
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2013



Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

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:

The Worthington Farm, also known as “Clifton,” is a component landscape of Monocacy National Battlefield. It is located about three miles south of Frederick, Maryland, on the west side of Interstate 270 and the south (east) side of the Monocacy River. The Worthington Farm is located immediately west of the Thomas farm, also known as “Araby.” The northern and west boundaries are formed by the Monocacy River, with Brooks Hill forming the southern boundary. The Worthington Farm currently encompasses approximately 280 acres, and features a patchwork of rolling fields and forests that represent the broad patterns of the agricultural landscape that were present in the mid-nineteenth century. Built features are scarce on the property, with the Worthington House as the only remaining building that dates to the time of the Battle of Monocacy, although a few historic road traces cross the agricultural landscape. Besides these features, the landscape also includes remnant Osage oranges along fence lines and two old growth white oaks (Location Maps).

Historical Overview:

Prior to European settlement, American Indians occupied the Monocacy National Battlefield area, particularly along the Monocacy River. By the eighteenth century speculators, frontiersmen, and early settlers gave shape to the landscape by mapping and patenting tracts and clearing areas for cultivation. Although one of the first surveys in the Monocacy National Battlefield area was “Henry”- a 385-acre tract surveyed in 1724, most of the land that now comprises the Worthington Farm was made up of a portion of a 1400-acre land grant called “Wett Work.” In 1759, James Marshall, began acquiring large portions of the “Wett Work” tract, and by 1770 he had acquired additional tracts and resurveyed them into one parcel he later called “Arcadia.” By the end of the eighteenth century, Marshall figured prominently in the earliest development of the various farmsteads that today comprise Monocacy National Battlefield.

Following the death of James Marshall in 1803, his heirs began selling his personal property. In 1812, Colonel James McPherson, Sr., bought 415 acres of land on the west side of the Monocacy River. Over the next two decades, Colonel McPherson and his son John, Jr. assembled various portions of adjacent tracts to create a 1,111-acre property that became known as “Araby.” In all, the various parcels purchased by the McPhersons’ encompassed land that eventually became the Thomas, Worthington, Baker, and Lewis farms.

By 1852, Griffin Taylor had purchased numerous parcels of land, including portions of the Araby tract. He later combined several of these landholdings to form “Clifton,” a 300-acre property adjoining the Araby Mansion House Farm (now referred to as the Thomas Farm) on the west. A road that provided “Clifton” with access to the Georgetown Pike was located on a sliver of land that ran across neighboring “Araby Mansion House Farm” parallel to the river. Around this time, Taylor also constructed a two-story brick farmhouse on the Clifton property between 1851 and 1852, but it appears that he may have resided at the “Araby Mansion House Farm.”

In 1856, John F. Wheatley and Turner A. Ball purchased the “Clifton” property, along with the “Araby Mansion House Farm.” During Ball’s and Wheatley’s ownership of the properties, “Clifton” was a subsidiary of the larger and more established Araby Farm. Ball and Wheatley formed a partnership with

Worthington Farm (Clifton)

Monocacy National Battlefield

another neighbor, James Gambrill, in which rye or barley was grown on the “Clifton” Farm, Gambrill ground the grain into malt at his mill, and Wheatley operated a distillery. However, the distillery enterprise eventually failed prompting Ball and Wheatley to sell the Araby portion of the property to C.K. Thomas in 1860 and the Clifton Farm to John T. Worthington in 1862 (the property was thereafter referred to as the Worthington Farm).

During the Battle of Monocacy in 1864, the majority of fighting took place on the Worthington and Thomas farms. At that time, the Worthington family was residing at the house and watched the battle from the basement of the house. Glenn Worthington’s observations from the basement of the house at age six was the foundation of his account of the Battle of Monocacy, “Fighting for Time.” After the Civil War, the Worthington family rebuilt and eventually regained its pre-war agricultural prosperity. However, by the 1890s John Worthington stopped farming and the house became a boardinghouse. After John Worthington died in 1905, his sons Glenn and Clarke became owners of the property, and the farm and house were rented to tenant farmers.

In 1928, the Monocacy Battlefield Memorial Association—which included Glenn Worthington—lobbied Congress for legislation to make the Monocacy Battlefield a national park. By 1934, Monocacy National Military Park was created. In the 1950s, major changes occurred within the Monocacy landscape with the construction of Route 240, now known as Interstate 270. The four-lane interstate highway had a tremendous impact on the Monocacy properties as it passed through multiple properties, including the Worthington Farm. The highway completely blocked passage between the Worthington and Thomas properties and also necessitated the construction of a new access road to the Worthington property. The completion of the interstate also encouraged additional suburban-type growth in the region, as it became the primary north-south commuting route between Washington DC and Frederick. During this time, the Worthington Farm transferred out of family ownership and was sold to a corporate farming operation, Jenkins Brothers, Inc. Jenkins Brothers used the house to board migrant farm workers.

The National Park Service purchased 280 acres of the Worthington property in 1982. At that time four buildings remained on the property: the house, an early twentieth-century dairy barn, and two outbuildings. In 1983 the NPS stabilized the main house and demolished all of the outbuildings. To enhance the visitor experience at the Worthington Farm, the NPS began planning improvement to the property in the late 1990s. These improvements were later completed by 2004 and included the construction of a pedestrian trail system, installation of waysides, information kiosk, and a parking area, and the restoration of the exterior of the Worthington. In recent years, an additional parking area has been constructed closer to the Worthington house and trench silos have been removed.

Significance Summary:

As part of the Monocacy National Battlefield, the Worthington Farm derives significance under National Register Criterion A in the areas of military history, social development, industrial and agricultural history; and Criterion C in the area of architecture. The period of significance begins in 1724, the date of initial patenting and settlement of lands encompassing the Worthington property, and extends through the important events of the Civil War era, before ending in 1864 with the Battle of

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
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Monocacy. (As stated in the latest National Register nomination period of significance for the entire battlefield extends to 1964 because that is when the final commemorative structure was built. This structure is outside the boundaries of the Worthington property.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary and Condition:

Although the Worthington Farm has lost features that existed during the Civil War, the landscape retains its historic rural agricultural character through the surviving circulation systems, field and forests patterns and main house. The cultural landscape within the Worthington Farm site no longer retains integrity of workmanship and design, but does retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
 Monocacy National Battlefield

Site Plan



Overall Site Plan

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
 Monocacy National Battlefield



Site Plan Detail

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600204
Parent Landscape:	600201

Park Information

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

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Worthington Farm (Clifton) landscape is one of four component landscapes that have been identified for Monocacy Battlefield. The other component landscapes include the Thomas Farm (Araby), Best Farm, and Gambrill Mill.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This Cultural Landscape Inventory was researched and written by Michael Commisso, Cultural Resource Specialist, National Capital Region. He also in February 2013 inventoried and mapped the existing conditions at the Worthington Farm. Primary and secondary source material from within the National Park Service and local repositories was utilized to complete the inventory and is listed in the bibliography. Research and editorial assistance was provided by Martha Temkin, Cultural Resource Specialist, National Capital Region, National Park Service; Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Region, National Park Service. The following Monocacy National Battlefield also provided invaluable assistance: Rae Emerson, Former Acting Superintendent; Andrew Banasik, Natural Resources Program Manager; Joy Beasley, former Cultural Resources Program Manager ; Al Kirkwood, Facilities Management Division Chief; Tom Gwaltney, former Archeologist and GIS Specialist; Jeremy Murphy, Chief Ranger; and Brett Spaulding, Park Ranger and Volunteer Coordinator.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	06/26/2013
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	07/30/2013

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the state of Maryland concurred with the findings of the Worthington Farm on 7/30/2013, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of Eligibility Determination refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of National Register Eligibility, since that is not the purview of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield



United States Department of the Interior

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

June 12, 2013

Memorandum:

To: Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Monocacy National Battlefield
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Worthington Farm (Clifton)

I, Rick Slade, Superintendent of Monocacy National Battlefield, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Worthington 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 Worthington Farm is hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Monocacy National Battlefield

6/26/13
Date

Concurrence memo signed by the park superintendent on 6/26/2013

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
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 9, 2013

Memorandum

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

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of Worthington Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory as submitted on July 9, 2013.

Handwritten signature of J. Rodney Little in black ink.

J. Rodney Little
Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

7-30-13
Date

Concurrence memo signed by MD SHPO on 7/30/2013

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Worthington 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. The Worthington Farm, also known as Clifton, is located immediately west of the Thomas Farm, west of Interstate 270 and northwest of the Baker Farm. The portion purchased by the NPS in 1982 contains approximately 280 acres. The northern and western boundaries are formed by a curve of the Monocacy River, with Brooks Hill forming the southern boundary.

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
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State and County:

State: MD

County: Frederick County

Size (Acres): 280.00

Boundary UTMS:

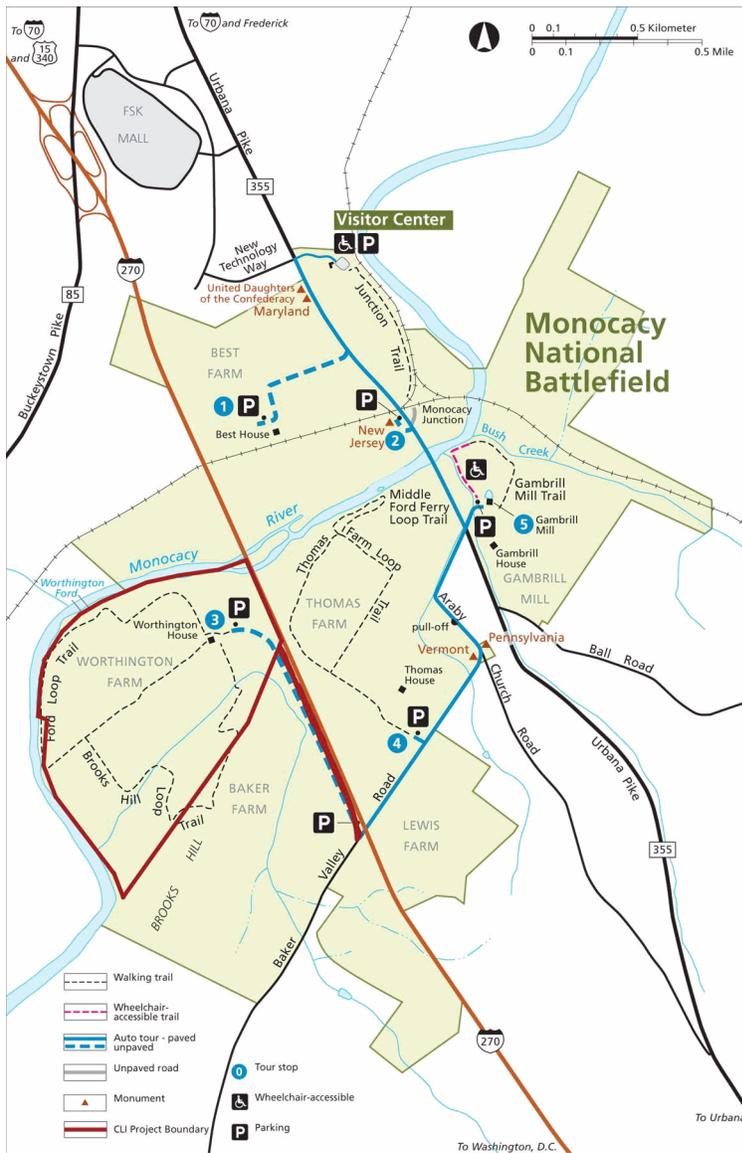
Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	293,270
UTM Northing:	4,359,915
Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	294,115
UTM Northing:	4,360,394
Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
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 Information. Monocacy Battlefield encompasses approximately 1,650 acres in Frederick County, Maryland about 30 miles northwest of Washington, D.C.. (Harpers Ferry Center).

