

CLIFTON FARM  
(Worthington Farm,  
Riverside Farm)  
Monocacy National Battlefield  
Approximately one mile off  
Baker Valley Road  
Frederick vicinity  
Frederick County  
Maryland

HABS NO. MD-1052

HABS  
MD,  
11-FRED.V,  
17-

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS  
PHOTOGRAPHS AND  
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

APPENDIX

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CLIFTON FARM  
(Worthington Farm, Riverside Farm)

HABS NO. MD-1052

HABS  
MD,  
11- FRED. V.  
17-

Location: Monocacy National Battlefield, approximately one mile off Baker Valley Road, driveway just south of the I-270 overpass, Frederick vicinity, Frederick County, Maryland.

General setting and orientation: The Clifton Farm House sits atop a slight knoll, facing east, with gently rolling fields all around. The winding, Monocacy River lies to the north and west. An approximately one-mile-long dirt drive winds around from the southeast. There are no longer any outbuildings, but the fields are still planted.

Present Owner and Occupant: U.S. National Park Service (Monocacy National Battlefield)

Present Use: Awaiting restoration for use as interpretive site.

Significance: Built ca. 1851, the Clifton House is representative of a rural house type which was common among the substantial farmers in Frederick County and the surrounding region during the first two thirds of the nineteenth century. The Battle of Monocacy was fought on the Clifton Farm and neighboring farms on July 9, 1864. Though the Confederacy won a nominal victory, Union commander Lew Wallace succeeded in delaying Confederate Jubal A. Early long enough to prevent the latter's seizure of Washington.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Ca. 1851. The first definite record of the house is from 1852, when the county assessment listed a "brick dwelling and barn" for the property. The farm "Clifton" was created by combining portions of neighboring tracts. The necessary lands had been united in the hands of wealthy farmer Griffin Taylor in 1847. In 1851 Taylor sold Arcadia, his primary farm

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and the one on which stood the mansion in which he had resided up to that time.

For a year Clifton was the only farm owned by Taylor; then in 1852 he purchased the adjoining property, Araby, where he afterward resided. In combination with the documentary evidence, several elements in the house's original construction point to the 1850s as being the era in which it was built: circular-sawn studs, the use of bridging to help support the floors, and the simplified carpentry of the roof system (reflecting modern abandonment of the mortise-and-tenon joint). The rafters are mitered and nailed together at the peak (without a ridge board), and their feet are nailed to the attic floor joists (with an intervening false plate). There are no tie beams reinforcing the pairs of rafters. The fact that Taylor's final purchase of land for Clifton Farm in 1847 appears to have been made largely to secure ground on which to make a lane from the Georgetown Pike to the farmstead, however, raises the possibility that the house was built in that year.

2. Architect: Not known.

3. Original and subsequent owners: Reference is to the Land Records of Frederick County, Maryland, which fall under the supervision of the Frederick County Circuit Court.

Clifton Farm was created ca. 1847-1851 by combining three tracts, totalling 300 acres, each of which had heretofore been part of a larger tract. The farmstead was sited at the intersection of the three pieces.

A: 121 acres, from "Arcadia"  
1835 Deed April 21, 1835, recorded in Liber JS 48, folios 522-524.  
John McPherson, of Frederick County, trustee for the estate of John Brien  
To  
Griffin Taylor.  
(Griffin Taylor sold the remainder of Arcadia, 287 acres with a mansion located on the other side of the Monocacy, to Michael Keefer in 1851.)

B: 132 acres, from the John L. Harding Farm  
1841 Deed September 25, 1841, recorded in Liber HS 14, folio 304.

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James M. Harding, William J. Ross, and Madison Nelson, of Frederick County, trustees for the estate of John L. Harding  
To  
Griffin Taylor.  
(Griffin Taylor sold the remainder of the Harding Farm, 380 acres, to Daniel and Edward Baker in 1841.)

- C: 47 acres, from "Araby"  
1847 Deed August 18, 1847, recorded in Liber WBT 5, folios 282-283.  
William J. Ross, of Frederick County, trustee for John and Fanny McPherson  
To  
Griffin Taylor.
- 1856 Deed April 2, 1856, recorded in Liber ES 8, folios 564-566.  
Godfrey Koontz and Michael Keefer, of Frederick County, trustees for the estate of Griffin Taylor  
To  
John F. Wheatley and T. Alfred Ball, of Georgetown, District of Columbia.
- 1862 Deed April 18, 1862, recorded in Liber BGF 7, folios 439-440.  
John F. Wheatley and wife Catharine, of Baltimore City, Maryland, and Turner A. Ball and wife Elizabeth, of Washington City, District of Columbia  
To  
John T. Worthington.
- 1905 Will written and probated 1905, recorded in Liber WBC 1, folio 104.  
John T. Worthington  
To  
Glenn H. Worthington, of Frederick, and Clarke Worthington, of Staunton, Virginia (sons).
- 1931 Half-interest: Will written June 2, 1930, probated June 2, 1931, recorded in Frederick County Wills, Liber RLL 2, folio 204.  
Clarke Worthington, of Staunton, Virginia  
To  
Augusta National Bank, of Staunton, Virginia (as trustee).

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- 1951 Half-interest: Deed December 24, 1945,  
recorded in Liber 496, folio 387-388.  
Augusta National Bank (as trustee)  
To  
Mary Ruth Pfeil, Richard A. Worthington, Julie  
H. Martin, Dorothy W. Reed, and John C.  
Worthington, the heirs of Glenn H.  
Worthington.
- 1934 Half-interest: Will written May 16, 1933,  
probated August 20, 1934, recorded in Liber  
MFS 1, folio 404.  
Glenn H. Worthington, of Frederick  
To  
His children.
- 1953 Deed July 8, 1953, recorded in Liber 522,  
folio 21.  
Mary Ruth Pfeil and husband Robert H., of  
Frederick County, Richard A. Worthington and  
wife Ruth S., of Polk County, Iowa, Julia H.  
Martin and husband Lorenzo W., of Washington,  
D. C., Dorothy W. Reed and husband Paul H., of  
Washington, D. C., and John C. Worthington and  
wife Nina Brown, of DeKalb County, Georgia  
To  
Jenkins Brothers, Incorporated.
- 1971 Deed March 30, 1971, recorded in Liber 843,  
folios 739-740.  
Jenkins Brothers, Inc., of Frederick County  
To  
Jenkins Foods Corp.
- 1982 Deed March 26, 1982, recorded in Liber 1169,  
folios 933-941.  
Jenkins Foods Corporation of Frederick  
To  
United States of America (National Park  
Service).

4. Original plans and construction: The house has an L-shaped plan, with a main block built in a two-story, center-passage, single-pile configuration, and a two-story, one-room ell projecting from the main block's rear. Both sections are original. The house was built with two porches, one across the full width of the facade, and a small one on the rear of the main block at the juncture of the two sections. The house faces east.

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5. Alterations and additions: The house has never received a major or permanent structural addition. There have been a number of alterations, however.

Ca. 1856-1857, during the period in which the house was the joint property of T. A. Ball and John F. Wheatley, the owners undertook to upgrade the house's appearance from that of a superior class of tenant farmhouse to that of the dwelling of a prosperous freeholder. They transformed the interior finish of the center stair passage and the two south rooms of the main block, replastering the walls, replacing the window, doorway and baseboard trim, and hiring painters to create trompe l'oeil ornamentation (this latter work in the stair passage and in the first-floor room only). In addition, graining was applied to the doors in the main block. The north room on the second floor of the main block may also have been fitted with its built-in floor-to-ceiling cupboard.

Less evidence presents itself for dating subsequent alterations. The woodwork of the front doorway suggests that it was rebuilt in the 1870s, though the size of the door aperture in the masonry was not changed. John T. Worthington's widowed cousin Lavinia Worthington ran the house as a boardinghouse ca. 1895-1905. It was possibly in this period that the kitchen was shifted from the cellar of the ell to its first floor, with the installation of a cookstove to complete this change in room use. The running of a water pipe into the first floor of the ell (the house's only concession to indoor plumbing), and the laying of an additional layer of narrow floorboards in that room and in the adjoining (north) room of the main block, may also have been elements of the change in kitchen arrangements.

Later changes to the house included the installation of electric lighting, probably ca. 1935 when the same was done at the neighboring Gambrill House. Sometime after Jenkins Brothers, Inc., purchased Clifton from the Worthington family in 1953, the kitchen was updated with a modern gas-fueled cooking range and linoleum floor covering. It was also sometime following 1953 that several rooms received partitions (now removed by the National Park Service) to better enable the house's employment as a barracks for migrant farmworkers. Many changes have been made over the years in the house's heating arrangements (see mechanical systems, Part II. 8.).

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The space in the main-block cellar beneath the center passage and the south room has been changed twice over the past century or so. It was originally two rooms corresponding to those above. At some point the cellar's south room was divided into three spaces (a passage and two rooms). Later these partitions were removed, as well the original one between the south room and that under the center passage, leaving the area one large space.

B. Historical Context

1. The house and its occupants:

The Clifton Farm House was built sometime from 1847 to 1852, most likely in the year 1851. On the county assessment of 1852 it appeared as one of two houses, both built of brick, owned by wealthy agriculturist Griffin Taylor.

The other of Taylor's brick houses in 1852 was Araby, his own residence. Taylor had just that year purchased Araby Farm, which adjoined Clifton Farm to the east. Taylor's abode from 1835 to 1851 had been Arcadia (listed on the National Register), located just across the Monocacy River. He had moved to the vicinity from Virginia. Both Arcadia and Araby had probably been built (or begun) around the close of the eighteenth century, and both were two-story, center-passage, double-pile brick houses with smaller attached structures. Of Clifton's 300 acres, 121 acres had originally been part of Arcadia. Access across the river was had by means of a ford, which would prove instrumental in the Confederate victory in the Battle of the Monocacy (fought on this and neighboring farms on July 9, 1864).

The Clifton Farm House is a two-story, center-passage, single-pile house, with ell, constructed of brick. Griffin Taylor's intentions for this structure, a modest one in comparison to the Georgian plantation houses in which he lived before 1851 and after 1852, are not clear. It appears most likely that he built the house to be his own temporary residence (between mansions), and afterwards to serve as the home of a farm manager and perhaps eventually of a married child. Araby, which Taylor purchased in 1852, had gone unoccupied by an owner since 1848, due to a protracted settlement process attending the death of the previous owner, Isaac Baugher. Apparently Taylor had had his eye on Araby when he sold Arcadia in 1852.

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Taylor built the Clifton House in the manner of a tenant house of a superior class of soundness, comfort and finish. The original woodwork, found in the north rooms on both floors of the main block, is of a respectable but not elegant character. Similar tenant houses of a higher grade were built by wealthy landowners during this period in other parts of the Mid-Atlantic region, such as central Delaware. Griffin Taylor died in 1855, aged just fifty-one. An 1856 advertisement in the Frederick Examiner for Taylor's real estate made explicit the relationship between the Araby and Clifton farmsteads, that the former was the principal on the estate and the latter a subsidiary.

