

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED OCT 18 1985  
DATE ENTERED NOV 18 1985

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

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF Frederick, Maryland

STATE

CODE

24

COUNTY

Frederick

CODE

021

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> 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.

VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber# 659

Folio# 20

STREET & NUMBER

Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Assessment of Alternatives  
GMP, Monocacy National Battlefield

DATE

May 1979

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

NPS, NCR

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D.C.

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>c. 1868</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

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.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES circa 1868-1873

BUILDER/ARCHITECT James H. Gambrill

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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 business men of Frederick County.<sup>1</sup> 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. /1 T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, Historic of Frederick County Maryland (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1979) P.1056./

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 8	2 9 4 2 0 0	43 5 9 8 1 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

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. See continuation.

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

STATE	Maryland	CODE	COUNTY	Frederick	CODE
STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gary Scott, Regional Historian

ORGANIZATION

National Capital Region-NPS

DATE

August 9, 1984

STREET & NUMBER

1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

TELEPHONE

202-426-6660

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

## 12 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

*Edwin CB Zores*

DATE

*October 11, 1985*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

*for Patrick W. Anders*

DATE

*11/18/85*

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

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.

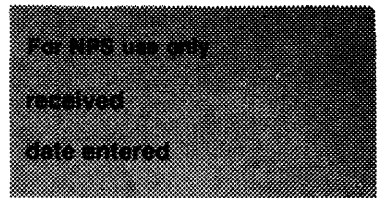
Though it has been severely altered to the point of being no longer eligible for the National Register, the nearby Araby or Gambrill Mill served as a Federal hospital during the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864. The family of James H. Gambrill had gone to join the family of C. Keefer Thomas, to hide 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page

Major Bibliographical References

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- 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

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet    Boundary Description cont.    Item number    Page

"Boscobel" is included within Monocacy National Battlefield, which was listed on the National Register on November 5, 1973. For the purposes of this nomination which includes the "Boscobel" or Gambrill house only, the National Register boundary forms a triangle which includes the house and its viewshed, i.e. the hillock upon which it stands. The hillside continues up behind the house, so that the Register boundary begins at a point directly behind the house going down the hillside westward almost to Maryland Route 355 and then northeast around the apron of the hill to a point near the house access road and then southeast to the beginning point behind the house. The National Register boundary is drawn on an enclosed blueline print with this nomination.



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 MEHRLING HOLDCRAFT

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IN TWO VOLUMES  
VOLUME ONE

---

*Baltimore*  
REGIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1979



*T. J. C. Williams*

## HISTORY OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

1056

town; he is a liberal contributor, and has served the congregation as deacon and as elder for many years. Mrs. Brandenburg is a member of the Lutheran Church at Middletown.

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JAMES H. GAMBRILL, JR., is one of the leading and active citizens and business men of Frederick.

He is treasurer and manager of the Frederick County Farmers' Exchange and general manager of the Mountain City Mills, two of the largest and most enterprising industries of the city. He is also closely identified with several other Frederick enterprises; was one of the incorporators and is general manager and treasurer of the G. L. Baking Company which was incorporated in 1909, and are successfully operating a wholesale bakery in this city. He was also one of the incorporators and is treasurer of the Post Publishing Company, recently incorporated for the purpose of conducting an independent Daily Newspaper and general printing and publishing business.

Born in Baltimore, March 9, 1866, our subject is the third son of a family of five sons and four daughters, of James H. and Antoinette Frances (Staley) Gambrill.

The Gambrill family is of English origin and Scotch-Irish extraction, and was one of the early settled families of Maryland. The American ancestor of the family was an Episcopal clergyman.

James H. Gambrill, Sr., is a native of Howard county, Md., where he resided until 1849, when he located in Frederick County. For many years he was actively engaged in the milling and grain business in Frederick and Frederick County. Since he first came to the county, with the exception of a year spent in Baltimore at the close of the Civil War, he has resided in or near Frederick. Mr. Gambrill during his active business life became widely known as one of the representative business men of the County and he is held in high regard by all who know him. He is now living retired in Frederick. In politics he is a Democrat and he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On his maternal side James H. Gambrill, Jr., is a grandson of Cornelius Staley who was one of the best known of Frederick County citizens, and who was born near Frederick on October 22, 1808, and died in March, 1883. Cornelius Staley traced his ancestry back through three generations of Frederick County citizens, his great-grandfather having come from Germany shortly after 1740.

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, as an apprentice entered into the milling business with his father, and since that time with the exception of five years, from 1888 to 1893, spent in Alabama, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, he has been identified with the milling and grain business.

He has always been actively interested in helping to develop the agricultural resources of the County. In 1898 he was one of the organizers and incorporators of a Truckers Association in Frederick County, organized for the purpose of co-operation and better marketing of vegetables, fruits, etc. Mr. Gambrill was the financial and sales agent of the association for five years, and successfully conducted its affairs until the pressure of his other business interests compelled him to resign.

