UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Gambrill House
AND/OR COMMON
Boscobel House

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
Monocacy National Battlefield--Md. Route 355
CITY, TOWN
vicinity of Frederick, Maryland
STATE CODE
24
COUNTY CODE
Frederick 021

3 CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY
DISTRICT
BUILDING(S)
STRUCTURE
SITE
OBJECT

OWNER
PUBLIC
PRIVATE
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
IN PROCESS
BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS
X OCCUPIED
X UNOCCUPIED
WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESIBLE
YES RESTRICTED
YES UNRESTRICTED
NO

PRESENT USE
AGRICULTURE
COMMERCIAL
PARTIAL
EDUCATIONAL
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
ENTERTAINMENT
RELIGIOUS
GOVERNMENT
PRIVATE
INDUSTRIAL
TRANSPORTATION
MILITARY
OTHER

4 AGENCY
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (IF APPLICABLE)
National Park Service/National Capital Region
STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
CITY, TOWN
Washington
STATE
D.C.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
Frederick County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
Court Street
CITY, TOWN
Frederick
STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE
Assessment of Alternatives
GMP, Monocacy National Battlefield
DATE
May 1979
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
NPS, NCR
CITY, TOWN
Washington, D.C.
The Gambrill Farm is on Brush Creek where it joins the Monocacy River and is within the National Register boundary of Monocacy National Battlefield. The Gambrill House, "Boscobel" is on a hillside overlooking Brush Creek and Maryland Route 355.

"Boscobel is a three-story brick mansion with mansard roof and central tower. Its high style Second Empire Victorian decoration makes it significant for its rural location. Yet its rear ell with two storied galleried rear porch within the ell is a typical feature of a western Maryland house type and is without ornament. The facade, two sides and central tower are richly ornamented.

The principal 5-bay facade faces northwest. Its central entrance bay projects as the lower part of a 4 1/2 story mansard-roofed rectangular tower. A one-story porch across the front has a broad projecting central bay-ornamental square columns with scroll brackets, a single-bracketed cornice, and a balustraded flat roof with urn-and-ball finials topping the corner posts. Paired entrance doors are in a round-arched opening. Front windows at the first floor come almost to the floor level.

The tower is ornamented at the second story level by a tall square-headed window under a heavy bracketed hood which is in turn sheltered by a projecting balcony supported by scrolled brackets at the third floor. The third floor tower opening is round-arched with a molded hood and an elaborate finial.

Centered in the 7-bay northeast facade is a slightly projecting pseudo tower with single-bay, one-story porch at the secondary entrance. A one-story projecting bay window with narrow bracketed cornice is in the far right bay and matches a similar window in the left bay of the southwest facade. First and second story windows on the major facades are square headed with ornamented segmental panels and molded hoods above. They have both interior and exterior shutters.

Cornices under the mansard roofs have heavy paired brackets and a pattern of V-shaped dentils. Mansard roofs have a horizontal band of fish scale slates. Dormers are round-arched with hood moldings and fleur-de-lys finial.

The common bond brick walls are painted buff; exterior woodwork is white except for the shutters which are black.
The interior of the house is architecturally important. The entrance hall is richly ornamented with a carved newel post and a continuous Victorian balustrade from the first to the third floor. There are imported marble mantles with richly carved fruit ornament in the south downstairs parlour to the right of the entrance hall. To the left of the entrance is a library and large dining room. The downstairs ell contains kitchen and service area.

The house has four principal bedrooms on the second floor and four on the third, two on each side flanking the second and third story stair hallways, which are identical in commodious size as the entrance hall. The second floor doorways open on the roofs of the front and northwest facade porches. The rear ell forms a service wing with two additional bedrooms and servants stairway to the kitchen. At the first floor landing of the central stairway, a door opens out to the second floor gallery of the two story rear ell porch.

A full basement is part of the original construction.

Although adaptation to modern requirements involved the installation of several bathrooms and additional kitchen, most of the original interior spaces are uncompromised. There are five bedrooms on each of the upper two floors. Dormer windows on each side of the tower room provide broad views in each direction.
The Gambrill house, "Boscobel" is a richly ornamented but conservative interpretation of the Second Empire style. It is significant in that it represents a style of architecture that was rarely used in its "high style" form in rural Maryland. "Boscobel" is also significant for its association with James Gambrill for whom the house was erected. Gambrill as owner of both Araby Mill and the Frederick City Mill, was an important figure in Frederick County's industrial history. Under the criteria of significance for a National Register eligible property, "Boscobel" is eligible under Criterion "C" - embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and also under criterion "B" association with the lives of persons significant in our past. 

