INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Libertytown Survey District, Frederick County Survey Number: F-8-63

Project: Hazard Beacon Installation at St. Peter's Church Crosswalk
Agency: SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X_ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _X_ Eligibility **not** recommended _____

Criteria: _X_A ___B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G
___None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Libertytown is significant as a turnpike town of the late 18th century through the second quarter of the 20th century. Its buildings provide architectural examples from all three centuries. The transportation routes to and from the town are integral to the qualities which qualify Libertytown for the National Register, since the town was founded as a result of the turnpikes. Thus, MD 75 is a contributing resource to the Historic District. Libertytown is eligible under Criterion A –events: Maryland's turnpike towns and transportation histories) as well as Criterion C – architecture.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: Kelly Steele, Architectural Historian, SHA, February 2, 2000

Anne E. Bruder — February 16, 2000
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Reviewer, NR program — 2/23/00
Date

Survey No. F-8-63

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____ Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____ Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
__X__ Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____ Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

____ Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
____ Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
____ Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
____ Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
____ Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
____ Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
____ Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
____ Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
____ Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
__X__ Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
__X__ Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
__X__ Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
____ Unknown Period (___ prehistoric ___ historic)	

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

____ Subsistence
____ Settlement
____ Political
____ Demographic
____ Religion
____ Technology
____ Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

__X__ Agriculture
__X__ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
____ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
____ Government/Law
____ Military
____ Religion
____ Social/Educational/Cultural
__X__ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Town
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Dwellings, Commercial Establishments and Social or Civic Buildings, and Roads
Known Design Source: Unknown

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Libertytown, Maryland
Private

Libertytown is a town of about 141 structures of which 119 (84%) contribute to its significance as an illustration of a turnpike town of the late 18th century through the second quarter of the 20th century. It has a grid plan laid out in 1782, which it retains almost intact. The structures are concentrated on Main Street with three cross streets and two parallel roads. The resources consist of late 18th century mid 19th century dwellings, stores, shops, and churches. It has outstanding examples of Federal architecture, vernacular stone, brick, log, and frame buildings, late 19th century Queen Anne style dwellings, and early 20th century bungalows. Three churches ranging in date from 1804 to 1870 reflect religious diversity as well as architectural interest. Libertytown's life has been focused on the trade of the turnpike, resulting in a remarkably well-preserved town.

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Libertytown, Maryland
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1815 A.D.
Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870 A.D.
Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930 A.D.
Modern Period 1930 - present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
Religion
Social/Educational/Cultural
Transportation

Resource Type:
Category: District

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Commerce/Trade/financial institution/bank
Commerce/Trade/department store
Education/school/academy
Religion/religious structure/church

Known Design Source: None

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. F-8-63

Magi No.

DOE __yes x no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Libertytown Survey District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Main Street (MD. Rt. 26), Mill Street (MD. Rt. 550), and Walnut Street (MD. Rt. 75) vicinity ___ not for publication

city, town Libertytown ___ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple private and public owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio

city, town Frederick state MD. 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory of Historic Properties

date 1990 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

pository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state MD. 21032

7. Description

Survey No. F-8-63

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

(Typed on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-8-63

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	_X_ community planning	___ landscape architecture	_X_ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	_X_ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
_X_ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
_X_ 1800–1899	_X_ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	_X_ transportation
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1782-1941 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: _X_A __B _X_C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state _X_local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

(Typed on separate sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-8-63

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858 Maryland Historical Trust Inventory of Historic Properties, F-8-63, completed May 1990 by Brigitte Fessenden and Edson Beall.

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland, Vol. I, Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882, pp. 602-603.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Libertytown, Md. - Walkersville, Md. **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Concurrent with sketch map attached

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor		
organization	Frederick County Planning & Zoning	**date**	July, 1991
street & number	12 E. Church Street	**telephone**	696-2958
city or town	Frederick,	**state**	MD. 21701

