



Foundation Document Monocacy National Battlefield

Maryland

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Monocacy National Battlefield can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

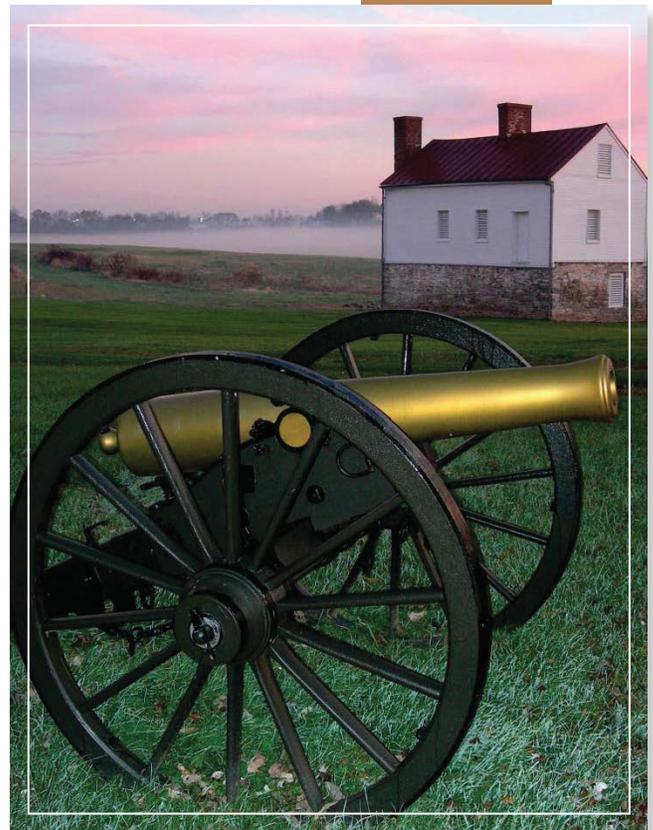
Known as the “battle that saved Washington,” the Battle of Monocacy was fought on July 9, 1864, as a small Union force delayed a Confederate advance on the nation’s capital at Monocacy Junction in Western Maryland. This provided time for Union reinforcement to be moved into fortifications at Washington and successfully defend the capital. Today, Monocacy National Battlefield covers more than 1,600 acres, preserving this historic landscape for future generations.

Monocacy National Battlefield is located approximately three miles south of Frederick, the second largest city in Maryland, and near the fast growing Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area. Roughly two miles of the Monocacy River run through the national battlefield. The CSX railroad line (historic Baltimore & Ohio Railroad) also extends through the national battlefield, paralleling the Monocacy River and Bush Creek. The historic Urbana Pike (Route 355) runs north-south through the eastern part of the national battlefield. These transportation corridors made Monocacy Junction an important crossroads and strategic location during the Civil War and influenced troop movements during the battle.

The core battlefield consists of six historic properties, the Best Farm (L’Hermitage), the Worthington Farm, the Thomas Farm, the Baker Farm, the Lewis Farm, and the Gambrill Mill. Many of the historic structures on these farmsteads existed at the time of the battle. The surrounding agricultural fields still retain the look and feel of the Civil War era landscape, with few changes to the field configurations and fence rows. The rural fields and farmsteads retain a high level of historic integrity and provide an evocative backdrop for visitors to understand and reflect on the historic events that unfolded on this tranquil landscape.

Despite rapid regional growth, Monocacy National Battlefield has remained largely intact. In 1951 the construction of US Route 240 (now Interstate 270) had a profound impact on the battlefield landscape. This modern intrusion introduced noise associated with high speed traffic and bisected the battlefield landscape, creating a barrier between the Worthington and Baker Farms and the rest of the national battlefield. Raising awareness of the need to protect Monocacy National Battlefield, significant land acquisitions followed in the 1980s and 1990s, resulting in the preservation of most of the battlefield landscape. In 2007, Monocacy National Battlefield opened a new visitor center which is accessible from the Urbana Pike (Route 355). For a full history of the Battle of Monocacy and the development of Monocacy National Battlefield, please see appendix B.

Monocacy National Battlefield continues to preserve the site of a significant Civil War battle, honors those who fought on this rural landscape, and works collaboratively with surrounding communities on the stewardship of park resources.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Monocacy National Battlefield was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. Congress first recognized the need to commemorate the Battle of Monocacy, passing legislation on March 1, 1929, to erect a suitable marker, and then establishing a national military park on June 21, 1934. (See appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD is to preserve the breastworks, earthworks, walls, and other defenses and shelters used by the Confederate and Union armies on July 9, 1864, as well as the buildings, roads, and outlines of the battlefield; to commemorate the Battle of Monocacy; and to provide opportunities for visitors to understand and appreciate the significance of the Battle of Monocacy within the full context of the Civil War and US history.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Monocacy National Battlefield, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Monocacy National Battlefield. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- On July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy, where a small Union army successfully delayed a larger Confederate army's advance on Washington, DC, provided sufficient time for General Ulysses S. Grant to send federal reinforcements to the United States capital, preventing its capture and saving Washington.
- This Confederate campaign, its third and final attempt to bring the war to the North, was also designed to divert pressure from General Robert E. Lee's besieged army at Petersburg, Virginia, and to lessen President Abraham Lincoln's chances for reelection.
- Other important events of the Civil War associated with Monocacy include the 1862 Maryland Campaign and finding of General Robert E. Lee's Special Orders 191, which outlined his plan of attack, and the August 1864 meeting of Generals Grant and Sheridan at the Thomas House to plan the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.
- Monocacy National Battlefield protects a crossroads where visitors can experience rural landscapes, historic structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the Civil War, and provides opportunities for understanding the history of life in Western Maryland within the broader context of US history.
- Established in 1794 by refugees from the Saint-Domingue (Haitian) slave rebellion, L'Hermitage, also known as the Best Farm, contains the intact archeological record of one of the largest known slave village sites in Maryland, providing unique insights into the lives of enslaved people north of the Potomac River.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park’s legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Monocacy National Battlefield:

- **Battlefield Landscape** – The Battle of Monocacy, also called the “battle that saved Washington,” took place on a rural landscape south of Frederick, Maryland. Today, the core area of the battlefield landscape protected by Monocacy National Battlefield consists of numerous historic farmsteads (the Best Farm [L’Hermitage], the Thomas Farm, the Lewis Farm, the Baker Farm, and the Worthington Farm) as well as the Gambrill Mill property. The historic B&O Railroad (modern CSX railroad line) and the historic Georgetown Pike (modern Maryland State Highway 355), are both key battlefield landscape features. These important transportation corridors influenced the movement and positioning of troops during the battle. The Monocacy River bisects the battlefield and was another significant landscape feature that influenced troop movements and the course of the battle. These features, along with the rolling terrain, wooded areas, agricultural fields, and fence lines, make up the battlefield landscape.
- **Historic Structures** – There are fifty-two historic structures that can be found at Monocacy National Battlefield, many of which stood at the time of the battle. These structures include historic farmhouses, barns, and outbuildings, as well as other structures. The Worthington House, the Best Farm (L’Hermitage), and the Thomas Farm, were important landmarks on the battlefield landscape that still stand today. For a full list of historic structures within the park and their condition, please reference the List of Classified Structures database. These historic structures connect visitors to events that took place during the battle and within the broader context of US history.



- **Archeological Resources** – Monocacy National Battlefield protects a rich archeological record of human occupation and settlement along the Monocacy River as well as significant archeological sites related to the American Civil War, including troop encampments and earthworks around Monocacy Junction. Currently, the Archeological Sites Management Information System contains 21 known prehistoric and historic archeological sites. Recent archeological investigation at the Best Farm (L'Hermitage) have revealed new information related to the enslaved people that lived and worked on this farmstead. Additional research and future surveys are likely to identify unknown sites and yield new information about the archeological resources at Monocacy National Battlefield.
- **Museum Collections** – The museum collections at Monocacy National Battlefield primarily focus on objects and artifacts associated with the Battle of Monocacy and the American Civil War. Objects in the museum collection include textiles, uniforms, military equipment, documents, images, and other material culture. The museum collections also contain assemblages of artifacts and data collected during archeological investigations of historic sites of local and national importance within the park, such as the L'Hermitage slave village site and the Middle Ford Ferry Tavern site. Objects from the museum collections are on display at the visitor center or kept in storage at the battlefield and the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center.
- **Views and Vistas** – The views and vistas at Monocacy National Battlefield allow visitors to immerse themselves on the historic landscape and understand how the battle unfolded. Wooded areas, agricultural fields, and open meadows frame viewsheds that allow visitors to experience views of the battlefield similar to those that existed in 1864. Wooded vegetative buffers surrounding the national battlefield screen the visual impacts of modern developments and help preserve the sweeping panoramas that are essential to providing context to the park experience. Monocacy National Battlefield works collaboratively with its neighbors to protect and preserve many of the views and vistas that extend beyond the park boundary.
- **Commemorative Atmosphere** – The monuments and memorials at Monocacy National Battlefield underscore a commemorative atmosphere that allows visitors to reflect on and connect to the park's history. Along with these monuments, the battlefield landscape evokes an atmosphere of remembrance and reverence that preserves the enduring legacy and importance of the Civil War.



