

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street & number 4871 Urbana Pike not for publication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] _____
Signature of certifying office/Title Date

National Park Service
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): accept additional information

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews 6/16/2003

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Monocacy National Battlefield _____
Frederick County
Maryland

In my opinion this additional information for the National Register nomination for Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick County, Maryland meets the National Register criteria.



State Historic Preservation Officer

10-7-02
Date

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)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

Physical Description:

The 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 the Monocacy National Battlefield, boundaries which are different from those listed in the National Register. This update also includes limited additional information about *Araby* a privately owned property in the heart of the Battlefield, and one which is essential to interpretation of the battle and of the cultural history and context of the Monocacy National Battlefield properties. The update describes and provides historical background on the cultural resources in the federally owned portions of the Monocacy National Battlefield. The discussion of the battle was included in the original nomination.

The Landscape. The 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 bottom land 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 a short distance 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 on land plats and the trace of the old road leading to it is still evident on the landscape. Until the 1830s, when the B&O Railroad was constructed, there was ferry service at this upper ford. 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). Interstate 270 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. 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 3

The Hermitage. This farm, also known as the "Best Farm," 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 US 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 ¼ mile 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 18th century; a mid 20th century dairy barn; a 19th century frame wagon shed; a log smoke house 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, constructed in the late 18th century, 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 has been applied to the house at least since 1835, when the tax assessment of that year describes 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 4

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 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 1820s or 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. Separated from the log section and to its west is a log smokehouse covered with vertical siding. This is a one-story gable roofed building. 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.

Secondary Dwelling: This building appears to have been constructed in two parts. First was a one-story two room stone dwelling following the English hall and parlor plan, and measuring approximately 18x36 feet. The house faced east and 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 5

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 changed the orientation of the house from east-facing to 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. There must have been some sort of porch or stair system to provide access to the two west side entrances. 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.

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 and no forebay. 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 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. On the east elevation, there are two vertical vent slits. The walls are constructed of narrow flat courses of local stone. The current hipped roofing system may date from the mid 19th century, possibly replaced due to Civil War damage. The replaced roof system appears however, to have duplicated the original construction. The barn is set on a slightly raised flat area or terrace.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 6

Frame Wagon Shed: Situated approximately halfway between the house and the stone barn is a frame wagon shed and corncrib with a shed extension to the north side. 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 wagon shed is in deteriorated condition.

Other Buildings: The complex on the *Hermitage* also includes a collection of 20th century farm buildings of varying size and function. Among these is a concrete block dairy barn with a gambrel roof that dates from the 1930s or '40s, and numerous frame sheds, coops, and hog pens. A large pole barn is located on the foundation of a frame bank barn that was destroyed by a windstorm in the 1990s. That frame barn had apparently replaced one that was destroyed during the Monocacy battle. According to NPS information, the barn blew down after 1991 but before the Park service acquired the property in 1993. This barn may be the same structure that was listed as a "new barn" in Frederick County Tax Assessment Records in 1869 on the property for Charles E. Trail.

Resource Count:

- 5 contributing buildings—house, secondary house, smoke house, wagon shed, stone barn.
- 1 contributing site—Civil war associations, Confederate and Union encampments on property in September, 1862 and Confederate occupation and artillery location July 1864.
- 2 non-contributing buildings—dairy barn, pole barn
- not counted— small sheds, roadways and traces, railroad

The Araby Community:

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

Araby: *Araby* farm, also known as the "Thomas Farm," containing approximately 240 acres is located on the southwest side of Maryland Route 355 and on the east side of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 7

Monocacy River, opposite the *Hermitage*. Since *Araby* is still in private ownership, there has been no opportunity to undertake an architectural survey and evaluation. The property has been observed only from the public right-of-way. The main buildings include a brick house, frame "Swisser" barn, corncrib and wagon shed and various domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Individuals who have been close to the house report that it has a brick water table, which is a clear indication of 18th century construction. A tree-lined driveway extends in a southwesterly direction from Araby Church Road (the old path of the Georgetown Pike, later Maryland Route 355) back to the house. The house faces northeast toward the road. The barn and outbuildings are located behind the house. An 1856 sale bill for the property also mentions a stone tenant house. This structure is located behind the main house and is just visible from the road.

Resource Count: (estimated, because of inaccessibility of property. Note that these resources are recorded on this form, although the property is not federally owned.)

5 contributing buildings—main house, barn, wagon shed, stone tenant house, smokehouse.

2 contributing sites—1. Civil War associations: action site, July, 1864, headquarters site/meeting site, August 1864, encampment and headquarters site, Union army, June 1863, encampment site, September, 1862. 2. Forging and ferry crossing site, 18th-19th centuries.

2 non-contributing structures—tennis court, swimming pool.

Not counted—historic road traces, small sheds.

McPherson's Hill Farm: The farmstead of the McPherson 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield
Name of Property

Frederick County, MD
County and State

Section 7 Page 8

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 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: The Gambrill house and mill remnants 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 9

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 facia 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 had been altered for the most part in the 1960s when part of the building was used as a medical clinic. Although the 1967 renovations

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 10

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 headquarters for the 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'x45' 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'x20'. 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' x20' 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—house and former mill

1 contributing site—Civil War associations: 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.

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 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 11

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).

Resource Count:

5 contributing structures—2 cellar foundations, trenches, road and powder magazine.

4 contributing sites—distillery site, Lew Wallace Headquarters site, 2 blockhouse sites.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 12

not counted—railroad and trestle bridge.

The Baker Farm: The Baker farm containing about 220 acres is located on the west side of Baker Valley Road, immediately southwest of *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. 1920s gambrel roofed dairy barn and an accompanying milk house. There are two more silos near the dairy barn. There is also a wash house/summer kitchen and a springhouse. 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.

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. 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 13

The buildings appear to be in excellent condition.

Resource Count:

6 contributing buildings—house, barn, block dairy barn, milk house, summer kitchen, springhouse.

1 contributing structure—brick silo

1 contributing site—Civil War associations: July 1864 troop movements.

1 non-contributing building—metal equipment shed

not counted—small sheds.

Clifton: Clifton, also known as the Worthington Farm, is located at the end of a long access lane, which parallels I-270 westward from Baker Valley Road, then turns to the southwest to reach the house. This method of reaching Clifton resulted from the construction of I-270. The original access was along the east side of the Monocacy River from Maryland Route 355. Clifton is located within a loop of the river with Brooks Hill forming its southeastern boundary. The only building remaining on the Clifton property is the house. It is a two-story, five bay brick dwelling with an L-extension to the rear. The house faces east, 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 19th century. The house may have been built in 1851, for Griffin Taylor to move into after he left the neighboring property, *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 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.

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, MD

County and State

Section 7 Page 14

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.

For the house, the most significant feature 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 20th century, but is certainly restorable. The work has been attributed to Constantine Brumidi, the Italian artist who created the frescoes in the US Capitol building.

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

3 contributing sites—second dwelling site, Ballenger Creek Ford site, Civil War river crossing and action site, July 9, 1864.

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 (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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy Battlefield
Name of Property

Frederick County, MD
County and State

Section 7 Page 15

(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—the five commemorative monuments with their component parts.

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)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- Criteria A-G with checkboxes and descriptions.

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

Ca. 1760-1964

Significant Dates

1864

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, landmark, survey, engineering record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 2

Statement of Significance:

This added information to the existing National Register nomination for the 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 the 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 the 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. The 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 the 1760s with Daniel Dulaney's leases on *Locust Level* and James Marshall's acquisition of *Wett Work* to 1964 with the most recent placement of a commemorative monument at the battlefield.

Historic Context: The 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 3

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 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 4

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 the Monocacy National Military Park in 1934.

The area now encompassed by the 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.¹ 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 the Monocacy Battlefield is distinct in that it was almost entirely settled by the planter and merchant culture, except for some lease holdings on speculator Danial Dulaney'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 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

¹T.J.C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co. (1967, reprint of the original 1910 edition). p. 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 5

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 bread basket 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.² 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.³

By the last decade of the 18th century, Frederick County had as many as 80 grist mills and 300-400 stills, along with two glass works, two iron furnaces, two forges and two paper mills.⁴ 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 City's population was

² Robert J. Brugger, Maryland A Middle Temperament, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1985. p. 153.

³ Ibid.

⁴ T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., (1967, reprint of the original 1910 edition). p. 267.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 6

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 City 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 \$75,000.⁵ The greatest output in value of product, however, was from the area's grist and flour mills. 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 flour mills 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!⁶ 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.⁷ 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 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 San Dominigue in the French West Indies (Haiti) by sailing to Maryland. The Vincendiere family that arrived in Frederick County in 1793 fled San Dominigue to a refuge on the west side of the Monocacy River (later to become the

⁵ Walsh and Fox, p. 163.

⁶ James S. Van Ness, "Economic Development, Social and Cultural Changes: 1800-1850," Walsh and Fox, p. 175.

