

assessment of alternatives

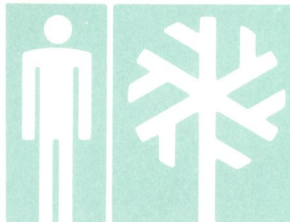
general management plan

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ASSESSMENT OF THE ALTERNATIVES -
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
for
MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Frederick County, Maryland

Prepared for the
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Denver Service Center
National Capital Team

by
MILLER, WIHRY & LEE, INC.

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Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc.
Urban Research and Development Corporation

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Introduction

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Assessment is to evaluate the probable impacts of the viable alternatives associated with development of the Monocacy National Battlefield in Frederick County, Maryland. While the Battlefield has been established by Congress and has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, no land has been acquired in fee or less than fee ownership by the National Park Service, and no development has taken place. Therefore, the goal of any alternative for the Battlefield must be not only appropriate use for the present but also the insurance of opportunities for appropriate use in the distant future.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The Monocacy National Battlefield was first established as the Monocacy National Military Park by Congress in 1934 by an Act (48 Stat.1198) which authorized the appropriation of some development monies with the understanding that any necessary land would be donated to the Government at no cost. However, no land was donated and, consequently, no development took place.

In 1975, the Battlefield, encompassing approximately 1,200 acres, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as a national landmark, thereby making it subject to the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

New legislation for the authorization of acquisition and development monies was introduced by Representative Goodloe Byron in 1975. This effort resulted, in 1976, in Public Law 94-578 (Appendix A.) which authorized acquisition of up to 1,000 acres with appropriated funds, required submission of a "master plan" to Congress within three years, and changed the park's name to Monocacy National Battlefield.

Further legislation in 1978, Public Law 95-625, added approximately 587 acres to the park and authorized \$3,500,000.00 for acquisition. (Appendix A.)

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In developing and assessing alternatives for the Monocacy National Battlefield, there are several critical factors to be considered:

1. The relationship of the battlefield to the region and to Frederick County.
2. The appropriate access to the battlefield.
3. The existing natural and cultural environment of the battlefield.
4. The condition of the historic structures and their potential for restoration and adaptation.
5. The opportunities for interpretation of the historic resource.
6. The opportunities for recreation.
7. The anticipated demand for visitor use.
8. The levels of development appropriate to the area, the battlefield, and the visitor demand.
9. The appropriate land acquisition for the protection of the historic resource and scene and the development of the park.

Description of Environment

LOCATION

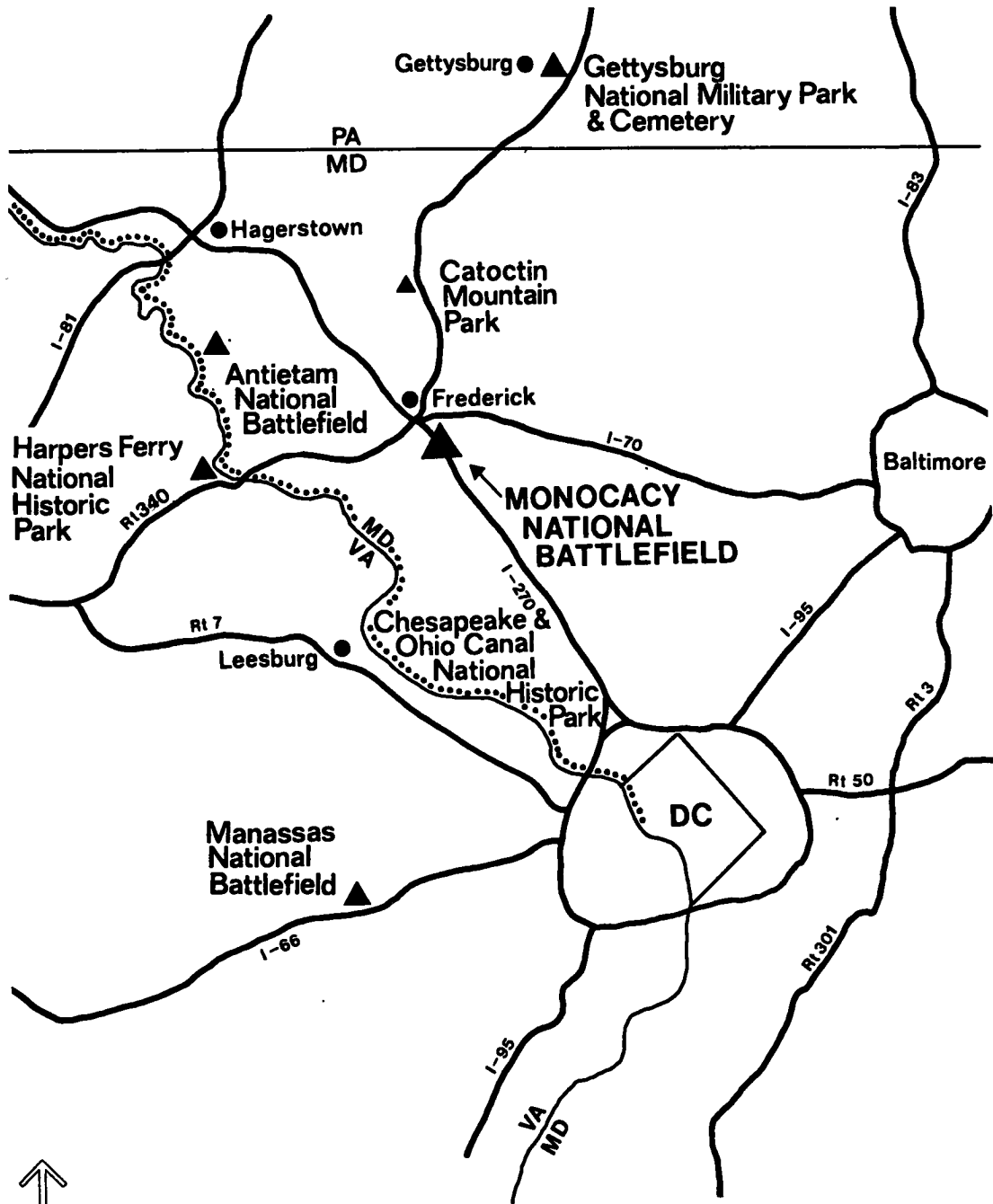
The Monocacy National Battlefield is approximately three miles south of Frederick, Maryland, in Frederick County. Only thirty miles from Washington, D.C., and forty-six miles from Baltimore, it is at the hub of an historic and well-travelled area. (Figure 1.) The battlefield is just south of the junction of Interstates 270 and 70. Six major national parks are within reasonable distance:

Antietam National Battlefield	25 miles
Catoctin Mountain Park	19
C & O Canal National Historical Park	15
Gettysburg National Military Park	40
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	23
Manassas National Battlefield Park	58

THE PROPOSED PARK

As described under the latest legislation, the battlefield includes approximately 1,587 acres. (Figure 2.) This site is virtually bisected on a north-south axis by Interstate 270 and on an east-west axis by the Monocacy River. It is also intersected on a north-south axis by State Road 355 and on an east-west axis by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks. Land within the proposed park is under several different ownerships; however, the majority of the park consists of five parcels whose present property lines closely resemble the property lines of July 9, 1864, the date of the battle. These parcels, for the purpose of this assessment, are identified as follows:

<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Present Name</u>
1. Best Farm	Trail
2. Gambrill Farm	Vivino
3. Thomas Farm	Clapp
4. Baker Farm	Geisbert
5. Worthington Farm	Jenkins



LOCATION

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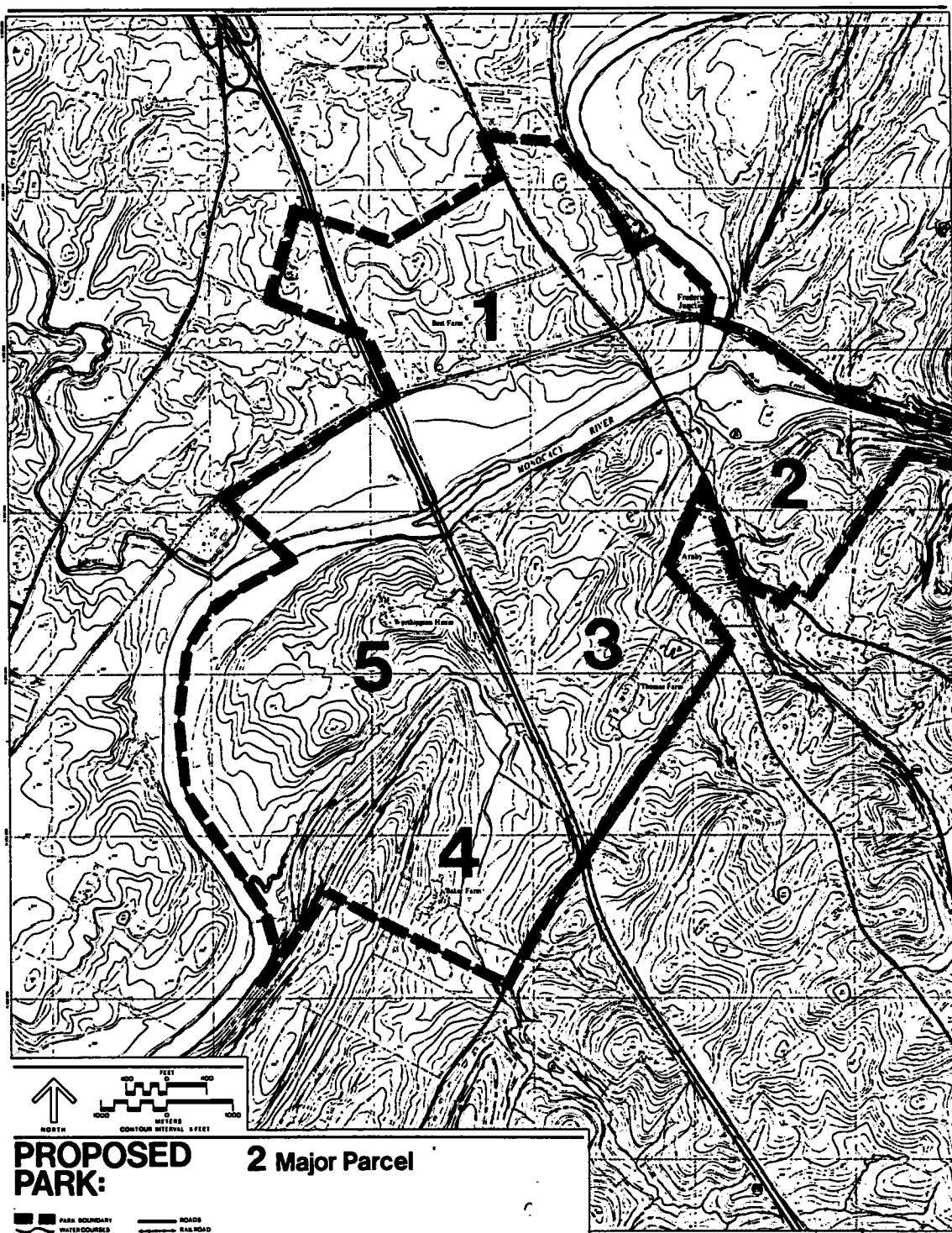
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HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The Battle of Monocacy took place on July 9, 1864. The Confederate forces were under the command of General Jubal Early and the Union forces were commanded by General Lew Wallace. General Early and his troops were driving to Washington, D.C., which at the time was almost undefended since General Ulysses S. Grant had removed most troops from the capital to aid him in putting pressure on General Robert E. Lee at Petersburg. General Early had several objectives in his drive on Washington: 1. the capture of Washington and the probable resultant havoc, 2. the release of Confederate prisoners held in Point Lookout, Maryland, and 3. the removal of some pressure from General Lee.

General Wallace, who was stationed at Baltimore, learned of General Early's movements through personnel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Realizing the vulnerability of Washington, he assembled what soldiers were available, and marched to Monocacy Junction to mount what, in effect, was a delaying action. General Wallace could not be certain whether General Early was headed for Baltimore or Washington so he placed skirmishers to protect what is now Route 40 to Baltimore as well as establishing himself on the banks of the Monocacy to defend the Georgetown Pike and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Since General Early was, indeed, marching on Washington, the surrounding farms became the battlefield.

Although Union forces were far outnumbered and fairly easily defeated, the battle did last an entire day, preventing General Early's journey to Washington from continuing until the morning of July 10. This delay of approximately twenty-four hours gave General Grant enough time to return troops to defend Washington, although they arrived in Washington only some two hours ahead of General Early.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Frederick County, in spite of pressures from the expanding metropolitan areas of Washington and Baltimore, is undergoing a gradual transition from its rural character towards urbanization. This gradual transi-

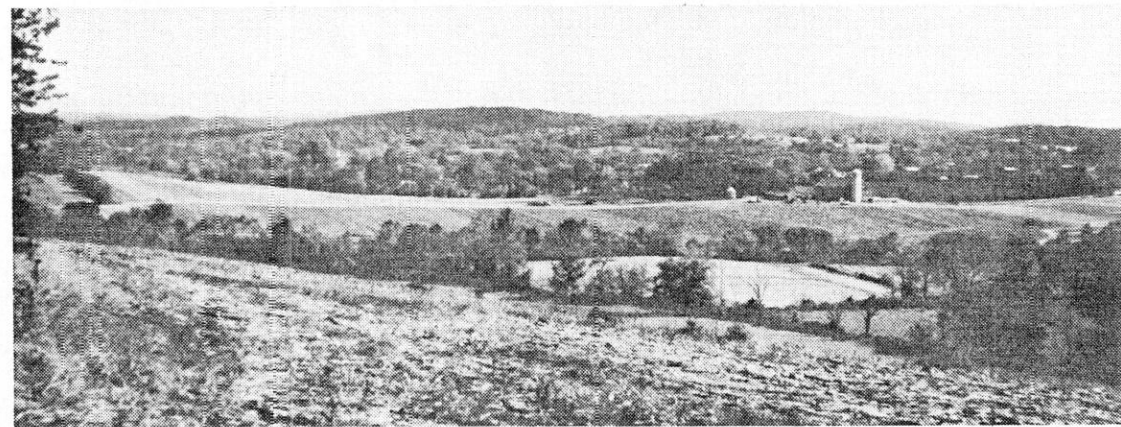
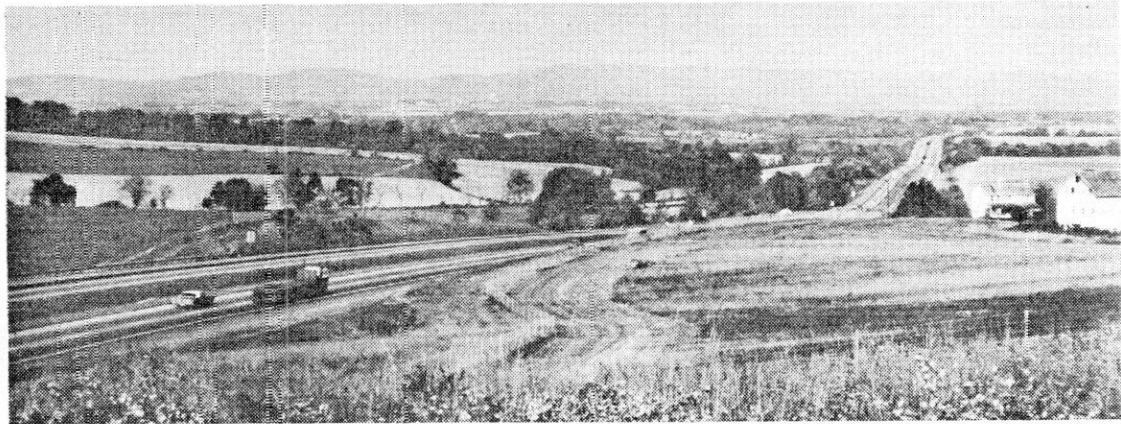
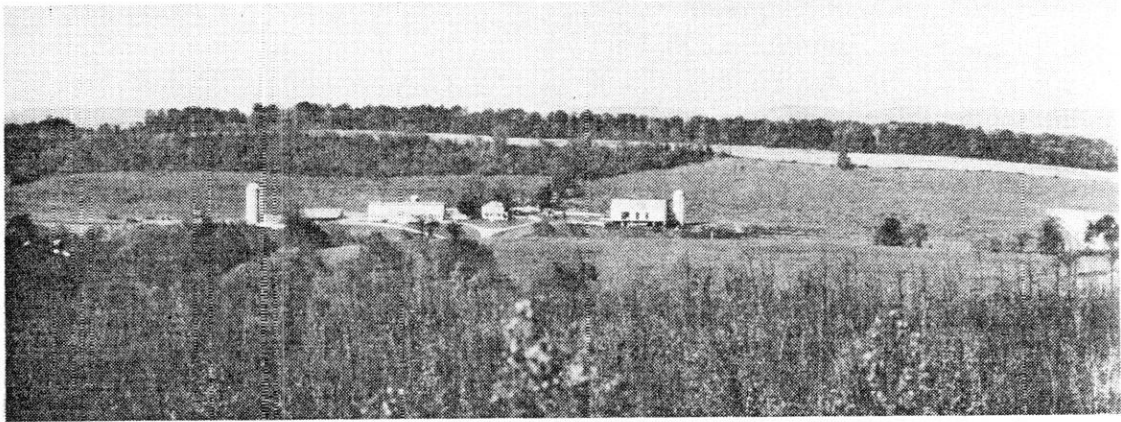
tion has enabled the physical context of the battlefield to remain remarkably similar to the physical context of 1864. (Figure 3.) However, examination of the area surrounding the proposed park shows that land-related pressures resulting from changes in use are immediate and real. (Figure 4.)

In 1974, the Frederick County Planning Commission prepared a "Comprehensive Development Plan" for the county which, according to the 1970 Census, had a population of approximately 85,000 persons. The plan designates land use areas, several of which would influence the proposed park.

Frederick County's Conservation Zone, in the area of the battlefield, comprises essentially the 100-year floodplain of the Monocacy River. All development, except for limited recreation, is prohibited within the Conservation Zone. Since the river runs through the proposed park, a considerable portion of the park is covered by the Conservation Zone.

However, north of the Conservation Zone, the area has been zoned commercial/industrial, a designation which already extends into the proposed park. The pressure created by this zoning is evidenced by the newly constructed Sheraton hotel and Francis Scott Key Mall as well as the lumberyard located on State Road 355. This growth can be anticipated to continue along both State Road 355 and Buckeystown Road in the near future. Since the building height limitation under commercial/industrial zoning is sixty feet, buildings within the area could affect the visual environment of the park.

South of the river and the Conservation Zone, most land is zoned agricultural, which under the current Ordinance, limits the construction of residential structures to four per tract, whatever the size of the tract. Although most of the land zoned agricultural is, in fact, being farmed, the urbanization of Frederick County would suggest that land so close to Frederick and the Interstates may be susceptible to residential development. There is some single-family residential development around the proposed park, but, as yet, it does not intrude to any serious degree. In fact, the atmosphere and scale of the Araby Community are appropriate to the historic scene, and methods of preserving the community's character should be explored.



SITE CHARACTER

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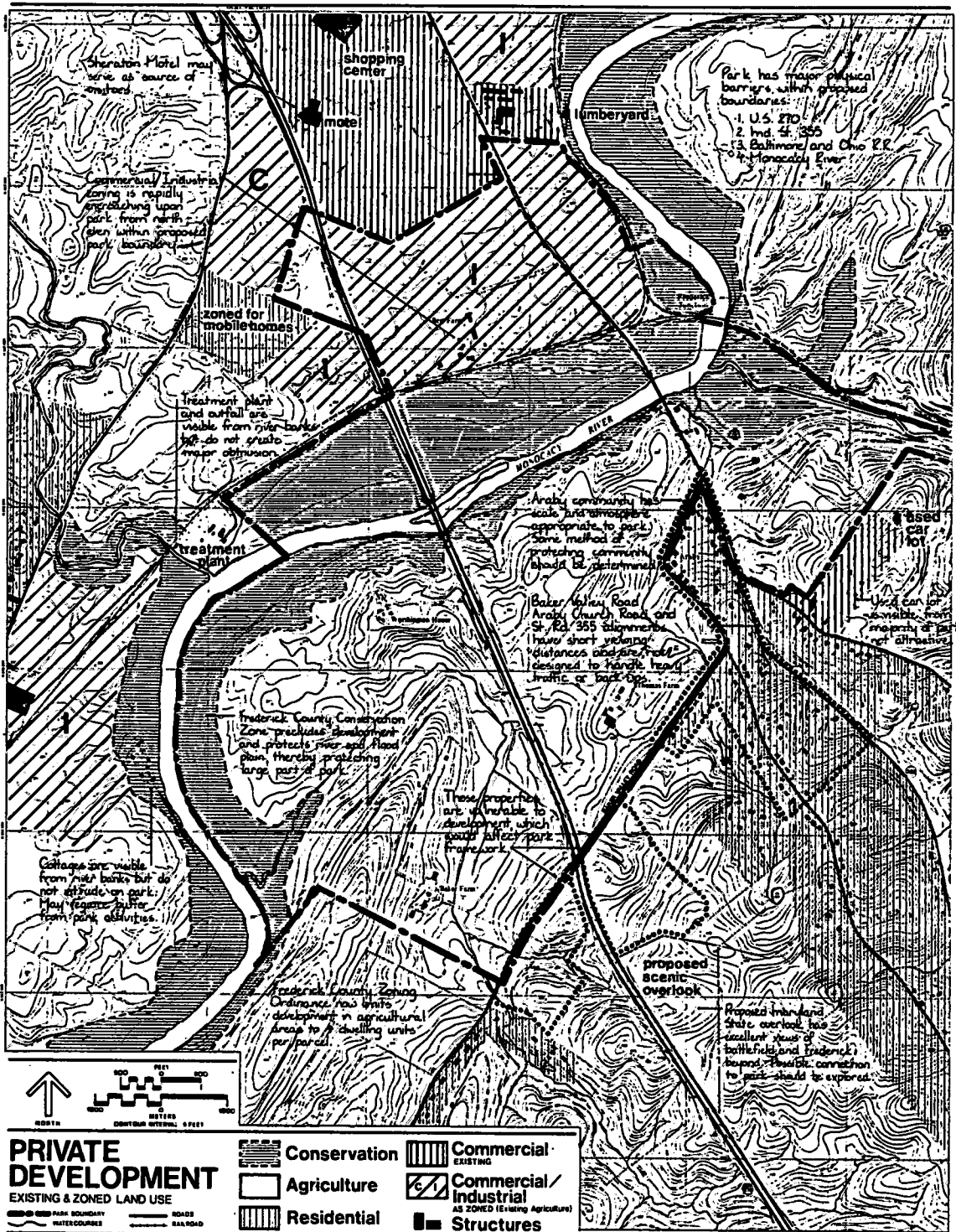
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Other non-agricultural, non-residential development which has taken place and which should be addressed in the context of the proposed park includes the restaurant/bar and liquor store on State Road 355, the used car lot on Ball Road, and the sewage treatment plant on the Monocacy River.

