

MARYLAND
AGRICULTURAL - INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION
1815-1870

During the period following the War of 1812, commerce and industry became increasingly important in the state's economy, until development in these fields was interrupted by the Civil War. The impacts of the Industrial Revolution were seen, such as the growth of manufacturing technology and radical innovations in transportation systems (canals, railroads, turn-pikes). These improved transportation techniques led to the development of western Maryland and aided in the growth of the mining industry in that region. At the same time, Baltimore City became a major port and industrial and cultural center.

PIEDMONT
AGRICULTURAL - INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION
1815-1870

During this period, Baltimore continued to grow as a manufacturing center, dominating the state in industry, trade, and many social and cultural activities. Except for Baltimore City, the region was still primarily agricultural and dominated by grain production; by 1860, tobacco had drastically reduced the fertility of land in the Piedmont.

Also during these years, there was a revolution in transportation as well as industry, with new technological developments which made possible the steamboat, railroads, canals, and the expansion of the turnpike systems.

During the Civil War, the region witnessed a number of military operations and troop movements passing between Pennsylvania and Virginia. While there were few major battles, there were more often skirmishes and raids on supply routes, especially in the central and Western Piedmont counties of Frederick, Montgomery, and Carroll Counties.

ROCKVILLE
DEVELOPMENT AS MONTGOMERY COUNTY SEAT
1825-1873

By the early 19th century a number of families, either from in town or nearby farms, had established themselves as community leaders. The Bealls, Andersons, Woottons, O'Neals, Robbs, and Wests were among them. Many of the descendants of these early families were to contribute to the development of the young town of Rockville and Montgomery County. Some were lawyers and doctors; a few were merchants and tavern or hotel keepers. A number of residents continued to own and operate working farms with slaves supplying most of the labor. However, an increasing number of free blacks were beginning to own land and work in either domestic positions or as tenant farmers. The county seat of rural Montgomery County grew over these five decades from forty-five acres with a population of around three hundred to over one hundred acres with approximately 660 residents in 1870. In 1860, Rockville became an incorporated municipality. Its most significant growth and expansion occurred in the following decade, between

1860 - 1870, probably immediately following the Civil War. However, on the arrival of the railroad in 1873, the Town of Rockville still appeared and functioned as a village in spite of its growing importance as a center of government.

Analysis

Although established as a crossroads community in an earlier period, Rockville now began to expand beyond its county seat functions and build a larger, more permanent community. As the county seat, a number of activities occurred in Rockville out of necessity, e.g. County Court, registration of deeds, etc. This course of business drew a large number of regular visitors, stimulating economic activity and attracting professionals in law and medicine. A smaller number of potentially permanent residents followed.

These everyday activities, however, were not the only features of the City that began to attract newcomers. Rockville's location and its growing presence as an economic, social, educational, and religious center for Montgomery County also brought a share of new residents. Population statistics indicate a slow growth rate in real numbers of residents. This suggests that while the population base was increasing there was limited retention of residents above young adult ages. If such had existed, then the population would have multiplied in larger increments over five decades. The relatively steady attrition rate is evidence that there also was encouragement to migrate to western settlements or to larger cities beginning pre-industrial activities. For the more permanent community residents, Rockville became more sophisticated and developed a more positive identity. The following illustrate Rockville's character as the County seat during this period:

- * Rockville area farmers began to establish communication networks through agricultural societies. This included initiating educational efforts to emphasize productivity, conservation of land, and innovative farming practices. Such activities encouraged residents to remain, unlike previous periods where there were incentives to continue moving west as farmland was depleted.
- * Domestic architecture improved in quality with more construction in brick. The number of residences also increased, especially on the original town lots.
- * The town continued its expansion to the east surrounding the courthouse. This contributed to the formation of a linear main street running in an east-west direction and an odd-shaped courthouse square.
- * Tenant farming and limited middle-class housing became more prevalent.
- * Free black communities developed.

- * Cemeteries for blacks were established by private individuals and social organizations.
- * Commercial enterprises became more diverse and established hotels and support service operations.
- * Rockville began to be a center of political activism that set trends and provided political support that extended to many parts of Maryland. But it still served as the core of local government administration that affected the County. Growth of the local bureaucracy required that a new courthouse be built in 1891.
- * Local denominations became more entrenched among the permanent residents, but there was little growth. The diversity of denominations represented also did not change indicating that few newcomers of different denominations were settling in the area.
- * Independent and separate black churches began to be formed as offshoots of the long-standing white churches. This set the foundation for a minority black community that would coexist with the majority white community and spread to other thematic areas, e.g. education.
- * Publishing newspapers became a popular form of communication for the community. The rapid rate at which these were set up and discontinued suggests a volatile and limited learned readership. It also indicates a strong link to politics because the most successful newspaper supported the largest political party.
- * Education became more of a public concern than a private one. There was an interest in providing all white residents with a basic education. This began to challenge the educational institutions offering a private education. Early public schools were set up in the City.
- * There was continued interest in the development of the transportation network. The reliance on roads for communication remained, but new transportation modes were being explored to open up the western areas, e.g. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the railways. Rockville's location placed it in the center of transportation activity.

Theme 1: Agriculture

In southern and eastern Maryland, the soils, depleted by years of tobacco growing, were beginning to show signs of low productivity. This forced some eastern Maryland farmers to move west in search of better land. During the 1820s and 1830s, significant population increases occurred in Montgomery County and Rockville as a result of the migration. Some of these newcomers leased or purchased farmland around the young community. Most were small farms of less than 100 acres; however, a few were much larger. Of the latter group, the Lawrence Dawson farm, Rose Hill, and Judge Bowie's farm were among the largest.

The decline of the agricultural economy in the 19th century stimulated the conservation of farmland and use of farming practices to improve yield. Agricultural societies were formed to provide a clearinghouse of information on innovative farming activities, introduce technology, and offer general agricultural education. As early as 1818, a statewide agricultural society had been formed in Maryland. Rockville had its first local cattle show coordinated with the statewide society in the 1822.

Local farmers welcomed new practices introduced by the agricultural societies. The use of guano for fertilizer was one well-received practice. This led to experimentation with other fertilizers and emphasized the value of agricultural societies, especially at the local level. Thus, in 1846, the Montgomery County Agricultural Society was formed. Shortly thereafter, the first County Fair was held in Rockville with a focus on livestock, farm implements, and innovative farming practices. (Scharf, Vol I, p. 673.)

