

*The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources
as assets which it must turn over to the next generation
increased, and not impaired in value.*

Theodore Roosevelt

Bullfrog Road Bridge
over the Monocacy River





Photo by Dial Keju

Archaeological and historic resources are irreplaceable components of local heritage, and once destroyed, cannot be replaced. Over three decades ago, in 1981, a nationwide river study conducted by the National Park Service identified the Monocacy River as an outstanding archeological resource of national significance. The Maryland Scenic and Wild Rivers Act’s “Declaration of Policy” makes specific reference to the importance of recognizing the outstanding “historic values” of a designated scenic river and its adjacent lands.

Why is this important to the residents of Frederick and Carroll Counties? The preservation of historic and archeological resources contributes to the quality of people’s lives by increasing the community’s knowledge of its heritage, providing residents and visitors with a rich sense of place, and conserving natural and cultural resources. Acknowledgement and care of historic and cultural resources promotes community pride and can vastly improve the visual quality of the landscape. Preservation also serves as an important driver of regional tourism and related economic development activities.

The Monocacy River Valley is an area rich in cultural history. Native Americans caught fish in the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers and hunted for an abundance of wild game. European settlers were also attracted to the Monocacy region for the same reasons. By the time Frederick and Carroll Counties were chartered, farming had become the local economic mainstay.

Early historical uses of the area’s land and water resources have shaped land use and development patterns that are still prevalent today. As the region grows and changes around us, the historical and cultural resources along the Monocacy River corridor continue to offer a fascinating glimpse into the recent and distant past.

Archaeological Summary

Pre-European Settlement

The Monocacy River Valley, which extends through the center of Frederick County, has been the area of most intense archaeological investigation. The following discussion of the archaeological

chronology is based largely on the 1980 study Prehistoric Occupation of the Monocacy River Region by Maureen Kavanagh. The conclusions on distribution of sites, dates of occupation, and types of artifacts are presumed to apply in general terms to the prehistory of the Middletown Valley. The area west of Catoctin Mountain remains largely untested, although scattered site reports in the area exist in the files of the Maryland Historical Trust's Office of Archeology.

Below is a brief chronology of the archeological and historic periods of the region:

Paleo-Indian Period (10,000 – 7,500 B.C.)

The Monocacy River Valley of 10,000-12,000 years ago was most likely predominantly covered by a rich deciduous forest cover along the river. The uplands were probably boreal forest and open areas, which were indicative of a colder climate. This period constitutes the earliest documented era of human occupation in the County. Scattered discoveries of fluted projectile points in small numbers indicate that a very sparse population was present in the Monocacy River Valley during the period. The majority of the points were found near the Monocacy and Potomac Rivers, suggesting that most camping and/or hunting activities occurred within a short distance of the waterways. Early climatic conditions during this period indicate a deciduous forest lining the rivers and a mixture of boreal forest and open areas in the uplands. A small population, centered in the Potomac Valley and which made occasional forays into the Monocacy Valley and Middletown Valley (following Catoctin Creek), was apparently active during the Paleo-Indian period.

As this period drew to a close, the Native Americans appear to have remained closer to the river in order to hunt, fish, and camp.

Archaic Period (7,500 – 2,000 B.C.)

There are numerous Archaic Period sites in the Monocacy area. As this period experienced a climatic warming trend, vegetation may have changed to pine and hemlock in mountainous regions, and to a mix of conifer and deciduous forest in the river valley. As the warming trend continued, so did the changes in vegetative cover and human migration.

During the Early Archaic (7,500-6,000 B.C.) and the Middle Archaic (6,000-4,000 B.C.) Periods, the orientation of early peoples continued to be toward riverine sites with evidence in the Early Archaic Period that occupation extended into the northern Monocacy Valley. Rhyolite, a volcanic rock which splits easily, was used extensively for points and tools during these periods. The Catoctin Mountain ridge and western Monocacy Valley appear to have been visited on special trips to gather these rocks. In the Middle Archaic Period, site distribution spread into the Monocacy Valley floor, the Piedmont Uplands, and the lower hills of Catoctin Mountain. For the first time, sites in the foothills began to figure prominently in habitation patterns. There is evidence that the population began moving away from the rivers along the smaller tributary streams. The overall tendency, as seen in the clustering of sites into the center of the valley and the dispersal across the Monocacy Valley floor, is that of a population beginning to concentrate itself rather than using the Monocacy River merely as an extension of the Potomac Valley.

In the Late Archaic Period (4,000-2,000 B.C.), an increase occurred in the types of projectile points and a trend, begun in the Middle Archaic Period, continued in terms of site distribution – movement away from the rivers. Sites were clustered along the foothills of the Catoctin Mountains, along the Monocacy River, and on Israel Creek adjacent to the Piedmont Uplands while the northern foothill area of the Catoctins was extensively used for the first time. The overall increases in points styles, sites, dispersals, and numbers of artifacts indicate an established progression of movement between

Historic National Road

The National Road was the first federally planned and funded highway in the United States. In the early 19th century, the US Congress approved the construction of a national road, beginning in Cumberland, Maryland to connect the port of Baltimore with the burgeoning Northwest Territories. The purpose of the road was to facilitate a direct overland route by cutting straight across the Appalachian Mountains. The route was seen as a 'portage' between the waters of the Ohio and the Baltimore Harbor.