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600

PS-2746

Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County

Survey No. F-8-63

7.1 Description:

Libertytown is a small town of about 150 buildings located about 12 miles east of Frederick on Maryland Route 26, a major east-west transportation route since the late 18th century. The town was platted in 1782 and the current survey district includes the approximately one-mile long Main Street section of Rt. 26 and the parallel North and South Streets, with cross streets of about four blocks each at Walnut and Mill Street. The district includes about 141 structures, of which 119 (84%) contribute to its historical significance. The period of significance ranges from about 1782, the date of its plat to approximately 1941, the end of Libertytown's long period of declining economic growth, brought to a halt by World War II, a watershed national event. The buildings are principally located on the north and south sides of Main Street, with a few structures on the parallel streets and the cross streets. The town is visually divided into east and west sections by a creek bed, not shown on the original plat, but where historically no buildings were erected until the second quarter of the 20th century. It remains the only break in continuity on Main Street, although several lots on the parallel streets were never developed. The resource types included in the survey district are primarily residential structures dated from the 1790's to about 1941, several commercial buildings of the period about 1800 to 1935, three churches and related structures from about 1804 to the late 1880's, and four schools ranging in date from 1826 to 1889. The buildings are mostly two stories in height and constructed in stone, brick, log, or frame, with a few early 20th century concrete block buildings. The prevailing architectural style is vernacular, although two late 18th century Federal style residences, the Abraham Jones House (National Register) and the Coale-Sappington House, are outstanding representatives of the period. The Queen Anne style is also exemplified in the Baker House and 12114 Main. Early 20th century styles are principally represented in the bungalow type, especially well in 11919 Main and 12030 Main. The churches have some Gothic Revival as well as Renaissance Revival details. Unique among the commercial structures is the Classical Revival People's Bank of Libertytown of 1913. The general state of preservation of the survey district is very good, although some demolition has taken place, principally at the fringes of the town and just east of the People's Bank, where a commercial development project may involve the bank building as well.

Following are descriptions of representative structures in the survey district:

Wagner-Rockwell House, 12131 Main Street: The 1811 stone dwelling is two stories with a five-bay north elevation. The center entrance has a fan light and an entry porch with square columns which may be an addition of about the 1840's. The gable roof is standing seam metal with interior brick chimneys at the east and west elevations. The sash is 9/9 on the first story and 9/6 on the second. A rear ell may be an earlier stone structure. Built by John Wagner, an early tavern keeper in Libertytown and in the 1820's the residence of Elihor G. Rockwell, headmaster of the Female Academy across the street.

Abraham Jones House (National Register), 12108 Main Street: This is a 2 1/2 story brick Federal style dwelling built in about 1790-1800. The flemish bond

7.2 Description (Continued)

south elevation has three bays with a side hall plan. An elaborate pedimented door surround with a fanlight and pilasters, a modillion cornice, and three dormers with traceried muntins define the house as one of the town's most high-style buildings. Interior end chimneys and a standing seam metal roof with parapets at the corners and a fan light at the attic level in the east and west elevations. The sash is 12/12 on both stories and the dormers are 9/6. The house was built by Abraham Jones, proprietor of a store adjoining the house to the west, and one of the town's most prominent early merchants. Placed on the National Register in 1974.

Thomas Carr House, 11936 Main Street: This circa 1840 rectangular structure with rear ells is probably log under the clapboard siding of its three sections. Each is a two-bay, two-story structure with the center house joined by party wall to the other two buildings. A one-story porch covers the center house and one bay of the western section. The center house has a center entrance between two windows. The west house has its entrance in the east bay. The last house had its entry in the west bay, but it has been boarded over. Chimneys are located at the east gable end and at the junction of the wall between the other two sections. The roof is standing seam metal. Windows are 1/1 on the first story and 6/6 on the second. The porch columns are Tuscan order, probably indicating a circa 1850 date. The house is a good representative of the simple mid 19th century vernacular dwelling which composes most of the residential resources in the district.

Hamilton House, 12114 Main Street: This is one of two Queen Anne style dwellings in the district. Built about 1875, the brick house has two stories and a three-bay south elevation flanked by corner turrets. A patterned slate mansard roof is broken in the center bay by a squared-off center cross gable. An elaborate one story porch on the center three bays features arches and spindle friezes. The window openings have segmental arches; the flanking windows on the first story are segmental arched plate glass. The doorway has double paneled doors with glazed upper sections and a transom. The sash is 1/1. The house may be associated with Henry Baker, the proprietor of a nearby tanyard in the third quarter of the 19th century.

12030 Main Street: A one-story bungalow built about 1925, the brick dwelling has an integral porch under the south elevation of the composition pyramidal roof. A dormer with a pyramid roof and paired square windows with three-light vertically divided sash. The porch has a brick parapet balustrade and brick piers. The three bays include a center entry with sidelights, transom, and glazed panel door. The sash is 4 vertical lights over 1. The raised foundation is rusticated concrete block. This is an excellent example of the bungalow type, of which there are at least two others in the district.