I. Identification

"0" indicates no examples. "X" indicates presence but unknown quantities. A numeral indicates a known quantity. "NA" is "not applicable".

A. Resource Types

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Above Ground</u>		<u>Archeological</u>	
	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>
Farm Complex:	1	X	0	X
house	0	0	1	X
barn	1	X	0	X
outbuildings	0	X	0	X
slave/servant house				
kitchen				
woodshed				
privy				
storage shed				
tobacco house				
granary				
smokehouse				
root cellar				
stable				
corn house/crib				

poultry house
 dairy/spring/well house
 pigsty, farrowing sheds
 greenhouse
 ice house

Fence	0	0	0	X
Earthworks	0	0	0	X
Well/windmill	0	0	0	X

B. Characteristic

Increasingly specialized cash crop farmsteads were typical of this period. The main house was likely to be a larger, 2-1/2 story house of more permanent construction. Accessory buildings for food storage and preparation and other household functions such as privy, detached kitchen, smokehouse, root cellar, dairy or spring house, root cellar, laundry, and ice house, continued. Accessory housing in the form of small utilitarian one or two-room and loft vernacular houses were built for slaves before the Civil War, and farm laborer families postwar. Domestic help was often housed in the attic and bachelor farm workers lived in rooms above carriage houses or other outbuildings. Farm outbuildings departed from earlier periods as grain replaced tobacco as the primary cash crop. Outbuildings now typically included granaries and corn cribs. As the science of animal husbandry was advanced through agricultural societies, cattle, horse, and swine complexes, including barns, stables, and farrowing sheds were built and fencing enclosed pastures.

C. Currently Identified Resources and Planning Areas

- (1) Dawson Farm Grounds (Planning Area 3)
- (2) Ruins of Dairy Barn at Dawson Farm (Planning Area 3)
- (3) Site of 1852 Dawson Farmhouse, 1080 Copperstone Court (Planning Area 3)

D. Planning Areas Expected To Be Represented

Planning Areas 3, 4, 5, 11, or 18.

II. Documentation

A. Data gaps:

1. Information on agricultural crops and practices, farmsteads-location/ownership.
2. Information on the location and ownership of grist mills.
3. History of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society.
4. History of the Montgomery County Fairs/fairgrounds.
5. Site of the first Montgomery County Fair.

III. Registration

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>State #</u>	<u>National Register Listed</u>
(1) Dawson Farm Grounds	None	M: 26/19	Dawson Farm Hist. Dist.
(2) Ruins of Dairy Barn	None	M: 26/19	Dawson Farm Hist. Dist.
(3) Site of 1852 Dawson Farmhouse	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/19	Dawson Farm Hist. Dist.

IV. Stresses

Most of the rural character of this period has been lost due to recent development. Archeological remains have been disturbed or destroyed and future redevelopment will continue to deplete these resources.

V. Recommendations for Protection

A. Identified archeological sites should be properly interpreted through archeological excavation and protected from stresses such as development, grading, and environmental problems.

VI. Implementation

A. 2-3 Year Implementation

1. Encourage local archeology organization, under qualified supervision, to conduct testing for potential archeological sites.

B. 5-10 Year Implementation

1. Data gaps should be researched.

Theme 2 :Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

As the population grew around Rockville, new houses were constructed on farms and in the town. Most of these were simple, one-story frame vernacular dwellings similar to those built earlier in the 19th century. Others were two-story, one- or two-room-deep houses with side-gabled roofs. Construction was usually in a balloon frame, covered in clapboards, set on fieldstone or brick foundation. Unadorned Federal or Georgian styles were prevalent. Near the middle of the century, Greek Revival elements were sometimes applied to otherwise typical Georgian-plan houses. Domestic dependencies and outbuildings found near early 19th-century houses continued to be built. The house constructed on Lots 63 and 64 of North Adams Street by Joseph Jones, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, around 1825 was similar to the latter type. (MHT #M:26/10/13, 106 North Adams St.) The Prettyman house, constructed by Captain Zachariah and Anne Johnston ca. 1841 near the western town limits also was similar. (MHT # M:26/10/3, 104 Jefferson St.)



c.1870s, 104 WEST JEFFERSON, PRETTYMAN HOUSE

An increasing number of houses, however, were being constructed of brick. Besides the Upton Beall's and George Bingham's built in the early 19th century, a house was constructed by Lewis Beall's widow on Great Falls Road around 1830 known as Rose Hill, (MHT#M:26/8, Falls Road) and one by James and Harriet Lyddane on Rockville Pike sometime after 1858. (MHT #M:26/20, 1201 Rockville Pike)

In addition to these, less costly houses were built for tenant farmers, farm workers, free black workers, and others, such as the two-story mid-19th century four room house located on Capt. Johnston's Great Falls Road property, (MHT#26/10/68, 236 Falls Rd.) and the 1-1/2 story house located in the free black settlement on Martin's Lane. (MHT#26/16/1, 22 Martin's Lane.)

Martin's Lane, later known as "Haiti" (pronounced Hay-Tie), by 1831 consisted of eight acres owned by a free black, Samuel Martin. This area lay just outside the northern limits of the town near the slave housing for the Beall family, providing a close enclave for the free black community. A contemporary enclave developed outside the southwestern limits of the town on Great Falls Road. Both communities had a few frame houses scattered over a small acreage accessed by narrow dirt roads and paths.

Further growth was evident in the annexation of three additions to the early Rockville boundaries: one in 1828 to the east, one in 1865 still farther east, and "Brewer's Third Addition" in 1872. (Figure 11)

I. Identification

"0" indicates no examples. "X" indicates presence but unknown quantities. A numeral indicates a known quantity. "NA" is "not applicable".

