



Monocacy National Battlefield | **Design Development 2**

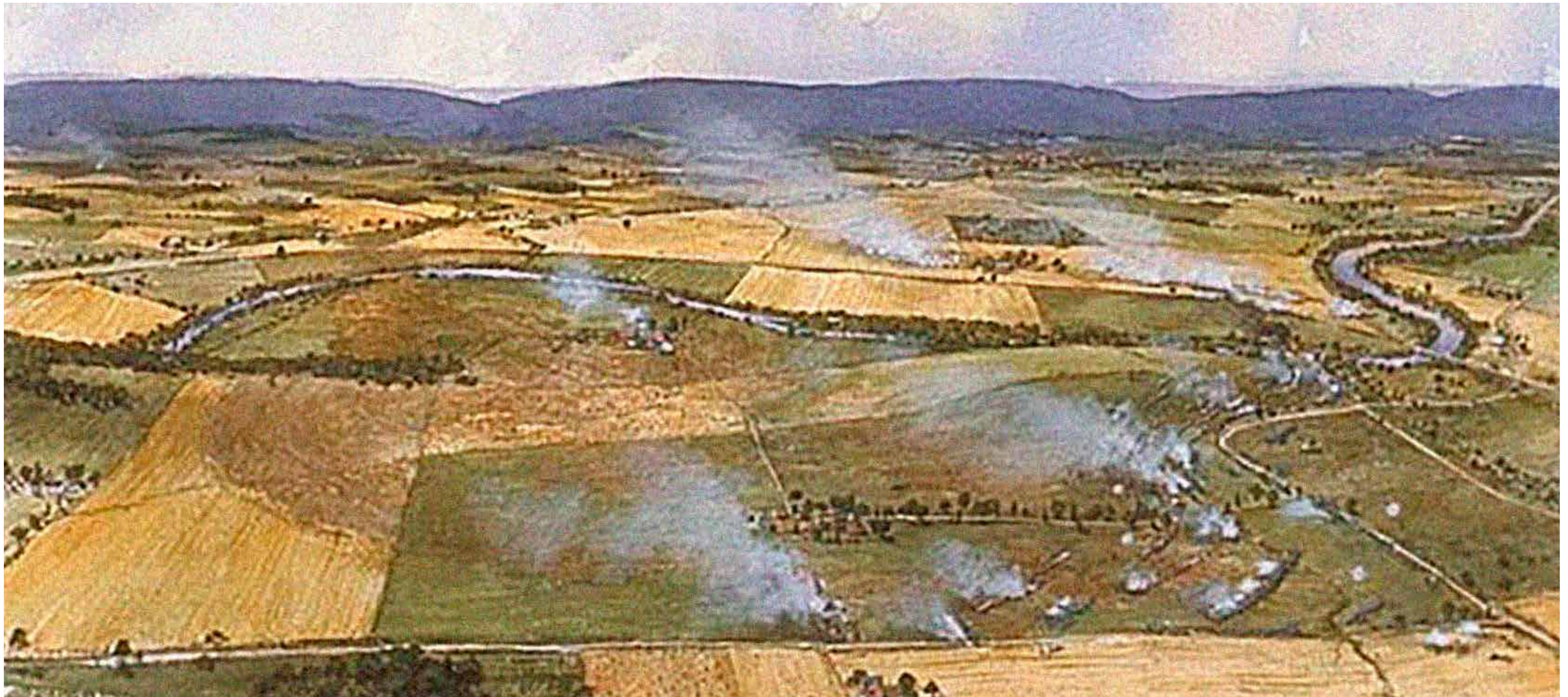


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Overview

The Visitor Center at Monocacy National Battlefield educates visitors about the small but historically important Battle of Monocacy during the American Civil War.

The current exhibits at Monocacy National Battlefield Visitor Center are dated and in need of extensive physical repair and interpretive updates. As a significant part of this update, the Park would like to address issues with the current interpretation, accessibility, and maintenance.

During the Schematic Design 1 phase, the park selected from three design alternatives a plan to include a central map, surrounded by supporting interpretation directly related to the Battle of Monocacy. The Schematic Design 2 phase further developed the concept selected at SD1, and the Design Development 1 phase progressed to confirm major design elements and continue content planning.

The current phase of work at Design Development 2 solidifies the remaining design and content.



Project Goals

From the scoping visits in January and February, 2021, the Harpers Ferry Center team took into consideration three main operational objectives that will inform the design concepts. These operational objectives will continue to inform design decisions as we move through development.

Operational Goals include:

- Improved physical and programmatic accessibility
- Improved maintenance and upkeep
- Improved conservation standards

Interpretive and Educational Goals include:

- Telling and smaller, more focused story with the Battle of Monocacy at the center of the story
- Providing historic context of the Civil War with a local focus on Maryland as a border state
- Transportation hub of Monocacy Junction
- Using local and human-centered stories to connect visitors to what happened here on a more personal level.



About Design Development 2

The Design Development 2(DD2) package solidifies the remaining design elements and incorporates the park’s comments. The emphasis in this phase is to finalize all major design elements and content development.

The DD2 designs are proposed as final design based on feedback received to this point.

During the next phase—Production Design—the project will transition to the detailing necessary to put the project out for bid to exhibit fabricators. The goal moving forward from this package will be minor tweaks to design elements that are determined to be ineffective, and minor minor edits to text for typos and inaccuracies.

This DD2 deliverable includes:

- Selected perspective view renderings to communicate design intent
- Sample graphic layouts, approach, and typography
- Text Level 2 (see graphics, and Text document)
- Proposed material, finish, and color selections
- Content Reports

DD2 Next Steps

Following the presentation of this package, the MONO staff team will provide a consolidated review of these materials. During the review period, please consider:

- Have we successfully updated the designs to meet your concerns?
- We suggest a content review with your historian / stakeholder team to address, in particular, the telling of Black history in relation to the specific stories at Monocacy.

- In light of the DD1 conversation about the previous banner system, we have proposed a simplified approach re-using the existing timeline structure to present landscape photography and brief, pithy quotes for the 2 long gallery walls. Is this working for you?
- Some image selection (for banners above Scene 05) and artifact selection (for “Terror to Tedium” case) remains. Please review the Design Package and the IM and AO Schedules to make your selections.

Content Management

Beginning with Schematic Design 2 and continuing through the remainder of the project, HFC uses a FileMaker Pro database to track all exhibit elements and produce content reports using a defined numbering system.

At each phase of the process, we update the database to reflect the latest information about exhibit elements, images, interactives, and AV selections.

Information is coordinated across all deliverables with a content numbering system consisting of three parts: the element type, the exhibit number, and the item number, as described below:

<p>Element Type:</p> <p>Each element included in the database and reports begins with a two digit code denoting its element type.</p> <p>These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• graphic layouts (GL)• labels (LA)• images (IM)• accessioned objects (AO)• custom elements (CE)• electronic programs (EP)• electronic equipment (EE)	<p>Item Number:</p> <p>The final three digits indicate the item number. These help reviewers identify how elements are linked.</p> <p>For example: IM-03-01-105 is the image number for an image element (IM) that is in Scene 03, Content Group 01, on a 100-level graphic panel.</p> <p>It is crucial that you review the content reports thoroughly and in conjunction with the other phase deliverables so you receive a complete picture of the intended content for each section.</p>
<p>Exhibit Number:</p> <p>Each exhibit section is assigned a four digit number designating its location. The first two digits denote the Scene and the second two the Content Group.</p> <p>For example: Exhibit 03-01 corresponds to Scene 03 (Civilians), Content Group 01 (Garrett, Mantz, and the Railroad).</p>	

Approach: “The big Idea”

On July 9, 1864 Union General Lew Wallace positioned a rag-tag force of Federal soldiers, outnumbered nearly 3-to-1, in the path of General Jubal Early’s advancing Confederate Army. The goal was not to win. The goal was to slow the Confederates down long enough for Union reinforcements to post in Washington DC, and save the Federal capital and the President. Waged on the roads, bridges, and farm fields of Monocacy Junction, this pivotal battle profoundly impacted the local residents as well as the outcome of the Civil War and the election of 1864.

Overview

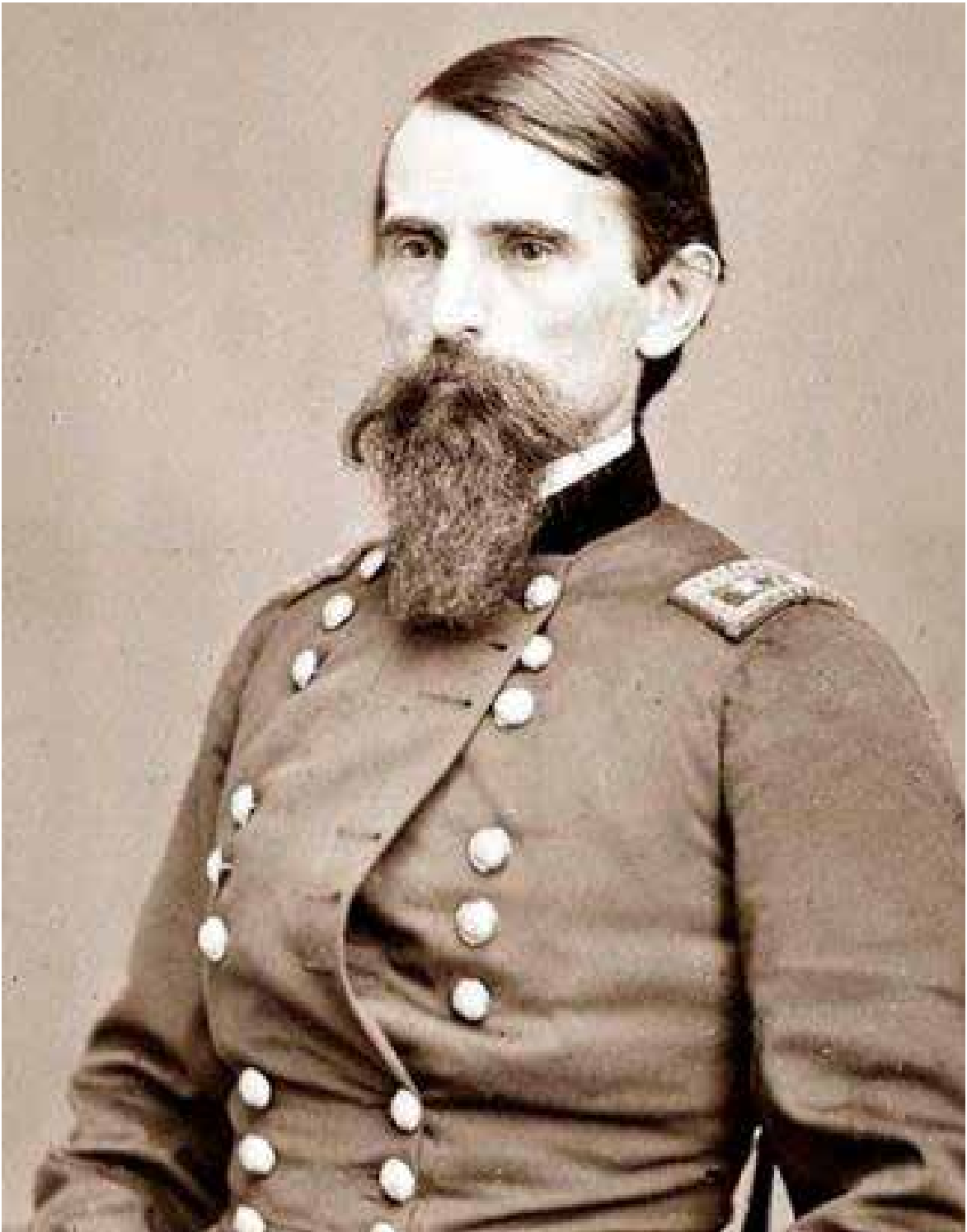
This approach centers on the events of July 9, 1864, describing how and why the battle happened here, and what it was like to be a civilian witness or a soldier on the battlefield, while situating the event and experiences of Monocacy residents in the context of the Civil War.

Key Features

- Central AV battle map presentation
- Several small vignettes
- Invitations to explore the park
- Display of select, meaningful artifacts
- Unique tactile experience of Civil War-era objects
- Audience-centered reflection station

Interpretation

6 content areas: centers on the experiences of civilians and soldiers, the collision between the two, and the aftermath of war.



Color Palette

Paint - Structures and walls



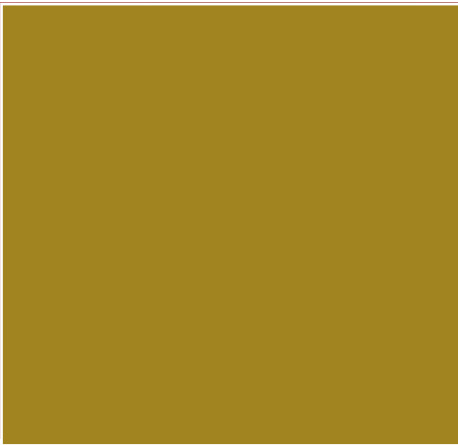
SW6013



SW6503

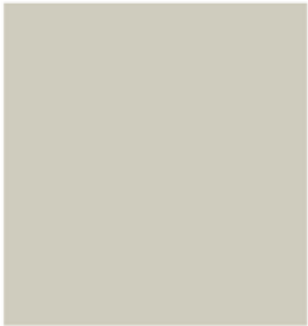


SW6168



SW6130

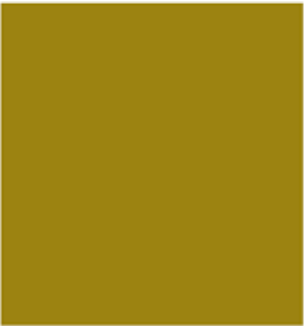
Pantone matches - Graphics



Pantone 7534



Pantone 3165



Pantone 112



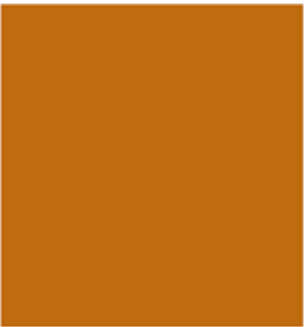
Pantone 371



Pantone 202



Pantone 448



Pantone 153



Pantone 2945

Materials and Finishes



Birch veneer ply — Main content panels



Maple veneer ply — base and accent panels



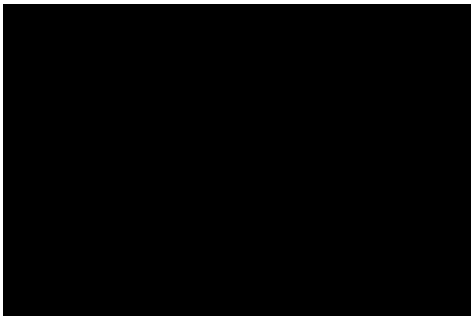
Oak/White Oak veneer ply — base floor



Specialty metallic paint
MP 32195 Staid Gray metallic



Powder coat
Match MP 32195 Staid Gray metallic



Powder coat
Black gloss

Headlines

DIN Condensed Bold
DIN Condensed Light

Main body content

Frutiger 77 Black Cond.
Frutiger **75 Black**
Frutiger 65 Bold
Frutiger 56 Italic
Frutiger 55 Roman

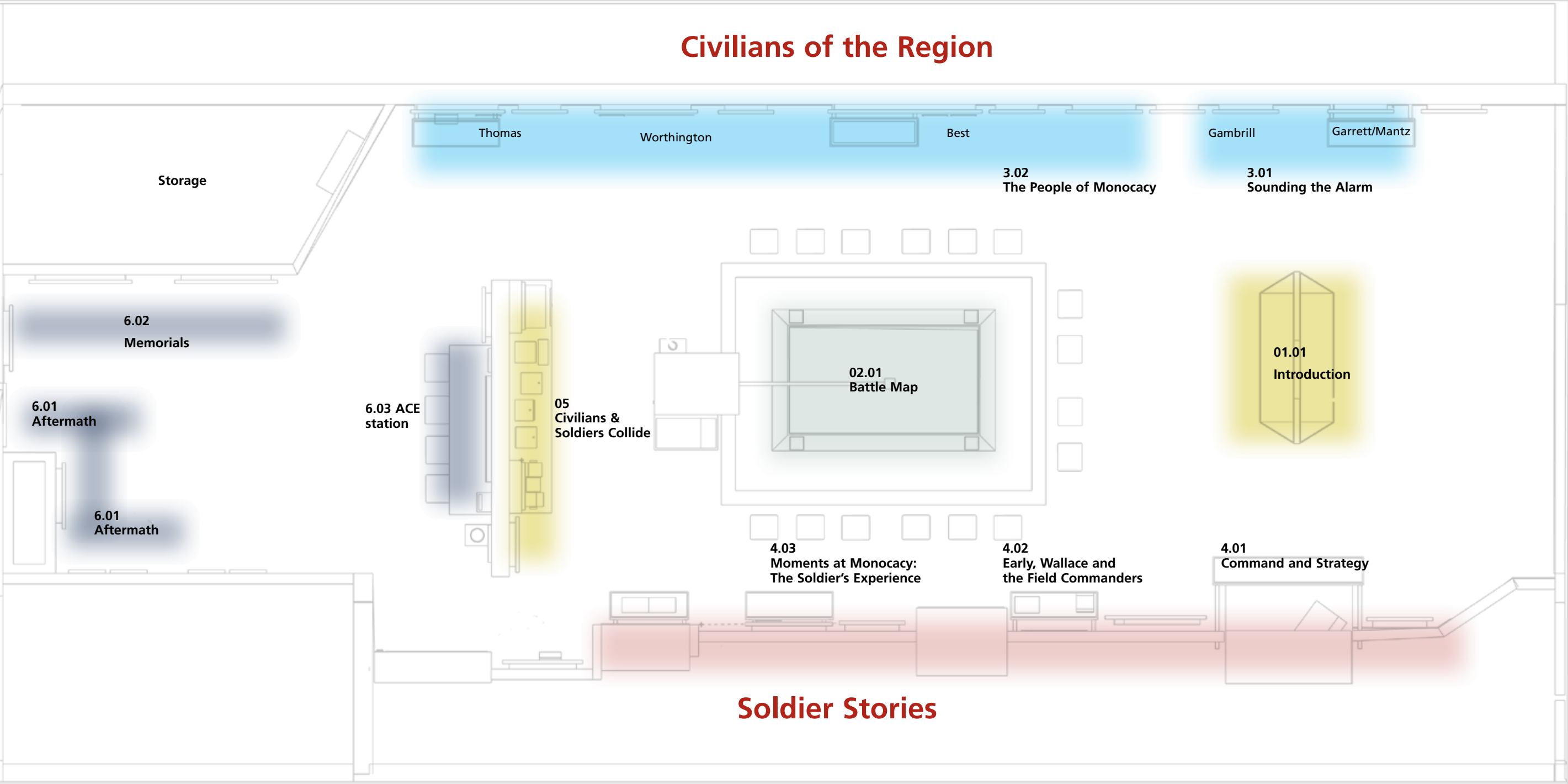
Display—Limited use

Antique Attic

Quotations and labels

NPS Rawlinson OT Book
NPS Rawlinson OT Book Italic
NPS Rawlinson OT Medium
NPS Rawlinson OT Medium Italic
NPS Rawlinson OT Bold
NPS Rawlinson OT Bold Italic

Content Plan Overview



Scene 1 Introduction Panels — Dimensional View



Scene 1 Introduction Panels — Alternative configuration



Alternative solution frontside



Alternative solution backside

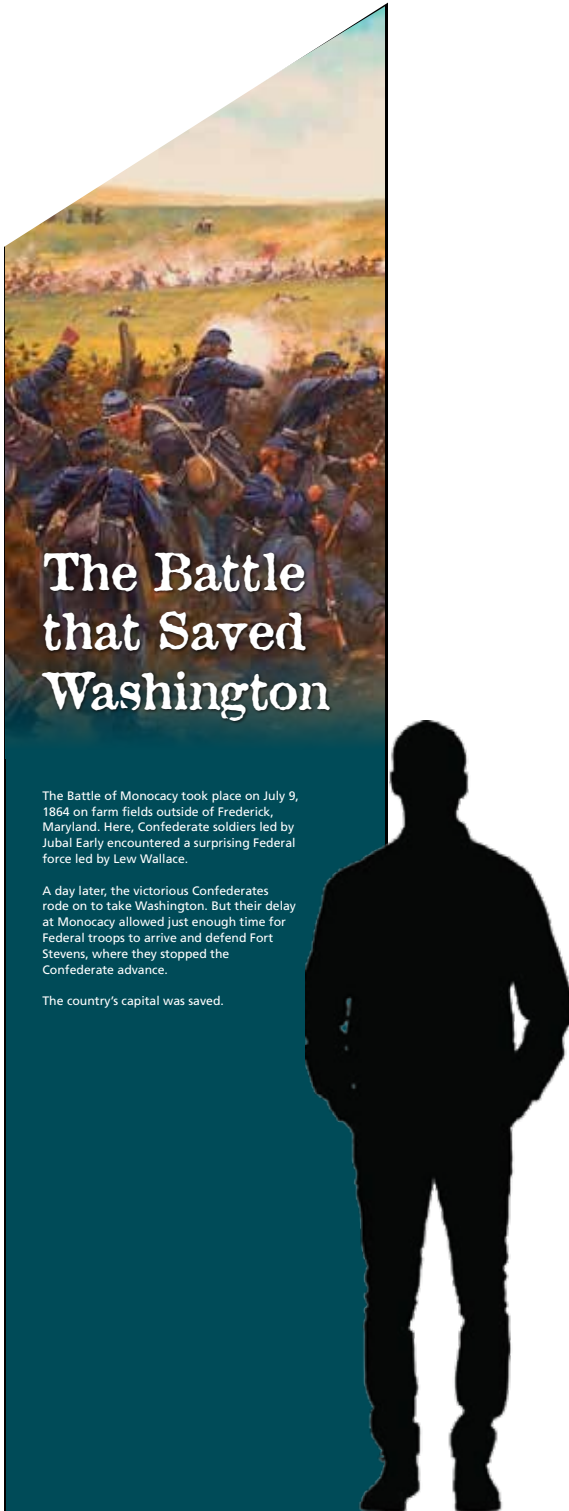
Note, HFC would like to have a discussion with the park rewgarding the clearances required to maintain the two-large blad configuration as seen on the previous page. An alternative may need to be considered based on actual space to be defined in the productions drawings phase. This page is represents an example of a potential solution to incorporate one large introduction blade, rather than two.

For the purposes of Design Development 2, the graphic layouts which follow represent the original two-blade configuration.

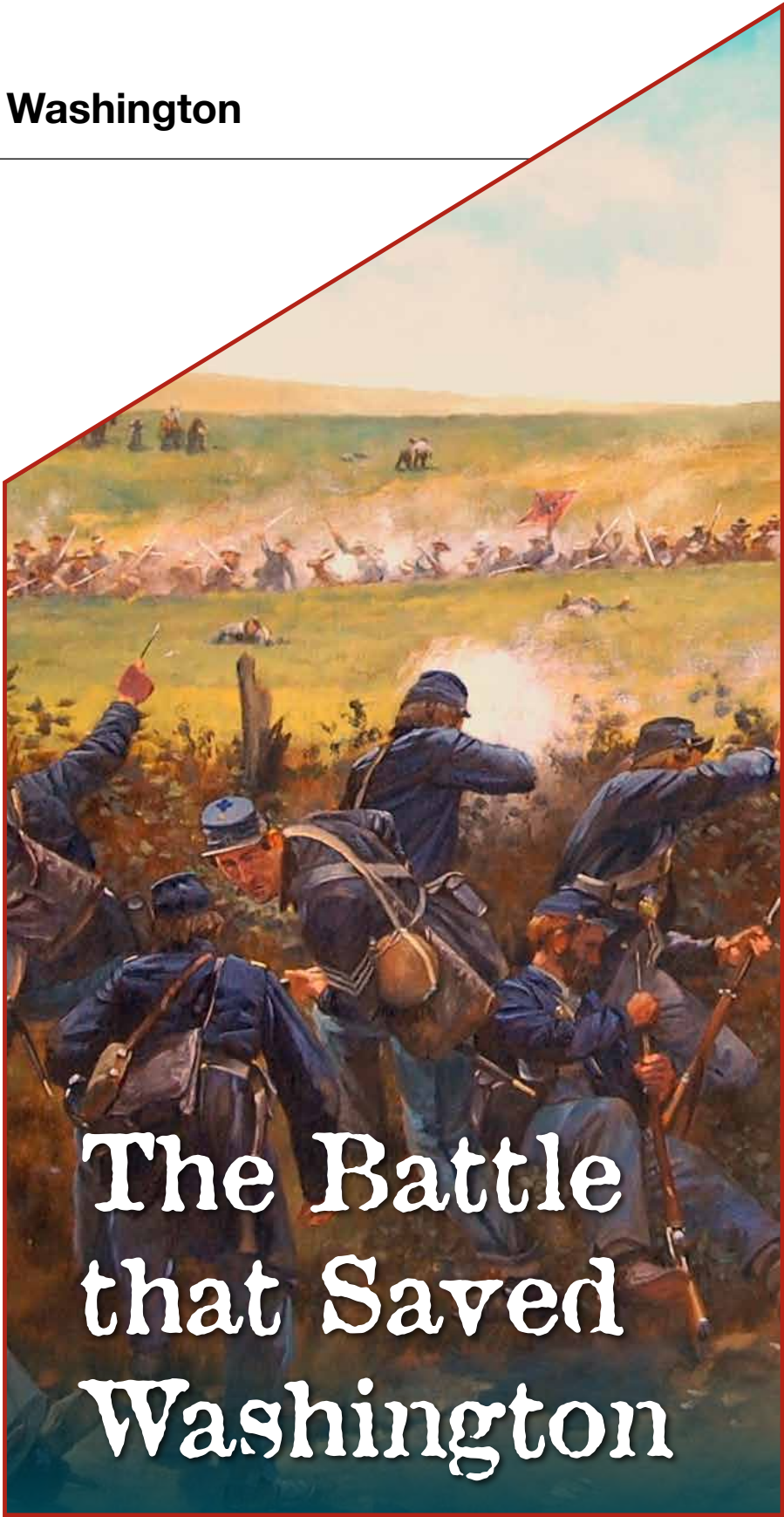
Scene 01.01 Introduction — Graphic Elevation



GL-01.01-100 The Battle that Saved Washington



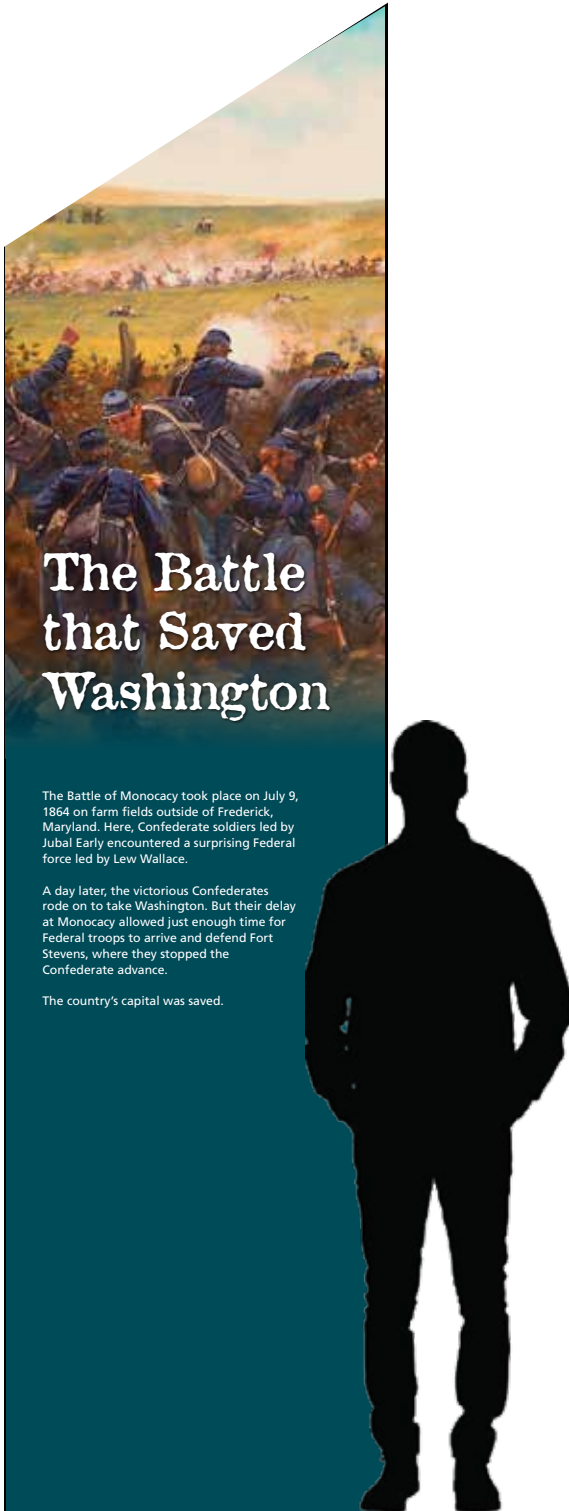
GL-01.01-100



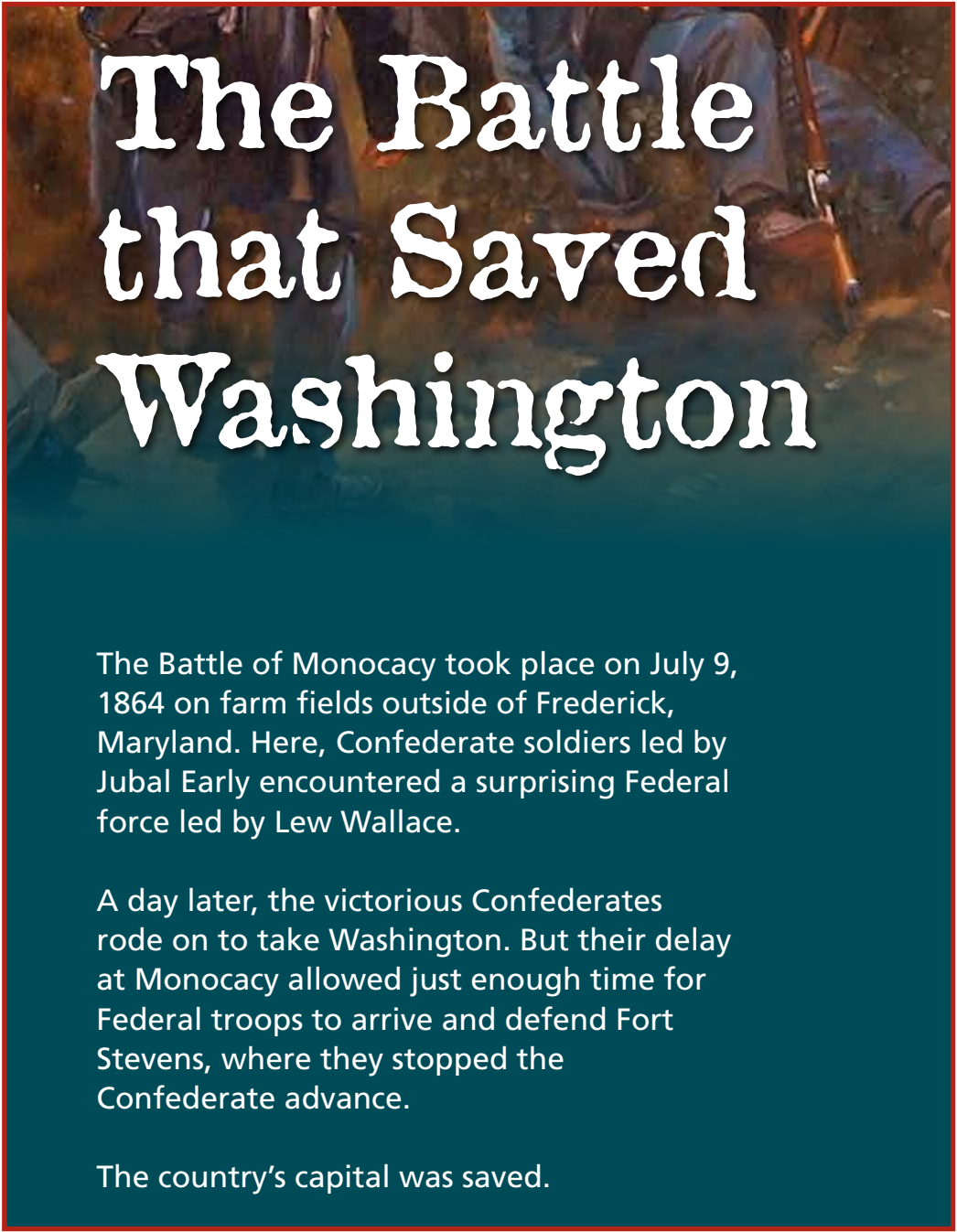
GL-01-01-100 Image Detail - 13% Actual Size



GL-01-01-100 Text Detail - 100% Actual Size



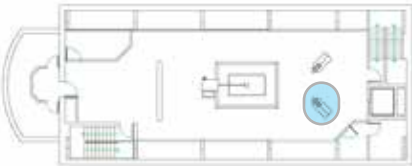
GL-01.01-100



GL-01.01-100 Text Detail - 15% Actual Size



GL-01.01-100 Text Detail - 100% Actual Size



Causes of War

Throughout the early 1800s, tensions mounted over the expansion of slavery in the United States. Our national ideal that "all men are created equal" did not apply to the millions of African Americans living in bondage.

Abraham Lincoln's victory in the 1860 presidential election cemented the growing divide over slavery's future. To protect their power and economic interests, eleven states seceded to form the Confederate States of America and preserve the institution of slavery.

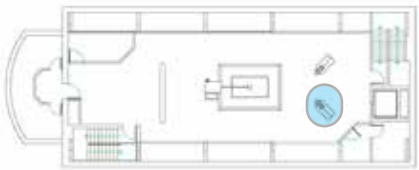
This action set the stage for a bloody Civil War.

Confederate States included Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.



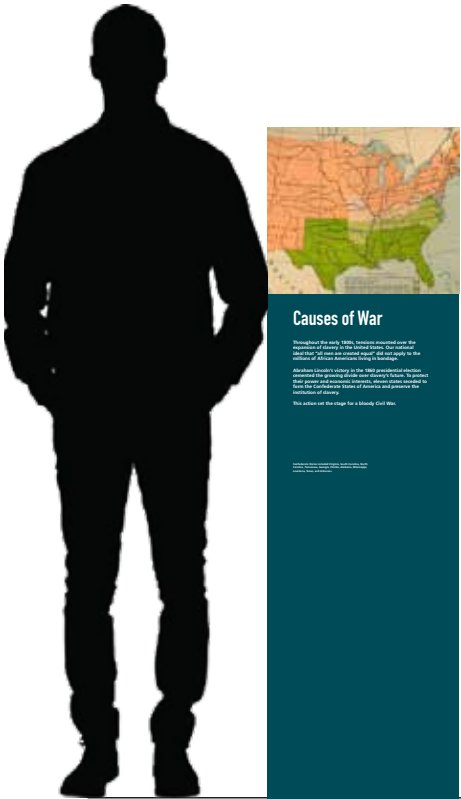
GL-01.01-110

GL-01.01-110 Image Detail - 40% Actual Size



Throughout
expansion of

GL-01.01-110 Text Detail - 100% Actual Size



GL-01.01-110

Causes of War

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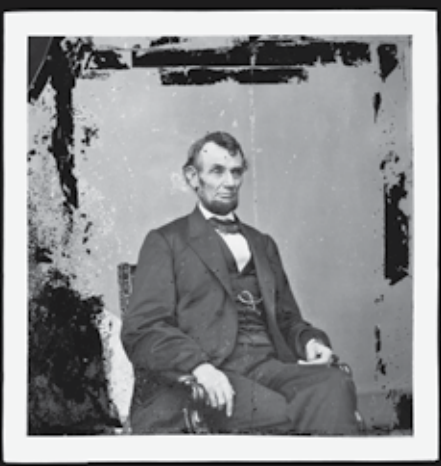
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Confederate States included Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

GL-01.01-110 Detail - 50% Actual Size

Tactile




States of the Union

Though Maryland tried to steer a neutral course, its economic and social divisions resulted in a raging debate over secession that continued throughout 1861.

Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri were “Border States” – Slave states that remained in the Union. Because Maryland surrounded Washington D.C. on three sides, President Abraham Lincoln took care not to alienate Maryland.

When Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, slavery was abolished in those states in rebellion, but the border states were excluded. The document also called for the arming of African Americans for service in the army and navy. The provision was a declaration that formerly enslaved and free men of color would help see the end of slavery in America.



CE-01.01-155 Tactile Floorplan, TBD

GL-01.01-150 States of the Union Reader Rail

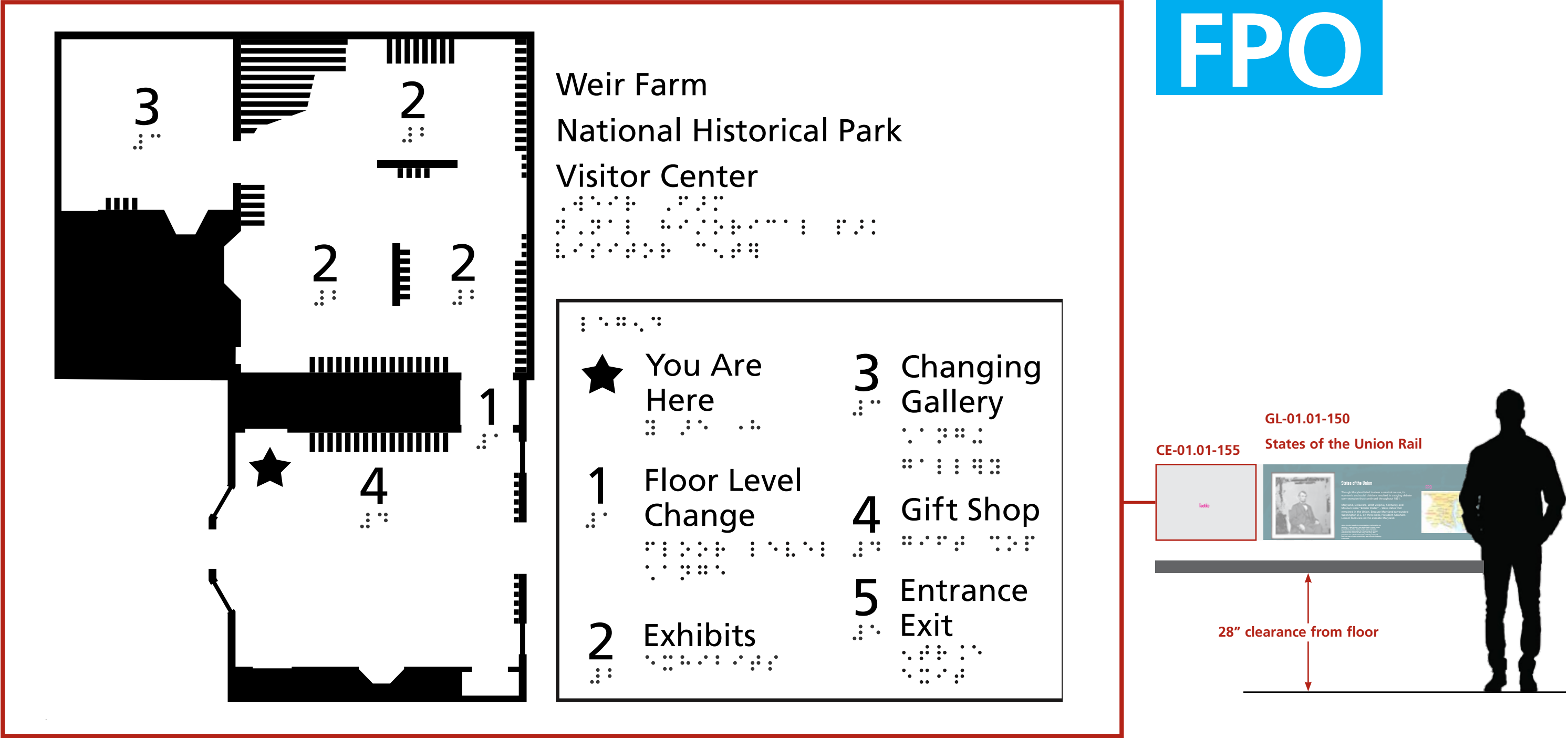
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GL-01.01-150 Text Details

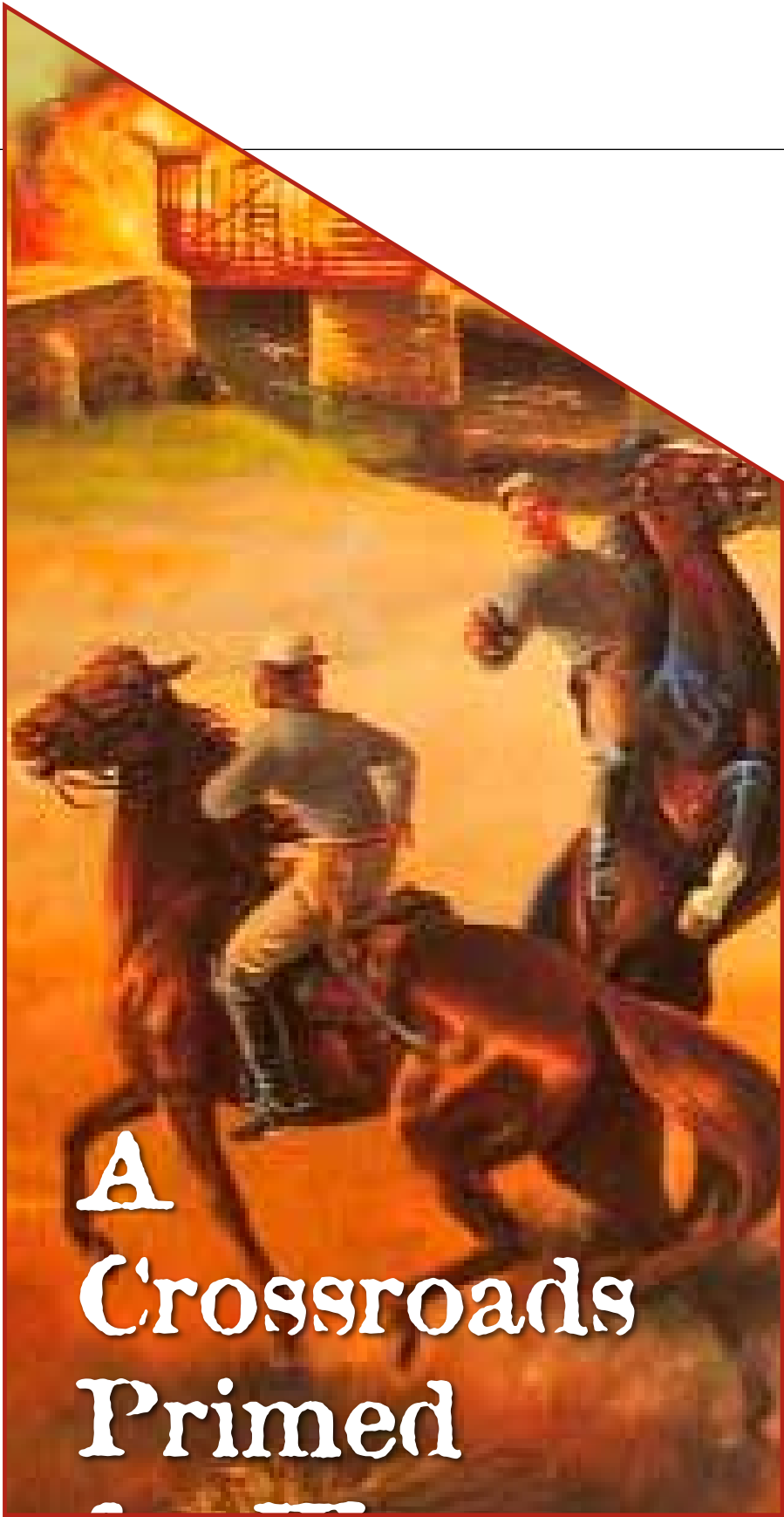


CE-01.01-155 Tactile Floorplan Detail
24 x 18 Design FPO, to be updated per final layout

GL-01.01-200 Crossroads



GL-01.01-200



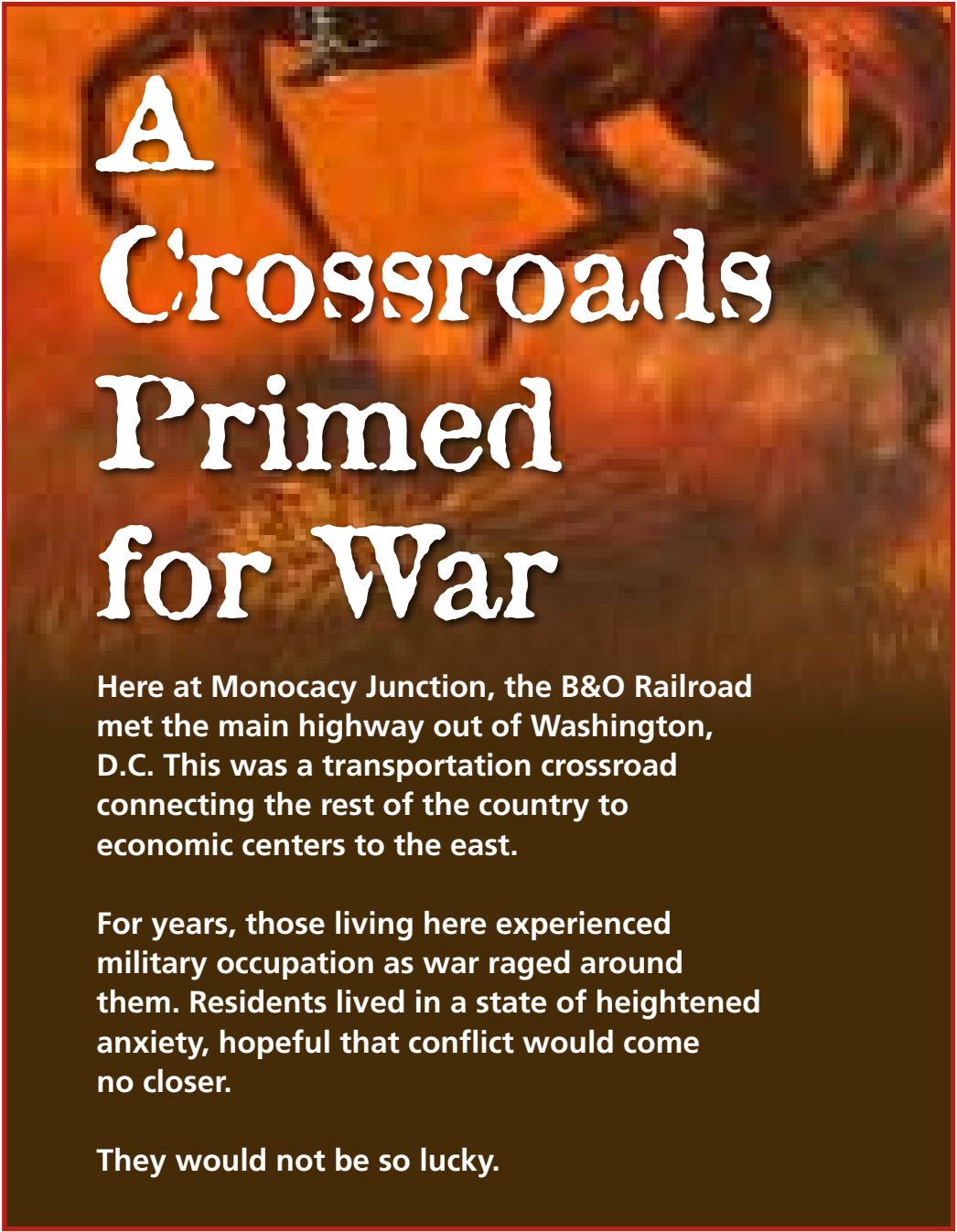
GL-01-01-200 Image Detail - 13% Actual Size



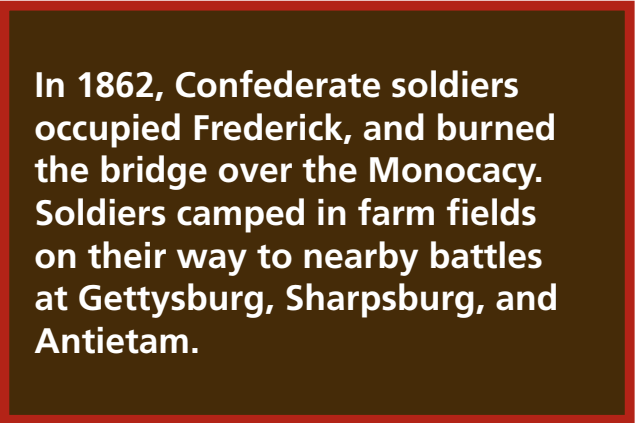
GL-01-01-200 Text Detail - 100% Actual Size



GL-01.01-200




GL-01-01-200 Text Detail - 15% Actual Size



GL-01-01-200 Text Detail - 100% Actual Size

GL-01.01-210 United States Colored Troops





United States Colored Troops

The Emancipation Proclamation took effect on January 1, 1863. Formerly enslaved and free Blacks could enroll in the army and navy. The United States Bureau of Colored Troops (USCT) was formally established on May 22, 1863. Before they were able to enlist as soldiers, many Black workers already served as laborers, cooks, or camp guards in the army.

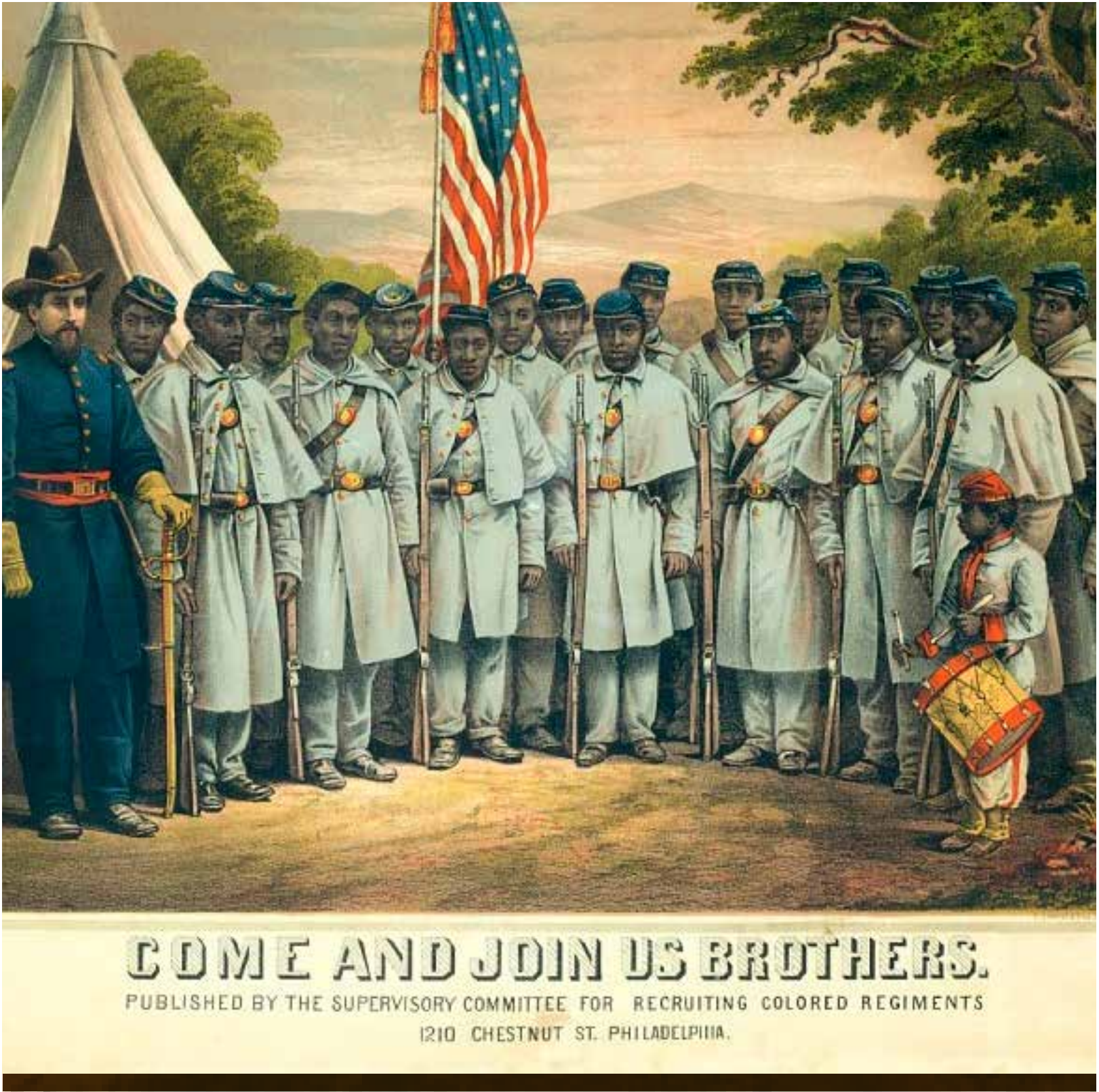
To help organize this vast, new supply of manpower, recruiting stations were established throughout the northern and border states, including a recruiting station here at Monocacy Junction. Although they did not fight in the Battle of Monocacy, several men formerly enslaved on farms at Monocacy signed up for service here.

By the end of the war, at least 540 men had been placed on muster rolls from Frederick County. These men joined some of the most renowned regiments to fight in the war, including the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Infantry.

Free to Serve

The first Black troops to officially enlist as soldiers were raised from southern states in 1862 before the USCT was formally established. The first unit sent to the frontlines was the 1st South Carolina Heavy Artillery, which arrived in September 1862. The 1st South Carolina Heavy Artillery was the first Black unit to see combat in the war. The Confederates released some of the troops of freedmen from battle, but treated them as property — under the care of the federal government.

GL-01.01-210



GL-01.01-210 Image Detail - 35% Actual Size

The Emancipation 1863. Formerly em

GL-01.01-210 Text Detail - 100% Actual Size



GL-01.01-210

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Free to Serve

The first Black troops to officially enlist as soldiers were raised from southern states in 1862 before the USCT was formally established. This was due in part to the Confiscation Act of 1861, which allowed the government to seize any property being used to support secession, including people enslaved in those states in rebellion. The Confiscation Act released tens of thousands of enslaved from bondage, but brought them – as property – under the care of the federal government.

GL-01.01-210 Text Detail - 45% Actual Size

GL-01.01-250 Reader Rail Emancipation in Maryland

The Confederate invasion of Maryland inadvertently brought about freedom for those enslaved in Maryland. As Confederates ransomed towns on their way to Washington, they accumulated wagonloads of supplies and money – and enemies.

At July’s Constitutional Convention in Annapolis, Maryland delegates expressed outrage and required that all voters and officeholders must swear they never aided the Confederacy and pledge future loyalty to the Union. This strengthened loyalty set the stage for the passage of a new Maryland constitution that emancipated enslaved people in November of 1864.

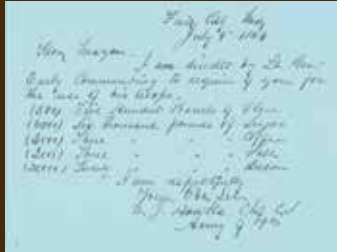
Into the 1860s, the farms and plantations at Monocacy used enslaved labor. Because the Emancipation Proclamation did not free those enslaved in border states like Maryland, slavery continued as depicted in this illustration of the slave village at Best Farm.



28" clearance from floor

“I had crossed the line. I was free; but there was no one to welcome me to the land of freedom. I was a stranger in a strange land.” – Harriett Tubman

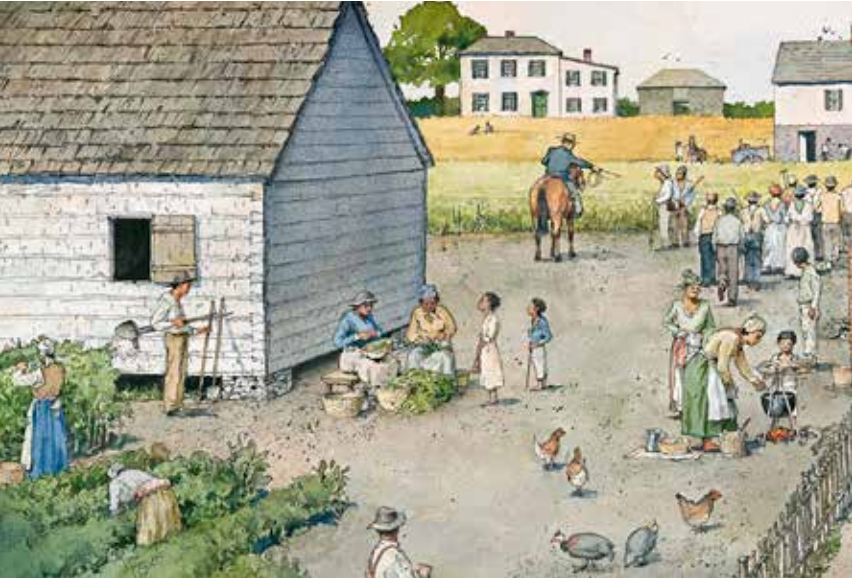
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HFC would like to discuss this image with the park.

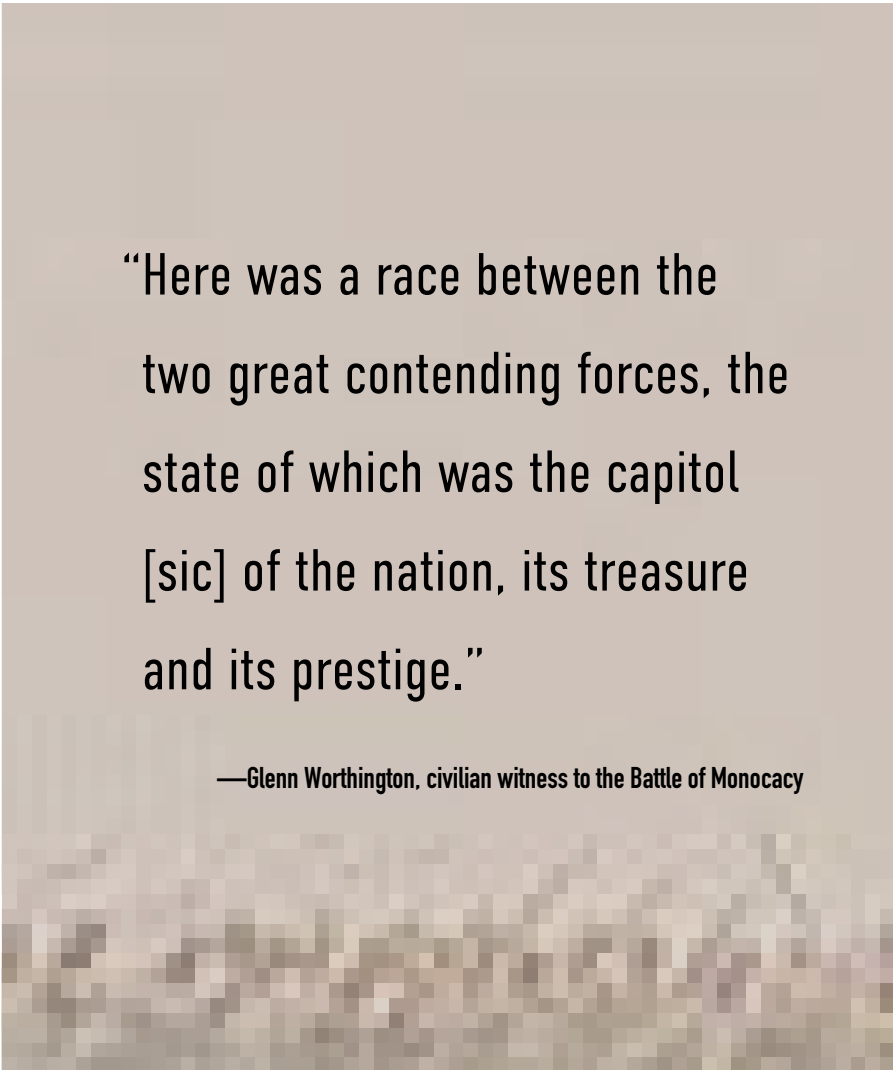
“I had crossed the line. I was free; but there was no one to welcome me to the land of freedom. I was a stranger in a strange land.” – Harriett Tubman

Scene 01.01 Introduction — Reverse graphic elevation

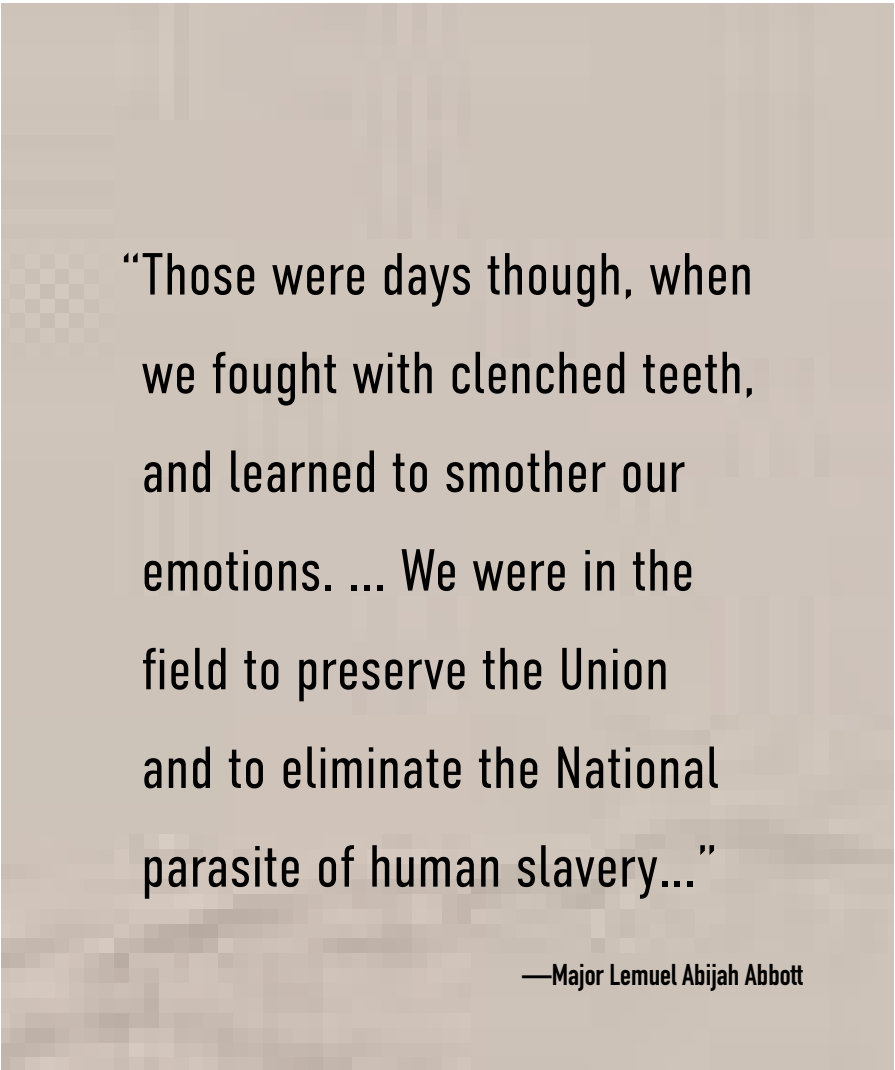




GL-01.01.215



GL-01.01.215 Text Detail



GL-01.01.115 Text Detail



GL-01.01.115

Scene 2 Map Experience — Dimensional View



Scene 2 - Map projection view

Scene 2 Map Experience — Additional Views

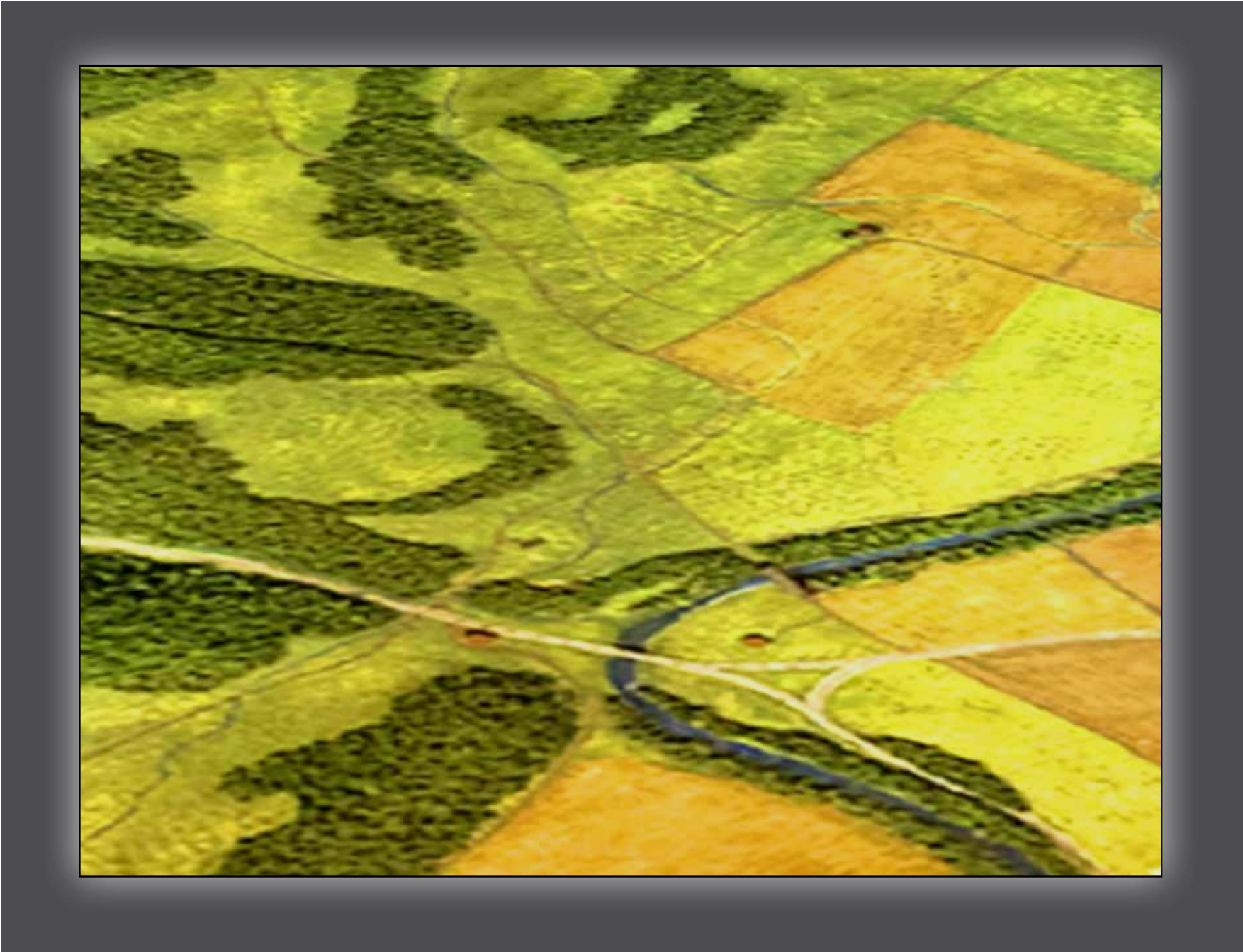


Scene 2 - Looking towards Scene 4



Scene 2 - Looking towards Scene 3

CE-02-01-100: Topographic Map surface



CE-02.01-100 Topographic Map Surface

Topo Map Image FPO

EP-02-01-110: Battle Projection

EP-02-01-110: Battle Projection

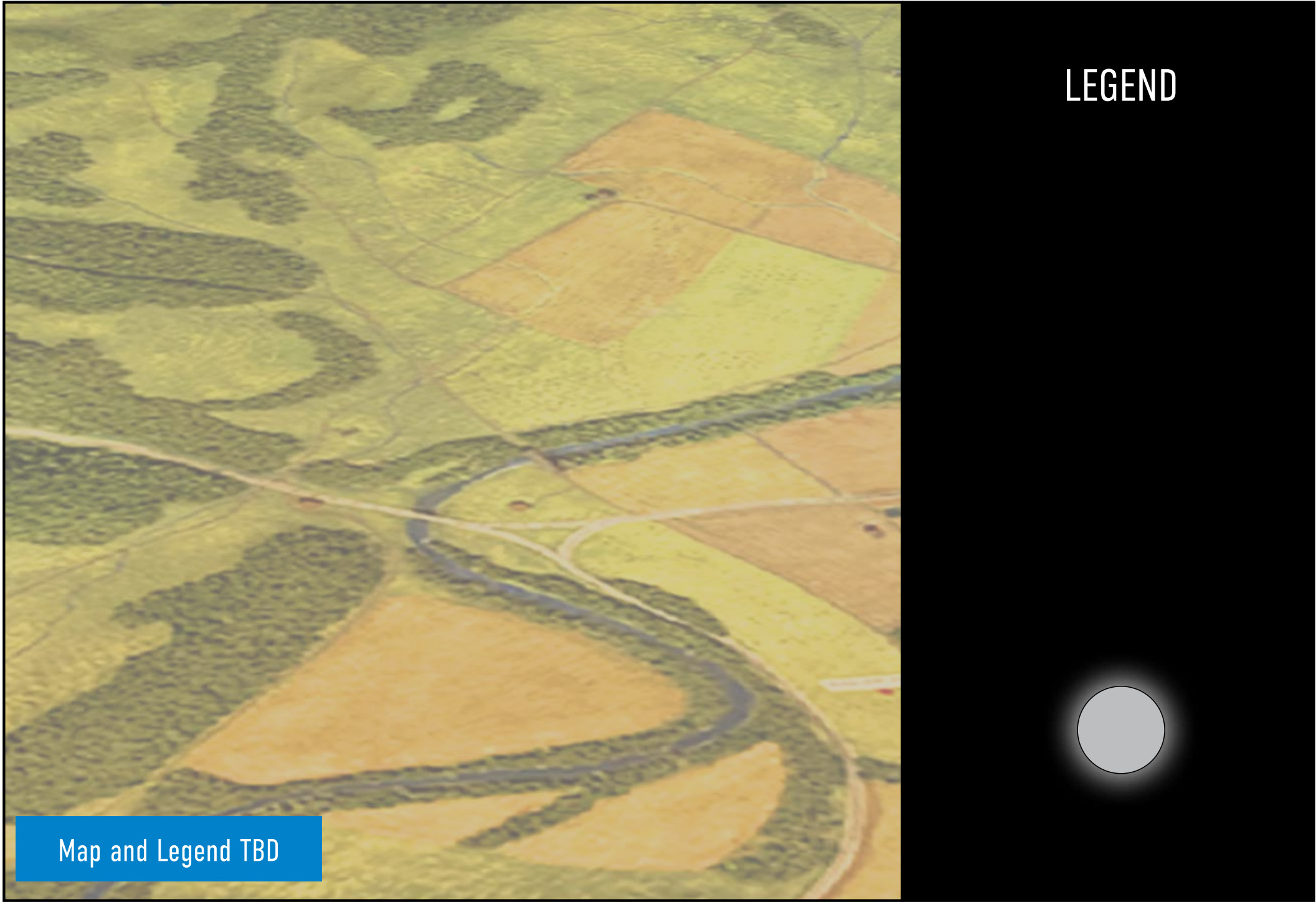
Narration proposed to be the same or similar to current battle map audio. Video will be a background image of the landscape with modest animations indicating troop locations and movements, much like the lights on the current battle map.