Charles Davis House, 11919 Main Street: One of the other bungalows, the Davis House was built about 1920-1930 by a black contractor as his residence. It is located on the south side of Main at the west end of Libertytown, an area traditionally settled by blacks since the early 19th century. The house is one

7.3 Description (Continued)

story at the road level with a second story at the south where the land slopes away from the road. The walls are rusticated concrete block with quoins and a black rubble belt course at the top of the windows of the main floor, just below the cornice. Two shades of block were used in the house, the lighter on the side and rear elevations. The composition pyramid roof has a dormer on the north elevation and covers the integral porch on the street level. An exterior block and brick chimney is located on the east elevation. The house is occupied by Ms. Theresa Davis, niece of the builder. It is an unusual example of early 20th century black craftsmanship.

Simpson's Store, northeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets: The store actually is located in the west end of the log and frame rectangular building. Parts of the structure may date from the first quarter of the 19th century. The storefront appears to be about 1850. The other two sections of the building are residential. The store has four bays on the south elevation with a center recessed entry flanked by plate glass windows. The upper story has 6/6 sash. On the west elevation, two plate glass windows in the first story correspond to the 6/6 sash in the upper story. A single 6/6 window is in the gable. A one-story cantilevered entry porch shelters the store entrance. The two residential sections each have three bays with side hall entries. A bracketed entry porch is on the west residential facade. The roof is standing seam metal. The sash is 6/6. Located on the busiest intersection, the building has been a store site since the town was laid out. Abraham Jones and F. Lorraine Simpson, the current owner, have been two of the storekeepers associated with the site.

People's Bank of Libertytown, southeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets: Built in 1913, the Classical Revival brick structure is one story in height with a corner entrance under a pediment with Tuscan columns. The date and original name are still in place in the pediment and frieze. The doorway is arched, with a partial infill and modern steel and glass door. The north and west elevations have paired windows in blind-arched bays with projecting keystones. Diamond work ornaments the tympani of the blind arches. A cornice projects above the keystones. The parapet has a stone cap. The bank is now a branch of Farmers and Mechanics National Bank.

Auto repair garage, west of 12048 Main Street: This concrete block garage/ repair shop was built about 1925. The south elevation has a step parapet above a two-bay facade. The garage entrance is recessed in the east bay with a modern roll-down door. The west side of the building is occupied by an office space with a group of three windows with 1/2 sash. A modern sign panel is set above the windows. The front of the parapet is faced with aluminum siding. The gable roof behind the parapet is standing seam metal. On the side elevations of the building are groups of 2/2 windows high on the walls and a concrete block extension for a restroom. The main section concrete block is rusticated with lighter shaded corner quoins. The garage represents the impact of the 20th century automobile on the district and is located in the creek bed, the historical dividing point between the sections of the town.

7.4 Description (Continued)

Methodist Episcopal Church, 12115 Main Street: A stone building erected about 1804, the church is a one-story building with a gable roof of standing seam metal. The north elevation is brick, probably added in the second quarter of the 19th century. The three-bay elevation has a wide doorway with a wood lintel, under which is vertical wood infill. A pair of double 4-panel doors, replacements of the original doors are placed in the center of the infill. The flanking window bays are pointed arch openings with hood moldings. These are filled with brick. A third window with 2/2 sash is located above the doorway. The cornice returns on the front elevation and the side elevations have four bays each. The alteration to the doorway and windows probably took place about 1940 after the Methodist Churches reunited in the present church building in the west section of Libertytown. The former M.E. Church became a coal warehouse and the doorway was probably widened to admit truck traffic. The stone house next door to the east, 12117 Main, was the M.E. Parsonage, built in 1828.

Methodist Protestant Church, Main Street at Trammels Alley, northwest corner: Built in 1828 as a one-story stone church with a gable roof, now covered with standing seam metal, the church has a stretcher bond facade and belfry added about 1870. The center bay of the three-bay elevation projects slightly, with paired lancet windows above the recessed doorway. A small rose window is located above the lancets. The flanking bays have Gothic arched stained glass windows with hood moldings. The roof extends slightly, with rafter ends exposed. The belfry has a shingled steeple and Gothic arches forming a polygonal bell chamber. The stone side elevations are painted white and have four window bays with stained glass. A chimney rises at the rear or north elevation. Some of the stained glass was relocated from the M.E. Church when the two Methodist factions reunited in 1939.