"Boscobel" was built by James H. Gambrill as his principal residence between 1868 and 1873. The name Boscobel means "beautiful forest" in Italian. There was an earlier Gambrill house which according to tradition was burned during the Civil War. James H. Gambrill had purchased the Gambrill farm in 1856 from Colonel J. Pearson who established the Araby Mill on the site in 1830. Mr. Gambrill operated Araby Mill and enlarged it, becoming a prosperous Frederick County merchant and manufacturer. A native of Howard County, Maryland, Gambrill moved to Frederick County in 1849. In 1878, Gambrill enlarged his business by the purchase of the Frederick City Mill, thus increasing his production to forty-five thousand barrels of flour per annum. In his time, Mr. Gambrill was one of the most distinguished businessmen of Frederick County. The property remained in Gambrill family ownership until December 6, 1897 when Minnie Leigh Mercer bought the property. Since that time, the property went through various ownerships until Earl Vivino sold the tract to the Federal Government in the early 1980s for inclusion into Monocacy National Battlefield. T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, Historic of Frederick County Maryland (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1979) P.1056.
Mr. Gambrill built "Boscobel: on a hill above the mill, and it remains a county showplace. The house is architecturally significant as an early intact example of Second Empire architecture, with distinctive tower, hooded windows, and mansard roof. It is a very high style expression for its rural location. The entrance hall and stairway and first floor rooms with marble mantles are extremely fine and significant. High ceilings, decorative plasterwork and a large walnut three story staircase add to the interior features.

The house is locally significant for its architectural style and locally significant for its association with James H. Gambrill.

Though it has been severely altered to the point of being no longer eligible for the National Register, the nearby Araby or Gambrill Mill served as a Federal hospital during the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864. The family of James H. Gambrill had gone to join the family of C. Keefer Thomas, to hide in the Thomas cellar during the Battle of Monocacy. James H. Gambrill stayed on at the Araby Mill during the battle. The mill was to the right and a little to the rear of the Federal line and somewhat out of the line of fire, though several Confederate shells fell in close proximity. In the first firing of the morning's battle, several men of the 87th Pennsylvania Regiment were severely wounded while the regiment lay in the yard in front of Gambrill's house and one or two were killed near Gambrill's mill.

Only portions of the stone walls of the Gambrill or Araby Mill remain. The alterations that were made some years ago to convert the mill into a residence drastically compromise the integrity of the design, materials, and workmanship that create the feeling and association with a 19th century mill (see enclosed letter of November 5, 1984 from the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer). Because of its compromised integrity, the Gambrill Mill is lacking in National Register eligibility and not included in this nomination.

Monocacy National Battlefield which contains the Gambrill Farm is already listed on the National Register. The purpose of this nomination is to delineate the National Register qualifications of "Boscobel," the Gambrill House, which having architectural and local historical significance on its own, lies outside of the historic scene period of the battle of Monocacy.
**Major Bibliographical References**

A. Books and Articles

- **Coker, Brad**
  - *The Battle of Monocacy*, College of Liberal Arts, University of Baltimore: 1982

- **Goldsborough, E. Y.**
  - *Early's Great Raid, He Advance Through Maryland*, Battle of Monocacy, Undated pamphlet: Frederick County Library, Frederick, Maryland

- **Scharf, J. Thomas**
  - *History of Western Maryland*, Philadelphia Louis H. Everts, 1882

- **William, T. J. C.**
  - *History of Frederick County Maryland*, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1979

- **Worthington, Glenn H.**
  - *The Battle of Monocacy*, Frederick, Maryland
  - *The News-Post*, 1927

B. Historic Site Inventories

- **"Araby Mill"**
  - Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey Annapolis, Maryland, 1977

- **"Boscobel"**
  - Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, Annapolis, Maryland, 1977

- **"Gambrill Mill"**
  - List of Classified Structures, National Capital Region, NPS 1984

- **"Gambrill House"**
  - List of Classified Structures, National Capital Region, NPS 1984

- **"Monocacy Battlefield"**
  - National Register Nomination Form, National Register of Historic Places, NPS, 1973