Various segments of the historic route have had other names at one time or another, such as the Bank Road, the Baltimore Pike, the Frederick Pike, the Boonsboro Pike and the National Pike. On contemporary street maps, the historic route also goes by several names, including the Old National Pike, Western Pike, or National Pike. The route is also labeled on highway maps as MD 144, US 40, US Alt. 40 and Scenic US 40 in various segments. Maryland's Historic National Road Scenic Byway was designated an "All-American Road" by the Federal Highway Administration in 2002.



Frederick County Historical Society

(1) The original Jug Bridge.

The Historic National Road's original crossing of the Monocacy River was called "Jug Bridge" and was designed with semicircular stone masonry arches. Its tollhouse is still standing and listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1). Remnants of the original Jug Bridge from the "Heyday" period (early 20th century) of the National Road are visible from the River, as shown (2).

The replacement bridge is from the 'Revival' period (1920-1940) and is a concrete arch bridge (3). It remains standing, but unused, and is directly adjacent to the current MD 144, a truss bridge (4) over the Monocacy River, shown.



(2) Remnants of Jug Bridge abutment.



(3) "Revival" bridge.



(4) Current truss bridge.

Antrim

Antrim was built in 1844 by Col. Andrew Ege (1813-1876) on land inherited by his wife, Margaret, from her father Major John McKaleb. The mansion was named in honor of the McKaleb's family ancestral home in County Antrim, Ireland. Antrim is a 2 ½-story Greek Revival style brick masonry house in Taneytown, Maryland. Many of the original outbuildings are still intact today and the mansion is operated as a hotel and restaurant.



Antrim

Penterra

"Penterra on the Monocacy" is a 2 ½ story, late 18th century house in Creagerstown, built of stone from a local quarry. There were two additions in the 20th century, one at each end, which duplicate the earlier masonry. This Georgian style farmhouse is on the National Register of Historic Places and faces southeast towards the Monocacy River.



Penterra

Photo by Dial Keju

The Gambrill Mansion

The Gambrill Mansion, located approximately 1,500 feet south of the Monocacy River/Bush Creek confluence on the Monocacy National Battlefield in Frederick, is an example of the Second Empire architectural style and one of the very few full-scale expressions of the style ever built in Frederick County. Built in 1872, it is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance. The three-story mansion has a distinctive mansard roof, a central cupola-topped tower, 17 rooms, and 7 fireplaces. The mansion stayed in private ownership until the National Park Service acquired the property in 1981. It now houses the administrative offices of the Historic Preservation Training Center. Courtesy: National Park Service



Gambrill

Photo by Dial Keju

sites within the Monocacy Valley according to seasons. This is related to the spread and ranges of some food and non-food resources as well as a more intensive use due to a larger population as a whole.

Woodland Period (2,000 B.C. – A.D. 1650)

The Early Woodland/Archaic Period (2,000-500 B.C.) is characterized by a continuation of the Late Archaic site distribution patterns, with a slight trend back toward rivers for location, coinciding with a similar trend throughout the Middle Atlantic region. Large, heavily occupied sites occur along the Potomac River in the Piedmont and are possibly the more permanent habitation sites associated with the rock shelter, foothill, small habitation, and transitory sites found in the Monocacy Valley. This is the first period in which ceramic artifacts are found in association with certain types of projectile points. The earliest known occurrence is at a site on the Potomac River near the Frederick-Montgomery County border. Radiocarbon dated between 950 ± 95 years and 545 ± 95 years B.C., this is the earliest dated manifestation of pottery in the Potomac River Valley and one of the oldest in the eastern United States. Generally, the American Indians' use of resources did not change significantly during the Early Woodland Period.

In the Middle Woodland Period (500 B.C.-A.D. 900), ceramics occur rarely throughout the Piedmont Region which suggests that, although the Potomac and Monocacy River Valley areas were occupied during this period, the use of ceramics appears to be concentrated along coastal areas. The Frederick County sites imply a seasonal rotation of hunting, gathering, and fishing, featuring small-sized sites and the reoccupation of previously-used sites. After A.D. 300, the sites in the Monocacy Valley indicate a more dispersed occupation pattern, particularly in the northern Valley. The highest number of identified archaeological sites - after the Late Archaic Period - occur in this part of the Middle Woodland Period. This is likely an indication that a larger population was operating in the Valley. The rare ceramics that do occur, are primarily in rock shelters and were probably imported by groups making forays to obtain rhyolite.