AGRICULTURE

Frederick County contains some of Maryland's prime agricultural land, particularly for dairy farming. At present, over sixty percent of the acreage within the proposed park is used for agricultural purposes, either crop- or pastureland. (Figure 5.) Most adjoining land is also agriculturally active. However, only one of the parcels within the proposed park is actually farmed by the resident owner.

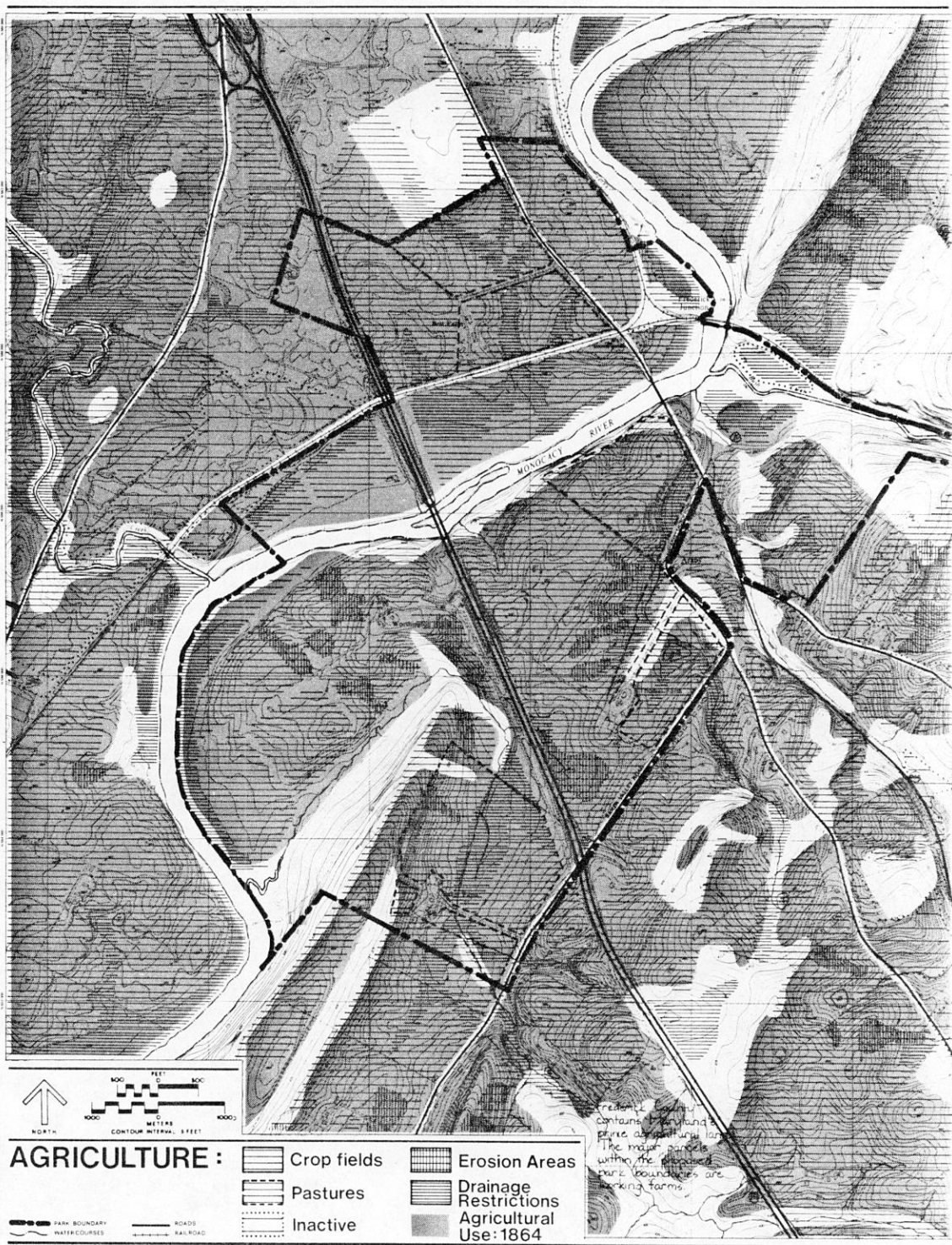
Comparison of agricultural land use today with agricultural land use in July, 1864, reveals that the two are amazingly similar, making it possible to assume that the visual character of the battlefield has remained remarkably unchanged.

There are some drainage and soil erosion problems in the area. The most significant drainage restrictions are associated with the intermittent streams on the Baker, Thomas and Gambrill Farms. Soil erosion problems are most pronounced on the Worthington and Thomas Farms. However, both drainage and erosion conditions should be controllable through accepted land management practices.

Current levels of agricultural production and soils analysis suggest that continued agricultural use is possible for the foreseeable future.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The most significant natural resource of the proposed park is the stretch of the Monocacy which runs through it. (Figure 6.) The river is extremely susceptible to flooding and usually does so at least once a year. Thus, several portions of the battlefield are within the 100-year floodplain. The river is classified by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources as a cold-



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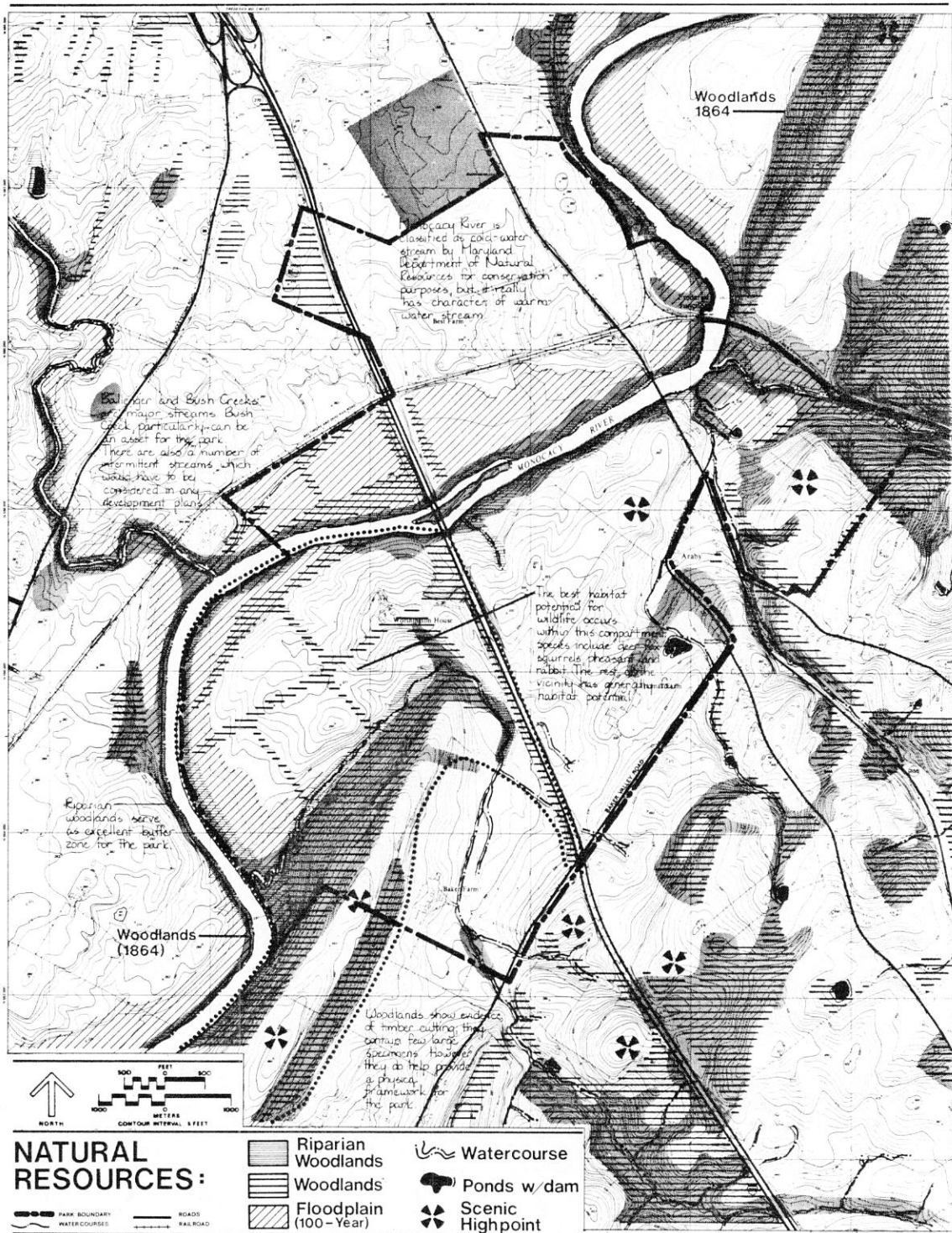
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water stream; this is largely a protective measure since it limits the kind of development which can occur along the river. Actually, the Monocacy is a warm-water stream containing smallmouth bass, catfish, carp and various species of panfish and minnows. Waterfowl along the river include mainly wood ducks and mallards.

In addition to the intermittent streams previously mentioned, there is a major stream, Bush Creek, within the proposed park. Located on Gambrill Farm, near the railroad, this stream offers a particularly attractive opportunity.

Aside from the croplands and pastures, the rest of the area is vegetated with woodlands, riparian woodlands, and shrub and broadleaved perennial weed stages of old-field succession. The woodlands show evidence of timber cutting and contain few large specimens. Both the woodlands and riparian woodlands are important in terms of the visual framework and buffers they provide.

The mixture of vegetation types found on the battlefield provides good to excellent habitat for eastern cottontail rabbits, raccoons, opossums, red fox, woodchucks, and various species of mice, voles and shrews. When the battlefield is divided into wildlife compartments, the best habitat potential occurs on the Worthington and Baker Farms. Species include deer, fox, squirrels, pheasant and rabbit. Due to the extent to which the area has been cleared and farmed since pre-Civil War times, it is unlikely that endangered species of plants and/or animals occur on the battlefield.

A further natural asset of the battlefield is its rolling topography which, especially in the southern portion of the site, provides several high points where excellent views can be obtained.

Once again, comparison of the woodlands and riparian woodlands of today to those of 1864 reveal amazing similarity. There is, however, one significant alteration. A large woodlot north of the Best Farm no longer exists. (There is some question as to whether or not this woodlot actually may have occurred on the Best Farm.) Restoration of all or part of this woodlot could provide an effective buffer for the proposed park.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Beyond the relative sameness of the landscape of the battlefield, there are a number of historic features which have survived from the battle to this day. (Figure 7.) Among these are the roads, railroad, bridges, and houses and barns.

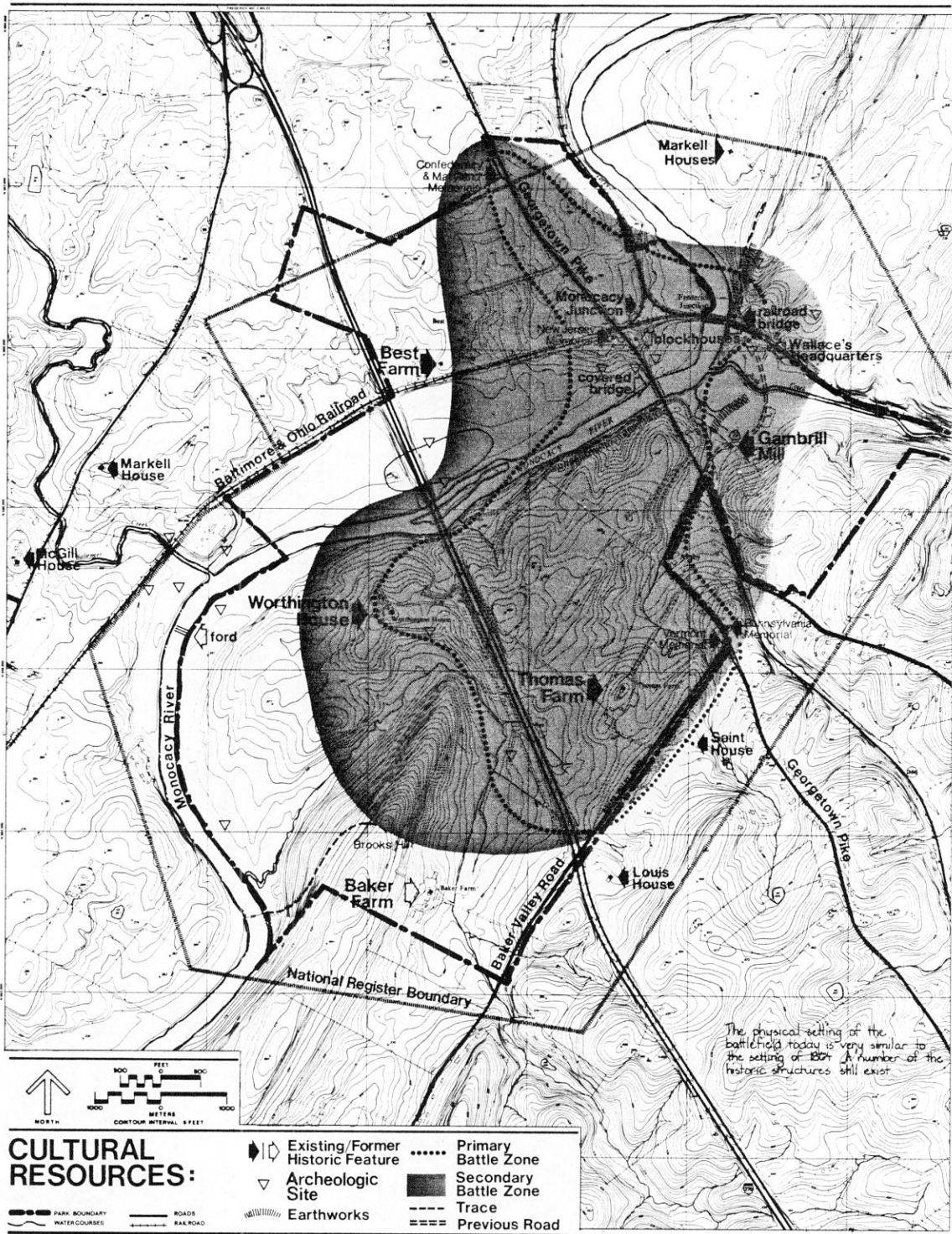
The Baker Valley Road, Buckeystown Road and Georgetown Pike all follow the same alignment they followed in 1864. However, the Georgetown Pike is now partially State Road 355 and partially Araby Church Road. Although the covered bridge taking the Pike across the Monocacy River was burned at the time of the battle, the present bridge elevation and location are the same. The raised grade crossing for the Pike over the railroad was also there at the time of the battle, and it is probably one of the earlier examples of such roadway engineering. In addition to these major roads, traces are left on both the Gambrill and Baker Farms.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad also follows the alignment of 1864, with Monocacy Junction appearing just as it did at that time. The stone piers of the railroad bridge across the river are original although the actual bridge may be later than the battle. The Confederates tried to destroy the bridge at the time of the battle but were only able to damage it. The blockhouses which guarded the railroad junction no longer exist.

The two-story farmhouse on the Best Farm, more properly known as "L'Hermitage", predates the Civil War. In addition to the farmhouse and a log structure which appears to have served as some kind of residence, there is a stone barn which was used by sharpshooters from both sides during the battle.

The Gambrill Mill has been converted into two apartments, but during the battle, it served as General James Ricketts' headquarters and as a Union field hospital. The original Gambrill house was replaced with a two-story Victorian structure, "Boscobel", which has been variously dated as circa 1868 and 1885.

The Thomas House, also known as Araby Farm, dates to circa 1780 (unverified). The house was used by sharpshooters from both sides during the battle, but, perhaps more importantly, it also served as the site



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where General Phillip Sheridan received command of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign from General Grant. The Shenandoah Valley Campaign was precipitated, in part, by the Battle of Monocacy.

The Worthington House, circa 1862, was used as a Confederate observation post and field hospital. General John Breckinridge placed his command post and the Confederate artillery in its yard. The brick structure, which is empty today, has been described as a Maryland farmhouse typical of the period.

Although the existing farmhouse on the Baker Farm would appear to have been built in the same location, the original house is gone. The stone foundation for the bank barn may be original, but the actual barn is also gone. However, neither the house nor the barn played any role during the battle.

Other houses in the immediate vicinity have been identified as existing at the time of the battle. The Louis House on the Baker Valley Road is of some importance in this respect since its location makes it visually prominent within the historic scene. The house which served as General Wallace's headquarters has been removed from the scene.

While it has been established that the Union forces threw up earthworks in three locations, the last traces of two of the locations were obliterated by the flood after Hurricane Agnes. The third location, just north of the railroad and on the east side of the river, apparently evidences remains of the earthworks. It has also been suggested that a gun emplacement and/or "lunette" are located in the Markell Farm area. All of these are beyond the park boundary and have not been verified.

Following the war, monuments were erected by the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Maryland -- Maryland's on the centennial of the battle -- and by the Daughters of the Confederacy. The most attractive, but least accessible, of these is the New Jersey monument, a statue of a Union soldier, which can only be reached on foot.

In addition to the historic features of the battle-field, there are several known prehistoric sites along

the Monocacy River. The Monocacy River Valley, an area of high archeological potential, was possibly a transportation corridor between the Potomac River and the Gettysburg rhyolite quarries. The Maryland Geological Survey is conducting a transect survey of the area and had completed approximately ten percent of the investigation by the end of 1978. Sites, with cultural affiliations from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland, have been recorded in the first and second river terraces as well as in the higher areas overlooking the river. These recorded sites, located randomly throughout the area, appear to contain stone artifacts.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Because the landscape of the battlefield, except for the intrusion of Interstate 270, has remained so remarkably close to the landscape of 1864, an understanding of the visual resources is critical. (Figure 8.) Fortunately, the Interstate has been depressed to the degree that its appearance on the scene is not nearly as negative as it might have been.

As previously mentioned, the topography of the area provides a number of high points from which excellent views can be obtained. Most prominent of these is the knoll on the Thomas Farm where a 360 degree panorama can be achieved. Also outstanding are the views from either side of Interstate 270, south of Baker Valley Road. The most dramatic view occurs from Brooks Hill on the Baker Farm. The excellent view of the area is heightened by the experience of coming through the woods on Brooks Hill out into the open and seeing the Baker and Thomas Farms below. This experience correlates with the historical view the Confederate troops saw when they similarly crossed Brooks Hill in the final stages of the battle.

Just as the topography provides excellent opportunities for viewing, it also exposes most of the battlefield. All of the sites mentioned are highly visible from other points on the battlefield. As a result, any development would also be highly visible. This becomes a critical consideration, not only in terms of park development within the proposed boundary, but also in terms of development which might occur beyond the actual battlefield into the surrounding landscape and what is defined as the viewshed.

The viewshed is basically formed by a combination of topography and vegetation which limits the viewing area. The wooded ridge on the Markell Farm and the wooded ridge known as Brooks Hill are essential elements of the viewshed and help to create an attractive physical framework for the park.

The topography and vegetation also create a number of enclosed spaces. Some of these, such as the ones on the Thomas and Gambrill Farms, are particularly attractive. Others, such as the one on the Worthington Farm, suggest opportunities for concealing necessary but less attractive activities, such as maintenance, normally associated with a park.

Discussion of Problem

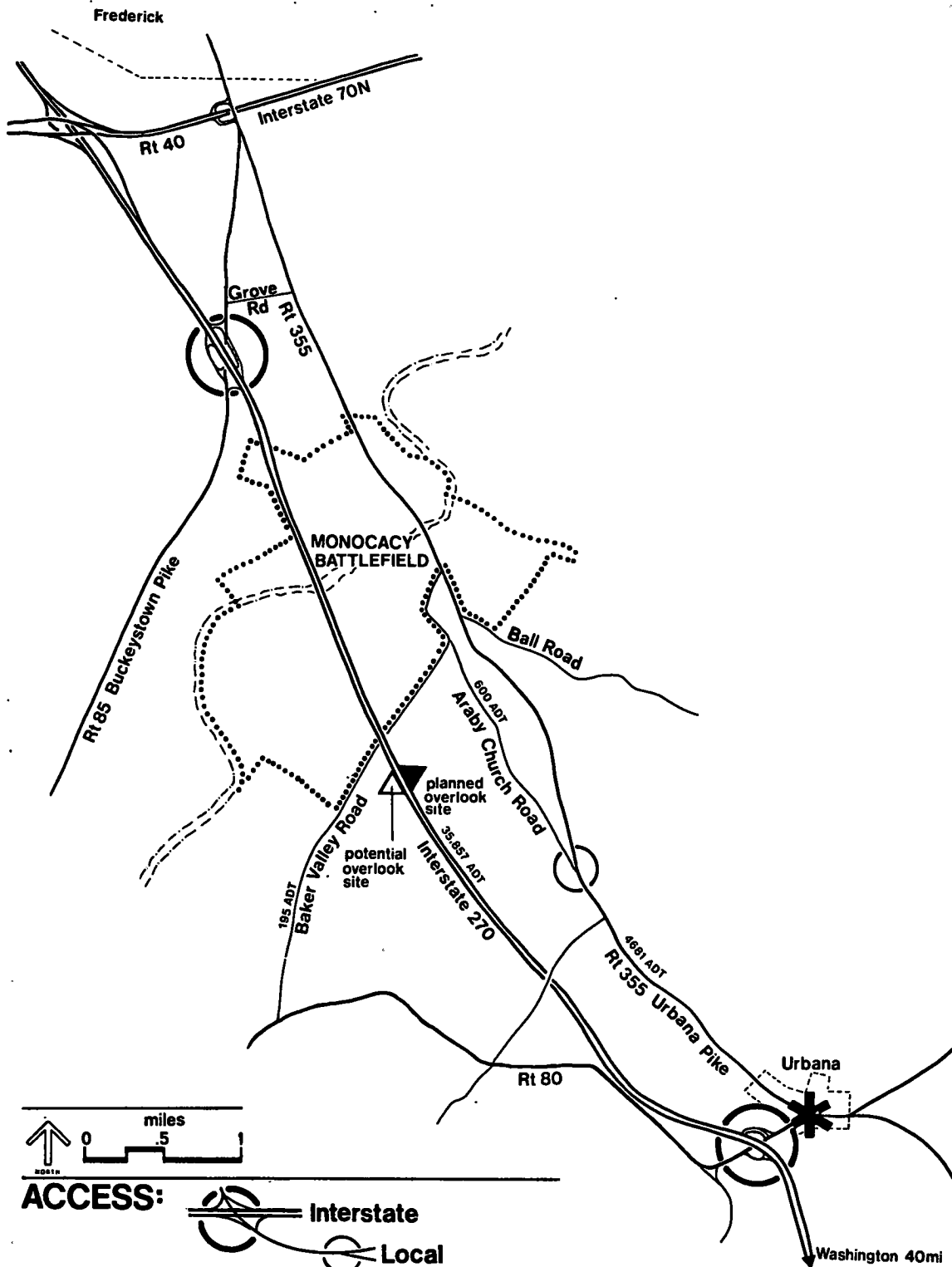
ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

Primary access to the proposed park can be expected to occur off Interstate 270, with secondary access occurring off Maryland State Road 355. (Figure 9.) Therefore, the park will need to be appropriately signed at either the Urbana exit south of the park or the Frederick exit north of it. While the approach to the park from the Urbana exit along State Road 355 is considerably more attractive, there are other factors to consider. The route to the battlefield from the Frederick exit is shorter and more immediately apparent.

