur the farm in

¹⁵⁸ Frederick County Land Record p. 336, p. 335.

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Baker Valley now tenanted by Whitmore containing about two hundred acres." (He also provided for Arthur another farm south of Buckeystown) The will stipulates that Charles and Henry shall pay to Arthur out of the rents and profits of the farms the sum of \$500 per year in quarterly installments. "If my son Arthur shall begin within one year after my death to reform his dissipated habits and for three consecutive years wholly and totally abstain from all alcoholic liquors the farm in Bakers Valley shall be released from the trust and shall belong to him and his heirs forever... But if my son Arthur shall not begin to reform...the trustees above named shall then hold the Whitmore farm in Bakers Valley during the lifetime of my son and pay to him all the nett [sic] income thereof in lieu of the annuity before mentioned and at his death said farm shall be sold and proceeds divided among my residuary legatees." This is what happened to the farm, and the tenants, Frank and Clinton Whitmore, purchased it.

Frank and Clinton Whitmore initially received the property on March 31, 1924 from Florence Trail and the heirs of Charles E. Trail. The property was described as containing 216 acres and 22 square perches of land, 1/4 mile south of Araby Chapel, and known as the "Whitmore Farm in Baker Valley." Thus the property was known as the Whitmore Farm even before the Whitmores owned it. On October 12, 1932 Frank Whitmore and Clinton Whitmore conveyed the farm to H. Keiffer Delauter for the purpose of reconveying it to Frank and Clinton Whitmore and Lewis Jamieson. Given the fact that this transaction occurred during the Great Depression, it may have been a response to financial maneuvering. Then, Frank Whitmore died in September of 1935. Clinton M. Whitmore and Lewis Jamieson conveyed the farm, containing 216 acres and 22 perches, to James H. and Pearl I. Whitmore on December 19, 1936. Pearl received the place when James died. Pearl then made a conveyance to Dorothy Keyes for the purpose of reconveyance to herself and Charlotte M. Whitmore. (Charlotte was apparently James' unmarried sister).¹⁵⁹ The acreage was throughout these transactions 216 with 22 square perches. Charles C. Geisbert acquired the property on April 30, 1945 from Pearl I. Whitmore, widow, and Charlotte M. Whitmore, unmarried.¹⁶⁰ The property was described as the Whitmore Farm containing 216 acres and 22 square perches of land.

In 1954, Dorothy Keyes conveyed the farm to Ira C. Geisbert. This property contained two parcels, Parcel I, with 82.194 acres that is our subject property, and Parcel II, for 85.631 acres.¹⁶¹ This transaction was some type of reconveyance, because on October 10, 1950, Charles G. Geisbert, et ux conveyed to Ira C. Geisbert and Cassie O'Delle Geisbert, Parcels I and II, containing a total of 167.825 acres. On January 28, 1958, Ira C. Geisbert, unmarried, conveyed property known as "Parcel I," with 82.194 acres to Howard R. and Virginia P. Shafer, for 1/2

¹⁵⁹ These transactions are described in Frederick County Land Record 404, page 594; 439, page 287 and 439, page 288.

¹⁶⁰ Frederick County Land Record 446, page 589.

¹⁶¹ Frederick County Land Record 531, page 720.

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interest, and Anna Virginia and George D. Knill for the other 1/2 interest.¹⁶² On May 1, 1958, Parcel I, part of the old McPherson Hill Farm, now with 60.97 acres was acquired by Earl F. and Betty B. Geisbert from Howard R. Shafer and Virginia P. and Anna V. and George D. Knill.¹⁶³ Apparently, the approximately 21-acre difference in the acreage between January and May of 1958 was the result of land being sold off separately. The National Park Service acquired the farm in 1989.

Wallace's Headquarters Area (Railside Properties): On the east side of the Monocacy River along the B&O Railroad is a cluster of properties that were once part of the community known as Frederick Junction, Monocacy Junction, or Araby. These were the names given to a siding and junction area near the railroad bridge across the Monocacy River. The actual junction or split in the railroad was located west of the river, but the small community that developed in the vicinity was on the east side. It was from here that goods produced at Araby Mills and distillery were shipped out by rail. It was also here that General Lew Wallace maintained headquarters during the Battle of Monocacy, and on high ground north of the railroad where defensive positions were established during the battle, and throughout the war to protect the rail crossing. A public road once ran through the settlement, north to south, linking roads to the north at Crum's Ford across the Monocacy and ultimately the National Pike with the Georgetown Pike. This road provided access to the railroad from Araby Mills and distillery, as well as access to the National Road, and served farmers living all along its route.

According to Scharf's History of Western Maryland, the vicinity known as Frederick Junction included in the 1880s, a post office, and a community of railroad workers and tradesmen. "Araby sometimes called Frederick Junction is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, three miles from Frederick. W.T. Mullinex is postmaster; F.B. Miller, assistant post master and dispatcher; W.T. Mullinex, railroad and express agent; Frank Mantz, train superintendent; John O'Brien, railroad foreman; Charles Reach, merchant; J.E. Divelbiss, cooper; Harry Hartman, blacksmith; W.H. Kemp, carpenter; J.H. Gambrell, Thos. Kenna and C. Staley, millers."¹⁶⁴

Although it is not clear just when this rail side community developed, the B&O Railroad has a definite construction period and figures importantly in the development of the Monocacy area. By 1831, condemnation proceedings were underway for lands in the railroad's path, both for the main line and for the spur into Frederick, indicating that construction was planned for both routes simultaneously.¹⁶⁵ Key landowners in the Monocacy battlefield area when the railroad was developed were John McPherson, John Brien, Horatio McPherson and John McPherson Brien who among them owned *Araby*, *L'Hermitage* and *Arcadia*. In fact, as the

¹⁶² Frederick County Land Record 595, page 441.

¹⁶³ Frederick County Land Record Book 599, Page 147.

¹⁶⁴ Thomas J. Scharf, History, Vol. I, p. 599.

¹⁶⁵ Frederick County Land Record, JS 37, p. 48 ff.

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right-of-way proceedings were underway in the late summer and fall of 1831, John McPherson was having *Araby* surveyed and patented and he had established the Araby Mills along the proposed route of the new railroad in 1830. Brien had purchased *L'Hermitage* from Victoire Vincendiere in 1827. Perhaps the McPhersons and Briens (who were related) acquired these properties to take advantage of opportunities that would come with the railroad.

The portion of this junction area on the east side of the river was part of the *Araby* tract. When *Araby* was broken apart in the 1840s, the rail side area became part of the Araby Mill property. In 1897, James Gambrill, owner of the Araby Mills since 1855, was forced to sell the property because of failure of his business. The advertisement of sale of the Gambrill Mill property includes a description of the raiiside properties at that time. "There is on this property [Araby Mills tract] a private switch and brick warehouse along the main stem of the B&O R.R. Also a stone and weatherboard dwelling house two stories high, in good condition. The trustees reserve off of this property a small lot containing about 1 ¼ acres of land sold by James H. Gambrill to one William M. Moler with the right to convey the same."¹⁶⁶ There was also a private siding for the mill to accommodate the warehouse. The warehouse was actually an adaptive reuse of the unsuccessful distillery that had been built by the partnership consisting of Gambrill, Wheatley and Ball. Wheatley and Ball together owned the Araby Mansion farm and Clifton, which they bought in 1856. Gambrill owned the Araby Mills. The partnership in the distillery was formed in 1857, and the distillery had failed by 1860. The brick "warehouse" was the former distillery, according to Pendleton's HABS report. If so, it probably dated from 1857. However, it is possible, even likely that some buildings may have been at the rail siding as early as the 1830s, when John McPherson built the Araby mill, knowing full well that the railroad was coming.

The raiiside properties are on three separate parcels as acquired by the National Park Service: 101-01, 101-02 and 101-29. The first two are on the south side of the railroad tracks and the third is on the north side, including part of the old road trace and the Civil War fortifications. Parcels 101-01 and 101-02 adjoin each other and were part of a larger 9 acre and 20 perches tract that James Gambrill conveyed to the partnership consisting of himself, John F. Wheatley and T. A. Ball, on August 12, 1857.¹⁶⁷ The partnership was recorded as "Wheatley, Ball and Gambrill." The transaction was handled through an attorney/trustee, William Ross. The deed refers to the property as part of the "Mill Lot..." "Beginning in the middle of the railroad at the end of 2 ¼ perches on a line drawn...from the northeast corner of the 'New Distillery' erected on the parcel now being described..." Thus the nine-acre piece included the "new" distillery in 1857. From buildings shown on topographical maps, it is evident that the distillery was on the parcel that came to be the National Park Service acquisition 101-02. The

¹⁶⁶ Frederick County Equity Records, No. 6708. Sale of James Gambrill real estate, 1897.

¹⁶⁷ Frederick County Land Record ES 10, page 523, 524.

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nine-acre distillery lot was part of the larger Araby Mill property, containing 65 acres, which James H. Gambrill purchased from George M. and Margaret Delaplaine on March 31, 1855 for \$10,000.00.¹⁶⁸ The 65 acres included part of *Araby* and part of the *Resurvey on the Hermitage*. The Delaplaines had acquired the property in 1847 from William Ross, the attorney/trustee handling the sale of John McPherson's estate.¹⁶⁹

After the demise of the distillery in 1860, the partnership of Wheatley, Ball and Gambrill sold the nine acres and 20 perches, the distillery property, to Benjamin Brown for \$4,000. This transaction occurred on June 4, 1860.¹⁷⁰ Then, in February of 1864, Benjamin Brown conveyed 5 3/4 acres of the nine-acre distillery parcel back to James Gambrill.¹⁷¹ This 5 3/4 acres encompassed the parcel currently identified as 101-01, which is only 1 1/4 acres, and seems to have included the distillery as well, although at some point it was converted to a warehouse, either by Brown, or by Gambrill, when he bought the property back.

James Gambrill held the 5 3/4 acres until his business failure in 1897, when all of his mill property was sold to pay creditors. In 1897, Gambrill's trustees conveyed 1 1/4 acres (of the 5 3/4 acres) to William and Nannie Moler.¹⁷² Apparently, Gambrill had already sold the property to Moler, prior to the trustees' acquisition of the property, according to a reference in the equity court records, and the deed record above confirms the earlier transaction. Probably William Moler either worked for the railroad or had been an employee of Gambrill Mill. The 1 1/4 acre lot is the property that becomes known as parcel 101-01.

On March 31, 1900, William M. and Nannie May Moler sold the lot to John F. Booker for \$575.00.¹⁷³ The lot remained in the Booker family until 1977, descending from John Booker to Joseph Booker to William Booker to Jesse Willard Booker. From the 1 1/4 acres, two small parcels were conveyed off, .028 acre to the B&O Railroad in 1908 and .064 acre to Lucian R. Osborne in 1912. On February 15, 1977, the tract (now containing 1.16 acres) was conveyed to George A. Eckenrode, Jr.¹⁷⁴ Then, on September 29, 1984, George A. and Mary Eckenrode sold parcel 101-01 to the National Park Service.¹⁷⁵

Parcel 101-02 comes from a different part of the nine-acre tract that Benjamin Brown purchased from Wheatley, Ball and Gambrill. This piece went through numerous transactions, and includes the site of the buildings pictured in Williams' History. On March 31, 1864,

¹⁶⁸ Frederick County Land Record ES 6, page 405.

¹⁶⁹ Frederick County Land Record WBT 5, page 358.

¹⁷⁰ Frederick County Land Record BGF 5, page 653.

¹⁷¹ Frederick County Land Record JWLC 1, page 137.

¹⁷² Frederick County Land Record JLJ 16, page 362.

¹⁷³ Frederick County Land Record DHH 5, page 595.

¹⁷⁴ Frederick County Land Record 1010, page 842.

¹⁷⁵ Frederick County Land Record 1257, page 42.

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Benjamin F. Brown with his wife, Dorcas, sold 4 1/8 acres to Elenora Lyeth for \$1,500.00. On the same day, John McF. Lyeth and Eleanora his wife signed a mortgage document for \$1,200.00 with interest.¹⁷⁶ On December 13, 1867, Benjamin Brown, together with John McF. Lyeth sold 4 1/8 acres to Charles J. Taylor for \$1,600.00.¹⁷⁷ A year later on December 7, 1868, Taylor sold the same parcel for the same price to Francis B.G. Miller.¹⁷⁸ F. B. Miller was listed in Scharf's history as the assistant postmaster and dispatcher for Frederick Junction.

On September 19, 1870, Francis B.G. Miller sold the same 4 1/8 acres to Ann R. Johnson.¹⁷⁹ Ann Ross Johnson could have been, possibly, a daughter of William Ross, the attorney who handled the break up of *Araby* for his cousin Fanny McPherson and John McPherson. On April 3, 1872, Worthington Johnson and Ann R. Johnson, his wife, conveyed the 4 1/8 acres to Tideman Hull.¹⁸⁰ Apparently Tideman Hull later defaulted on his mortgage, and the 4 1/8 acres, as the result of Equity Court proceedings, was sold to J. and M. Cronise for \$900.00.¹⁸¹ In 1880, March 16th, Joseph and Margaret R. Cronise sold the 4 1/8 acres to James M. Howard for \$1,025.00.¹⁸² Like Tideman Hull before him, James M. Howard defaulted on his mortgage and through an Equity Court proceeding, the 4 1/8 acres was sold on December 7, 1881 to Francis Mantz for \$850.00.¹⁸³

Francis Mantz was, according to Sharf's History, the train superintendent at the Junction. In 1864, he had the same job and was hurriedly moving railroad cars from the junction back to Baltimore during the Monocacy Battle emergency. He was living in the vicinity of the junction in 1864, but in 1881 he purchased the subject 4 1/8 acres. Mantz and his wife kept the property until June 27, 1888, when they sold it to Woodward and Sarah Roberts for \$900.00.¹⁸⁴ The Roberts subdivided the property into three smaller lots. One lot the Roberts retained, and the other two were sold off in the 1930s. However, the two that had been sold off eventually were conveyed back to Woodward and Sarah Roberts, one in 1933, and one in 1937.¹⁸⁵

By 1946, Sarah Roberts owned the whole piece of property; probably Woodward had died by then. She sold the property to Elmer J. and Hattie A. Shelton for \$10.00 as payment for

¹⁷⁶Frederick County land Records JWLC 1, pages 356 and 357. Mrs. Lyeth's name is spelled both as Elenora and Eleanora.

¹⁷⁷Frederick County Land Record CM1, page 58.

¹⁷⁸Frederick County Land Record CM 2, page 572.

¹⁷⁹Frederick County Land Record CM 5, page 593.

¹⁸⁰Frederick County Land Record CM 8, page 400.

¹⁸¹Frederick County Land Record TG 8, page 110.

¹⁸²Frederick County land Record AF 1, page 413.

¹⁸³Frederick County Land Record, AF 4, page 379.

¹⁸⁴Frederick County Land Record WIP 6, page 364.

¹⁸⁵These various transactions are recorded in Land Records 390/15; 409/518.

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their caring for Sarah and for a Mrs. Beard.¹⁸⁶ In 1960, Hattie A. Shelton sold the property, containing all three subdivided parcels to Bert L. and Kay Santen.¹⁸⁷ Following a pattern that had developed with the property, in 1967, Kay Santen, alone, sold the property to Charles P. and Letitia Staley, who in 1972 sold it to George and Mary Eckenrode.¹⁸⁸ This was parcel 101-02, which the Eckenrodes sold to the National Park Service in 1984.¹⁸⁹

This is the property with the foundations of the L-shaped frame house. Modern topographical maps indicate that two other houses were also located on the tract. Civil War era maps show the distillery and warehouse, but no particular dwellings. Certainly the railroad switchman had to live very near these properties. During the Monocacy Battle Francis Mantz reported that he wasn't sure if his house was on fire, or if it was the railroad bridge. Railroad personnel probably lived in the immediate vicinity since the 1830s. Given the numerous times these properties changed hands, and the low price of the land, the buildings may have come and gone, several times. Most sources agree that General Lew Wallace had headquarters in a frame house on the south side of the railroad, just east of the bridge. That area would be encompassed by parcel 101-02, which at the time of the battle was owned by Eleanora Lyeth although it was mortgaged to the former owner, Benjamin Brown. According to research assembled by Monocacy Battlefield personnel, Captain John McF. Lyeth was in the Union service in the 1st Maryland Regiment and he owned the house where Wallace established his headquarters. Clearly, the railroad properties need further archaeological study to establish their age, and the extent of resources standing at the time of the battle.

The third parcel making up the railside properties at Monocacy is the 6.38-acre piece on the north side of the railroad. This is identified on National Park Service Maps as parcel 101-29. It is bounded on the west by the Monocacy River and on the south by the B&O Railroad. This is part of a 45-acre tract from *Araby*. When *Araby* was subdivided and sold in the 1840s, John Markell purchased this piece, described as "lot No. 15," on July 1, 1844.¹⁹⁰ The Markell family assembled several farms along the north side of the railroad totaling 859 acres. The property descended through the Markell family until 1944, when John Usher Markell sold Markell Farm #3 to William F. Atkinson, et al. Farm #3 contained a little more than 355 acres, including the old 45-acre piece from *Araby*. There was also a reservation of a right-of-way for ingress and egress to the farm on an 8-acre tract of woodland. This reserved right-of-way may be the path of the old road to Frederick Junction.

¹⁸⁶Frederick County Land Records 457, page 131.

¹⁸⁷Frederick County Land Record 632, page 298.

¹⁸⁸Frederick County Land Records 768, page 616, 887, page 491.

¹⁸⁹Frederick County Land Records 1257, page 45.

¹⁹⁰Frederick County Land Records HS 1, page 537.

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On April 1, 1949, William F. Atkinson, et al sold the property to Francis H. and Barbara M. Ladson.¹⁹¹ They, in turn sold 6.38 acres to the National Park Service in 1987.¹⁹² On this piece of property are remnants of Civil War fortifications. The land extends up a high, steep bluff above the river with a commanding view across to the southwest. It provided an ideal location for guarding approaches to the river and both the railroad and highway bridges over it. Union guard units did just that. Depressions in the ground near and along the old road trace to the junction are manmade trenches and a rectangular hole dug nearby has the appearance of having been part of a powder magazine. These fortifications probably predate the Battle of Monocacy, since the railroad junction was an important place on a major Union supply and transportation route. The B&O was guarded (with mixed success) throughout the war.

During the late 19th century, Frederick Junction was a viable community, as suggested by the description in Scharf. However, by the turn of the century the situation gradually began to change. In 1897, James H. Gambrill was forced to sell the mill and his other property to pay debts. With the mill business diminishing, the warehouse activity stopped and the action at the Araby siding slowed. None of the cluster of buildings that formed the little community at the railroad tracks remains; only foundations and rubble mark what was once there. The road, which once gave access to the rail siding, ceased to be used and became overgrown, although still discernable. The Civil War fortification remnants lie protected by undisturbed woodland. The visual feeling of the junction area is quite different now from its appearance through most of the 19th century. However, much remains to tell the story of the settlement, development and decline of this small community.

The Baker Farm: The Baker Farm has had a much more stable history of ownership than *Araby*, the Araby (Gambrill) Mill, or the *Hermitage*. Only three families have owned the property for its entire history. For the early history of this farm, the story of the assemblage of *Wet Work* and its resurvey by James Marshall is told above in the discussion of *Araby*.

According to the August 28, 1806 deed from Chloe Marshall to Eleanor Harding, wife of John Lackland Harding, "...John Lackland Harding and Eleanor, his wife together with William Marshall as executors of James Marshall deceased by deed bearing date equal with these presents have conveyed unto the said Chloe Marshall certain lands purchased by her from the said executors under the will of James Marshall deceased which include the lands hereby conveyed...."¹⁹³ For the sum of £5, Chloe relinquished the 500 acres. This low price certainly

¹⁹¹Frederick County Land Record 479, page 7.

¹⁹²Frederick County land Record 1427, page 888.

¹⁹³Frederick County Land Record W.R. 29, page 369.

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indicates that this was an internal transaction to distribute the property under the terms of James Marshall's will.

The 500 acres was in the vicinity of other property owned by John L. Harding to the east. The Hardings retained the land until September 28, 1841, when trustees William Ross, Madison Nelson and James M. Harding sold 512 acres to Griffin Taylor at \$35 per acre or \$17,920.00. (Frederick County Land Record H.S. 14, page 304). This is the same Griffin Taylor that purchased portions of *Araby* in 1847 and 1852. Taylor kept the whole property for only a month, selling 380 acres of it to Daniel and Edward Baker on October 25, 1841, and retaining 132 acres which became part of Taylor's *Clifton* farm.¹⁹⁴ Taylor purchased the 512 acres as the result of an equity court decree declared July 25, 1839 in a case where Griffin Taylor was complainant and James M. Harding et al defendants. Probably, James M. Harding was the son of John L. Harding and Eleanor Marshall Harding and was named after his grandfather, James Marshall. The equity court proceeding may have had to do with the settlement of the estate John L. Harding.