In 1902 Mr. Gambrill was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Frederick County Farmers' Exchange, a joint stock company composed of one hundred and eighty farmers of the county, incorporated for the purpose of conducting a general grain, flour, feed, fertilizer and implement business. The officers for the first year were D. C. Kemp, president; J. F. Thomas, vice-president; R. Rush Lewis, secretary; James H. Gambrill, Jr., treasurer and manager.

For five years under the active and progressive management of Mr. Gambrill, this organization was very successful, and was looked upon as one of the best managed corporations of the kind in the State.

In 1907 upon the completion, by Mr. D. W. Dietrich, of the Mountain City Mills, which have a capacity of one thousand barrels per day, the stockholders of the Farmers' Exchange decided to sell their holdings of stock to Messrs. D. W. Dietrich and James H. Gambrill, Jr., and received book value for their stock. Since then this enterprise has been conducted in conjunction with the Mountain City Mills, which is the largest mill in the state of Maryland with one exception. From the very outset these kindred enterprises have met with substantial success under the management of Mr. Gambrill.

He has largely been instrumental in directing the affairs of the business with an ability, foresight and sagacity that stamps him as a man of high executive capacity and rare mercantile acumen. To him has been due much of the prosperity and prestige attained by the firms, and he has become prominent in business

and milling circles as one of the ablest and most representative men identified with these branches of industry. Honorable in all his dealings, and his business methods characterized by the highest principles, he commands the respect of business and financial circles generally. Mr. Gambrill is also one of Frederick's most public spirited citizen. He has been one of the most active members of the Frederick Business Men's Association for some years. In 1909 he was Vice-President and is now serving as President of this Association. He has largely helped to make this one of the liveliest and most progressive organizations of the kind in the State.

At a largely attended and representative Citizens meeting held July 15, 1910, for the purpose of taking initiative steps towards the securing of a new Charter for Frederick City, Mr. Gambrill was named by the meeting to be one of seven men who should form a Charter Commission to draft a new Charter, the other six to be named by the committee appointed for that purpose.

In politics, Mr. Gambrill is allied with the Democratic party. From June 1907 to June 1910 he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Frederick City. He was one of the active members of the board, and is accredited with having shown ability, sound judgment and good methods in helping to handle the affairs of the city. At the expiration of his term he declined to stand for renomination, and proved his interest in the city, and as an example for future public spirited citizens, when he refused to accept the salary due him for his three years' services.

In religion he is a member of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church of Frederick.

October 31st, 1890, Mr. Gambrill married Susan May, the eldest daughter of Colonel D. C. Winebrenner, one of Frederick's leading citizens. After being happily married for eleven years the beautiful and useful life of Mrs. Gambrill was brought to a close on December 2, 1902.

Their union was blessed with two living children, James H. Gambrill 3rd, and Susan May Gambrill. The former, who is nineteen years old, graduated at Staunton Military Academy, at Staunton, Va., in June 1910, and is now associated with his father in business; the latter, who is eight years old, helps brighten the home of her father who has remained unmarried since the death of his wife in 1902.

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PETER G. SAUBLE, is a well known breed-

er of blooded cattle and horses, and is the owner of "Dan Tucker," a horse with a mark of 2:16, sired by "George Tucker." He called his stock farm "Highland," and is situated near Johnsville. Mr. Sauble was born in Wakefield Valley, Carroll County, Md., May 2, 1858, and is a son of William and Mary (Geiger) Sauble.

Henry Sauble, the grandfather of Peter G. Sauble, lived for some time at Manchester, Md. He located near Westminster, Carroll County, Md. He followed the vocation of a farmer. His children were as follows: Jacob, Daniel, Catherine; Margaret, George, John, Lydia and William.

William Sauble, son of Henry Sauble, was born at Manchester, Md., and reared to farm pursuits. He was the recipient of a common school education. He farmed in the Wakefield Valley, Carroll County, Md. His death occurred near Taneytown, in that county. He held membership in the Dunkard Church. Mr. Sauble was married to Mary Geiger, still living. They were the parents of the following children: Peter G., whose name heads this sketch; Anne, is unmarried; Wesley Emanuel, of New Windsor, Md., married a Miss Koons; Mollie, the wife of Charles Angle, of Taneytown; William, deceased, was married to Laura Griffin, and secondly to Jennie Little, and left three children, Belle, Harrison and Grace; Daniel, is deceased; John Henry, of Taneytown, Md.; George, lives in Carroll County; Addison, a resident of Baltimore City; and Maggie, married to Edward Cook, of Baltimore.