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Monocacy Battlefield is comprised of six properties: the Baker, Best, Lewis, Thomas, and Worthington farms, as well as the Gambrill Mill tract. This project focuses on the Worthington Farm (HFC and Monocacy NBP Brochure, annotated by NCR-CLP)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 06/26/2013

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Worthington Farm is included in the National Register Nomination for Monocacy National Battlefield, as part of that broader cultural landscape. 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 preservation of the site is also specifically identified in the legislation of Monocacy National Battlefield, which calls for the commemoration of the Battle of Monocacy through the preservation of breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies, as well as the buildings, roads, and outlines of the battlefield. The date of the management category is the date the CLI was approved by the Monocacy National Battlefield Park Superintendent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 2015

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There is Special Use Permit that contains stipulations regarding agricultural activities on the Worthington Farm.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands contribute to the significance and integrity of the Worthington Farm cultural landscape in their preservation of the historic, rural character of the area. Although there is modern development surrounding the property, it does not severely impact the historic significance and integrity of the property at this time.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Worthington Farm is a component landscape of Monocacy National Battlefield. Monocacy National Battlefield was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. National Register documentation for the park was accepted in 1975. The nomination was updated in 2000 and then again in 2006 and signed by the SHPO in 2006 and the Keeper in 2008. The nomination form identified significance under Criterion A in the areas of architecture, industry, social history, agriculture, military history and commemoration, and Criterion C as it contains individual resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. It is also significant under Criterion D because it has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The period of significance was listed as 1724 to 1964.

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. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 as a National Historic Landmark and the battlefield became a designated unit of the National Park Service in 1976.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide" the Worthington Farm is inadequately documented based on the existing National Register documentation. The most recent NR update describes and evaluates, to some extent, the significance of the battlefield's cultural landscape, but does not describe and list all the contributing landscape characteristics and features.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Monocacy National Battlefield
NRIS Number:	66000908

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

National Register Classification: Site

Significance Level: National

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
Period of Significance:	
Time Period:	CE 1724 - 1864
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:	CE 1724 - 1864
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Farming Communities
Time Period:	CE 1724 - 1864
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Abolishment Of Slavery
Other Facet:	Battles in the North and South

Area of Significance:

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

Statement of Significance:

The significance summary has been paraphrased from the Monocacy Cultural Landscape Inventory (2004), National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Monocacy National Battlefield (2000,

Worthington Farm (Clifton)

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updated 2008), and Cultural Landscape Report for Thomas and Worthington Farms (2013).

As part of the Monocacy National Battlefield, the Worthington Farm derives significance under National Register Criterion A in the areas of military history, social development, industrial and agricultural history; and Criterion C in the area of architecture. The Worthington Farm is likely significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. However, an archeological investigation is still warranted on the property. The period of significance begins in 1724, the date of initial patenting and settlement of lands encompassing the Worthington property, and extends through the important events of the Civil War era, before ending in 1864 with the Battle of Monocacy. (As stated in the latest National Register nomination, the period of significance for the entire battlefield extends to 1964 because that is when the final commemorative structure was built. This structure is outside the boundaries of the Worthington property.)

CRITERION A

Military History:

The Worthington Farm is nationally significant under Criterion A within the area of military history as a site that was significant in Civil War history. The location of Monocacy Junction and the railroad and highway bridges over the Monocacy River gave the location strategic importance. Both Union and Confederate troops passed through the area in 1862, 1863, and engaged in battle on both the Thomas and Worthington properties in July 1864. Union and Confederate tensions came to head in spring 1864 during the Valley Campaign, as Confederate Major General Jubal Early pushed north through the Shenandoah Valley in an attempt to attack the capital from the North and to divert Grant's pursuit of Lee in the South. In order to allow Grant sufficient time to send reinforcements to Washington, D.C. and in defense of the strategic supply lines provided by the Georgetown Pike, the B & O Railroad, and the Monocacy River, Union General Lew Wallace engaged in Early in the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864. Some of the most intensive fighting during the battle occurred on the Thomas and Worthington farms. Although the Battle of Monocacy was a Union loss, the casualties suffered by the Confederates, their exhaustion, and the extra day for Union forces to assemble crippled the Southerners' attack on the capital city.

Social development, Industrial and Agricultural History:

The Worthington Farm is locally significant under Criterion A within the area of social development and industrial and agricultural history in this part of Maryland. The Monocacy area was populated by a culturally diverse group of people, some of whom were important in the early economic and political development of the state. These groups, which consisted of families from tidewater Maryland, French refugees, Scots, and a large number of African-American slaves, blended interacted and developed the properties that eventually became the agricultural landscape of Monocacy National Battlefield, which included the Worthington Farm.

CRITERION C

Architecture:

The Worthington Farm is locally significant under Criterion C within the area of architecture for containing distinct 19th century architecture. The Worthington Farm main house (Clifton), dating from the early 1850s, is an excellent timepiece enhanced by fine interior painted decoration, attributed to Constantine Brumidi.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Battle Site

Primary Current Use: Interpretive Landscape

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
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Hiking Trail	Current
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Single Family House	Historic
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Agricultural Field	Both Current And Historic
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Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Worthington Farm	Both Current And Historic
Clifton	Both Current And Historic
Riverside Farm	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 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.
CE 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 Worthington Farm is contained within this tract.

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CE 1730	Settled	Urbana, MD and the surrounding area are settled around this time.
CE 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.
CE 1745	Established	Frederick Town` is established.
CE 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.
CE 1748	Established	A ferry at Middle Ford is established.
CE 1754	Established	A tavern at the Middle Ford ferry was licensed. The structure may have been built as early as 1751.
CE 1758 - 1759	Purchased/Sold	James Marshall purchases the Wett Work tract.
CE 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.
CE 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.
CE 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.
CE 1770 - 1780	Built	The brick manor house located on what is now Thomas Farm is probably built by James Marshall.

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CE 1770	Inhabited	By 1770, James Marshall moves from Prince George's County to Frederick County. Once built, the brick manor house located on his property probably becomes his primary residence.
CE 1799	Inhabited	James Marshall becomes a resident of 'Fredericktown'.
CE 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.
CE 1805	Established	The Georgetown Pike is chartered by the state of Maryland.
CE 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.
CE 1807	Land Transfer	Chloe Marshall dies, leaving her share of her father's estate to her brother William.
CE 1812	Land Transfer	William Marshall sells 415 acres of his property to Colonel John McPherson. This acreage includes the mansion house and the ferry property.
CE 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.
CE 1828 - 1837	Abandoned	Marshall's Ferry ceases operation due to the construction of the bridge over the Monocacy River in 1828.
CE 1829	Land Transfer	Col. John McPherson dies, leaving his extensive landholdings to his son, John, Jr.
CE 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 part of Monocacy National Battlefield.

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
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CE 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 manor house, including the addition of a large, columned front porch, also probably occurs at this time.
CE 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 Worthington Farm.
CE 1847	Purchased/Sold	Isaac Baugher purchases a parcel of Araby that was recorded in the deed as Mansion House Farm.
CE 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, a 300-acre farm adjoining Mansion House Farm on the west.
CE 1851 - 1852	Built	Taylor constructs a two-story brick farmhouse on the Clifton property between 1851 and 1852.
CE 1851 - 1856	Built	Griffin Taylor constructs the riverside road, now referred to as the Upper Carriage Road, to link Worthington to the Georgetown Pike. The road was substantial enough to require the construction of a large culvert and retaining wall where it crossed an unnamed stream. Another riverside road, now referred to as the Lower Carriage Road--one closer to the riverbank than Taylor's road, also exists at this time. However, this other road may have been cut earlier and possibly connected Middle Ford to the ford associated with Arcadia
	Built	Between 1851 and 1856, Griffin constructs numerous outbuildings and other features including a frame barn and a corn crib. Although its date of construction is unknown, a one-and-a-half story building, later referred to as "the quarter", was located near the south end of the main house.

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
 Monocacy National Battlefield

CE 1856	Purchased/Sold	Griffin dies in 1855, the following year both Araby and Clifton are advertised for sale in the Frederick Examiner. Both farms are bought by John F. Wheatley and T. Alfred Ball.
	Purchased/Sold	When acquired by Ball and Wheatley, Clifton was a relatively undeveloped property, probably due to Taylor's untimely death. Clifton had fewer structures than Araby Mansion House Farm consisting of the main house, kitchen, frame barn, and a corncrib.
CE 1856 - 1862	Built	Ball, who resided on Clifton, presumably added additional outbuildings. He also is thought to be responsible for some interior improvements to the main house which included a "trompe l'oeil" paint scheme that may have been done by Constantine Brumidi. Brumidi is famous as the creator of the U.S. Capital Frescoes
CE 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, the grain ground into malt at Araby Mills and then distilled.
	Land Transfer	The Wheatley, Ball, Gambrill partnership fails and Araby is sold to a wealthy Baltimore businessman, Christian Keefer Thomas.
CE 1862	Land Transfer	Alfred Ball continues to reside at "Clifton" until 1862, when the property was sold to John T. Worthington. Worthington later changed "Clifton's" name to "Riverside Farm."
	Planted	Worthington presumably plants living fences and hedgerows, as indicated by the lines of mature Osage orange growing in the woods along the old sunken road trace, the road trace that runs along the river near the ford and by those marking a large overgrown rectangular area just south of the main house. This latter area may have been an enclosed kitchen garden or orchard.

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield

	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.
CE 1863	Built	The railroad bridge and the road bridge are rebuilt.
CE 1864	Damaged	During the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864, Confederate troops crossed the Monocacy River onto the Worthington Farm. From the farm fields, the Confederates initiated three advances toward the Union line positioned at the neighboring Thomas Farm. Throughout the fighting, the Worthington and Thomas families hid in the basements of their homes. At the conclusion of the battle, the Worthington House and property is severely damaged as are outbuildings and fences. 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.
	Inhabited	The Worthington House is used as a field hospital.
	Damaged	John T. Worthington makes war claims in 1862 and in 1864. For claims made in 1864, Worthington said that he lost sixty acres of corn in the field, thirty bushels of wheat stock, 360 fence rails, eighty rails to the cord, and that there was a weeklong occupancy of 360 acres.
CE 1870 - 1880	Altered	John T. Worthington installs a more elaborate doorway to his farmhouse in the 1870s.
CE 1890 - 1900	Inhabited	By the 1890s, John T. Worthington becomes too ill to continue farming. Two widowed family members moved into the house to care for Worthington and his wife. Sometime after 1900, one of these individuals may have been operating a boarding house in the residence.