C. National Park Service Studies

- **Johnson, Ronald W.**
  - *"Gambrill Mill Site Evaluation and Brief Special History Study"*, NPS, DSC, 1984
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one

UTM REFERENCES

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The Gambrill Farm tract of Monocacy National Battlefield Park is located about three miles southeast of Frederick, Maryland near the crossing of U.S. Route 355 over the Monocacy River at the confluence of Brush Creek and the Monocacy River. The farm is accessed by a secondary farm road which turns east off of U.S. Route 355 right at the junction of Araby Church Road. Immediately turning into the Gambrill farm, the Second Empire Victorian house "Boscobel" is viewed on a hillock to the right between the farm road and U.S. Route 355.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

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FORM PREPARED BY

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<th>NAME / TITLE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<td>Gary Scott, Regional Historian</td>
<td>August 9, 1984</td>
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ORGANIZATION

National Capital Region-NPS

STREET & NUMBER

1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ___  NO ___  NONE ___

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ___ National ___ State ___ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
See continuation

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one

UTM REFERENCES
A
ZONE
EASTING
NORTHING

B
ZONE
EASTING
NORTHING

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LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE: Maryland
CODE: Frederick

FORM PREPARED BY
NAME/TITLE
Gary Scott, Regional Historian

ORGANIZATION
National Capital Region-NPS

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY OR TOWN
Washington

DATE
August 9, 1984

CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION
YES: K
NO: 
NONE:

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Gambrill House and Mill (F-7-058)

The Gambrill house and mill are located to the east of Route 355 and the Monocacy River and south of Bush Creek. The house, built in 1872, is located on the southern, high ground of the property and faces north towards the Monocacy River. It is a three-story Second Empire style brick mansion. It forms an L-shape with five bays across the front and seven across the side with a mansard roof. The exterior is intact; the interior was altered in the 1960s when part of the building was used as a medical clinic, but important original features remain. The mill is a 40' by 45', three story stone building. Across the lane was a house, which has since been demolished.

The National Park Service acquired the 134.36-acre property in 1981.

The property was originally owned by James Marshall. He sold it to John McPherson, who built the mill in 1830, a year before he established the Araby farm. In 1855, McPherson sold the tract to James H. Gambrill. During the Battle of Monocacy, the mill was at the center of battle and served as a field hospital. In the early 1900s, the mill was converted to a house by removing the upper story and converting the roof from gabled to hipped. The National Park Service acquired the 134.36-acre property in 1981 and used the remaining portion of the mill as the headquarters and visitor's center of the Monocacy National Battlefield until a new visitor's center was constructed in 2007; the building now holds staff offices.

Lewis Farm

The Lewis Farm is along the east side of Baker Valley Road, opposite Araby and north of I-270. The farmstead sits on high ground, broken ridge land not as suitable for farming as the lands closer to the Monocacy River. The house, dating from the 1850s and apparently constructed in two sections, faces west toward Baker Valley Road. It has five bays and a sheet metal roof with chimneys at the north gable and center. The barn, southeast of the house, is a frame closed forebay bank barn sheathed in vertical board siding. Its walls are embellished with Victorian arched-top louvered ventilator openings, suggesting that the barn was built around 1880. A frame wagon shed and corncrib stands north of the barn, with vertical siding on the gable walls and horizontal siding on the sides. The frame springhouse, east of the wagon shed, has vertical
**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST**

**INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY**

1. **NAME**
   - **HISTORIC** Boscobel
   - AND/OR COMMON

2. **LOCATION**
   - **STREET & NUMBER** N/S Route 355 6th E D 7
   - **CITY, TOWN** VICINITY OF Araby Frederick
   - **STATE** CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT M 86 P 15

3. **CLASSIFICATION**
   - **CATEGORY** DISTRICT
   - **OWNERSHIP** PRIVATE
   - **STATUS** OCCUPIED
   - **PRESENT USE** PRIVATE RESIDENCE

4. **OWNER OF PROPERTY**
   - **NAME** Earl A. and Jean J. Vivino
   - **STREET & NUMBER** 2500 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
   - **CITY, TOWN** Washington, D.C.
   - **STATE, zip code** VICINITY OF 20007

5. **LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**
   - **COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC** Frederick County Court House
   - **STREET & NUMBER** Court Street
   - **CITY, TOWN** Frederick
   - **STATE** Maryland

6. **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**
   - **TITLE**
   - **DATE**
   - **DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**
   - **CITY, TOWN**
   - **STATE**
Boscobel is a three story brick mansard roofed ell shaped common bond brick building which faces west from the north side of Route 355 in Araby. It is detached from any other buildings but is related to Araby Mill located northwest of the house.