FIRST.--THAT BEAUTIFUL AND PRODUCTIVE

**FARM**

called "Araby," CONTAINING

**261 acres of Land,**

more or less. This farm was the residence of the late deceased, and is one of the most desirable in the county. It lies three miles South of Frederick, on the Georgetown road and within half a mile of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in sight of a large Flouring Mill. The improvements are of the best order, consisting of a large TWO-STORY BRICK

**MANSION HOUSE,**

with Back Building, suitable for a large family; a stone Tenant HOUSE, Blacksmith Shop, a large Switzer Barn, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Ice House, with all other suitable necessary out-buildings; running water in nearly every field, and a Pump and running fountain in the Barn yard. . . . There is also a large

APPLE ORCHARD,  
on the premises.

2nd.-- The Farm,

adjoining Araby, called "Clifton,"

**CONTAINING 300 ACRES**

more or less; 280 acres are in a high state of cultivation, the residue in Timber, and is

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acknowledged to be one of the most productive Farms in Frederick County. There is running water in every field. The improvements consist of a new TWO-STORY BRICK

**HOUSE**

AND KITCHEN, a good Frame Barn, and a Corn Crib, sufficiently large to house four hundred barrels of Corn; with a large number of

**FRUIT TREES**

around the dwelling. . . .

The purchasers of Clifton and Araby in 1856 were two partners from Georgetown, T. A. Ball and John F. Wheatley. The link between Clifton and Araby continued for most of their ownership, until 1860. In 1857 the Ball and Wheatley partnership formed a consortium with neighboring miller James H. Gambrill to operate a distillery which they built at Gambrill's "Araby Mills." It is likely that the three men had actually come up with this idea in 1856, when Araby and Clifton were on the market. Gambrill had purchased the mills as recently as 1855, and is said to have immediately embarked on ambitious renovations. He was no doubt open to new ventures for the mill. The firm was known as "Wheatley and Gambrill"; Ball farmed Clifton and Araby to raise the necessary grain (rye or barley), Gambrill ground it into malt, and Wheatley ran the distillery. The timing was not right to begin this seemingly cost-efficient operation, however. An economic recession set in in 1857 which continued until the onset of the Civil War (1861). The distillery failed in 1860. Ball and Wheatley sold Araby Farm to C. K. Thomas, and Wheatley moved away. Ball, evidently the partner who resided in the Clifton house, stayed on for a time.

Turner Alfred Ball's relatively brief (six years) occupancy of the Clifton Farm House left a profound decorative legacy. Ca. 1856-1857 Ball apparently sought to upgrade the feel of the house from that of the better-than-average dwelling for a tenant farmer to that of a prosperous agriculturist's mansion. He applied new trim to the center stair passage and the south rooms of the main block, on both the first and second floors, and he had that first-floor room and the passage embellished with an elaborate trompe l'oeil paint scheme.

The painter who executed the work was almost certainly Constantine Brumidi, the Italian immigrant who created the frescoes which grace the U.S. Capitol in Washington,

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during the mid-to-late 1850s. Brumidi is known to have carried out a number of commissions to decorate the interiors of private homes in the region during the period he was working in the Capitol. The artist is thought to have applied his craft to at least eight Frederick County houses (aside from the Clifton Farm House), as related in an undated essay written by a staff member of the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation. Only two of these eight, an 1856 farmhouse in southern Frederick County called "Saleaudo," and 101 East Church Street in Frederick, are known to have survived to 1991. The paintwork in these two houses is dated as ca. 1856-1858 and 1857, respectively. The work at Saleaudo and that at the Clifton Farm House appear so similar as to suggest that they must have been done by the same man. Consultation with experts in the field might confirm this identification. T. A. Ball, who moved from Georgetown to Frederick County in 1856, may even have been instrumental in introducing Brumidi to the county. The trompe l'oeil paintwork at the Clifton Farm House consists of gray faux panelling with dark red borders on the walls and ceilings (including that of the center passage), with a white ceiling medallion (somewhat discolored in 1991).

Ball and Wheatley sold Clifton Farm to John T. Worthington in 1862. Born in 1826 into an extended Frederick County family of "prominent" well-off farmers, Worthington wed Mary Ruth Delilah Simmons (born ca. 1832), also of "prominent" local lineage, in 1856. John and Mary Worthington spent the rest of their lives at Clifton, Mary dying in 1902, John in 1905. They renamed the place "Riverside Farm." John was a lifelong farmer until physical disability dictated his retirement, sometime in the 1890s. He was evidently a successful agriculturist, managing to acquire an additional farm as well as to hold onto and improve Clifton. The Worthingtons also maintained a townhouse in Frederick until the 1890s, at 37 West Third Street (no longer an active address in 1991), which John had evidently inherited from his father, James W. Worthington.

The Clifton Farm House is an exemplary architectural embodiment of the mode of life of the comparatively well-off farmer of the region in the mid-nineteenth century. One aspect of the lower Mid-Atlantic's vernacular domestic architecture during this era was the separation of a house's service space from the polite living space inhabited by the master and his family. In the Clifton House this tendency is illustrated by the elegant

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stairway located in the center passage of the main block. This stairway connects only the first and second floors. The sole access to cellar or garret is by the ell's stairs. It appears that prior to ca. 1895 cooking was done in the cellar room of the ell and in a kitchen building separate from the house. John T. Worthington's great-grandson David Reed identifies the south room on the first floor of the main block as the "parlor" or "best room," and the room across the passage and next to the ell on the same floor (the north room) as the house's "dining room," as of the 1930s. He believes that this had always been the pattern of these two rooms' use. The parlor, where well-regarded guests would have been entertained and special family occasions celebrated, was thus as far removed from the service spaces as possible. Reed is in possession of some of the house's furnishings from during John T. Worthington's occupancy, which are of elegant character.

The first-floor ell room, which adjoins the dining room, was not at first the location of the house's kitchen. There were two fireplaces in the cellar of adequate size for cooking, one in the ell and one at the south end of the main block, as well as a separate kitchen building (evidently a one-and-a-half-story one-room structure). The two cellar spaces with fireplaces differ in that the interior of the south room in the main block (which by 1991 had lost its north party wall) was completely plastered, while that of the ell cellar had only had its stone foundation wall plastered. It is likely that the hearth in the cellar of the ell was used for cooking during the cooler part of the year, while that at the other end of the house was employed for laundering, or dairying, or rendering, or more than one of these farmstead activities. The room on the first floor of the ell may have served as an office and "mud room" for the farmer prior to being made into the primary kitchen. Its first-period interior woodwork is of a level of finish not so fine as the first-period woodwork of the first floor of the main block, but finer than that of the second floor. A fireplace not of adequate size for cooking was the original source of heat in this room.

At some point in the 1890s, as the aging John T. Worthington's health declined, the manner in which Clifton functioned as a residence changed drastically. It went from a substantial farmer's manse to a boardinghouse. Worthington ceased farming, and his widowed cousin-by-marriage Lavinia Worthington (born ca.

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1848) and Lavinia's widowed sister-in-law Loyd Dorsey (born ca. 1836) moved into Clifton to care for him and Mary. Of the Worthingtons' three living children (all sons), Glenn was a lawyer resident in the town of Frederick, and John Henry and Clarke were merchants in Staunton, Virginia. The 1900 census records Lavinia as head of household, though John and Mary Worthington remained in residence, noting Lavinia's occupation as "keeping boarders." It appears likely that it was in this boardinghouse period that the primary location of the kitchen was changed to the first floor of the ell, which likely involved fitting that space with a cookstove.

John T. Worthington died in 1905 (Mary having preceded him by three years), and Clifton Farm descended to Glenn and Clarke Worthington as co-owners. Neither brother took up residence there. Instead the farm was rented to tenant farmers. According to David Reed, three generations of the same family were tenants at the Clifton Farm from 1905 to 1953. Few changes were made to the house during this period; electric lighting was introduced but not central heating or indoor plumbing (beyond one pipe to bring water to the kitchen).

In 1953 the Worthington family sold the property to Jenkins Brothers, Inc., a corporate farming operation owned by another Frederick family. The Jenkins family's ownership of Clifton lasted until 1982, at which time the property was acquired by the National Park Service. During the Jenkins period the house was employed as a virtual barracks for migratory farmworkers.

## 2. Farming in the Monocacy Valley:

Although the primary-source research undertaken for this project made little examination of the years before ca. 1790, secondary sources indicate that the vicinity of the Clifton and Gambrill farms had been occupied by settlers, and the land first claimed, in the 1730s or 1740s. This area was part of the fertile, limestone-based formation known as the Frederick Valley or Monocacy Valley, a wide belt of bottomland which follows the course of the Monocacy River through Frederick County. The Frederick Valley was the first region of the county to be settled, and as such was occupied from one end to the other within a couple of decades. The town of Frederick was laid out just three miles to the north of the Araby area in 1745; this young town became the seat of the new county of

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Frederick in 1748.

The first meeting of the Frederick County Court, in 1749, reviewed and certified the ferry licenses that fell within its purview. Among the county's four ferries (three of which crossed the Monocacy) was one in the Araby area, that over the Middle Ford on Monocacy, operated by Daniel Ballenger. This ferry operated into the early 1800s, when it was superseded by a wooden bridge in the same location as the modern one which carries Route 355 over the river. (The point on the river at which the ferry crossed is a stone's throw downriver from the bridge, however.) The existence of this ferry in 1749 implies that the road from the town of Frederick to Georgetown (Rt. 355 in 1991) was also there at the time, and that it was one of the county's major roads, as it would continue to be until the creation of Interstate 270. The combination of excellent soil, proximity to town, access to a major transportation route, and waterpower potential (which would be fully realized by the nearby mill, owned and operated by James H. Gambrill) made the Araby neighborhood a prime location.

The general mode for settlers' acquisition of land in the Frederick Valley in the 1730s and 1740s was not for the homesteaders themselves to claim the land from the provincial land office. As historian Elizabeth Kessel relates, most of the land in the valley was claimed by various well-positioned and -financed residents of the Tidewater region of Maryland, who always seemed to be in step with, or a step ahead of, the actual settlers. The latter chose good homestead sites and squatted, and were generally able to arrange relatively easy terms of purchase with the owning grandees.

Evidently, from an early date the situation in the Araby neighborhood diverged from this mode, in that the ownership of a large amount of land remained concentrated in a few wealthy hands. The overall Monocacy Battlefield area (i.e., the Gambrill, Clifton, Thomas, Daniel Baker, Edward Baker, Best, Markel and McGill properties in 1864) was divided between just two owners until 1801. This situation, and its long persistence, was probably due to the neighborhood's high desirability as a location, as discussed above. It was not until 1795 that both owners were residents, though one was from 1759 onward. No research has been done on the non-owning inhabitants who were no doubt occupying these respective tracts prior to

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the 1759 and 1795 purchases.

Subsequent divisions of properties increased the number of owners in the area to four in 1806, which was the number until 1841. Prior to the latter year the Araby vicinity, as it was by then called (after one of the estates), seems to have been thoroughly a neighborhood of wealthy agriculturists. In the 1835 Frederick County assessment the smallest of the four properties was recorded as 616 acres in extent, about four times the size of a more typical farm in the county, the largest as 1,111 acres. Two or three of the owners generally had their primary or only residence on their Araby farms at any given time. Divisions of property which occurred between 1841 and 1860 increased the number of owners in the Araby neighborhood to eight.