⁷ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 7

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, flour milling 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 grist mill 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 grist mill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.⁸

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.⁹ 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

⁸ Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484.

⁹ Bruchey, p. 396, citing U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures: 1914, I, 553.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 8

period, although there was a gradual decline.¹⁰ 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."¹¹ 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 1830.¹² 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.¹³ In 1878 Gambrill expanded again and bought the steam powered Frederick City Mill 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 by Gambrill.¹⁴ 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 1880.¹⁵

¹⁰ Ibid. p.397 and 497.

¹¹ Susan Winter Frye, "Evolution of Mill Settlement Patterns in the Antietam Drainage, Washington County, Maryland," p. 71.

¹² HABS Report, "The Gambrill House," p. 5.

¹³ Ibid. p.18.

¹⁴ Thomas J Scharf, History of Western Maryland, Vol. 1, p. 598.

¹⁵ HABS Report, p. 12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 9

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 Frederick County by the 1860s. The institution was finally abolished in Maryland in June of 1864. It seems that some Frederick Countians sympathized with the Confederacy, but 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 were slave holders or former slave holders, 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 the 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.

Property Histories:

The Hermitage (Best Farm): 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 Dulaney in 1740. When Dulaney originally acquired rights to the land, it contained 3,180 acres. In 1756, Dulaney added more land and had the piece resurveyed into the *Resurvey on Locust Level*, with an increased total of 3,902 acres. Dulaney 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 Dulaney 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,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 10

‘with brick or stone chimney’ and to ‘keep in good repair the barn now erected thereon.’¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ At this time, no information is available to indicate where on the 3,902 acres of *Locust Level* these leaseholds were. Even before these, Dulaney was leasing out parts of *Locust Level*. George Beckwith Sr. on June 10, 1761, leased from Daniel Dulaney, 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.”¹⁸ What is significant from these leases to a study of the *Hermitage* is that Dulaney appears to have had a standard lease form, which required the lessee to build a dwelling of a specified minimum size, and with a stone or brick chimney and a barn. These stipulations may have relevance to the buildings on the Best farm, particularly to the first story of the log and stone secondary dwelling which may predate the other buildings on the property. At least we know that *Locust Level* had several habitations upon it prior to the 1790s.

On March 24, 1795, Daniel Dulaney, 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.¹⁹ 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 Dulaney in 1791.²⁰ This piece of land was probably 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*.²¹ 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 in the *Hermitage* house in December of 1794, and refers specifically to a chamber in the 1790s section of the present dwelling, and also refers to the *Hermitage* as the home of the Vincendieres. It was under Victoire Vincendiere’s ownership

¹⁶ Millard Milburn Rice, *New Facts and Old Families*, Baltimore: Geneological Publishing Co. 1984, p. 70, citing Frederick County land Records WR 1/342.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, citing Frederick County Land Records, WR 1/406.

¹⁸ Frederick County Land Records, K/64-65.

¹⁹ Frederick County Land Records, WR 13/397.

²⁰ Frederick County Land Records, WR 10/124.

²¹ Dr. Arthur Tracey, Maps of Monocacy area land grants.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 11

that the Hermitage took on essentially its present appearance. She had the 1790s section built, and the log second story addition made to the stone leasehold house. Presumably this was built to house other French refugees since the interior woodwork is rather refined. She also built the French style 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 San 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, a sizable sum at that time. John Brien, who owned adjoining *Arcadia*, was a real estate developer 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 1825.²² 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 1834, or earlier since he does not appear in the 1830 census, 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. Portions of the property 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 left the

²² Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, p. 459.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 12

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 the about 1852 to the early 1900s.

The Araby Community:

Araby and Araby Mills: Known as the C.K. Thomas farm during the Battle of Monocacy, *Araby* was a tract of 1,111 ½ 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 "*Wet Work*" and "*Altogether*." It seems that most of today's *Araby* farm is on the original land grant, "*Wet Work*." According to Dr. Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern in Pioneers of Old Monocacy, *Wet 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 grant of 881 acres made to James Marshall in 1793. Most of that land eventually became the property of Col. John McPherson, Sr.

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 to land records, Marshall was actively acquiring lands of *Wet Work* in 1759 and 1760. In these early recordings, his occupation is listed as "merchant." In one out conveyance dated 1778,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 13

James Marshall is identified as "farmer." He apparently lived somewhere on the property. In 1800, census records list 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 is assessed for "*Wett Work Resurveyed*" with 1,066 acres valued at \$2,150. 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 provides for the subdivision of his land if necessary.

When James Marshall died, he divided his remaining lands between his son, William and daughters, Chloe on the one hand and Eleanor Marshall 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 *Wet 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 and there was no specific description of the land, but it is indicated as 410 acres.²³ 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

²³ Frederick County Land Records WR 43/185.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 14

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.²⁴ 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.

In 1810, Thomas Johnson sold 532 acres of *Altogether* to John McPherson for \$4,788.00.²⁵ 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.

Then in 1819, John L. Harding (husband of Eleanor Marshall), sold to John McPherson, *Junior*, part of *Altogether*, 119 acres, for \$3,808.00. This is 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

²⁴ Scharf, p. 389, 392.

²⁵ Frederick County Land Records WR 38/177-178.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 15

document, was to resurvey 425 acres, part of a tract called "*Wett Works Resurveyed*," 532 acres, part of "*Altogether*," and 119 acres, also part of "*Altogether*," 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, part of "*the Gleanings*," amend all errors and add contiguous vacancy. The result was 1,111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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 Catoctin Furnace and Antietam 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.²⁶ 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 \$15,302.00.²⁷ The parcels were 226 acres and 51 acres. These same two parcels were sold on August 4, 1847 to Isaac Baugher for \$14,841.51.²⁸ Also on August 14th 1847, Worthington Johnson sold another 33 acres of the *Mansion House Farm* to Isaac Baugher.²⁹ 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

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

²⁷ Frederick County Land Record WBT 4, page 25.

²⁸ Frederick County Land Record WBT 5/226.

²⁹ Frederick County Land Record WBT 5/230.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 16

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, 1852.³⁰ 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 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.³¹

³⁰ Frederick County Deed of Trust, WBT #14/669.

³¹ Pendleton, HABS Survey, Clifton Farm, p. 8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 17

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.³²

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.³³

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.³⁴ 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

³² Ibid.

³³ Frederick County Land Records B.G.F 2, page 495.

³⁴ Frederick County Land Records volume B.G.F. 6, page 109.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 18

held a council of war in one of the upper rooms of the house. These included Generals Grant, Hunter, Ricketts, Crook and Sheridan.³⁵

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, 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, 1910.³⁶ 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.³⁷ 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.³⁸

³⁵ Scharf, p. 573.

³⁶ The will is recorded in Frederick County in will book W.B.C. 2, page 239.

³⁷ Frederick County Land Record H.W.B.-292, page 470.

³⁸ Frederick County Land Record H.W.B.-298, page 201.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 19

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.³⁹ 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 \$32,000.00.⁴⁰ 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-270.⁴¹ *Araby* farm is still owned by the Clapp family.

The Gambrill Mansion, "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."⁴² 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 Orchestra⁴³

Unfortunately by 1897 the milling operation at Araby Mills had failed and Gambrill was forced to sell.⁴⁴ Subsequent owners renamed the house "Boscobel," by which it is commonly known today. Boscobel was individually listed in the National Register in 1984.

³⁹ Frederick County Land Record 401, page 1.

⁴⁰ Frederick County Land Record 479, page 464.

⁴¹ Frederick County Land Records Book 535, page 348.

⁴² Philip Pendleton, HABS No. MD-1051, Gambrill House (Edgewood, Boscobel), 1991, p. 8.

⁴³ Ibid. p. 10.

⁴⁴ Ibid. p. 12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 20

The McPherson Hill Farm (Lewis 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 slatey and not particularly fertile, when compared with the broader and more gently sloping croplands of the other Monocacy farms.

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 Amalung, 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.⁴⁵

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

⁴⁵ Frederick County Land Record WBT 10, page 276.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 21

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.⁴⁶ (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 1849.⁴⁷

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 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.

⁴⁶ Frederick County Will Record G.H. 1, page 108.

⁴⁷ Frederick County Land Record JWLC 1, page 75.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 22

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. Uner, 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 \$8,645.50.⁴⁸ 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 cleaned up his act. 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 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 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

⁴⁸ Frederick County Land Record p. 336, p. 335.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 23

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).⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ 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.⁵¹ 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 interest, and Anna Virginia and George D. Knill for the other 1/2 interest.⁵² 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.⁵³ 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.

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

⁴⁹ These transactions are described in Frederick County Land Record 404, page 594; 439, page 287 and 439, page 288.

⁵⁰ Frederick County Land Record 446, page 589.

⁵¹ Frederick County Land Record 531, page 720.

⁵² Frederick County Land Record 595, page 441.