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield

CE 1900 - 1920	Built	The dairy barn and an auxiliary dairy building are constructed adjacent to the main house between 1900 and 1920. These additions coincided with the general trend of converting to dairy farming in the Monocacy area.
CE 1902 - 1905	Land Transfer	Between 1902 and 1905, John and his wife die leaving the property to their sons, Glenn and Clarke Worthington.
CE 1905 - 1953	Inhabited	Glenn and Clarke Worthington lease the property to tenants.
CE 1907 - 1915	Memorialized	Commemoration of the Battle of Monocacy begins in the late nineteenth century. Veterans eventually form a national association in 1889. Between 1907 and 1915, four monuments are constructed in various locations on the battlefield.
CE 1920 - 1923	Altered	The Georgetown Pike is realigned. A new section is built beginning at the intersection of Ball Road and the turnpike. The section that turned west and ran in front of Araby Farm was renamed Araby Church Road.
CE 1928	Memorialized	The Monocacy Battle Field Memorial Association, which includes Glenn H. Worthington, lobbies Congress for legislation to make the Monocacy Battlefield a national park.
CE 1934	Established	Monocacy Battefield was established by an act of Congress.
CE 1950 - 1952	Built	Interstate 270 is constructed
CE 1952	Altered	The four-lane interstate highway had a tremendous impact on the Monocacy properties as it passed through multiple farms. The highway completely blocked passage between Worthington and Thomas.
CE 1952 - 1953	Built	Worthington Farm access road is cut off by the interstate, which results in the construction of a new entry road connected to Baker Valley Road.
CE 1953	Purchased/Sold	Jenkins Brothers, Inc. purchases Worthington property

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield

CE 1953 - 1982	Neglected	The Worthington House falls into disrepair. The barn and outbuildings are abandoned and allowed to deteriorate. Between 1952 and the early 1970s, the band of trees and shrubs growing along the field lines and the river continued to expand. Additional woody growth filled in the rectangular-shaped area that presumably was a garden and orchard located just south of the house.
CE 1982	Purchased/Sold	The National Park Service purchases the Worthington property
CE 1983	Stabilized	The National Park Service stabilizes the main house
	Demolished	The National Park Service demolishes all of the outbuildings on the property
CE 1990 - 1999	Built	The National Park Service constructs a pedestrian trail system and gravel lot near the intersection of the Worthington entrance road and Baker Valley Road.
CE 2004	Restored	The Worthington House exterior is restored
CE 2004 - 2010	Built	The National Park Service constructs an additional parking area closer to the main house and adds interpretative panels

Physical History:

Prehistory-1715

The history of the Worthington Farm is extracted from the recently completed Cultural Landscape Report for the Thomas and Worthington Farms (2013), Monocacy National Battlefield General Management Plan (2010), Monocacy and Thomas Farm Cultural Landscape Inventories (2004 and 2009), and Worthington House Historic Structures Report (1995).

EARLY HISTORY, 1715 and Before

Native Americans have had a presence in the Monocacy River drainage and Monocacy National Battlefield area since the earliest human occupation of North America. Although a complete archeological survey of the battlefield has not been undertaken, surveys of Frederick County have shown that the Monocacy Valley experienced intensive Native American settlement, particularly along the Monocacy River. It is likely that the prehistoric occupations on the battlefield's component landscapes, including the Worthington Farm, reflect this pattern. Native American occupations spanning over 10,000 years and ranging from Early Archaic to late Woodland period short-term base camps and lithic scatters have been documented at the Best, Thomas, and Worthington farms.

INITIAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND EARLY GROWTH, 1715-1812

European explorers and traders may have arrived in the Maryland Piedmont region as early as 1715. The earliest land surveys in Frederick County were made primarily by European settlers in the 1720s, and are generally characterized by land speculation ventures that were subdivided and sold or leased to tenants.

Dwindling economic opportunities and increasing competition for available land in southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore facilitated westward movement of English settlers, many of whom brought enslaved laborers with them into the Monocacy region. Pennsylvania Germans from Philadelphia and southeastern Pennsylvania also migrated into Frederick County. Two distinct agricultural systems developed in the Monocacy region by the mid-eighteenth century, arising out of the predominantly English and German migrations into the area. German settlers generally farmed smaller tracts of land, cultivating corn and wheat and other subsistence crops. British settlers, conversely, initially sought to replicate the tobacco and slave economy of the tidewater area; however, climate differences and market fluctuations eventually precipitated greater reliance on commercial grain cultivation in the Monocacy area, even among slaveholders (Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of the Thomas Farm, 2010, hereafter AOA: 7).

The earliest surveys in Frederick County were made in the 1720s. One of the first in the Monocacy Battlefield area was "Henry," a 385-acre tract surveyed in 1724 for John Radford, a Prince George's County carpenter. This tract was located along the west side of the Monocacy River, just north of the project area. (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 Araby.) However, most of the lands that now comprise the

Worthington Farm (Clifton)

Monocacy National Battlefield

Worthington Farm were made up of a portion of a 1,400-acre land grant called “Wett Work.” The “Wett Work” tract, first surveyed in 1729 for land speculator John Abbington, extended southward from a bend in the river near the present railroad crossing, along the east side of the river to a place approximately opposite Buckeystown. Additional parcels that were patented during this time, and would eventually be incorporated into the park boundary were the “Mill Lott,” and “Ballengers Endeavour” tracts on the west side of the Monocacy River (Cultural Landscape Inventory for Monocacy Battlefield, 2000, updated 2007, hereafter MONO CLI: 30).

The French and Indian War (1756-1763) seriously disrupted western expansion, but some land speculation and settlement continued to occur in the Monocacy area. In 1759, James Marshall, a Scottish merchant, began acquiring large portions of the “Wett Work” tract, and by 1770 he had acquired portions of the “Henry,” “Mill Lott,” and “Ballengers Endeavour” tracts, which he later resurveyed into one parcel that he called “Arcadia.” However, the “Arcadia” tract was not patented until 1793 (AOA: 15-17).

By the close of the eighteenth century, the Monocacy area was a bustling agricultural community, and it also exhibited significant industrial development. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States, and also supported the cultivation of flax, corn, orchard fruit, rye, oats, potatoes, and hay. Other important industries developed in the Monocacy area during the 18th and 19th centuries including sawmills, iron furnaces, and glass production.

As population, commerce, and agricultural output expanded in Frederick County, the development of transportation systems became increasingly important. In the 18th century a number of river crossings were established at low places on the banks of the Monocacy River. One such ferry, the Middle Ford ferry, crossed the Monocacy River within the present day boundary of the Thomas Farm a short distance away from the present boundary of the Worthington Farm. Owned by James Marshall, the ferry landing—which also included a tavern—remained a prominent feature well into the 19th and twentieth centuries.

The need to transport goods between western Maryland and the port towns of Georgetown, Baltimore, and Annapolis, as well as the absence of navigable inland water routes, led to the development of a regional road system. Around 1748, the Georgetown Road was established; it is known today as MD Route 355. Transportation later improved during the first half of the nineteenth century. The Georgetown Road was chartered as a turnpike in 1805, and continued to serve as the main route between Washington, D.C. and Frederick until the mid-twentieth century. A covered wooden bridge carrying the Georgetown Road over the Monocacy River was constructed around 1828, rendering obsolete many of the ferry crossings and fords that were established during the eighteenth century, including the Middle Ford ferry. Construction of the bridge and turnpike necessitated realignment of the road to the east; a portion of the original alignment of the Georgetown Road forms part of the eastern boundary of the Thomas Farm and is today known as Araby Church Road. More transportation improvements came in 1828, when construction began on America’s first railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O). The B&O Railroad reached the Monocacy area in 1830 and was located north of the present day boundary of the Worthington Farm, but within the current national battlefield boundary (AOA: 10-12).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORTHINGTON FARM THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR, 1812-1865

Following the death of James Marshall in 1803, his heirs began selling his personal property. Beginning in 1812, Colonel John McPherson, Sr., an entrepreneur, bought 415 acres of land on the west side of the Monocacy River from James Marshall's heirs. Over the next two decades, Colonel McPherson and his son John, Jr. assembled various portions of adjacent tracts to create a 1,111-acre property that became known as "Araby" (Figure 1). The four distinct areas within the larger landscape of the Araby tract were the "Mansion House Farm," "Hill Farm," "Araby Mills," and the "Araby rail side community." These tracts were all tied to the intersection and crossroads created by the passage of the Georgetown Pike over the Monocacy River and the Monocacy Junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In all, the various parcels purchased by the McPhersons encompassed land that eventually became the Thomas, Worthington, Baker, and Lewis Farms. A significant portion of the Mansion House Farm lands encompassed the Worthington Farm property.

Although Colonel John McPherson, Sr. died in 1829, his son continued to make a number of improvements to the "Mansion House Farm" between 1829 and 1844. By 1844, McPherson was deeply in debt. In order to satisfy his creditors, he divided his Araby tract into smaller parcels and sold them. Of the four tracts that were sold, the 277-acre Mansion House Farm was sold in two parcels (226 acres and 51 acres) to Worthington R. Johnson on April 23, 1844, who in turn sold it to Isaac Baugher on August 4, 1847 (AOA, 31).

By 1848, Isaac Baugher had died, and in 1852 his heirs sold the 226-acre "Mansion House Farm" to Griffin Taylor, a wealthy local farmer. Taylor had already acquired substantial landholdings in the area; he purchased the 656-acre Arcadia tract from John McPherson, Jr. in 1835, and in 1841 he purchased a 512-acre parcel owned by John L. and Eleanor Harding. Shortly thereafter Taylor sold 380 acres of the 512-acre parcel to Daniel and Edward Baker, retaining 132 acres as part of his own. Daniel and Edward Baker divided the property in 1849, and Daniel received the 214 acres that are now known as the Baker Farm within the Monocacy Battlefield (AOA: pg. 32).

Following the purchase of numerous parcels, Griffin Taylor combined several of his landholdings to form "Clifton," a 300-acre property adjoining the property that contained the c.1780 manor house, which later retained the name "Araby," on the west between 1847 and 1852. Located above a bend of the Monocacy River, "Clifton" was bounded by the river on the north and west, by Brooks Hill and the Baker Farm to the south and east and by "Araby" on the northeast. A road that provided "Clifton" with access to the Georgetown Pike was located on sliver of land that ran across neighboring "Araby" parallel to the river. Around this time, Taylor also constructed a two-story brick farmhouse on the "Clifton" property between 1851 and 1852, but it appears that he may have resided at "Araby."

The Civil War and Battle of Monocacy

By the mid-19th century, Frederick, Maryland, was a prosperous community. Major highways leading to Washington and Baltimore converged, and the B&O Railroad passed nearby. Taylor

Worthington Farm (Clifton)

Monocacy National Battlefield

died in 1855, and his trustees advertised his two farms, “Araby” and “Clifton,” for sale in 1856. Shortly thereafter, in 1856, John F. Wheatley and Turner A. Ball purchased “Araby,” along with the newly created “Clifton” property. Wheatley and Ball formed a partnership with James H. Gambrill, the recent purchaser of the adjacent Araby Mills, to start up a distillery. Ball planned to farm “Araby” and “Clifton” to provide the mill with rye or barley, which Gambrill would grind into malt, and furnish Wheatley with the products needed to run the distillery. When acquired by Ball and Wheatley, “Clifton” was a relatively undeveloped property, probably due to Taylor’s untimely death. “Clifton” had fewer structures than “Araby” consisting of the main house, kitchen, frame barn, and a corncrib. Ball, who resided on “Clifton”, presumably added additional outbuildings. He also is thought to be responsible for some interior improvements to the main house which included a “trompe l’oeil” paint scheme that may have been done by Constantine Brumidi. Brumidi is famous as the creator of the U.S. Capital Frescoes (MONO CLI: 49).