Other Important Resources and Values

Monocacy National Battlefield Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Monocacy National Battlefield:

- **Natural Communities** – Encompassing more than 1,600 acres, Monocacy National Battlefield protects important natural communities of plant and animal life. These natural communities are made up of forests, meadows, riparian areas, and stream corridors. Large forested tracts offer benefits in the form of carbon cycling, locally significant plant communities, and interior forest and wildlife habitat. The Bush, Gambrell, and Harding’s Run creeks are free flowing tributaries to the scenic Monocacy River, which are all part of the much larger Chesapeake Bay watershed. There are more than 20 species of mammals, more than 100 species of birds, 18 species of reptiles and amphibians, and approximately 40 species of fish documented in the park. The natural communities of the park serve as a refuge from surrounding urban development, contribute to regional biodiversity, and play a role as an important wildlife corridor in the western Maryland region.
- **Appropriate Recreational Opportunities** – Located in western Maryland near Washington, DC, Monocacy National Battlefield is an important open space in a rapidly urbanizing region. The large tracts of forests, open farmland, and fields attract recreational use by residents from the surrounding communities of Frederick and Urbana. Common recreational uses include hiking, running, birding, fishing, dog walking, wildlife viewing, and photography. The park also provides access to the Monocacy River, a state scenic river recently designated as a recreational water trail. The increasing use of the park for recreation purposes provides opportunities to educate visitors on the mission of the National Park Service, the history and significance of the national battlefield, and the value of long-term resource preservation and stewardship. Because the park protects the hallowed ground of a Civil War battle, it is essential to balance appropriate recreational uses with the commemorative atmosphere of the battlefield landscape.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Monocacy National Battlefield:

- The defeat of Union forces at the Battle of Monocacy prevented a successful attack on the US capital by the Confederate Army during its third and last offensive in the North.
- By virtue of its crossroads location, Monocacy Junction was the site of many important events related to American history.
- The events and issues relevant to the Civil War in Maryland are revealed in the natural, historical, and geographical elements that compose the Monocacy Battlefield landscape.
- The Battle of Monocacy, fought in a border state, revealed the divided loyalties of Maryland citizens relative to the Civil War.
- Confederate General Jubal Early's tactical success at Monocacy ironically resulted in a strategic loss by failing to capture the US capital and by enhancing President Lincoln's popularity, which had been declining shortly before the presidential election.
- After the Confederate victory at Monocacy, a Union campaign was initiated to bring total destruction on the Shenandoah Valley, end the war by any means necessary, and gradually force the Confederates back to Petersburg.
- The commemorative efforts of Civil War veterans in the early 1900s served as a focal point for memorializing those who fought in the Battle of Monocacy and also helped to foster reconciliation between North and South. Monocacy National Battlefield continues to commemorate and memorialize those events within the broader context of the Civil War.
- As a unit of the national park system and one of America's treasures, Monocacy National Battlefield preserves a natural landscape that provides opportunities for understanding, engaging in, and promoting environmental stewardship within and outside park boundaries.
- Located in western Maryland, a border state where slavery was legal, the farmsteads within the park provide connections to the lives of enslaved people who lived and worked there, and fought for their freedom before, during, and after the Civil War.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Monocacy National Battlefield.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Monocacy National Battlefield, please see appendix C. Monocacy National Battlefield does not have any special mandates.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy, where a small Union army successfully delayed a larger Confederate army's advance on Washington, DC, provided sufficient time for General Ulysses S Grant to send federal reinforcements to the United States capital, preventing its capture and saving Washington • Monocacy National Battlefield protects a crossroads where visitors can experience rural landscapes, historic structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the Civil War, and provides opportunities for understanding the history of life in Western Maryland within the broader context of US history
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The battlefield landscape is listed in good condition • Through preservation of key parcels under scenic easements and NPS ownership of most land within the park boundary, the battlefield landscape is fairly intact and stable • The battlefield landscape is fragmented by numerous transportation corridors including: Interstate 270, Route 355, and the modern CSX railroad line • The Monocacy River also bisects the battlefield landscape and significantly influenced battlefield movements <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agricultural use program at the national battlefield will likely become more challenging because the community is becoming more urbanized, forcing farmers to travel farther to manage their agriculture leases • Visitation to the national battlefield has increased over the years, and will likely continue to increase • Urbanization will continue around the battlefield, increasing pressure on park resources

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential expansion of Interstate 270 would significantly impact the battlefield landscape by decreasing agricultural land and contributing to increased traffic through the park • There are major erosion issues at bridges across the Monocacy River. Stabilizing the bridge piers or widening the road (Route 355) would likely impact the battlefield landscape • The increasing traffic on Route 355 has resulted in increased traffic noise, impacting the battlefield's soundscape and visitor experience • The proposed Route 355 bridge replacement over the CSX railroad line would result in an expanded roadway and could significantly alter the visitor experience near the New Jersey monument • The continuing erosion along Bush and Gambrill creeks is contributing to riverbank loss which is impacting the battlefield landscape • The installation of telecommunication towers adjacent to the national battlefield could impact the integrity of the battlefield landscape and visitor experience related to historic viewsheds and setting • The potential loss of agricultural activities could negatively affect historic viewsheds and contribute to a loss of agricultural setting and historic context • Property damage and vandalism has been on the rise in Frederick County and vandals have broken into the house at the Best Farm • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could increase erosion/sedimentation of the battlefield landscape from storm events, change in species composition, and increase in invasive species • The erosion on the Ford Loop trail near the Monocacy River threatens the visitor experience and access to the battlefield landscape • Invasive plant species are threatening the integrity of the battlefield landscape • There is ongoing deer and groundhog damage to the battlefield landscape <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed Route 355 bridge replacement over the CSX railroad line, if designed well, may allow for improved access to the New Jersey monument and an opportunity to expand pedestrian access to the battlefield landscape • Development of a prescribed fire plan to manage undergrowth and maintain open spaces could improve the battlefield landscape • Management of the meadows in a way that maintains open character would enhance the battlefield landscape • Implementation of the Thomas and Worthington cultural landscape report treatment recommendations would better preserve the battlefield landscape • The expansion of the trail network within the park would reduce fragmentation of the interpretation of the battlefield landscape and key historic sites • Traffic calming measures for Route 355 could be identified by working with Maryland State Highway Administration on a context sensitive solutions study • There may be opportunities to secure portions of the property north of the visitor center that retain integrity and historical significance • The development of a friends group would create local advocacy and provide opportunities for fundraising for battlefield preservation and stewardship • The park may have an opportunity to develop a trail easement across land owned by Frederick County within the park boundary • There are opportunities to acquire additional cannon tubes that can be used to better interpret the battlefield landscape

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study • Formal boundary survey • Complete viewshed assessment • Collect baseline soundscape and acoustic environment data • Witness Tree inventory and full documentation • Historic resource study
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundhog management / action plan • Visual resource protection plan • Comprehensive grounds management plan / vegetation management plan • Cultural landscape report for the Gambrell Mill • Cultural landscape report for the Baker Farm • Comprehensive trail access plan • Agricultural use management plan • Park partner action strategy • Update land protection plan • Update cultural landscape report for the Best Farm • State of the parks report • Climate change scenario plan
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Battle Monuments Commission (36 CFR chapter IV) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Clean Air Act • National Environmental Protection Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U S C 4321) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines; Outdoor Developed Areas" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1 4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 4 4 2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 5) "Fire Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5 3 1 7) "Cultural Soundscapes" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy, where a small Union army successfully delayed a larger Confederate army's advance on Washington, DC, provided sufficient time for General Ulysses S. Grant to send federal reinforcements to the United States capital, preventing its capture and saving Washington • Other important events of the Civil War associated with Monocacy include the 1862 Maryland Campaign and finding of General Robert E. Lee's Special Orders 191, which outlined his plan of attack, and the August 1864 meeting of Generals Grant and Sheridan at the Thomas House to plan the Shenandoah Valley Campaign • Monocacy National Battlefield protects a crossroads where visitors can experience rural landscapes, historic structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the Civil War, and provides opportunities for understanding the history of life in Western Maryland within the broader context of US history • Established in 1794 by refugees from the Saint-Domingue (Haitian) slave rebellion, L'Hermitage, also known as the Best Farm, contains the intact archeological record of one of the largest known slave village sites in Maryland, providing unique insights into the lives of enslaved people north of the Potomac River
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, the exteriors of historic buildings are in good condition and stabilized while interiors of buildings are in poor condition • There is general wear and tear on the historic fabric of all the historic structures within the national battlefield • The Worthington House porch is in need of repairs • As identified in the List of Classified Structures database, most historic structures are stable • The Lewis Barn and House are not stable; the barn is structurally stable but exterior details on these structures are not entirely secure • The Thomas House needs its gutters replaced • Vegetation needs to be removed from the Gambrill Mill raceway to prevent further damage • The stone wall at Best Farm is deteriorating and requires preservation or restoration work <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continuing funding and capacity shortfalls make it challenging to address historic structure needs and ongoing cyclical maintenance requirements • Visitor access to and interpretation of historic buildings is improving • There is increasing public interest in many of the historic structures at the battlefield

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increase in vandalism to historic structures, and incidents of individuals breaking in or entering the buildings (the Best Barn and Thomas Farm) • There have been incidents of stolen architectural features from the interior of some historic buildings • Alarm and security measures on the historic buildings are outdated • There is a lack of adequate fire suppression for many of the historic buildings • Groundhogs are undermining foundations of some historic buildings • Ongoing cyclic maintenance schedules are difficult to maintain due to funding and staffing limitations • Rodents and pests in the historic buildings are impacting structural stability and building integrity • Micro-bursts and large storm events create intense storm water runoff that impacts the historic foundations and the structural stability of historic structures • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could increase weathering and erosion/sedimentation of historic structures from storm events, and an increase invasive species and pests • Many of the buildings are not actively used and the lack of use results in fewer opportunities to monitor the building conditions and can result in vandalism <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national battlefield should continue to build on the success of historic home tours • Some historic buildings could house temporary exhibits • Increasing access to historic buildings and structures would allow visitors to experience these resources and would provide opportunities for educating the public on the need for their stewardship • Restoration of the interior of the Worthington House would allow visitors to experience and better understand the role of this structure during the battle • There are opportunities to explore the adaptive reuse of historic structures by the park or as a historic leasing agreement with an outside partner • The old mill race on the Gambrill property could be rehabilitated and interpreted for enjoyment and understanding
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update historic structure reports for the Best House and Worthington House • Historic structure reports for remaining park properties • Total cost of facilities ownership analysis of historic structures to determine feasibility of the adaptive re-use of these buildings • Historic American Building Survey / Historic American Engineering Record
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundhog management / action plan • Integrated pest management plan • Security plan • Adaptive reuse plan / strategy for historic structures • Historic furnishing report • Exhibit plan • Climate change scenario plan