The principal facade is five bays wide, the main entrance door is located in the third bay. It is a double door with arched windows and two panels inset under an arched entrance way with bracketed hood and recessed paneling. Occupying the remaining bays on the first level are triple hung six pane windows with full length louvered shutters and Victorian segmental arches.

An open porch with decorative columns and scrolls extends over the first level on the west side of the building.

The second level is five bays wide; double hung 2/2 windows with louvered shutters and Victorian segmental arches identical to those on the first level are located in the first, second, fourth, and fifth bays. Only one shutter is located on the first and fourth bay. A triple hung 2/2 window with large segmental Victorian hood and decorative brackets is located in the third bay. A decorative wood railing with posts and finials surrounds the deck of the porch on the first level.

The third level is three bays wide, two Victorian round 2/2 dormer windows with arched hoods and finials are located in the first and third bays. A large arched six pane window with arched hood and decorative finial is located in the second bay on either side with recessed brickwork and opening onto a one bay balcony with wooden railing. A brick extension tower, located in the third bay on the first two levels and the second bay on the third level is one bay wide on the fourth level and is decorated by a slate mansard roof with a Victorian round 2/2 dormer window with arched hood and finial on all four sides. The main roof on the third level is slate mansard with a center band of decorative fishscale slate work which continues around the rest of the building.

The roof is attached by a boxed cornice with decorated frieze and numerous decorative scrolled brackets. The main building is constructed on a random stone foundation, the porches are built on a brick foundation.

The north side of the building is seven bays wide. An entrance with a pseudo-tower is located in the fourth bay in the first and second level. The door is a four panel door with five light transom, three side lights, a bracketed hood and recessed paneling; a one bay entrance porch over the door extends to the north. A four bayed window with narrow 1/1 windows and a flat roof with small decorative brackets is located in the seventh bay. Double hung 2/2 windows with louvered shutters and Victorian segmental arches are located in the remaining bays.
Set on a hill overlooking the city of Frederick is Boscobel, an outstanding example of the Second Empire Style of architecture. The name Boscobel means "beautiful forest" in Italian.

The house was built for James Gambrill, Sr., around 1868, as a private residence. Many of the mansard characteristic details are exemplified in Boscobel, such as a slate mansard roof with decorative brackets, central tower and ornamental dormer windows.

High ceilings, Italian marble fireplaces, decorative plasterwork, and a large walnut three story staircase are interior features. Several pieces of the original furniture are still located in the house.

Gambrill, a native of Howard County, Maryland, moved to Frederick in 1849 and soon became a prosperous businessman in the milling and grain business. In 1856 Gambrill bought Araby Mill and probably an adjacent house from George Delaplaine for $10,000. At some point after this the old house burned and Boscobel was built in 1868.

The house was lighted by gas with a generating plant located in the basement. A separate summer kitchen and several other buildings which are no longer standing were located to the east of the house.

Today, Boscobel is still used as a single family residence.

1 Frederick County Land Records, Liber ES 6, Folio 405
2 History of Frederick County, Maryland, T.J.C. Williams, p. 1056
History of Frederick County, Maryland, T.J.C. Williams

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 100 x 150

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

FORM PREPARED BY
NAME / TITLE
Cherilyn Widell

ORGANIZATION
Frederick County Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER
Winchester Hall

CITY OR TOWN
Frederick

STATE
Maryland 21701

DATE
7/8/77

TELEPHONE
(301) 663-8300 Ext. 266

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO:  Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438
On the second level in the fourth bay is a replaced door with three light transom, six pane side light and bracketed hood. In the remaining bays are double hung 2/2 windows with segmental Victorian arched lintels and louvered shutters. One shutter is missing in the third bay.

Located in the second bay on the third level is a large triple hung six pane round Victorian dormer window with arched hood, and decorative scrolls inset into a pseudo-tower. In the remaining four bays are four Victorian round dormer windows with decorative finials.

The south side of the main building is two bays wide. In the first bay on the first level is a four bayed window identical to that on the north side of the building. The window in the second bay on the first level and both windows on the second level are double hung 2/2 windows with identical decorative work as those on the north and west sides.