The Worthington Farm

T. Alfred Ball continued to reside at “Clifton” until 1862, when the property was sold to John T. Worthington, who later changed Clifton’s name to “Riverside Farm.” Worthington had previously farmed a property in a district north of the Georgetown Pike and east of the Monocacy River, where he had been a successful agricultural entrepreneur.

The system of farm lanes and roads served the “Riverside Farm” (hereafter referred to as the Worthington Farm) internally and linked it with the Monocacy community, Frederick and markets of Washington and Baltimore. Griffin Taylor was likely responsible for the riverside road, now referred to as the Upper Carriage Road, which linked the Worthington Farm to the Georgetown Pike. The road was substantial enough to require the construction of a large culvert and retaining wall where it crossed an unnamed stream. The culvert and wall appear to be made from stone quarried out of an adjacent hillside. There is also evidence of an additional riverside road, now referred to as the Lower Carriage Road, one nearer to the riverbank than Taylor’s road. This other road may have been cut earlier and possibly connected Middle Ford to the ford associated with Arcadia (MONO CLI: 47-48).

The Arcadia Ford, now referred to as the Worthington/McKinney Ford, was located where Ballenger Creek flows into the Monocacy River, about a mile west of the highway bridge over the Georgetown Pike. It connected the eastern side of the original Arcadia tract with the western “manor” side and provided access to the Buckeystown Pike. This ford remained in use well into the 1860s after Arcadia was subdivided and Thomas Claggett acquired the western portion containing the manor residence. A road trace that may be related to this ford is located on Worthington Farm. This trace of an old sunken lane descends from the southwest corner of the Worthington House across the slope to the river. It apparently connected the center of the farm with the fields along the river and perhaps with the ford. The trace runs through a wooded area between two lines of mature Osage orange trees. Based on a 1937 aerial photograph, this lane has been in existence since at least the 1930s. However, it likely originated as early as the late nineteenth century, when the use of osage orange as living hedges began in the eastern United States. An additional sunken lane, located north of the Worthington House that leads to the river, may have served as a connection to the Lower Carriage Road (MONO CLI: 48-49).

The farm was already a very productive agricultural enterprise at the time of Worthington's purchase. The farm consisted of approximately 300 acres: 276 acres improved and 25 acres unimproved. The livestock included cows, horses, swine and oxen. Although it's unclear when the features were established, twentieth century imagery and maps suggest the property consisted of fruit trees within the domestic yard and an orchard and kitchen garden south of the main house. Worthington's agricultural operation compares favorably with other prosperous local farmers (Figure 2) (MONO CLI: 48-49).

Documentation suggests that when Worthington acquired the property in 1862, the outbuildings were clustered tightly together on the south and west side of the main house. In particular, two small one-and-a-half story buildings were located near the south end of the main house. These buildings probably housed the "few slaves" owned by Worthington. Apparently, Worthington made few changes to the property's spatial arrangement or building cluster (Figure 3)(MONO CLI: 48-49; Cultural Landscape Report for the Thomas and Worthington Farms, 2013: 15, hereafter referred to as CLR: 15).

Fencing on the Worthington property delineated certain areas around the clusters of structures at the center of the farm and along certain fields. These included post-and six-rail, picket, paling fences. In addition, Worthington may have planted living fences and hedgerows, as indicated by the mature Osage oranges lining the sunken road traces and those delineating the large rectangular area that probably contained a kitchen garden and orchard just south of the main house (MONO CLI: 48-49; CLR:15-16).

The Worthington Farm remained a viable and highly successful farm throughout the nineteenth century, utilizing slave and then tenant labor. The stone foundation of a small two-room house at the northwest base of Brooks Hill suggests that there were different types of residents working on the Worthington Farm. These individuals may have included free blacks, whites and/or mulattos, as well as slaves (MONO CLI: 48-49).

This transportation corridor not only contributed to the development of the area, but it also became a target for Union and Confederate armies throughout the Civil War because it facilitated movement of troops and supplies. Military activities continued in the Junction area throughout the Civil War. As they passed through along the Georgetown Pike, portions of both the Union and Confederate armies camped around Monocacy Junction, particularly during the Maryland and Gettysburg Campaigns in 1862 and 1863. Archeological evidence has found that short-term encampments were located across the Monocacy River from the Thomas Farm at the Best Farm.

Events occurring in 1864, however, had the most dramatic impact on the Thomas and Worthington farms, as well as other properties of the area. The Battle of Monocacy took place on July 9, 1864 and the natural and cultural features of both farms were to play significant roles that day. Confederate General Jubal Early's forces arrived in Maryland after forcing General David Hunter to retreat from his defensive position at the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley, thus leaving open the route to Washington, D.C. Early's forces converged on the Union position established at the Monocacy Junction. Although considered a Union loss, the Battle of Monocacy proved a valuable defensive effort. Heavy Confederate casualties, a 24-hour delay

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield

in the march to Washington, and exhaustion of Southern troops prevented Early from reaching his goal in time and successfully attacking the capital city.

By the summer of 1864, the Confederate Army was essentially paralyzed at Petersburg, Virginia. Confederate General Robert E. Lee hoped to relieve the pressure on his forces by bringing the war to the north and distracting Union General Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Potomac. The opportunity arose when Grant brought most of the Union troops defending Washington, D.C. to Petersburg, Virginia. Seizing his opportunity, General Robert E. Lee devised a bold and daring invasion with four objectives; to force the Union Army out of the lower Shenandoah Valley; to divert Union forces away from Lee's army at Petersburg, Virginia; to threaten Washington, D.C. or possibly to capture it in an attempt to deal a death blow to the sagging Union support; and to reduce the chances of reelection for President Abraham Lincoln (General Management Plan, 2010: 11).

In mid-June 1864, Confederate Jubal Early reorganized his army and proceeded from Petersburg then north to Harper's Ferry, where they arrived on July 4. Agents along the B&O Railroad had been tracking Early's army and reporting to the railroad president, John Garrett. Garrett notified Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, in Washington, many times of the developing emergency, but got little support. By July 3, Garrett frustrated by the slow response from the administration in Washington, turned to Union General Lew Wallace, commander of the military district that included the Monocacy River area. Wallace responded to those concerns by taking the troops in his command from Baltimore to the Monocacy Junction on July 6. He placed his forces between the covered turnpike bridge and the railroad bridge as well across the turnpike in order to protect the railroad bridge and to prevent Early from reaching either Baltimore or Washington D.C. Wallace ordered his troops to dig rifle pits on the east side of the river, both above and below the turnpike bridge. These fortifications supplemented those already in place above the eastern end of the railroad bridge. Wallace stationed other forces at the Worthington and Thomas farms (MONO CLI: 55).

Following skirmishes on July 7 and 8 in the mountain passes and on the outskirts of Frederick, fighting shifted to area surrounding and encompassing the Thomas and Worthington properties. On July 9, Confederate troops, under the command of General John McCausland, forded the Monocacy River at the Arcadia ford (Worthington/McKinney ford), just downstream from the covered bridge over the Georgetown Pike. Once over the river, their march uphill was obstructed by fences and fields full of recently harvested stacks of grain. Waiting Union soldiers also lay in their path, relatively well protected by the fence line that ran along the boundary between the Worthington and Thomas farms. This fence line quickly became the center of some of the heaviest fighting of battle. Union and Confederate troops swept back and forth on the fields on either side of this line; the combatants moving between the main house at Worthington and the Thomas house in their effort to seize control of the Georgetown Turnpike. As the battle raged throughout the day, John Worthington and his family took refuge in the cellar of the house. Although the cellar windows had been boarded up prior to the battle, six-year-old Glenn Worthington was able to observe the action. By the end of the battle, the confederates had initiated three advances, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides with the eventual retreat of the Union army across the Georgetown Pike and toward Baltimore. Both

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield

the Thomas and Worthington houses were used as field hospitals. Although Confederate forces captured a large number of Union soldiers, Wallace achieved his aim of delaying Early's advance on Washington D.C. The capital city was saved by these actions (Figure 4) (MONO CLI: 57).

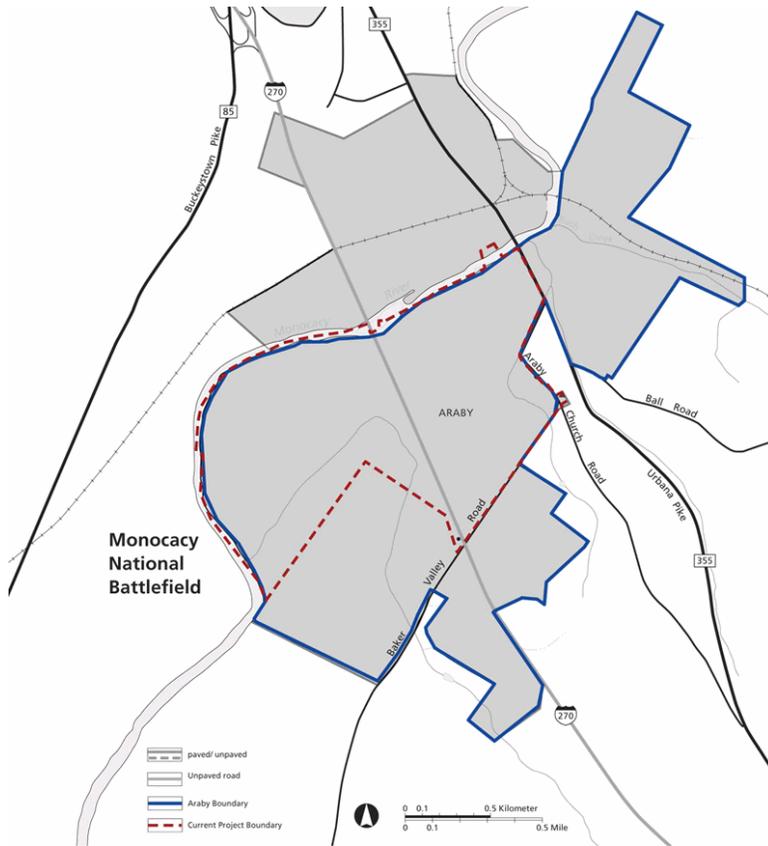


Figure 1. In 1831 John McPherson, Jr. had various landholdings-previously owned by his late father (John McPherson)resurveyed into an approximately 1,111-acre tract that he later called Araby.



Figure 2. In this 1929 image a kitchen garden is shown at the Worthington Farm. Although its unclear when the garden was established, it is assumed that it existed during the historic period. (Balitimore Sun, BCN-225-BS).