St. Peter's Catholic Church, Walnut Street, north of North Street: The Catholic church is the second on the site, the first stone church of 1821 being demolished in 1906. The present building was erected in 1869-1870 and is a one-story brick structure with a three-bay west elevation and a central steeple. Rectangular in plan, the church has brick buttresses with finials on the north and south elevations. The square tower and the west facade have corbeled cornices in the Romanesque Revival style. Blind arches and a rose window ornament the facade. The upper part of the tower is two tiers of frame polygonal elements. The church is on a small hill and a staircase and iron balustrade rise up from the street level. The stained glass in the side elevation windows is German made. The church cemetry is located north of the building. Its grounds include several monuments and shrines including a 1912 memorial to the Titanic victims and a Grotto of Lourdes replica.

8.1 Significance:

Libertytown is an excellent illustration of the 19th century turnpike town, with its town plan and many of its most important structures in a well-preserved state.

It was the junction of the late 18th century market road between Frederick and Baltimore with the routes linking the northern part of the County and southern Pennsylvania with the east-west trade routes. This strategic location and the impetus of a town plat in 1782 spurred the growth of the region with the improvement of roads linking Libertytown to Frederick and Baltimore. Concurrent with the road network development came economic diversity, an aspect which is evident in the Simpson's Store, an early 19th century building, a 1913 bank, and smaller structures of the period 1825-1935. Economic wealth generated building activity and the town contains excellent examples of Federal and vernacular architecture as well as the Queen Anne style and early 20th century bungalows. The town's religious structures represent architectural and religious significance, as they exemplify the early 19th century split in the Methodist movement and the foundation of a Catholic parish in the eastern section of the County. The town schools also represent architectural and educational themes in that they reflected the diversification of Libertytown's population and the architecture of schools in villages of the period 1826-1889.

The best comparable turnpike town to Libertytown is Woodsboro. Both have town plans in the 1780's and share a regular grid configuration. The main road in each is flanked by parallel roads, taking in the junctions of subordinate roads. Both towns have primarily 19th century dwellings with a few outstanding examples of high style architecture in periods of greatest prosperity. Woodsboro's growth was bolstered by the Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad in the 1870's, while Libertytown's life always depended on the turnpike. The arrival of the 20th century and improved transportation began periods of slow decline for both towns.

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Sheetenhelm, Deborah E., Libertytown A History. Honors paper, History Department, Hood College, Frederick, MD, 1980.

Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808.

Williams, T.J.C., History of Frederick County, 1910; reprinted by Regional Publishing Co., Ballimore, 1979, p. 325.

F-8-63

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Libertytown

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Frederick County, Maryland (Walkersville region)

CITY, TOWN:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

__ VICINITY OF

STATE:

COUNTY:

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__ MUSEUM
__ BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__ UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__ PARK
__ STRUCTURE	__ BOTH	__ WORK IN PROGRESS	__ EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__ SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__ OBJECT	__ IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__ GOVERNMENT	__ SCIENTIFIC
	__ BEING CONSIDERED	__ YES: UNRESTRICTED	__ INDUSTRIAL	__ TRANSPORTATION
	not applic.	__ NO	__ MILITARY	__ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: multiple public and private owners

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN:

STATE, Zip code

__ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: Frederick, Maryland

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE:

DATE:

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

CITY, TOWN:

STATE

F-8-63

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	_ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary Description

Libertytown is located within the Walkersville region in Frederick County, Maryland. It's historic housing stock includes colonial, federal and revival styles built of log, stone, brick and frame and covers the period from the 1700s to the late 1800s, with many of the buildings in good to excellent condition and in continued use since their construction.
The most impressive examples are situated along Main Street around the town's highest elevation, serving as landmarks near the major intersection of Md. Route 26 / Md. Route 75 and at the eastern end of the town. In addition to those larger and prominent houses are many smaller structures of interest, such as clapboard covered early log houses and accessory buildings. Building orientation is north or south on Main Street, which represents the primary organizing element. Spacing and street edges follow historic patterns with few exceptions, giving Libertytown its distinctive character as an 18th century settlement.