The area's character had become somewhat less that of an enclave of the rural elite by 1864, but only somewhat. Arcadia (McGill's) and Araby (Thomas's) remained rich agriculturists' seats, Araby Mills prospered greatly under James H. Gambrill's ownership, and two other properties (Best's and Markel's) were tenancies owned by wealthy town families. It would be more accurate to suggest that the farms of John T. Worthington and the Baker brothers, Daniel and Edward, represented an intrusion of the substantial-but-not-wealthy middling class of farmer, than it would be to posit a democratization of the neighborhood.

As of the Battle of the Monocacy (July 9, 1864), the farmstead on the Clifton Farm was probably not an extensively developed one. This was despite the fact that the property's land had long been farmed. An 1856 advertisement for the property printed in the Frederick Examiner noted that the farm possessed 280 acres improved and 20 acres woods, the high proportion of improved suggesting that people had been at work clearing the farm's land for several generations. As an independent farmstead this one was relatively new, however, having only been cobbled together by wealthy agriculturist Griffin Taylor from parts of three older properties ca. 1847-1851. From 1852 to 1860 "Clifton" (as the farm had been named at its creation) had been a subsidiary one to the much older Araby (or Thomas's; probably started by 1760), the two adjoining properties comprising one large agricultural estate. The 1856 advertisement had described the Clifton farmstead complex as consisting

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of a new two-story brick house and kitchen [evidently separate buildings], a good frame barn, and a corn crib, sufficiently large to house four hundred barrels of corn, with a large number of fruit trees around the dwelling.

The primary farmstead Araby, on the other hand, featured

a blacksmith shop, a large switzer barn, corn crib, smokehouse, ice house, with all other suitable necessary out-buildings; . . . also a large apple orchard,

as well as Araby mansion and a "stone tenant house."

At the time of the battle the Clifton Farm was probably much the same as described in the above advertisement. From 1856 until it was purchased by John T. Worthington in 1862, it was owned by partners T. A. Ball and John F. Wheatley. For four of those six years, or until Ball and Wheatley sold Araby separately to C. K. Thomas in 1860, the Clifton Farm continued to be a subsidiary farmstead to Araby. Aside from their ownership of the two farms, from 1857 to 1860 Ball and Wheatley were partners with neighbor James H. Gambrill in a distillery located at Gambrill's Araby Mills. Ball raised the grain (rye or barley), Gambrill ground it to make malt, and Wheatley distilled the whisky. The distillery failed in 1860, Ball and Wheatley sold Araby while retaining Clifton, and Wheatley moved to Baltimore. The Clifton Farm house was evidently the residence of T. A. Ball.

In his 1932 account of the Battle of the Monocacy, Worthington's son Glenn noted the existence in 1864 of a "quarter" standing near the south end of the house. This was the one known addition to the farmstead made by 1864, by either Ball or Worthington. A photograph of the farmstead taken ca. 1930, in the collection of David Reed, shows a one-and-half-story building with a center chimney in the location indicated by Glenn Worthington. It was similar to slave houses built in the Chesapeake region during the nineteenth century, and probably had a two-room-long, one-room-deep plan.

Worthington had owned seven blacks in 1860 (at which time he was a tenant farmer on a different farm), and retained "a few" in 1864, according to his son Glenn. By the latter's account, the 38-year-old, middling-level farmer had inherited the slaves, and the blacks had remained

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patient and loyal during the war. The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, after all, had only freed slaves resident in the then unconquered (and still extensive) portions of the Confederacy. The two slaves known to have been present in 1864 were John Ephraim Tyler Butler and Thomas Palm. Disregarding the inherent injustice of slavery, Worthington needed labor from outside his nuclear family, whether unfree or paid. His and wife Mary's two children, John and Glenn, were but 7 and 6 years old. Only one of Worthington's neighbors, C. K. Thomas, is known to have owned a slave in 1864 (a 14-year-old boy named Horace). The number of free, paid farm laborers present in the neighborhood at that date, when both armies had enlisted their shares of Maryland's young manhood, is unknown.

Agricultural census records (see figures #1 & #2) suggest that in 1864 John T. Worthington was pursuing the same form of husbandry practiced by all of his Araby fellows in the years just before and after the war. The neighborhood agriculture emphasized the raising of a certain few commodities for regional markets, with a variety of other products grown for subsistence. The market commodities, raised on all or nearly all neighborhood farms, comprised butter, hay, slaughtered livestock (for meat and leather), and most important, wheat. In this mixture of profitable agricultural goods Araby was representative of Frederick County's more fertile valley areas. Products grown by all Araby farms in modest quantities, evidently for home consumption, included oats, potatoes, garden vegetables, apples and peaches. All farms raised large crops of Indian corn, but this was probably used primarily as animal feed. Some farmers produced tobacco, rye, wool, honey or clover seed, or raised enough apples and peaches to take some to market, but these were almost always secondary activities. Worthington favored none of these latter in 1870.

Winter wheat, sown in September and harvested in early July, was the most important market crop. This had been so since the first farms of the Frederick Valley had passed their pioneer stage in the mid-eighteenth century, and Frederick County farms had joined those of other wheat-growing areas of the Mid-Atlantic region in feeding a large portion of the Atlantic world. Around 1820 the destination for the county's wheat had begun to shift from the international market to the rising cities of Washington and Baltimore, a trend which had accelerated

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since 1840. Between that year and 1860 both cities more than doubled their respective populations. A decade or so after 1864 another great shift in the regional wheat trade would get underway, with spring wheat grown in the Upper Midwest combining with the nation's fast growing rail network to gradually drive Maryland's farms and mills out of the bread-wheat industry.

To John T. Worthington in 1864 winter wheat was still the greatest focus for his agrarian energies. His son Glenn's account of the battle describes the frantic (and uncompleted) efforts undertaken by Worthington, C. K. Thomas and their helpers to gather in the reaped wheat on their respective farms on the morning of the battle (July 9th). Jubal Early and his Confederate Army of the Valley arrived in the vicinity just at harvest time. Later in the day stacks of wheat, which Thomas had not been able to take in, turned the initial charge made by the right wing of Confederate John B. Gordon's division into confusion, as the advancing soldiers were forced to break ranks. For a time Confederate and Union troops charged and countercharged amidst a host of burning wheat stacks.

Another factor which influenced agriculture on Frederick Valley farms in the course of the years from 1820 to 1864, beside those of the demise of foreign demand for wheat and the growth of Washington and Baltimore, was that of the great improvement in the region's means of transportation. With a much improved road system, which included the Georgetown Pike, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (opened in 1831), the great demand in the rising cities enabled butter, meat and hay to take much of the edge off of wheat's preeminence among the Frederick Valley's market crops. By 1864 Araby neighborhood farms, presumably including that of John and Mary Worthington, were sending considerable quantities of these goods to the cities. Araby's residents had particularly easy access to the Georgetown Pike and to the B & O, since both passed directly through the neighborhood. Census figures suggest that the belt of farmland immediately encircling Frederick, including the Araby neighborhood, became a particular hub of dairy activity.

According to local historians writing in the late 1800s and early 1900s, Frederick County had been noted for its fine pasturage, and had been something of a center for livestock raising from its early years. The number of tanneries reported for the county in the 1820 census of manufactures, thirty-seven, is an impressive one at that

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early date. There were forty-three in 1850, though the number of tanneries decreased to twenty-one in 1870. This numerical decline was possibly the result of an increase in the scale of the typical tannery's business, with a related trend toward centralization. At any rate the hides of slaughtered animals no doubt represented a significant commodity to Araby farmers.

John Worthington saw to the wheat, the hay (horses lived in cities as well as people), the beef and pork, and the hides, but the butter would have been Mary Worthington's responsibility. Dairying was woman's work on American farms in 1864, as it had been in Western society for centuries. In recent years historians have speculated that the mid-nineteenth century's intensified growth in the scale of dairy work on those northeastern farms with access to urban markets gave many a farm woman a greater role in the management of her family's farm and its household economy.

The middle decades of the nineteenth century comprised an era of great innovation in American agricultural technology. Of particular note was the introduction of a plethora of labor-saving mechanical devices, such as horse-drawn or -powered machines for reaping, hay-turning, threshing and cultivating, handcranked butter churns, and seed drills. The whole range of traditional farming tools (plows, harrows, scythes, etc.) was improved as well.

There is little evidence as to John T. Worthington's farming methods or tools in 1864. It is likely, however, that the presence of his slaves and a lack of other assets led him to pursue a relatively traditional, labor-intensive approach, with a gang of workers wielding cradle scythes to cut the mature wheat instead of two men tending one of Cyrus McCormick's horse-drawn reapers. The county assessment of 1866 noted no valuation for "farming implements" in its appraisal of Worthington's taxable estate, though three of his neighbors had such assets recorded. The 1870 agricultural census and the 1876 county assessment did make sizable valuations for implements at Worthington's, as with all his farming neighbors. The Civil War's drain on northern farm manpower and the strong wartime market for farm commodities impelled a rapid diffusion of the new machinery among middling Northern farmers. (Prior to the war the improved technology had largely been the province of wealthy "agriculturists.") But the availability of

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Worthington's slaves in 1864 probably obviated his need to follow this trend.

3. The Battle of Monocacy:

The Battle of Monocacy was fought on July 9, 1864, on the banks of the Monocacy River three miles to the southeast of Frederick, Maryland. Nominally a Confederate tactical victory, "The Battle that Saved Washington" was fought by Union forces as a delaying action, and ultimately proved a strategic success for the Union cause.

The fight at the Monocacy came about as part of the sequence of events triggered by a diversionary campaign planned by Robert E. Lee and executed by Confederate Lieutenant General Jubal A. Early. The Confederate generals intended to derail Ulysses S. Grant's strategy for attaining a decisive Union victory by forcing Grant to abandon his siege of Petersburg and pull the Army of the Potomac back to northern Virginia, or even Maryland, in order to secure Washington. Lee knew that Grant had stripped the Washington garrison to the bone to enlarge his army for the all-out advance down eastern Virginia. This put the national capital with its government offices, navy yard and storehouses of munitions and supplies, and its tremendous symbolic and psychological importance, in a potentially precarious position. Early, commander of the Army of the Valley, swept the Shenandoah Valley of Union forces and invaded Maryland, crossing the Potomac River with fifteen thousand or so troops near Harpers Ferry on July 5-6.

Early's opponent at Monocacy was Union Major General Lew Wallace, commander of the Middle Department (headquartered in Baltimore). The latter post was a regional rear-echelon administrative district. Wallace took the field as commander, an unauthorized move, because the War Office in Washington willfully refused to acknowledge Early's threat until it was almost too late. The Confederate general had done a masterful job of screening his advance. Informed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that the company's agents at Shenandoah Valley depots reported a major Confederate move, numbers unknown, Wallace scraped together odds and ends of Union garrison troops, trainees, and local militia, counting in all some 2,300 men. He rushed these troops to the strategic location where he planned to give battle, and where the armies would indeed clash, arriving himself to supervise preparations on July 5. This place had long

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been known to local inhabitants as Araby, the name of a large estate which in the early 1800s had encompassed a large part of the vicinity. More recently the name Frederick Junction had been applied, since just on the west side of the Monocacy the through line of the B & O, going from Baltimore to Harpers Ferry, was joined to the three-mile spur line serving the town of Frederick.

