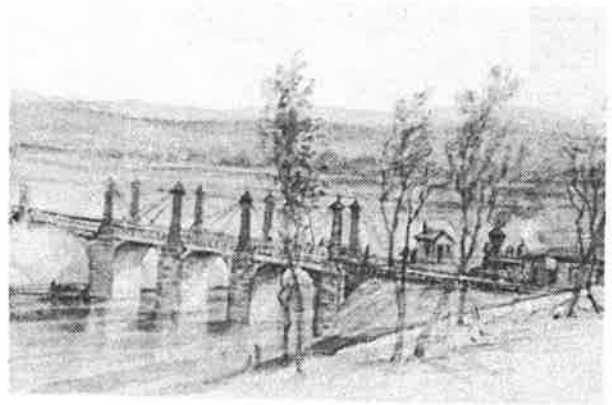
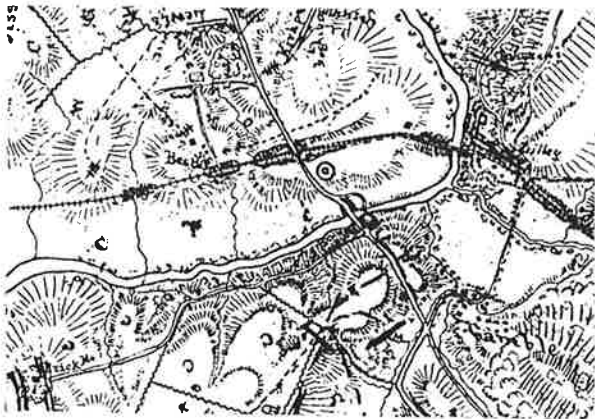

MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION AND ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

FINAL REPORT



Prepared for:
The National Park Service - Denver Service Center
Project No. MONO-337-35

Prepared by:
• **EDAW, Inc.**
• **Land and Community Associates**
• **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

1.1 Project Background

In 1981 the National Park Service (NPS) acquired a 143-acre tract of land on both sides of the Bush Creek in Frederick County, Maryland, as part of an ongoing effort to manage the Monocacy National Battlefield. Planning efforts affecting the Bush Creek tract led NPS to undertake this Cultural Landscape Evaluation and Archeological Evaluation, which includes a narrative history of the landscape, an inventory of character-defining features, and a condition assessment of extant archeological and cultural landscape resources. The purpose of this evaluation is to identify sensitive areas and features that may be affected by development projects anticipated by NPS. Project findings will assist in preparation of the Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment for relocation of NPS's Historic Preservation Training Center from Williamsport, Maryland, to the Bush Creek tract. Findings also provide NPS with a tool for determining the extent and character of future research and survey efforts. In conjunction with this project, NPS is developing a Historic Structure Report (HSR) to evaluate the Gambrill house.

This archeological and cultural landscape evaluation may be used as the basis for future amendments to the National Register nominations for the Monocacy National Battlefield and the circa 1872 Gambrill house, listed on the register in 1973 and 1985 respectively. Research conducted for these nominations found the Bush Creek tract to be a contributing element to the 1,647-acre battlefield. The Gambrill house was determined eligible for its architectural significance and relationship to prominent Frederick County businessman James H. Gambrill. The nominations presented the Araby Mill, located on the Bush Creek tract, as inappropriate for individual listing because of its architectural modifications.

1.2 Administrative Context

In 1934, Congressional Act 48, Statute 1198, established the Monocacy National Military Park, an approximately 1,200-acre tract of privately owned land, to commemorate the Battle of Monocacy and preserve for historical purposes the site's Civil War-related features. The 1934 act called for the donation of properties to be developed into parklands, and in 1976 Public Law 94-578 authorized NPS to acquire lands for the park. This 1976 amendment to the original act also changed the name of the park to the Monocacy National Battlefield. In 1978 Public Law 95-625 expanded the battlefield's boundaries by 587 acres. The Bush Creek tract studied in this report was transferred to NPS in fee on December 16, 1981.¹

1) Miller, Parish, Pine and Weiner, Inc., Assessment of Alternatives, General Management Plan: Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland, May 1979, A-6.

According to the General Management Plan (GMP), the Bush Creek tract would be used as the primary location for visitor information and orientation, park support, and maintenance facilities. The U.S. Congress later contributed funds for relocation of the Preservation Training Center to the 1872 Gambrill house, which prompted funding of this report.

1.3 Summary of Findings

This cultural landscape evaluation and archeological evaluation confirms and builds on previous findings concerning the Bush Creek tract. The evaluation emphasizes the significance of the site's natural features, which influenced its development and evolution as a mill seat during the tract's period of significance. The evaluation process resulted in the consultant team's conclusion that the period of significance for the tract should be redefined to reflect a continuous period from the 1830 establishment of the mill through its termination of operations and sale by the Gambrill family in 1901 and that the National Register nomination should be amended to reflect this conclusion. This period of significance would include the Civil War events associated with the Battle of Monocacy in 1864 as well as earlier military actions in 1862 that were associated with the Battle of Antietam. This period also coincides with James H. Gambrill's rise to prominence as a significant industrialist and business owner in Frederick County and with his development and occupation of the Second Empire-style, 1872 Gambrill residence overlooking the mill.

Research and field work conducted during the evaluation support findings that the cultural landscape of the Bush Creek tract contributes to the significance and integrity of the property. The cultural landscape, particularly large-scale elements such as topography, cluster arrangement, spatial organization, boundaries, and land use, strengthens the tract's ability to reflect its appearance during the period of significance. Based on the surface features inventoried during the survey and information drawn from primary and secondary sources, there is considerable potential for preserved archeological resources that contribute to the significance of the mill property. Landscape features have strong associations to the Civil War events associated with the tract and to the successful operation of Araby Mill. Subsurface archeological resources associated with a field hospital at the mill site and the Union retreat across the Bush Creek floodplain may contribute new information concerning the Civil War history of the tract. In addition, archeological resources may contribute important information on the location and nature of the second mill shown on historic maps. While the overall setting of the 1872 Gambrill house remains intact, the existing landscape in the immediate vicinity of the house only slightly enhances the integrity of the house. Future archeological investigations and continued research can be expected to reveal additional information concerning the small-scale features and vegetation that are believed to have embellished the lawn. Such information could make possible preservation treatments that would reestablish these features.

Many large-scale landscape features such as the millrace and circulation networks associated with the property's nineteenth-century use as a commercial mill appear to retain integrity of location, association, and feeling. The site's most significant natural features—the Monocacy River, the

river's bluffs, the Bush Creek, and the Bush Creek valley—retain considerable integrity. Bush Creek's reliable water supply and its slight decline in elevation toward the Monocacy River influenced siting of the mill, and its present course reinforces Colonel John McPherson's decision to locate the mill in this area. The availability of easily accessible overland and rail transportation, routes that continue in use today, contributed to the success of the milling operations of James H. Gambrill. Although twentieth-century changes to many large-scale elements such as the bridges, roads, and the mill substantially diminished their integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, these features' locations and associations continue to contribute to the cultural landscape.

The Bush Creek tract's Civil War-era landscape remains relatively intact. Major features including the railroad tracks, Bush Creek, the bridges over the Monocacy River, agricultural fields, the mill and millrace, roads to Frederick and Baltimore, the internal road bisecting the property, and other large-scale elements remain in varying degrees of integrity. However, few small-scale elements such as fences or original vegetation remain. Because all Civil War-era buildings and structures have been removed or altered substantially, the Bush Creek tract's landscape and archeological resources comprise the site's most significant resources related to this period of significance. The mill, which has been evaluated previously as too altered to represent the period architecturally, may contribute to the integrity of spatial organization and historic land use. Associated subsurface remains may yield information concerning the operation of the mill. Many of the tract's historic views and Civil War sight lines have been obscured with the growth of vegetation or by new construction. Some of these views, however, particularly those from the 1872 house toward Frederick and from the bluffs overlooking the Monocacy River to the surrounding countryside, could be reestablished through land use changes and vegetative management policies. The tract retains considerable integrity as a contributing resource within the Monocacy National Battlefield.

Research conducted for this project reinforced findings from previous studies undertaken by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and NPS.² Several historic maps and photographs discovered at the National Archives Cartographic Division supported earlier data and assisted in the placement of significant landscape and archeological features. For example, a 1937 Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph showed remnants of an orchard, believed to be Gambrill's peach orchard. Early-twentieth-century U.S. Geological Survey maps also helped depict the property's post-Gambrill development. Charles Varlé's 1808 map of Frederick and Washington counties showed Daniel Ballenger's ferry near the site and indicated the site had not yet been developed. Other primary resources revealing significant landscape information included Frederick County land and tax records and Civil War memoirs, damage claims, and official reports.

As research concerning the site and the Gambrill family continues beyond this study, additional information concerning the late-nineteenth-century landscape may become available. Studies incorporating exhaustive investigative research as opposed to the thorough research conducted for

2) Philip Pendleton, "The Gambrill House" (Historic American Buildings Survey Report No. MD-1051, 1991), 15.

this study may reveal additional information in newspapers, equity docket, and other primary resources.³ Landscape archeology and the dating of trees by coring also would assist in definitively identifying specific components of the Gambrill-era landscape such as the peach orchard and plantings around the house.

Additionally, subsurface archeological investigations also would help establish the exact locations and materials of outbuildings, fence lines, the mill dam, and trash sites and contribute to understanding the use of space and material culture by the Bush Creek tract's residents. Most of the floodplain area of the tract has a high probability for containing prehistoric archeological resources that may contribute important information on the tract's prehistoric past. Subsurface testing to identify and evaluate subsurface resources is recommended in any location on the property, however, before ground-disturbing activity.

3) National Park Service, Draft Cultural Resource Management, NPS-28, Release Draft Number 4 (December, 1991), 22.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Description of Region

The Monocacy National Battlefield lies approximately three miles southeast of Frederick, Maryland, and 30 miles northwest of Washington, D.C., in a predominantly rural area that has experienced a modest amount of twentieth-century development (*Figure 1*). Established in 1934, the national battlefield today includes approximately 1,647 acres and encompasses lands owned by a variety of groups and individuals. NPS currently owns approximately 832 acres of the battlefield.

The site of the Monocacy National Battlefield is within the western portion of the Piedmont Province, a gentle to moderately rolling upland of moderate relief. The battlefield's Bush Creek tract is situated at a point where the Frederick Valley joins the Piedmont upland. All of the land within Monocacy National Battlefield drains into the Monocacy River, which flows southward from Pennsylvania to join the Potomac River at the southernmost point of Frederick County.¹

The geology of the battlefield is diverse, owing to its location between the low-lying Frederick Valley and the higher lands of the Piedmont uplands. The Frederick Valley—that area generally west of the Monocacy River—is underlain with carbonate rocks, principally limestones and dolomites. East of the Monocacy River is the Piedmont Upland, underlain by crystalline rocks, including quartzites and schists.

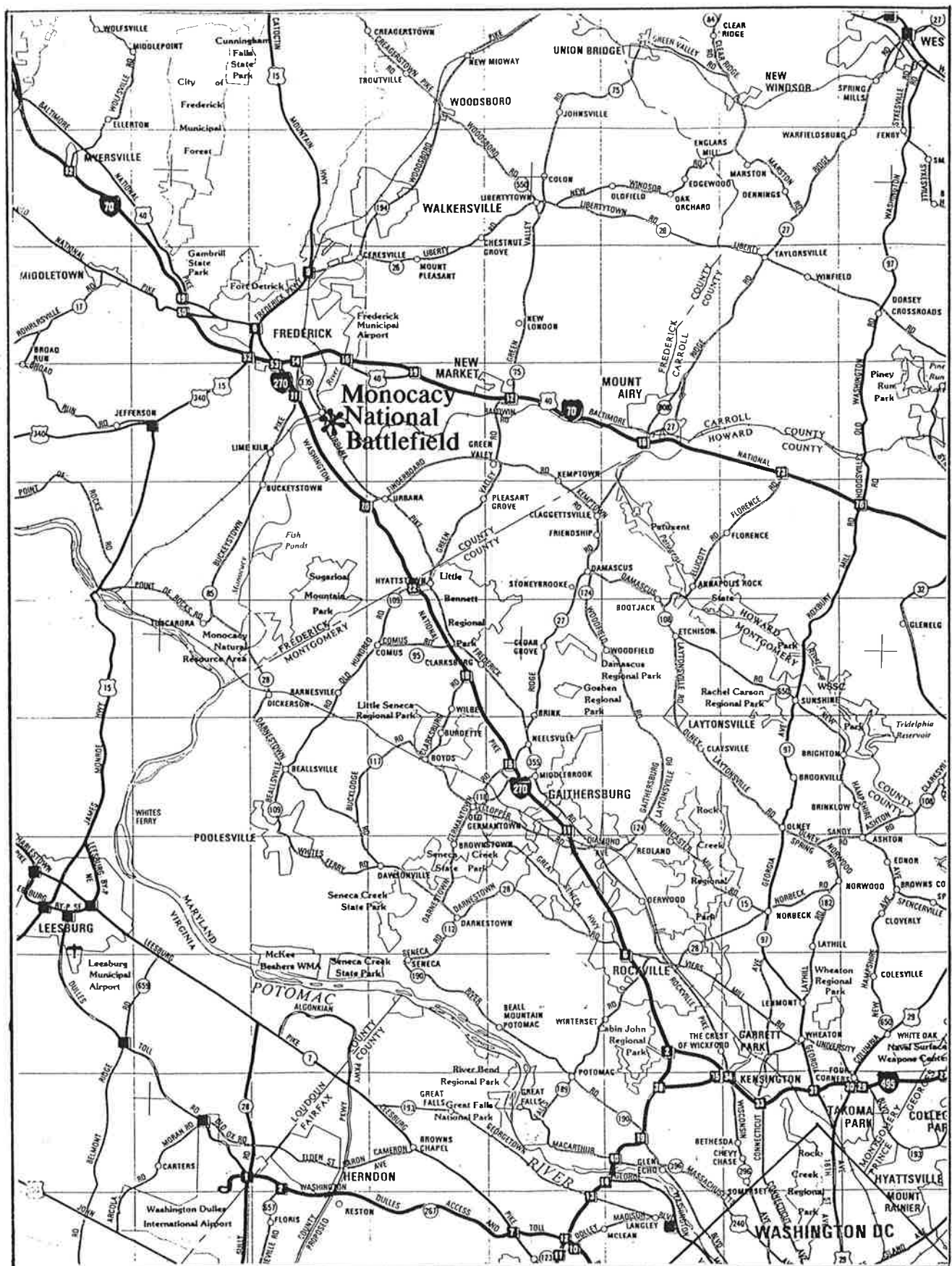
The battlefield's vegetation ranges from agricultural lands to woodlands and includes areas in secondary field succession and areas with riparian species. The woodlands within the battlefield are primarily deciduous, with some notable stands of conifers.

2.2 Site Description

The Bush Creek tract is a 143-acre parcel that represents the easternmost portion of the battlefield (*Figure 2*). The tract lies east of the Monocacy River, south of the Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) Railroad tracks, and northeast of State Route 355 and Ball Road.² Its southeastern boundary is defined by a hedge of densely planted spruce trees running in a northeasterly direction from Ball Road to an area just west of the historic mill pond, only traces of which remain. These boundaries adhere closely to those of the land owned by James H. Gambrill, the prominent Frederick County mill owner in the mid- to late nineteenth century.

1)Dames and Moore, "Selected Inventory, Analysis and Mapping of Resource Variables at Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland." Washington, D.C., October, 1978.

2)Route 355 and Ball Road partially follow the alignments of two historic routes—the Georgetown Turnpike and road to Ijamsville, respectively. See section 4 for a more in-depth discussion of the development of these roads.



Map Showing Vicinity of Monocacy National Battlefield (EDAW, 1993)
(The Chesapeake Bay Map, ADC Company of Alexandria, 1991)

Figure 1

Central to the site is the Bush Creek, which forms a valley running east from the Monocacy River through the property. On both sides of the creek are floodplain areas—the northern portion a field in succession and the southern portion used for grazing. A ford through the creek once facilitated access between the fields. A historic road was established over this ford to connect the property with the Georgetown Turnpike, B & O Railroad tracks, and the Baltimore Pike. Vegetation has covered the road's trace north of the ford. South of the creek, however, it remains evident until reaching the mill area, beyond which it acts as the site's entrance and has been paved. Most resources relating to the property's commercial milling period, primarily the circa 1830 stone mill and the millrace, are located within this valley. Today the mill serves as the visitor center for the Monocacy National Battlefield. A parking lot directly northwest of the mill was improved recently to accommodate increased visitation. A portion of the headrace east of the mill was filled during the mid-twentieth century. The headrace, however, becomes apparent approximately 200 feet from the mill and continues through the site's eastern woodlands to the mill pond site. The tailrace remains relatively intact.

Another smaller creek meets the Monocacy River downstream from the Bush Creek and runs parallel to Route 355 near the tract's western border. West of the creek, the land is flat and has been made into a lawn at the battlefield's entrance. A steep hillside east of the creek leads to the residential complex.

The property's residential buildings and setting are located along the Bush Creek valley's southern ridge, with the Gambrill house occupying a small terrace about half way up the ridge at an elevation of approximately 300 feet above sea level. A paved drive leads to the side door on the east; the trace of a circular drive leads to the front door. Associated buildings and structures, including the cistern, garage, and tennis court, are located east of the house in less prominent positions. The surrounding yard consists of mature deciduous and evergreen trees and a variety of specimen plants. South and east of the house are fields used as pasture. The slope southwest of the house grounds leads to the small creek and is wooded. Riparian woodlands occupy the site's easternmost area, flank the Bush Creek, and occupy the bluffs overlooking the Monocacy River.

2.3 Methodology: Archeology

The objective of the archeological investigations is to identify above-ground resources and identify locations likely to contain below-ground resources. The potential significance of known and predicted resources will be assessed to assist in planning.

Documentary research was conducted to collect information on known and potential archeological resources in the project area. The John Milner Associates (JMA) research team visited three repositories and collected information relating to potential archeological resources in the project area. A team member visited the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), Crownsville, Maryland, where she examined the site files and plotted on USGS quadrangle maps reported archeological sites within

Legend

1993 Existing Conditions

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Visitor Center and Ranger Residence
(Formerly Araby Mill) | 49. Entrance Drive |
| 2. Bridge | 50. Spruce Screen Plantings |
| 3. Road Trace | 51. Riparian Woodlands |
| 4. Headrace | 52. Grass Field |
| 5. Tailrace | 53. Commercial Buildings |
| 6. Mill Pond/Dam Remnants | 54. Lawn |
| 7. Woodlands (Maple, Oak, and Beech
dominants) | 55. Specimen Trees and Lawn |
| 8. Stream | 56. Barn |
| 9. Route 355 Bridge over the Monocacy
River | 57. Tennis Court |
| 10. B&O Railroad Bridge | 58. Garage |
| 11. B&O Railroad | 59. Antenna |
| 12. Dwelling/General Lew Wallace's Alleged
Headquarters Foundation | 60. Road Trace |
| 13. Unidentified Building Foundation | |
| 14. Unidentified Building Foundation | |
| 15. Open Fields (Grass Field/Livestock
Grazing) | |
| 16.-27. No longer existing in 1993 (see Figure 8) | |
| 28. Pumphouse | |
| 29. Cistern | |
| 30. Gambrill Mansion | |
| 31. Trees Lining Driveway | |
| 32. Driveway | |
| 33-38. No longer existing in 1993 (see Figure 12) | |
| 39. Woodlands (Maple and Oak dominants) | |
| 40. Building Foundation | |
| 41. Building Foundation | |
| 42. Driveway | |
| 43. Floodplain | |
| 44. Field in Succession | |
| 45. Riparian Woodlands (Maple and
Sycamore Dominants) | |
| 46. Pond | |
| 47. Shed | |
| 48. Parking Lot | |

two miles of the project area. She also reviewed reports of archeological investigations within the vicinity of the project area, including Kavanagh's 1982 survey of resources in the Monocacy River drainage (which includes critical information for predicting site locations).

A second team member reviewed historic maps at the National Archives and Records Administration, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, Alexandria, Virginia, where she acquired xerographic copies of maps that show building locations and Civil War troop locations. The third team member reviewed maps at the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. Those maps that provide information on land use were copied. In addition, Stephen Potter, Regional Archeologist, NCRO, was contacted for recommendations concerning sources to consult.

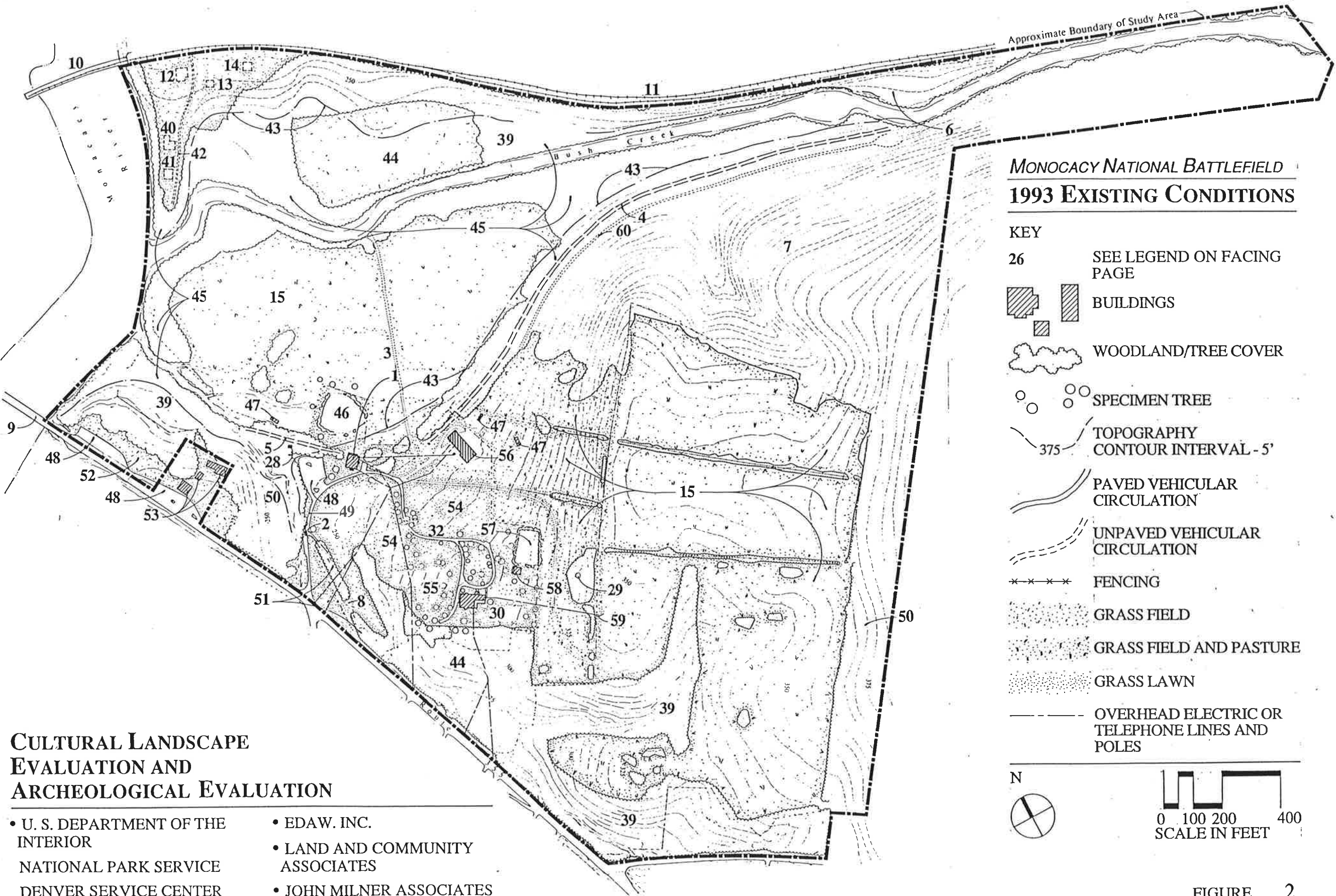
Systematic ground-surface reconnaissance of the project area was conducted by the field research team. In preparation for the reconnaissance, historic building locations shown on a series of historic maps were plotted on a USGS map. With this map and a base map supplied by NPS, the JMA field team conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area. Areas likely to include historic building locations were examined closely; the remainder of the area was surveyed by the three team members walking parallel transects 20 meters apart. Identifiable building remains, structures, and features were marked on the base map. A corresponding key of resource locations was prepared to accompany the map.

The results of the pedestrian survey were shared with other members of the project team when team members from EDAW and Land and Community Associates (LCA) and the NPS archeologist accompanied JMA archeologists on a site visit. The group examined the mill area, house area, mill race from the mill to the dam at the head of the race, and the cluster of building remains north of Bush Creek.

2.4 Methodology: Cultural Landscape Evaluation

Cultural landscape investigations for the study concentrated on the period between 1830, when Colonel John McPherson had Araby Mill constructed, and 1901, when the property passed out of Gambrill family ownership. The two distinct periods of significance identified in the National Register nominations for the property also were investigated: the Battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864, and Gambrill's residency and occupation following construction of his Second Empire-style house, 1872-1901. Since all research was mission-related, additional architectural studies, military history, or research into Gambrill and other owners apart from their use and alteration of the landscape were not included. Team members reviewed materials provided by NPS and conducted primary and secondary research to fill gaps in existing data. Research was conducted at the Maryland State Archives, Frederick County Public Library, Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick County Historical Society, National Archives, and Library of Congress. Land records, equity dockets, tax records, newspapers, historic maps, historic photographs, memoirs, and previously identified secondary resources were consulted. Descendants of James H. Gambrill and twentieth-century Bush Creek tract residents also were contacted and interviewed.

NOTE: BASE INFORMATION IS TO BE
USED SOLELY FOR PLANNING
PURPOSES.



This research provided the basis for development of a historical context concentrating on the cultural landscape as it related to mill operation and military events. James H. Gambrill and the 1872 Second Empire-style house were considered in the context of Gambrill as mill owner and site resident. Significant landscape features and characteristics were defined to be those related to either the mill operation or the Civil War events. Both research and initial field reconnaissance indicated that natural systems and features provided the framework for the use of the Bush Creek site and influenced its landscape development.

Upon completion of the research phase, the archeology and landscape teams developed strategies for conducting the site survey and initiated field work. Existing landscape features were documented and historic resources identified by comparing historic maps, photographs, and other materials with surviving landscape elements. Using this information, resources then were evaluated as “contributing” or “non-contributing.” “Contributing” features were identified as those dating from the period of significance and retaining sufficient integrity to represent that period. Resources examined included property boundaries, natural features, spatial relationships, land use, viewsheds, circulation routes, vegetation, and buildings and structures. Integrity was evaluated by judging both the degree to which features and characteristics related to the historical context were present and the extent to which changes affecting the integrity of these characteristics and features were reversible. Changes to the landscape were considered in the context of their immediate spatial organization and for their impacts on the entire Bush Creek tract.

Several National Register bulletins, including

- *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes,*
- *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes,* and
- *Draft National Register Bulletin 40: Evaluating and Documenting America's Historic Battlefields,*

were consulted for guidance on evaluating significance and integrity of landscape features and characteristics. The extent and rural character of the site influenced the team's decision to evaluate the Bush Creek tract according to the landscape characteristics outlined in *Bulletin 30*. Those landscape characteristics provided the basis for understanding the natural and cultural forces that influenced the establishment and development of the Bush Creek tract as a mill site and its role in events associated with the Civil War.

Note: For the purposes of this study, NPS supplied the consultant team with a 1993 survey of a portion of the Bush Creek tract. The survey identified topography, structures, and vegetation in most of the southern portions of the tract. For areas generally north and east of the mill, including Bush Creek, the consultant team relied on a topographic/existing conditions map (c. 1984) supplied by NPS, as well as aerial photography. The base map generated for this study is a composite of these maps, and should be used solely for planning purposes.

3.0. SUMMARY OF PREHISTORIC CONTEXTS

The project area is within Maryland archeological research unit 17, the Monocacy River drainage of Maryland's Piedmont province. The valley is within the Frederick-Lancaster Lowland, a limestone and sandstone valley, along the western margin of the piedmont. The project area includes the eastern bank, floodplain, terraces, and bluffs of the Monocacy River and its Bush Creek tributary.

The soils in the vicinity are generally well drained, deep, and fertile (Kavanagh 1983:40). Within the project area, soils in the floodplain are identified as Chewacla silt loam. These soils are described as both moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained (Matthews 1960:60, 116). They are low in fertility and generally unsuitable for crops because the soil remains wet after thaws or rain (Matthews 1960:60). Upland soils are identified as Cardiff channery loam, which are shallow to moderately deep and somewhat excessively drained. These soils are also generally low in fertility and subject to erosion (Matthews 1960:56-57).

Intensive archeological survey and testing of the Monocacy River valley was conducted by the Maryland Geological Survey from 1978 to 1980. The study included inventorying known artifact collections; locating reported sites in the field; and systematic survey of selected areas. Over 90% of the archeological sites located during the study are within 200 feet of water, 15 feet or less above water, on slopes of 0-15%, and on well-drained or excessively drained soils (Kavanagh 1982:37). The results of these investigations, as reported by Maureen Kavanagh (1982, 1983), provide the basis the prehistoric context of the project area.

3.1 Paleo-Indian Period (9500-8000 B.C.)

Archeological evidence suggest scarce occupation by Paleo-Indians. Clovis and Hardaway-Dalton projectile points have been found near the Monocacy River, suggesting hunting or camping along the forested banks of the river. The nearest known Paleo-Indian settlement, the Thunderbird site, is in the Shenandoah Valley (Kavanagh 1982:44-45). Though archeological evidence is limited, it suggests that Paleo-Indians in the region relied on foraging, particularly in riverine habitats, and exploited redeposited lithic resources in the river valleys (Wesler et al. 1981:186).

3.2 Archaic Period (8000-500 B.C.)

During the Early Archaic period (8000-6000 B.C.), occupation continued in riverine environments. Site distribution along the Monocacy River suggests exploitation of riverine plant and animal resources. Although rhyolite was the preferred lithic material, site distribution evidence suggests lithic resource procurement in source areas, but not occupation (Kavanagh 1983:45). Diagnostic points from the Monocacy River drainage include Kirk, MacCorkle, St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha points (Kavanagh 1983:45).