A. Resource Types

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Above Ground</u>		<u>Archeological</u>	
	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>
House	10	X	0	X
Black Settlements:				
slave community	0	0	0	X
free-black community	2	X	0	X

B. Characteristics

Most houses built during this period were simple vernacular houses like those built earlier. By this time, however, fashionable 2 or 2-1/2 story balloon frames covered with wood sidings with a field-stone or brick foundation began to replace the earlier tidewater houses, although the old vernacular form persisted through the early portion of this era. The earliest types were unadorned Georgian or Federal houses with fireplaces for heat and cooking. Greek Revival ornamentation became common later. Brick and stone houses were built by those with means. Small inexpensive heating stoves and frame construction techniques made picturesque 2-1/2 houses with radiating wings practical at the end of the period. These typically had large high-ceilinged discrete rooms with doors to prevent heat loss in the winter, opening to exterior verandahs in summer. Utilities continued to be housed in small outbuildings near the house.

Modest one to four room houses were still common in the black settlements. These were typically folk buildings, built with older traditional building techniques, often reusing materials from earlier structures.

C. Currently Identified Resources and Planning Areas

- (4) Prettyman House, 104 W. Jefferson (Planning Area 1)
- (5) Muth House, 106 North Adams (Planning Area 1)
- (6) Judge Bowie's House (Civic Center Mansion) (Planning Area 18)
- (7) Lyddane/Bradley House, 1201 Rockville Pike (Planning Area 11)

- (8) Rose Hill, Great Falls Road (Planning Area 4)
- (9) Hurley/Carter House, 411 Feather Rock Road (1870)
(Planning Area 14)
- (10) England's Cottage, 15 West Montgomery Avenue (1872)
(Planning Area 1)
- (11) Williams' Farmhouse, 222 West Montgomery Avenue (mid-19th &
1909)(Planning Area 4)
- (12) Magruder Sister's House, 236 Great Falls Road (mid-19th)
(Planning Area 4)

Black Settlements:

- (13) Haiti and Cemetery (Martin's Lane) (Planning Area 4)
- (14) Ross/Powell House, 22 Martin's Lane (mid-19th)(Planning Area 4)
- (15) Great Falls Road (Planning Area 4)

D. Planning Areas Expected To Be Represented

Planning Areas 1, 4, or 17.

II. Documentation

A. Data gaps:

- 1. History of black communities.
- 2. Architecture and location of tenant farm and black houses.
- 3. Significant outbuildings, domestic dependencies, etc. with
the houses of this period.
- 4. Procurement and use of materials for local buildings.

III. Registration

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>State #</u>	<u>National Register Listed</u>
(4) Prettyman House	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/10/3	West Mont. Ave. H.D.
(5) Muth House	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/10/13	West Mont. Ave. H.D.
(6) Judge Bowie's House	None		
(7) Lyddane/Bradley House	None	M: 26/20	
(8) Rose Hill	None	M: 26/8	
(9) Hurley/Carter House	None	M: 26/3	
(10) England's Cottage	None	M: 26/10/18	
(11) Williams' Farmhouse	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/10/37	West Mont. Ave. H.D.
(12) Magruder Sister's House	None	M: 26/10/68	

Black Settlements:

(13) Haiti and Cemetery	None		
(14) Ross/Powell House	None	M: 26/16/1	
(15) Great Falls Road	None		

IV. Stresses

Many historic resources of this period are in areas that are under-going redevelopment. Most of the significant high-style houses have

protection in designated historic districts. Undesignated resources in the black communities, such as Martin's Lane, are particularly vulnerable since these modest structures are not perceived as significant resources. Vernacular houses, structures and outbuildings which lack a specific architectural style are often evaluated as "blight", not as historic structures deserving financial incentives and protection. Rezoning to higher densities and uses on surrounding lands have made subdivisions with large lots future targets for redevelopment.

V. Recommendations for Protection

- A. Identified resources may be designated as historic sites/districts.
- B. Every effort should be made to identify, designate, and protect resources from this theme.
- C. The area around the immediate town center should be carefully researched, e.g. Martin's Lane/Great Falls, to reflect the development history of Rockville.

VI. Implementation

A. 2-3 Year Implementation

1. Consider local designation or National Register nomination of Judge Bowie's House (Civic Center Mansion) and Lyddane/Bradley farm.
2. Survey, document, and consider for local designation or part of thematic National Register nomination Haiti, Haiti cemetery, and Great Falls Road black settlements.
3. Encourage a local archeology organization, under qualified supervision, to conduct testing for potential sites at selected resources.
4. Conduct inspection and prepare a report on the condition of resources from this theme.
5. Conduct a survey of outbuildings, domestic dependencies, etc. associated with the resources identified in this theme.

B. 5-10 Year Implementation

1. Complete documentation and research on the data gaps.
2. Encourage further archeological testing at selected sites.
3. After inspection of resources, implement program for preservation and protection that may include stabilization of ruins/sites or protective measures against pedestrians, vehicles, arson, vandals, or neglect.

Theme 3: Economics

During this period, Rockville's businesses provided basic goods and services to local and County residents. This developing economy depended on the exchange of these goods and services for money received either from primary cash crops or professional services. As of 1865, the local businesses consisted of a general store, wheelwright, saloon, blacksmith, two carpenters and four hotels; two lawyers and four doctors provided professional assistance and care. These businesses were located primarily around the courthouse. (Martinet & Bond, 1865 map.)

The taverns so popular in the early town began to disappear. In their place, hotels were built for those with overnight business in Rockville, and consequently the economic base expanded. However, the town's economy, as the County's, remained heavily dependent on agricultural production, which strengthened as nearby farmers began carrying their produce to Washington.

I. Identification

"0" indicates no examples. "X" indicates presence but unknown quantities. A numeral indicates a known quantity. "NA" is "not applicable".

A. Resource Types

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Above Ground</u>		<u>Archeological</u>	
	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>
Store	0	0	0	X
Shop	0	0	0	X
Hotel	0	0	0	X
Office	1	0	0	X

B. Characteristics

Local businesses, including general stores, doctor's offices, hotels and others replaced the all-purpose taverns of the past. Most were one or two-story wooden frame buildings located near the courthouse, forming the beginnings of a commercial core. Old dwellings continue to be adapted to commercial or mixed residential/commercial buildings.

C. Currently Identified Resources and Planning Areas

(16) Dr. Stonestreet's Office, Beall-Dawson House grounds (Planning Area 1)

II. Documentation

A. Data gaps:

1. Compilation of location and ownership of early businesses.

III. Registration

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>State #</u>	<u>National Register Listed</u>
(16) Dr. Stonestreet's Office	Hist. Dist.		West Mont. Ave. H.D.