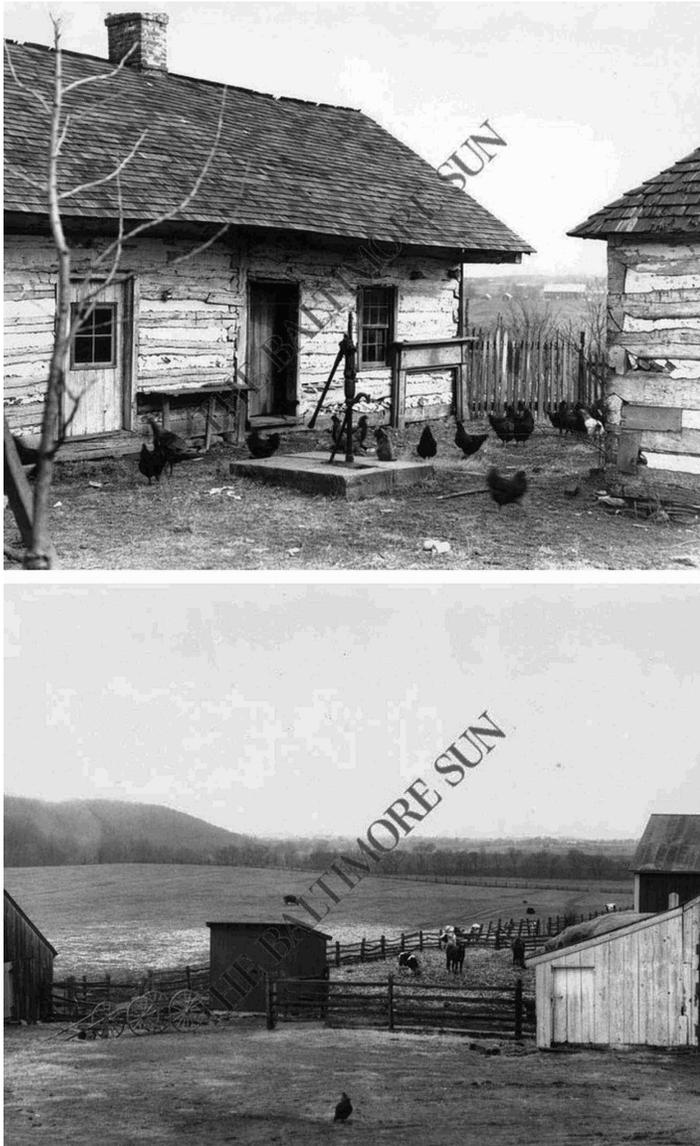


Figure 3. 1929 images, showing the slave or tenant quarters, livestock enclosure and various outbuildings. Remnants of the water pump, shown on the left, is all that remains extant (Balitimore Sun, BCN-224-BS and BCN-234-BS).

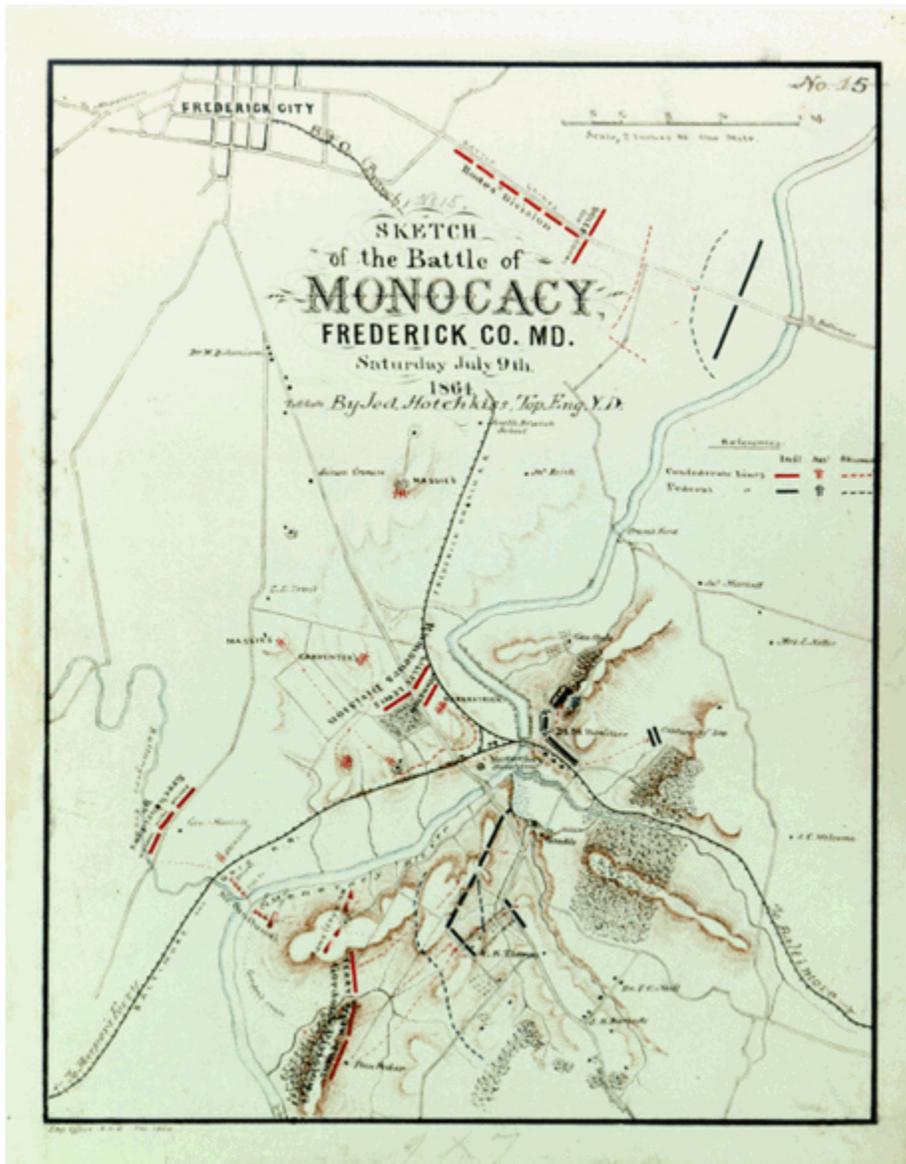


Figure 4. Map of the Battle of Monocacy by Confederate cartographer, Jedediah Hotchkiss, 1864 (Monocacy National Battlefield Archives)..

TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT AND EARLY PARK PLANNING, 1915-1982

Interest in creating a national park at the battle began when a group of prominent Frederick County citizens formed the Monocacy Battle Field Memorial Association. This group included Glenn H. Worthington, who had watched the battle from the cellar of his family's farmhouse, and James H. Gambrill, Jr. In 1928, they lobbied Congress for legislation to make the Monocacy Battlefield a national park.

Worthington Farm (Clifton)

Monocacy National Battlefield

The proposed plan for the development of Monocacy Battlefield called for roads that would allow access to the important areas of the battlefield. These areas included the fence line between the Thomas and Worthington farms and Clifton, the route of the Confederate forces from the Worthington/McKinney Ford (formerly the Arcadia Ford), as well as routes to the existing regimental monuments. The plan utilized existing roads where possible, but some new roads needed to be constructed. Two additional monuments were also included in the proposal: a Battlefield Monument to be located on the Thomas Farm and a Confederate Monument to be located on Worthington (Figure 5). Congress passed legislation on June 21, 1934, creating Monocacy National Military Park. However, because Congress failed to set aside funds for the purchase of land and donations failed to develop, the battlefield concept had no physical reality. Consequently, the longstanding agricultural landscape was unaffected by the passage of the legislation (MONO CLI: 70).

By the mid-1930s, the Monocacy properties were no longer occupied by the upper-class gentry of Frederick County. The Worthington Farm was occupied by tenants (Figure 6). While the agricultural fields retained the same general shape as in the late nineteenth century, the crops growing on them changed from hay to feed corn, as dairy farming dominated central Maryland. This shift to dairy farming also influenced the new construction of silos, milking barns and large loafing sheds throughout the region.

The transportation system that influenced development of the Monocacy area in the nineteenth century continued to be important in the twentieth. The railroad remained essential in the delivery of goods to markets and upgraded its lines for larger engines around 1930. The improvement of public roads came about with the introduction and increased utilization of the automobile. In the 1920's, the county improved the Georgetown Pike, by realigning it to eliminate the sharp turn near the entrance to Araby Mills. It was also paved with cement concrete, creating "the first modern road in Frederick county." This realignment created a new, more streamlined segment that ran north-south. The original segment of the pike was renamed Araby Church Road, probably after the small church located at the road's intersection with Baker Valley Road. Adjacent to the Thomas Farm, the elongated triangular area created by Araby Church Road and the new route of the turnpike was too small to remain viable as agricultural land. The owners of the property sub-divided this area into small lots, which they sold to different individuals. Soon a neighborhood of small houses arose on these individual properties.

In the years immediately following the establishment of Monocacy National Military Park, the National Park Service (NPS) conducted several field investigations of the area. As a result of the field investigations, a land acquisition plan was developed that included a proposal to create a road that would allow visitors to tour the battlefield site. However, the 1940 proposal was never implemented, because Congress failed to appropriate any funds (MONO CLI: 70).

In 1951, a significant change to the Monocacy landscape occurred with the construction of Route 240, now known as Interstate 270. The four-lane interstate highway had a tremendous impact on the Monocacy battlefield as it passed through multiple properties, including the Thomas and Worthington farms. Its construction took portions of these farms out of use and created new property boundaries. The highway completely blocked passage between the

Worthington Farm (Clifton)

Monocacy National Battlefield

Worthington and Thomas and necessitated the construction of a new access road to the Worthington property. The completion of the interstate also encouraged additional suburban-type growth in the region, as it became the primary north-south commuting route between Washington DC and Frederick. The Georgetown Pike, which had been renamed Maryland Route 355 by 1937, ceased to serve as the primary road between Washington DC and Frederick (MONO CLI: 71).

Landscape Changes at the Worthington Farms

Until the building of the interstate, the Worthington Farm's landscape had remained relatively unchanged. The tenant family that had first occupied the farm in 1905 remained there through three generations until 1953. The farmhouse was well maintained at least through the 1930s, and the number and arrangement of farm outbuildings stayed about the same. The boundaries of the farm fields remained intact, although there was some increase in fence line and riparian vegetation. However, the impact of the construction of the interstate highway on the Worthington landscape was significant. The federal government condemned a two-hundred-foot wide parcel of the property for a right-of-way for the new road. This right-of-way separated the northeast corner of the farm and the narrow portion of the property that included the riverside entry road from the main portion of the farm, which now lay on the west side of the embankment constructed to carry the interstate across this area. The highway embankment effectively blocked any through passage along what is now referred to as the Upper Carriage Road, and it subsequently went out of use. The area of Worthington that lay east of the interstate became overgrown with trees by the 1970s.

With the Worthington Farm's only access road cut off by the interstate, a new road was built parallel to and below the west side of the embankment. This served as the entry lane and connected the farm to Baker Valley Road. With these changes, the orientation of the farm changed from the historic Georgetown Turnpike/modern Route 355 to Baker Valley Road. The interstate also physically severed Worthington from its historic relationship with its former parent property, the Thomas Farm. In 1953, Jenkins Brothers Inc., a corporate truck farming operation, purchased the property from the Worthington family. During the early part of this corporate ownership, laborers who worked for Jenkins were mostly migrant farm workers. At this time the main house served as a barracks. This resulted in changes only to the interior of the structure. The barn and outbuildings were abandoned and allowed to deteriorate. Between 1952 and the early 1970s, the band of trees and shrubs growing along the field lines and the river continued to expand. Additional woody growth filled in the rectangular-shaped area that formerly contained a garden and orchard located just south of the house. The cluster of farm buildings also became obscured by vegetation.