During the Middle Archaic period (6000-4000 B.C.), the valley floor, foothills, and Piedmont uplands were occupied. Archeological sites along first- and second-order streams are more common than sites along the river. The evidence for occupation of several geomorphic zones suggests exploitation of a wider variety of resources. Climate changes and concomitant changes in plant and animal communities may have attracted the foraging Middle Archaic people into the uplands along the river (Kavanagh 1982:50). Diagnostic projectile points include Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain I and II, Guilford Lanceolate, Neville, and Mountaindale (Kavanagh 1983:45).

Site distribution during the Late Archaic period (4000-1500 B.C.) shows increasing use of foothills (in the northern portion of the valley) and lower-order stream valleys and a continuing decrease in sites along the Monocacy River. A warm, dry climate during the Late Archaic period and the expansion of oak-hickory forests on hillsides and valley floor may have attracted hunters and gathers to the hills. Two traditions of diagnostic projectile points date to the Late Archaic period: the Laurentian (Otter Creek, Vosburg, and Brewerton points) and the Piedmont (Lackawaxen and Base Island points). Other Late Archaic points include Halifax Side-notched and Vernon points (Kavanagh 1983:47). Many Late Archaic sites include components with multiple examples of a single point type. Such sites are most common in the valley, suggesting that these were habitation sites; hill sites were short-term hunting camps (Kavanagh 1983:47). Seasonal exploitation of a variety of resources may account for the diversity in site locations: spring and summer, foraging along the river, and fall and winter, gathering nuts and hunting larger game in the hills (Kavanagh 1982:57).

During the Terminal Archaic period (1500-500 B.C.) there is an increase in sites located along the river. Two projectile point styles, broadspears and fishtail points, are dated to the Terminal Archaic period. Rhyolite continues to be the preferred lithic source material. In addition to lithic artifacts, steatite bowls and steatite-tempered ceramics have been recovered from Monocacy Valley sites. The heavy vessels suggest increased sedentariness or transportation by canoe, rather than foot. However, the variety of site locations suggests continued exploitation of a variety of environments (Kavanagh 1982:57-60).

3.3 Woodland Period (500 B.C.-A.D. 1600)

Site distribution during the Early Woodland period (500 B.C.-A.D. 300) suggests continued use of a wide range of resources (in several geomorphic zones), continuing the pattern established in the Archaic period. Early Woodland ceramics have been recovered from sites in the Monocacy River drainage. However, ceramics are more common in coastal areas, suggesting that the Monocacy River drainage continued to be exploited for plant, animal, and lithic resources. There is no evidence for cultigens in the Monocacy River drainage (Kavanagh 1982:66). Diagnostic artifacts include Rossville, Meadowood, Hellgrammite, Potts, and Calverts points and sand-tempered Accokeek and Popes Creek ceramics (Kavanagh 1983:49).

The number of sites dated to the Middle Woodland period (A.D. 300-1000) suggests a population increase in the Monocacy River drainage during the period. Ceramics, which continue to be rare, are

associated with rockshelter sites, suggesting association with procurement of rhyolite. Diagnostic artifacts include Selby Bay points, Jack's Reef points, and Mockley ceramics (Kavanagh 1983:49).

Important changes in subsistence and settlement appear in the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000-1600). Late Woodland sites in the Monocacy River drainage include large villages that are permanent or long-term occupations associated with the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash. Villages may have been stockaded during the later part of the period. Many camps and other short-term occupations include ceramics. Exploitation of riverine resources increased during the period, and quartz became the preferred lithic resource (Kavanagh 1982:79). Diagnostic artifacts represent a sequence of three complexes identified in the Potomac River valley: the Montgomery complex (Shepard ceramics and Levanna points); the Mason Island complex (Page ceramics and Levanna points); and the Luray phase (Keyser ceramics and Madison points). Evidence of stockading suggests conflict during late prehistoric times. By the time of the arrival of Europeans, there were no permanent Native American villages in Piedmont Maryland.

3.4 Archeological Investigations in the Vicinity

The Monocacy River survey presents the most complete synthesis of the prehistoric archeology of the vicinity. Little information is recorded on the site forms for many of the sites in the vicinity (*Figure 3, Table 1*); however, many of the collections from these sites were reexamined as part of the Monocacy River survey, and this additional information is included in the survey report (as noted in Table 1). In addition to the Monocacy River survey, several other investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of the Bush Creek tract. Russell Handsman reported on investigations at the Ballenger Creek Site (18FR22), which yielded non-diagnostic tools and debitage. Previous reports of a Civil War component of the site proved to be unfounded (Handsman 1975). A regional assessment of archeological resources of the Monocacy River regions was conducted in 1979 by the Maryland Geological Survey. The research focused on ceramic and projectile point typologies, the development of a regional chronology, and inventory of known sites (Peck 1979a, 1979b). The information collected during this assessment was incorporated in the Monocacy River survey report (Kavanagh 1982). Investigations at Site 18FR55 (about two miles north of the Bush Tract on the west side of the Monocacy River) revealed evidence of one Late Archaic, Transitional, or Early Woodland component and two Early Woodland components. Data from the site indicated that the use of rhyolite increased during the Early Woodland period (Neumann et al. 1992).

Two archeological investigations have been conducted on the Bush Creek tract. A surface reconnaissance survey in 1984 reported existing surface features (such as the millrace and associated features and a road trace). The survey document reports no surface indications of buildings around the Gambrill house. No Civil War features were reported within the Bush Creek tract, although remains of the blockhouse north of the railroad tracks were reported (Seidel 1984). Phase I surveys were conducted in 1991 for the proposed septic field and parking lot areas, now constructed, in the vicinity of the mill. This survey included subsurface testing in both areas. Historic artifacts dating

to the Gambrill occupation and nondiagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the septic field (located about 120 feet southeast of the mill). Civil War artifacts were rare, despite the use of a metal detector. Historic artifacts dating to the Gambrill occupation were also recovered in the parking lot (about 20 feet southwest of the mill). However, it was noted in the report that cultural deposits extend at least two feet below the modern surface, and there may be considerable alluvial deposition in this location, suggesting the possibility of deeply buried resources (Hernigle 1991).

3.5 Prehistoric Occupation of the Bush Creek Tract

Data presented in the report of the Monocacy River survey (Kavanagh 1982) indicate occupation in the Bush Creek tract and its vicinity throughout prehistoric times. Diagnostic projectile points from the Paleo-Indian through the Middle Woodland periods are reported for the Bush Creek site (18FR66), located at the mouth of the creek, where it joins the Monocacy River (Kavanagh 1982:159). The Trunks Bottom site (18FR43), north of Bush Creek, has yielded projectile points from all periods except the Paleo-Indian period (Kavanagh 1982:158). Although recent archeological testing yielded little evidence of prehistoric occupation (Hernigle 1991), testing was limited to two areas, and no deep testing was done. Based on the site-prediction model developed from the survey data (Kavanagh 1982:37), most of the low-lying portions of the project area have a high potential to include prehistoric resources. The project area is situated along the Monocacy River and its junction with a first-order stream and includes floodplain, terraces, bluffs, and hills, providing a variety of geomorphic zones and habitats. Flood deposition along the river and the creek may have buried deposits close to the banks. Upland areas are less likely to contain prehistoric archeological sites.

Table 1. Recorded Archeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Bush Creek Tract

Site Number	Site Name	Information Recorded on Site Forms
18FR20	Pennsylvania Monument	Prehistoric; 100 cached blades found at construction; later 7 rhyolite blades recovered, age unknown.
18FR21	New Jersey Monument	Prehistoric Late Archaic and Late Woodland. Perkiomen point (red jasper), steatite; hammerstone; pottery. [Middle Archaic through Late Woodland points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR22	Ballenger Creek	Prehistoric, Archaic and Woodland, 3 points, 1 scraper (rhyolite). [Late and Terminal Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR30	Monocacy Battlefield	
18FR41	Jug Bridge	Unknown age. [Terminal Archaic through Middle Woodland points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR43	Trunks Bottom	Location recorded--nothing else. [Early Archaic through Late Woodland points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR56	Lynx Ford	Prehistoric Late Archaic and Woodland--no phase given; stemmed points of rhyolite and quartz. [Early and Late Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR61	Ballenger Creek West	Position of the 8th Georgia battery during the battle; Handsmen notes this information is inaccurate. [Middle Woodland point reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR62	Ballenger Creek South	Prehistoric unknown age. No diagnostics. [Early Woodland point reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR66	Bush Creek	Prehistoric of unknown age. [Paleo-Indian through Middle Woodland points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR68	Worthington Farm	Prehistoric, Early Archaic, 1 fluted point; 1 Palmer point, 1 Kirk corner notched. [Paleo-Indian; Early Archaic; Late Archaic; and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland points and Late Woodland ceramics reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR110	Wiles II	Prehistoric; Late Archaic, Early Middle and Late Woodland; 2 Rossville points, 1 Suquahanna Broadspire, 2 Guilford points, 1 Selby Bay side-notched point, and 1 general triangular point. [Late and Terminal Archaic; Middle Woodland points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR120	Israel Creek III	Prehistoric, Archaic bannerstone frag, broken points. [Middle and Late Archaic; Early and Middle Woodland points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR124	Etchison	Prehistoric and Historic of unknown age, endscraper, flakes, redware.
18FR169	US Route 705 #1	Prehistoric; Late Archaic, Early and Late Woodland. [Late Archaic, Early and Late Archaic points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR190	Rocky Fountain I	Unknown age.
18FR192	Pinecliff II	Unknown age.
18FR193	Reich's Ford West	Unknown age.
18FR194	Route 85	Unknown age.
18FR204	Wick's Lumber	Prehistoric; Late Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland. [Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland points and Middle Woodland ceramics reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR205	Pinecliff I	Prehistoric; Middle and Late Archaic, Early Middle Late Woodland Monongahela pottery, Owasco pottery. [Early Archaic through Late Woodland and Late Woodland ceramics reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR220	Kline	Prehistoric; Early Woodland. [Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland reported in Kavanagh 1982.]

3.0 Summary of Prehistoric Contexts

MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Site Number	Site Name	Information Recorded on Site Forms
18FR242	Arnold	Prehistoric debitage.
18FR243	Jenkins I	Prehistoric; Early Woodland ceramics and lithics. [Late and Terminal Archaic; Early and Late Woodland points reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR244	Jenkins II	Prehistoric debitage.
18FR245	Gambrill Mill	Historic 1860-1900.
18FR247	Quinn Orchard	Historic ruin, limestone and dump.
18FR248	Romsburg	Prehistoric, Late Archaic, rhyolite Late Archaic point. [Late Archaic point reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR249	Fisher I	Prehistoric and Historic Late Archaic and Middle Woodland Historic--stoneware, redware. Narrow stemmed point, Selby Bay. [Middle Woodland point reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR250	Fisher II	Prehistoric and Historic; Middle Woodland Selby Bay stemmed point, redware. [Middle Woodland point reported in Kavanagh 1982.]
18FR251	Fisher III	Prehistoric bifaces and flakes.
18FR252	Clem-Mar	Prehistoric Late Archaic Halifax point. [Late Archaic point reported in Kavanagh 1982.]

4.0 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

4.1 Introduction

In the 1730s and 1740s, the fertile Frederick Valley became the first part of Frederick County claimed by European settlers. Formed by the winding Monocacy River, the valley provided settlers with a variety of natural resources and fertile land for agricultural production. Within a few decades the entire valley had been settled and its foremost town, Frederick, established as the county seat.¹

Settlement patterns in the area took a variety of forms. English-speaking residents of Tidewater Maryland purchased a number of large tracts in the Frederick and Antietam valleys. Other settlers, many of German descent, arrived from Pennsylvania and established smaller farming communities throughout the area.² The Frederick Junction area more closely followed the former pattern, with affluent residents from eastern Maryland purchasing large tracts of land. During the nineteenth century these larger farms began to be subdivided into smaller parcels. The Monocacy National Battlefield area, owned by at least eight individuals in 1864, was divided between two property owners prior to 1801.³

An early ferry system developed in Frederick County, with three locations on the Monocacy River. Daniel Ballenger operated one of these ferries over the Monocacy near the Bush Creek tract, located at Middle Ford. Shown in Charles Varlé's 1808 map of Frederick and Washington counties, Ballenger's ferry began operation around 1749 when the Frederick County Court certified four ferry licenses in the county and serviced individuals traveling between Frederick and Washington, D.C., along the Georgetown Turnpike (*Figure 4*).⁴ In the early 1800s, construction of a wooden bridge near the Ballenger ferry site provided evidence of the road's importance as a transportation corridor.⁵ Varlé's map also depicted a grist and merchant mill adjacent to Bush Creek. This may have been Reel's Mill located east (upstream) of the Bush Creek tract.

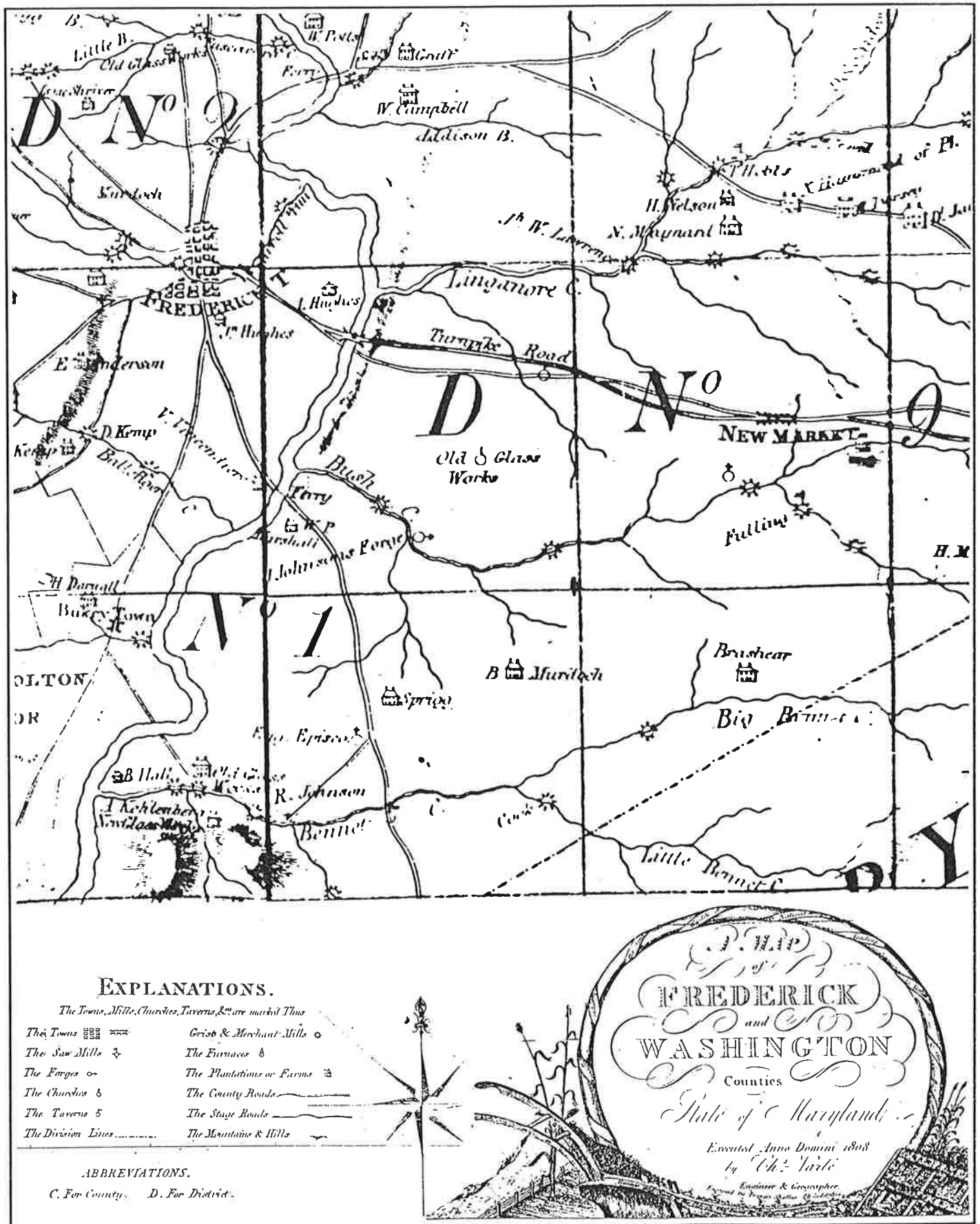
1) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House", 15.

2) T.J.C. Williams, *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, volume I (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1979), 2.

3) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 16.

4) Charles Varlé, *A Map of Frederick and Washington Counties*, State of Maryland, 1808, Engraved by Francis Shallus, Philadelphia. Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick, Maryland.

5) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 16. This bridge burned during the Civil War. Today a modern bridge exists near the site.



Detail of Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, State of Maryland (Charles Varlé, 1808)

Figure 4

4.2 Establishment of the Mill Premises, 1830-1864

Colonel John McPherson established Araby Mill around 1830, a speculative commercial venture under which McPherson purchased wheat from local farmers to be ground and sold on a national or international market. Unlike custom mills, which provided a service for farmers by grinding a variety of grains, the merchant mill specialized in the grinding of wheat.⁶ McPherson built the mill near the Bush Creek, which supplied water for its operation, close to its junction with the Monocacy River, and near the Georgetown Turnpike which ran between Frederick and Washington, D.C. This area became known as Frederick Junction in 1831 when the Baltimore & Ohio (B & O) Railroad completed a line on the northern side of the Bush Creek, roughly parallel to the creek, that extended to Point of Rocks and Frederick.⁷ The mill, built between 1830 and 1835, may have been connected with the main line by a private rail siding during McPherson's ownership.⁸

The three-story, stone mill was built in a small valley created by the Bush Creek near its mouth at the Monocacy River.⁹ A millrace running east to west for approximately 2,000 feet diverted water from the creek for the mill's operation. A mill pond created by a dam, probably earthen with stone abutments, was established on Bush Creek at an elevation approximately ten to twenty feet higher than the mill (*Photograph 1*). A gate may have controlled the water flow.¹⁰ The race followed a slight decline from the mill pond, through woodlands, along the northern base of a hill southeast of the mill, and then to the waterwheel on the mill's northeastern elevation. The short tailrace dumped wastewater into a small creek that flowed westward into the Monocacy River.

According to an insurance survey taken in 1844 for the property's new owner Elias Crutchley, the mill complex consisted of 65 3/4 acres of land occupied by a three-story stone gristmill, a frame sawmill, a two-story stone chopping and plaster mill that housed equipment for producing animal feed and fertilizer, and a one-and-a-half-story stone miller's house.¹¹ A road ran southwest to northeast through the property, providing access to both the Georgetown Turnpike and Baltimore

6) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 5. The first mention of the mill occurs in the 1835 tax assessment records for district 9, Frederick County.

7) The junction was often called "Monocacy Junction," however, according to B & O Railroad Museum employee Ann Calhoun, the official name is "Frederick Junction."

8) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 18.

9) For a more in-depth discussion of the site's architectural resources, see Jim Ferguson, "Draft Historic Structure Report," MONO 337 (January 1993).

10) Julie Gronlund, notes from site visit concerning potential archeological resources, November 1992.

11) Mutual Insurance Company, records of first 1,000 policies sold. Frederick, Maryland.

Pike (*Photograph 2*). Crutchley operated Araby Mill until his death in 1846, and the following year George Delaplaine purchased the property for \$5,500.¹² Several years following this purchase, Delaplaine made Araby Mills his residence; he remained only a short time. During his tenure, in 1854, a legal action revealed the mill dam's presence. The dam had caused water to flood the adjacent property of Elias and Andrew Delashment and Delaplaine paid \$600 for the right to keep the dam at its height.¹³

In 1855 Delaplaine sold the mill complex to James H. Gambrill, his apprentice since 1849. Born in 1830, Gambrill came from a family of millers who had established a strong reputation in the Baltimore area. In 1849, at the age of 19, Gambrill left Baltimore and apprenticed himself to Delaplaine. He purchased the mill premises six years later and established residence in the miller's house. It appears that at the time of purchase the property looked much as it did when Crutchley had the insurance survey conducted in 1844. It was bounded by the Monocacy River to the northwest, the B & O Railroad tracks to the northeast, the Georgetown Turnpike to the southwest, and lots 14 and 1 as defined by the 1897 Edward Albrough survey (*Figure 11, this chapter*).¹⁴

According to historian J. Thomas Scharf, the 25-year-old entrepreneur "immediately on coming into possession of the mills . . . added many improvements":

*The mill now consists 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.*¹⁵

A sawmill and chopping and plaster mill, two attached buildings served by a single water wheel, also stood on the mill premises, as indicated by Isaac Bond's 1858 map of Frederick County roads (*Figure 5*).¹⁶ In partnership with two neighbors, Gambrill established a distillery in 1857, located south of the railroad tracks along the west side of the road leading to the Baltimore Pike. This venture failed, however, and the brick building eventually was used as a warehouse.¹⁷

12) Frederick County Land Records, WBT5, folio 360 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

According to the transcribed deed, "Delaplane" is the proper spelling, however, descendants use "Delaplaine" and an error may have been made while recording the deed.

13) Frederick County Land Records, ES5, folio 297 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

14) Frederick County Land Records, DHH1, folio 16 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

15) J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, vol. 1 (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968), 598.

16) Isaac Bond, *Map of Frederick County, MD, Accurately Drawn from Correct Instrumental Surveys of all the County Roads* (1858), Frederick County Historical Society, Frederick, Maryland.

17) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 17.

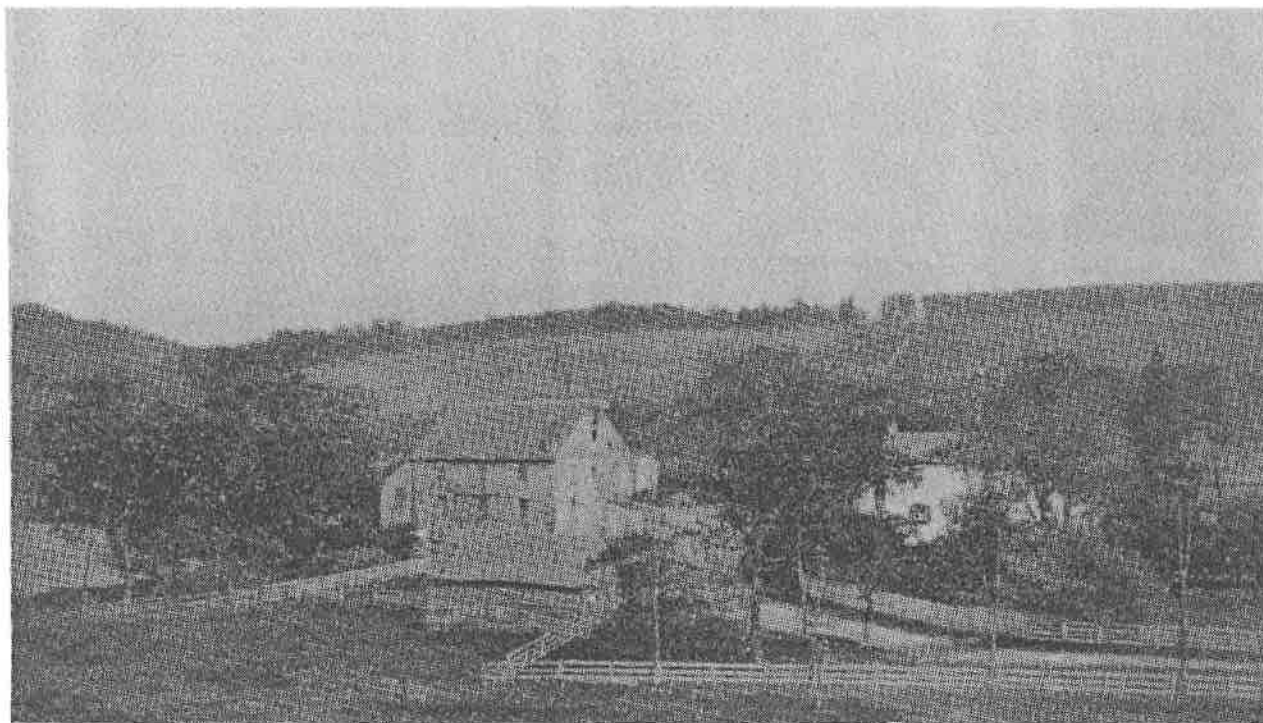




Photograph 1. Site of the mill pond, LCA, 1992.



Photograph 2. Road bisecting the Bush Creek tract, LCA, 1992.



Photograph 3. Gambrill Mill and Miller's House at Bush Creek, from Monocacy, the Battle that Saved Washington, Frederick County Civil War Centennial, Inc., 1964.

While the distillery failed, Gambrill's mill flourished. The 1860 census of manufactures showed Araby Mills producing 12,000 barrels of flour annually, making it one of the top three producing mills in Frederick County. After Araby Mills, the highest manufacturers produced 6,000 barrels per year. Four paid workers operated the mill in 1860, and Gambrill appeared not to have owned slaves.¹⁸

As a full-time miller, Gambrill owned less land and cultivated fewer crops than his neighbors. Some of the farming that occurred on his property may have been conducted by sharecroppers who reserved a portion of the crop in exchange for use of the land. According to 1870 population census records, Gambrill employed only one farm laborer. In contrast, to assist him with milling operations at Araby Mill, he employed four laborers in 1860 and three in 1880. Analysis of historic maps, contemporary site descriptions, and other primary resources indicated that crops were grown in the property's flat areas. In 1860, those areas were the cleared regions north and south of the Bush Creek and covered about half of the premises.¹⁹ Agricultural census records from 1870 revealed that, in comparison to neighboring farms, Gambrill cultivated a significantly smaller proportion of his land; harvested a smaller amount of corn, wheat, oats, and hay; raised a smaller number livestock; and owned fewer farming implements. Records indicate that Gambrill grew 240 bushels of winter wheat, 300 bushels of Indian corn, and 300 bushels of oats. Neighbors J. Worthington, C. K. Thomas, and D. Baker each produced at least four times this amount of each crop.

In 1860 Gambrill married and brought his bride, Antoinette Frances Staley, to live on the mill premises in the miller's house (*Photograph 3*). Except for a one-year absence at the end of the Civil War, the family lived in this house until completion of the 1872 house named "Edgewood."²⁰

4.3 The Civil War

As a border state, Maryland played a significant role in the Civil War. Many battles were fought in the state and its residents were divided in loyalty. Frederick County resident Glenn H. Worthington described the situation in Maryland:

*As her northern boundary touched along its entire length the strong Union State of Pennsylvania, and its southern boundary was along the south bank of the Potomac in the equally strong Southern State of Virginia, the people of Maryland were very much divided in sentiment. Maryland did not secede but she furnished many soldiers for the South as well as for the North, during the four years struggle, and it was still hoped by some that she would yet join the Confederacy.*²¹

18) U.S. Census of Agriculture and Manufactures, 1860, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.

19) National Archives, Washington, D.C. Civil War Damage Claims. Record Group 92, claim B2688, October 1873.

20) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 6.

21) Glenn H. Worthington, *Fighting For Time*, (Shippensburg, Pennsylvania: White Mane Publishing Company, reprinted 1985), 67.

Although secondary sources and local tradition suggest that Gambrill was sympathetic to the Confederate cause, he appeared to remain loyal to the Union during the Civil War and probably profited from the increased demand for flour.

At the start of the war, James Gambrill owned only the “Mill Premises” portion of the Bush Creek tract which consisted of about 65 3/4 acres. In February 1864 he purchased an additional five-acre tract north of Bush Creek, west of the road leading to Baltimore, and south of the B & O Railroad tracks. This land contained a road and a spring.²² He also purchased from Calvin Page in March 1864, two larger tracts of land containing approximately 117 acres upon which he eventually built his Second Empire-style house. Originally part of the “Araby” tract owned by Colonel John McPherson who established Araby Mill, these conjoined lots had as their northern boundary the mill premises’ southern boundary, a line running southwest from a point near the mill pond as the eastern boundary, the “Araby” property line as the southern boundary, and the Georgetown Turnpike forming both the northwestern and southwestern boundaries.²³ Page, who bought the property in 1858 and planned to use it as a country residence, visited the property infrequently and never inhabited it during the war. Examination of contemporary maps did not reveal the presence of any buildings or structures on the property.²⁴

Throughout the Civil War, troops occupied the Bush Creek tract. Gambrill claimed that “U.S. troops were on his [Page’s] farm, off and on during the whole war, in fact, nearly the whole time, and noticed the property being taken and the timber being cut and used in building Block Houses.” Page, who left the farm during the war because he “was so disgusted with the devastation that he did not care to see the place,” relied upon Gambrill and another neighbor, C.K. Thomas, to appraise the war damages for him.²⁵

The majority of damages occurred in 1862 when soldiers passing through the area during the campaign leading to the Battle of Antietam confiscated food and lumber. They tore down fences, cut timber for fuel and buildings, and appropriated food for their own and their animals’ consumption. On the property owned by Gambrill, including that purchased from Page in 1864, a 20- to 25-acre field of corn was eaten in one day by a herd of cattle released when soldiers dismantled fences to build corrals. Acres of woodland were timbered for the construction of temporary shelters and other military-related structures. The U.S. government sold the buildings following the war; presumably all were removed from the property.²⁶

22) Frederick County Land Records, JWLC 1, p. 137 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

23) Ibid., 204-206.

24) Lieutenant Colonel J.N. Macomb, *Map of Frederick City, Maryland*, prepared for the use of General G.B. McClellan, Commanding Army, 1861 (National Archives Cartographic Division, Alexandria, Virginia).

25) National Archives, Washington, D.C. Civil War Damage Claims. Record Group 92, claim B2688, October 1873.

26) Ibid.