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1 6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy, where a small Union army successfully delayed a larger Confederate army's advance on Washington, DC, provided sufficient time for General Ulysses S Grant to send federal reinforcements to the United States capital, preventing its capture and saving Washington • Other important events of the Civil War associated with Monocacy include the 1862 Maryland Campaign and finding of General Robert E Lee's Special Orders 191, which outlined his plan of attack, and the August 1864 meeting of Generals Grant and Sheridan at the Thomas House to plan the Shenandoah Valley Campaign • Monocacy National Battlefield protects a crossroads where visitors can experience rural landscapes, historic structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the Civil War, and provides opportunities for understanding the history of life in Western Maryland within the broader context of US history • Established in 1794 by refugees from the Saint-Domingue (Haitian) slave rebellion, L'Hermitage, also known as the Best Farm, contains the intact archeological record of one of the largest known slave village sites in Maryland, providing unique insights into the lives of enslaved people north of the Potomac River
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no dedicated cultural resource specialist on staff to address issues related to archeological resource protection, research, or stewardship <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is growing visitor and public interest in archeology at the park • There is an increasing general public interest in illegal metal detecting at historic sites and battlefields and the recovery of remaining in situ archeological artifacts
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundhog activity leads to ground disturbances that threaten the archeological resources • Ongoing agricultural practices may be impacting archeological resources within the park Plowing may expose archeological artifacts • There has been an increase in relic hunting including the use of metal detectors within the park boundary • There is vandalism occurring at the remote earthworks site, by people driving their all-terrain vehicles and dirt bikes over the earthworks • The proposed widening of Interstate 270 could disturb archeological sites and in situ artifacts • Increase storm frequency/intensity due to climate change could increase erosion and exposure of archeological resources from storm events <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archeological resources provide new information and a better understanding of historic places and events This research creates new interpretive opportunities • There is an opportunity to develop educational programs and media opportunities around archeological research projects and excavations • Archeological investigations at the Best Farm (L'Hermitage) sites allow for better interpretation and provide tangible connections to African American history and the lives of the enslaved in western Maryland

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment of unsurveyed park properties • Archeological overview, assessment, identification, and evaluation study of Gambrill Mill • Earthwork documentation and mapping (GIS) • Archeological overview, assessment, identification, and evaluation study of Worthington property
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundhog management/action plan • Update agricultural use management plan • Earthwork management plan • Climate change scenario plan
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Secretarial Order 3289 "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5 1 3) "Identification and Evaluation of Resources," and (§5 3 5 1) "Archeological Resources" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8 10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy, where a small Union army successfully delayed a larger Confederate army's advance on Washington, DC, provided sufficient time for General Ulysses S Grant to send federal reinforcements to the United States capital, preventing its capture and saving Washington • This Confederate campaign, its third and final attempt to bring the war to the North, was also designed to divert pressure from General Robert E Lee's besieged army at Petersburg, Virginia, and to lessen President Abraham Lincoln's chances for reelection • Other important events of the Civil War associated with Monocacy include the 1862 Maryland Campaign and finding of General Robert E Lee's Special Orders 191, which outlined his plan of attack, and the August 1864 meeting of Generals Grant and Sheridan at the Thomas House to plan the Shenandoah Valley Campaign • Monocacy National Battlefield protects a crossroads where visitors can experience rural landscapes, historic structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the Civil War, and provides opportunities for understanding the history of life in Western Maryland within the broader context of US history • Established in 1794 by refugees from the Saint-Domingue (Haitian) slave rebellion, L'Hermitage, also known as the Best Farm, contains the intact archeological record of one of the largest known slave village sites in Maryland, providing unique insights into the lives of enslaved people north of the Potomac River
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the museum collection is documented, accessioned, and stored at the NPS Museum Resource Center in Maryland • There is a portion of the museum collection housed at the park visitor center that is currently not in fireproof cabinets • Portions of the museum collection are also on display at the visitor center • Currently the museum collections have a scope of collection plan, a pest management plan, and a housekeeping plan • There is no dedicated museum curator staff position at the park • There are a few items in the collection waiting to be cataloged and accessioned into the museum collection • There are items on loan that need to be returned to their owners or formally donated to the park's permanent collection <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park continues to receive and accept donated items as the museum collection continues to grow
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HVAC system in the visitor center does not provide consistent temperatures, and the staff is unable to control the humidity levels in this building • The museum collection is vulnerable to fire, and there is a need for additional fire-proof storage cabinets • There are security concerns about general access to the museum collections storage areas • The natural history collection is currently not housed in an adequate location/ storage cabinet

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technologies and digitization of museum collections allow for new interpretive opportunities and exposure for museum collections to a larger digital audience • There is an opportunity to move additional portions of the museum collections to the NPS National Capital Region’s Museum Resource Center for better protection • There are opportunities to make reproductions and fabrications of important pieces from the museum collections in order to enhance visitor experiences • There are opportunities to acquire more items related to the Battle of Monocacy including additional cannon tubes that can be used to better interpret the battlefield landscape • The natural history collection could be used more to enhance interpretive programming related to environmental education and stewardship
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative history
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan • Exhibit plan
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • American Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1 6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§2 3 1 4) “Science and Scholarship” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4 1) “General Management Concepts” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4 1 4) “Partnerships” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4 2) “Studies and Collections” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5 1) “Research” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8 10) “Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities” • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archeological Documentation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Views and Vistas
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy, where a small Union army successfully delayed a larger Confederate army's advance on Washington, DC, provided sufficient time for General Ulysses S Grant to send federal reinforcements to the United States capital, preventing its capture and saving Washington • This Confederate campaign, its third and final attempt to bring the war to the North, was also designed to divert pressure from General Robert E Lee's besieged army at Petersburg, Virginia, and to lessen President Abraham Lincoln's chances for reelection • Monocacy National Battlefield protects a crossroads where visitors can experience rural landscapes, historic structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the Civil War, and provides opportunities for understanding the history of life in Western Maryland within the broader context of US history
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A visual resource protection plan is currently underway for the park • A viewshed assessment workshop was recently conducted for the park through the NPS Air Resources Division "Enjoy the View" program • "Internal" views retain a high degree of integrity, due to the use of agriculture and meadows to maintain the historically open, agrarian landscape <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contemporary viewshed compared to the historic viewshed has changed over time due to vegetative and forest growth • Lands surrounding the park continue to be developed as regional growth continues at a fast pace
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation and requests for new telecommunication towers have impacts on the historic views and vistas and can impact the visitor experience • The pressure to upgrade existing utility lines that run through the park could have an impact on historic views and vistas • Water towers located outside the park, both current and proposed, are another type of visual intrusion • Existing adjacent developments and planned future growth surrounding the park boundary encroach on the views and vistas • Monocacy National Battlefield is located in a region that experiences some of the highest air pollution in the US and is impacted by many sources of air pollution • The heavily urbanized areas around the park cause air and light pollution that is impacting night sky viewing opportunities • The existing vegetation and trees within the park are growing into and blocking the historic viewshed • The proposed Route 355 bridge replacement may result in a larger bridge that would be wider and taller and could alter views across the battlefield • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could increase invasive species, wildfire frequency, tree damage, and change in species composition

Fundamental Resource or Value	Views and Vistas
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By working with utility companies, the park could explore burying utility lines along Route 355, removing this modern visual intrusion • Identifying and inventorying important historic views is the first step in protecting these fundamental visual resources • The park staff is currently working with local jurisdictions on viewshed protection strategies in and around the park • Communication of the goals identified in the viewshed protection plan, both internally and externally, is an important strategy in its implementation • The park should explore expanding its scenic easement program to include new properties within and around the park boundary • Increasing interpretation of strategic points and views of the battlefield are opportunities to build support and advocacy for these resources • Work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts from sources of air pollution • Partnering with potential nearby developers or planners could similarly help increase awareness about the importance of the park air quality and historic views
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect baseline data on night sky conditions • Complete existing viewshed assessment
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update land protection plan • Update wayside sign plan (focusing on key viewing / vantage points) • Comprehensive trail access plan • Comprehensive grounds management plan/vegetation management plan • State of the parks report
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Clean Air Act • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1 4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1 6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3 1) "General" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Air Resources Division "Enjoy the View" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Atmosphere
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy, where a small Union army successfully delayed a larger Confederate army's advance on Washington, DC, provided sufficient time for General Ulysses S. Grant to send federal reinforcements to the United States capital, preventing its capture and saving Washington • This Confederate campaign, its third and final attempt to bring the war to the North, was also designed to divert pressure from General Robert E. Lee's besieged army at Petersburg, Virginia, and to lessen President Abraham Lincoln's chances for reelection
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the park retains a commemorative atmosphere and sense of place that is conducive to reflection and immersion in the battlefield's history • The Maryland United Daughters of the Confederacy Monument concrete bases and the pedestals are in need of repair • The park is currently working to acquire additional cannons to place on the battlefield in order to mark troop positions • There is currently no accessible parking available at key auto tour pull-offs for the battlefield monuments <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is increasing interest and requests for special use permits • Visitation to the park continues to increase annually • The success of the recent sesquicentennial Civil War events has resulted in increased public interest in the park

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Atmosphere
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased noise from traffic could impact the commemorative atmosphere • Increasing visitation and use of the park could impact the commemorative atmosphere • Routine operations such as mowing and maintenance projects that are not timed properly may impact the visitor experience and commemorative environment • Vandalism and graffiti are potential threats to all the battlefield monuments and markers • Acidification caused by air pollution may damage stone and metal monuments and memorials • The current location of the monuments and limited parking configurations at auto tour stops contribute to safety concerns when busses and cars park at sites along Route 355 • The proposed Route 355 bridge replacement over the CSX railroad line could result in an expanded roadway and alter the visitor experience near the New Jersey monument <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The addition of more cannons to the battlefield would support the commemorative atmosphere and enhance visitor understanding of the battle • The park could host more commemorative events and develop programming around these special events to attract and connect with more visitors • There are opportunities to partner with the county and city of Frederick on stewardship and commemorative activities • Continued outreach and education of NPS mission within surrounding communities is an important tool in protecting the purpose of the park • The park could reach out to the state of Vermont regarding their monument and involve them in commemorative activities • Providing improved visitor access throughout the park would provide a more immersive and engaging visitor experience • The park could provide places of reflection (benches) along trails • There is an opportunity to educate staff and visitors on monument protection and the “Living Legacy” program through “The Journey through Hallowed Ground” tree planting commemoration program • The park could work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts from sources of air pollution Partnering with potential nearby developers or planners could also help increase awareness about the importance of park air quality and historic views • The proposed Route 355 bridge replacement over the CSX railroad line, if designed well, may allow for improved access to the New Jersey monument and an opportunity to expand pedestrian access to monuments and markers
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study • Collect baseline soundscape and acoustic environment data • Ethnographic overview and assessment
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundhog management / action plan • Comprehensive grounds management plan / vegetation management plan • Visitor use management plan • Park partner action strategy • Update wayside sign plan • Monument preservation plan • State of the parks report • Climate change scenario plan

