



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR820

Site Name: Thomas Farm Complex

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th, 19th, & 20th century plantation/farmstead

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3623

Longitude -77.3817

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain  High terrace
- Hilltop/bluff  Rockshelter/cave
- Interior flat  Hillslope
- Upland flat  Unknown
- Ridgetop  Other
- Terrace
- Low terrace

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Monocacy River

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 930 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site  Woodland site

Archaic site  MD Adena

Early archaic  Early woodland

Middle archaic  Mid. woodland

Late archaic  Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860  Y

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900  Y

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930  Y

ca. 1720 - 1780  Post 1930  Y

ca. 1780 - 1820  Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American  Asian American

African American  Unknown

Anglo-American  Y Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component  Misc. ceremonial

Village  Rock art

Hamlet  Shell midden

Base camp  STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave  Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound  Fish weir

Cairn  Production area

Burial area  Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

### Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

### Military

Post-in-ground

Battlefield  Frame-built

Fortification  Masonry

Encampment  Other structure

Townsite  Slave related

Religious  Non-domestic agri

Church/mtg house  Recreational

Ch support bldg  Midden/dump

Burial area  Artifact scatter

Cemetery  Spring or well

Sepulchre  Unknown

Isolated burial  Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken  N

Flotation samples taken  N

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	541	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	859
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	259
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at NPS

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Thomas Farm Complex (18FR820) consists of the archeological remains associated with a late 18th-20th century plantation and farmstead in the Urbana area of Frederick County that was the scene of fighting during the July 9th, 1864 Battle of Monocacy. The site is situated on the floodplain of the Monocacy River within the boundaries of the Monocacy National Battlefield (see synopsis report for 18FR30). The farm complex consists of the Thomas House (built ca. 1780), a well house, a shed, a brick outbuilding, a stone tenant house, a corn crib and wagon shed, a bank barn and two silos. Historically, a number of other outbuildings existed. An 1847 insurance document records the stone tenant house, shed, and corncrib, a hog pen, and a brick barn (in the same location as the current bank barn). A ca. 1882 rendering of the farm shows the main house, corn cribs, brick barn, and shed along with two other small outbuildings. Delineation of space within the yard area in the form of barnyards and fencing is also apparent in the drawing. Soils in the yards around the Thomas House consist primarily of Whiteford-Cardiff channery loams with some Codorus and Hatboro silt loams.

The Thomas Farm was known historically as "Araby" and was assembled from a number of tracts purchased by one James Marshall out of earlier land grants. James Marshall was a Scottish merchant who immigrated to Prince George's County from Glasgow, Scotland in 1747. He had a tremendous influence on the Monocacy area. In fact, by the time of his death in 1803, Marshall owned nearly all of the properties that today comprise Monocacy National Battlefield, including the Thomas Farm. Although he acquired substantial landholdings in Frederick County in the 1750s and 1760s, Marshall does not appear to have resided there until about 1770.

Marshall worked as a representative agent or "factor" for the Glasgow merchant firm John Glassford & Company, which was one of the most successful tobacco trading houses in the Chesapeake tidewater region. His business dealings required frequent travel in Maryland, Virginia, and abroad. Historic documents indicate at least two trips to Great Britain in 1765.

Although still residing in Prince George's County at the time, Marshall began purchasing property in Frederick County in the late 1750s. By 1768, he had increased his landholdings in Frederick County to more than 900 acres, largely along the Monocacy River. Because of these purchases, he effectively controlled the river crossing on the main road from Frederick to Georgetown. Sometime after 1763, he married, possibly during one of his two trips to Great Britain in 1765. That same year, Marshall relinquished his management position at Glassford & Company's store in Prince George's County, but continued to work for the company as an appraiser, creditor, and administrator. Three years later, in 1766, he applied for a warrant for resurvey of several tracts. That same year he also sold 170 acres. Ultimately, his landholdings would be resurveyed in 1768 into the "Arcadia" tract (not patented until 1793).