Following are descriptions of ten resources in Libertytown:

1. Abraham Jones House (National Register 1974)
2. Richard Coale House / Thomas Sappington House
3. The Schoolmaster's House / Rockwell House / Wagner House
4. The Academy / Prof. Rockwell's Female Academy
5. United Methodist Church
6. Simpson's Store
7. The Parsonage / The Baker House
8. Angel Hill
9. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church
10. Dr. Sim House

descriptions
see attached

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

F-8-63

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

- —PREHISTORIC
- —1400-1499
- —1500-1599
- —1600-1699
- X 1700-1799
- X 1800-1899
- —1900

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

—ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	—COMMUNITY PLANNING	—LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
—ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	—CONSERVATION	—LAW	—SCIENCE
—AGRICULTURE	—ECONOMICS	—LITERATURE	—SCULPTURE
X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	—MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
—ART	—ENGINEERING	—MUSIC	—THEATER
X COMMERCE	—EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	—PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
—COMMUNICATIONS	—INDUSTRY	—POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	—OTHER (SPECIFY)
	—INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Named with patriotic flavor, Libertytown was laid out in 1782. Preceeding the platting was a small settlement, large enough to support a physician. During the early 19th century, the town became an early transportation hub: the building of the Baltimore - Liberty - Hagerstown Turnpike was one of the first in the nation. Growing into a thriving commercial center, Libertytown supported the growing trade to the west. In addition to it's commercial success, Libertytown was the site of one of the earliest schools for girls.
Being by-passed by the National Pike and not included in the Baltimore - Ohio railroad eventually led to Libertytown's decline in growth. This, however, caused the town to be preserved much as it was in the late 1800s.

History (see attached)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

F-8-63

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

Mill and Main Streets

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Libertytown's Main Street: West from Mill and Main Street to the East end of the Street (Dr. Sim House - The Academy).
Libertyrown Rt. 75 (Church Street): Angel Hill and Catholic Church.

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

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Brigitte V. Fessenden and Edson Beall

ORGANIZATION: University of Maryland, School of Architecture — DATE: 5/10/1990

STREET & NUMBER: c/o Prof. D. Fogle — TELEPHONE:

CITY OR TOWN: College Park — STATE: Maryland

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

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

F-8-68

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION
ORIGINS AND HISTORY

Delaplaine, Edward S, Origins of Frederick County:A Bicentennial Address, 1949.

Holt, John R, "A Condensed History of Frederick City and County."

Newman, Parsons, "Three Historical Sketches of Frederick County-From Origin to Revolution."

Ouynn, William Rogers, A Bicentennial of Frederick City and County, 1949.

Searight, Thomas, An Illustrated Narrative of the National Road, Uniontown Pa., 1984.

Steetenhelm, Deborah E., "Libertytown:A History.", Unpublished Paper, Hood College Md., 1980.

Williams,T.J.C., History of Frederick County, Maryland., Two Volumes, Maryland:L.R. Titsworth and Co., 1910.

Architectural Analysis

Maryland Historical Trust Worksheet Nomination Forms

Current Plat Plan with Ownership Registration

Base Map Libertytown

Zoning Map Libertytown

Development Report Walkersville Region

Bypass Impact

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VISUAL SURVEY

In 1782, John Young platted the town of "Liberty" into 240 lots. A day's ride form Frederick (the county seat), this new town was on the route to Baltimore and was used as a stopping place for travellers. Now called "Libertytown", it is situated east of Frederick along Maryland Route 26. The main street of the town consists of the portion of Route 26 east from Daysville Road to the Women's Academy, including the intersections with Mill Street and Church Street (Maryland Route 75). Also part of the town are North and South streets running parallel to Main Street. The housing stock consists primarily of colonial houses constituting of a datum running through the town. This acts as a background upon which the more unique buildings of the town can stand. The town is successful in its ability to constantly reuse its existing buildings, resist new development, and yet incorporate new building styles within the town's mostly 18th-19th century character.

The typical view seen throughout Libertytown, as shown in Figure 1, consists of a group of standard buildings which constitute a datum. Their similarities include being 2-story structures with pitched end-gabled roofs, no dormers, and little or no ornamentation. This standard building takes on many variations. It is made of either clapboard, stone, or brick, and either a detached single family home, or a duplex. The many variations consist of a 2-bay style, a 3-bay style with center or off-center entry;

or a 5-bay style house. (See Figure 2) The 5-bay house can be one home, or it can look like one home and really be a duplex, or it can look like a duplex but really be one home with an addition. These many different styles are seen throughout the town and constitute a substantial architectural fabric against which the other unique buildings can stand.

Travelling from west to east down Main Street, starting from the intersection with Daysville Road, one first catches a glimpse of the town, as shown in Figure 3. On the left is a new High's convenience store. It is interesting to note that there is not a commercial/residential district division within Libertytown. The businesses are interspersed within the residential building fabric, as are the more important buildings such as churches and banks. These form small gathering places, or centers around which the houses are built, helping to form a lasting community.