Peter G. Sauble, son of William and Mary (Geiger) Sauble, received his education in the schools of Frederick County. He was but four years old when his father removed to Johnsville District. Among his teachers were Mary Rhein, Anne Kinper, John S. Repp, R. Glisen, Thomas Sidwell and Frank Sidwell. He left school when he reached nineteen years. During his youth he learned all the details of an agricultural life. For several years he conducted a threshing machine. In 1886 he took up farming at Lenwood, Carroll County. He then located on a rented farm in Johnsville District, and next lived on a place near Unionville. Mr. Sauble then purchased his present farm, in 1891, which contains 140 acres. On this estate, Mr. Sauble has laid out a half-mile track, on which he tries out his horses. As said, he is very prominent in the breeding of blooded cattle and horses.

In his political views, Mr. Sauble is a Republican. He is a member of no religious body. On September 21, 1886, he was married to Emma Amanda Willier, daughter of Augustus

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.

FREDERICK COUNTY FREE LIBRARY.

VOL. I.

C. BURR ARTZ LIBRARY  
FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

PHILADELPHIA:  
LOUIS H. EVERTS.

1882.

FOR REFERENCE

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

361

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 Fearhake, 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 southwestern 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 behalf of 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 Bennett's Creek, two and a half miles from Monrovia. The large Price distillery is located here. The merchants are J. M. Davis (postmaster), Reuben Engle, and Samuel Hobbs. W. T. Turner and S. B. Davis run a flouring-mill, and Jonathan Jacobs has a carriage manufactory.

**Park Mills.**—This thriving point is on Bennett's Creek, three miles from Buckeystown, nine from

Frederick, and sixty from Baltimore. A Methodist 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 professions are represented by Dr. E. E. Mullinix, physician; O. A. Millard, miller; Charles Dronenberg, D. M. Howard, John Moore, Horace Peters, blacksmiths.

**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, T. L. Crawford's store, and the blacksmith-shops of David Case and J. C. Dronenberg are in the Urbana part.

The **Ijamsville Flour-Mills**, located at Ijamsville, have been in existence for nearly a century under various proprietors. John Ijams was the original 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 burrs. The power is supplied by Bush Creek, on the banks 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 influential 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 merchants and manufacturers. Immediately on coming into possession of the mills he added many improvements. 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 Frederick City Mill, thus increasing his production to forty-five thousand barrels per annum. The latter mill, with five run of burrs, is situated near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line. The power used is a

city horse-power steam  
exceeded in the  
best and best flour  
advantage not only of  
grain of Frederick C  
water in the world.  
most popular are the  
mills." The increa  
mills has been from  
mill has as his assist  
Messrs. Richard and  
Araby, sometimes  
the Baltimore and  
Frederick. W. T.  
Miller, assistant po  
Mullinix, railroad a  
train superintendent  
man; Charles Rea  
carper; Harry Har  
carpenter; J. H. G  
ley, millers.

The teachers for  
were:

School No. 1, 33 pupi  
J. W. Dixon; No  
4, 31 pupils, W.  
Dutton; No. 6, 2  
J. H. Shipley. N  
No. 2 (colored), 1

The magistrates  
and Isaac Davis.

The constables  
Dixon.

In the southw  
Sugar-Loaf Moun  
Bennett's Creek  
to west, and the  
boundary. Busl  
edge.

LI  
Liberty, or. D  
having boundari

"Beginning at  
and running down  
Hobbs' mill on the  
Busey's old quart  
shore; thence up  
the Baltimore (no  
to the main bran  
Pipe Creek; thence  
by Roop; thence  
road from Woods  
straight line to th

It is situated  
and has Ling

sixty horse-power steam-engine, and the machinery is not excelled in the State. The mill produces the finest 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 Mantz, train superintendent; John O'Brien, railroad foreman; Charles Reach, merchant; J. E. Devilbiss, cooper; Harry Hartman, blacksmith; W. H. Kemp, carpenter; J. H. Gambrell, Thos. Kenna, and C. Stanley, millers.

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

School No. 1, 33 pupils, M. Virginia Ryan; No. 2, 52 pupils, J. W. Dixon; No. 3, 58 pupils, Georgia D. England; No. 4, 31 pupils, W. R. Winchell; No. 5, 30 pupils, Louisa Dutrow; No. 6, 26 pupils, J. V. Silance; No. 7, 40 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 ——— Dixon.

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.