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Atmosphere
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Air Act • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1 6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS Director's Order 74: <i>Preservation of the Acoustic Environment and Noise Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>





Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monocacy National Battlefield protects a crossroads where visitors can experience rural landscapes, historic structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the Civil War, and provides opportunities for understanding the history of life in Western Maryland within the broader context of US history
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park currently has an active inventory and monitoring program • The park contains more than 500 documented plant species and more than 200 animal species • The park is home to several state-listed plant and animal species, requiring special attention and management • The park is currently assessing in-park mercury levels in water and dragonfly larvae samples via a citizen science project <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increase in invasive nonnative vegetation within the park • The fragmentation of wildlife habitat is increasing due to surrounding regional developments • From 2003–2012, the trend in ozone concentration at Monocacy National Battlefield remained relatively unchanged (no statistically significant trend)

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proliferation of invasive nonnative vegetation could disrupt or out-compete native plant communities • Damage from large deer populations is impacting natural plant communities • Wildlife poaching activities are occurring within the park • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could impact natural communities, increase wildfire frequency, and increase invasive species • Growing urbanization outside the park is resulting in increased impervious surface runoff entering the Monocacy River and impacting water quality in the river and the larger Chesapeake Bay watershed • Loss of habitat and fragmentation threatens the natural communities and wildlife corridors throughout the region • Air pollution threatens the park’s natural communities through excess deposition of nitrogen, sulfur, and elevated ground-level ozone • The lack of permanent natural resource staff limits the park’s ability to adequately address natural resource needs • The major highways (Interstate 270 and Route 355) that bisect the park fragment habitat and are often the location of wildlife fatalities from motor vehicles • Agricultural pesticide use and genetically modified crops may have an impact on natural communities • Some visitors let their dogs off leash, which threatens and harasses the wildlife • Tick-borne diseases are present at the park • Emerald ash borer presents a threat to many trees within the park • New trails and increased access may impact natural communities and disturb some species <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many opportunities, such as “Bridging the Watershed” and other outdoor classroom activities, to expand interpretation and education on the stewardship of natural communities at the park • The park can serve as a refuge and provide connectivity for some species in the region • Developing and increasing partnerships with local colleges and universities creates opportunities to increase natural resource monitoring and stewardship goals • Expanding and enhancing trails in the park could include a natural resource trail with plant identification signs • There are opportunities to develop partnerships and foster volunteer programs to help with data collection and resource assessments within the park • The park can work cooperative with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts from sources of air pollution Partnering with nearby developers or planners could similarly increase awareness about the importance of park air quality • The Monocacy River is a regionally significant resource that should be highlighted to help build support for the park • Engaging different users (birders and anglers) can build advocacy and support for the park
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal boundary survey • Collect baseline soundscape and acoustic environment data

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Communities
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update wayside sign plan • Comprehensive trail access plan • Comprehensive grounds management plan / vegetation management plan • State of the parks report • Pest management plan (before the arrival of emerald ash borer) • Agricultural use management plan • Climate change scenario plan
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U S C 703-712) • The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U S C 4321) • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act • Water rights adjudication and law • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq) • Executive Order 11988, "Flood Plain Management" • Executive Order 13690, "The Federal Flood Risk Management Standard" • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • National Flood Insurance Program • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1 6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 1 4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 4 1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 6 1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 6 2) "Water Rights" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 6 4) "Floodplains" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 7 2) "Weather and Climate" • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • Director's Order 77-9: <i>Fishing</i> • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • NPS Wildland Fire Management Reference Manual 18 • Special Directive 93-4 "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993)



Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monocacy National Battlefield protects a crossroads where visitors can experience rural landscapes, historic structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the Civil War, and provides opportunities for understanding the history of life in Western Maryland within the broader context of US history
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil War enthusiasts remain one of the largest visitation groups to the park • Hiking, running, birding, dog walking, train spotting, and photography are just some examples of the many recreational activities occurring at the park • The Monocacy River attracts anglers and paddlers, and the recently designated water trail, is becoming more popular • Hiking trails receive heavy use, primarily during the summer, which requires constant maintenance and monitoring <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are growing numbers of requests for special use permits (permitted events) at the park • Overall, park visitation is increasing annually • The number of people using the trail system is increasing • There is increased recreational use of the Monocacy River (floating, canoeing, fishing), which increases the use of park infrastructure and resources • There are limited recreation areas in Frederick County, which puts increasing pressure on the park as preserved open space • From 2003–2012, the trend in ozone concentration at Monocacy National Battlefield remained relatively unchanged (no statistically significant trend)

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing diverse visitor recreational activities with the memorial character of a national battlefield is challenging • Noise and artificial light from the modernization of the road heightens the impact of fragmentation and further impacts park resources • Increased trail use has resulted in increasing erosion issues along popular trails • Maintaining good trail conditions can be challenging due to staffing limitations • Increasing recreational use could lead to resource damage and conflicts among user groups • Limited staffing impacts staff ability to monitor recreational activities • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could influence visitor behavior patterns and interests • Ground-level ozone is a significant concern for human health based on the park's location within Frederick County, an EPA-designated ozone nonattainment area • Maryland Department of the Environment lists fish consumption advisories for mercury, PCBs, and pesticides present in various fish in Monocacy River that flows through the park <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting more visitors to hike and walk along the trails provides opportunities to build support and advocacy for the park • By providing appropriate recreational activities, there are opportunities to increase relevancy within the local community • Improved access and a comprehensive trail system will better integrate the park into the local community and raise awareness • Traffic calming measures for Route 355 can be identified by working with the State Highway Administration on their traffic calming study • Improving the park's access to the Monocacy River would support additional recreational opportunities • Educating recreational users about the National Park Service and the agency's mission of stewardship • Appropriate recreational opportunities allow the park to connect with different audiences • If Route 355 is expanded, a larger shoulder could be added for cycling • River signage could be placed to inform water trail users that they are in a national park and passing through a significant historic landscape • Information can be circulated regarding the recommended DOI-wide policy to communicate fish and shellfish advisories on DOI lands • Interpretation of the influences from climate change on natural and cultural resources at the national battlefield would improve visitor knowledge • Expanding the interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between the battlefield landscape, historic views, air quality/pollution, night sky, monuments and memorials, natural communities, human health, and other associated resources will tell more of the park's story to the visiting public • Working cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts from sources of air pollution Partnering with potential nearby developers or planners could similarly increase awareness about the importance of park air quality, clean air, and historic views • Continuing to improve park sustainability and environmental leadership by implementing the park's Climate Friendly Park Action Plan

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study • Ethnographic overview and assessment
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan • Park partner action strategy • Comprehensive trail access plan • Update wayside sign plan
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintendent’s Compendium • Clean Air Act • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation (36 CFR 2) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Concessions Contracts (36 CFR 51) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs, Facilities, and Services</i> • Director’s Order 48B: <i>Commercial Use Authorizations</i> • Director’s Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” including (§9 3) “Visitor Facilities” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) “Commercial Visitor Services” • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (2006) • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines; Outdoor Developed Areas



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Monocacy National Battlefield and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Fragmentation and Access to Monocacy National Battlefield** – Access to key historic sites and the auto tour stops at Monocacy National Battlefield is complicated by the Monocacy River, active CSX railroad lines, Interstate 270, and Route 355. These different corridors, which divide the national battlefield, are physical barriers that make navigation of the battlefield landscape difficult. Increased traffic and high speeds on the two-lane Route 355 create visitor safety risks and make it difficult for battlefield visitors to enter and exit auto tour stops safely. Many of these corridors such as the Monocacy River and railroad lines, existed at the time of the battle and influenced its outcome, so they are considered key landscape features and are important to interpreting the historic events that took place at Monocacy.

Through this planning process, battlefield staff recognized the need to improve the currently fragmented visitor experience by establishing a continuous network of trails between the visitor center, Best Farm, Gambrill Mill, Thomas House, Worthington House and Farm, battlefield earthworks and monuments, and the Monocacy River corridor. This would improve the existing visitor experience by providing a trail network that supports and enhances the existing interpretive and environmental education program goals by incorporating historic troop movements and identifying key viewpoints and vistas. The park staff also identified the need to strengthen physical connections to the surrounding community by expanding trailhead access, where appropriate, along the park boundary. In order to address this parkwide issue, a comprehensive trails access plan was identified as the highest priority need for the battlefield. The need for a trail access plan was also identified in the battlefield's recent general management plan.



- **Building Local Connections and Cultivating Partnerships for Monocacy National Battlefield** – Building stronger connections to the surrounding communities, cultivating park partnerships, and raising awareness about the importance of Monocacy National Battlefield were all identified as key parkwide issues. Monocacy National Battlefield is located near Frederick, one of the fastest growing communities in western Maryland. Urbana, to the south of the national battlefield, is also experiencing growth as the Washington, DC metropolitan area continues to expand. Working collaboratively with these communities to address regional development pressures and the protection of historic views and vistas fundamental to the visitor experience are challenges the national battlefield hopes to address by building partnerships and local support. A park partner action strategy was identified as a high priority planning need for the national battlefield. This planning effort would provide guidance on the development of a battlefield friends group that could provide support and advocacy at the local level.