Overall, the field patterns on the Worthington Farm remained similar to their nineteenth-century form. The exception to this was the corner field, just west of the new highway. A large borrow pit dug there as part of the interstate's construction left the area with a steep excavated slope near the intersection of the old and new entry lanes. This deep cut left much of the corner field unsuitable for cultivation. By the early 1970s, dense woods covered this disturbed area. The lack of maintenance to the barn and outbuildings indicates that the old dairy operation at Clifton ended during the Jenkins ownership (MONO CLI: 75).

Early Park Planning

In 1964 the Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission placed a marker on the Best Farm to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Monocacy. As development and suburbanization continued to increase, a group of concerned citizens met with local politicians and NPS representatives to preserve the battlefield site. They initiated campaign to give the National Park Service the authority to establish the boundary of the national battlefield. The initial concept for the proposed park incorporated two non-contiguous tracts, about a mile apart. The southwest tract contained about 1200 acres and the northeast tract contained 300 acres. The Worthington Farm was not part of the early concept. The proposed boundaries and acreage were adjusted and modified over the next few years. Planners removed the northwest tract from the plan and later incorporated Worthington into a reconfigured southwest tract. At this time, the entire park proposal encompassed about 1,650 acres. Shortly thereafter, the National Park Service, along with local elected officials, had the Monocacy Battlefield designated as a national historic landmark in 1973; in 1975 it was official placed on the National Register of Historic Places (General Management Plan: 14).

During the planning period, the NPS began acquiring the land needed to make Monocacy National Battlefield a physical reality. They gained control over the battlefield through both direct purchases and the use of scenic easements. Once these transactions were completed, the NPS modified selected areas to accommodate park needs. The majority of the land remained agricultural in use, with its overall historic character intact.

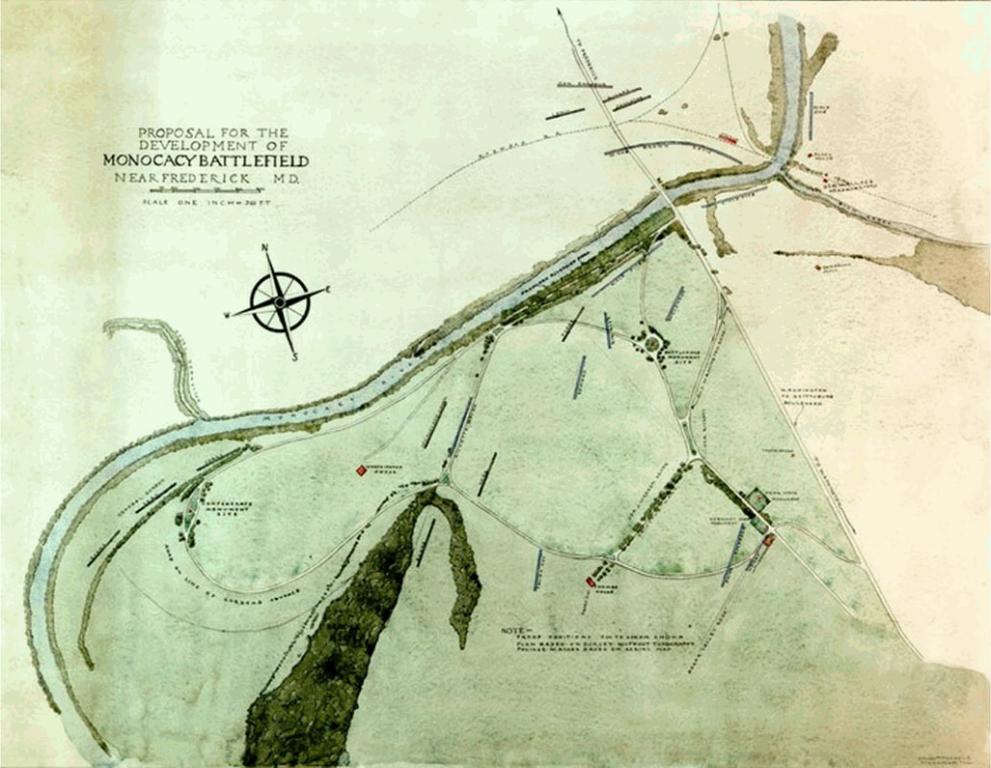


Figure 5. Plan for the Development of Monocacy Battlefield, c.1920.
(MonocacyNational Battlefield Archives).



Figure 6. The Worthington Farm in the 1930s. Note the open character of the property, as well as the numerous outbuildings adjacent to the house (Monocacy National Battlefield Archives).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP, 1982-PRESENT

The National Park Service purchased 280 acres of the Worthington property in 1982. At that time four buildings remained on the property: the house, an early twentieth-century dairy barn, and two outbuildings. In 1983 the NPS stabilized the main house and demolished all of the outbuildings. As part of the stabilization project, the agency removed the front porch from the house and erected a chain link fence around the building. In addition, the area around the house was cleared of most trees. By the late 1990s, this cleared area was being maintained as lawn. However, the former location of the rectangular garden and orchard southeast of the house remained wooded. With the exception of the area affected by the interstate and the area immediately surrounding the house, the farm's historic field patterns and spatial relationships remained largely intact. The farmers that leased the land for feed crops and/or cattle grazing removed some hedgerows growing between fields between 1970 and 1983 (Figure 7) (MONO CLI: 79).

To enhance the visitor experience at the Worthington Farm, the NPS began planning improvement to the property in the late 1990s. One of the first projects was to construct a pedestrian trail system, which opened to the public in 1999. Because of the emphasis on the pedestrian experience at Worthington, vehicles were required to park at a gravel lot, which was constructed in 1999 near the intersection of the Worthington entrance road and Baker Valley Road. The NPS also installed a metal gate and information kiosk in this location. The other

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield

project focused on restoring the exterior of the Worthington house to its appearance at the time of the Battle. This work was later completed in 2004. In recent years, an additional parking area has been constructed closer to the Worthington house and trench silos have been removed.



Figure 7. Aerial images taken in 1980 of Worthington Farm. The NPS purchased the property in 1982. At that time four buildings remained on the property: the house, an early twentieth-century dairy barn, and two outbuildings (Monocacy NB Archives).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Worthington Farm is defined by significant landscape characteristics, including natural systems and topography, spatial organization, vegetation, land use, views and vistas, circulation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and archeological sites. In this CLI, each of the landscape characteristics is evaluated by comparing its historic condition to its existing condition to determine whether it contributes to the historic character of the landscape.

The physical integrity of the Worthington is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1724-1864) with current conditions. Many of the landscape's historic characteristics and features are still intact. The main house remains situated within a rural agricultural landscape encompassing broad fields surrounded by woods, trees and fence lines. The property remains bounded by the Monocacy River on the northern and western boundaries and Brooks Hill along the southern boundary. Some paths and drives have been removed or abandoned over time, but portions that remain are unchanged since the historic period. Although the Worthington Farm has lost features that existed during the Civil War, the landscape retains its historic rural agricultural character through the surviving circulation systems, field and forests patterns and the main house.

Since the historic period, some landscape characteristics and features that once reflected the Civil War era farmstead were removed. These features included numerous outbuildings, paths and drives, orchards, and gardens. Changes to the landscape are primarily associated with the construction of Interstate 270 and National Park Service visitor facilities, which include the Worthington Farm lane, trails, parking areas, and interpretative waysides. Viewsheds have also been negatively impacted by the addition of Interstate 270, specifically the views between the Worthington and Thomas farms. Despite some changes in vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and small-scale features, the Worthington Farm site retains overall integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

INTEGRITY:

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which a property evokes its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. While evaluation of integrity is often a subjective judgment, particularly for a landscape, it must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is essential for a property to convey its significance, though all seven qualities of integrity need not be present to convey a sense of past time and place. According to National Register Bulletin #40, Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields, the most important aspects of integrity for battlefields are location, setting, feeling, and association.

The Worthington Farm retains integrity to its period of significance, 1724 to 1864. Archeological resources are documented in other reports and will not be evaluated in this report. Overall, the

Worthington Farm (Clifton)

Monocacy National Battlefield

Worthington Farm retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, materials, and association.

Location:

Location refers to the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or where the historic event occurred. The Worthington Farm continues to occupy its historic location, where the earliest European settlement began between 1720 and 1750, and where the Battle of Monocacy took place in 1864. The site remains in a rural quiet setting. The intact topography, historic eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings, structures, and road traces, and field and forest patterns continue to provide visitors with a thorough understanding of the evolution of settlement within the area as well as the Civil War and the Battle of Monocacy.

Design:

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. Design has been diminished with the loss of outbuildings at the Worthington Farm. However, the overall spatial organization of the agricultural landscape, based on patterns of functional use for grazing or farming crops and residential support purposes is largely evident today.

Setting:

Setting refers to the physical environments within and adjoining the cultural landscape. With exception to the loss of historic structures and outbuildings, the Worthington Farm retains its historic rural agricultural setting characterized by broad fields framed by woods and trees and fence lines. The setting has been altered through the construction of Interstate I-270 and the subsequent loss of historic views, as well as suburban development scattered outside the park boundary. However, the majority of development is not visible from the Worthington Farm.

Materials:

Materials are the physical elements, both natural and constructed, that existed historically within the cultural landscape. The Worthington Farm retains built materials that reflect the architectural and land use traditions of the groups that settled the area. The Worthington house illustrates the cultural traditions associated with the vernacular architecture of properties. Likewise, the plant materials on the property, represented by field crops such as hay and corn, as well as grass, pastures, and fence line trees, all retain integrity.

Workmanship:

Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts in the construction of and use of the landscape. With exception to the workmanship associated with the mid-nineteenth century house on the property, the Worthington Farm retains little of this characteristic that dates to the historic period. This is due to the absence of many historic built features. However, the cultural landscape does to retain workmanship of agriculture, which is evident in the working agricultural operations on the farm.

Feeling:

Feeling is an expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time in a cultural landscape. The Worthington Farm possesses a distinct character that can no longer be found in many

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
Monocacy National Battlefield

places in and around Frederick, Maryland. This property continues to evoke the feeling of a rural farm property. In particular, the presence of the historic house, circulation patterns and historic traces, and the layout of the fields and forest patterns all contribute to the historic agricultural feeling associated with the battle site.

Association:

Association refers to the direct link between the important historic event or person and the cultural landscape. The historic event that is most crucial to understanding the landscape of the Worthington 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 280-acre Worthington Farm was in many ways at the center of the conflict. Some of the heaviest fighting occurred in the fields and house grounds of the Worthington property.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

The section below presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property’s National Register eligibility for the historic period (1724-1864), contributes to the property’s historic character, or if it is non-contributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource.

- Aspects of Integrity:**
- Location
 - Design
 - Setting
 - Materials
 - Workmanship
 - Feeling
 - Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:

The Monocacy River watershed is the primary natural system in the area of the battlefield and on the Worthington 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. 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 Worthington farm.

For the most part, the natural flow of the region’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 of a larger scale and

elevation. Small channels and gullies, which carry run off from the higher slopes and ridges, cross these terraces.

The general topography of the Worthington farm 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. However, for the most part, the topography on the Worthington property consists mainly of naturally occurring swales and hollows, along with a high ridge that runs along the river (Figure 8).

Evaluation:

The natural systems and topography of the area contributes to the historic character of the Worthington farms as they influenced early settlement of the area, as well as 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. The natural systems and topography remain intact, with virtually no alteration since the period of significance.