EE-02-01-110: Projector

EE-02-01-115: Speakers

EE-02-01-120: Start button(s)

EE-02-01-125: BrightSign Player



Raised line map resides to the left of the projector support pillar.

CE-02.01-220

GL-02.01-220

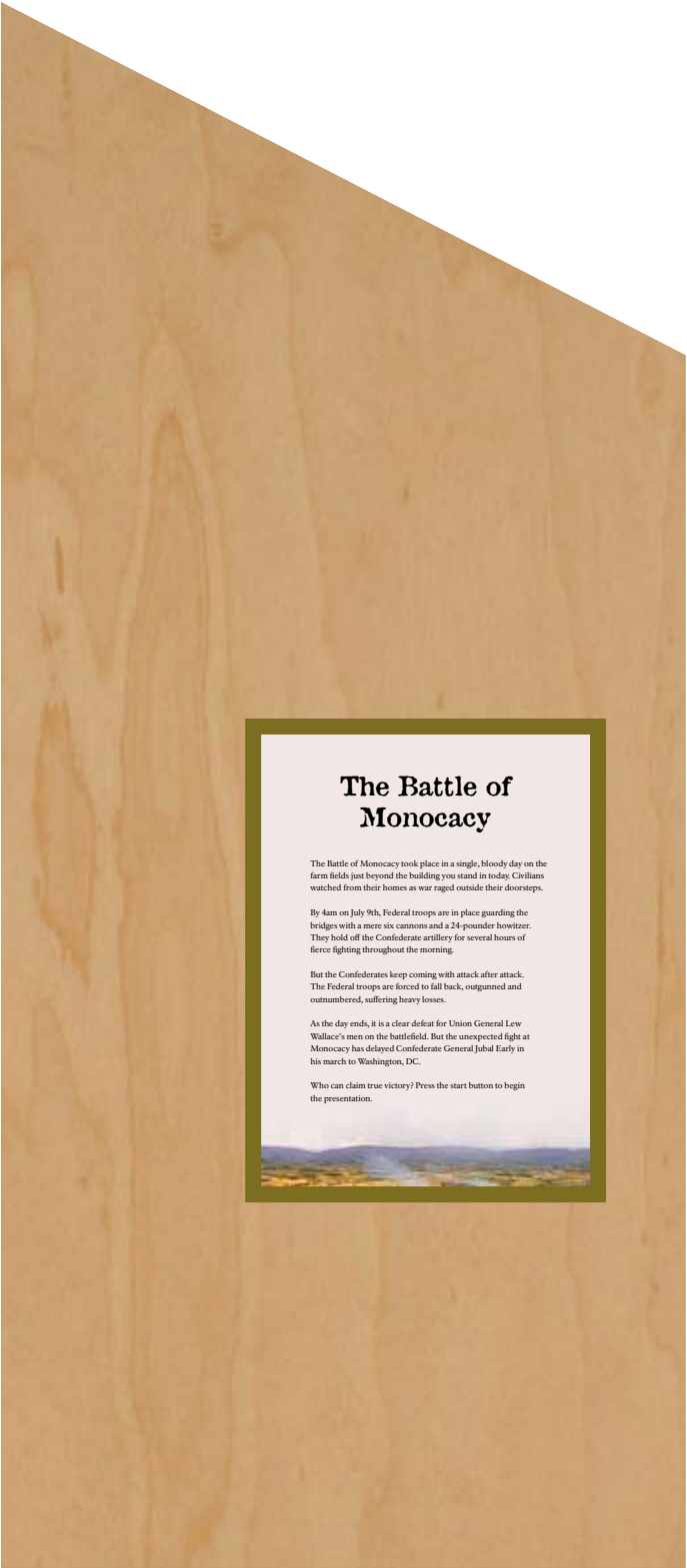
GL-02-01-050 Pillar Front Graphic



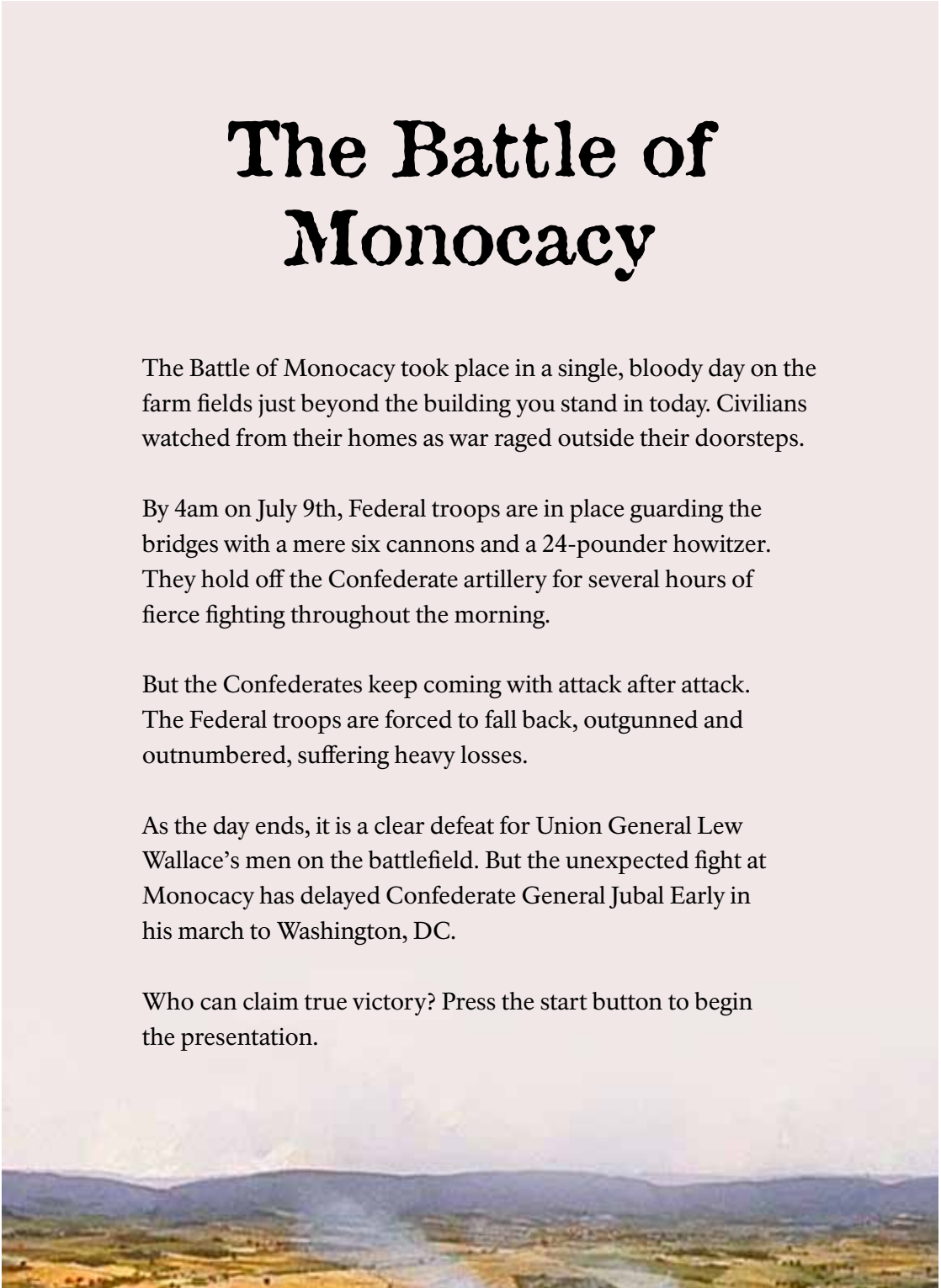
“July 9, 1864” becomes the direct sight-line between the two introduction blades



GL-02-01-050



GL-02-01-200



Scene 3 People of Monocacy — Dimensional View



Scene 3 full wall view

Scene 3 People of Monocacy — Additional Dimensional Views

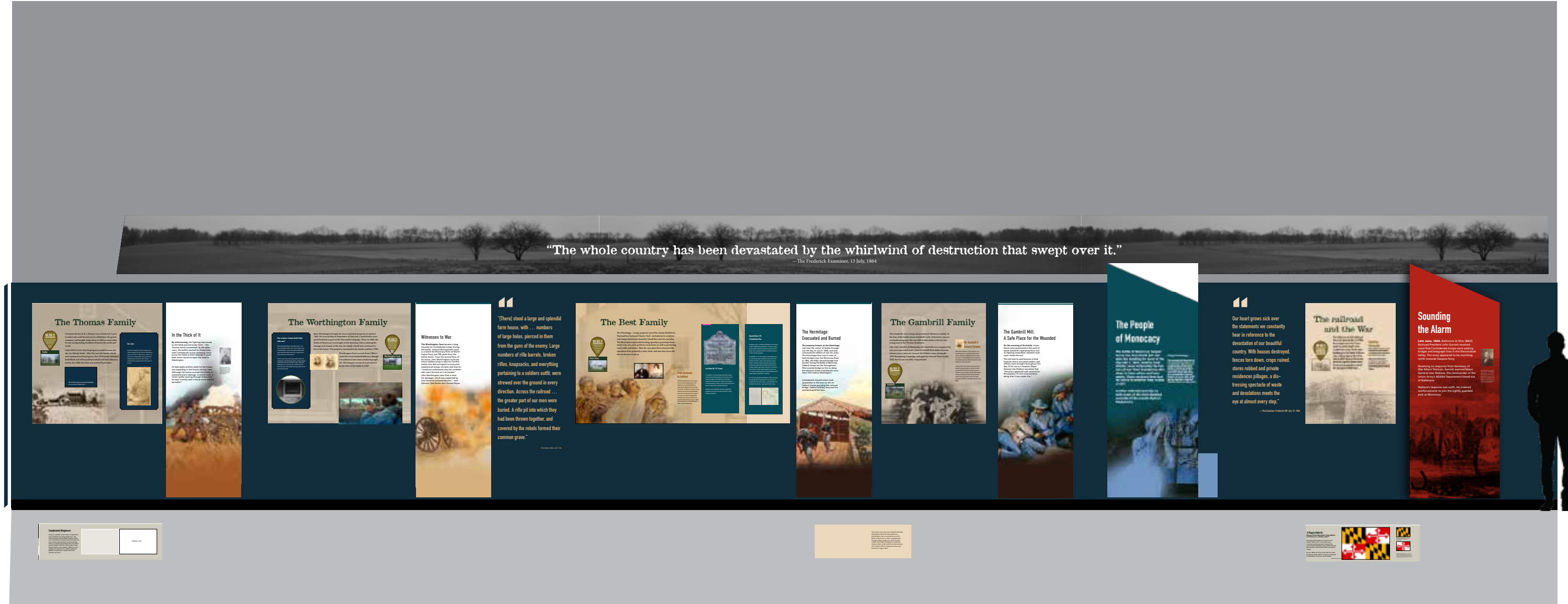


Scene 3 in context with the projection map



Scene 3 as seen from across the space

Scene 3 People of Monocacy — Graphic Elevation



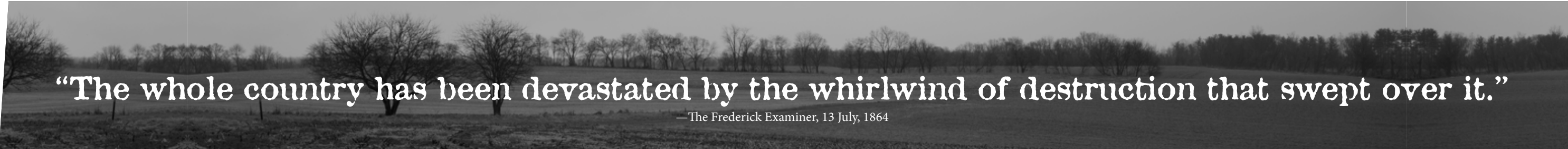
GL-03.00-100 Banner Image



GL-03.00.100

Banner image is FPO, to be replaced by photography from Bob Clark.

Reuses existing timeline structure.




Sounding the Alarm


Late June, 1864. Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad President John Garrett received word that Confederate troops were sacking bridges and telegraph lines in the Shenandoah Valley. The army appeared to be marching north towards Harpers Ferry.

Receiving no response from Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, Garrett warned Major General Lew Wallace, the commander of the Union Army's Middle Department based out of Baltimore.

Wallace's response was swift. He ordered reinforcements to join the lightly guarded post at Monocacy.



Garrett's first wire, June 29 1864: "I find ... statements of large forces in the Valley. Breckinridge and Ewell are reported moving up. I am satisfied the operations and designs of the enemy in the Valley demand the greatest vigilance and attention."




GL-03.01.100

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The railroad and the War

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was a key player in the Civil War. Its strategic use by the Union made it a prime target of the Confederate army. In the days leading up to the Battle of Monocacy, railroad agents like Frank Mantz, B&O agent at Monocacy Junction, reported trains carrying troops and supplies toward the anticipated battle lines.

GO SEE IT

Head to the overlook on the Gambrill Trail to see original pilings of the railroad bridge over the Monocacy. From the same vantage point you will also see the former location of the covered bridge that burned during the battle.

FPO

GL-03.01.200

Bridge image is FPO, to be replaced by photography from Bob Clark.

The

GO SEE IT

Head to the overlook on the Gambrill Trail to see original pilings of the railroad bridge over the Monocacy. From the same vantage point you will also see the former location of the covered bridge that burned during the battle.



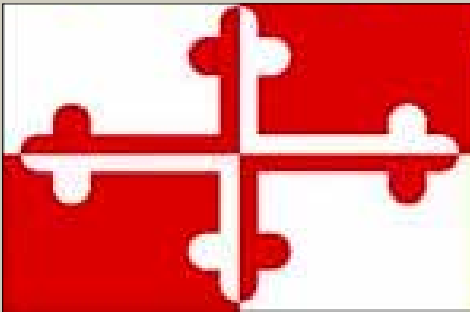
Reporting Movements

Mantz reported in the early hours of July 9 that trains were moving everything out of Frederick, and that “many citizens have evacuated the town tonight.”

Mantz continued to send reports throughout the day, worrying that supplies would run out for the Federal troops. Meanwhile, his family sought refuge in the Worthington House cellar with neighbors.



The Calvert family banner includes alternating vertical yellow and black stripes.



The Crossland family banner includes a quartered red and white bottony cross. George Calvert adopted his mother Alicia Crossland's banner into his coat of arms.



A Flag to Unite Us

Did you know Maryland's flag reflects our history as a border state?

The flag's bold pattern is based on the coat of arms of the Calvert family, the colonial proprietors of Maryland. Before the Civil War, the most common flag was the state seal on a blue background. But during the war, Confederate Marylanders adopted the Crossland red and white bottony cross, while Unionist Marylanders retained the Calvert black and yellow stripes.

By the 1880s, the flag combined the colors claimed by both sides in a gesture intended to symbolize unity and reconciliation, and in 1904 the Maryland General Assembly adopted the design as the official state flag.



The Maryland State Flag



The Calvert family banner includes alternating vertical yellow and black stripes.



The Crossland family banner includes a quartered red and white bottony cross. George Calvert adopted his mother Alicia Crossland's banner into his coat of arms.



Our heart grows sick over the statements we constantly hear in reference to the devastation of our beautiful country. With houses destroyed, fences torn down, crops ruined, stores robbed and private residences pillages, a distressing spectacle of waste and desolations meets the eye at almost every step.”

—The Examiner, Frederick MD July 13, 1864

GL-03.01-400



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The People of Monocacy


The Battle of Monocacy raged across the farm fields just outside this building for most of the day July 9, 1864. Families took shelter, some witnessing the horrors of war from boarded up windows in their cellars and basements. Those enslaved here had no choice in whether they stayed or left.

Civilian witnesses provide us with some of the most detailed accounts of the events that unfolded here.

Filing for Damages

This community felt the impacts of war long before the battle on July 9. Soldiers were stationed here or passed through on their way to battles at Sharpsburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg.

Residents filed claims with the War Department to be compensated for property damage to crops and fields, broken fences, lost livestock, stolen property, and even rent or room and board for officers and stolen goods.



GL-03.02-100

The People of Monocacy

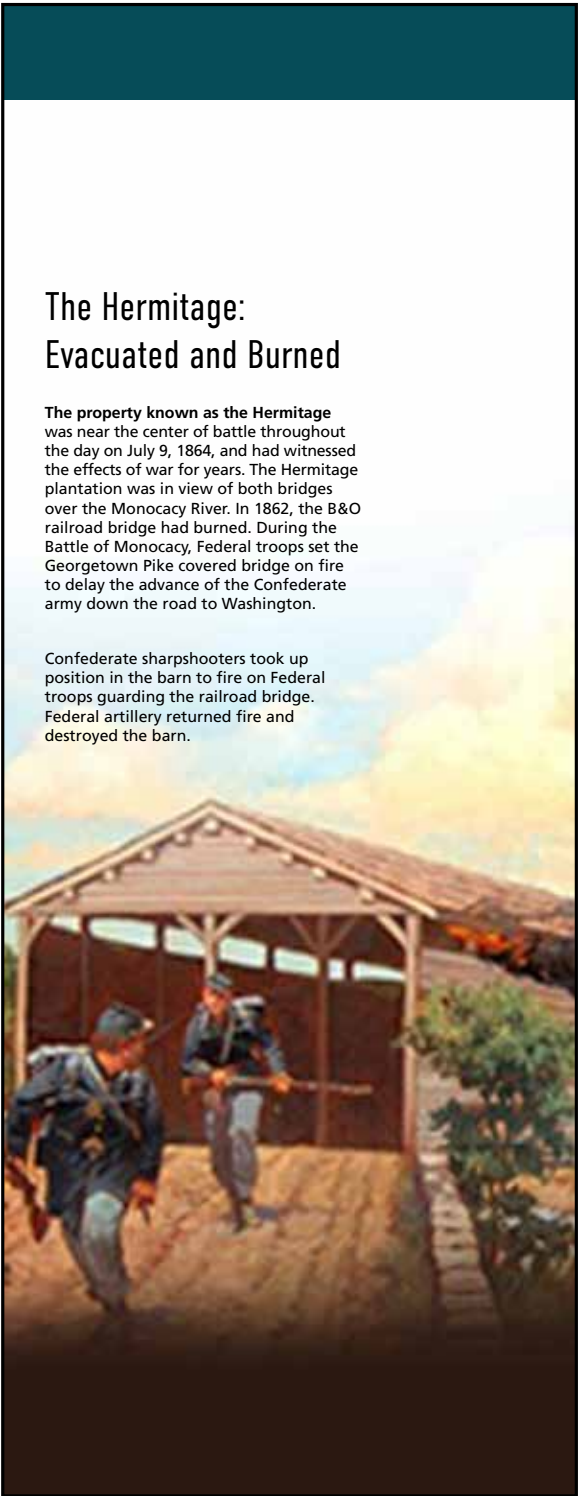
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GL-03.02-200

The Hermitage:
Evacuated and Burned

The property known as the Hermitage was near the center of battle throughout the day on July 9, 1864, and had witnessed the effects of war for years. The Hermitage plantation was in view of both bridges over the Monocacy River. In 1862, the B&O railroad bridge had burned. During the Battle of Monocacy, Federal troops set the Georgetown Pike covered bridge on fire to delay the advance of the Confederate army down the road to Washington.

Confederate sharpshooters took up position in the barn to fire on Federal troops guarding the railroad bridge. Federal artillery returned fire and destroyed the barn.

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GL-03.02-250 Hermitage Artifact Case Label

These items were discovered under floorboards and behind walls at Hermitage Farm, likely hidden away as remembrances of the Battle of Monocacy or other campaigns that brought soldiers to this area. The inscribed canteen spout likely belonged to Lieutenant Ambrose Hart, of the 128th New York Infantry, who camped with his regiment at Monocacy Junction in August 1864.

GL-03.02-250

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Text detail



AO-03-02-252: Firearm trigger piece



AO-03-02-250: Best shoe



AO-03-02-253: Ramrod

NOT SHOWN: AO-03-02-251: Canteen spout

GL-03.02-260 Quotation

[There] stood a large and splendid farm house, with . . . numbers of large holes, pierced in them from the guns of the enemy. Large numbers of rifle barrels, broken rifles, knapsacks, and everything pertaining to a soldiers outfit, were strewed over the ground in every direction. Across the railroad . . . the greater part of our men were buried. A rifle pit into which they had been thrown together, and covered by the rebels formed their common grave.”

—Diary of Edgar A. Walters, July 31, 1864”

GL-03.02-260

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GL-03.02-300 The People of Hermitage Farm

John and Margaret Best likely evacuated ahead of the Battle of Monocacy.

The French-Carribean Vincendière family purchased land along the Monocacy in 1798 including the plantation property known as L’Hermitage. Victoire Vincendière enslaved as many as 90 people to work the plantation, and eventually sold the property to Ariana McElfresh Trail and her husband. The Trails never lived on the plantation, instead renting parcels out, including the large farmhouse rented by David Best and his son John. The Bests had a successful farming operation, growing a variety of crops, as well as producing wool, milk, and butter.


From Enslaved to Enlisted

The Best family operated a successful farm on the Hermitage property. The 1860 census records David Best as enslaving six people between the ages of 4 and 20. The Bests are known to have enslaved a man named John Combash since his birth. Records of the enslaved are vague, but research suggests Mr. Combash may have been freed in 1863 to join the United States Colored Troops 2nd Regiment. He saw action in battle at Fort Meyers, Florida, but survived the war, and was discharged in 1865.


The People of Hermitage Farm

GO SEE IT

Best Farm is Stop #1 on the self-guided walk tour of the park. Parking is available and one hiking trail begins from this location. The easy 1.5-mile Best Farm Trail.



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Special Orders 191: A Confederate Plan

Following victories in Richmond and Manassas in the summer of 1862, Confederate General Robert E. Lee sensed an opportunity to further demoralize his enemy. He would invade Maryland and force a confrontation before the Federal Army had reorganized.

On September 9, Lee’s army camped at Hermitage Farm. Here, Lee formed a plan to divide his army and move three branches of troops to capture Federal garrisons. General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson would move on the garrison at Martinsburg while Generals Lafayette McLaws and John G. Walker would surround troops at Harpers Ferry. Generals James Longstreet, D.H. Hill, and J.E.B. Stuart would bring up the rear and all detached forces would regroup in Ragerstown or Boonsboro.

Lee’s Assistant Adjutant-General Robert H. Chilton penned this strategic plan, creating several copies of Special Order 191. The generals all received their orders, but one copy – written by Chilton and intended for General Hill – never made it to Hill’s camp.






Lost Order No. 191. Found

On September 19, General George B. McClellan’s Federal troops moved into the Frederick area on the heels of Lee’s army, but unaware of his intentions or exact location. Resting from the morning march, soldiers from Company F, 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, XII Corps discovered the Lost Orders in a wheat field on the Hermitage Farm.

McClellan acted immediately, isolating the fragmented Confederate army and forcing them into battles at South Mountain and Antietam.





GL-03.02.300

GL-03.02.340

GL-03.02.345



GL-03.02.340 Special Orders 191: A Confederate Plan

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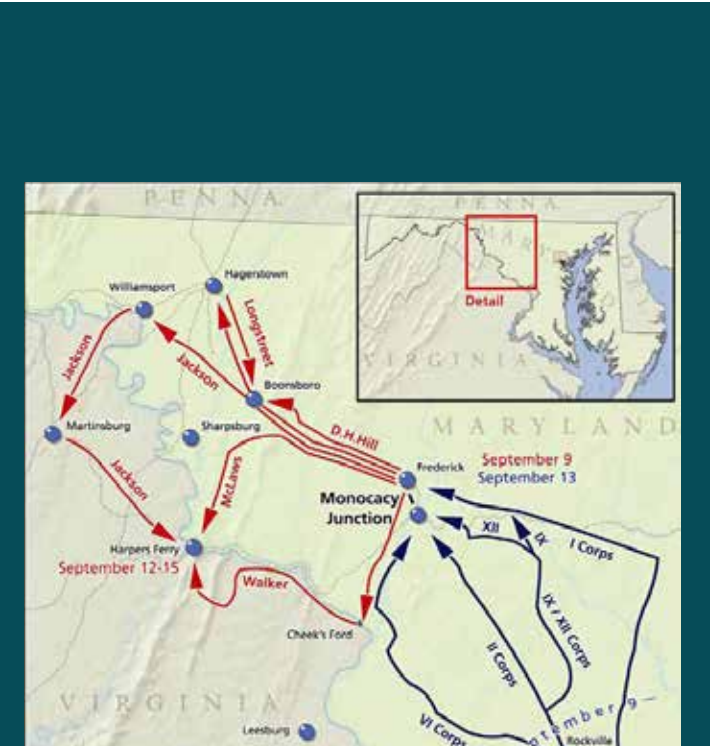
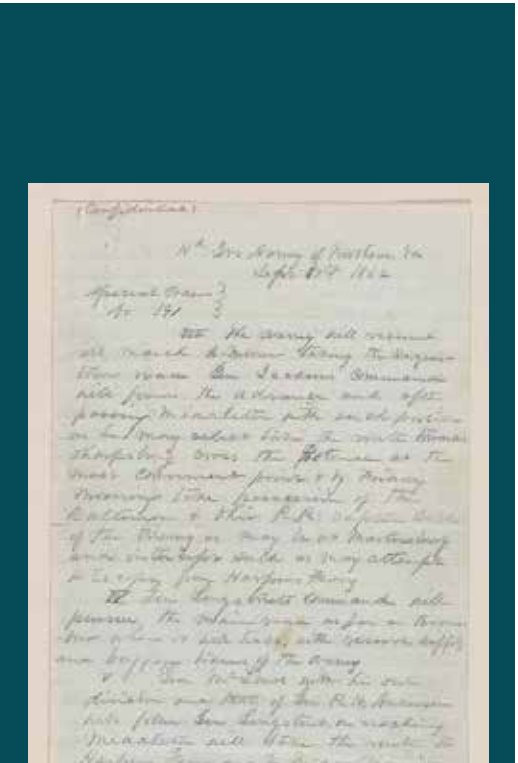
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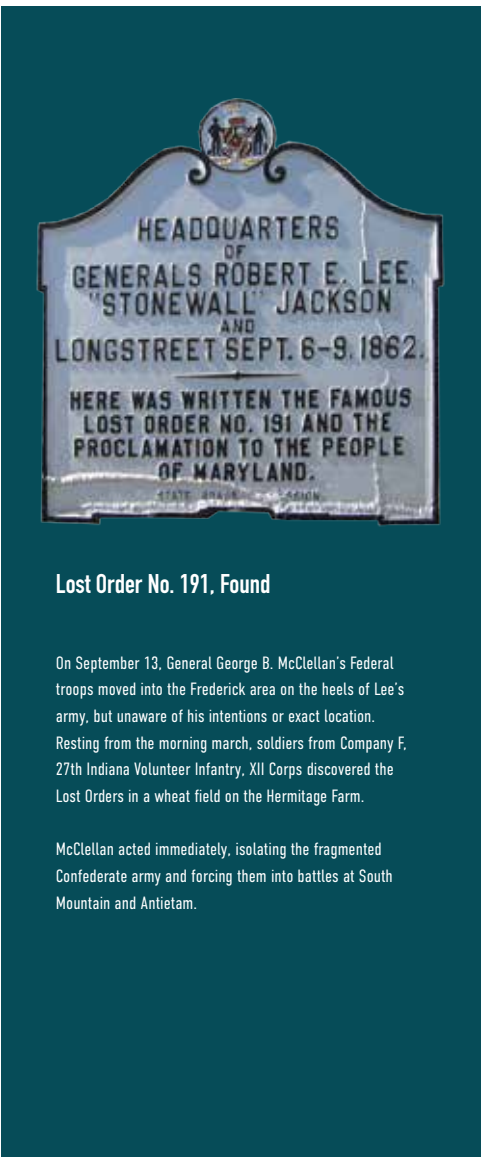
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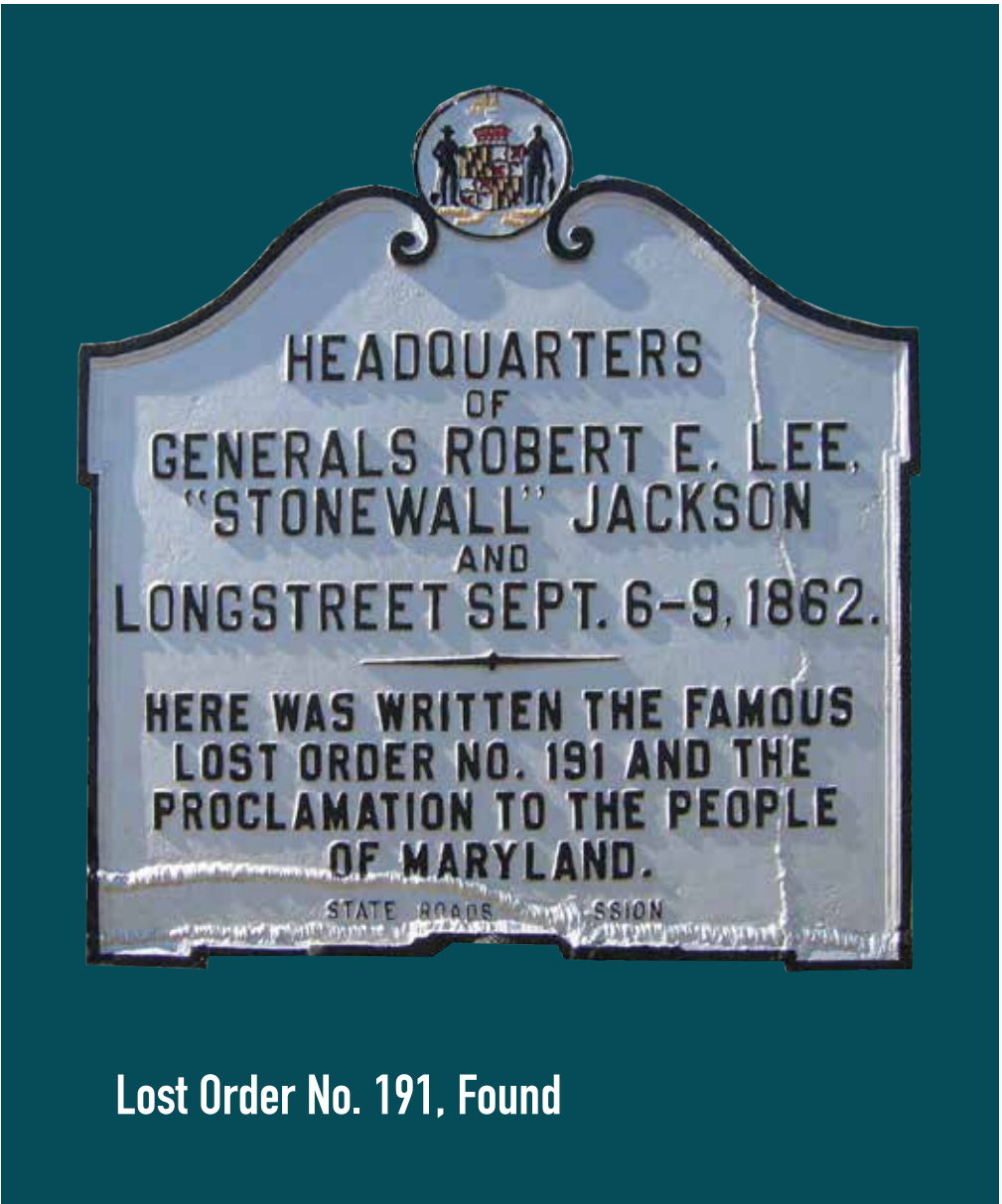


GL-03.02.345

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The Gambill Mill: A Safe Place for the Wounded

On the morning of the battle, Union forces were positioned in the yard of James Gambrell's operating flour mill. As fighting intensified, Gambrell took cover inside the mill.

The mill and its yard became a field hospital where wounded soldiers and officers were brought throughout the day. Of its use as a hospital, Major General Lew Wallace remarked that "the place appeared well selected for the purpose, its one inconvenience being that it was under fire."

GL-03.03-100

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The Gambrill Family

The Gambrills were a large and prominent Monocacy family. At the time of the battle, James Gambrill’s wife, Antoinette, was seven months pregnant. She was able to take shelter with her tw young sons at the Thomas farmhouse.

Like other families of Monocacy, the Gambrills were impacted by war over a period of years. James Gambrill filed claims for commissary stores taken by General McClellan’s army during the 1862 Sharpsburg Campaign, and again by General Truex in July 1864, but he was not fully compensated.

Mr. Gambrill & General Ricketts

Three local men — Samuel Thomas, Julius Anderson, and Hugh Gatchell— were briefly impressed into service with the 11th Maryland. On release, they hurried to the home of James Gambrill. There, they found Mr. Gambrill speaking with General James B. Ricketts on the front porch.

A young officer rode up with a message for Gen. Ricketts, then left to return to the line of battle. Just moments later, the same officer was carried back, shot and badly wounded. With fighting clearly intensifying, Ricketts advised Gambrill and the three young men to take cover right away. They sheltered in the Mill for the rest of the battle

GO SEE IT

Gambrill Mill is Stop #5 on the self-guided auto tour of the park. Parking is available and one hiking trail begins from this location: the easy 0.5-mile Gambrill Mill Trail.

GL-03.03-200



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GL-03.04-100

Worthington Farm: Witnesses to War

The Worthington Farm became a staging area for Confederate troops during the battle. General McCausland’s cavalry crossed the Monocacy River at Worthington Ford, just 500 yards from the family home. From the second floor of his house, John Worthington could see Union soldiers lying in wait for Confederates who did not expect to encounter experienced troops. He later said that he “could not understand why the confederates went forward as if on parade.”

John Worthington later filed a claim for damages, which was supported by two formerly enslaved laborers – John Ephraim Tyler Butler and Thomas Payne.




GL-03.04-200 The People of Worthington Farm

The People of Worthington Farm



Poor creatures, it means death to them either way!"

John and Mary Worthington, with children John Jr. and Glenn, took shelter in their cellar. Francis, Barbara, Lillie, and William Mantz, the wife and children of B&O Railroad agent Frank Mantz sheltered with them, along with an unknown number of enslaved laborers.¹⁴


From the cellar, they watched Federal soldiers ambush the Confederates. The families heard officers cursing and threatening the panic-stricken Confederate troops. Young Glenn Washington, just six year old, later recalled hearing the moans and cries of the wounded and dying soldiers just outside the cellar window.