The Late Woodland Period (A.D. 900-1600) exhibits some notable changes from earlier periods including: 1) the appearance of large, permanent or semi-permanent villages associated with the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash, probably stockaded late in the period; 2) the presence of ceramics at a larger number of sites (indicative of open camps and habitations); 3) an intensification of riverine orientation increasing over time; and, 4) a shift to primary use of quartz for projectile points, suggesting a breakdown of the rhyolite procurement network which had been in existence since the Early Archaic Period. During this period, the Noland's Ferry site near the present Tuscarora - in use since the Paleo-Indian Period - was occupied by a village laid out in a circular pattern around an open plaza. The existence of limestone-tempered pottery places the site's most intensive use between A.D. 1350 and 1450. A similar village site at Biggs Ford near Walkersville, dated about A.D. 900-1500, shows relationships between the Potomac, Susquehanna,

LeGore Bridge

LeGore Bridge, a stone arch masonry bridge over the Monocacy, was constructed by James W. LeGore in the late 19th century. LeGore was not an engineer by training, and probably used a very basic telescopic level to align the placement of the piers, while overseeing much of the original construction. Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, LeGore Bridge has no steel; mortar holds the stones together. In 2009, Frederick County invested nearly \$1 million to rehabilitate and repair this unique, historic structure by replacing mortar work and some masonry stones, upgrading the drainage for the travel surface, and making other repairs. The bridge's stone construction is not subject to corrosion like concrete or steel bridges, and could remain standing for another 100 years, according to Frederick County Division of Public Works.



and Ohio Valley cultures. The northernmost village site of the period that has been discovered is the Shoemaker III site (A.D. 900-1300) near Emmitsburg. The best-preserved late prehistoric Native American village site in the Monocacy Valley and possibly in Maryland is the Rosenstock site, near present day Clustered Spires Golf Course. Excavations reveal a site occupied from A.D. 1100-1450, with several shallow semi-subterranean structures, large pits once used for storage but now filled with refuse, an area of surface refuse, and human burials. The refuse includes Shepard ware pottery shards, projectile points, clay pipe fragments, other stone and bone tools and ornaments, bones of food animals, and charred beans and corn. The site is unique among the other identified village sites in that it is a single component, with no evidence of occupation in earlier periods as would be shown in stratified layers or scattered artifacts of mixed periods.

The Late Woodland Period is perhaps the best documented of the American Indian periods. It was during this time that many of the tribal groups had names that are still recognized today. The major change during the Late Woodland Period was the presence of permanent or semi-permanent villages or settlements in the valley. Although wild game was plentiful, there was an increasing reliance on the use of domesticated plants such as corn.

Contact & European Settlement Period (1700-1730)

In about 1621, Captain Henry Fleet of the Jamestown settlement in Virginia sailed up the Potomac River on an expedition to buy corn from the American Indian people in the area. During several subsequent trips, he probably reached the vicinity of present Frederick County. Fleet's 17th century description of the upper waters of the Potomac River testified to a rich landscape, teeming with native species of animals and plant life:

"The place is without question, the most healthful and pleasant place....And for deer, buffaloes, bears, turkey the woods do swarm with them and the soil is exceedingly fertile..." (8)

The first recorded attempt to penetrate the Monocacy watershed was by several missionaries, who established an outpost on the Monocacy River (8). Other infrequent visitors and an occasional fur trader or missionary expedition are known to have been in the area during the period up to 1720, but the Piedmont Region remained largely wilderness until the third or fourth decade of the 18th century. In 1707, Louis Michel, a Swiss explorer, made a map of the Potomac which showed an American Indian village near the Noland's Ferry site, drawings of game animals of the area, and the major mountain chains including Sugarloaf Mountain. In 1712, Baron Christopher von Graffenried scaled Sugarloaf to view the panorama of the area, which became Frederick and Montgomery Counties in Maryland, and parts of Virginia and West Virginia. His map was the first to identify the mountain by name and also showed planned settlements of Swiss immigrants which never materialized.

Beginning in the 1720's, surveys were applied for and certified from the Proprietary Government's Land Office for Western Maryland. In spite of increased land transfers, the area of the present Frederick County (at that time still part of Prince George's County) remained sparsely settled and the land mostly unproductive in European economic terms. By about 1730, several large tracts had been purchased by investors, including Carrollton in 1723 by Charles Carroll the Settler (10,000 acres), Merryland in 1730 (6,300 acres), Tasker's Chance in 1725 (7,000 acres, part of which was the site of the future Frederick Town), and Monocacy Manor in 1724 (10,000 acres).

During the 17th and 18th centuries, several American Indian tribes periodically inhabited the region. The Seneca Indians called the Monocacy River Valley "Cheneoowquoque". The Shawnees called the river and adjacent land "Monnockkesey," while early European explorers called it "Quattaro," the

derivation of this name remaining a mystery. Eventually the name evolved to Monocacy. During the early 18th century, and for some time after, "Monocacy" not only referred to the river but to the surrounding valley and a local village.