James Marshall did not identify himself as a resident of Frederick County until 1770, when he sold 295 acres of Arcadia to Charles Beatty for £330. It is not clear where in Frederick County, Marshall was residing at this time, but it is believed that he constructed the large manor house at Thomas Farm ca. 1780. While the house has been significantly altered, it retains a number of identifiable late 18th century elements, including 9 over 9 light windows, boxed staircases, and delicate low-relief mantel detailing.

During the latter part of the 18th century, James Marshall not only farmed his property, but also operated various business ventures on his extensive landholdings. Most importantly he leased out the operation of a ferry and tavern on the Monocacy along the main road from Frederick to Georgetown. A thorough examination of these facilities is discussed on the synopsis report for 18FR819. He also operated a sawmill on the far and speculated in the timber business. He may also have operated some form of dry goods store out of the tavern facility (a not uncommon practice at rural taverns of the period).

The 1800 Census indicates that James Marshall had moved into town, residing in Frederick Town District No. 2 with 16 slaves and 3 adult women. The same census data notes that William Marshall was living alone with 3 slaves in the Buckeystown District (which included both the tavern/ferry site and Araby). James Marshall's relocation to Frederick occurred at least as early as 1799. His 1799 will notes that his son, William P. Marshall, was living in his "house at the ferry", or at the Thomas manor house. This is further supported by an 1808 map which depicts "W P Marshall" on the west side of the Georgetown Road in the approximate location of the present-day Thomas House.

James Marshall died on April 15th, 1803, leaving behind a substantial amount of real estate and personal property. He appointed his three oldest children Chloe, Eleanor, and William as executors of his estate, but does not mention his wife, who was apparently deceased by this time. Noting that, "...my said Executors are but little acquainted with business", Marshall specified that his real estate was to be sold at public sale, and further suggested that his "Esteemed friends Mr. Normand Bruce & his son Mr. Upton Bruce" be consulted for advice. In exchange for this service Marshall also directed his executors "to present a handsome Gold ring to each as a small token of my particular regard".

As early as 1804, Marshall's heirs began selling some of his personal property. A February, 1804 advertisement in the Frederick Town Herald describes the planned public sale of many of James Marshall's slaves, carriages, wagons, livestock, and farming tools. William Marshall's landholdings increased in 1807 when his sister Chloe died and left him her share of their father's estate. In addition, William Marshall took on a more active role in the management of the Monocacy River ferry.

In March of 1812, William Marshall began advertising his property for sale in the Frederick Town Herald. In August of that year, Colonel John McPherson purchased 415 acres from William Marshall, including the parcel with the brick manor house and ferry. McPherson was a substantial property owner and entrepreneur who, "was deeply involved in the growing industrial and transportation developments in the region". McPherson purchased several parcels of land in the Monocacy area during the first two decades of the 19th century, apparently with the goal of undertaking major industrial and transportation development there.

In 1805 the Georgetown Pike was chartered by the State of Maryland and by 1828, a covered wooden bridge over the Monocacy River was constructed. The bridge was constructed just upriver from the Marshall's ferry crossing and necessitated re-alignment of the Georgetown Pike slightly to the east. An 1829 map of the proposed Monocacy Canal shows the location of the bridge as the new road alignment. With the new road alignment and construction of the bridge, the ferry on the Thomas Farm land and its associated tavern likely ceased operation.

Colonel John McPherson died in 1829, leaving his son John, Jr. his extensive landholdings. In 1831, John McPherson, Jr. had the various parcels resurveyed into a 1,111½-acre tract that he called Araby. Like his father, John McPherson, Jr. was involved in a number of business ventures and land transactions, with



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Unknown

the apparent goal of capitalizing on the area's potential for commercial development. He constructed the Araby Mills complex on Bush Creek in 1830 and it is apparent for the text of his various land transactions that they were designed with careful consideration of water rights and other commercial conveyances in mind.

In addition to his many business dealings, McPherson appears to have made a number of improvements to his Araby estate. He likely renovated the brick manor house attributed to James Marshall, perhaps adding Greek Revival accents such as the columned mantelpieces with bull's eye corner plinths on the first floor. McPherson may have also constructed a large, columned front porch on the house, and a large brick barn.