John Worthington bought this property in April of 1862. For several days in September of that year, Confederates occupied Frederick as part of the Maryland Campaign. Then, in 1864, the Battle of Monocacy was fought on his doorstep. After enduring the damage and trauma of the war, the family rebuilt and continued to live in the home. The property remained in the family until the 1950s.



Records from 1860 account for seven enslaved laborers, though it is unknown how many enslaved people Mr. Worthington retained or purchased by the time of the battle in 1864.





GL-03.04-230

GL-03.04-200

CE-03-04-240: Worthington Cellar Vignette
Wooden planks leave gaps for visitors to peer into and see a view suggesting what young Worthington might have seen from his basement window.

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GO SEE IT

Worthington Farm is Stop #2 on the self-guided auto tour of the park. Parking is available. Three hiking trails begin from this location: the easy 1.6-mile Ford Loop Trail, the difficult 1.9-mile Brooks Hill Loop Trail, and the xxx x-mile Highwater Trail.





CE-03-04-240: Worthington Cellar Vignette

The People of Worthington Farm

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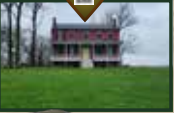


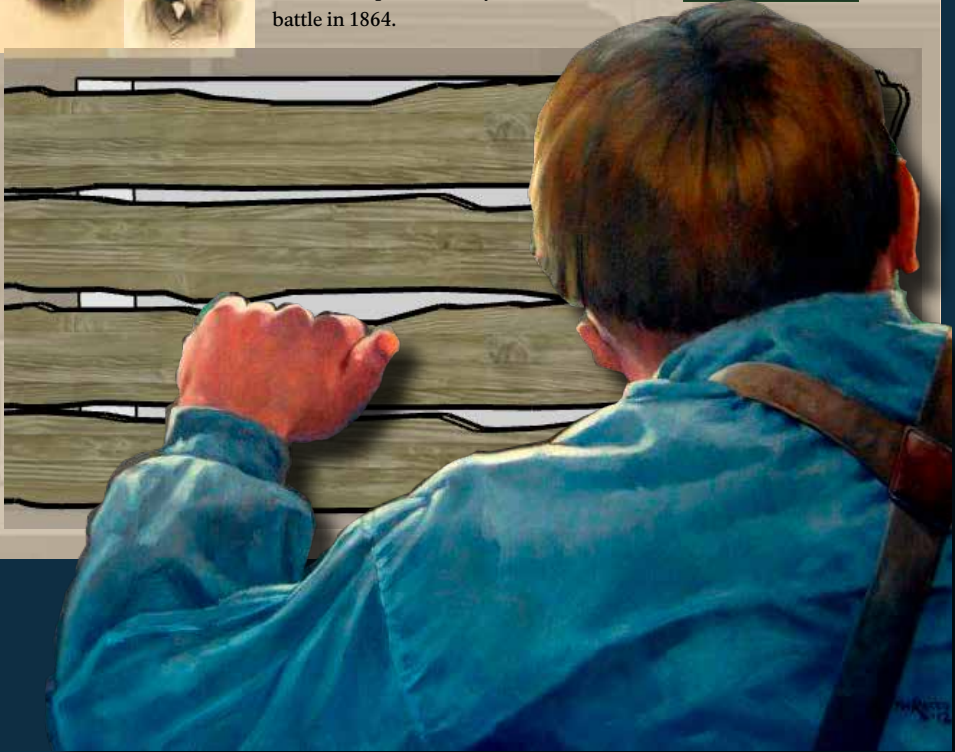
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GO SEE IT

Worthington Farm is open 12 to 14 on the self-guided walk tour of the park. Parking is available. Please bring your dog with you. This location. The early 19th-century Long Trail, the difficult 1.5-mile Brooks Hill Loop Trail, and the one-mile Highwater Trail.



CE-03-04-240: Worthington Cellar Vignette

Flat cut-out of Glenn Worthington is attached on top of the boards to recreate a vignette of him peering through the basement window to witness the battle pass by.

The visitor can look through the boards as well, to see a lighted battlefield image recessed beyond the panel. The image below is a FPO for reference.



GL-03-04-245



GL-03-04-240

GL-03.04.230 “Poor Creatures...” Sidebar Panel

Poor creatures, it means death to them either way!”

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GL-03.04.230 Image of exterior of basement window is FPO, and will be replaced by Bob Clark photography.


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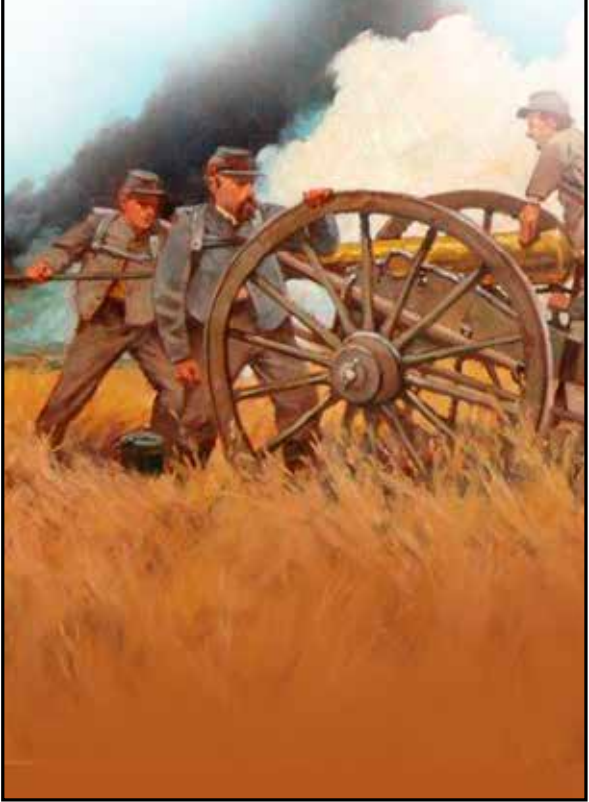
Araby Farm: In the Thick of It

By mid-morning, the fighting had moved to the fields around Araby Farm—the Thomas family homestead. By the afternoon, the battle reached its climax here, with Confederate troops sweeping twice across the fields in their attempt to push back Union forces to open the road to Washington.

At least eight artillery shells hit the house, one exploding in the home’s dining room. Although the house survived the battle, it sustained severe damage. A month later, a Union soldier passing through noted that he had “scarcely seen a house more scarred by battle.”



Just one month after the Battle of Monocacy, General Ulysses S. Grant commandeered Araby farm to host a meeting of his generals and plan the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.



GL-03.05.100

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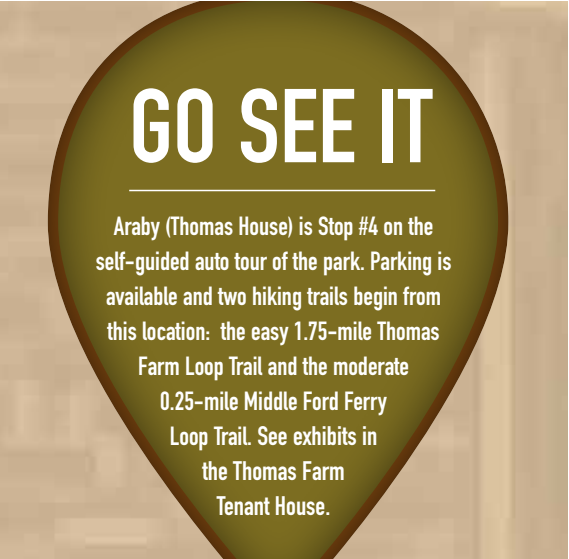
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GL-03.05-200

Christian Keefer (C.K.) Thomas was a Frederick County native who sold his interest in a Baltimore dry goods company and bought Araby farm in 1860 to avoid what he saw as impending hostilities between the north and south.

Little did he know that his property would become the site of a bloody battle. After the war, the family rebuilt and remained on the property. The 1870 census included both Black and white paid household and farm laborers, and by the 1880s the farm was worked by tenants.



GL-03.05-220



GL-03.05-220 Portrait of Tom Jones

Portrait of Tom Jones

It is uncommon to have a seated portrait like this one of Tom Jones, who is believed to have been enslaved in the Thomas household. Both the 1840 and 1860 Baltimore census record that C.K. Thomas was an enslaver. Records refer to multiple laborers who may have been enslaved laborers rented from other enslavers—a common practice among agricultural land owners at the time.



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GL-03.05.240 Vitrine Label



This Civil War rifle butt was found embedded in a tree on the Thomas Farm.



GL-03.05-240

AO-03-05-240 Civil War Rifle Butt

Complicated Allegiances

Living in a Border state meant complicated and sometime changing allegiances. The Thomas family had to adapt as both Federal and Confederate soldiers moved through the area. When General Grant used the family home as a planning headquarters, he asked young Virginia Thomas if her parents were loyal Unionists. She replied: “Mamma, she’s a Rebel, but papa, he is a Rebel when the Rebels are here and a Yankk when the yankees are here.”

Flipbook cover

GL-03.05.300

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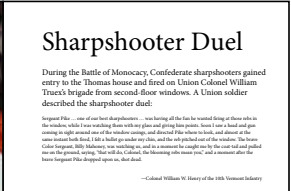




GL-03.05-310



GL-03.05-315



GL-03.05-320



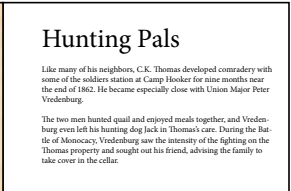
GL-03.05-325



GL-03.05-330



GL-03.05-335



GL-03.05-340



Sharpshooter Duel

During the Battle of Monocacy, Confederate sharpshooters gained entry to the Thomas house and fired on Union Colonel William Truex’s brigade from second-floor windows. A Union soldier described the sharpshooter duel:

Sergeant Pike ... one of our best sharpshooters ... was having all the fun he wanted firing at those rebs in the window, while I was watching them with my glass and giving him points. Soon I saw a head and gun coming in sight around one of the window casings, and directed Pike where to look, and almost at the same instant both fired, I felt a bullet go under my chin, and the reb pitched out of the window. The brave Color Sergeant, Billy Mahoney, was watching us, and in a moment he caught me by the coat-tail and pulled me on the ground, saying, “that will do, Colonel, the blooming rebs mean you,” and a moment after the brave Sergeant Pike dropped upon us, shot dead.

—Colonel William W. Henry of the 10th Vermont Infantry

GL-03.05-320

Hunting Pals

Like many of his neighbors, C.K. Thomas developed comradery with some of the soldiers station at Camp Hooker for nine months near the end of 1862. He became especially close with Union Major Peter Vredenburg.

The two men hunted quail and enjoyed meals together, and Vredenburg even left his hunting dog Jack in Thomas’s care. During the Battle of Monocacy, Vredenburg saw the intensity of the fighting on the Thomas property and sought out his friend, advising the family to take cover in the cellar.

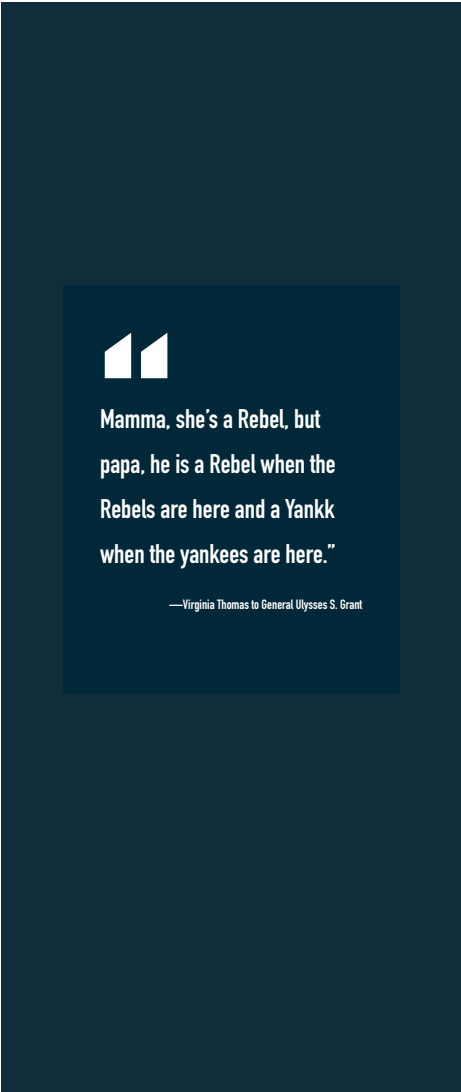
GL-03.05-340

Impressed into Service

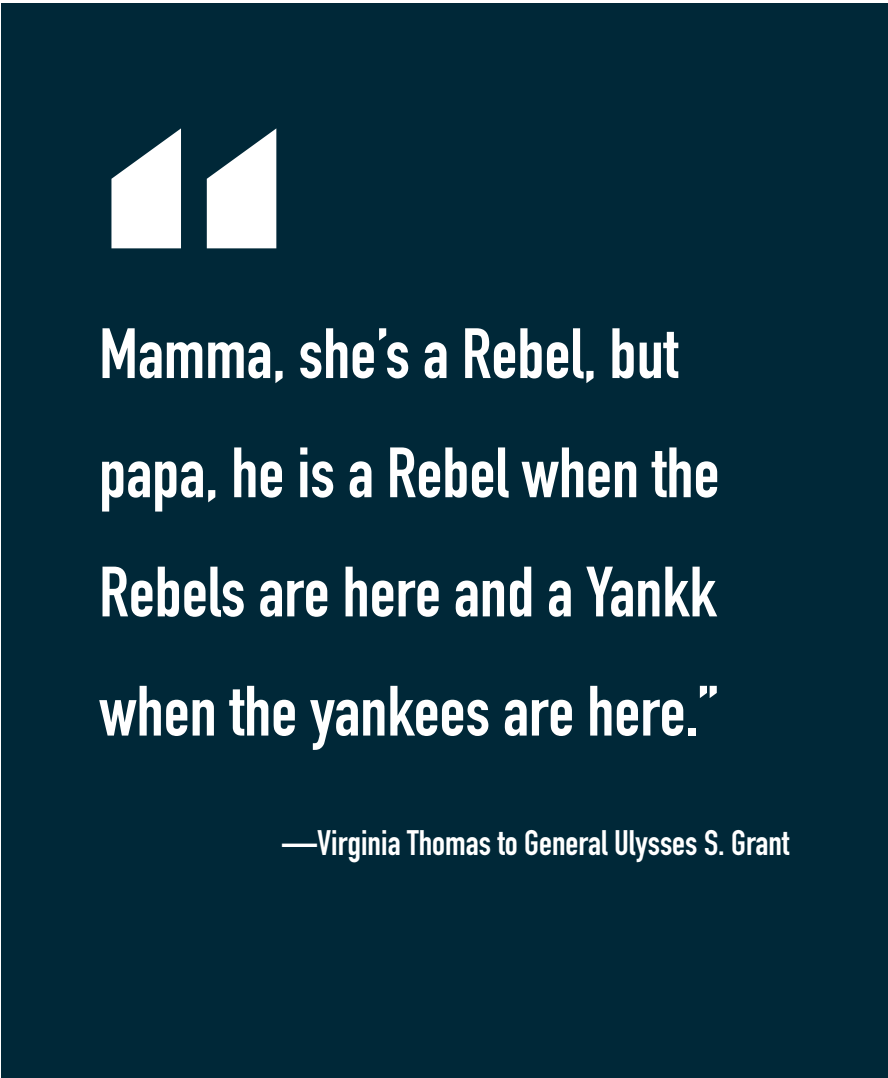
Days before the battle, Julius Anderson, Samuel Thomas, and Hugh Gatchell were arrested off the veranda of the Araby farm by a party of Union soldiers. They arrived as prisoners at the Union camp, were given muskets, and were sent to fight on the west side of Frederick.

Because the men still wore civilian clothes, a young officer realized that the Confederates would believe them to be spies and would execute the men if captured. The officer released them on the morning of July 9, and they retreated to Gambrill Mill, where they sheltered during the battle.

GL-03.05-330



GL-03.05-400



GL-03.05-500 Vredenburg Military Uniform Case



Vredenburg Military Uniform

These garments belonged to Major Peter Vredenburg of the 14th New Jersey regiment. Vredenburg survived the Battle of the Monocacy, but was killed several months later, at the Battle of Opequon in Winchester, VA, on September 19, 1864.

GL-03.05-500



AO-03-05-501 Frock Coat



AO-03-05-502 Vest



AO-03-05-503 Sash (repro)



AO-03-05-504 Vredenburg CDV



Vredenburg Military Uniform

These garments belonged to Major Peter Vredenburg of the 14th New Jersey regiment. Vredenburg survived the Battle of the Monocacy, but was killed several months later, at the Battle of Opequon in Winchester, VA, on September 19, 1864.

Scene 04 Dimensional View — Soldier Stories



Scene 4 - map removed for full view

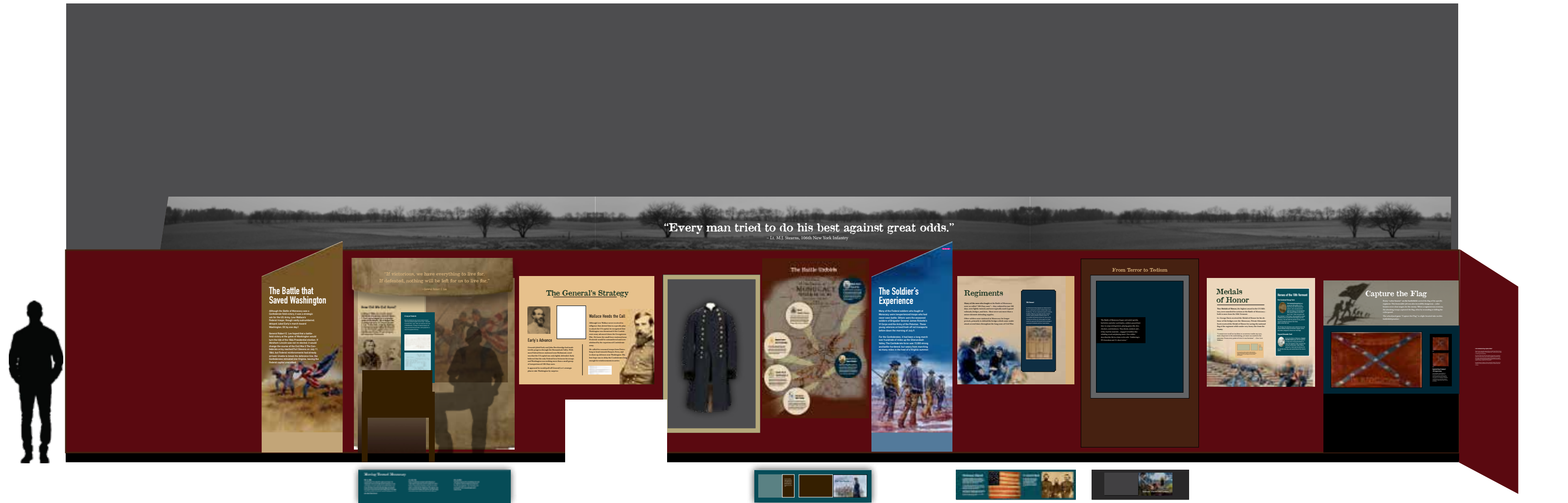
Scene 04 Additional Views



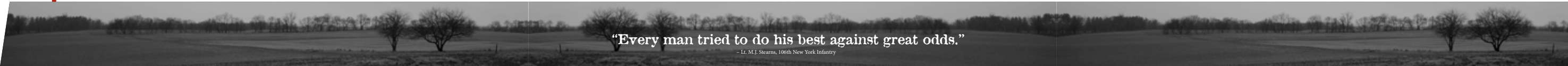
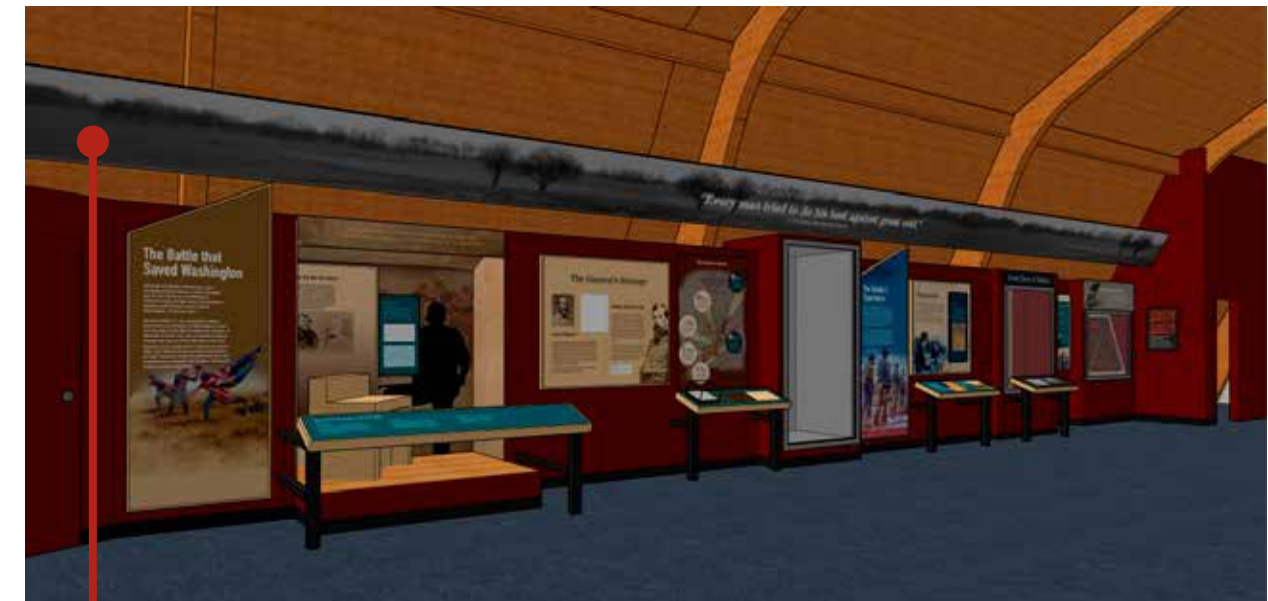
Scene 4 with a view of the map for context



Scene 04 Elevation — Soldier Stories



GL-04.00-100 Banner with Quotation

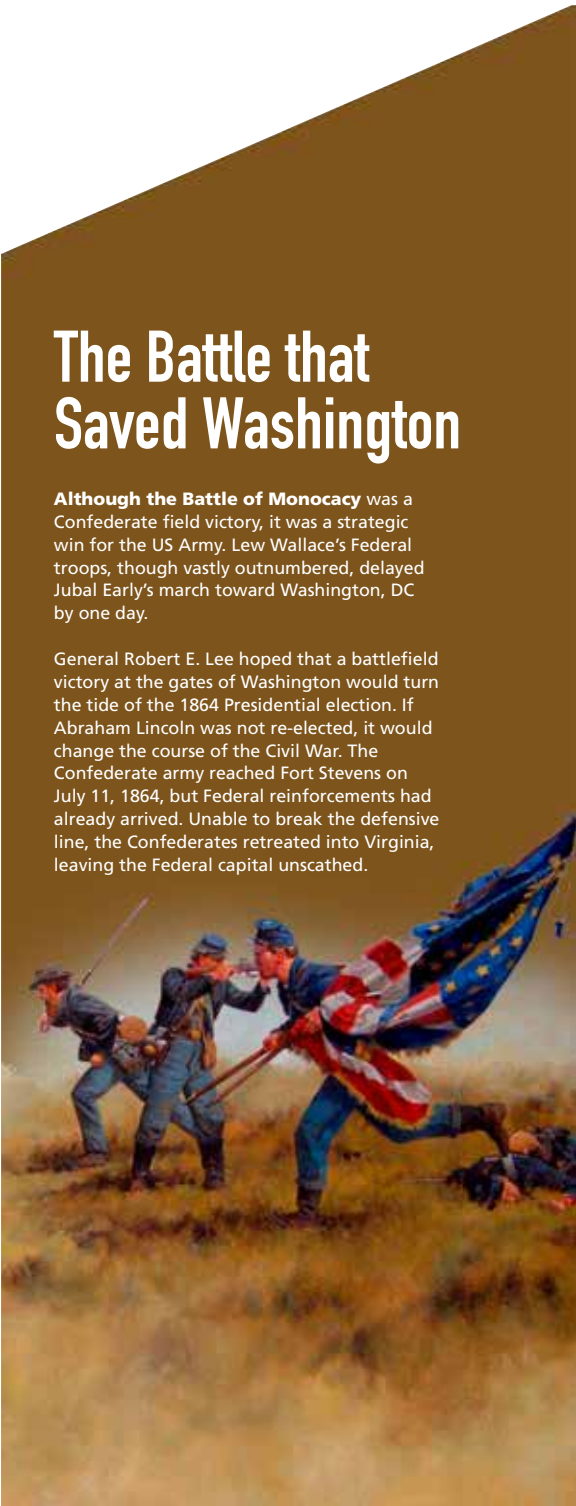


GL-04.00-100

Banner image is FPO, to be replaced by photography from Bob Clark.

Reuses existing timeline structure.





The Battle that Saved Washington

Although the Battle of Monocacy was a Confederate field victory, it was a strategic win for the US Army. Lew Wallace's Federal troops, though vastly outnumbered, delayed Jubal Early's march toward Washington, DC by one day.

General Robert E. Lee hoped that a battlefield victory at the gates of Washington would turn the tide of the 1864 Presidential election. If Abraham Lincoln was not re-elected, it would change the course of the Civil War. The Confederate army reached Fort Stevens on July 11, 1864, but Federal reinforcements had already arrived. Unable to break the defensive line, the Confederates retreated into Virginia, leaving the Federal capital unscathed.



GL-04.01-100

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CE-04.01.250 Field Officer’s Vignette

“If victorious, we have everything to live for.
If defeated, nothing will be left for us to live for.”
—General Robert E. Lee

How Did We Get Here?

In May of 1864, two months before the battle, Lieutenant General UlyssesS. Grant was engaged in a campaign south of Richmond, VA to defeat the Confederate army of General Robert E. Lee. To the west, ongoing fighting in the Shenandoah Valley threatened to cut off critical supplies from reaching the main forces of Lee's army under siege near Richmond.



A Levy on Frederick

When the Confederate army arrived in Frederick, General John Early demanded supplies from his troops - thousands of pounds of flour, sugar, coffee, salt, and butter - and a sum of \$200,000 dollars. The Mayor of Frederick complied - the money was sent from local banks - and he passed this receipt for his payment of the levy.



Moving Toward Monocacy

Mid June 1864:
General Robert E. Lee decided to send more troops to the Shenandoah Valley even though that left Richmond in a weakened position. Lee sent Lieutenant General Jubal Early to join forces with Major General John Breckinridge, instructing that force to move north, and remove the Federal threat to the supply chain. They would circle around to capture Washington in a surprise attack from the west.

Late June 1864:
News of Confederate movement up the Shenandoah Valley quickly reached John Garrett, President of the B&O Railroad. Anxious that his bridges and tracks were under attack, he notified the War Department. The response came from General Lew Wallace, who sent his own troops, along with reinforcements from Grant's Army of the Potomac.

Early July 1864:
The Federal troops met the Confederates just south of Frederick, in the firm fields here at Monocacy. The odds were staggering—the Confederate army stood nearly 15,000 strong, facing just 6,800 Federal troops.



Objects on display:

34994 Field desk identified to Henry B. McCoy, 3rd Potomac Home Brigade

AO-04-01-252
24992 - Fife identified to Joshua Thomas, musician in Company “B” 11th Maryland Infantry.

AO-04-01-253
34993 – Ink Well, 1st Lt. Samuel Eck, Potomac Home Brigade

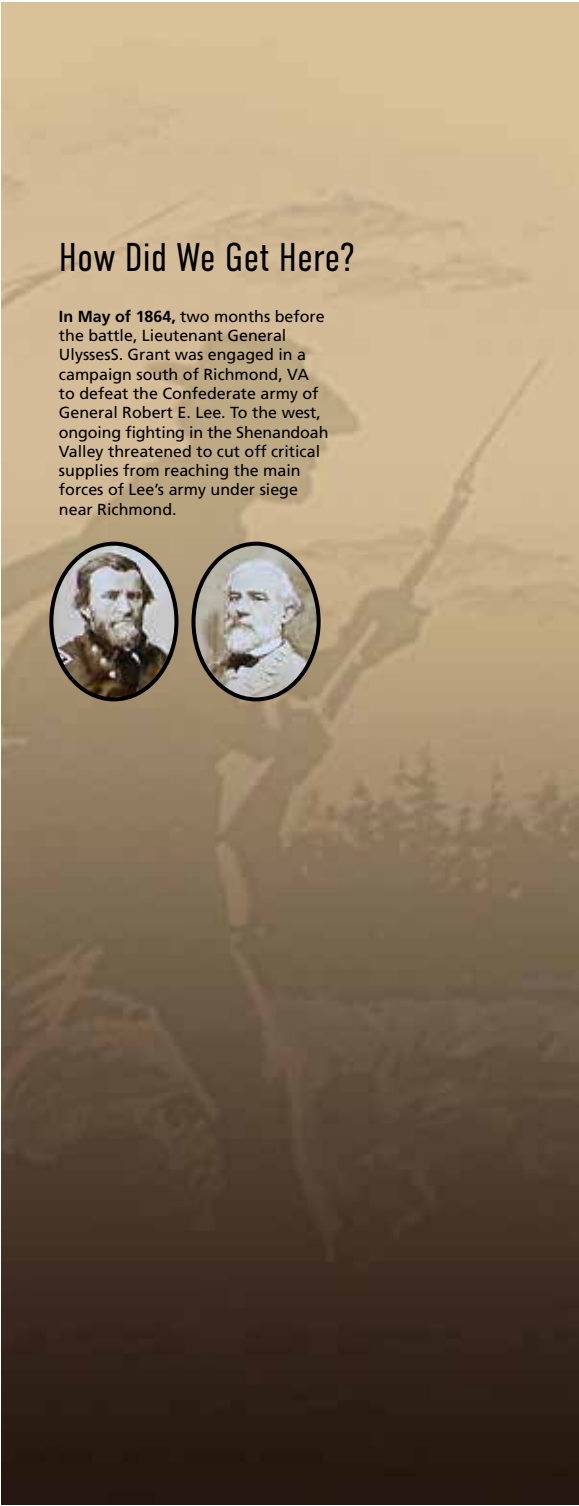
CE-04-01-254
Life size figure and costume seated in chair (reused)

CE-04-01-055
Facsimile of letter between McCoy and Eck

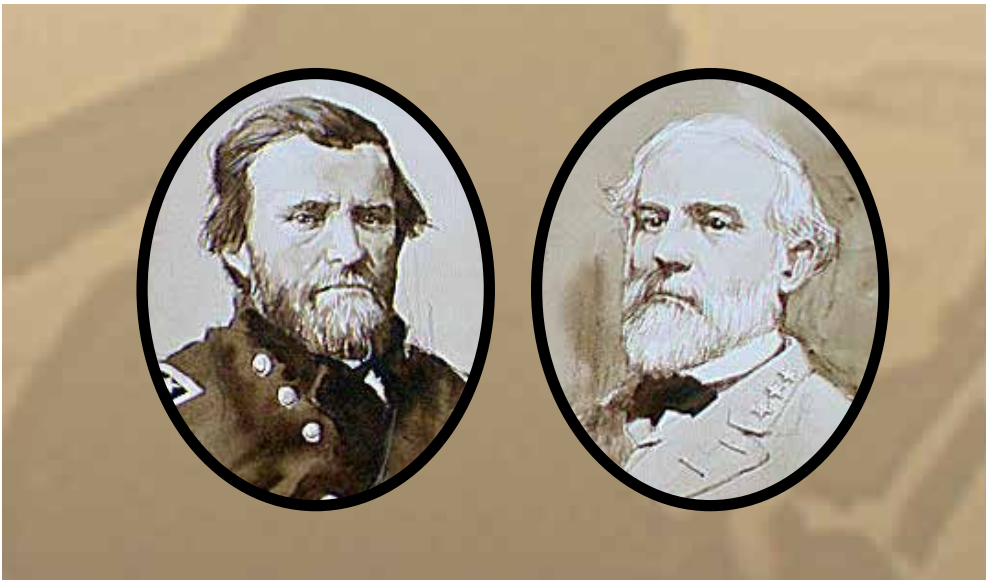
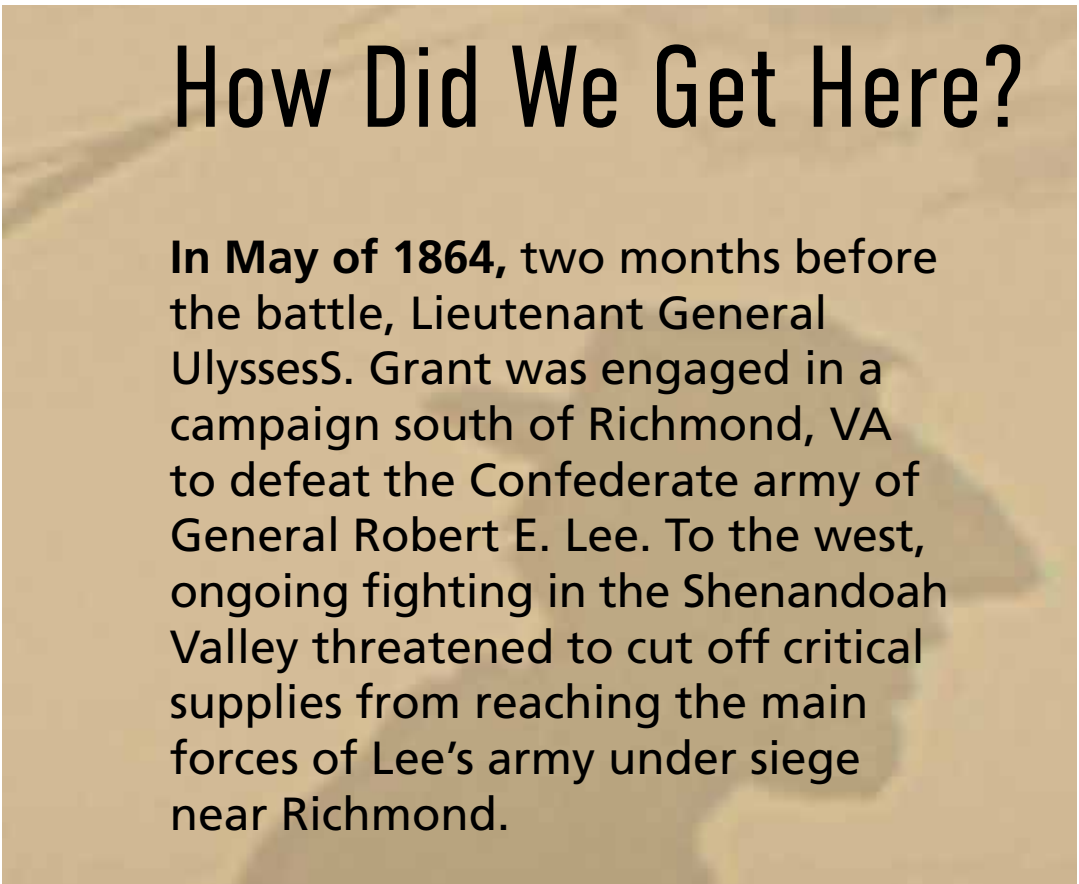