The Urbana exit is not a full cloverleaf whereas the Frederick exit is. Due to the location of the shopping center and motel at the Frederick exit, the exit has already been designed to accommodate heavy traffic loads. Traffic can be directed fairly simply down Grove Road to State Road 355. Traffic using the Urbana exit would have to travel through the t-intersection at State Road 355. Presently, this intersection occurs at an awkward angle. An increased traffic load such as the proposed park might cause would require correction of this situation.

While the physical condition of the secondary roads -- State Road 355, Araby Church Road, and Baker Valley Road -- is good, their intersections present potential conflicts because of their poor sight distances. The most critical is the intersection of Araby Church Road with State Road 355 between the Vivino and Clapp properties. This area might logically be considered an appropriate entrance area to the park. However, the sight distances from Araby Church Road onto State Road 355 are not good; the sight distances from the Vivino property onto the State Road at the same point are better. Another factor is the quick descent of the State Road from the bridge over the river to the intersection. This situation is not easily remedied since it is necessary to achieve the elevation of the bridge within a fairly short distance.

An alternative to entering the park off State Road 355 in either the area of the Trail property or the Clapp and Vivino properties is to establish the visual entrance to the park at the first intersection of Araby Church Road with State Road 355 north of Urbana. This intersection already has better sight distances



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and more space for any necessary improvement of the intersection. In addition, the visitor would enter the park on what was the Old Georgetown Pike at the time of the battle. The actual physical entrance would occur off either Araby Church Road or Baker Valley Road in the area of the Clapp property.

The physical barriers (Interstate 270, the Monocacy River and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) within the park boundary preclude establishment of a useful internal road system. Furthermore, any internal road system would impinge upon the historic resources. However, due to the problematic intersections and the rural character of Araby Church and Baker Valley Roads, it would also be better not to encourage increased vehicular traffic on these roads.

Finally, there is a tangential consideration for the use of the Frederick exit and entrance off the northern end of State Road 355. Although the National Park Service normally does not provide food service facilities within its parks, it can be anticipated that the development of the battlefield might generate a need for such facilities and that these facilities will tend to occur along the access road. If the northern end of State Road 355 becomes the access road, then the existing facilities within the commercially zoned area may fulfill this need. If the southern end of 355 becomes the access road, it may be difficult to control the development of such facilities.

PROPOSED INTERSTATE OVERLOOK

The Maryland State Department of Transportation has purchased land for construction of an overlook on Interstate 270, just south of the battlefield. (Figure 9.) The overlook has been designed, and construction is to be funded in fiscal year 1979. The overlook will occur only on the west side of the Interstate. The Department of Transportation regards the facility primarily as a viewing area for Frederick and the battlefield.

While the overlook will have excellent views, its distance from the battlefield and the topographic conditions permit a design which will not intrude upon the historic scene.

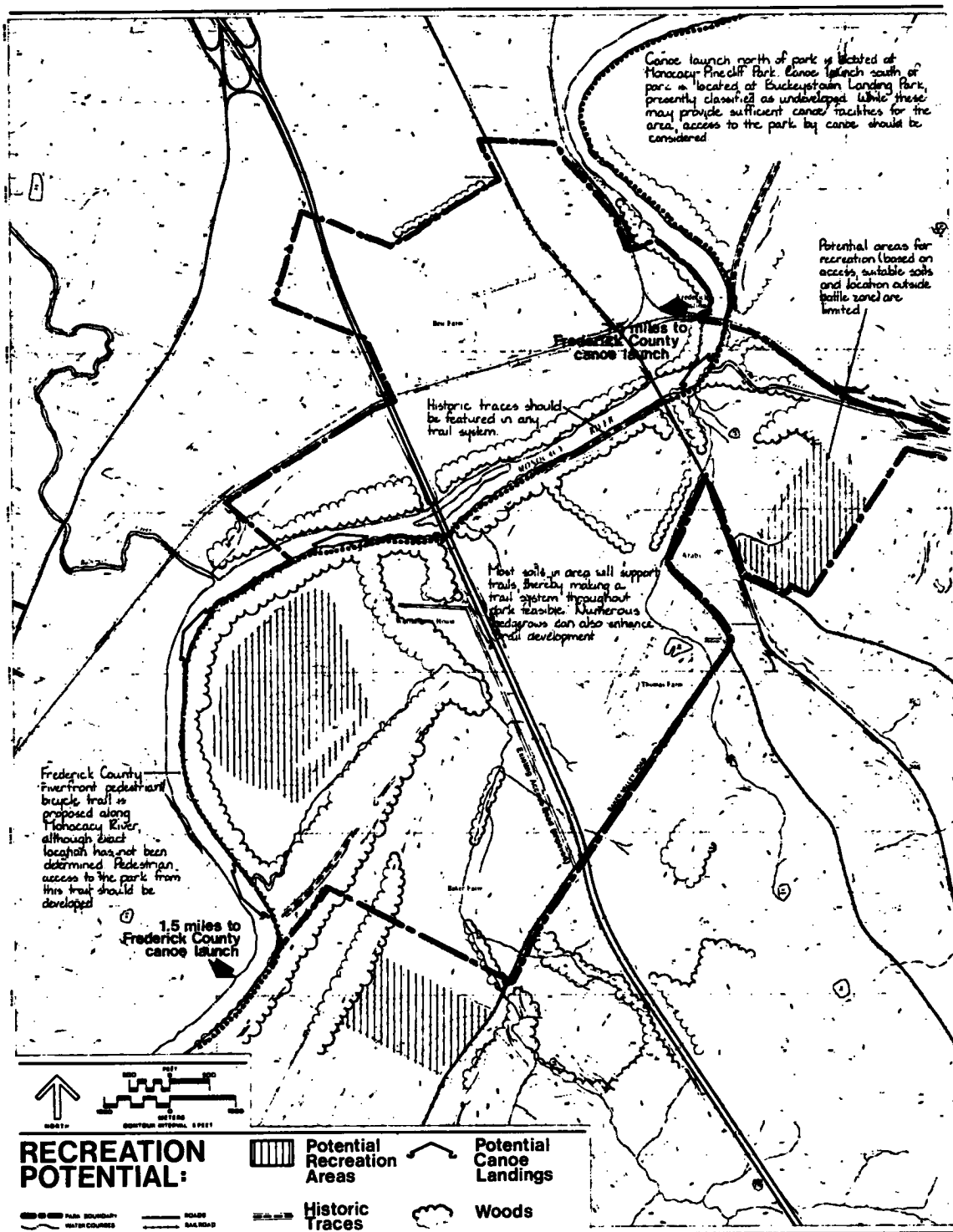
The overlook will have twenty parking spaces, some picnic tables, and three interpretive plaques describing the City of Frederick, the Shenandoah Campaign and the Battle of Monocacy; it will not have restroom facilities. The Department of Transportation is scheduled to build two rest stops south of the Comus Exit, approximately two miles south of the overlook; however, the land has not been purchased and no date has been assigned to this construction.

The overlook presents an opportunity for the National Park Service, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, to provide further interpretation of the Monocacy Battlefield as well as information about other national parks in the region. However, any plans by the Park Service must consider that the facility, as presently designed, will serve only half of the traffic on the Interstate. The latest traffic counts indicate average daily traffic of approximately 35,000 vehicles, almost equally divided between the north and south lanes. (Appendix B.) This traffic is projected to increase to 49,000 by 1998. In addition, due to interstate highway standards, no vehicular access can be established between the overlook and the proposed park.

RECREATION POTENTIAL

Because the major feature of the proposed park is the battlefield, the opportunities for recreation other than those associated with visitor use, such as trails and picnicking, are limited. There are few areas which have the necessary combination of suitable soils, accessibility, and location outside the battle zone. (Figure 10.) Where these areas do occur, they should be used for activities appropriate in scale and intensity to the park's purpose as a historic resource. Picnicking and camping of a restricted nature, such as group camping or canoe camping, are two possibilities.

Frederick County has several federal and state-operated parks, including Catoctin Mountain, Cunningham Falls, Greenbrier, Gambrill and Gathland Parks. The county also has its own park system. The Monocacy-Pinecliff Park on Reichs Ford Road is only one mile and one-half up the Monocacy River from the battlefield. The Buckeystown Landing Park on Manor Woods Road is only a mile and one-half downstream. Monocacy-Pinecliff has picnic grounds, softball fields,



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play equipment and a canoe launch. Buckeystown Landing, although presently classified as undeveloped, will have picnic grounds and a canoe launch.

Since the river does receive canoe traffic, access should be provided from the river to the battlefield by canoe landings. There are several locations where this might be accomplished within the proposed park. However, canoe launching facilities should not be developed; rather that demand should be met in the county parks.

Most soils within the proposed park will support trails. The varying topography and vegetation suggest the potential for an extensive and attractive trail system. On the farmed lands, the hedgerows can be used to enhance trail development. In addition, the historic traces should become featured in the system. Frederick County has proposed a pedestrian/bicycle trail along the Monocacy River although its exact location has not been determined. However, pedestrian access to and through the park should be developed from this proposed riverfront trail.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Most of the historic structures within the proposed park have been examined to determine: a. if the appearance of the structure has been significantly altered since the date of the battle, b. how the structure might fit into the proposed park, and c. how much work would be required to restore the structure to an appropriate historic appearance or park function. The following building-by-building analysis is based primarily on visual examination and not detailed analysis or removal of fabric.

Best Farm. As indicated earlier, three extant structures on the Best Farm appear to date from prior to the Civil War. (Figures 11. and 12.) The main farmhouse may have been constructed in as many as four different sections, the exact sequence of which is unclear in the absence of detailed historical documentation or fabric analysis. Nevertheless, each section would appear to predate the war. Both the foundation and upper walls of the main block of the building have been covered with stucco, preventing analysis of the original construction materials or



BEST FARM HOUSE

MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

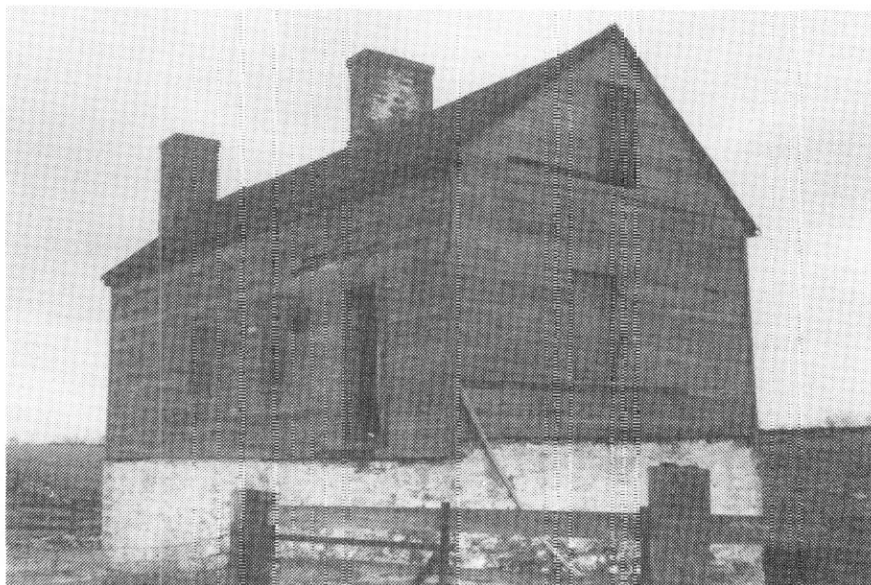
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BEST BARN & CABIN

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subsequent changes without destruction of the surface. It would appear, however, that some of the windows and doors have undergone modification. Attached to the main block is a two and one-half story wood structure on a fieldstone foundation.

The house is in good condition with roof and drainage system in working order. Although architecturally not the most interesting of the structures on the battlefield, it could be restored to its antebellum appearance, either as part of the historic scene or possibly for use as an interpretive center. Restoration would require further study, including fabric analysis to determine the sequence of building construction and configuration of elements such as the porch and window sash.

Sited northeast of the farmhouse is a small, log structure on a fieldstone foundation. The building has two chimneys originally constructed of fieldstone; the upper thirds of the chimneys are now brick. The exterior walls have been covered with clapboard siding. The interior walls have been plastered and whitewashed, indicating that the structure was used at one time as a dwelling.

The structure is worthy of further fabric analysis and immediate stabilization efforts. The stone foundation is in good condition except around openings on the north, east and south sides where lintels have given way and the adjacent wall is crumbling. These openings should be reinforced, rebuilt and filled with fitted plywood sheets or shutters. The latter applies to the openings in the upper half of the building as well. Wood clapboards on the upper half of the structure are loose or weathered and approximately ten percent have fallen off, allowing rainwater to penetrate behind and into the logs where rot is occurring. The sheathing should be removed so that the log sub-structure can be examined, documented and treated for rot. The tin roof, not original, is leaking and should be replaced with a covering of more suitable material after further analysis.

The barn to the west of the farmhouse has rubble fieldstone walls and a hipped roof. The wide carriageways on the east and west sides appear to have been altered by removing the stonework above the original doorways to the roofline. The smaller doorway on the north end

has been filled with stones at the bottom to make a window.

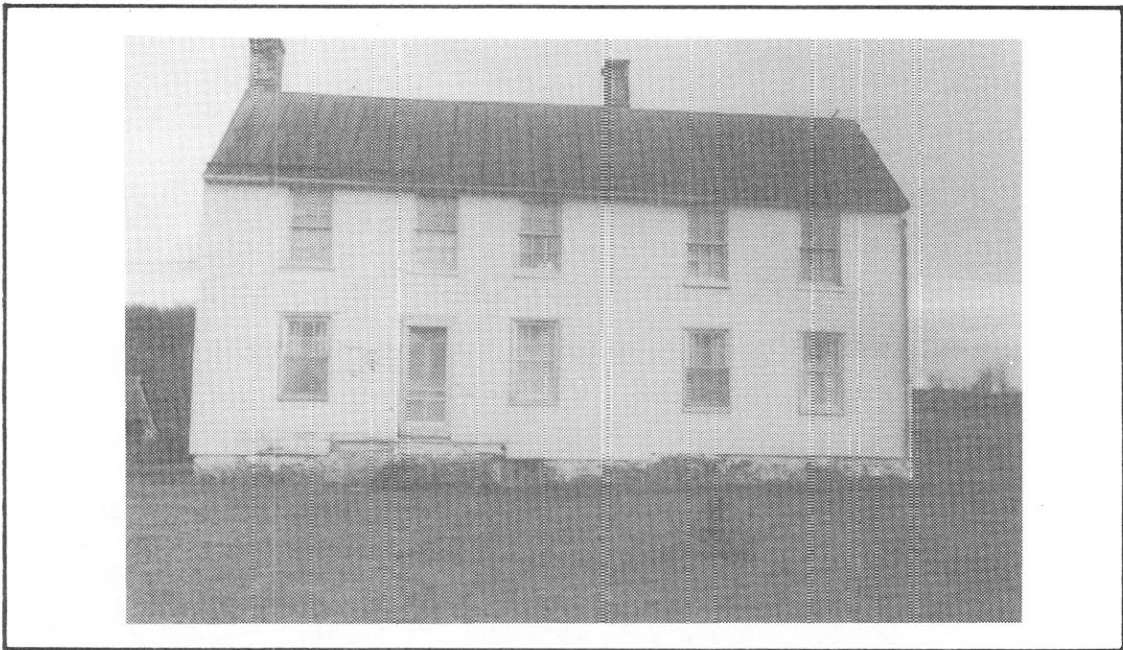
Although this barn has been identified as the barn which housed sharpshooters during the battle, it has no openings for sniper fire and is oriented in such a way that the farmhouse would be in the range of any fire directed at the bridges over the Monocacy. It may be that the small structure just north of it, which has a modern superstructure over older fieldstone foundations, was the snipers' refuge.

The barn is in generally good condition. However, the wood eaves and interior framework should be checked and treated for deterioration. All exposed wood surfaces should be coated with paint of an historically correct color. All openings should be restored to their original function and appearance, including replacement of the more modern barn doors and the wood siding above them.

Gambrill Mill. The Mill is a square, two-story, rubble fieldstone structure. (Figure 13.) In J. Thomas Scharf's History of Western Maryland, the mill mechanism was recorded as consisting of two overshot water wheels with maximum thirty horsepower each, capable of producing sixty barrels of flour per day. The mill has been converted to residential units, resulting in the alteration of many of the historic architectural details as well as the removal of the original mill machinery.

The mill race approaching the southeast side of the building has been filled to the second floor level, obscuring all but the top of the original stone archway. A high, concrete block porch has been constructed on the southwest side and lower, poured concrete stoops on the northwest and southeast sides.

The structure appears originally to have had three windows on each side at the top floor level only; two additional window openings have been cut into the lower floor on the northwest and southwest sides. At the ground level of the northwest side, a wider door opening with a massive timber lintel may have been a wagon entrance. All of the openings have been filled with aluminum sash or doors. The standing seam in the roof and two-light dormer on the southwest flank probably date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth



GAMBRILL MILL & LOUIS HOUSE

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century. Inside the building modern partitions and plumbing have been added.

The Mill is in good condition; approximately forty percent of the stone joints require repointing, and the eaves should be painted. The structure, however, bears little resemblance to the structure which witnessed the Battle of Monocacy. So much of the interior structure and essential machinery is missing that, if the building were to be used as an interpretive center or museum, extensive archeological investigation, fabric analysis and documentary research would be required before even a reasonably correct restoration plan could be proposed. In addition to the restoration problems, the lower floor of the mill is easily flooded, thereby limiting its usefulness. A simpler solution might be to leave the building as a private dwelling, but to provide the means for replacing the unsympathetic detailing, such as the concrete porches, aluminum sash and tin roofing, with ones of more appropriate form and materials, thereby restoring the structure's place within the historic landscape.

Thomas Farm. The Thomas House has not been examined although it is known to be the original structure. What is not known is the extent to which the structure has been modified and modernized. Also unknown is what other structures may exist on the property which were there at the time of the battle.

Louis Farm. Two structures on the Louis Farm appear to date from the Civil War period. The farmhouse is a two and one-half story, wood frame structure on a raised fieldstone foundation. The structure shows evidence of at least two periods of construction. A break in the foundation wall separates the older, eastern section from the slightly later western section. Both sections were probably completed before the Civil War. A gabled, standing-seam tin roof and horizontal clapboarding of twentieth century proportions cover both sections of the house. A porch of indeterminate date spans the rear elevation, and there are outlines of a triangular pedimented porch, now missing, over the doorway of the front elevation. A double window on the first floor of the southwest end appears to have been originally a single door opening. The house has not been altered by indoor plumbing. (Figure 13.)

The exterior of the house is in relatively good condition. Chimneys should be repointed; gutters and downspouts should be replaced; and the tin roof should be inspected for any signs of leakage.

Probably the most appropriate treatment of the structure would be restoration of the exterior to its antebellum appearance. The front and rear porches should be more closely examined to determine their age and original appearance, and the double window on the southwest side should be replaced. Both the original siding and roofing materials should be investigated as well.

The large wooden barn behind the house also appears to date from the second half of the nineteenth century. The foundation is constructed of modern cinder block, but the superstructure shows classical detailing.

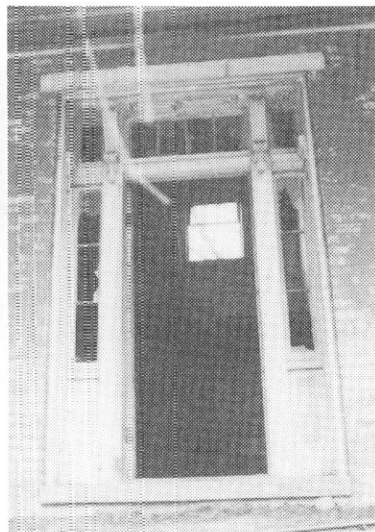
The barn appears to be in good shape. The wood trim should be painted and carefully maintained in order to preserve the detailing; gutters should be checked; and the corrugated iron sheets on the rear flank of the roof should be replaced with tin to match the rest of the surface.

Baker Farm. The farmhouse on the Baker Farm post-dates the Civil War although it is reported to have been constructed on the site of the former dwelling. The foundation and framework of the bank barn, northeast of the farmhouse, appear to date from the nineteenth century since the structural members consist of whole logs which have been hewn flat on the top and bottom surfaces only. The sheathing for the structure, however, was added in the 1930's. The upper walls and foundations of the barn appear to be in good shape. The condition of the original wood framing requires more detailed examination and analysis.

Worthington Farm. The only antebellum structure remaining on the Worthington Farm is the two-story, red brick farmhouse. Though similar in size to the Best and Louis farmhouses, this building was constructed during a single period and displays architectural detailing indicative of prosperous and sophisticated tastes. Worthington House has retained its early nineteenth century character intact. (Figure 14.)



stairway detail ▲



front door ►

WORTHINGTON HOUSE

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Set on a fieldstone foundation, the house has a high basement and walls of common bond brick. A single-story porch raised on brick piers spans the front facade. The roof is carried on simple Italianate brackets over piers set on pedestals with balustrades between. The front entrance is emphasized by its location in the center of the facade and its elaborate woodwork. Set deep in the wall, the doorway has panelled reveals on the sides and top. A door with four fielded panels is framed by narrow three-light sidelights above panels and a six-light transom. Scroll brackets with acanthus leaves separate the outer lights from the four above the door. Stone stairs at the south end of the rear facade lead down to the basement, which has a brick hearth at the south end, walls and ceilings covered with whitewash, and is lit by square windows on the east and west sides.

The interior of the house is laid out with a single room on either side of the entrance hall and stairway in the main part. The wing contains a single room on both floors, with circulation from the main section through doors in the north rooms and from the basement to the second floor via single run stairs. The unfinished attic is reached from the second floor stairs in the southwest corner of the wing.