In spite of his extensive business ventures and inherited property, John McPherson, Jr. was deeply in debt by 1844, forcing him to initiate sale of Araby. In February 1844, John and Fanny McPherson conveyed their personal and real property to an attorney and trustee named William R. Ross, who was to sell it to settle their debts, which were in excess of \$72,000. This transaction ultimately led to the subdivision of Araby into several parcels which today form most of the component properties of the Monocacy National Battlefield.

What came to be known as the "Thomas Farm" was a 277 acre parcel carved out of the McPherson holdings referred to as the Mansion House Farm and sold to Worthington R. Johnson in April of 1844. Johnson, in turn, sold the farm to Isaac Baugher on August 4th, 1847. Johnson also conveyed to Baugher an additional 33 acres of the Mansion House Farm that he had purchased from William Ross in 1847.

On April 21, 1847, Isaac Baugher purchased \$3,000 in insurance coverage for his new farm. Baugher applied for \$2,000 in insurance for the, "two story Brick farm house and Brick back building attached...being the Mansion house of the Araby farm lately owned and occupied by Col John Mpherson". The insurance document also describes a large brick barn that stood where the current timber frame bank barn now stands. Baugher applied for \$1,000 in insurance coverage for the brick barn. Other less substantial outbuildings are described as well, including a log construction smokehouse, a stone tenant house, corncribs and a hog pen.

By 1848, Isaac Baugher had died, and in 1852 his heirs sold the 266 acre Araby or Mansion House Farm to Griffin Taylor, a wealthy agriculturalist. Taylor had already acquired substantial landholdings in the area. Taylor died in 1855, and his trustees advertised the Araby plantation and another large farm owned by Taylor for sale in 1856. A February 8th, 1856 advertisement in The Frederick Examiner describes the estate as, "That beautiful and productive farm called "Araby", containing 261 acres of land, more or less. This farm was the residence of the late deceased, and is one of the most desirable in the county. It lies three miles South of Frederick, on the Georgetown road and within half a mile of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in sight of a large Flouring Mill. The improvements are of the best order, consisting of a large two-story brick mansion house, with back building, suitable for a large family; a stone tenant house, blacksmith shop, a large Switzer Barn, corn crib, smoke house, ice house, with all other suitable necessary outbuildings; running water in nearly every field, and a pump and running fountain in the barn yard. There is a large iron ore bank on this farm, which makes it more valuable. This farm from its location, improvements and fertility, would be a desirable place for one wishing to retire from business. There is one of the finest Turnpike roads leading to it from Frederick, in the State. There is also a large apple orchard on the premises."

In April of 1856, both of the farms owned by Griffin Taylor were purchased by John F. Wheatley and T. Alfred Ball. Ball and Wheatley entered into a partnership with James J. Gambrell, owner of the adjacent Araby Mills complex. Their plan was to raise rye or barley on Araby and the other farm which could be ground into malt at Araby Mills and distilled. Unfortunately, the distillery venture failed in 1860, and on August 24th of that year, Wheatley and Ball sold the 245 acre Araby farm to a retired merchant named Christina Keefer Thomas.

Although he was born in Frederick County in 1811, C.K. Thomas was a resident of Baltimore at the time he purchased Araby. Thomas had been living in Baltimore for some time, and was a partner in the wholesale dry goods firm of Devries, Stevens, and Thomas. By 1860, Thomas sold his interest in the company and retired to Frederick County. He was there only a short time before the Civil War broke out.