Artifacts to be resued from existing vignette





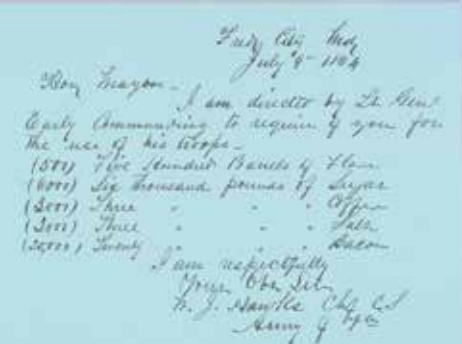
GL-04.01-200



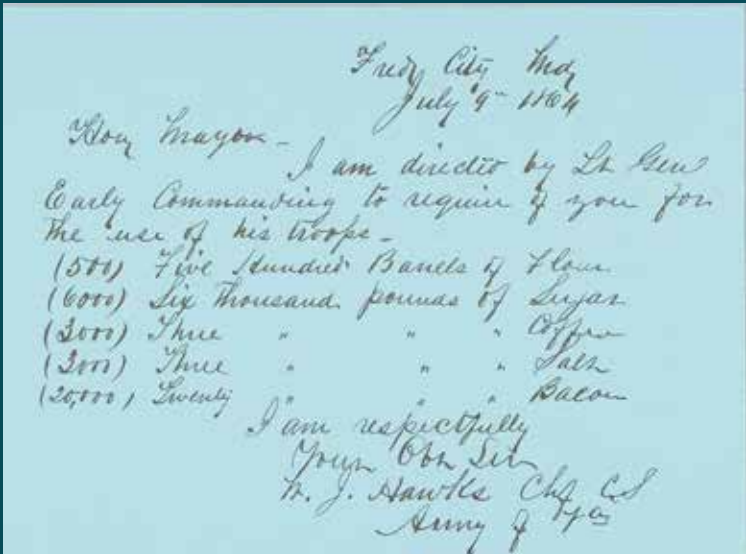
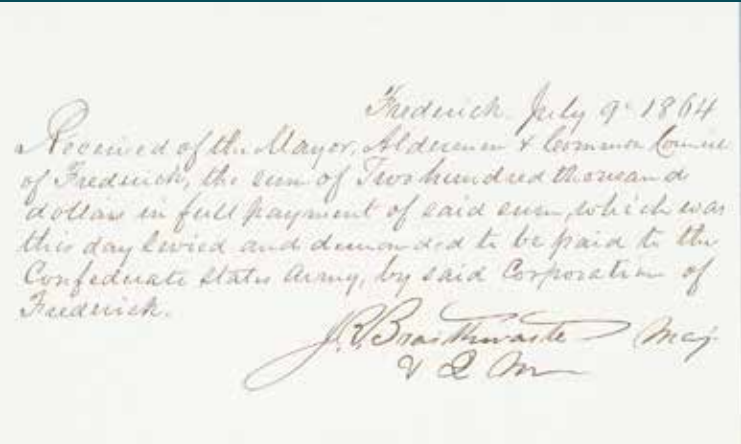
GL-04.01-220 A Levy on Frederick Sidebar

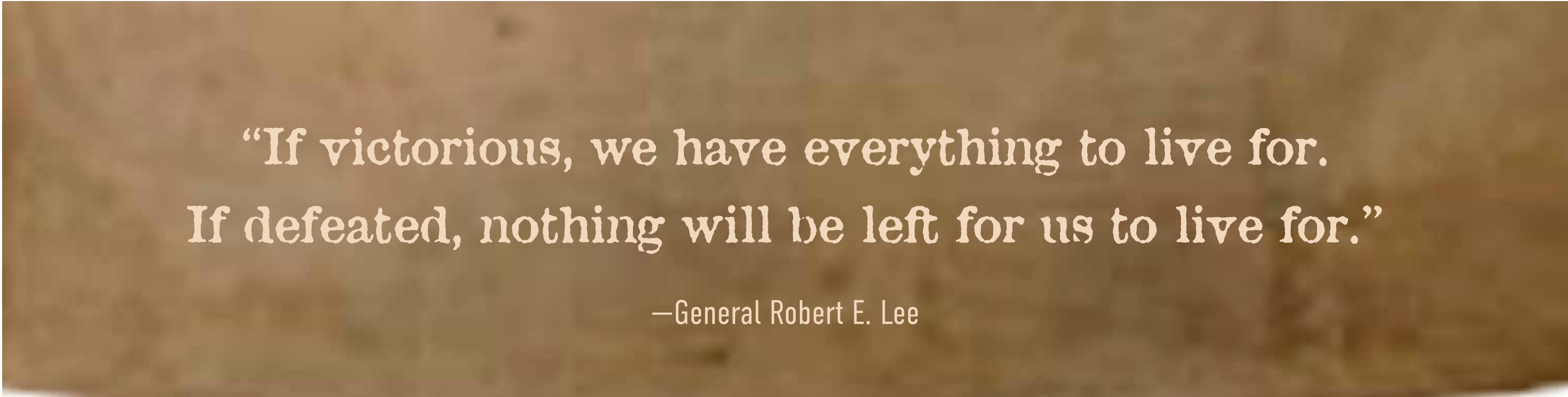
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GL-04.01-230



GL-04.01-240 Background Tent Image



GL-04.01-240



GL-04.01-250 Moving Toward Monocacy

Note: HFC welcomes discussion with the park to determine content placement for Scene 04.01

Moving Toward Monocacy

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GL-04.01-250

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GL-04.02-100 The General’s Strategy

Telegram
FPO

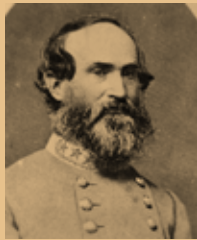
Headquarters,
Frederick City, Md., July 8, 1864 - 8 p.m.
Maj. Gen H. W. Halleck,
Chief of Staff:
Breckinridge, with strong column, moving down the |
Washington pike toward Urbana; is within six miles of
that place. I shall withdraw immediately from
Frederick City and put myself in position on the road
to cover Washington, if necessary.
Lew. Wallace
Major-General, Commanding.¹¹

Infograph
TBD

Generals Jubal Early and John Breckinridge had made terrific progress through the Shenandoah Valley. With most Federal forces stationed near Richmond, word was that the US capital was only lightly defended. Early believed that the only Federal force between his troops and Washington was nothing more than a small group of inexperienced 100-Days men.

It appeared he would pull off General Lee’s strategic plan to take Washington by surprise.

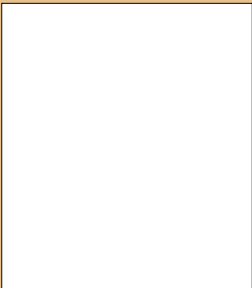
The General’s Strategy



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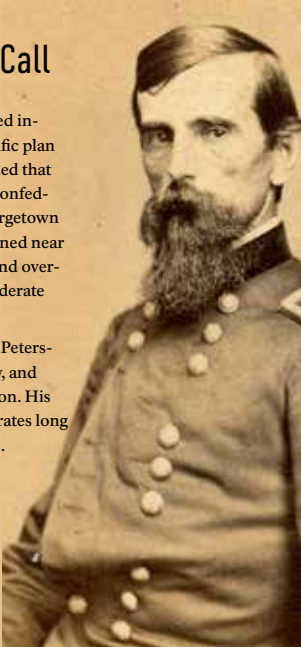
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Wallace Heeds the Call

Although Lew Wallace never received intelligence that alerted him to a specific plan to attack the US capital, he recognized that Washington was threatened if the Confederate army advanced down the Georgetown Pike. He knew the small force stationed near Frederick would be outnumbered and overwhelmed by the experienced Confederate army.

He called for seasoned troops from Petersburg to head towards Harpers Ferry, and to shore up defenses near Washington. His best hope was to delay the Confederates long enough for reinforcements to arrive.



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CE-04.02-200 Case recessed into gallery wall



CASE Layout TBD

CE-04.02-200



AO-04-02-210 Wallace uniform, vest, and epaulets



AO-04-02-212 Wallace CDV



AO-04-02-215 Wallace Trunk

General Lew Wallace’s uniform with frock coat, vest, and epaulets.

GL-04.02-210

Civil War trunk, belonging to General Lew Wallace

GL-04.02-215

Carte-de-visite of Union Major General Lew Wallace. Label on bottom reads “Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by E. Anthony in the Clerk’s office of the District Court of the U.S. for the So. District of New York.”

GL-04.02-220



GL-04.02-300 The Battle Unfolds

The Battle Unfolds

Brigadier General Erastus B. Tyler

Brigadier General Erastus Tyler set out from Baltimore on July 3, commanding troops from the 8th Illinois Cavalry. Joining with 100-Days men, they proceeded west towards Harpers Ferry, and skirmished with Confederate troops raiding supply depots. They continued the Confederates were indeed headed through the mountain pass toward Frederick.

General Stephen D. Ramseur

Confederate General Stephen Ramseur advanced along Georgetown Pike towards Monocacy Junction where he encountered a small Federal force consisting of 100-Days men, and troops from the 10th Vermont. The Federals held their ground to the north of the Georgetown Pike covered bridge, blocking the route to Washington.

Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge

Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge was leading troops up the Shenandoah Valley in 1864 when he received orders to join forces with Jubal Early. Under Early, Breckinridge led his troops and those recruited from Lee's Army of Northern Virginia up the Valley into West Virginia and then Maryland.

Brigadier General James B. Ricketts

Brigadier General James B. Ricketts led experienced soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. They were sorely needed at Monocacy, and endured some of the heaviest fighting of the day. Though outnumbered, they fought hard against Confederate troops led by Generals Gordon and McCausland. Most of the 1,300 Federal casualties that day were from Ricketts's division.

Major General John B. Gordon

By early afternoon, the Confederates had pressed the Federals back to Araby Farm. Here, McCausland's troops skirmished with Rickett's VI Corps again. Confederate General John B. Gordon crossed the Monocacy River behind them, and launched another attack on Rickett's men, which drove them off the field.

Brigadier General John McCausland, Jr.

1,200 Cavalrymen under Confederate General McCausland made their way south of the covered bridge looking for another river crossing. McCausland's troops forded the Monocacy at Worthington Farm, and fought 1,000 of US General James Rickett's experienced troops. The Confederates were pushed back.

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The exhibit is a wall-mounted display titled "The Battle Unfolds". It features a large map of the battle area with various locations and troop movements indicated by arrows. To the left of the map is a panel titled "The General's Strategy" with a portrait of a general and text. To the right of the map is a panel titled "The Battle Unfolds" with a portrait of a general and text. Below the map is a small table with a display case containing artifacts.

GL-04.02-300



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CA-04.02-400 Vitrine / Did You Know Series



AO-04-02-401



AO-04-02-405



Vitrine

At least one Federal regiment was held up in Monrovia when the trains stopped moving. Gen. Wallace asked repeatedly what had happened to these men, but they never made it to Monocacy to join the fight.

Did You Know...

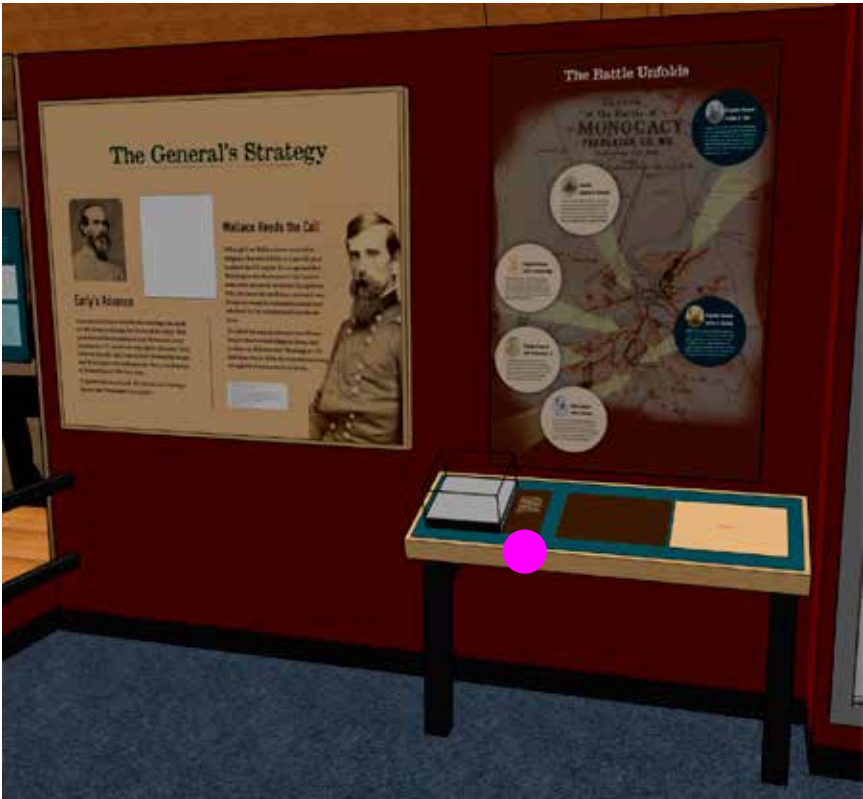
Flipbook

CA-04.02-400

GL-04.02-400

GL-04.02-400 Vitrine Label

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GL-04.02-410 Series — Did You Know Flipbook

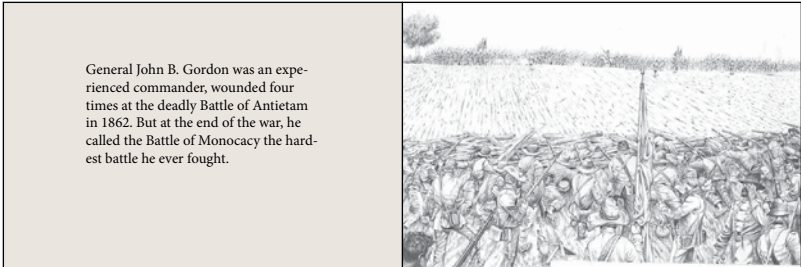


GL-04.02-410



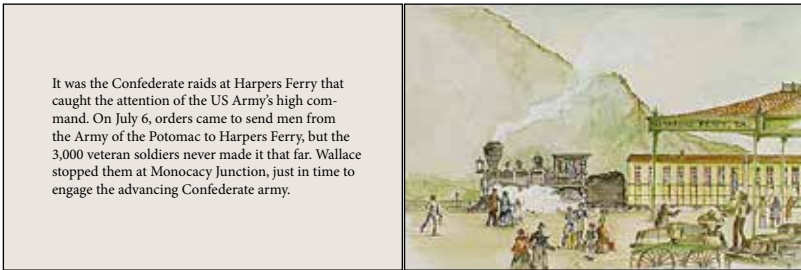
GL-04.02-420

GL-04.02-425



GL-04.02-430

GL-04.02-435



GL-04.02-440

GL-04.02-445

A lawyer, a Kentucky senator, and Vice President under James Buchanan, John C. Breckinridge started his military career during the Mexican-American War. Breckinridge left the Senate when Kentucky stayed in the Union, and joined the Confederate army.

GL-04.02-420

General John B. Gordon was an experienced commander, wounded four times at the deadly Battle of Antietam in 1862. But at the end of the war, he called the Battle of Monocacy the hardest battle he ever fought.

GL-04.02-430

It was the Confederate raids at Harpers Ferry that caught the attention of the US Army's high command. On July 6, orders came to send men from the Army of the Potomac to Harpers Ferry, but the 3,000 veteran soldiers never made it that far. Wallace stopped them at Monocacy Junction, just in time to engage the advancing Confederate army.


GL-04.02-440



The Soldier's Experience

Many of the Federal soldiers who fought at Monocacy were inexperienced troops who had never seen battle. Others were the seasoned soldiers of Brigadier General James Ricketts's VI Corps and the Army of the Potomac. These young veterans arrived fresh off rail transports before dawn the morning of July 9.

For the Confederates, it had been a long march over hundreds of miles up the Shenandoah Valley. The Confederate force was 15,000 strong and battle-hardened, but weary from marching so many miles in the heat of a Virginia summer.



GL-04.03-100



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Regiments

Many of the men who fought at the Battle of Monocacy were so-called “100-Days men”— they enlisted for just 100 days, were lightly trained, and were typically used to guard railroads, bridges, and forts. Most never saw more than a minor skirmish defending supplies.

Other soldiers were stationed at Monocacy for longer periods, primarily to defend the bridges which came under attack several times throughout the long years of Civil War.

10th Vermont

The 10th Vermont Infantry Regiment was stationed north of the river, protecting the Junction’s multiple bridges across the Monocacy. This was an experienced regiment, and during the Battle of Monocacy, they fought under Gen. Ricketts’s command, repelling multiple Confederate attacks. The over-confident Confederates had been told “these are only 100-days men and they can’t stand up against our troops.” Instead, the experienced 10th Vermont had the advantage of surprising the Confederates with their staunch defense.



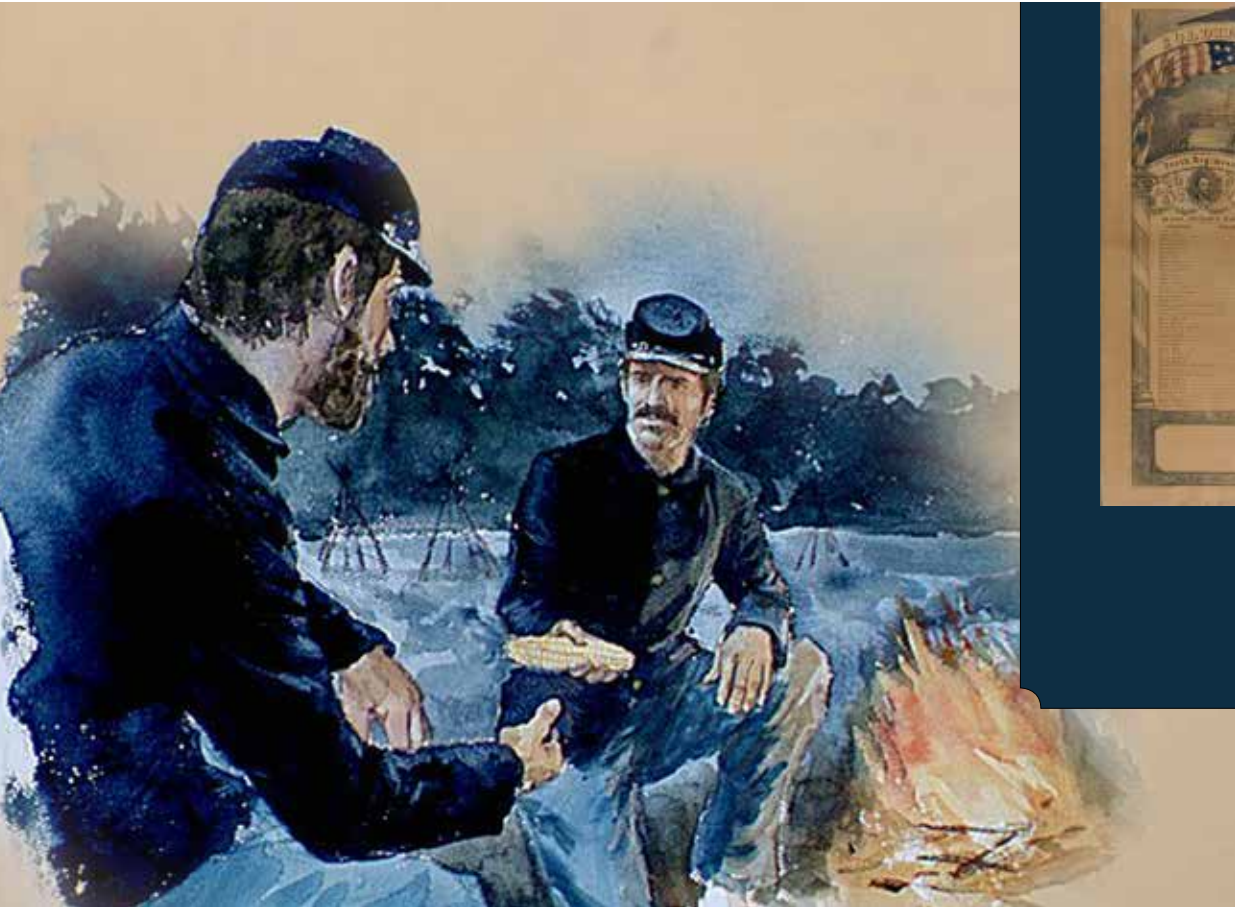
GL-04.03-210

GL-04.03-200

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The Monocacy Regiment

The 14th New Jersey Regiment had a long history at Monocacy. In the winter of 1862, they established an encampment at the Junction. Known as “Camp Hooker,” it housed up to 1,000 soldiers, and included officers’ quarters, soldiers’ tents, cookhouses, guard houses, commissary, stable, and even a hospital.

Soldiers from the 14th New Jersey built earthworks and the two blockhouses that protected the Junction. They reinforced the bridges in 1863 when they were strategic targets during the Gettysburg Campaign.

This regiment was called back as reinforcements for the Battle of Monocacy. By 1864, they were seasoned troops, and saw some of the heaviest fighting of the battle.

Due to their long history at the Junction, they became known as “the Monocacy Regiment.”



For Love of a Nurse

Chauncey Harris, a soldier with the 14th New Jersey had been stationed at Camp Hooker for nine months, but he only met local Monocacy resident Clementine America Baker after being wounded at the Battle of Monocacy. She nursed him to health and the two eventually married



GL-04.03-300



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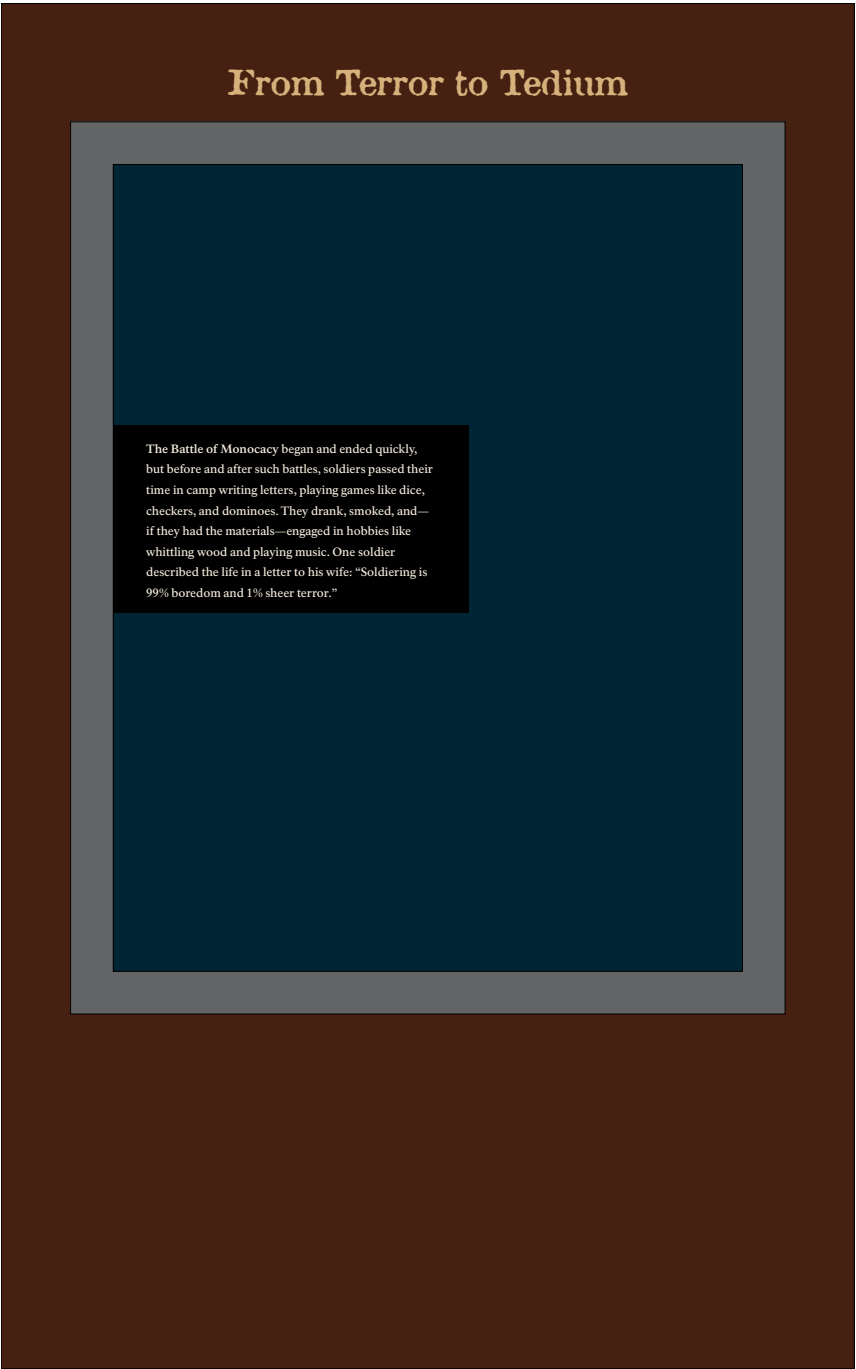
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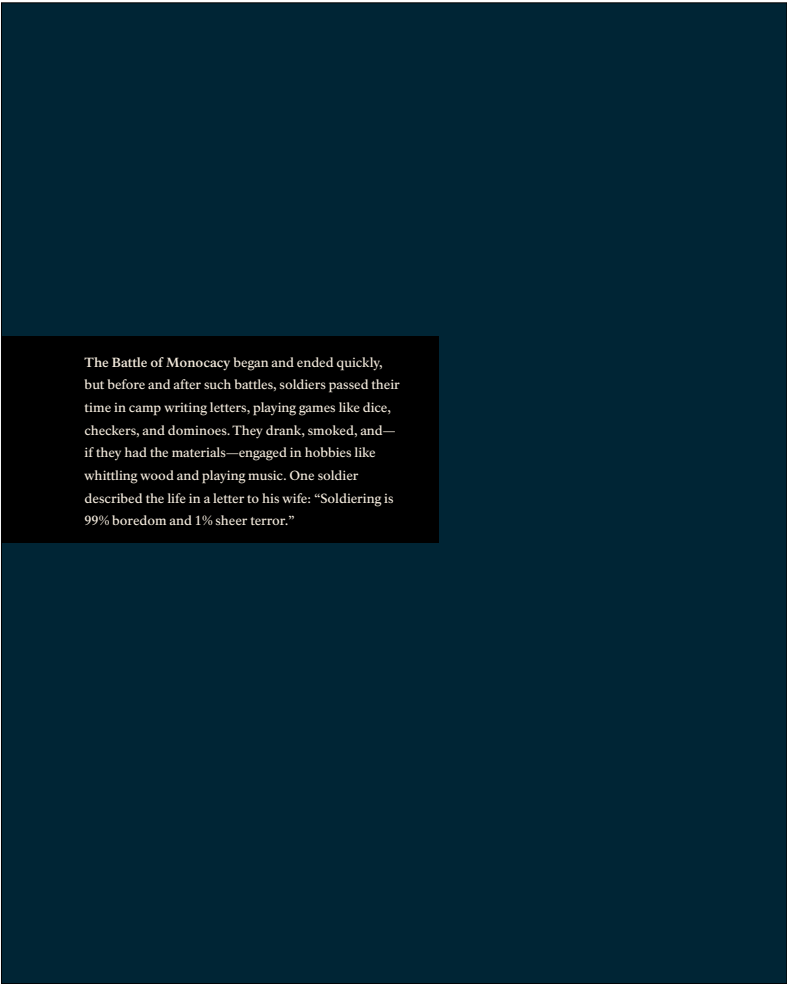
CA-04.04-150 Terror to Tedium Case



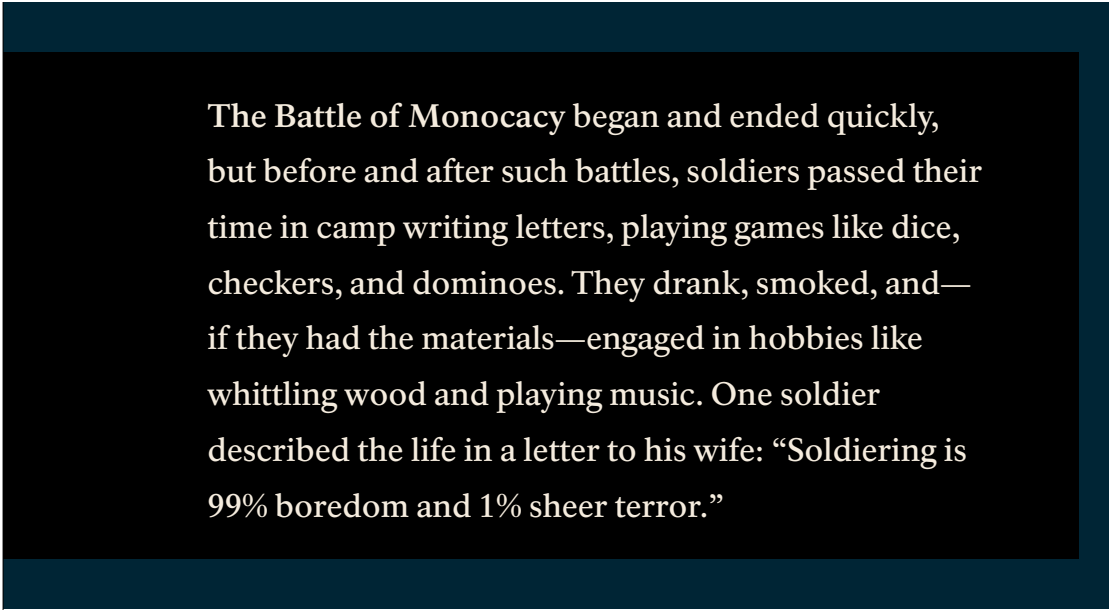
CA-04.04-150



GL-04.04-100



GL-04.04-150



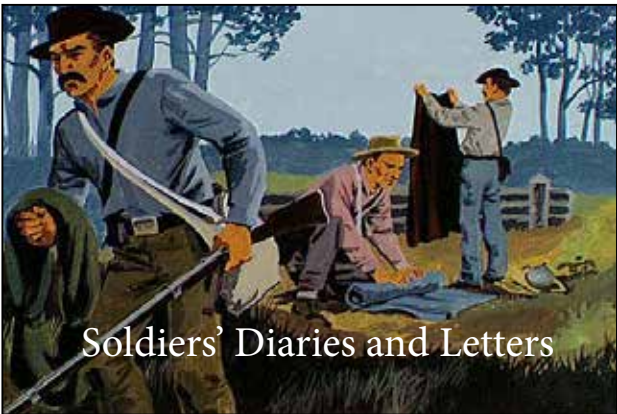
Note: placement of text is FPO and will be adjusted to work with the final case layout.



CA-04.04-150 Terror to Tedium Case Artifacts



GL-04.04-200 “Soldiers’ Diaries and Letters” Flipbook Overview



GL-04.04-200

“On July 9th, 1864 (my 21st birthday) I was detailed for picket duty ... as we came up to stand in the corn the Corporal stretched up his full height to take in the situation and was shot through the head falling backwards onto myself.”

—Private Daniel B. Freeman, 10th Vermont

“The rebs had three or four lines of battle and we had only one in the afternoon we had some hard fighting, neither side had any entrenchments and we were in plain sight of each other and all we had to do was to stand and shoot at them as fast as we could.”

—Private Henry P Burnham, 10th Vermontt

GL-04.04-205

GL-04.04-210

“I was acting as a gunner ... We were hotly engaged only for about 30 minutes, the Yanks in our front giving away very soon ... A cannon ball came very near taking my head off today ... If I had been standing up it would have struck me full in the face.”

—Private Henry Robinson Berkley

“I pass a comrade sitting by the roadside. Blood is trickling from a wound just below his heart... I say ‘Goodbye,’ to him; there is no regret or fear in his tone as he replies. A brace country boy he had lived and death has no terrors for him. He could not have smiled more sweetly had he been lying down to pleasant dreams. Hours afterward I

carry a canteen full of water to another comrade lying on a pile of grain in the store-house by the railroad, and he too had no complains or repinings. He only said, ‘I have my deathwound,’ and with the dew of youth yet fresh upon him, with all the prospects of a long life ended, he closed his eyes in dream-less sleep.” —Soldier (unknown)

GL-04.04-215

GL-04.04-220

“Ben Weishamfel and I rode over the battlefield the other day. It bears traces of the desperate conflict, in the hundreds of muskets, knapsacks, cannon balls and shells which lay around and the fences riddled with balls. The fight raged furiously around the fine farmhouse and barn of Mr. C.K. Thomas. Several large holes through the wall attest to this. This family sought refuge in the cellar during the battle.”