The houses start on the south side of Main Street, across from the High's store. In this part of the town, the houses are placed further apart than those found in the center of town. The houses are 2-story, 2-bay style standard buildings with driveways and garages. Most of the buildings are not as in good condition as the ones further east. The houses are clapboard, stone, or clapboard with stone foundations. Continuing east, interspersed with this datum is a bungalow (one of three within the town). There are also newer buildings which are not quite as successful

at either matching the charm and character of the town, or in keeping the established street edge. One noteworthy standard building, on the north side of the street, is built of stone and clapboard and looks like two buildings, but is actually one building, with one roof, and only one entrance.

Continuing east, as Main Street rises in elevation, one comes to an important intersection in the town with Mill Street. Here punctuating the corners are four buildings: a large brick standard duplex, an antique store, a craft store made from concrete masonry units done in an art deco style, and a beautiful white standard building with Victorian additions. From here, looking east, one can see Main Street dip, and the steeple of the United Methodist Church on the left. Utility poles line the road, as well as some trees. Before reaching the church, one passes more standard buildings (some with garages) and some newer houses. There are also some houses that are in need of repair, but in general, the houses are in good condition.

At the base of the hill is the United Methodist Church (built in 1828), an important landmark in the town (it is discussed in detail in another report). It is a symmetrical building with a brick veneer over stone, and a standing seam metal roof. Next door to the church is the church hall. (See Figure 4).

Further east, one passes a field on the left, and comes upon a gas station which also has an art deco roof line.

This is made of concrete masonry units and was probably built in the 1930's or 1940's. Next door to the gas station is the only true Queen Anne style building in town. It is white clapboard and exhibits picturesque qualities of the Queen Anne style. A large porch pulls the assymmetrical building form together.

On the south side of Main Street, near the Sappington house, there are more standard houses. These are newer and covered with shingles.

Afterwards, one comes upon the busiest intersection in town (it also happens to be the intersection with the highest number of accidents in Frederick County), the intersection of Maryland Route 26 with Maryland Route 75. Marking this intersection are four important buildings. The high federal style Sappington house, which will be discussed in another report, is situated on the southwest corner of the intersection. On the northwest corner of the intersection is a building with an art deco motif roofline which covers an old end-gabled standing seam metal roof. On the northeast corner of the intersection is Simpson's store. On the southeast corner in the People's Bank. (See Figure 5). This building was built in 1913 on the site where slave auctions used to be held. The building is a 1-story brick building, rectangular in plan. It is the only example of a corner entrance in town, as well as of a neoclassical entrance.

From this corner, the view north on Route 75 (see Figure 6) shows in the distance on the crest of the hill, St. Peter's church, the refectory, and Angel Hill. St. Peter's church is a symmetrical brick building, with a center entrance done in a Federal style, and in excellent condition. It is larger than the United Methodist Church mentioned above.

Looking still further east on Main Street, straight ahead is the view of the Libertytown Women's Academy as the road levels off and bends to the south. (See Figure 7). Because most of the traffic turns off Main Street onto Route 75, this part of town has less traffic and the ambiance is more serene. Some of the more unique buildings are in this part of town. On the north side of the street is the Abraham-Jones (the only house on the National Register), adjacent to Simpson's store. Also on this side of the street, there are two Second Empire (or Victorian eclectic) style buildings. One of the buildings is blue painted brick and has a mansard roof, a side bay and a unique jagged stone ornamented porch. (See Figure 8). The other building is a symmetrical, red brick, mansard-roofed building with corner towers and an ornate wood carved porch.

The south side of the street includes more standard buildings, but they are larger and in better condition than those mentioned above. Further east is the old Methodist church, built in 1804, which is now used as an antique store. Next door to that is the stone parsonage which is

discussed in detail in another report. It is a 2-bay, side entranced standard colonial style building. The town ends at the Women's Academy and the old schoolmaster's house -- both beautiful stone buildings built in the later 18th century.

Parallel to Main Street run North and South Streets. These streets are not as developed as Main Street, but are part of the town, and deserve mention here. On North Street, there are few houses. Some new buildings and a sports bar exists. There is also a dilapidated, gutted 2-story standard building covered with shingles situated next to a free-standing chimney from a burned-down building. These buildings are suburban in feeling -- i.e., they are not densely situated. They are either new or in poor condition. South Street also does not include many buildings, but they are of the same style, covered in shingles, usually 2-story, 2-bay buildings, in the standard colonial style. They are also in poor condition.