In 1702, a Swiss explorer, Franz Louis Michel, visited the Monocacy River Valley while searching for silver. Five years later, Michel drew a map that clearly depicted the Potomac River, the River Quattaro (Monocacy) and Sugarloaf Mountain. During his 1707 exploration, Michel travelled through the southeastern part of the Monocacy watershed, and then may have travelled up the western side of the Monocacy to Hunting Creek (9).

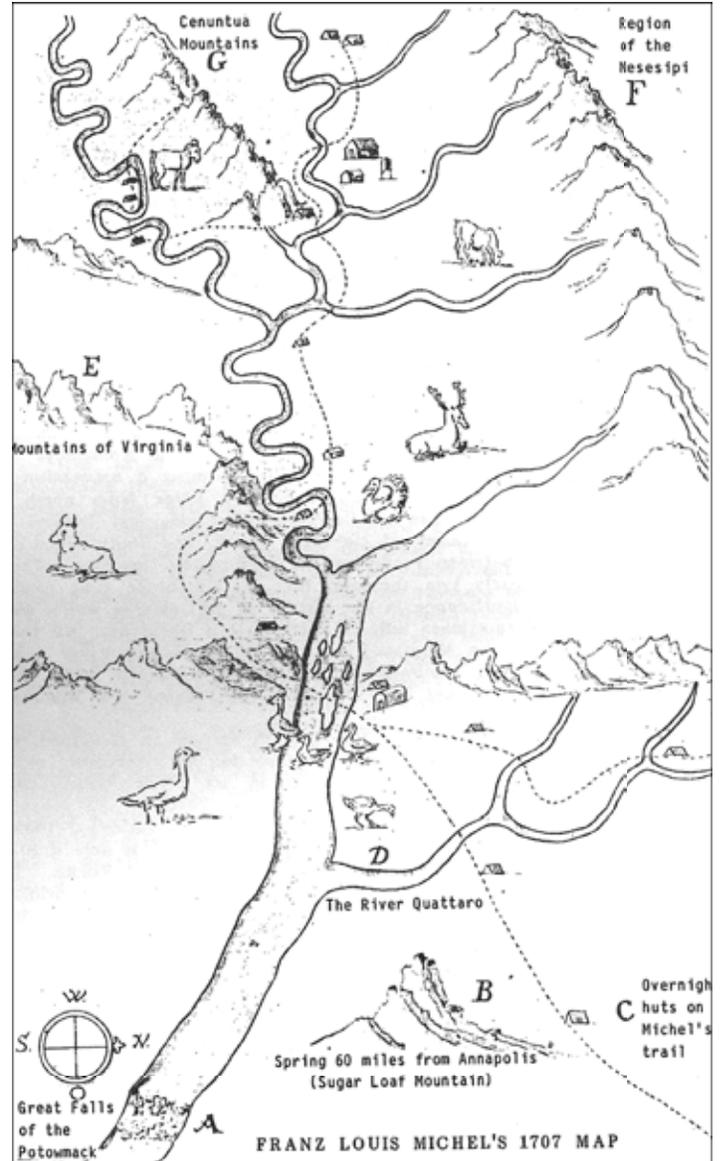
Michel's interest in further exploration of the region was financed by Baron Christoph von Graffenried, who, after unsuccessfully settling in the colony of North Carolina, moved north to resettle in what is now southern Frederick County. After climbing Sugarloaf Mountain, Graffenried recorded, "I believe there is hardly any place in the world more beautiful and better situated than this of the Potomac and Canavest." ("Canavest" being an area west of the Monocacy River).

Traders typically followed explorers, and Chartier, a French trader, established himself near the mouth of the Monocacy. The natural environment, as seen by the Indians, quickly changed as the pace of colonial settlement escalated. Distinct settlement patterns developed in the northern and southern parts of the Monocacy River basin. Early English land patents consisted of large holdings in the south. As Germans migrated from Pennsylvania down through what is now Carroll and Frederick Counties, smaller farms became the more predominant rural feature in the north.

River Crossings

Unlike other streams and rivers, the Monocacy River, which flows in a generally southerly direction through the heart of Frederick County, was not itself a route of travel. Instead, it was a river to be crossed. This in turn led to the practice of referring to all roads leading toward the Monocacy or its general region as the "Monocacy Road." There was, in other words, no one "Monocacy Road." (9)

Because the Monocacy River had to be crossed, the general direction of paths and the roads which succeeded them were often by where the Monocacy could be forded. The first mention of one of these fords in the early



From *Pioneers of Old Monocacy*



19th Century bridge over the Monocacy near present day MD355.

records' in a 1725 Act of the Maryland Assembly describing the backwoods as lying "northwestward of Monocacy River from the mouth thereof, up the same River to the fording place where the Conestoga Path crosses the same, near one Albine's Plantation, and then to the northwestward of the said Conestoga Path until it meets the Susquehanna River." (9) The fording place to which this referred was near the mouth of Linganore Creek and is known today as Hughes Ford.