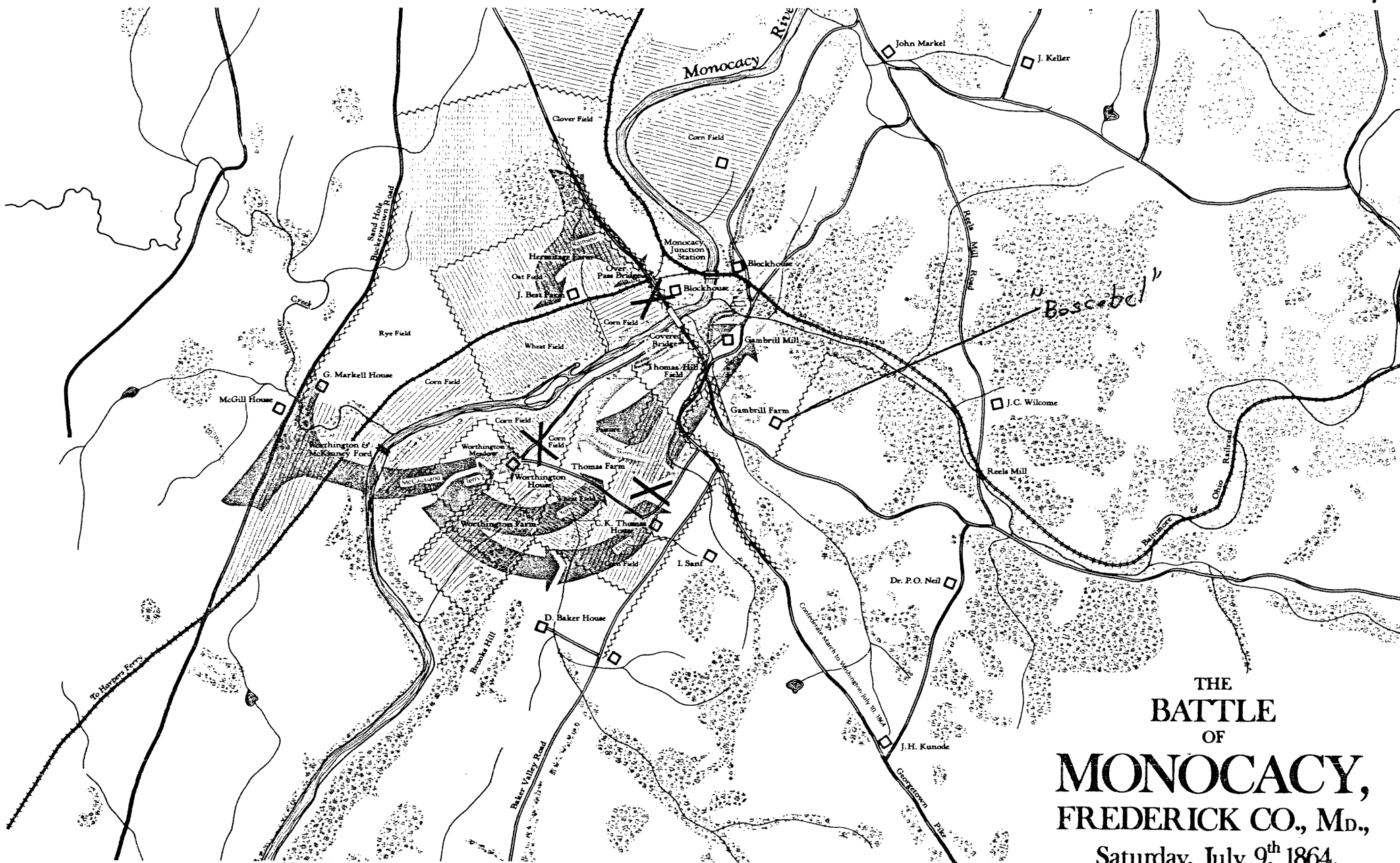
Liberty, or District No. 8, originally had the following boundaries:

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

It is situated in the eastern portion of the county, and has Linganore District on the north and east,

Woodville on the east, New Market on the south, and Mount Pleasant and Woodsborough 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, 1753. Among the earliest pioneers were the Howards, Dorseys, Upton Sheredine, Sollerses, John Wagner, the Hobbs, the Hammonds, Gaithers, John Young, Coales, Crabsters, Sweadners, Abram Jones, Clemsons, Thomas Warfield, Brashears, and Grafton Sheredine.

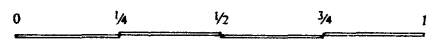
The Gaithers of Maryland came to America from Wales at a very early period. William Gaither, born Feb. 15, 1745, was an early settler in Montgomery County, and soon after that year purchased a tract of land in Frederick County called "Pleasant Fields," which is now the home and property of his grandson, 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 Davises, 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 Contee Hanson, 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,