Both Gambrill and Page suffered substantial loss of woodland during the war. Civil War damage claims indicated that prior to the war, between 15 and 17 acres of the mill premises were wooded and that the 117-acre tract Gambrill purchased from Page contained 40 cleared acres and 77 acres of timberland. Gambrill claimed that woodland had been cut “scatteringly by over the back.” In support of Gambrill’s claim, C. K. Thomas, another Monocacy Junction farmer, asserted that the whole tract was “cut over during the war” and soldiers had confiscated between 800 and 1,000 cords of wood. Apparently the claim for damage to standing timber was verified, not only by affidavits of neighbors but also through a survey of standing stumps.²⁷

Damage claims by Monocacy vicinity farmers revealed additional information concerning the property. Gambrill claimed loss of standing corn in 1862 around the time of the Battle of Antietam. He estimated that he had lost “20 or 25 acres in corn” from a 30-acre field. The claim mentioned that the field had been rented on shares. The damage claims also mention losses of other crops and produce, including wheat, apples, clover, and timothy hay.²⁸

These properties apparently contained substantial fencing prior to 1864, much of which was removed in 1862.²⁹ The claims of Gambrill and Page mentioned fences, standing timber, crops, and products that were damaged. Gambrill claimed damages for post-and-rail fencing estimated at having had 246 locust posts and 12,828 rails. Page filed a claim for 2,000 wood rails from a post-and-rail fence. A photograph believed to have been taken prior to 1864 showed the mill and miller’s house separated by the entry drive which was lined with post-and-rail fencing and established deciduous trees (*Photograph 3*).³⁰

4.4 The Battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864

The Battle of Monocacy took place on July 9, 1864, and gave the Bush Creek tract specific significance in relation to the Civil War. Confederate General Jubal Early’s Confederate forces arrived in Maryland after forcing General David Hunter to retreat from his defensive position at the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley and leave open the route to Washington, D.C. Marked as a Union loss, the Battle of Monocacy proved a valuable effort: heavy Confederate casualties, a 24-hour delay in the march to Washington, and exhaustion of Southern troops prevented Early from engaging in a successful attack on the capital, only 50 miles southeast of the junction.

27) Ibid..

28) Ibid.

29) Ibid.

30) Frederick County Civil War Centennial, Inc., *Monocacy—July 9, 1864: The Battle that Saved Washington* (1964), 19.

In March 1864 President Abraham Lincoln appointed Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant general-in-chief of the Union armies. Grant quickly began implementation of his newly developed strategy whereby Union forces would accelerate the war of attrition against Richmond. A large number of troops were taken from Washington, D.C., to bolster his force with the understanding that Grant was to move quickly north if Confederate troops threatened Washington. The Battle of Monocacy would provide Grant with the time necessary to reach the capital.

Although the Confederate Army suffered a number of debilitating losses between 1861 and 1863, it remained a formidable force in 1864. Taking advantage of General David Hunter's retreat from the Shenandoah Valley, Early marched his troops up the valley, through West Virginia, and to Hagerstown, Maryland, where they arrived on July 6, 1864. Early's movement toward Washington began from Hagerstown and was to proceed through Frederick, Frederick Junction, Rockville, and then to the Union capital. Upon reaching the Frederick Junction three days later, Early's troops consisted of four infantry divisions, a cavalry division, and three battalions of artillery.³¹

Conflicting reports on Early's movements left Union leaders unsure of the Confederate general's location and goals. Reports of the Intelligence Department of the Union indicated Early remained near Petersburg as late as July 3.³² Confederate destruction of portions of the B & O Railroad, however, alarmed company president John Garrett, who informed General Lew Wallace, Federal Commander of the Middle Department in Baltimore, of activity along the line in western Maryland. Concerned for the protection of the railroad, Garrett insisted the iron bridge over the Monocacy be defended.

Wallace, receiving no immediate orders, acted on his own initiative. He gathered a small number of inexperienced troops and headed toward Frederick on the B & O Railroad. Initially, Wallace established headquarters in a blockhouse along the railroad tracks northeast of the B & O bridge. He later moved "to a small, one-story frame building on the railroad not far from the bridge."³³

Having resolved to stand and fight, General Wallace began to concentrate his whole corps at and near the east end of the railroad iron bridge over the Monocacy. About noon on July 6, a train arrived from Baltimore bringing Colonel Landstreet and his regiment, the Eleventh Maryland. They encamped near Gambrill's Mill.³⁴

Wallace's troops numbered only 2,500 when he arrived from Baltimore and most were "hundred-days" soldiers, recently inducted and with little training or experience.

31) Walt Albrow, "Forgotten Battle for the Capital," Civil War Times 31, no. 6 (January/February 1993), 43.

32) Millard K. Bushong, *Old Jube* (Boyce, Virginia: Carr Publishing Company, Inc., 1955), 198.

33) Lew Wallace, *An Autobiography*, vol. 2 (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1906), 712, 716-717.

34) Worthington, "Fighting for Time," 65.

Wallace chose the site on the eastern end of the bridge for various reasons. First, the B & O Railroad provided an important means of transportation for the Union Army, and Wallace hoped to keep Confederates from destroying the iron bridge. The bridge also lay in quick reach of two major transportation corridors, one leading to Baltimore and the other to Washington, D.C. Not knowing whether Early intended to attack Baltimore or Washington, Wallace's position provided him quick access to both roads.

The river also provided a natural defensive position. As reported by General Wallace, "in a low stage of water the fords are few, and particularly difficult for artillery, and the commanding heights are all on the eastern bank, while the ground on the opposite side is level and almost without obstructions."³⁵ His position on the bluffs above the river provided views toward the west of Frederick, the surrounding farmlands, the roads to Georgetown and Baltimore, those roads' bridges over the Monocacy River, and the B & O Railroad bridge.³⁶ (Figure 6). The topography also allowed

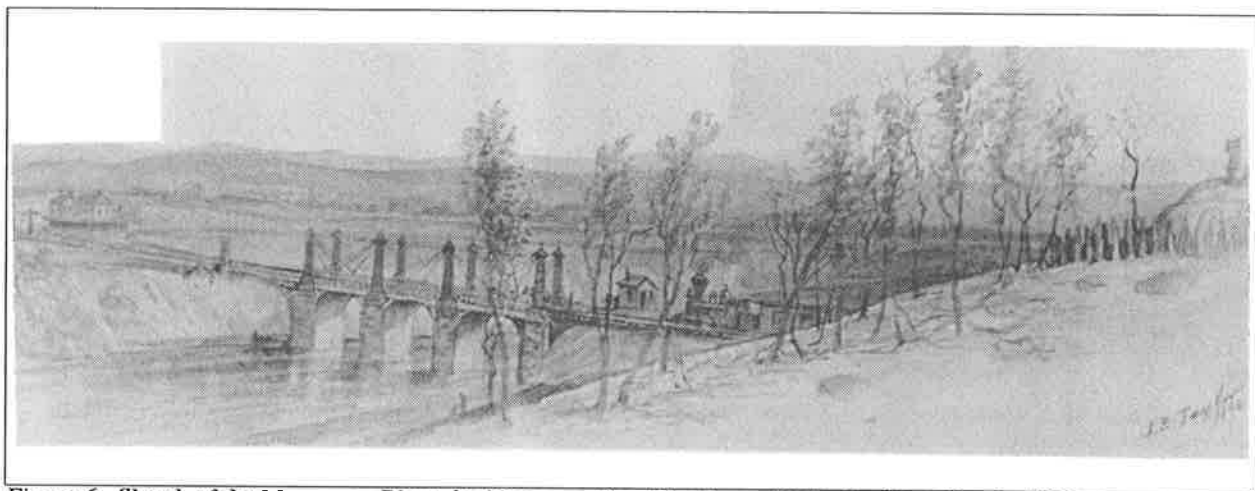


Figure 6. Sketch of the Monocacy River, looking west, from The James E. Taylor Sketchbook, 1896.

successful use of the 24-pound howitzer placed in an entrenchment created on the bluffs north of the tracks "to defend the two bridges and cover the retirement and crossing of the skirmishers."³⁷ In his autobiography, Wallace described the landscape surrounding Frederick Junction and views available from the railroad bridge:

35) United States War Department, *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, series I, volume XXXVII, Part I: Reports and Correspondence (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), 193.

36) Worthington, *Fighting for Time*, 61. Edward Y. Goldsborough, *The Battle of Monocacy* (Frederick, Maryland: Frederick County Historical Society, 1989), 13.

37) United States War Department, *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, series I, volume XXXVII, Part I: Reports and Correspondence (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), 196.

A few steps westwardly from the blockhouse [Wallace's temporary headquarters], itself a fine example of a kind that might have stood an honorable siege, I stood upon the brow of a bluff bold enough to be impassible to a climber, the river at its foot flowing lazily over a rocky bed. The first object that came to my attention was the iron bridge that had been of such concern to Mr. Garrett. It seemed unusually symmetrical in construction, rising, as I judged, fifty-five or sixty feet above the stream. Down two or three-hundred yards below it was another bridge, an old-fashioned, wooden affair, weather-boarded and roofed, and continuing a macadamized pike from bank to bank.

From the iron bridge, converted into a convenient centering point, the landscape radiated, a rarely beautiful view. Not far away on the western side the railway parted; one branch going to Frederick City, the spires of which were in view diagonally off in the northwest scarcely three miles distant; the other branch coursing towards Harper's Ferry, about which a battle might at the moment be going on.

I next saw, filling all the western view, a valley level as a western prairie. Starting from the shore of the river across from the bluff I was on, it spread out to a wall of blue mist ten miles off, which I knew instantly as the Catoctin Mountains. My eyes ranged delightedly over fields actually golden with wheat just ready for the reaper, and interspersed with great, brown-painted barns; the whole so smilingly Arcadian that the thought of war coming to mar it sent a shock through me. I remember the scene yet as one of the most exquisite I had ever seen.

Looking eastwardly next—the direction out of which I had come in the night—I beheld a farm of extensive reach, stretching from the river bluff a succession of meadow-lands and corn-fields, the latter near by, and luxuriantly green with its summer growth. A stately house house up in the southeast dominated the farm, belonging, they told me, to a gentleman named Thomas.

Dropping my eyes closer to my stand-point by the block-house, I noticed a little branch in a winding hollow, and a mill which it evidently served; and back of them arose rough, dark-wooded hills completely filling all that part of the east. The railway, by a heavy embankment, defiled into the hills, and after leaving the iron bridge speedily lost itself to sight.

While standing on the bluff making survey of the locality, I was impressed with the north side of the river far as it could be seen as a singularly favorable position for defence. I looked at the bluff with the river at its base too deep for fording, and at the

*valley beyond it subjecting everything within cannon range to view—cattle, horses, men—and thought how easily a small force there could hold its own against a larger, if only the assailants confined themselves to a front attack—that is, from the west across the fields.*³⁸

Three bridges over the Monocacy River played a significant role in developing both the Confederate and Union strategies. The B & O Railroad bridge crossed the river just east of Frederick Junction and due west of Wallace's chosen headquarters' site. The double-track bridge lay approximately 45 feet above the river and contained heavy iron supports, props, and struts under the cross ties on which the tracks were laid. No handrails protected pedestrians, however, a narrow, boarded footpath was laid between the two sets of tracks. About 300 yards downstream sat a covered wooden bridge—50 feet wide, 250 feet long, and 16 feet high between the floor and cover—used by those traveling the Georgetown Turnpike between Frederick and Washington, D.C. Upstream from the B & O Railroad bridge was the Jug Bridge used by travelers on the Baltimore Pike between Frederick and Baltimore. These bridges lay approximately three miles apart.³⁹ Several fords also crossed the river in the area, one just upstream from the Georgetown Turnpike bridge below Wallace's headquarters site.⁴⁰

Union troops arrived via the B & O Railroad, disembarking north of the river at Frederick Junction where the main line turned south toward Point of Rocks and a secondary line veered toward Frederick. Maryland surprised and pleased soldiers recently stationed in Virginia. The green grass and productive fields vividly contrasted with Virginia's war-torn landscape and indicated some recovery from the damages suffered during the campaign leading up to the Battle of Antietam. Their new encampment sat near the tranquil Monocacy River and was surrounded by land covered with wheat, corn, and other crops.⁴¹ In his autobiography, General Wallace conveyed the general sense of peace initially felt at the site:

*All under a cloudless sky lay in a shimmer of sunshine. The wheatfields, the houses, the barns, the visible church spires—everything describable and indescribable, entering into the composition of the scene, lent it a home-like sweetness peculiarly attractive.*⁴²

38) Wallace, *An Autobiography*, vol. 2, 712-713 .

39) Horace J. Sheely, Jr., "National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Monocacy Battlefield" (November 1973), section 8, page 1.

40) Worthington, *Fighting For Time*, 58-60.

41) Alfred E. Roe, *Recollections of Monocacy*, (Providence, RI: Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Rhode Island. Personal Narratives: 3rd Series, no. 10, 1885), 12.

42) Wallace, *An Autobiography*, vol. 2, 722.

Confederate Major Randolph Barton portrayed similar emotions in an article describing his experiences at the Battle of Monocacy:

*All who were with Early will recall the experience of that summer; will remember the delightful transition from worn and devastated Virginia to the luxuriant fields of Maryland. Who can forget the beauty of . . . the heavy wheat standing in countless shocks in the harvest fields; vast fields of luxuriant corn; well-kept homesteads, and every prospect to please the eye.*⁴³

Alfred S. Roe, member of the 6th Army Corps, 9th New York Heavy Artillery, provided the following landscape description in his recollections of the battle:

*Soon we "fell in," marched over the railroad, passed the mill and took a position in a public road crossing the river. The road in which we were standing had, towards the west, a steep bank surmounted by a high fence, i.e., rails mortised into post, not lain in the zigzag manner . . . [characteristic of] Virginia. This we speedily destroyed by lifting post and all from the ground.*⁴⁴

Wallace, fearing that Washington, D.C., was Early's goal, eventually made defense of the Georgetown Turnpike bridge his main priority. Rifle pits were dug on the east side of the river, both above and below the bridge.⁴⁵ Union troops occupied several positions along the Monocacy's south bank. A small group guarded the northern Jug Bridge in the event Early headed for Baltimore. Other forces stationed on the Worthington, Thomas, and Best farms guarded the southern flank, west of the Georgetown Turnpike. Headquarters lay between these two points. According to Worthington, "several of [Union Colonel Matthew R. McClennan's] regiments were in the valley behind the ridge near Gambrill's Mill, and some were further west at the turn in the Old Georgetown Road."⁴⁶ North of the Monocacy River, skirmishers were stationed near the railroad junction in a triangle formed by the river, the Georgetown Turnpike, and the B & O Railroad tracks. As reported by Confederate General Jubal Early, "General Wallace was found strongly posted on the east bank of the Monocacy near the Junction, with earthworks and two blockhouses commanding both the railroad bridge and the bridge on the Georgetown pike."⁴⁷ Wallace's position, however, gave Confederate forces moving south from Frederick sightlines directly toward Union headquarters. Union Private Judson Spofford of the Tenth Regiment Vermont Infantry Volunteers, a skirmisher whose unit occupied the area near Frederick Junction, said he had "full views of the two contending armies, and of General Wallace's headquarters" from his station across the river.⁴⁸

43) Randolph Barton, *Battle of Monocacy* (Article in the "Battles" file at the Frederick County Historical Society, Frederick, Maryland, n.d.).

44) Roe, *Recollections of Monocacy*, 13.

45) Worthington, *Fighting For Time*, 89.

46) *Ibid.*, 90.

47) *Ibid.*, 94.

48) *Ibid.*, 234.

Fighting began around 8 a.m. when Confederate Major General Stephen D. Ramseur's division encountered Union skirmishers north of the river. Union forces near Wallace's headquarters used the 24-pound howitzer to lob shells across the river and the Confederate artillery answered by firing on the headquarters' site. Confederate artillerists who had a clear view of the mill complex fired upon area Union reserves, who had gathered around the mill. Military surgeons had established a field hospital and intended to use the mill to shelter the wounded, despite "its one inconvenience being that it was under fire."⁴⁹ Several casualties occurred instantly and reservists were moved to less visible areas.⁵⁰ It has been asserted that Wallace moved his headquarters to the north side of the railroad tracks at this time, however, evidence is scant.⁵¹

Gambrill remained on his property throughout the battle, initially sitting on the east porch of the miller's house with General James B. Ricketts. With the onset of fighting, Gambrill sought safety in the mill near the overshot waterwheel where he remained until the battle ended.⁵² Ricketts had joined the battle when Wallace, desperately in need of additional troops, stopped Ricketts' army, then under orders of General Grant to move to Harper's Ferry. A frequent target of Confederate attacks, Harper's Ferry appeared to Grant a logical place to station troops. Wallace convinced Ricketts that Frederick Junction was the appropriate site to stage their defenses. Ricketts' troops increased the Union force by approximately 3,500 men.⁵³

Glenn Howard Worthington, six years old when soldiers fighting the Battle of Monocacy passed over his parents' property, witnessed the conflict from the cellar windows in his home and wrote his account of the battle in 1932. In *Fighting For Time: The Battle that Saved Washington*, Worthington described rifle pits in the area of the mill "above . . . the wooden bridge. These were all close to the river bank and were designed to protect the defenders of these bridges. Traces of these rifle pits or intrenchments are still discernible after sixty years and more."⁵⁴ Confederate topographer Jedediah Hotchkiss's 1864 Civil War map placed these defensive positions east of the river, just below the bridge (*Figure 7*).⁵⁵

Initially, Early commanded a frontal assault on Union forces in an effort to cross the Monocacy on the Georgetown Turnpike bridge. Federal defenses north of the Monocacy River, however, prevented Confederates from successfully achieving this goal and a new strategy developed. Early decided to attack the left flank, forcing Union troops to retreat up the road toward Baltimore, thereby leaving the road to Washington open.⁵⁶

49) Wallace, *An Autobiography*, vol. 2, 762

50) Goldsborough, *Battle of Monocacy*, 17.

51) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 20.

52) Worthington, *Fighting For Time*, 173.

53) Albrow, "Forgotten Battle for the Capital," 43.

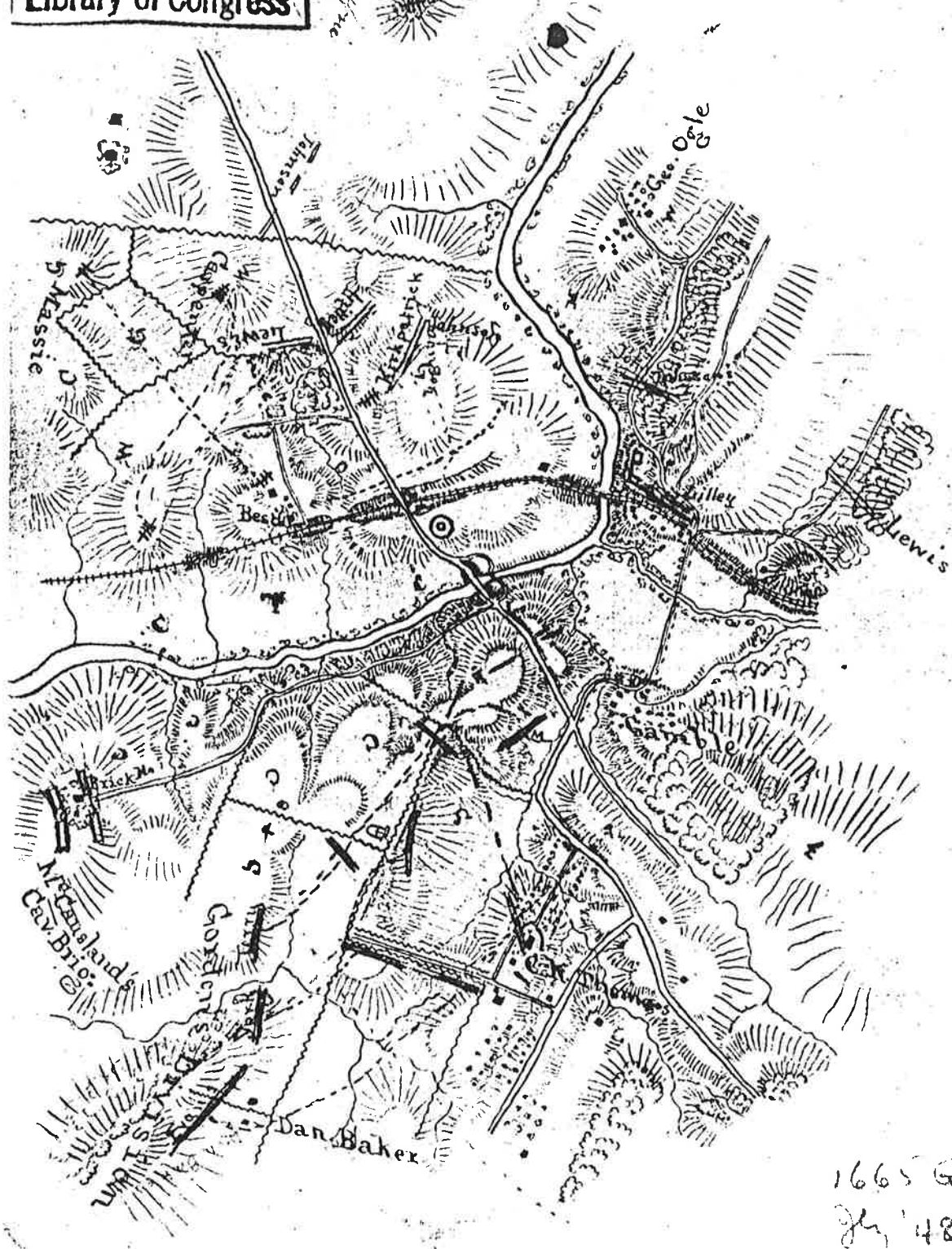
54) Worthington, *Fighting For Time*, 58-60.

55) Jedediah Hotchkiss, *Map of the Battle of Monocacy*. (July 1864) Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Hotchkiss Collection, H181.

56) Sheely, "Monocacy Battlefield National Register Nomination," section 8, 2.

Division of Maps
JUL 30 1948
Library of Congress

Battle of Monocacy



1665 G
Jul '48

Map of the Battle of Monocacy (Jedediah Hotchkiss, 1864)

Figure 7

Although they outnumbered their foe, the southerners encountered many obstacles. First, they had to find a protected place to cross the river. Confederate General John McCausland's dismounted cavalry brigade first crossed at a ford below the Georgetown Turnpike bridge. Once across the river, fences and fields full of grain-stacks lay in their path and awaiting Union soldiers lay relatively protected in their trenches.

Most of the battle occurred on the Worthington, Best, and Thomas farms west of the Bush Creek tract. This area represented the far left flank of Union forces and was commanded by General Ricketts whose experienced forces were able to repel successfully the Confederate advance for several hours. Yet the relatively large Confederate force could not be held by such small numbers indefinitely. According to official records submitted to headquarters by General Wallace, after two lines of Confederate forces faced and had been repulsed by Ricketts' veterans, "I saw the third line of rebels move out of the woods and down the hill, behind which they made their formation; right after it came the fourth. It was time to get away."⁵⁷

At 2 p.m., Wallace ordered the Georgetown Turnpike bridge burned and Union skirmishers on the north side of the river were forced to cross the railroad bridge in retreat. Approximately five hours after commencement of the battle, the Union retreat began along the "country road," as described by Wallace, running through the Gambrill property.⁵⁸ Alfred S. Roe described the retreat:

True to my ideas of the colors, I stuck by the sargeant till we had reached a sort of waste water running from the mill mentioned some pages back. Here I lost sight of him and the flag. To tell the truth, I didn't realize that we were whipped effectively.

Wheeler and myself kept together till we reached a little branch of the Monocacy, through which he went regardless of depth, but I, not thinking endeavored to encounter as little moisture as possible. On I went over the railroad, following the greater number.

*Traces of the rout were visible on every hand. The ground was strewn with guns, bayonets, knapsacks, and in fact, everything by throwing away a man could facilitate his running.*⁵⁹

57) United States War Department, *War of the Rebellion*, 193, 197.

58) *Ibid.*, 196.

59) Roe, *Recollections of Monocacy*, 18-28.

Edward Y. Goldsborough, Frederick County native and honorably discharged First Lieutenant in the Army of the Potomac, temporarily returned to service during the Battle of Monocacy and described his experience:

*Overpowered by an enemy apparently four to one, our troops slowly retreated past Gambrill's Mill, along the east bank of the Monocacy to Bartonsville, thence to New Market and Monrovia, thence by the Baltimore Turnpike to Ellicott's Mills and to Baltimore City.*⁶⁰

Upon assessing the day's losses, Goldsborough concluded: "The heaviest fighting was in a hollow, between the hills not far from Gambrill's Mill. Through the hollow runs a little stream, and so great was the number of dead and wounded along its banks, that the water for about 100 yards was red with blood."⁶¹

A large number of Union forces had been captured, including Roe; however, the ultimate goal had been achieved—the march toward Washington delayed. According to Roe, Union soldiers taken prisoner during the Battle of Monocacy spent the night near "the bank of the small stream running from the mill repeatedly referred to." Upon hearing canonading the following morning, hopes rose that a rescue mission was under way. Instead these blasts were made by Confederate soldiers destroying the B & O Railroad bridge. Early had left Major General Stephen D. Ramseur's division to protect Confederate soldiers engaged in destroying the bridge. After demolition of the bridge, Confederate troops left the area.⁶²

One day after the battle, July 10, 1864, Confederate topographer Jedediah Hotchkiss created a map of the battlefield (*Figure 7, Figure 8*). Although developed to describe military actions, it provides the earliest visual rendering of the topography and interior circulation on the Gambrill property. It clearly shows the millrace diversion from Bush Creek to the mill and its output to Monocacy River and indicates the location of a grove of trees or orchard east of the miller's house.⁶³

60) Goldsborough, *Battle of Monocacy*, 24.

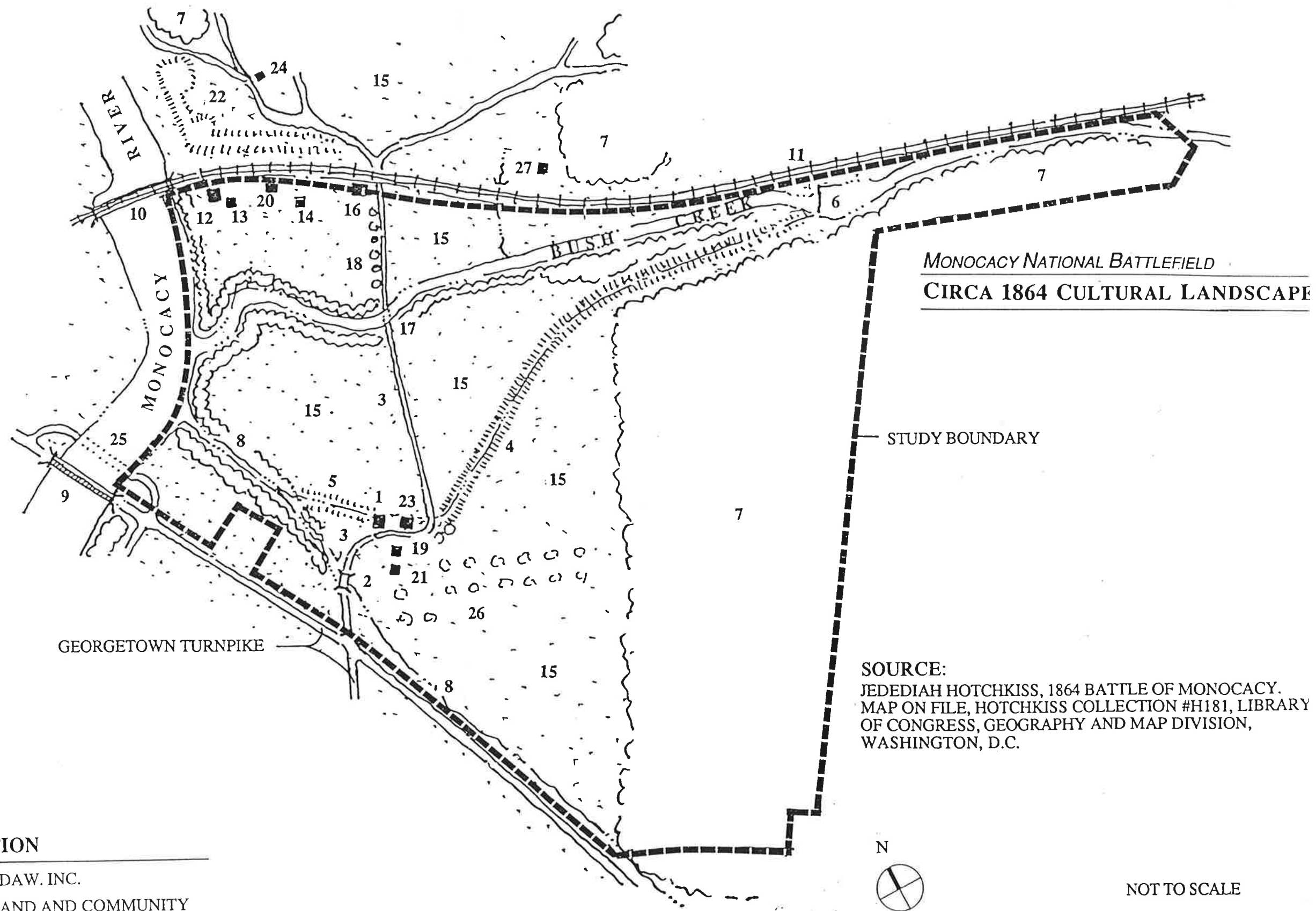
61) *Ibid.*, 28.

62) Bushong, *Old Jube*, 202.