The 1800 census lists John Harding in the Buckeystown district with nine people and one slave. In the 1810 census (which did not provide district names) a J. Harding is listed as head of a household with nine people and one slave. The tax assessment for Frederick County in 1825 included John L. Harding in District 1 (Buckeystown) with 500 acres, part of *Wet Work* (the land from Eleanor), 81 acres of *Altogether* (the remainder of 200 acres Harding had purchased from Henry Bantz in 1810 and subsequently sold 119 acres to John McPherson in 1819), and five acres of *New Bremen*. In the 1830 census, Harding was listed in Frederick Town with a household of ten people and five slaves. In the 1835 tax assessment, John L. Harding, still in District 1, is taxed for 616 acres, part of *Wet Work*, *Altogether* and *New Bremen*. In this same assessment, a Sarah Harding is recorded with 93 acres of *Wet Work* and a stone house. Sarah Harding was the wife of James M. Harding, who is presumed to have been the son of John L. Harding.

Neither the 1808 Varlé map nor the 1856 Isaac Bond show any Harding property or Harding's distillery. The house that is now the centerpiece of the Baker Farm is a replacement dwelling built about 1914 when the Geisbert family acquired the farm. Therefore, the present dwelling does not offer a clue to what might have been standing when the Hardings owned the property.

The 380 acres of the 500 conveyed by Harding remained in the hands of Daniel and Edward Baker until January 6, 1849 when the two brothers divided the property.¹⁹⁵ In this division, Daniel received 214 acres that came to be known as the "Baker Farm" and Edward got

¹⁹⁴ Frederick County Land Record H.S. 14, page 401.

¹⁹⁵ Frederick County Land Record W.B.T. 8, page 605.

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150 acres adjoining to the southwest. The farm remained in the hands of Daniel Baker until his death.

On October 12, 1903, William D. Baker, acting as administrator for the estate of Daniel Baker of F., sold the Baker Farm to David A. Baker for \$7,063.00. The farm was described as containing 221 acres on the west side of Baker Valley Road, adjoining the lands of the late C. Keefer Thomas, John T. Worthington (*Clifton*) on the north and west, the Monocacy River on the west and the lands of Charles and Laura Baker (Edward's parcel) on the south.¹⁹⁶ The property also included two acres on the east side of Baker Valley Road. The 1873 Atlas Map of Frederick County shows a United Brethren Church on the east side of Baker Valley Road opposite Daniel Baker's Farm. Perhaps it occupied the two-acre piece referenced in the deed. There was also a school indicated across the road (west side) from the church.

On March 30, 1914, David Baker sold the Baker farm to Charles G. Geisbert.¹⁹⁷ The acreage was the same 221 as previously recorded. The property remained in the Geisbert family until acquired by the National Park Service in 1989. The Geisberts continue to farm the land and occupy the house and farm buildings.

The Worthington Farm (Clifton): The Worthington Farm, known as *Clifton*, is located immediately west of *Araby*, west of I-270 and northwest of the Baker Farm. Containing approximately 300 acres, the farm was assembled by Griffin Taylor from portions of adjoining tracts in the 1840s. The northern and western boundaries of the property are formed by a curve in the Monocacy River, and the east boundary is the crest of Brooks Hill. A long, thin neck of land extends to the northeast from the main body of the Clifton land, along the river to the Georgetown Pike. This constituted the original access corridor to the property. On the west side of the Monocacy, opposite this farm, Ballenger Creek enters the river. Just above this juncture is an old colonial period fording place, which gave access to Ballenger's mill and a small settlement near the mouth of the creek. This ford was the main Confederate crossing place during the Monocacy battle. Known at the time of the battle as the Worthington-McKinney Ford, it was the route used by Confederate forces to cross the river to clash with Ricketts Division of the US Army's Sixth Corps.

In 1835, Griffin Taylor purchased *Arcadia*, containing about 400 acres, from John McPherson, who was acting as trustee for the estate of John Brien. Presumably Taylor moved into the late 18th or early 19th century manor house on *Arcadia* (located on the west side of the river), which had previously been Brien's residence. James Marshall had the original grant

¹⁹⁶ Frederick County Land Record D.H.H. 17, page 738.

¹⁹⁷ Frederick County Land Record H.W.B 308, page 277

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made for *Arcadia* in 1793, for 881 acres. Eventually, Taylor sold 287 of the 400 acres of *Arcadia* to Michael Keefer in 1851. He kept the 121 acres that were on the east side of the Monocacy.¹⁹⁸

Griffin Taylor was a transplant from Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), arriving in Frederick County, Maryland around 1834. In that year Taylor transported 16 slaves into Maryland, which he was required to record at the county courthouse, "and at the same time also made oath, that it is bonafide his intention to become a citizen of the State."¹⁹⁹ In January 1835, Taylor imported eight more slaves and was in the process of finalizing the purchase of land on the west side of Monocacy River near both *Araby* and *The Hermitage*. In the 1835 Frederick County Tax Assessment, he was assessed for 626 acres of "*Arcadia*." Not to be confused with James Marshall's *Arcadia*, Griffin Taylor's *Arcadia* was in fact an 1811 land patent issued to Arthur Shaaff. The acreage did include the part of Marshall's *Arcadia* conveyed in 1801 (350 acres), but it also encompassed the 100 acres of *Wett Work* conveyed in the 1801 deed and the 4 additional acres of *Wett Work* sold to Shaaff by Chloe Marshall in 1806 (these two *Wett Work* parcels eventually became part of the *Clifton* farm) and the Richard Richardson farm of approximately 165 acres called *Mt. Pleasant*, purchased by Shaaff in 1802.²⁰⁰ Arthur Shaaff, a well-known Annapolis lawyer, used his 656-acre plantation as a country retreat.²⁰¹ The brick mansion house on the west side of the Buckeystown Road is still known today by the name "*Arcadia*." Taylor purchased the 656-acre *Arcadia* in 1835 from John McPherson (Jr.), the executor for John Brien, and over the next fifteen years added substantially to his land holdings with several purchases of *Araby* tracts, including the *Mansion House Farm* and the 512-acre parcel that had been Eleanor Marshall Harding's inheritance.²⁰²

In 1841, Taylor acquired 512 acres from John L. Harding's estate, but almost immediately sold 380 acres of it to Daniel and Edward Baker (see Baker Farm discussion above).²⁰³ The 132 acres that Taylor kept was the northwestern part of Harding's land, adjoining *Arcadia* and *Araby*. Harding's land was his wife Eleanor Marshall's inheritance from her father,

¹⁹⁸ Frederick County Land Record JS 48, folios 522-524.

¹⁹⁹ Frederick County Land Record, JS 47, page 471; also JS 45, page 435, JS 46, page 73, and JS 47, page 262.

²⁰⁰ Frederick County Land Record JL 24, page 496. Two other small parcels were also part of Shaaff's *Arcadia*, 3 acres of *Chances Medley* from M. Richardson and 4 acres of *Addition to Carrollton* from Charles Carroll, both purchased by Shaaff in 1802.

²⁰¹ Williams, p. 194.

²⁰² Plat from Equity Case No. 2638, Estate of Griffin Taylor, 1856, as cited in "Clifton Farm," HABS No. MD-1052, p. 43.

²⁰³ Frederick County Land Record HS 14, folio 304.

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James Marshall. Then, in 1847, Griffin Taylor purchased 47 acres of *Araby* from William J. Ross, trustee for the McPhersons.²⁰⁴

During the time that Taylor was assembling the lands from Harding's estate and *Araby*, he was living at *Arcadia*. In the year that he sold the main portion of *Arcadia* to Keefer, (1851) he also began construction of the complex of buildings which he named *Clifton*. It seems that Taylor's intent was to create a separate landholding and residential seat, east of the Monocacy and adjoining *Araby*. Perhaps Taylor had planned to acquire *Araby*, which by 1844 was in the hands of trustees. However, *Araby* was then sold to Isaac Baugher, who subsequently died in 1848. Taylor did eventually acquire the *Araby* Mansion Farm in 1852, and moved his residence there. Thus, if Taylor lived at *Clifton* at all, it was only for a year, from 1851 to 1852.

Griffin Taylor died in 1855, at the age of 51. His trustees, Godfrey Koontz and Michael Keefer advertised the two farms, *Araby* and *Clifton*, for sale in 1856. The buyers were John F. and Catherine Wheatley of Baltimore and Turner A. and Elizabeth Ball of the District of Columbia. They formed a partnership along with James H. Gambrill to operate a distillery associated with *Araby* Mills (see *Araby* discussion above).²⁰⁵ In the sale advertisement published in the *Frederick Examiner*, *Clifton* is described as adjoining *Araby*, containing 300 acres: "280 acres are in a high state of cultivation, the residue in Timber, and is acknowledged to be one of the most productive Farms in Frederick County. There is running water in every field. The improvements consist of a *new* [emphasis added] TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND KITCHEN, a good Frame barn and Corn Crib, sufficiently large to house 400 barrels of corn; with a large number of FRUIT TREES..."

When the distillery venture failed in 1862, *Clifton* was sold to John T. Worthington.²⁰⁶ The partnership had sold *Araby* two years earlier to C.K. Thomas. Apparently T.A. Ball continued to live at *Clifton* until 1862, when the farm was sold. Worthington seems to have been yet another wealthy landowner of Frederick County. In the 1850 Agricultural Census, John T. Worthington was recorded with 6,770 acres of improved land, and 2,490 acres unimproved, all in the New Market District (that would be east of the Georgetown Pike and east of the Monocacy River). The value of the real property was \$124,080.00. In addition, he had livestock valued at \$13,895.00. His farm implements were valued at \$3,810.00. These figures, when compared with other Monocacy producers discussed above, show that John T. Worthington by far outproduced his neighbors.

Twenty years later, the 1870 agricultural census lists John T. Worthington with 276 acres improved and 25 unimproved (*Clifton* only), valued at \$24,600.00. This was slightly higher than

²⁰⁴ Frederick County Land Record WBT 5, folios 282-283.

²⁰⁵ Frederick County Land Record, ES 8, folios 564-566.

²⁰⁶ Frederick County Land Record BGF 7, folios 439-440.

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the value of adjoining *Araby* with 300 acres valued at \$24,000.00, and substantially higher than Daniel Baker's 225 acres at \$15,750.00. Worthington's livestock was valued at \$1,465.00 and his farm implements at \$400.00. He was paying \$700.00 out in wages.

In 1860 general census records, John T. Worthington is listed in the Urbana District. By 1866, he is not listed in assessments for the New Market District. He is listed in the Urbana District for only the land on Clifton Farm, 300 acres valued at \$90.00 per acre and livestock valued at \$350.00. In the 1870 general census, John T. Worthington's age was given as 44, which means that he would have been only 24 when he held such a large amount of property in 1850, if, indeed he was the same John T. Worthington. In 1870, he is also listed with family members Mary, 36, keeping house, John H., 13, works on farm, Glenn, 12, who also worked on the farm, and Clark, aged 5. In addition to his wife and children, the Worthington household in 1870 included, Rolander, 14, a white farm worker; Fanny, a 16-year old black domestic, her one-year old son, John; Estelle, an 18-year old mulatto domestic; and James, a 19-year old black farm worker. Non-family members living in the household, whether black or white, are listed by first name only in the manner of slaves.

The 1880 general census lists John T. Worthington, aged 54, occupation, farmer, with Mary, 48, keeping house; Glenn H., 22, working on farm, Clark, 16, working on farm. In addition the household included Miranda Snowden, 55-year old black servant; John H. Posey, a 14-year old black farm laborer (the Posey family lived nearby, and had their own separate listing in the census); and James King, a 15-year old black farm laborer. In this record, non-family members were listed by first and last name, suggesting that they were accorded a little more respect than 10 years earlier.

It seems that the Worthington family maintained the tradition of using blacks as a source of labor, whether slave or free, through the 19th century. Whether these people lived in the former slave quarters located south of the brick house, or whether they lived elsewhere on the property, or completely separately remains a mystery. If the blacks living with the Worthington family were former slaves, they may have preferred to affirm their freedom and independence by establishing their residence separate and apart from the main house.

The Worthington family retained the *Clifton* farm property until 1953. The above property history summary was in part condensed from Historic American Buildings Survey documentation for the property prepared by Philip E. Pendleton, Historian, summer 1991. This HABS study included extensive historical background and description of the buildings at *Clifton*.

Monuments and Commemoration: By the late 19th century, aging veterans of the Civil War began efforts to record and commemorate the drama of the conflict. First, veterans pressed for the formation of national cemeteries to honor war dead. The 1880s and 1890s interest in

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memorializing the Civil War produced regimental histories, memoirs and studies of battles, actions and troop movements. A series of reunions and cantonments at major battle sites helped to promote interest in marking the sites and commemorating battles from the war. Veterans groups placed monuments and memorials to mark important action sites. "The movement to construct monuments dedicated to individual units in the 1880s gave many battlefields their current park-like appearance."²⁰⁷ In 1890, Congress authorized Chickamauga-Chattanooga Battlefield in Georgia as the first national military park. In this action, Congress approved for the first time, acquisition of property through purchase or through condemnation by the power of eminent domain.²⁰⁸ Thus began a new concept: that of preserving whole battlefields as historic landscapes, rather than the earlier practice of placing monuments at specific sites.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Monocacy, like many battlefields was known by some, but not recognized. Thomas Scharf's History of Western Maryland, describes the battle, and eyewitness accounts by Glenn Worthington were published in 1927 and 1932. The land, however, was privately owned and there was no official recognition of the place. However, as part of the growing interest in memorialization, the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont as well as the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected monuments commemorating specific actions at Monocacy. These commemorative efforts occurred in the early 20th century beginning in 1907 with the New Jersey monument.

These early efforts at memorializing the Monocacy Battlefield were sponsored by state committees and organizations. Official recognition of the battlefield came on June 21, 1934, when Congress approved an act to establish a national battlefield at Monocacy. However, while the 1934 action created Monocacy as a national battlefield, no apparatus was set up to allow for the acquisition or maintenance of property. Most of Monocacy remained in private hands and was actively farmed. Eventually though, the battlefield containing approximately 1,500 acres was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

Finally, in 1976, Congress authorized preservation of the battlefield and allowed for condemnation, donation or purchase of lands within its boundaries. Since the 1980s, Monocacy National Battlefield has acquired five farms (Best, Thomas, Worthington, Baker, and Lewis) and the Gambrill Mill property. Efforts are now underway to record and preserve the historic landscape and its natural and manmade components as a means of enriching the interpretation of the battle and its impact on the Monocacy properties.

²⁰⁷Patrick J. Andrus, National Register Bulletin 40., p. 3.

²⁰⁸Ibid., p. 2.

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Monocacy National battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

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Monocacy National battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick Co. MD

County and State

Section 10 Page 2

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the nominated are remain the same as described in the original National Register nomination.

Boundary Justification:

Monocacy National Battlefield
Name of Property

Frederick Co. MD
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	18	291820	4361200	3	18	291720	4357820
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	295320	4361120	4	18	295320	4357700

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 Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian
 organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc. date 5/00; update 7/04
 street & number One W. Franklin Street, 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)

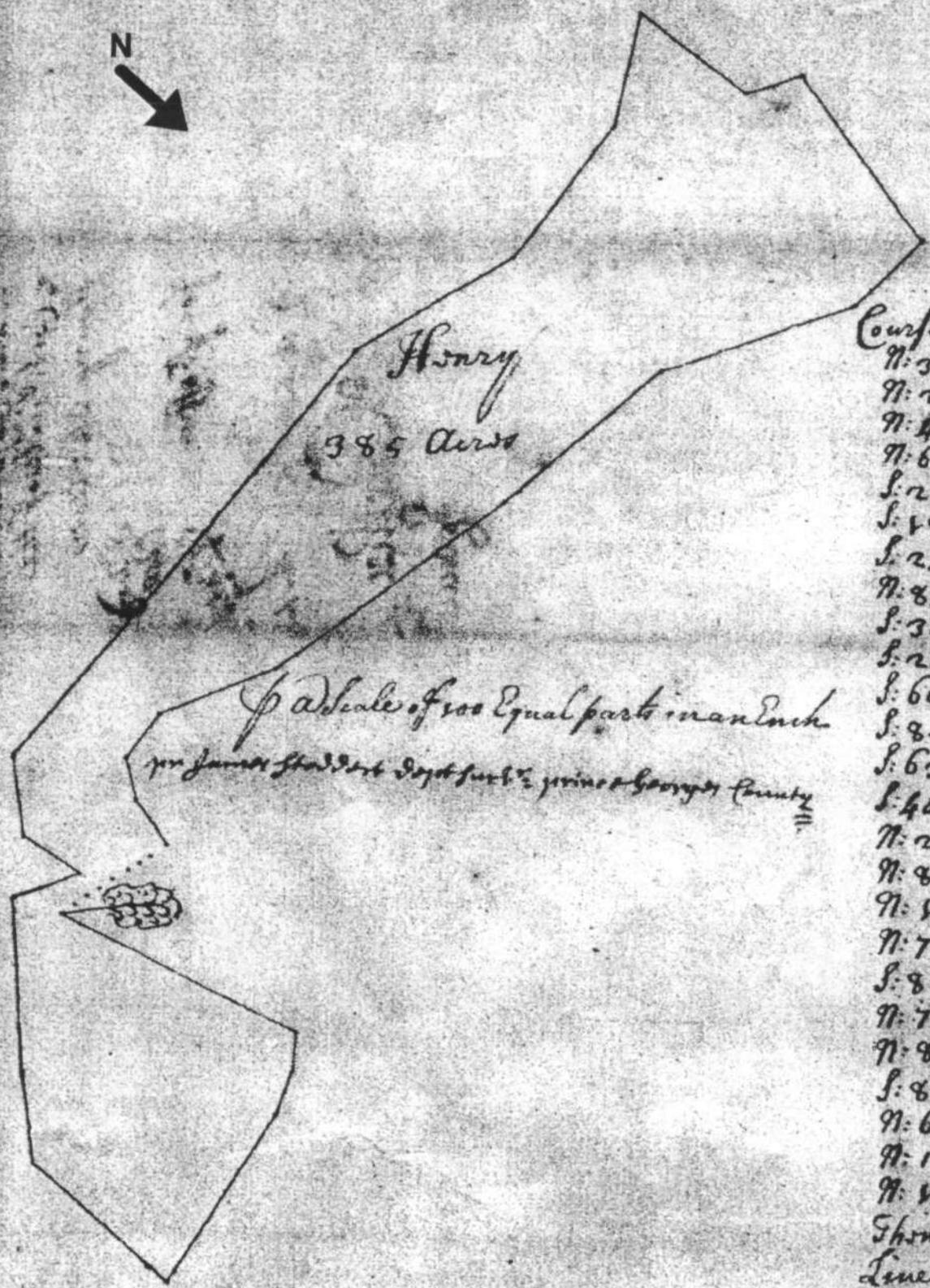
Property Owner

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

name _____
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction 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.).