Physical connections to surrounding communities are another important strategy for building local support and advocacy for Monocacy National Battlefield. As identified earlier, access in and around the national battlefield was identified as a key parkwide issue. By improving local access through a comprehensive trail access plan, the national battlefield hopes to strengthen ties and connections to the larger Frederick community. These physical connections could help local visitors recognize and appreciate the value of having a national park in their own backyard and help raise awareness about Monocacy National Battlefield.

- **Regional Development and Urban Growth of the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area** – Both Frederick and Urbana in Western Maryland have grown significantly in recent years and will continue to grow as the larger Washington, DC metropolitan area is projected to expand in the future. The challenges of air pollution and encroachment from modern development and visual intrusion such as telecommunication towers on the historic views and vistas continue to put pressure on the national battlefield. Increasing development outside the national battlefield’s boundary impacts resources within the boundary. For example, paving with impermeable surfaces can result in increased storm water runoff that impacts the watershed and water quality of the Monocacy River and the larger Chesapeake Bay watershed. The national battlefield’s soundscape is impacted by increased traffic on Interstate 270 and Route 355. To address these challenges, the need for a formal boundary survey was identified to help delineate NPS jurisdiction and ownership. Completing collection of watershed data and completing a visual resource protection plan is also a high priority data need that will support park management decisions and provide guidance for collaborative planning with local communities.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Comprehensive trail access plan	H	Access to historic sites within the park and navigation of the fragmented battlefield landscape are key goals a comprehensive trail access plan would address This plan would also explore improving connectivity to local communities as well as address visitor safety concerns related to pedestrian access across Route 355
FRV	Visual resource protection plan	H	The park is currently working on developing a visual resource protection plan Completing this plan is a high priority for the park which would provide managers with a tool for viewshed protection as well as strategies for working with local stakeholders on the stewardship of this resources
FRV	Park partner action strategy	H	The need to develop strong partnerships and eventually develop a friends group is identified as high priority need By developing a strategic approach to partnerships, the park hopes to build capacity and advocacy for its protection at the local level
FRV	Groundhog management / action plan	H	Groundhog activity is having significant impacts on a number of battlefield resources including historic structures, archeological sites, and monuments This plan would provide guidance on addressing groundhogs and their impacts on park resources
FRV	Visitor use management plan	H	This plan would provide management guidance related to appropriate recreational activities for a national battlefield Understanding visitor needs and how to best balance those needs while protecting resources and the evocative landscape of a national battlefield would be key objectives of this planning effort
FRV	Comprehensive grounds management plan / vegetation management plan	H	A comprehensive grounds management plan / vegetation management plan is needed to address mowing practices in the park, management of meadows, and tree pruning The maintenance of vegetation at key vantage points and vistas within the park would be part of this planning effort This plan would utilize a comprehensive approach to address a variety of needs related to grounds maintenance within the park, given limited staffing and funding challenges
FRV	Collections management plan	H	A collections management plan is needed to comprehensively guide the stewardship and management of all museum collections and archives at the park This is a required document for museum collections management per agency standards
FRV	Exhibit plan	H	An exhibit plan is needed to comprehensively look at exhibits throughout the park and would explore potential exhibit space options in historic structures such as the Worthington House This plan would also address existing exhibit space at the visitor center and provide needed guidance on the display of museum collections
FRV	Integrated pest management plan for historic structures	H	An integrated pest management plan that addresses the impacts of pests such as mice and birds on the integrity of historic structures is a high priority need for the park These pests can have a significant impact on historic structures, destroy original fabric, and can create health issues if not addressed
FRV	State of the parks report	H	Scheduled to begin in April 2015, a state of the parks report will provide a valuable assessment of current conditions of resources within the park

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Cultural landscape report for Gambrill Mill	M	Building on the completed cultural landscape inventory, this report would provide treatment recommendations and guidance for the stewardship of cultural landscape at the Gambrill Mill
FRV	Earthwork management plan	M	Using data collected from documentation and mapping of the earthworks, this plan would provide treatment recommendations and outline stabilization best practices for the long-term stewardship of these resources. This would include guidance on vegetation management on the earthworks as well as the appropriate level of visitor access.
FRV	Adaptive reuse plan / strategy for historic structures	M	Given the number of and variety of historic structures at the park, an adaptive reuse plan is needed to provide a strategy for the long-term use of these structures. This planning effort would help management prioritize and assess the best uses for these structures and would also explore the potential of leasing programs of these structures.
FRV	Update wayside sign plan	M	An update to the park's wayside sign plan would support and build on the outcomes of the comprehensive trail access plan. In order to better interpret the Battle of Monocacy, the identification of key views and vantage points resulting from the viewshed assessment would also be addressed in the updated wayside sign plan.
FRV	Agricultural use management plan	M	An update to the agricultural lease / use management plan is needed to address the challenges of agricultural leasing in an increasingly urbanizing region. This update would also look at various issues such as access to fields and use of existing park infrastructure (historic barns).
OIRV	Pest management plan for natural resources	M	A pest management plan is needed to address the impacts that invasive species have on natural communities within the park. The arrival of the emerald ash borer to the region is an example of the need for a pest management plan that would provide guidance and strategy for addressing these threats to natural communities.
FRV	Update land protection plan	L	The lands protection plan was originally written in 1983, and the majority of its recommendations have been accomplished. This plan needs to be updated to better reflect the current state of the park, and the land acquisition that has occurred. This update would provide guidance for future land acquisition or easement priorities.
FRV	Update cultural landscape report for the Best Farm	L	The Best Farm (L'Hermitage) cultural landscape report was completed in 2005. Since then archeological investigations have revealed a great deal of information about the farm in relation to the enslaved community that lived there. An updated cultural landscape report would take into account this new information about the Best Farm.
FRV	Cultural landscape report for the Baker Farm	L	Building on the completed cultural landscape inventory, this report would provide treatment recommendations and guidance for the stewardship of cultural landscape at the Baker Farm.
FRV	Monument preservation plan	L	A monument preservation plan would provide documentation and make treatment recommendations for the stone and metal work on many of the monuments around the park. It would also identify a cyclical maintenance schedule to ensure the long-term stewardship of these resources.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Historic furnishing report	L	As interiors to historic structures are made accessible to visitors, there will be a need for a historic furnishing report to provide guidance on historic structure interiors and the appropriate artifacts and furnishings for these interior exhibit spaces
FRV	Security plan	L	As interiors to historic structures are made more accessible to visitors and if buildings are adaptively reused, there will be a greater need for a security plan that would provide guidance on access and security related issues that must be addressed in order to protect NPS property
FRV	Climate change scenario plan	L	Scenario planning uses models and available data to explore different “what if” scenarios for a range of reasonably possible outcomes of climate change and the resulting impacts on park resources such as the wharf bulkhead. This type of planning allows park managers to develop strategies that are flexible enough to address each possibility



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Formal boundary survey	H	A formal park boundary survey is needed to clearly define the jurisdictional boundaries of the park unit. This information would help inform management decisions and is needed as the national battlefield continues to work collaboratively with municipal and county partners on issues outside the park's legislated boundaries.
FRV	Total cost of facilities ownership – analysis of historic structures to determine feasibility of the adaptive re-use of these buildings	H	Given the number of different historic structures within the park, understanding the total cost of facilities ownership would provide important data related to the potential adaptive reuse of these structures and how management can better balance the stewardship needs of historic structures.
FRV	Visitor use study	H	A visitor use study would be an important first step in better understanding and collecting data on visitor use patterns at the park. This data would support the development of a visitor use management plan and would aid managers in the decision-making process related to appropriate recreational activities for a national battlefield.
FRV	Complete existing viewshed assessments	H	The viewshed assessment process is currently underway. Given recent development pressures on the park's boundary and increasing requests for telecommunication towers, this data is needed to better protect fundamental views and vistas.
FRV	Historic Resource Study	H	A historic resource study would provide comprehensive research on the historic context of the Monocacy Battlefield. This data would inform the management and stewardship of cultural resources associated with the battlefield.
FRV	Administrative history	H	The park has gone through significant growth and with the completion of its general management plan there is an opportunity to document the park's administrative history. Many of the individuals who helped with the development of the park are still accessible and an administrative history would formally capture their knowledge.
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	M	An ethnographic overview and assessment would provide valuable information on how the national battlefield is used by various user groups. This assessment would also identify the types of ethnographic resources in the park and help inform the stewardship of these resources.
FRV	Archeological overview, assessment, identification and evaluation studies (Baker Farm, Worthington Farm, Lewis Farm, Gambrill Mill)	M	Archeological overviews and assessments of the Best and Thomas farms have been completed in the last ten years. Similar studies for the park's four remaining historic properties would provide a comprehensive approach to the management of archeological resources. This data would be used to provide a proactive approach to compliance related projects in the park, better inform maintenance practices, and guide future research projects.
FRV	Witness tree inventory and full documentation	M	Witness trees have been identified within the park but they have not been formally documented and inventoried. This would provide baseline data on their age, location, and condition.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Earthworks documentation and mapping (GIS)	M	The park contains numerous earthworks and earthen fortifications that were built to protect the strategic Monocacy Junction railroad line during the Civil War. These need to be fully documented and mapped in order to provide baseline data for monitoring and future condition assessments of these resources.
FRV	Archeological overview, assessment, identification, and evaluation of Gambrill Mill	M	A formal archeologic site investigation of the Gambrill Mill would provide valuable information and data on day-to-day operation of this site. These data could better inform resource stewardship at the site and enhance interpretive programming and wayside exhibits.
FRV	Update historic structure reports for the Best House and Worthington House	M	Updates are needed for the Best House and Worthington House historic structure reports. The updated reports would guide treatment and use of each respective structure and would be needed before restoration or extensive rehabilitation could be undertaken in the future.
FRV	Historic structure reports for remaining park properties	M	Historic structure reports should be created for the Lewis House, Baker House, Thomas Farm, and Stone Tenant House. These reports would influence future data and planning needs for these structures and provide valuable insights into the construction and layout of these buildings.
FRV	Complete Historic American Building Survey / Historic American Engineering Record documentation	M	HABS-level documentation including photographs, narrative descriptions of the house and its historic context, and architectural descriptions, is needed for the Best Farm, Baker Farm, and Lewis Farm.
FRV	Archeological overview, assessment, identification, and evaluation of Worthington property	L	A formal archeologic site investigation of the Worthington property would provide valuable information and data on day-to-day operation of this site. This data could better inform resource stewardship at the site and enhance interpretive programming and wayside exhibits.
FRV	Collect baseline soundscape and acoustic environment data	L	The collection of soundscape baseline data would provide a benchmark for future monitoring of the park's overall soundscape and acoustic environment. This baseline would allow managers to better understand its current condition as well as future conditions related to the soundscape.
FRV	Collect baseline data on night sky conditions	L	The collection of night sky conditions baseline data would provide a benchmark for future monitoring of the park's overall night skies. This baseline would allow managers to better understand its current condition as well as future conditions related to the night sky.
FRV	Historic furnishing report for Worthington Farm	L	A historic furnishing report is needed to guide the development of exhibits and furnishing appropriate for the period of significance identified for the historic structures, should funding be secured for interior restoration.

