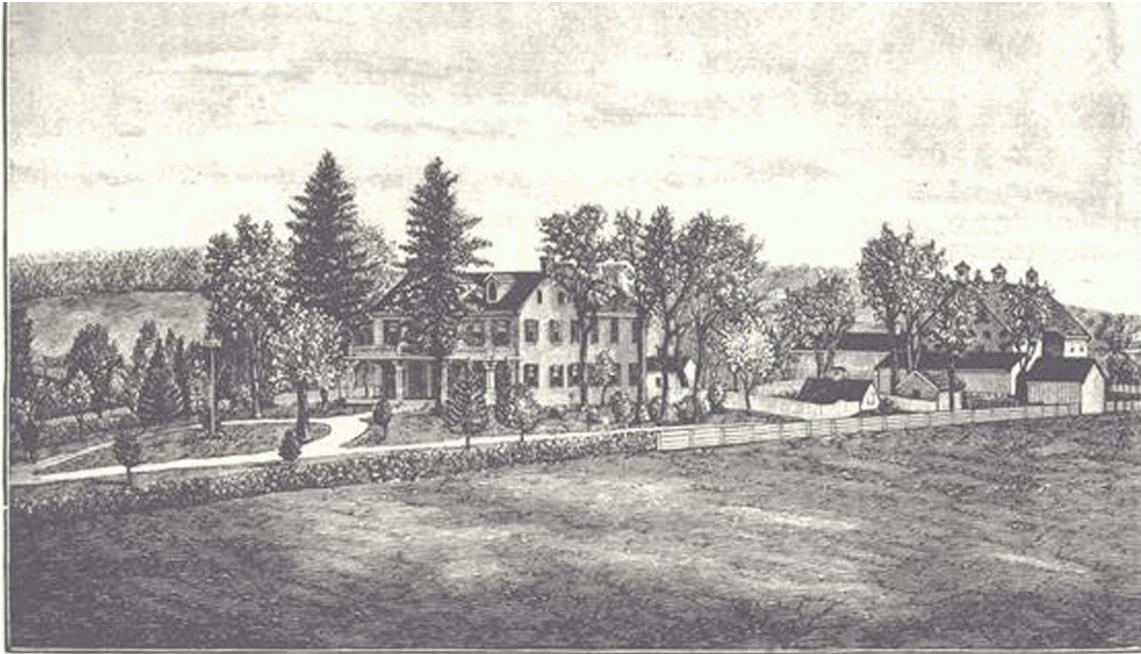

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2009



"ARABY."

RESIDENCE OF COL. G. K. THOMAS, URBANA DISTRICT, FREDERICK CO., MD.

Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Thomas Farm, also known as “Araby” or “Mansion House Farm”, is a component landscape of Monocacy National Battlefield (NB). It is located about 3 miles south of Frederick, Maryland, on the southwest side of Maryland Route 355 and on the east side of the Monocacy River. Thomas Farm is bounded on its northern side by the Monocacy River, on its southern side by Baker Valley Road, on the west by US Interstate 270, and on the east by MD Route 355 and Araby Church Road.

The current property consists of nearly all of the land associated with the Thomas Farm as it existed at the time of the Battle of Monocacy, on July 9, 1864. Consisting of approximately 240 acres, the farm was acquired in 2001 by the National Park Service, fee simple, from a private landowner.

The Thomas Farm landscape is a National Historic Landmark and is listed on the National Register as significant in the areas of architecture, industry, social history, military history, agriculture and commemoration. The foremost among these is the property’s military history, due to its role in the Battle of Monocacy during the American Civil War. The farm is also significant for its commemorative value, which is represented by the 1915 construction of the Vermont Monument as part of a larger national movement to memorialize the events of the Civil War during the early 20th century. The Thomas Farm property, along with the rest of Monocacy National Battlefield, is also significant as the site of a transportation network that began with the early colonial road and ferry that connected Frederick County to Georgetown. This network expanded over the course of the nineteenth century, with the development of the Georgetown Turnpike in the early 1800s, the building of the first bridge over the Monocacy River in 1828, and the arrival of the railroad in 1830. Indeed, the heavy use of this area as a crossroads was what led to its strategic importance during the Civil War, and eventually to the battle of July 9, 1864.

The agricultural landscape of Monocacy National Battlefield served as the stage for what has been termed “The Battle that Saved Washington.” While the entire battlefield landscape encompasses over 1,000 acres, the 240-acre Thomas Farm stood in many ways at its center. It was here that some of the heaviest fighting occurred, in the fields bordering the Worthington Farm and in and around the Thomas house and yard.

Today, the property exhibits a high degree of integrity to its period of significance (1724 to 1915). At least two 18th-century structures remain, including the main house and the stone tenant house. Most of the agricultural field patterns remain the same as those that existed during the Civil War period, and are currently maintained through an agricultural special use permit program run by the National Park Service. The farm buildings and circulation patterns also continue to reflect their arrangement and use from the period of significance. The single commemorative Civil War monument on the property, known as the Vermont Monument, remains in its original 1915 position and is in good condition.

On June 21, 1934 Congress approved an act to establish a national battlefield at Monocacy. However, while the 1934 action created Monocacy as a national battlefield, no apparatus was set up to allow for the acquisition or maintenance of property. Most of Monocacy remained in private hands and was actively farmed. Eventually though, the battlefield containing approximately 1,500 acres was listed in

Thomas Farm (Araby)

Monocacy National Battlefield

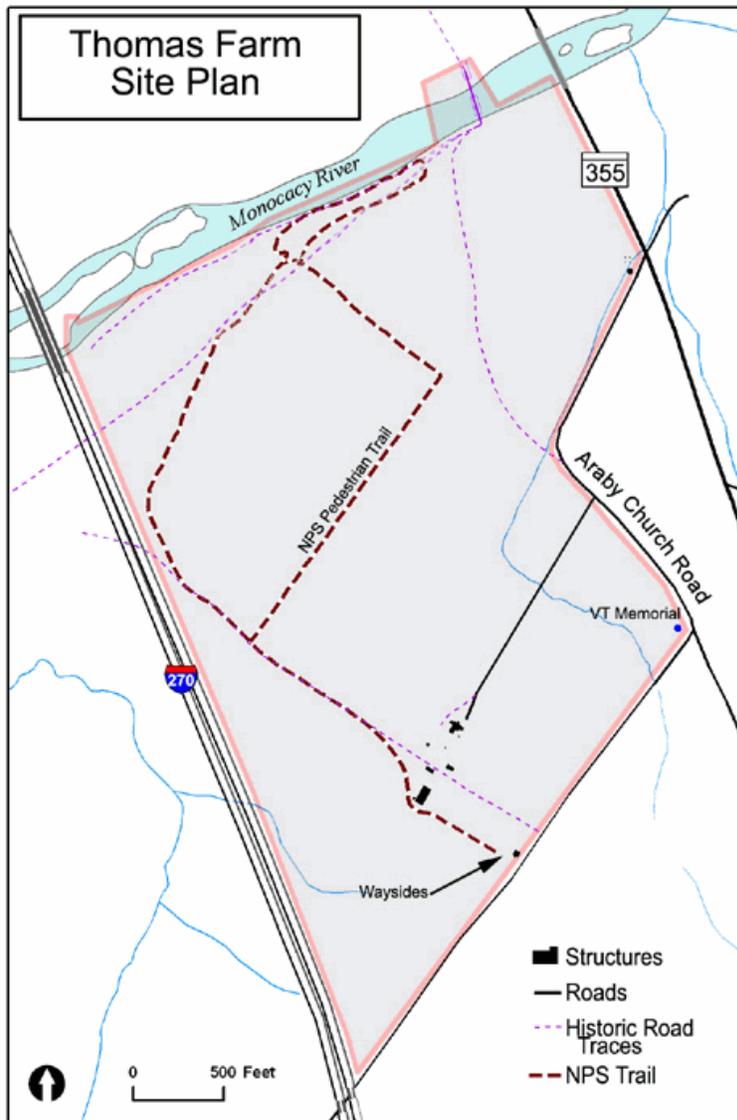
the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. It was first listed on the National Register effective October 15, 1966 as per the National Historic Preservation Act. The first National Register documentation was completed in 1975 and NR updates were written and approved in 2000 and again in 2008. The battlefield became a designated unit of the National Park Service in 1976.

Monocacy National Battlefield as a whole is listed on the National Register under Criterion A, for its architecture, industry, social history, agriculture, military history and commemoration, and under Criteria C and D. The period of significance for the battlefield is listed as 1724 to 1964. While the most recent (2008) Monocacy National Battlefield National Register nomination discusses the importance of the cultural landscape, it inadequately describes all of the contributing landscape features.

The period of significance for the Thomas Farm component landscape is 1724 to 1915. These dates represent the original patenting and settlement of the property, and extend through the important events of the Civil War era. The period ends with the construction of the Vermont Monument in 1915, the only commemorative structure on the property.

This CLI finds that the Thomas Farm cultural landscape overall retains a high degree of integrity for its period of significance, 1724 to 1915, and is in good condition. While there have been some changes to the property and the loss of a few features, it still invokes the historic significance of the landscape through the integrity of all seven aspects.

Site Plan



Thomas Farm
Monocacy National Battlefield

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Thomas Farm (Araby)
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600294
Parent Landscape:	600201

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Monocacy National Battlefield -MONO
Park Organization Code:	3130
Park Administrative Unit:	Monocacy National Battlefield

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI represents a continuation of the documentation of component landscapes at Monocacy National Battlefield. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted, and resources from both within and outside the National Park Service were utilized. Several sources were of particular importance in the production of this CLI: the Monocacy National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Inventory, dated 2001 and updated in 2004 and 2007; a Cultural Resource Study, dated 1999; the National Register update, dated 2008; the draft Archaeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study Report, dated 2009 and the Thomas Farm HABS report, dated 2009. In depth site investigations were conducted by the National Capital Region Cultural Landscape Program (CLP) for the Analysis and Evaluation section.

The report was written and researched by Martha Temkin, Regional Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator (NCR). Joy Beasley, Cultural Resource Program Manager, Monocacy National Battlefield, provided valuable insight and assistance during the inventory process. Tom Gwaltney, an archeologist at Monocacy National Battlefield, provided assistance in the development of the maps and plans included in this report. Also, the following National Capital Region staff provided editing assistance: Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, Saylor Moss, Historical Landscape Architect, and Emily Donaldson, Landscape Historian.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/19/2009
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	08/11/2009

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland concurred with the findings of the Thomas Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory on August 11, 2009, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the "National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date" refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of listing on the National Register.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

July 30, 2009

Memorandum:

To: Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Monocacy National Battlefield
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Thomas Farm

I, Susan Trail, Superintendent of Monocacy National Battlefield, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Thomas Farm including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Thomas Farm is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Monocacy National Battlefield

8/19/09

Date

Concurrence letter from Monocacy National Battlefield superintendent, dated 8/19/2009



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

July 30, 2009

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: State Historic Preservation Officer, Maryland
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Thomas Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Thomas Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory as submitted on July 30, 2009.

J. Rodney Little
Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

8-11-09

Date

Letter of concurrence from the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, dated 8/11/2009

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Thomas Farm, also known as “Araby” or “Mansion House Farm”, is a component landscape of Monocacy National Battlefield. It is located about 3 miles south of Frederick, Maryland, on the southwest side of Maryland Route 355 and on the east side of the Monocacy River. Thomas Farm is bounded on its northern side by the Monocacy River, on its southern side by Baker Valley Road, on the west by US Interstate 270, and on the east by MD Route 355 and Araby Church Road.