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 the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



Henry
385 Acres

A scale of 100 Equal parts in an Inch
per James Stoddert Surveyor for Prince Georges County

Courses	Perch
N: 36° W	128
N: 28° E	20
N: 42° E	20
N: 62° E	38
S: 22° E	46
S: 19° W	74
S: 24° W	46
N: 81° W	64
S: 30° E	52
S: 20° W	40
S: 66° W	260
S: 85° W	90
S: 63° W	70
S: 40° W	55
N: 26° W	64
N: 81° W	28
N: 10° W	100
N: 71° E	46
S: 82° E	100
N: 76° E	100
N: 80° E	108
S: 83° E	60
N: 62° E	26
N: 16° E	20
N: 10° W	26

Shewn w^t a straight
line to y^e Postern
tree

1059

Figure 1: Survey plat of "Henry," 1726. (MD Archives)

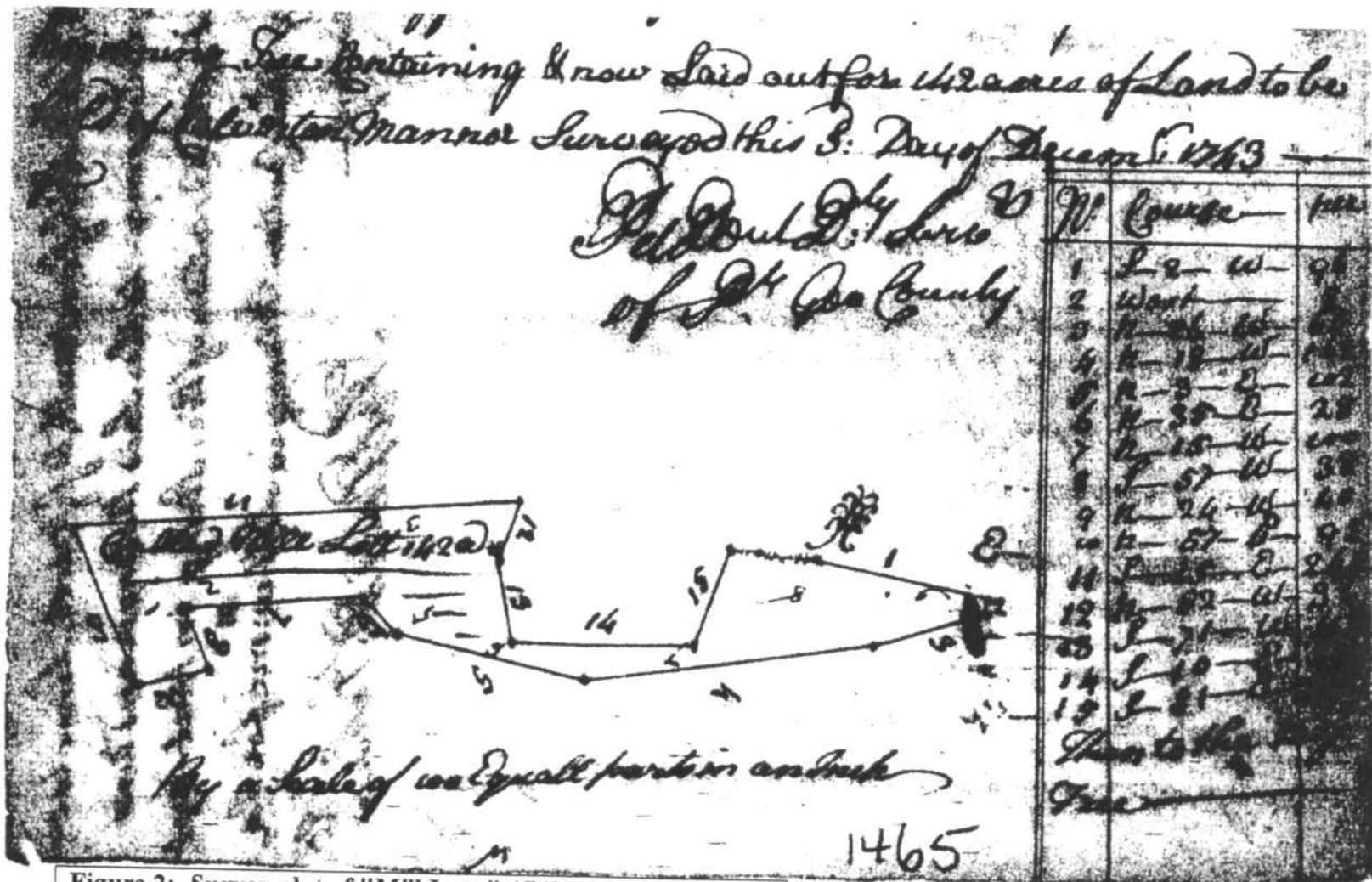


Figure 2: Survey plat of "Mill Lott," 1743. (MD Archives)

F-3-42

... west Seventy Leaches, then by a straight line
 to the beginning Tree, containing & now laid out for Fifty ⁽²⁾
 Acres of Land to be held of Caloorton or Comegochey Manner, Surveyed
 this 2^d Day of May Anno Domini 1744 by
 Tho: Cressap Esq: Surveyor
 of Prince Georges County

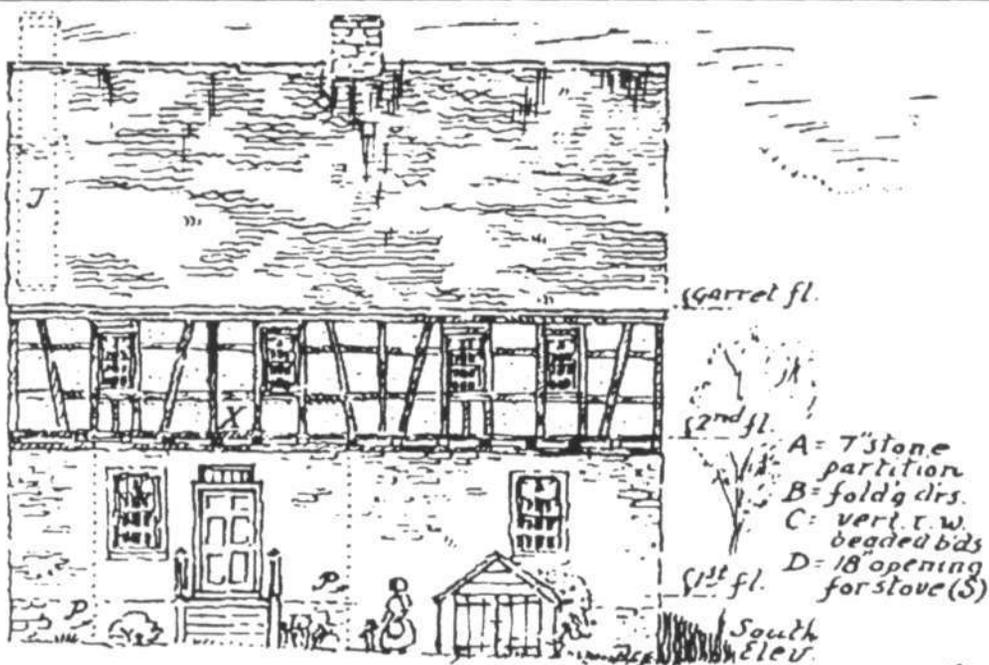
The reason of this being strong lies
 between Ballengers land &



	N	C	Dist		P
By a back of five hundred paces in a back	1	N	26	W	48
	2	N	40	E	40
	3	N	60	E	70
	4	N	85	E	90
	5	N	66	E	200
	6	N	20	E	24
	7	S	84	E	12
	8	S	20	W	30
	9	S	66	W	292
	10	S	76	W	88
	11	S	68	W	70
Then by a straight line to the beginning Tree					200

Figure 3: Survey plat of "Ballengers Endeavour," 1744. (MD Archives)

Figure 4: "Mill Pond" house, ca. 1746. ("Old Buildings, Gardens, and Furniture," p. 286)



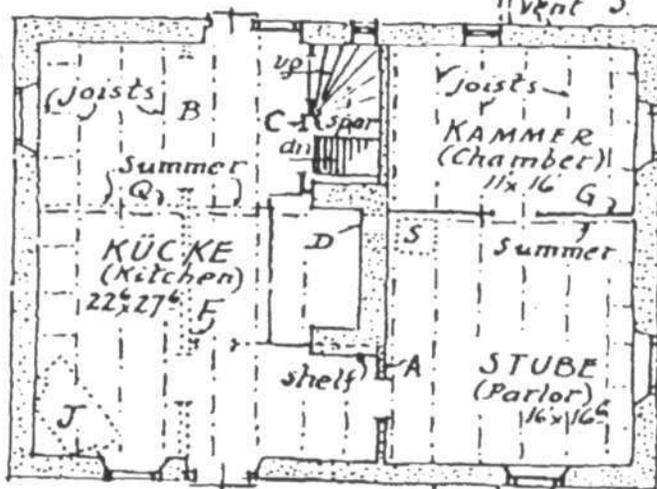
Reconstruction of
THE MILL POND
HOUSE

(1746 or soon before)

F = 5' wattle & daub partition (later)
G = Vert. rand-wid. boards, 2" thick:

J = later chimney
P = later porch
Q = later partition
X = evidence of later beaded clapbds, under porch roof (gone)

Meas. & drawn
by H. C. Forman



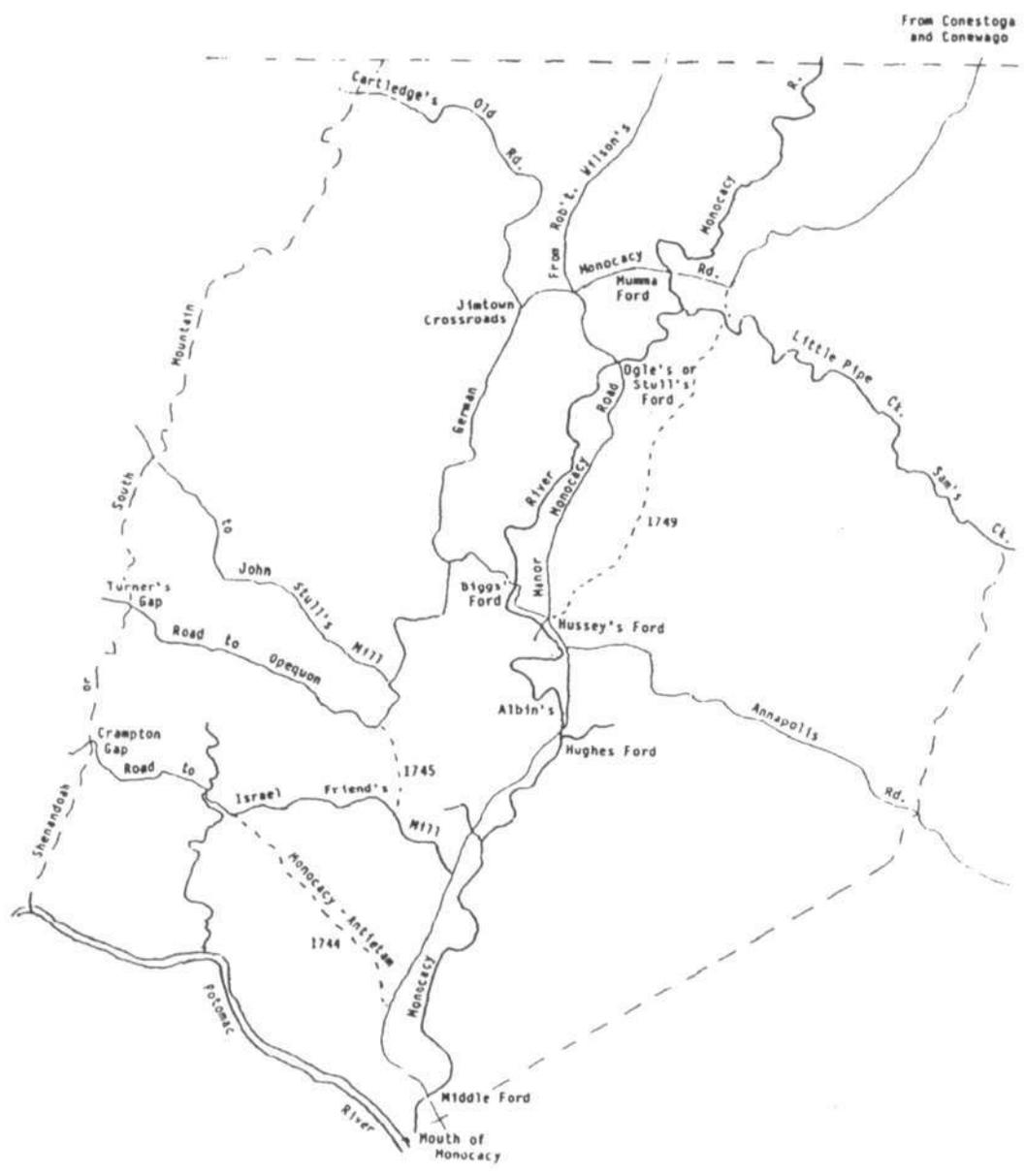


Figure 5: Map of "probable routes of early Monocacy roads."
(Tracey and Dern, 1981)

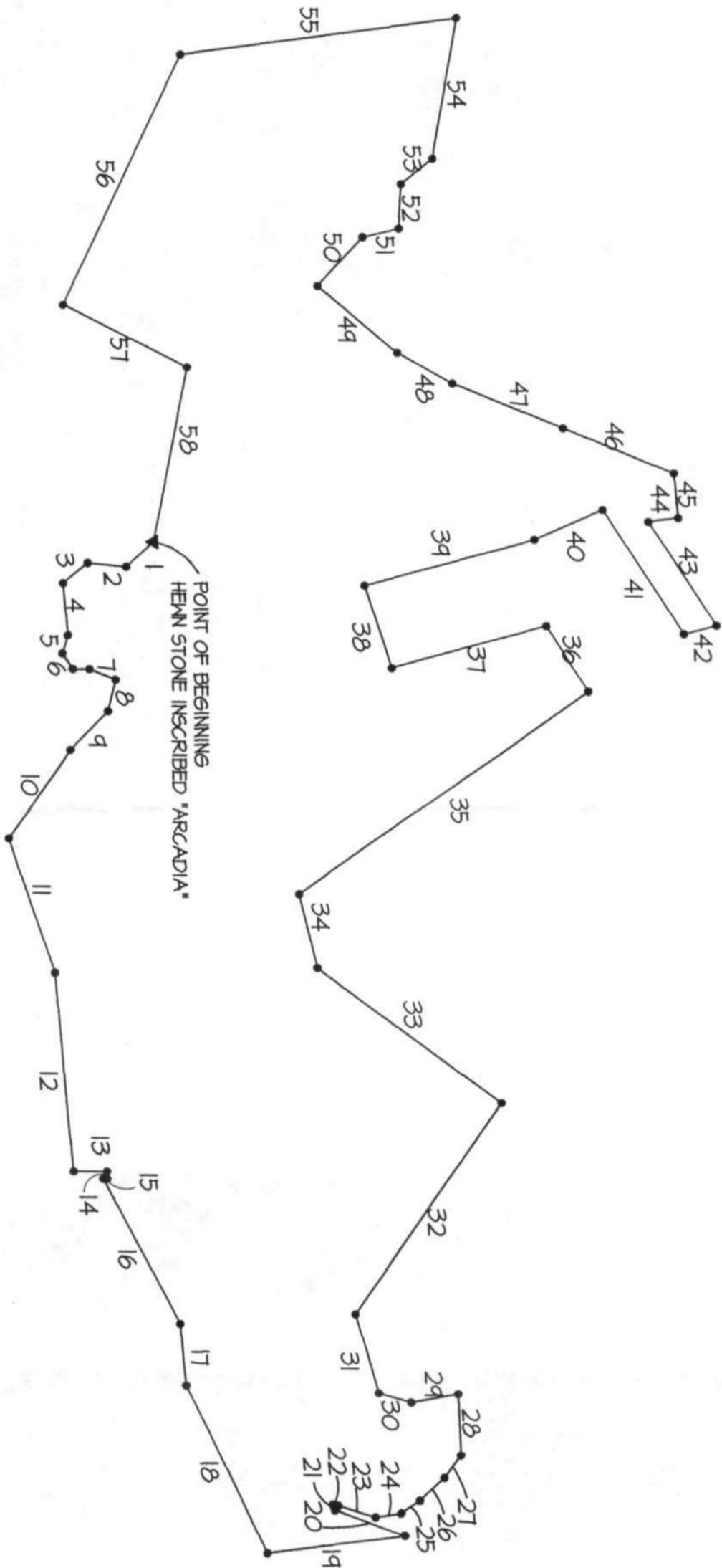


FIGURE 8

<p>REVISIONS 1 REVISION DATE: 7 FEB 2004 LATE REVISION P.L.A.</p>	<p>PLAT OF ARCADIA FREDERICK COUNTY, MD</p>		<p>Technical Drawings for Paula S. Reed and Associates Hagerstown, Maryland</p>	<p>Cushwa & Stouffer Architects, I.I.C. One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740 Phone: 301-739-7965 Fax: 301-739-0765 info@cushwaandstouffer.com</p>
--	---	--	--	--

ALI
JERMAN
5

BEFORE SPRING
CHESTNUT SPRING
ADD TO CHESTNUT SPRING
SECOND ADD TO CHESTNUT
SPRING

LOCOST
KEY
9160A

FC 345-ARCADIA 88/A
6-24-1768
8-31-1793
JAMES MARSHALL
IC #1-390

A RES ON PT (RES ON) MILL LOT 8/16/1744
HENRY BOLLINGER 1/28
LL BOLLINGERS SHADYOR 9/29/1748
HENRY BOLLINGER 50A
HENRY 10/21/1726 JOHN ROBERTSON 365A

GOOSE
NEST

ROCKY
CREEK

HENRY

THE HENRY

THE HENRY

A LARGE
SPRING
33 BOLLINGER
RON

20 ACRES ABOVE THE WAGON
ROAD THAT LEADS FROM
FREDERICKTOWN TO THE
MOUTH OF THE MONOCERY

1822 NEXT TO RES ON MILL LOT 8 BOLLINGERS
23828 ON MONOCERY
29831 HENRY
32836 ROCKY CREEK
47835 GOOSE NEST



F-3-42

Arcadia

Figure 9: Modern plot of "Arcadia" metes and bounds. (Dr. Arthur Tracey, Carroll Co. Historical Society)

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(until written permission is acquired)

[Figure 10: Survey plat of "Resurvey on Locust Level," 1762. (Dulany Papers, Maryland Historical Society)]



Ground
in Tiber Creek

Figure 11 : 1794 Dennis Griffith "Map of Maryland." (from Papenfuse "Atlas..." MD Archives)

F-3-47



Figure 12: 1808 Charles Varle "Map of Frederick and Washington County,

F3-42

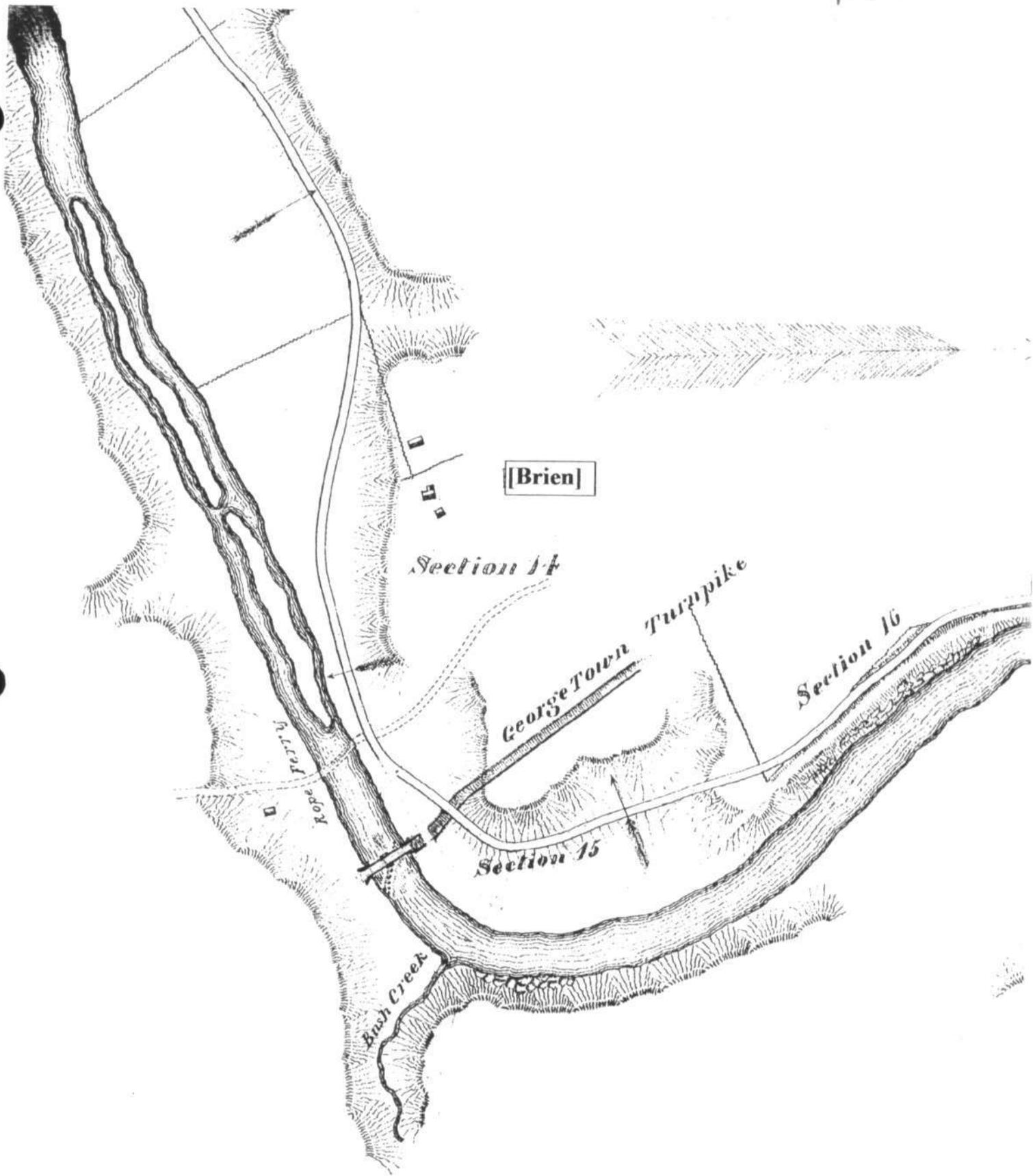


Figure 13: Ca. 1830, Proposed Monocacy lateral canal map. (Frederick City Hall)

F-3-42

east side of the main road to Buckeystown

Follow the road to Buckeystown

3^d part of The Resurvey on Locust Level

By a scale of 50

end of 3rd line of part sold to Victoria from Dulaney 1795

intersect The Henry

1st part of The Resurvey on Locust Level

LL Not on the Fred/Bucks Rd

Bearings No.