Lew Wallace had three motives in pitting his small and unseasoned force against the advancing foe: to determine Early's strength, to determine the latter's objective (which could plausibly have been Baltimore instead of Washington), and to buy time for the sending of substantial Union forces, which Wallace did not know of but prayed were being sent from the main army in Petersburg. Defeat seemed a certainty to the Union commander, but he sensed that he and his men had been thrust into a role from which they must not retreat.

Fortunately for the Union, General Grant was also receiving vague but troubling reports from the Shenandoah. Though assured by the War Office that nothing more was on than rebel raiding activity, Grant decided on July 5 to send the Sixth Corps, composed of veteran fighters, by ship to ensure the capital's defense. He hurried ahead the corps' Third Division, commanded by Brigadier General James B. Ricketts. On July 8, Ricketts brought two of the division's brigades, some 3,500 troops, by rail to join Wallace at Araby.

In the meantime, July 7, Wallace had advanced some of his troops into the hill country to the west of Frederick to skirmish with the Confederate advance guard, in an unsuccessful effort to discern the size of the overall Confederate army. Skirmishing continued between Union troops and Early's cavalry on the level country just beyond Frederick's western outskirts during July 8. That evening, still unsure of the strength of the main Confederate force, Wallace withdrew his forward troops to the chosen defensive position on the east bank of the Monocacy.

Wallace's selection of ground on which to make his stand was far from arbitrary. Nor was Araby unknown turf to the officers and men of the opposing armies. The town of Frederick had developed into a major road junction. It would be little exaggeration to say that all roads in the western half of Maryland led there. Below the greater Frederick region the Potomac River was unfordable. Once

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across, if it sought to employ roads substantial enough to permit rapid passage, an eastward bound invading army would have to pass through Frederick. From the Frederick crossroads The Baltimore Pike (US Rt. 40 in 1991) ran east, and the Georgetown Pike (Rt. 355) southeast (toward Washington).

Due to Frederick's central location, the town, and Araby, had seen blue and gray uniforms before. The proposed boundaries of the Monocacy National Battlefield, in fact, encompass the sites of several Civil War events not directly related to the 1864 battle. The main Confederate and Union armies both camped at Araby within a few days of each other during the week-and-a-half prior to the Battle of Antietam, in September 1862. It was in the Best Farm woodlot, just across the Georgetown Pike from the Best farmstead itself, that Lee and his generals held a council of war on September 8, 1862. In a now famous blunder, a Confederate officer left a copy of the campaign plan resulting from the meeting on this ground, wrapped around three cigars. Five days later Union troops setting up camp found "The Lost Order," which set in motion Lee's near-entrapment at Antietam. The Army of the Potomac camped at Araby again in late June 1863, just before the Battle of Gettysburg. In early August 1864 Union generals Grant and Sheridan held a meeting at Araby House (the Thomas Farm mansion) to plan Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley campaign.

Wallace's dispositions of July 9, 1864, were designed to block Early's progress along either of the two main eastward pikes by arranging his troops in a line along the east bank of the Monocacy from just north of the Baltimore Pike bridge to just south of the Georgetown Pike bridge, a distance of two-and-a-half miles. The B & O Railroad bridge was just a few hundred yards upriver from the Georgetown Pike bridge. Wallace concentrated his forces at the bridges, with Ricketts's veterans at the Georgetown Pike, the more likely Confederate advance route. The possibility of enemy fording of the Monocacy between the two bridges necessitated the manning at thin strength of the entire line, however. This Union position ensured Wallace of the attainment of his limited goals. The defensive value of the Monocacy's east bank was enhanced by the steepness of its slope for the whole extent of Wallace's line, particularly near its south end, where the bank rises steeply, at some points fifty or sixty feet above the river. There were also already manmade defenses in this vicinity. The need to protect

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the railroad bridge over the Monocacy from raid or sabotage had led to the creation of two blockhouses, one on each side of the river, and of rifle pits on an overlooking bluff on the east bank just north of the track. This post was manned on a permanent basis by about a hundred militia.

There was an Achilles' heel in Wallace's position, one recognized by Wallace himself. This was a ford through the Monocacy, referred to by historians of the battle as the Worthington-McKinney Ford. The ford lay three-quarters of a mile downriver from the south end of the Union line, and could be used by Early to outflank Wallace. Here the banks were not steep but rose very gradually, and advance from the ford could be swift. Wallace posted three troops of cavalry (probably about seventy men) to guard the ford. He did not extend his main line to cover it because of the chance that Early's destination was Baltimore, the shortage of Union troops, and the fact that Wallace's object was mere delay. That the Confederates would carry the day was a foregone conclusion.

The Worthington-McKinney Ford proved to be the route the Confederates took to tactical victory. Desultory dueling between Confederate and Union took place at both bridge vicinities throughout the day. Some of the battle's hardest (and deadliest) fighting was done by 200 or so Union skirmishers assigned to hold the railroad junction area on the west side of the river for as long as possible. The main action of the battle, however, was that between Confederate forces which crossed the river at the Worthington-McKinney Ford (Brigadier General John McCausland's cavalry brigade followed by Major General John B. Gordon's infantry division), about 3,500-4,000 troops, and Ricketts's division of 3,000-3,500, which turned to meet them.

Early did take advantage of the ford, but his was a less than perfect flanking maneuver. Cavalry general McCausland had found the ford, with the pressed assistance of a local farmer, and led his men across, on his own initiative. For three hours or so before Early reacted and ordered Gordon's division to go to their aid, McCausland's dismounted cavalry troopers prosecuted the fight on the east side of the river with no support. In all Early had four infantry divisions plus McCausland's cavalry brigade, and he could easily have mustered another division beside Gordon's to join this assault and

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bring the battle to a quicker and less costly (to the Confederates) close without jeopardizing any part of his line. Ricketts's Union veterans were almost all engaged in this main action. In Early's defense it must be said that he did not know that any battle-hardened Union troops were present, so that he might have thought Gordon and McCausland could easily carry the day. Also, difficulty of effective communication among commanding generals and the various units in an army, in the heat of battle, was a general problem during the Civil War, as in virtually all wars of the "black powder" era.

From about 11 AM to 4 PM the lines of battle in the very bloody main action swayed back and forth over the Worthington and Thomas farms. This central part of the fight would have constituted a more or less even match between Gordon's and Ricketts's veterans, from 2 PM on, except that the Confederates did bring their considerable superiority in artillery (thirty-six cannon to seven Union guns) to bear quite effectively. Confederate cannon placed at the Best farmstead shelled Union troops on the Thomas Farm, along with a single Confederate gun which had been manhandled through the ford and positioned at the Worthington House. Eventually Confederate troops outflanked and drove off Union troops holding a key position on the high ground above the river, on the northerly side of the Thomas Farm, with the result that Wallace ordered a general retreat (toward Baltimore). He had accomplished what he had set out to do.

Early had lost about 700 killed or wounded of his 15,000 or more troops, Wallace lost 98 killed, 594 wounded, and 1,188 "missing" of his 5,800. About 700 of the Union "missing" had been taken prisoner; no doubt the remainder were militia and trainees who had taken unauthorized leave. The rate of casualties among the units which had borne the brunt of the fighting (Gordon's division and McCausland's brigade on the Confederate side, and Ricketts's division for the Union), must have been high, around 15 to 20 percent in both cases.

Lew Wallace's stand at the Monocacy succeeded in delaying Jubal Early's advance for one crucial day. On the afternoon of July 11 the Confederates arrived before the Washington defenses, only to find that these had been rendered impregnable by the arrival of the balance of the Sixth Corps. After a day of skirmishing (July 12), Early set out to recross the Potomac and return to the Shenandoah Valley, whence he would be pursued and brought

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to ground by General Philip Sheridan.

What might have followed, had Early taken Washington, is one of history's imponderables. Some writers have asserted that such a blow would have again made armed British and French intervention a strong possibility, or that this shock to an already war-weary northern public would have caused Lincoln's electoral defeat and thus have brought on a suit for peace by the northern government. The effects would probably have been less profound. Early could have held Washington but briefly, and would likely not have attempted more than a brief sojourn. Britain and France were too far beyond the stage of considering intervention. The psychological effect on the northern public of seeing the capital in Confederate hands, at that late stage of the war, has probably been exaggerated by the abovementioned writers. It would probably just have made the committed Unionist majority, including so many who had lost husbands, sons, grandsons and sweethearts, that much more resolute to "see the thing through." Because of Grant's dislocating need to shift his army northward to retake Washington, or to try to apprehend Early, the direct military effect would likely have been to prolong the war another six months or a year. Thus it may be possible that the sacrifice made by Union troops at Monocacy spared the nation a great deal more suffering.

The Clifton Farm figured prominently in the day's action. The neighboring Thomas Farm (Araby, adjoining Clifton to the east) was the scene of the battle's close and crucial combat, but the Confederates' advances to the east bank fighting passed through the Worthington-McKinney Ford (below and to the west of the Worthington House) and over the Clifton Farm. At one point, in a Union counterattack against McCausland's dismounted Confederate cavalry, pursuing Union skirmish line troops advanced well onto the Clifton Farm, resulting in light combat (deadly for some) around the house.

Unfortunately, the Clifton Farm as acquired by the National Park Service in 1982 is not that of 1864 in geographical extent. A small part was condemned in 1951 for what would become Interstate 270, the existence of which road is a general complication to the visitor's visual comprehension of the main east bank battlefield. In addition, that part of the Clifton Farm extending to the east of I-270, important in the history of the battle, was never sold by the Worthington heirs. It

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still belongs to the estate of Glenn H. Worthington. A thorough courthouse search for a deed from the Worthingtons for this land turned up nothing. Sometime in the 1930s it was occupied by squatters. According to Glenn Worthington's grandson David Reed, these trespassers' descendants are still living there. For whatever reason, the Worthington heirs decided not to take issue with the squatters when the rest of the Clifton Farm was disposed of in the early 1950s.

The Clifton House, of course, survives. From the cellar windows the Worthington family and their slaves watched and listened to the fighting. Among these witnesses was six-year-old Glenn H. Worthington, who would complete a lengthy account of the battle, Fighting for Time, sixty-eight years later. The Confederates posted a cannon in the house's front yard, firing on the Thomas House, and Major General John C. Breckinridge (Gordon's immediate superior) observed the closing stages of the battle from this yard. According to the map of the battle's action prepared by Glenn Worthington and presented in his book, the Clifton House served as a Confederate field hospital. (The map also depicts the pattern on the Clifton and Thomas farms at the time of the battle, and the troop movements on both sides of the river in the main battle area.)

### PART III. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

#### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Clifton House is constructed of brick on a two-story, single-pile center-passage plan, with an integral two-story, single-cell ell. It is representative of a rural house type which was common among the substantial farmers in Frederick County and the surrounding region during the first two thirds of the nineteenth century. The house never received any permanent structural addition, but a significant alteration to its interior detailing was made during the ownership of Ball and Wheatley, ca. 1856-1857. The ornamental trompe l'oeil paintwork in the center stair passage and the adjoining south first-floor room, applied at that time, is a notable example of a style of interior decoration favored by many well-off inhabitants of the Valley region of the lower Mid-Atlantic during the mid-nineteenth century.