The current property remains primarily the same land that was associated with the Thomas Farm as it existed at the Battle of Monocacy, on July 9, 1864. Consisting of approximately 240 acres, the National Park Service acquired it fee-simple from a private landowner in 2001

Thomas Farm (Araby)
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State and County:

State: MD

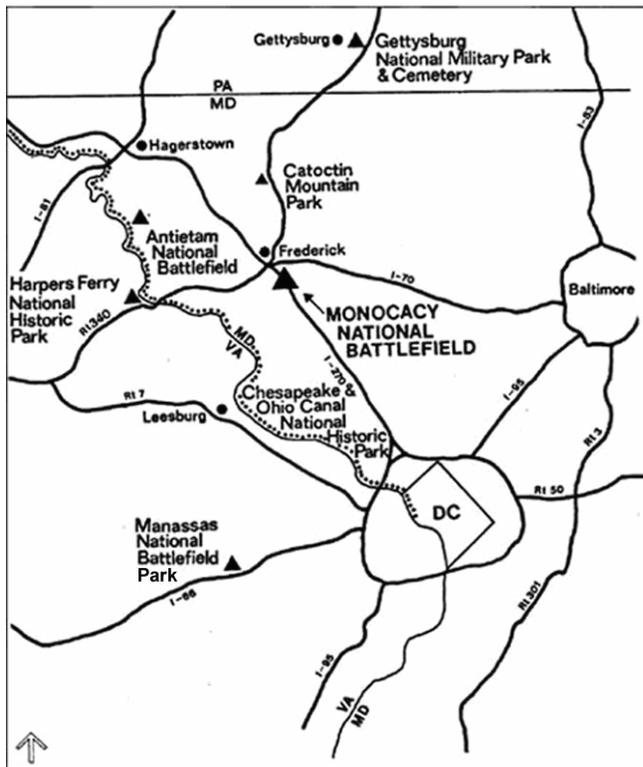
County: Frederick County

Size (Acres): 240.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	293,270
UTM Northing:	4,359,915
Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	294,115
UTM Northing:	4,360,394
Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	294,327
UTM Northing:	4,359,461
Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	293,755
UTM Northing:	4,358,709

Location Map:



Location Map: Monocacy National Battlefield

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/19/2009

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Thomas Farm is included in the National Register Nomination for Monocacy National Battlefield. The management category is 'Must be Preserved and Maintained' because it is listed in a National Register Nomination as nationally significant and is also a National Historic Landmark. The date of the management category is the date the CLI was approved by the MONO Superintendent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 2010

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There are two Special Use Permits that contain stipulations regarding agricultural activities on the Thomas Farm. One of the permits is held by Keith Wiles, who utilizes 35 acres for pasture for his dairy heifers. A second permit is held by Earl Geisbert, who maintains 125 acres in small grains and alfalfa. Both permits have been in place since 2001 and are subject to renewal on a five-year cycle.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

Park closes at sunset.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands contribute to the significance and integrity of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape where they preserve the historic rural character of the area. Modern development along Araby Church Road (the original route of the Georgetown Pike) and Baker Valley Road, which border the farm to the south and east, does not severely impact the historic significance and integrity of the property at this time. However, increased development could have a more adverse impact, especially on historic views and vistas.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Monocacy National Battlefield
NRIS Number:	66000908
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Designated National Landmark - 6/21/1934
Name in National Register:	Gambrill House
NRIS Number:	85002902
Primary Certification Date:	11/18/1985

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1724 - 1964
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Other Expressing Cultural Values
Facet:	Other Expressing Cultural Values
Other Facet:	Development of Transportation and Land Tenure Systems
Time Period:	AD 1724 - 1964
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Time Period:	AD 1724 - 1964
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Farming Communities

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Category:	Exploration - Settlement
Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Category:	Transportation

Statement of Significance:

The Thomas Farm is a component landscape of Monocacy National Battlefield. The latest National Register nomination, authored by Paula Stoner Reed, was accepted by the SHPO on May 16, 2006 and signed by the Keeper in 2008. Monocacy National Battlefield is listed on the National Register under Criterion A, for its architecture, industry, social history, agriculture, military history, and commemoration, and also under Criteria C and D. The period of significance is listed as 1724 to 1964. Monocacy National Battlefield is also a National Historic Landmark.

The period of significance for the Thomas Farm component landscape is 1724 to 1915. These dates represent the original patenting and settlement of the property, and extend through the important events of the Civil War era. The period ends with the construction of the Vermont Monument in 1915, the only commemorative structure on the property.

(The period of significance for the entire battlefield extends to 1964 because that is when the final commemorative structure was built. This structure is located outside the boundaries of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape)

The Thomas Farm cultural landscape and its events have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as mentioned in National Register Criterion A. The landscape also contains individual resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or Criterion C. Given the archeological research that has already been completed and the future research planned, the farm has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history, as outlined by Criterion D.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site
 Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Battle Site
Primary Current Use: Interpretive Landscape

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Thomas Farm	Both Current And Historic
Mansion House Farm	Historic
Araby	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1724	Platted	Henry, a 385-acre tract located along the west side of the Monocacy River, is surveyed for John Radford, a Prince George's County carpenter. This tract would eventually be resurveyed along with several other parcels to become Arcadia. A small portion of the western edge of Arcadia eventually became part of the Thomas Farm.
AD 1729	Platted	Wett Work, a 1,400 acre land grant located along the east side of the Monocacy River, is surveyed by John Abington, who made the original patent with a surveyor named George Noble. Much of the future Thomas Farm is contained within this tract.
AD 1730	Settled	Urbana, MD and the surrounding area are settled around this time.
AD 1730 - 1740	Established	The Buckeystown Pike leading from 'Frederick Town to the Mouth of the Monocacy' is established. It probably follows an existing trail or path along the river.
AD 1745	Established	'Frederick Town' is established.

Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield

AD 1745 - 1748	Established	A `new road` is established, divided from the older Buckeystown Pike and continuing southeast to a new ford over the Monocacy River known as the Middle Ford. This ford is located on property that became a part of Thomas Farm. This road later became known as the Georgetown Pike.
AD 1748	Established	A ferry at Middle Ford is established.
AD 1750 - 1760	Built	The Stone Tenant house is built southwest of the brick manor house.
AD 1751	Established	The `new` road that led from Frederick to Middle Ford becomes known as the Georgetown Pike and serves as the primary route between Georgetown and Frederick well into the 20th century.
AD 1754	Established	A tavern at the Middle Ford ferry is licensed. The structure may have been built as early as 1751.
AD 1765	Purchased/Sold	James Marshall purchases 885 acres of property that include the Henry tract and several other properties on the west side of the Monocacy River.
AD 1768	Established	The properties purchased by James Marshall in 1765 were resurveyed in 1768, but not patented until 1793. This new tract is called Arcadia and parts of this property become the Thomas Farm.
AD 1770	Inhabited	By 1770, James Marshall moves from Prince George`s County to Frederick County. Once built, the brick main house located on his property probably becomes his primary residence.
AD 1770 - 1780	Built	The brick main house located on what is now the Thomas Farm is probably built by James Marshall.
AD 1772 - 1830	Inhabited	The ferry at Middle Ford, now known as Marshall`s Ferry, is tenanted and managed by various individuals. The ferry holding includes the ferry boat and rope, as well as the dwelling house (tavern) and `plantation` of 100 acres.

Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield

AD 1799	Inhabited	James Marshall's will was made in 1799. Information in that document and in the 1800 census indicates that Marshall was now a resident of 'Fredericktown'. His son, William was living in 'the house at the ferry'.
AD 1803	Land Transfer	James Marshall dies. His will specifies that his real estate be sold at public auction and his estate split among his children. His son and daughter, William and Chloe become the owners of the parcel of land with the main house and ferry. This property eventually becomes the Thomas Farm and part of the Gambrill tract.
AD 1805	Established	The Georgetown Pike is chartered by the state of Maryland.
AD 1807	Land Transfer	Chloe Marshall dies, leaving her share of her father's estate to her brother William.
AD 1812	Land Transfer	William Marshall sells 415 acres of his property to Colonel John McPherson. This acreage includes the main house and the ferry property.
AD 1828	Built	A covered wooden bridge carrying the Georgetown Pike over the Monocacy River is constructed just upriver from the ferry crossing. The building of the bridge necessitated a realignment of the Georgetown Pike slightly east.
AD 1828 - 1837	Abandoned	Marshall's Ferry ceases operation due to the construction of a covered wooden bridge over the Monocacy River in 1828.
AD 1829	Land Transfer	Col. John McPherson dies, leaving his extensive landholdings to his son, John, Jr.
AD 1831	Established	John McPherson, Jr. has various parcels of land inherited from his father resurveyed into a 1,111-and-one-half acre tract called Araby. This property eventually becomes the Thomas, Worthington, Baker and Lewis Farms. All of these properties are today part of Monocacy National Battlefield.

Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield

AD 1831 - 1847	Built	McPherson, Jr. probably constructs a large, brick barn on the property. This barn is depicted in a circa 1882 engraving and described in an 1847 insurance document. It may have replaced an earlier barn. A renovation to the main house, including the addition of a large, columned front porch, also probably occurs at this time.
AD 1844	Purchased/Sold	McPherson, Jr., deeply in debt, sells Araby. The tract is subdivided into several smaller parcels, one of which became known as the Thomas Farm.
AD 1847	Purchased/Sold	Isaac Baugher purchases a parcel of Araby that was recorded in the deed as Mansion House Farm. It includes the brick main house attributed to James Marshall, the stone tenant house, the brick barn, a log smokehouse, corn cribs and a hog pen. Of these, the main house, the tenant house and one corn crib remain extant today. There are two other structures on the Thomas Farm, that appear to have been built circa 1850; a brick outbuilding south of the main house and a small board-and-batten shed.
AD 1852	Purchased/Sold	After Baugher's death in 1848, his heirs sell Araby or Mansion House Farm to Griffin Taylor, a wealthy agriculturalist. Taylor had acquired substantial landholdings in the Monocacy area and from several portions of these, he also forms Clifton (Worthington Farm), a 300-acre farm adjoining the Thomas Farm on the west.
AD 1856	Purchased/Sold	Griffin Taylor dies in 1855, and the following year both Araby and Clifton are advertised for sale in the Frederick Examiner. A 'BRICK MANSION House, with Back Building...; a stone Tenant HOUSE, Blacksmith Shop, large Switzer barn, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Ice House and other suitable necessary out-buildings' are listed for Araby. Both farms are bought by John F. Wheatley and T. Alfred Ball.
AD 1860	Purchased/Sold	Wheatley and Ball enter into a partnership with the owner of another sub-division of the original Arcadia, James H. Gambrill. Gambrill had purchased the parcel known as Araby Mills, located west of the Georgetown Pike on Bush Creek. The three men plan to raise barley or rye on Clifton and Araby, have the grain ground into malt at Araby Mills and then distilled.

Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield

	Land Transfer	The Wheatley, Ball, Gambrill partnership fails and Araby is sold to a wealthy Baltimore businessman, Christian Keefer Thomas. Improvements were made to the house at this time including resurfacing of the brick exterior masonry of the structure, a major addition on the east side of the house, and a restructuring of the rear wing roof.
AD 1862	Damaged	Confederate and Union troops pass through the Monocacy area several times during the Civil War. They travel along the Georgetown Pike and via the B& O Railroad and encamp on the Thomas Farm and on other neighboring farms, leaving trampled crops, dismantled fences, decimated woodlots, and general disarray. The B& O Railroad Bridge is severely damaged in the Fall of 1862 and the wooden bridge carrying the Georgetown Pike over the river is burned.
	Land Transfer	Clifton is sold to John T. Worthington.
AD 1863	Built	The railroad bridge and the road bridge are rebuilt.
AD 1864	Damaged	During the Battle of Monocacy, on the morning of July 9, 1864, the Thomas House and property is severely damaged. While most of the family hides in the basement, some of the heaviest fighting takes place on the farm, and the house changes hands three times over the course of the day. The building is scarred and pitted by bullets and artillery and the chimneys are leveled. Entire walls come down and windows are smashed by bullets or Union sharpshooters located within the house. An artillery shell bursts through the wall of the dining room and explodes on the table. Outbuildings are also damaged. Large trees in the yard are mangled by artillery and crops and gardens are trampled and destroyed. The next day, many of the fallen soldiers from both sides are buried on the property. They will be disinterred and reburied elsewhere after the war is over.
AD 1864 - 1868	Rehabilitated	Repairs are made to the main house and outbuildings. The house and grounds are sufficiently recovered to serve as the setting for the wedding of Alice Thomas, the elder Thomas daughter.

Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield

AD 1870 - 1880	Inhabited	While C.K.Thomas, his wife and daughter continue to live in the house, the agricultural work of the farm is probably now done by tenants
AD 1889	Land Transfer	C. K. Thomas dies and by 1894 tthe farm is owned by his son Samuel and daughter Alice.
AD 1890 - 1900	Damaged	Photographs taken in 1893 suggest that the farm is fallen into disrepair. Windows on the house are shuttered or broken and the yard is overgrown.
AD 1900 - 1925	Built	A Pennsylvania-style timber frame bank barn is built on the same foundation as the earlier brick barn described in an 1894 sale bill.
AD 1910	Purchased/Sold	Alice Thomas dies as the sole owner of the property and the farm is sold by her trustees to Eugene Sponsellar. He leases the farm to Harry W. T. Fouche.
AD 1911	Purchased/Sold	Sponseller sells the farm to William G. Baker, Sr., one of the largest land owners in Frederick County. Fouche continues to lease the property until at least 1914
AD 1914 - 1949	Inhabited	The farm appears to have been tenanted during this time.
AD 1915	Built	A memorial commemorating the 10th Vermont Infantry, part of the VI U.S. Army Corps, is built on a half-acre plot of land near Araby Church Road on the east side of what was then the Georgetown Pike. This plot of land formerly belonged to the Thomas Farm and is the southwest corner of the property.
AD 1945 - 1948	Moved	A two-story framed dwelling is moved to the corner of Araby Church Road and MD Route 355. This building dates to the late 19th or early 20th century and currently sits on a concrete pad. The building is referred to colloquially as a `toll house` and according to local tradition it was moved from its original location near Evergreen Point, about 2 miles north. However, no historic documentation supports this notion.
AD 1949	Purchased/Sold	The farm is purchased by C. Edward Hilgenberg.