A Begging of This Resurvey			
1	S	67 1/2	E 115
2	S	29 1/2	E 131 1/2
3	S	66 1/2	E 10
4	S	39 1/2	E 45 1/2
5	North	18	
6	East	0	
7	South	2	
8	N	63 1/2	E 68
9	N	85 1/2	E 34
10	N	64 1/2	E 12
11	N	18 1/2	E 43
12	N	66 1/2	E 8
13	N	68 1/2	E 11
14	N	31 1/2	E 32 1/2
15	N	64 1/2	E 46 1/2
16	N	32 1/2	E 17 1/2
17	N	80 1/2	E 70 1/2
18	N	19	E 20
19	N	49	E 14
20	N	58	E 11
21	N	58 1/2	E 13
22	N	39	E 14
23	N	80	E 26
24	N	47 1/2	E 30
25	N	17 1/2	E 36
26	N	16 1/2	E 60
27	N	25 1/2	E 120 1/2
28	N	85	E 300 1/2
29	N	2 1/2	E 34
30	N	5 1/2	E 54
31	S	2 1/2	E 69
32	S	1 1/2	E 63
33	S	14	E 90 1/2
to the begg 76 1/2			
B. Begg of pt. of Resurvey on Locust Level of Arcadia			
1	N	87 1/2	E 54
2	S	3	E 69
3	S	2	E 63
to the begg 457 1/2			

LL Not on Resurvey p-557

Part of Arcadia

Side of old road N bank of River

in the Monocacy River

Recapitulation

The 1st pt. of The Resurvey on Locust Level of Arcadia for 391 measures 287-7-0
 The 2^d pt. do do do - - - - - 457 do. 467-1-0
 To which is added a piece recently purchased called Kings Diamond 1-0-22
 Also one piece of duplicate, designated on plat by X 1 - - - - - 5-0-5
 Total 761-8-00

Figure 14: 1835 plat of "Resurvey on the Hermitage." (FR Co. Survey Book THO 1/512)

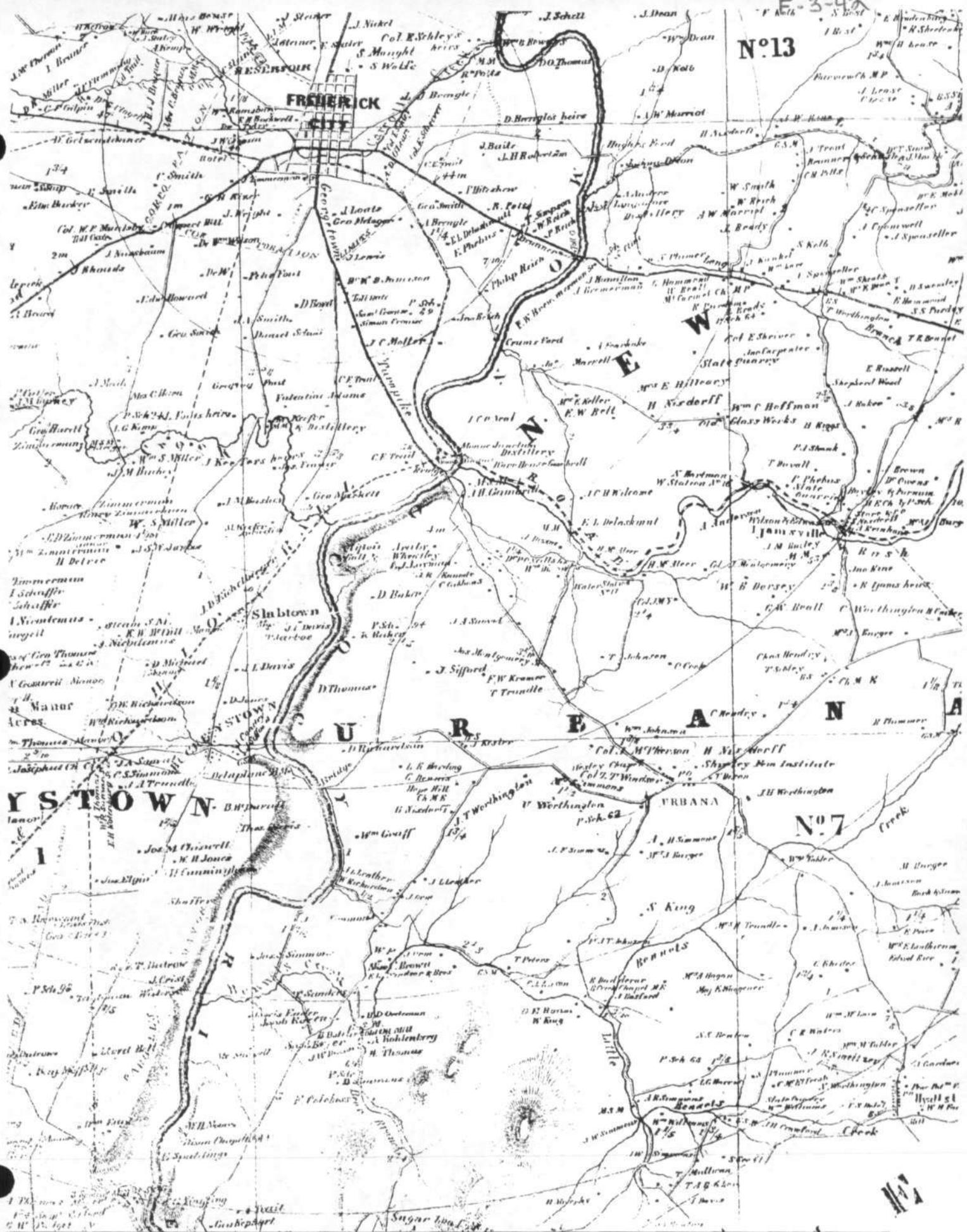


Figure 16: 1858 Isaac Bond "Map of Frederick County, Maryland." (Historical Society of Frederick Co.)

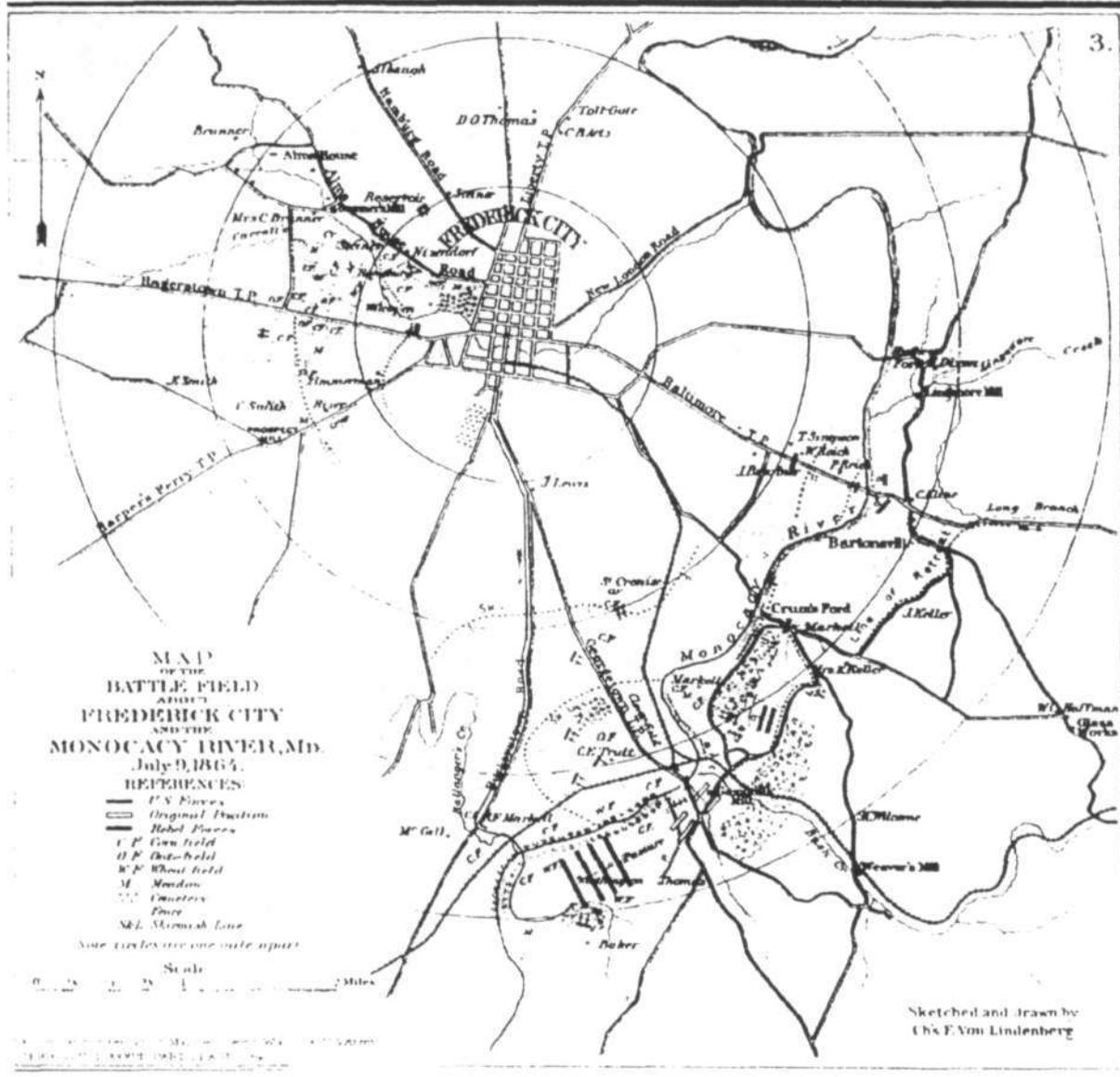
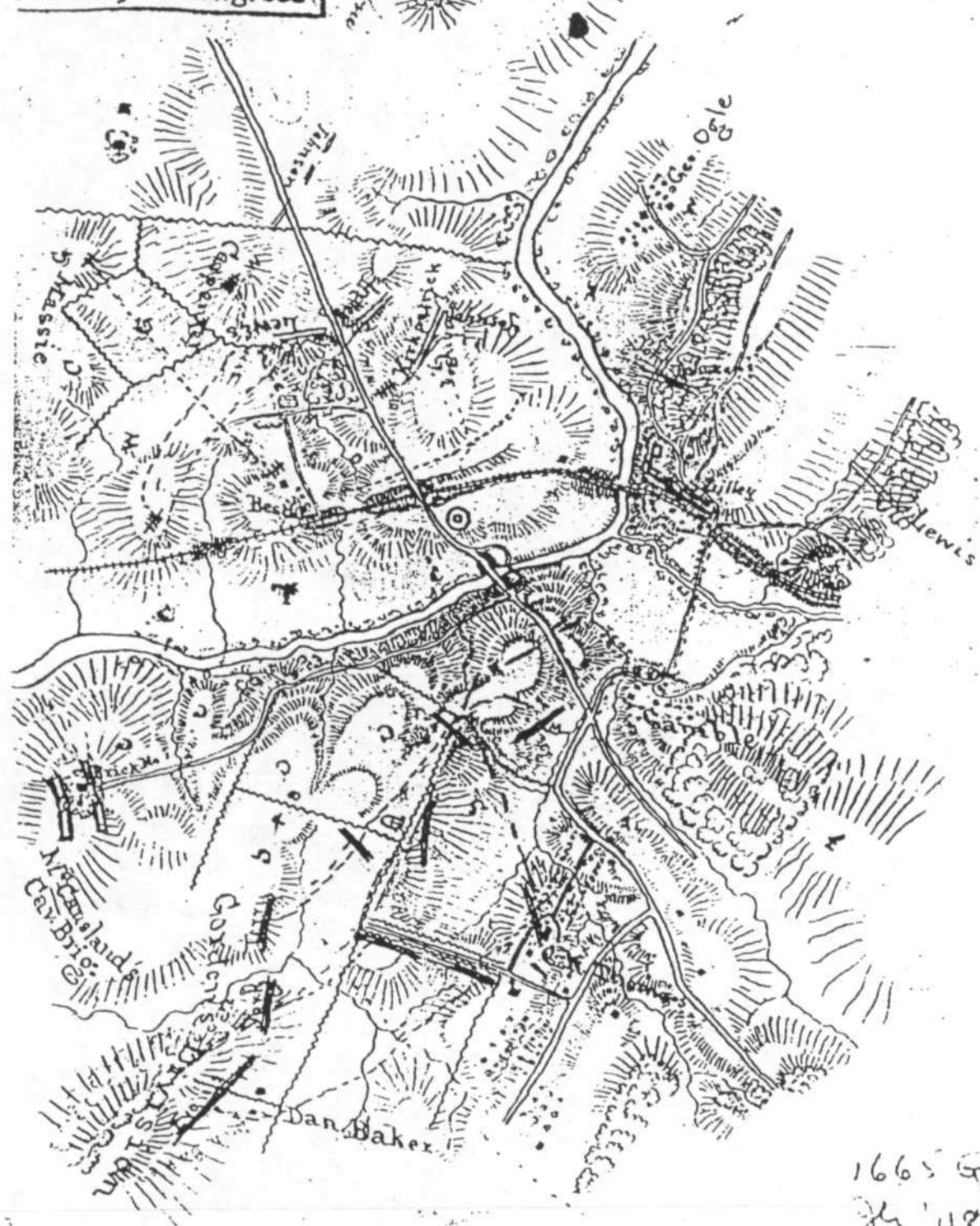


Figure 17: Union army battle map of Monocacy, 1864. (Atlas of the Official Record)

Division of Maps
JUL 30 1948
Library of Congress

Battle of Monocacy



1665 G
Jul '48

Figure 18: Jedediah Hotchkiss sketch map of Monocacy battle, 1864. (Library of Congress)



Figure 20: 1873 "Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland," Urbana District.



Figure 22: 1937 aerial view of Monocacy Battlefield farms. (NPS)

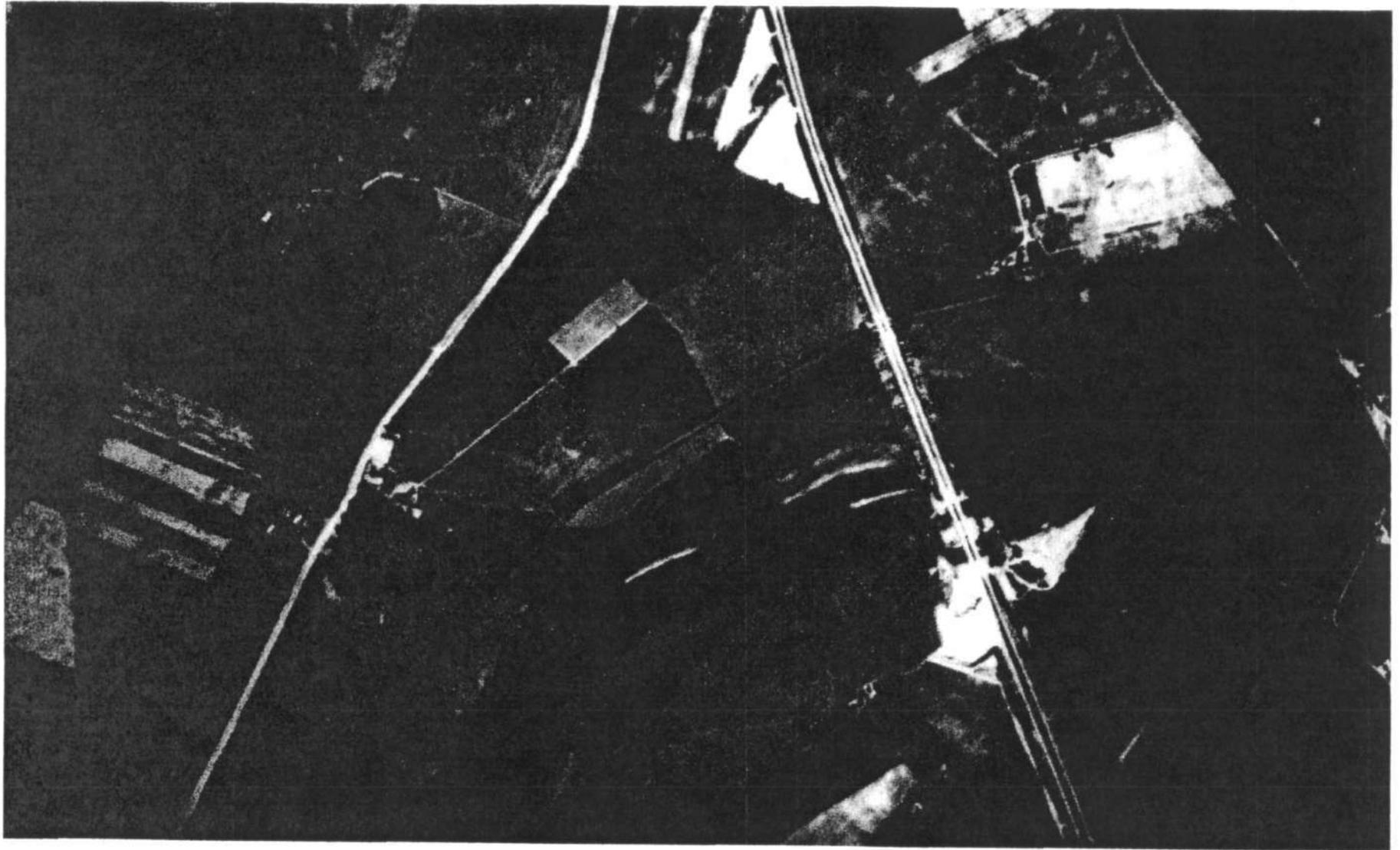


Figure 23: Ca. 1955 aerial view of Monocacy Battlefield farms showing new dualized Rt. 240 near center. (NPS)

F-3-4a

APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

THE HERMITAGE (BEST FARM)

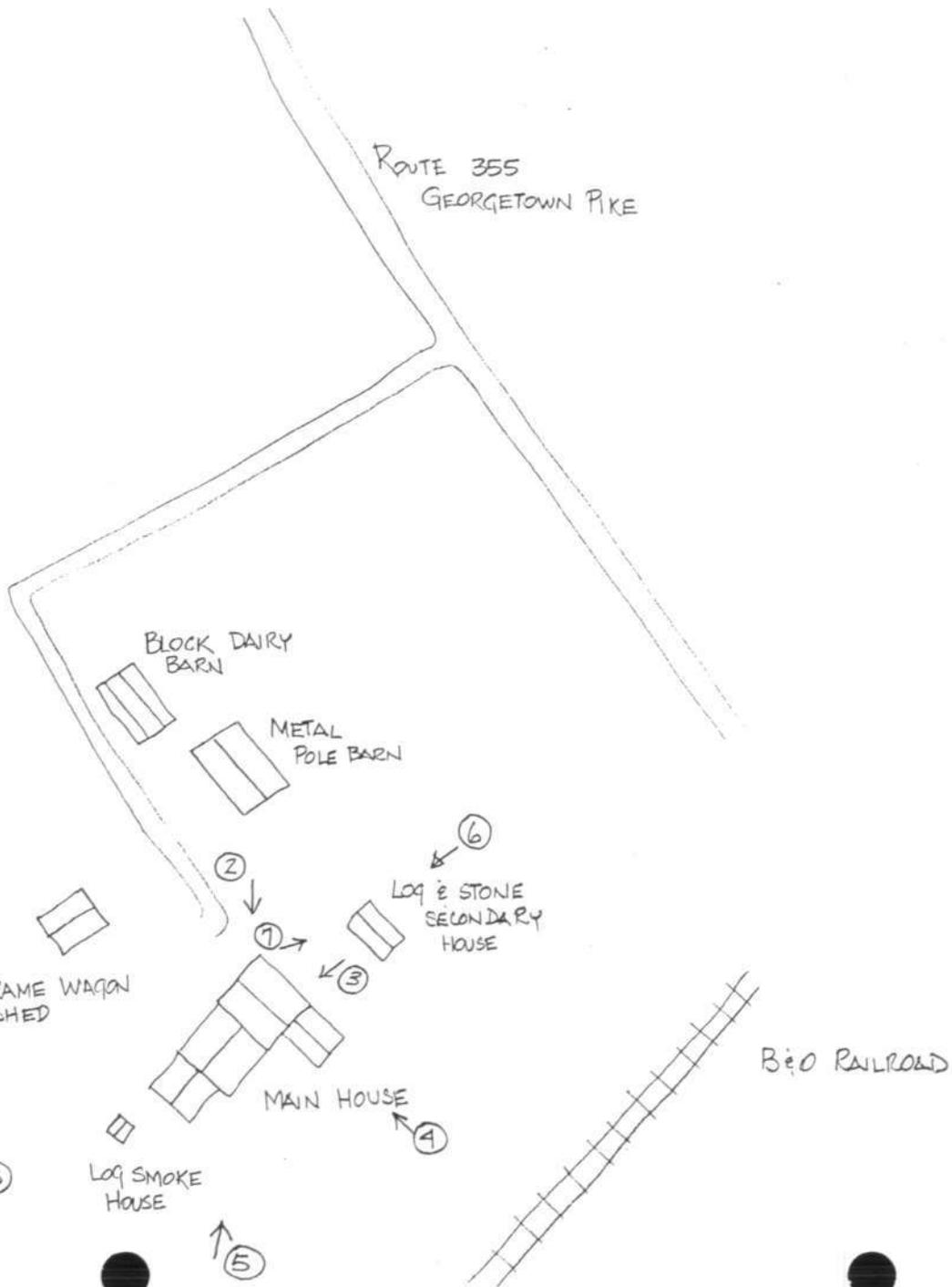
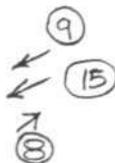
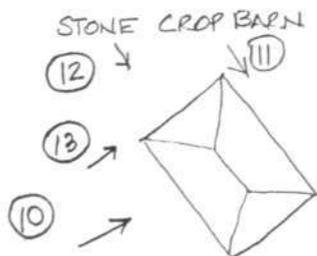
MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD



PHOTO VIEW & NUMBER



NOT TO SCALE



MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

MCPHERSON'S HILL FARM
(LEWIS FARM)

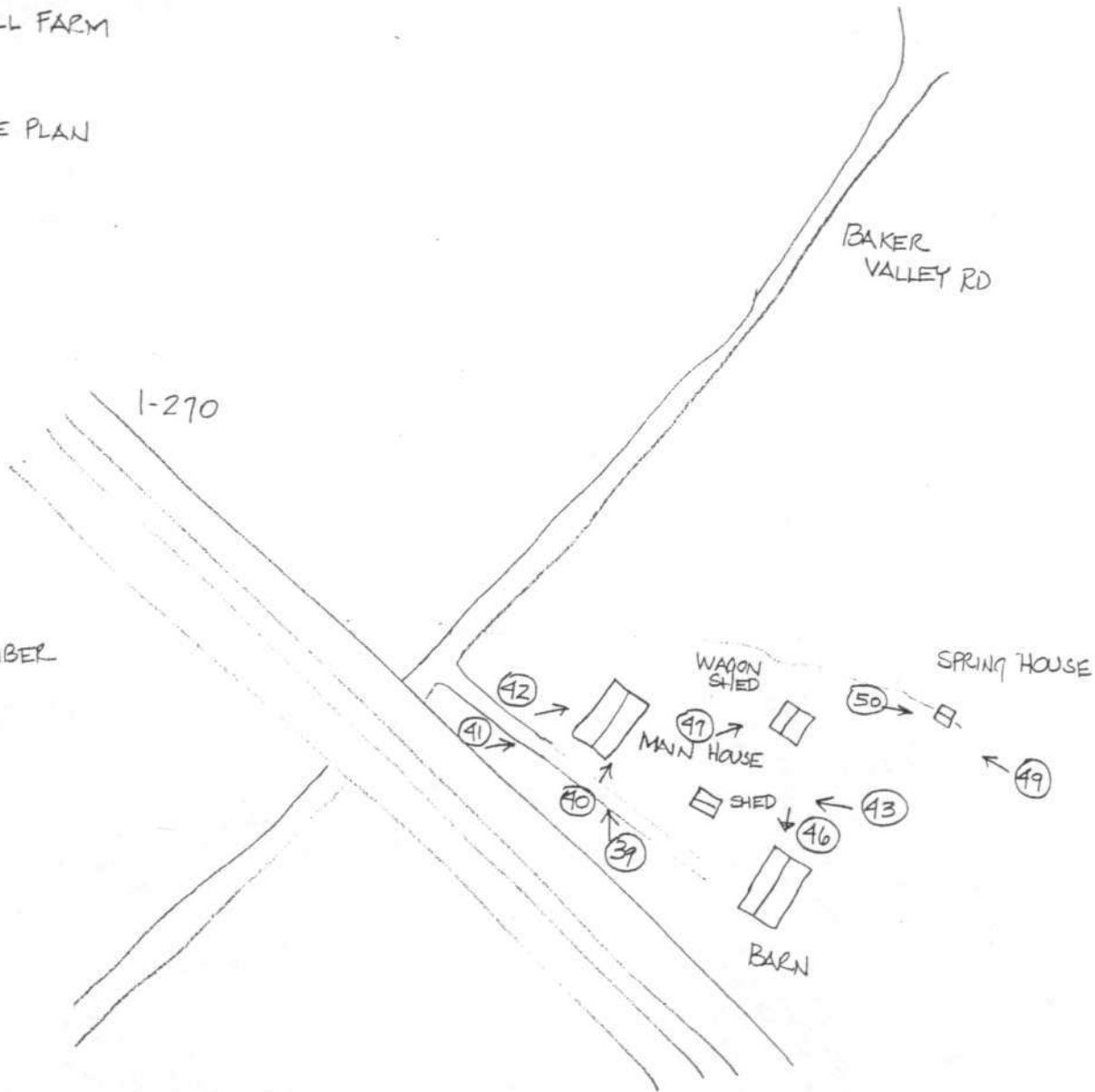
APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

F-3-42

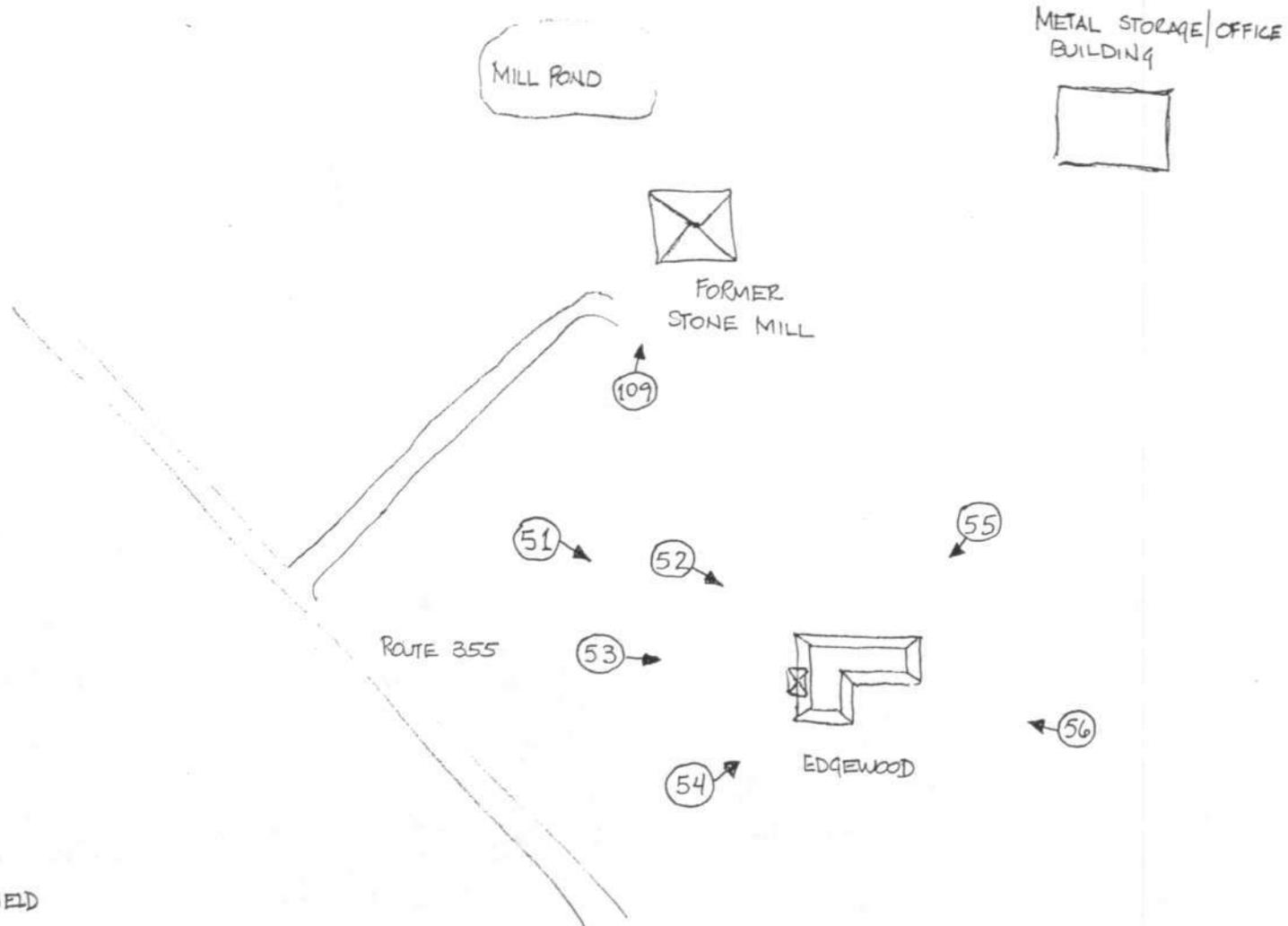
↑
N.

PHOTO VIEW & NUMBER

① ↑



F-3-42



MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

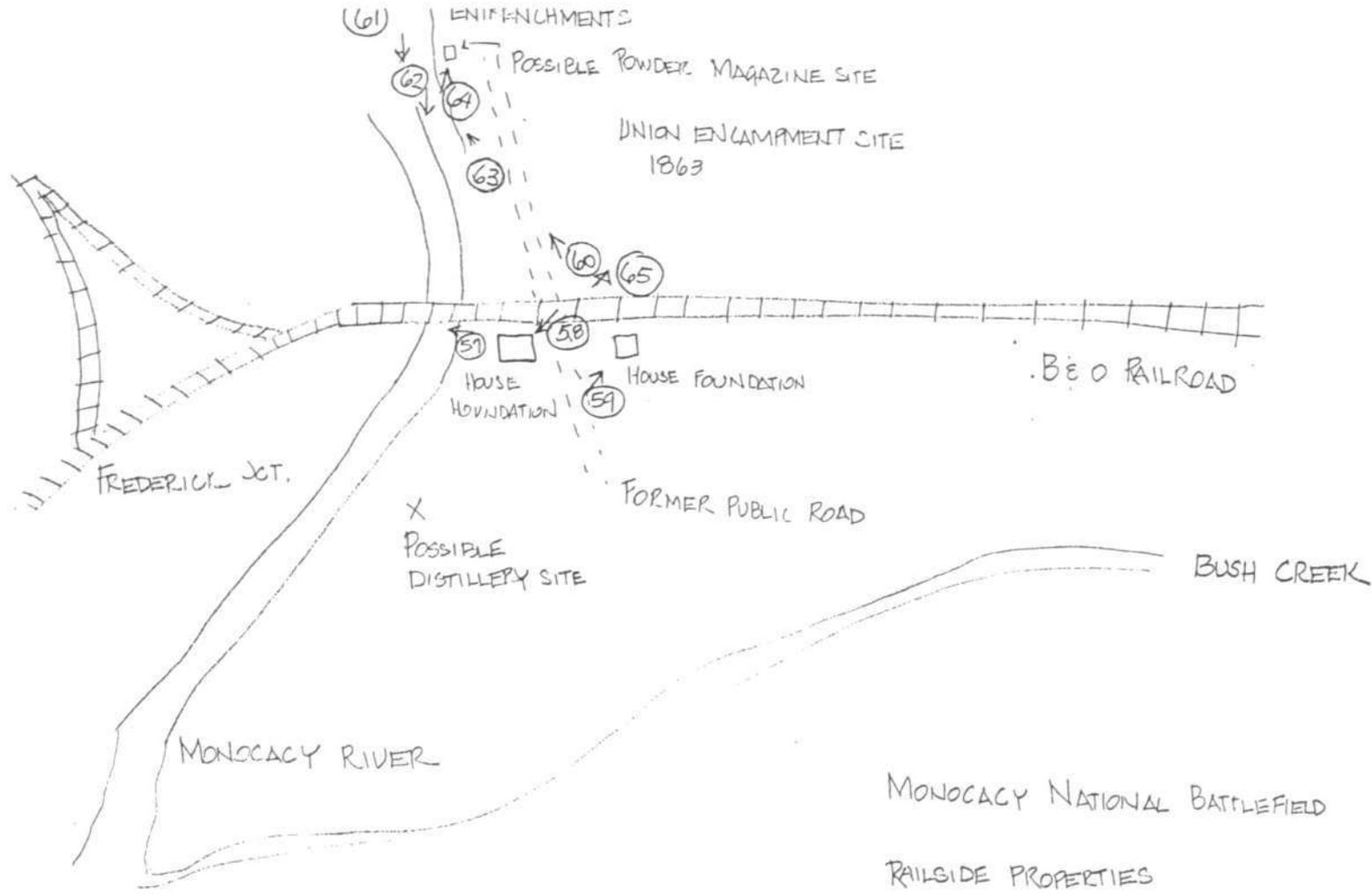
EDGEWOOD | GAMBRILL MILL SITE

APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

PHOTO VIEW AND NUMBER

① A

F-3-42



MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

RAILSIDE PROPERTIES

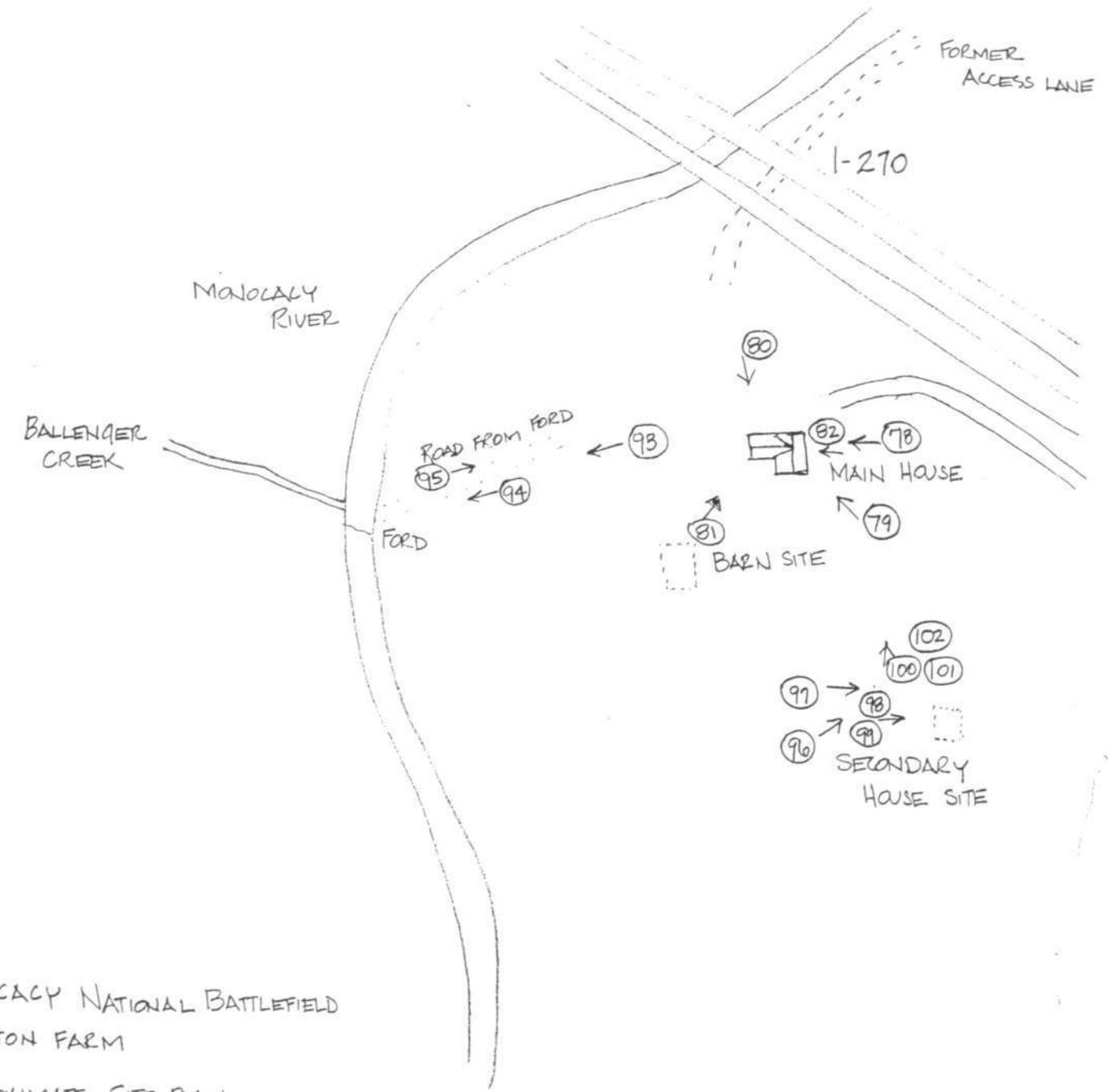
APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

↑
NORTH

PHOTO VIEW & NUMBER

① ↑

F-3-42



↑ N.

MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
CLIFTON FARM

APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

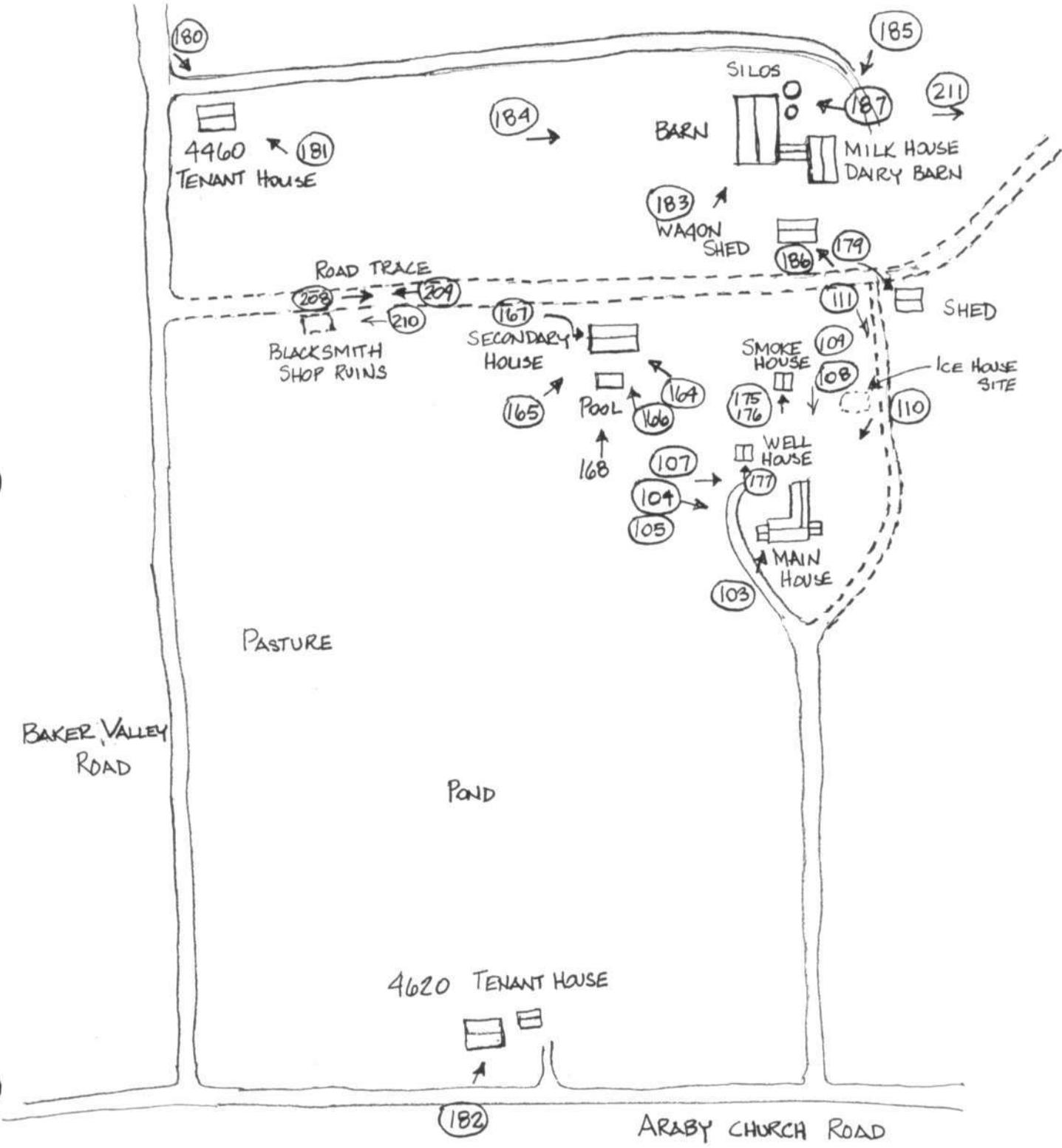
PHOTO VIEW AND NUMBER... ① ↑

BROOKS HILL

THOMAS FARM
ARABY

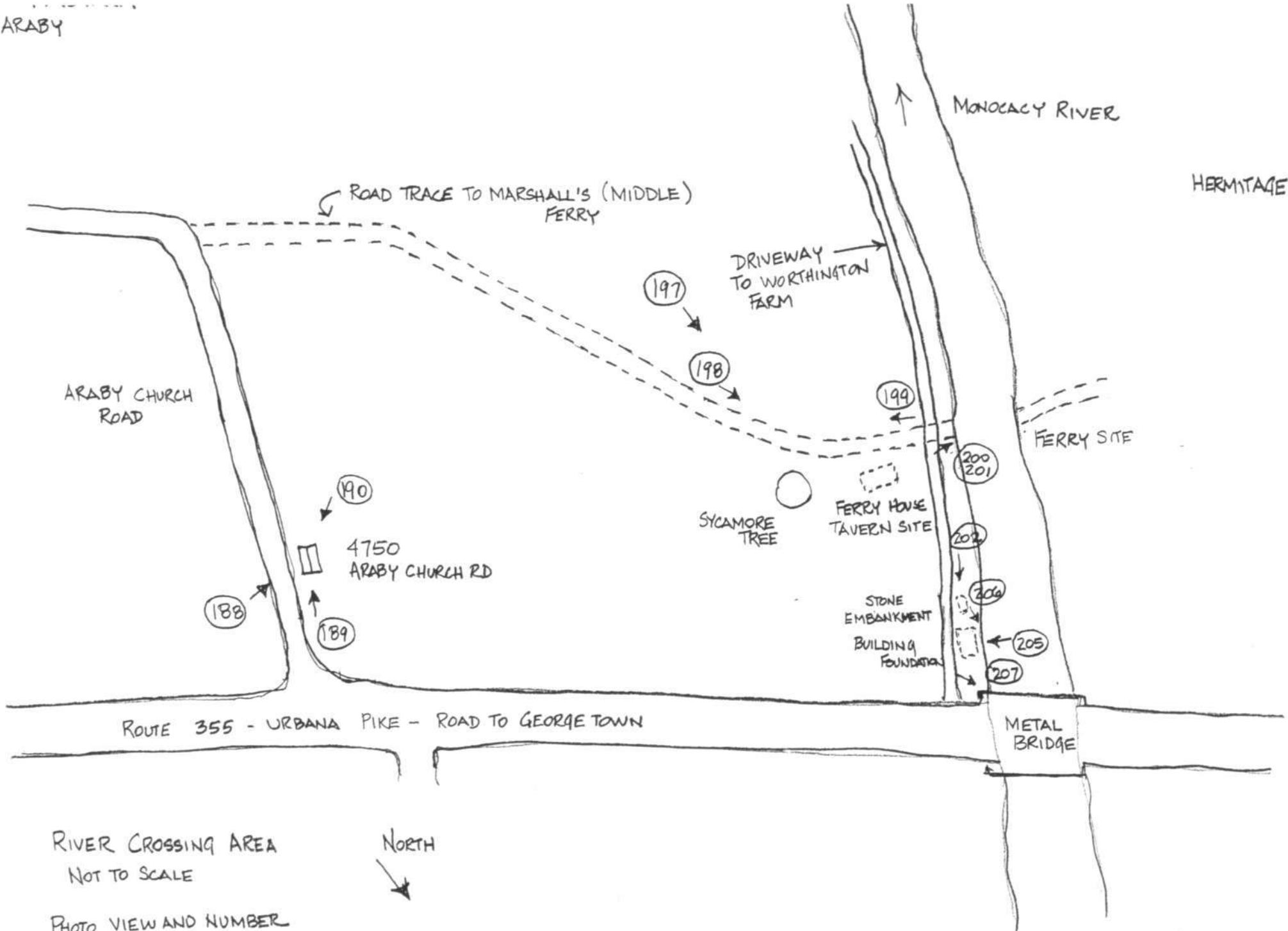


APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)
PHOTO VIEW AND NUMBER



ARABY

F-3-42



RIVER CROSSING AREA
NOT TO SCALE

NORTH
↓

PHOTO VIEW AND NUMBER

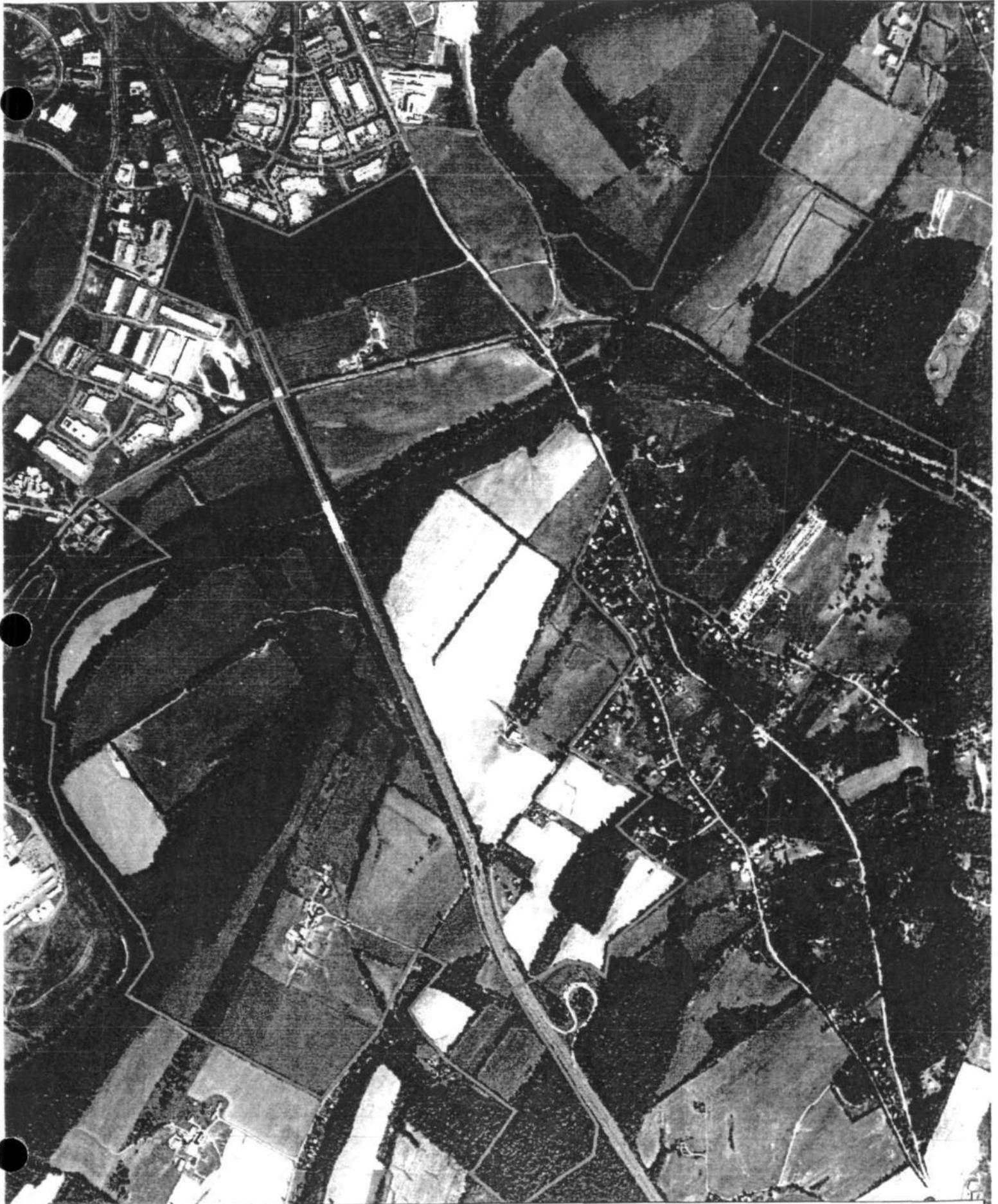
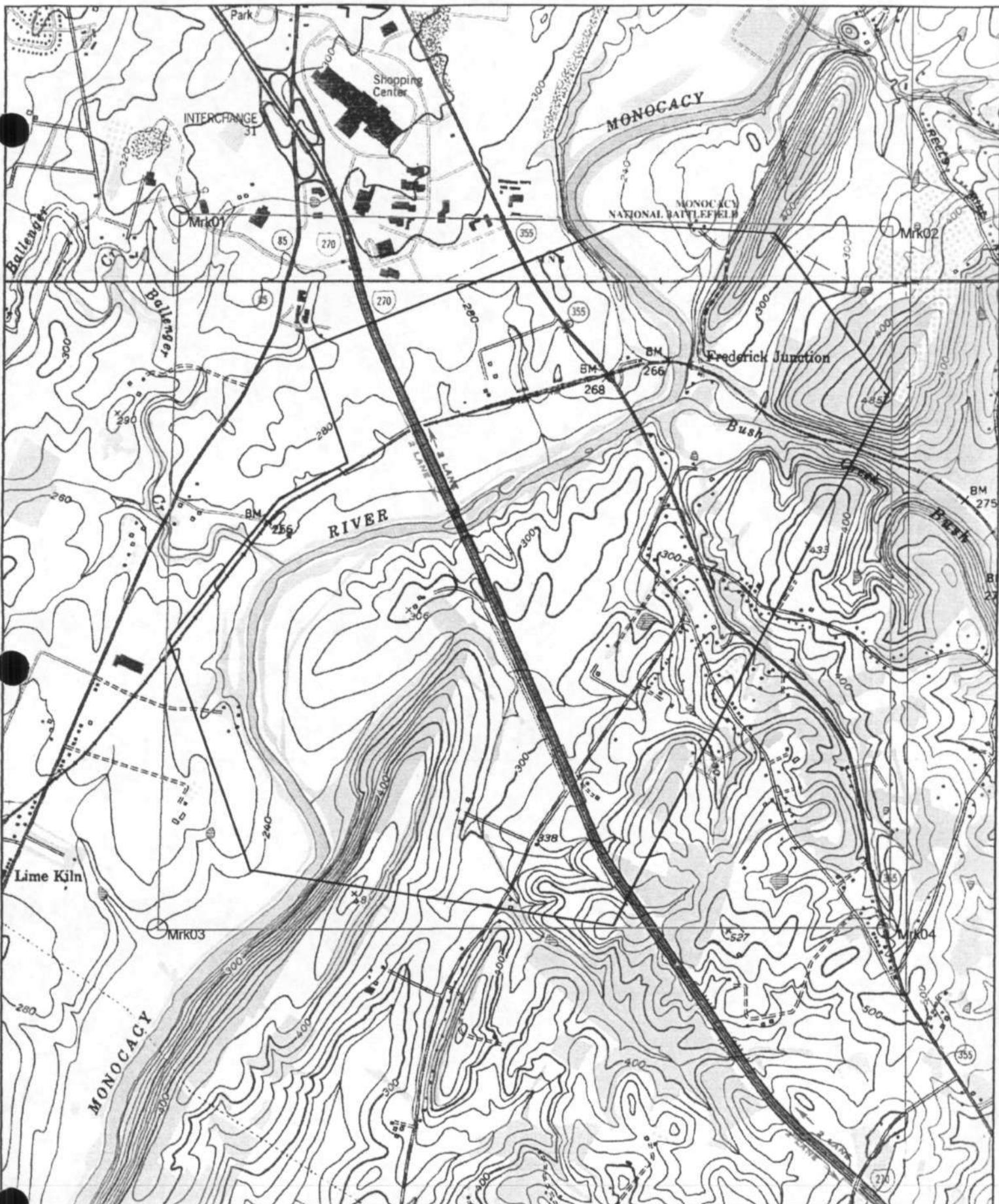


Figure 24: Ca. 1980 aerial view of Monocacy National Battlefield with boundary added. (NPS)



Name: BUCKEYSTOWN
 Date: 9/19/2000
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 039° 21' 38.3" N 077° 23' 53.3" W
 Caption: Monocacy Battlefield Historic District, lower area boundary and UTM reference points



Araby

Monocacy National Battlefield

Frederick Co., MD

Paula S. Reed

10/03

Neg. loc. NPS-mono

Main house, front, NW view

#103



F-3-42

Araby

Monocacy National Battlefield

Frederick Co., MD

Paula S. Reed

10/03

Neg. loc. NPS-MONO

Main house, rear wing N. view

107



Araby

F-3-42

Monocacy National Battlefield
Frederick Co., MD

Paula S. Reed

10/03

Neg loc NPS-mono

Main house, west elevation (rear)

#108





Araby

Monocacy National Battlefield

Frederick Co., MD

Paula S. Reed

10-23

Neg. loc. NPS-mono

Secondary / slave house, East elevation

#168



F-3-42

Araby
Monocacy National Battlefield
Frederick Co., MD

Paula S. Reed

1/04

Neg. loc. NPS-MONO

Smoke house, SE view

#175



F-3-42

Araby
Monocacy National Battlefield
Frederick Co., MD

Paula S. Reed

1/64

Neg. loc. NPS-MONO

Well house, Southeast view

#177

2025.03.08 10:00 AM



Araby

Monocacy National Battlefield

Frederick Co., MD

Paula S. Reed

2104

neg. loc. NPS mono

4460 Baker Valley Road, tenant house NW view

#180



Araby
Monocacy National Battlefield

Frederick Co., MD

Paula S. Reed

2104

neg. loc. NPS mono

4620 Araby Church Rd. Tenant house SW View

#182



F-3-42

Araby

Monocacy National Battlefield
Frederick Co., MD

Paula S. Reed

2/04

neg loc NPS mono

Barn and cornerib/wagon shed NW view

#184



4150

F-3-42

Araby
Monocacy National Battlefield
Frederick Co., MD
Paula S. Reed
1/04
Neg. loc. NPS-mono

4750 Araby church road, former toll house
(moved) SW view
#188

ARABY CHURCH ROAD

F-3-42

2

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Frederick
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Monocacy Battlefield

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Monocacy Battlefield

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: just SE of the city of Frederick; SW (major) tract: bisected by & accessible from Md. 355; NE tract; bisected by & accessible from US 40

CITY OR TOWN: _____ CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: _____

STATE: Maryland CODE: _____ COUNTY: Frederick CODE: _____

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
public and private owners

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: Maryland CODE: _____

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Frederick County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: Frederick STATE: Maryland CODE: _____

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: _____

DATE OF SURVEY: _____ Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: _____
COUNTY: _____
ENTRY NUMBER: _____
DATE: _____

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Monocacy Battlefield is just southeast of the City of Frederick and consists of a southwest tract and northeast tract; these are a little over a mile apart. The major tract is the southwest one, and it is bisected and accessible from State Route 355. The northeast tract is bisected by and accessible from U.S. 40 (the National Road). Together the two tracts total approximately 1,500 acres--the southwest tract is about 1,200 acres, and the northeast approximately 300 acres.

The greater part of the land is in private ownership. The two major exceptions are small tracts where Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Vermont have erected monuments and hold title to land, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy have also erected a monument and hold land. Except for the monuments, no markers indicate key actions.

Despite construction of Interstate 70 much of the battlefield is unchanged. Today, as in 1864, the terrain where most of the fighting occurred is either farmed or in woodland. Important landmarks mentioned by the combatants were the Worthington, Thomas, and Best houses and outbuildings, all in the southwest tract. These still stand as a tangible link with the significant battle that was fought in the area. Most of the houses scattered through the farmland are in good condition, but are not open to the public.

The road network, except for Interstate 70, is similar (though now practically all surfaced) to what it was 108 years ago. The southeastern part of the Old Georgetown Pike remains little changed from the days of the battle; the remainder of it has been superseded by Maryland 355. Although new bridges have replaced those known to the soldiers, the abutments to the old National Road stone bridge in the southeast corner of the northeast tract form an impressive monument. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Frederick Junction, both in the southwest tract, occupy their historic locations. The Monocacy River that played so vital a role in the battle winds through both tracts toward the Potomac in a still beautiful valley.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

After three years of bitter and bloody civil war, the Confederacy had survived a number of disasters in the Mississippi Valley and still had its two major armies in the field and combat ready. Until the Union crushed these armies the war would continue. President Lincoln placed General Ulysses S. Grant in overall command of Union forces, and he launched his major campaign to destroy General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Grant began his massive move toward Richmond in a series of major engagements.

In June General David Hunter made a blunder in the Shenandoah Valley thrust by withdrawing across the mountains into West Virginia in the face of a counterattack by Confederate forces commanded by General Jubal Early. General Lee moved quickly to capitalize on Hunter's blunder and began a dangerous thrust down the Valley toward Washington or Baltimore.

Bloody fighting developed along the Monocacy River in the vicinity of Frederick Junction. Three days of savage and fluid battles saw a major threat to the National Capital develop. The battle of Monocacy, though ending in the retreat of General Lew Wallace's Union forces at heavy costs, bought the necessary time for a successful defense of Washington. Units were pulled from around Petersburg and transported by ship to Washington while other seasoned veterans were rushed from Hampton Roads, Virginia. The timely arrival of these veteran forces halted the Confederates, and on July 14 General Jubal Early's forces recrossed the Potomac into Virginia. The Nation's capital had been saved from invasion and possible capture by Confederate forces in the summer of 1864.

Despite the construction of Interstate 70 much of Monocacy Battlefield is unchanged. Today, as in 1864, the terrain where most of the fighting occurred is either farmed or wooded. The important landmarks, the Worthington, Thomas, and Best houses and outbuildings (all in the southwest tract) are still standing. The road network, except for I-70, is similar to what it was 108 years ago. The Monocacy River still winds through a beautiful valley toward the Potomac.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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 Worthington, Glen, The Battle of Monocacy (Frederick, 1927).
 Worthington, G.H., Fighting for Time or the Battle that Saved Washington and Maryland to the Union (Baltimore, 1932).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	SEE CONTINUATION SHEET FOR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE				
NE						
SE						
SW						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: about 1,500 .

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Mr. Horace J. Sheely, Jr., Chief, Historic Sites Survey

ORGANIZATION: Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service
 DATE: 11/5/73

STREET AND NUMBER:
 1100 L Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington
 STATE: D.C.
 CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Robert A. Connolly
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
 Associate Director
 Professional Services

Date: NOV 12 1973

ATTEST:

Wm. Flannery
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 11-8-73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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COUNTY Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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Monocacy Battlefield (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

(Continued)

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History

Although the Confederacy had suffered a number of disasters in the Mississippi Valley, its two major armies, after three years of war, were in the field and combat ready. Until the Union crushed these armies, the war would continue. To carry out this task, President Abraham Lincoln in March 1864 promoted and placed General Ulysses S. Grant in command of all Union armies.

General Grant made his plans accordingly. He would establish his headquarters in the East with the Army of the Potomac and seek out and destroy General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. General William T. Sherman and his "army group," massed in and around Chattanooga, was given the mission of hammering General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee.

These Union armies were in motion before the end of the first week in May. Grant began his advance toward Richmond, only to be checked in a series of major battle. Whenever the Confederates checked Grant's advance, he employed his superior numbers to flank them and thrust closer to Richmond until finally he reached a stalemate at Cold Harbor.

A Union initiative up the Shenandoah Valley had similarly ended at New Market. General David Hunter was given command in the Shenandoah and was campaigning brilliantly until General Jubal Early's corps was detached from Lee's army and forced Hunter to withdraw across the mountains into West Virginia. The Shenandoah Valley approach to Washington was left practically unguarded. General Lee moved swiftly to capitalize on Hunter's blunder and General Early turned his army at a rapid march down the Valley.

By July 8 Early's forces were in the vicinity of Frederick, Maryland, and General Lew Wallace hurriedly assembled a force to oppose Early's thrust across the Potomac. At this time Grant had once again been checkmated, this time in the savage fighting around Petersburg. Faced with a direct threat to Washington by Early's advance, he hastily dispatched General James B. Rickett's division by ship to Baltimore where they boarded trains to join Wallace's small army at Frederick Junction. Wallace's command was a motley force composed principally of home guards and 100-day militia, stiffened by several combat--ready units.

