

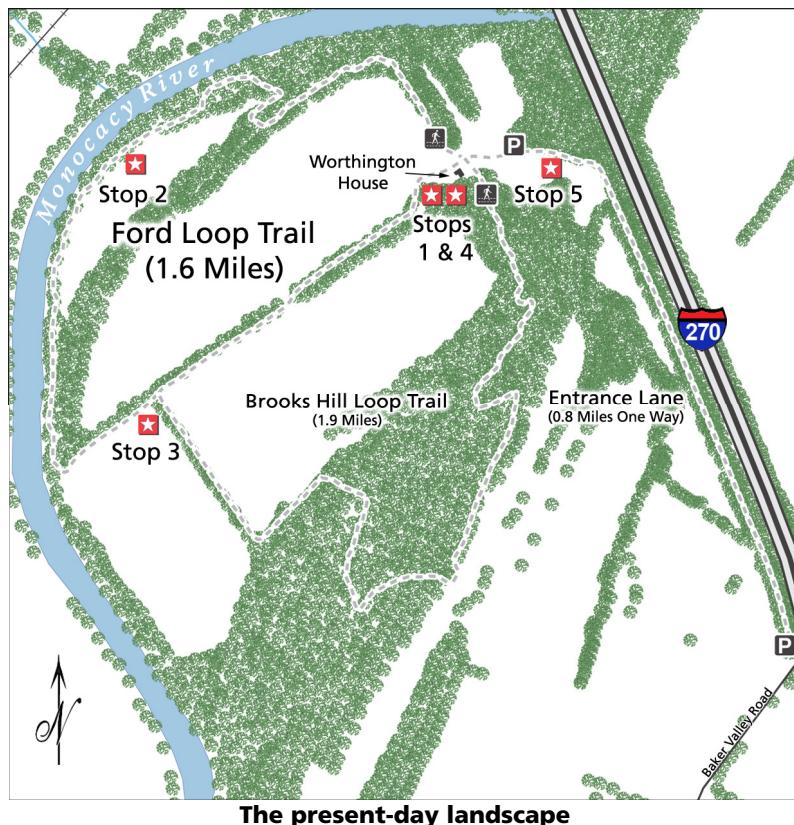
# Monocacy National Battlefield

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Monocacy National Battlefield  
Frederick, Maryland



## Worthington Farm Trails



### Stop #1



### Worthington Farm and House

In addition to the house you see today, two barns, a kitchen, and slaves' quarters also stood on the property. These structures were removed prior to 1982, when the National Park Service purchased the property as they were deemed to be unsafe for visitors. The landscape of the farm has also changed over time as woods have taken the place of farm fields in some areas. In 2004, the NPS restored the exterior of the Worthington farmhouse.

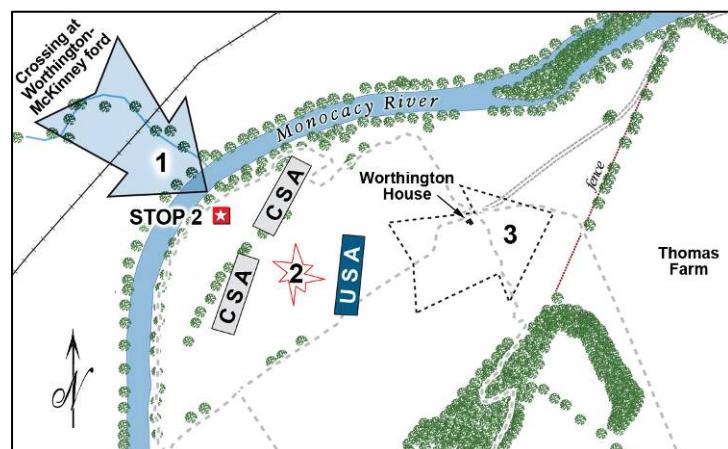
Confederate soldiers occupied the Worthington Home while the family hid in the cellar during the battle. John's son, Glenn, later wrote the first book about the battle, and was instrumental in the passage of legislation that made the battlefield part of the National Park System.