⁵³ Frederick County Land Record Book 599, Page 147.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 24

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. Gambrill, Thos. Kenna and C. Staley, millers."⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵ 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 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 railside 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."⁵⁶ 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

⁵⁴ Thomas J. Scharf, History, Vol. I, p. 599.

⁵⁵ Frederick County Land Record, JS 37, p. 48 ff.

⁵⁶ Frederick County Equity Records, No. 6708. Sale of James Gambrill real estate, 1897.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 25

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, 1857.⁵⁷ 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 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 \$10,000.00.⁵⁸ 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.⁵⁹

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, 1860.⁶⁰ Then, in February of 1864, Benjamin Brown conveyed 5 ¾ acres of the nine-acre distillery parcel back to James Gambrill.⁶¹ This 5 ¾ acres encompassed the parcel currently identified as 101-01, which is only 1 ¼ 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 ¾ 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 ¼ acres (of the 5 ¾

⁵⁷ Frederick County Land Record ES 10, page 523, 524.

⁵⁸ Frederick County Land Record ES 6, page 405.

⁵⁹ Frederick County Land Record WBT 5, page 358.

⁶⁰ Frederick County Land Record BGF 5, page 653.

⁶¹ Frederick County Land Record JWLC 1, page 137.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 26

acres) to William and Nannie Moler.⁶² 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 ¼ 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 \$575.00.⁶³ 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 ¼ 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.⁶⁴ Then, on September 29, 1984, George A. and Mary Eckenrode sold parcel 101-01 to the National Park Service.⁶⁵

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, 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.⁶⁶ On December 13, 1867, Benjamin Brown, together with John McF. Lyeth sold 4 1/8 acres to Charles J. Taylor for \$1,600.00.⁶⁷ A year later on December 7, 1868, Taylor sold the same parcel for the same price to Francis B.G. Miller.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰ 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

⁶² Frederick County Land Record JLJ 16, page 362.

⁶³ Frederick County Land Record DHH 5, page 595.

⁶⁴ Frederick County Land Record 1010, page 842.

⁶⁵ Frederick County Land Record 1257, page 42.

⁶⁶ Frederick County land Records JWLC 1, pages 356 and 357. Mrs. Lyeth's name is spelled both as Elenora and Eleanora.

⁶⁷ Frederick County Land Record CM1, page 58.

⁶⁸ Frederick County Land Record CM 2, page 572.

⁶⁹ Frederick County Land Record CM 5, page 593.

⁷⁰ Frederick County Land Record CM 8, page 400.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 27

\$900.00.⁷¹ In 1880, March 16th, Joseph and Margaret R. Cronise sold the 4 1/8 acres to James M. Howard for \$1,025.00.⁷² 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 \$850.00.⁷³

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 \$900.00.⁷⁴ 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 1937.⁷⁵

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 their caring for Sarah and for a Mrs. Beard.⁷⁶ In 1960, Hattie A. Shelton sold the property, containing all three subdivided parcels to Bert L. and Kay Santen.⁷⁷ 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.⁷⁸ This was parcel 101-02, which the Eckenrodes sold to the National park Service in 1984.⁷⁹

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

⁷¹Frederick County Land Record TG 8, page 110.

⁷²Frederick County land Record AF 1, page 413.

⁷³Frederick County Land Record, AF 4, page 379.

⁷⁴Frederick County Land Record WIP 6, page 364.

⁷⁵These various transactions are recorded in Land Records 390/15; 409/518.

⁷⁶Frederick County Land Records 457, page 131.

⁷⁷Frederick County Land Record 632, page 298.

⁷⁸Frederick County Land Records 768, page 616, 887, page 491.

⁷⁹Frederick County Land Records 1257, page 45.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 28

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 raiiside 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, 1844.⁸⁰ 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.

On April 1, 1949, William F. Atkinson, et al sold the property to Francis H. and Barbara M. Ladson.⁸¹ They, in turn sold 6.38 acres to the National Park Service in 1987.⁸² 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

⁸⁰Frederick County Land Records HS 1, page 537.

⁸¹Frederick County Land Record 479, page 7.

⁸²Frederick County land Record 1427, page 888.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 29

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 (Gambrell) 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..."⁸³ For the sum of £5, Chloe relinquished the 500 acres. This low price certainly 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.⁸⁴ 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

⁸³ Frederick County Land Record W.R. 29, page 369.

⁸⁴ Frederick County Land Record H.S. 14, page 401.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 30

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.⁸⁵ In this division, Daniel received 214 acres that came to be known as the "Baker Farm" and Edward got 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.⁸⁶ 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.⁸⁷ 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.

⁸⁵ Frederick County Land Record W.B.T. 8, page 605.

⁸⁶ Frederick County Land Record D.H.H. 17, page 738.

⁸⁷ Frederick County Land Record H.W.B 308, page 277

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 31

Clifton (the Worthington Farm): 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 and early 1850s. 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 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.⁸⁸

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).⁸⁹ 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, James Marshall. Then, in 1847, Griffin Taylor purchased 47 acres of *Araby* from William J. Ross, trustee for the McPhersons.⁹⁰

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

⁸⁸ Frederick County Land Record JS 48, folios 522-524.

⁸⁹ Frederick County Land Record HS 14, folio 304.

⁹⁰ Frederick County Land Record WBT 5, folios 282-283.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 32

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).⁹¹ 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.⁹² 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 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

⁹¹ Frederick County Land Record, ES 8, folios 564-566.

⁹² Frederick County Land Record BGF 7, folios 439-440.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 33

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 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."⁹³ 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

⁹³Patrick J. Andrus, National Register Bulletin 40., p. 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 34

eminent domain.⁹⁴ 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 four farms (Best, 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.

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 populated that landscape. The 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, the Monocacy National Battlefield as a

⁹⁴Ibid., p. 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 35

cohesive cultural landscape meets National Register criterion A for the history of 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 settlement period and 18th and 19th century architecture. The buildings on the *Hermitage* provide a rare, if not unique example of French and French West Indian influenced architecture in Maryland. These buildings were superimposed on a colonial period settlement already established on the property. *Araby* while not observed or accessible, is nevertheless an example of a Georgian manor house built by a wealthy merchant, James Marshall. *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. Edgewood (the Gambrill House), 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 36

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monocacy National Battlefield

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 9 Page 1

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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 County, Maryland

County and State

Section 9 Page 2

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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 County, Maryland

County and State

Section 9 Page 2

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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 County, Maryland

County and State

Section 9 Page 2

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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

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street 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.