63) Hotchkiss, " *Map of the Battle of Monocacy*. "

Legend

1. Araby Mill
2. Bridge or Culvert
3. Road
4. Headrace
5. Tailrace
6. Mill Pond
7. Woodlands
8. Stream
9. Covered Wooden Bridge over the Monocacy River
10. B&O Railroad Bridge
11. B&O Railroad (2 Tracks)
12. Dwelling/General Lew Wallace's Alleged Headquarters
13. Unidentified Building
14. Unidentified Building
15. Open Fields
16. Warehouse
17. Ford
18. Row of Trees Along Road
19. Miller's House
20. Unidentified Building
21. Unidentified Building
22. Union Defensive Earthworks and Blockhouse
23. Merchant and Sawmill
24. Unidentified Building
25. Ford
26. Grove of Trees, Possibly Orchard
27. Unidentified Building



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
EVALUATION AND
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- NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
- DENVER SERVICE CENTER
- EDAW. INC.
- LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES
- JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE 8

4.5 Gambrill Occupation of the House, 1872-1901

Following the Civil War, Gambrill continued to improve his property. In 1866, as the result of a dispute between Gambrill, Henrietta Layman, and the Fredericktown Savings Institution, Gambrill divided the southernmost 56 acres of his land into five parcels to be sold at a trustee's sale (*Figure 9*).⁶⁴ This property represented almost half of his purchase from Page during the Civil War and included all of the acreage south of the road to Ijamsville and approximately 20 acres in the remaining property's southeast corner. According to a deed dated July 14, 1866, no improvements stood on the land.⁶⁵ Gambrill acquired the 20-acre parcel again prior to 1897.

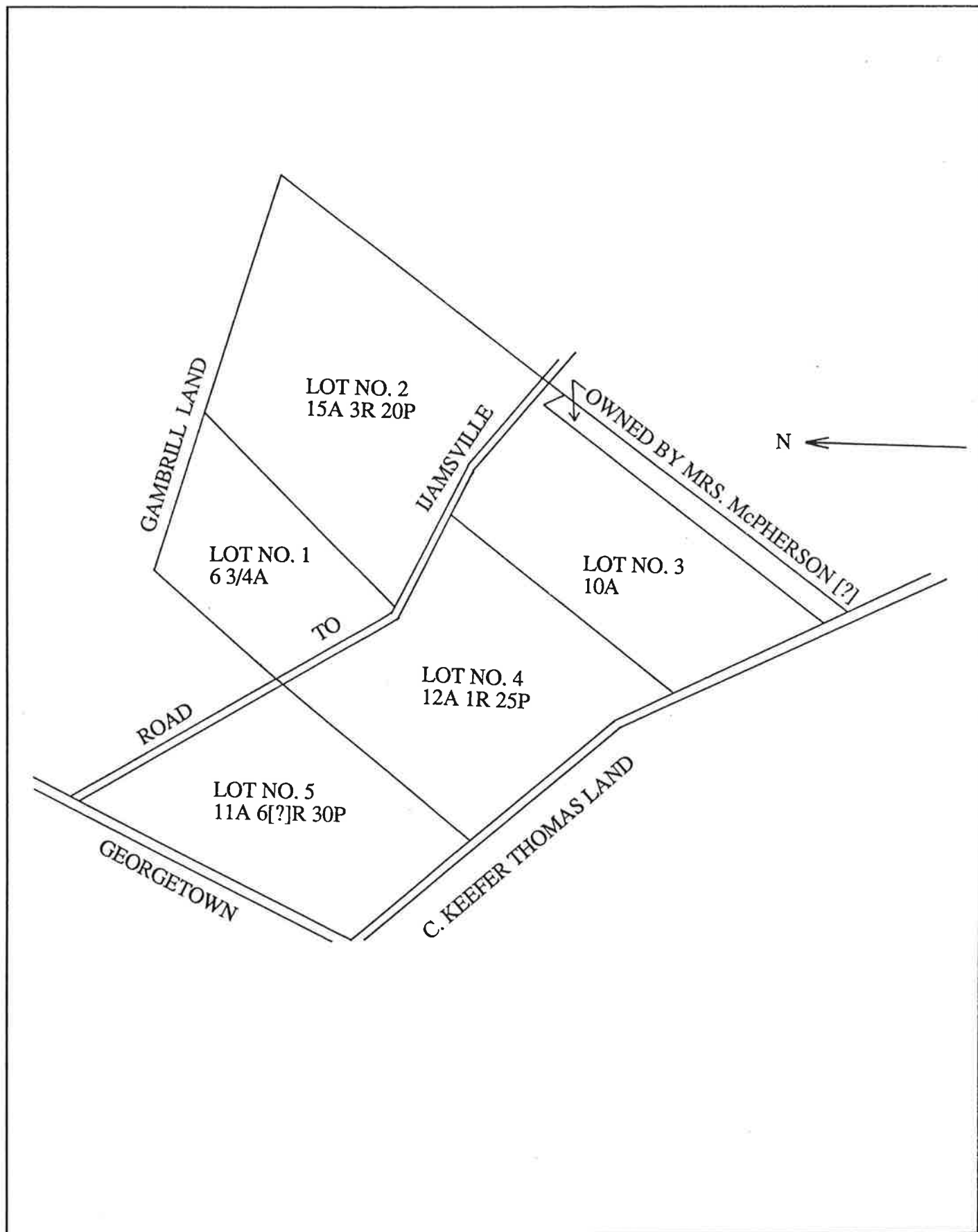
Including his war-time acquisitions and less his 1866 sale, Gambrill's property consisted of 132 acres. Most of his post-war improvements involved construction of a new residence on the hillside south of the mill offering northern, western, and eastern views of the mill, the road to Frederick, and the surrounding countryside. Although not the highest elevation on the property, the site probably was chosen for its prominence and availability of views to and from the site. Prior to 1873 the Gambrill house, a servants' cottage, and a smokehouse were constructed in the area (*Photograph 4*). Later buildings added by Gambrill included a summer kitchen, circa 1877 bank barn, an ice house, and other agricultural buildings. Gambrill named the property "Edgewood."

Civil War veterans returning to the site following the post-war construction would have found the Monocacy Battlefield landscape relatively intact. Most of Gambrill's post-war changes involved the development of a residential area overlooking the mill site, an area where little action occurred on July 9, 1864. Significant landmarks including the Monocacy River, the Bush Creek and the smaller tributary of the Monocacy, the mill and millrace, the road through the site, the railroad tracks, and the distillery/warehouse retained much of their Civil War-era character throughout the nineteenth century. The new residential area remained distinct from the commercial/industrial setting. The miller's house was believed to have been destroyed sometime in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, but circumstances surrounding its loss are not known. Establishment of a large orchard on the hillside south of the house constituted another change in this period.

The house faced northwest toward Frederick with no woodlands interrupting views toward the city. At an elevation of approximately 300 feet, the house site occupied an area approximately 50 feet above the river bluffs and the dwelling itself stood about 80 feet above the bluffs. The topography changed dramatically north of the river, gradually inclining toward Frederick. The siting of the house not only offered views from within for the residents' pleasure but emphasized the prominence of the house and its occupants to all who viewed it from the outside.

64) Ferguson, "Draft Historic Structure Report," 15.

65) Frederick County Deeds Book, JWLC 3, 238-249 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland)



Map Depicting Five Parcels Subdivided and Sold by James H. Gambrill in 1866
(Land and Community Associates, 1993)
Redrawn from Frederick County Deeds Book, JWLC 3, 238-249.

Figure 9

The Gambrill house was an impressive rural residence with many comforts and amenities for its residents: a coal-burning furnace in the basement heated the house; there were gas lamps throughout the house; and a sophisticated pumping system brought water to the house. The latter innovation commenced at a hydraulic ram on a spring several hundred yards north and downhill from the house. Pipes carried the water to a brick cistern above the house and gravity forced the water to the house. Sewage was disposed through another pipe which emptied into Bush Creek. Another cistern located a few feet southeast of the house collected rainwater funneled from an elaborate system of gutters on the house.⁶⁶

Although few historic documents, maps, and photographs have been discovered that clearly depict the residential landscape, oral history indicates that the Gambrill house was surrounded by an elaborately landscaped yard (*Figure 10*). The lane leading into the site forked beyond the mill, north toward Baltimore and south to the house. The segment of road serving as a drive was lined with alternating Norway spruce and what Ai Smith, who lived at the Bush Creek tract as a child, has called “mahogany” trees. Smith remembers discussions regarding the “mahogany” trees which were unique to the area.⁶⁷ However, no plant species with that common name and known to have the ability to survive in the northeastern United States matched his descriptions, nor do any photographs show the specimens. Additional research and/or landscape archeology are needed to determine the trees’ genus and species. The dirt and gravel drive took a circular route to the front of the house where an approximately seventy-five-foot length of it was paved with bricks. The drive continued to the 1877 bank barn (*Photograph 5*), forming another circle on the house’s east elevation.⁶⁸ Numerous spruce and maple trees and several hydrangea bushes, two tulip poplars, and other ornamental plantings were arranged in a symmetrical, yet unceremonious fashion within the larger circle north and west of the house. Japanese magnolia, horse chestnut, dogwood, mock orange, and other ornamental trees surrounded a thick cluster of pampas grass in the circle east of the house.

Foundation plantings around the house included hydrangeas along both sides of the front porch, clematis climbing trellises flanking the front porch, and hostas growing along the house’s east foundation. A row of Norway spruce separated the house from an extensive vegetable garden southwest of the main lawn. Lilac bushes southwest of the house formed a line with the servants’ quarters and screened the house setting from several domestic outbuildings. A peach orchard,

66) Pendleton, “The Gambrill House,” 27.

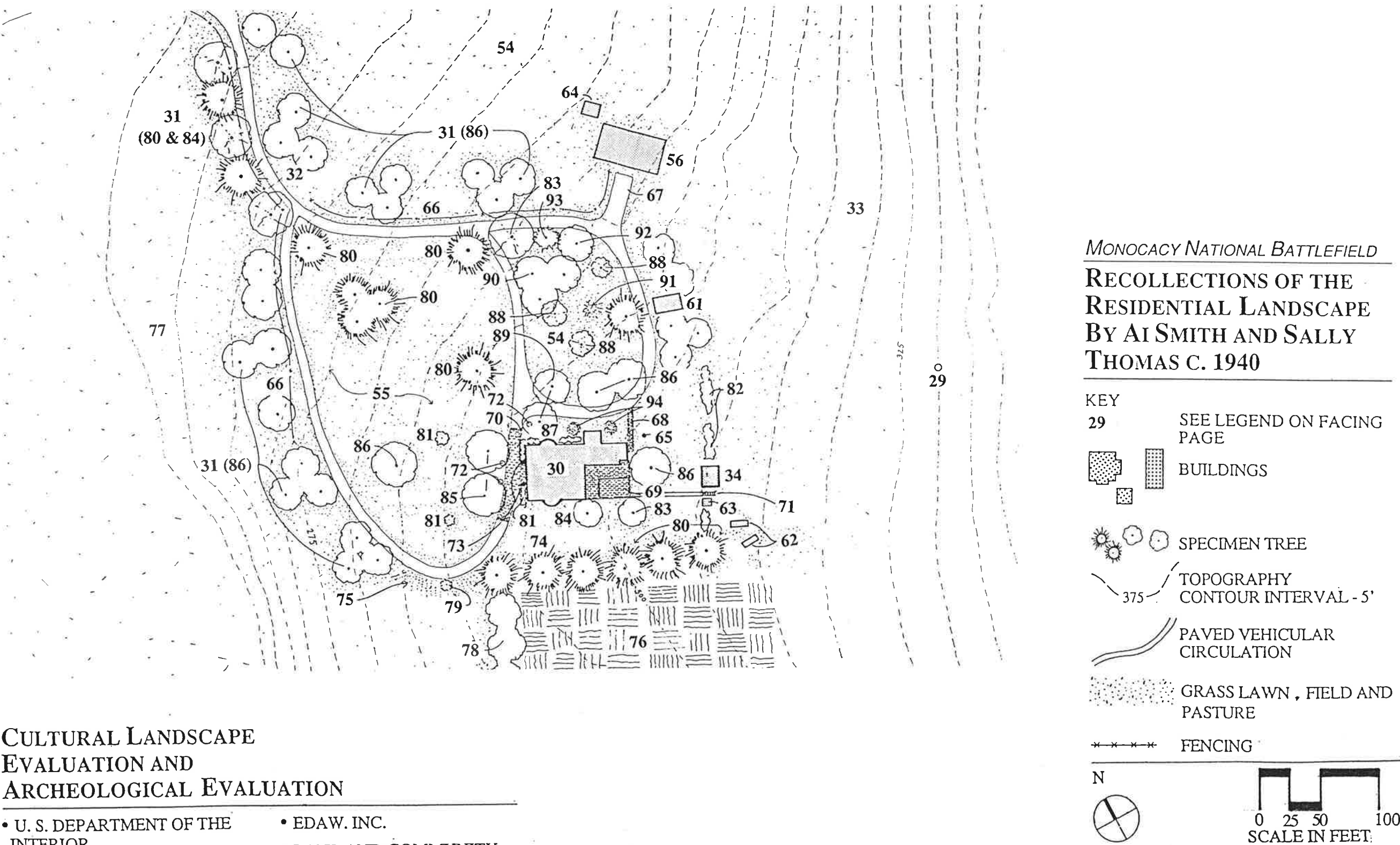
67) Ai Smith II, letter to Julie Gronlund, April 29, 1993. Smith described the trees as having extremely hard wood with a 3- to 4-inch flat, brown seed pod and a leaf system with long, heavy stems supporting smaller stems with leaves. He did not recall any flower.

68) Ellen M. Seidel, memorandum from Staff Archeologist, Archeology Section to Chief, Archeology Section, Branch of Archeology/Preservation Training, subject: Evaluation of Archeological Resources on the Bush Creek Tract, Monocacy National Battlefield Site, June 4, 1984. Manuscript on file, Denver Service Center, Eastern Applied Archeology Center, Silver Spring, Maryland, 1984.

LegendRecollections of the Residential Landscape,
Circa 1940

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|----------------------|
| 1-28. | Non-residential features (see Figures 8 and 12) | 84. | "Mahogany" |
| 29. | Cistern | 85. | Tulip Poplar |
| 30. | Gambrill House | 86. | Maple |
| 31. | Trees Lining Driveway | 87. | Hosta |
| 32. | Driveway | 88. | Dogwood |
| 33. | Orchard Remnant | 89. | Horse Chestnut |
| 34. | Servants' Quarters | 90. | Japanese Magnolia |
| 35-53. | Non-residential features (see Figures 2 and 12) | 91. | Pampas Grass |
| 54. | Lawn | 92. | Mock Orange |
| 55. | Specimen Trees and Lawn | 93. | Smoke Tree |
| 56. | Barn | 94. | Circular Flower Beds |
| 57-60. | Non-residential features (see Figure 2) | | |
| 61. | Ice House | | |
| 62. | Chicken Coop | | |
| 63. | Smokehouse | | |
| 64. | Hay Barracks | | |
| 65. | Cistern | | |
| 66. | Fence | | |
| 67. | Ramp to Barn | | |
| 68. | Brick Walk | | |
| 69. | Brick Terrace | | |
| 70. | Brick Driveway Apron | | |
| 71. | Stone Steps | | |
| 72. | Iron Urns | | |
| 73. | Iron Trellis with Clematis | | |
| 74. | Lawn with Groundcover and Bulbs | | |
| 75. | Large Flower Bed | | |
| 76. | Vegetable Garden | | |
| 77. | Meadow | | |
| 78. | Hedgerow | | |
| 79. | "Japonica" Shrub (Dwarf Flowering Quince) | | |
| 80. | Spruce | | |
| 81. | Hydrangea | | |
| 82. | Lilacs | | |
| 83. | Basswood | | |

NOTE: BASE INFORMATION IS TO BE
USED SOLELY FOR PLANNING
PURPOSES.



**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
EVALUATION AND
ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

- U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
- EDRAW. INC.
• LAND AND COMMUNITY
ASSOCIATES
• JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

FIGURE 10



Photograph 4. Circa 1872 Servants' quarters and smoke-house. Photograph courtesy of the Vivino family, 1962.



Photograph 5. Circa 1877 bank barn. Photo courtesy of the Vivino family, 1962.



Photograph 6. The Gambrill Family at the front of the Gambrill House, circa 1890. Photo from the files of NPS, courtesy of Virginia Hendrickson.



Photograph 7. Circa 1950 dairy barn and silo. Photograph courtesy of the Vivino family, 1962.

another of Gambrill's commercial ventures, covered the slope east of the house.⁶⁹ The area northwest of the house remained open, allowing views of the approach to Frederick from the house and views of the house when approaching from Frederick. A circa 1890 *Frederick Examiner* article described the elegant setting of the lawn and substantiated the above recollection of the residential landscape:

*The large picnic wagon of Mr. H.C. Zacharias and its four prancing steeds were again called into requisition last night to convey the members of the Estey Philharmonic Orchestra to "Edgewood," the delightful country home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Gambrill, beautifully located on a hill directly overlooking the many-curved Monocacy, its well-arranged lawn sweeping toward the shore of that romantic stream . . . As the team drew up at the door of the beautiful home at Edgewood the cheers of the ladies assembled on the verandah greeted the musicians . . . The house was brightly illuminated, its wide doors were thrown hospitably open, and across the velvet green carpet of the lawn the beams of the moon were mellowly cast. Amid the trees hung Chinese lanterns, and here and there, in the summer houses and elsewhere, were refreshment tables and groups of chairs where the guests might gather to hear the music. The orchestra were conveniently positioned on the northwest wing of the front verandah . . .*⁷⁰

The summer houses mentioned in this article may have been temporary structures for the party or may have been gazebos which endured for some time.

The house environs probably supported a variety of landscape embellishments that may have changed seasonally or from time to time during the Gambrill residency. Planting urns, ornamental planting beds, benches and chairs, swings, arbors, trellises, and other site furnishings and plantings may have existed, but no written descriptions or photographs depicting the immediate environs in this period have been discovered. The only exterior photograph revealing any information would lead one to believe that landscape embellishments existed as supported by the above contemporary newspaper account. The photograph of the family grouped on the house front steps portrayed a brick walk on axis with the front door (*Photograph 6*). Potted palms resting on barrel-shaped tables appeared on the porch. Hanging vines covered the porch roof; an indication of edge plantings on both sides of the central walk is evident.

69) Sally Thomas, interview with Julie Gronlund, April, 1993. Ms. Thomas described the grounds as they reportedly existed when her grandparents, Ai and Fannie Smith, purchased the property. Although the Magraders, who owned the property between 1901 and 1922, may have installed these plantings, the Smiths, who knew James Gambrill's daughter Minnie Mercer, attribute the landscaped lawn to the Gambrill family.

70) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 10-11.

Gambrill, who described himself as a miller and a farmer, enjoyed a thriving business during this period, producing up to 75 barrels of flour per day.⁷¹ In addition, he employed two coopers, indicating that sawmilling remained an important sideline to his business. In 1878 Gambrill also had added a mill complex in Frederick City to his holdings. This mill, when destroyed by fire in 1893, however, eventually led to Gambrill's financial demise. To replace the building, Gambrill stretched his financial resources to their limit. The ensuing national economic depression forced him to liquidate his holdings. In 1897 he sold "Edgewood" and the mill premises to his daughter, Minnie Mercer, and placed the Frederick mill in trust.⁷²

The 1897 Edward Albrough survey, taken when Gambrill sold the property, clearly depicted the property's boundaries and landmarks (*Figure 11*). The solid line delineating the northeast boundary represented the B & O Railroad tracks, while the hatched line in the northwest corner marked the Monocacy River. As indicated, a portion of Gambrill's property line reached to the river's west bank. The solid line representing the property's western boundary coincided with the Georgetown Turnpike, and the solid line delineating the southwest boundary coincided with the Road to Ijamsville, which roughly followed the route of present-day Ball Road. A series of hatched lines on the map demonstrated the evolution of Gambrill's property by parcel. The area marked "Mill Premises" encompassed Gambrill's original 1855 purchase from Delaplaine. Two larger parcels south of the mill premises, lots 14 and 1, were those purchased in 1864 from Calvin Page. These lots were subdivided and those not adjacent to the mill premises sold during the 1866 trustee's sale, although Gambrill again acquired the two lots east of the Road to Ijamsville. Comparison of the 1897 survey (*Figure 11*) with the 1866 trustee's sale map (*Figure 9*) illustrates this arrangement.

An advertisement for public sale of the property described both the house and the mill buildings.

FIRST—The "Edgewood property—the dwelling of the said James H. Gambrill, to which there is about eighty acres of good quality of land. . . The improvements on this property consist of

"THE MANSION,"

being a large two-story brick dwelling, mansard roof, 42x90 feet, containing seventeen rooms, vestibules and halls, ten feet wide, parlor 16x40 feet; large bay windows, butler's pantry, china closets, range, hot and cold water, summer dining room, all modern conveniences, with cellars under the entire building, finished and in compartments. There is a ball room, 17x40 feet, and porches in front and rear, 10 feet wide, water of the finest quality.

71) Ferguson, "Draft Historic Structures Report," 15.

72) *Ibid.*, 18.

There is also on these premises a good barn, with stable room for eight horses and six cows, harness room complete, carriage rooms for six carriages, cottage for attendant conveniently located. This property is located about one-fourth of a mile from Frederick Junction on the main line of the B. & O. R. R., is three miles south of Frederick, immediately on the Frederick & Washington Turnpike, a fine macadamized road within two hours ride from Baltimore and Washington by rail. The Mansion House, which is one of the most beautiful and elegant residences in Maryland, occupies an elevated position on the east side of the Monocacy River, commanding a magnificent view of the historic field of the Battle of the Monocacy, and the fertile and picturesque Frederick Valley. There is also on this place a fine orchard of about 500 peach trees, in full bearing, also other fruit. The dwelling is supplied with pure spring water, and there is an ice house on the place well supplied with ice.

SECONDLY—All that mill property, known as the “Araby Mills,” containing in and about sixty acres of land. . . This property is improved by a three-story gristmill built of stone, 40x40 feet, has a capacity of from fifty to seventy-five barrels of flour per day, buhr system, excellent water power, dam in good condition. There is on this property a private switch and brick warehouse along the main stem of the B. & O. R. R. Also a stone and weatherboard dwelling house two stories high, in good condition. The trustees reserve off this property a small lot containing about 1 1/2 acres of land sold by Jae. H. Gambrill to one Wm. M. Molder, with the right to convey the same.”⁷³

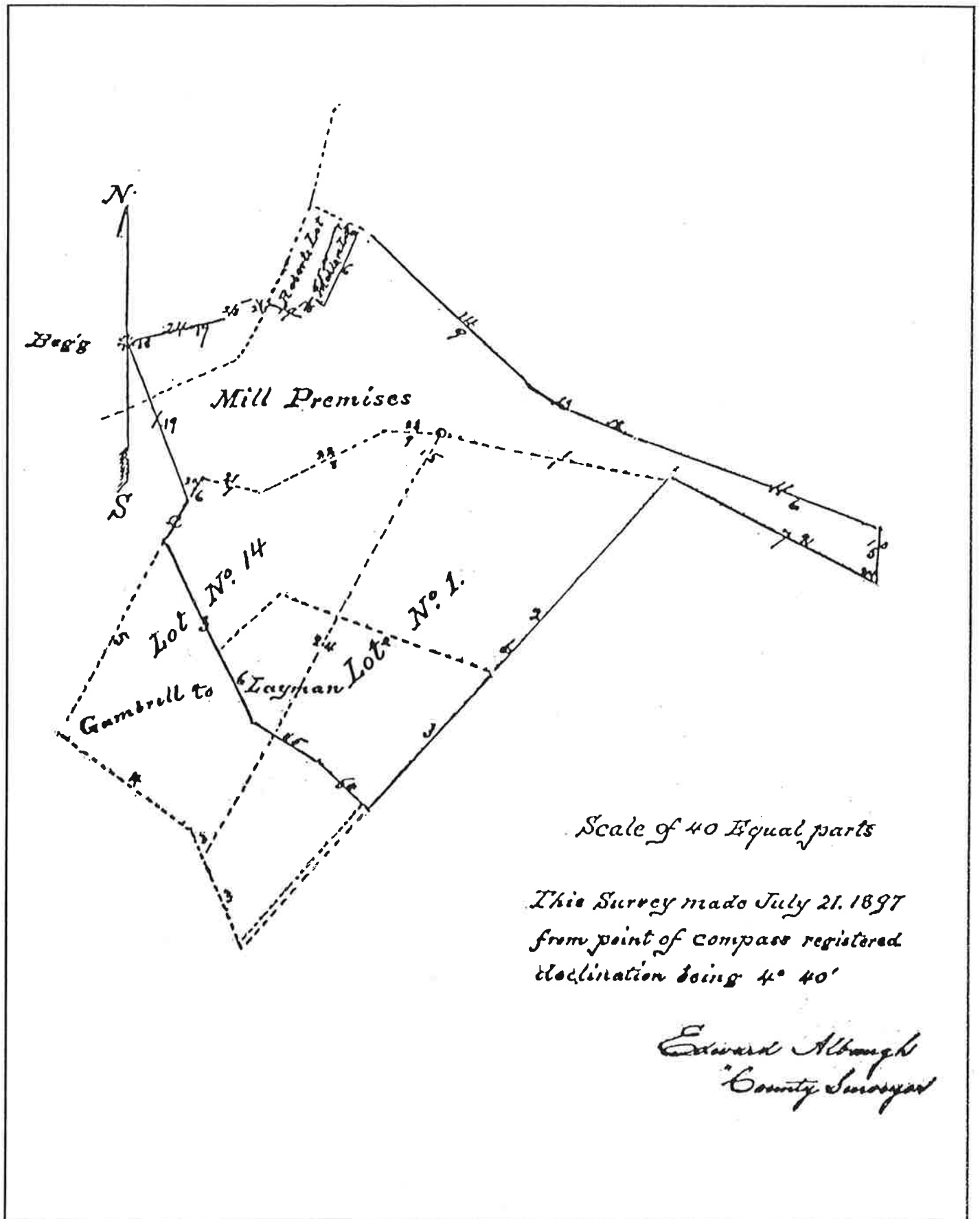
Gambrill also passed much of his personal property to his trustees, Charles W. Ross, Robert G. Gambrill, and John S. Newman. An inventory included in equity court papers showed that Gambrill maintained a small number of livestock on his farm including seven hogs, one pig, three cows, and five horses.⁷⁴

Minnie Lee Mercer, Gambrill’s daughter, and her husband Carroll purchased the 141-acre property at public auction for \$12,000 in 1897.⁷⁵ Their tenure lasted only a few years, however, and the property was sold out of the family in 1901 (*Figure 12*).

73) Equity Papers (Court Case Documents), Case No. 6708. (Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland).

74) Ibid.

75) Frederick County Land Records, DHH1, Folio 13-16, (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland)



Map of the Gambrill Property (Edward Albrough survey, 1897)

Legend

1. Araby Mill
2. Bridge or Culvert
3. Road
4. Headrace
5. Tailrace
6. Mill Pond
7. Woodlands
8. Stream
9. Bridge over the Monocacy River
10. B&O Railroad Bridge
11. B&O Railroad
12. Dwelling/General Lew Wallace's Alleged Headquarters
13. Unidentified Building
14. Unidentified Building
15. Open Fields
16. Warehouse
17. Ford
18. Row of Trees Along Road
19. Miller's House
- 20-27. No longer existing in 1901 (see 1864 map)
28. Pumphouse
29. Cistern
30. Gambrill Mansion
31. Trees Lining Driveway
32. Circular Drive
33. Peach Orchard
34. Servants' Quarters
35. Summer Kitchen
36. Bank Barn
37. Unidentified Building
38. Unidentified Building

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION AND ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
- NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
- DENVER SERVICE CENTER
- EDAW, INC.
- LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES
- JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

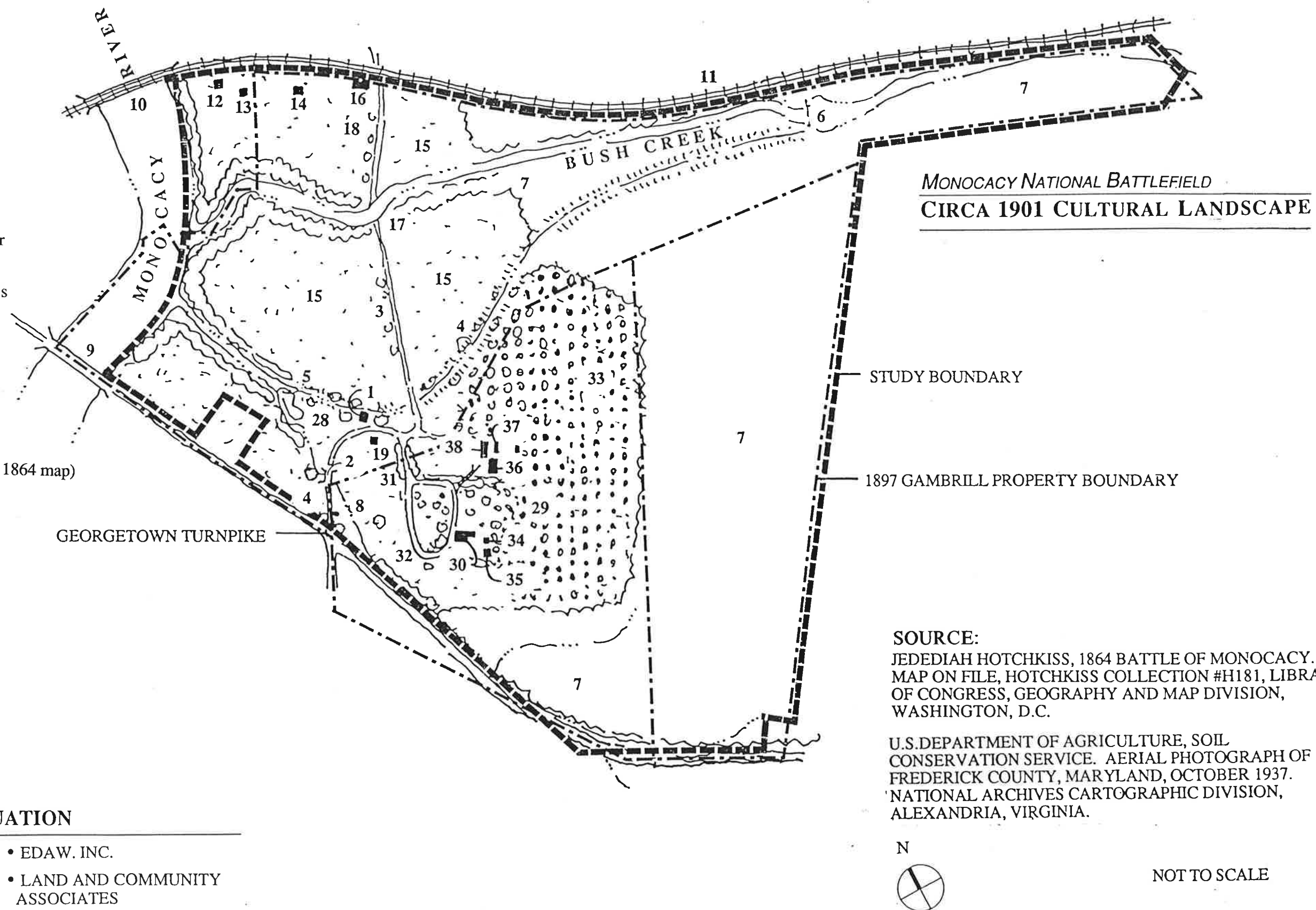


FIGURE 12

4.6 Post-Gambrill Period, 1901-Present

Alexander R. Magruder, a naval officer, acquired the property from the Mercers for \$15,500.⁷⁶ Magruder, whose trustees carried out the purchase of the property in his absence, appears to have used the house as a country estate when stationed in the United States. Assessment records indicate that the house was sparsely furnished, and the Magruders did not appear in the 1910 Frederick County population census. The Magruders divorced and sold the property, furniture included, to Ai and Fannie Smith in 1922. Smith family descendants have indicated that few changes occurred during the Magruder's occupancy, although the miller's house and ice house no longer stood in 1922 and the Magruders changed the name of the house to "Boscobel," as evidenced by a plaque placed in the stone pillar along the driveway.⁷⁷ Apparently, the Magruders did not maintain the orchard, and only remnants remained east of the house when they sold the property.