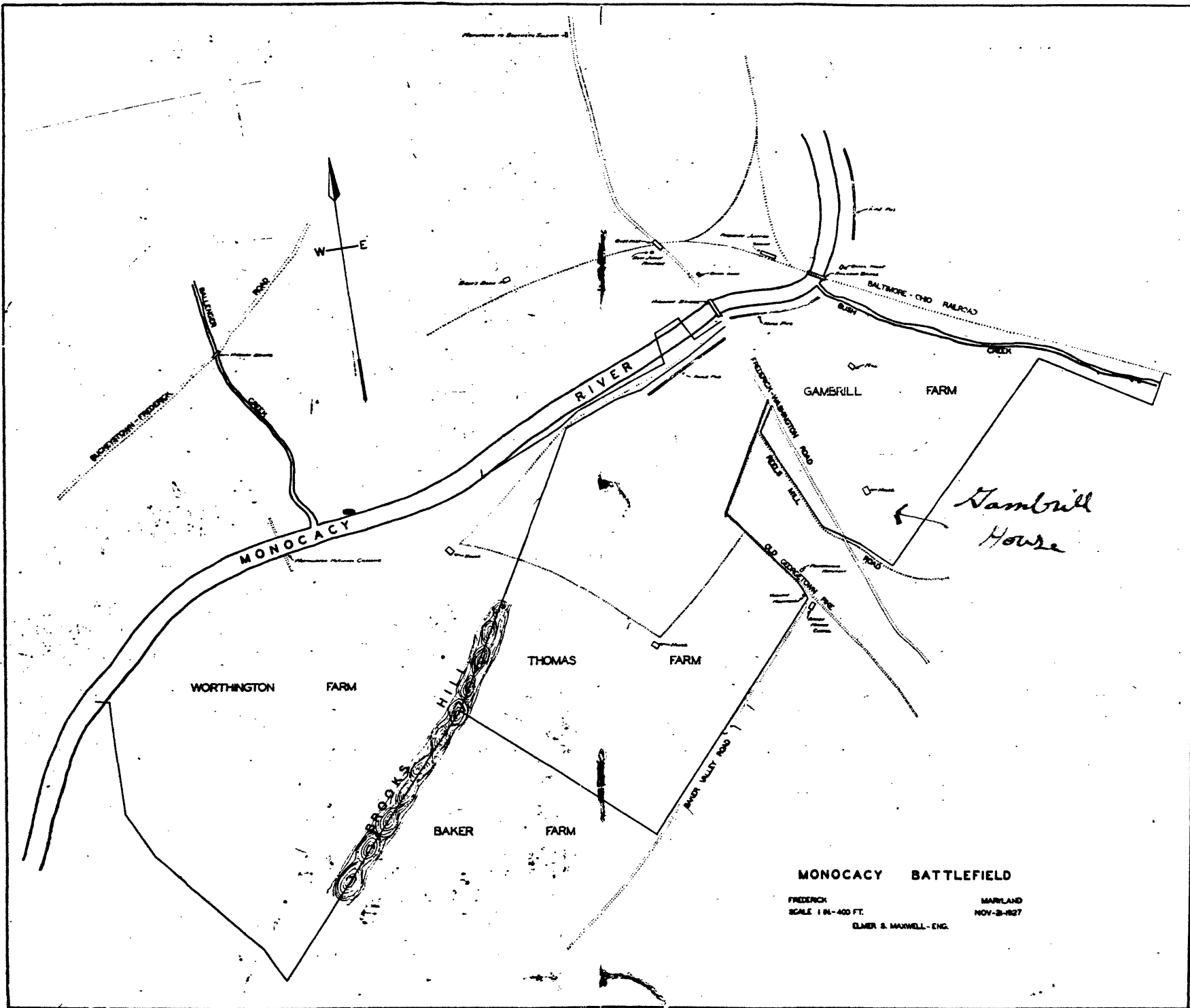
THE  
BATTLE  
OF  
**MONOCACY,**  
FREDERICK CO., Md.,  
Saturday, July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

LEGEND

- |               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Fences        | Conflict Area           |
| Railroad      | Secondary Conflict Area |
| Macadam Roads | Confederate Troops      |
| Country Roads | Union Troops            |
| Woodlands     | Early's Headquarters    |
| Topography    | Wallace's Headquarters  |
| Crops         |                         |