**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

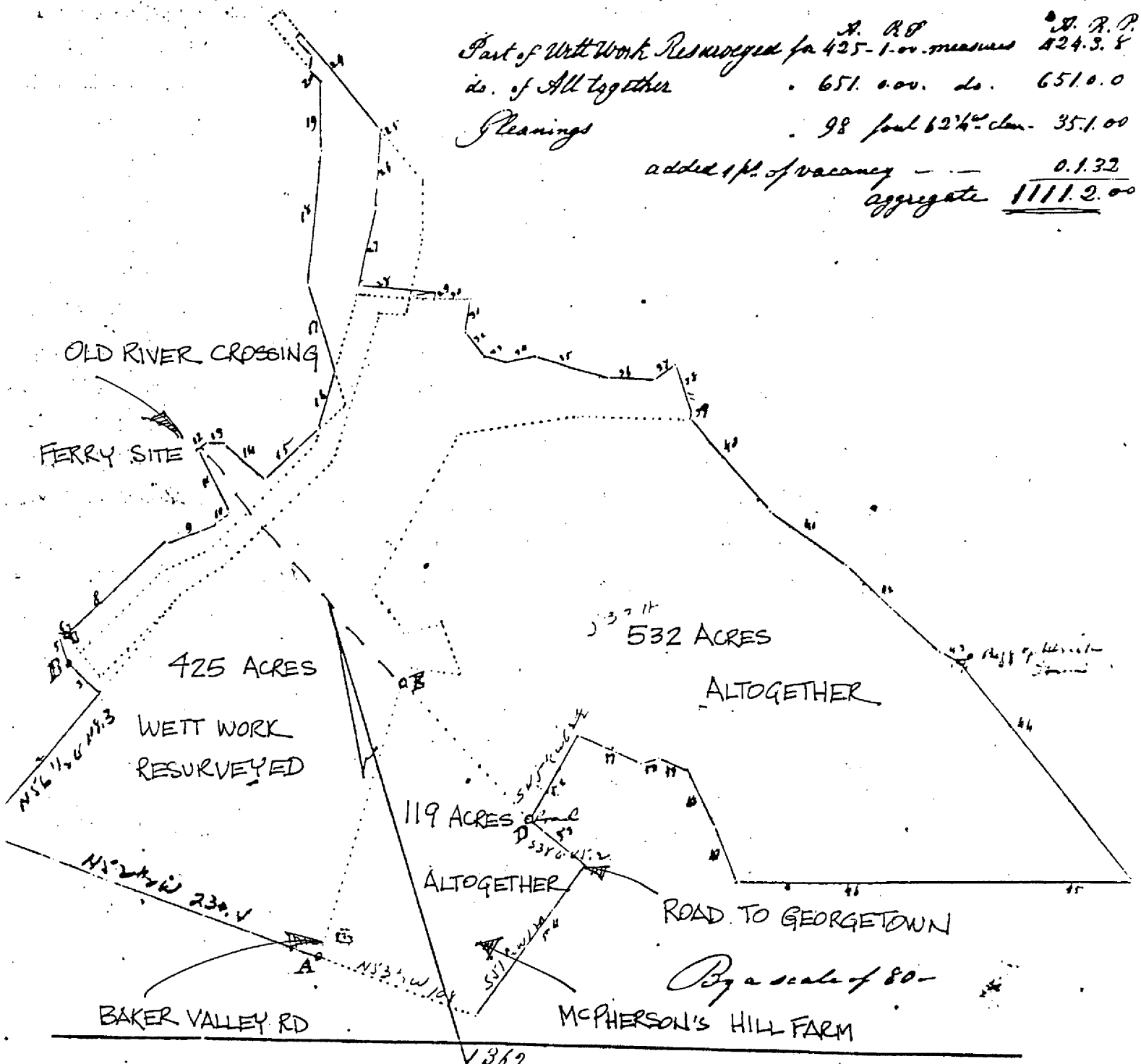
Section number 10 Page 2

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the nominated areas remain the same as described in the original National Register nomination. However, the existing congressionally authorized park boundary extends slightly outside the previously drawn National Register boundary at several locations. The NPS is currently undertaking a General Management Plan which will evaluate the park boundary to determine if further adjustments are desirable. Once the GMP is completed a revision to this National Register nomination reflecting existing inconsistencies and proposed amendments to the park boundary will be submitted.

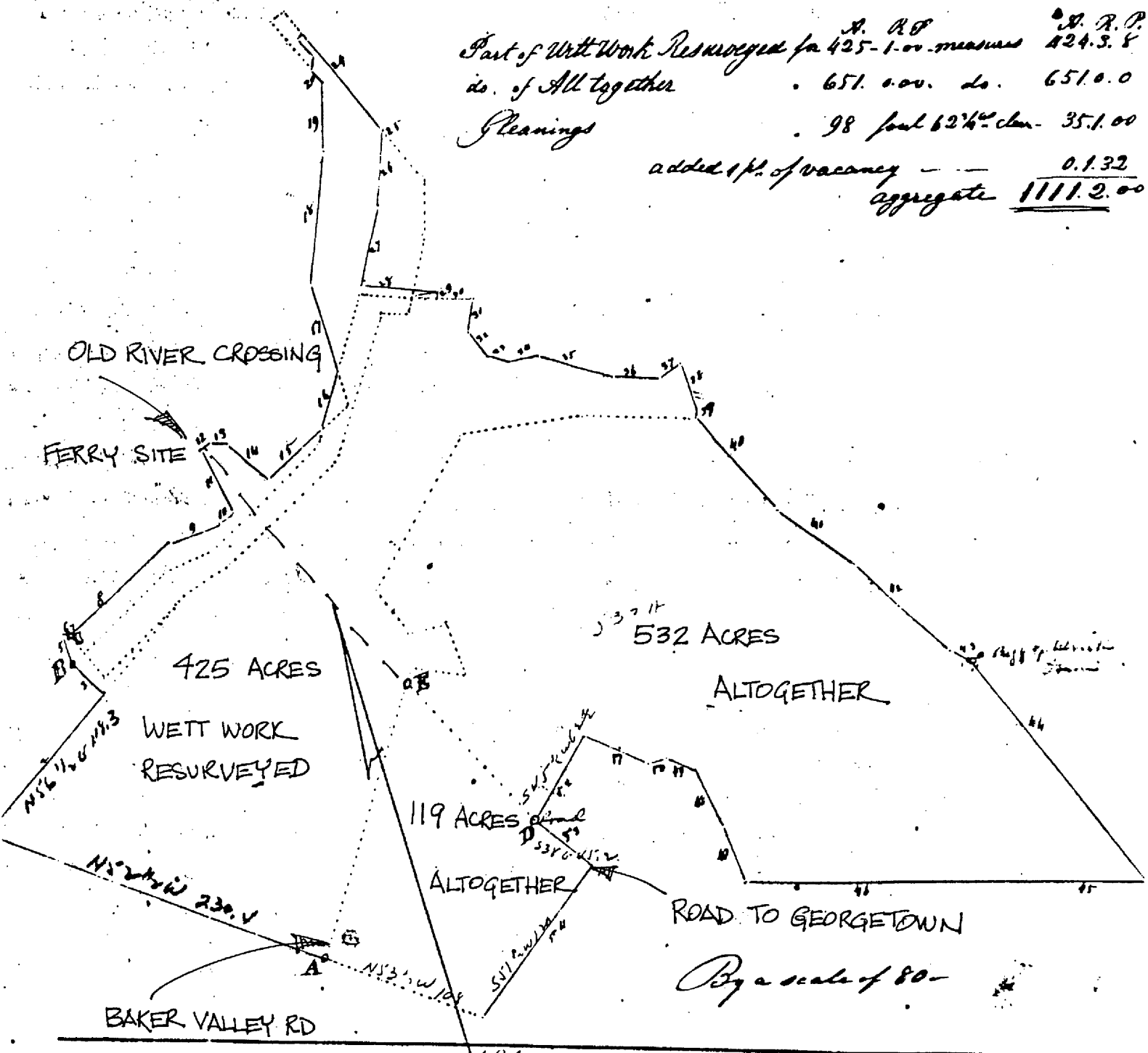
Boundary Justification:

Part of Wet Work Resurveyed for 425-1.00 measured	424.3.8
do. of All together	651.0.0
Planings	98 feet 6 2/4" clear - 35.1.00
added 1/4 of vacancy	0.1.32
aggregate	<u>1111.2.00</u>



The State of Maryland do wit; By virtue of a special warrant of Resurvey bearing date the 5th of October 1831 granted out of the western shore land office to Dr. Wm. Hillyard of Frederick Co. to resurvey the following parcels of land lying and being in the county aforesaid and contiguous to each other viz: 89^{ac} in two parts of Brothers Good Will; originally on the 7th day 1 October 1754 granted James Hawkins for 400^{ac} 159^{ac}; part of Fieldens Manor; originally on the 27th day of October 1762 granted Fielder Gantt for 8151^{ac} 8 3/4^{ac} called The valuable purchase, originally on the _____ day of _____ granted _____ for _____ - amend and correct errors and add contiguous vacancy - I therefore Certify that have carefully resurveyed for and in the name of him the said Dr. Wm. Hillyard

Part of W^{et} Work Resurveyed for A. R. P. 425-1.00 measured 424.3.8
 do. of All together . 651.000. do. 651.0.0
 Cleanings . 98 foot 62 1/4" den- 35.1.00
 added 1/4 of vacancy ——— 0.1.32
 aggregate 1111.2.00