IV. Stresses

All of these structures with the exception of Dr. Stonestreet's office, have been lost, either by fire, replacement through the years, or through urban renewal. Development in the Town Center threatens any remaining unidentified archeological resources.

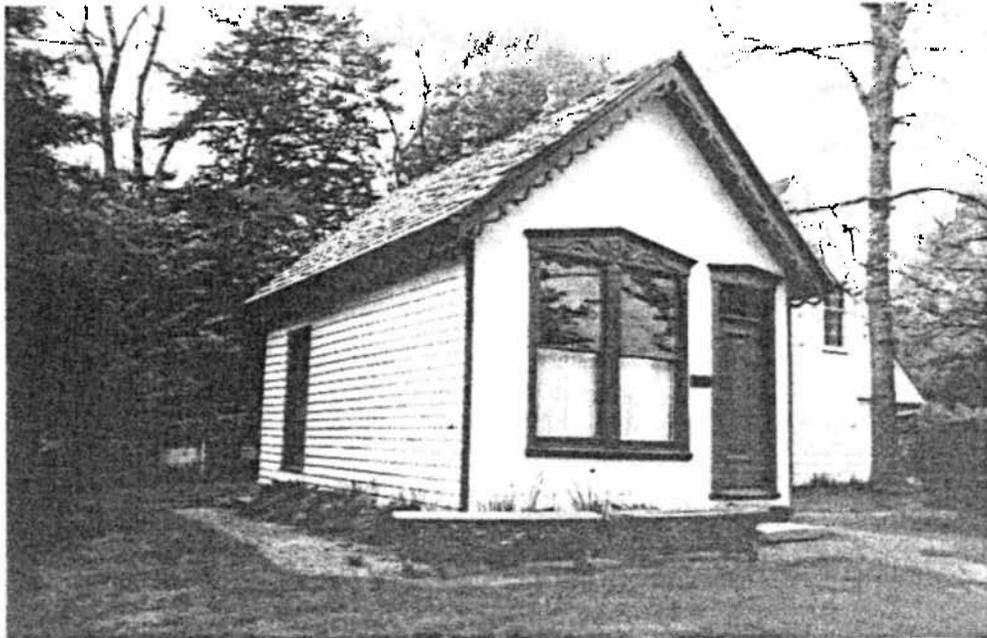
V. Recommendations for Protection

- A. Maintenance of identified resources through public assistance and protective measures.
- B. The appropriate City departments and programs should be informed of significant sites or resources.
- C. Identified archeological sites should be properly interpreted through archeological excavation and protected from stresses such as development, grading, and environmental problems.

VI. Implementation

A. 5-10 Year Implementation

1. Data gaps should be researched.



DR. STONESTREET'S OFFICE, 103 WEST MONTGOMERY

Theme 4: Government/Law

As the County population grew, most rapidly between 1820-1830, the County government also grew. In 1832 the General Assembly allowed County residents to elect their own commissioners. These commissioners needed better facilities and thus decided to erect a new courthouse that was completed in 1840. The recently established elected positions for the County government gave birth to local alignment with political parties. In the 1840s, the Whigs became the predominant party. Rockville was the center of much of the Whig activity for the County. Consequently, The Farmer's Friend, a Whig campaign paper, was published locally and widely distributed around Rockville.

This political activism continued, spawning an increasing number of slavery and secession debates in the mid-19th century. The majority of Rockville citizens supported the institution of slavery but disliked secession as the solution. This strengthened the local Union Party which usually outvoted both the Democrats and the few Republicans. (Cissel, "Notes", 1985.) By 1860, this national controversy resulted in wartime activity of which Rockville was a part.

Amidst this turmoil, but spurred by the plans for a railroad line nearby, Rockville asked to be recognized as a legally incorporated municipality in 1860. In that year, by act of the Maryland General Assembly, Rockville was incorporated; enabling the citizens to collect and disburse funds for improvement of the common good, to regulate growth, legislate to maintain order, and giving the town certain rights and privileges in its dealings with the State and County governments. It also added 73 acres for a total of 133. Therefore, this small, centrally located, crossroads community was prepared to act on the opportunities following the Civil War such as population growth and the railroad, and to exercise power as an independent town.

I. Identification

"0" indicates no examples. "X" indicates presence but unknown quantities. A numeral indicates a known quantity. "NA" is "not applicable".

A. Resource Types

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Above Ground</u>		<u>Archeological</u>	
	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>
Courthouse	0	0	0	X

B. Characteristics

The converted eighteenth century tidewater tavern courthouse was replaced as population and government demands increased. The 1840 courthouse appears to have been a substantial Greek or classically detailed permanent building consisting of a brick, two-story, end-gabled main block and two one-story side wings. In 1872, one additional story was added to each of the wings.

II. Documentation

A. Data gaps:

1. Development of local government through proceedings and records.
2. Sites of important governmental events or places associated with government leaders.

III. Registration

No resources identified for registration.

IV. Stresses

The 1840 building was demolished and replaced by the 1891 Courthouse. Development in this area has eliminated the possibility of archeological remains.