Part 3: Contributors

Monocacy National Battlefield

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Appendices

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Monocacy National Battlefield

1444 SEVENTIETH CONGRESS. Sess. II. CHS. 447, 448. 1929.

March 1, 1929.
[H. R. 11722.]
[Public, No. 898.] **CHAP. 447.**—An Act To provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Monocacy, Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of commemorating the Battle of Monocacy, Maryland, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to (1) acquire not to exceed one acre of land, free of cost to the United States, at the above-named battle field, (2) fence the parcel of land so acquired, (3) build an approach to such parcel of land, and (4) erect a suitable marker on such parcel of land.

Sum authorized. **SEC. 2.** There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this Act.

Under control of Secretary of War. **SEC. 3.** The parcel of land acquired under section 1 of this Act shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of War, and there is authorized to be appropriated for the maintenance of such parcel of land, fence, approach, and marker a sum not to exceed \$250 per annum.

Maintenance. Approved, March 1, 1929.

73d CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 692-694. JUNE 21, 1934.

[CHAPTER 694.]

AN ACT

To establish a national military park at the battlefield of Monocacy, Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to commemorate the Battle of Monocacy, Maryland, and to preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies therein, the battlefield at Monocacy, in the State of Maryland, is hereby declared a national military park to be known as the "Monocacy National Military Park", whenever the title to the lands deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior shall have been acquired by the United States and the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads of the same shall have been granted to the United States by the State of Maryland.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause condemnation proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, entitled "An Act to authorize condemnation of lands for sites for public buildings and for other purposes" (25 Stat.L. 357), to acquire title to the lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto within the said Monocacy National Military Park, and the United States shall be entitled to immediate possession upon the filing of the petition in condemnation in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland: *Provided*, That when the owner of such lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto shall fix a price for the same, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be reasonable, the Secretary may purchase the same without further delay: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, donations of lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto required for the Monocacy National Military Park: *And provided further*, That title and evidence of title to lands and interests therein acquired for said park shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter into leases with the owners of such of the lands, works, defenses, and buildings thereon within the Monocacy National Military Park, as in his discretion it is unnecessary to forthwith acquire title to, and such leases shall be on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and may contain options to purchase, subject to later acceptance, if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it is as economical to purchase as condemn title to the property: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may enter into agreements upon such nominal terms as he may prescribe, permitting the present owners or their tenants to occupy or cultivate their present holdings, upon condition that they will preserve the present breastworks, earthworks, walls, defenses, shelters, buildings and roads, and the present outlines of the battlefields, and that they will only cut trees or underbrush or disturb or remove the soil, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and that they will assist in protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority.

SEC. 4. The affairs of the Monocacy National Military Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Interior Department, be in charge of a superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, under the direction of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Interior Department, to superintend the opening or repair of such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the park, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, all breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters, lines of battle, location of troops, buildings, and other historical points of interest within the park or in its vicinity.

SEC. 6. The said Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, acting through the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to receive gifts and contributions from States, Territories, societies, organizations, and individuals for the Monocacy National Military

Condemnation proceedings to acquire lands.
Vol. 25, p. 357.

Provided.
Purchase from owners.

Acceptance of donations.

Title.

Leases with owners for lands unnecessary to purchase.

Provided.
Cultivation of holdings.

Condition.

Supervision of National Parks, etc., office.

Duties prescribed.

Acceptance of gifts, etc., authorized.

1200

73d CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 694, 695. JUNE 21, 1934.

Proviso.
Contributions to be deposited to credit of special fund.

Park: *Provided*, That all contributions of money received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to a fund to be designated "Monocacy National Military Park fund", which fund shall be applied to and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

States may mark lines of battle of their troops.

SEC. 7. It shall be lawful for the authorities of any State having had troops at the Battle of Monocacy to enter upon the lands and approaches of the Monocacy National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the line of battle of troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently

Provisos.
Approval of marking, etc

designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise, including the design and inscription for the same, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and shall first receive written approval of the Secretary, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports to be made to him in each case by the Office of National

No discrimination in designating lines.

Parks, Buildings, and Reservations: *Provided*, That no discrimination shall be made against any State as to the manner of designating lines, but any grant made to any State by the Secretary of the Interior may be used by any other State.

Penalty for destroying, injuring, etc., property.

SEC. 8. If any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of the Interior, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statue, memorial structure, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, enclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, or shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter or any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles on the lands or approaches to the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any United States commissioner or court, of the jurisdiction in which the offense may be committed, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the United States commissioner or court, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500.

Rules, etc., to be prescribed.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Interior shall have the power to make all needful rules and regulations for the care of the park, and for the establishment and marking of lines of battle and other historical features of the park.

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 10. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act, the sum of \$50,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 21, 1934.

94 STAT. 3546

PUBLIC LAW 96-607—DEC. 28, 1980

MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

16 USC 430j.

SEC. 140. (a) The Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Military Park at the battlefield of Monocacy, Maryland" approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1198) is amended by revising the first section thereof to read as follows: "That in order to commemorate the Battle of Monocacy, Maryland, and to preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies therein, the battlefield at Monocacy in the State of Maryland is hereby established as the Monocacy National Battlefield. The battlefield shall comprise the area within the boundary generally depicted on the map entitled 'Monocacy National Battlefield', numbered 894/40,001A, and dated April 1980, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior."

Appropriation authorization.

(b) In addition to other funds available for purposes of the park referred to in subsection (a), there is authorized to be appropriated up to an additional \$725,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$1,250,000 for development.

Appendix B: Background and History of Monocacy National Battlefield

[Excepted from Monocacy National Battlefield General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (2010)]

Prehistory

American Indians have been present in the Monocacy National Battlefield area since the earliest human occupation of North America. Although a complete archeological survey of the battlefield has not been undertaken, surveys of Frederick County have shown that the Monocacy Valley experienced intensive Native American settlement, particularly along the Monocacy River (Kavanaugh 1982). It is likely that the prehistoric occupations on the battlefield's component properties reflect this pattern. American Indian occupations, including short-term base camps and lithic scatters, spanning more than 10,000 years and ranging from early Archaic to late Woodland periods have been documented at the Best, Thomas, and Worthington farms (Beasley 2003, 2004; Little 1994, 61).

Initial European Settlement And Early Growth, 1715–1860

European explorers and traders may have arrived in the Maryland Piedmont region as early as 1715 (Scharf 1882, 58). The earliest land surveys in Frederick County were made in the 1720s; they are generally characterized by land speculation ventures that were subdivided and leased or sold to tenants (NPS 2000, 2.3; Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc. 1999, 11). Increasing competition for available land and economic opportunities in southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore area facilitated the westward movement of English settlers, many of whom brought enslaved laborers with them into the Monocacy region. Pennsylvania Germans from Philadelphia and southeastern Pennsylvania also migrated into Frederick County.

Two distinct agricultural systems had developed in the Monocacy region by the mid-18th century, arising out of the predominantly English and German migrations into the area. German settlers generally farmed smaller tracts of land, cultivating corn and wheat and other subsistence crops (Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc. 1999, 11; Tracey and Dern 1987, 131). Conversely, British settlers initially sought to replicate the tobacco and slave economy of the tidewater area; however, climate differences and market fluctuations eventually precipitated greater reliance on commercial grain cultivation in the Monocacy area, even among slaveholders (Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc. 1999, 11, 14).

The onset of the French and Indian War in 1756 deferred western expansion substantially, although some land speculation and settlement continued to occur in the Monocacy area. In 1759, for example, a Scottish merchant named James Marshall began acquiring large amounts of land along the western bank of the Monocacy River. In 1793, Marshall patented an additional 881 acres on the eastern bank of the Monocacy; in fact, much of the present day Monocacy National Battlefield encompasses lands that originally were owned by James Marshall. Marshall also is credited with having constructed the large ca. 1780 brick manor house on the Thomas Farm.

Marshall engaged in extensive land speculation and development in the Monocacy area. In 1798 he sold 291 acres of land on the west side of the Monocacy River to Victoire Vincendière, a French planter who came to Frederick County with her family in 1793 from the Caribbean colony of Saint-Domingue. The Vincendière family assembled a 748-acre plantation known as L'Hermitage, and also owned as many as 90 slaves. The Best Farm comprises the southern 274 acres of L'Hermitage plantation, and the Vincendière family built several structures on the property that are still extant, including the main house, a smaller secondary dwelling, and a stone barn.

By the close of the 18th century, Frederick was a bustling agricultural community, and it also exhibited significant industrial development. Increased population fueled agricultural expansion; in fact, by 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States and also supported the cultivation of flax, corn, orchard fruit, rye, oats, potatoes, and hay. Industry expanded as well. Taking advantage of the abundant water power in Frederick County, a number of flour mills processed grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. Other important industries developed in the Monocacy area during the 18th and early 19th centuries, including sawmills, iron furnaces, and glass production.

As population, commerce, and agricultural output expanded in Frederick County, the development of transportation systems became increasingly important. For example, in the 18th century a number of river crossings were established at low places on the banks of the Monocacy River. One such ferry, Middle Ford ferry, crossed the Monocacy River within the battlefield boundaries a short distance downstream of the current Route 355 highway bridge. A ferry operated at this location as early as 1749, and the ferry landing remained a prominent landscape feature well into the 19th and 20th centuries. In fact, its location is still reflected in recent property boundaries (Varle 1808; Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc. 1999, 72).