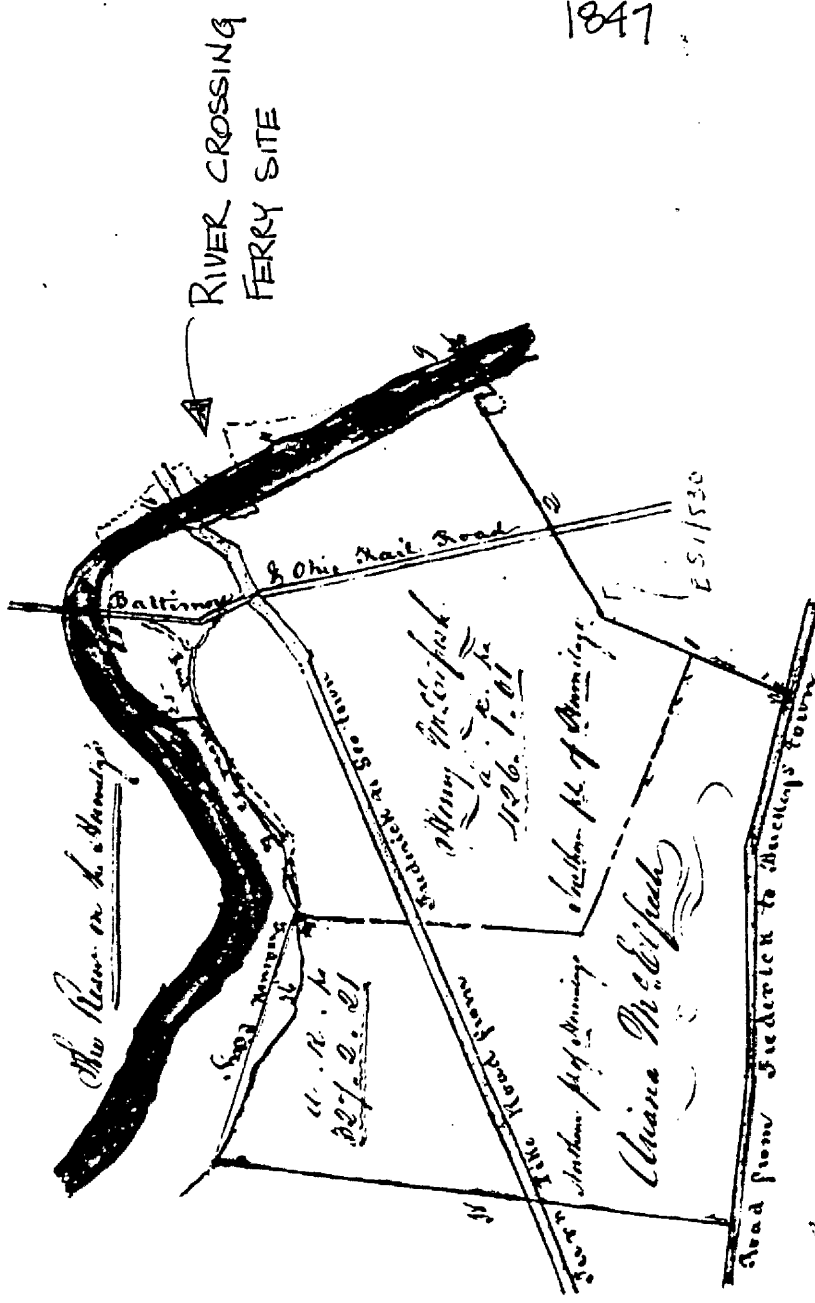
By a scale of 80-

The State of Maryland to wit; By virtue of a special warrant of Resurvey bearing date 6th of October 1831 granted out of the western line land office to Dr. Wm. Hickey of Frederick Co. to resurvey the following parcels of land lying and being in the county aforesaid and contiguous to each other viz: 89^{ac} in two parts of Brothers Good Will; originally on the 7th day of October 1754 granted James Hawkins for 400^{ac} 159^{ac} part of Fielden Manor; originally on the 27th day of October 1762 granted Fielden Gantt for 8151^{ac} - 8 1/4^{ac} called The Double purchase, originally on the day of granted for ^{ac} to amend and correct errors and add contiguous vacancy — I Wm. Hickey Certify that I have carefully resurveyed for and in the name of him the said Dr. W. Hickey all

General Plat A.

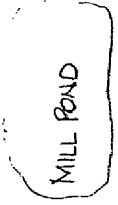
Henry M. C. Esq. Anne Mary M. C. Esq. } No 2141 County
 Anne M. C. Esq. } In the Hermitage County Court
 Ursula M. C. Esq. } The annex is a two plot of
 as the heirs at law of John H. M. C. Esq. and Thomas M. C. Esq. deceased, of which portion
 is to be taken as a part of the commissions return to said Commission.

SOUTH HERMITAGE
1847



By a scale of 100 ft

METAL STORAGE
BUILDING | OFFICE



FORMER
STONE MILL

109

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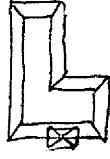
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ROUTE 355

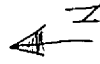
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56



EDGEWOOD

54



MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

EDGEWOOD | GAMBRILL MILL SITE

APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

PHOTO VIEW AND NUMBER

1 A

BROOKS HILL

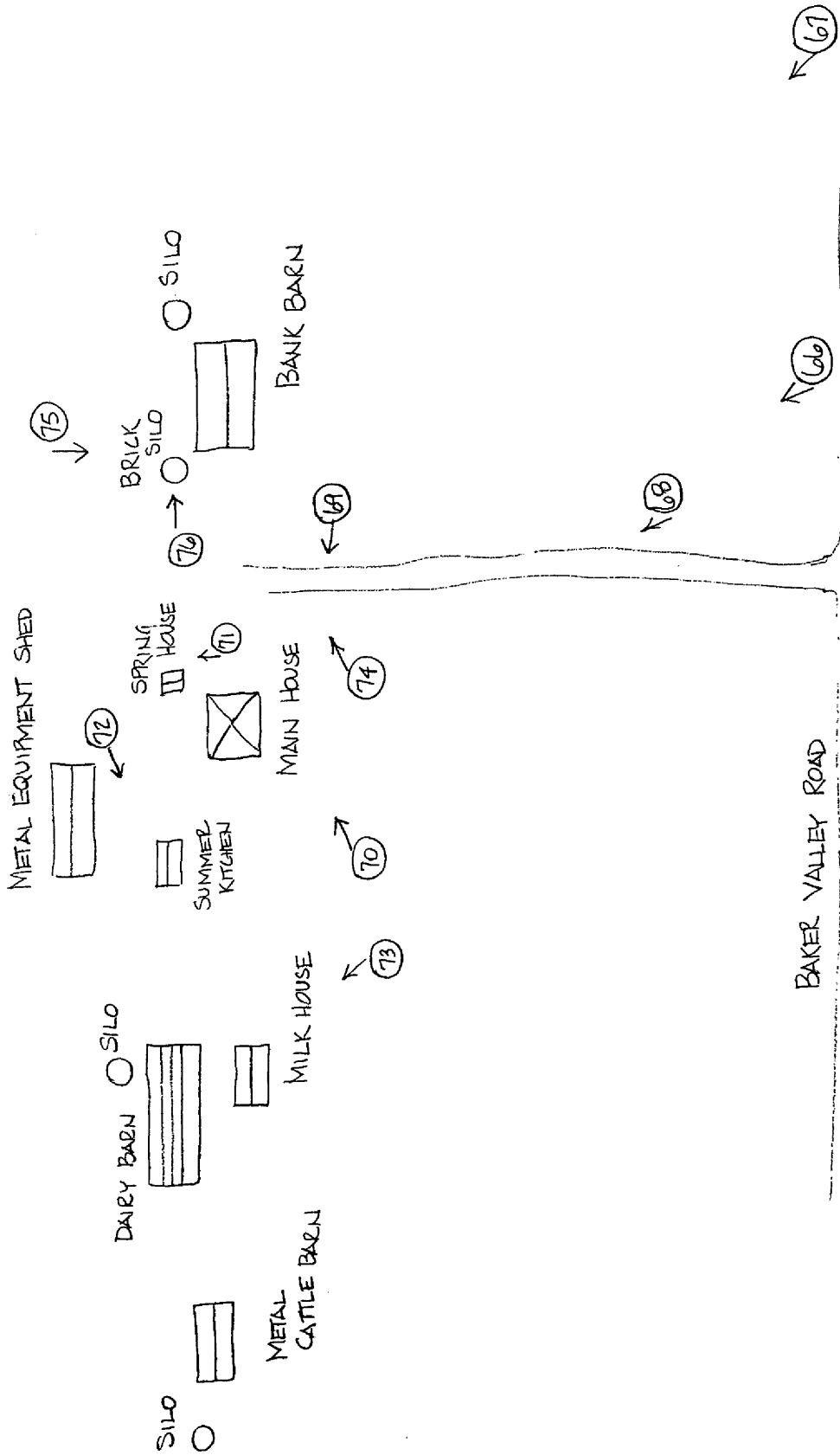
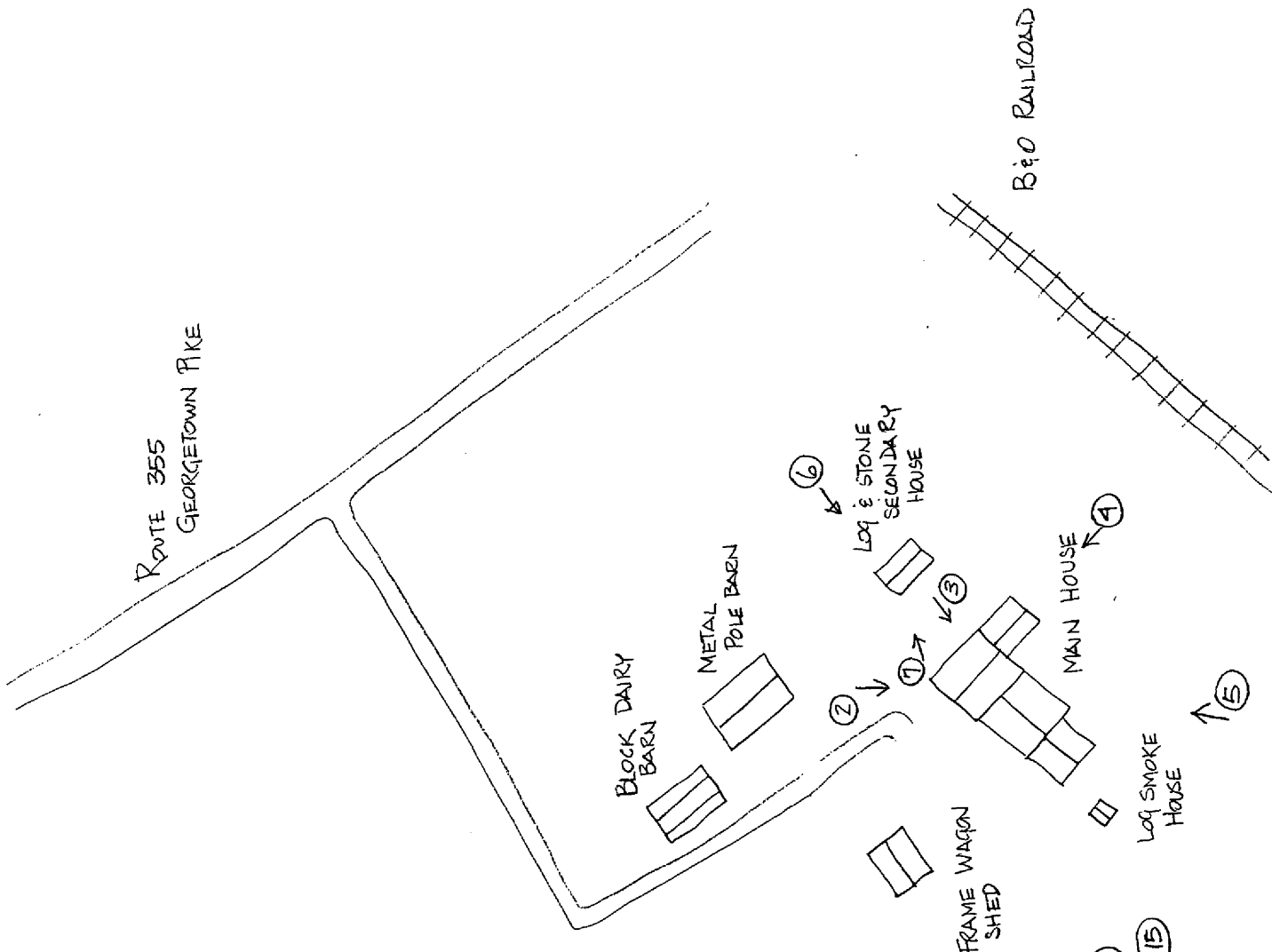