Scale in Miles



MONOCACY RIVER

BALTIMORE - OHIO RAILROAD

GAMBRILL FARM

*Gambrill House*

WORTHINGTON FARM

THOMAS FARM

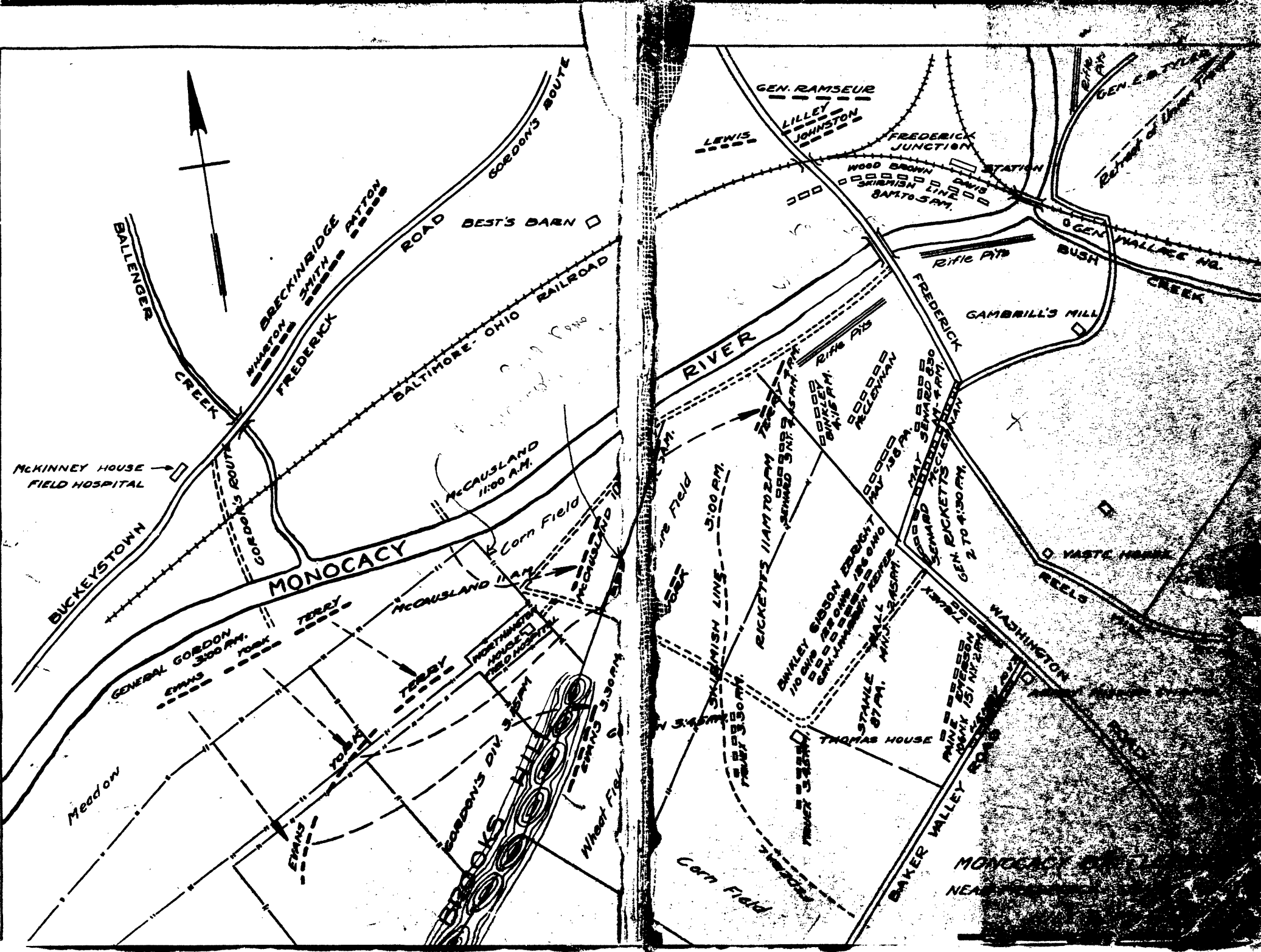
BAKER FARM

**MONOCACY BATTLEFIELD**

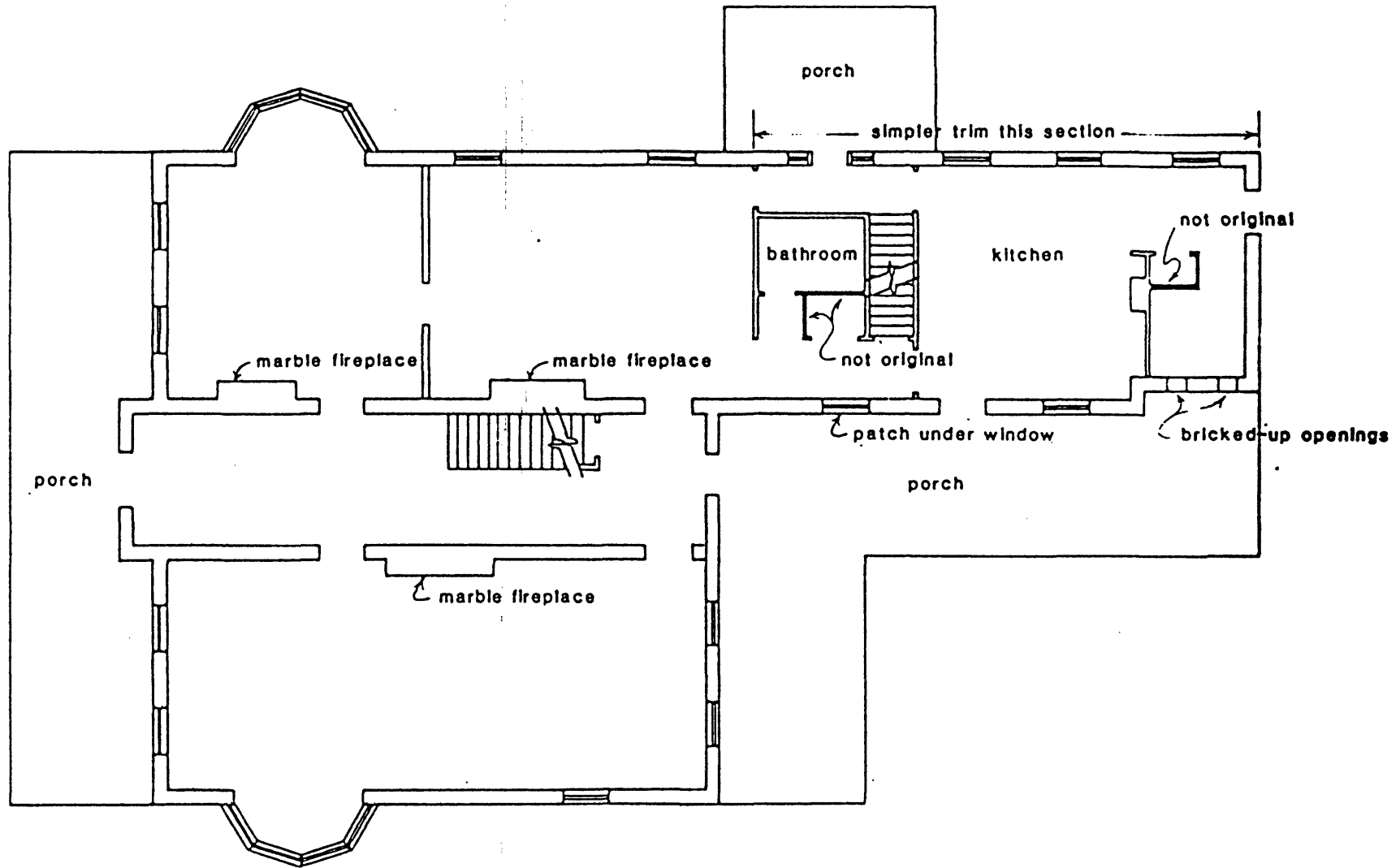
FREDERICK  
SCALE 1 IN. = 400 FT.