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2. Condition of fabric: The current condition of the Clifton Farm House is fair to poor. Abandoned for many years and last used to house migrant workers, the house has not been properly maintained and is in a deteriorated state. Since acquired by the National Park Service, efforts have been made to stabilize the house prior to restoration. Collapsed elements, such as the porch and chimneys, have been dismantled and are being stored in the basement. The missing windows have been temporarily replaced with innovative louvered inserts which keep out the rain, rodents, etc., while allowing a natural flow of air through the house to prevent condensation and moisture damage. The interior is suffering from insensitive partitions, cracking plaster, a missing balustrade on the stairway, removal of much of the moldings and doors, and general disrepair.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This is a two-story, single-pile, center-passage dwelling, five-bay-by-one-bay, measuring approximately 43'-6" x 17'-6"; with a one-bay deep by one-bay wide ell to the north side of the rear wall, measuring approximately 17'-6" in width and 15' in depth.

2. Foundations: The foundations are of rubble stone (laid in slabs). To the rear are two entries at the basement level, set in stairwells laid out by walls of stone like that used in the foundation.

3. Walls: The walls are of brick laid in common bond (5:1).

4. Structural system, framing: The house is of load-bearing masonry construction with circular- and flat-sawn studs and joists, with bridging between the floor joists. Mortise and tenon joints hold heavier framing in crucial support areas such as stairways and chimney-hearth beds. The roof rafters--which are marked with roman numerals--are mitered and nailed at the peak (there is no ridge board), and nailed to the attic floor joists by means of an intervening false plate. Cut nails are used throughout (with the appearance of a very few wire nails).

5. Porches, stoops: The porches, located to the front and rear, are now missing. The porch that ran the length of the east front facade collapsed and was dismantled for storage in the basement. It is evident that a porch the

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length of the facade was an original feature of the house based on the gaps in the brickwork of the facade which allowed for the joining of the porch's roof rafters and floor joists to the facade. Bits of flashing reveal the profile of the former low-hipped roof of the porch. An historical photograph of the house shows the porch in place (early twentieth-century). The low hipped roof of the porch was supported by six Italianate-style, bracketed posts, completed with balustrade, resting on brick piers.

There is also evidence of a porch--gaps in the brickwork and bits of flashing--along the south wall of the rear ell, including the rear doorway of the main block. This porch ran the length of the south wall of the ell, and probably had a low hipped roof. The area under the porch was painted.

The ghost outline of a gable-front hood can be seen covering the basement entry in the main block.

6. Chimneys: There are two interior chimneys at either gable end of the main block, and one at the gable end of the rear ell. The stacks of all, however, are missing. An historic (early 20th-century) view of the house shows the stacks of the main block to have been of brick, short, and tapered in towards the top, with a single, corbelled lip. The stack to the rear of the ell was a short, straight stack with a corbelled lip.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The house has six exterior doorways, one each to the center of the east front and west rear facades of the first story of the main block, one each to the first story of the south and north facades of the rear ell; and two into the basement, one at the rear of the main block and the other at the south facade of the ell. Both basement entries are set in stairwells, held by stone walls.

The front doorway has a full frontispiece, with sidelights, transom window and corner lights (now boarded). Ornamental console brackets are located to either side of the transom window. The doorway is recessed with panelled reveals, with a large 3/4-round bead along the outer edge of the wall. There is a flat wood lintel, wood sill, and a four-

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panel door with raised panels held with a cyma reversa panel mold.

The doorway to the rear of the main block has no frontispiece, but has the same door (only shorter to accommodate the space under the stair). The other exterior doors--which have transom windows--are missing (currently boarded over).

b. Windows and shutters: Some of the windows have been moved, and louvered inserts are in place (as a temporary measure) to allow the house to breathe. The typical window is a six-over-six-light, double-hung sash, slightly longer in the first floor than in the second. The exceptions are small, four-light casement windows in the all three gable ends of the main block and ell (located right of center). Also, there is a long, narrow, four-over-four-light sash window at the south wall of the ell which lights the back stairway. A window to the west rear of the main block, slightly below the level of the other second-floor windows, lights the main stairway landing. The window surrounds consist of a large 3/4-round bead, with a smaller inner bead as a stop for the sash. All have flat wood lintels and sills.

An historic photograph also shows louvered shutters. The hinges are still found along the window surrounds, but there is no evidence of shutter hardware on the brick walls (there is, however, hardware on the sills which would have been used to hold the shutters open).

According to an historic photograph, the four basement windows located in the east front of the main block were six-light fixed windows, and there were four-light basement windows (one each) at the north and south sides of the ell, and one to the rear of the main block. These windows have been removed and are now boarded over.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The roof of both the main block and the ell are gabled and covered with raised-seam metal, with ornamental snow birds, and metal gutters and down-spouts (all new, but hooks for the old down-spouts remain).

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b. Cornice, eaves: The cornice of both the main block and wing, front and rear, consists of three courses of corbelled brick. There is no overhang of the roof in the gable ends, only a plain, slightly tapering board along the edge.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

a. Basement: There is a full basement, with a dirt floor, under both the main block and the rear ell. Currently, the basement of the main block is divided into two rooms, but the room at the south side was once partitioned into two rooms and passage (as indicated by the top portion of a beaded board partition). In addition, the walls and ceiling are finished with plaster in this area only. The area beyond the partition has white-washed walls. One of the floor joists has been hewed-out at one side to accommodate the base of the newel post (now missing). This entire area now has a concrete floor.

The room at the north end of the main block is separated by a stone and brick wall with a doorway to the center. The base of the chimney block corbels out at the top of the north wall.

The basement room under the ell also has a fireplace, this one with a stone hearth. The wall between the main block and the ell is all brick (no stone foundation walls--ell is contemporary). The walls are whitewashed and the ceiling has exposed joists. There is a stairway in the ell along the rear wall. A exterior doorway is located at the south wall.

b. First floor: The first floor of the main block consists of a single-pile, center passage plan, with a formal parlor to the south, and a dining parlor to the north of the stairhall. There is a fireplace to the center of the end wall in both rooms, with a built-in cabinet to the east of the fireplace in the dining parlor. The stairhall has entries, front and rear. There are two doorways at the west rear wall of the dining parlor which provide access--via short hallways--to the kitchen and stairways of the ell. The stairway runs along

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the wall between the main block and the ell. A single run goes up at the foot of the north-side doorway (with an exterior doorway across from it) and down, from the south-side doorway. There is a fireplace at the west rear wall of the ell.

c. Second floor: The second floor follows the same plan as the first, with a bedroom to either side of the open stairhall, and a third bedroom over the ell. There is a fireplace in the north bedroom (and a hole for a stove pipe in the chimney block in the south bedroom). There is a built-in cabinet or closet to the east of the fireplace in the north room. A doorway at the west rear wall of the north bedroom provides access to the bedroom over the ell. There, the stairway from the first floor opens into the room. There is a boxed-winder stairway to the attic in the southwest corner, with a closet underneath. Again, there is a hole for a stove pipe in the chimney block, but no evidence of a fireplace.

d. Attic: Entered only from the ell, there is a large open attic over both sections of the house. It is unfinished, with a low ceiling with the rafters exposed, but with a floor in both sections.

2. Stairways: There are three stairways, one in the main block and two in the ell. The stairway in the main block is an elegant, two-flight, open well, open string stair, with most of the balustrade missing. It rises eleven steps to a landing, turns 90 degrees up one more step to a second landing, and then turns again 90 degrees and continues up five steps to the second floor hall. What remains of the balustrade are only some stubs of the balusters--rounded and turned--the holes in the steps for the balusters--two per step--and the post against the wall that held the flat, rounded handrail. Based on the holes in the floor, the balustrade formed one long, elegantly curving handrail with a newel post at the base of the stairway only (also missing). Decorative brackets in the open string stair scroll in either direction (some missing). The open string, including brackets, were wood-grained. The rear exterior door is under the landing (the area directly under the first run is enclosed, unaccessible space).

There is a single-run stairway along the wall between the main block and the ell, enclosed on the first floor by a

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partition wall, and open on the second floor. Evidence of a closed balustrade remains. There is a flight down to the basement (only interior access) underneath it, also enclosed by a wood partition wall.

There is a boxed-winder stairway from the second floor of the ell into the attic. It is enclosed with a partition wall of random-width beaded board laid vertically, with a closet underneath.

3. Flooring: The original flooring throughout the house is of unfinished wood planks, laid north-south except in the first floor of the stairhall, where it runs east-west. The dining room and kitchen in the ell now have narrow board flooring which has been laid (east-west) over the original flooring. Remnants of a linoleum floor--made to look like wood flooring--is found tacked down near the rear door in the stairhall. This was installed in 1935 (based on the newspaper used as padding underneath). The kitchen now has linoleum flooring (in places) and individual pieces of linoleum were laid on each tread and corresponding riser in the back stair to the second floor. The basement in the ell and north side of the main block has a dirt floor, and concrete in the south side of the main block.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls are plaster applied to the brick exterior walls, or lath and plaster partition walls (with horse hair in the plaster), now in disrepair. There is no chair rail or cornice molding in any of the rooms. There is, however, elegant trompe l'oeil and stenciling in the stairhall (first and second floors) and in the south, formal parlor (see ornamental features, Part II.C.6.). There is a baseboard which varies from room to room. It is all of a wide board with a 1/4-round kick molding (except in the kitchen), with a fillet along the top in the south bedroom, and a cyma reversa molding along the top in the stairhall on both floors and in the south parlor. The ceilings are lath and plaster.

The two small halls which join the main block with the ell are only partially finished. The wall between the back stairway in the ell and the dining room in the main block is plastered at the north end (where there is an entry into the house), but is whitewashed brick at the south end (where the stairway to the basement is located). The wall between the stairway and the kitchen in the ell is a partition wall only, consisting of studs

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with wide, horizontally-laid boards on the kitchen side. On the stairway side, narrow beaded board has been added, but where it is now missing, wallpaper can be seen between the studs. In addition, there is no plaster on the ceiling; the floor joists are exposed, and painted white.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The doorway surrounds vary from room to room and in some cases have been removed, as have most of the doors. What was probably the original window surrounds on the first floor of the main block (now found in the north dining room), is a symmetrically molded piece of flat, wide board with two wide fillets, a astragal bead along the inner edge, a plain corner block and a corbelled plinth. Under the sill is found a matching piece of molding.

A similar surround is found in the north bedroom and in the ell (first and second floors), but with only one fillet and without the corner block (mitered) and plinth.

The moldings found in the south parlor and bedroom and in the stairhall (first and second floor) is a more elaborate replacement, probably installed ca. 1867 when the trompe l'oeil was added. This consists of a (cyma reversa) architrave trim with a astragal bead along the inner edge.