An examination of the terrain satisfied Wallace that his only chance of defeating or delaying Early's army was to deploy his force to hold the line of the Monocacy River. Not knowing whether Early was striking for Washington or Baltimore, he would have to guard about three miles of river.

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Monocacy Battlefield (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

(Continued)

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General Early had his army in motion by daybreak on July 9, 1864, and Frederick was occupied at an early hour. From Frederick, Early prepared units to threaten Baltimore, break the railroads radiating from that city, and to release, if practicable, the Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout.

Midmorning contacts with Union forces made it apparent that a frontal attack across the Monocacy River would be costly. The plan shifted to an effort to turn the Union left and thereby cause the Federals to retreat toward Baltimore and thus uncover the road to Washington. General John McCausland's dismounted cavalry brigade was the first Confederate element to force its way across the Monocacy. He regrouped in Worthington's meadow and began to advance. Additional elements were thrown in by both Confederate and Federal commanders to decide this attack against the Union left, and the battle raged in the area of Worthington's farm. There was savage fighting along the Thomas House Ridge. The Southerners gained the advantage and refused to yield the initiative.

General James Rickett's Union veterans were driven from the Thomas House Ridge and, together with the skirmishers defending the railroad cut at Frederick Junction, raced across the railroad bridge and retreated northward toward the National Road. Pursuing Confederates reached the National Road before most of the force holding the bridgehead west of the Monocacy could cross. A number were captured, but many escaped and rejoined Wallace's army on its retreat toward Baltimore.

The battle of Monocacy, though ending in Wallace's retreat, was highly significant. The hours gained by General Wallace's troops were vital to the North in preventing a Confederate dash into Washington. At daybreak on July 10, General Early began to move down the Georgetown Pike and was within four miles of Rockville, Maryland, when he halted for the night. The march resumed at dawn on the 11th, and about noon, on an intensely hot day, the vanguard approached Washington via the Seventh Street road and sighted the Capital City.

The Federal Government, however, had made good use of the time bought for it in blood by General Wallace and his men on the Monocacy. Units were pulled from the forces around Petersburg and transported from City Point by steamboat to reach Washington a little before 2 p.m. on the 11th. Eight hundred men of the XIX Corps were rushed from Hampton Roads, Virginia. The timely arrival of these rugged veterans discouraged Early. After making a demonstration in front of Fort Stevens on the afternoon of the 11th and the next day, he recalled his divisions and returned to Virginia by recrossing the Potomac at Whites Ferry on July 14, 1864. The Nation's Capital had been saved from invasion and possible capture by Confederate forces.

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Monocacy Battlefield (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued) page 1

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Wild, Frederick W., Memoirs and History of Capt. F. W. Alexander's Baltimore Battery of Light Artillery, U.S.V.C. (Baltimore, 1912).

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War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 73 vols., 128 parts (Washington 1880-1901).

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Monocacy Battlefield (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

10. Geographical Data

SOUTHWEST TRACT

CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39°	22'	39"	77°	25'	00"
NE	39°	22'	39"	77°	22'	34"
SE	39°	20'	48"	77°	22'	34"
SW	39°	20'	48"	77°	25'	00"

NORTHEAST TRACT

CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39°	24'	38"	77°	22'	28"
NE	39°	24'	31"	77°	21'	37"
SE	39°	23'	27"	77°	22'	09"
SW	39°	23'	48"	77°	23'	07"

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In addition to the military history significance of Monocacy National Battlefield, the houses still extant on the battlefield grounds are also historically significant.

L'Hermitage (Best Farm) (F-3-231)

The 273.69-acre property known as the "Best Farm" is named not for its owner, but for the family which tenanted it for several generations before and after the battle. The property has been known at various times as the Hermitage or South Hermitage, Resurvey on Locust Level, and, originally, Locust Level. The farm complex currently includes a ca.-1790s multi-part stuccoed brick-and-log house with 9 rooms, an 18th-century log and stone secondary dwelling with 4 rooms, a 19th-century frame wagon shed, and a log smoke house. The farm at one time extended from the Buckeystown Pike to the west bank of the Monocacy River.

Rights to the area were originally acquired by Daniel Dulaney in 1740 as the land grant *Locust Level*. In 1795, he sold 457 acres of the property to Mademoiselle Victoire Pauline Marie Gabrielle Vincendiere, a nineteen-year-old refugee from San Domingo. She bought an additional 291 acres adjoining it in 1798 and named the farm *L'Hermitage*. According to Maryland law, importation of slaves was illegal, but French refugees were allowed to bring personal servants with them. The Frederick County Land Records holds several "Certifications of Negroes" filed by Vincendiere to allow her to keep her slaves, including one "named Saint Louis about fourteen years old whom I keep for my own service." By 1800, according to census records, there were 90 slaves living on the farm, likely owned largely by the many other French refugees offered a home there, including her parents and siblings. However, the number of African Americans living on the farm quickly decreased, to 48 slaves and 4 free blacks in 1820. According to local tradition, General Lafayette was a distant relative of the Vincendieres and visited *L'Hermitage* in 1824, along as well as the home of Col. John McPherson, who owned the *Araby* farm nearby. In 1827 Vincendiere sold the farm and moved into Frederick City, where the census records her with 6 slaves and 2 free blacks in 1830, 4 slaves in 1840, and 1 free black in 1850.

John Brien, who purchased L'Hermitage from Vincendiere, was a real estate developer and owned the adjoining plantation, *Arcadia*. He was dead by 1834, when his property was sold to John H. McElfresh. In the 1840 census, McElfresh is listed as owning two slaves. He died in

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1841, and the property was split between his four children; by 1852, his two sons had died, leaving the farm to his two married daughters, Mary Anna Kunkel and Ariana Trail.

The Trail family did not live on the property, but leased it out to David Best starting in 1852 or 1853. The 1850 census lists Best as owning 7 slaves: a 56-year-old male, a 25-year-old male, a 17-year-old male, a 14-year-old female, an 11-year-old male, a 9-year-old female, and a 6-year-old male. In 1860, he owned six slaves: a 20-year-old male, a 19-year-old female, an 18-year-old male, a 15-year-old male, a 15-year-old female, and a 4-year-old male. By 1870 Best was a retired farmer at 65. His son John T. Best is listed as a separate household on the same property, with one mulatto farmhand. After this, the Best family household was not listed with any black servants. They left the property by 1910, when ownership of *L'Hermitage* transferred from Charles E. Trail to his son, Charles B. Trail. The property remained in the Trail family until the National Park Service bought it in 1993.

Araby Farm

The *Araby* farm was known as the C. K. Thomas farm at the time of the battle. It includes a brick house, a frame "swisser" barn, a corner crib and wagon shed, and various other outbuildings. The house has a brick water table, indicating 18th-century construction. An 1856 sale bill also mentions a stone tenant house.

Araby consists of a land grant called *Wett Work* and part of the *Altogether* grant. James Marshall lived on *Wett Work* in the late 1700s and early 1800s. The 1800 census listed him as owning 16 slaves, and in his will, he wrote, "And Whereas I have sundry Negroes and other Personal Property, my will is that such Negroes and other Personal Property (except what is yet herein to be excepted) Shall be sold at Public Sale." He left a seven-year-old mulatto girl, Maria, to his daughter Mary Anne, to be freed once Maria reached the age of 25; Maria's mother Jane was freed and given twenty pounds, a bed and bedclothes, and a new suit of clothes. Marshall's son William inherited "one Negro named Joe;" his daughter Chloe inherited "a Negro boy named Jack;" and his daughter Eleanor inherited two slaves, Israel and Ned.

Colonel John McPherson had consolidated most of *Wett Work* and part of the *Altogether* property, owned by Maryland governor Thomas Johnson, by his death in 1829. His son John

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McPherson, married to the granddaughter of Thomas Johnson, established *Araby* in 1831. The farm consisted of 1,400 acres curving from a bend in the Monocacy near the present railroad track to a point approximately opposite Buckeystown.

Worthington Johnson bought 277 acres in the northwestern portion of *Araby* in 1844. As of 1840, he had owned 13 slaves and employed one free black; by 1850, he had only three slaves, a 27- and a 14-year-old male and a 17-year-old female. However, he owned much land elsewhere and likely never lived on *Araby*; he sold the property to Isaac Baugher in 1847. Griffin Taylor, after buying the southeastern portion of *Araby* from William Ross in 1847, purchased Johnson's northwestern fields in 1852. In 1850, Taylor had owned 18 slaves and employed one mulatto laborer. After his death in 1855, *Araby* was put to public sale and bought by business partners John F. Wheatley and T. Alfred Ball of Georgetown. They cooperated with James H. Gambrill, owner of the *Araby Mill*, to operate a distillery of the property. However, the project was unsuccessful, and in 1860 *Araby* was sold to Christian Keefer Thomas, who owned it for the next 50 years.

Thomas was living at *Araby* during the Civil War. In 1863, during the Gettysburg Campaign, the house was General Winfield Scott Hancock's headquarters for three days. During the Battle of Monocacy in 1864, the house was penetrated by eight shells, Union sharpshooters occupied the house, and the dining room wall was destroyed. A month later, one of the upper rooms held a council of war between eight Union generals, including Grant, Hunger, Ricketts, Crook, and Sheridan. The 1870 census recorded the Thomas family as employing one black family (Hanson Giddings, 30, farm laborer; Caroline, 36, domestic servant; Mary, 10; John, 9) as well as four single farm laborers (David, 25; Isaac, 18; Vernon, 16; Henry, 20, mulatto, able to read and write). In 1880, the household included David Butler, 32, a black laborer.

Thomas died in 1894, and the farm was sold to married couple Samuel S. Thomas and Alice Thomas Anderson. At Anderson's death in 1910, the property was sold to Eugene Sponseller, who sold it a year later to William G. Baker. The farm remained in the family until 1949, when C. Edward Hilgenberg bought it. Finally, in 1954, it was sold to Robert E. and Josephine R. Clapp. The NPS acquired the property in 2001, subject to a life tenancy, and took full ownership in 2008.

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Gambrill House and Mill (F - 7 - 058)

The Gambrill house and mill are located to the east of Route 355 and the Monocacy River and south of Bush Creek. The house, built in 1872, is located on the southern, high ground of the property and faces north towards the Monocacy River. It is a three-story Second Empire style brick mansion. It forms an L-shape with five bays across the front and seven across the side with a mansard roof. The exterior is intact; the interior was altered in the 1960s when part of the building was used as a medical clinic, but important original features remain. The mill is a 40' by 45', three story stone building. Across the lane was a house, which has since been demolished.

The National Park Service acquired the 134.36-acre property in 1981.

The property was originally owned by James Marshall. He sold it to John McPherson, who built the mill in 1830, a year before he established the *Araby* farm. In 1855, McPherson sold the tract to James H. Gambrill. During the Battle of Monocacy, the mill was at the center of battle and served as a field hospital. In the early 1900s, the mill was converted to a house by removing the upper story and converting the roof from gabled to hipped. The National Park Service acquired the 134.36-acre property in 1981 and used the remaining portion of the mill as the headquarters and visitor's center of the Monocacy National Battlefield until a new visitor's center was constructed in 2007; the building now holds staff offices.

Lewis Farm

The Lewis Farm is along the east side of Baker Valley Road, opposite *Araby* and north of I-270. The farmstead sits on high ground, broken ridge land not as suitable for farming as the lands closer to the Monocacy River. The house, dating from the 1850s and apparently constructed in two sections, faces west toward Baker Valley Road. It has five bays and a sheet metal roof with chimneys at the north gable and center. The barn, southeast of the house, is a frame closed forebay bank barn sheathed in vertical board siding. Its walls are embellished with Victorian arched-top louvered ventilator openings, suggesting that the barn was built around 1880. A frame wagon shed and corncrib stands north of the barn, with vertical siding on the gable walls and horizontal siding on the sides. The frame springhouse, east of the wagon shed, has vertical

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board siding. Since the outhouses were apparently constructed later than the house, the remains of older outhouses are likely nearby, but have not been discovered.

The property is made up of parts of the land grants *Altogether*, created by Thomas Johnson in 1805, and *New Bremen*, a 1,822-acre territory patented in 1787 by John Amelung. The land was part of John McPherson's "Hill Farm," 119 acres which he bought from John L. Harding in 1819 and incorporated into *Araby* in 1832. When *Araby* was broken up, in 1849 this parcel was sold to Henry Layman, who owned the property until 1856, when it was transferred to his wife Lydia. By 1863 she had died, and the land was sold to C. K. Thomas.

There is a gap in the records at this point, and it is unclear who was living on the farm at the time of the battle. The 1873 Atlas map labels the property "H. Lewis," which is why it is now called the Lewis Farm. Charles E. Trail apparently accumulated the land in pieces during the late nineteenth century. Upon his death, the property passed to his heirs and was eventually sold. At the time, Frank and Clinton Whitmore tenanted the property, and bought it in 1924. In 1932, the property was conveyed to H. Keiffer Delauter to be reconveyed to Frank and Clinton Whitmore and Lewis Jamieson, likely a maneuver to do with their financial situation during the Great Depression. When Frank Whitmore died in 1935, the farm was sold to James H. and Pearl I. Whitmore; when James died, Charlotte had the farm reconveyed to herself and her unmarried sister Charlotte M. Whitmore. In 1945 Charles C. Geisbert bought the property. It remained in the Geiser family, broken into two parcels, until the National Park Service acquired Parcel I, the Lewis farm, in 1989.

Baker Farm (F - 7 - 138)

The Baker farm is west of Baker Valley Road and south of *Araby* and I-270. The buildings on the property are arranged roughly on an axis and are set back from the road against the east face of Brooks Hill. The house faces southeast and is located at the head of a lane leading to the buildings. It was built by Geisbert shortly after he acquired the property in 1914 and directly on the stone foundations of the building it replaced. It is a frame, two-story, American Foursquare style house, four bays across and two bays deep. Two one-story porches cover the front and rear sides of the house, with the front extending a bit on the north side of the house. To its northeast is a frame forebay bank barn. According to its form, proportions, and materials, it appears to

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have been built in the mid to late 19th century. It is covered with vertical board siding and has a broad roof span with a central ridge. The north end of the barn has an attached wagon shed, and the west side has a barn bank providing access to the threshing floor inside. An unusual round brick silo, possibly dating from the original construction of the barn or earlier, sits at the southwest corner. It displays common bond brickwork with a cement interior, but the roof has deteriorated and ferns and other vegetation are growing inside. A more conventional 20th-century stave silo is also at the barn. Behind the house is a modern metal equipment shed, and to its south is a ca. 1920s gambrel-roofed dairy barn and milk house with two more silos. There is also a wash house / summer kitchen and a springhouse. The outbuildings and dairy barn, made of cast concrete block, were likely constructed 1910-1930, when this construction was usual.

The Baker Farm rests entirely within James Marshal's 1759 *Wett Work* land grant. When James Marshall died, his daughter Chloe acquired 910 acres, selling 500 of those to her sister Eleanor. Chloe's portion included *Araby*; Eleanor's portion became the Baker farm. Eleanor's husband was John L. Harding, who owned more land to the east of the tract. It is unclear where they lived while they owned the farm: in 1800, the Hardings were listed as living in Buckeystown in a household of nine people and one slave; in 1830, they were listed in Frederick Town with a household of ten people and five slaves. The Hardings sold the land in 1841 to Griffin Taylor, who almost immediately sold it to brothers Daniel and Edward Baker. They split it in 1849, with Daniel receiving the 214-acre Baker Farm and Edward taking 150 acres to the southwest. The brothers owned and lived on these properties during the Civil War. Daniel died by 1903, when the property was sold to David A. Baker. At that time, the tract included two acres on the other side of Baker Valley Road, which probably held a United Brethren church. In 1914, David Baker sold the land to Charles G. Geisbert; the Geisbert family owned the property until the National Park Service acquired it in 1989, and continues to live in the buildings and farm the land.

In 1840, a year before Daniel Baker purchased the farm, he was living in District 1 in a household of five whites, three free blacks, and one slave. In 1850, his household consisted of a wife, four children, two (probably white) farm hands and two (probably white) servant women; the slave census recorded one 51-year-old male slave. In 1860, he was listed in Urbana with his wife and two children; the slave census recorded two female slaves, 40 and 18 years old. In

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1870, at 59 years old, he lived with his wife, Margaret, 53; a daughter, Margaret, 23; and one relative living as a domestic servant. He is not listed in the 1880 census.

Despite owning only a few slaves at any given time, Daniel Baker was active in the slave trade. In 1862, Baker paid \$250 for William Henry, to be manumitted in 1875. In 1860, he paid William T. Ervin of Frederick County \$525 for his slave, Martha, a twelve year old girl set to be manumitted 23 years later. In 1856, he purchased from Jacob Lewis a slave woman Savilla. She was to work for 12 years, then be manumitted. He also signed an agreement with Henry Williams, a free black married to Savilla. Williams would sell himself into servitude to Baker for six years, in exchange for which Savilla's term would be shortened by six years. Less than a year later, Baker sold both Savilla and Henry Williams to Samuel Hoke, with the same agreement in effect. However, Savilla clearly did not trust either slaveowner, because on the day of the sale she secured a written order of manumission from her former owner, Jacob Lewis, stating that she would be freed in 1868, with no mention of Henry Williams' agreement. No further information is known about Savilla and Henry, other than that, even if the agreements were not followed, they and Baker's other slaves would have been freed in November 1864, when Maryland abolished slavery.

Clifton (the Worthington Farm) (F-7-047)

This 300-acre farm is located immediately west of *Araby*, west of I-270 and northwest of the Baker Farm. The Clifton House, the only remaining building of the complex, is located on a high point on the property and faces east. Made of bricks, it has two stories, five bays, and an L-extension in the rear. The house has a Georgian-inspired window, window door, window, window plan, but its detailing is influenced by the Greek Revival and Italianate movements in the third quarter of the 19th century. In its entrance hall and parlor has a trompe l'oeil and stenciling simulating paneled walls and molded plaster cornice work attributed to Constantine Brumidi, who created the frescoes in the U. S. Capitol building. According to a ca. 1930 painting, the complex also included a barn, slave quarters, and several other farm structures. The one-story slave quarters were to the south of the house, made of wood, with vertical board siding and a central chimney.

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The remains of another, smaller house have also been recently discovered on the Worthington farm. The site is on the south side of an old fence line at the northwest base of Brooks Hill, south of the Clifton house. All that remains is a stone foundation, a two-room cellar depression, a brick chimney that fell outward, and scattered surface debris. The house does not appear on any historic maps or records and likely belonged to a free black family that worked for Griffin Taylor or John T. Worthington.

In 1835, Griffin Taylor purchased about 400 acres of Arcadia from John McPherson, trustee for the estate of John Brien. In 1841, he acquired 512 acres from John L. Harding's estate, but immediately sold 380 acres of it to Daniel and Edward Baker, retaining 132 acres in the northwestern portion, adjoining Arcadia and Araby. In 1847, he bought 47 acres of Araby from William J. Ross, trustee for the McPhersons. During this time, he owned 18 slaves (according to the 1850 slave census) and had been living at the manor house at Arcadia. However, in 1851 he sold the portion of Arcadia west of the Monocacy River, including the manor house, to Michael Keefer and began the construction of a complex of buildings he named Clinton. Then in 1852 he bought the Araby mansion farm and moved there. Taylor died in 1855 at the age of 51. His two farms, Araby and Clinton, were advertised and bought separately, by John F. and Catherine Wheatley of Baltimore and Turner A. and Elizabeth Ball of DC, respectively. At the time, the Clinton complex included "a new two story brick house and kitchen, a good Frame barn and Corn Crib, sufficiently large to house 400 barrels of corn; with a large number of fruit trees," according to the advertisement. Wheatley and Ball cooperated to run a distillery with the two properties, but the venture failed, and in 1852 Ball sold Clifton to John T. Worthington. The Worthington family owned Clifton until 1953.

Worthington, who had extensive property elsewhere, began living at Clifton at the latest in 1860, at which time he owned 7 slaves. In 1870, he had a large household (John, 44; Mary, 36, keeping house; John H., 13, working on the farm; Glenn, 12, working on the farm; and Clark, 5), as well as several non-family laborers (Rolander, 14, white, a farm worker; Fanny, 16, black, domestic; John, 1, Fanny's son; Estelle, 18, mulatto, domestic; and James, 19, black, farm worker). By 1880 the household was smaller: only four family members (John, 54, farmer; Mary, 48, keeping house; Glenn H., 22, farm worker; and Clark, 16, farm worker) and 3 servants (Miranda Snowden, 55, black, servant; John H. Posey, 14, black, farm laborer; and James King, 15, black, farm laborer). Between 1860 and 1870, the census shifted from listing non-family

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household members by first name only to full name, indicating an increase in respect. During the Battle of Monocacy, the Confederate troops crossed the Monocacy River directly into the Worthington Farm. Afterwards, the house and yard were used as a field hospital. During the battle, John Worthington and his family took refuge in the cellar. His six-year-old son, Glenn, watched the action and grew up to write and publish in 1932 an eyewitness account and history of the battle called *Fighting for Time*.