In addition to the Hughes Ford crossing, five other important fords across the Monocacy were mentioned in early records:

1. At the mouth of the River where it joins the Potomac
2. Middle Ford where today's Rt. 28 crosses the River in southern Frederick County
3. At his Lordship's Manor, now marked by Biggs Ford Road, west of Walkersville
4. Ogle's Ford—today's Stull's Ford west of Legore Bridge
5. Ogle's Wagon Ford Road, which is today's Mumma Ford

More settlers continued to arrive in this region, and by 1748, Frederick County was formed from Prince George's County, and Fredericktown was designated as the county seat. The western portion of present day Carroll County continued to be part of Frederick County during this period.

Originally, the Carroll County land area was located in what was then Baltimore and Prince George's Counties. The northern part of Carroll County was rapidly settled. In-migration around the upper reaches of the Monocacy watershed included the Germans and Scottish-Irish from the north and the English, who came from other parts of Maryland and Frederick. James Carroll received a sizable land patent in the New Windsor area in 1727. Other notable land patents included Taneytown, the first town, and the town of Westminster, formerly known as Winchester. Quakers settled in the Union Bridge area in what was once known as Pipe Creek Settlement. The Union Bridge Quakers were active in the movement to abolish slavery, and in 1826, an anti-slavery society was formed at the Pipe Creek Meeting House.

By the early 19th century, growth in the area that was to become Carroll County justified its separation from Baltimore and Frederick Counties. Numerous petitions were made to create a new county seat, but they were unsuccessful. An increase in population, long trips to other government seats, and under-representation in the General Assembly finally provided the political momentum for Carroll County to be established in 1837. The bill stated that the boundaries for the new county "... are contained within the bounds and limits following... beginning at the Pennsylvania line, where Rock Creek crosses said line, thence with the course of said creek until it merges in the Monocacy River... to the point where Double Pipe Creek empties into the Monocacy..." (10)



The Civil War/Monocacy National Battlefield Park

The start of the Civil War saw the citizens of Fredrick and Carroll Counties divided on the issue of secession from the Union and the question of slavery and the rights of free blacks. Despite the local formation of Union companies, the federal government exerted pressure to ensure that Maryland did not secede from the Union.

During the war, both counties experienced numerous confrontations between Union and Confederate troops. Monocacy National Battlefield (originally Monocacy National Military Park) was created by Congress on June 21, 1934 to commemorate the Battle of Monocacy fought on July 9, 1864. Here, a small Union army successfully delayed a larger Confederate force advancing on Washington, D.C. This delay provided Union General Ulysses S. Grant sufficient time to reinforce defenses at the nation's capital and prevent its capture. Because of this, Monocacy came to be known as the "Battle that Saved Washington, D.C." The park comprises 1,647 acres where visitors can experience a historic landscape, structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the battle. As a result, it offers many opportunities for understanding the Civil War within the broader context of American history and the evolution of settlement in the region. Since opening to the public in 1991, the National Park Service (NPS) has acquired all the component properties that make up the battlefield's historic landscape, concluding with the purchase of the Thomas Farm in 2001. Much of the remaining land within the boundary that is not owned by the NPS is preserved through easements.



The Battle

In July of 1864, the Monocacy River played a critical role in the protection of Washington D.C. As Confederate General Jubal Early's army of roughly 15,000 men advanced down the Shenandoah Valley towards Harpers Ferry, and the lightly defended Union capital, Union General Lew Wallace and his force of roughly 6,600 men established a defense along the river at Monocacy Junction. Utilizing the terrain, Wallace positioned his troops on the high ground near the covered Georgetown Pike bridge (present-day Maryland Route 355) and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge (present-day CSX railroad).

On the morning of July 9, Confederate forces moving toward the Junction quickly realized that the two bridges spanning the river could not be taken without severe losses. Since the river provided a natural barrier that prevented large numbers of troops from crossing near the Junction, Confederate cavalry eventually had to find a crossing at the Worthington Ford more than a mile downstream. After driving off Union cavalry guarding the ford, Confederate cavalry, infantry, and artillery slowly waded across the river and organized on the Worthington Farm.

A series of attacks were launched from the Worthington Farm throughout the day, with the final attack coming at around 3:00pm. After being aided by an artillery bombardment from across the river to the north, Confederate troops were able to break the Union lines and force them to retreat from the battlefield around 5:00pm. Although victorious, the Confederate army was forced to camp on the battlefield that night, significantly delaying their planned attack on the capital. As a result, the Confederates were unable to reach Washington, D.C. before Union reinforcement arrived from Petersburg, VA.

Natural Resources

Although established to commemorate an important historic event, the battlefield is made up of significant natural resources as well. These resources are an integral part of the cultural landscape that allows visitors to connect with the history of the battlefield.