The existing doors have four raised panels. Still found on the first floor are the exterior doors--front and rear--which have raised panels with cyma-reversa panel moldings or stops. The only other door extant on the first floor is located between the dining room and the ell and has raised panels with molding on the kitchen side only. The only extant door on the second floor is found on the south bedroom and has four raised panels without panel moldings. All of the above doorways and doors (that are not painted or painted over) are wood-grained. A door to the attic (there but not hanging) is a vertical-board door.

b. Windows: The molding around the windows, like the doorways, differs from room to room (between

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the north and south side of the house, and from floor to floor), but corresponds to the doorway surrounds. It too is missing in many cases though enough remains to distinguish each room.

6. Decorative features: The most distinctive decorative feature of the house is the trompe l'oeil and stenciling found in the stairhall--first and second floors--and in the south parlor. In the stairhall, the trompe l'oeil consists of four-color (two shades of gray-green, a red-brown and cream) panelled walls, floor to ceiling, and on the ceilings themselves. There is also a black, stenciled cornice consisting of an alternating clover and dart pattern, along a band. There is also a small ceiling medallion in the first-floor hall consisting of a foliated scroll design radiating out from the center.

The parlor has the same stenciled cornice design (walls are plain). The ceiling has trompe l'oeil made to look like a cyma reversa plaster mold which runs approximately 12"-18" from the outer edge of the ceiling, in shades of gray-green and cream. Inside this is a black line which curves at the corners, with a fleur de lis. There is also a ceiling medallion consisting of concentric circles (from the outside, in: black, red-brown, bright blue, gray) with a radiating, foliated scroll design (gray-greens and cream).

Where extant (and not painted) the doorways and doors were painted to resemble wood graining. The mantel in the north bedroom was also wood-grained, as was the built-in closet. The open string of the stairway was also wood-grained.

The only extant mantel is in the second floor, north bedroom. It is fairly plain, with simple pilasters and a wide shelf, but was wood-grained.

7. Architectural furniture: There are built-in cupboards or closets in the north dining room and bedroom above. The dining room cupboard has the same surround--including corner block and plinth--as the windows and doorways in this room. The cupboard consists of two sections--a smaller bottom section and higher upper section--both with double doors (removed) and shelves with grooves for plate display. The second-floor closet has double doors with a single recess panel, and a smaller cupboard above, also with double doors.

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The moldings, partition walls and doors in the second-floor room of the ell, and in the back stairway leading to it, are painted a light, slate blue. This is probably the original color for the moldings in the ell as it appears to be the only layer of paint.

8. Hardware: Most of the hardware, along with the doors, has been removed. There are hinges in the second floor of the ell and in a doorway in the north bedroom which read "N ENG B? Co (New England Butt Company)." Remnants of a box lock remain on the rear door of the main block.

9. Mechanical systems:

a. Heating: Many changes have been made over the years in the house's heating arrangements; this aspect of the building defies interpretation as to the sure attribution of dates. It appears, however, that the house was built to accommodate a combination of fireplace and stove heat. As first built the house possessed six fireplaces, located in the north room on the second floor of the main block, in all three first-floor rooms, and in the ell and in the south room of the main block in the cellar. The fireplace in the first-floor ell was not large enough for cooking; both of those in the cellar were.

It may have been as a part of the first extensive interior renovations that additional stoves were installed in the house. (There are no stoves currently in place in the house.) At some time the fireplace in the north room on the first floor of the main block was partially closed up, and a stove installed. The circular hole broken into the chimney above the fireplace, made to receive the stove pipe, has a thick cast-iron rim, implying a relatively early date in the house's history for this alteration. Similar holes and linings in the chimneys are found in the second-floor room in the ell, and in the second-floor south room of the main block. There is no evidence of there ever having been fireplaces in these rooms, and it is probable that these latter rooms were fitted with stoves when the house was first built. They have no hearths, and only narrow shelves in place of mantels.

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The presence of additional, evidently later stove holes implies further change to the heating arrangements. There are two stove holes in the chimney in the first floor of the ell. The one which is probably the earlier does not have a metal rim, but is located in the center of a large, rectangular charred area (approximately 28" wide by 18" high). This was likely an aperture into which was set a cookstove's pipe, when the first floor of the ell was first converted to use as a kitchen, probably in the boardinghouse period, ca. 1895-1900. The other evident stove hole in this room is a rough-shaped one, knocked into the chimney in a careless manner. This latter opening probably dates to the Jenkins Brothers period (1953-1982).

In the north room of the second floor of the main block is found another stove hole, one with a thin metal rim. The fireplace opening in the mantel was partially closed in a manner inattentive to quality of finish, with rough boards nailed on. This was likely done either in the boardinghouse period or relatively early in that of the tenant farm (1905-1953). There is also a stove hole in the south room of the first floor of the main block, the original "best room" of the house. This is a rough-shaped aperture carelessly knocked into the chimney, similar to one of those in the first floor of the ell, and probably dates to the Jenkins Brothers period. There is yet another stove opening in the north room of the main block of the cellar.

b. Plumbing: There is plumbing for running water in the kitchen located in the first floor of the ell only. The house does not have now, nor has it ever had, indoor bathrooms.

c. Electric: Electricity for lighting was added to the house ca. 1935.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: As of 1991, many 1864 landscape features survive within the Clifton Farm bounds (as owned by the National Park Service). The ford presumably still exists. The long farm lane which angles around to the southwest from the ford, and then curves up to the northeast to reach the Clifton house lot, still

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follows the same course. Confederate general Gordon marched his division along this circuitous route after crossing the river, ensuring that his crucial move went unseen by anyone on the Union side until the last moment.

West of the interstate the field pattern of the farm appears to be largely unaltered, so that those in which McCausland and Gordon mustered their troops for their separate advances to combat can be seen. The line of trees, more or less perpendicular to the river shoreline, which climbs the slope from the river to the Clifton house lot, marks the location of an 1864 fence line. After mustering in the meadow on the west side of the fence, McCausland's troopers climbed over and made their initial, spirited but disastrous charge across the Clifton cornfield (the latter bisected by the interstate). Union general Ricketts's troops waited in ambush behind the fence which ran along the eastern side of the cornfield, which also marked the boundary between the Clifton and Thomas farms. The location of this Union position is east of the interstate. McCausland's briefly successful second attack moved across the large field immediately to the south of the Clifton House.

Notable modern intrusions of vegetation on the property's landscape include the brush which covers much of the house lot-barnyard area, the cluster of trees immediately to the east of the house, a newer line of trees parallel to and east of the tree line marking the west side of the 1864 cornfield referred to above, and the trees along the interstate which stand on the 1864 cornfield. Another difference is the location of the farm's entrance lane. The 1864 lane from the house out to the public road ran northeast, meeting the Georgetown Pike (now Route 355) at the bridge over the Monocacy. Today's long, straight lane, running south by southeast to Baker Valley Road, dates to the condemnation for Interstate 270. Only that part of the lane between the house and the north end of this modern straight way runs along the same course as in 1864.

2. Outbuildings: John T. Worthington does not appear to have added much to the farm's architectural complex. David Reed, who visited the farm frequently in the 1930s, does not believe that he did. A photograph taken of the farmstead ca. 1930 shows the original outbuildings including a barn and a small kitchen building, probably the ones referred to in the 1856 advertisement, the slave-quarter building mentioned by Worthington's son

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Glenn in his 1932 account of the Battle of the Monocacy (Fighting for Time), two small buildings indistinct in the photograph, and a gambrel-roofed dairy barn probably built after John T. Worthington's death (which came in 1905). The slave quarter was a one-and-half-story structure two rooms long and one room deep, with a center chimney, similar to other such buildings built in the Chesapeake region during the first half of the nineteenth century. It appears to have been of frame construction. None of the farmstead's buildings other than the house survived in 1991.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Early Views: From the collection of David Reed, Washington, D. C.

\* Photograph of Worthington Farm House, probably early 20th-century (see index to photographs).

\* Photograph of Worthington Farmstead, ca. 1930 (see index to photographs).

\* Drawing of Worthington Farmstead, ca. 1930 (figure #7).

B. Interviews:

Virginia Hendrickson, August 22, 1991, 137 S. Prospect St., Hagerstown, Md. 21740

Austin Renn, August 22, 1991, "Saleauds," Rt. 1, Box 20, Adamstown, Md. 21710

David Reed, August 29, 1991, 4845 Linnean St., Washington NW, D. C. 20008

Smith family members, September 3, 1991, interviewed at the Gambrill House:

\* Jeanette Smith, c/o Sally Thomas

\* Ai B. Smith II, 5114 Mussetter Rd., Ijamsville, Maryland 21754

\* Sally Thomas, 4825 Buckeystown Pike, Frederick, Maryland 21701

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C. Bibliography

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Wills. Frederick County Register of Wills, County Courthouse, Frederick, Md.

Assessment Records and Transfer Books, 1798-1917.

Inventories (probated estates).

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U. S. Census (Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., unless otherwise specified)

Census of Population, 1840-1910.

Census of Population, Slave Schedule, 1860.  
National Archives, Washington, D. C.

Census of Agriculture, 1860-1870.

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Miscellaneous Primary Sources

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Obituary of John T. Worthington, The [Frederick] News, March 29, 1905.

Obituary of James H. Gambrill Sr., Frederick Post, February 26, 1932.

Miscellaneous newspaper clippings, late 1800s.  
Collection of Virginia Hendrickson,

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Hagerstown, Md.

Gambrill family bible. Collection of Virginia Hendrickson, Hagerstown, Md.

Worthington family bible. Collection of David Reed, Washington, D. C.

List of furniture and objets d'art from the Worthington Farm House. Collection of David Reed, Washington, D. C.

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was sponsored by the National Capital Region (NCR) of the National Park Service, Robert Stanton, Director, under the direction of Rebecca Stevens, Regional Historical Architect, Professional Services Division, NCR; and Richard Rambur, Superintendent of Antietam and Monocacy National Battlefields. The documentation was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Robert J. Kapsch, Chief, under the direction of Paul Dolinsky, Chief of HABS; with assistance by HABS architect Joseph D. Balachowski and HABS historian Catherine C. Lavoie. The project was completed during the summer of 1991 at the HABS field office in the

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Gambrill House, Monocacy National Battlefield, Urbana, Maryland, by project supervisor Michael E. Brannan, architect, with architecture technicians David Eric Nail (Virginia Polytechnic Institute), John Kenneth Pursley (Auburn University), and Elena Lazukova (Moscow Institute of Restoration of Monuments of History and Culture, USSR, US-ICOMOS). The project historian was Philip Edmund Pendleton (University of Delaware). Pendleton conducted all of the research associated with the project and wrote the historical information sections (Part I), including the in-depth historical context. Pendleton also wrote the sections on the mechanical systems (Part II.C.9), the sections relating to the site (Part II.D), and prepared the figures. The architectural information section (Part III.)--with the exception of the above mentioned--was written by HABS historian Catherine C. Lavoie. The photography was produced by Jack E. Boucher, HABS photographer.