Ai and Fannie Smith and their descendants occupied the house and farmed the land until 1961. According to Sally Thomas and Ai Smith, two of the Smith's grandchildren who grew up on the property, the Smiths made minimal changes to the property's buildings and landscape. They farmed the land more intensively than it had been previously, converted the three-story mill into a two-story tenant house, added electricity to a number of buildings, and constructed a dairy barn and silos around 1950 (*Photograph 7*).⁷⁸

The Smiths sold a number of small parcels of land during their tenure on the Bush Creek tract. In 1922, the Georgetown Turnpike was paved with cement concrete by the State of Maryland and probably realigned to its current route whereas it originally more closely followed Araby Church Road.⁷⁹ This realignment split the Bush Creek tract into two distinct parcels, with most of the acreage remaining east of the road and a two-acre parcel west of the road. In May 1924, the Smiths sold the two-acre lot, containing a house and a garden, to Curtis and Etta Compher. Other sales included a 0.67-acre lot, a 1.832-acre lot, and a 1.43-acre lot, all along the Georgetown Turnpike.⁸⁰ Construction on these lots may explain the loss of Civil War entrenchments in this vicinity.

An October 12, 1937, United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph offers a glimpse of the property's appearance during the Smith's ownership (*Figure 13*). This photograph shows the millrace lined with vegetation. The interior road appears to have followed its earlier alignment from south to north past the mill site to the northern part of the property. A new road spur appears to run northwest to southeast from the mill area to the main house with another route leading over the hill to cultivated fields. The northeastern portion of the property remained wooded

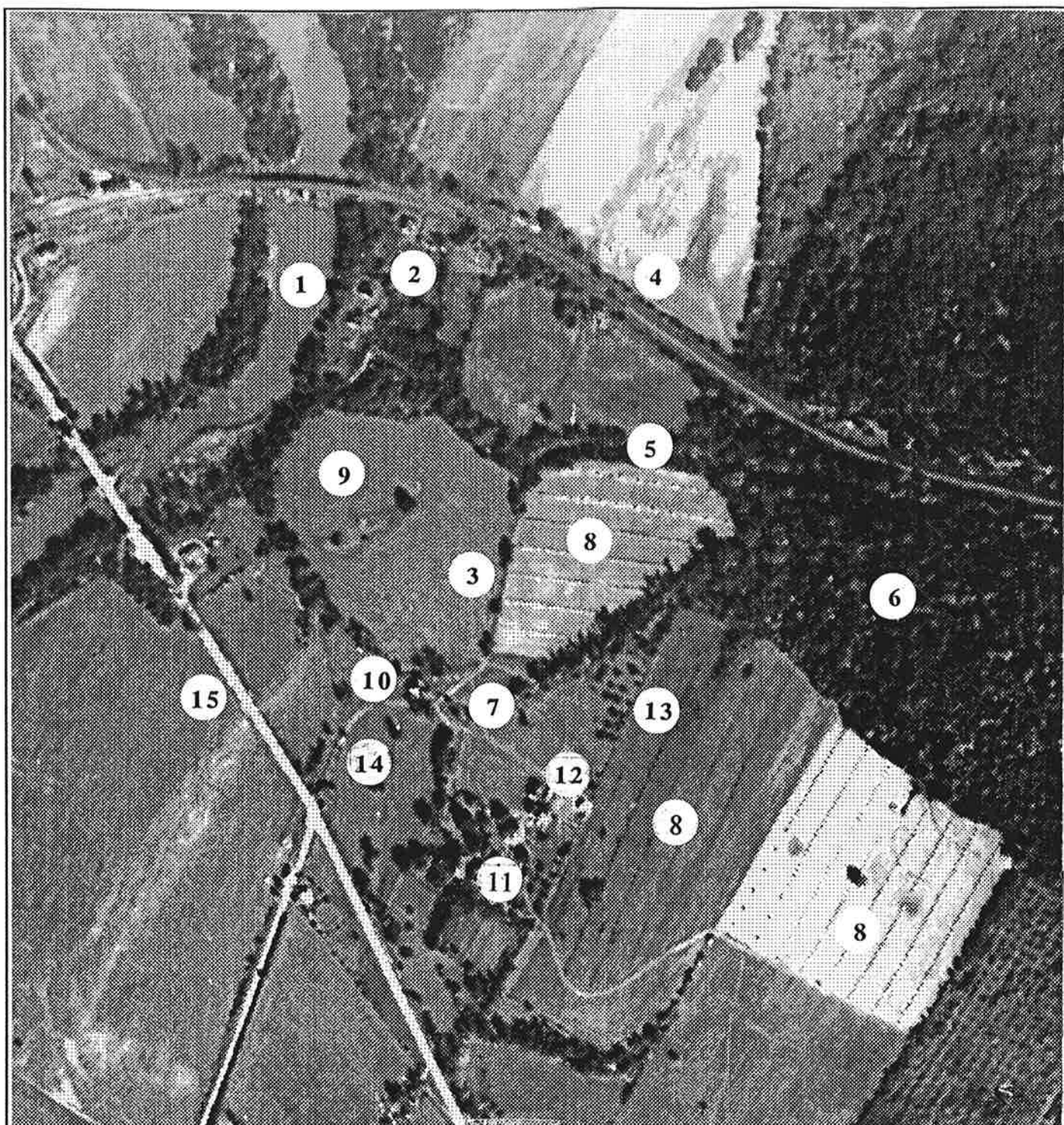
76) Frederick County Land Records, DHH 11, folio 318 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick Maryland).

77) Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 14.

78) *Ibid.*, 15

79) Paul Dorsey, Maryland State Highways, Brooklinville, Md. Conversation with Julie Gronlund, June 1993.

80) Frederick County Land Records, Liber 348, folio 385; Liber 364, folio 505; Liber 568, folio 233; Liber 568, folio 325 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).



Legend

1. Monocacy River
2. Unidentified Buildings
3. Road through Tract
4. B & O Railroad Tracks
5. Bush Creek
6. Woodlands
7. Millrace

8. Cultivated Fields
9. Pastureland
10. Mill
11. Residential Complex
12. Farm Complex
13. Orchard Remnant
14. Entry Drive
15. Route 355



N

Annotated Aerial Photograph of Frederick County, Maryland, (U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, October 1937).

Figure 13

with the northernmost trees more established. The property as defined by the current boundaries included five fields used for grazing livestock, one orchard, two planted fields that had been harvested recently, and one fallow field. Some fields were defined by tree lines and others by fence lines. Several appeared to have no interior subdivisions. The aerial photograph also portrayed increased development on the Bush Creek tract, particularly in the area along the Monocacy River. In the southeastern quadrant of the intersection of the Georgetown Turnpike, renamed Route 355 by 1937, and the Monocacy River, stood a large building with several subsidiary structures. Access from Route 355 was by way of a short, wide, entry drive that encircled the building, providing a number of parking spaces and indicating it served a commercial purpose. Little vegetation existed in this area and was limited to treelines along the Monocacy River, Route 355, and the small creek parallel to Route 355. A hedgerow or fenceline southeast of the building probably marked the property's boundary. Additional twentieth-century development had occurred east of the river north of Bush Creek. In addition to the two-story, frame house allegedly used as headquarters by General Wallace during the Battle of Monocacy, two buildings, reportedly dwellings, with several subsidiary structures sat in this area. A dirt road parallel to the river provided access to the area from the north. The lots in this area appear to have been defined by treelines with open lawns surrounding the buildings. Trees also occupied the areas along the Monocacy River and Bush Creek.

More significant changes occurred during Earl and Jean Vivino's ownership of the property. When they purchased the house in 1961, many rooms had been closed and unused for years; in general the house had fallen into disrepair. The Vivinos repaired and renovated many of the house's interior features and made extensive changes to incorporate a medical clinic. The mill remained in use as a dwelling and received extensive renovation following a severe flood in the 1960s. Several outbuildings also stood at the time of the Vivino's purchase, including what were probably the servants' cottage, a smokehouse, and a summer kitchen. Several of these buildings were removed, as was the lilac hedge that separated this area from the residential landscape; in the mid-1970s a fire destroyed the circa 1877 bank barn, the 1950 barn, and other agricultural buildings. After the fire, the Vivinos filled the basement of the bank barn and graded the surrounding ground to create a small, level, playing field.⁸¹

The Vivinos also constructed new subsidiary buildings and structures. East of the house, ground was leveled for a tennis court. The Vivinos had a concrete-block garage constructed east of the house in the residential area. They also had a riding ring developed in the field east of the mill and east of the road bisecting the site.

The Vivinos replaced the high-maintenance foundation plantings adjacent to the house and the flower beds and shrub plantings north and east of the residence with shrubs and trees requiring less maintenance. Species extant from the Vivino period include Japanese pieris, yew and weeping yew, helleri holly, and Japanese holly. Ivy was planted at the base of many of the larger trees. Roses and other ornamental species replaced the Smith's vegetable garden on the hillside west of the house.

81) Earl and Jean Vivino, interview with Jim Ferguson, 1992.

Peonies surrounding the column with the “Boscobel” plaque were located nearer the house. The Vivinos removed the stone column when they sold the property; it remains in their possession. No records exist regarding the history of the iron urns and decorative, metal trellis described as part of the residence during the Gambrill and Smith periods.

The drive, originally dirt and gravel with a brick apron at the residence entrance, was partially paved during this period with asphalt. The original, circular return portion of the drive from the residence entry back to the approach road fell into disuse; never paved, this road quickly was overgrown with grass. Today it is still possible to distinguish the slightly recessed grade of the old road trace. The presence of the line of older specimen trees that once edged the drive also mark the original alignment.

Fencing that once lined the driveway to the north and west was removed. The area maintained as the lawn originally extended to these fencelines, with meadow beyond. Today the meadow area is now maintained in lawn. The house continued its residential function but also served as Dr. Vivino’s medical clinic.

In the agricultural area, the Vivinos installed wood-post-and-barbed-wire fencing and established a pond behind the mill to alleviate flooding in the area. They planted evergreen trees along the property’s southeast and northwest boundaries, the former to block views to a junkyard and the latter to screen the house from a liquor store and other twentieth-century buildings.⁸² The Vivinos cultivated only the southernmost field in barley and used the remainder of the open space as pasture for their horses.⁸³ The mill, renovated by the Smiths, continued to be used as a tenant house.

When NPS purchased the main portion of Bush Creek tract from the Vivinos in 1981, many of the site’s nineteenth-century, small-scale elements and buildings were gone; however, the overall configuration remained intact. In particular, major features of the Civil War-era landscape remained including the bluffs overlooking the Monocacy River, the Bush Creek, a smaller tributary of the Monocacy, the road crossing the property, the mill and millrace, and the railroad tracks.

NPS has made landscape changes since acquiring the property in 1981. These changes include construction of a split-rail, “snake” fence in the meadow along Route 355; installation of a modern sign to introduce the battlefield and direct visitors to the former mill which has been renovated as a visitor center; repaving of the entry drive; and replacement of the bridge over the small creek parallel to Route 355. NPS has developed a parking area for visitors adjacent to the former mill; it is a gravel lot with spaces marked by railroad ties. NPS has developed a stone walk (approximately four feet wide) from the parking lot to the mill entrance as well as ornamental flower beds in the lot and near the mill. NPS removed fences from the Vivino period that delineated the agricultural fields and replaced them with a combination of split-rail and electric-wire fencing.

82) Jean Vivino, interview with Julie Gronlund, December 1992.

83) Ibid.

Also since 1981 several formerly open areas have reverted into natural vegetative succession. A variety of indigenous and exotic grasses currently dominate the field north of the Bush Creek—originally bisected by the country road which Union soldiers used on their retreat to Baltimore following the Battle of Monocacy. Pioneer species of woody shrubs and trees now populate the hillside southwest and west of the Gambrill house—used historically as a vegetable garden. This area contains an even stand of young trees including white pine, Norway maple, red elm, and Kentucky coffeetrees, some of which have developed as a result of the presence of these species in the adjacent, ornamental landscape.

A variety of plant communities and associations exist elsewhere on the site. Existing large specimen trees, including Kentucky coffeetrees and sycamore, that line the entry drive appear to survive from the period of significance; the woodlands contain an array of trees and understory vegetation dependent on the area's age; ornamental plantings surround the Gambrill house and visitor center.

5.0 ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

5.1 Significance

This archeological evaluation and cultural landscape evaluation builds on and supplements the previous findings of the National Register nominations concerning the historical, architectural, and archeological significance of the Bush Creek tract. The Monocacy National Battlefield and Gambrill house were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and 1985, respectively. The former nomination incorporates the Bush Creek tract as a contributing element in a larger district. The latter nomination includes only the Gambrill house and no other part of the tract. Neither nomination addressed landscape significance. These nominations established the historical significance of the Civil War-associated events and activities associated with the tract, of James H. Gambrill as a prominent Frederick County business owner, and of the architectural significance of Gambrill's 1872 Second Empire-style residence. The cultural landscape of the Bush Creek tract enhances the significance of the property because it represents the setting of the historical events and periods associated with both the Civil War and the Gambrills' ownership and use. Gambrill's success is attributable in large measure to the tract's suitability and adaptability to a successful merchant mill operation.

Research and field work conducted during the preparation of this cultural landscape evaluation appear to support future amendments to the previous nominations that would acknowledge the significance of the tract's landscape features. Significant landscape features and characteristics are distributed throughout the tract and relate to both the Civil War and Gambrill periods of significance. Archeological resources relating to the period of significance are also likely to be preserved. Research and field work also suggest that a more appropriate period of significance would extend from the approximately 1830 mill establishment through the end of the Gambrill ownership in 1901. This period would incorporate all Civil War events—not only of the Battle of Monocacy but also those actions that occurred in relation to the Battle of Antietam. This extended period of significance also would be more appropriate in representing Gambrill's association with the property and his evolving economic status as it related to the establishment and operation of a major milling enterprise at Bush Creek. The period of significance would not extend through the Magruder, Smith, and Vivino family ownerships when milling operations had ceased.

The findings of this analysis and evaluation could be expected to contribute to future evaluations of the significance and integrity of this tract as part of a larger geographical area that includes adjacent and interrelated properties as a potential National Register historic district. Future work will determine whether the period of significance for such a district may or may not coincide with other periods of significance that have been determined for the Bush Creek tract alone. The development of one or more historic contexts concerning the establishment and evolution of agricultural life and settlement in the Monocacy River vicinity of Frederick County could provide the basis for evaluating the potential of a rural historic district and may reveal additional information that would be useful in the ongoing documentation and evaluation of the Bush Creek tract.

5.2 Integrity Assessment of Cultural Landscape Features

The Bush Creek tract retains some of its general character and feeling from the period of significance. The tract retains many of the characteristics that were responsible for the development and use of the site. To the untrained eye, the current landscape may appear “historic” because of its rural character. Like most landscapes, however, the Bush Creek tract has not been static. There has been considerable landscape change since the period of significance.

Most actions which have diminished the integrity of the site are the result of losses or alterations of historic buildings, structures, and vegetation; the abandonment of crop cultivation; adjacent commercial encroachment; and the growth of woodlands that occupy formerly cropped land or obscure historic sight lines and views. A variety of management policies and preservation treatments could reestablish or enhance integrity where it has been lost or diminished. It is likely that archeological resources that contribute to the significance of the property are preserved; however, some undoubtedly have been disturbed by continued agricultural use of the site.

Cultural landscape features are discussed topically in terms of integrity. Integrity has been evaluated by comparing the current and historic appearance and composition of a feature. Where appropriate the reversibility of the current condition is discussed.

5.3 Archeological Evaluation and Analysis

On the basis of information derived from historic documents (including maps, photographs, and accounts of the Battle of Monocacy, interviews with former residents, and the 1992 pedestrian survey) (*Figure 14*), there are several portions of the Bush Creek tract that are likely to contain archeological resources (*Figure 15 and Figure 16*). Preserved resources associated with features that contribute to the significance of the Gambrill mill site also may be contributing resources, because of their potential to reveal information. Resources not associated with the mill site (particularly prehistoric resources) may be eligible independently, if they have the potential to contribute important information on the occupation and use of the Bush Creek tract. The following discussion reviews the resources observed as surface features during the survey and assesses the potential for subsurface resources in several portions of the tract.

Seven historic maps that show improvements on the Bush Creek tract were examined for documentation of the land use history of the tract (*Figures 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23*). The historic building or structure locations identified on these maps are presented in Table 2. Inventoried resources, potential resources, and historic building/structure locations are correlated in Table 3. Areas likely to include potentially significant archeological resources are shown in Figure 16.

5.3.1 Gambrill House Area

Several resources were inventoried in the vicinity of the Gambrill house during the 1992 survey, including a well or cistern behind the house and a cistern on the slope above the house, a rock garden, and a group of unidentified depressions. Sections of mill stones also were identified near the house; however, these obviously are related to the mill, not the house. Several other kinds of archeological resources are likely to be preserved below the surface, including foundations of the servants' quarters, summer kitchen, and other outbuildings (such as an outhouse); yard deposits, and garden beds. There may be subsurface resources associated with the cistern above the house. No surface remains of the bank barn and associated outbuildings located northeast of the house were located during the survey; however, subsurface remains are likely to be preserved.

Subsurface testing will be necessary to identify and evaluate resources associated with the house; such preserved resources are likely to contribute to the significance of the property.

5.3.2 Mill Area

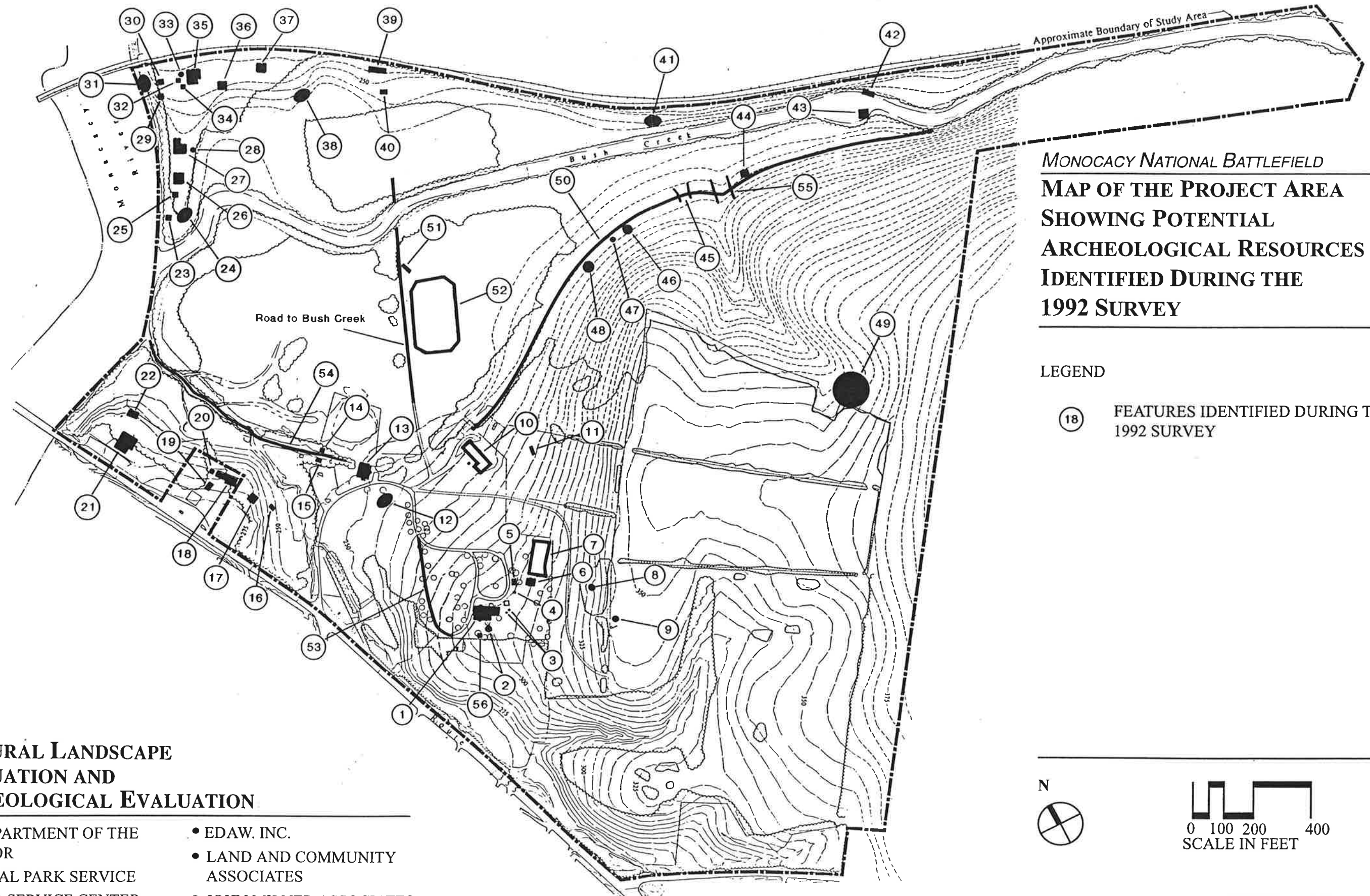
Inventoried resources associated with the mill include a cistern-like structure and a pumphouse serving the Gambrill house and the tailrace. The modern road to the ford at Bush Creek follows the historic trace (*Photograph 8*). The general location of the original stone miller's house, southwest of the mill, was examined during the survey, but no surface features were observed (*Figure 14*). There was no evidence of the headrace near the mill; the headrace has probably been filled in this area or the race's approach to the mill may have been elevated to channel water to the flume (Ferguson

Legend

Map of the Project Area Showing Potential Archeological Resources Identified during the 1992 Survey

1. Gambrill house, extant.
2. Depressions, 4 side by side, function unknown.
3. Historic cistern
4. Mill stone, 3 sections.
5. Fieldstone concentration.
6. Garage, modern extant.
7. Tennis court adjacent to garage, still extant.
8. Cistern extant.
9. Antenna tower no longer is use.
10. Barn, modern, still in use.
11. Shed, modern, still in use.
12. Possible location of original miller's house , no physical surface evidence.
13. Gambrill Mill, in use, park visitors' center.
14. Cistern, concrete block with iron pipe, situated in creek.
15. Pump house, includes machine or pump equipment inside, tin roof, still extant.
16. Fieldstone concentration, possible foundation.
17. Garage foundation & driveway.
18. Concrete shed foundation.
19. Shed, modern, extant.
20. Outhouse, extant.
21. House foundation.
22. Cistern, concrete cover, modern.
23. Barbecue structure, modern.
24. Trash junk pile with stones, twentieth century.
25. Concrete block structure, possibly abandoned cistern.
26. House foundation, concrete block.
27. House foundation, concrete block.
28. Well, abandoned.
29. Shed, concrete block, no roof.
30. Chicken coop/animal shed, ruins.
31. Historic dump, 19th and 20th century diagnostics.
32. Shed/outbuilding, 20th century, burned.
33. Outhouse, foundation.
34. Concrete slabs with iron cover possibly a cistern.
35. Stone house foundation - 19th century, General Wallace headquarters.
36. Stone barn foundation with wood shed addition, 19th century, foundation may be earlier, burned.
37. house-foundation, concrete block, 20th century.
38. Trash pile with bricks, 20th century.
39. Fieldstone foundation, interpreted as distillery/warehouse.
40. Fieldstone concentration, possible shed foundation.
41. Railroad trash pile.
42. Stone wall and dam on head race, ruins.
43. Stone dam at head of raceway, ruins.
44. Fieldstone concentration and depression.
45. Raceway overflow into Bush creek.
46. Depression.
47. Fieldstone concentration.
48. Large fieldstone concentration.
49. Junk yard - 19th century - 20th century, apple orchard.
50. Raceway - from dam to mill.
51. Shed, modern.
52. Modern riding rink.
53. Original driveway to Gambrill Mansion.
54. Tailrace and stream.
55. Break in raceway due to stream deposition.
56. Shed/pen, 20th century.

NOTE : BASE INFORMATION IS TO BE
USED SOLELY FOR PLANNING
PURPOSES.



**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
EVALUATION AND
ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

- U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR
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LAND AND COMMUNITY
ASSOCIATES
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FIGURE 14

Table 2. Historic Building and Structure Locations Shown on Selected Historic Maps

Historic Building/ Structure Location	1858	1891 ¹	1864	1873	1913	1938	1952	Comments
a			x					millers house [12]
b	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Araby Mill [13]
c			x	x				mill race [50]
d			x					unidentified building
e			x	x				sawmill
f			x					unidentified building (mill area)
g			x					unidentified building (mill area)
h			x					unidentified building (mill area)
i			x	x			x	building (north of Bush Creek; possibly Lew Wallace headquarters [35])
j			x	x				building (north of Bush Creek; barn [36])
k			x					unidentified building (north of Bush Creek)
l			x					unidentified building (north of Bush Creek)
m			x					unidentified building (north of Bush Creek [39?])
n				x	x	x	x	Gambrill house [1]
o				x		x		unidentified building (near Route 355)
p					x			unidentified building (near Route 355)
q				x				unidentified building (western portion of the project area [46?])
r							x	building (Route 355 [21])
s							x	concrete block building (north of Bush Creek [26])
t							x	concrete block building (north of Bush Creek [27])
u							x	building (southeast of mill; barn)
v							x	unidentified building (southeast corner of project area)

¹ Von Lindenberg's 1864 map of the battlefield.

Table 3. Management Recommendations for the Bush Creek tract

Area	Inventoried Resources	Potential Resources	Historic Building/Structure Locations	Management Recommendations for Archeological Resources In the Event of Ground-Disturbing Activities
Gambrill House	1-house 2-undidentified depressions 3-well or cistern 4-mill stones 5-rock garden 8-cistern	- yard deposits - garden beds - building foundations - outhouse	n-Gambrill house	- subsurface testing to identify and evaluate potential resources - resources with integrity may contribute to significance of house
Mill	12-original house site 13-mill 14-cistern 15-pumphouse 54-tailrace	- house foundation - yard deposits - foundation of 2nd mill - artifact deposits ca. mill - water-control features	a-original Gambrill house b-Gambrill mill c-millrace d-undidentified building e-second mill f-undidentified building g-undidentified building h-undidentified building	- subsurface testing to identify and evaluate potential resources - resources with integrity may contribute to the significance of the mill cluster
Millrace and Associated Features	42-millpond dam remnant (north side) 43-millpond dam remnant (south side) 45-millrace overflow 50-headrace	other water-control features	c-millrace	- avoid, preserve, and protect millrace and associated features - subsurface testing to identify and evaluate potential resources if areas along the millrace are to be disturbed
North of Bush Creek	26-concrete-block house foundation 27-concrete-block house foundation 28-well? 29-concrete-block shed 30-chicken coop/animal shed 31-19th-20th-century dump 32-remains of burned shed 33-outhouse foundation 34-cistern? 35-stone house foundation (Wallace headquarters?) 36-stone barn foundation 37-concrete-block house foundation 39-fieldstone foundation (Gambrill distillery/warehouse) 40-outbuilding foundation or piers	- foundations of additional outbuildings - artifact deposits associated with 19th-century houses, shed, barns, and distillery/warehouse - artifact deposits associated with 20th-century houses and outbuildings	i-building (Wallace headquarters? [35]) j-building (barn [36]) k-building l-building m-building [39?] s-building [26] t-building [27]	- subsurface testing to identify and evaluate potential resources - resources with integrity may contribute to the significance of the Gambrill mill complex and Battle of Monocacy (e.g., i/35)
East of Route 355	21-building foundation	- house foundation and associated artifact deposits (northeast corner of project area) - house foundation and associated artifact deposits (southeast corner of project area)	o-building along Route 355 p-building (along Route 355) r-building (northwest corner of project area) v-building (southwest corner of project area)	- subsurface testing to identify and evaluate potential resources - resources do not appear to be related to the historic mill complex or the Battle of Monocacy
Monocacy River and Bush Creek Floodplains	18FR66 (prehistoric archeological site)	prehistoric archeological resources along Monocacy River, Bush Creek, and unnamed drainage (areas 0-15' above water, 0-200' from water, & 0-15% slope)		- subsurface testing to identify and evaluate potential resources - prehistoric resources may be eligible individually (but not as contributing resources to the mill or battlefield)

NOTE : BASE INFORMATION IS TO BE
USED SOLELY FOR PLANNING
PURPOSES.