Thomas Farm (Araby)
 Monocacy National Battlefield

AD 1949 - 1954	Built	Hilgenberg adds electricity, plumbing and central heating to the house. He also removes the circa 1860 Italinete porch, constructs a screened porch on the north elevation and a brick garage on the south elevation.
AD 1950	Land Transfer	Hilgenberg conveys a right-of-way to the MD State Roads commission for the construction of a `dualized` Route 240 (known today as Interstate 270).
AD 1950 - 1960	Built	A concrete stave silo is built.
AD 1954	Purchased/Sold	Robert and Josephine Clapp purchase the now 240 acre farm from Hilgenberg.
AD 1954 - 1959	Built	A concrete block tenant house is built at 4460 Baker Valley Road, along a service road leading to the bank barn.
AD 1954 - 1960	Built	The Clapps have plans drawn up for a designed garden landscape by T. Stuart Haller, a well-known local landscape architect. The installed garden included `rooms` of varied plantings, established hedges to disguise pool and parking areas, and used brick paths and stone walls to define functional areas. Over the next several years, Mrs. Clapp plants a boxwood garden in a traditional geometric Colonial pattern and develops a lower terrace in front of the stone tenant house, where a swimming pool will be constructed. The garden appears to have been significantly modified from the original Haller design and in its current state is more rustic than formal.
AD 1955 - 1959	Built	A livestock pond is constructed in the pasture adjacent to Araby Church Road and Baker Valley Road.
AD 1955 - 1965	Built	A concrete block house is built near the entrance drive to the Thomas Farm. This parcel of land is entirely within the road trace of the original Georgetown Pike and was created when the road, now known as Araby Church Road, was realigned slightly east.
AD 1960	Built	Circa 1960, a pool and tennis court are constructed near the house.
	Built	Circa 1960, a milking parlor and milk house are built.

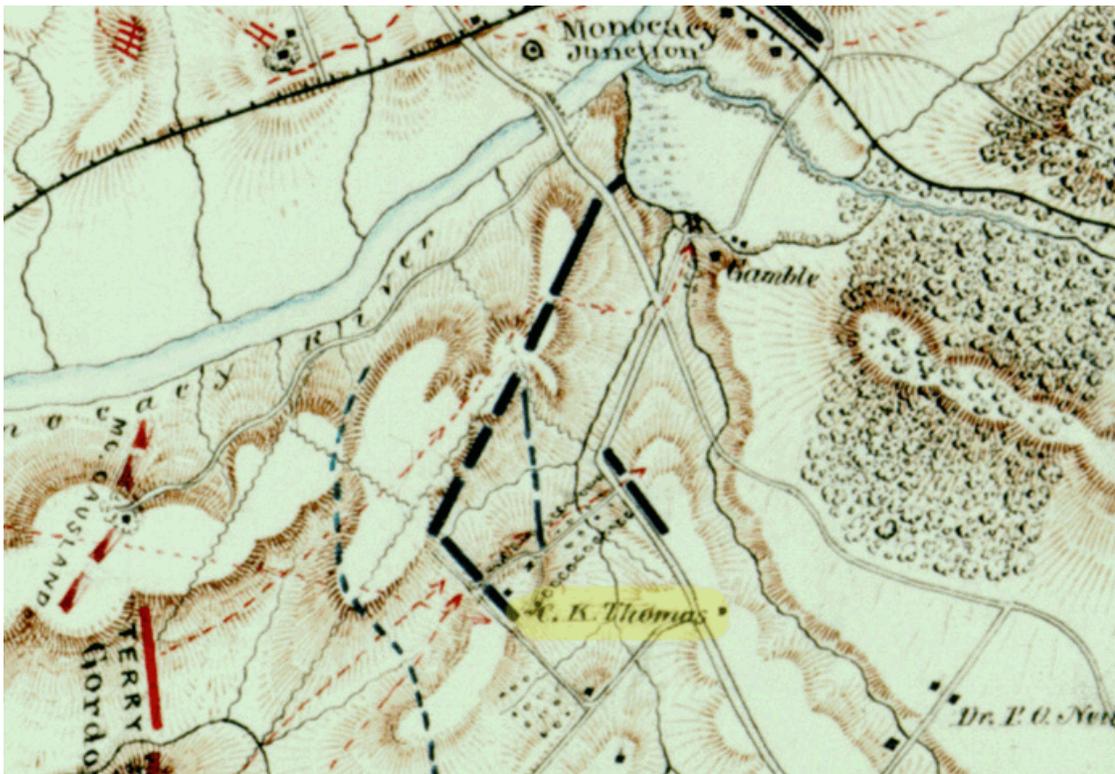
Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield

AD 1970	Built	A pole barn loafing shed is attached to the bank barn and a wire corn silo are built.
AD 1992	Built	The Clapp family demolishes the pool and constructs a smaller pool in the same area.
AD 2001	Purchased/Sold	The National Park Service acquires the Thomas Farm. The Clapp family holds a life estate on the main house.
AD 2004 - 2008	Removed	Several non-contributing modern structures are removed by the NPS including, the pool, tennis court, milking parlor, milk house, livestock pond, loafing shed, wire corn silo, concrete stave silo and concrete block house on Araby Church Road.
AD 2008	Land Transfer	The life estate on the main house ends.

Physical History:

For a comprehensive narrative history of the landscape of the Thomas Farm, please refer to the Cultural Resource Study, dated 1999; the Monocacy National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Inventory, dated 2004; the National Register update, dated 2008; the draft Archaeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study Report, dated 2009; and the Thomas Farm draft Historic Structure Report, dated 2009.

Note: The cover of this report is an engraving from Thomas J. Scharf's 'History of Western Maryland', 1882.



1864 map of the Battle of Monocacy by Jedidiah Hotchkiss. The Thomas farm can be found near the center of the image.



*The main house on the Thomas Farm
(Fred Cross, 1931)*

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

INTRODUCTION

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape, a landscape of Monocacy National Battlefield, by comparing the landscape characteristics and features that existed during the period of significance (1724-1915) with their current condition. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and unique value. Each characteristic or feature is classified as either contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape features help to comprise landscape characteristics, and are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance. Non-contributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered "compatible" when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, by virtue of their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features that are listed as undetermined, further primary research that is outside the scope of this CLI is necessary to determine the feature's origination date. Landscape characteristics and features, individually and as a whole, together express the integrity and historic character of the cultural landscape, and contribute to the property's historic significance.

This section also includes an evaluation of the Thomas Farm's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the historic period identified for the site. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register, a property must not only be shown to have significance under one of the four NR criteria, but also must retain integrity to the historic period of significance.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for the Thomas Farm are natural systems and features, topography, spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small scale features, and archeology.

The natural systems and features of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape have remained relatively unchanged since the period of significance, and retain a high level of integrity. The Monocacy River and its flood cycle, the area's fertile soil, and the intermittent streams on the property all continue to influence this landscape.

Thomas Farm (Araby)

Monocacy National Battlefield

The historic topography of the project area is intact and has not undergone any significant changes, with the exception of the area immediately adjacent to Interstate 270. The topography of the farm played a significant role in the Battle of Monocacy, and as it remains much the same as it was during the historic period, it retains a high level of integrity.

The spatial organization of today also closely resembles the layout that existed during the period of significance. The physical components of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape are still arranged largely as they were during the period of significance. The buildings, roads and farm fields remain in their historic configuration. Although there has been some loss of historic structures and the introduction of a few modern features, for the most part the landscape adheres to its historic configuration, and therefore retains integrity to the historic period of significance.

The land use of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape has changed little since the period of significance. Agricultural use was, and continues to be, predominant in this area, although the farm was also briefly utilized for military purposes at several points during the Civil War. While it involves only a small portion of the Thomas Farm property, another important aspect of land use is commemoration. On the whole, having remained largely the same from the historic period to the present, land use on the Thomas Farm has a high level of integrity.

The property retains many of its historic circulation patterns. The Georgetown Pike has been rerouted at least twice in its long history, although traces of the original alignments remain. The internal farm circulation patterns, both on the Thomas Farm and between the Thomas and Worthington properties, have also changed, but traces of the original roads remain. Due to those routes that have survived, along with the traces of roads now fallen out of use, the circulation on the farm retains a moderate level of integrity to the period of significance.

The same types of vegetation that existed within the Thomas Farm cultural landscape during the period of significance are still largely present today. Trees and other vegetation continue to line the field edges and the entry drive and agricultural crops are still grown in the fields. At least two witness trees remain standing on the farm, both of which are sycamores. One of these is estimated to be about 300 years old. An orchard is shown on the 1864 Hotchkiss map but is gone today. It is likely that a managed wood lot was located somewhere on the farm during the period of significance, but there is no documentation as to where it was located. The orchard and woodlot are the only vegetation features which would have been present during the period of significance that are not represented on the landscape today. However, in spite of this loss, and the introduction of non-contributing plantings in the domestic yard, the vegetation of the Thomas Farm retains a high level of integrity.

Many buildings and structures from the period of significance are found within the project area, and remain in their original locations. These include the stone tenant house, the main house, the bank barn, the corncrib/wagon shed, frame shed, and the pumphouse. Many of the more modern, non-contributing structures have been removed since the National Park Service acquired the property. For these reasons, the buildings and structures of the property retain a high level integrity.

Thomas Farm (Araby)

Monocacy National Battlefield

The views and vistas at the Thomas Farm have been altered over the years by the construction of Interstate 270 and an increase in vegetation, especially along the river, around the house and domestic yard, and along field boundaries. The views and vistas during the period of significance would have been much more open, looking out toward adjacent farms, over the open areas of crop land and across the river. While there have been numerous changes, most are largely reversible, and therefore the views and vistas of the property retain a moderate level of integrity.

The small scale features of the property include the Vermont Monument and fences. The monument dates to the period of significance, is in good condition, and remains in its original location. The fences, while they do not date to the historic period, do contribute to the historic character, as they are generally located where they would have been during the period of significance and are often made from materials compatible with that era. These features therefore retain a high level of historic integrity.

The archaeological features of the Thomas Farm include both prehistoric and historic sites. Archaeological research has been conducted on several areas of the property, which is listed on the National Register under Criteria D as part of Monocacy National Battlefield. As they have been only minimally disturbed, these features retain a high level of historic integrity, and contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

THE SEVEN ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

1. Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed. The Thomas Farm occupies its historic location, where the earliest European settlement began between 1720 and 1750, and where the Battle of Monocacy took place in 1864. Beginning in the early colonial period, this area went on to become an important crossroads during the 18th and 19th centuries. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of location to the historic period of significance, 1724 to 1915.

2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. Many of the significant structures on the Thomas Farm are extant, and their arrangement within the cultural landscape has not changed. Combined with the structural authenticity of the buildings on the property and the mostly unchanged circulation patterns, the design of this landscape retains a high level of historic integrity.

3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The setting of the Thomas Farm, which is largely centered around the 18th-century main house and the adjacent farm fields remains intact. Despite the changes that have occurred in the views and vistas and various other characteristics of the project area, the property's cultural landscape retains a moderate level of integrity to the historic period of significance.

4. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, plants and other landscape features, and at the Thomas Farm these retain a high level of integrity. Most of the extant buildings, structures and small-scale features are composed of their original materials. Likewise the plant materials, represented by crops such as corn and hay, as well as grass, pastures

and fence line trees, all retain a high level of historic integrity.

5. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the craft of a particular period. The buildings and structures of the Thomas Farm show evidence of the workmanship of the period of significance, and retain a high level of historic integrity.

6. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. The Thomas Farm still evokes the feeling of a rural farm community. In particular, the presence of many structures dating to the 18th and 19th centuries and the historic layout of the farm fields contribute to the feeling of this property, which retains a high level of integrity.