Detailing on the interior is as rich as that on the exterior. Rooms in the main part of the house have moulded baseboards and door and window surrounds with plinths, moulded trim and raised corner blocks. Doors have four fielded panels and are covered with decorative graining. An original wood fireplace surround, found in one of the upper rooms, has pilasters on either side and a projecting mantelpiece. The central staircase is semi-circular in shape and cantilevered from the surrounding walls, with flat scrollwork on the stringers and traces of delicately turned balusters.

The walls and ceiling of the hall and south parlor are covered with unique decorative fresco work. On both floors of the stairhall, panels with trompe l'oeil mouldings in shades of gray and rose fill the walls; dark blue trefoil stencilling runs along the

cornice line; a light blue panel covers the ceiling; and spare leaflets mark the site of a central lighting fixture above the doorway. In the parlor, an elaborate painted medallion fills the center of the ceiling, while the trefoil stencilling runs along the cornice and trompe l'oeil panels with ornament at the corners cover the ceiling borders. The original wall finish has been obscured with more recent papering.

Worthington House is in remarkably good shape for a building which has been unoccupied for ten years and neglected long before that. Damage to the structural framework and fabric of the building is still relatively minor and can be corrected. The required stabilization methods are relatively simple and inexpensive. If maintenance problems are not mended soon, however, irreversible deterioration of this historic and architectural landmark will be inevitable.

Principal problems lie in the roof and drainage systems. Slates are delaminated, cracked, loose and missing. Water has penetrated into the wood sheathing beneath and caused rot development, particularly along the northern exposure of the back wing. Rafters are still sound, nonetheless. Flashing between the main section and the back wing has deteriorated, also permitting water penetration. Gutters and downspouts are missing, allowing rainwater to course over the brick walls, washing away mortar and initiating spalling by freeze-thaw action. Damage is particularly evident at the joint between the main house and the wing, where water has soaked into the masonry, causing walls and decorative plasterwork to crumble. All of the above problems have been aggravated by the fact that most sash and door units are missing.

Once emergency stabilization procedures are completed, restoration and re-use of the Worthington House as an interpretive center or support facility would be relatively straightforward. An historic structure report should be completed and documentation of the surrounding landscape, with locations of the original outbuildings and possible archeological resources, should be undertaken. This should be fairly simple since the house remained in the Worthington family until 1953 and most of the original fabric is intact, with alterations limited to the addition of free-standing interior partitions. To complete the restor-

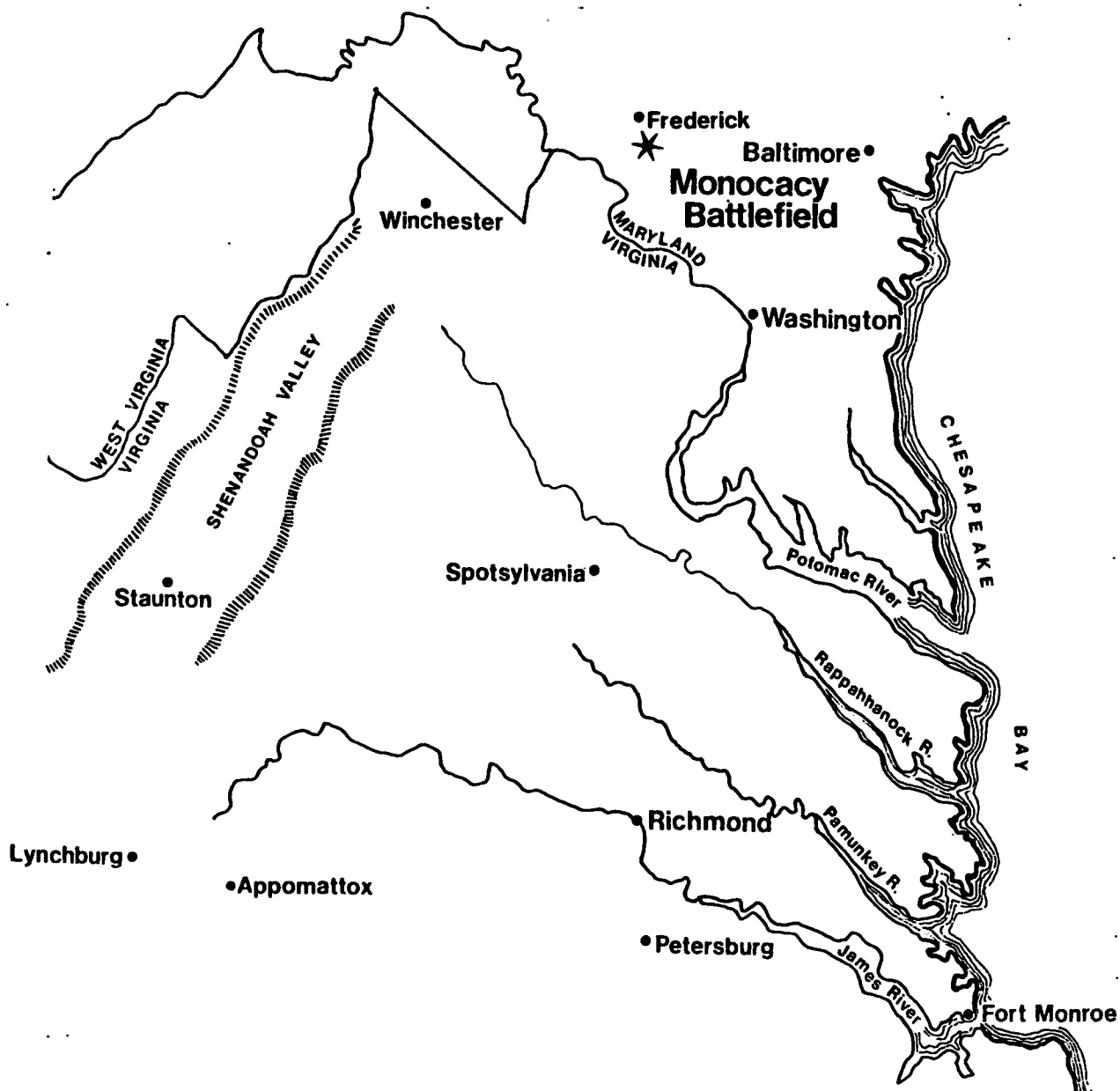
ation process, missing trim elements such as window sash and frames; porch columns, framework and balustrades; interior stair balustrades; and fireplace surrounds should be replicated from measured drawings of existing parts. Partitions should be removed, plaster finishes repaired and wall paintings cleaned and restored.

INTERPRETATION POTENTIAL

The Battle of Monocacy was a battle of less than epic proportions or impact. Nevertheless, its role in the concluding days of the Civil War, as well as various details and aspects of the battle itself, are interesting. Therefore, it is important to convey two stories at Monocacy National Battlefield: 1. the context of the battle within the war as described by events leading to the battle, featuring General Early's raid on Washington, and the events following the battle, featuring General Sheridan's Shenandoah Campaign and 2. the events of the battle.

It should be noted, at this point, that other events related to the Civil War are reported to have occurred within the battlefield area -- for instance, Lincoln's address at Monocacy Junction or the Lost Order of Antietam -- but these events are either not singular in significance or are better told as a secondary theme. While these events are recognized, the major thrust at Monocacy belongs to the battle.

Battle Context. Prior to General Grant's assumption of command of all Federal forces in March of 1864, the northern armies had fought hard but without decisive victories. Although they had managed to occupy territory, they had been unable to defeat the southern armies. Essentially, this was a crisis of leadership. When Grant took command, his primary objective became the defeat of the southern armies: General Johnston's Army of Tennessee and General Lee's Army of North Virginia. General Grant developed a grand strategy whereby General William Sherman would move on Atlanta in order to force General Johnston to fight, and Grant would move on Richmond to force General Lee to fight. Relentless pressure would be applied to the Confederate States of America. (Figure 15.)



INTERPRETATION: BATTLE CONTEXT

MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

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In General Grant's move on Richmond, his strategy became a three-pronged offensive in which Meade's Army of the Potomac would cross the Rapidan River and move south to Richmond, General Butler would leave Fort Monroe and move west to Richmond, and General Sigel would march down the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton and attack Richmond from the northwest. On May 5 through 7, General Grant engaged in the Battle of the Wilderness which resulted in a stalemate. Rather than retreat, Grant sidestepped towards Spotsylvania where he again encountered General Lee and heavy fighting. Finally, Grant moved away once again -- this time to Cold Harbor.

The Battle of Cold Harbor, June 1 through June 11, was a disastrous northern defeat, General Grant's worst. As a result, Grant depleted the troops defending Washington, D.C., to reinforce himself. At the time, he assured President Lincoln that he could return the troops immediately upon any threat to the capital. Once reinforced, Grant slipped around Lee's left flank and pinned him before Richmond and Petersburg.

At this point, General Lee developed a counterstrategy to gain some room to maneuver and to relieve the pressure on Richmond and Petersburg. In a bold move, he sent General Early up the Shenandoah Valley to raid Washington. General Early's raid had several objectives: 1. to relieve Richmond and Petersburg by making General Grant return his reinforcements to Washington, 2. to defeat General Hunter, thereby providing some room to maneuver, 3. to maintain the Shenandoah Valley as a food source for the Confederates, 4. to free Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, and 5. to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

When General Early left the Richmond area, he had approximately 12,000 men (II Corps) with him. He confronted General Hunter at Lynchburg. Hunter, who was low on ammunition and food, retreated to West Virginia, leaving the door open to Washington. Early advanced up the Valley encountering only light resistance until he arrived at Monocacy. The Battle of Monocacy, which delayed General Early's march by one day, gave General Grant enough time to return his troops to Washington to meet Early. Therefore, Early discontinued his raid.

While Early was able to accomplish some of General Lee's immediate objectives, most notably the relief of Richmond and Petersburg, his raid provoked General Grant into directing his attention to the Shenandoah. A new Federal army was raised to be commanded by General Sheridan. At the Thomas Farm, General Grant instructed Sheridan to destroy General Early's army, which now numbered around 25,000 men, and to wreak havoc on the Shenandoah Valley by destroying the food supply. During Sheridan's campaign, there were three principal battles: Winchester on September 19, Fisher's Hill on September 22, and Cedar Creek on October 19. At the end of the Battle of Cedar Creek, the Confederates had no effective force in the Valley and no food supply since all of the farms had been laid to waste. Then, Sheridan was able to rejoin General Grant. This led to the final machinations of the war in the fall of Richmond and Petersburg and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

Battle Action. When word of General Early's advance up the Shenandoah Valley reached General Wallace in Baltimore, Wallace could not be sure whether Early was marching on Baltimore or Washington; he could be sure he needed to engage Early before the Confederates reached either city. Wallace was aware that there was no strong Federal force in the area. General Wallace was in command of the Baltimore Department largely because of his disfavor with General Grant since his late arrival and poor performance at the Battle of Shiloh.

General Wallace gathered what men he could -- around 5,800 men: part of the VI Corps, militia, clerks and invalids -- and proceeded west. Realizing that Frederick was difficult to defend, he chose the Monocacy River because the roads to both Baltimore and Washington crossed it. (Figure 16.) While he stationed troops at the crossing of the National Road to Baltimore, he concentrated his efforts at the Monocacy Junction, since not only the Georgetown Pike to Washington but also the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossed the river at this point. Some Confederate troops did encounter Wallace's men on the National Road, but this action was basically peripheral to the battle.



MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

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At Monocacy Junction, Wallace's troops occupied the two blockhouses, which had guarded the Junction since 1863 and threw up earthworks along the east bank of the river. The earthworks, in combination with the superior elevations on the east bank, provided the Federal soldiers with a defensible position. To prevent the Confederates from firing artillery at point-blank range, Wallace also established skirmish lines on the west side of the river; the skirmishers used the railroad embankment for cover.

On the morning of July 9, General Dodson Ramseur's division marched down the Georgetown Pike and encountered Wallace's troops. It became quickly apparent to the Confederate generals that a frontal attack across the Monocacy would be costly. Therefore, while General Ramseur and General Robert Rodes' divisions (the latter on the National Road) continued to engage the Federal force, General John McCausland's cavalry brigade rode south on the Buckeystown Road. Their intelligence had indicated the existence of a ford (Worthington Ford) near the Ballenger Creek entry into the Monocacy River. Because the river was low, General Wallace had detached soldiers to guard the known fords. General McCausland's men encountered a squadron of the Illinois cavalry at the Worthington Ford, but they dismounted and were able to overcome the defense. They regrouped in the Worthington meadow and advanced to attack General Wallace's left flank.

General James Ricketts, however, had learned of the Confederate approach, and at noon, when McCausland's cavalry topped the rise at Worthington House, they were met by General Ricketts' veteran soldiers positioned behind the fence separating the Worthington and Thomas properties. There ensued some of the heaviest fighting of the day, with the Confederates routed and pursued back beyond the Worthington House.

Since danger was obviously arriving from the Worthington Farm, the Federal troops shifted once again to prepare their defense on the Thomas Farm and Baker Valley Road. General McCausland rallied his troops; he attacked and was defeated a second time. However, on this occasion, he was followed by a three-pronged attack by General John Gordon's division. General Gordon had taken the same path as General McCausland across the Monocacy River, but at the Worthington Farm, he sent Terry's Virginia Brigade to the left

across the Worthington Farm, York's Louisiana Brigade in the center across the toe of Brooks Hill, and Evans' Georgia Brigade to the right over Brooks Hill and across the Baker Farm. The Confederates finally reached the Thomas House where there was heavy fighting.

General Ricketts' troops were unable to hold and retreated towards the National Road to Baltimore; they were quickly joined by the men who had continued to fight Generals Ramseur and Rodes throughout the day. By late afternoon the Confederates had secured the railroad bridge. (General Wallace had ordered the covered bridge for the Georgetown Pike burned earlier in the day.) General Early brought all his troops and supplies across the river that night. The Confederate soldiers did what damage they could to the railroad bridge but were unable to totally destroy it. The Confederates encamped until daybreak when they continued their march on Washington.

Interpretation. In approaching the interpretation of battle action and context, the physical resource of the battlefield should be considered. Because the battlefield is so remarkably intact, the emphasis in interpretation of the battle action should be on the actual site. However, physical evidence of the battle context is not available at Monocacy. The critical elements preceding the battle are: General Grant's strategies, General Lee's defensive maneuvers, and General Early's raid. The critical elements following the battle are: General Grant's reinforcement of Washington, General Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, General Early's defeat, General Grant's capture of Richmond and Petersburg, and General Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

The media which transmits the information related to the above events must be able to handle broad concepts concerning the Civil War. It must also be able to describe the large cast of characters which influenced the events. This would be most effectively presented through an audio-visual program. The program, although it should also cover the Battle of Monocacy, should be short: ten minutes, not longer than fifteen. It should be able to convey not only the facts but also some of the emotions of the closing days of the war.

Other exhibits would display battle-era artifacts, such as military uniforms and accoutrements, weapons, and documents, and could describe individual incidents that would capture the human interest elements of the battle.

Media developed to present the battle context should also present the battle action, but in a secondary way. A general orientation to the battle action would be helpful to the visitor. This orientation should concentrate on the basic battle strategies of Generals Wallace and Early.

Because the Battle of Monocacy was fought during a relatively short period of time, over a relatively small area, by relatively few men, there is an unusual opportunity at this battlefield to interpret battle action. Many battlefields commemorate battles which were fought longer than one day and in which the land changed and rechanged hands. At Monocacy, the Confederates fought essentially a progressive forward (albeit circular) movement.

The battle can be reduced to the critical elements: General Wallace's arrival at Monocacy and preparation for the battle; General Ramseur's arrival at Monocacy and engagement with General Wallace's troops;; General McCausland's crossing of the river, General Ricketts' shift to protect the Federal left flank, and their engagement at Worthington House; General McCausland's rally, General Breckinridge's three-pronged attack; and General Ricketts' second shift to meet these onslaughts; the engagement at Thomas Farm and the Federal retreat; the securing of the railroad bridge and the encampment of the Confederates.

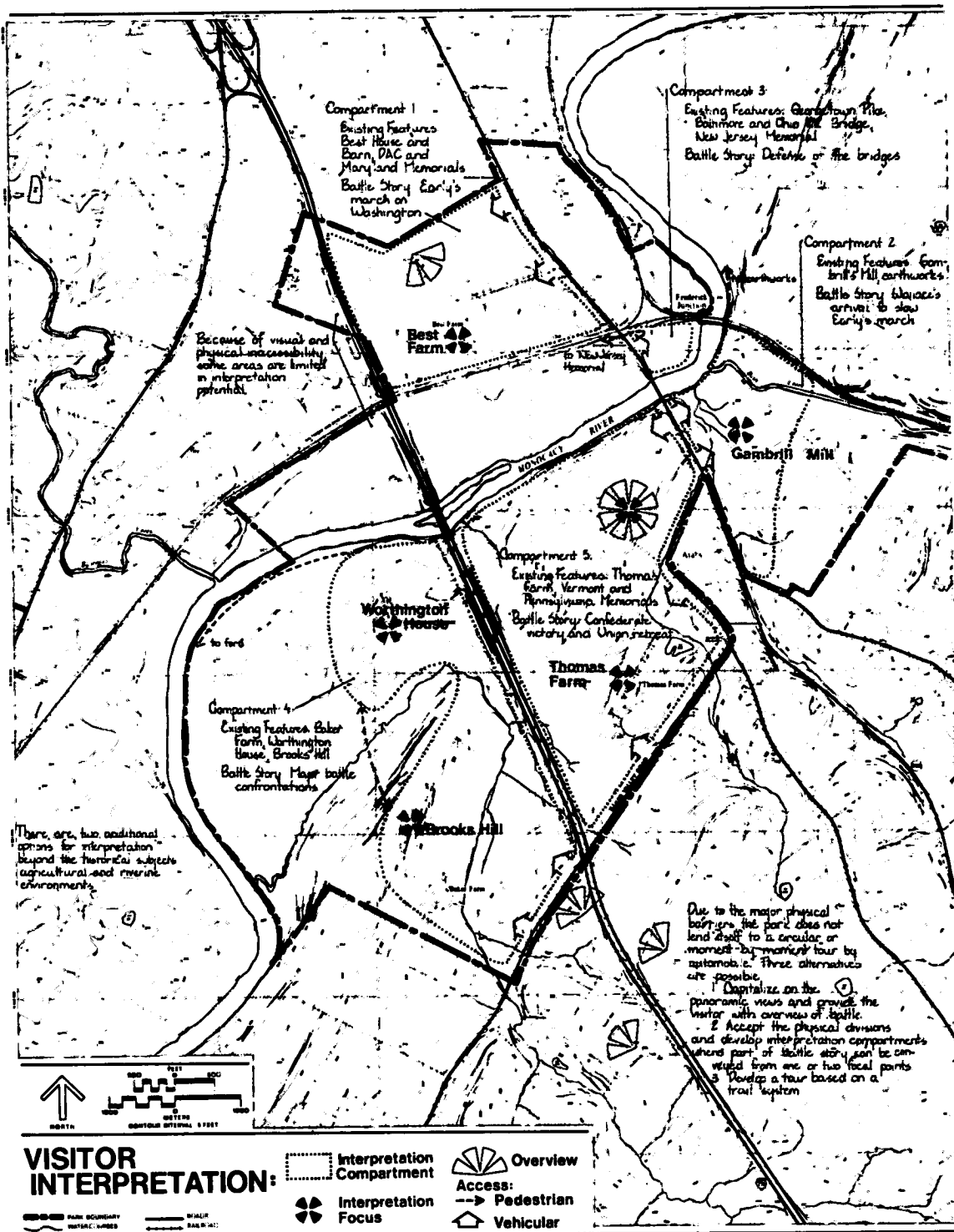
When a person visits a battlefield, two aspects of battle action can be difficult to follow: 1. the movement of troops back and forth across the landscape and 2. the changing locations of men on two sides. Because, at Monocacy, the Confederate path of action basically forms a loop, and the Federal path basically forms another loop within the Confederate loop, the first aspect can be treated fairly simply by moving the visitor out onto the battlefield. There, it can be made physically possible for the visitor to travel either the Confederate or Federal path and to follow a chronological sequence of events. It is fundamental, however, that the visitor start his path

at the beginning point of the battle. At Monocacy, this is the general area around the railroad and State Road 355 bridges. Conveniently, for the visitor, this is also the area where the battle ended so that his interpretive path can tell a continual and complete story.

The second difficult aspect of the battle action can be approached by reducing by one the number of sides which the visitor must mentally move around the battlefield. If the visitor could assume the role of a Confederate or Federal commander or soldier, it could form the basis for an action/reaction interpretation of the battle. This type of interpretation can be particularly useful not only in describing the events of the battle but also in explaining why the events, such as outflanking maneuvers, happened. The action/reaction interpretation lends itself to the Confederate and Federal loops but like them, depends on a chronological sequence of events which begins at the beginning of the battle. However, if chronology cannot be established, then a thematic approach to interpretation should be explored.

When relating interpretation to the battlefield, consideration must be given to how the visitor will move around the site. As previously mentioned, the major physical barriers in the proposed park preclude development of a useful internal road system and, thereby, preclude the tour by automobile typical of most battlefields. The loop and action/reaction interpretation of the battle would have to be accomplished by a trail system which could be open to pedestrians and possibly cyclists.

If a trail system could not be adequately developed, then the physical divisions of the site should be accepted. (Figure 17.) Interpretation compartments could be created where part of the battle action could be described, probably on a thematic basis, since it would be difficult, if not impossible, to provide the visitor with a chronological sequence. Interpretation within the compartments should be conveyed from one or two major focal points. Another, limited form of interpretation could be accomplished by capitalizing upon an area which has panoramic views of the battlefield and providing the visitor with an overview of the battle.



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Whatever interpretation is used, the historic landscape and, at least, the exteriors of structures should be restored as accurately as possible to their condition on July 9, 1864. This would include not only buildings but also vegetative cover and such features as haystacks which were reported on the Thomas Farm at the time of the battle.

While it would be helpful to orient the visitor to the battle action through any audio-visual program or exhibits which are developed to describe the battle context, interpretation of the battle action should concentrate on outdoor media such as signs. Signs should be simple, easy to read, illustrated, durable, and vandal-proof in so far as possible. Audio systems, which could be activated by button or electronic eye, could also be used. Supporting these outdoor media should be personal services, such as guided tours, demonstrations with weapons and uniforms, and campfire programs by park staff. For example, a guided tour could only reinforce an action/reaction interpretive thrust for the park.

In addition, it is suggested that two publications be considered. The first would be a comprehensive booklet detailing the battle context as well as the battle action; this booklet would be for sale. The second would be a "free folder" explaining the battle action and describing general park information.