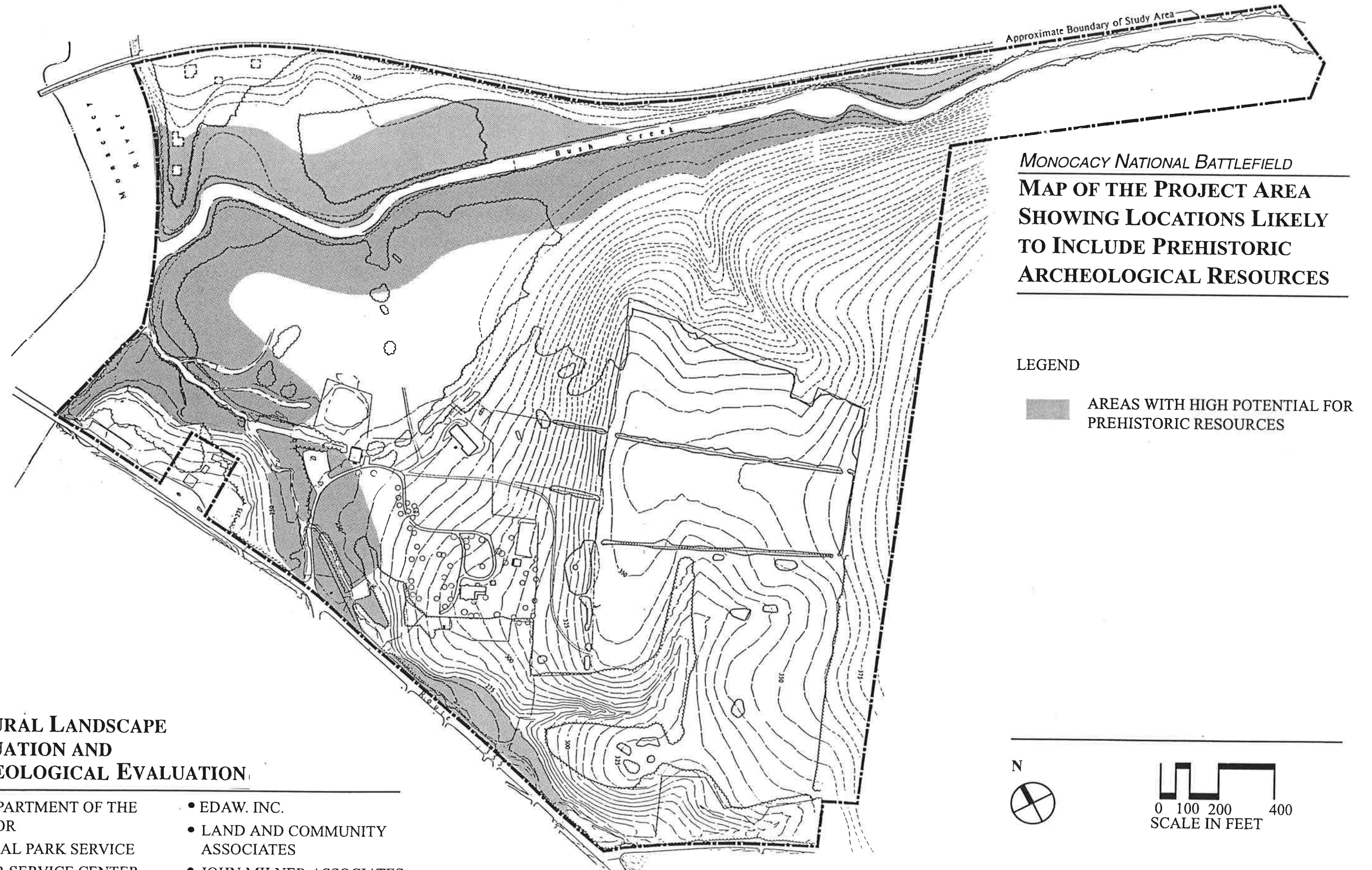


FIGURE 15

NOTE : BASE INFORMATION IS TO BE USED SOLELY FOR PLANNING PURPOSES.

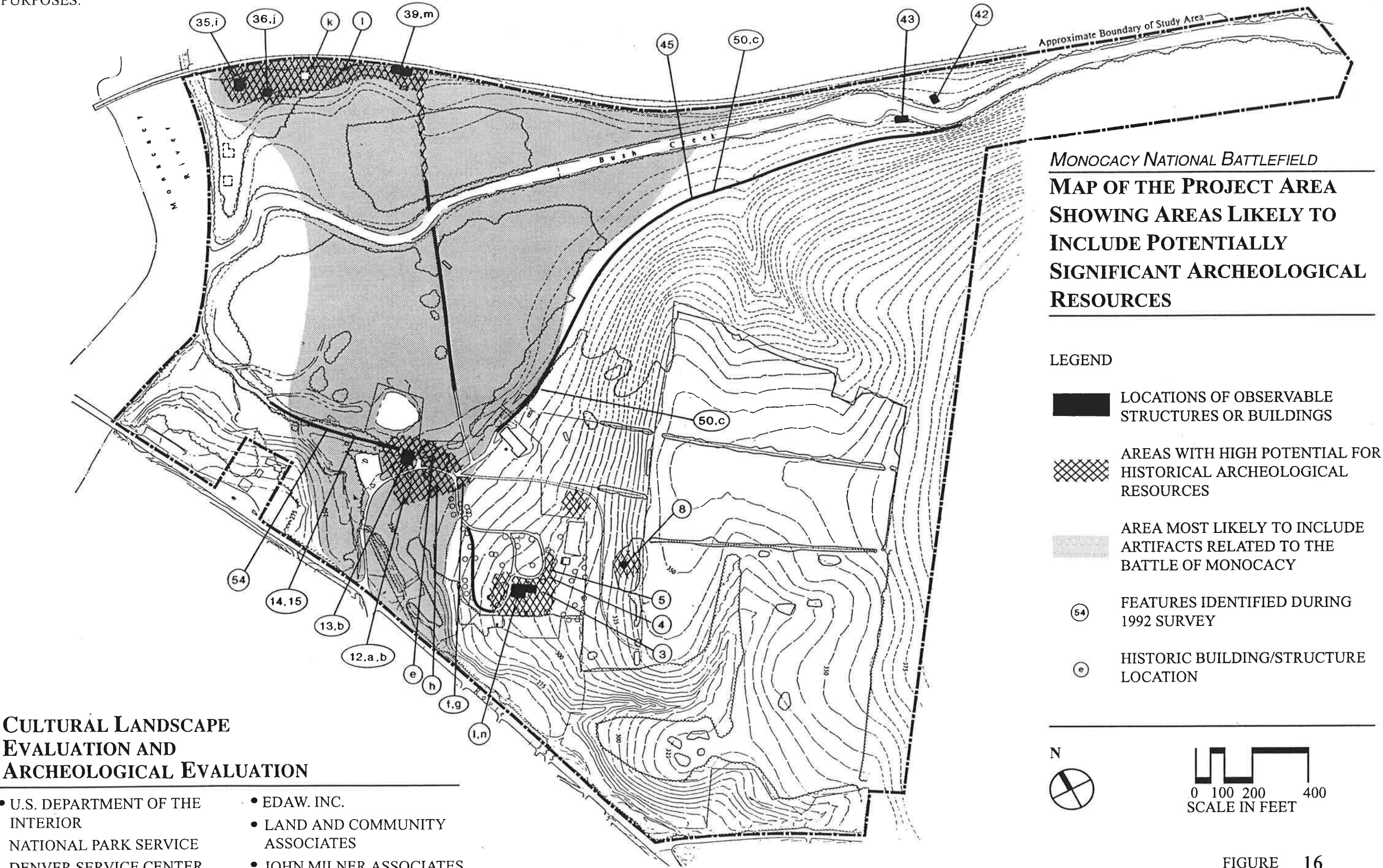
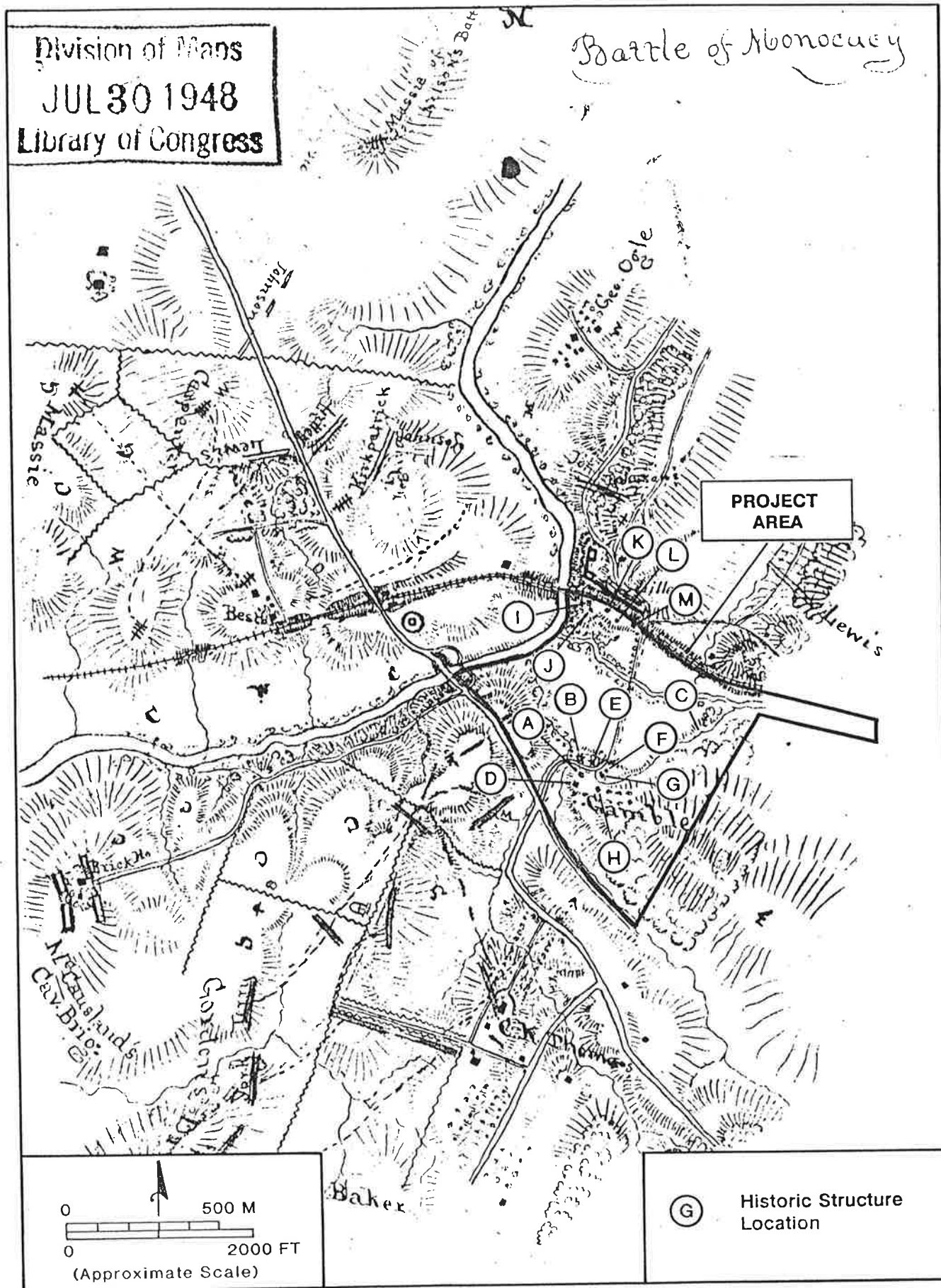


FIGURE 16



Detail of Map of the Battle of Monocacy (Jedediah Hotchkiss, 1864)
Refer to Table 2 in Chapter 5.0 for identification of historic structure locations

1993:26). A variety of subsurface resources are likely to be associated with the mill area, including foundations of the earlier miller's house and associated outbuilding and foundations of the second mill (as shown in Figure 18.e). Historic maps suggest that there may have been several outbuildings in the vicinity of the mill; however, it is difficult to distinguish improvements from other features, such as trees (e.g., Figure 18. f,g,h). There are also likely to be artifact deposits around both mill locations and the house and yard area. Evidence of other water-control features (such as those associated with the headrace as it approaches the mill) also may be preserved.

Resources associated with the Battle of Monocacy are most likely to be found in the area around the mill. A few casualties are reported near the mill during the early part of the battle, and Union forces reportedly used the mill as a field hospital. Union troops retreated along the road past the mill, across Bush Creek and the railroad tracks to the Baltimore Pike (Conradis 1964:26; Bearss 1978:18,75; Worthington 1985:152). One soldier's account reports that gear was abandoned by the retreating Union troops as they retreated toward the Baltimore Pike (Roe 1885:28). It is likely that usable gear was collected by the Confederates; however, some may have remained where it fell. Collecting of Civil War relics began shortly after the battle and continued at least into the 1970s. Former resident Mark Vivino reported that he has found Civil War artifacts on the floodplain between the mill and Bush Creek and on the brow of the hill to the south. Those on the hill, however, probably are not associated with the Battle of Monocacy, but with events associated with the 1862 Battle of Antietam in the vicinity (John Pousson, 1993, personal communication). It is possible that resources associated with the field hospital may be preserved on the property; it is also possible that there are burials; however, no documents specifically reporting burials on the property have been found.

Subsurface testing will be necessary to identify and evaluate resources associated with the mill or the Civil War activities around the mill; such preserved resources are likely to contribute to the significance of the property. Subsurface testing also may be useful in interpreting the historic maps by indicating whether or not additional outbuildings were located around the mill.

5.3.3 Mill Race and Associated Features

Several water-control features were identified during the survey, including remnants of the millpond dam, on the north and south sides of Bush Creek (*Figure 14.42,43, Photographs 9, 10*); a millrace overflow feature (*Figure 14.45*); and the headrace from the dam to a point about 200 feet from the mill (*Figure 14.50, Photograph 11*). The race may have been elevated as it approached the mill (Ferguson 1993:26); however, no evidence of such a structure was identified. It is more likely that the race has been filled. The tailrace joins a natural stream below the mill. There may be other water-control features for which only subsurface remains survive, such as the evidence of the last 200 feet of the millrace approaching the mill.

To preserve the remains of the water-control features associated with the mill, the inventoried structures should be avoided and protected. Subsurface testing will be necessary to identify and evaluate potential resources if areas along the millrace are to be disturbed.



Photograph 8. Road bisecting the Bush Creek tract, (LCA, 1993).



Photograph 9. Remnant of dam at head of millrace north of Bush Creek (JMA, 1993).



Photograph 10. Remnant of dam at head of millrace south of Bush Creek, (JMA, 1993).



Photograph 11. The millrace, (JMA, 1993).



Photograph 12. Foundation of Gambrill distillery and warehouse, (JMA, 1993).

5.3.4 North of Bush Creek

Along the railroad tracks, at the edge of the tract, are the foundations of several buildings. The foundation closest to the railroad bridge (*Figure 14.35*) has been identified tentatively as the remains of the house that served as General Lew Wallace's headquarters during the Battle of Monocacy. This identification is problematic, however. Historical accounts report that the headquarters were located in the second house from the bridge (Bearss 1978:11); the surviving foundation that appears to be a mid-nineteenth-century house foundation that would have been the first house from the bridge. There are no foundations closer to the bridge. The foundation second from the bridge (*Figure 14.36*) is the foundation of a smaller building, such as an outbuilding, though it could have been a small house foundation, later used as an outbuilding or animal shelter. Historic maps show two additional buildings along the tracks that could have been houses (*Figure 18. k,l*), but foundations were not identified for these buildings. (The third foundation [*Figure 14.37*] is a twentieth-century foundation.) It may not be possible to identify the headquarters building with available information, because the foundations for the house which served as the headquarters may no longer survive above ground. Although entrenchments have been reported along the east side of the Monocacy River above the railroad bridge (outside the study area) and above and below the wooden bridge (Bearss 1978:101, Worthington 1985:64), the 1992 survey found no evidence of such features within the study area. Entrenchments within the Bush Creek tract (described by Worthington, 1985) were probably destroyed by construction of a building that appears on the 1937 aerial photograph (*Figure 13 in Chapter 4*).

The fieldstone remains of a larger building were identified further east, about 800 feet from the railroad bridge (*Photograph 12*). This foundation has been identified as the remains of the Gambrill distillery and warehouse, located at the junction of the road from the mill and the railroad tracks. Although a distillery is labelled on the 1858 Bond map (*Figure 17*), it appears to be on the other side of the tracks. A building is shown in this location on the 1864 Hotchkiss map, however (*Figure 18.m*).

Several other features were inventoried during the survey, including foundations of two additional twentieth-century houses, trash deposits, and small structures. None of these appears to be associated with the mill property during its period of significance.

Subsurface testing will be necessary to identify and evaluate resources associated with the Gambrill distillery and warehouse or the Civil War activities associated with Wallace's headquarters. Subsurface investigations may contribute to the identification of the house used as the headquarters. Such preserved resources are likely to contribute to the significance of the property. Resources associated with the twentieth-century buildings will not contribute to the significance of the mill property, because they post-date the period of significance. However, other resources which may be identified that date to the period of significance should be evaluated for significance.

5.3.5 East of Route 355

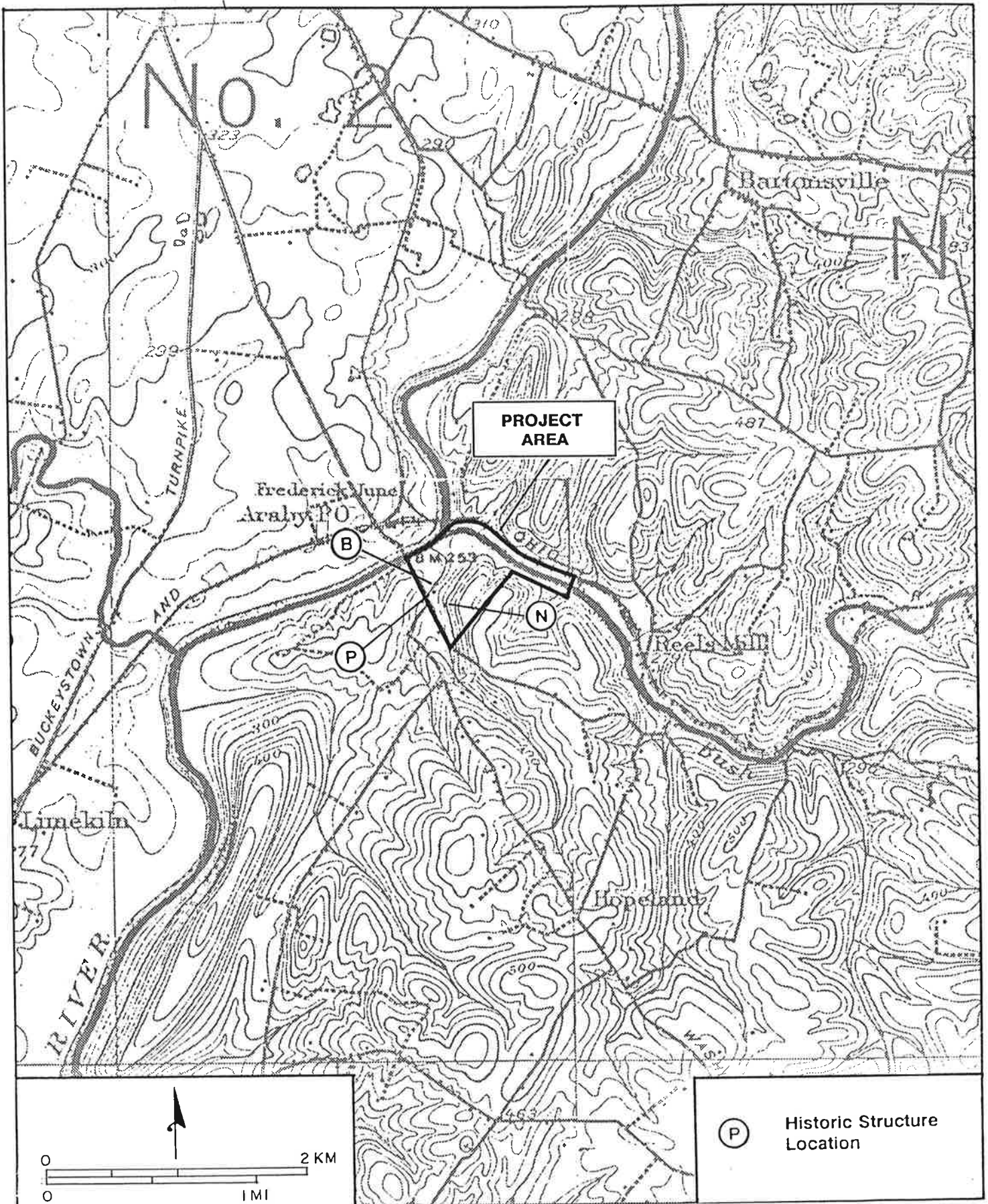
One building foundation east of Route 355 was identified during the survey (*Figure 14.21*). This foundation may represent one of the buildings shown on twentieth-century maps of the area (*Figure 21.p, 23.r*). The 1952 USGS map also shows a building in the southwest corner of the tract (*Figure 23.v*). These buildings post-date the period of significance, and, therefore, would not contribute to the significance of the property. D.J. Lake's 1873 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland*, however, also shows a building near modern Route 355, between the stream and the road (*Figure 19.o*). The accuracy of this map is questionable, however: several relationships among the natural and cultural features are peculiar to this map (e.g., the location of a building on the hill above the millrace and the location of the building identified as the sawmill).

Subsurface testing of areas to be disturbed along Route 355 would be necessary to determine the presence of archeological resources associated with nineteenth-century occupation. Such resources may contribute to the significance of the property. Resources associated with the twentieth-century buildings will not contribute to the significance of the mill property, because they post-date the period of significance. However, other resources which may be identified should be evaluated for significance in their own right.

5.3.6 Monocacy and Bush Creek Floodplains

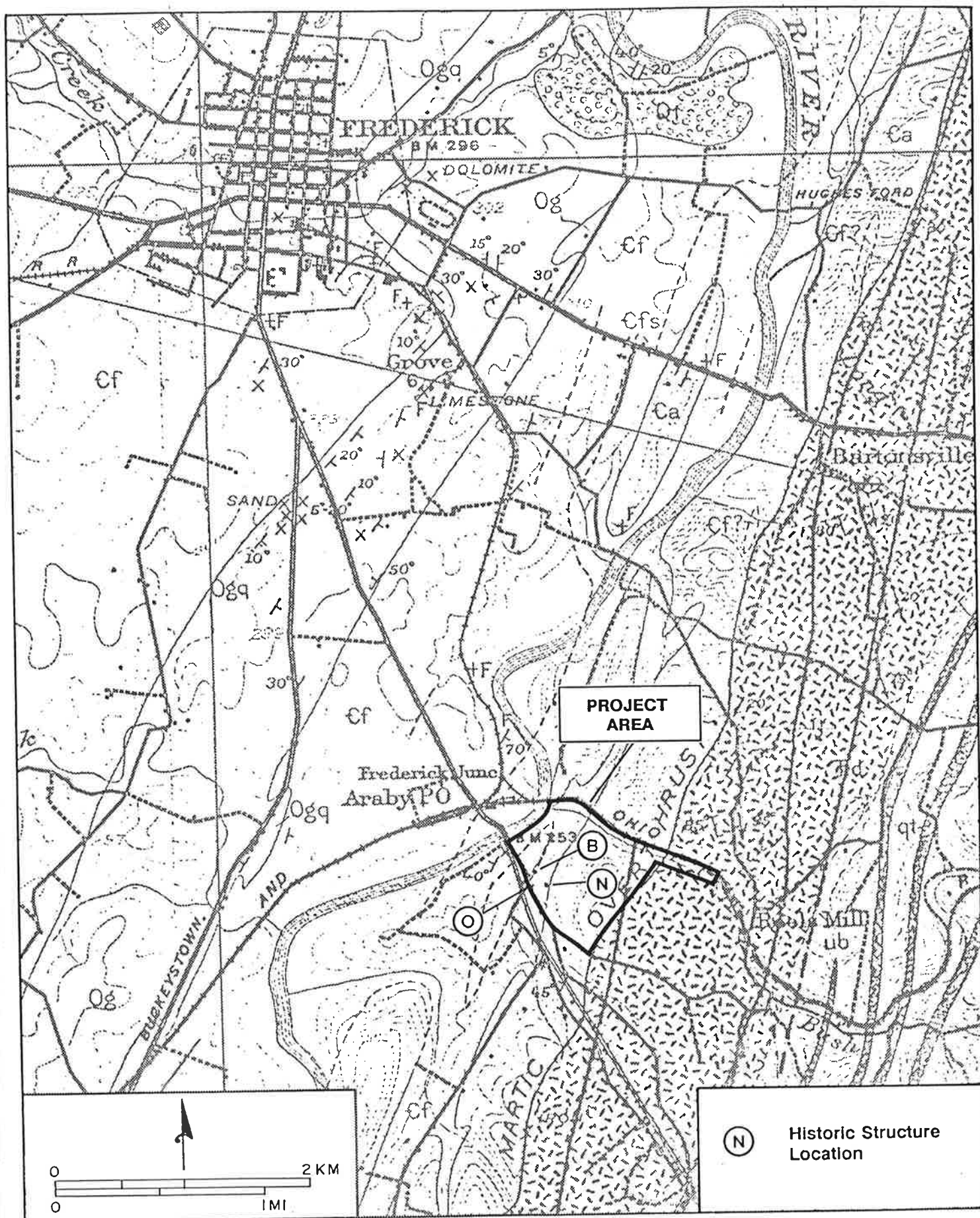
Two archeological sites have been recorded in the Bush Creek tract—18FR66 (prehistoric site) and 18FR245 (the Gambrill Mill); however, neither has been investigated in detail. Although no prehistoric artifacts were observed during the survey, the potential for subsurface prehistoric remains is high in most of the floodplain portions of the tract (*Figure 15*). Based on the predictive site-location model developed by Kavanagh (1982), prehistoric sites are likely to be found in area up to 15 feet above water, within 200 feet from water, on slopes of 15 percent or less and on well-drained soils. Although most of the Bush Creek floodplain has somewhat poorly drained soils, archeological resources are associated with these soils. Thus, large areas along the Monocacy River and Bush Creek and smaller areas along the unnamed stream near Route 355 are likely to include prehistoric resources (*Figure 15*). Resources along the river and the creek may be deeply buried or eroded by flooding, depending on the deposition history of the area. It is also possible that the course of Bush Creek meandered in the prehistoric past; therefore, resources are also possible in portions of the floodplain that are now more than 200 feet from the creek's modern banks.

Subsurface testing of any floodplain area that may be disturbed is necessary to determine the presence of archeological resources. Although prehistoric resources will not contribute to the significance of the mill property, they may be significant resources, with the potential to contribute important information on the tract's prehistoric past.



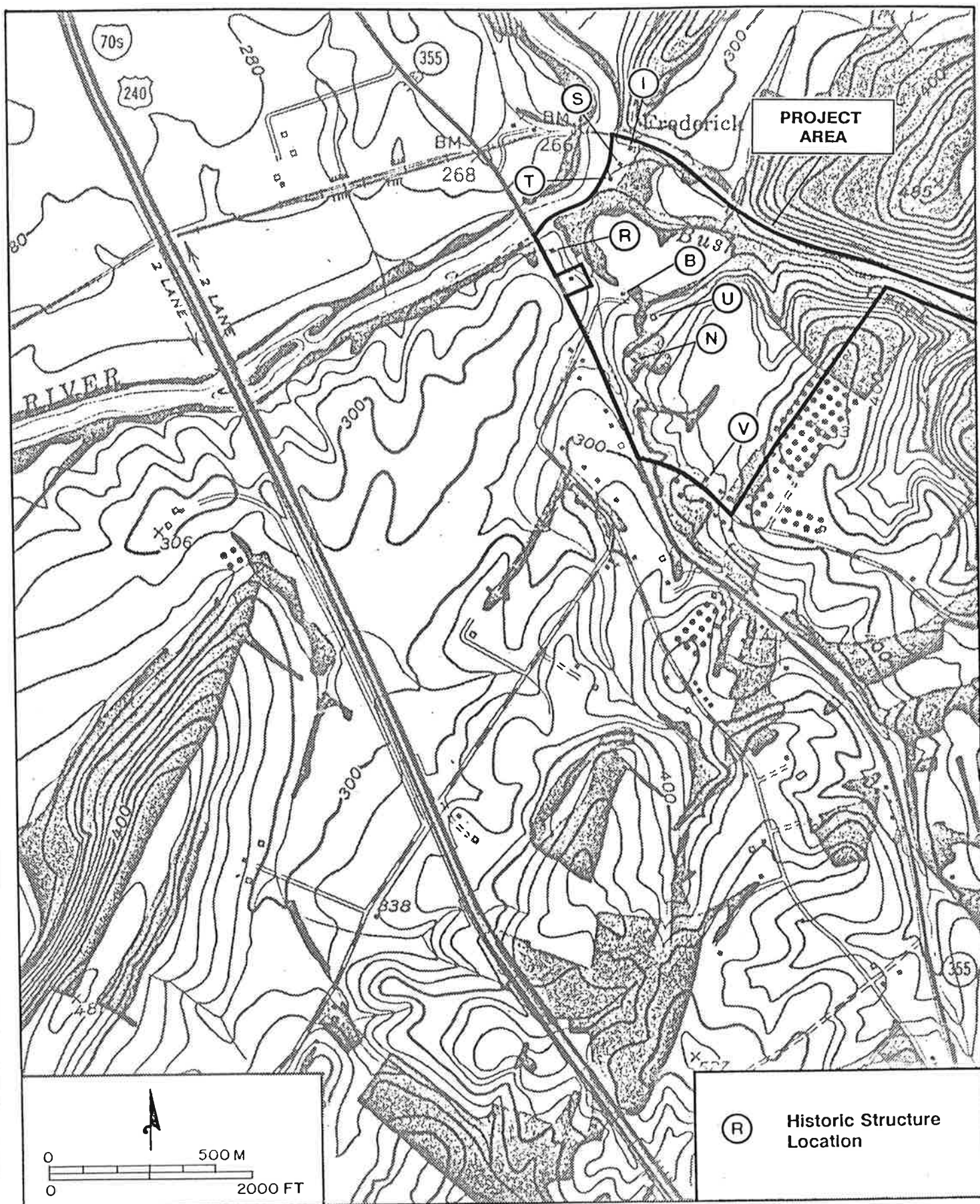
Detail of Map of Frederick County Showing the Topography and Election Districts
(Maryland Geological Survey, 1913)
Refer to Table 2 in Chapter 5.0 for identification of historic structure locations

Figure 21



Detail of Geological Map of Frederick County and Adjacent Parts of Washington and Carroll Counties (Jonas and Stose, 1938)
Refer to Table 2 in Chapter 5.0 for identification of historic structure locations.