The presence of the B&O Railroad, the Georgetown Pike, and their associated bridges made the Monocacy Junction area a highly strategic location. Both Union and Confederate forces were active in the area throughout the Civil War, and the Georgetown Pike was used as a major marching route. As tensions increased in 1862, the B&O Railroad authorized the Union army to construct two blockhouses on the Best Farm (see synopsis report for 18FR792), north of Araby to protect Monocacy Junction: one was south of the railroad tracks near the turnpike bridge, and a second was on the north side of the railroad, just east of the river. The Union Army also established Camp Hooker, and encampment which housed between 800 and 1,000 soldiers from the 14th New Jersey Volunteers during the winter of 1862 and 1863. It was located north of the railroad tracks on the east side of the Monocacy River. Soldiers from Camp Hooker also constructed earthworks on the high ground above Monocacy Junction, including a gun battery and powder magazine.

Military activities continued in the Junction area throughout the Civil War. As they passed through 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. C.K. Thomas befriended one of the Union officers of the 14th New Jersey stationed at Monocacy Junction. Major Peter Vredenburg describes aspects of life at Araby, troop movements, and the social scene in and around Monocacy Junction. Despite the fact that the Thomas family were slave owners and southern sympathizers, Vredenburg remained on good terms with the family and was invited to dinner parties and to engage in social activities such as hunting and sport.

The Civil War would most directly impact the inhabitants of Araby in early July of 1864 during the Valley Campaign of Major General Jubal Early. He and his 20,000 Confederate troops pushed north through the Shenandoah Valley in an attempt to attack Washington DC 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 the weakly defended capital, and in defense of the strategic supply lines provided by the Georgetown Pike, the B&O Railroad, and the Monocacy River, General Lew Wallace and approximately 6,500 Union troops engaged General Early in the Battle of Monocacy. Although the Battle of Monocacy is considered a Southern victory, it delayed the Confederate advance on the capital by 24 hours, permitting Union forces sufficient time to muster an adequate defense of the city. For this reason the Battle of Monocacy is frequently referred to as the "battle that saved Washington".

In late June of 1864, General Jubal Early and his Second Corps marched through the Shenandoah Valley towards Harpers Ferry, Virginia, with elements crossing into Maryland during the opening days of July. Early's raiding force, preceded by a large contingent of cavalry and partisan rangers, moved north into Hagerstown, MD and several surrounding towns, where they collected ransoms and captured supplies. At approximately the same time, Union generals in Washington finally realized that the invading force was not a small group of guerillas or rangers, but a significant portion of the Confederate Army. Union Major General Lew Wallace was dispatched from Baltimore for the strategic Monocacy Railroad Junction southeast of Frederick in the early morning hours of July 5th in an attempt to organize and rally the scattered Union forces. Most of the troops at Wallace's disposal were either new recruits or "100-days men" who



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had only enlisted for a short time. The Confederate troops, by contrast, were seasoned fighters and had reached the outskirts of Frederick by July 7th. Brisk skirmishing ensued on the fringes of town, and the outnumbered Union defenders were forced to withdraw from the town on the evening of July 8th. That same night, Wallace attempted to place a handful of veteran regiments that had arrived from Petersburg. This gave the Union commander approximately 6,500 men with which to halt the advance of the entire Confederate Second Corps, which numbered around 20,000 men.

Cannonading began on the morning of July 9th at approximately 7:30 AM, followed by skirmishing between Confederate General Stephen Ramseur's division and the Union watches under First Lt. George E. Davis on the Georgetown Pike. These activities took place on or near the Best Farm, north of the strategic Monocacy junction of the B&O railroad and the Union military blockhouses situated there. The Union defenders were attempting to delay or halt the Confederate advance towards the railroad junction, the railroad bridge over the Monocacy River towards Baltimore, and the covered highway bridge over the Monocacy leading to Washington. As they delayed the advance of Ramseur's men from the north, Confederate cavalry units under General John McCausland approached from the west, attempting to take the covered highway bridge from its south approach. By 10:00 AM they had advanced to a knee-deep ford near the confluence of Ballenger Creek with the Monocacy, not far from the Worthington Farm. As the Confederate cavalymen began to cross, they came under fire from the Union 8th Illinois Cavalry. However, the Union troops were sorely outnumbered, unable to halt the Confederate advance, and made a hasty retreat. Nevertheless, they had delayed the Confederate advance enough to allow Union Brigadier General James Ricketts to establish a battle line behind a pasture fence on the Thomas Farm (to the east). These Union defenders (who happened to be among the few veterans on the Union side) waited for McCausland's men to finish crossing the ford and then allowed them to advance to within easy range of the fenceline. The Union troops suddenly rose and fired volley after volley at the Confederates, inflicting heavy damages while remaining substantially protected. The Confederate cavalry was pushed back to the east, all the way to the Worthington Farm. Meanwhile, Ramseur's Confederates attempted to attack Davis' right flank near the Monocacy railroad bridge and to take the Union blockhouse near the railroad junction. Davis, managed to repel the Confederate attack. Early in the afternoon, General Wallace gave the command for the covered bridge on the Georgetown pike to be burned, leaving the railroad bridge over the Monocacy as the only means of escape for Davis' men.