Finally, there are two opportunities for interpretation beyond the historical subjects: they are interpretation of the agricultural and riverine environments. However, any interpretive efforts in these areas should be subordinate to interpretation of the battle action and context and should not physically overlap that interpretation on the site.

VISITATION ANALYSIS

The visitation analysis has been built upon the following assumptions, or premises:

1. The Maryland State Department of Transportation will construct the planned interpretive overlook on the northbound side of I-270 just south of the Monocacy River. The site will include the overlook and interpretive information on: Frederick, the Shenandoah campaigns and the Battle of Monocacy.

2. The information on the existence, background and facilities of the Monocacy National Battlefield will be made available at other National Park Service facilities in the region, in particular the other Civil War battlefields.

3. The basic theme of development of the Monocacy National Battlefield will be historic conservation and interpretation. Recreational facilities will be a minor element under any development alternative, and such recreational facilities as are developed will be primarily oriented to travellers, as opposed to local recreational use, as these facilities are provided in the local parks.

4. The average occupant/vehicle ratio of visitors to the Monocacy National Battlefield will be three (3). This is based on recent actual experience of other parks, declining average family sizes, and current transportation planning guidelines.

5. There will be no drastic change in automotive fuel availability over at least the next five years. While price levels may experience continued increases, the basic assumption here is that there will be no prolonged rationing or other limitation program imposed during the period.

Levels of Development. The analysis considers three alternative levels of development. Each has been assessed, insofar as possible, by considering its inherent attractiveness to visitors in light of: observed experiences of similar facilities, general travel trends, and the unique context of the National Capital Region. (Appendix C.)

LEVEL ONE: The first level of development will entail little or no actual construction or additional

interpretation on the actual battlefield site. "Development" will be limited to efforts to protect and maintain the historic character of the battlefield through some level of control obtained by fee simple and less than fee simple acquisition. As mentioned, one of the planning premises is that the State's interpretive overlook will be constructed irrespective of the specific level of development on the battlefield itself. Level One's protection of the battlefield from incompatible development will maintain its existing character and attractiveness. The development and distribution of information on the battlefield, coupled with the presence of the overlook, will increase awareness of and interest in the park. The resultant increased visitation potential of the battlefield itself may be counterbalanced by the interception and satisfaction of visitors by the overlook.

The visitation projected (for the average of the first five years of park operation) will range from 10,000 to 50,000.

LEVEL TWO: The second level of development will include actual physical development on the battlefield itself. This could include such things as: the dispersion of unmanned interpretive units at strategic points of travel through the battlefield; the provision of some amount of picnicking space; and the establishment of self-guided interpretive trails. The fuller development of the battlefield as a visitor site envisioned by the Level Two scale of development will make the park generally more attractive to visitors. Just how much more is tied to a great extent to traveller awareness of these improvements as brought about by the distribution of literature and by information at the interpretive overlook.

Overall, the presentation of information and experiences not directly substitutable by the overlook, coupled with the passive recreation development, should measurably increase the battlefield's attractiveness. The five year average visitation at this level of development is projected to range from 200,000 to 250,000.

LEVEL THREE: The third level of development is primarily differentiated from the second by the provision of a staffed interpretive center on the battlefield site. In addition, some amount of additional picnicking facilities would probably be provided, as well as further trail development and possible canoe access points. The concept of the interpretive center ranges from a single design, providing only basic materials and restrooms, to a more fully developed center which would encompass an audio-visual presentation, exhibit space, and various materials and souvenirs available for sale.

The third level of development provides the greatest level of inherent visitor attractiveness. Assuming that fundamental provisions are made to acquaint travellers with what is offered at the battlefield, the justification for the expenditure of travel time is increased. The provision of an audio-visual program, in particular, would serve to provide an additional interpretive dimension beyond markers and battlefield observation. Again, it is assumed that the presence of the facilities at the battlefield is in some way made known to visitors at the Maryland interpretive overlook.

The five year average visitation figure is projected to range between 300,000 and 360,000. In general, the low end of the range may be thought of as reflecting a minimal visitor center, while the upper end would be tied to a level of development including an audio-visual presentation.

Planning Guidelines. In addition to determining the three levels of anticipated visitation, the analysis has provided certain other useful guidelines for facility planning at the Monocacy National Battlefield.

PRIME SEASON: Information on other battlefields obtained as a part of the planning process has yielded some interesting insights relative to visitor flow patterns. Most outdoor recreation exhibits a distinct peaking of activity in summer. This is tied to such things as temperature, the length of day, and school vacations. Battlefields, however, generally experience a more balanced spring, summer and fall visitation pattern.

The somewhat passive, interpretive activity which lies

at the core of a battlefield's unique function is not as sensitive as some forms of outdoor activity to temperature and length of day. In fact, the colorfulness of spring and autumn foliage makes many battlefields particularly attractive at those times of year. The downward impact of school operation during these seasons is offset by organized student visitation, particularly in the spring. Visitation at Antietam National Battlefield actually peaks in the spring, with 35.6 percent of 1978 annual visitation coming then, as opposed to 29.2 percent in the summer. Manassas National Battlefield, on the other hand, reported 42 percent of its 1978 visitation in the summer, and 34.8 percent in the spring.

A careful review of all the factors involved, including Monocacy's particular location and exposure, leads to the recommendation to anticipate a dual spring/summer peak visitation pattern there, with approximately 35 percent of annual visitation in each season.

WEEKENDS/WEEKDAYS: For many outdoor recreation planning purposes, visitation on a prime weekend day is assumed to be approximately twice that on a weekday. Analysis of the actual experience of other battlefields has led to the suggestion that, for Monocacy, a prime season weekday be viewed as experiencing 60 percent (rather than 50 percent) of the visitation experienced on a weekend day. (The specific figures can be obtained by multiplying visitation on an average prime season day by .75 to obtain the weekday number and by 1.25 to obtain the weekend day number.)

INTERPRETIVE OVERLOOK USAGE: At the present time, a figure of 8 to 9 percent of Average Daily Traffic (ADT) is used to estimate the anticipated motorist usage of a conventional Interstate Highway rest area. Discussions with transportation planners in various locations, with particular reference to California, suggest that an interpretive overlook as planned on I-270 might well draw 10 to 12 percent of the ADT. In addition, the California planners indicate that their experience would strongly recommend the provision of restroom facilities at such an overlook.

Assessment of Alternatives

The alternatives for the development of the proposed park are based on the following premises:

1. There exists some opportunity for cooperation with the Maryland State Department of Transportation in regard to the proposed interpretive overlook.

2. Increased vehicular traffic through and around the park should be discouraged; pedestrian traffic should be encouraged.

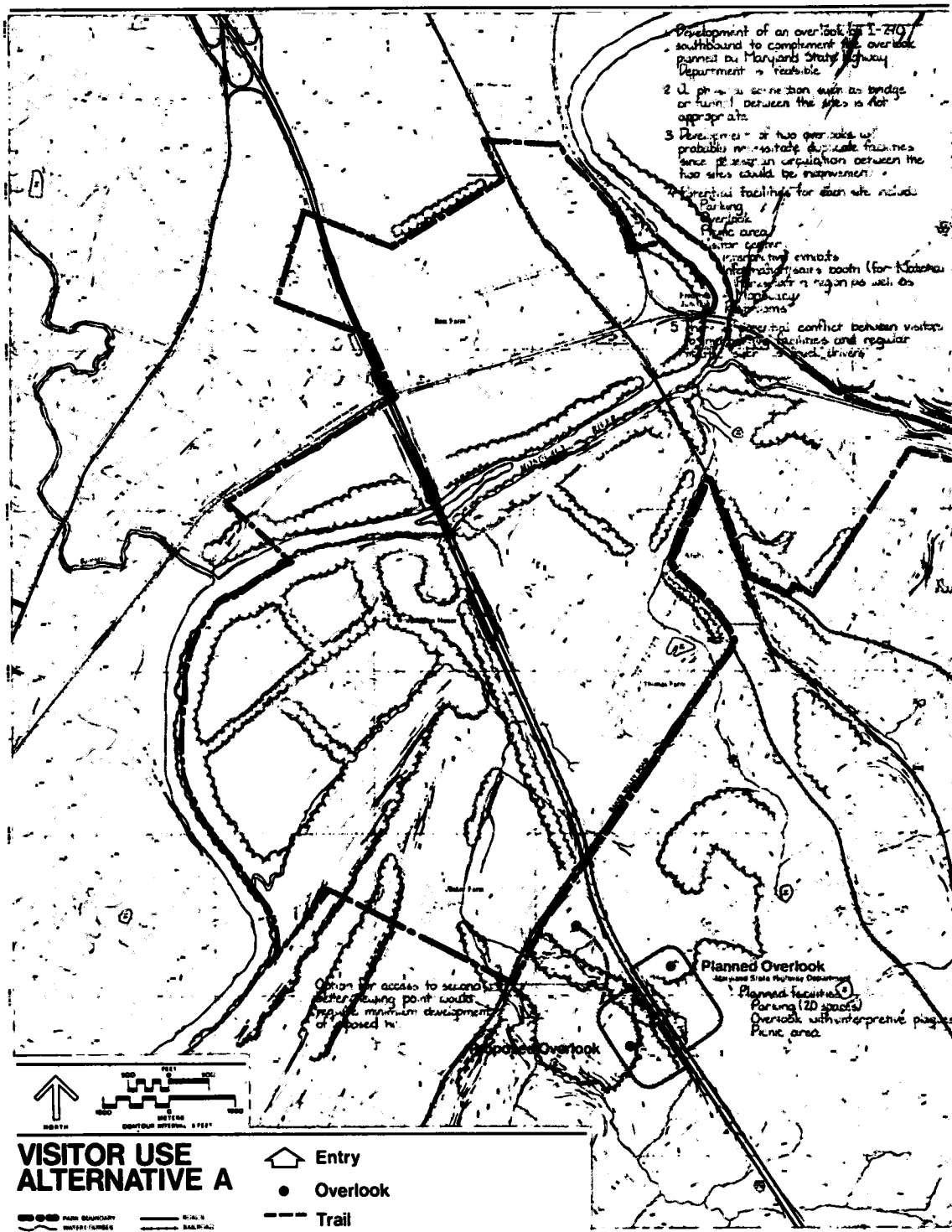
3. Necessary park functions, including interpretation, administration, and visitor facilities such as restrooms, should be incorporated in existing structures; new structures should not be built.

4. Recreation should be limited essentially to those activities supporting the park's major purpose as a national battlefield.

ALTERNATIVE A.

Description. Alternative A. supplements the Maryland State interpretive overlook off the northbound lanes of Interstate 270 and proposes another overlook off the southbound lanes. (Figure 18.) Both overlooks would have parking (25 spaces each), picnicking (10 tables each), restrooms (10 units each) and an interpretive overlook; both overlooks could be further developed with a limited interpretive center which could include exhibit space and a sales and reception desk, where information concerning Monocacy National Battlefield, as well as other national parks in the region, would be available. A trail to the knoll nearest Baker Valley Road off the southbound lanes is proposed in order to achieve a view of the battlefield comparable to the view from the Maryland State overlook. Restoration would be accomplished on the exteriors of the Louis farmhouse and barn.

The major drawback of this proposal is that for it to function effectively for the almost equal traffic on both sides of the interstate, there must be a duplication of facilities. Pedestrian access from one side of the interstate to the other would be inconvenient, particularly for the type of quick-trip traffic which could be expected from the Interstate. Neither a bridge nor a tunnel, which would make access more convenient, would be appropriate in this area. However, the costs for Alternative A. would be lessened by the Maryland State Department of Transportation's input. At present, Maryland State's plans call for construc-



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tion of the overlook, roadway and twenty (20) parking spaces, and some picnic tables and no restrooms.

Acquisition of the parcel of property on the west side of the interstate would be necessary. Restrictions (precluding development and future changes in the historic scene) associated with less than fee acquisition would be critical on the Geisbert (including the Louis Farm) and Clapp properties as well as a small portion of the Jenkins property; the same restrictions would be important on the Trail property and less important on the Vivino property.

Environmental Impacts. No restoration of the historic landscape or historic structures, other than the exteriors of the Louis farmhouse and barn, will be made. Proposed development will not impact the historic resource, the battlefield, and the proposed trail will only minimally impact the historic scene. However, the visitor will have no access to the historic resource, and the interpretation of the battle will be limited accordingly. Only vehicular access will be developed to interpretive facilities. No recreational opportunities, other than picnicking, will be developed. The existing ecology of the site will be disrupted by the proposed construction although efforts will be made to correct erosion and drainage problems which already exist on the site in conjunction with the construction. The proposed development will not impact the economic community since the overlook is not anticipated to appreciably increase the traffic levels on Interstate 270. Any future private development will be precluded on the site.

Mitigating Measures. All development, including roadways, parking areas and the overlook will be designed through grading, planting, etc., to have minimum impact on the visual resource. Appropriate measures, including erosion control and safety precautions, will be taken to mitigate construction efforts in progress. Due to the established historic nature of the area and its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, all actions undertaken will conform to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Antiquities Act of 1906, and the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The owner(s) of the parcel to be acquired will be given a fair market price for the property; the price offered will be not less than the appraisal of the fair market value of the property.

Adverse Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided. Surface runoff will be increased by the addition of paved areas. Natural drainage patterns on construction sites will be disrupted and rerouted. Some disturbance of existing vegetation and wildlife will occur. There will be short-term noise and air pollution associated with construction activities, as well as some visual intrusion on the site. Approximately eighty-five (85) acres of private land will be removed from the local tax rolls, resulting in a loss of property tax revenue.

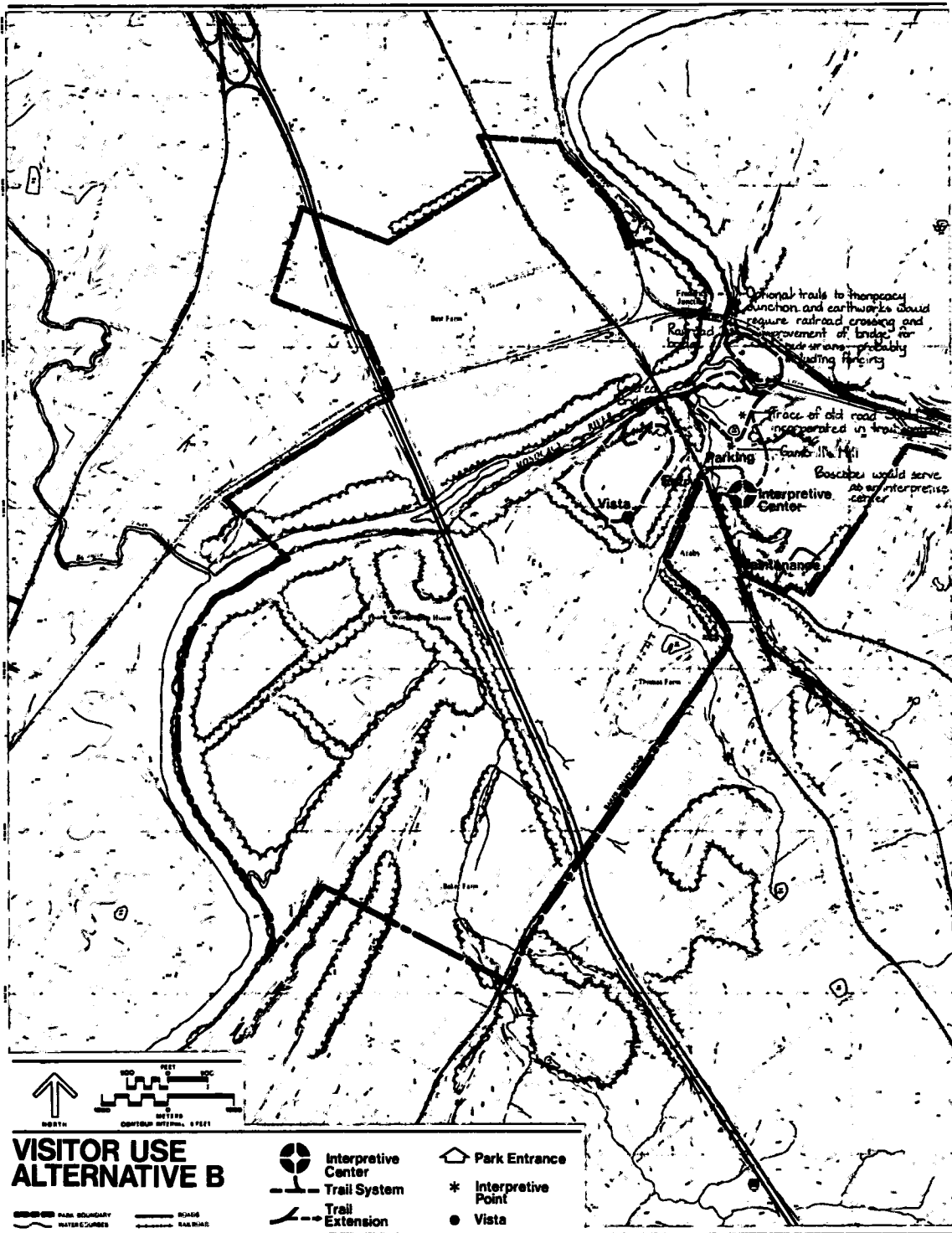
Short-Term/Long-Term Relationships. The short-term costs of acquiring the site on a fee acquisition basis and developing facilities will provide the public with visual access to the battlefield. The short-term and long-term environmental and financial losses caused by construction and development must be weighed against the provision of the opportunity for the visitor to view the battlefield and receive some historic interpretation of the battle. The short-term costs of acquiring restrictions on some property on a less than fee acquisition basis will result in protection of the historic scene.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments. There will be an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of portions of the site's existing ecology where development will take place. The loss of annual property tax revenue will be irretrievable.

ALTERNATIVE B.

Description. Alternative B. employs a combination of historic site features and a panoramic viewing point to interpret the battlefield for the visitor. (Figure 19.) Access to the park would be encouraged by signing from the Frederick interchange of Interstate 270 south on State Road 355. The actual park entry occurs from State Road 355 onto the Vivino property. The entry road immediately deposits the visitor at the parking area (for 35 cars) from which he can enter the interpretive center or the trail system.

Conceivably, this alternative could be developed without an interpretive center, relying strictly on unmanned interpretive units spread throughout the site; however, this would limit the scope of interpretation which could be provided. "Boscobel" is suggested for



VISITOR USE ALTERNATIVE B

Park Boundary
Water Course
Road
Railroad

Interpretive Center
Trail System
Trail Extension

Park Entrance
Interpretive Point
Vista

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use as the interpretive center. Although it postdates the Civil War, it is an old structure of imposing character and in good condition. Improvements, such as might be required to make the building accessible to the handicapped, would not alter an historic structure related to the battle. The building is large enough to house other necessary park functions, such as administration and restrooms, as well as interpretive facilities. Such an interpretive center would require a maximum capacity for 40 persons, including restrooms.

The exterior of Gambrill Mill would be returned to an appearance more sympathetic to the historic scene, but it would not be restored to its original condition. The building could continue to function as a residential unit, possibly for a member of the National Park Service staff.

The trail system would emphasize the following historic and natural features: Gambrill Mill, the trace of the old road, Bush Creek, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and bridge, the Monocacy River, the Georgetown Pike (State Road 355) and bridge, and the panoramic view from the Thomas Farm. The blockhouse, Wallace's headquarters, and the earthworks on the Gambrill and Thomas Farms, which have all disappeared, would be indicated in the trail signing system. Optional trails could be developed: across the railroad to the earthworks and other possible battle structures on the Markell Farm; across the railroad bridge to Monocacy Junction and the New Jersey Memorial; and to the Vermont and Pennsylvania memorials. The basic trail covers approximately two (2) miles but offers alternatives for shorter trips within the loop system. Pedestrian crossing of State Road 355 at the bridge would have to be carefully signed for both pedestrians and motorists. A bridge across Bush Creek would be required.

Park maintenance would be located in the corner of the Vivino property with possible access from Ball Road. Existing vegetation would help to screen the maintenance yard. The evergreens which have been planted to screen the used car lot from the Vivino property would be reinforced.

Fee acquisition would be necessary for the Vivino property, the five smaller properties which are adjacent to the Vivino property, and a portion of the

Clapp property. The existing residential and commercial structures would be removed from the five smaller properties. The barn on the Vivino property would be removed or relocated to the maintenance area. Restrictions (precluding development and future changes in the historic scene) associated with less than fee acquisition would be critical on the Markell, Trail, Geisbert, Jenkins, and remaining Clapp property.

Environmental Impacts. Restoration of the historic landscape or historic structures will be limited to the simple measures applied to the Gambrill Mill and the removal of the Vivino barn and any post Civil War structures on the five properties adjacent to the Vivino property. The proposed parking area, trail system, and bridge across Bush Creek will impact the historic and natural resource. However, the visitor will have access to some important areas of the battlefield, although his access to other equally important areas will continue to be restricted. Thus, a more complete interpretive program can be developed than is possible for Alternative A. The interpretive center and maintenance yard will not impact the historic resource and only minimally impact the historic scene. Pollution and safety problems associated with increased traffic in the area will impact State Road 355 and the Araby community. Residents and businesses on the Vivino and five adjacent properties will have to be relocated, possibly disrupting existing social and commercial relationships. A portion of the Clapp property will be removed from agricultural activity. Any future private development of the areas acquired through fee or less than fee acquisition will be precluded. The visitors to the battlefield will be expected to increase the business of such commercial ventures as restaurants and gasoline stations in the general area of State Road 355 and the shopping center. Short-term employment opportunities associated with construction efforts and long-term employment opportunities associated with such functions as administration and maintenance can be anticipated.

Mitigating Measures. All development, including roadways, parking areas, and trails, will be designed, through appropriate grading, planting, etc., to have minimum impact on the visual resource. Due to the established historic nature of the area and its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, all actions undertaken will conform to the provisions of

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Antiquities Act of 1906, and the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Therefore, a qualified archeologist will be present during any and all periods of excavation and construction. No excessive earth removal which might destabilize an area subject to flooding will occur. Vegetation and wildlife habitat will be disturbed only where essential and replaced wherever possible after restoration and construction activities have ceased. Appropriate measures, including erosion control and safety precautions, will be taken to mitigate construction efforts in progress.

Relocation of residents and businesses within the area proposed for fee acquisition will be carried out in accordance with all applicable requirements of the Relocation Assistance Act, which provides moving and relocation expenses, including direct losses and search costs. The owner(s) of property to be acquired in fee will be given a fair market price for the property; the price offered will be not less than the appraisal of the fair market value of the property. Life tenancy options will be considered.

Adverse Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided. Increased traffic on State Road 355 will create additional noise and air pollution in the area. The historic resource will be impacted by trail and roadway development. Surface runoff will be increased by the addition of paved areas. Natural drainage patterns on construction sites will be disrupted and rerouted. Some disturbance of existing vegetation and wildlife will occur. There will be short-term noise and air pollution associated with construction activities, as well as some visual intrusion on the site.