The east side of the main building is three bays wide. In the third bay from the southeast corner is a four panel entrance with one light and plain wooden lintel. Located in the remaining two bays are double hung 2/2 windows with plain wooden lintels and louvered shutters. On the second level a door is located on the second and third bays from the southeast corner. The door in the third bay is a four panel door with two glass panes. On the third level are two round Victorian windows identical to those on the third level in other parts of the house.

On the south side of the rear extension of the house one entrance is located on the first level which is four bays wide. It is located in the second bay from the west side and is a four panel door with a one light transom and plain wooden lintel. Two double hung 6/6 windows with plain wooden lintels are located in the first and third bay. An additional window was located in the fourth bay but has been recently bricked closed.

On the second level are three entrances, in the first, third and fifth bays. Each of these doors is paneled with three light transoms and plain wooden lintels. Double hung 6/6 windows with louvered shutters and plain wooden lintels are located in the second and fourth bays. Two round Victorian replaced windows with identical decoration to other such windows on the building are located on the third level. A large two story open porch with wood railing on the second level is located on the east and south side of the rear extension of the house.

The east end of the building is two bays wide, a modern door with three light transom and plain wooden lintel is located in the second bay from the southeast corner. Modern 6/6 windows with louvered shutters and plain wooden lintels are located in the remaining bay on the first level and both bays on the second level. There are no windows on the third level.

Three inside brick chimneys are located in the house. Two are parallel in the center main section of the building, directly behind the west tower. The third chimney is located near the end of the east extension. The house is generally in excellent condition.
Mr. Robert Stanton  
Regional Director  
National Capital Region  
National Park Service  
1100 Ohio Drive, S. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20242  

Re: Araby Mill (F-7-57)  
Boscobel (F-7-58)  
Urbana vicinity  
Frederick County  

Dear Mr. Stanton:  

Thank you for the draft nomination for Araby Mill and Boscobel. As stated in my letter of 28 April 1983, I believe that Boscobel is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The house, as a richly ornamented but conservative interpretation of the Second Empire style, is an example of a type of architecture that was rarely used in its "high style" form in rural Maryland. Boscobel is also important for association with James Gambrill for whom the house was erected. Gambrill, as owner of both Araby Mill and the Frederick City Mill, was an important figure in Frederick County's industrial history.

I do not, however, believe that Araby Mill is eligible for listing in the National Register because of problems with its integrity. The building clearly has historic significance both as a nineteenth century mill and for use as a hospital during the Battle of Monocacy. The alterations that were made some years ago to convert the mill into a house drastically compromise the integrity of the design, materials, and workmanship that create the feeling and association with a nineteenth century mill.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have questions in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRL/RLA/pc

Maryland Historical Trust
HISTORY
OF
FREDERICK COUNTY
MARYLAND

By T. J. C. WILLIAMS
and FOLGER McKinsey

With A Biographical Record of Representative Families

Reprint of the original edition of 1910
With A New Introduction
By EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE
and An Added Index
By JACOB MEHLING HOLDCRAFT

IN TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME ONE

Baltimore
REGIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1979
HISTORY OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

James H. Gambrill, Jr., was reared in Frederick County, and he received his education in the public schools and Frederick City College. At the age of sixteen he entered into the milling business with his father, and he remained with him through the end of five years, from 1908 to 1913. He is a member of the Lutheran Church in Middletown.

He is treasurer and manager of the Frederick County Bank and general store, and he is one of the three largest and most enterprising industries in the city. He is also closely identified with several other Frederick enterprises, and he is considered one of the promoters and general manager and treasurer of the G. A. Bank Company, which was incorporated in 1869, and is successfully operating a wholesale bakery in the city.

In 1909 Mr. Gambrill was named by the Board of Directors of the Bank, and subsequently he was elected to serve as Treasurer of the Company. Since that time he has been active in the business, and has contributed much to its success.

James H. Gambrill, Sr., is a native of Howard County, Md., where he was born in 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Frederick City, and he is a graduate of the Frederick College. He is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, and he has been active in the business of the city.

Mr. Gambrill has been active in the business of the city for many years, and he has contributed much to its success. He is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, and he has been active in the business of the city.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank, and since 1909 he has been active in the business, and has contributed much to its success.

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In 1909 Mr. Gambrill was named by the Board of Directors of the Bank, and subsequently he was elected to serve as Treasurer of the Company. Since that time he has been active in the business, and has contributed much to its success.