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Figure #1

U. S. Censuses of Agriculture and Manufactures, 1860

	<u>T. A. Ball (ag)</u>	<u>D. Baker (ag)</u>	<u>J. Gambrill (ma)</u>
Improved acres	500	200	Capital \$18,000
Unimp. acres	60	25	Power water
Real est value of farm	\$30,000	\$10,000	# empl. 4 men
Implements val.	\$300	\$60	Wages \$70 per mo.
Horses	10	3	Matl. 50,000 bu wht
Milk cows	6	4	Value \$60,000
Other cattle	15	3	Prod. 12,000 bbls
Swine	40	20	Value \$65,000
Livestock val	\$1,000	\$500	
Winter wheat (bu.)	3,500	1,000	
Indian corn (bu.)	500	1,000	
Oats (bu.)	500	zero	
Irish potatoes (bu.)	20	20	
Orchard prod val	\$5	\$30	
Butter (lbs.)	150	60	
Hay (tons)	8	12	
Value of animals slaughtered	\$150	\$60	

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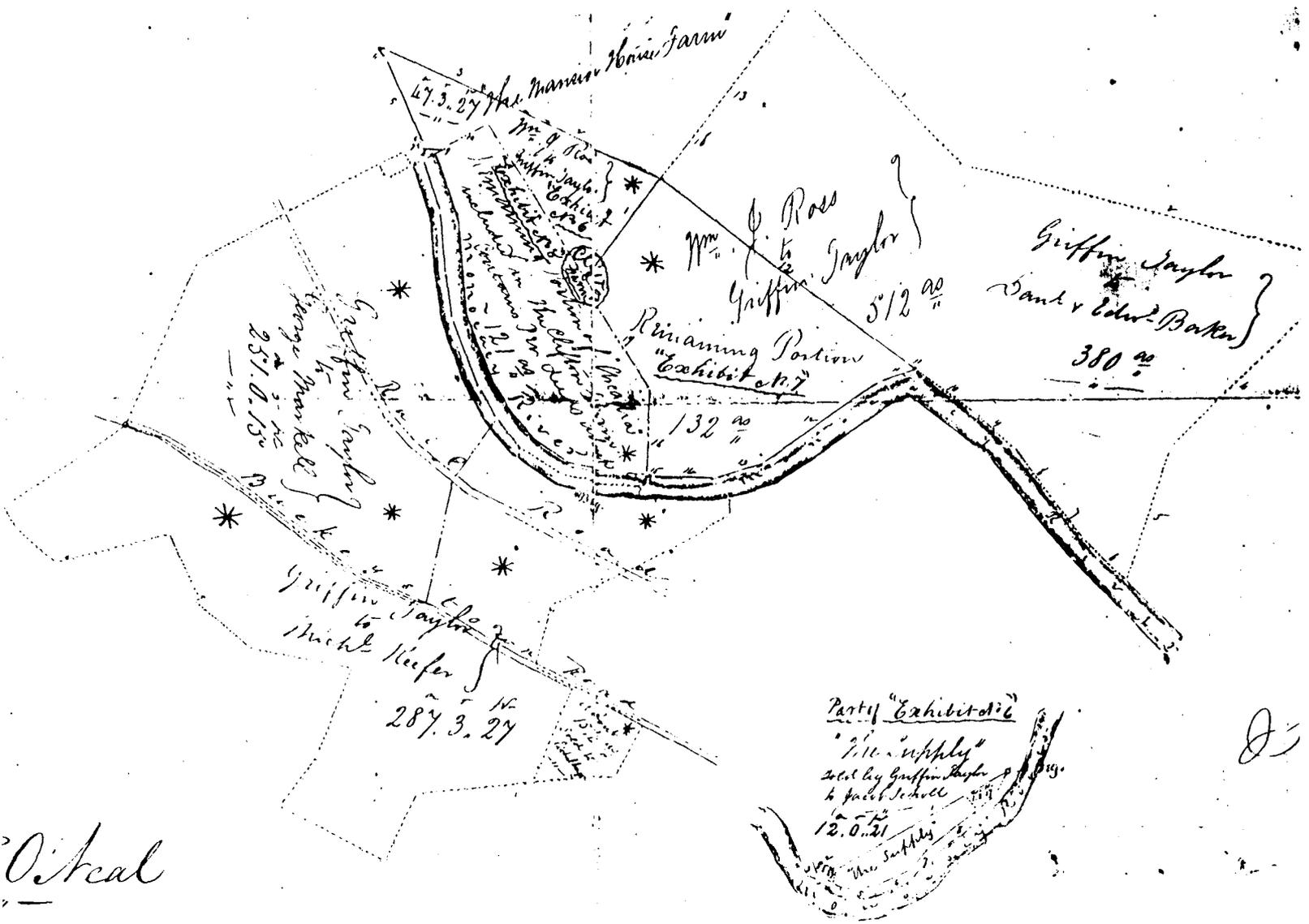
Figure #2

U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1870

	<u>J. Worthington</u>	<u>J. Gambrill</u>	<u>C. K. Thomas</u>	<u>D. Baker</u>
Improved acres	276	60	300	200
Wooded acres	25	60	zero	25
Real est value of farm	\$20,600	\$6,000	\$24,000	\$15,750
Implements val.	\$450	\$100	\$1,000	\$407
Wages per annum	\$700	\$300	\$1,500	\$300
Horses	6	4	13	8
Mules and asses	zero	zero	2	zero
Milk cows	7	3	9	9
Oxen	2	zero	2	zero
Other cattle	17	zero	18	4
Sheep	zero	zero	9	zero
Swine	17	25	48	40
Livestock value	\$1,465	\$1,000	\$3,385	\$1,162
Winter wheat (bu.)	1,000	240	2,300	1,100
Rye (bu.)	zero	zero	100	25
Indian corn (bu.)	1,500	300	2,500	2,000
Oats (bu.)	60	zero	100	20
Irish potatoes (bu.)	50	150	200	100
Butter (lbs.)	250	240	500	240
Hay (tons)	20	12	25	15
Value of animals slaughtered	\$552	\$280	\$720	\$320
Total value of farm products	\$3,494	\$1,025	\$6,220	\$3,677

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Figure #3 Plat (1856) showing process by which Clifton Farm was created, and disposition of other parts of parent properties. Frederick County Equity Papers, Case #2638, Estate of Griffin Taylor, 1856.