Geology - The battlefield's geology consists primarily of limestone, shale, sandstone, blue, purple, and green phyllite, slate, and quartz. Alluvium surface deposits are contained mainly in the river valley, and consist of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and cobbles. The river's floodplain through the battlefield is primarily broad and prone to extensive flooding during large precipitation events or episodes of rapid snow melt. In some areas of the floodplain, alluvial deposits can be as much as 20 feet thick.

Water Resources - The battlefield lies within several watersheds, including the Lower Monocacy River and Potomac River drainage basins, and the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Over two miles of the Monocacy River, which bisects the park from northeast to southwest, and over three miles of its tributaries flow through the battlefield. The largest of the tributaries is Bush Creek, which empties into the Monocacy near the Gambrell Mill. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) database, there are approximately 113 acres of wetland area within the boundary of the battlefield, mostly classified as forested wetlands along the river and its tributaries.

Vegetation - The battlefield's vegetation composition and the mix of forested areas, open meadows, and agricultural fields are characteristic of the regions' rural, agricultural landscape. Approximately 33 percent of the park is forested, while more than 60 percent is either open meadow or in agricultural production. This matrix of different land uses and vegetation types provides numerous, diverse habitat types for a wide variety of plant and animal species. Several surveys have been conducted on the park's vegetation, including specific research for rare plant species and a baseline plant inventory which found 438 species of plants, more than 100 of which were non-native. The park has

more than 500 documented plant species, and several have been designated as State-listed rare, threatened, or endangered by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Wildlife and Heritage Service. Large wooded areas of the park contain species typical in the Eastern deciduous forest such as oaks (*Quercus*), hickories (*Carya*), maples (*Acer*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). The battlefield also has several large diameter trees that may have existed around the time of the battle. These possible “witness” trees require special management and care due to their advanced age and importance in the historical context.

Wildlife - The diverse mix of vegetation, land use, and habitat types provides conditions suited to hosting a wide range of wildlife. The battlefield’s proximity to suburban and developed areas of Frederick County, namely Urbana and the City of Frederick, make it an even more attractive sanctuary for native species. There are more than 20 species of mammals, over 100 species of birds, 18 species of reptiles and amphibians, and approximately 40 species of fish documented in the battlefield. While not all of these species are classified as breeding within the park, they all utilize park resources as habitat and forage. Of these species, several have been designated as State-listed rare, threatened, or endangered by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Wildlife and Heritage Service or are listed as Partners in Flight Watch List or Stewardship Species.



Cultural Resources

The battlefield contains many historic and prehistoric cultural resources which reflect the broad regional settlement trends. It contains numerous archeological sites, historic structures, and cultural landscapes as well as a collection of museum objects and artifacts related to the site. The battlefield was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1973, and two of its resources are individually listed on the National Register as well – the Gambrill House (1985) and the Best Farm Slave Village (2008).

Archeological Sites - Known prehistoric and historic archeological sites at the battlefield are located on the Baker, Best, Thomas, and Worthington Farms as well as on the Gambrill tract. Eleven prehistoric sites date from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland periods including both short-term base camps and lithic scatters. Nine historic archeological sites have been identified, including the battlefield itself, two short-term Civil War encampments, a slave village associated with L’Hermitage, the Best Farm historic complex, the Middle Ford Ferry Tavern site, the Thomas Farm historic complex, the Thomas Farm Blacksmith Shop, and the Worthington Farm historic complex.

Historic Structures - Fifty-two historic structures are located on the battlefield. The structures include those that existed during the battle as well as those that are not battle related but contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape. Structures range from eighteenth- and nineteenth-century houses and dependencies to twentieth century buildings related to the area’s agricultural

left and center:
Terra Rubra; right:
Worthington House,
Monocacy National
Battlefield

development.

Cultural Landscapes - A cultural landscape is an area with significant cultural and natural resources, associated with historic events or people, which helps us understand the evolution of human use of the site. The battlefield preserves a large historic landscape that is made up of several component landscapes, including the Hermitage (Best Farm), Araby (comprising the Gambrill Tract, Lewis Farm, and Thomas Farm), Clifton (Worthington Farm), and the Baker Farm. The battlefield's landscape still retains a high level of its historic character and integrity, even though it is increasingly pressured by outside development.

Industrial-Urban Dominance (1870-1945)

By the 1870's, the Industrial Revolution, which had been spreading throughout the nation since the first decades of the 19th century, had reached its peak. Advances in science and invention, the increase in population, and the consequent spread of improved communication by road, rail, and water, as well as by electricity, came together after the end of the Civil War. Just prior to the Civil War, the use of lime to fertilize agricultural fields was poised to expand throughout the County. Stone lime kilns on some farms had been in use since the early 19th century, but they were often single stacks and of small size. The commercial production of lime led to larger stone stacks and ranks of several kilns in a single structure backed against a slope. These are primarily found in the center of the County along the limestone deposits running along the Monocacy River Valley and in the Piedmont Uplands to the east. Manassas J. Grove built kilns for processing lime near Lime Kiln in about 1858 for his own use and, by 1875, had founded the M. J. Grove Lime Company. In the vicinity of Woodsboro, John Le Gore established the Le Gore Lime Company in 1861, followed in 1875 by S. W. Barrick & Sons on an adjoining tract. Individual farmers still raised their own smaller kilns and even sold lime to their neighbors in the period about 1870 to 1900, but the commercial lime producers soon became the principal sources of agricultural lime.