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MONDRAGO NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
THE BAKER FARM
APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

N.



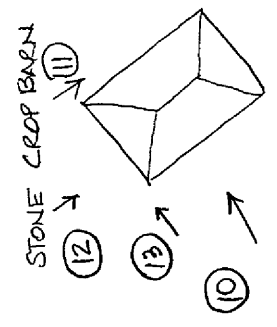
APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN
 THE HERMITAGE (BEST FARM)
 MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD



PHOTO VIEW & NUMBER



NOT TO SCALE



MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

MC PHERSON'S HILL FARM
(LEWIS FARM)

APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

A N.

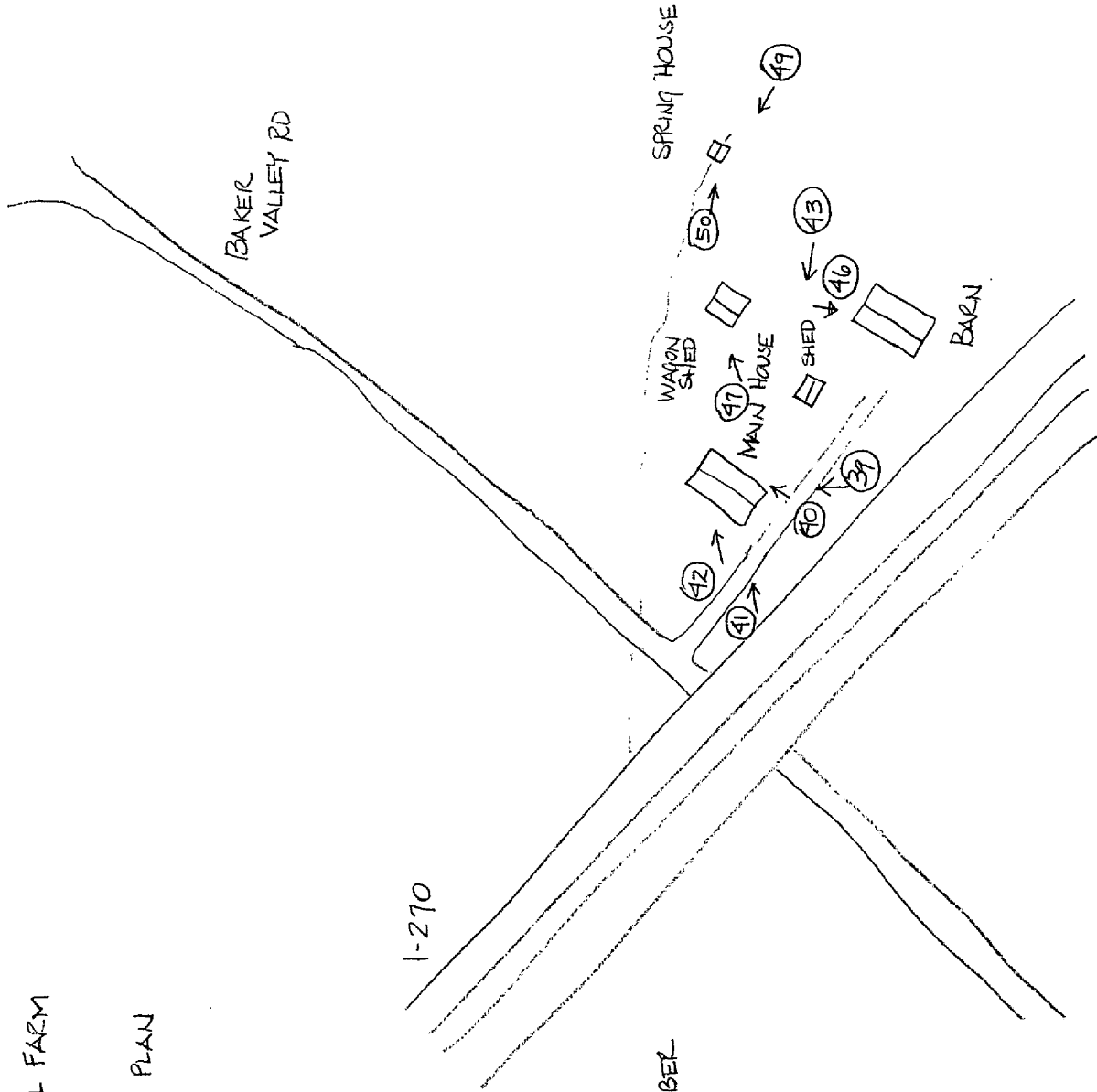
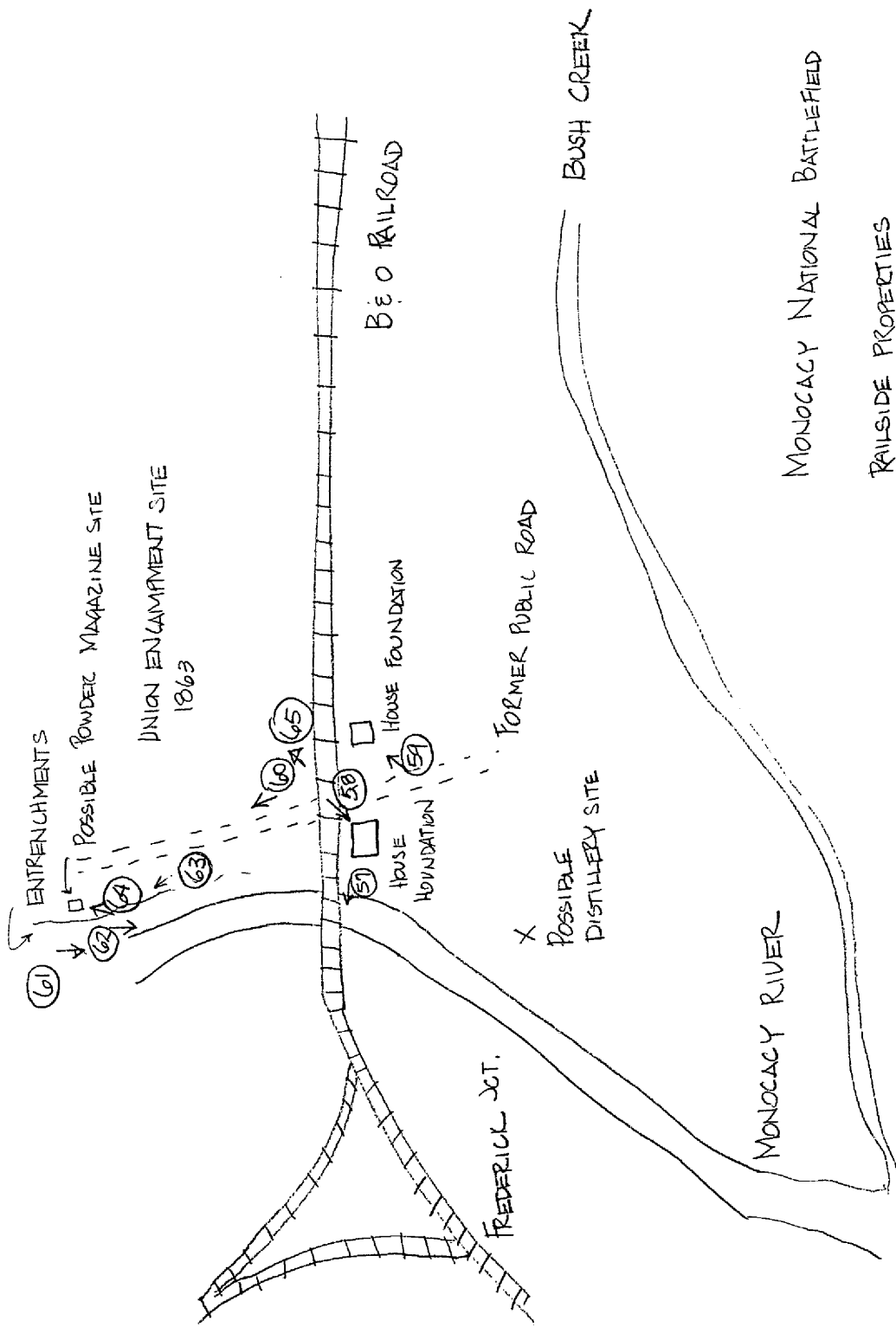