### Stop #2

#### Worthington-McKinney Ford

Nearby is the Worthington- McKinney Ford. Although the exact position of the ford is unknown because the riverbed of the Monocacy has changed, it is known to have been near the mouth of Ballenger Creek. The ford played a major role in the battle when General John McCausland's cavalry and General John B. Gordon's infantry crossed the river, formed in the low lying fields, and advanced toward Union positions on the Thomas Farm.

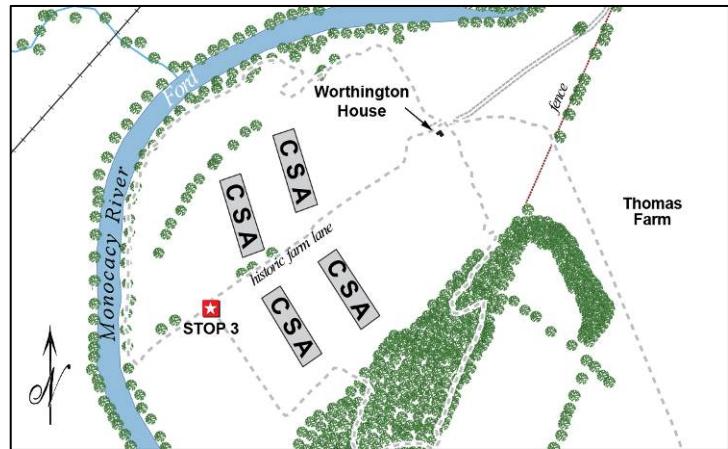
At approximately 10:00 a.m. General McCausland's cavalry began to cross the ford (1), which was knee deep in places. As they crossed, lead elements of the cavalry encountered a company of Eighth Illinois Cavalry. A small skirmish ensued (2) until the main body of the Confederate cavalrymen crossed. The outnumbered Illinois men returned to the Union line to warn the soldiers of the Confederate advance (3).



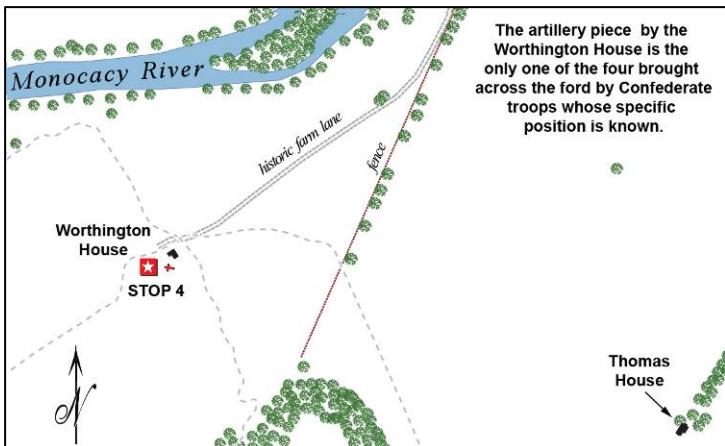
## Stop #3

### Staging Area

The trail follows a historic roadbed used at the time of the battle. This lane connected the Worthington House to the farm fields and river. The surrounding fields were used as a staging area for the Confederate Army. Here, McCausland and Gordon's men prepared for battle. Keeping battle lines in order was a difficult task as the Confederates advanced through waist- high corn and over fences.



## Stop #4



### Artillery

Four pieces of Confederate artillery were brought across the Worthington- McKinney Ford to support Gordon's attack. One gun was positioned beside the Worthington House, while others were placed at surrounding vantage points. The Thomas House was struck by Confederate cannon fire and its dining room was completely destroyed. The Worthington House did not sustain any artillery damage.