Figure 22



Detail of *Buckeystown, MD-VA, Quadrangle* (USGS, 1952)
 Refer to Table 2 in Chapter 5.0 for identification of historic structure locations

Figure 23

5.4 Evaluation of Cultural Landscape Characteristics

5.4.1 Boundaries

Since 1901 when it was sold out of the Gambrill family, the Bush Creek tract's boundaries have changed little. Only four small parcels owned by Gambrill are not under NPS ownership today: a small lot in the tract's southern corner, a portion of the river between the Route 355 and railroad bridges, a parcel along Route 355 north of the entry drive, and a portion of the property owned by Gambrill south of Route 355.¹ In addition, NPS acquired a parcel bordering the river at the site's northernmost point, apparently the area where General Lew Wallace established Union headquarters during the Battle of Monocacy. Existing boundaries retain considerable integrity when compared to the period of significance and contribute to integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

5.4.2 Response to Natural Environment

Environmental conditions supportive of establishment and operation of a successful milling operation still characterize the Bush Creek tract. Development of the site has followed the land's natural contours and taken advantage of the site's natural systems and features for human settlement, agriculture, and milling. Availability of natural resources suitable for building materials made the site suitable for domestic occupation and its topography and hydrology made the site suitable for establishment and operation of a successful mill.

The tract's rolling lands originate at the Bush Creek, the site's lowest point, with gently to steeply sloping lands to its north and south. Agricultural fields were sited primarily on the flatlands in the small valley created by the creek.² Construction of buildings and structures—including the 1872 Gambrill house, barns, and commercial mill—occurred where only minimal grading was required. The hillside location of the 1872 house provided a sheltered but imposing site suitable for the residence of a successful merchant and industrialist. Safe from flooding yet convenient to the mill, the house site provided for pleasant views both to and from the house.

The Bush Creek site was well suited to diversified agriculture—both crop cultivation and grazing. Its proximity to, and availability of, ground water and surface water from the creek and river ensured not only the success of domestic and agrarian life but also provided a suitable location for the grain mill. Although a reconnaissance survey conducted in 1984 found that the loss of the mill pond resulted in a ten-foot drop in the Bush Creek's elevation at its intersection with the headrace and that the creek was no longer able to feed the race, the survey also indicated that this condition may be reversible to allow future use of the mill.³ Possible retention of the ability to reestablish the site's primary resource is an important site characteristic that contributes to integrity of setting and association.

1) Frederick County Land Records, DHH1, folio 16 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

2) Hotchkiss, *Map of the Battle of Monocacy*.

3) Seidel, memo dated June 4, 1984.

Site topography allowed safe and convenient overland access to the site, first by horse or horse-drawn wagon and subsequently by rail. The suitability for crossing the river by ford and ferry were other important characteristics that supported commercial and industrial activities. This combination of accessibility to major markets and appropriate natural features made the area a good candidate for a merchant mill.

The site's natural features also contributed to its role in the Civil War. The Monocacy River, impassable by foot at most points, provided a strong defensive line for Union troops. The bluffs overlooking the river near the B & O Railroad bridge also provided sight lines from headquarters and enabled Union troops to utilize the 24-pound howitzer effectively. The mill's size and location in the Bush Creek valley made it clearly visible to Confederate soldiers marching down the Georgetown Turnpike from Frederick. Union soldiers stationed in this vulnerable area quickly moved once shelling began.

Overall, the site's natural systems and features are still representative of the period of significance and contribute substantially to integrity of location, setting, association, design, material, and feeling. In particular, the Bush Creek tract's topography and water systems have played a major role in the site's development and retain much of their original character. Major flooding in the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries does not appear to have altered significantly the Bush Creek's route and the surrounding topography, although deposition may have buried archeological resources.

5.4.3 Land Use

Land use in and of itself retains little integrity today but instead reflects the evolution of the property from a mill site/rural residence/family farm to an interpreted and managed NPS site. Existing land uses, even when they depart from those during the period of significance, do not affect the ability to interpret historic land use in the future or to discern historic land use patterns and understand their evolution. All land use changes are reversible; no actions taken to date impede the ability to reestablish historic land uses, should that be a management objective or desired preservation treatment. The major land use changes include the loss of cultivated fields to either woodlands or pasture, the conversion of the mill to interpretive and residential uses, the loss of a residential function in the 1872 house, and the loss of most agricultural and residential support functions as represented by auxiliary buildings and structures. However, archeological remains of some of these resources are likely to be preserved, such as foundations of buildings and structures and associated artifact deposits.

Mixed land use was a character-defining feature historically. Construction of the B & O Railroad along the Bush Creek and establishment of the mill in the 1830s influenced the site's commercial/industrial, agricultural, and residential development. Agriculture was an integral component of the site historically; in some periods it appears that considerable areas were dedicated to crop cultivation. It is assumed that agricultural and domestic life were interrelated as they were in most rural areas

during the periods of significance. Crop cultivation continued into the twentieth century; cattle now graze in what historically were fields of wheat, corn, and other crops.

The site's association with the Civil War and military uses accounts for the property's acquisition and national significance; yet, military uses were confined to a short and discrete period of time and played only a minor role in the site's overall development. Military uses actually interrupted and interfered with the ongoing residential, commercial/industrial, and agricultural uses of the property. NPS acquisition in 1981 and the subsequent renovation of the mill into a visitor center made the site's current land use primarily educational. The site retains its rural, agrarian character and feeling, although agricultural use today is devoted to grazing and not crop production.

Both field work and research, particularly the investigations in the 1873 Civil War damage claim for destroyed standing wood, indicate that substantial areas of mixed woodlands existed on the site during the period of significance.⁴ Existing woodland contributes to the rural character of the site and is not inconsistent with historical uses. Although livestock production and grazing appear to have been limited uses historically, the existing limited use of the site for grazing keeps the site in an agricultural-related use and keeps some areas open that would not have been wooded during the period of significance.⁵ Current agricultural use, although not based on historical agricultural practices on the site, is compatible with historic land use and contributes to the integrity of setting, feeling, and association to the site.

Early in the site's development, cultivated fields and meadows were situated north of the mill complex, south of the warehouse and railroad, and east of the mill pond. Open fields constituted a large portion of the mill premises. Yet, south of the mill premises, woodlands encompassed a larger area historically than exists today.⁶ A peach orchard occupied the ridge south of the mill that today stands open for grazing. South of the ridge, woodlands covered most of the land which today is clear and used as pasture. Some pasture and agricultural fields, however, have reverted into woodland, primarily on the sloping area west of the house, the mill's headrace, and in the area south of the railroad tracks and north of Bush Creek (*Figure 2 in Chapter 2*). In addition, the open space south of the ridge and the 1872 Gambrill house may have been woodland during the period of significance; today, it is used for grazing.⁷

4) National Archives, Washington, D.C. Civil War Damage Claims, Record Group 92, claim B2688, October 1873.

5) This analysis is not intended to recommend grazing as a preferred land use since it also can have other less beneficial impacts. U.S. Census of Agriculture and Manufactures, 1860, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.

6) Hotchkiss, *Map of the Battle of Monocacy*.

7) Sally Thomas, interview with Julie Gronlund, April, 1993.

5.4.4 Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the tract reflects its historic land use and is an important character-defining feature. During the period of significance the property was organized into three distinct but related groupings, defined primarily by function and location. These organizational patterns resulted in the establishment of commercial/industrial, residential, and agricultural sectors within the tract. Despite some land use changes and the loss or alteration of most historic buildings and structures, the historic spatial relationships are still evident.

The mill premises, where the historical commercial/industrial land uses occurred, included the property's 65 northernmost acres which incorporated the mill complex and associated features such as the mill pond and dam and millrace. In addition, transportation routes—the Georgetown Turnpike, the road leading through the site, and the B & O Railroad tracks—and a warehouse near the tracks played a role in the site's commercial/industrial development.⁸ The mill, millrace, and surrounding meadows and woodlands survive from this period, creating a linear complex between the mill pond and the tailrace and including the headrace, Bush Creek, and the mill.⁹ Currently the road leading to the railroad tracks terminates at the Bush Creek and no longer connects the mill complex with the warehouse site and B & O tracks. Archeological remains of the warehouse that survive are likely to provide information on the size and orientation of the building. Preserved remains of the saw mill, chopping and plaster mill, and miller's house also may contribute information on the organization of the mill premises.

The residential sector, which comprises the smallest amount of land area, is dominated by the 1872 Gambrill house and the hill on which it is located. Although most early residential features, including outbuildings and designed landscape elements, do not survive from the period of significance, the primary relationship between the house and the mill complex remains intact without significant spatial intrusions between them. In addition, archeological remains of outbuildings and landscape elements are likely to be preserved; these resources may provide additional information on the organization of the residential sector. There are no indications that attempts were made historically to screen or hide commercial activity from residential life. The two uses were separated only by physical distance. This organization is not dissimilar from the practice of placing barns and other agricultural structures in areas that have good visual access with the primary residence and yet are located distant enough to prevent a disruptive presence in residential life.

Historically, agricultural fields and woodlands occupied the remainder of the site, as they do currently, and were adjacent to both commercial/industrial and residential areas. Woodlands persisted primarily along water routes including the Bush Creek and the creek paralleling Route 355

8)Isaac Bond, *Map of Frederick County, Maryland*.

9)Hotchkiss, *Map of the Battle of Monocacy*.

and occupied steeply sloping areas where crop cultivation would be difficult; these areas remain wooded today.¹⁰ Fields and meadows occupied flatter and more gently sloping areas; some of these areas are wooded today. Historically, cultivated fields were developed in flat areas for accessibility and ease of use; no areas are in cultivation today.¹¹ The distribution of agricultural and wooded areas on the tract has changed with ownership, military actions, and agricultural practices and cannot be characterized as stable even during the period of significance.

Spatial organization also relates to the historic circulation patterns of the site. Each use sector is connected to the others through internal circulation. In addition the major residential and commercial structures appear to have been developed in each period with easy overland access to roads and/or rail.

Despite the loss of some elements, the addition of others, and some changes in land use, the overall spatial organization of the property retains integrity of design and feeling and integrity of location in the commercial/industrial and residential sectors. Lack of integrity of location for woodlands and agricultural areas is a reversible condition that does not have a significant impact on the overall spatial organization of the tract.

5.4.5 Buildings, Structures, and Cluster Arrangement

The commercial/industrial, residential, and agricultural groupings are defined to a considerable extent by the buildings and structures located within each grouping. Historically, the commercial/industrial area contained the stone gristmill, a saw mill and connected chopping and plaster mill, the early-nineteenth-century miller's house, the millrace, the mill pond and dam, the railroad tracks and a railroad siding, the warehouse along the railroad tracks, the road leading north to the tracks, and surrounding meadows, fields, and woodlands.¹² Although residential in nature, the early nineteenth-century miller's house was more properly part of the commercial/industrial component because of its close proximity to the mill and its primary relationship to the site's use. The residential complex that Gambrill developed following the Civil War had a distinctly domestic character and included the 1872 Gambrill house, a servants' cottage, a smokehouse, cistern, circular entry drive, and a landscaped lawn. An agricultural service area northeast of the house included a bank barn, ice house, poultry houses, and a hay barrack.

10)Hotchkiss, *Map of the Battle of Monocacy*.

11)National Archives, Washington, D.C. Civil War Damage Claims, Record Group 92, claim B2688, October 1873.

12)Pendleton, "The Gambrill House," 15.

Early buildings located in the commercial/industrial area, including the mills and the miller's house, were clustered together near the existing mill and along the road through the site to facilitate access between buildings and to the railroad tracks and warehouse. The warehouse stood north of the main cluster, southwest of the intersection of the road and railroad. The pumphouse, probably developed in the late nineteenth century, also was located in this cluster along the tailrace and probably accessed water from a nearby spring (*Photograph 13*). Only the mill and pumphouse, the former significantly altered and the latter—possibly the original and in an advanced state of disrepair—remain to identify the commercial/industrial cluster. Archeological remains are likely to be preserved, however. The millrace and railroad tracks also continue to define the area. Future archeological investigations in the vicinity of the mill pond and dam, miller's house, and merchant and saw mill sites may provide additional information concerning this area and its buildings and structures.

The exact number and locations of all buildings and structures that occupied the residential site are not known, although twentieth-century photographs depict the main house with a separate smokehouse and servants' cottage near its southeast, or rear, elevation. These buildings were demolished after 1960.¹³ However, archeological remains of these buildings are likely to be preserved. This site arrangement is typical of nineteenth-century domestic layouts in this region with auxiliary buildings located in less prominent locations behind the house. These locations provided convenient rear access to the house while preserving views to and from the house and emphasizing the grandeur of the Second Empire-style residence. Today, in addition to the main house, a modern garage and tennis court occupy the residential area, east of the house. Although modern intrusions, these structures' locations east of the house diminish their physical impact on the site and are compatible with traditional site practices of locating secondary elements in this less visible area. Though their presence has only a minimal impact on the historic cluster arrangement, they substantially affect the site's architectural integrity.

The property contained numerous agricultural and domestic support outbuildings, but all have been removed from the site. A bank barn constructed northeast of the house in 1877 appears to have been the center of the agricultural complex which also included an ice house, poultry houses, and a hay barrack. Remains of these buildings may survive as archeological resources. Modern agricultural buildings including a large barn and two metal sheds are located some distance from the original cluster.

Blockhouses, tents, and other temporary structures mentioned in the 1873 Civil War damage claim no longer stand on the property and appear to have been dismantled soon after the war.¹⁴ If their locations were discovered through subsurface testing, the sites may yield significant archeological information.

13) Jean Vivino, interview with Julie Gronlund, December 1992.

14) National Archives, Washington, D.C. Civil War Damage Claims, Record Group 92, claim B2688, October 1873.



Photograph 13. Ruin of Pumphouse, (LCA, 1993)



Photograph 14. Entrance road to the Monocacy National Battlefield, (LCA, 1993).



Photograph 15. The Gambrill House, (LCA, 1993)



Photograph 16. Monocacy National Battlefield Visitors' Center, formerly Gambrill Mill (LCA, 1993).



Photograph 17. The Monocacy River with Route 355 in background, (LCA, 1993)

The Gambrill house, the cistern, and pumphouse (if original) appear to possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Other buildings and structures including the garage, tennis court, and modern agricultural buildings detract from the site's overall integrity. The mill, while diminished in integrity because of its change in scale and other alterations, retains some degree of integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association and provides a significant visual point of identity for interpreting the site as a Civil War battlefield. The mill has been evaluated in the past as noncontributing as an architectural resource. It is, however, a contributing resource to the cultural landscape. Reevaluation of the mill as contributing would confirm the significance of the tract as a historic mill site, recognize the mill's role as the surviving built element from the Civil War era, and acknowledge the role of the mill as an essential organizing element of the site. Interpretation based on archeological information could mitigate the loss of integrity attributable to building losses and alteration.

5.4.6 Circulation

Early internal circulation routes established in the Bush Creek tract provided pedestrian, equestrian, and vehicular access between the property's different complexes and uses. Establishment of the mill premises necessitated wagon access to the major transportation routes including the Georgetown Turnpike and Baltimore Pike as well as a means of reaching Frederick Junction. These routes existed by 1864 and were used by Union troops to retreat during the Battle of Monocacy. The site's circulation network expanded with construction of the residential complex around 1872.

The entry road represents the start of the property's earliest internal transportation corridor (*Photograph 14*). Paved between Route 355 and the mill, the road continues on its original route as a dirt road through the open field northeast of the mill and to the Bush Creek. Currently the road ends at the Bush Creek ford, which no longer exists although the road leads to its historic location. An open field north of the former ford has fallen into vegetative succession, obscuring the historic road trace.¹⁵ Another road trace running parallel to the millrace also may date to this early period.

Construction of the residential complex around 1872 necessitated development of a residential entry drive. Using the main entrance through the mill premises, this drive veered south toward the house and formed a circle on its western lawn. Only the eastern half of the circle remains in use today, and it has been extended to form another circle on the Gambrill house's northern elevation.¹⁶

NPS recently had walkways and the paved parking area constructed near the mill to improve visitor access. Another road in the site's northwest corner, running parallel to the Monocacy River from the B & O Railroad tracks to the Bush Creek, also was built in the twentieth century to give residents access to buildings constructed after the site's period of significance. The buildings have been

15) Hotchkiss, *Map of the Battle of Monocacy*.

16) Sally Thomas, conversation with Julie Gronlund, March 1993.

demolished and vegetation allowed to cover the road. The circulation system taken as a whole appears to retain or have the potential to be restored to integrity because it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. Internal circulation routes primarily lack integrity of materials.

5.4.7 Vegetation

Historically, agricultural fields and woodlands occupied most of the Bush Creek tract. During the period of significance, most steeply sloping areas remained in their wooded states although some were planted in apple and peach orchards. Only the woodland areas retain substantial integrity of plant material (*Figure 24*). The orchards have not survived nor are any of these areas currently in cultivation. Once-cultivated fields are used as pastures, and one field north of Bush Creek has been allowed to fall into vegetative succession.

Census research indicates that the property would have needed only a limited amount of pasture since livestock keeping and production do not appear to have been major activities during the period of significance.¹⁷ During the period of significance, between 50 and 75 percent of the property's lands were cultivated with wheat, corn, clover, timothy, and other crops.¹⁸ These crops may have been planted in rotation; in fact, historical farming trends would indicate that cropping would not have been static but may have changed even annually. It is likely that agricultural and woodland uses changed from time to time and that agricultural and woodland uses may have been influenced by market conditions, the demands and needs of the milling operations, and the labor supply. The demands of mercantile milling, military events, and personal circumstances may have prevented the cultivation of crops in some years. Since agriculture is not a primary thematic area of significance for the property, the absence of cropped land is not a serious threat to integrity.

The events and activities associated with the Civil War are known to have diminished woodlands and disrupted cropping activities. It is likely that the Bush Creek tract possessed its smallest amount of woodland in 1864 during General Wallace's occupation of the site. Cutting of timber and destruction of fences associated with the earlier military action at Antietam had resulted in a more open landscape than existed previously or than would exist later in the period of significance. The resulting open landscape provided Wallace with expansive views of the surrounding area from his headquarters on the Monocacy River bluffs. Many of the views that were available to Wallace could be reestablished today by removing the existing trees. Wallace's exact sight lines are not known.

17)U.S. Census of Agriculture and Manufactures, 1860, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.

18)National Archives, Washington, D.C. Civil War Damage Claims Record Group 92, claim B2688, October 1873.

Little vegetative evidence remains from the Gambrill-era, historic, residential landscape (*Figure 25*). Except for two large tulip poplars flanking the front of the house and the wisteria along the side porch, little survives of the ornamental landscape described by Smith family member Sally Thomas (*Photograph 15*). Many of the foundation plantings either died or were removed during the Vivino ownership; new species were added as replacements. Archeological investigations, however, may contribute information concerning locations of planting beds. The Vivinos, who owned the property prior to NPS acquisition, were responsible for many of the plantings currently found in the vicinity of the 1872 house. Several large trees in the front yard and flanking the main drive may date from the period of significance, but there is insufficient evidence to make a definitive determination. Young exotics and old field successionalary pioneers around the cistern are part of today's landscape; most likely these plants are site volunteers and not part of the maintained landscape. Exhaustive investigations, if undertaken in the future, could confirm the ages of this vegetation.

A photograph believed to date from the Civil War era shows mature trees planted along the entry drive and around the mill (*Photograph 3*). Vestiges of this landscape remain near the site entrance. Recently installed foundation plantings near the mill reflect a residential instead of a commercial/industrial landscape (*Photograph 16*). The entry drive landscape contains a variety of plant communities, managed both passively and actively by NPS. Currently, the entry drive is lined to the east by older specimens of Kentucky coffeetree, interplanted recently with saplings of the same species. These new saplings were planted either to replace trees lost to age, disease, or lightning, or in an effort to strengthen the design vocabulary of a tree-lined drive. In either case, this is a highly maintained landscape with mown lawn grasses planted beneath the trees and to both sides of the drive leading to the visitor center. In a similar fashion, NPS supplemented the plantings along the historic entry drive to the house with sawtooth oak, ash, Kentucky coffeetrees, red maples, red oak, and elm, most of which were found in the historic plant palate. At the visitor center, a managed ornamental landscape has been installed between the parking area and the building. The small stream that flows beneath the entry drive, and a young woodland north of the entry drive are less maintained, however. The small stream is lined with young saplings of naturally occurring boxelder, and the young woodland, that appears to have been abandoned recently as a managed area, is moving rapidly towards a closed canopy or successional stage with species such as red maple, mulberry, boxelder, Kentucky coffeetree, tree of heaven, and white pine dominant. A dense tangle of Virginia creeper dominates the more open areas. The wetland nature of this area is indicated by such species as red maple and boxelder. The present species are typical old field pioneers.

North of the visitor center, vegetation on both sides of the historic tailrace is composed primarily of species associated with wet or moist soils and successional areas (*Figure 24, 7: Successional Thicket at Entry*). The stand of trees in this area is predominantly young and even-aged. Species include red elm, tree of heaven, willow, silver maple, mulberry, and boxelder. This woodland has reached the closed canopy stage, but has little vertical stratification (subsequent layers of canopy trees, understory trees, shrubs, herbs or ground covers, typical of mature woodlands and forests).

Legend: 1993 Existing Woodland Plant Communities

Latin Name / Common Name**1 BUSH CREEK MARGINS****T R E E S**

Acer negundo / Boxelder
 Ailanthus altissima / Tree of Heaven
 Celtis occidentalis / Hackberry
 Fraxinus pennsylvanica / Green Ash
 Platanus occidentalis / Sycamore
 Ulmus rubra / Red Elm

S H R U B S

Lindera benzoin / Spicebush
 Rosa multiflora / Multiflora Rose

2 HEADRACE MARGINS

Acer rubrum / Red Maple
 Ailanthus altissima / Tree of Heaven
 Celtis occidentalis / Hackberry
 Fagus grandifolia / American Beech
 Platanus occidentalis / Sycamore
 Quercus alba / White Oak

3A WOODLANDS ALONG HEADRACE**T R E E S**

Acer rubrum / Red Maple
 Carya glabra / Pignut Hickory
 Cornus florida / Flowering Dogwood
 Fagus grandifolia / American Beech
 Liriodendron tulipifera / Tulip Poplar
 Quercus falcata / Southern Red Oak
 Quercus rubra / Northern Red Oak
 Ulmus rubra / Red Elm

S H R U B S / V I N E S / H E R B S

Hydrangea arborescens / Smooth Hydrangea
 Lonicera japonica / Japanese Honeysuckle
 Impatiens capensis / Jewelweed
 Ferns
 Podophyllum peltatum / Mayapple

3B WOODLAND MARGIN**T R E E S**

Acer negundo / Boxelder
 Ailanthus altissima / Tree of Heaven
 Fraxinus pennsylvanica / Green Ash
 Gleditsia triacanthos / Honey Locust
 Platanus occidentalis / Sycamore
 Prunus avium / Sweet Cherry
 Prunus serotina / Black Cherry

(Continued next column)

Latin Name / Common Name**S H R U B S**

Rhamnus frangula / Common Buckthorn
 Rosa multiflora / Multiflora Rose

4 SCREEN PLANTING TO EAST

Acer rubrum / Red Maple
 Platanus occidentalis / Sycamore
 Picea pungens / Red Spruce
 Robinia pseudoacacia / Black Locust
 Ulmus rubra / Red Elm

5 HEDGEROWS**T R E E S**

Ailanthus altissima / Tree of Heaven
 Gleditsia triacanthos / Honey Locust
 Morus rubra / Red Mulberry
 Prunus serotina / Black Cherry
 Ulmus rubra / Red Elm

S H R U B S

Rosa multiflora / Multiflora Rose

6 SUCCESSIONAL THICKET**T R E E S**

Acer negundo / Boxelder
 Acer rubrum / Red Maple
 Ailanthus altissima / Tree of Heaven
 Liriodendron tulipifera / Tulip Poplar
 Morus rubra / Red Mulberry
 Quercus rubra / Red Oak
 Robinia pseudoacacia / Black Locust
 Ulmus rubra / Red Elm

S H R U B S / V I N E S

Rhamnus frangula / Common Buckthorn
 Rosa multiflora / Multiflora Rose
 Lonicera japonica / Japanese Honeysuckle

7 SUCCESSIONAL THICKET AT ENTRY**T R E E S**

Acer negundo / Boxelder
 Acer rubrum / Red Maple
 Ailanthus altissima / Tree of Heaven
 Gymnocladus dioica / Kentucky Coffeetree
 Morus rubra / Red Mulberry
 Pinus strobus / White Pine

V I N E S

Parthenocissus quinquefolia / Virginia Creeper

NOTE: BASE INFORMATION IS TO BE
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PURPOSES.

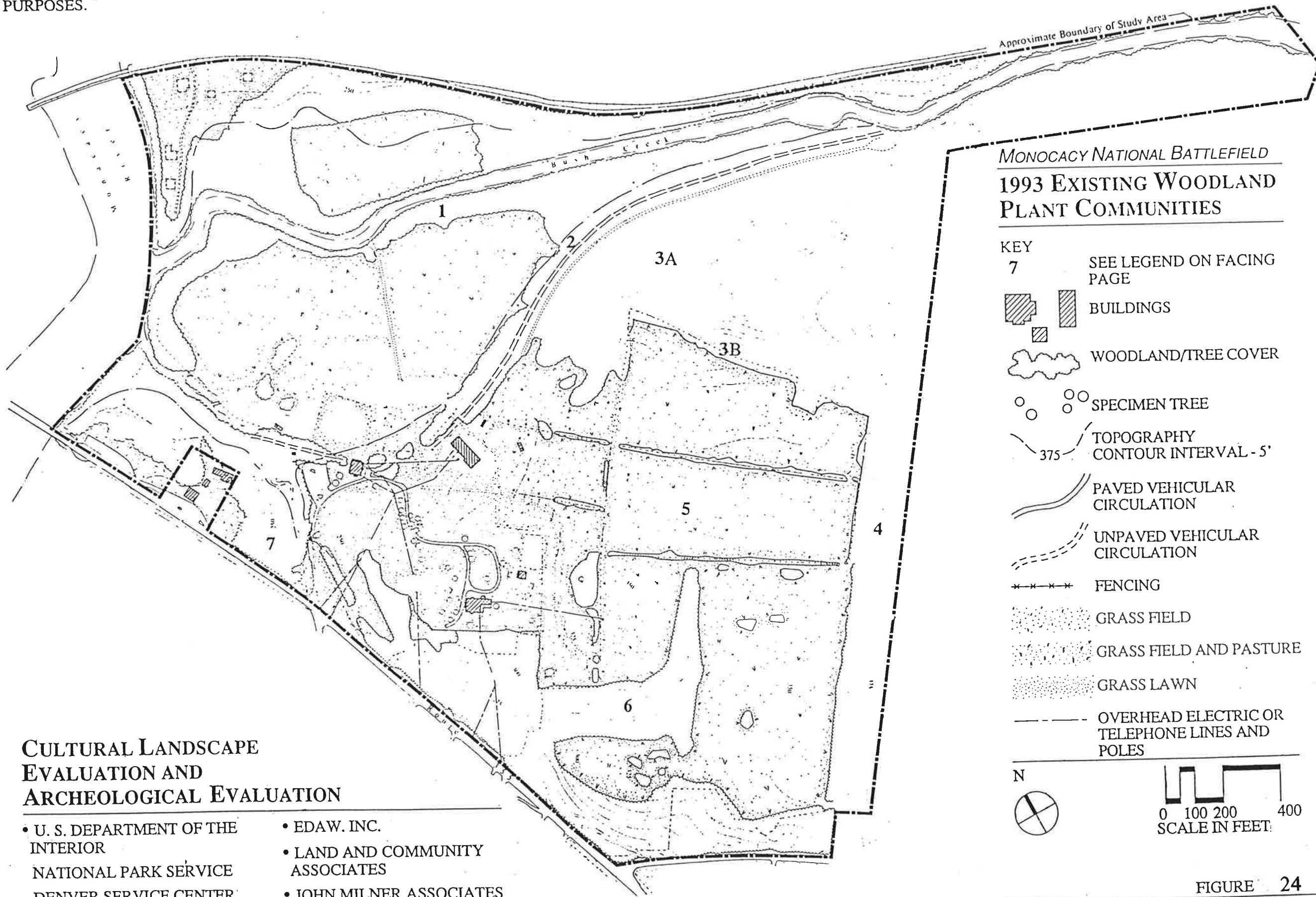


FIGURE 24

Beyond the tailrace, a pasture used for grazing cattle contains primarily short grasses and composites. A fenced farm pond originally created to alleviate drainage problems during the Vivino period currently supports a very young stand of wetland species around its margins, including silver maple and willow saplings. Beyond the fence, there are two small sycamores and older crabapples that have been planted for shade or ornament.

The young woodland on the hillside southwest and west of the Gambrill house conceals evidence of the historic landscape; older specimens of Norway spruce and sugar and silver maple exist within the stand of younger trees. Originally, the Norway spruce screened the vegetable garden from the house, and the maples most likely occurred as free-standing shade trees set in an expanse of lawn. Another area within the residential landscape that has undergone vegetative change recently is the site surrounding the cistern. A young stand of invasive exotics and species typical of old field succession, including black cherry, hackberry, buckthorn, honey locust, Kentucky coffeetree, tree of heaven, and multiflora rose presently surrounds the cistern.

Some of these areas continue to be maintained by NPS in a manner reminiscent of historic land uses. Others have been allowed to undergo secondary vegetative succession, a natural ecological process of forest development over time. Within the framework of vegetative succession, many variables, both “natural” and influenced by human activity, affect the ultimate course of the successional process. Variables related to human activity include the types of agricultural land uses and practices employed, the local presence of introduced exotic plant species and pathogens, and the continued management practices once an area has been left to undergo succession.