7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The historic event that is most crucial to understanding the landscape of the Thomas Farm was the battle that took place on Monocacy National Battlefield, which has been termed The Battle that Saved Washington. While this battlefield landscape encompasses over 1000 acres, the 240-acre Thomas Farm was in many ways at the center of the conflict. Some of the heaviest fighting occurred in the fields bordering the Worthington Farm and in and around the Thomas house and yard. The property's association with the historic events of July 9, 1864 is therefore strong, and retains a high level of integrity.

CONCLUSIONS

This CLI finds that the Thomas Farm cultural landscape retains integrity to its period of significance, 1724 to 1915. While there have been some changes to the landscape and the loss of several features, the overall historic integrity of the property is high.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Historic Conditions

The Monocacy river watershed is the primary natural system in the area of the battlefield and on the Thomas Farm. This watershed includes the floodplain of the Monocacy River and Bush Creek, as well as several smaller unnamed tributaries that are mostly intermittent or seasonally inundated. At least one of these is located on the Thomas Farm. It begins on Lewis Farm (also known as Hill Farm), courses under Baker Valley Road, and crosses in front of the Thomas

Farm to follow an original segment of the historic Georgetown Turnpike. It then runs along the entry drive to the Gambrill Mill before emptying into the Monocacy River just below the mouth of Bush Creek Drive. Sometime between 1937 and 1952, this stream was dammed, creating a pond on the farm (1952 Aerial). This pond was removed in by the NPS in 2007.

In some cases, culverts were constructed to allow for the passage of roads over these tributaries. Two large stone-faced culverts were built on the Thomas Farm in conjunction with the roads now known as the Upper and Lower Worthington Carriage Road Traces (LCS). The Upper Road leads from the Georgetown Pike to Worthington Farm, and was probably constructed by Griffin Taylor when he developed the Clifton property. The Lower Road is likely older, and may have connected Middle Ford to a ford located further south along the river. These roads, still visible as traces, run along the east bank of the Monocacy between the main house at Worthington and the turnpike bridge (Monocacy NB CLI).

In general, the lowlands and surrounding terraces, slopes and ridges drain into the Monocacy River. Historically, the natural hydrology of the “well-watered” fields along the Monocacy added considerable value to these agricultural areas, including the Thomas Farm. In addition, consistent water levels in the Monocacy River, Bush Creek, and other associated creeks and streams allowed for the early development of mills here, for processing the resources of the region.

Existing Conditions

For the most part, the natural flow of the area’s watershed along the existing curves in the land has not been altered or diverted significantly from its historic configuration. Natural terraces rise from both sides of the river, with those on the east side on the Thomas Farm generally exhibiting larger scale and elevation than those on the west side. Small channels, ravines, and gullies cross these terraces and carry run-off from the higher slopes and ridges.

Analysis

There has been little change to the natural systems of the Thomas Farm since the end of the period of significance, and these characteristics therefore contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Topography

Historic and Existing Conditions

The general topography of Monocacy NB is that of a river valley with a gently rolling upland of moderate relief. The high point of the battlefield is Brooks Hill, located on the Baker and Worthington Farms.

On the Thomas Farm, the topography consists mainly of naturally-occurring swales and hollows, along with a high ridge that runs along the river. The elevation is mostly between 230 feet (at the river) and 340 feet (at high points along Baker Valley Road) above sea level.

The development of the historic Georgetown Pike, which borders the Thomas Farm to the north, was probably determined largely by topography and in turn influenced the spatial

organization of the farm. The hollows and swales on the farm were also important during the Battle of Monocacy, as they provided cover and protective positions for soldiers on both sides of the battle.

Analysis

The topography of the area contributes to the historic character of the property and remains intact, with virtually no alteration since the period of significance.

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions

The spatial organization of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape during the period of significance was heavily influenced by the Monocacy River, the local topography and the road which eventually became known as the Georgetown Turnpike. In addition, historic ownership patterns determined by land grants, patents and deeds also affected the layout of the property. The historic farm buildings are grouped in a loose T-shape behind the main house and, as is typical of the period, are located at a high point of the farm.

Existing Conditions

The spatial organization of this cultural landscape has been only minimally altered since the late 19th century, and the arrangement of the Thomas Farm today continues to reflect that of the period of significance. The main building cluster and the agricultural fields remain in their 19th-century locations, as do many of the farm's internal circulation features. The addition of the 20th-century concrete-block tenant house, the placement of the so-called Toll House near the intersection of Araby Church Road and Route 355, and the 1950s landscaping of the domestic yard has had some impact on the integrity of spatial organization on the farm. All of these additions are, however, reversible. The abandonment of the ferry had a minor impact on the spatial organization of the property.

Analysis

Despite these changes in spatial organization, the spatial organization of the property retains a high level of integrity, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Land Use

Historic Conditions

Throughout most of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and first half of the twentieth centuries, the Monocacy area, including the Thomas Farm, has been valued primarily for its fertile soils. The overall character of the soil, as well as the combination of the rich river bottom lands and the gentle slopes, has provided a physical environment highly conducive to agriculture. Over time, the adaptation of this landscape for various forms of agricultural production has marked its physical development. Native Americans probably camped on the lower slopes of the river while they fished and gathered foodstuffs. Tenants occupied the small settlement farms in the early 1700s, and industrious individuals such as James Marshall established farm operations and mills devoted to the production of grain. By the late 19th-century, farmers in the area including C.K. Thomas converted their operations to dairy farming. Local industry and transportation systems also grew, in order to provide support for these agricultural developments.

Historical, although short term, use by the military during the Civil War also plays a role in the historic significance of the Thomas Farm. In 1863, Union General Winfield Scott Hancock's regiment camped there for three days before moving on to the battle that took place at Gettysburg. Both Union and Confederate troops moved along the Georgetown Pike, directly adjacent to the farm, at various times throughout the war. Most importantly, the Thomas Farm property lay at the center of the 1864 Battle of Monocacy.

While it involves only a small portion of the Thomas Farm property, another important aspect of land use on the farm is commemoration. The placement of the Vermont Monument at the intersection of the historic Georgetown Pike (now Araby Church Road) and Baker Valley Road in 1915 was part of a larger Civil War commemorative movement that reached its peak in the early 20th century, near the 50th anniversary of the war's end.

Current Conditions

Agricultural activities remain the most prevalent form of land use at the Thomas Farm. The NPS continues to lease agricultural fields and space for dairy cows to local farmers, who grow corn and hay crops in the same 19th-century field patterns that existed during the Civil War.

The military use of the property was short-lived, but the commemorative aspect of the property remains. The Vermont Monument completed in 1915 and located in its original position, represents this aspect of the Thomas Farm's land use. The development of Monocacy National Battlefield as a national park has expanded this type of use to include waysides and trails that enable visitors to experience more of the battlefield than just the monuments.

Some park visitors also use the property as a recreational space; this use includes dog walkers and people more interested in the natural resources of the farm than its historic resources.

Analysis

The land use of the Thomas Farm has changed little since the period of significance, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Circulation

Historic Conditions

The Thomas Farm was located at a transportation junction. In the 18th century this consisted of the intersection of the road that later became known as the Georgetown Pike and a ferry across the Monocacy River. In the 19th century, the ferry was abandoned when the river was bridged. The B&O Railroad, located across the river from the Thomas Farm also became another aspect of this junction.

Historic Georgetown Road Trace (portion that led to Marshall's Ferry)

Prior to 1828, the Georgetown Road (or Turnpike) led to Marshall's Ferry. In that year, the Monocacy River was bridged and the alignment of the road was changed to lead to the bridge. The original road may have stayed in use for a while longer but an 1837 deed references "the said old road now shut up," suggesting that it had gone out of use within several years of the

Thomas Farm (Araby)

Monocacy National Battlefield

bridge opening (NPS 2000:2.12). The portion of the road that led to the ferry probably dates to the 1740s (Reed 1999:67).

The Ferry Site

The Thomas Farm includes the site of the old ferry crossing, known alternately as Marshall's Ferry, Middle Ford or Middle Ford Ferry. The site is approximately 350 feet downstream from the present highway bridge, and is shown on land plats as a notch in the property line jutting across the river. When William Marshall sold the ferry parcel in 1812, improvements on the 5-acre tract included a dwelling, a stable and a blacksmith shop. The ferry and ferry house locations are well-documented on the 1794 Griffin map and the ca. 1830 Monocacy Lateral Canal map, as well as in descriptions of the 5-acre tract found in deeds. The 5-acre ferry tract extended more than 700 feet northwest and was more than 300 feet wide on the east bank of the river. The ferry was replaced by a covered wooden bridge around 1828; construction of the bridge necessitated realignment of the Georgetown Road/Turnpike to the east.

Entrance Lane

An entrance lane led from Georgetown Pike (now Araby Church Road) to the Thomas Farm main house. Nineteenth-century illustrations and landscape evidence indicate that the lane circled in front of the house, while a secondary branch extended along the west side of the house to access the outbuildings and the barn.

Thomas/Worthington Farm Road

This farm road is depicted on Jedediah Hotchkiss' 1864 map of Monocacy Battlefield leading from Baker Valley Road across the fields southwest of the Thomas Farm building complex to the Worthington Farm and continuing toward a ford near the mouth of Ballanger Creek (known as the Worthington/McKinney Ford). It may have been part of a much earlier road system dating back to the mid 18th century, but is not as apparent on the 1937 aerial, which suggests it may have fallen into disuse by this time.

Upper and Lower Worthington Road

These roads followed the east side of the Monocacy River. The upper road provided access to the Worthington (Clifton) Farm from the Georgetown Pike and the lower road may have linked fords and/or ferries along the Monocacy River. These roads were graded out of the steep terrain and equipped with stone culverts over gullies and ravines. It is not known precisely when these roads were built. The upper road may have not been constructed until the 1850s when the Worthington Farm was developed. The lower road however may date to before 1800, when the Georgetown Pike was bridged and access to the fords and ferries along the river was more critical. The roads are noted on the 1864 Hotchkiss Map of the Battle of Monocacy, as well as the 1874 Atlas of Frederick County, and are visible on the 1937 aerial photograph of the battlefield.

Existing Conditions

The Historic Georgetown Road Trace

Thomas Farm (Araby)

Monocacy National Battlefield

The original route of the Georgetown Road remains as a trace in the agricultural field north of Araby Church Road (which was the historic route of the Georgetown Road or Turnpike). This trace is the part of the road that led to Marshall's Ferry.

Where the modern road makes a right angle turn to the north to join the present-day MD Route 355, a depression, in what is now a farm field, marks the path of the road trace. It passes a large, ancient sycamore tree and carries on straight along a fence line, then angles northwest over the crest of another hill and down the steep slope to the river at the site of Marshall's Ferry. On the west side of the river, the road trace disappears in the often-flooded plain between the river and the B&O Railroad, which is part of the Best Farm.

The Ferry Site

The ferry site is located in what is now a forested riparian buffer area along the Monocacy River and is covered with secondary tree growth and underbrush. It currently exists largely as an archeological site.

Entrance Lane and Trace

The entrance lane still leads from Araby Church Road (the original Georgetown Pike) to the Thomas Farm main house, located at 4632 Araby Church Road, and extends in a southwesterly direction for approximately 0.2 miles. Lined with many old-growth, overarching deciduous trees, the paved driveway heads straight to the house, then curves around it to the east, leading to a parking area. The 19th-century circular drive is no longer extant, but a portion of the lane that extended along the west side of the house remains as a visible trace.

Thomas/Worthington Road Trace

Now only a trace, this route can still be followed from Baker Valley Road past the Blacksmith Shop ruins and the south side of the stone tenant house, and then across the fields to the southwest of the Thomas Farm building complex, continuing toward the Worthington Farm. The trace ends where it meets the field boundary that now abuts Interstate 270.

Upper and Lower Worthington Road Traces

These roads now exist as traces. Starting at Route 355 just near the highway bridge the trace (at first just one road) follows the river east. Near a large historic culvert it splits; the lower road continues along the river and the upper road leads towards the Worthington Farm. The upper road trace is lost as it approaches Interstate 270.

(Note: This trace is listed as two separate structures and referred to as the Upper and Lower Worthington Carriage Road on the LCS.)