Approximately 50 acres will be removed from agricultural production. Approximately 190 acres of private land will be removed from the local tax rolls, resulting in a loss of property tax revenue. Existing businesses and residents will have to be relocated.

Short-Term/Long-Term Relationships. The short-term costs of land acquisition and development of facilities, in addition to the short-term and long-term cultural, environmental, social and economic losses incurred by construction and development, must be weighed against the long-term potential for protection and restoration of the historic resource and scene,

and public access to the historic resource with the opportunity for interpretation.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments. There will be an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of portions of the historic resource and scene, as well as the existing ecology of the area, where development will take place. The loss of agricultural production and annual property tax revenue will be irretrievable.

ALTERNATIVE C.

Description. In Alternative C., the Thomas and Worthington Farms, where the most intense battle action occurred, become the focus for interpretation and development. (Figure 20.) Access to the battlefield would be encouraged, by signing, from the Urbana exit of Interstate 270 north along State Road 355. Traffic is routed down Araby Church Road (Old Georgetown Pike) at the first intersection with State Road 355. Entrance to the battlefield is off Baker Valley Road rather than on the existing drive off Araby Church Road since the almost right-angle turn of Araby Church Road creates sight distance problems, and since the alteration of the drive to handle visitor traffic would greatly change its character. The parking area (for 35 cars) is situated just south of the Thomas farmhouse where it can be partially screened by the vegetation and lower elevations of that area.

The Thomas farmhouse would be used as the interpretive center, necessitating restoration of the exterior of the structure and adaptation of the interior for interpretive facilities with a maximum capacity for forty-five (45) visitors. Since the farmhouse is the location where Sheridan received command of the Shenandoah Campaign, it is an excellent place for interpretation of the battle context. Other park functions, such as administration, would also be housed there. Any structures postdating the Civil War, including such modern improvements as the tennis court, would be removed.

The trail system would emphasize the following historic and natural features: the Thomas farmhouse, the Thomas pond, the Vermont and Pennsylvania memorials, the panoramic view from the Thomas Farm, the Georgetown Pike (Araby Church Road and State Road 355) and bridge, and the Monocacy River. The earthworks which have

disappeared would be indicated in the trail signing system. The major trail would form a loop beginning and ending at the Thomas farmhouse. The major trail would cover approximately 2.9 miles.

A secondary trail (approximately 1.6 miles) would be extended to the Worthington Farm. This trail would go underneath the interstate bridge over Baker Valley Road and would follow the existing drive into the Worthington Farm. The exterior of the Worthington farmhouse would be restored, but access to the interior would not be permitted. The historic landscape, including removal of the barn and any vegetation which was not there at the time of the battle, would also be restored, since the area, particularly around the house, has become overgrown. An optional trail to the area of the Worthington Ford and the Monocacy River could be developed. Another optional trail could be developed from the major trail loop across State Road 355 to the Monocacy River. There a canoe landing could be established which would provide access to the battlefield for canoeists.

An area for group camping would be established on the Worthington Farm. This area would be considered a primitive camping area, not for general public recreation. Use would be restricted to such groups as Boy Scouts or school classes who would use the area in conjunction with their visit to the battlefield. The maintenance area would also be located on Worthington Farm where it could be well separated and screened from the battlefield and the other activities. Access to both the camping and maintenance areas would be on the existing drive so that the drive would function as a service road as well as a trail.

Fee acquisition for Alternative C. would be necessary for the Clapp and Worthington properties. Restrictions (precluding development and future changes in the historic scene) would be critical on the Geisbert and Trail properties, and important on the Vivino property. The same restrictions would be critical on the properties south of Baker Valley Road, which although they are not within the park boundary, are within the battlefield boundary on the National Register of Historic Places and within the viewshed.

Environmental Impacts. Restoration of the historic landscape and structures, including two significant farmhouses, will take place on the Thomas and Worthington Farms. Restoration of the historic scene will include removal of post Civil War structures and features. The proposed parking area, group camping area and trail system will impact the historic and natural resource. However, relative to the impact already made by Interstate 270 in this area, these impacts will be minor. The visitor will have access to some important areas of the battlefield, although his access to other, equally important areas, namely the Gambrill Farm, continues to be restricted. Nevertheless, the opportunity for a substantial interpretive program is good. The maintenance area will not impact the historic resource and only minimally the historic scene.

Pollution and safety problems associated with increased traffic in the area will impact State Road 355, Araby Church Road, and Baker Valley Road as well as the Urbana and Araby communities. There may be some development of commercial ventures along State Road 355 to provide visitors such items as food and souvenirs. These ventures may be difficult to control and can be anticipated to impact the surrounding area.

The residents on the Clapp property will have to be relocated. Major portions of the Clapp and Jenkins properties will be removed from agricultural activity. Any future private development of the areas acquired through fee or less than fee acquisition will be precluded. Short-term employment opportunities associated with construction efforts and long-term employment opportunities associated with such functions as administration and maintenance can be anticipated.

Mitigating Measures. All development, including roadways, parking areas, and trails, will be designed, through appropriate grading, planting, etc., to have minimum impact on the visual resource. Due to the established historic nature of the area and its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, all actions undertaken will conform to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Antiquities Act of 1906, and the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Therefore, a qualified archeologist will be present during any and all periods of excavation and construction. Other than as a restoration measure for the historic landscape, vegetation and wildlife

habitat will be disturbed only where essential and replaced wherever possible after restoration and construction activities have ceased. Existing drainage and erosion problems will be addressed. Appropriate measures, including erosion control and safety precautions, will be taken to mitigate construction efforts in progress.

Relocation of residents within the area proposed for fee acquisition will be carried out in accordance with all applicable requirements of the Relocation Assistance Act, which provides moving and relocation expenses. The owner(s) of property to be acquired in fee will be given a fair market price for the property; the price offered will be not less than the appraisal of the fair market value of the property. Life tenancy options will be considered.

Adverse Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided. Increased traffic on State Road 355, Araby Church Road and Baker Valley Road will create additional noise and air pollution in the area. The historic resource will be impacted by trail, roadway, and camping development. Surface runoff will be increased by the addition of paved areas. Natural drainage patterns on construction sites will be disrupted and rerouted. Some disturbance of existing vegetation and wildlife will occur. There will be short-term noise and air pollution associated with construction activities, as well as some visual intrusion on the site.

Approximately 520 acres of private land will be removed from the local tax rolls, resulting in a loss of property tax revenue. Existing residents will have to be relocated.

Short-Term/Long-Term Relationships. The short-term costs of land acquisition and development of facilities, in addition to the short-term and long-term cultural, environmental, social and economic losses incurred by construction and development, must be weighed against the long-term potential for protection and restoration of the historic resource and scene, and public access to the historic resource with the opportunity for interpretation.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments. There will be an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of portions of the historic resource and scene, as well as

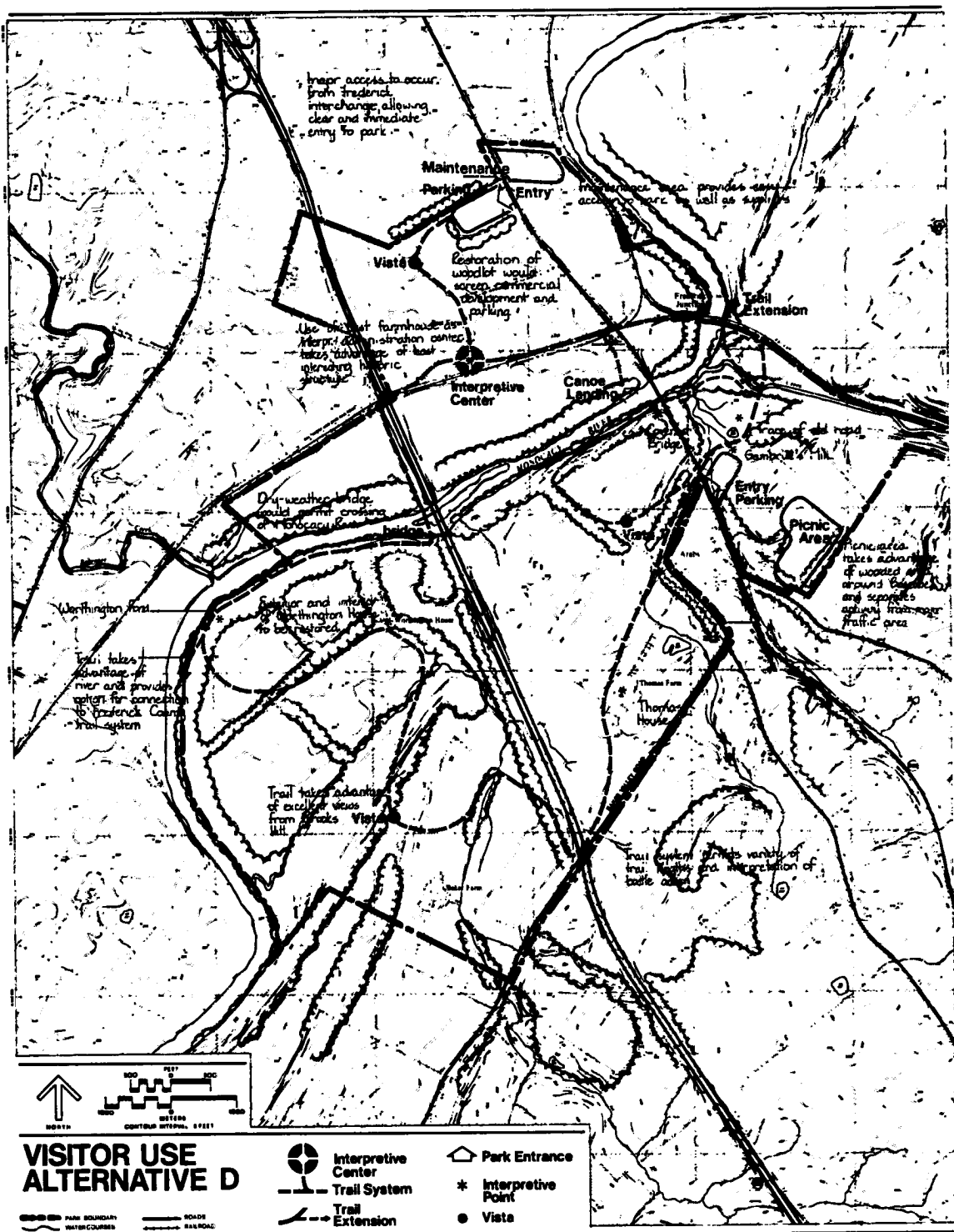
the existing ecology of the area, where development will take place. The loss of agricultural production and annual property tax revenue will be irretrievable.

ALTERNATIVE D.

Description. Alternative D. provides a comprehensive approach to restoration and protection of the battlefield as well as public access and opportunities for interpretation and recreation. (Figure 21.) Access to the park would be encouraged by signing from the Frederick interchange of Interstate 270 north on State Road 355. The actual park entry occurs from State Road 355 onto the Trail property. This approach to the battlefield is commensurate with the approach of the Confederate troops. The entry road immediately deposits the visitor at the parking area (for 35 cars). The development of the entry area would require removal and relocation of the Maryland and Confederate Daughters of America memorials. Some restoration of the woodlot, which was apparent in this vicinity in 1864, would be employed to screen the parking area.

From the parking area the visitor would walk a short path to a viewing point where he would be given a visual and interpretive introduction to the park. The view of the battlefield from this point is not outstanding, but it does provide a good feeling for the area involved. Located at this vista would be an outdoor interpretive unit which would briefly explain the significance of the battle and the options for visitor use, namely the interpretive center, a major trail approximately seven miles long following the Confederate path of action and covering the entire battlefield, and a secondary trail approximately two miles long following the Federal path of action.

In Alternative D., the exterior of the Best farmhouse would be restored and the interior adapted for interpretive and administrative facilities. The center would have a maximum visitor capacity of thirty (30) persons. The exteriors of the Best barn and log cabin would also be restored. If other post Civil War farm structures on the property were necessary to continued agricultural production, they would be allowed to remain. The exteriors of the Worthington and Thomas farmhouses would be restored, and minimal restoration of the



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Gambrill Mill to a sympathetic appearance would also take place.

The major trail would begin and end at the interpretive center. It would emphasize the following historic and natural features: the Best farmhouse, barn and log cabin; the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; the Monocacy River; the Worthington Ford; the Worthington farmhouse; Brooks Hill and its panoramic view; the Thomas farmhouse; the view from the Thomas Farm; the Georgetown Pike (State Road 355); Gambrill Mill; the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge; Monocacy Junction; and the New Jersey memorial. Alternative D. is the only alternative to give the visitor the opportunity to experience the area around the railroad bridge on Gambrill Farm, the Thomas Farm, the Worthington House, and Brooks Hill which are the highlights of the proposed park.

If the visitor does not choose to visit the interpretive center or embark upon the major trail, he would be able to drive south on State Road 355 to the Gambrill Farm where he could park and set out on the shorter secondary trail. This trail is similar to the trail described for Alternative B. A picnic area with approximately 15 tables would also be located in this area. Picnicking capacity is based on its role as a support rather than recreation activity.

Access from the interpretive center across the Monocacy River would take advantage of the raised grade of Interstate 270 over the railroad but would require an on-grade pedestrian crossing of the tracks. A dry-weather bridge, such as concrete stepping stones, is suggested for crossing the river. Such a bridge would be less expensive and would eliminate structural problems involved with flooding of the river. Pedestrian access across the railroad bridge would also be necessary. While it is possible to cross this bridge now, improvements to the walking surface, as well as separation of the pedestrian from the tracks by some method such as fencing, should be made.

Easy connections to the potential Frederick County riverfront trail would be available at the northeast and southwest ends of the major trail. In addition, a canoe landing is suggested on the Best Farm where a short path would link canoeists with both the major

trail and the interpretive center.

Maintenance for the park would be located on the Trail property across from the park entry. This location would provide easy access to the rest of the park for maintenance vehicles, and it would also be proximate to the dealers and suppliers in the area who will probably be used by maintenance personnel. However, the maintenance area would have to be carefully landscaped and screened in order not to detract from the park entry.

Fee acquisition for Alternative D. would involve the Trail Farm, Vivino and adjacent properties, Clapp Farm, Jenkins Farm, Litteral property, and the Geisbert Farm. Possibly land now in agricultural use but designated for park development on the Geisbert Farm could be exchanged for land which is not involved in park development on the Jenkins Farm. Restrictions (precluding development and future changes in the historic scene) would be critical on the Geisbert and Litteral properties. The same restrictions would be critical on the Markell property and the properties south of Baker Valley Road, which although they are not within the park boundary, are within the battlefield boundary on the National Register of Historic Places and within the viewshed.

Environmental Impacts. Restoration of most of the historic landscape and the exteriors of structures will occur under Alternative D. Restoration of the historic scene will include removal of post Civil War structures and features, except potentially "Boscobel" which may continue to be used as a residence. The proposed parking areas and the majority of the trail system, including the dry-weather bridge across the Monocacy, will impact the historic and natural resource. The proposed picnic and maintenance areas will minimally impact the historic scene. However, the visitor will have access to the entire battlefield, and maximum interpretation opportunities will be present. The visitor will be able to reach the proposed park by foot, bicycle, canoe or automotive vehicle.

Pollution and safety problems associated with increased traffic in the area will impact State Road 355 and, to a lesser degree, the Araby community. Safety problems will also impact the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Residents and businesses on the Trail, Clapp, Vivino and five adjacent properties will have to be relocated, possibly disrupting existing social and commercial relationships. Portions of the Trail, Clapp, Geisbert and Jenkins properties will be removed from agricultural activity. Any future private development of the areas acquired through fee or less than fee acquisition will be precluded. The visitors to the battlefield will be expected to increase the business of such commercial ventures as restaurants and gasoline stations in the general area of State Road 355 and the shopping center. Short-term employment opportunities associated with construction efforts and long-term employment opportunities associated with such functions as administration and maintenance can be anticipated.

Mitigating Measures. All development, including roadways, parking areas, trails, picnic area and canoe landing, will be designed, through appropriate grading, planting, etc., to have minimum impact on the visual resource. Due to the established historic nature of the area and its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, all actions undertaken will conform to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Antiquities Act of 1906, and the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Therefore, a qualified archeologist will be present during any and all periods of excavation and construction. The relocation of the Maryland and Confederate Daughters of America memorials will be designed to improve their physical setting and location.

Other than as a restoration measure for the historic landscape, vegetation and wildlife habitat will be disturbed only where essential and replaced wherever possible after restoration and construction activities have ceased. Existing drainage and erosion problems will be addressed. Appropriate measures, including erosion control and safety precautions, will be taken to mitigate construction efforts in progress.

Relocation of residents and businesses within the area proposed for fee acquisition will be carried out in accordance with all applicable requirements of the Relocation Assistance Act, which provides moving and relocation expenses, including direct losses and search costs. The owner(s) of property to be acquired in fee will be given a fair market price for the property; the price offered will be not less than the

appraisal of the fair market value of the property. Life-occupancy or lease-back arrangements will be considered.

Adverse Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided. Increased traffic on State Road 355 will create additional noise and air pollution in the area. The historic resource will be impacted by proposed development. Surface runoff will be increased by the addition of paved areas. Natural drainage patterns on construction sites will be disrupted and rerouted. Some disturbance of existing vegetation and wildlife will occur. There will be short-term noise and air pollution associated with construction activities as well as some visual intrusion on the site.

Agricultural production will be discontinued on some land. Approximately 995 acres of private land will be removed from the local tax rolls, resulting in a loss of property tax revenue. Existing businesses and residents will have to be relocated.

Short-Term/Long-Term Relationships. The short-term costs of land acquisition and development of facilities, in addition to the short-term and long-term cultural, environmental, social and economic losses incurred by construction and development, must be weighed against the long-term potential for protection and restoration of the historic resource and scene and public access to the historic resource with the opportunity for interpretation.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments. There will be an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of portions of the historic resource and scene, as well as the existing ecology of the area, where development will take place. The loss of agricultural production and annual property tax revenue will be irretrievable.

NO ACTION AND NON-VIABLE ALTERNATIVES

The No-Action Alternative would preclude any acquisition by fee or less than fee acquisition either within or outside the proposed park boundaries. Under this condition, no restoration of historic structures or scene, unless undertaken by a private owner, would occur. Furthermore, no protection of the historic

resource would be established. The battlefield is on the National Register of Historic Places, but no acquisition action has been taken by any government or private agency to protect it. While parts of the battlefield are presently protected by virtue of their location in the Frederick County Conservation Zone and/or 100-year floodplain and by virtue of their inaccessibility, they generally are not the most critical areas of the battlefield and do not contain the significant historic structures. Furthermore, these factors which discourage change do not necessarily guarantee that there will never be any change.

One important area, the Best Farm, since major portions of it are already zoned commercial/industrial, is obviously susceptible to immediate alteration. The other important areas are largely zoned agricultural with the limitation of four dwelling units per parcel. Historically, zoning can be changed. Nevertheless, were the existing zoning to hold, the visual and historic nature of the battlefield (namely the fields) is such that one inappropriately placed structure could greatly and negatively alter the character of the resource. The battlefield has remained amazingly true to the battlefield of 1864, but considering the continuing growth of Frederick and Frederick County, it cannot be expected to remain unchanged indefinitely unless protective measures are adopted.

The No-Action Alternative would also restrict public access to the historic resource and prevent development of that resource for interpretive purposes.

Two alternatives which were explored but judged to be inappropriate and inadequate are: 1. the use of a driving tour around the battlefield with roadside pull-offs for interpretation and 2. the use of the Worthington Farm as the focal area, including the interpretive center. The first alternative was dismissed because as previously discussed, the development of an internal road system for the battlefield is not feasible, and the increase of sight-seeing traffic around the existing road system is not to be encouraged. If a driving tour were developed on the existing road system, the pull-offs which could be designed would not provide the best views of the battlefield nor allow access to the more interesting historic and natural features. Interpretation of the battle action would be hampered by the difficulty in directing the visi-

tor's movement, resulting in potential confusion and an inability to present a logical sequence of events.

The second alternative was eliminated because of similar problems. While the Worthington House is judged to be of value as an historic feature, its location diminishes its desirability as the focal area. In addition to increasing the sight-seeing traffic on the local road system, the distance away from State Road 355 would complicate directing the visitor to the Worthington House/interpretive center. The Worthington Farm is a crux of the battle action; to introduce the visitor to interpretation at this midpoint would weaken the presentation. Furthermore, not all of the battlefield, namely the area round the railroad bridge, is visible from the Worthington Farm. Since this area is of equal importance to the Worthington Farm, some means of visual or physical access would have to be considered in any solution focusing on the Worthington Farm. Finally, the Worthington Farm is in the area where the intrusion of Interstate 270 is most obvious from both a visual and audial standpoint.

UTILITIES

At present, the area in and around the proposed park is serviced by existing gas and electric lines. Water is provided by wells, and wastewater treatment is accomplished by septic tanks.

However, many of the soils in the area, particularly those in the 100-year floodplain, are restricted from septic systems or wells. On most other soils, percolation tests for septic systems must be made, and each case is decided on an individual basis.

It is understood that a 16-inch water line is to be installed parallel to State Road 355 this year. This water line is to run on the west side of the road for at least the entire distance of the park. It is also understood that a sewer line, between 15 and 21 inches in diameter, is to be installed approximately parallel to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks, presumably on the southern side, since it will deposit at the Ballenger Creek Sewage Treatment Plant. This line, too, should run at least the distance of the park. The proposed sizes of both lines should be adequate to service park development, but there is no estimated date of completion.

For Alternatives B., C., and D., the use of the proposed water and wastewater lines would be critical in terms of adequate service. Even if soils were found suitable for septic tanks, the recommended upper limit for volume capacity would be 2,500 to 3,000 gallons. Although larger septic tanks can be used, the requirements are more complicated, often including permitting by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as monitoring and reporting to EPA and the State. Based on a five-gallon-per-capita wastewater flow and on a range of peak visitor use per day from 975 to 1,750 persons, it is anticipated that the wastewater system capacity should be between 5,500 and 8,000 per day.

For Alternative A., the distances from the proposed lines are significant and make economic use of these lines improbable. However, the soils in the area of Alternative A. are suitable for wells and septic tanks so that such systems could probably be used to service development.

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives A. through D. present a range of options for protection and interpretation of Monocacy National Battlefield. This range of options provides varying levels of visitor use which result in varying degrees of impact upon the historic scene and resource.

At the minimal level of the development scale, Alternative A. is designed around overlooks which would provide a broad overview of the battlefield, both visually and interpretively. Access to the overlooks, one of which has already been planned by the Maryland State Department of Transportation, would occur from Interstate 270 and the majority of visitors would be anticipated to come from the regular traffic flow on the Interstate.