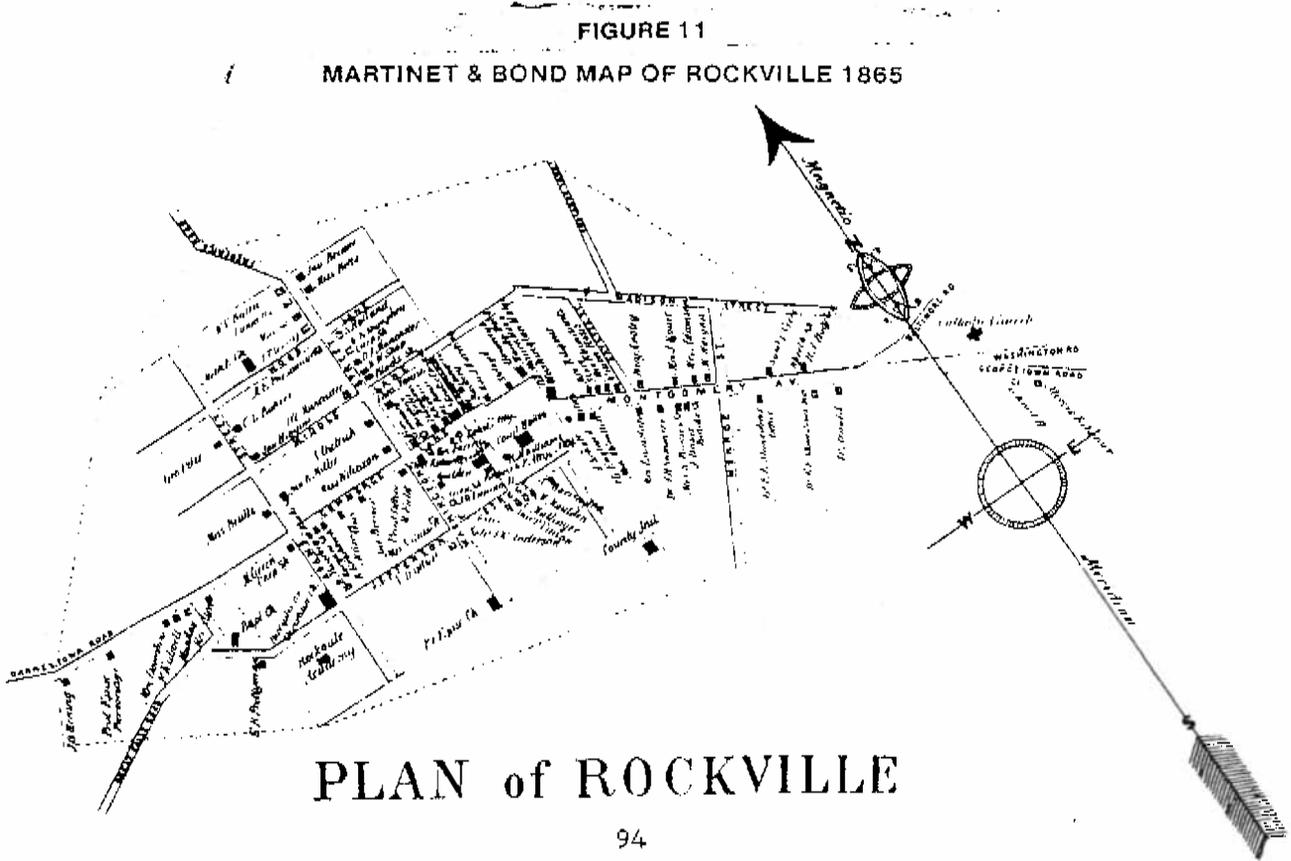
V. Recommendations for Protection

No identified resources for protection.

VI. Implementation

A. 5-10 Year Implementation

1. Data gaps should be researched.



Theme 5: Military

The moderate political climate in Rockville discouraged most citizens from siding with either the Confederates or the Union. Its proximity to Washington, however, made it a major thoroughfare for both armies marching to nearby battles. In 1861, the Union Commander General Charles P. Stone led the first northern army through the City, stopping only briefly. The following year brought another Union army through, led by General McClellan on his way to fight General Lee; Rockville became a temporary headquarters for him. Later, large and bloody battles brought the casualties and dead to Rockville; for a short time they were housed in a makeshift hospital in the courthouse. In 1863, the Confederates entered Rockville under the command of General J.E.B. Stuart. Stuart rounded up some of the most prominent Unionists including Judge Bowie and John Higgins whose home sheltered a wounded Union soldier. These prisoners were forced to accompany the Confederates north before they were released within a day or two.

Although Rockville was never the focus of any major Civil War battle, it was the site of encampments on a number of occasions. Farms, like the Dawson's, the Montgomery County fairgrounds, and areas near creeks, like Watt's Branch, were known sites of encampments.

I. Identification

"0" indicates no examples. "X" indicates presence but unknown quantities. A numeral indicates a known quantity. "NA" is "not applicable".

A. Resource Types

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Above Ground</u>		<u>Archeological</u>	
	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>
Campsite	0	0	0	X
Travel route	0	0	0	X
Field hospital	0	0	0	X

B. Characteristics

The Confederate encampment was likely located near the 1840 courthouse, since it was used as a hospital. Tents would have provided the only other shelter. "Camp Lincoln", the Union encampment was located on the fairgrounds.

C. Identified Resources

(17) Representation of J.E.B. Stuart March (Plaque on Rockville Pike)
(Planning Area 1)

D. Planning Areas Expected To Be Represented

Planning Areas 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, or 14.

II. Documentation

A. Data gaps:

1. Location of Civil War encampments researched through documents.
2. History of Civil War activities. (Starting points: letters from Judge Bowie, Sophia Higgins, Robert Burke Farquhar (MCHS)).

III. Registration

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>State #</u>	<u>National Register Listed</u>
(17) J.E.B. Stuart Plaque	None		

IV. Stresses

The original temporary nature of the camps and the substantial redevelopment of the courthouse and fairground areas has eliminated the possibility of significant archeological remains.

V. Recommendations for Protection

- A. Identified archeological resources may be designated as historic sites.
- B. The appropriate City departments and programs should be informed of significant sites or resources.
- C. Identified archeological sites should be properly interpreted through archeological excavation and protected from stresses such as development, grading, and environmental problems.

VI. Implementation

A. 5-10 Year Implementation

1. Encourage archeological testing for Civil War encampments in high probability areas, e.g. along creeks, Montgomery County fairgrounds.

Theme 6: Religion

Episcopal

Christ Episcopal Church parishioners continued to worship in their building on South Washington Street during this period. A reduced membership (thirty-nine in 1861) and financial problems threatened the Church's stability. The records indicate, however, that two parsonages were built during these volatile decades. (MHT M:26/11/11, Christ Episcopal Church.)

Baptist

The Rockville Bethel Baptist Church was accepted into the Baltimore Association in 1822 with eighteen members and Reverend Joseph H. Jones as the first pastor. Jones served as pastor for twenty-four years at the brick church during which the congregation grew to over fifty. After his resignation in 1845, the church had no pastor for six years. In 1849, the church joined the Maryland Baptist Union Association. A steady growth in membership followed, so that by 1859 there were sixty-six members. The church was renovated and enlarged shortly afterward at a cost of \$3,000. (Weishampel, p.69-73)

Presbyterian

In 1832, Lot 52 in Rockville was purchased for the erection of a small meeting house. Through most of this period, Dr. Mines served as minister of the church. He lived at Rose Hill, just outside Rockville, until his death in 1849. The congregation continued to meet in the small meeting house until a lot was purchased on Court Street near the courthouse in 1858 and a frame church constructed. This building burned in 1873 and was rebuilt in the same year.