## Stop #5

### Confederate Attack

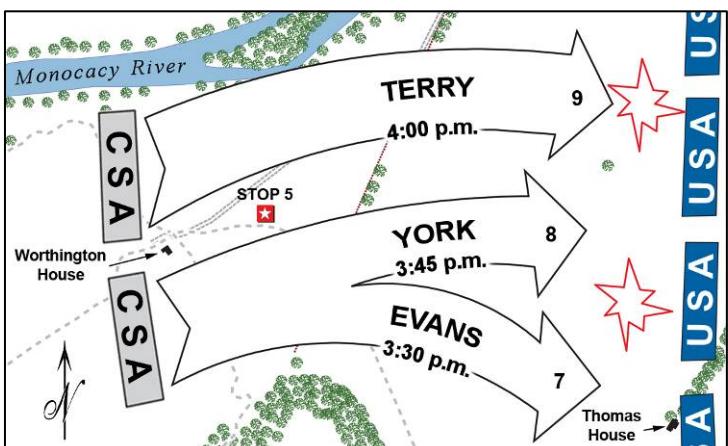
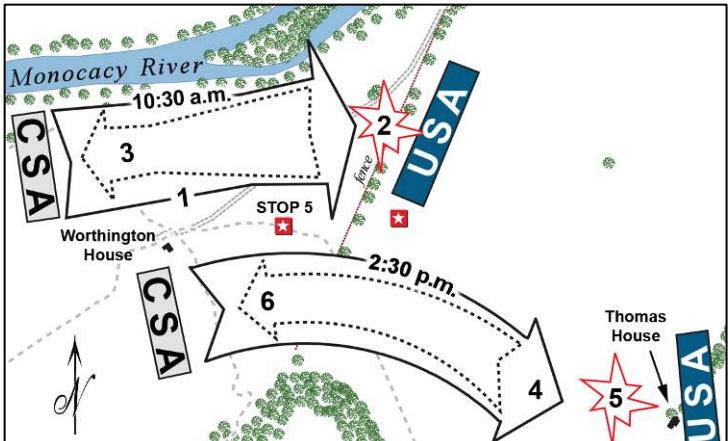
#### Morning

The tree line that runs diagonally away from the gravel road marks the location of a fence line that once divided the Thomas and Worthington Farms. Union soldiers formed a skirmish line and hid behind the fence waiting for the Confederate attack. Around 10:30 a.m., General McCausland's dismounted cavalry marched within 125 yards of Union skirmishers (1) when the Federals unleashed a withering volley (2) into the unsuspecting Confederates. McCausland's men fell back in confusion to the fields behind the Worthington House (3).

#### Afternoon

They were reorganized for a second attack around 2:30 p.m. and bypassed the Union skirmish line (4). McCausland's men struck the Union soldiers on the Thomas Farm (5) where they had some success until they were once again pushed back by the Federal forces (6).

At approximately 3:00 p.m., using Brooks Hill as a screen, Confederate General Gordon advanced from the Worthington- McKinney Ford. General Evan's brigade crossed over the toe of Brooks Hill, onto the Thomas Farm (7), and met stiff resistance from General James Ricketts' veterans during the third attack on the Union line. Confederate Generals York's (8) and Terry's (9) brigades attacked the Union line at two different points after Evans, and fierce fighting continued until the Union's right flank crumbled near the Georgetown Pike about one mile to the east.



#### Legend

Fording	Attack	Retreat	Troop Positions	Trailhead	Parking	Trail Stop	Fenceline	Tree
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Monocacy National Battlefield is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. For additional information, please write or call:

Monocacy National Battlefield  
4801 Urbana Pike  
Frederick, Maryland 21704  
(301) 662-3515  
<http://www.nps.gov/mono/>

In the event of an after- hours emergency, please call 911 or dispatch at 301- 714- 2235.

*Please remember that this is a National Park and it is illegal to remove any artifacts or natural resources. Future generations would like to experience the park just as you are now. Preserving the landscape will assist that endeavor.*