He is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, and he has been active in the business of the city.
HISTORY
OF
WESTERN MARYLAND.
BEING A HISTORY OF
FREDERICK, MONTGOMERY, CARROLL, WASHINGTON, ALLEGANY, AND GARRETT
COUNTIES
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY;
INCLUDING
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF THEIR
REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

BY
J. THOMAS SCHARF, A.M.,
AUTHOR OF "CHRONICLES OF BALTIMORE," "HISTORY OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY," "HISTORY OF MARYLAND;" MEMBER OF THE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA;
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES
OF NEW YORK, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA; OF THE HISTORICAL AND PHILO-
SOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO; OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, ETC., ETC.

IN TWO VOLUMES, ILLUSTRATED.

VOL. I.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

PHILADELPHIA:
LOUIS H. EVERTS.
1882. FOR REFERENCE
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY.
Another stone bears an inscription to
"Rev. Wm. Armstrong,
for 22 yrs rector of St. Matthews parish
Wheeling, W. Va., and 14 yrs rector of
Zion parish. He died April 1, 1857, aged 69."

Quite alone in one corner of the churchyard is a
tombstone with a ship graven on it and the following
inscription:
"Sacred to the memory
of John S. Ordeman."

Mr. Ordeman is said to have been a brother of
Capt. Herman D. Ordeman, of Frederick County, who
commanded vessels.

Urbana Masonic Lodge.—Some time between the
years 1790 and 1799 there was a Masonic lodge at
"Fleecy Dale Factory," near the old "Glass-Works.
The lodge meetings were held in a house kept by a Mr.
Stanley as a tavern. This lodge is supposed to have
been organized under the auspices of a John Frederick
Amelung, an emigrant from the city of Bremen.
Amelung came over to this country with two hundred
German mechanics, as the agent of a company that
commenced the manufacture of glass near Fleecy Dale.
George Fearhake, the father of P. M. Adolphus Fear-
hake, Sr., was a member of this lodge, and came to this
country in company with Mr. Amelung. A gentleman
named Frew or Faw was the Master of the lodge.
The records of this lodge cannot be found.

Iron Furnaces, Factories, etc.—In the south-
westerly part of the district, near the Monocacy, was
the "Johnson Iron Furnace," built in 1774 by the
four Johnson brothers—Thomas, Baker, Roger, and
James. This was in operation over a quarter of a
century, and the remains of the establishment yet
exist and show it to have been a very large furnace.
On Bush Creek, in the northern part of the district,
the Johnson brothers had a forge which was worked
for many years. Extensive deposits of rich iron ore
still exist in the district. During the Revolutionary
era these furnaces were in active operation and proved
of great benefit to the patriot cause, in which
which the Johnsons took a most active part in the field,
in the cabinet, and in furnishing munitions of war
for the Continental army.

Fountain Mills.—This place is situated near Ben-
nett's Creek, two and a half miles from Moxonville.
The large Price distillery is located here. The mer-
chants are J. M. Davis (postmaster), Reuben Engel,
and Samuel Hobbs. W. T. Turner and S. B. Davis
run a flouring-mill, and Jonathan Jacobs has a car-
riage manufactory.

Park Mills.—This thriving point is on Bennett's
Creek, three miles from Buckeystown, nine from
Frederick, and sixty from Baltimore. A Method-
ism Episcopal Church, of Urbana Circuit, is located
here. The merchants are Justus Martin (postmaster), S. H.
Anderson, Brook Jamison, Moberly & Bro., Thomas
Smith, and J. Sims. The other industries and pro-
fessions are represented by Dr. E. E. Mullinix, phys-
ician; O. A. Millard, miller; Charles Dromendar,
D. M. Howard, John Moore, Horace Peters, M. A.
smith.

Ijamsville.—This place was named after John
Ijams, who owned the land on which the village
was erected. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,
nine miles from Frederick. Most of the village is in
New Market District, which is separated from that of
Urbana by the railroad track. The mills are: T. L.
Crawford's store, and the blacksmith-shops of David
Case and J. C. Dromenb and in the Urbana part.