Entering the 20th Century

After the Civil War, both Frederick and Carroll Counties recovered fairly quickly. This was partially because Maryland did not experience the more severe reconstruction efforts that were enacted elsewhere in the south.

Commerce and industry continued to grow during the late 19th and 20th centuries, but both were primarily dependent on the farming community. World War II helped to spur continued industrial development, and by the 1950's both counties were experiencing rapid growth and economic

diversification. With the presence of the Federal government as a reliable economic engine, growth in the region has continued at a steady pace during the past four decades.

The remains of houses, a glassworks, lime kilns, grain mills and an ore pit are small indicators of many more sites from the period of colonial settlement that remain undiscovered. Documented sites in the Monocacy River corridor, spanning the time period of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, are somewhat representative of farming and the early industries that thrived in the area.

Significant Historic and Archeological Sites

Increasing growth can threaten historical and archeological resources in Carroll and Frederick Counties. Beginning in the 1960's Frederick County surveyed over 3,300 historic sites. The inventory was updated in the early 1970's and future updates are planned. In Carroll County, historic sites were surveyed during 1970 and 1971. Below are highlights of some archeological and historic sites located in the Monocacy's stream corridors.

- Archeological Sites: Based on an archeological survey of the Monocacy River, any area within 200 yards on either side of the river has a high potential for archeological sites. Furnace Branch itself has six prehistoric sites.
- The Monocacy National Battlefield is protected and managed by the National Park Service. It is a significant historic, scenic and cultural resource adjacent to the Monocacy River. (See Monocacy National Battlefield section above)
- The 10,000-acre Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District has numerous significant historic and archeological sites. Early industrial activities included glass-making and lime and iron production. The mountain itself was designated a Natural Landmark by the United States Department of the Interior in 1969.
- The Monocacy Aqueduct, constructed from 1829-1863, is on the National Register. It crosses the Monocacy River and its considered to be one of the best examples of aqueduct engineering along the entire length of the C & O Canal. The structure was extensively restored in the early 2000's.
- The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Viaduct (1870) was rebuilt in 1900; the viaduct is located about one half mile upriver from the Monocacy Aqueduct.
- By the late 18th century, there were over 870 grist mills in the Monocacy Valley. Michael's Mill was built in 1739 and operated until the 1950's. The mill is still standing. Another significant mill site on the river corridor is Greenfield Mills which operated from the 1930's to the turn of the century. The Ceresville Flour Mill (south side MD 26) is an example of a prominent – and visible – mill structure that may not survive this generation intact without efforts to stabilize the building.

Complementary Preservation Efforts

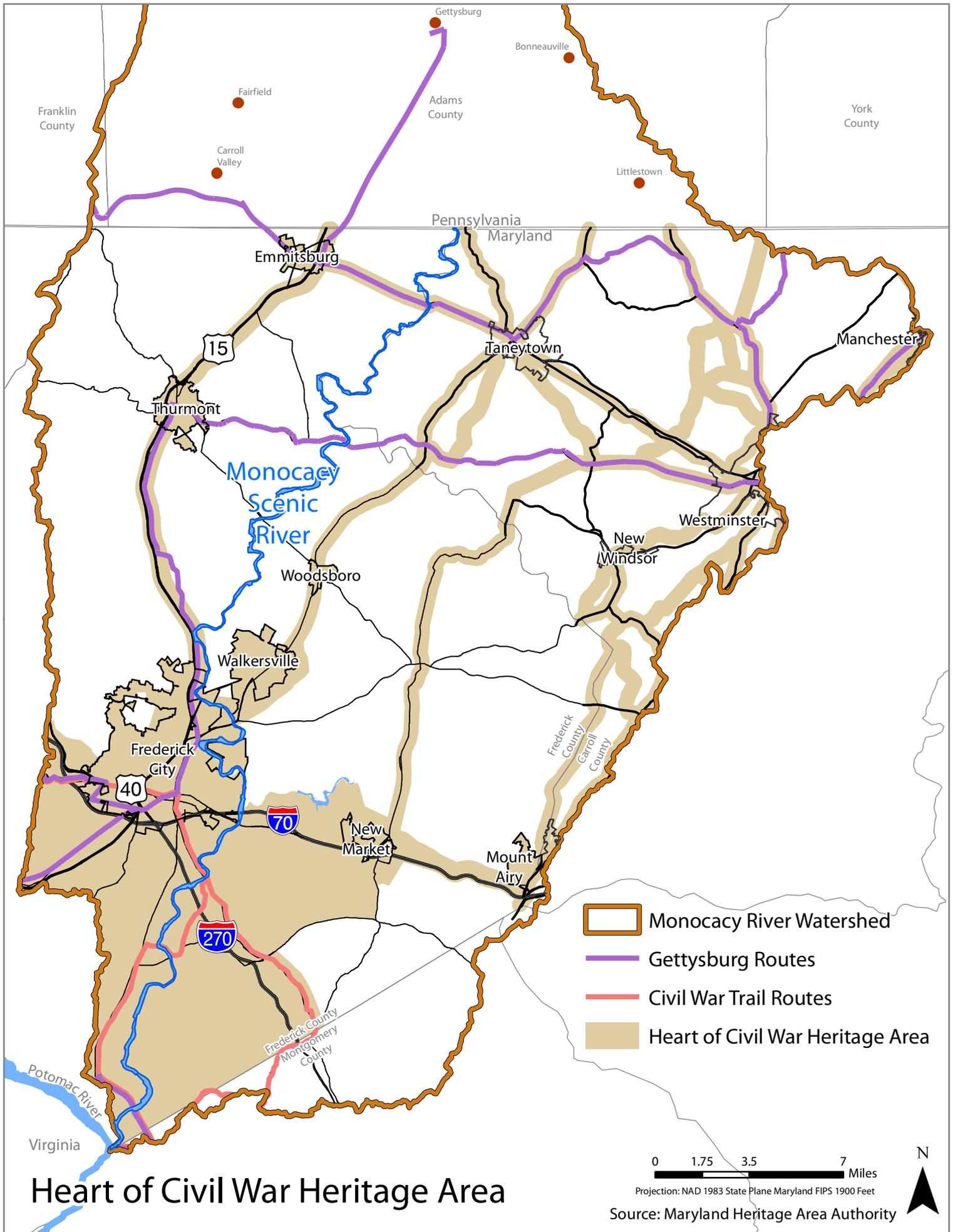
Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area