Alternatives B. and C. are based on moderate or intermediate, levels of development. Both alternatives concentrate on an area of major importance to the battle: Alternative B., the Gambrill Farm and Alternative C., the Thomas and Worthington Farms. Both alternatives propose an interpretive center and a major trail, with potential trail extensions to specific points of interest. The panoramic view from the knoll on the Thomas Farm is used in both alternatives to establish a visual relationship to the rest of the battlefield. Alternative C. differs from Alternative B. in that it recommends a recreation activity, group camping, to be associated with the interpretive use of the park.

A comprehensive approach to interpretation and development is proposed in Alternative D., providing access to all major areas and taking advantage of all major features, historic and natural, of the battlefield. Access to the park occurs off State Road 355, as it does in Alternatives B. and C. Upon entering the park, the visitor has a choice of two major trail systems, with differing lengths and interpretive thrusts. The longer trail, beginning on the Best farm, essentially follows the Confederate path of action and the shorter trail, beginning on the Gambrill Farm, follows the Federal path. Opportunities for access from the Monocacy River, as well as the proposed Frederick County pedestrian/bicycle trail, are also provided.

As previously stated, the alternatives emphasize pedestrian rather than automotive movement around the park; use of existing structures to accommodate visitor needs, and recreation activities in a role supporting the interpretive purpose of the battlefield.

Discussion of Land Acquisition

Land acquisition is addressed separately in this assessment for several reasons:

1. At this point in time, there is no existing land base, i.e., no existing park. As a result, judgments cannot be made for any parcel of property relative to its improvement or importance to an existing standard. Each parcel must be considered in the light of not only its probable value to the public today and in the future, but also, due to the initial costs of establishing the park, its value relative to other parcels.
2. A parcel under one ownership must be considered as a single unit. However, a parcel may consist of more than one physical piece, and each piece may not be of equal significance to the proposed park. The National Park Service cannot acquire one piece of a parcel through fee acquisition and another piece through less than fee acquisition should the owner determine that he has been left with an uneconomically viable piece of land. After acquisition, however, the Park Service can choose to maintain, resell or lease back a piece of property.
3. Although each alternative for visitor use previously discussed has been planned to provide a workable approach to park development, a component of one alternative could conceivably be included in another alternative in the final development plan. This could alter the suggested acquisition program.
4. It is important to understand not only a parcel's relationship to the alternatives for development but also its inherent value as part of the historic resource and/or scene as well as other factors, such as accessibility, which may influence its potential.

EVALUATION OF PARCELS

Each of the parcels within the park boundary has been evaluated to determine the appropriate acquisition options. (Figure 22.) Four parcels beyond the boundary which were judged critical have been included in the evaluation.

Each parcel, and piece of a parcel, was examined in terms of its current use, accessibility, relation to the historic resource (historic/archeological features and/or the battle zone), relation to the historic scene, restrictions (such as location in the conservation zone or 100-year floodplain), and private development pressures. In addition, the following potential purposes were considered for each parcel, or piece of a parcel: protection of the historic resource, protection of the historic scene, and provision of park facilities.

Essentially, there are four acquisition options: fee simple, fee simple and lease, fee simple and resell, and less than fee simple. A scenic easement is an example of a less than fee simple option. Both the lease and resell options would include restrictions on change and development. The determination of the appropriate acquisition options for the parcels has been based on the following premises:

1. Where public access on property is necessary, even for trails, fee simple acquisition is desirable, if not mandatory.
2. Less than fee simple acquisition situations can create management problems for National Park Service personnel. Such problems largely involve adequate maintenance of property.
3. In a less than fee simple acquisition situation, the National Park Service can require that no additional development take place in the future, or that no existing features be removed or altered, or that a minimum level of maintenance be provided. However, the Park Service cannot require that the owner maintain an uneconomically viable situation. For example, should a piece of property contain a woodlot, the Park Service could require that the woodlot be neither destroyed nor altered. Should the property contain a cropfield, the Park Service could not require the owner to farm it if he no longer chooses to do so; the owner could allow the field to revert to woodland vegetation. Therefore, if the historic scene were agricultural land, less than fee simple acquisition would not guarantee maintenance of the historic scene. Under such circumstances, an option

to purchase the property, should maintenance deteriorate beyond acceptable limits, would probably be a necessary part of a less than fee simple acquisition agreement.

4. Less than fee simple acquisition, with adequate restrictions, for the majority of the proposed park could cost as high as ninety-five (95) percent of the highest developable value of the property.
5. Much of the land presently in agricultural use can probably be released for the same purpose should the National Park Service become the owner.

PARCEL 1. BEST/TRAIL FARM

Owner of Record; Davidson, Bernard et al
Total Acreage: 273.69; six (6) pieces

The Trail Farm is the most vulnerable property within the proposed park due to the encroaching commercial development just to its north. Two pieces of the property (1.A. and 1.B.) have already been zoned commercial/industrial. The land, at present, is farmed by a tenant. This agricultural use reflects the use in July, 1864.

1.A.: This is the most significant piece of the parcel since it was the scene of battle action and contains three (3) historic structures. (There are also four post Civil War structures.) At least part of this piece, generally the northernmost part, is visible from the rest of the proposed park so that its relationship to the historic scene is important. It has excellent accessibility.

Alternative D. suggests visitor use of this piece. The key to the value of this property for the park is its potential for public use which must be weighed against the costs of an acquisition. Without public access, the costs may not justify a less than fee simple acquisition. Even with development, portions of this piece should remain in agricultural production.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Fee simple and lease
 Less than fee simple

1.B.: This parcel is similar, but lesser, in historic and visual importance to Piece 1.A. However, it includes no structures. It has excellent accessibility. While a minimum area has been suggested for use in Alternative D., the majority of it should remain in agricultural production. Its value to the park should be considered in the same context as Piece 1.A.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Fee simple and lease
 Less than fee simple

1.C.: This piece of the property is of minimum importance. Its accessibility is very poor, and the majority of it is located in the 100-year floodplain and the Frederick County Conservation Zone. Presently in agricultural production, it is recommended to retain that use, although it would not really matter if it reverted to woodland vegetation. None of the Alternatives for Visitor Use suggest use of this piece of land, and it is probable that access for the public will never be a consideration.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 scene

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Fee simple and lease
 Fee simple and resell
 Less than fee simple

1.D.: This piece of the property is within the battle zone. It does not contain any historic structures, but it does contain one post Civil War structure and an archeological site. It has poor accessibility although it does provide pedestrian access to the New Jersey memorial. The majority of this piece is in the 100-year floodplain and the Frederick County Conservation Zone. The majority of this piece is also in agricultural production and should remain so. The only visitor use suggested is a trail in Alternative D.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic and
 archeologic resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Fee simple and lease
 Less than fee simple

1.E.: Piece 1.E. is similar in historic and visual importance to Piece 1.D., but more so. It contains no historic or post Civil War structures, but it does contain archeologic sites. Its accessibility is very poor. Most land in this piece is in the 100-year floodplain and the Frederick County Conservation Zone. It is almost entirely in agricultural production where it should remain. The only visitor use suggested is a canoe landing with a pedestrian link to the trail system in Alternative D.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic and
 archeologic resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Fee simple and lease
 Less than fee simple

1.F.: This piece of land is of negligible importance. It has no known access or productive use. No visitor use has been suggested.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 scene

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple and lease
 Fee simple and resell

PARCEL 2. GAMBRILL/VIVINO FARM

Owner of Record: Vivino, A. Earl and Jean J.

Total Acreage: 135.00

While the Vivino property is one of the least visible areas within the park boundary, due to existing vegetation and topography, it contains some of the more interesting natural and historic features, including one (1) pre-Civil War structure. It is a principal area of the battle zone, but of equal importance, it can provide access to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge and the Markell Farm area. Some of this property is within the 100-year floodplain and the Frederick County Conservation Zone. Although some of the land is used for agricultural activity, it serves essentially a residential purpose. Alternatives B., C. and D. suggest visitor use of this parcel, although the use in Alternative C. is only a canoe launching which would require a minimal portion of the total parcel.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Less than fee simple

PARCELS 3. There are four (4) small, individual holdings in this area.

3.A. and B.

Owner of Record: Eckenrode, George A., Jr.

Total Acreage: 5.22

These parcels are located in a key area of the battle zone and contain no historic but five (5) post Civil War structures. One archeologic site has been identified on the property. At present, the property can only be reached by crossing the railroad bridge, greatly limiting its accessibility. Most of the land is located in the 100-year floodplain and the Frederick County Conservation Zone. The property is used for residential purposes. Visitor use of this area is suggested in Alternatives B. and D.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic and
 archeologic resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Less than fee simple

3.C.

Owner of Record: McGrew, Kenneth H. and Vivian H.

Total Acreage: 1.02

This parcel is located within the battle zone but contains no historic structures or features. At present, there is a commercial enterprise, "Heritage Package Store", on the property. While no specific visitor use has been suggested for the land in any of the alternatives, the continuation and visual intrusion of the liquor store would not be sympathetic with the development envisioned in Alternatives B., C. or D.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple

Owner of Record: Meiklejohn, John R.
Total Acreage: 1.14

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene

3.E.

Due to its location next to the State Road 355 (Georgetown Pike) bridge, this parcel is in a key area of the battle zone. However, it contains no historic structures. It does contain a commercial enterprise, "Mom's Place". Part of the land is located within the 100-year floodplain and the Frederick County Conservation Zone. Pedestrian access across this property has been suggested in Alternatives B., C. and D. The continuation and visual intrusion of the commercial enterprise would not be sympathetic to the development envisioned in those alternatives.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities.

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PARCEL 4. THOMAS/CLAPP FARM

Owner of Record: Clapp, Robert E., Jr. and Josephine
Total Acreage: 240.84

The Clapp Farm is the scene of major battle action as well as the location of a significant historic structure. Because of its tremendous visual exposure, it is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the historic scene. Most of the land is presently farmed by a tenant; such agricultural activity should be continued. Limited portions of the property are in the 100-year floodplain and Frederick County Conservation Zone. Alternatives B., C. and D. suggest visitor use of the parcel. However, visitor use is limited in Alternative B. to the area in the northeast corner of the property, approximately fifty (50) acres. Therefore, in Alternative B., more than one type of acquisition could take place.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Fee simple and lease
 Less than fee simple

PARCEL 5. BAKER/GEISBERT FARM

Owner of Record: Geisbert, Betty B.
Total Acreage: 242.33; two (2) pieces (5A. and C.;
 5.B. is not contiguous to these pieces)
Total Acreage Within Park Boundary: 143.87

Not all of the Geisbert Farm has been included within the park boundary; however, it was felt that each piece should be considered within the context of the proposed park, and acquisition options, if appropriate, should be addressed.

5.A.: Although portions of this piece of property did see battle action, its greatest contribution is to the historic scene, due to its visual exposure. There are no historic structures on this land, but it does contain one of the more interesting natural and historic features in Brooks Hill. At present, this property is farmed by the owner, as it was in July of 1864, and such agricultural use should continue. Only Alternative D. suggests visitor use of this area by the trail system, which does not cover the entire piece of land. Therefore, more than one acquisition option could be applied to a portion of Piece 5.A.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple and lease
 Less than fee simple

5.B.: Although beyond the park boundary, this piece should be considered as part of the historic scene, and it is understood to contain at least (1) (and possibly two (2)) historic structure. The land is currently in agricultural production as it was at the time of the battle. Such continued use is important to maintenance of the historic scene and essential to Alternative A. No direct visitor use has been suggested.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Less than fee simple

5.C.: Piece 5.C. is also beyond the park boundary. Like Piece 5.B., it is in agricultural production, a use which should be maintained. Although this land contains no historic structures or features, and no direct visitor use has been suggested, its visual exposure makes its relation to the historic scene important to Alternatives C. and D. and critical

to Alternative A.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
scene

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Less than fee simple

PARCEL 6. WORTHINGTON/JENKINS FARM

Owner of Record: Jenkins Food Corporation

Total Acreage: 278.78; two (2) pieces

The Jenkins Farm is currently in agricultural production, a use which should be maintained.

6.A.: Portions of this piece of the property saw major battle action; however, other portions are essentially peripheral in significance. An historic structure and archeologic sites are located on the farm, as well as some of the more interesting natural features. Considerable acreage is within the 100-year floodplain and the Frederick County Conservation Zone. Access is presently limited to a narrow right-of-way which runs parallel to Interstate 270. Because this entrance is just past the Baker Valley Road underpass, any development necessitating a better road than the existing one would probably require movement of the entrance beyond the right-of-way. Most of the area behind the Worthington farmhouse, due to existing vegetation and topography, is not highly visible so that its contribution to the historic scene, without public access, is limited. Alternatives C. and D. suggest visitor use of the area.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
and archeologic resource
Protection of historic
scene
Provision of park
facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
Fee simple and lease
Less than fee simple

6.B.: This small piece of property should really be considered in the context of its relation to PARCEL 4. It is within the battle zone. It has no known access

and is minimally included in the 100-year floodplain and Frederick County Conservation Zone. Only Alternative C. calls for minor pedestrian access.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
Fee simple and lease
Less than fee simple

PARCEL 7.

Owner of Record: Litteral, Katherine O. et al
Total Acreage Within Park Boundary: 70.00

This parcel, the majority of which is being farmed, is peripheral to the battle action but is important to the historic scene. Although a fairly large archeologic site has been recorded on the property, the actual value of the site has yet to be determined; it has already been affected by the construction of Interstate 270. Only Alternative D. suggests a minor pedestrian use in the area paralleling the interstate. Possibly, this small area of approximately two acres could be acquired separately from the rest of the piece.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic scene
 Provision of park facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
Less than fee simple

PARCEL 8.

Owner of Record: Ladson, Frances M.
Total Acreage: 347.25

This parcel is beyond the park boundary, although part of it is included in the boundary of the National Register of Historic Places. Before appropri-

ate acquisition options can be decided, the existence and value of the earthworks and other facilities related to the battle need to be verified. Then, the need, if any, for public access (as suggested in Alternatives B. and D.) can be determined; however, the potential area for public access does not involve substantial acreage of the parcel. The property is presently in cropland and woodlot as it was in 1864. Due to its topographic prominence in the area, its contribution to the visual framework of the park and, therefore, maintenance of the historic scene is significant. An area, as prescribed by the viewshed and similar to that described by the National Register boundary, should be included for the protection of the park.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 resource
 Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Less than fee simple

PARCEL 9.

Owner of Record: Geisbert, Paul G.
Total Acreage: 90.90

Also beyond the park boundary, this parcel's relationship to the battlefield is similar to Piece 5.B., although it contains no known historic structures or features. While the majority of the acreage is being farmed, a residence has been added fairly recently. Although this structure alters the historic scene, the impact is not such that it necessarily warrants removal. However, more structures of this kind would greatly impact the historic scene and should be discouraged.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 scene

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Less than fee acquisition

PARCEL 10.

Owner of Record: Baker Valley Syndicate

Total Acreage: 85.63

Parcel 10., which is currently being farmed, is beyond the park boundary but should be considered as part of the historic scene. Like Piece 5.B., its high visibility in the area, makes maintenance of its existing land use critical. However, this parcel is understood to be under some development pressure now. In Alternative A., extensive visitor use of the property has been suggested.

POTENTIAL PURPOSES: Protection of historic
 scene
 Provision of park
 facilities

ACQUISITION OPTIONS: Fee simple
 Fee simple and lease
 Less than fee simple

ADDITIONAL AREAS OF CONCERN

In addition to the critical parcels beyond the park boundary which have been described above, there are two areas of concern around the park. One is the area known as the Araby Community, including those residences which front on Baker Valley Road. Araby is within the historic battlefield and is presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Although, as previously indicated, not all structures in the community are historic in nature, they are of a scale and character sympathetic to the proposed park. While the National Park Service would be prepared to cooperate, essentially, protection of the historic scene contributed by the community should be accomplished through local effort.

The second area of concern is the area approximately defined by Buckeystown Road to the north, Interstate 270 to the east, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the south and Ballenger Creek to the west. Although not part of the historic resource, this area's visibility is important to protection of the historic scene. At present, some acreage is zoned for commercial/industrial use, some acreage is zoned for mobile homes, and the rest is zoned agricultural. However, the trend of commercial/industrial development will obviously con-

tinue down Buckeystown Road. Such development in the above defined area could have an adverse impact upon the park. In a Memorandum of Agreement (Appendix D.), dated April 14, 1975, the Frederick County Metropolitan Commission agreed to:

". . . initiate steps to have the Monocacy Battlefield area designated a historic zone under applicable local zoning laws. The determination of the boundaries for the historic zone shall be based on a study prepared by the Frederick County Planning Commission in consultation with the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer. The Frederick County Metropolitan Commission shall take such other steps as possible with regard to further zoning or local design or land use controls to protect the National Register property, including making recommendations to other governmental units regarding the protection of the battlefield and its surrounding area in the implementation of zoning classifications or in land use planning."

This memorandum to protect the National Register property as listed in the Federal Register on July 1 1975, (Appendix D.) should be applied, in particular, to this area.

PROTECTIVE RESTRICTIONS

In less than fee simple acquisition situations or in situations where property is leased or sold by the National Park Service, the following protective restrictions should be considered:

1. No buildings or other structures of any kind, including mobile homes, should be constructed, reconstructed, or moved onto the property unless, in agreement with the National Park Service, it is concluded that such structure is necessary to the maintenance of viable agricultural production.

2. No historic/archeologic structures or features on the property should be in any way altered unless for the purposes of restoration, in agreement with the National Park Service, or removed.

3. No rights-of-way for access or any other purpose should be constructed or developed into, on, over, under, and across the property unless specifically reserved or proposed in connection with the uses permitted to the owner.

4. No signs, billboards, or outdoor advertising of any kind should be erected or displayed on the property, except for reasonable boundary markers and posting signs, with regard to restrictions on hunting or trespassing, on the property line.

5. No trash, ashes, garbage, sewage, sawdust, or any unsightly, offensive or other material should be placed, collected or stored on the property.

6. No disturbances of the surface (including filling; excavating; removing topsoil, sand, gravel, rocks or minerals; or, in any way, altering topography) should be made on the property, except to accomplish usual and accepted farming practices for maintenance of crop- or pastureland.

7. No mechanized or motorized equipment or vehicle should be used on the property, except to accomplish usual and accepted farming or timbering practices, or except for emergency purposes.

8. No existing water source on the property should be improved unless in agreement with the National Park Service.

9. Existing cultivated fields and pastures on the property should be farmed and maintained in accordance with good and accepted agricultural management practices.

10. Timber harvest of existing woodlots on the property should be allowed on an individual tree or group selection system in accordance with good and accepted forest management practices.

APPENDIX A.

4. Monocacy National Military Park project

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Establishment of park authorized.....	118

An Act To establish a national military park at the battlefield of Monocacy, Maryland, approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1198)

Monocacy National Military Park, Md.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to commemorate the Battle of Monocacy, Maryland, and to preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies therein, the battlefield at Monocacy, in the State of Maryland, is hereby declared a national military park to be known as the "Monocacy National Military Park", whenever the title to the lands deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior shall have been acquired by the United States and the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads of the same shall have been granted to the United States by the State of Maryland. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430j.)</i>
Establishment, when title to land, etc. acquired.	SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause condemnation proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, entitled "An Act to authorize condemnation of lands for sites for public buildings and for other purposes" (25 Stat.L. 357), to acquire title to the lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto within the said Monocacy National Military Park, and the United States shall be entitled to immediate possession upon the filing of the petition in condemnation in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland: <i>Provided</i>, That when the owner of such lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto shall fix a price for the same, which in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior shall be reasonable, the Secretary may purchase the same without further delay: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, donations of lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto required for the Monocacy National Military Park: <i>And provided further</i>, That title and evidence of title to lands and interests therein acquired for said park shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430k.)
Condemnation proceedings to acquire lands.	SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter into leases with the owners of such of the lands, works, defenses, and buildings thereon within the Monocacy National Military Park, as in his discretion it is unnecessary to forthwith acquire title to, and such leases shall be on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and may contain options to purchase, subject to later acceptance, if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the
Purchase from owners.	
Acceptance of donations.	
Title.	
Leases with owners for lands unnecessary to purchase.	

Interior, it is as economical to purchase as condemn title to the property: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may enter into agreements upon such nominal terms as he may prescribe, permitting the present owners or their tenants to occupy or cultivate their present holdings, upon condition that they will preserve the present breastworks, earthworks, walls, defenses, shelters, buildings and roads, and the present outlines of the battlefields, and that they will only cut trees or underbrush or disturb or remove the soil, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and that they will assist in protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430l.)

Cultivation of holdings.

Condition.

SEC. 4. The affairs of the Monocacy National Military Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Interior Department, be in charge of a superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430m.)

Supervision of National Parks, etc., office.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, under the direction of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Interior Department, to superintend the opening or repair of such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the park, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, all breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters, lines of battle, location of troops, buildings, and other historical points of interest within the parks or in its vicinity. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430n.)

Duties prescribed.

SEC. 6. The said Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, acting through the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to receive gifts and contributions from States, Territories, societies, organizations, and individuals for the Monocacy National Military Park: *Provided*, That all contributions of money received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to a fund to be designated "Monocacy National Military Park fund", which fund shall be applied to and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for carrying out the provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430o.)

Acceptance of gifts, etc., authorized.

Contributions to be deposited to credit of special fund.

SEC. 7. It shall be lawful for the authorities of any State having had troops at the Battle of Monocacy to enter upon the lands and approaches of the Monocacy National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the line of battle of troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise, including the design and inscription for the same, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and shall first receive written approval of the Secretary, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports to be made to him in each case by the Office

States may mark lines of battle of their troops.

Approval of marking, etc.

No discrimina-
tion in designat-
ing lines.

Penalty for
destroying, in-
juring, etc.,
property.

Rules, etc., to
be prescribed.

Appropriation
authorized.

of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations: *Provided*, That no discrimination shall be made against any State as to the manner of designating lines, but any grant made to any State by the Secretary of the Interior may be used by any other State. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430p.)

SEC. 8. If any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of the Interior, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statue, memorial structure, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, enclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, or shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter or any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles on the lands or approaches to the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any United States commissioner or court, of the jurisdiction in which the offense may be committed, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the United States commissioner or court, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430q.)

SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Interior shall have the power to make all needful rules and regulations for the care of the park, and for the establishment and marking of lines of battle and other historical features of the park. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430r.)

SEC. 10. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act, the sum of \$50,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. (16 U.S.C. sec. 430s note.)