—William Daviess Hutchings Papers, Indiana Historical Society

GL-04.04-225

GL-04.04-230

Dear Aunt

I received the box you sent to me all safe and everything was in perfect order and when I opened it my heart did Leap for Joy to think that I was not forgotten by all of my relatives. I was completely overjoyed to receive such A memento in such A place as this. I have got on the shirts and drawers and the gaund and I can say let the storm come down, and be comfortable with my new clothes the eatables came very acceptable indeed for the food we get here is not very palatable I assure you, So I dressed myself up and took my

tea on Dried beef and boiled eggs, short cake and butter and sweet cake and a nice cup of tea and I assure You that no King in his palace was more happy than I, and it brought back to my memory the happy time of by gone days when war alarms were not felt nor feared. I found in the pocket of the gaund A plug of tobacco marked A which I supposed came from Alanson which came very exceptable and tell him that I am very much oblige to him for it

So Now Dear Aunt I must bring this to a close hoping to hear from you soon again and tell Matz to write often for A Letter hear is a great treat I assure you. Give my Love to all inquiring friend and except a Large share for yourself,

I remain you Thankful Nephew,
Sergt Jervis H. Bennett
P.S. write soon

GL-04.04-240

GL-04.04-245

Dear _____

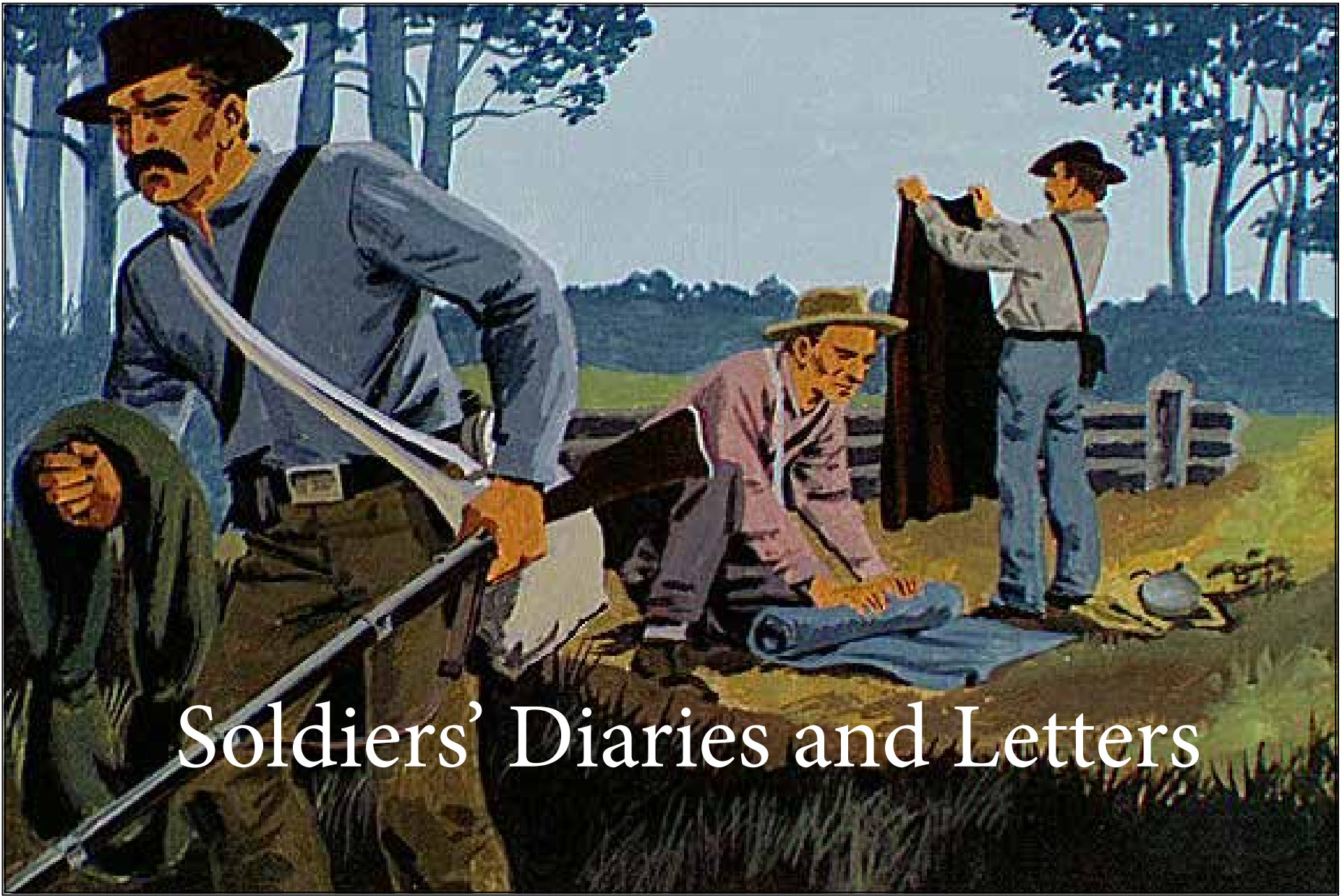
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GL-04.04-250

GL-04.04-255



Soldiers’ Diaries and Letters

GL-04.04-200



“On July 9th, 1864 (my 21st birthday) I was detailed for picket duty ... as we came up to stand in the corn the Corporal stretched up his full height to take in the situation and was shot through the head falling backwards onto myself.”

—Private Daniel B. Freeman, 10th Vermont

“The rebs had three or four lines of battle and we had only one in the afternoon we had some hard fighting, neither side had any entrenchments and we were in plain sight of each other and all we had to do was to stand and shoot at them as fast as we could.”

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GL-04.04-230

Dear Aunt

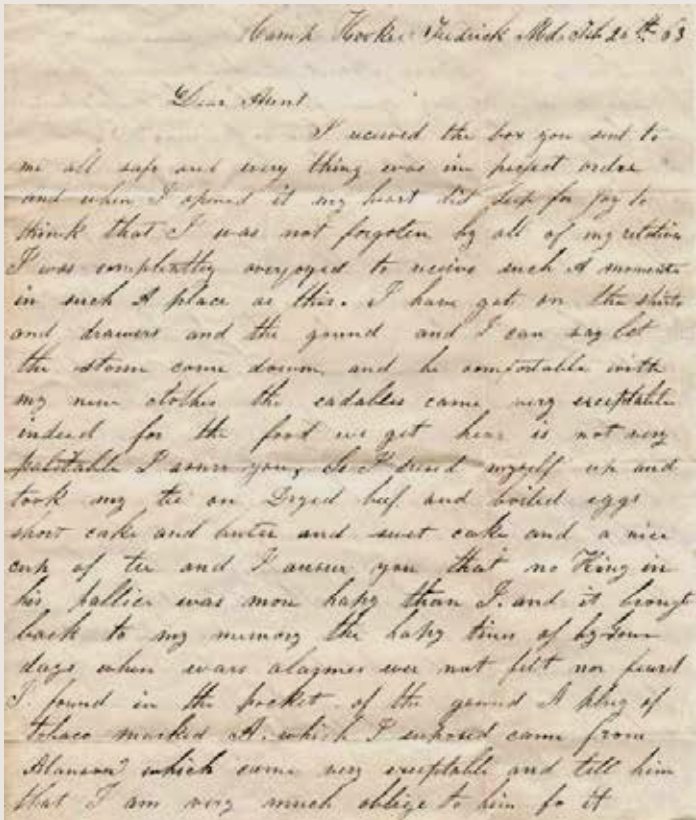
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GL-04.04-245 “Soldiers’ Diaries and Letters” Flipbook Text detail

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P.S. write soon



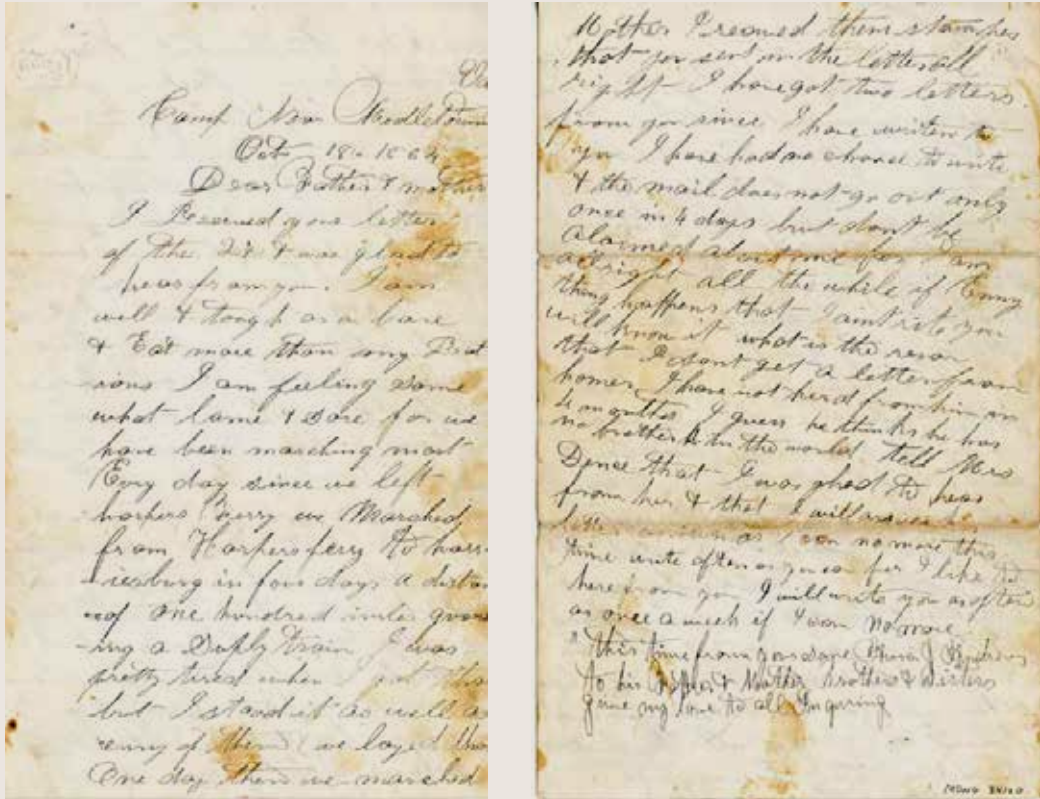
Dear_____

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Note: Park to provide transcription of the letter.

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Medals of Honor

Two Medals of Honor, the highest award in the US Military, were awarded for actions at the Battle of Monocacy – both to men from the 10th Vermont.

Lt. George Davis received the Medal of Honor for his defense of the bridges over the Monocacy. Private Alexander Scott received the Medal of Honor for saving the national flag of the regiment while under very heavy fire from the enemy.

“I cannot now recall an incident or occurrence under my eyes, more desperate in the undertaking, yet more successful in the outcome. From every point of view it was heroism.” – Gen. Lew Wallace

Lt. George Davis's effects include a flattened minie bullet from the Battle of Monocacy, his 1st Lieutenant epaulettes, his 6th corps badge pin, and an artillery shell fragment.

Heroes of the 10th Vermont

First Lieutenant George Davis

First Lieutenant George Davis was among the 300 soldiers (75 of them from the 10th Vermont Volunteers) who encountered Confederate troops on the Georgetown Pike around 8:30am on the morning of July 9. Davis was given sudden command of the troops, and proceeded to extend a defensive line to protect the two bridges over the Monocacy. The men held this position all day, preventing the Confederate advance from these points across the river.

The 9th New York Volunteers were ordered to burn the Covered Wooden Bridge and became trapped, eventually made a dangerous retreat over the bridge.

Corporal Alexander Scott

During the Battle of Monocacy, Corporal Alexander Scott fought with his regiment on Araby Farm. During the Federal retreat, the regiment's color sergeant fell out due to exhaustion. Under heavy enemy fire, Scott took the National colors and the state flag, and carried them off the field to safety.

GL-04.05-100

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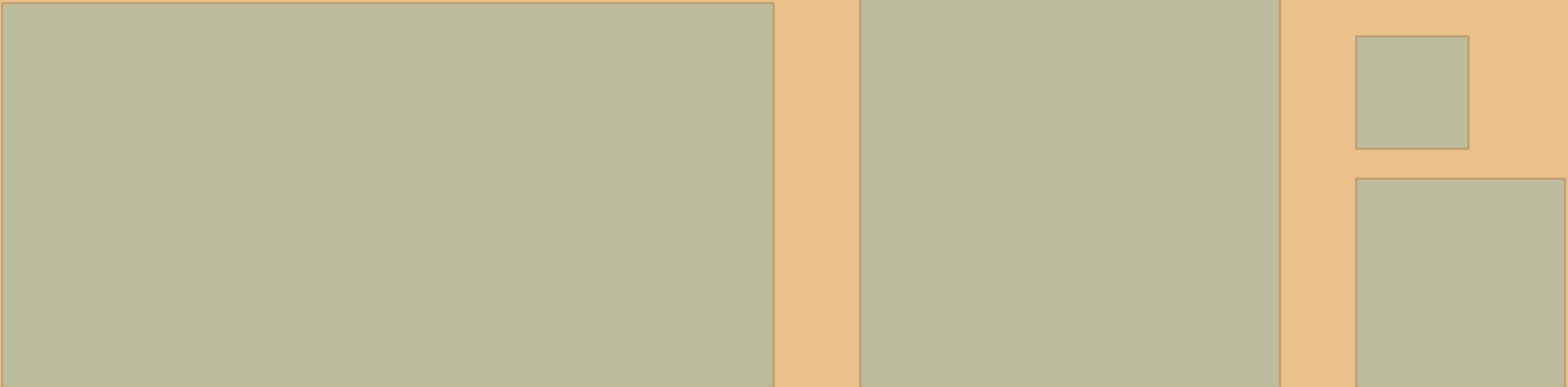
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GL-04.05-120



AO-04-05-126



AO-04-05-124

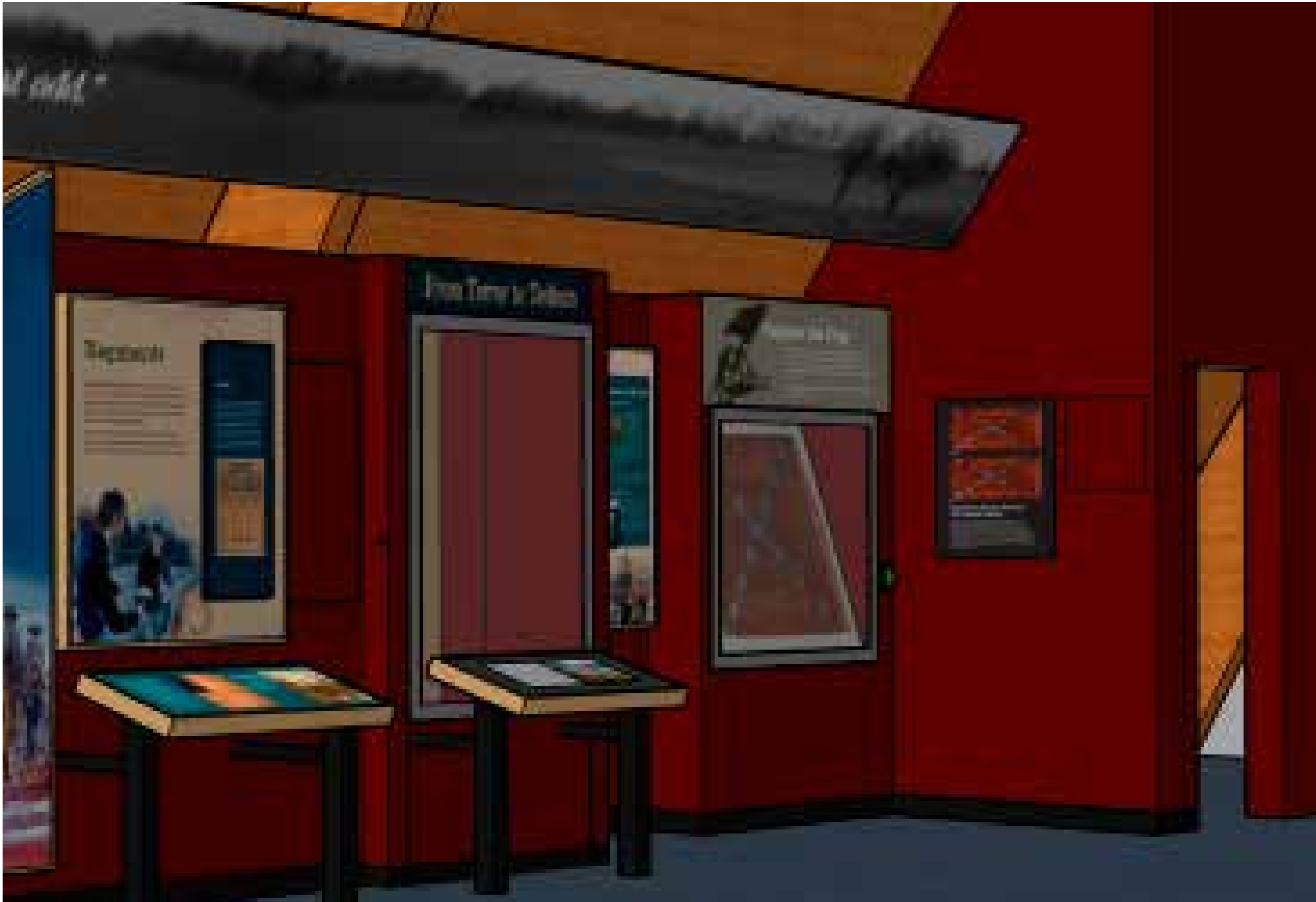


AO-04-05-120

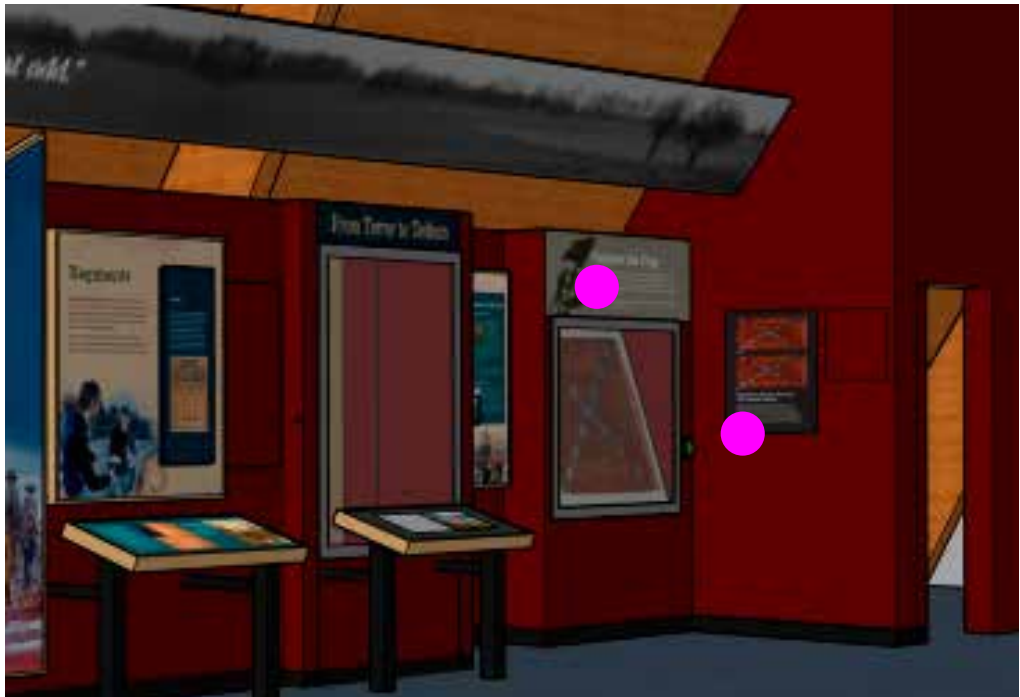



AO-04-05-126

CA-04.06-150 Flag Artifact Case



CA-04-06-150





Capture the Flag

Every “color bearer” on the battlefield carried the flag of his specific regiment. This honorable job was also incredibly dangerous – color bearers were clear targets for the enemy. When a regiment was overrun, the attacking troops captured the flag, often by wounding or killing the color guard.

The schoolyard game “Capture the Flag” is a light-hearted take on this battlefield practice.

GL-04.06-100



Side A



Side B

Regimental flag of Company F, 17th Virginia Cavalry

The 17th Virginia chased members of the 8th Illinois south from Monocacy. The Illinois regiment evaded the pursuit, and circled back to shoot the Confederate color guard. Lt. Col. Clendenin, commander of the 8th Illinois, presented the captured Confederate company flag to Major General Lew Wallace.

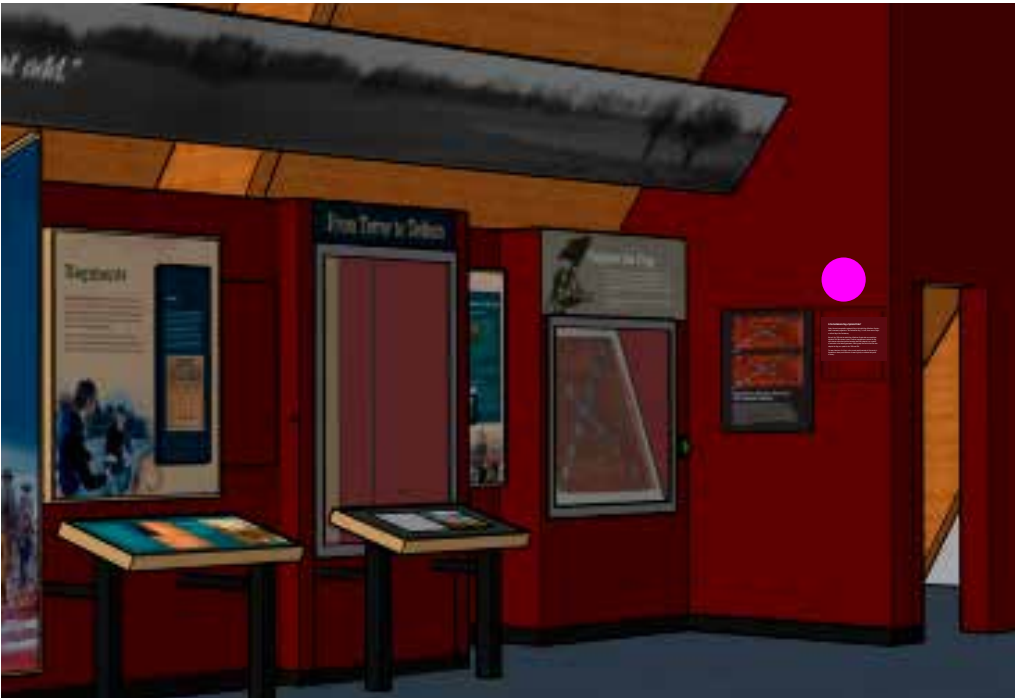
GL-04.06-150

Is the Confederate Flag a Symbol of Hate?

Today, the most recognizable regimental flag is the battle flag of Northern Virginia—what is commonly regarded as “the Confederate flag.” In truth, there was no single or official flag of the Confederacy.

Not until the 1940s did the battle flag of Northern Virginia take on associations outside of Civil War veterans’ events. Southern segregationists imbued the flag with a deeper cultural and political meaning when they adopted it as a symbol of resistance to the federal government. Racist groups like the Ku Klux Klan also adopted the flag as a symbol in the 1940s and 50s.

For many Americans, the flag is a divisive and painful reminder of this country’s foundation in slavery and the desire of some to glorify or celebrate that period of history.



GL-04.06-300

Scene 5 Dimensional View - Emergency - Field Hospital Vignette



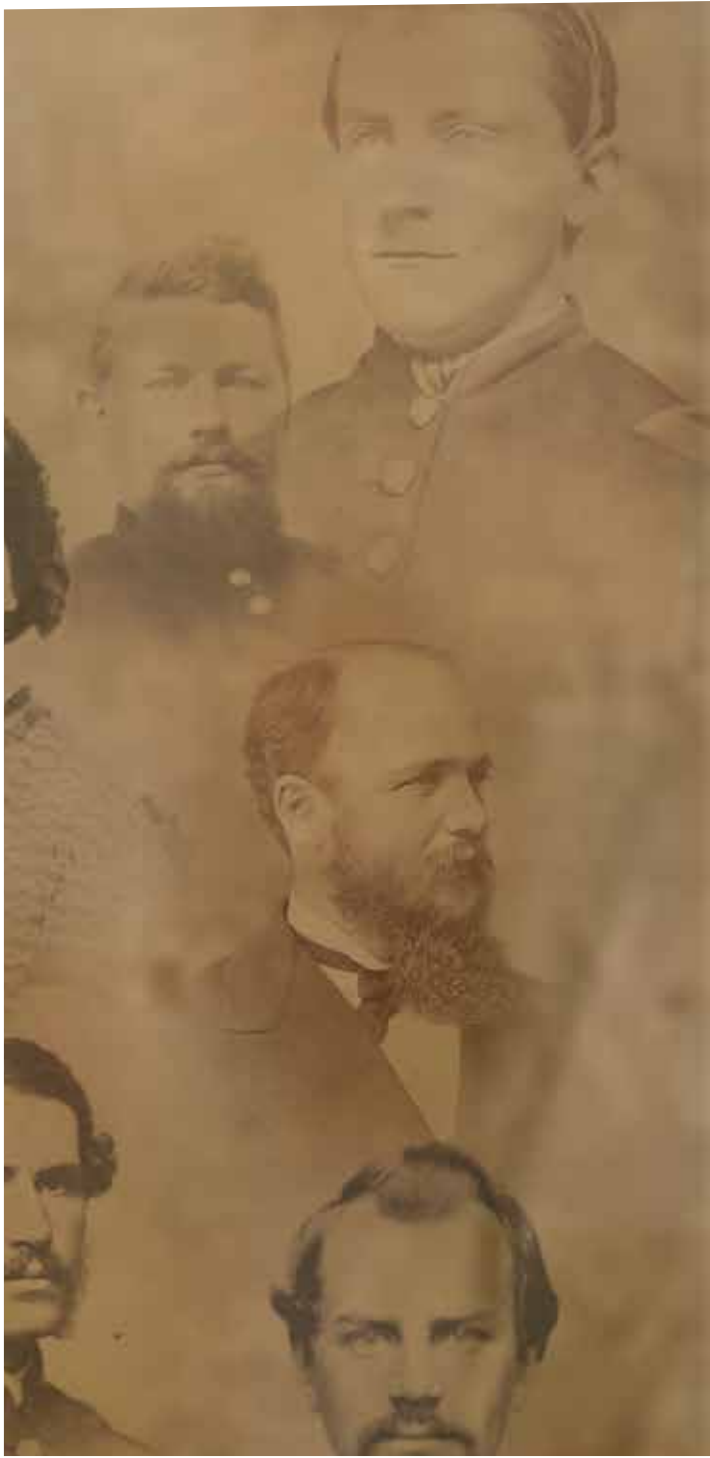
Scene 5 Elevation - Emergency - Field Hospital Vignette



GL-05-01-010/020/030/040 Hanging Banners



GL-05.01-010



GL-05.01-030

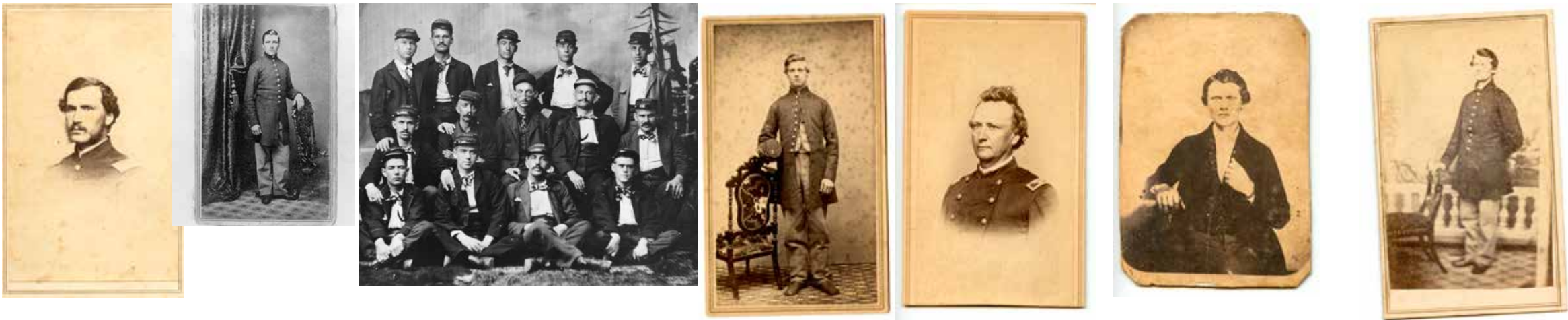


Images are FPO. Park to select 15-20 actual images, see following pages.

GL-05.01-010 Series Hanging Banner images



GL-05.01-010 Series Hanging Banner images



Emergency!

The General Hospital in Frederick tended to many soldiers wounded in battle, but before they were transported there, injuries were treated in the field. Many houses, schools, churches, and even orchards around the Monocacy Battlefield were converted to field hospitals. Both the Worthington and Thomas houses both served as field hospitals, as did the Gambrill Mill and the smaller, neighboring homes of the McKinney and Yaste families.

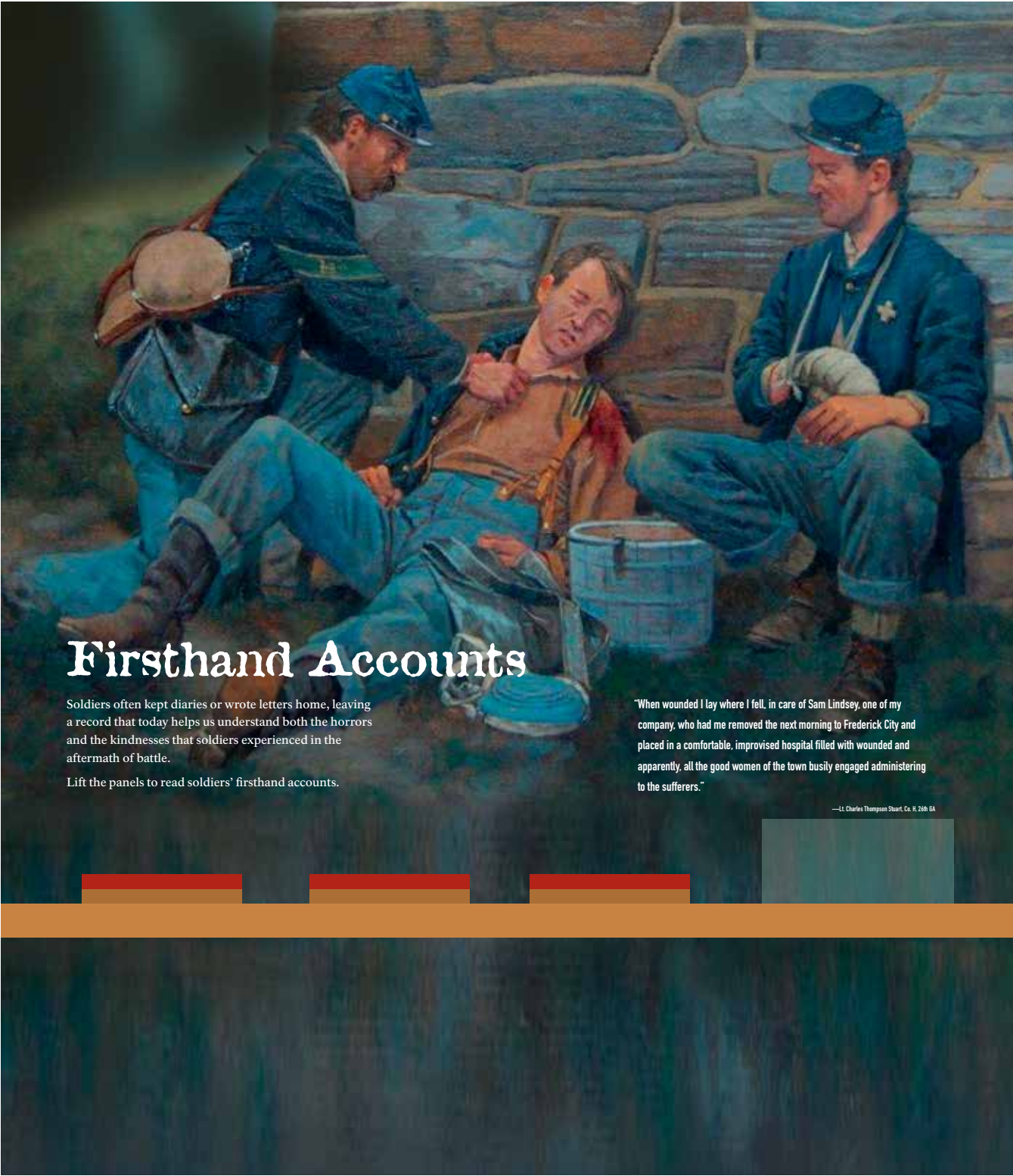
In the aftermath of this and other Civil War battles, civilians worked alongside soldiers and surgeons to shelter and help the wounded.

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Firsthand Accounts

Soldiers often kept diaries or wrote letters home, leaving a record that today helps us understand both the horrors and the kindnesses that soldiers experienced in the aftermath of battle.

Lift the panels to read soldiers’ firsthand accounts.

“When wounded I lay where I fell, in care of Sam Lindsey, one of my company, who had me removed the next morning to Frederick City and placed in a comfortable, improvised hospital filled with wounded and apparently, all the good women of the town busily engaged administering to the sufferers.”

—Lt. Charles Thompson Stuart, Co. H, 26th GA

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GL-05.01-300

GL-05.01-300 Lift Panel Series

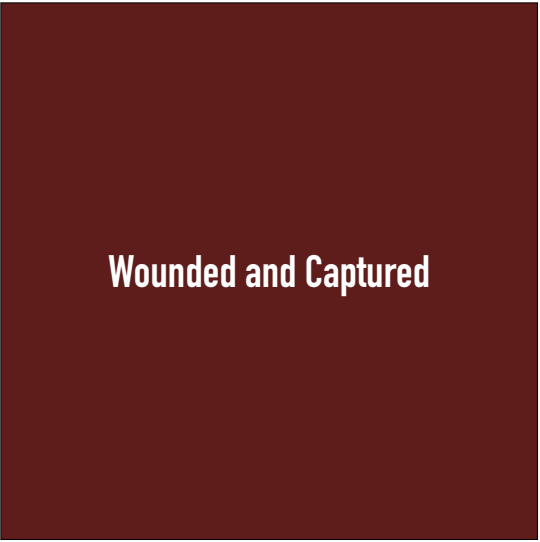
GL-05.01-310



GL-05.01-330



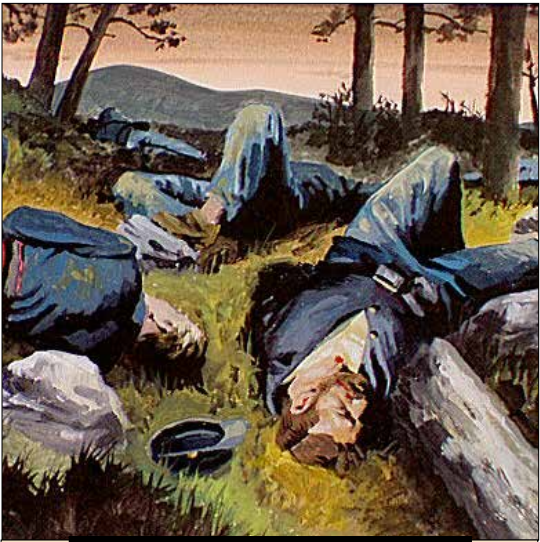
GL-05.01-345



GL-05.01-315



GL-05.01-335



GL-05.01-350



GL-05.01-320

John Worsham of the 21st Virginia recalled that, after the battle, he and some fellow Confederate soldiers temporarily camped in an orchard with wounded Federal soldiers. The conflict over for the night, Worsham and others provided the Federals with food and water. They then bathed in the Gambrill Mill pond "which refreshed us very much."

GL-05.01-340

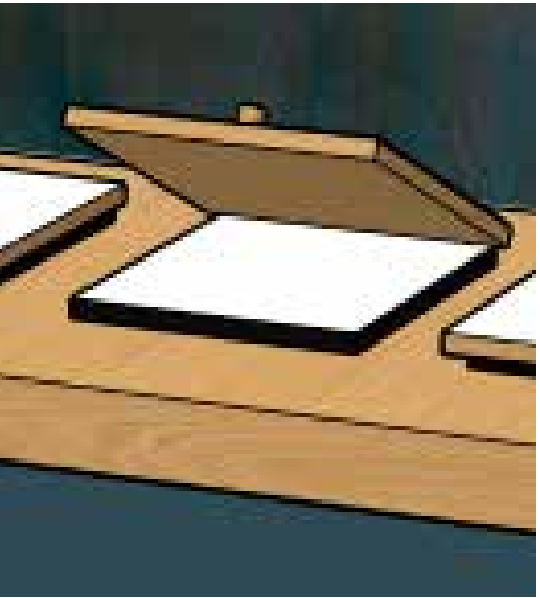
Tuesday Aug 9th. At Monocacy – came up yesterday with a squad of stragglers (20) and handed them over to Col Fisher. Have been wandering over the battlefield this morning. The stench is still horrible. It is enough to sicken one to stand over the rifle pits in which our dead are buried – or even to approach near them... Dark spots on the sand show where many a poor fellow's life-blood has watered the soil. Not ten steps from where I write this a shell exploded killing three poor fellows and wounding many more.

—Diary of Pastor Charles Henry Kain

GL-05.01-355

"I was afterward wounded and captured at Frederick city, Md., July 9, 1864. My hip was broken, elbow broken, and I was shot in the back besides. I was taken to Frederick city, where I remained about eight months. The surgeons of the Federal Army performed a difficult operation on my arm, taking out about 3 inches of the bone in my elbow. But astonishing as it seems, I have always had good use of my arm. I shall always recollect the care and kindness shown to me by the doctors and soldiers of the Union army. I was confined to my bunk for 60 days, and during all that time no friends or relatives could have shown me more kindness than those who had the care of me."