In general, Libertytown has been successful at keeping and maintaining its buildings. One reason for this is its success in re-using existing buildings. For instance, the building housing Simpson's store has been in constant use since the early 1800's. The building housed a store owned by the Jones' and then the Sappington's, before the Simpson's owned it. Other buildings in town have had many uses during their existence, such as the aforementioned old Methodist church which is now being used as an antique

store. The women's academy is now used as an office for a real estate business, and the United Methodist church hall (built in 1878), used to be the Main Street school.

Other buildings of significance include the many one-room outbuildings seen throughout the town. They are either made of stone, clapboard, sheet metal or logs. They may have been used as storage sheds, slaves quarters, or many other things, but many today are still being used. They are mostly storage sheds or craft shops, and the one behind the Sappington house is used as a tailor shop. (See Figure 9). It is a one-room, front-gable, clapboard building.

Libertytown has also incorporated changes in architectural styles, as well as allowed new buildings to be built. Many additions can be seen within the town using modern and victorian conventions. An interesting example is a house on the south side of Main Street, east of Mill Street, which has a typical colonial 3-bay building core and many additions on the side and back. To tie it all together the house was covered completely with pressed sheet metal (to look like shingles) and painted red. This technique was not used until the later Victorian era.

Newer building styles are also evident in the town. There are three bungalows situated in different parts of the town. The bungalow style is a 1 1/2 story building, with a low roof and dormers, and a porch. This building style was popular after World War II for the working class. Another

popular style seen in four of the buildings throughout the town, is the stepped art deco motif used in the roof lines of garages and houses alike. This motif was popular during the 1930's. (See Figure 10). Less successful building styles are those that intended to copy a previous style -- such as those "Colonial Revival" buildings -- but either do not keep the street edge, or do not quite use the right building elements for the style they are copying. For example, some of the newer "Colonial Revival" buildings are covered with shingles, and have picture windows, etc.

Old photos of Libertytown attest to its capability to change with the times. Old dirt roads have been paved with asphalt, horses and buggies have been replaced with automobiles, and rows of trees have been replaced with utility poles. Libertytown has shown its ability to adapt through time by constant reuse of buildings and use of new architectural conventions. Its success lies in its ability to also maintain its mostly 18th-19th century character as well.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS:

SELECTED BUILDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Libertytown's historic housing stock includes colonial, federal and revival styles, many of them in good to excellent condition and in continued use since their construction. The most impressive houses are situated along Main Street around the town's highest elevation and severe as landmarks near the major intersection and at the eastern end of the town. In addition to those larger houses there are many mid-sized and smaller structures of interest, such as clapboard covered early log houses and accessory buildings. Buildings orientation is either north or south along Main Street which represents the primary organizing element. Building spaces and street edges follow historic patterns with few exceptions, giving Libertytown its distinctive character as an 18th century settlement.

The following listing of buildings represent fine examples of various architectural styles and periods in Libertytown:

1. Abraham Jones House
2. Richard Coale House (Thomas Sappington House)
3. The Schoolmaster's House (Rockwell House, Wagner House)
4. The Academy (Prof. Rockwell's Female Academy)
5. United Methodist Church
6. Simpson's Store

7. The Parsonage (The Baker House)

8. Angel Hill

9. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church

10. Dr. Sim House (Ada Poole House)

1. ABRAHAM JONES HOUSE (National Register 1974)

Built in the late 18th century by Abraham Jones, a prosperous merchant who lived and operated a store in Libertytown, this house represents one of the finest federal examples in Maryland and is in excellent condition. It is situated on the north side of Maryland Route 26 (Main Street), approximately 200 feet east of the intersection of Maryland Route 26 and Maryland Route 75.

The building is two and one-half stories high, on a stone foundation and constructed of Flemish bond brick. Single flush gable chimneys stand at each end of the roof ridge and the west side wall is shared with a later frame structure. The main entrance door is to the left and an excellent example of federal period craftsmanship and design: it has paneled jambs, fluted pilasters, a deep frieze and a modillioned pediment; a molded key-stoned arch frames a traceried overdoor fanlight. Building orientation is south, with two windows to the right of the entrance door and three windows on the second floor, all 12/12 sash. At ground level, between and below the two first floor windows, is an arched cellar entrance; adjacent to it, on its east side, is a small flat arched cellar window. Door and window frames are painted white and black blinds are complete.