Catholic

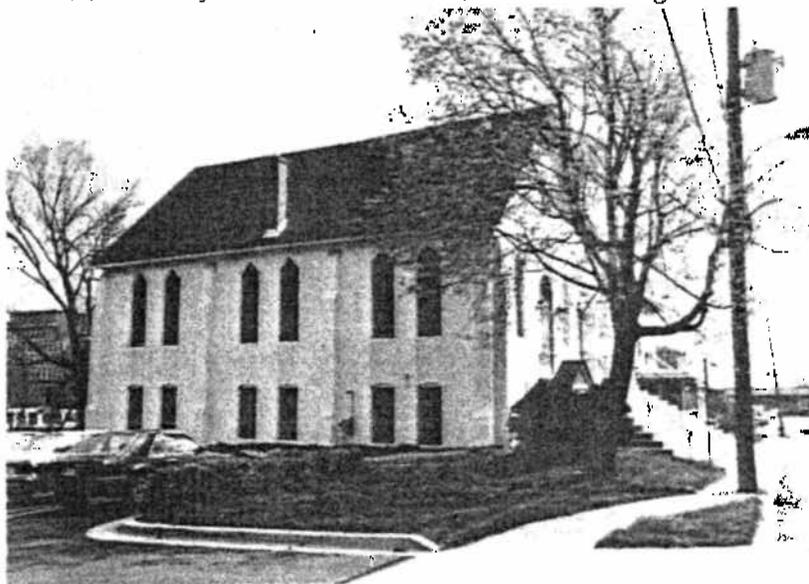
St. Mary's Catholic Church remained active, but the core congregation still was small throughout most of the 19th century. The construction of the C&O Canal, however, increased the Catholic population of the County served by the priest at St. Mary's as a circuit rider. Between 1828-1830, Irish immigrant workers with their families came into the County to work on the canal. Local legends say that these deceased workers were buried in the old St. Mary's Cemetery in unmarked graves. By 1850, the St. Mary's congregation had its ninth priest. In the next few years the church was improved and a rectory constructed. In 1860 the young priest at St. Mary's, Father Dougherty, assisted by women of the church, sponsored a fundraising Strawberry Festival at the Fair Grounds. This became an annual event. (Historic St. Mary's p.6-13.)

Christian

Between 1835-1858 the small informal congregation of Disciples of Christ met in the parishioner's homes or at the Rockville Academy. In 1858 the congregation occupied the vacated Rockville Presbyterian Church building at Jefferson and Adams; however, they did not receive title until 1866. This church and congregation became the Rockville Christian Church. (MHT#M:26/10/22,101 West Jefferson St.)

Methodist (black and white)

In 1835 the Rockville Methodist Church was organized, but had no church building until the late 1850s. The church served both black and white Methodists although the two had separate seating areas, (the balcony was the black section), Sunday School classes, and meetings.



JERUSALEM M.E. CHURCH, 21 WOOD LANE

A difference developed in the Methodist Church in 1845 over slavery which eventually led to a schism and division of Methodism in 1861. Some members of the Rockville Methodist Church followed the slaveholders and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Southern Methodists left the Wood Lane church in 1863 and built a new church on Montgomery Avenue after losing a court battle over possession of the Wood Lane building. The remaining Wood Lane Methodists, North, were largely a black congregation which renamed the church and congregation Jerusalem Methodist Church in 1881. It then joined the Washington Mission Conference, an arm of the Methodist Conference for Negroes. (Clarke, p.176-177) (MHT#M:26/10/39 Jerusalem M.E. Church, 21 Wood Lane.)

In 1867 a group of former slaves withdrew from the Rockville Methodist Episcopal Church to form the African Methodist Episcopal Zion (or A.M.E.Zion) Church, called the Clinton Chapel of Rockville. They met in a small log cabin at Wood Lane and Washington Street. They subsequently moved to several temporary locations. (Clarke, p.176-177) (MHT#M:26/10/39 Jerusalem M.E. Church, 21 Wood Lane.)

I. Identification

"0" indicates no examples. "X" indicates presence but unknown quantities. A numeral indicates a known quantity. "NA" is "not applicable".

A. Resource Types

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Above Ground</u>		<u>Archeological</u>	
	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>
Church	3	3	0	0
Parsonage	1	1	0	0
Cemetery	3	3	0	0

B. Characteristics

Two types of church architecture are found in this period: simple church or meeting-houses and masonry or wood churches inspired by English parish church models.

Early small congregations met in houses, schools, or in commercial structures. As the church grew, small frame church/meeting-houses were constructed. These single-purpose buildings were commonly 1-1/2 story wooden structures consisting of an entry or narthex area with cloak room, an open congregational area, and a sanctuary or pulpit area. Ornamental details, window and door forms were usually ecclesiastical Gothic revival.

Larger churches were erected later, generally following the English Gothic Parish church model, established in Rockville as the site of the eighteenth century Episcopal Chapel-of-Ease. Windows and doors were commonly lancet, or Gothic arch forms. Stained glass and other ornamental details, as well as more elaborate church furniture, were added. Bell towers, often serving as an entry, and steeples were common. At the end of this period, Sunday School rooms, pastoral libraries, studies, and vestries were included in the plans, rather than one room serving all needs.

C. Currently Identified Resources and Planning Areas

- (18) Rockville Christian Church, 101 West Jefferson (Planning Area 1)
- (19) Rockville Methodist Church/Jerusalem M.E. Church, 21 Wood Lane (Planning Area 1)
- (20) Methodist Church (1868), 110 West Montgomery (Planning Area 1)
- (21) Parsonage (1869), West 111 Jefferson (Planning Area 1)
- (22) Baptist Cemetery (Planning Area 1)
- (23) Rockville Cemetery (Planning Area 18)
- (24) St. Mary's Cemetery (Planning Area 1)

II. Documentation

A. Data gaps:

1. Information and history of Rockville Presbyterian Church.

2. Information and history of Rockville Methodist Church.
3. Irish workers buried at St. Mary's Cemetery.
4. Black congregations of St. Mary's, Rockville Christian, Rockville Presbyterian, and Christ Episcopal.
5. Blacks buried at St. Mary's Cemetery, Rockville Cemetery.