By 2:30 PM that afternoon, McCausland's cavalymen had regrouped on the Worthington's Farm and determined to skirt the entrenched Union skirmishers who had inflicted such heavy casualties from the fenceline by maneuvering further to the south. They attacked the Union line where it was weaker near the Thomas House. They initially met with success, forcing Federal troops back to the Georgetown Pike. However, Union soldiers quickly counterattacked and drove the Confederates back, again, to the Worthington Farm. Additional Confederate troops under General John Gordon were now on the scene and began to attack the Union lines at the Thomas Farm. Though they met significant resistance and experienced heavy casualties (including some officers), they were eventually able to draw enough Union attention to weaken the center of the Union line, leaving it vulnerable to attack by a brigade from Louisiana. The center and left flanks of the Union line faltered and fell back to the Georgetown Pike.

Meanwhile, the Union skirmishers near Monocacy Junction under Lieutenant Davis were beginning to lose the battle with Ramseur's men. When Confederate troops attacked his left flank, he realized that the line would not hold and gave the orders to burn the Union blockhouse and retreat from the junction across the nearby railroad bridge. The Confederates destroyed what remained of the junction, setting fire to the remaining structures and inflicting damage in whatever way they could. Davis' men retreated east towards Baltimore with the remaining Union battery units that had been positioned at a second Union blockhouse east of the river. This was subsequently burned by the Confederates as well. Southeast of the (now burned) covered highway bridge, the Union right flank (Rickett's veterans) had been subjected to constant attack from artillery units positioned across the river. A fresh Confederate brigade under General William Terry, utilized the terrace along the eastern bank of the Monocacy to conceal their advance to within striking distance of the Union right flank. At 4:00 PM, they attacked driving the Union defenders to the Georgetown Pike with the other remnants of their force. Heavily outnumbered and running out of ammunition, General Wallace had no choice but to order the retreat. The Union soldiers retreated east from the Georgetown Pike, across the Gambrill Mill and off in the general direction of the Baltimore Pike. By 5:00 PM, the Battle of Monocacy had ended. Wallace's command had been beaten and chased from the field, but not until they had inflicted significant losses upon the attacking Confederates and delayed Jubal Early's attack on Washington by a full day. Grant used the bought time to his advantage and fortified the city with veteran troops. Federal casualties during the battle were somewhere between 1,292 and 1,968 men, while Confederate losses were between 1,050 and 1,150, killed, wounded, or missing.

Throughout the ordeal of the Battle of Monocacy, the Thomas family and at least some of their slaves took shelter in the cellar of the brick manor house. Alice Thomas, the daughter of C.K. and Evelina Thomas, recounted that she felt relatively safe in the cellar, but that her father kept causing unnecessary anxiety by insisting on leaving the cellar (by an exterior bulkhead) and going upstairs to see the state of the battle. The scene that greeted the Thomas's upon emerging from their cellar was undoubtedly horrific. Upon entering the cellar on the morning of July 9th, 1864, their stately house stood intact surrounded by its gardens, fences, trees and crops. That afternoon when the family emerged, everything had changed. The yard was littered with dead and dying men and horses. The fences had been dismantled or obliterated. The trees surrounding the house yard and drive had been mangled by artillery. And the house itself had been scarred and pitted by projectiles with entire walls blown out and gaping holes torn through the very brick. The windows of the house had been cracked out by snipers, concussion, and bullets. The great fields of wheat, corn, and hay, the garden and potato patches had been trampled and mauled by marching armies. However, the family had survived.