Railside Properties (F-7-140)

East of the Monocacy River along the B&O Railroad is a cluster of properties once part of the community known variously as Frederick Junction, Monocacy Junction, or Araby Mills. Although the actual junction was west of the river, this village marked the spot that goods produced by Araby Mills and Distillery were shipped out by rail. A public road once ran through the settlement, north to south. It linked Crum's Ford, Araby Mills and distillery, the National Road, Georgetown Pike, and the railroad. Now, all that remains is a trace, in some places a field access lane but no longer navigable except by foot. The road is shown on Civil War maps, as a public road on a 1933 map, and in part on current USGS maps. The community is abandoned and has deteriorated until only foundations and cellar depressions are visible. Some foundations are of concrete, indicating 20th century construction, and some are significantly older. Obvious foundations remain from only two of the buildings. One is close to the river and trestle bridge, showing a two-room cellar with an L-extension in the rear and a concrete porch deck in front. The other, smaller foundation is a little to the east and raised, with a full story exposed at its rear, where the cellar might have had a walk-in entrance. Since this building is so much smaller than the other, it may have been a small dwelling or support building. T. J. C. Williams, in his 1910 *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, names this as a headquarters of General Lew Wallace during the Battle of the Monocacy, but it is possible that the building was constructed after the war.

Although remote now and accessible only by foot, the area of the junction was in the 19th century very busy. It included on the east side of the river a distillery near the mouth of Bush Creek, a warehouse, and several dwellings and their support buildings. During the Monocacy Battle, General Lew Wallace maintained his headquarters in Frederick Junction. On high ground north of the railroad, defensive positions were established during the battle of which

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fortifications still remain in the form of shallow trenches paralleling the old road trace and a cavity in the ground, probably a powder magazine. Throughout the war, Frederick Junction was an important military center out of the need to protect the rail crossing; blockhouses were erected on each side of the river. Scharf's History of Western Maryland mentions 1880s Frederick Junction as including a post office and a community of railroad workers and tradesmen. A 1910 photograph shows the buildings directly next to and facing the south side of the railroad tracks along the north side of Bush Creek.

It is not clear when this community developed; however, its history is closely related to that of the B&O Railroad. By 1831, condemnation proceedings were underway for lands in the railroad's path, contemporary with John McPherson, John Brien, Horation McPherson, and John McPherson Brian's ownership of the Monocacy farms. John McPherson was having *Araby* surveyed and patented, and Brien had just purchased *L'Hermitage* from Victoire Vincendiere in 1827; both hoped to capitalize on the railroad's opportunities.

The portion of *Araby Mills* on the east side of the river was originally part of the *Araby* tract. When the property was broken up in the 1840s, it became part of the Araby Mill property. James Gambrill bought the tract in 1855 and sold it in 1897; the advertisement lists "a private switch and brick warehouse" and "a stone and weatherboard dwelling house two stories high" on the property, as well as a private siding for the mill to accommodate the warehouse, an adaption of the 1857 failed business venture at a distillery. It is likely that the earliest of these buildings date from the 1830s, built in anticipation of the railroad. In 1860, Gambrill's business partnership sold about 9 acres along the railroad to Benjamin Brown, who sold 5 ¼ acres back to Gambrill in 1864. The entire property was sold in 1897 to pay Gambrill's creditors; 1 ¼ acres on the south side of the railroad tracks were conveyed to William and Nannie Moler. They then sold the property to John F. Booker in 1900, in whose family it remained until 1977, when it was sold to George A. Eckenrode, Jr., who in 1984 sold it to the National Park Service.

Another parcel of land came from the portion that Benjamin Brown did not sell back to Gambrill. Instead, in 1864 he sold it to Elenora Lyeth, in 1867 it was bought by Charles J. Taylor, and in 1868 it was sold to Francis B. G. Miller, assistant postmaster and dispatcher for Frederick Junction. In 1870, he sold it to Ann R. Johnson, who sold it to Tideman Hull in 1872. Hull defaulted on his mortgage, and the house was sold by the equity court to J. and M. Cronise,

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who sold it in 1880 to James M. Howard. He likewise defaulted on the mortgage, and in 1881 the 4 1/8 acres were sold to Francis Mantz, train superintendant of the junction who in 1884 was responsible for quickly removing railroad cars to Baltimore during the Monocacy Battle. In 1888, he sold the property to Woodward and Sarah Roberts, who subdivided the land into three lots and sold two of them in the 1930s. However, the two lots were reconveyed to the Roberts in 1933 and 1937, respectively. In 1946, Woodward was dead and Sarah sold the property to Elmer J. and Hattie A. Shelton in return for caring for her and a Mrs. Beard. In 1960, Hattie sold the property to Bert L. and Kay Santen, and in 1967 Kay sold the property to Charles P. and Letitia Staley, who in 1972 sold it to George and Mary Eckenrode. The Eckenrodes sold the land to the National Park Service in 1984. Since the property changed hands so many times, it is likely that the buildings were rebuilt multiple times over and unclear how old the standing buildings are. The tract includes the L-frame house said to be used as headquarters by General Wallace.

The third area making up Frederick Junction is 6.38 acres on the north side of the railroad. It, too, was originally part of *Araby*, but was sold in 1844 to John Markell, who eventually collected 859 acres on the north side of the railroad. The property remained in the Markell family until 1944, when a portion of it containing Frederick Junction was sold to William F. Atkinson. In 1949, Atkinson sold the property to Francis H. and Barbara M. Ladson, who sold the 6.38-acre tract containing Frederick Junction to the National Park Service in 1987. This land includes the Civil War fortifications, most likely created before the Battle of Monocacy to protect the railroad junction, an important link in a major Union supply and transportation route.

Because of its status as a major railroad crossing, Monocacy Junction was often a destination for runaway slaves seeking to jump the train and ride north. For example, a local newspaper reported in 1863:

On last Sunday night three negro women, slaves, belonging respectively to Miss Mary Beckwith, Mr. Peter Shafer, Sr., and Dr. Wm. E. Boteler, all residents of this place, absconded from their owners. Those belonging to Messrs. Shafer and Boteler, each took with them a negro child of about 5 or 6 years old. On Tuesday, however, the entire party were arrested at Monocacy Junction, endeavoring to make their way to the District of Columbia, and were brought to Frederick, and lodged in jail.

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African American Recruiting Station

Because of its strategic importance as a transportation hub, Monocacy Junction was occupied by Union forces throughout much of the Civil War. In 1863, after the Union Army began the recruitment of African American soldiers, Monocacy Junction was chosen to be one of Maryland's recruiting stations for African Americans. This station was one of only two in all of western Maryland. The exact location and appearance of the "station" is unknown, but it was probably one of the temporary administrative quarters constructed near the Junction by the various Union Army units stationed at Monocacy Junction.

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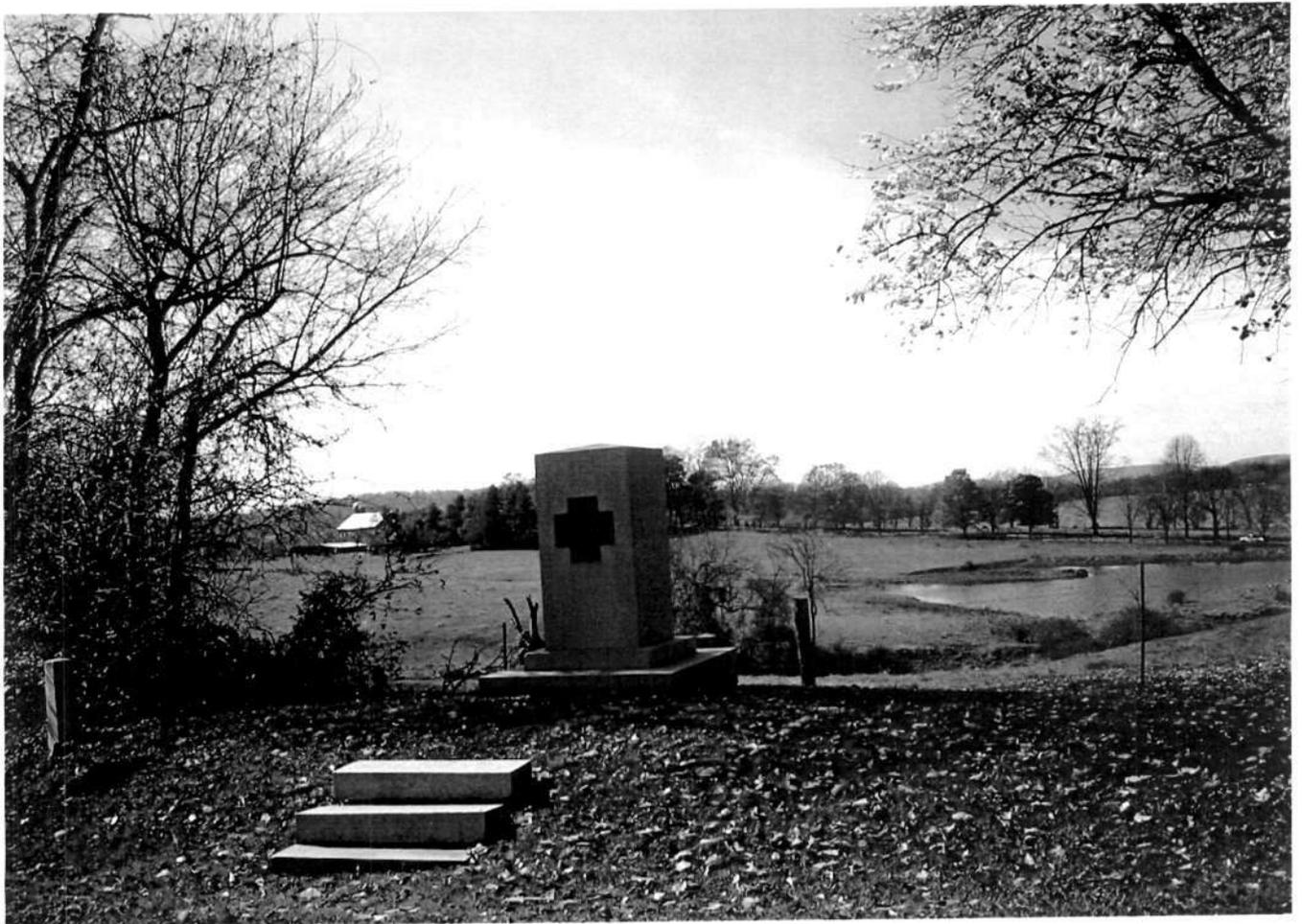
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F-3-042

Monocacy National Battlefield

10th Vermont Infantry Monument

(F-7-53)

View to NW from corner of Urbana Pike (MD355)
& Araby Church Road

Jennifer K. Cosham

11/7/2003

Digital image ©MHT

F-3-042

Monocacy National Battlefield

10th Vermont Infantry Monument

(F-7-53)

View to W from corner of Urbana Pike (MD355)
& Araby Church Road

Jennifer K. Cosham

11/7/2003

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F-3-042

Monocacy National Battlefield

87th Pennsylvania Volunteers Monument
(F-7-54)

View to NE

Jennifer K. Cosham

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Monocacy National Battlefield

10th Vermont Infantry Monument
(F-7-53)

close up

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F-3-042

Monocacy National Battlefield

New Jersey Monument

@ Monocacy Junction

View to W

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Monocacy National Battlefield

New Jersey Monument

@ Monocacy Junction

View to NW

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F-3-042

Monocacy National Battlefield

Monocacy River Bridge (F-7-117)

Urbana Pike (MD355) over Monocacy River

site of wooden covered bridge

Looking SE from NJ Monument

Jennifer K. Casham

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F-3-042

Monocacy National Battlefield

Monocacy River Bridge (F-7-117)

Urbana Pike (MD355) over Monocacy River

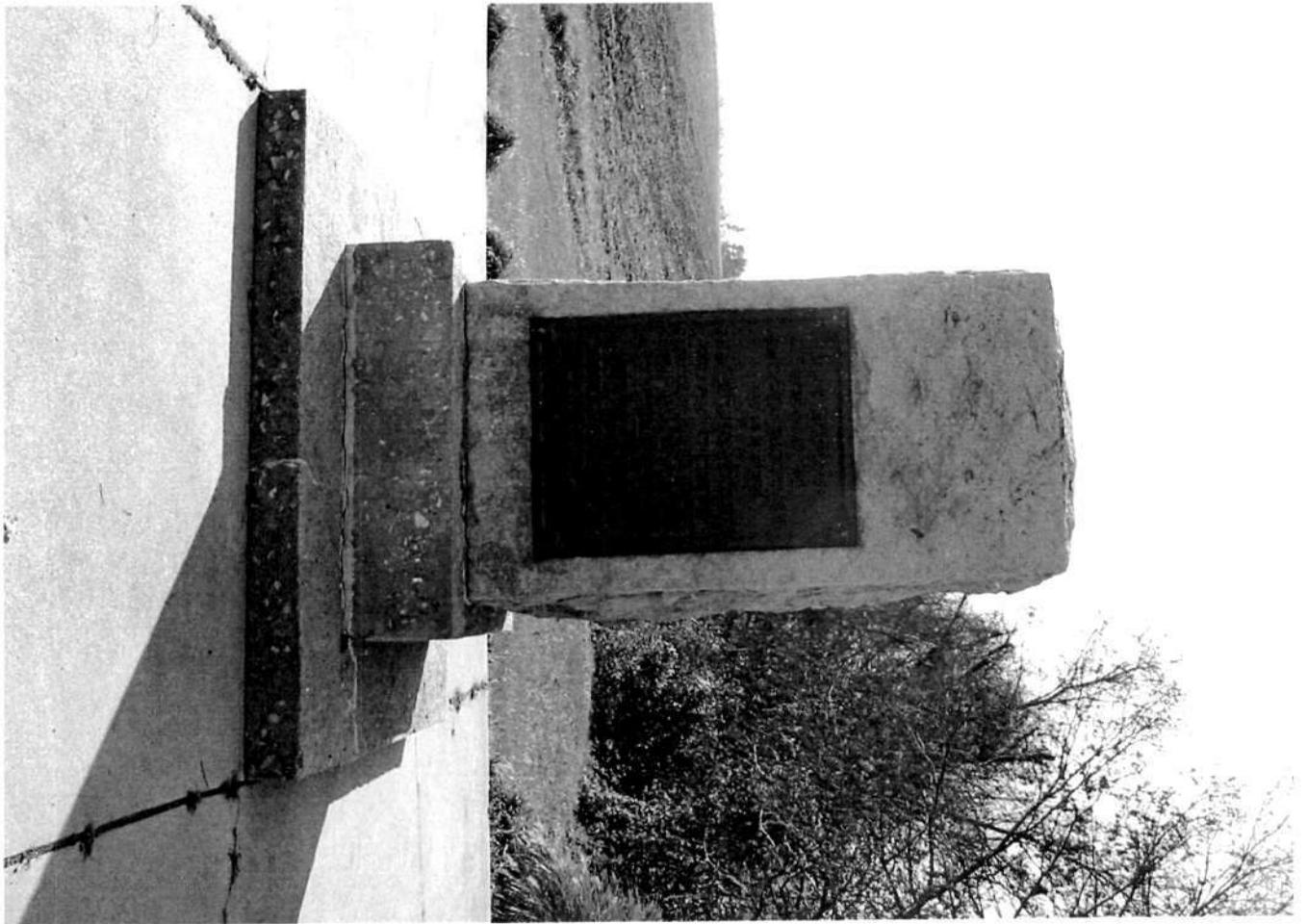
site of wooden covered bridge

Looking NW

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Monocacy National Battlefield,
United Daughters of the Confederacy
monument, 1915

East side

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Monocacy National Battlefield

"The Battle that Saved Washington" Monument, 1964

East side

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F-3-042

Monocacy National Battlefield

Best Farm

View to W

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F-3-042

Monocacy National Battlefield

Best Farm & railroad prism

view to southwest

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Monocacy National Battlefield

Best Farm

View to S. from Monuments @ N. edge of park

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Monocacy National Battlefield

Best Farm

View to S. from monuments @ N. edge of park

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Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-42

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Name of Property: Monocacy Battlefield

Location: Frederick

This addendum to the Monocacy Battlefield (F-3-42) was prepared to include documentation on the Benvenue property (F-3-252), which is located within the boundaries of the northeast tract of the battlefield.

7. Description

The 2.33-acre Benvenue property is located on the north side of former MD Route 144 in east Frederick. This road formerly led to a ford and a stone bridge crossing the Monocacy River and is now a frontage road accessed only by local traffic. Benvenue contains a ca. 1810 Federal-style, stone dwelling and five outbuildings (a dairy, well house, smokehouse/shed, wagon shed/corn crib, and an equipment shed/garage) that range in date from the early nineteenth century to ca. 1930. A barn complex, which is located on a separately owned parcel, contains eight buildings and structures dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These built resources are two barns, two silos, a small brick building, an equipment shed, a modern trailer, and an unidentified stone building.

8. Significance

The Benvenue property possesses significance in three areas: agriculture, architecture, and military (the Civil War). As an intact farmstead, Benvenue represents the agricultural heritage of Frederick County from ca. 1810 to ca. 1950, including the transition from nineteenth-century grain farming to twentieth-century dairy farming. Built resources on the property embody the distinctive characteristics of agricultural and domestic architecture prevalent between ca. 1810 and ca. 1950. The agricultural resources represent the types of buildings typically found on farms in Frederick County. The dwelling reflects the Federal architectural style prominent nationally and locally between ca. 1780 and ca. 1820, as well as the subsequent Maryland Piedmont house type. Benvenue also possesses significance in the area of Civil War heritage, as it is located within the boundaries of the northeast tract of the Monocacy Battlefield, and skirmishes took place in the vicinity of the farmstead.

The area encompassing the current Benvenue property was first patented in 1816 by Levi Hughes (Frederick County 1816). Surveyed in 1813, the land patent contained over 333 acres of farmland on the west bank of the Monocacy. Benvenue encompassed portions of several eighteenth-century land patents, including Stoner's Luck, Addison's Choice, and Spring Gardens. Philip Reich, a wealthy farmer and one of Frederick's leading citizens, owned Benvenue from 1854 to 1872 (Frederick County Deed ES 4/319, 1854; Frederick County Deed CM 7/616, 1872). Reich's ownership spanned the years of the American Civil War, which saw his property used as a staging area for Confederate forces during the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864.

Although sentiments across the state were mixed, most of western Maryland's citizens were staunch Unionists, representing a bond created by the Pennsylvanian roots of many of its citizens and a lack of large-scale plantation agriculture (Brugger 1988:267-275). Frederick's connection to the nation's major transportation networks, as well as its position between Pennsylvania and rebel-held Virginia, made it a strategic target throughout the war. Both armies occupied the City of Frederick on multiple occasions, and many local homes served as hospitals following the battles at South Mountain, Antietam, and Gettysburg (Cannon et al. 1995:70). The war had its greatest impact on the people of Frederick in July 1864, as General Jubal Early led his rebel forces out of the Shenandoah Valley in an attempt to march on Washington, D.C. A makeshift collection of Union troops were rushed to Frederick in a desperate attempt to slow Early's advance; the Union commander, General Lew Wallace, decided to make his stand along the Monocacy River east of the city (National Park Service n.d.).

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Inventory No. F-3-42

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Name of Property: Monocacy Battlefield

Location: Frederick

On July 9, 1864, the two opposing armies clashed. The majority of the day's fighting occurred south of the Benvenue property, where the Georgetown Pike crosses the Monocacy. Some skirmishing, however, did occur in the area around the Jug Bridge crossing. Benvenue was flanked by the Confederate skirmish line on the west and the Union skirmish line on the east. Confederate General Rhodes formed his division along the Baltimore Pike and attacked southeast towards the river; Rhodes' position is clearly indicated on maps of the Battle of Monocacy drawn by Jedidiah Hotchkiss and Charles F. Von Lindenberg (Hotchkiss 1864; Von Lindenberg 1864). Rhodes' men were met by skirmishers of the 144th and 149th Ohio Regiments on the western bank of the Monocacy and were initially turned back under heavy fire (Williams and McKinsey 1910:387). As the morning wore on, the Ohioans were pushed across the Jug Bridge, but managed to prevent a Confederate crossing until five in the evening, when the outnumbered northerners withdrew eastward along the Baltimore Pike (Williams and McKinsey 1910:387-389).

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