Spatial Organization

Historic Condition:

The spatial organization of the Worthington Farm 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 were generally clustered together near the main house and, as is typical of the period, were located at a high point of the farm.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions (Since 1864):

Only one structure remains on the Worthington Farm; the main brick farmhouse constructed between 1847 and 1852. The historic cluster arrangement is no longer extant due to the loss of outbuildings. However, the field system and circulation patterns have substantial integrity, with exception to the eastern portion where the construction of I-270 adversely impacted the historic eastern boundary of the farm (Figure 8).

Evaluation:

At the Worthington Farm, the field and forest patterns and circulation remain similar to its historic conditions, but the spatial organization has been altered with the loss of historic buildings. Overall, the integrity of the property has been slightly diminished, but still contributes to the historic character of the landscape.

Land Use

Historic Condition:

Throughout most of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and first half of the twentieth centuries, the Monocacy area, including the Worthington 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.

Historical, although short term, use by the military during the Civil War also played a role in the historic significance of the Worthington Farm.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions (Since 1864):

By the late 19th-century, farmers in the area including the Worthington families converted their operations to dairy farming. Local industry and transportation systems also grew, in order to provide support for these agricultural developments. For example, Jenkins Brother Food, Inc. operated the Worthington Farm as a truck farm in the 1950s and 1960s to support its canning and frozen food business.

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

Some park visitors also use both properties as recreational space; this use includes dog walkers and people more interested in the natural resources of the farms than its historic resources (see Figure 8).

Evaluation:

The land use of the Worthington Farm has changed little since the period of significance, and contributes to the historic character of the properties.

Circulation

Historic Condition:

The roads, drives, lanes, fords, and road traces within the Worthington Farm property reflects the historic agricultural landscape where circulation developed to accommodate planting, harvesting, care of livestock and the transportation of products to markets.

Following the subdivision of the Thomas Farm (Araby) in the 1840s, Griffin Taylor acquired, among other properties, a portion of the larger Araby tract—which included the main house—and created Clifton as a companion property (now referred to as the Worthington Farm). At that time, carriage roads were built adjacent to the Monocacy River extending to the Worthington property. Beginning at Route 355, near the bridge, the carriage roads were graded out along the steep terrain and equipped with stone culverts over gullies and ravines. While it is assumed that the Upper Carriage Road was constructed in the early 1850s, the Lower Carriage Road may have already existed at this time as it likely provided access to the fords prior to the construction of the bridge. At the house, the Upper Carriage Road tied into the entrance lane before converging into a sunken lane that extended to the west to agricultural fields along the Monocacy River and the Worthington-McKinney ford (Figures 8-10).

Post-historic and Existing Conditions (Since 1864):

Following the historic period, significant changes in the pattern of vehicular circulation across the battlefield site happened with the construction of Maryland Route 240/Interstate 270 in the early 1950s. The permanent disruption caused by this four-lane highway forever altered the pastoral character of the area and seriously undermined its integrity. Its advent created an artificial boundary between the Worthington and Thomas properties, brought high levels of noise and increased automobile traffic, and encouraged the wide-spread suburbanization of Frederick. Access to the Worthington Farm was also severed resulting in the construction of an access road that paralleled the interstate highway before meeting up with the historic entrance lane.

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
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Today, the Upper and Lower Carriage Roads exist only 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: For the purposes of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory, these features are documented as part of the Thomas Farm (Araby) component landscape. This trace is also listed as two separate structures and referred to as the Upper and Lower Worthington Carriage Road on the LCS.)

Farm lanes on Monocacy battlefield site have passed in and out of use. Some of the lanes along fence lines have become obscured by overgrown vegetation, as bands of trees, shrubs and vines along the fence lines have become more extensive. This phenomenon has caused newer lanes to develop in parallel locations on the Worthington Farm. Other changes since the historic period include recent improvements by the National Park Service to address visitor use such as the trails and parking areas (Figure 10). Finally, an additional road trace—partially lined with Osage orange trees—exists immediately north of the Worthington House, however, further research is warranted to determine its date of construction and contribution to the significance of the property.

Evaluation:

Changes brought on by the construction of Interstate 270 in the 1950s, and the more recent addition of trails, entry drives, and parking areas, has diminished the overall integrity of the circulation patterns within the Worthington farm property.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: NPS Trails except on historic alignments

Feature Identification Number: 166879

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Worthington Farm Lane (Entry Lane)

Feature Identification Number: 166859

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45035

LCS Structure Name: Worthington Farm; Lane

LCS Structure Number: 71968

Feature: Sunken Lane (to Worthington/McKinney For

Feature Identification Number: 166873

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45053

LCS Structure Name: Worthington Farm; Sunken Lane

Worthington Farm (Clifton)
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LCS Structure Number: FMSS#

Feature: Auxiliary Farm Lane next to Sunken Lane
Feature Identification Number: 166875
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Worthington Farm Lane (parallel to I-270
Feature Identification Number: 166877
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Parking area
Feature Identification Number: 166881
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Sunken Lane to Carriage Road (N of house
Feature Identification Number: 166887
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 8. (top) View of the Worthington Farm looking west towards the main house. Note the main entrance lane to the house; (bottom) View looking west beyond the house towards the agricultural fields, forest edges, and circulation systems (NCR, 2012).



Fig 9. (Upper left) Access road parallel to I-270 (Upper right) Part of the entrance lane that once connected to the Upper Carriage Rd (Lower left) NPS parking area (Lower right) Farm lane west of the house, which connects to the sunken lane. (NCR 2013).



Figure 10. View of the sunken lane looking west. Over the years it has become obscured by vegetation. The park has recently begun to clear the vegetation to reestablish the historic traces and use them as part of the trail system on the property.

Vegetation

Historic Condition and Existing Conditions (Since 1864):

Historically there were three primary types of vegetation that occurred within the landscape of the Worthington 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. Ornamental plantings were likely added around the Worthington house.

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 that have occurred since then have altered the scale and level of management for individual fields and wooded areas. Currently at the Worthington 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.

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 sometime after 1850. For example, Warder's 1858 edition of "Hedges and Evergreens" promoted it as the hedge standard for the United States. Significant stands of Osage orange trees remain in multiple locations on the Worthington Farm: along a portion of the sunken lane on the property's western boundary; north of the main house along a former road trace; and south of the main house delineating the former location of the kitchen garden and orchard. These trees may mark areas that were used for grazing, served as corrals, or by contrast needed protection from livestock (Figure 11).

Agricultural censuses list the products grown on the Monocacy farms during the second half of the nineteenth century. These censuses also revealed the gradual shift from production of grains for markets to dairy products and the production of grain as livestock feed. The farmers leasing from the NPS currently grow a variety of small grains and grasses for hay on the Worthington Farm. The planting of these crops within the historic fields contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Shocks of corn and sheaves of wheat, oats, barley, or rye figured prominently as features in the landscape during the battle. Their large forms provided cover to troops fighting on the recently cut fields on the Worthington Farm. They were also recorded in an historic survey and photographic reconnaissance conducted by the National Park Service in 1940.

The intentional planting of trees, shrubs and flowers to enhance properties may have begun in the mid to late 19th-century at the Worthington Farm as indicated by sketches and aerial photography. As shown in early twentieth century photography, at one time—presumably during the historic period—the large rectangular wooden area southeast of the Worthington house contained a vegetable garden and orchard and was enclosed with picket, post-and-six-rail fencing, and a living fence of Osage orange. However, the historic vegetable garden and orchard that once existed have now disappeared from the Worthington Farm.

Finally, there is a pair of white oaks (*Quercus alba*) located on the south side of a historic fence line at the northwest base of Brooks Hill, itself spanning the southwestern boundary of the Worthington Farm. The trees stand on either side of what was presumably a path that once led to a small, two-room dwelling house, of which only the stone foundation remains. Given their location, the trees may have been intentionally planted in the nineteenth century and may be associated with the history of Worthington Farm's African American community.

The present character of the vegetation on the Worthington Farm is a mix of crops, native species, and non-native exotic species. The riparian vegetation and the wooded slopes still

retain significant numbers of native trees and understory, such as tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), maple (*Acer* sp.), and ash (*Fraxinus* sp.). However, the areas along highways, railroads, and in the internal fence lines along fields contain a variety of non-native and invasive vegetation, including common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera tartarica*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*), and tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).

Evaluation:

Except for the previously mentioned oak trees and the stands of Osage orange, none of the remaining trees contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape. In addition, the vegetation along the field boundaries and along the river are also non-contributing but are compatible .

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Remnant Osage Orange trees (*Machura pomifera*)

Feature Identification Number: 166919

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Worthington Farm White Oaks (*Quercus alba*)

Feature Identification Number: 166921

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Field Boundary Vegetation

Feature Identification Number: 166923

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Crops

Feature Identification Number: 166925

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 11. View of the Osage orange trees along the sunken lane looking east. These trees may mark areas that were used for grazing, served as corrals, or by contrast needed protection from livestock (NCR, 2012).

Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition:

During the historic period, buildings were a defining characteristic of the Worthington property. Following the acquisition of lands that were later combined to form the Worthington property (formerly known as Clifton), Griffin Taylor built the main house between 1847 and 1852. Shortly thereafter he constructed several outbuildings for the operation of the farm. Although little is known about the original farmstead's layout, an advertisement for the sale of Griffin Taylor's estate in the Frederick Examiner listed the property as having "...a new two-story brick house and kitchen, a good frame barn, and a corncrib, sufficiently large to house four hundred barrels of corn..." Twentieth century photographs and drawings of the farmstead also show numerous outbuildings to the north, south, and west of the house (Figure 12).

Post-historic and Existing Conditions (Since 1864):

When the National Park Service acquired the Worthington Farm in the 1980s, the majority of the buildings and structures were in poor condition and had to be removed. Today, the only building remaining from the historic period is the Worthington house. A few 20th century outbuildings exist southwest of the main house.

The main house is a two-story, five bay brick dwelling with an L-extension to the rear. The house faces northeast, typical of Maryland farmhouses, and is designed with a Georgian inspired window, window, door, window, window plan. However, the detailing exhibits strong influence from the Greek Revival and Italianate styles from the third quarter of the nineteenth century. In 2003-2004, as part of an extensive restoration and rehabilitation project, the National park Service rebuilt the front porch of the house, painted the exterior, and replaced the shutters (Figure 13).

Evaluation:

The buildings and structures on Worthington property changed markedly between 1864 and 2012. Of the several buildings that stood during the Civil War, only the main house currently exists. Despite this, the primary building remains with much of its historic character intact.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Worthington Farm Main House
Feature Identification Number: 166897
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 45030
LCS Structure Name: Worthington Farm; House
LCS Structure Number: 55462

Feature: Outbuildings
Feature Identification Number: 166899
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Figure 12. (top) Illustration of the Worthington House and outbuildings as shown in Glenn Worthington's book *Fighting for Time*; (bottom) The Worthington House in 2012 (Monocacy NB Archives, NCR 2012).*



Figure 13. (top) The Worthington House 1982. At the time of its purchase by the NPS, the house was in poor condition and was stabilized in 1983; (bottom) The restoration of the exterior of the Worthington House was completed in 2004

Views and Vistas

Historic Condition:

During most of the period of significance, the views from the Thomas and Worthington farms 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. 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 Worthington Farm. Slight elevations also afforded excellent views, as is true at the Worthington Farm where 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 were between the Worthington and Thomas Farms.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions (Since 1864):

Today, tall vegetation impedes many of the open views that existed during the period of significance. 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 (Figure 14).