The need to transport goods between western Maryland and the port towns of Georgetown, Baltimore, and Annapolis, as well as the absence of navigable inland water routes, led to the development of a regional road system, including the Georgetown Pike (present-day Route 355), which was chartered by the state of Maryland in 1805. Known at various times as the Washington Pike or the Urbana Pike, the Georgetown Pike followed the alignment of an earlier road and intersected with the Buckeystown Pike just south of Frederick (Griffith 1794). A wooden bridge carrying the Georgetown Pike over the Monocacy River was constructed sometime in the first half of the 19th century, rendering the Middle Ford ferry obsolete.

More transportation improvements came in 1828, when construction began on America's first railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O). The B&O Railroad reached the Monocacy area in 1830, and in 1831 a spur line to Frederick was completed (Scharf 1882, 44; Whitmore 1981, 38). The intersection of the main and spur lines formed a triangular-shaped junction that remains in place today within the national battlefield boundaries. It was known at different times as the Frederick, Araby, or Monocacy Junction. A wooden bridge originally carried the B&O Railroad over the Monocacy River, but it was replaced by a cast-iron bridge in the 1850s (NPS 2000, 2.10). Still an active segment of the CSX railroad line, the current truss bridge rests on the original abutments and stone piers of these earlier bridges (Bearss 1978, 91–92).

Beginning in 1812, Col. John McPherson, Sr., an entrepreneur, bought 415 acres of land on the west side of the Monocacy River from James Marshall's heirs. Over the next two decades, Col. McPherson and his son John began to assemble the various land tracts that composed a 1,111-acre property known as Araby. These land parcels were tied to the crossroads created by the passage of the Georgetown Pike over the Monocacy River and encompassed land that was eventually subdivided to form the Thomas, Lewis, Worthington, and Baker farms, as well as the Gambrill Mill property.

On the east side of the Monocacy River, Victoire Vincendière sold L'Hermitage in 1827. The property eventually was acquired by the Trail family and subdivided into northern and southern parcels. The South Hermitage parcel encompassed the property that eventually became known as the Best Farm, after the tenant family that was living there at the time of the Battle of Monocacy. Thus, by 1860, as a result of the sale and subdivision of James Marshall's and Victoire Vincendière's lands, the properties that would one day make up Monocacy National Battlefield were essentially in the form that remains recognizable today.

The Civil War, 1861–1865

By the mid-19th century, Frederick, Maryland, was a prosperous community. Major highways leading to Washington and Baltimore converged there, and the B&O Railroad passed nearby. This transportation corridor not only contributed to the development of the area, but it also became a target for Union and Confederate armies throughout the Civil War because it facilitated movement of troops and supplies. The six farms that compose Monocacy National Battlefield were directly affected by these actions.

In 1862, Union and Confederate armies used the Georgetown Pike as a major route for troop movement. To protect the junction, the B&O Railroad authorized the construction of two blockhouses: one south of the railroad tracks near the turnpike bridge and one north of the railroad, just east of the river. Soldiers from the 14th New Jersey Regiment established an encampment nearby on the north side of the railroad tracks. Camp Hooker, as it became known, housed between 800 and 1,000 soldiers. It consisted of quarters for field and line officers, tents for enlisted men, ten cookhouses, two guardhouses, a commissary, and a stable. A sketch map of the camp also indicates the locations of a hospital, a bakery, and a storehouse. Although no aboveground evidence remains, the footprint of Camp Hooker has been identified archeologically. Soldiers from that encampment also constructed earthworks on the high ground north and east of the railroad, above the junction. These consisted of a gun battery, rifle pits, and a powder magazine, the remains of which are still extant in the national battlefield's Civil War defenses area.

During the September 1862 Maryland Campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Antietam, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and his forces camped on the Best Farm. It was there that Lee dictated Special Order 191, which detailed his plans to divide his army and capture Harpers Ferry. A few days later, Union troops set up camp in the area previously occupied by their counterparts and discovered a lost copy of the special order. The plans were soon revealed to Union Gen. George B. McClellan, who hastened his pace to encounter the Confederates at nearby South Mountain and Antietam.

As Union troops moved through the area in late June 1863, before the Battle of Gettysburg, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock made the Thomas House his headquarters for three days. Once again, the Best Farm was a site for soldier encampments.

In 1864, the farms surrounding Monocacy Junction became the focal point in a delaying action that would later become known as the "battle that saved Washington." When judged by its consequences, rather than its size, the Battle of Monocacy ranks among the important battles of the Civil War. On July 9, 15,000 Confederate forces under the command of Lt. Gen. Jubal Early clashed with 6,600 Union forces under Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace.

Jubal Early's invasion in the summer of 1864 was the third and final time the South tried to bring the war into the North. The opportunity arose when Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant moved most of the Union troops defending the nation's capital to Petersburg, Virginia. Seizing the opportunity, General Lee devised a bold and daring invasion with four objectives: first, to clear the lower Shenandoah Valley of Union forces; second, to divert Union forces away from Lee's army at Petersburg, Virginia; third, to threaten Washington, DC, and if possible to capture it in an attempt to deal a death blow to the sagging Union support; and fourth, to affect the chances of reelection for President Abraham Lincoln.

On June 13, Jubal Early moved west from Petersburg. Union Gen. David Hunter retreated into West Virginia after he was defeated in battle at Lynchburg, Virginia. The path through the Shenandoah Valley to Washington was virtually undefended. After reorganizing his army at Staunton, Virginia, and preparing it for a fast march, Early proceeded north, arriving at Harper's Ferry on the Fourth of July. Agents along the B&O Railroad had been tracking Early's army and reporting to the railroad president, John Garrett, in Baltimore. Garrett notified Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, in Washington, many times of the developing emergency. Grant dismissed this notion as all available intelligence indicated that Early was in front of him at Petersburg, Virginia, and that no large force was moving in the valley.

By July 3 Garrett, frustrated by the slow response from the administration in Washington, turned to Lew Wallace, Commander of the 8th Army Corps and the Middle Military Department. Acting on his own accord, Wallace gathered all available forces, approximately 3,200 mostly new recruits and 100-days men. They proceeded west to Monocacy Junction to prepare for a possible engagement with Confederate forces.

Late on July 5, after several Confederate deserters reported that Early was on the move, Grant realized something was wrong. Although he was not convinced of the severity of the situation, he ordered the 3rd Division of the 6th Army Corps under the command of Brig. Gen. James Ricketts to move north.

On July 7 and 8, in the mountain passes and on the outskirts of Frederick, Wallace's troops skirmished heavily with the advancing Confederate forces. Wallace had three objectives: first, to make the Confederates disclose their strength; second, to make them disclose their objective (Washington, DC, or Baltimore); and third, if they were going to Washington, as he suspected, to delay them long enough to enable reinforcements to reach the defenses of the nation's capital.

Wallace received welcome assistance when Ricketts's veteran division arrived by train on July 8. On learning of the impending situation Ricketts put himself and his troops at Wallace's disposal. The veterans were placed along the road to Washington, where it was suspected that the main attack would come.

Part of Brig. Wallace's force, under the command of Gen. Erastus Tyler, was sent north to Jug Bridge along the Baltimore Pike. Tyler's orders were to hold the approach across the Monocacy River. The rest of the command was concentrated at Monocacy Junction.

On the morning of July 9, Confederate Maj. Gen. Stephen Ramseur's division encountered Union forces on the Georgetown Pike at Monocacy Junction. Realizing that a direct frontal assault across the Monocacy River at the junction would be too costly, Early sent Gen. John McCausland and his cavalry to find an alternate crossing so that they could outflank the Union line.

McCausland's troops crossed the river at the Worthington Ford, a mile downstream from Monocacy Junction, and encountered Ricketts's veteran division, which had repositioned to the left to meet the new assault. When they clashed at a fence separating the Worthington and Thomas farms, the Confederate cavalry was driven back. The Confederates regrouped, and around 2:30 p.m. they attempted to flank the left of the Union line, causing the Union soldiers to fall back to the Georgetown Pike. However, Union forces counter-attacked and drove the Confederates back to the Worthington Farm.

As the Confederate second attack was taking place, Maj. Gen. John Gordon was ordered to cross the river with his infantry division and form up. He initiated a three-pronged attack along the entire Union line with Brigadier Generals Terry, York, and Evans. Some of the heaviest fighting of the day occurred in this part of the battle. At roughly 4:30 p.m., Wallace's troops were pushed back and forced to retreat toward Baltimore, leaving behind roughly 1,300 men killed, wounded, captured, and missing. Although beaten militarily, they had succeeded in holding their position all day. The Confederates spent the night on the battlefield before resuming their march to Washington. The battle cost the Confederates a day in time and about 900 men killed, wounded, captured, and missing.

By the time Jubal Early's army reached Washington on July 11, Union reinforcements from Petersburg had begun to arrive in the capital. However, they were exhausted from their long march and could not make a concerted attack until the following day. Sporadic fighting took place throughout the remainder of the day. Fort Stevens was reinforced throughout the night, and on the morning of the 12th Early realized the futility of his plan. That night Early withdrew his army under the cover of darkness.

One month after the Confederate victory at Monocacy, Grant met with Hunter, Crook, Ricketts, and others in one of the upper rooms of the Thomas House. The next day Grant put Sheridan in charge of Hunter's army. What would soon transpire was the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. The campaign was devastating to Lee's Army and would contribute to his decision to surrender in April 1865.

Postwar Recovery And Modernization, 1865–1951

In the years that followed the Civil War, Frederick County quickly regained its agricultural prosperity. This resulted from its transportation arteries and high-quality farmland (Whitmore 1981, 62). Corn and wheat production remained high, and the production of dairy goods, fruit, and vegetables increased. In fact, the income from dairying significantly outdistanced the income from wheat production by the third decade of the 20th century (Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc. 1999, 30, 38; Wesler et al. 1981, 144).