Other Circulation Features

Modern circulation features on Thomas Farm include various internal farm lanes, a pedestrian trail put in by the NPS in 2006 and the parking area located east of the main house. Brick pathways that were installed by the Clapp family in the 1950s are found in the rear domestic yard and in front of the main house. As more recent additions to the landscape, these modern

features are non-contributing

Analysis

The historic roads and traces within the project area remain in their original locations and retain a high degree of integrity. The ferry site is less visible in the landscape but retains some integrity and is also a valuable archaeological site.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Historic Georgetown Road Trace
Feature Identification Number: 136766
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 500232

Feature: Upper Worthington Carriage Road Trace
Feature Identification Number: 136768
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 500446

Feature: Lower Worthington Carriage Road Trace
Feature Identification Number: 136770
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 500512

Feature: Thomas/Worthington Road Trace
Feature Identification Number: 136772
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 500431

Feature: Entrance Lane and Trace
Feature Identification Number: 136774
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

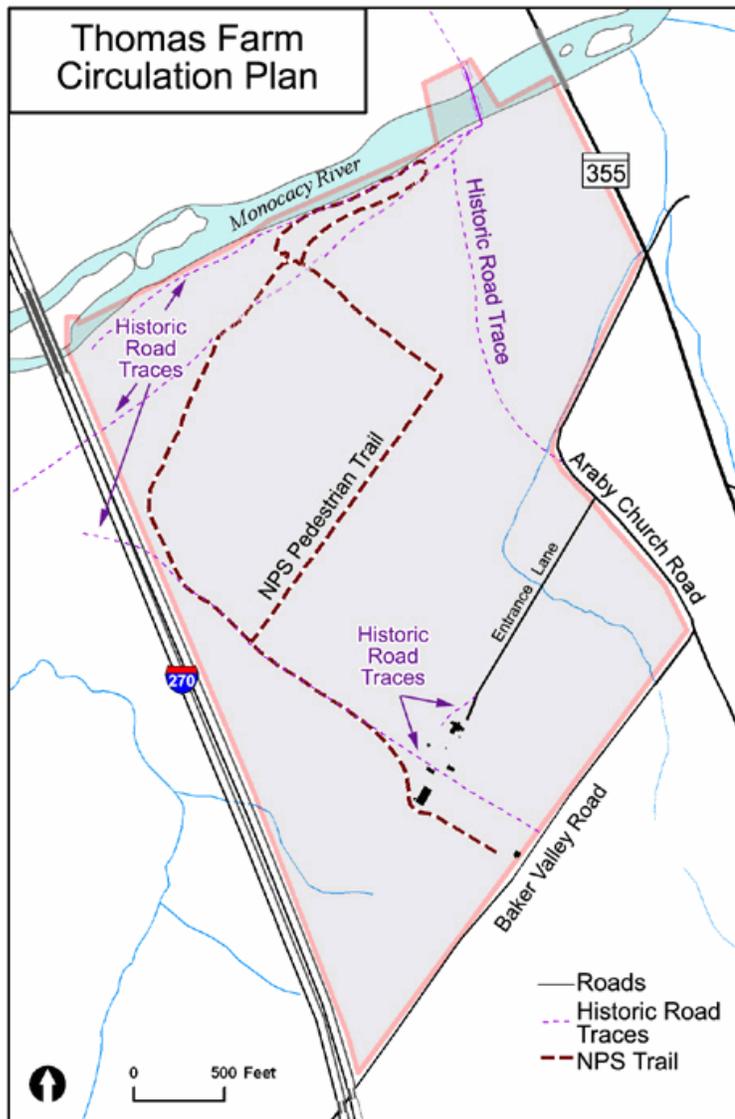
Feature: Ferry Site
Feature Identification Number: 136776
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: NPS Pedestrian Recreational Trail

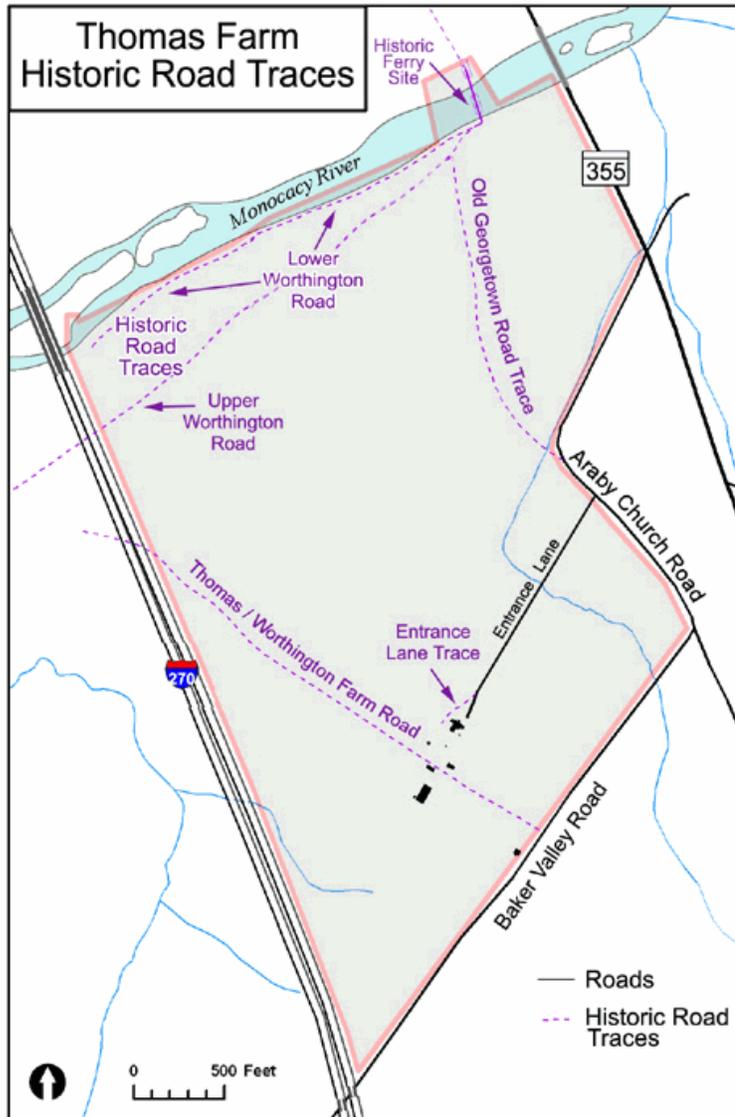
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Feature Identification Number: 136780
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Modern Internal Farm Lanes
Feature Identification Number: 136782
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Brick Walkways
Feature Identification Number: 136792
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Parking Area
Feature Identification Number: 136794
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Thomas Farm Circulation



*Thomas Farm
Historic Road Traces*



Thomas Farm Entrance Lane with the Entrance Lane Trace to the right (NCR/CLP 2009).

Vegetation

Historic Conditions (Overall Vegetation)

Historically there were three primary types of vegetation in the landscape of the Thomas Farm. These were: (1) managed woods comprised of primarily native vegetation, (2) agricultural crops, pastures and live fences, and (3) ornamental plantings associated with residential development. During the period of significance, most of the woods were either clear-cut for manufacturing purposes (i.e. blacksmithing) or intermittently harvested to meet fuel and construction needs. Open grasslands were used for grazing of livestock or cultivated for crops. Fruit trees were planted for orchards, and thorny species planted as living fences. Although never extensive, the size of the orchards decreased over time, while the amount of space devoted to ornamental trees, shrubs and plants increased (Frederick Examiner 1856 in HABS MD-1052 1991:7-8; Hotchkiss 1864; National Archives Civil War Damage Claims, RG 92; Aerial Photos 1937, 1952). Ornamental plantings were added around houses, and eventually monuments.

Prior to World War II, farmers typically controlled the vegetation that grew up between fields, along swales, and in ravines by tight plowing and culling. However, advances in mechanization and changes in farming practices since then have altered the scale and level of management for individual fields and wooded areas. Currently at the Thomas Farm, and on the overall battlefield landscape, wide bands of woody trees, shrubs and vines mark the edges of the fields and grow in the old fence lines. Some vegetation also serves as a riparian buffer along the river and

streams (Aerial Photos 1937, 1952, 1988).

In the nineteenth century, the agricultural press promoted living fences as a replacement for expensive post and rail fencing. Living fences were praised for their beauty, for the protection and shelter they provided, and for their effect on the temperature and moisture levels of the climate. Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*) discovered growing on the plains of the mid-west, was brought east in 1803 to Philadelphia. Once recognized for its suitability as hedging, in the 1840s, growers were motivated to make it available commercially some time after 1850. For example, Warder's 1858 edition of "Hedges and Evergreens" promoted it as the hedge standard for the United States. Osage orange trees were planted on the Thomas Farm, as remnants still stand today.

Agricultural censuses list the products grown on the Monocacy farms during the second half of the nineteenth century. They also document the gradual shift from production of grains for market to dairy products and the production of grain as livestock feed.

The intentional planting of trees, shrubs and flowers to enhance properties may have begun in the late 19th-century at the Thomas Farm. These types of plantings are documented in the nearby Gambrell property on Araby Mills. The age of some of the individual trees located along the entry drive at the Thomas Farm have yet to be determined, but several may date to the period of significance. Aerial photography also indicates that several large trees shaded the main house at the Thomas Farm in the early to mid-20th century (Aerial Photo 1937, 1952).

Farm Crops

Historic Conditions

The farm crops planted during the period of significance were primarily grain crops and hay for livestock feed. These crops included corn, wheat, barley and grasses for hay.

Current Conditions

The farmers leasing from the NPS currently grow a variety of small grains, corn and grasses for hay on the Thomas Farm, in addition to keeping dairy cows on the property. The planting of these crops within the historic fields and the continued use of the farm for livestock contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Native Vegetation

Historic Conditions

Historically, the native vegetation on the Thomas Farm would have consisted of field boundary vegetation and trees, both along the river and probably a managed woodlot. There is currently no evidence as to where a woodlot was located, but it was a typical vegetation feature of farms until after the use of barbed wire for fencing became popular following the Civil War.

During much of the period of significance and especially during the 19th and early 20th centuries, there would have been far fewer trees on the property than exist today. Photographs

Thomas Farm (Araby)

Monocacy National Battlefield

taken in the late 19th and early 20th century show a few trees in the landscape besides those located near houses, probably planted for shade. At this time most of the arable land was being planted with crops.

At least two trees located on the Thomas Farm are known to date to the period of significance. They are both sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*). One - estimated at over 310 years old - stands slightly south of the tavern site, on the east side of the Georgetown Road trace. This tree has been documented by the Historic American Landscape Survey as an historic tree. The other is found along the original Georgetown Road/Pike trace adjacent to Araby Church Road.

Current Conditions

The riparian vegetation and the wooded slopes of the farm still contain substantial numbers of native trees and understory species, such as tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), maple (*Acer* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus* sp.)

Planted Vegetation

Historic Conditions

In addition to some decorative plants, it is likely that a vegetable garden and orchard were once located on the Thomas Farm. Typically, a vegetable garden would have been situated near the main house, in what is now called the domestic yard. An orchard is depicted on the 1864 Hotchkiss map of the battlefield. It is located where the cement block tenant house on Baker Valley Road now stands. In addition, Osage orange trees may have been planted on the farm as a living fence sometime in the 19th-century as several stands exist currently on the property (Scharf 1882; Worthington 1932)

Current Conditions

Any historic vegetable gardens or orchards that once existed have now disappeared from the Thomas Farm. Decorative plants such as lilac (*Syringa* sp.), rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*), boxwood (*Buxus* sp.), forsythia (*Forsythia* sp.), crepe myrtle (*Lagerstromia* sp.) and privet (*Ligustrum* sp.) are currently extant on the property. While some of these decorative species may have been planted during the period of significance, none of the current specimens date to that era, and therefore do not contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

The area to the rear of the main house features a designed garden, which was constructed in the mid-20th century at the behest of Robert and Josephine Clapp, who acquired the farm in 1954. The original garden plan was designed by T. Stuart Haller, a landscape architect with an office in the Frederick area. Haller's original concept created several "rooms" of varied plantings linked by brick pathways and also utilized walls and hedges to define functional areas and hide modern appurtenances. The Clapp family later added a boxwood garden (HABS MD-1251 Domestic Yard Report 2007). The garden appears to have been significantly modified from Haller's original design; as a result, in its current state, the garden landscape is more rustic than formal. It is now a remnant of the original designed garden. (A detailed list of

the plants currently located in the garden area can be found in the 2007 HABS MD-1251 Thomas Farm Domestic Yard Report)

Trees on the Thomas Farm include silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), common yew (*Taxus sp.*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus sp.*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and dogwood (*Cornus sp.*). Most of these were intentionally planted for decorative and screening purposes. A stand of Osage orange remains along Araby Church Road. Osage orange trees were planted in the latter years of the 19th century as ‘living fences’. Trimmed into hedges, this thorny tree was effective in containing livestock. The existing trees may mark areas that were used for grazing, served as corrals for livestock, or by contrast needed protection from livestock. (A full list of trees found along the entrance lane, in the domestic yard and near the house can be found in two HABS reports on the Thomas Farm (MD-1251) 2007 and 2009)