Most of the plant communities observed at the Bush Creek tract bear evidence of land use history, and the resulting plant compositions reveal their relationships to the historic working and agricultural landscapes that preceded them. At the Bush Creek tract, most of the secondary succession currently occurs on lands once farmed, pastured, or logged, but now unused for cultivation or production. In addition, present plant communities reflect a combination of local natural factors such as original soil type, drainage, and fertility; precipitation; hydrology; microclimate including solar orientation; wind patterns; and the neighboring vegetation contributing to the seed pool.

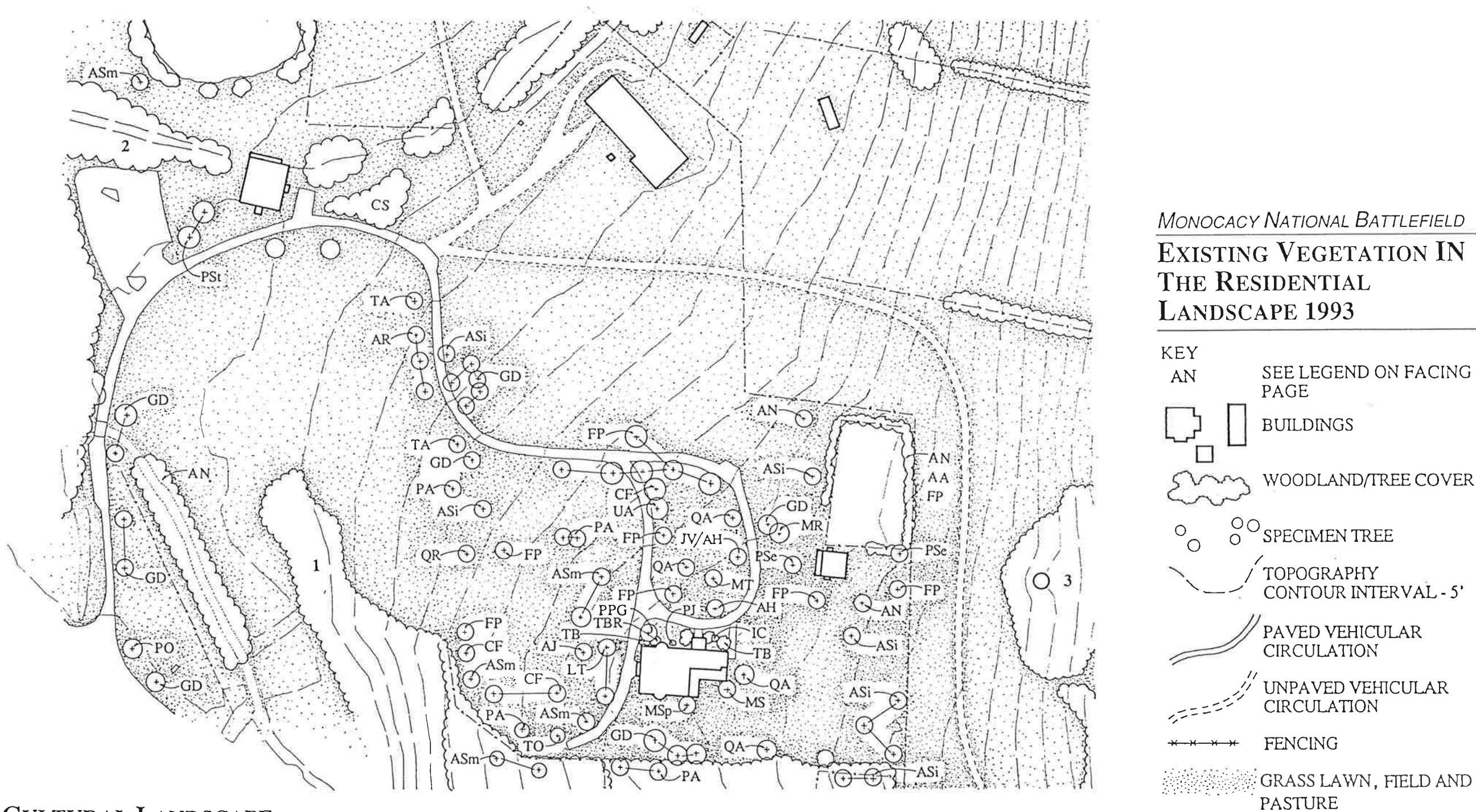
Although most of the woodland areas at Bush Creek are relatively “young” and currently undergoing the rapid change typical of early secondary succession, the broad patterns typical of secondary succession are well-documented and somewhat predictable; a description of the present communities is useful for either predicting future trends, developing site management practices, or both.

The woodlands associated with Bush Creek consist of species typically found in wetlands or areas with moist soils (*Figure 24, 1: Bush Creek Margins*). There are plants of varying ages, from mature elms, ashes, hackberries, and sycamores, to young boxelders, spicebush shrubs, and invasive exotic trees and shrubs such as tree of heaven and multiflora rose. It appears that this area has been used alternately for watering livestock and logging mature trees. While there are large, mature trees present, there is little developed understory. In the past, the creek margins may have been managed as an open landscape with some trees left to provide shade. In general, there are also several sites

Legend: Existing Vegetation in the Residential Landscape**Code Latin Name / Common Name**

EVERGREEN TREES		1	THICKET EAST OF RESIDENCE
JV	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> / Eastern Red Cedar	AN	<i>Acer negundo</i> / Boxelder
PA	<i>Picea abies</i> / Norway Spruce	AP	<i>Acer platanoides</i> / Norway Maple
PSt	<i>Pinus strobus</i> / White Pine	CG	<i>Carya glabra</i> / Pignut Hickory
TO	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> / Eastern Arborvitae	FP	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvatica</i> / Green Ash
DECIDUOUS TREES		PSt	<i>Pinus strobus</i> / White Pine
AJ	<i>Acer japonica</i> / Full-moon Maple	LJ	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> / Japanese Honeysuckle
AN	<i>Acer negundo</i> / Boxelder	RM	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> / Multiflora Rose
AR	<i>Acer rubrum</i> / Red Maple		
ASi	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> / Silver Maple	2	VEGETATION AT TAILRACE
ASm	<i>Acer saccharum</i> / Sugar Maple	AN	<i>Acer negundo</i> / Boxelder
AH	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> / Horse Chestnut	AA	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> / Tree of Heaven
AA	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> / Tree of Heaven	SN	<i>Salix nigra</i> / Black Willow
CS	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> / Northern Catalpa	UR	<i>Ulmus rubra</i> / Red Elm
CF	<i>Cornus florida</i> / Flowering Dogwood	3	THICKET AT CISTERN
FP	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> / Green Ash	AA	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> / Tree of Heaven
GD	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> / Kentucky Coffeetree	CO	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> / Hackberry
LT	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> / Tulip Poplar	GT	<i>Gleditsia triacanthus</i> / Honey Locust
MS	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i> / Saucer Magnolia	GD	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> / Kentucky Coffeetree
MT	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i> / Umbrella Magnolia	MP	<i>Maclura pomifera</i> / Osage Orange
MSp.	<i>Malus spp.</i> / Crabapple	PSe	<i>Prunus serotina</i> / Black Cherry
MR	<i>Morus rubra</i> / Red Mulberry	UR	<i>Ulmus rubra</i> / Red Elm
PPG	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i> / Colorado Blue Spruce	RF	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i> / Common Buckthorn
PO	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> / Sycamore	RM	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> / Multiflora Rose
PSe	<i>Prunus serotina</i> / Black Cherry		
QA	<i>Quercus acutissima</i> / Sawtooth Oak		
QR	<i>Quercus rubra</i> / Red Oak		
TA	<i>Tilia americana</i> / Basswood		
UA	<i>Ulmus americana</i> / American Elm		
EVERGREEN SHRUBS			
IC	<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Helleri' / Helleri Holly		
PJ	<i>Pieris japonica</i> / Japanese Pieris		
TBR	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Repandens' / Weeping English Yew		
TB	<i>Taxus baccata</i> / English Yew		

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**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
EVALUATION AND
ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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FIGURE 25

dominated by invasive exotics and other pioneer species that tend to colonize newly open areas quickly. Such species compositions suggest localized disturbances, recent abandonment of creek margin management, or both. Possible causes include flooding of Bush Creek and changes in livestock watering practices.

The woodland area along the margins of the headrace also contains many large and mature specimens of hydric and mesic trees, including sycamore, red maple, beech, white oak, hackberry, and tree of heaven (*Figure 24, 2: Headrace Margins*). There is little understory growth along the headrace. Most of the trees line the upper banks of and ledge above the headrace. The majority appear to be mature or almost mature, and most likely date to the period of significance. Taking these factors into consideration, the headrace most likely was maintained as a tree-lined channel, edged primarily by deciduous shade trees tolerant of perennially wet soils.

South of the headrace towards the interior of the Bush Creek tract is the most mature woodland area (*Figure 24, 3A: Woodlands along Headrace*). This area—dominated by mesic canopy species typical of the mature stages of succession such as beech, red oak, red maple, southern red oak, and tulip poplar, and understory species such as flowering dogwoods—exhibits a high level of vertical stratification. Agricultural practices apparently have been abandoned in this area for a far longer period than any other area on the site. Climax community species such as hickories are present as saplings. Since the topography is some of the steepest found on the Bush Creek tract, this area was probably one of the least desirable on the property for farming and pasturing livestock. However, the lack of a developed understory, and the presence of some species typical of the earlier stages of succession, such as ashes and elms, allude to the possibility that this area has been logged selectively in the past. Because the ground cover layer of vegetation is not extremely diverse and includes stands of Japanese honeysuckle typically found in previously cultivated sites, it is likely that the area was used at some time for agricultural purposes, or was cut over entirely. Ferns and wildflowers indicative of mature woodlands, such as mayapples, are beginning to colonize the subcanopy. Species typically found in areas with wet or moist soils such as beech, red maple, elm, hydrangea, and jewelweed dominate the vegetative composition at the lower elevations of this woodland area.

The woodland margin along the pasture to the west contains an entirely different plant community as a result of adjacent agricultural management practices and the presence of increased light (*Figure 24, 3B: Woodland Margin*). Species found along woodland margins are generally opportunistic and shade-intolerant; here, early successional species and invasive exotics of various ages have colonized the site. Species include boxelder, buckthorn, ash, sycamore, multiflora rose, tree of heaven, black and sweet cherry, and honeylocust. Many of these species are fast-growing and short-lived in contrast to the mature woodland species found beyond.

The southern property boundary has been thickly planted in an even-aged stand of red spruce to screen an adjacent automobile junk yard (*Figure 24, 4: Planting to East*). Along the edge of this woodland, red maple, elm, black locust, sycamore, and other typical old field pioneers have grown in response to light conditions. Most of these trees are young to medium aged. This ecotone, like the one mentioned earlier, supports a rapidly changing plant community that exhibits characteristics of both adjacent landscapes.

Hedgerows separate grazing areas in the mown fields west of the woodland area (*Figure 24, 5: Hedgerows*). While hedgerows are corridor communities capable of supporting large wildlife populations and a number of plant species, the hedgerows in this area are relatively young and undeveloped; species diversity is low and primarily includes honeylocust, tree of heaven, and multiflora rose. One hedgerow has been cut over recently. Young elms, cherries, and mulberries are found in scattered locations.

West of the open livestock grazing area adjacent to the spruce planting is a woodland area of mixed ages (*Figure 24, 6: Successional Thicket*). This woodland occurs along a drainageway between the grazing area and the site of the cistern near the residence. Young specimens of invasive exotics and old field pioneer species edge the woodland, including boxelder, mulberry, elm, black cherry, buckthorn, tree of heaven, multiflora rose, Japanese honeysuckle, black locust, and tulip poplar. For the most part, plants along the woodland margin are young specimens. At the heart of the wooded area, however, the trees are older and more mature. Larger specimens of oaks and maples are present. The plant composition of this woodland is due in part to the topography of the area. A steep-banked swale occupies the center of the woodland. Plant materials along the steeper portions of the swale most likely were left alone when much of the property was logged or farmed because of the difficulty in using the land. This woodland is not entirely mature, however, and probably was cut at some time in the recent past. The extension of this woodland area to the west joins the younger woodland area and fields in succession adjacent to the residential landscape.

Small-scale plantings do not contribute substantially to the integrity of the Bush Creek tract landscape. Yet riparian and other natural areas of the site have remained wooded, and the feeling of those areas has not changed substantially since the period of significance. Most existing vegetation is in keeping with the rural character of the site. Lack of vegetative integrity is most damaging to historic character in the immediate vicinity of the 1872 house, the mill, and to the retention of Civil War-era strategic views. Lack of historic vegetation does not detract significantly, however, from the overall integrity of setting or feeling.

5.4.8 Views

Historic views represent a significant landscape element at the Bush Creek tract although few remain unobscured. During the Battle of Monocacy, one of General Lew Wallace's primary reasons for choosing the site on the Monocacy River's eastern bluffs to establish his headquarters was to take advantage of the site's views toward Frederick and of the surrounding farmland.¹⁹ In 1864, unlike today, most of the vegetation on the bluffs stood along the lower elevations closer to the river. The majority of these views have been obscured by encroaching woodlands (*Photograph 17*).

James Gambrill also took advantage of his estate's higher elevations and of the opportunity for creating views to and from his residence. His 1872 house was sited along a ridge to provide views toward Frederick along the Georgetown Turnpike as well as to display the house to visitors from Frederick and perhaps to business associates visiting the mill. Existing vegetation blocks views

of the house from outside the property although internal views from the mill and within the site along the approach do survive. The slope along the western side of the house, once occupied by a kitchen garden, is now wooded. Although the slope itself was separated originally from the house by a row of evergreens, the vegetation has extended further north and no longer allows views to the entry. Evergreens planted by the Vivinos in the property's northwestern corner to block views of a liquor store also have blocked views to the north. These plantings, while blocking important historic views, also mitigate the impact of adjacent development on the site. The property with its currently substantial woodlands and commercial development to the north and northwest lacks many of the views which would enhance the integrity of the property. These conditions, however, are reversible and most views could be reestablished to reflect the general character and feeling of the tract during its period of significance.

5.4.9 Small-Scale Elements

No small-scale elements from the period of significance appear to survive at the Bush Creek tract. Residential landscape elements such as urns and trellises have not survived, and little else has been revealed regarding specific site furnishings and objects apart from the two references to post-and-rail fencing. Existing fencing along the road and in the fields, interpretive and informational signage along the access road and in the parking area, overhead power and telephone lines, benches and garden beds at the visitor center entrance, a barbecue pit in the site's northwest corner, and livestock related farm equipment diminish the site's historic integrity. The existing rail fences at the entry create a false historical impression. Small-scale elements do not appear to contribute to the site's integrity. Unless additional archeological investigations or documentary research reveal additional information concerning the site's use of small scale elements historically, there appears to be little that can be done to reverse the loss of small-scale feature integrity.

5.5 Preliminary Cultural Landscape Inventory of Surviving Contributing and Non-Contributing Features

Introduction

The following list of existing cultural landscape features at the Bush Creek tract is based on a site survey conducted in January 1993. "Contributing features" are those surviving from the period of significance; "Non-contributing features" are those that postdate the period of significance; and "not determined" indicates the feature's date or period of origin could not be determined with existing information (Refer to Figure 26 and Figure 27).

Contributing Features

Surface Water

Monocacy River

Bush Creek

Stream system running from the southeast corner of the property along Route 355 under the access road and on to the Monocacy River

Vegetation

Woodlands and wooded areas along edges of Bush Creek and Monocacy River

Woodlands and wooded areas along stream system

Wooded northeast portion of property

Pastures north of visitor center

Pastures east of visitor center, along slopes and on the top of the hill at the eastern edge of the property

Lawn area surrounding house

Grass field along Route 355 at Monocacy River bridge

Buildings and Structures

1872 Gambrill house

Visitor center/ranger residence (former mill; see page 5-31)

Mill water supply and drainage system- headrace and tailrace, mill pond dam remnants

Cistern southeast of 1872 Gambrill house

Circulation

Road crossing pasture north of visitor center

Access road from Route 355 to visitor center

Circular drive on west side of house

Road parallel to the headrace

Land Use

Use of pastures and fields for livestock grazing

Open space throughout property

Archeological Resources

Artifact deposits associated with the Gambrill house and mill

Artifacts associated with the Battle of Monocacy

Artifacts, deposits, and building remains of outbuildings, servants' quarters, farm buildings, sawmill, Wallace headquarters, miller's house, and distillery/warehouse

Legend**Inventory of Contributing Features****C = Contributing Features : Character-defining features surviving from the period of significance****• SURFACE WATER**

- CW-1** Monocacy River
- CW-2** Bush Creek
- CW-3** stream system running from the southeast corner of the property along Route 355 under the access road and on to Monocacy River

• VEGETATION

- CV-1** woodlands and wooded areas along edges of Bush Creek and Monocacy River
- CV-2** woodlands and wooded areas along stream system
- CV-3** wooded northeast portion of property
- CV-4** pastures north of visitor center
- CV-5** pastures east of visitor center, along slopes and on the top of the hill at the eastern edge of the property
- CV-6** lawn area surrounding mansion
- CV-7** grass field along Route 355 at Monocacy River bridge

• BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

- CB-1** Gambrill house
- CB-2** visitor center/ranger residence (former mill)
- CB-3** building remnants on south side of B & O Railroad, two farthest west
- CB-4** mill water supply and drainage system-headrace and tailrace, mill pond dam remnants
- CB-5** cistern east of the house

• CIRCULATION

- CC-1** road crossing pasture north of visitor center
- CC-2** access road from Route 355 to visitor center
- CC-3** circular drive on west side of Gambrill house
- CC-4** road parallel to the headrace

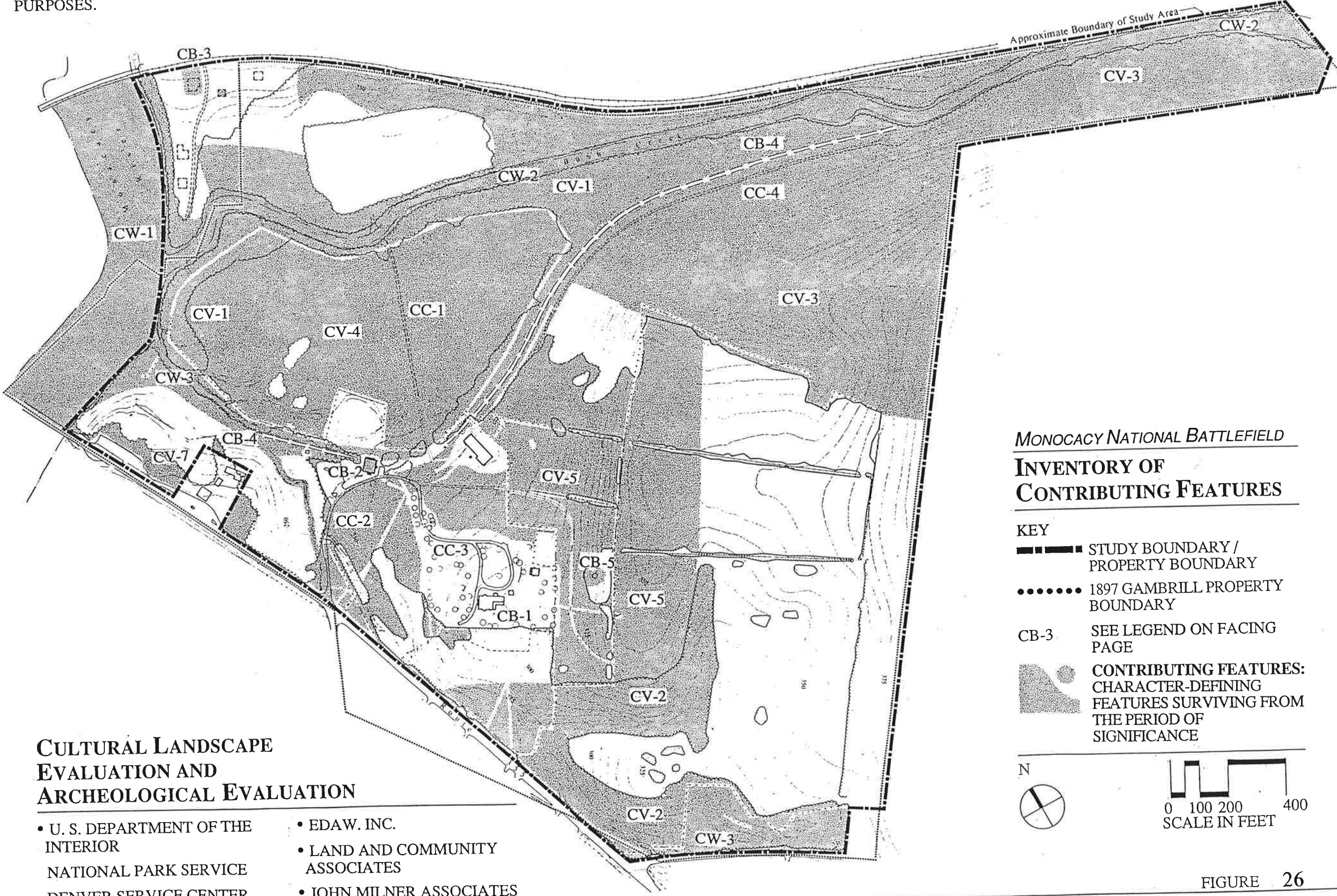
• SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

none

• TOPOGRAPHY

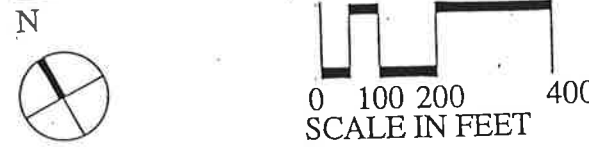
none

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MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
INVENTORY OF
CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- KEY**
- STUDY BOUNDARY / PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - 1897 GAMBRILL PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - CB-3 SEE LEGEND ON FACING PAGE
 - CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES SURVIVING FROM THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
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- NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
- DENVER SERVICE CENTER
- EDRAW. INC.
- LAND AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATES
- JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

FIGURE 26

Non-Contributing Features

Surface Water

Pond north of visitor center

Vegetation

Field in succession on north side Bush Creek

Evergreen screening and buffer plantings along eastern boundary

Evergreen screening and buffer plantings adjacent to Route 355, the access road to the site, and the commercial buildings at the western edge of the property

Plant materials within and adjacent to mill race system

Succession growth within areas directly south and east of the house

Succession growth, specimen plantings, and wooded areas along steep slopes south of B & O Railroad tracks

Plant materials around pond

Pastures/grass fields along eastern edge of property

Buildings and Structures

Garage east of house

Barn northeast of house

Shed in pasture north of visitor center

Sheds northeast of barn

Wood timber bridge across stream at access road to visitor center

Tennis court

Circulation

Parking area at visitor center

Walkways at visitor center

Road from B & O Railroad along ridge at northwest corner of property

Access to eastern fields from barn area

Small-Scale Features

Entrance/identity sign

Split rail fencing along entrance and access road to visitor center

Wood bench at visitor center entrance

Wood timber retaining walls at planting beds at visitor center

Gates and wire and post fencing

Livestock-related farm equipment

Barbecue structure near building sites at northwest corner of property

Directional and informational signage along visitor access road and visitor parking

Overhead power and telephone lines and poles

Topography

Pond area -- cut and fill

Former building site -- fill

Area surrounding visitor center and parking lot -- fill

Portion of head race -- fill

Land Use

Training -- Gambrill house

Housing -- ranger residence above visitor center

Education -- visitor center, visitor center access, and other visitor and support facilities

Archeological Resources

Artifact deposits and building remains of twentieth century occupation

Features Not Determined**Surface Water**

None

Vegetation

Specimen plantings and lawn areas around the house and approach to the house

Buildings And Structures

Pump house west of visitor center

Circulation

Driveway and access to house on north side

Small-Scale Features

None

Topography

None

Land Use

None

Legend**Inventory of Non-Contributing Features****NC = Non-Contributing Features: character-defining features that postdate period of significance****• SURFACE WATER**

NCW-1 pond north of visitor center

• VEGETATION

NCV-1 field in succession on north side Bush Creek

NCV-2 evergreen screening and buffer plantings along eastern boundary

NCV-3 evergreen screening and buffer plantings adjacent to Route 355, the access road to the site and the commercial buildings at the western edge of the property

NCV-4 plant materials within and adjacent to mill race system

NCV-5 succession growth within areas directly south and east of the house

NCV-6 succession growth, specimen plantings and wooded areas along steep slopes south of B & O Railroad tracks

NCV-7 plant materials around pond

NCV-8 pastures/grass fields along eastern edge of property

• BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

NCB-1 garage east of mansion

NCB-2 barn northeast of mansion

NCB-3 shed in pasture north of visitor center

NCB-4 sheds northeast of barn

NCB-5 building remnants on north side of Bush Creek along ridge

NCB-6 building remnants along B & O Railroad

NCB-7 wood timber bridge across stream at access road to visitor center

NCB-8 tennis court

• CIRCULATION

NCC-1 parking area at visitor center

NCC-2 walkways at visitor center

NCC-3 road from B & O Railroad along ridge at northwest corner of property

NCC-4 access to eastern fields from barn area

• SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

NCS-1 entrance/identity sign

NCS-2 split rail fencing along entrance and access road to visitor center

NCS-3 wood bench at visitor center entrance

NCS-4 wood timber retaining walls at planting beds at visitor center

NCS-5 gates and wire & post fencing

NCS-6 livestock-related farm equipment

NCS-7 barbecue structure near building sites at northwest corner of property

NCS-8 directional & informational signage along visitor access road and visitor parking

NCS-9 overhead power and telephone lines and poles

• TOPOGRAPHY

NCT-1 pond area- cut and fill

NCT-2 former building site- fill

NCT-3 area surrounding visitor center and parking lot- fill

NCT-4 portion of head race- fill

ND = Features Not-Determined: date or period of origin of feature not determined**• SURFACE WATER**

none

• VEGETATION

NDV-1 specimen plantings and lawn areas around the house and approach to the house

• BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

NDB-1 pump house west of visitor center

• CIRCULATION

NDC-1 driveway and access to house on north side

• SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

none

• TOPOGRAPHY

none

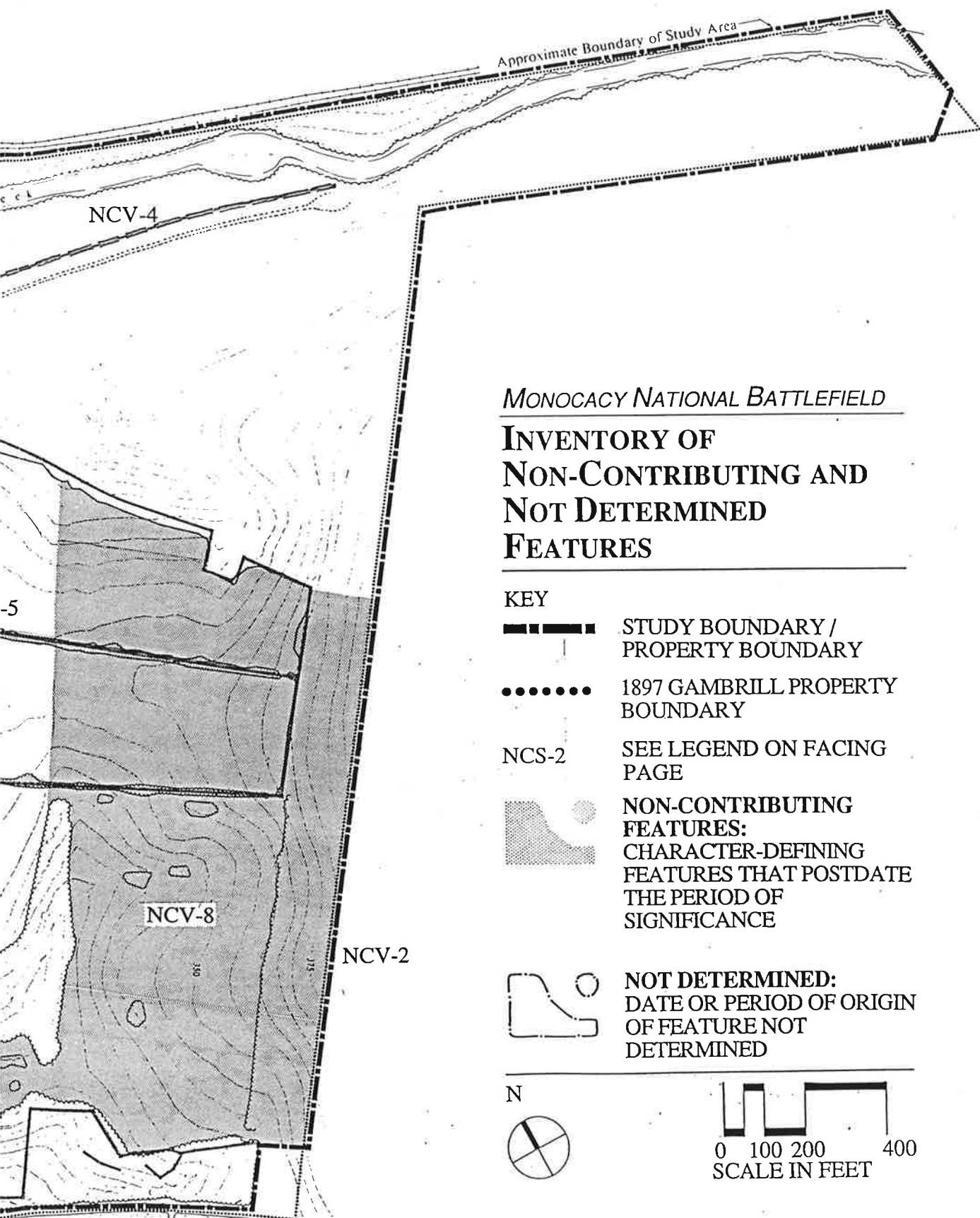


FIGURE 27

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