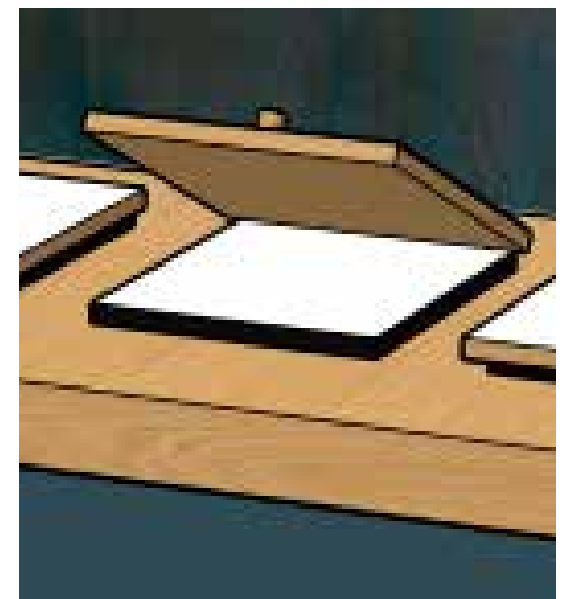
—Nate Draughn, Gordon's Division



GL-05.01-320 Worsham Reveal Panel - Detail

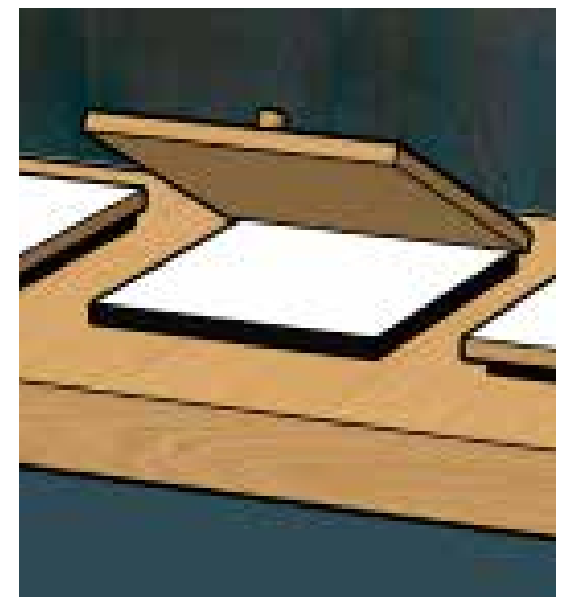
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GL-05.01-320



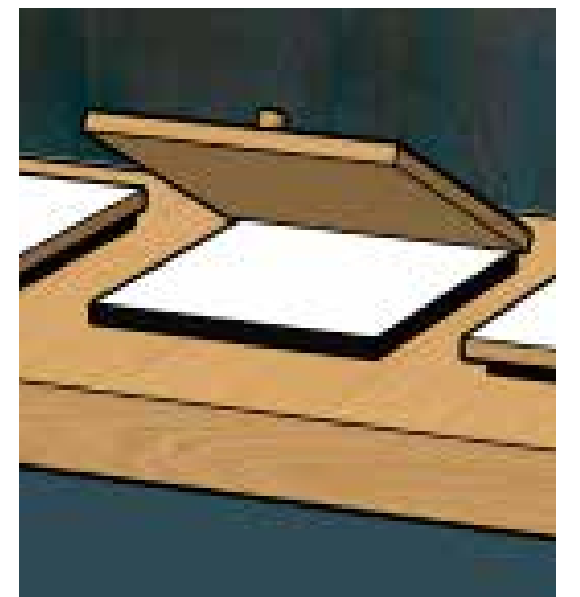
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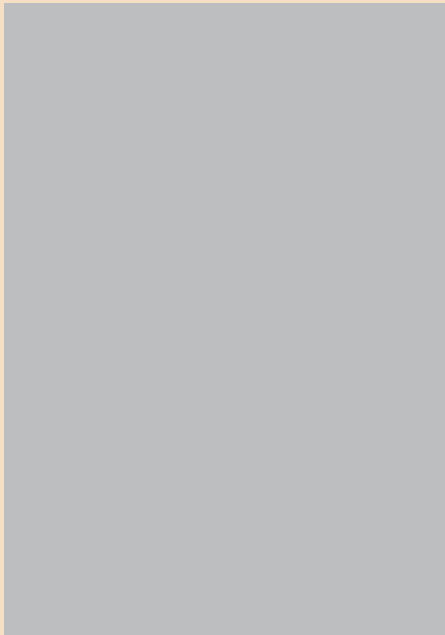
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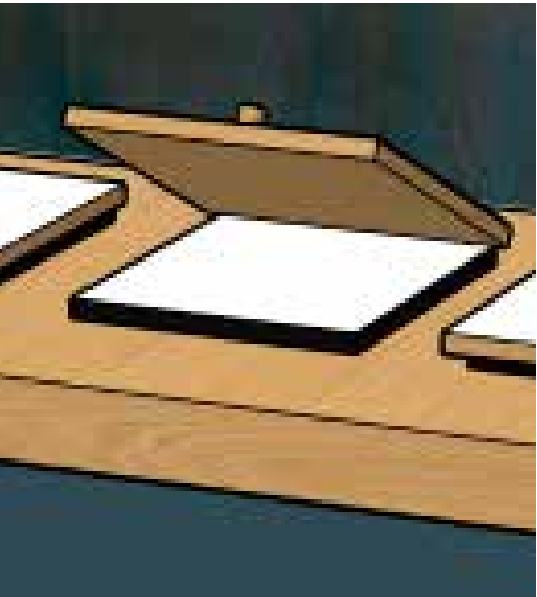




“the ball struck this book entered my left brest (sic) and came out of right –It saved instant death & and will be the means of of (sic) saving my soul. Thomas Cox. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord”

Thomas Cox Bible

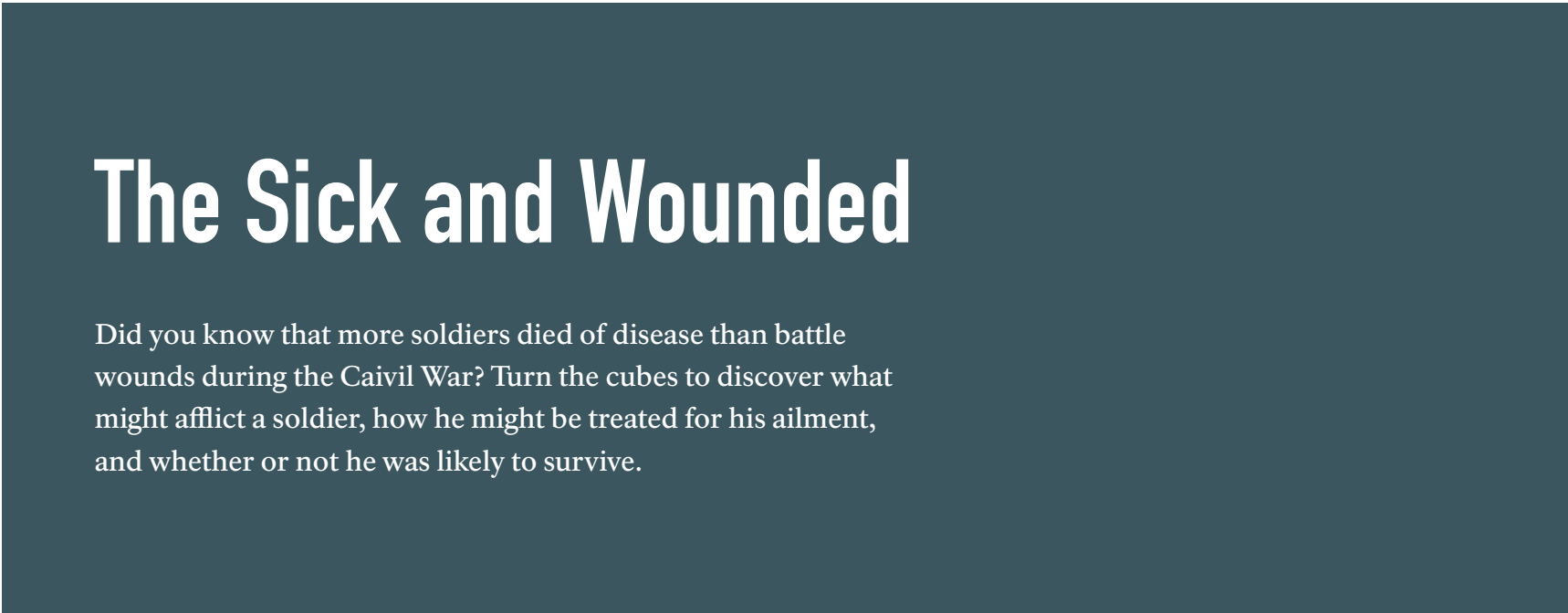
Private Thomas Cox of the 21st Virginia was wounded on Araby farm. The bullet struck him in the chest, but glanced off the spine of the pocket bible he carried. The bible saved him from being instantly killed, and he was treated in Frederick hospital then transferred to Baltimore. During his time in the hospital, he and another Confederate soldier made notations in the margins of the bible. Although Cox survived the battlefield, he died from his wounds five weeks later.



GL-05.02-200 The Sick and Wounded - Spinner Mechanical Interactive



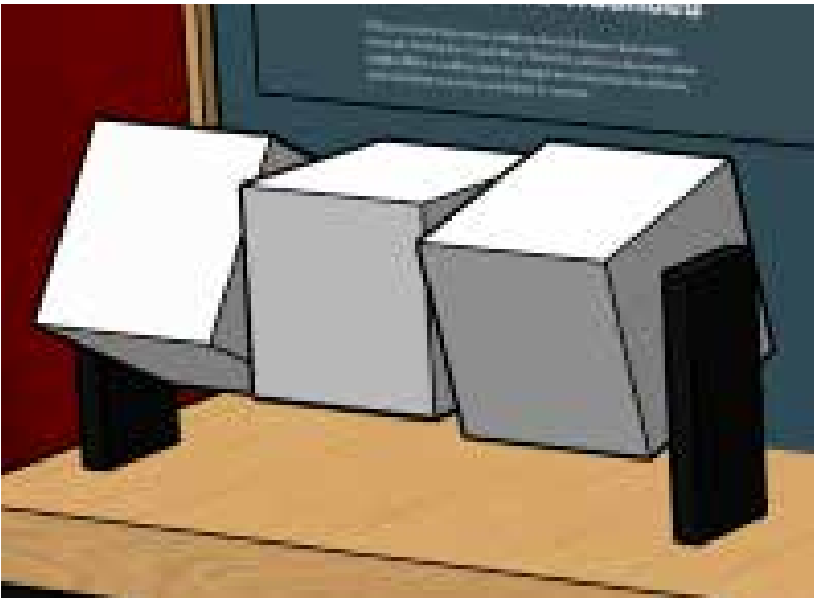
GL-05.02-200



GL-05.02-200



GL-05.02-100 -- Image in viewing window



CA-05.02-100 -- Spinner Cubes Interactive



Thomas Cox Bible

CE-05.02-205-260 Spinner cubes

GL-05.01-355

Shot through the leg

Bullet wounds were common, and could easily become infected.

GL-05.01-355

Amputation

Amputation was often used to prevent an infection from spreading.

GL-05.01-355

Patient Lives

Despite gruesome portrayals in movies, most amputations were performed with chloroform or ether for anesthesia, and successfully saved lives.

GL-05.01-355

Typhoid Fever

More soldiers died from disease than from battle wounds in the Civil War – Typhoid was easily spread in camps.

GL-05.01-355

Opiates, Turpentine, or Whiskey?

There was no effective treatment for typhoid fever, though surgeons tried to treat symptoms with a variety of common medicines.

GL-05.01-355

Patient Dies

With a mortality rate over 30%, if a soldier got sick with typhoid fever, he was unlikely to recover.

GL-05.01-355

Minie ball to the jaw

Facial wounds were as common in battle as any other bullet wound.

GL-05.01-355

Unanesthetized Surgery

While chloroform could be used for amputations, jaw and other facial surgeries often had to be performed without anesthesia.

GL-05.01-355

Patient May Live

If surgery could be performed and infection avoided, the patient was likely to live, but may be terribly disfigured.

GL-05.01-355

Smallpox

This common disease was highly infectious and had extreme impacts on emancipated Blacks.

GL-05.01-355

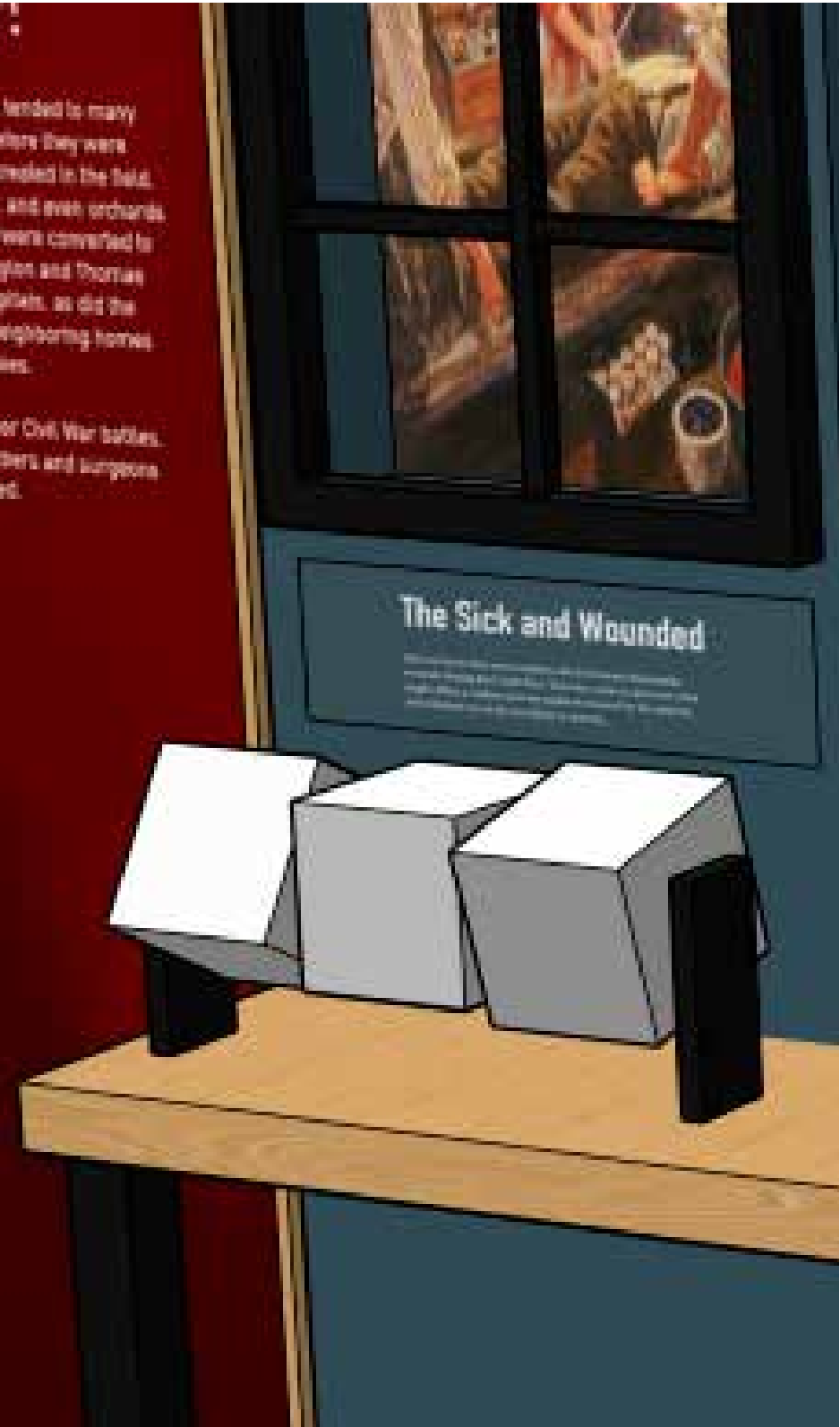
Quarantine

Quarantine tents were an effective control in military camps, but freed Blacks often were not given access.

GL-05.01-355

Patient May Die

Many urban populations were inoculated, but in military camps, the best defense was to prevent the spread through quarantine. This could save other lives, but the patient with smallpox was likely to die.





Civil War Ammunitions

Imagine the damage each of these ammunitions could do to a human body, or a standing structure. Minie bullets were created in 1849, and came into common use during the American Civil War. Made of soft lead, they expanded as they moved down the rifle barrel – which made their firing more accurate. They also flattened when they hit a target, shattering bone rather than just breaking it, inflicting the kind of damage that often led to amputations.

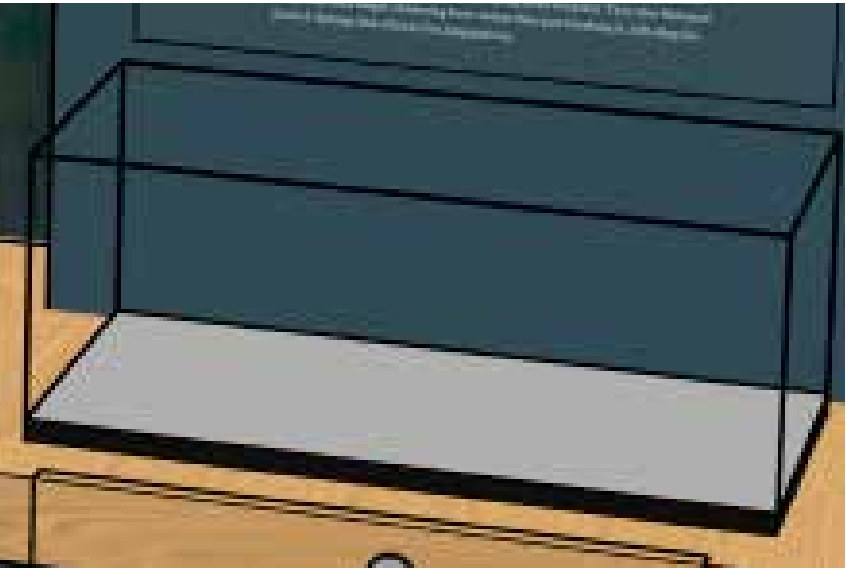
Civil War Ammunitions

Imagine the damage each of these ammunitions could do to a human body, or a standing structure. Minie bullets were created in 1849, and came into common use during the American Civil War. Made of soft lead, they expanded as they moved down the rifle barrel – which made their firing more accurate. They also flattened when they hit a target, shattering bone rather than just breaking it, inflicting the kind of damage that often led to amputations.



GL-05.03-150 -- Artifacts case label

GL-05.03-100 -- Image in viewing window



Case Artifacts

GL-05.03-150

Scene 6 Dimensional View Outcomes and Aftermath



Scene 6 Additional Dimensional View Outcomes and Aftermath



Scene 6 Additional Dimensional View Outcomes and Aftermath



Scene 6 Graphic Elevation Outcomes and Aftermath



Left Elevation



Back Wall/Exit



Right Elevation

GL-06.01-050 Graphic on Door Glass

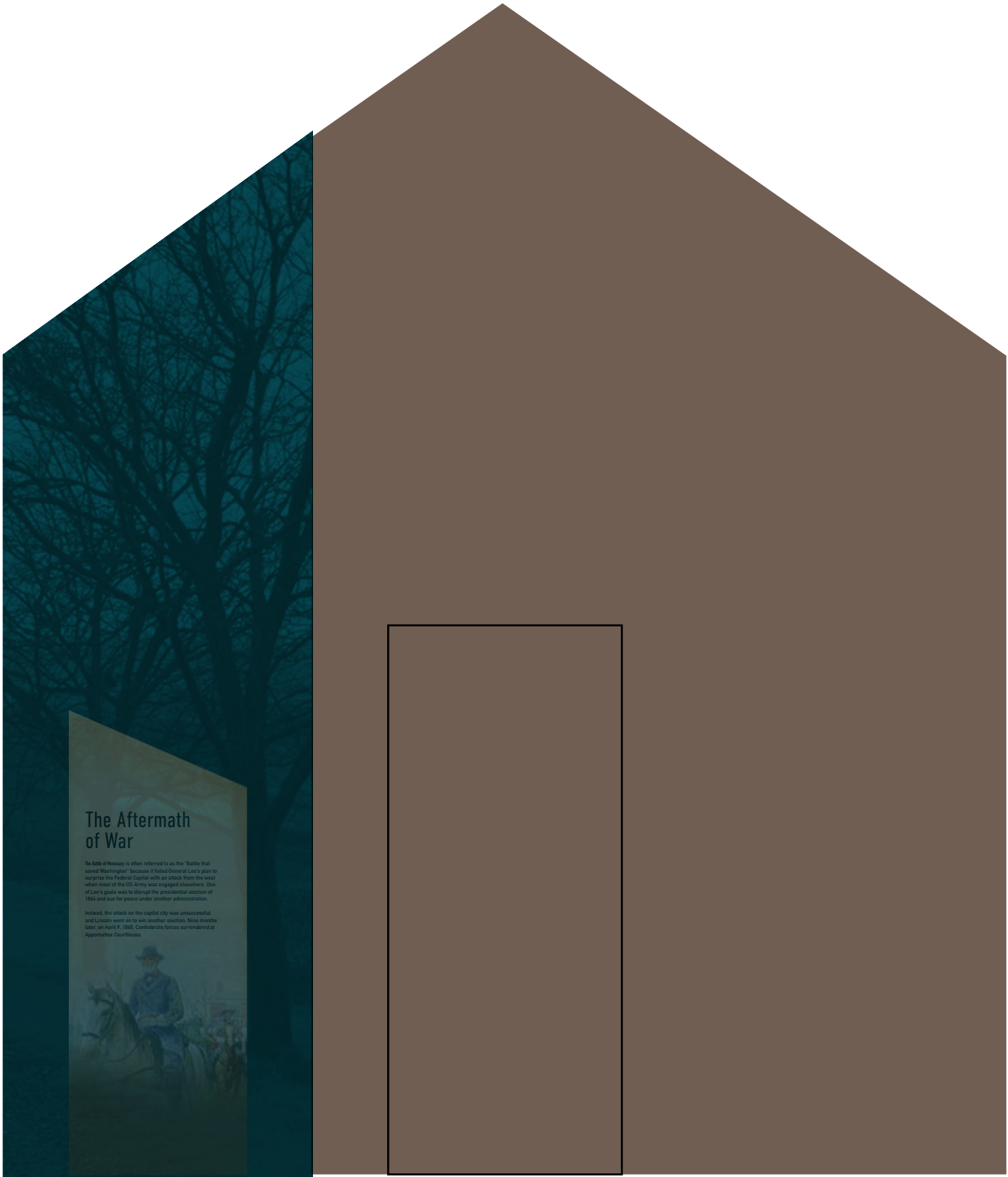


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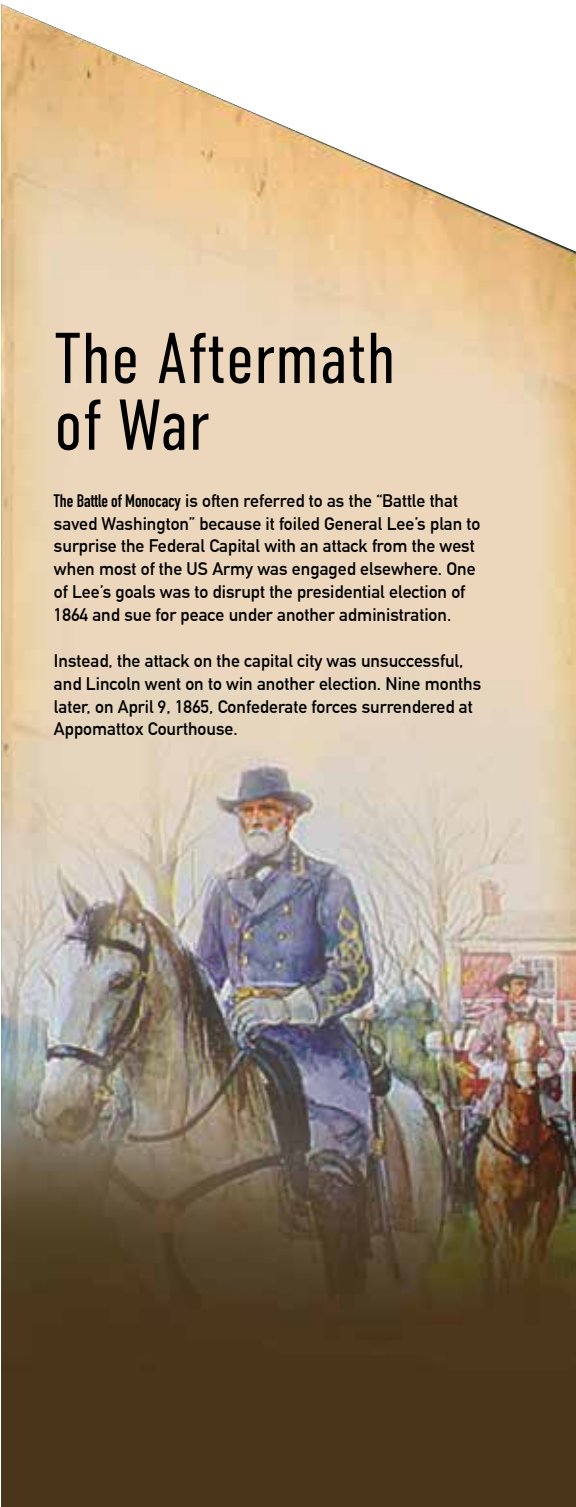


Image is FPO - Bob Clark is shooting final pics

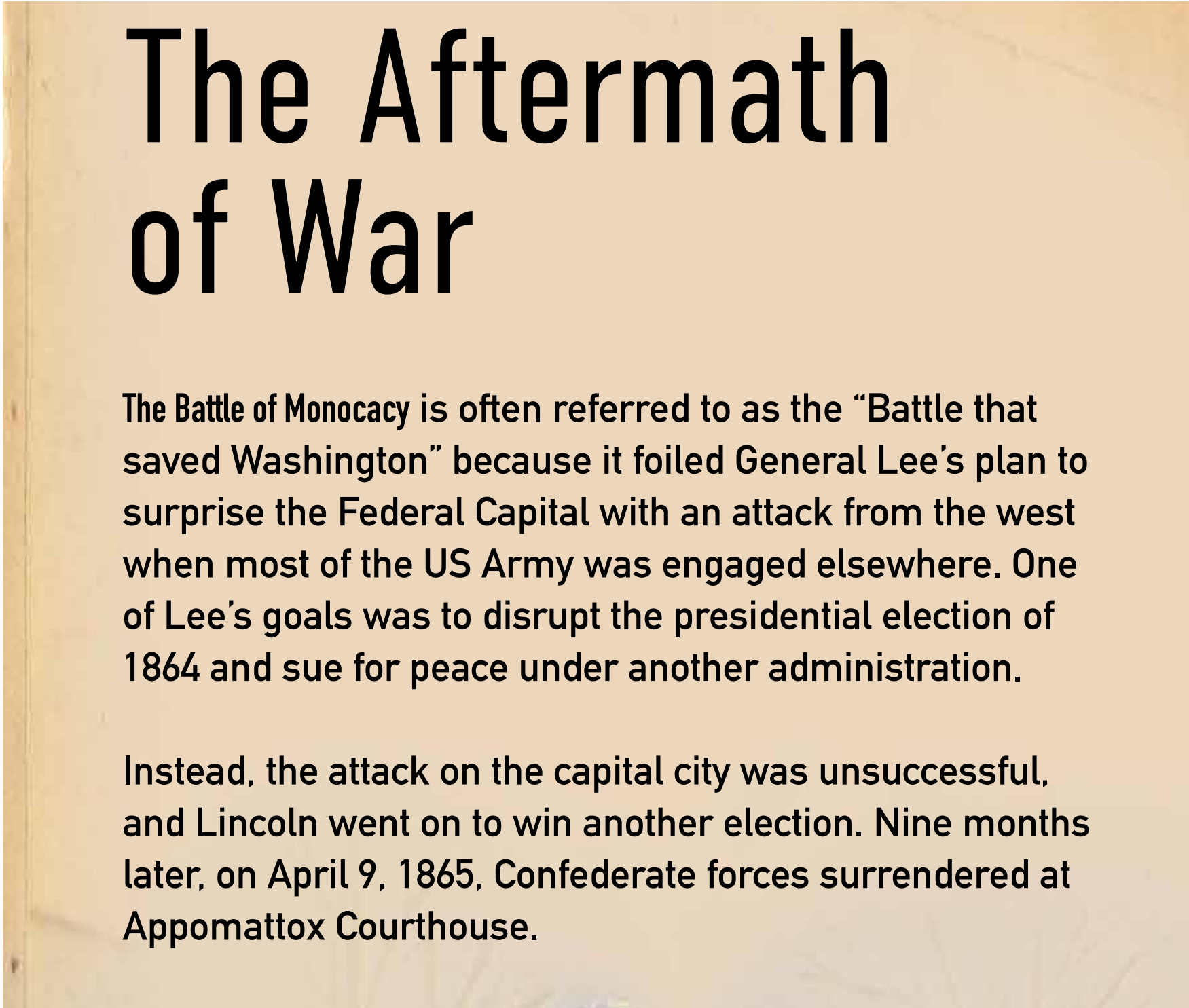
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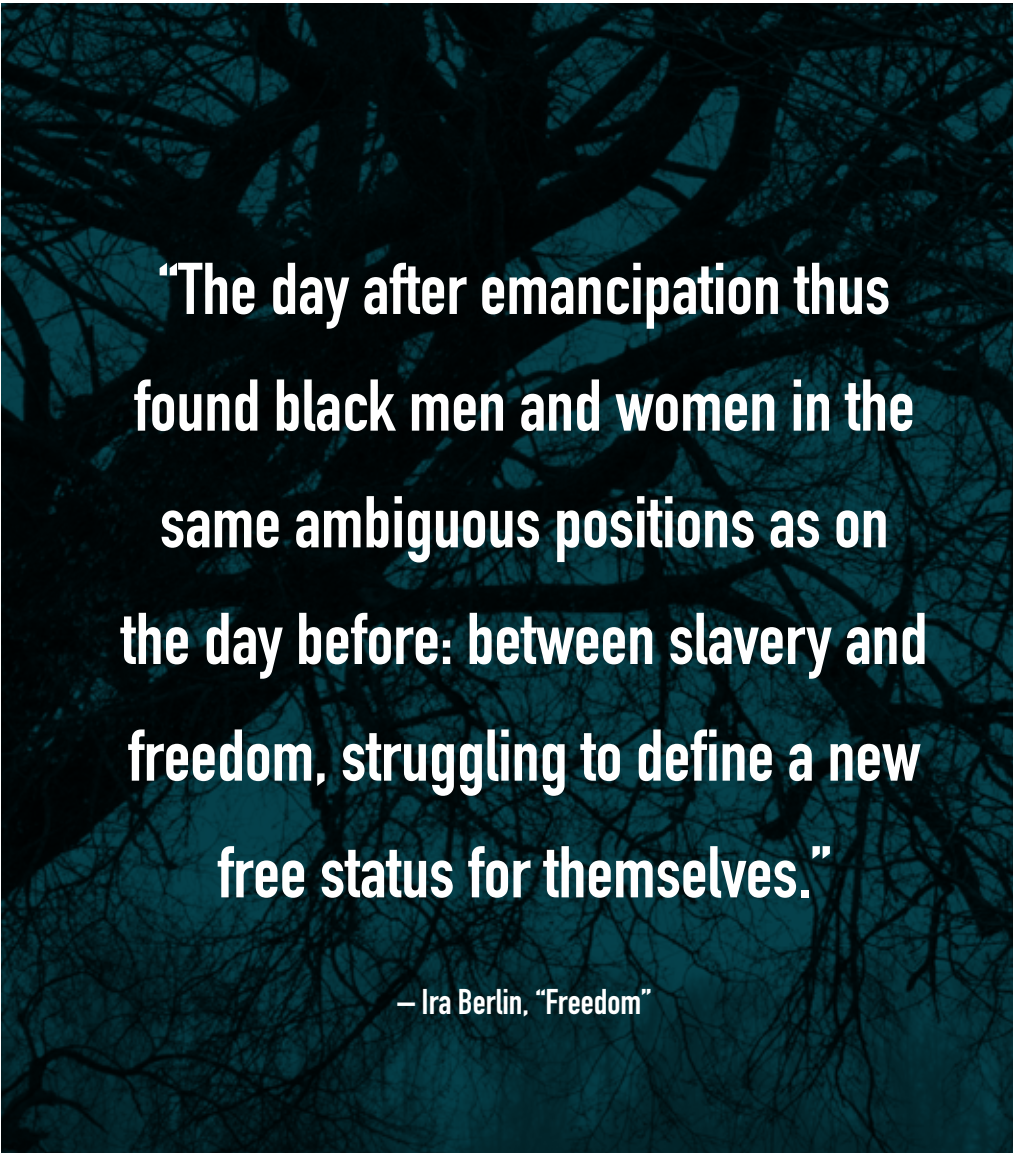
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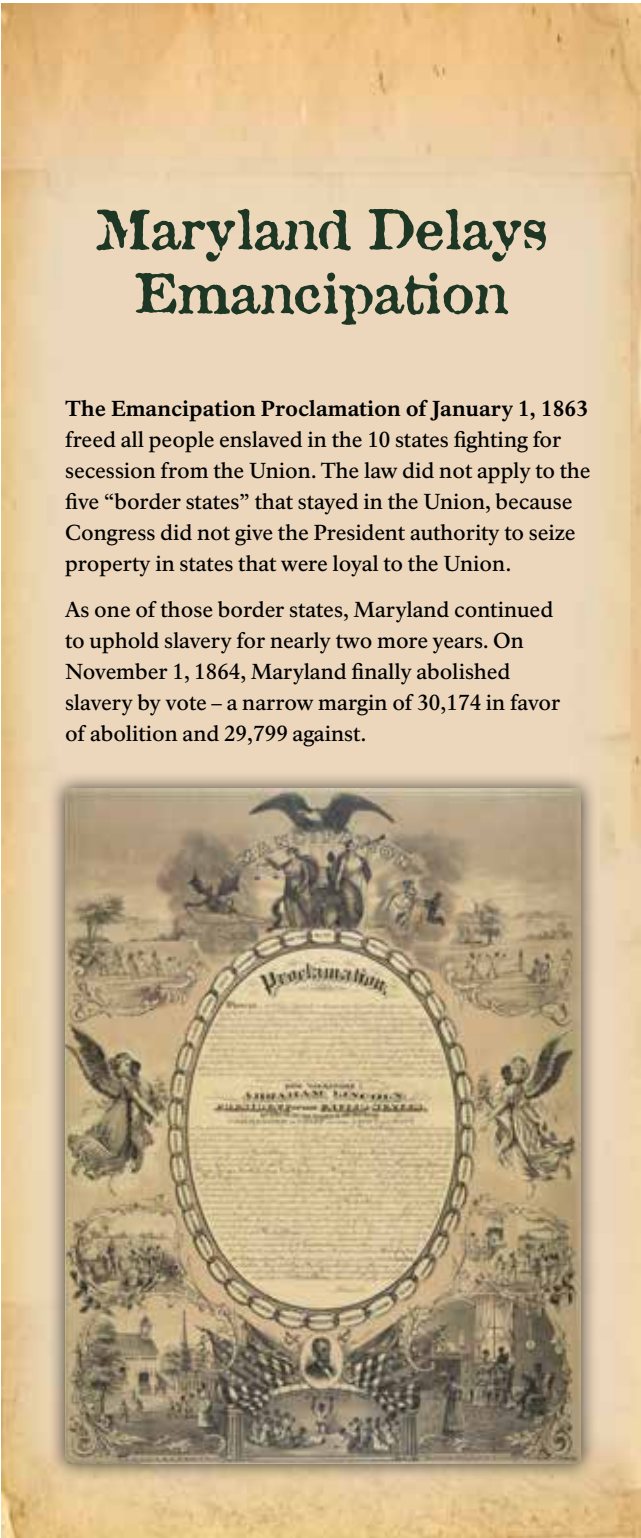
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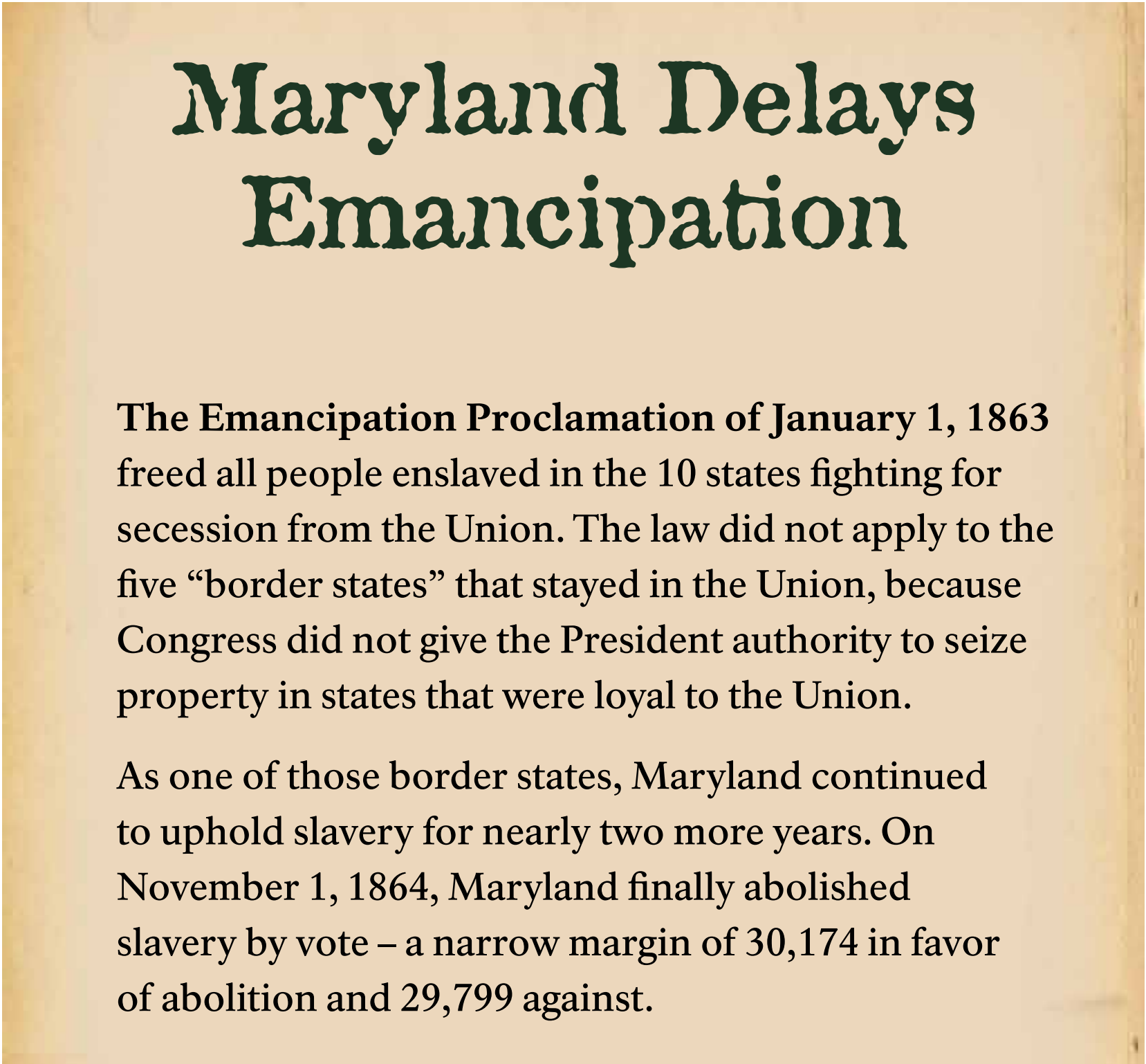
GL-06.01-125 Graphic Mural with Quotation