The Ijamsville Flour-Mills, located at Ijam-
ville, have been in existence for nearly a century
under various proprietors. John Ijams was the or-
iginal owner, and formerly conducted the business.
The mill passed into the ownership and control of Mr.
McComas in 1874, and was considerably enlarged
and improved. It is now furnished with two sets of bars.
The power is supplied by Bush Creek, on the bank
of which the mill is situated. Mr. McComas' son
has lately been made a member of the firm. With a
capacity of twenty-four barrels per day, the mill not
only furnishes the local trade, but its brand is well
known in the Baltimore market. The finest grades
of choice family flour are made at these mills.
The proprietor, Mr. McComas, is one of the most influ-
tial and enterprising men in the district and county.

The "Araby" Mills, at Frederick Junction, were
founded in 1830 by Col. J. McPherson, who sold
them to Jas. Gambrill in 1856. Mr. Gambrill is a
characteristic American merchant, active, thorough,
and full of energy and vim. A native of Howard
County, Md., he removed to Frederick in 1849, and
soon obtained a place in the front rank of its mer-
chants and manufacturers. Immediately on coming
into possession of the mills he added many improve-
ments. The mills now consist of two buildings. The
machinery is run by two overshot water-wheels, with
a maximum of thirty horse-power each. Six or eight
coopers are employed at the mills, whose capacity is
about sixty barrels of flour per day.

In 1878, with characteristic energy, Mr. Gambrill
enlarged his business by the purchase of the Fre-
drick City Mill, thus increasing his production to
forty-five thousand barrels per annum. The latter
mill, with five run of bars, is situated near the Balti-
more and Ohio Railroad line. The power used is a

My horse-power steam
engine is calculated to do
work beyond the best four
horse-power steam
engines not only of the
mill, but of the whole
world. The increased
work has been from a
mill to have a new assist-
ent and a new miller.

The old mill was sold by Mr.
Dowling, railroad superinten-
dent; Mr. C. R. Rea, assistant
millers; Mr. J. H. Gates,
millers.

The teachers for
1869:
J. F. McComas, 33 pupils;
J. W. Dixon, No. 1, 21 pupils;
J. H. Shipley, No. 2, 26 pupils;
J. M. Davis, No. 3, 33 pupils;
J. H. Shipley, No. 4, 21 pupils;
J. H. Shipley, No. 5, 26 pupils;
J. H. Shipley, No. 6, 26 pupils.

The magistrates are
J. M. Davis, James B. Dixon,
and Isaac Davis.

The constables are
J. W. Dixon

In the southwest
Sugar-Loaf Mountain
Bennett's Creek flows
to west, and the bound-
dary, Bush
creek.

LIBEB
Liberty, or Dist.
ning boundaries
"Beginning at the
of the mill on the Lo-
Bowie's old quarter; a-
to where the
Baltimore (now
the main branch
Pope Creek; thence
d by Roop, thence
road from Woodside
straight to the b
It is situated i
and has Lingano
sixty horse-power steam-engine, and the machinery is not excelled in the State. The mill produces the greatest and best flour that can be made, having the advantage not only of improved machinery but of the grain of Frederick County, than which there is no better in the world. The special brands which are most popular are the "Best Araby" and the "Unsurpassed." The increase of business at the Frederick Mills has been from fifty to sixty per cent. Mr. Gambrell has as his assistants in the business his two sons, Messrs. Richard and C. P. Gambrell.

Araby, sometimes called Frederick Junction, is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, three miles from Frederick. W. T. Mullinix is postmaster; F. B. Miller, assistant postmaster and dispatcher; W. T. Mullinix, railroad and express agent; Frank Monte, train superintendent; John O'Brien, railroad foreman; Charles Rech, merchant; J. E. Devilbiss, cooper; Harry Hartman, blacksmith; W. H. Kemp, carpenter; J. H. Gambrell, Thos. Kenna, and C. Starks, millers.

The teachers for the year ending April 15, 1881, were:

- Miss No. 1, 53 pupils, M. Virginia Ryan; No. 2, 52 pupils, J. W. Dixon; No. 3, 55 pupils, Georgia D. England; No. 4, 31 pupils, W. R. Wincelli; No. 5, 50 pupils, Louisa Bower; No. 6, 26 pupils, J. V. Silnece; No. 7, 46 pupils, J. H. Shipley; No. 1 (colored), 65 pupils, John H. Griffin; No. 2 (colored), 55 pupils, D. R. Hall.

The magistrates are Joseph Moberly, Francis Knott, and Isaac Davis.

The constables are Jacob Doneberg and —.