Agricultural production thrived, but industrial expansion did not increase as quickly after the Civil War, although existing industries continued to operate and prosper. James Gambrill's Araby Mill operation, for example, expanded in the 1870s. The expansion made it one of Frederick County's top three flour producers. Eventually, however, as large-scale milling operations began in the midwestern United States, production decreased at Gambrill Mill, and James Gambrill was forced to sell the mill property in 1897 (Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc. 1999, 31).

Mechanization increased at the beginning of the 20th century, leading to a reduction in the need for manual labor. Rural populations began to decline as county residents moved to nearby cities in search of work (Whitmore 1981, 63). The closure of foreign markets during World War I and the rising cost of agricultural mechanization forced many area farmers out of business, but the county's agricultural output remained high even during the Depression (Wesler et al. 1981, 144). Nevertheless, Frederick County's lack of industry led to a slow recovery from the Great Depression (Whitmore 1981, 100).

The transportation system that influenced development of the Monocacy area in the 19th century continued to be important in the 20th century. Although the railroad remained essential for delivering goods to markets, the introduction and increased use of automobiles led to significant improvements in public roads. In the 1920s the county realigned the Georgetown Pike to eliminate a sharp turn near the entrance to Araby Mills. This created a new, more streamlined segment that ran north–south across the west corner of the Gambrill property. The original segment of the Pike was renamed Araby Church Road.

A significant change in the Monocacy landscape occurred in 1951 with the construction of Highway 240, now known as Interstate 270. The four-lane highway bisected the heart of the battlefield, causing significant alterations to the landscape. Property boundaries were reconfigured, new access roads were built to replace blocked historic lanes, and all connection between the Worthington and Thomas farms was lost.

In sum, the highway cut the battlefield landscape virtually in two, destroying the integrity of the setting of the final phase of the battle. The completion of the interstate highway also encouraged additional suburban growth in the region, as it became the primary north-south commuting route between Washington and Frederick. The Georgetown Pike, which had been renamed Maryland Route 355 by 1937, ceased to serve as the primary road between Washington, DC, and Frederick.

Commemorative Efforts, 1889–Present

Organized commemoration of the Battle of Monocacy began in 1889, when veterans formed a national association to coincide with the 25th anniversary of the battle. In 1897 an advertisement placed by James Gambrill for the sale of the Gambrill House emphasized the “magnificent view of the historic field of the Battle of Monocacy,” suggesting that by the end of the century the local community perceived a distinct landscape called the “Monocacy Battlefield”.

More reunions of veterans took place over the years, but the first monument was not erected until 1907, when the state of New Jersey put up a statue on the Best Farm to honor the 14th New Jersey Regiment (Cooling 1997, 236). By 1915, three more monuments had been placed, including the State of Pennsylvania Monument (1908) on the east side of the original Georgetown Pike near the Thomas Farm entry lane; the Confederate Monument (1914), erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy on the west side of the Georgetown Pike at the northern end of the Best Farm; and the State of Vermont Monument (1915) at the corner of the old Georgetown Pike (now Araby Church Road) and Baker Valley Road, at the southeast corner of the Thomas Farm (NPS 2000, 2.31–32).

Interest in creating a national battlefield at the site began with the formation of the Monocacy Battle Field Memorial Association by a group of prominent Frederick County citizens. In 1928, the association lobbied Congress for legislation to make the Monocacy Battlefield a national battlefield. The proposed plan for the development of Monocacy Battlefield called for roads that would allow access to important areas of the battlefield. Two more monuments were included in the proposal; one on the Thomas Farm and a Confederate monument to be placed on the Worthington Farm. Establishing a national battlefield was proposed not only to preserve it as a historic site, but also to serve as a picturesque riverside public park.

Congress passed legislation on June 21, 1934, creating Monocacy National Military Park. However, no funds were set aside for the purchase of land, and anticipated land donations did not materialize. In the years immediately after the establishment of Monocacy National Military Park, the National Park Service conducted several field investigations of the area (Thompson 1937). These investigations resulted in the creation of a land acquisition plan, which included a proposal to construct a road that would allow visitors to tour the battlefield site. However, the proposal never was accomplished because Congress again did not appropriate any funds.

In 1964 the Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission placed a monument popularly known as the Maryland Monument on the Best Farm to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Monocacy. As development and urbanization continued to increase, a group of concerned citizens met with local politicians and NPS representatives in 1971 to discuss concerns about preserving the battlefield site. They initiated a campaign to give the National Park Service the authority to establish the boundary of the national battlefield and initiate land acquisitions.

Soon thereafter, the National Park Service and local elected officials began working to designate Monocacy Battlefield as a national historic landmark. It received this designation in late 1973, and on February 4, 1975, Monocacy National Battlefield was officially placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

By the 1980s, the National Park Service began acquiring and protecting Monocacy National Battlefield lands through fee simple purchases and scenic easements. A small visitor contact station was opened in 1991, and now the National Park Service owns all six of the battlefield's component properties. A superintendency for the battlefield was established in 2003.

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Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration	Executive Order #13508 (parts 5 and 7 relate to the reduction of pollution and expansion of public access from federal lands)	May 2009	EPA, Dept of Agriculture, Dept of Commerce, Dept of Interior	Established a Federal Leadership Committee to oversee the development and coordination of reporting, data management, and other activities by agencies involved in Bay restoration
Maintenance of the New Jersey Monument	Memorandum of agreement	April 2012 – April 2017	State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	Provide funding and authority for the NPS to provide public use, maintenance and interpretation of the NJ Monument
Eastern National	Cooperating association agreement	In process	Eastern National	Supports cooperative efforts to provide interpretive terms for the management of the museum store at the park's visitor center
National Capital Region Major Acquisitions Buying Office (MABO)	Memorandum of understanding	October 2014 – September 2019	NPS National Capital Regional Office	Agreement for regional contracting office to use the Gambrill Mill building as office space
Historic Preservation Training Center	Memorandum of understanding	October 2013 – September 2017	NPS Washington Office of Learning and Development	Agreement for HPTC to use Gambrill House as office space
Information Technology Services	Memorandum of understanding	March 2014	Catoctin Mountain Park, Antietam National Battlefield	Agreement for shared IT services
Administrative Services	Memorandum of understanding	June 2013	Antietam National Battlefield	Agreement for shared administrative services
Frederick County	Law enforcement agreement	August 2013 – July 2017	Frederick County Sheriff's office	Memorandum of understanding between the Sheriff's office and NPS law enforcement to work together on park lands
Frederick County Sheriff's Office	Radio frequency use agreement	July 2010 – Needs to be updated	Frederick County Sheriff's office	Supports radio interoperability with the county

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Maryland State	Tele- communications agreement	January 2014 – January 2016	MSP	Allows LE staff to access NCIC, METERS, and NLETS for running criminals checks on the state and national databases
Heart of Civil War Heritage Area	State designation	July 2006	Maryland Heritage Areas Authority	The park is part of the state-designated heritage area, which promotes preservation and tourism of Civil War sites in Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area	Federal designation	May 2008	Multiple historic sites and agencies in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia	The park is part of the federally designated National Heritage Area, which raises awareness of historic events and sites within a four-state region running from Gettysburg to Monticello
Baker Farm	Life estate	June 1989		Portions of Tract 101-36 are subject to a life estate granted jointly to Betty (deceased), Charles, and Earle Geisbert, to run until the death of the last survivor
Scenic Easements (multiple)		December 1985 – June 1987 – July 1987 – May 1995		Tract 101-27 (Ladson) Tract 101-28 (Ladson) Tract 101-34 (Fitzgerald) Tract 101-42 (Traill)
Utility Right-of-Way Agreements (multiple)	Right-of-way	April 1981 – Unknown date –		Sewer easement on Tract 101-04 Water and sewer easement on 101-12
CSX Railroad Right-of-Way Agreements	Access agreement	In process	CSX Railroad	Allows NPS staff and agricultural permit holders to use at-grade railroad crossings on Best Farm
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club	General agreement	In process		Maintenance of park trails

Appendix D: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Document	Date
National Register – Monocacy National Battlefield	1973
Monocacy National Battlefield Troop Movement Maps	1979
Land Protection Plan	1983
National Register – Gambrill House	1985
Development Concept Plan / Environmental Assessment Bush Creek	1987
Cultural Resources Study	1999
Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Monocacy National Battlefield	2000
Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Update Monocacy National Battlefield	2003
Historic Paint Finishes Worthington Farm House	2003
Best Farm Cultural Landscape Report	2005
NCR Regional Archeology Program Occasional Report #18: Archeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study of the Best Farm	2005
Visitor Use Study	2007
Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement	2008
Impacts of Visitor Spending on Local Economy	2008
Cultural Landscape Inventory – Thomas Farm	2009
Long-Range Interpretive Plan	2009
National Historic Landmark – Monocacy National Battlefield	2009
General Management Plan Record of Decision	2010
Resource Stewardship Strategy	2010
NCR Regional Archeology Program Occasional Report #19: Archeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation of the Thomas Farm	2010
Cultural Landscape Inventory Worthington Farm	2013
Cultural Landscape Report Thomas and Worthington Farms	2013
Superintendents Compendium	2013
NCR Regional Archeology Program Occasional Report #20: Archeological Investigation of <i>L'Hermitage</i> Slave Village	2014
List of Classified Structures	2014
Regional air quality monitoring including visibility, ozone, and deposition (NPS Air Resources Division)	Ongoing

National Capital Region Foundation Document Recommendation Monocacy National Battlefield

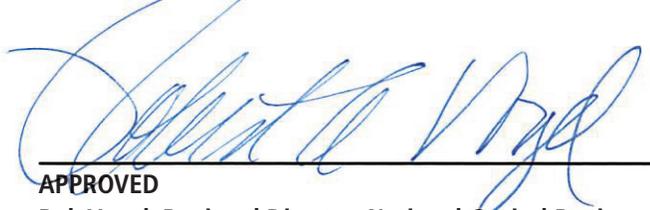
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This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the National Capital Regional Director


RECOMMENDED

Rick Slade, Superintendent, Monocacy National Battlefield

10/27/15
Date


APPROVED

Bob Vogel, Regional Director, National Capital Region

10/27/15
Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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