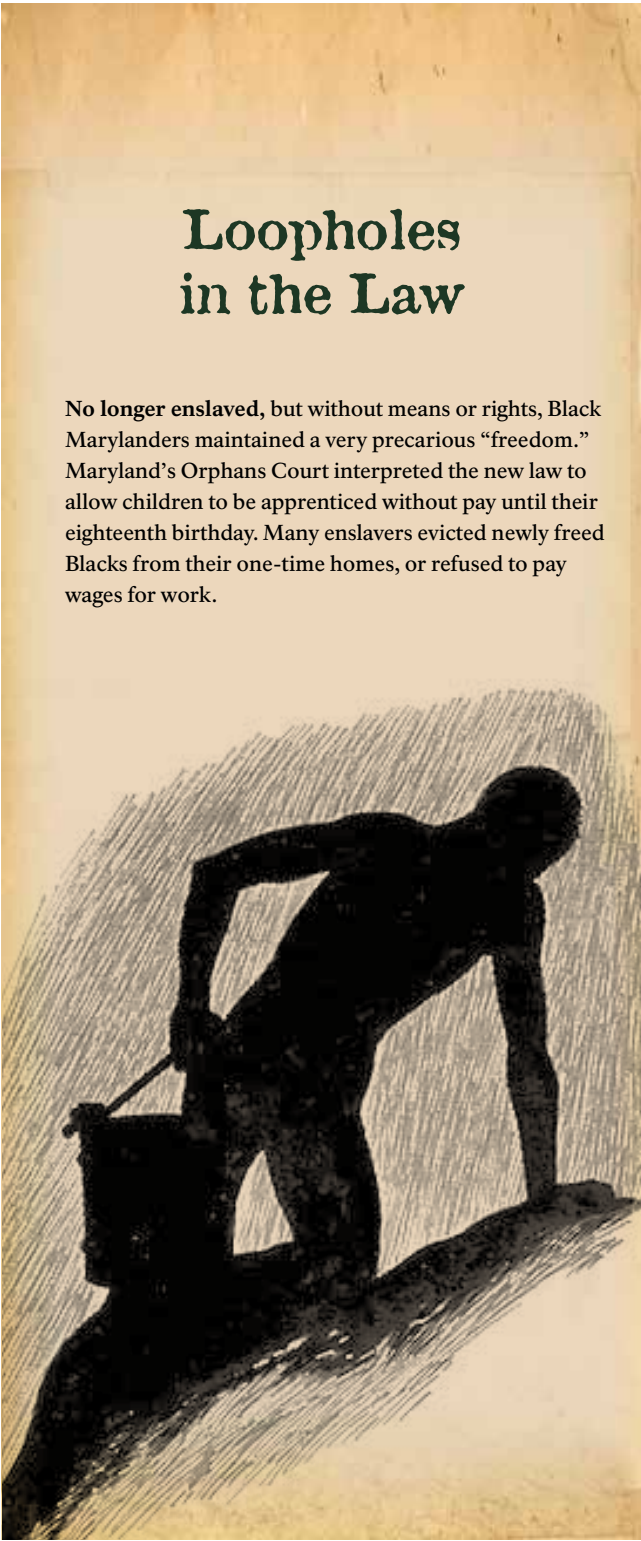


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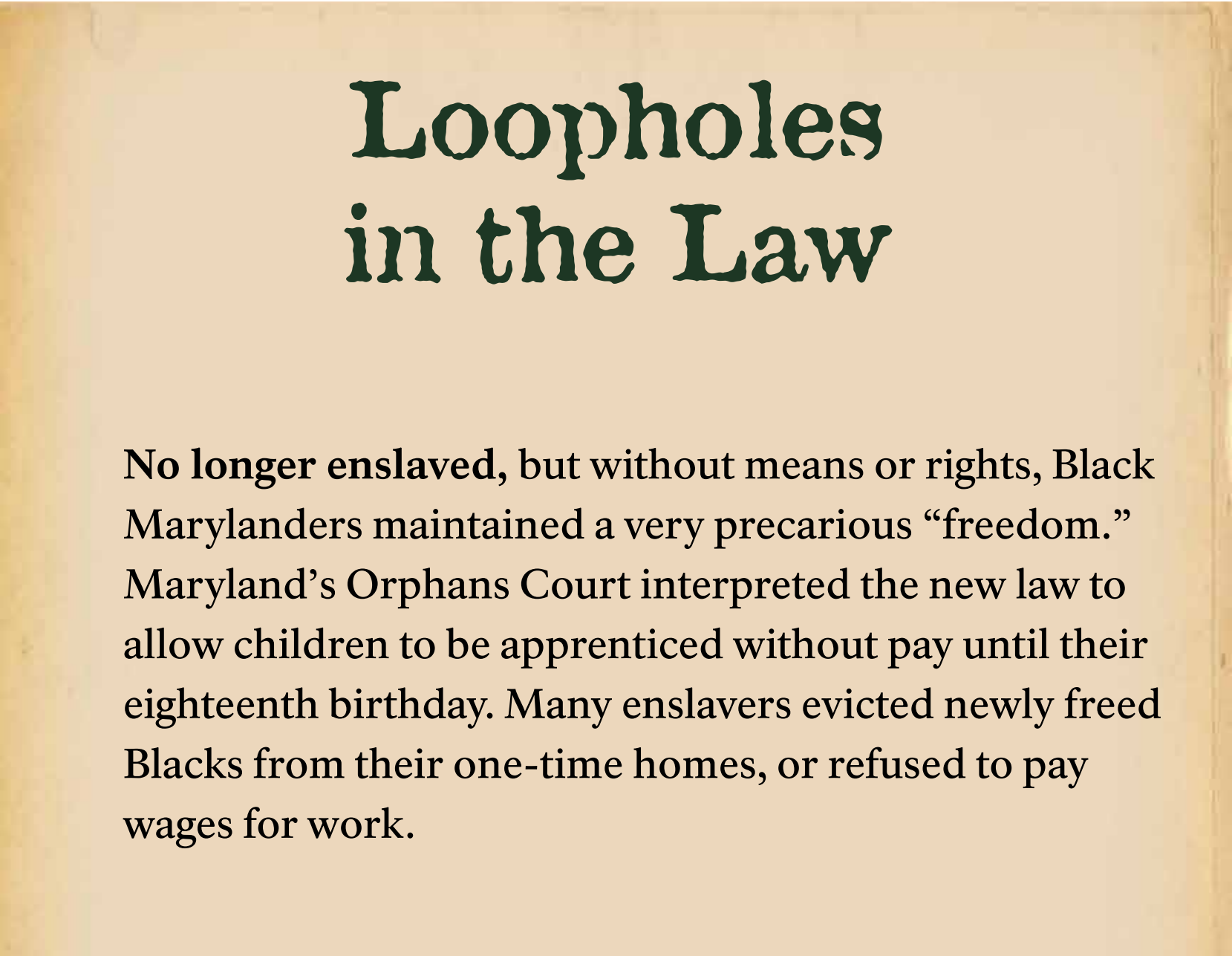


GL-06.02-200






GL-06.01-300



A Period to Reconstruction

In the decade that followed the end of the Civil War, Americans needed to re-unify the nation. The period from 1865 to 1877, known as Reconstruction, aimed to do that through a series of constitutional amendments.

The 13th Amendment (1865) abolished slavery and involuntary servitude. The 14th Amendment (1868) granted citizenship to anyone born or naturalized in the United States. The 15th Amendment (1870) granted the right to vote regardless of race. Southern states had to ratify the new amendments to rejoin the Union, and while they did so, they also looked for ways to limit equality between Black and white Americans.




This Thomas Nast cartoon shows President Andrew Johnson as Shakespeare's deceitful Iago who betrayed Othello, and depicts the period of Reconstruction as harmful and unjust to African Americans.

GL-06.01-400

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The Rise of Jim Crow


Many states enacted ‘Jim Crow’ laws that created systems of inequality and segregation and severely restricted the rights of Black Americans.

Films and newspapers swayed public opinion by depicting Black Americans as criminals and dangerous citizens. A clause in the 13th Amendment, which had abolished slavery “except as a punishment for crime,” opened the door for courts to imprison Blacks for even minor offenses, creating a new form of legalized slavery.

The Ku Klux Klan, a white supremacist group founded in Tennessee in 1865, used terror and violence as a way to recreate pre-War social structures between Blacks and whites.



Signs like this one at a bus station in Rome, Georgia became part of the country's new landscape. Despite being free by law, Black Americans faced explicit discrimination in the century following the Civil War.



The 1915 silent film, *Birth of a Nation*, played a role in cementing racist ideas in the American psyche. The film promotes white supremacy and portrays the Klan as a necessary and heroic force that preserves American values and protects vulnerable white women.

GL-06.01-500

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Picking Up the Pieces

In the aftermath of the Battle of Monocacy, the community struggled to recover from the violence and trauma of war. Dead soldiers remained in the farm fields, unclaimed by family, and eventually buried in mass graves. Damaged fences, burned buildings, and bridges needed repair.

Just one month later, in August of 1864, Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant used the Thomas home to hold a council of war and plan the Shenandoah Valley campaign.

Although the war raged on into the spring of 1865, the Battle of Monocacy was the last major military action in Maryland. By November of 1864, President Lincoln had won re-election to the presidency and Maryland had abolished slavery.



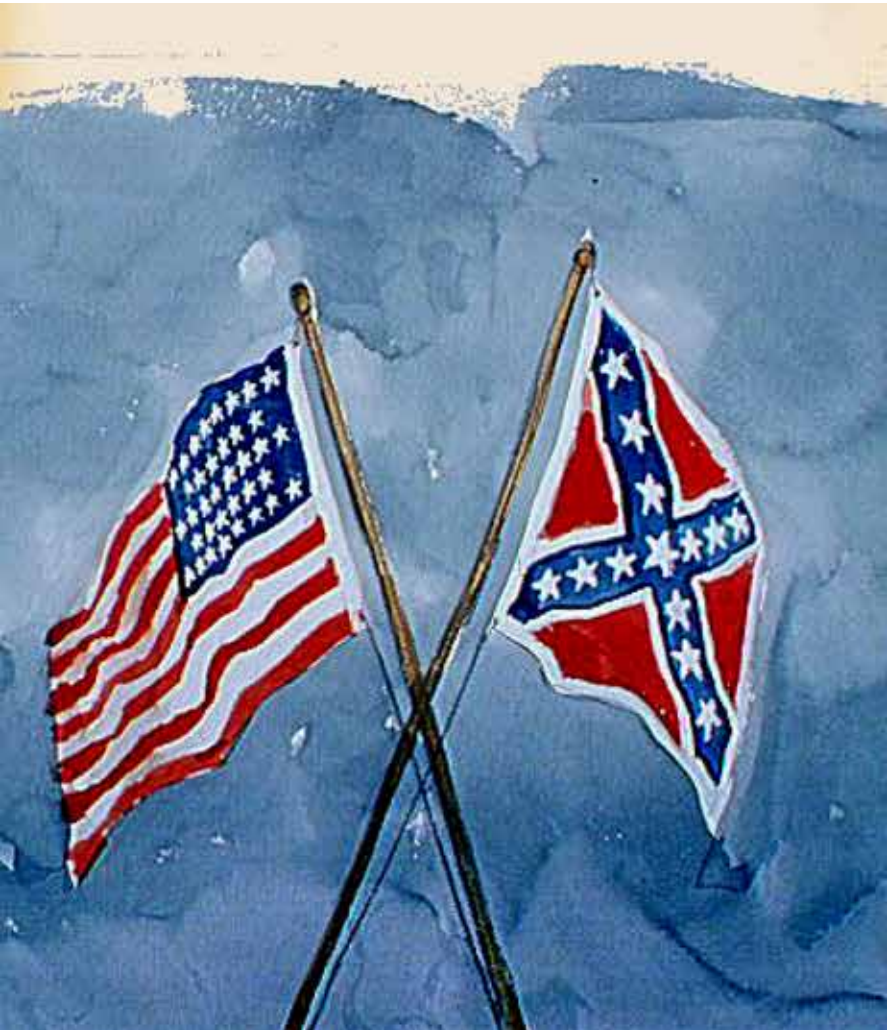
GL-06.02-100

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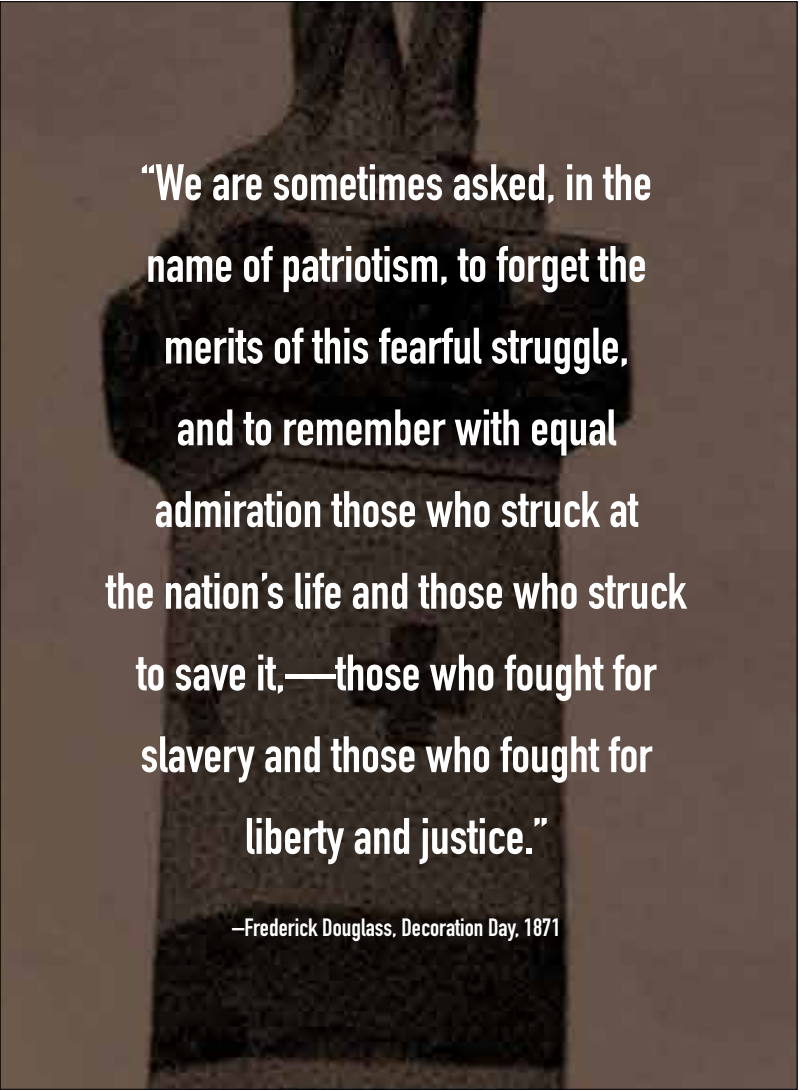
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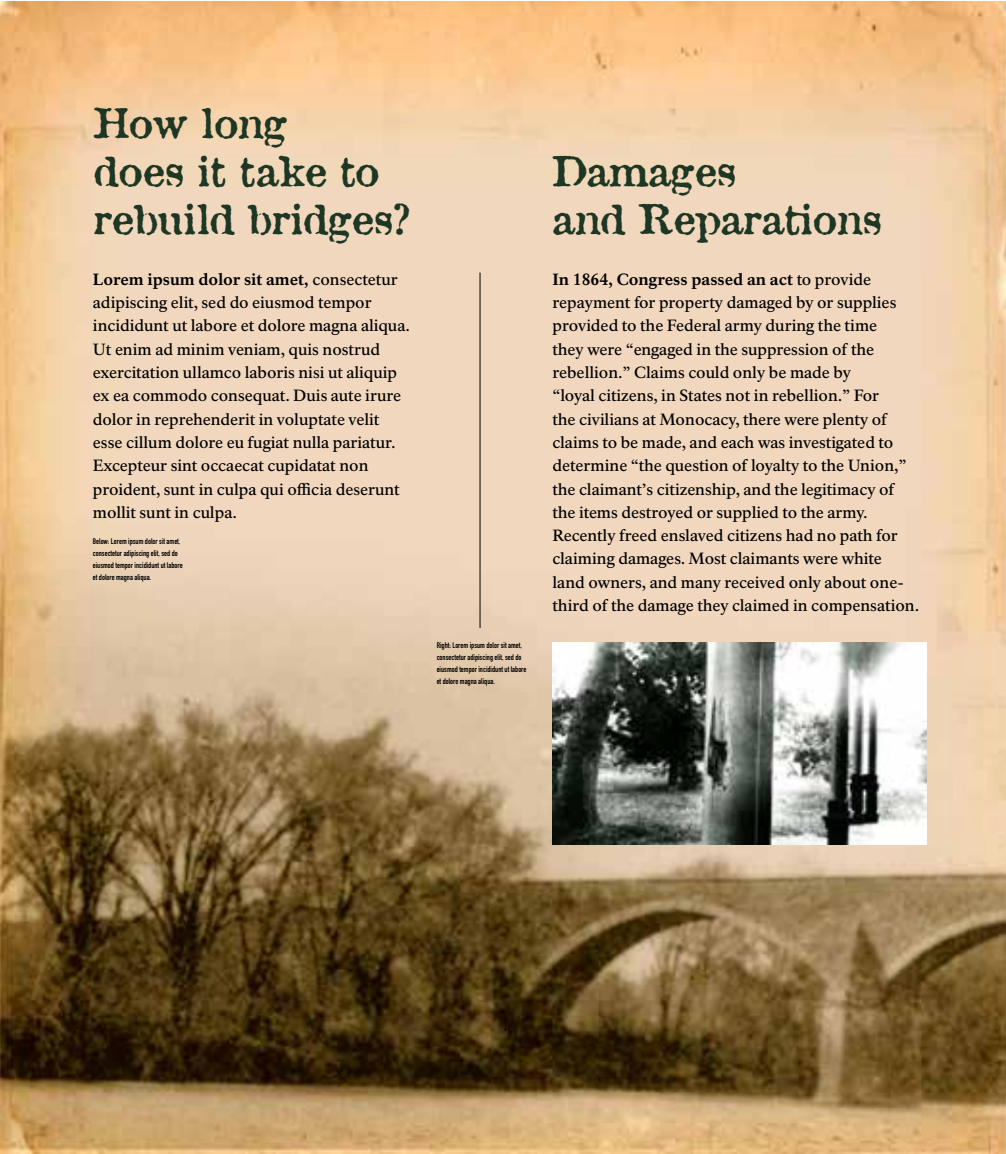


GL-06.02-125 Graphic Wallpaper

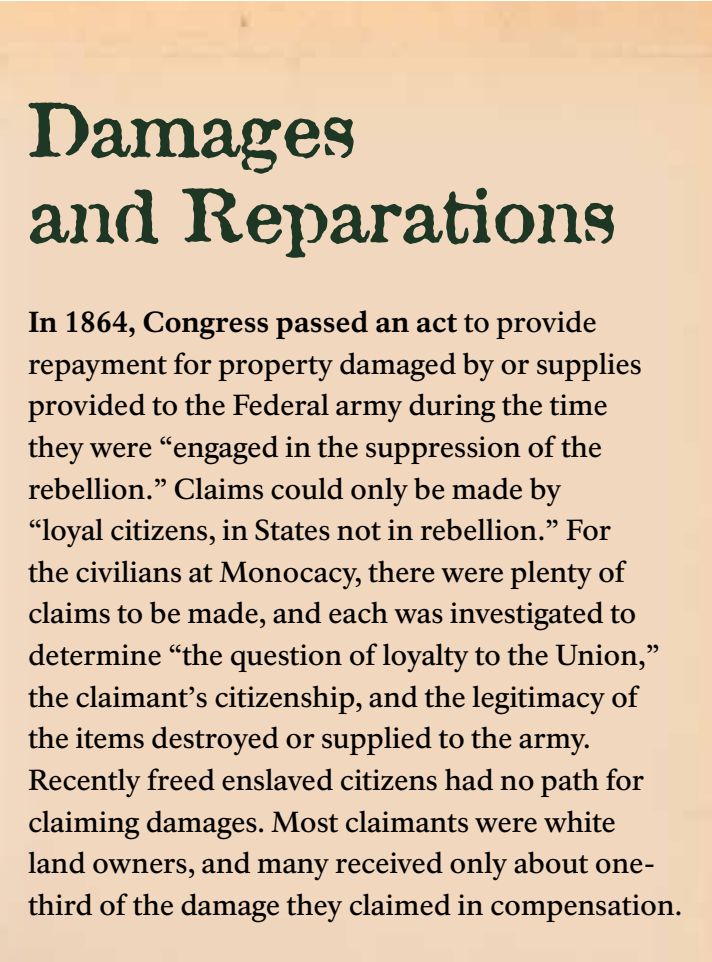
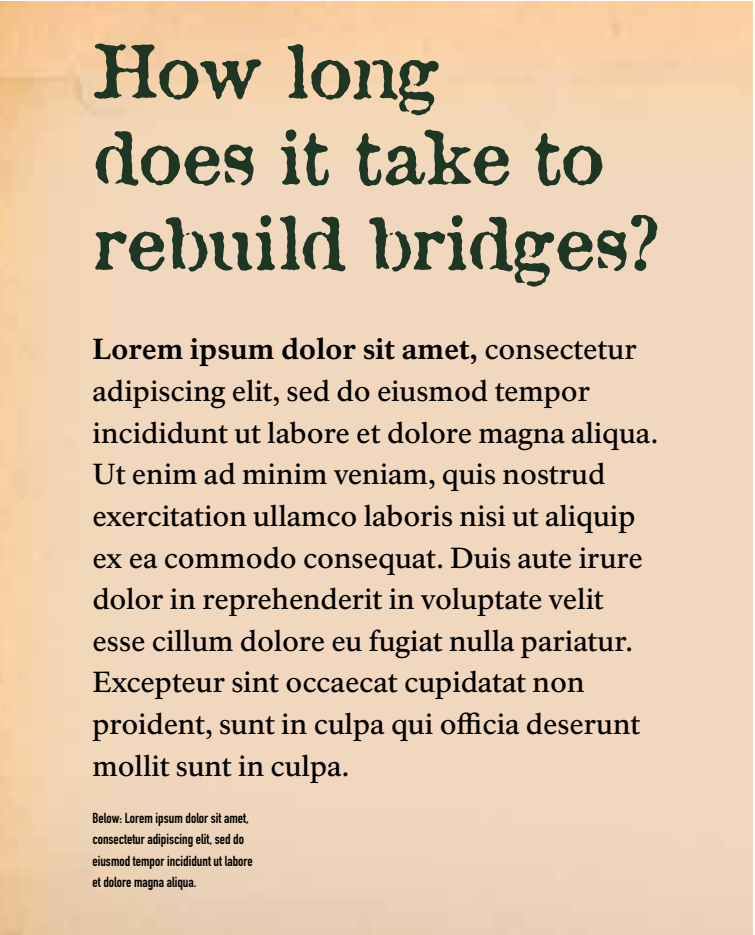


GL-06.02-125





GL-06.02-200





GL-06.02-300

Memorials of War

After the Battle of Monocacy, fallen soldiers who were not claimed by family were buried in the fields where they had fallen. In 1866, the remains of Federal soldiers were removed and reinterred at Antietam National Cemetery in Sharpsburg, MD. Confederate remains were moved to Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, MD.

As decades passed, veterans and other groups erected monuments to memorialize the events and people of the Civil War. At Monocacy, the battlefield itself became a memorial, and a total of five monuments were erected and still stand within the borders of the park.

Below: on July 9, 1907, survivors of the 14th New Jersey Regiment reunited on the grounds of the battle to dedicate the first monument placed on the battlefield.



GO SEE IT!



The Pennsylvania and Vermont Monuments
The Pennsylvania and Vermont monuments are located on Araby Church Road near the Thomas Farm.



The New Jersey Monument
The New Jersey monument is located on Route 355 at Monocacy Junction.



Daughters of the Confederacy and Maryland Monuments
The Daughters of the Confederacy and the Maryland monuments are located on Route 355 just west of the Visitor Center.



Mt. Olivet Cemetery
Mt. Olivet Cemetery, located in downtown Frederick, is the final internment site for more than 400 unknown confederate soldiers who fell during the Battle of Monocacy.



Antietam National Cemetery
The Pennsylvania and Vermont monuments are located on Araby Church Road near the Thomas Farm.

GL-06.02-350

The Pennsylvania and Vermont Monuments

The Pennsylvania and Vermont monuments are located on Araby Church Road near the Thomas Farm.

The New Jersey Monument

The New Jersey monument is located on Route 355 at Monocacy Junction.

Daughters of the Confederacy and Maryland Monuments

The Daughters of the Confederacy and the Maryland monuments are located on Route 355 just west of the Visitor Center.

Note - all "Go See It" photos are FPO and will be replaced by photos being taken by Bob Clark.

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Scene 6 Dimensional View — ACE Station



Scene 6 Graphic Elevation ACE Station

Outcomes and Relevance

The Civil War ended more than 150 years ago, but the rifts in society that caused the war are still being felt today. Eras, events, and institutions like Reconstruction, Jim Crow, Segregation, the Civil Rights Movement, the prison industrial complex, and continuing movements for social and racial justice today all represent a societal tug-of-war that continues to impact the way Americans live their lives.

Were you taught Black history in school? Consider how you, your friends, and your family have experienced these events and movements connected to Black history and the Black experience in America. Are there actions you are taking (or not taking) that could impact others around you?

What Do You Think?

What Do You Think?

Here is space for up to 30 words of provocative text, to create your own audience-centered prompt or question that centers on the visitor and is not a yes/no question?

Write your response and leave it in the box. Your answer may be featured on the board for others to read and consider.

bulletin board

bulletin board

Drop your response in the box below. You may include your name or remain anonymous. The park will select response to display for other visitors read – take a look at the boards to see what other visitors had to say.

Illegal Bondage

General Lew Wallace claimed that following emancipation in Maryland, he learned of Maggie Toogood, a young woman who continued to be held in bondage in neck chains, in opposition to the new law freeing the enslaved. Wallace instructed his men to find and free her; they did so, and brought Wallace the chains that had bound her neck.

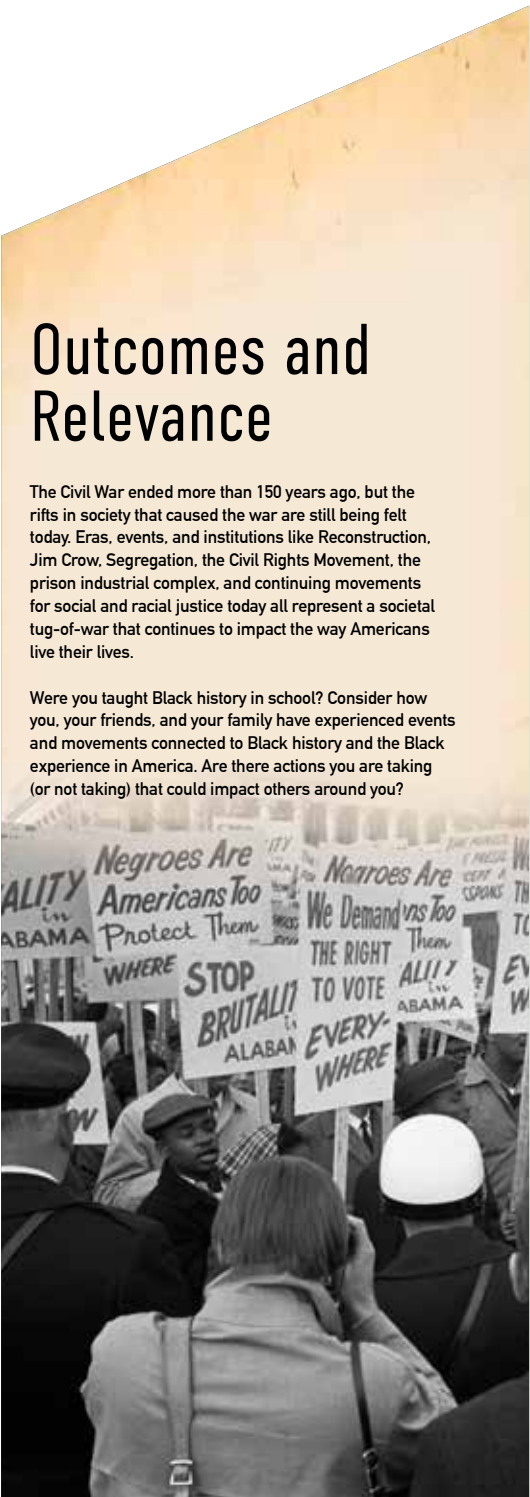
Wallace's account is unverified, and scholars continue to research the story of Maggie Toogood. The chains, however, are known to have hung in Wallace's office in Crawfordsville, Indiana.

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What Do You Think?

GL-06.03-050





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GL-06.03-200 Template

What Do You Think?

Monocacy Battlefield commemorates a Civil War battle, and is home to five Civil War memorials erected by veterans groups from both sides. When and where do you think memorials to the Civil War are appropriate commemorations?

Write your response and leave it in the box. Your answer may be featured on the board for others to read and consider.

LA-06-03-200_Version 1

What Do You Think?

Do you consider yourself free? What does freedom look like in your life?



Write your response and leave it in the box. Your answer may be featured on the board for others to read and consider.

LA-06-03-200_Version 2

What Do You Think?

Have you ever needed to learn about history because it affected you personally? Tell us your story.

Write your response and leave it in the box. Your answer may be featured on the board for others to read and consider.

LA-06-03-200_Version 3



We Want to Hear from You!

Drop your response in the box below. You may include your name or remain anonymous. The park will select response to display for other visitors read — take a look at the boards to see what other visitors had to say.



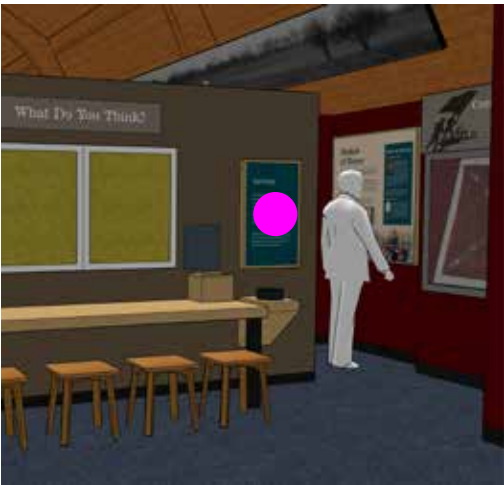
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Pick up and handle this reproduction of Maggie Toogood’s chain. Can you imagine being bound by your neck to a wall or post with this?

GL-06.03-350

Thank you