In the southwestern portion of the district is the Sugar Loaf Mountain, thirteen hundred feet in height. Bennett's Creek flows through the district from east to west, and the Monocacy River forms its western boundary. Bush Creek flows along the northern edge.

**LIBERTY DISTRICT, No. 8.**

Liberty, or District No. 8, originally had the following boundaries:

- Beginning at the fork of the Liberty and Annapolis road, running down the old Annapolis road by Sheets' place and thence on the Linganore to a gate post at the going into the old quarter; thence east to the south branch of the Linganore up said branch to Clancy's mill; thence east to Suemoor (now Carroll) County line; then with said line to the branch of Sam's Creek; then from said branch to Little River; thence down Sam's Creek to the mill formerly owned by a stream with a straight line to Pine Tree, on the main road to Liberty, and from said tree with a straight line to the beginning.

In the eastern portion of the county, Linganore District on the north and east, Woodville on the east, New Market on the south, and Mount Pleasant and Woodborough on the west. Settlements were made in this district as early as 1732. "Gaither's Chance," of ten hundred and sixty-four acres was surveyed July 24, 1732, and "Hammond's Strife," of twelve hundred and thirty acres, Aug. 10, 1733. Among the earliest pioneers were the Howards, Dorsey, Upton Sheriding, Sollerers, John Wagner, the Hobbs, the Hammonds, Gaithers, John Young, Cones, Crabtasters, Swoaines, Abram Jones, Clemsons, Thomas Warfield, Brashers, and Grafton Sheriding.

The Gaithers of Maryland came to America from Wales at a very early period. William Gaither, born Feb. 15, 1745, was an early settler in Montgomery County, and soon after that year purchased a tract of land in Frederick County called "Pleasant Fields," which is now the home and property of his grandson, Henry Chew Gaither. William Gaither married Elizabeth Davis, who was born Nov. 21, 1745. Mrs. Gaither resided before her marriage at "Greenwood," the family-seat of the Davieses, and now the property of her grandson, Hon. A. Bowie Davis. After her marriage William Gaither removed to "Pleasant Fields," proposing to reside there permanently, but a short stay convinced him that he liked it less than he had expected, and accordingly he returned to Montgomery County, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying there May 1, 1804. His son, William, Jr., decided, on his father's return to Montgomery, to remain on the Frederick County farm, and continued to reside there. In the troubles growing out of the political agitation preceding the war of 1812, William Gaither, Jr., warmly espoused the cause of the anti-war party, and assisted Alexander Conlee Hansen, Gen. Henry Lee, Gen. Lingan, and others in the defense of the Federal Republican office at Baltimore against the mob which afterwards broke into the Baltimore jail, killed Gen. Lingan, and maltreated Lee, Hanson, and others. On this occasion Mr. Gaither was seriously injured, and was left as being dead in the street. In order to satisfy himself that life was extinct, one of the rioters thrust a knife into his hand, and finding that he gave no sign of life abandoned him for some other victim. Mr. Gaither was finally rescued by friends, and after a tedious illness recovered. On becoming convalescent he returned to "Pleasant Fields," and spent the rest of his life there as a planter and farmer. He died suddenly on the 10th of April, 1834, and his widow died on the 29th of March, 1844. William Gaither, Jr., was one of eleven children,—seven daughters and four sons,—and was born Oct. 12, 1789. His wife (born April 22,
Gambrill House (Boscobel House)
4801 Urbana Pike (MD 355), Frederick
Jennifer K. Cosham, 26 April 2006

North elevation

Northwest facade
Gambrill House (Boscobel House)
4801 Urbana Pike (MD 355), Frederick
Jennifer K. Cosham, 26 April 2006

East elevation

South elevation
F-7-058
Gambrill House (Boscobel House)
4801 Urbana Pike (MD 355), Frederick
Jennifer K. Cosham, 26 April 2006

West elevation
Boscohe F-7-58
N/S Rte 355 N Aratx
North View
Bozcobel

N/s Rte 355 NR. Araby
Southeast View
Bosco del
N/S Rte 355 NR. Araby
Interior view of Hallway
Boscoel F-7-58
N/s Rte 355 nr. Araby
Interior, Marble Fireplace, South Room
First level
This and the following pictures sent to the Trust by Mahmood Saniie of SAAZEH Design Group
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Silver Spring, MD 20910
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3/15/85
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