Analysis

Except for the previously mentioned sycamore trees and the stand of Osage orange, none of the remaining trees on the farm contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape, due to their recent addition. However, the trees lining the entrance lane and the large trees in the front yard are compatible with the historic character. While these particular trees were not there during the period of significance, it is likely that similar species were. (Note: Several of the trees located along the entrance lane may date to the latter end of the period of significance if they were dated) In addition, the vegetation along the field boundaries, the Thomas/Worthington Road Trace and along the river are also non-contributing but compatible, as they help to demarcate the contributing features of the boundaries and the road trace.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Sycamore trees (2)

Feature Identification Number: 136516

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Osage orange trees along Araby Church Road

Feature Identification Number: 136518

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Field Boundary Vegetation

Feature Identification Number: 136520

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Large trees in front of house

Feature Identification Number: 136522

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Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trees along Entrance Lane

Feature Identification Number: 136524

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trees along Thomas/Worthington Road Trace

Feature Identification Number: 136526

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trees planted as screens

Feature Identification Number: 136528

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Crops

Feature Identification Number: 136680

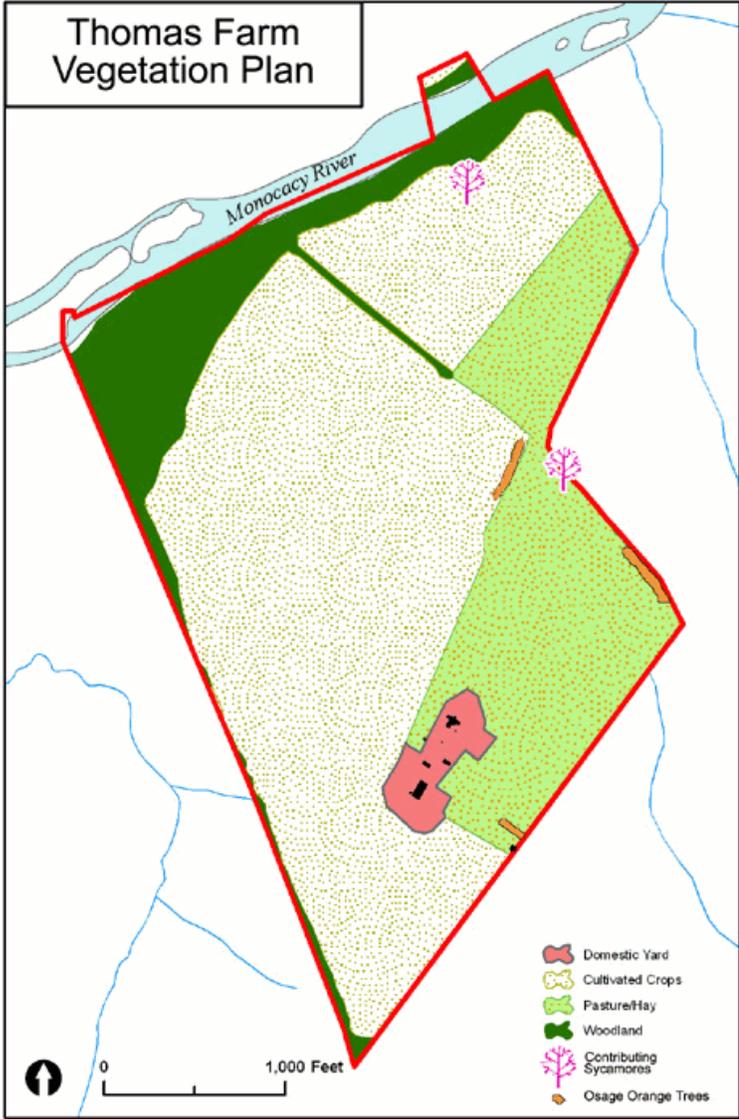
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Domestic Yard Garden

Feature Identification Number: 136800

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

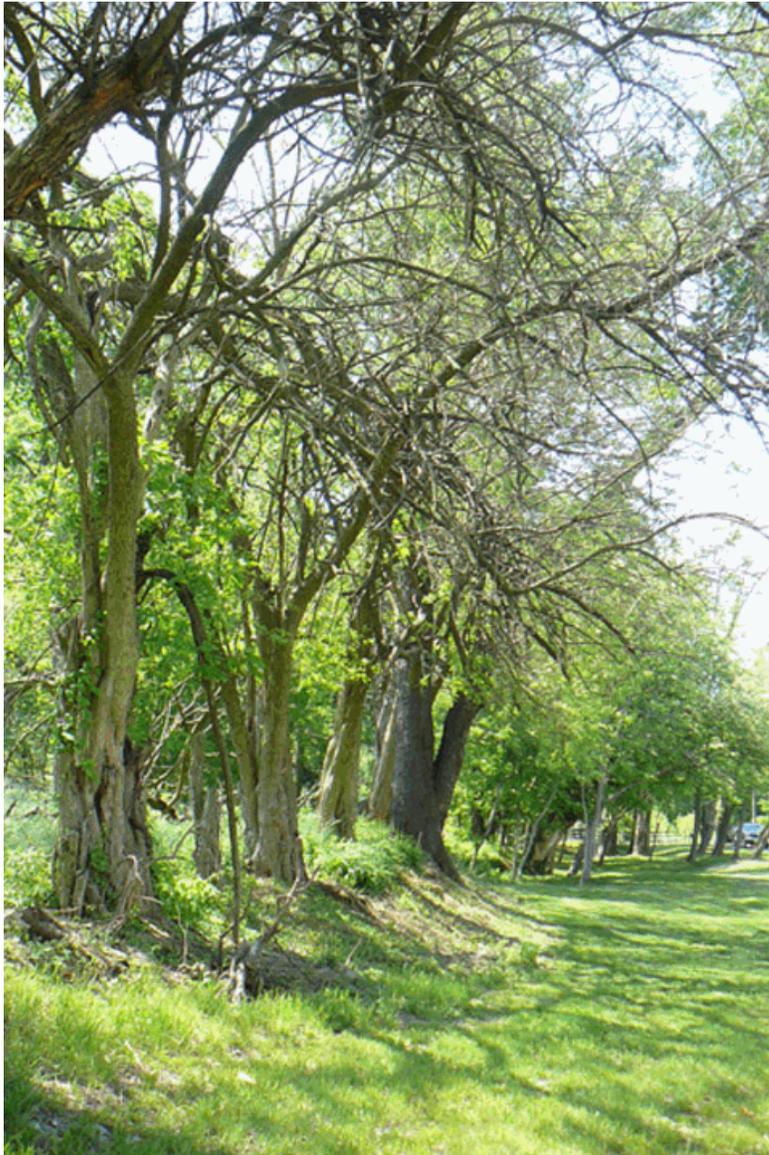
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Thomas Farm: Vegetation Plan



Thomas Farm: View across cropped field towards the river. The 300 year old sycamore can be seen in the center of the photo (NCR/CLP 5/2009).



Line of Osage Orange trees along Araby Church Road (NCR/CLP, 4/2009).

Buildings and Structures

The Thomas Farm cultural landscape contains many historic buildings and structures, almost all of them associated with the function of the property as a farmstead for over 200 years. In addition to the buildings that remain, there are some that are no longer extant on the landscape. Several ruins are also located on the farm, including the Blacksmith Shop ruins and house ruins located near the ferry site.

EXTANT STRUCTURES

[Note: The historic and existing conditions of the extant Thomas Farm buildings are combined into one section. Also, the historic condition information in this section of the CLI was gathered

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primarily from the 1999 Cultural Resource Study, the 2008 National Register Nomination, the 2009 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report for the Thomas House, and from the List of Classified Structures database.]

The extant buildings of the Thomas Farm today are an 18th-century brick main house, an 18th-century stone tenant house, a 19th-century brick outbuilding, a 19th-century frame equipment shed, a 20th-century frame well/pump house, a 20th-century timber frame bank barn constructed on the foundation of an earlier brick barn, and a 19th-century timber-frame wagon shed/corn crib.

Two other buildings are located some distance from the main farm complex. One is a concrete block tenant house, which stands at 4460 Baker Valley Road. It dates from the late 1950s and was constructed to house farm laborers. It is presently used as a field office by the NPS. The second is an early twentieth-century frame building located at 4150 Araby Church Road, near the junction of Araby Church Road and MD Route 355. This building is known colloquially as “the tollhouse;” however, historic maps and other records indicate that the tollhouse associated with the Georgetown Pike was located several miles to the north, at Evergreen Point (at the confluence of the Georgetown and Buckeystown Pikes). This building has clearly been moved to the current location, as it is situated on a concrete slab and has no other foundation. It was probably moved in the 1940s.

Main House

The architectural history of the Thomas House has been extensively studied and is documented in a number of published reports and documents; most notably Paula Reed’s 1999 Cultural Resource Study. Several draft reports currently in preparation include the most extensive and most current discussion of the evolution of the main house, including the draft Historic Structure Report and draft Archeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study. A general summary is included below and draws heavily from these draft documents.

The main house on the Thomas Farm was constructed in several phases and has been significantly altered from its original historic appearance. Major repairs and changes to the building have also been made since the time of the Battle of Monocacy; however, the Thomas House retains a high level of architectural integrity. While the original date of construction is not precisely known, historians generally agree that it was constructed by 1780.

The L-shaped, two-story brick structure has a slate roof and is oriented to face the historic Georgetown Road (Araby Church Road). The historic main block features fourteen rooms, an attic, and a partial cellar. Historical and architectural evidence suggest at least six distinct periods of construction: initial construction before 1795; expansion ca. 1795; expansion and remodeling between 1812 and 1847; additional expansion ca. 1860; repair and remodeling after the Battle of Monocacy in 1864; and mid-20th century renovation and alteration.

The house retains a number of original late 18th-century architectural elements, including

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six-panel doors, nine-light window sashes, wide floorboards, and hand-split lath. Also of note is the reed-and-flute detailing on the dormer windows, staircase, and several fireplace mantels; such motifs are found in other late 18th-century houses in central Maryland, including the ca. 1794 Roger B. Taney House in Frederick and the ca. 1798 Jones-Sappington House in Libertytown.

Architectural and documentary evidence indicate that the building was significantly expanded and altered in the early and mid-19th century; many of these alterations correspond with changes in the ownership of the farm and also likely reflect evolving fashions and decorative trends. Surviving 19th-century elements include the full-height jib doors, which were constructed to open up onto a large Italianate porch (no longer extant) in 1860. Other mid-nineteenth-century elements include six-light window sashes and Greek Revival-style columned mantels. Remnants of ca. 1850 wallpaper have also been uncovered. Around this time an exterior brick veneer was added to the building, most likely to hide evidence of various expansions and unite the exterior appearance of the building.

Historic documents suggest that the Thomas House sustained extensive damage during the Battle of Monocacy. As many as seven artillery shells are reported to have struck the building, resulting in significant damage. It is likely that extensive repairs were undertaken in the late 1860s to repair battle damage.

Significant alterations were made in the 20th century to modernize the house. In the 1940s, electricity, plumbing, and central heating were introduced, and additions were constructed to create a garage on the east elevation and a screen porch on the west elevation. At this time, the 1860 Italianate front porch was removed and replaced with the current frontispiece. In the 1950s, a formal English-style garden was designed and installed, along with a swimming pool and tennis court.

In spite of the many changes, the main house retains a high level of integrity, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Stone Tenant House

The 1847 description reports that “southeast of the house about 150 feet stands a one story stone building, used as a servants house...” No further description exists from this period. The Clapp family extensively altered the tenant house to serve as a pool house. It faces north onto a lawn, which previously featured an in-ground swimming pool (removed in 2005). The south elevation faces the road trace that leads from Baker Valley Road and across the fields, continuing toward the ford near the mouth of Ballenger Creek.

The tenant house is constructed of roughly coursed, flat and highly friable shale-like rock. It is five bays in length, with an entrance in the second bay from the east end of the north elevation. The existing roof is comprised of wood shake shingle and was put on by the Clapp family in the 1950s, replacing a standing seam metal roof. The building has no chimney, fireplace or

hearth; however a circa 1931 photograph, along with physical evidence in the ceiling rafters, indicates that the building once had an internal chimney. The south elevation has doors in the first bay from the west end and also the central bay. Windows have six-over-six light sash, and both window and door frames are narrow and mitered, probably replacements. There are also windows centered in the end walls at the main and attic levels. On the west elevation, a door has been partially filled in to create a window opening. The interior currently consists of one large room, although interior partitioning was once present as evidenced by the photograph discussed above. Partial-height walls enclose two small changing rooms at the west end of the interior space. Currently the flooring material is brick pavers which were installed in the 1950s. Prior to that, the floors were earthen. A semi-enclosed staircase ascends across a south window, leading to the attic. The attic is unfinished space. Many if not all rafters appear to be replaced.