Evaluation:

Overall, the views between the Thomas and Worthington farms and the views from Brooks Hill toward the Worthington Farm continue to contribute to the historic character of the property. However, the views between the two farms have been diminished by the encroachment of vegetation and the construction of I-270.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: From Brooks Hill toward the Worthington Farm

Feature Identification Number: 166901

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: From Worthington Farm towards Thomas Farm

Feature Identification Number: 166903

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 14. (A) Views between the Worthington and Thomas farms were critical during the Battle of Monocacy. (B) However, in recent years, vegetation along the embankment of I-270 has obstructed these views (Thomas Farm CLI, 2009).

Small Scale Features

Historic Condition:

During the historic period, fences were the dominant small-scale feature at the Worthington Farm, surrounding most of the fields, house grounds, and gardens. Fence systems developed over time in response to the changing character of agriculture. As properties were subdivided, a variety of fence types were employed to mark boundaries, define pastures and keep livestock out of cultivated land. Early on wood-plank, picket, and split-rail fencing were used extensively, however, as the nineteenth century progressed, wood fencing became less prevalent, as stone fences, living fences, and post and wire fencing came into use. While it is uncertain within the area, the change in fence types may have signaled agricultural innovation or it may have indicated that local timber resources were depleted.

Fences played an important role in the Battle of Monocacy. For example, intense fighting between Union forces under General Ricketts and the Confederate cavalry under General McCausland occurred along the fence line that marked the historic boundary between the Thomas and Worthington farms. However, soldier's accounts do not describe the actual fence

from the time of the battle. The present fence line remnant of a post-and-wire fence, now encircled by trees and shrubs, marks this important section of the historic battle line. After the Civil War, fences remained the dominant small-scale feature within the landscape. These included wood-plank fences likely in the barn yard pens, and barbed-wire and wood-post fences around the fields and pastures (barbed-wire fencing became widely available in the 1870s). On the Worthington property, the house grounds were enclosed with a combination of painted picket, post-and-six-rail, and plank fencing.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions (Since 1864):

Following the historic period, many fences were removed while others fell into disuse. Today, fences range from historic remnants to extensive lengths of high-tensile wire fencing, three-rail administrative fencing, and post and bale barbed-wire fencing. Also, fence remnants are today scattered throughout the landscape. A six-rail fence post was found near the site of the rectangular enclosure that contained a garden and orchard. Living fences of Osage orange trees have also been identified on the property.

After the acquisition of the property by the National Park Service, many changes were made to address visitor accessibility and safety. These improvements, as reflected within the landscape included the installation of many small-scale features such as directional signs, lighting, and interpretative signage (Figure 15).

Other small-scale features on the Worthington property include a reproduction artillery piece (cannon) and a water pump. The cannon, currently positioned next to the house is not original to the battlefield, but adds to the historic setting and is located on a spot documented during the battle. Although the exact date of construction for the existing water pump is currently unknown (it is shown in a 1929 image), its location immediately south of the Worthington House may have been the site of a former well or pump that was extant during the historic period.

Evaluation

Besides the remnant six-hole fence post, none of the small-scale features located on the Worthington Farm contribute to the historic significance of the site

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Artillery Piece (Cannon)

Feature Identification Number: 166911

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Remnant six-hole fence post

Feature Identification Number: 166905

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Fences

Feature Identification Number: 166907

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Artillery Piece (Cannon)

Feature Identification Number: 166915
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing
Feature: Water pump
Feature Identification Number: 166917
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 15. (left) View of the six-rail fence post found near the site of the rectangular enclosure, probably a garden or orchard; (right) Worthington House-rear elevation, showing the artillery piece and water pump (NCR, 2013).

Archeological Sites

Historic Condition and Existing Conditions:

The Worthington Farm cultural landscape project area contains archeological resources from throughout its history. Three prehistoric sites have been identified with the property boundaries. Various compliance archeology has been done by the National Park Service which has also uncovered artifacts dating to the historic period. A farm-wide archeological investigation is warranted in the future as it may reveal important information on the area's prehistory, early settlement history and the Civil War period. One location that should be explored is the area near the secondary dwelling site, which may be the location of a servant's quarter (Figure 16).

Evaluation:

A full discussion of the archeological resource potential of the Worthington Farm cultural landscape is beyond the scope of this CLI. However, given the historic nature of the property contributing resources likely exist. Further archeological field work and research could reveal information relevant to the prehistory, early settlement and development, and the Civil War period.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. View of the secondary dwelling site, located on the Worthington Farm property. It may be the location of a servant's quarter (NCR, 2013).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 06/26/2013

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: Impending Development

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Frederick County has experienced tremendous growth over the past decade, resulting in the loss of prime farmland and open space. Despite these landscape changes, the Worthington Farm’s rural setting—dominated by the rolling topography, expansive views, wooded and agricultural open spaces, and rural road systems—remains preserved and continues to be the basis of the landscape’s historic character. However, threats to the rural character of the property are foreseeable as incompatible adjacent development and highway expansion has the potential to reduce agricultural lands, alter historic viewsheds, and impact noise and nighttime light levels. Potential issues include the development of a waste-to-energy facility—that would include a 275-foot tall smokestack—along the western boundary of the park and the widening of Interstate 270. According to a preliminary study, as much as 12 acres primarily located on the Worthington side of the highway could be lost to the road work.

Type of Impact: Visitation

External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	According to Director’s Order #42, Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services, the goal of the National Park Service is to ensure that all people, including the estimated 54 million citizens with disabilities, have the highest level of accessibility that is reasonable to the programs, facilities, and services in conformance with applicable regulations and standards. Based on current regulations and standards, most of the Worthington Farm is currently inaccessible to people with mobility impairments.
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The field and forest patterns of Monocacy Battlefield, particularly on the Worthington Farm, are integral to the cultural landscape and play a prominent role in the interpretation and development of the park. Since construction of Interstate 270 in the early 1950s, there have been only slight changes to the field patterns within the Worthington Farm property. Adjacent to the highway, successional woods have grown up in fields and pastures and have altered the landscape’s historic open character and views.
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	The proliferation of invasive exotic plant species remains a major issue within Monocacy Battlefield, including the Worthington Farm, as they diminish historic viewsheds and threaten grassland and woodland habitats. Based on the Monocacy General Management Plan (2010), many invasive plant species were identified within the park. The greatest threat to the battlefield landscape, particularly in open fields, includes Johnson grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>), Canada thistle, (<i>Cirsium arevense</i>), Japanese hop (<i>Humulus japonicus</i>), mile-a-minute (<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>), and bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>). Forested areas are mostly invaded by common buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>), Japanese honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera tartarica</i>), garlic mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>), Japanese stiltgrass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>), and tree-of-heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>).
Type of Impact:	Pests/Diseases

External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	White-tailed deer have become a major issue in recent years at Monocacy Battlefield. According to the most recent population estimate, the park has approximately 450 deer. The deer overabundance is due to the lack of predators, mild winters, and increased suburban development providing additional deer browse throughout Frederick County. Deer browsing has adversely impacted the historic character of the battlefield landscape by damaging native plant species and forcing farmers to change agricultural practices to those less favorable to the deer. Efforts by the park to reduce the deer population throughout Monocacy Battlefield, including on Worthington Farm, has initially begun with the development of a White-tailed Deer Management Plan. The loss of vegetation within the battlefield and adjoining properties will continue until the Plan is implemented

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment:	Rehabilitation
Approved Treatment Document:	General Management Plan
Document Date:	01/01/2010

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan for Monocacy National Battlefield (2010) is the primary planning document for directing treatment of the battlefield landscape. The General Management Plan (GMP) serves as the over-arching document that sets the long-term goals for the national park unit. Working within the National Park Service's mission to preserve and protect cultural resources, the GMP recognizes the need for supplemental cultural resource research and planning projects. It calls for engaging in the appropriate historical and archeological studies to inform and shape a cultural landscape treatment plan.

Although the GMP did not specify a treatment approach for the Worthington Farm, it did recommend that cultural resources, including historic structures, landscapes, archeological sites, and monuments that contribute to the significance of the national battlefield, be stabilized, preserved, and maintained in good condition. The plan also called for landscape features significant for understanding the Battle of Monocacy and that have been degraded by modern intrusions such as I-270 be reestablished, landscape protection strategies be developed, agricultural activities be continued to maintain the historic agrarian character of the national battlefield's landscape, and modern utilities, transportation systems, and rights-of-way be minimized to protect the integrity of the battlefield's nationally significant qualities. Specifically, the GMP identified the following actions for the treatment of the Worthington Farm landscape:

- Reestablishing field and forest patterns
- Removing the borrow pit from the Worthington Farm side of I-270 and reestablishing the agricultural field
- Reestablishing significant views between the Worthington and Thomas farms
- To the extent possible, reestablishing the fence line between the Worthington and Thomas farms
- Working with the MD State Highway Administration to minimize the impacts from any widening of I-270 and to reconnect and enhance the battlefield landscape
- Constructing a pedestrian deck over I-270
- Improving circulation at the Thomas and Worthington farms to accommodate visitor use

The most recent planning document that informs future treatment of the Worthington Farm landscape is the Resource Stewardship Strategy (RSS), completed in March 2011. The plan serves as a bridge between the broad direction provided in the GMP and specific actions that need to be taken to achieve or maintain desired conditions. To better assist in the planning and management of the park, the RSS defined the fundamental resources and values that the National Park Service is responsible for preserving at Monocacy National Battlefield. Based on the fundamental and other important resources that were identified at the park, and the desired conditions that were outlined in the GMP and built upon within this plan, the RSS developed a list of comprehensive strategies and activities for the park. Specific to the treatment of the cultural landscape at the Worthington Farm, the plan recommended maintaining the historic tree lines and fence lines, and rehabilitating Worthington Lane.

Treatment of the battlefield landscape is also guided by the Monocacy National Battlefield Long-Range Interpretative Plan (2010). Following an assessment of the interpretative issues and current conditions at the park, the plan developed recommendations that included, opening to the public the Worthington House. At this location, exhibits will be installed to provide visitors with a better understanding of the civilian and larger crossroads stories during this time period, as well as the landscape uses, and how they have changed over time.

Building upon these documents, the recently completed Cultural Landscape Report for the Thomas and Worthington Farms (2013), recommends rehabilitation as the preferred treatment approach for enhancing the overall historic character of the Worthington property. Key treatment tasks for the rehabilitation of the property focuses on expanding landscape interpretation, improving circulation and accessibility, preserving rural character, restoring field and forest patterns, screening modern development, and managing invasive vegetation.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 01/01/2010

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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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
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Citation Title: History of Western Maryland
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Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: On file at Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick, Maryland

Citation Author: U. S. Dept of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.
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Year of Publication: 2009
Citation Publisher: US/DOI
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Citation Location: On file at Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick, Maryland

Citation Title: Worthington House Historic Structures Report
Year of Publication: 1995
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: On file at Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick, Maryland

Citation Author: Worthington, Glenn H
Citation Title: Fighting for Time
Year of Publication: 1932
Citation Publisher: White Mane Publishing Co., Inc. Beidel Printing House, Inc
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: MONO NB Cultural Resource Library

Supplemental Information

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: National Register Nomination Update. authored by Paula S. Reed
Description: Signed by the SHPO in 2006 and by the Keeper in 2008