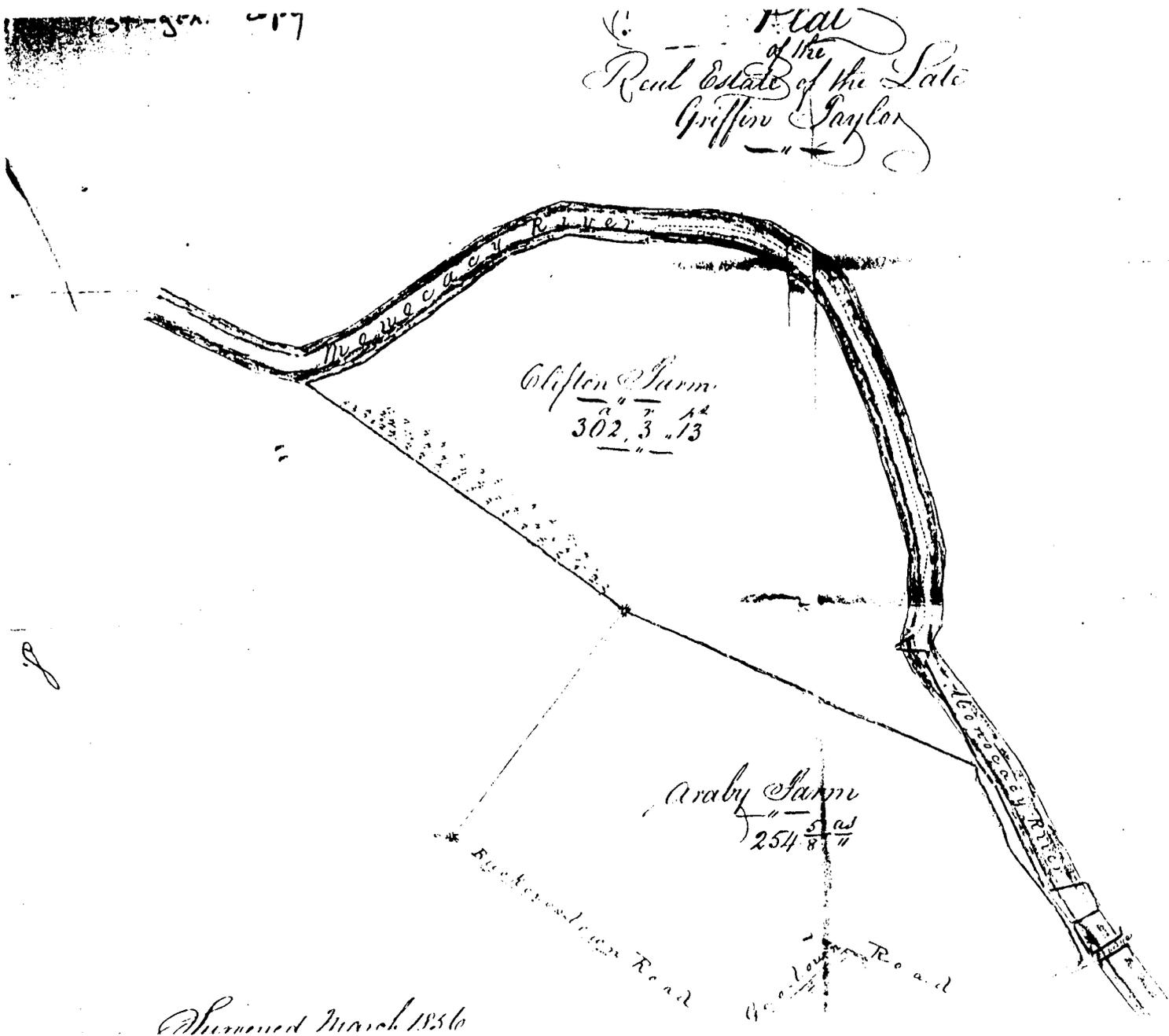


*O'Neal*

"Exhibit 10" embraces all those parts of the above Plat marked thus \*

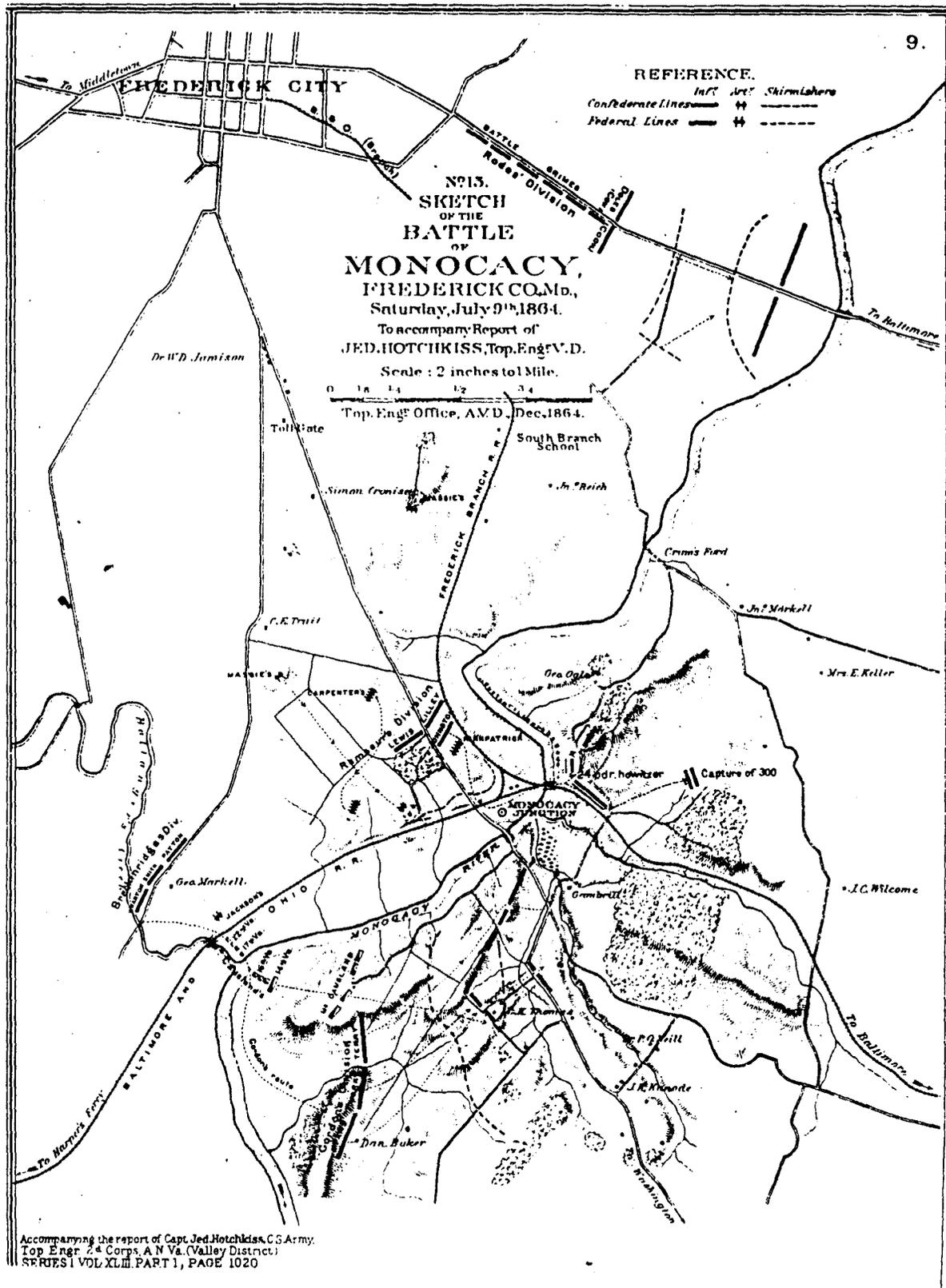
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Figure #4 "Plat (1856) of the Real Estate of the Late Griffin Taylor," showing the Clifton and Araby Farms. Frederick County Equity Papers, Case #2638, Estate of Griffin Taylor, 1856.



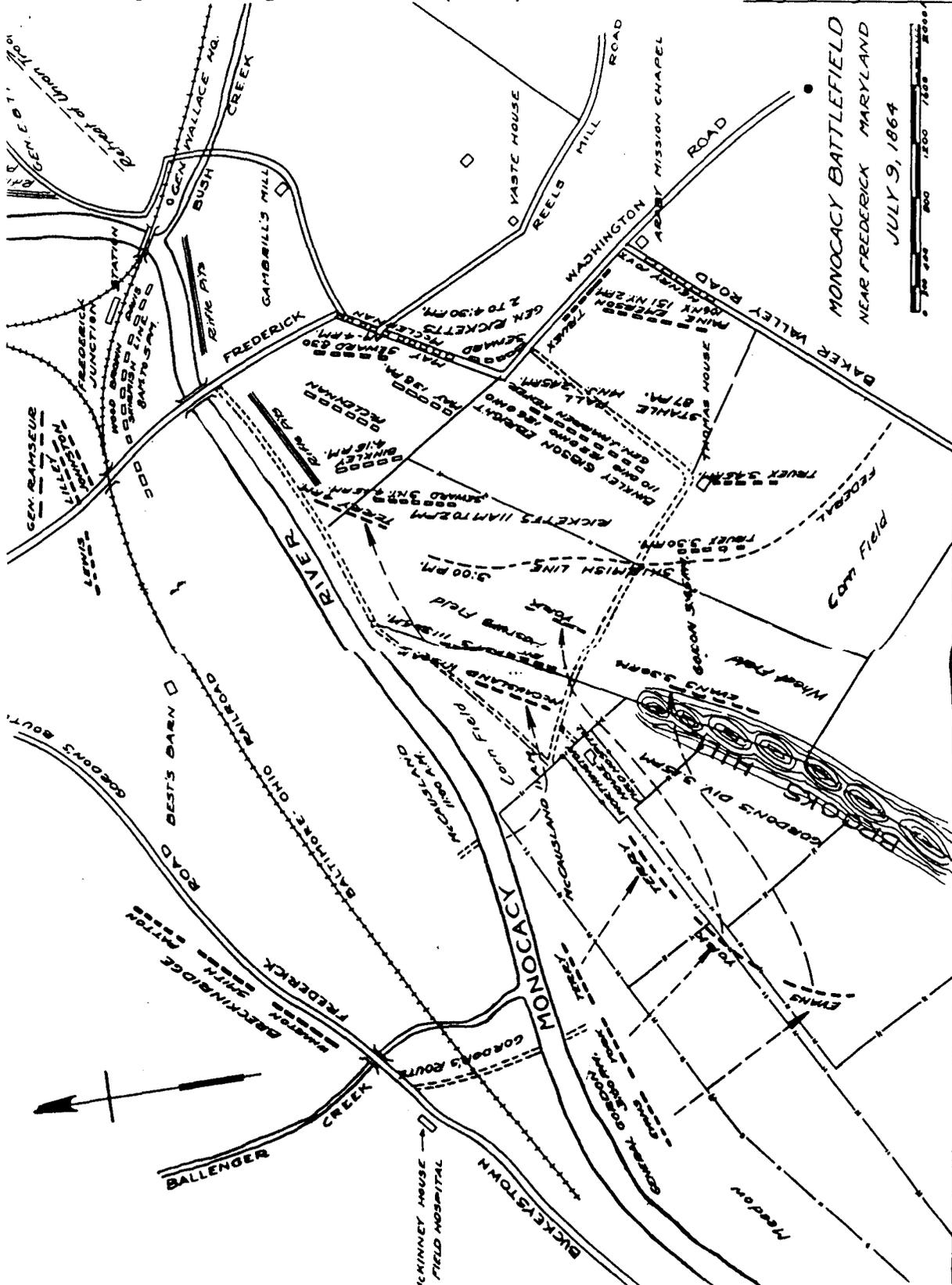
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Figure #5 Sketch of the Battle of Monocacy, Frederick County, Maryland. Gary, Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate #83, (late 1800s).



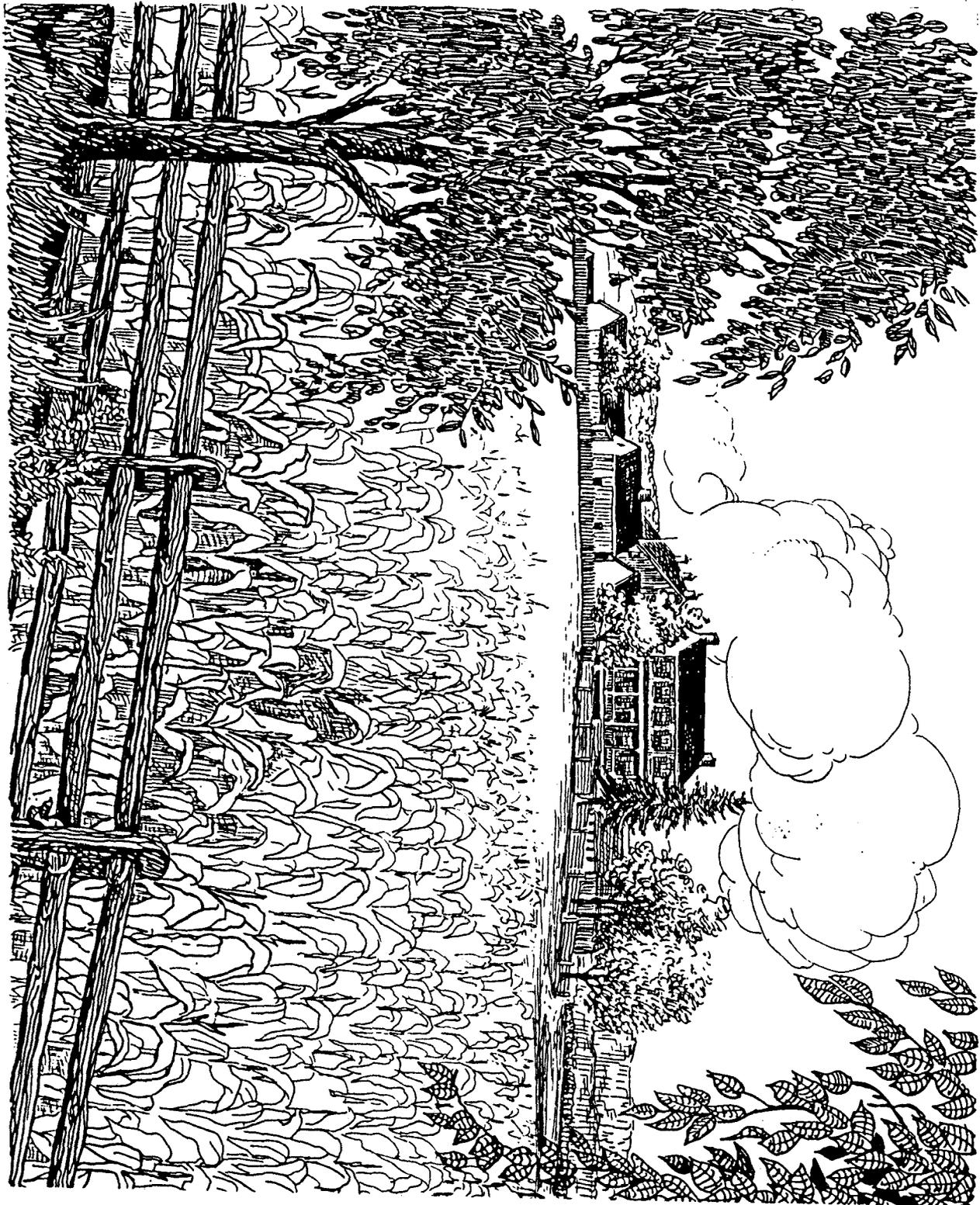
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Figure #6 Drawing, Monocacy Battlefield, near Frederick, Maryland, showing military maneuvers (1932). Endsheets of Fighting for Time.



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Figure #7 Drawing of Worthington Farm, Helen Smith, ca. 1930.



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Figures #8 & #9 Portrait Photographs of John T. & Mary Worthington  
(date unknown), from the collection of Mr. David Reed, Worthington  
decendant.



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Figure #10 Portrait Photograph of Judge Glenn H. Worthington, son of John T. & Mary Worthington (date unknown), from the collection of Mr. David Reed, Worthington descendant.