Shortly after the battle, Confederate General John Gordon arrived at Araby and asked the women to assist in caring for the wounded men, saying there were not enough surgeons available in the army. The house and yard were converted into a Confederate field hospital. After the Battle, the Confederates continued to strip the countryside for resources, likely confiscating any crops Thomas still had. Several of his horses were taken by the army. The Thomas's also claimed that the Confederate confiscated the clothing of their "negroes". Approximately 300 soldiers who were killed during the battle were buried at various locations on the Arby property, later to be removed to Mount Olivet Cemetery and the National Cemetery at Sharpsburg.

By July 11th, Union forces regained control of the area and the inhabitants of Araby began the effort of repairing their farm and their lives. By 1868, it appears that the Thomas's had been able to repair much of the farm and begin putting the events of July 1864 behind them. Alice Thomas married 22-year-old Baltimore merchant Julius Anderson in July of 1868 and the wedding was held at Araby, suggesting that the manor house and grounds had been restored to a state that the family felt comfortable using for entertaining. In the early 1870s, C.K. Thomas petitioned the Federal Government for \$6,088 in remuneration for the supplies taken from the farm. The government paid him \$2,454. C.K. settled into a life devoted to politics (as a Democrat) and public service, serving numerous terms in various elected offices throughout the county. He nevertheless, continued his farming activities at Araby.

The 1880 census recorded C.K. Thomas, age 62 "at home" with Evelina, age 59, "keeping house". Alice Thomas is recorded as 31 years of age and listed "at home" and single. She was apparently no longer married to Julius Anderson. Also residing at Araby was 21-year-old Virginia Thomas. By 1880, Araby was also home to some of the Thomas's extended family (Edmund and Cecilia Stone) and a hired laborer (David Butler). Given C.K.'s advancing age and the presence of only one laborer, the land may have been being worked by tenants by this time. This is supported by a newspaper article from 1889, which mentions a tenant on the property that was maimed by unexploded ordinance left over from the battle.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR820

Site Name: Thomas Farm Complex

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief

Description:

Late 18th, 19th, & 20th century plantation/farmstead

C.K. Thomas died at Araby in June of 1889 at the age of 78 from an illness of the lungs. His obituary noted his affiliation with the Democratic Party and his services as County Commissioner and President of the Agricultural Society. It also described him as a "gentleman of pleasant manners" and mentioned that "his beautiful home was noted for its hospitality and delightful social entertainments". C.K. was preceded in death by his youngest daughter Virginia, and left behind his wife Evelina, daughter Alice Anderson (both living at Araby) and son Samuel Skinner of Berryville, Virginia. C.K. and Evelina had just celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. His wake took place at Araby, and then a special train that had been dispatched to Monocacy Junction conveyed his body to Mount Olivet Cemetery. Today, C.K., Evelina, Virginia, and Alice are all buried in a family plot at Mount Olivet outside of Frederick.

The first archeological examination of the Thomas Farm Complex (18FR820) was carried out shortly after the acquisition of the Thomas Farm property by the National Park Service (NPS) in 2001. The Thomas Farm became the focus of park development activities for interpretive purposes and from 2003 to 2008 a major program of Phase I and II archeological investigations was carried out. The general management plan for the National Battlefield called for the Thomas House to be adaptively reused as the park's administrative headquarters and further flung resources on the Thomas property warranted investigation to further the interpretation of the historic landscape. The archeological work was carried out to assist the NPS in its responsibilities regarding the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other related federal legislation.