Zion National
Park, Utah,
boundary
revision.
16 USC 346a-4.

available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 318. The boundary of Zion National Park is hereby revised to include the area as generally depicted on the map entitled "Land Ownership Types, Zion National Park, Utah", numbered 116-80.003, which map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire the property included by this section by donation only.

SEC. 319. The Act of June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1198; 16 U.S.C. 430j) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 1:

(a) change "national military park" to "national battlefield" and

(b) change "Monocacy National Military Park" to "Monocacy National Battlefield" (hereinafter referred to as "the battlefield"). The battlefield shall comprise the area generally depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary, Monocacy National Battlefield", numbered 894-10,000 and dated May 1976, and delete the remainder of the sentence.

16 USC 430k.

(2) In section 2, change "Monocacy National Military Park" to "battlefield" wherever it occurs.

16 USC 430l.

(3) In section 3, delete "enter into leases with the owners of such of the lands, works, defenses, and buildings thereon within the Monocacy National Military Park, as in his discretion it is unnecessary to forthwith acquire title to, and such leases shall be on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and may contain options to purchase, subject to later acceptance, if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it is as economical to purchase as condemn title to property: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may enter into agreements upon such nominal terms as he may prescribe, permitting the present owners or their tenants to occupy or cultivate their present holdings, upon condition", and insert in lieu thereof, "lease to the immediately preceding owner or owners any lands acquired pursuant to an agreement that such lessee or lessees will occupy such lands in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act and".

16 USC 430m.

(4) Change section 4 to read:

"SEC. 4. The administration, development, preservation, and maintenance of the battlefield shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666)."

Repeal.

16 USC 430n.

16 USC 430o.

(5) Repeal all of section 5.

(6) In section 6:

(a) delete "said Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, acting through the", and

(b) change "Monocacy National Military Park:" to "battlefield", delete the remainder of the sentence and insert in lieu thereof "for carrying out the provisions of this Act."

16 USC 430p.

(7) In section 7:

(a) change "Monocacy National Military Park" to "battlefield", and

(b) delete the comma and "which approval shall be based on formal written reports made to him in each case by the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations; *Provided*," and insert in lieu thereof "*Provided further*,".

(8) In section 8. change the comma to a period and delete "of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500."

16 USC 430q.

(9) Change section 10 to read:

Appropriation

"Sec. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$3,525,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not to exceed \$500,000 for the development of essential public facilities. Within three years from the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a final master plan for the full development of the battlefield consistent with the preservation objectives of this Act, indicating:

authorization.
16 USC 430s.

"(1) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and interpretive needs of the visiting public;

Final master
plan, submittal to
congressional
committees.

"(2) the location and estimated cost of all facilities; and

"(3) the projected need for any additional facilities within the battlefield.

No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this section shall be available prior to October 1, 1977."

SEC. 320. (a) The boundaries of Olympic National Park as established by the Act of June 29, 1938 (52 Stat. 1241), and as revised by proclamation pursuant to that Act and by or pursuant to the Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070), and the Act of June 11, 1958 (72 Stat. 185), are hereby revised to include the lands, privately owned aquatic lands, and interests therein within the boundaries depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Olympic National Park, Washington," numbered 149-80-001-B, and dated January 1976, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Olympic National
Park, Wash.,
boundary
revision.
16 USC 251e.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall, beginning within thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act, consult with the Governor of the State of Washington, the Board of Commissioners of Clallam County, and the affected landowners, and shall locate a boundary encompassing all of the shoreline of Lake Ozette, including privately owned aquatic lands not within the boundary of the park on the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That such boundary shall be located not less than two hundred feet set back from the ordinary high-water mark of Lake Ozette: *Provided further*, That the privately owned lands encompassed within the park by such boundary shall not exceed one thousand five hundred acres. The Secretary shall, within one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this Act, and following reasonable notice in writing to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives of his intention to do so, publish in the Federal Register a detailed description of the boundary located pursuant to this subsection. Upon such publication the Secretary is authorized to revise the map on file pursuant to subsection (a) of this section accordingly, and such revised map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

Consultation.
16 USC 251f.

(c) Section 5 of the said Act of June 29, 1938, is amended by deleting the second sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof: "The boundaries of Olympic National Park may be revised only by Act of Congress."

Notice to
congressional
committees;
publication in
Federal Register.

16 USC 255.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, within the boundaries of the park as revised by and pursuant to this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, privately owned aquatic lands, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any Federal agency. Property so acquired shall become part of Olympic National Park and shall be administered by the Secretary subject to the laws and regulations

Land acquisition.
16 USC 251g.

County, Pennsylvania". numbered 446-40.001B, and dated April 1978: \$166,000.

(6) Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida: To add approximately ten acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida", numbered 3310-80.000-A, and dated April 1978: \$170,000.

(7) George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia: To add approximately eighty-two and twenty-five one-hundredths acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, George Washington Birthplace National Memorial, Virginia", numbered 332-30.000-B and dated September 1978: \$430,000.

(8) Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado: To add approximately one thousand one hundred and nine acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado", numbered 140-80.001-A, and dated November 1974: \$166,000.

(9) Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi-Florida: To add approximately six hundred acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi-Florida", numbered 20.006, and dated April 1978: \$300,000.

(10) Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii: To add approximately two hundred sixty-nine acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii", numbered 80.000, and dated August 1975: \$562,000.

(11) John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon: To add approximately one thousand four hundred and eleven acres, and to delete approximately one thousand six hundred and twenty acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon", numbered 177-30.000-B, and dated May 1978: \$3,500,000. The Act of October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1461), which designates the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is amended by deleting the second proviso of section 101(a)(2). Furthermore, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the Secretary may, if he determines that to do so will not have a substantial adverse effect on the preservation of the fossil and other resources within the remainder of the monument, convey approximately sixty acres acquired by the United States for purposes of the monument in exchange for non-Federal lands within the boundaries of the monument, and, effective upon such conveyance, the boundaries of the monument are hereby revised to exclude the lands conveyed.

(12) Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland: To add approximately five hundred and eighty-seven acres as generally depicted on the map entitled, "Boundary Map, Monocacy National Battlefield", numbered 894-40.001, and dated May 1978: \$3,500,000.

(13) Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately thirteen acres, and to delete approximately five acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona", numbered 20.006, and dated April 1978.

(14) Oregon Caves National Monument, Oregon: To add approximately eight acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Oregon Cave, Oregon", numbered 20,000, and dated April 1978: \$107,000.

Land conveyance.

APPENDIX B

24-Hour Vehicle Counts by Vehicle Type in Battlefield Vicinity*

<u>Route #</u>	<u>Vehicle Type</u>	<u>Northbound</u>	<u>Southbound</u>
355 (at Mall)	Car (In-State)	1,657	1,466
	Car (Out-of-State)	86	64
	Light Trucks	652	509
	Other Trucks	125	111
	Buses	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
	Total	2,526	2,155
I-270 (1 mile east of Route 85)	Car (In-State)	7,155	8,123
	Car (Out-of-State)	5,646	5,361
	Light Trucks	2,302	2,318
	Other Trucks	1,930	1,923
	Buses	<u>39</u>	<u>60</u>
	Total	17,072	17,785
I-70 (40) (½ mile west of Monocacy River)	Car (In-State)	6,410	5,804
	Car (Out-of-State)	1,532	1,717
	Light Trucks	2,076	2,033
	Other Trucks	2,711	2,011
	Buses	<u>44</u>	<u>37</u>
	Total	12,773	11,602

Araby Church Road: 600 Average Daily Trips
Baker Valley Road: 195 Average Daily Trips

*August 1978

SOURCE: Frederick County Planning
Commission

APPENDIX C.

Visitation to Frederick County Parks: 1975, 1976, 1977

<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Catoctin Mountain Park	447,400	428,300	472,779
 <u>STATE</u>			
Cunningham Falls	201,331	224,566	176,630
Greenbrier	179,179	217,845	214,787
Gambrill	93,573	83,656	113,511
Washington Monument	133,431	138,787	144,033
Gathland	66,108	71,189	54,976

SOURCES:

National Park Service
Maryland Department of State Planning

APPENDIX C .

Monthly Visitation at Antietam and Manassas Battlefields, 1978

	<u>Antietam</u>		<u>Manassas</u>	
	<u>Overall</u>	<u>Visitor Center</u>	<u>Overall</u>	<u>Visitor Center</u>
January	19,018	730	47,124	650
February	31,446	1,565	51,670	1,092
March	39,058	4,468	79,163	2,391
April	60,383	7,917	138,266	6,356
May	80,129	8,865	142,812	9,457
June	42,387	9,992	121,936	11,075
July	61,028	13,401	140,936	14,853
August	44,025	11,766	169,839	14,647
September	41,838	8,262	38,567	9,386
October	39,414	1,131	42,516	12,078
November	27,637	5,049	30,457	6,616
December	<u>18,039</u>	<u>1,716</u>	<u>30,525</u>	<u>3,292</u>
Total	504,402	74,205	1,033,811	86,172

SOURCES:

Superintendents:

Antietam National Battlefield
Manassas National Battlefield

APPENDIX C.
Visitation to Selected Facilities

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Recreational Visitation (000)</u>		
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Antietam NBS	542.8	657.9	524.4
Big Hole NB	40.5	47.5	51.6
Brices Cross Roads NBS	2.0	2.4	2.2
Cowpens NB	44.9	51.5	25.3
Fort Necessity NB	210.5	234.7	150.1
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	598.8	676.5	734.8
Manassas NBP	805.9	882.4	760.7
Petersburg NB	467.5	517.3	616.4
Richmond NBP	295.6	323.7	329.1
Stones River NB	119.7	127.2	138.3
Tupelo NB	0.6	0.7	0.7
Wilson's Creek NB	41.7	53.3	42.9

NB - National Battlefield
 NBP - National Battlefield Park
 NBS - National Battlefield Site

APPENDIX C .

Characteristics of Selected Facilities

Facility	State	Proximity to Highways	Proximity to Cities
Antietam NBS	MD.	16 miles to I-70 5 miles to U.S. 40	16 miles south of Hagerstown
Big Hole NB	MT.	60 miles to I-15 20 miles to U.S. 93	75 miles south- west of Butte
Brices Cross Roads NBS	MS.	Adjacent to U.S. 45	13 miles north of Tupelo 80 miles south- west of Memphis
Cowpens NB	SC	16 miles to I-26 8 miles to I-85	45 miles west of Charlotte
Fort Necessity NB	PA	1 mile to U.S. 40 12 miles to I-70	45 miles south- east of Pittsburgh
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	GA	4 miles to U.S. 41 5 miles to I-75	10 miles north- west of Atlanta
Manassas NBP	VA	Adjacent to U.S. 211 4 miles to I-66	16 miles south- west of Washington
Petersburg NB	VA	Near interchange of I-95 and U.S. 460	On outskirts of Petersburg; 18 miles south of Richmond
Richmond NBP	VA	6 miles from I-64 7 miles from U.S. 60	9 miles east of Richmond
Stones River NB	TN	Adjacent to U.S. 41 8 miles to I-24	20 miles south- east of Nashville
Tupelo NB	MS	Near intersection of U.S. 45 and U.S. 78	On outskirts of Tupelo; 85 miles south- east of Memphis
Wilson's Creek NB	MO	2 miles to U.S. 60 7 miles to I-44	8 miles south- west of Springfield

NB - National Battlefield
NBP - National Battlefield Park
NBS - National Battlefield Site

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W. Suite 430
Washington D.C. 20005

APPENDIX D.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency proposes to award a grant (Project Number C-240294) to the Frederick County Metropolitan Commission for the construction of the Ballenger Creek Sewage Treatment Plant at Monocacy Battlefield, Frederick County, Maryland; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that this proposal will adversely affect the Monocacy Battlefield National Historic Landmark, a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and, pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, has requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800), representatives of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Environmental Protection Agency, the State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland, and representatives of the Frederick County Metropolitan Commission have consulted and reviewed prudent and feasible alternatives that would avoid or satisfactorily mitigate adverse effects on the National Register property; now

THEREFORE:

It is mutually agreed that implementation of the undertaking, in accordance with the following provisions, will satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effects.

1. Prior to construction of the sewage collection and treatment facilities, the access road to those facilities, the 7-acre fill area, or any other construction associated with the Ballenger Creek Sewage Treatment Plant, the Environmental Protection Agency shall cause to be undertaken an archeological survey of the affected area of the Monocacy Battlefield National Register property by a qualified archeologist acceptable to the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer and at standards approved by the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer. Results of the survey will be submitted to the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer who, in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency, shall recommend the precise location for any construction and appropriate

provisions for salvage where destruction of a site is unavoidable. The Environmental Protection Agency, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, the Frederick County Metropolitan Commission, and the contractor shall consult and develop plans for the protection of archeological resources discovered during the construction process.

2. Prior to construction of the sewage collection and treatment facility the Environmental Protection Agency shall submit design specifications and documentation of the visual effects of the project on Monocacy Battlefield to the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer. The Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer shall establish appropriate design controls and utilize appropriate design techniques, including landscaping or other screening devices to mitigate adverse effects to the Monocacy Battlefield. In the event that the Environmental Protection Agency and the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer fail to agree on the appropriate mitigative measures, the Environmental Protection Agency shall so notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and initiate continued consultation through the Section 106 process.
3. The Frederick County Metropolitan Commission shall initiate steps to have the Monocacy Battlefield area designated a historic zone under applicable local zoning laws. The determination of the boundaries for the historic zone shall be based on a study prepared by the Frederick County Planning Commission in consultation with the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer. The Frederick County Metropolitan Commission shall take such other steps as possible with regard to further zoning or local design or land use controls to protect the National Register property, including making recommendations to other governmental units regarding the protection of the battlefield and its surrounding area in the implementation of zoning classifications or in land use planning.

John S. McLean (date) 3/27/75
Acting Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation

for R. A. [unclear] (date) 4/2/75
Environmental Protection Agency

William E. Brantley (date) 4/19/75
Frederick County Metropolitan
Commission

Chas. M. Silvestro 4/14/75
(date)
Chairman
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation

Arthur C. [unclear] (date) 4/10/75
Maryland State Historic
Preservation Officer

Davidson County

Old Natchez Trace, from AL/TN border to U.S. 100 in Davidson Co. (also in Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, and Williamson counties) (5-30-75)

Franklin County

Winchester, Hundred Oaks, Oak St. at U.S. 64 (5-28-75) HABS

Grainger County

Rutledge vicinity, Lea Springs, 11 mi. SW of Rutledge off U.S. 11 W. on Lea Lake Rd. (5-29-75)

Hickman County

Old Natchez Trace, see Davidson County

Lawrence County

Old Natchez Trace, see Davidson County

Lewis County

Old Natchez Trace, see Davidson County

Loudon County

London, Loudon County Courthouse, Grove and Mulberry Sts. (5-28-75)

Knox County

Knoxville, Knollwood, 6411 Kingston Pike (5-12-75)

Knoxville, Lebanon-in-the-Fork Presbyterian Church, Asbury Rd. (5-27-75)

Maury County

Old Natchez Trace, see Davidson County
Columbia, Polk Sisters' House, 305 W. 7th St. (5-21-75)

McMinn County

Athens vicinity, Cleage, Samuel, House, N of Athens on Lee Hwy. (U.S. 11) (5-12-75) HABS

Scott County

Oneida vicinity, Bryant, Louis E., House, 2 mi. E of Oneida on Bear Creek Rd. (5-29-75)

Warren County

McMinnville vicinity, Northcutt Plantation, 7 mi. SW of McMinnville off TN 108 on Wheeler Lane (5-12-75) HABS

Washington County

Jonesboro vicinity, Sulphur Springs Methodist Campground, N of Jonesboro off TN 81 in Sulphur Springs Community (5-12-75) HABS

Wayne County

Old Natchez Trace, see Davidson County

Williamson County

Old Natchez Trace, see Davidson County

TEXAS**Bexar County**

San Antonio, Southern Pacific Railroad Passenger Station, 1174 E. Commerce St. (5-29-75)

Dallas County

Dallas, Dallas Union Terminal, 400 S. Houston St. (5-29-75)

El Paso County

El Paso, 1880's Mexican Consulate, 612 E. San Antonio St. (5-23-75)

Fayette County

Flatonla vicinity, Buckner's Creek Bridge 10 mi. N of Flatonla over Buckner's Creek (5-29-75)

Garza County

Post, Old Post Sanitarium, 117 N. Avenue N (5-21-75)

Gonzales County

Gonzales, Gonzales County Jail, Courthouse Sq. on St. Lawrence St. (5-21-75)

Hidalgo County

Mission vicinity, La Lomita Historic District, 5 mi. S of Mission on F.M. 1016 (5-28-75)

Hudspeth County

Sierra Blanca, Hudspeth County Courthouse, Millican St. (5-21-75)

Lee County

Giddings, Lee County Courthouse, bounded by Hempstead, Grimes, E. Richmond, and Main Sts. (5-30-75)

UTAH**Salt Lake County**

Salt Lake City, Bamberger, Simon, House, 623 East 100 South (5-30-75)

Sevier County

Richfield, Sevier County Courthouse, Main between 2nd and 3rd Sts. N. (5-30-75)

Tooele County

Dugway Proving Ground, Lincoln Highway Bridge, in Dog Area on 2nd St. over Government Creek (5-21-75)

VERMONT**Caledonia County**

McIndoe Falls, McIndoes Academy, Main St. (5-6-75)

Ryegate vicinity, Whitehill House, N of Ryegate on Groton-Peacham Rd. (5-30-75)

St. Johnsbury, St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District, area along Main St. including intersecting streets (5-28-75)

Chittenden County

Burlington, Winterbotham Estate, 163 S. Willard St. (5-12-75)

Orange County

Bradford and vicinity, Bradford Village Historic District, residential area along Main, Depot, Pleasant, High, and Mill Sts., Wrights Ave., Goshen Rd., and U.S. 5 (5-28-75)

Newbury vicinity, Bedell Bridge, see Grafton Co., Haverhill vic., NH.

Randolph, Depot Square Historic District both sides of main, Pleasant, and Salisbury Sts., and both sides of Central Vermont RY. tracks (5-29-75)

VIRGINIA**Mathews County**

Mathews vicinity, Methodist Tabernacle, SE of Mathews on VA 611 at jct. with VA 644. (5-21-75)

Norfolk (independent city)

Monticello Arcade, in 200 block E. City Hall Ave.; between City Hall Ave. and Plume St. (5-21-75)

Prince William County

Dumfries, Weems-Boits House, SW corner of Duke and Cameron Sts. (5-12-75)

Pulaski County

Dublin vicinity, Back Creek Farm, NW of Dublin off VA 100 (5-21-75)

Rappahannock County

Washington and vicinity, Washington Historic District, residential area N of U.S. 211/522 (5-28-75)

Richmond (independent city)

Walker, Maggie, House, 110 A E. Leigh St. (5-12-75)

Virginia Beach (independent city)

Land, Francis, House, 3133 Virginia Beach Blvd. (5-12-75)

WASHINGTON**Asotin County**

Clarkston, VanArsdol, C. C., House, 15th and Chestnut Sts. (5-6-75)

King County

Seattle, Northern Life Tower (Seattle Tower), 1212 3rd Ave. (5-30-75)

Spokane County

Cheney vicinity, Turnbull Pines Rock Shelter, S of Cheney in Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge (5-6-75)

Thurston County

Olympia, Old Capitol Building, 600 block Washington St. (5-30-75)

Whatcom County

Bellingham, Great Northern Passenger Station, S end of D St. (5-30-75)

Bellingham, Larrabee House, 405 Fieldstone Rd. (5-30-75)

Point Roberts, Boundary Marker No. 1, Marine Dr. at U.S./Canada border (5-30-75)

WISCONSIN**Jefferson County**

Waterloo vicinity, St. Wenceslaus Roman Catholic Church, SE of Waterloo at jct. of Blue Point and Island Rds. (5-12-75)

La Crosse County

La Crosse, Anderson, Mons, House, 410 Cass St. (5-6-75)

Waukesha County

Pewaukee, West, Deacon, Octagon House, 370 High St. (5-12-75)

Winnebago County

Winneconne vicinity, Kamrath Site, S of Winneconne off W1116 (5-6-75)

The following property was omitted from the February 4, 1975, Federal Register listing:

MARYLAND**Frederick County**

Frederick vicinity, Monocacy Battlefield 10-15-66)

The following are corrections for properties previously listed in the Federal Register:

IOWA**Lee County**

Keokuk, Miller, Justice Samuel Freeman, House, 318 N. 5th St.

MASSACHUSETTS**Norfolk County**

Milton, Paul's Bridge, see Suffolk County.

Suffolk County

Boston, Paul's Bridge, Neponset Valley Pkwy., over Neponset River (also in Norfolk County)

Charlestown, Town Hill District
Jamaica Plain, Loring-Greenough House, 12 South St. (4-28-75)

Roxbury, Eliot, John, Square District, John Eliot Sq. (4-23-75)

Roxbury, Kittredge, Alvah, House, 12 Linwood St. (5-8-73)

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REFERENCES

County Office of Historical Preservation
Frederick, Maryland

Source: Dana Kerster

Frederick County Canoe Club
Frederick, Maryland

Source: Wally Foster, President

Frederick County Department of Public Works
Frederick, Maryland

Source: Donald J. Kunkoski,
Director of Public Works

Frederick County Historical Society
Frederick, Maryland

Source: Nick Woods

Frederick County Parks and Recreation Commission
Frederick, Maryland

Source: Robert Failor, Project Coordinator
Gill Kingsbury, Director

Frederick County Planning Commission
Frederick, Maryland

Source: James Schmersahl

Interested Citizens of the Community

State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Annapolis, Maryland

Source: Diane Ramsey, Planner
Edward Enamite, Biologist
James Destephano, Biologist

State of Maryland Department of State Planning
Baltimore, Maryland

Source: Ray Puzio

State of Maryland National Capital
Parks and Planning Commission
Montgomery County, Maryland
Prince George's County, Maryland

Source: Tanya Smeler (Montgomery County)
Robert Archipree (Prince George's County)

State of Maryland State Highway Administration
Baltimore, Maryland

Source: William Mangels, Traffic Planning

State of Maryland State Highway Administration
Brooklynville, Maryland

Source: Charles Anderson, Landscape Division

National Park Service
Shenandoah Park, Virginia

Source: Dennis Carter, Park Naturalist

Nature Conservancy
Frederick, Maryland

Source: Louis Rudasil

United States Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore, Maryland

Source: Stanley Fong,
Chief of Floodplain Management

State of Virginia State Highway Department
Richmond, Virginia

Source: Randall E. Campbell,
Transportation Planning
L. H. Rutledge, Jr.,
Environmental Planning

PLANNING TEAM

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David O. Lose	Project Advisor
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Rodney P. Mercer	Landscape Architect B
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National Park Service

Denver Service Center/
National Capital Team

National Capital Region

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