MARYLAND  
NOV-2-1927

ELMER S. MAXWELL - ENG.





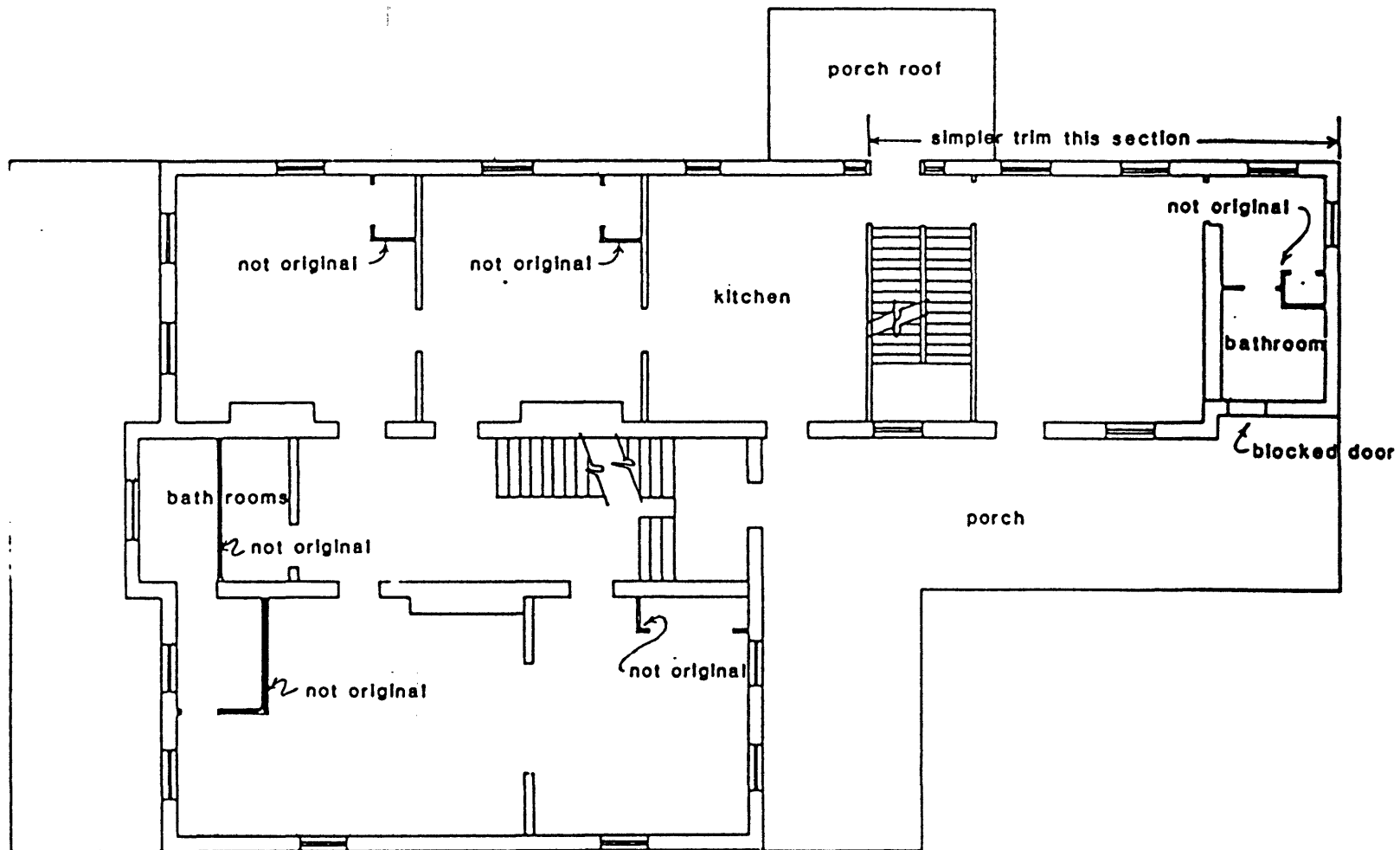


**BOSCOBEL HOUSE**

**First Floor**

**No Scale**

↑ **North**

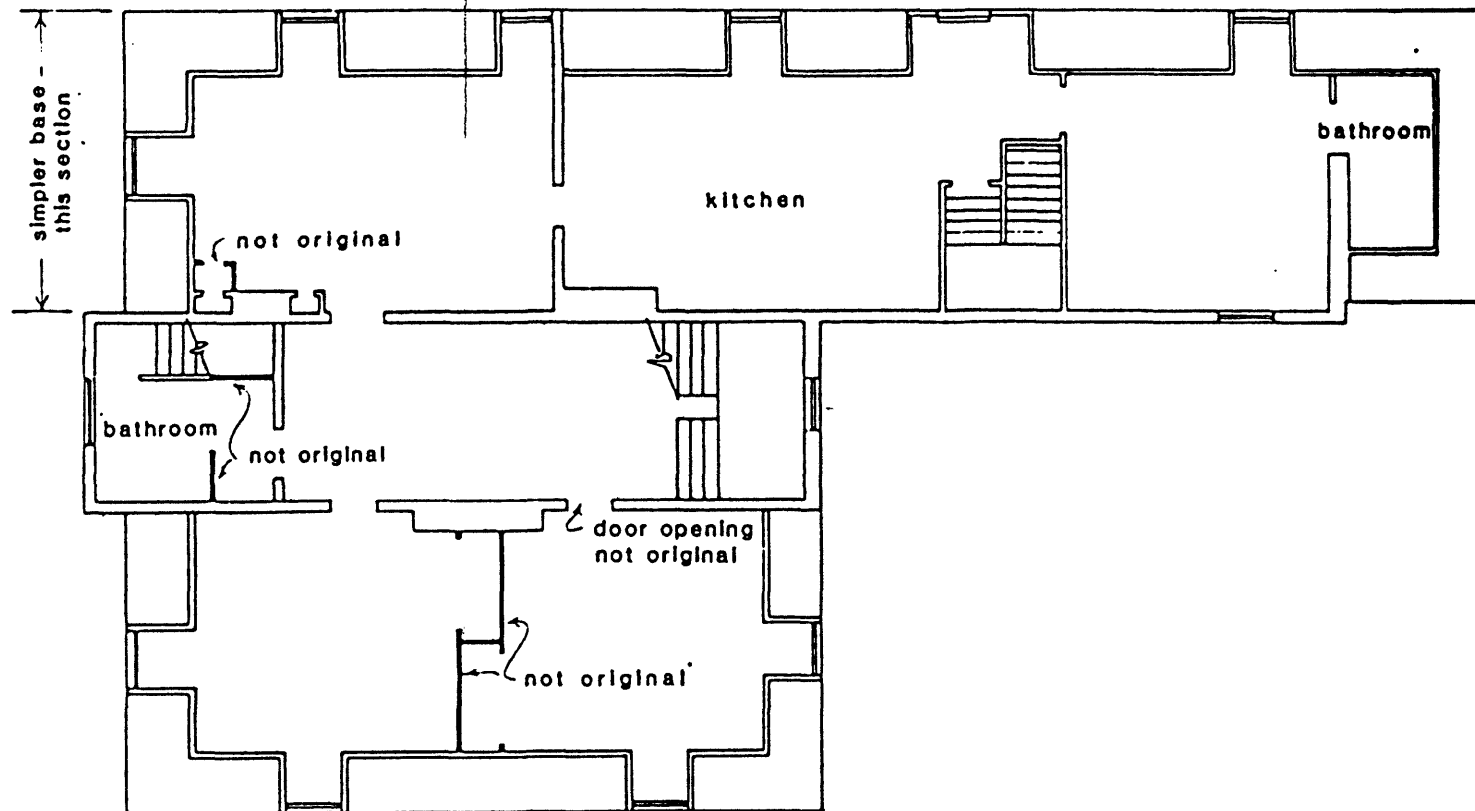


**BOSCOBEL HOUSE**

Second Floor

No Scale

↑ North



**BOSCOBEL HOUSE**

Third Floor

No Scale

↑ North