III. Registration

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>State #</u>	<u>National Register Listed</u>
(18) Rockville Christian Church	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/10/22	West Mont. Ave. H.D.
(19) Rockville Methodist/ Jerusalem M.E. Church	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/10/39	West Mont. Ave. H.D.
(20) Methodist Church	Hist. Dist.		West Mont. Ave. H.D.
(21) Parsonage	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/10/24	West Mont. Ave. H.D.
(22) Baptist Cemetery	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/10/25	West Mont. Ave. H.D.
(23) Rockville Cemetery	None		
(24) St. Mary's Cemetery	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/12	3rd Add./St. Mary's

IV. Stresses

No churches from this era have remained intact. As congregation increases demanded larger, newer quarters, some early church-houses were demolished and rebuilt on the same site. Some were sold to smaller sects or converted to domestic uses. The Rockville United Methodist Church has incorporated a substantial part of the original 1869 building. Several others have reused parts of older structures in new buildings. The others have been replaced by commercial, government, or other religious structures over the years, obliterating any archeological sites. Cemeteries remain but are vulnerable to vandalism, deterioration of stone, and neglect.

V. Recommendations for Protection

- A. Maintenance of identified resources through public assistance and protective measures.

VI. Implementation

A. 2-3 Year Implementation

1. Conduct inspection and prepare a report on the condition of resources from this theme.

B. 5-10 Year Implementation

1. Data gaps should be researched.
2. After resource inspection, implement program for preservation including stabilization and measures against vandals or neglect.

Theme 7: Social, Educational, Cultural

Social/Cultural

Local activity in politics encouraged the establishment of newspapers, most lasting only a few years. During this period the following were started and discontinued: (dates unavailable)

The Maryland Register and Montgomery Advertiser
Rockville Journal
The Rockville Courier
Sentinel of Freedom
The Rockville True American, (1820 by Julius Bingham)
Rockville American and Farmer's Journal (1824)
The Maryland Journal
The Maryland Free Press
Farmer's Friend
Weekly Reporter
The Rockville Journal
Montgomery County Advocate

The Montgomery County Sentinel was founded in 1855, by Matthew Fields, who later became sheriff. It is the only newspaper started in this period that continues to be published.

In 1869 the first Masonic Lodge, Mizpah Lodge, No. 144. A.F. and A.M., was established. (Scharf, "Western" I, p.742)

The Agricultural Society held the first Montgomery County Fair in 1846 with the many events staged on the streets and the exhibitions held at the courthouse. By 1856, however, Samuel Stonestreet's woodlot adjacent St. Mary's Church had become the permanent location of the fairgrounds. The fair became an annual event, with speeches, musical programs, races, plowing contests, and exhibitions including jellies, jams, vegetables, and animals. (McGuckian, Gazette, 8/21/85; Diamond Jubilee Anniversary program)

Educational

The earliest efforts to educate residents locally began with the Rockville Academy. It continued to provide a private education to many longtime and prominent male citizens. (MHT#M:26/10/2, 103 S. Adams) In 1858, two local women, Misses Dugan and Walley, began a private school for girls. This school became Misses Dugan and Walley's Seminary for Young Ladies and established an association with St. Mary's Catholic Church. A statewide interest in public education began around 1830 that led to the division of each county into districts directed by a commissison. By 1839, the Montgomery County Commission of primary educators met and divided the County into school districts, each with a manager. Rockville was in the sixth district. Although a public school structure was in place, it was 1866 before the present free system was operating. Shortly afterwards, in 1869, St. Mary's Institute for girls started as a successor to the Dugan and Walley school.

I. Identification

"0" indicates no examples. "X" indicates presence but unknown quantities. A numeral indicates a known quantity. "NA" is "not applicable".

A. Resource Types

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Above Ground</u>		<u>Archeological</u>	
	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>
Lodge Hall	0	0	0	X
Fairground	0	0	1	X
School	0	0	0	X
House used as school	0	0	0	0

B. Characteristics

By 1872, the fairgrounds included 16 acres of land, with a one-third mile track, stables for 50 horses, a two-story frame building for exhibitions, a speakers' stand and pens for livestock.

Early school-houses were small one-room, one-story log or frame structures with cloak room and outdoor privies. Later frame structures had at least two rooms, one for the "infants" (1-4), and another for older students (5-8), and at least one in Rockville had a second story. High schools continued to be privately operated. The private institutions of this period, other than the earlier Rockville Academy, probably occupied one or two room school-houses or were conducted in the teacher's house.

C. Currently Identified Resources and Planning Areas

(25) Site of Montgomery County Fairgrounds (Planning Area 1)

II. Documentation

A. Data gaps:

1. Information and history of public education in Rockville.
2. Information and history of Rockville Academy and Misses Dugan and Walley's Seminary for Young Ladies.
3. Location of newspaper archives, publishers, locations and histories of local newspapers.
4. History of Mizpah Lodge and other fraternal organizations.
5. Social and cultural organizations in Rockville.
6. Black life, social and cultural activities.

III. Registration

No resources identified for registration.

IV. Stresses

No structures remain from this period. The potential for significant archeological sites is small as sites are located in the most rapidly growing area of the city and have already experienced several development periods.

V. Recommendations for Protection

- A. The appropriate City and County departments and programs should be informed of significant sites or resources.
- B. Identified archeological sites should be properly interpreted through archeological excavation and protected from stresses such as development, grading, and environmental problems.

VI. Implementation

A. 5-10 Year Implementation

- 1. Data gaps should be researched.