Since James Marshall had 16 slaves, this building may well date from his occupancy as a quarter; the 1847 insurance document identifies it as a “servants house.” The extensive alterations made to the building in the 20th century obscure its original appearance, but it is possible that the building was originally constructed as a barn and/or workshop or similar support structure. It may have only later been modified to serve as a dwelling house or quarter.

In spite of the many changes that have taken place, the stone tenant house retains integrity to the period of significance, and contributes to the historic character of the Thomas Farm.

Brick Outbuilding

To the rear of the main house is a brick outbuilding used by the Clapp family as a garden shed. It has gable roof with a series of beams across the interior space. The beams have been charred in order to give the appearance of a smokehouse; however, no other evidence exists to suggest that it was ever used as a smokehouse. Moreover, the 1847 insurance document references a log smokehouse located 42 feet southeast of the main house, which would have been closer to the stone “servants’ house” and in the vicinity of the current parking area. Although the insurance document does not mention this brick outbuilding, the structure likely dates to the mid-19th century. It may have originally functioned as a privy, although archeological investigations have not been undertaken to verify this possibility. The building has a wooden shake roof and was stabilized in 2006.

In spite of the alterations made to it over the years, this structure retains a moderate level of integrity, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Frame Well/Pump House

A gable-roofed frame well house is located southeast of the main house. Architectural evidence indicates that this building originally had a shed roof. It is an early 20th century structure, but covers a 50-foot deep hand-dug well that is likely an original feature of the complex. It features a wooden shake roof, and was stabilized in 2006.

Despite the changes made, this structure retains a moderate degree of integrity to the period of significance, and contributes to the historic character of the property.

Frame Shed

A gable-front frame shed stands to the southwest of the main house, along the fence separating the domestic area from the farm fields. This shed (or one like it) is visible in the illustration from Scharf's History of Western Maryland (1882), and probably dates from the mid-19th century. The building currently features a sliding door, but mortise pockets in the interior jambs indicate that it once had hinged doors. It is now covered by a standing seam metal roof, which was constructed over the original wood shingle roof. This building was stabilized in 2007 and 2008.

In spite of the changes made, this structure retains a moderate level of integrity, and contributes to the historic character of the Thomas Farm.

Frame Bank Barn

The Thomas barn is a Pennsylvania-style timber frame bank barn that faces east, with a ramp at the back and a closed-side cantilevered forebay. A fenced-in barnyard is located immediately east of the building. Historic fabric investigations indicate that this structure dates from the early 20th century, which means that it was likely constructed to replace the earlier brick barn shown in the Scharf engraving and described in the 1899 sale bill. The brick barn may have dated to the 1830s; it was certainly constructed well before 1847, since it is described in the insurance list with an "old" roof. "[S]outh of the corn cribs about 105 feet stands the barn sized 75 feet 2 inches long and 49 feet deep including the overjut on the east side, the basement story is built of stone, the other part is built of brick, and has 2 division walls runing [sic] a cross the barn, as high as the square of the building built of brick 14 inches thick. Barn is covered with oak shingles. The roof is old, lightning rod at the North end." There may also have been an even earlier barn dating from the 18th century. As pictured in the Scharf illustration, the brick barn had three square cupolas projecting from the gable and granary outshots on either side of the threshing floor. Geometric brick ventilators pierced the brick gable walls.

The present barn is constructed of timber frame on the same foundation that supported the brick barn, although the foundations were expanded to support the much larger bank barn. Vertical board siding sheaths the current barn's frame and the roofing material is sheet metal. The barn underwent a multi-year restoration that began with emergency stabilization in 2003. The restoration project was completed in 2009 and the barn is now used by the NPS for vehicle and equipment storage.

In spite of the changes made, this structure retains a moderate degree of integrity and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Wagon Shed/Corn Crib

North of the barn stands a frame corncrib and wagon shed, an elongated structure with its gable ends facing east-west. Vertical slats enclose the corn storage area, with space between for air circulation. The structure rests on stone piers. The Scharf engraving shows two corn cribs – one north of the other – and the 1847 description also refers to more than one corn crib on site, west of the stone secondary house. The surviving corn crib appears to be the structure closest to the barn. The second corn crib must have been removed by 1899, as the sale bill lists one “corn house and wagon shed.” The corn crib was stabilized in 2004.

Due to the minimal changes made, this structure retains a high level of integrity, and contributes to the historic character of the farm.

Brick Silo

A brick silo stands at the southwest corner of the barn. It is a round structure set in common bond and may date from the late 19th century, although it is not visible in the Scharf engraving. A large, free-standing frame roofing structure was constructed in 2003 to preserve the silo’s original tin roof and framing. The roof and framing restoration was completed in 2009 and the protective structure was removed.

In spite of the changes made to this building, it retains a high level of integrity and contributes to the historic character of the Thomas Farm.

Frame House

Located at 4750 Araby Church Road, near the intersection with Urbana Pike, stands a two-story frame dwelling set parallel to the road with its front wall directly on the edge of the road. It is a narrow building, only one room deep and three rooms long, and likely dates to the late 19th or early 20th century. This building has been colloquially referred to as a “toll house,” and according to local tradition, was moved to this site from its former location near Evergreen Point, about two miles to the north. However, no historic documentation has surfaced to confirm this account. The 1873 Atlas of Frederick County notes a toll house near Evergreen Point, but does not show a toll house or other structure in the current location of the frame house. The building is also not visible on the 1937 aerial views of the battlefield. It was probably moved to the current location sometime before 1950, as it is visible in a photograph from around 1948.

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

The gable end walls are quite narrow, with the north wall having a door and an attic level

window. The south gable end wall has a window on the first story and an attic window. A central brick flue extends from the roof, which is covered with standing seam sheet metal.

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

Since it was moved to the Thomas Farm in the mid-20th century, this building does not contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Tenant House

At 4460 Baker Valley Road, along a service road leading to the bank barn, stands a concrete block tenant house. This building was originally constructed to house farm laborers, and is currently used by the NPS as a field office. The house is a three-bay wide, one-story ranch-type concrete block dwelling. A shed roofed concrete block extension on the rear elevation breaks the rectangularity of the building, and appears to be part of the original construction. The house has double sash windows at the front elevation and a central entrance. The windows have two-light, divided horizontally, double hung sash. Cellar windows are exposed at the ground level. A flight of concrete steps leads to the front door, sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that is supported by diagonal brackets. Other windows have a similar two-pane sash, although only one window in the east wall has a double sash like the south-facing front windows. The rear elevation has a walk-out entrance and a flight of steps leading to a rear door. A concrete block furnace flue is located in the west end wall. The low-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles that appear to have been recently installed.

As this building was built after the period of significance, it does not contribute to the historic character of the property.

Lower Worthington Carriage Road Culvert

The carriage road was substantial enough to require the construction of a large culvert and retaining wall where it crossed a large drainage. The culvert and wall appear to be made from stone quarried out of an adjacent hillside and are constructed using dry masonry (MONO CLI; Site investigation 4/28/2000). An Osage orange wood lintel supports a box-shaped culvert, which allowed run-off to pass through the structure and into the Monocacy River. This prevented the road from washing during major storms, and also protected the road during high water events. The culvert and retaining wall were stabilized in 2005.

NON-EXTANT STRUCTURES

Tenant House

Another concrete block house dating roughly to 1950 was once located at 4620 Araby Church Road, near the driveway entrance to the farm. This structure was a concrete block Cape Cod style building with a steeply pitched roof and gabled dormer windows, facing north onto Araby

Church Road. A separate concrete block two bay garage with an overhanging roof stood adjacent to the house on its west side. This house was built within a 1.2-acre parcel known as Tract 101-10, which was created when MD Route 355 was realigned to the east. The house was constructed entirely within the trace of the original road alignment, and was removed in 2008.

Concrete Stave Silo

A mid- or late twentieth-century large concrete stave silo stood adjacent to the south end-wall of the barn. This silo was extremely unstable, and was removed in 2008.

Other structures that were non-contributing and that have been removed include: a ca. 1960 milking parlor, ca. 1960 milk house, and ca. 1970 pole loafing shed (originally attached to the bank barn) (removed in 2005); a ca. 1980 wire corn silo (removed in 2004); and a late 1950s livestock pond in the pasture adjacent to Araby Church Road and Baker Valley Road (removed in 2007). Within the domestic building cluster, a ca. 1960s tennis court and ca. 1992 swimming pool were removed in 2006.

RUINS

Stone Blacksmith Shop Foundations, Baker Valley Road

Along the road trace leading from Baker Valley Road, approximately 200 feet west of Baker Valley Road and to the rear of the tenant house at 4460 Baker Valley Road, are the ruins of a blacksmith shop. These foundations were built using limestone, typical along the Monocacy River, and like that used in other buildings on the Battlefield. The ruins are located along the edge of the road trace, on the same axis with the stone tenant house, and some distance to the west. Former owners of Araby refer to this building as a “blacksmith shop,” and in 2007 archeological excavations at the site confirmed that it was used for this purpose. The building is noted on Jedediah Hotchkiss’ map, and a blacksmith shop is also mentioned in the 1856 advertisement for the sale of the farm. However, it is not mentioned in the 1899 bill of sale for the farm, so it is possible that it was no longer in active use by that time.

These ruins were stabilized in 2008.

The Blacksmith Shop ruins retain a moderate level of integrity, and contribute to the historic character of the Thomas Farm.

Slate Embankment:

Between the ferry site and the present-day MD Rt. 355 bridge, but outside the 5-acre ferry parcel, are several features and ruins of unknown function and origin. One of these is a mound or lining for the embankment along the river, and a slate ramp with flat-laid pieces forming a level top or deck. The structure is well above the water’s edge, and a wooden post protrudes from the top surface.

Since the origin and date of this structure are unknown, its contribution to the property’s historic

character is undetermined.

Foundation Ruins:

Upstream from this slate embankment and close to the west side of the bridge are the ruins of a building or buildings. Built into the steeply sloped bank, are two side-by-side sets of foundations. They are exposed a full story on the creek side and made of the local flat stones found along the river. These foundations have been extended with several courses of concrete block, to form a more recent building dating from the 20th century. Most of the surface debris in this area dates from this 20th-century feature, but the stone foundations beneath are older. These earlier ruins were probably not associated with the ferry, however, since they are located outside the boundary of the 5-acre ferry tract.

Since the origin and date of this structure is unknown, its contribution to the historic character of the farm is undetermined.

Analysis

In spite of the loss of some of the historic Thomas Farm buildings, the remaining structures are in their original locations, maintain integrity to their original construction, and contribute to the overall historic character of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Main House
Feature Identification Number:	136802
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	45130
Feature:	Corncrib/Wagon Shed
Feature Identification Number:	136810
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	495222
Feature:	Bank Barn
Feature Identification Number:	136806
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	323376
Feature:	Blacksmith Shop Ruins
Feature Identification Number:	136804
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

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Feature: Brick Silo
Feature Identification Number: 136808
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 640327

Feature: Frame Shed
Feature Identification Number: 136812
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 323375

Feature: Well/Pump House
Feature Identification Number: 136814
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 500443

Feature: Stone Tenant House
Feature Identification Number: 136816
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 419543

Feature: Lower Worthington Carriage Road; Culvert
Feature Identification Number: 136818
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 500512

Feature: Tenant House (4460 Baker Valley Road)
Feature Identification Number: 136820
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Frame House (4750 Araby Church Road)
Feature Identification Number: 136822
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Slate Embankment
Feature Identification Number: 136826

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Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Ferry Platform

Feature Identification Number: 136828

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Foundation Ruins near Ferry

Feature Identification Number: 136836

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield

View of the Thomas Farm Main House

A: 1893 (Davis)

B: 1962 (Clapp Family)