PHOTO VIEW & NUMBER

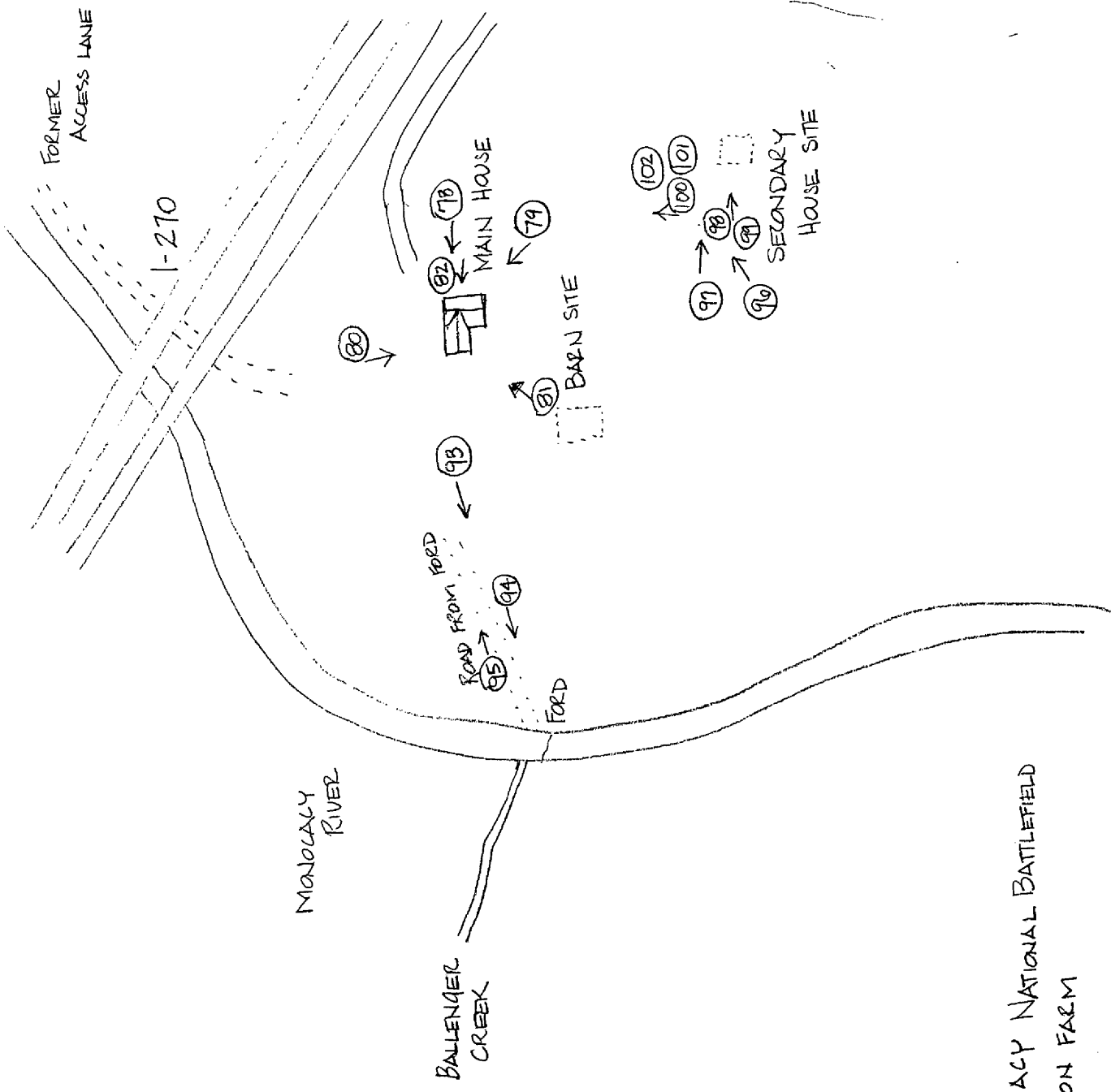
① ↑



MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
 RAILSIDE PROPERTIES
 APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

↑ NORTH

PHOTO VIEW # NUMBER
 ① ↑



BROOKS HILL

↑ N.


MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
CLIFTON FARM

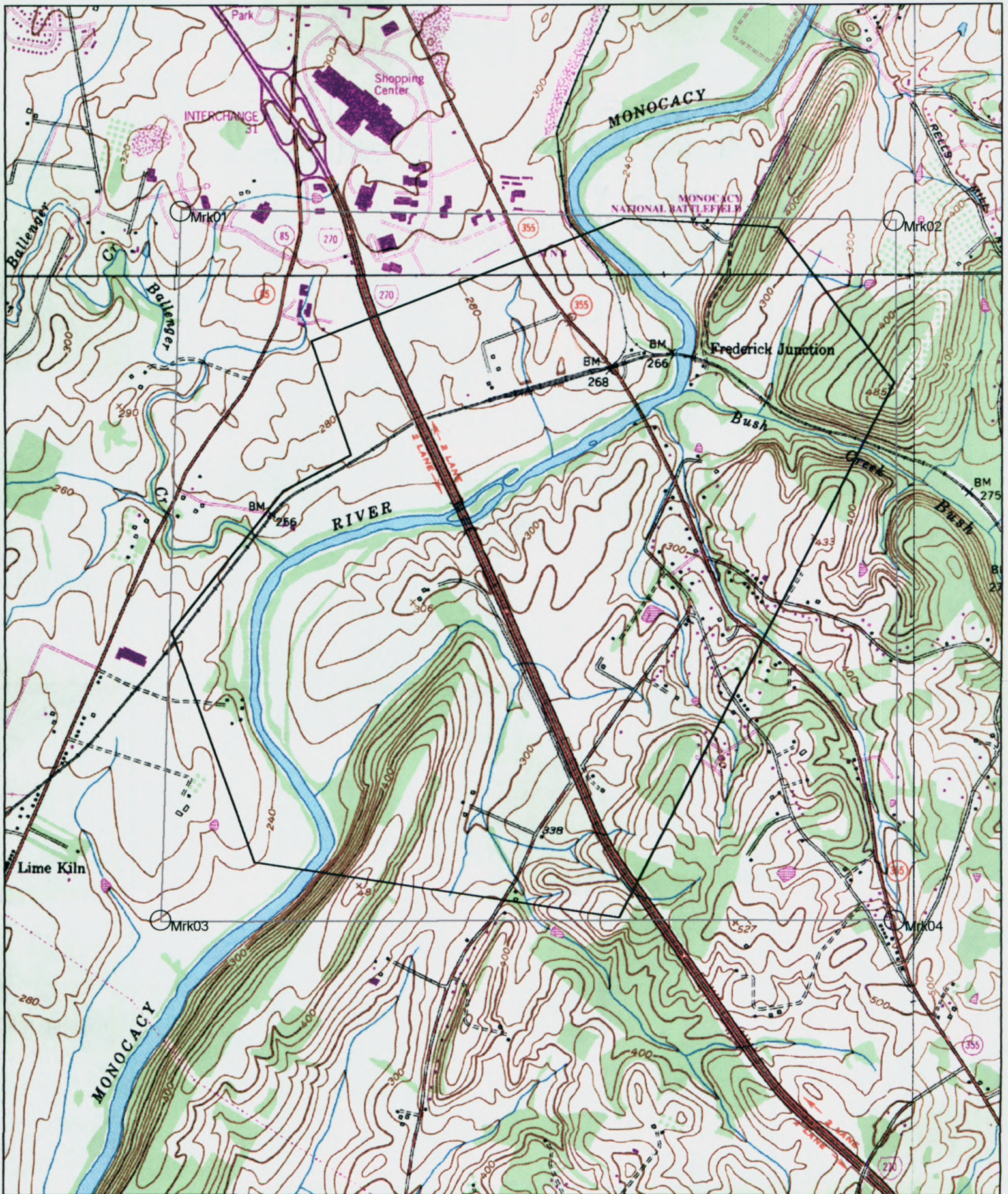
APPROXIMATE SITE PLAN

PHOTO VIEW AND NUMBER ① ↑



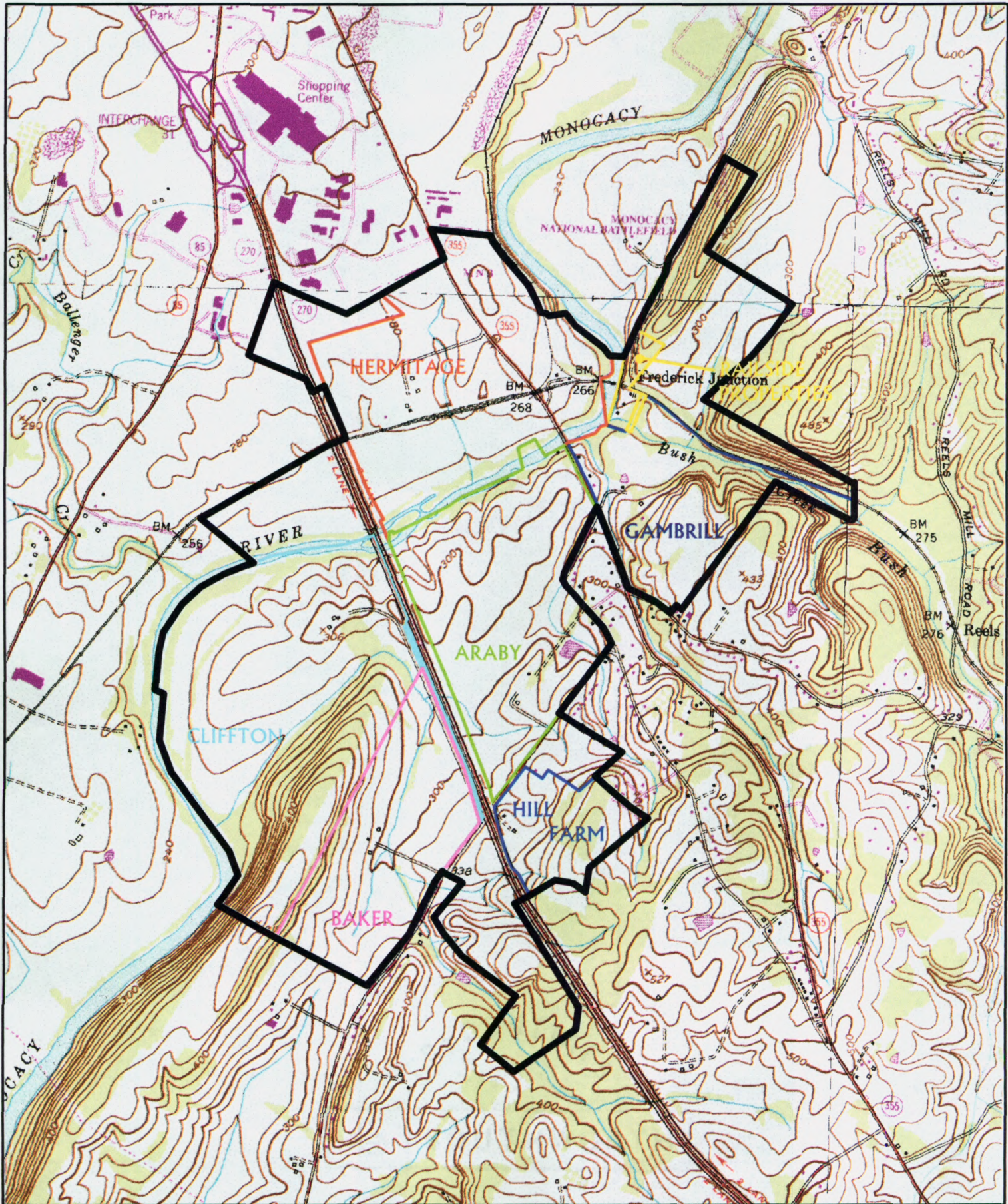
Name: BUCKEYSTOWN
 Date: 03/25/2003
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 039 21' 38.8" N 077 23' 53.3" W
 Caption: Monocacy Battlefield Historic District, lower area boundary and UTM reference points
 Authorized Boundary: 



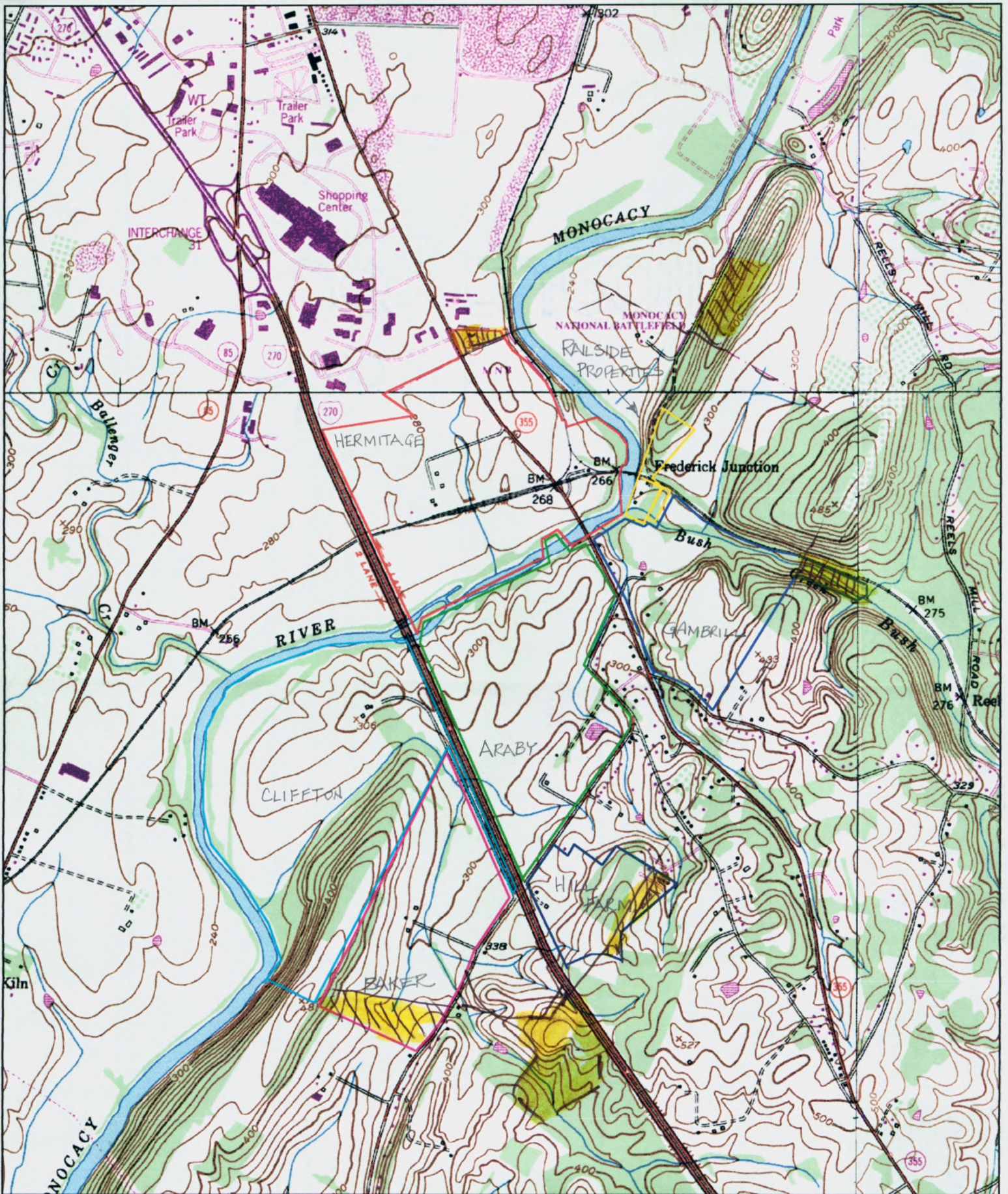
Name: BUCKEYSTOWN
Date: 9/19/2000
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

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



Name: BUCKEYSTOWN
 Date: 03/25/2003
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 039 21' 56.8" N 077 23' 42.0" W
 Caption: Monocacy Battlefield Properties
 Authorized Boundary: **—————**



Name: BUCKEYSTOWN
 Date: 9/15/2000
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 039° 21' 56.8" N 077° 23' 42.0" W
 Caption: Monocacy Battlefield Properties