Theme 8: Transportation

Better transportation routes to Rockville, the County seat, became an early priority. Rockville Pike, promoted by the Washington Turnpike Company since 1805, was completed and paying dividends in 1828. In 1818, four incorporated turnpike companies were authorized by the Assembly to connect the other turnpikes in the County and Rockville. One was to be built from Rockville to Williamsport; another was to link that turnpike with ones to Harper's Ferry and Frederick. After the opening of Rockville Pike, the Washington Turnpike sought support to extend the Pike to Frederick in an effort to improve the poor roads in the western part of the County. A bill to support this turnpike was introduced twice to Congress; neither one cleared Congress and the President. This early road construction was short-lived because the "piked" gravel and stone roads usually were not well maintained. Alternative maintenance measures were often initiated. For example in 1853, an effort to put planks over the ruts on Rockville Pike was dropped because of the lack of capital. (GR, p.106-108)

The development of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company opened the way for a new mode of transportation. Although initially quite popular and useful to the County, it had little direct influence on Rockville. On the other hand, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, organized in 1827, was to have a direct influence on the City. In 1865, this company chartered its Metropolitan Branch to run through Rockville, completing the line planned before the Civil War. It was in operation by 1873. (GR p.210-213.)

By 1870, the City had seen the growth of its own internal transportation network. Commerce Lane extended east to Court Street and west to Great Falls Road. Montgomery Avenue continued farther east to Rockville Pike from Court Street completing the transportation link to downtown.

I. Identification

"0" indicates no examples. "X" indicates presence but unknown quantities. A numeral indicates a known quantity. "NA" is "not applicable".

A. Resource Types

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Above Ground</u>		<u>Archeological</u>	
	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Identified</u>	<u>Expected</u>
Turnpike	1	X	NA	NA
Road	6	X	NA	NA
Street	1	X	NA	NA

B. Characteristics

Rockville remained the hub of the lower county road system with more cross-county roads added during this period. Roads still followed the existing terrain, the path of least resistance, and were lined with trees and forests broken by widely spaced farms in rural

areas. Few roads other than major highways were surfaced, either piked with stone or planked, and these only at mud holes, low areas with poor drainages and deep ruts. In Rockville, the approximately four blocks of major through streets would have consisted of rows of mixed one-to-two-story residences and commercial buildings developed over time, randomly spaced and set back with accompanying clusters of outbuildings, animal pens, corn cribs, dungheaps, and barns. The Metropolitan line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad connected Rockville to Washington D.C. and points west in 1873. It was originally a single track with sidings. The brick 1-1/2 story station was polychrome Late Gothic in design, and had two waiting rooms, separated by gender. A brick freight shed was near the station.

C. Currently Identified Resources and Planning Areas

- (26) Rockville Pike (Planning Areas 1 and 9)
- (27) Frederick Road (Planning Areas 1 and 5)
- (28) Darnestown Road (Planning Areas 4 and 14)
- (29) Great Falls Road (Planning Areas 4 and 13)
- (30) Seven Locks Road (Planning Area 13)
- (31) Baltimore Road (Planning Area 1,2,18)
- (32) Veir's Mill Road (Planning Areas 1 and 7)
- (33) Montgomery Avenue (Planning Areas 1 and 4)

II. Documentation

A. Data gaps:

- 1. Development of roads and road construction in this period.
- 2. Internal development of and changes to streets and roads.

III. Registration

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>State #</u>	<u>National Register Listed</u>
(26) Rockville Pike	None		
(27) Frederick Road	None		
(28) Darnestown Road	None		
(29) Great Falls Road	None		
(30) Seven Locks Road	None		
(31) Baltimore Road	None (except B&O District)		
(32) Veir's Mill Road	None		
(33) Montgomery Avenue	Hist. Dist.	M: 26/10	West Mont. Ave. H.D.

IV. Stresses

Development has outstripped the transportation network, forcing the establishment of new roads and the expansion of old. Most of the major cross-country roads have been widened, grades eliminated or reduced, and shoulders established. Modern building codes have standardized setback and regulated types and placement of accessory buildings. Very few County roads have retained the character of this

era. No town roads, and only rural Avery Road on the Civic Center property recalls this era in Rockville.

IV. Recommendations for Protection

A. The appropriate City, County, and State departments and programs should be informed of these resources.

V. Implementation

A. 5-10 Year Implementation

1. Consider markers for resources that are not designated, but are significant in local history.

FIGURE 12

HISTORIC CONTEXT #5

**DEVELOPMENT AS MONTGOMERY COUNTY SEAT
1825 - 1873 A.D.**

Currently Identified Historic Resources:

- 1** Dawson Farm Grounds (Planning Area 3)
- 2** Ruins of Dairy Barn at Dawson Farm (Planning Area 3)
- 3** Site of 1852 Dawson Farmhouse (Planning Area 3)
- 4** Prettyman House (Planning Area 1)
- 5** Muth House (Planning Area 1)
- 6** Judge Bowie's House (Planning Area 18)
- 7** Lyddane/Bradley House (Planning Area 11)
- 8** Rose Hill (Planning Area 4)
- 9** Hurley/Carter House (Planning Area 14)
- 10** England's Cottage (Planning Area 1)
- 11** William's Farmhouse (Planning Area 4)
- 12** Magruder Sister's House (Planning Area 4)
- 22** Baptist Cemetery (Planning Area 1)
- 23** Rockville Cemetery (Planning Area 18)
- 24** St. Mary's Cemetery (Planning Area 1)
- 25** Site of Montgomery County Fairgrounds (Planning Area 1)
- 26** Rockville Pike (Planning Areas 1 & 9)
- 27** Frederick Road (Planning Areas 1 & 5)
- 28** Darnestown Road (Planning Areas 4 & 14)
- 29** Great Falls Road (Planning Areas 4 & 13)
- 30** Seven Locks Road (Planning Area 13)
- 31** Baltimore Road (Planning Areas 1, 2, & 18)

Black Settlements:

- 13** Haiti and Cemetery (Planning Area 4)
- 14** Ross/Powell House (Planning Area 4)
- 15** Great Falls Road (Planning Area 4)
- 16** Dr. Stonestreet's Office (Planning Area 1)
- 17** Representation of J.E.B. Stuart March (Planning Area 1)
- 18** Rockville Christian Church (Planning Area 1)
- 19** Rockville Methodist Church/ Jerusalem M.E. Church (Planning Area 1)
- 20** Methodist Church (Planning Area 1)
- 21** Parsonage (Planning Area 1)

Legend

-  Rockville City Limits (1980)
-  Rockville Planning Area Boundaries (1986)