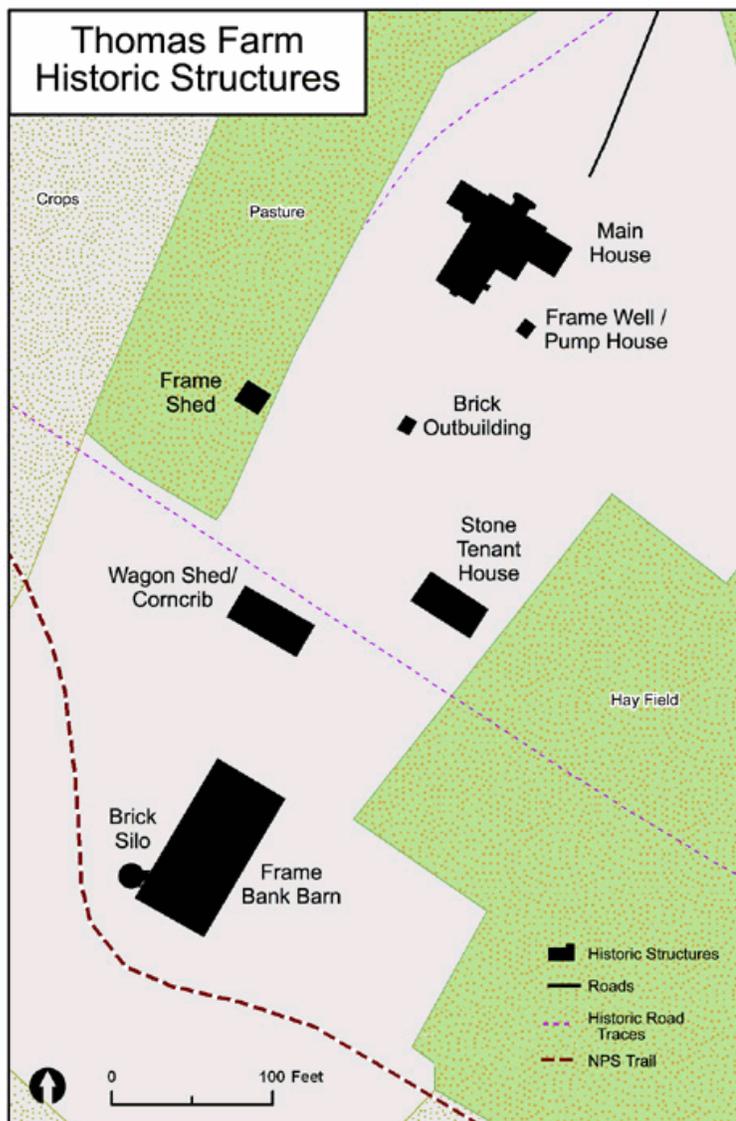
Thomas Farm Stone Tenant House

A: 1931 (Fred Cross)

B: 1999 (NCR/LCS)



Thomas Farm Bank Barn
A: 1949 (Hilgenberg)
B: 2009 (NCR/CLP)



Thomas Farm: Historic Structures

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions

During most of the period of significance, the views and vistas of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape were expansive and open. Beginning in the 18th century, farmers cleared land for agricultural use, while the owners of the earliest local industries cut trees to help advance their operations. By the mid-nineteenth century, the landscape of a typical farm in the Monocacy area was one of cultivated fields, meadows, pasture, occasional woodlots and a few orchards. Most of the land was classified in the agricultural census as “improved.” The views then and today could best be appreciated from high points, such as Brooks Hill, which is located just beyond the boundaries of the Thomas Farm on the river-side bluff near the river crossing.

Thomas Farm (Araby)
Monocacy National Battlefield

Slight elevations also afforded excellent views and, as is true at the Thomas Farm, most of the farmstead building clusters were constructed on rises for this reason.

These relatively unrestrained views were also important during the Battle of Monocacy. The most significant and crucial viewpoints during the battle would have been between Worthington Farm and the Thomas Farm and looking towards the Georgetown Pike and Araby Mill from the Thomas Farm main house.

Current Conditions

Today, tall vegetation impedes many of the open views and vistas that existed during the period of significance. Trees that were planted in the 20th-century around the house and domestic yard interfere with the views (northeast) toward the historic Georgetown Pike and (west) toward Worthington Farm.

The vegetation and the embankment of Interstate 270 is the most prominent obstruction to historic views across the fields of the Thomas and Worthington farms that formed the center of the battle. The field boundary trees also affect views towards the Best Farm, located across the river.

Analysis

Overall, the views looking east toward Georgetown Pike and west toward the Worthington Farm contribute to the historic character of the site, but retain only a moderate degree of integrity.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: From Main House towards Historic Georgetown Pike

Feature Identification Number: 136838

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: From Thomas Farm towards Worthington Farm

Feature Identification Number: 136840

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View from the Thomas Farm towards the Worthington Farm

A: circa 1930. Fence line in the middle distance is the Thomas/Worthington boundary (MONO CLI).

B:2009. Tree line is I-270, which cuts across the original boundary (NCR/CLP).

Small Scale Features

Historic Conditions

The two types of small-scale features that were extant during the period of significance are monuments and fences.

Vermont Monument

As part of the growing interest in memorials and commemoration in the early 20th century, the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont as well as the United Daughters of the

Confederacy erected monuments commemorating specific actions at Monocacy. These commemorative efforts began in 1907 with construction of the 14th New Jersey Monument on the Best Farm. The Vermont Monument was dedicated in 1915 to commemorate efforts of the 10th Vermont infantry, part of the VI U.S. Army Corps.

Located at the corner of the historic Georgetown Pike (now Araby Church Road) and the Baker Valley Road, at the southeast corner of the Thomas Farm, this monument consists of an eight-foot rectangular granite monolith with a bronze tablet shaped like a Greek cross with a granite post at each corner of the plot. Three small stone steps lead up to it from the edge of the road. From its location on an embankment above the road, veterans were able to view the full extent of the Thomas and Worthington farm fields where the afternoon phase of the battle took place (Worthington 1932:231).

Fences

Different types of fences can be found in historic photographs and drawings of the farm. These include board fencing, paling fences, picket fences, and a hedge or living fence.

Current Conditions

The Vermont Monument still belongs to the state of Vermont; however there is an agreement with the National Park Service for maintenance of the grounds and structures. The Vermont Monument was cleaned and stabilized in 2008.

Several types of fences can still be found on the Thomas Farm area. They include board fencing, two types of high-tensile wire fence, three-rail administrative fence, and post and bale barbed wire fencing.

Other small-scale features extant on the property include several NPS wayside tablets and a stone retaining wall built in the mid-20th century by the Clapps. These are modern introductions to the landscape and are non-contributing.

Analysis

The Vermont Monument remains in its original location, is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity. As such, it contributes to the historic character of the Thomas Farm cultural landscape.

None of the fences located on the Thomas Farm are contributing, but those that are similar to the fences found during the period of significance are compatible.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Vermont Monument
Feature Identification Number:	136842
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	45025

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Feature: Fences
Feature Identification Number: 136844

Feature: Terrace wall in garden
Feature Identification Number: 136846

Feature: Waysides
Feature Identification Number: 136848

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vermont Monument
(NCR/CLP 7/2009)



Thomas Farm Fences
3-rail fence along Entrance Lane, two types of 3-rail fence, 3-rail board fence near the
Frame Shed (NCR/CLP 2009)

Archeological Sites

An archeological overview and assessment of the Thomas Farm was completed in 2007. A Phase 1 and Phase 2 survey has been completed for the domestic yard and the blacksmith site and also for the ferry site. In addition, systematic metal detector surveys have been carried out for several of the agricultural fields on the farm. An Archaeological Identification and Evaluation Report for the entire property is currently forthcoming.

While identification of contributing and non-contributing archeological resources is beyond the scope of this report, the significant and historic nature of the project area suggests that contributing resources exist. Also, Monocacy National Battlefield has been listed on the National Register under Criterion D.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/19/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Condition Assessment Date refers to the date the park superintendent concurred with the findings of this CLI. This determination takes into account both the landscape and the buildings situated therein. In order to maintain the condition of the property as 'good' the park should complete the following:

Buildings and structures should be stabilized and maintained, and, if vacant, properly mothballed.

Monitor and control invasive plant species. Remove overgrown vegetation where there is a negative impact on structures and views.

Carefully monitor the removal of existing vegetation, especially potential specimen trees.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Areas of 20th century residential development outside the boundary of the Thomas Farm have a slight negative effect on the integrity of the historic views and vistas.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The Thomas Farm was subject to a life estate from 2001 until 2008. Although the life estate was still in effect, the buildings were largely uninhabited beginning 2002. Under the terms of the life estate, the National Park Service was permitted infrequent access to the main house, and as a result a significant amount of deterioration occurred in the intervening years. Nonetheless, the National Park Service undertook a number of building projects on the main house and the associated domestic and agricultural buildings. Extensive stabilization and preservation measures have been undertaken on the bank barn, corncrib, shed, well/pump house, and brick outbuildings. The NPS has replaced in-kind the slate roof on the main house; repaired and rehabilitated all the

windows and doors on the north and west elevations; and remediated asbestos contamination and termite infestation. Several projects will be completed in FY2009 and 2010, including preservation/stabilization of the brick silo (FY2009); foundation repairs and repointing (main house; FY2009-2010); preservation/stabilization of the stone tenant house (FY2010); repair and rehabilitation of the doors and windows on the south and east elevations of the main house (FY2010); replacement of the major interior systems in the main house (FY2011); interior repair and rehabilitation of the main house (FY2012); masonry repair and repointing (main house; FY2011); and repair and reinstallation of the main house shutters (FY2012).

Type of Impact: Impending Development

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: The Maryland State Highway Administration is developing a plan to widen Interstate 270. If this were to happen, the Thomas Farm could be affected as the highway is adjacent to the property. According to a preliminary study, as much as 12 acres could be lost to the road work. An Environmental Impact Study is expected to go out for public review sometime soon.

Type of Impact: Flooding

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: The only part of the property impacted by flooding is the Lower Worthington Road and the historic culvert affiliated with the road. The tavern site is also affected, but only by major high-water events.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Vegetation along field boundaries and historic roads and road traces is in a state of decline. Whether these trees (including Osage orange, black locust, elm, and hackberry) were deliberately planted remains undetermined, but they nonetheless serve to delineate the historic field boundaries and/or roads and road traces of the property. The National Park Service has surveyed the trees and stumps of many noteworthy specimens, but rejuvenative pruning is also recommended to prolong the life of the remaining trees. Replacement in-kind and in-situ may also be recommended for

some of these trees.

Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	Invasive plant species are driving out native species that were present during the period of significance. Accordingly, these invasive and non-native plants should be closely monitored.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Author:** Beasley, Joy, Editor
Citation Title: Thomas Farm:Archeology Overview and Assessment and Evaluation and Identification (Draft)
Year of Publication: 2009
Citation Publisher: US/DOI/NPS
- Citation Author:** Griffith, Dennis
Citation Title: "Map of the State of Maryland,laid down from an actual survey..."
Year of Publication: 1794
- Citation Author:** Hotchkiss, Jedidiah
Citation Title: Battle of Monocacy
Year of Publication: 1864
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Geography and Map Division, LoC
- Citation Author:** NPS/NCR/CLP Staff
Citation Title: Monocacy National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Inventory
Year of Publication: 2004
Citation Publisher: US/DOI/NPS
- Citation Author:** Reed, Paula S.
Citation Title: Historic (Cultural) Resource Study
Year of Publication: 1999
Source Name: CRBIB
- Citation Author:** Scharf, Thomas J.
Citation Title: History of Western Maryland
Year of Publication: 1882

Citation Author:	Staff
Citation Title:	Frederick Examiner advertisement in HABS-1052
Year of Publication:	1991
Citation Publisher:	US DOI
Source Name:	HABS
Citation Author:	Staff
Citation Title:	Thomas Farm (Araby) Historic Structure Report (Draft)
Year of Publication:	2009
Citation Publisher:	US/DOI/HABS
Citation Author:	U. S. Dept of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.
Citation Title:	Aerial Photographs of Frederick County, MD.
Year of Publication:	1937
Citation Author:	U. S. Dept of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.
Citation Title:	Aerial Photographs of Frederick County, MD.
Year of Publication:	1952

Supplemental Information

Title: 1830 Monocacy Lateral Canal Map

Description: Located in the Cultural Resource Files at Monocacy National Battlefield.

Title: Clapp Photographs

Description: Series of photographs taken by a former owner of the Thomas Farm in the 1950s and early 1960s. Copies located in the Cultural Resource files at Monocacy National Battlefield.

Title: Davis Photographs

Description: Series of photographs taken of Monocacy National Battlefield in 1893. Copies located in the Cultural Resource files at Monocacy National Battlefield.

Title: Fred Cross Photographs

Description: Series of photographs taken in 1931. Copies located in the Cultural Resource files at Monocacy National Battlefield.

Title: Hilgenberg Photographs

Description: Series of photographs taken by a former owner of the Thomas Farm in the late 1940s. Copies located in the Cultural Resource files at Monocacy National Battlefield.

Title: National Archives Civil War Damage Claims, Record Group 92.

Description: Copies located in the Cultural Resource files at Monocacy National Battlefield.

Title: National Register Nomination Update
authored by Paula S. Reed

Description: Signed by the SHPO in 2006 and by the Keeper in 2008