Although the area within the historic building cluster at 18FR820 was a primary focus due to the impending development of the park headquarters, portions of the farm complex were excluded from the 2003-2008 investigations due to a variety of factors. For example, a significant amount of modern intrusion was apparent in the vicinity of the house and yard. Impacted areas included several asphalt parking pads, a mid 20th century tennis court and swimming pool, and areas of large-scale grading and landscaping associated with the ca. 1954 formal garden surrounding the domestic building cluster. In addition, the terms of a lifetime tenancy agreement at Thomas Farm precluded archeological excavations within any of the flower beds in the garden areas. Excavation limitations were not restricted to the flower beds. The barnyards around the bank barn and corncrib were actively in use as dairy cattle pasture and were inaccessible at the time of the study. Due to extensive ground cover and these other limitations in the yard areas of the Thomas Farm, a Phase I shovel test pit (STP) survey was carried out during the summers of 2003, 2004, and 2008 to isolate those areas with the least disturbance and with the highest archeological potential. Subsequently, Phase II excavation units were placed to explore yard areas identified as having the greatest research potential.

Phase I work began with the establishment of a grid aligned to magnetic north across the site and the recordation of the site grid and above ground features using a total station. STPs were then excavated at 6.1 m (20 ft) intervals across the site. Where warranted, 3.05 m (10 ft) offsets were undertaken to further define potential features. STPs were excavated about the width of a shovel blade and at least 9.14 cm (0.3 ft) into sterile subsoil, or until reaching a potential subsurface feature. A total of 145 STPs were excavated. Excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth, and all artifacts were collected relative to general stratigraphic layers. Soil characteristics, including color and texture were described using standard methods and nomenclature and artifact provenience was assigned according to the northing and easting designation of the STP and the soil strata. Modern rubbish such as aluminum cans, tinfoil, and cigarette filters were noted and discarded in the field. Field notes and profiles were maintained for all STPs, and color photographs and/or maps were recorded where applicable.

Of the 145 STPs excavated, only 18% (26 STPs) contained artifact concentrations, soil changes, or other factors suggesting high archeological potential. Analysis of these high potential STPs provided the basis for the placement of Phase II excavation units. Phase II work entailed the placement of ten excavation units: six that were 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) in extent and four that were 76 X 152 cm (2.5 X 5 ft) in extent. The locations of excavation units were surveyed and recorded using a total station. These data were then downloaded into a drawing program and exported into the project GIS to produce thematic maps. Soil strata were excavated within naturally-occurring stratigraphy. In general, soil strata greater than 15.24 cm (6 in) in depth were excavated and recorded in 15.24 cm sub-strata increments. Measurements were taken from the highest elevated corner of each unit. The nature of each stratum or soil horizon within each excavation unit and the presence or absence of cultural materials was recorded in the field. Soil characteristics including color and texture were described using a soil color chart and standard soil nomenclature. Field specimen numbers were assigned by provenience and photographic and field records (including plan views and profile drawings) were maintained for each unit and feature.

As a general rule, all units were excavated with trowels and shovels, and soil was screened through hardware cloth. Modern rubbish, such as aluminum cans, tinfoil, plastic, cigarette filters, and the like were discarded either in the field or during the cataloging process.

Two of the larger units were initially placed in the vicinity of a large oval-shaped depression in the yard southwest of the house. A ca. 1882 rendering of the farm depicts two small outbuildings in this area, between the main house and the corn cribs. STPs excavated in this area during the Phase I survey yielded high artifact concentrations and differential soil. Eventually, three of the smaller sized units would be added to the excavation of this depression. Three of the units exposed a feature (Designated Feature 12) which was interpreted to possibly be the remains of an icehouse. However, excavation of these units revealed a large amount of mixed-context materials, with the majority of the feature being filled with debris. A mechanically-excavated trench filled with gravel also appeared to have been excavated through the feature at some time in the recent past. The presence of disarticulated stone near the feature remnants suggested that any structure associated with Feature 12 was demolished and filled with modern debris, perhaps during the installation of the extant garden design in the mid 20th century. The trench was likely related to drainage or utility lines for the main house.

Between the oval depression and the manor house another concentration of artifacts was recorded through shovel testing. STP survey data indicated an area containing high conce

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

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