In July 2006, the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area (HCWHA) was designated a Certified Heritage Area under the Maryland Heritage Areas program - a combined tourism and economic development agency created by the State Assembly in 1996. This Heritage Area includes parts of

Frederick, Washington, and Carroll Counties. Its focus is on the most dominant theme in tourism in the west-central region of Maryland - the Civil War. The HCWHA includes three battlefields including Monocacy, Antietam, and South Mountain, and lies directly along a heavily traveled tourist corridor between Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. In addition, numerous local organizations and museums already highlight the Civil War in all its facets, such as the National Museum of Civil War Medicine in Frederick. A partnership organization between the three Counties' elected officials, local historical groups and museums, the tourism offices of the counties, forms the local Advisory Committee. The program provides matching grants from dedicated state funds to encourage research, provide visitor facilities and improvements, protect historic properties with links to the Civil War theme through purchase or easement, and provide enhanced interpretation of the multiple stories linking the Civil War experience. There is no regulatory side to this designation, but more awareness of the need to protect fragile and irreplaceable assets of historical significance and economic value in the participating Counties is one of the intended goals of the program.

Maryland National Road Scenic Byway

In the early 2000's, the Old National Pike - which crosses the Monocacy River just east of the City of Frederick - was included in a grass-roots effort to nominate a National Scenic Byway. The result was the June 2002 designation of a six-state All-American Road, including the route in Maryland from Baltimore to the western state line with West Virginia and the section in Frederick County along MD 144, Old National Pike, and US 40 Alternate. This designation makes possible a grant program for interpretive programs and materials and easement acquisition, but institutes no regulatory responsibilities to any jurisdiction. A non-profit membership organization, the Maryland National Road Association, spearheads activities and promotions along the Historic National Road.



Recommendations

- 4-1) *Identify and recommend appropriate uses and protective measures for areas in the Monocacy River corridor that include significant archaeological and cultural resources*
- 4-2) *Increase public awareness and education about local cultural history and its relationship to the Monocacy River and its tributaries*
- 4-3) *Make focused efforts to preserve Frederick County's remaining mill sites and mill structures in the Monocacy River corridor*
- 4-4) *Conduct a viewshed and vistas analysis and use this information in consideration of development of a Viewshed Protection Plan for vistas of historic or cultural value*
- 4-5) *Continue to coordinate preservation planning with the Maryland Historical Trust, especially for proposed development that may impact historic and archeological sites. This includes consideration to protect sites of archeological and historic significance, and the encouragement of land uses that may protect them*
- 4-6) *Continue active engagement with the National Park Service and involvement with their plans for the Monocacy National Battlefield. Coordination should address open space and recreational opportunities, future protection of a national historic property, public access to the Monocacy River, and how proposed development may benefit from proximity to important, archeological and historic resources*
- 4-7) *When a significant historic site in the River corridor becomes available for sale, the counties should consider purchasing the site for the purposes of historic preservation and education or the promotion of adaptive reuse*
- 4-8) *Encourage future county and state sponsored studies to be conducted to locate and identify historic and cultural resources that are within in stream corridors*