A gable roof with low parapets at each end of the "A" frame, formed by the extension of the gable walls up above the roof line, is presently covered with red tin. Three gabled dormers, facing south, have foliated, double-hung windows and decorative embellishments ar well as modillioned roof cornices as applied to the doorway.

A two-story kitchen-dining wing stands at the rear (north) of the house, possibly pre-dating the main house. Its expansive fireplace opening still retains its trammel bars and cranes, as well as a built-in oven. Attached to the north wall of the kitchen is a smaller, two-story wing that is believed to have initially served as servant quarters.

2. RICHARD COALE HOUSE (Thomas Sappington House)

Probably the first house of its size in Libertytown, it is situated on the southwest corner of Main Street (Maryland Route 26) and Maryland Route 75 and was built in or about 1784 by Richard Coale, later a surgeon in the Navy during the Revolutionary War and a friend of John Young, who laid out the town.

The house is an L-shaped, federal period two and one-half story structure and in good condition; built over a stone foundation in flemish bond brick. It has two double flush gable chimneys at each end of the roof ridge. The building orientation is north, with a centered, double-doored paneled entrance of which the central panel of each is carved and set into a simple archway with

shelf-shaped entablature and a recessed rectangular, mullioned fan light.

Four windows (two on each side of the entrance door) on the first floor are 9/9 sash and five windows on the second floor are 6/6 sash. Three dormers and round windows in each end wall in the red tin roof are presently boarded up. Both ends of high-gabled roof have facia and the eaves are corniced and boxed with decorated frieze and brackets. Door and window frames are painted white and black blinds are complete.

3. THE SCHOOLMASTER'S HOUSE (Rockwell House, Wagner House)

This sandstone colonial house on the eastern end of Main Street is in good to very good condition and consists of a front part which was built in 1811 (as marked in the east-end chimney peak) and a much older back section, possibly dating back to 1730. Both parts are connected by a doorway which appears to be at the location of the original front door to the older house, facing north. Flush gable brick chimneys are at each end of the roof ridge. A small, covered porch is protecting the centered entrance, and its roof is supported by four square columns and two/half columns, one on each side of the paneled and transomed entrance door which is facing north. Four windows on the first floor north wall are topped by keystone lintels; two to the left and two to the right of the entrance door and 9/9 sash; five windows on the second floor are 9/6 sash.

Window frames, doorframe and porch columns are painted white, the entrance door is painted black as are all blinds.

The character of this house is similar to the "Academy" directly across the street and was for many years the home of Professor Rockw3ell, who taught at the "Academy". It is rumored that there once was an underpass between this house and the school, allowing the teacher to reach his classroom in bad weather completely dry and unsoiled.

4. THE ACADEMY (Professor Rockwell's Female Academy)

Build as a school for girls in or about 1820-1826, this colonial style building represents a significant part in the history of female education, not only for Maryland, but for the United States as well. The Academy was probably one of the first schools for girls and served the needs for female education in the Libertytown area until 1873.

Built of sandstone, it is of rectangular shape, measures approximately 34 x 68 feet and is two stories high; building orientation is south. There is a central chimney, as probably was at the time of the original construction (writer's opinion). The gable roof is covered with wood shingles over an attic which resembles a ships hull construction, similar to the Schifferstadt house in Frederick.

Past alterations include the removal of four corner chimneys and a belfry as well as the closing of a large, centered door in the west facade of the building, which probably served as the main entry.

A total of six doorways, three on the north side and three on the south side of the building, are eight-paneled in pairs and painted. Windows on both floors are large and 12/12 sash and have deep sills.

This building radiates simplicity, sincerity and strength, representing a true landmark at the east end of the town.

5. UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Opened for worship on October 21, 1828, this church has been in continuous use since that time and is in good condition. Of rectangular shape, the building is a one-storied structure, with the front rising to an octagonal, open belfry with a spire. Situated on the north side of Main Street, facing south, the front side is built of brick, while the rest of the building, including the foundation,s is of rubble stone.

Recessed double doors with two tiers of molded vertical panels and a leaded transom over the door bearing the name of the church lead into the interior. The side walls and ceiling of the recessed space are covered with molded vertical panels, matching the pattern in the doorpanels. Two double-hung, gothic style, stained glass windows are to the left and right sides of the entry and a pair of double-hung, gothic style, slim stained glass windows are directly above. A round, stained glass transom is crowning the window arrangement. Both side walls of the building and

the back wall have two equally spaced rectangular, stained glass windows each.

6. SIMPSON'S STORE (Abraham Jones Store)

A country store since the time it was built in or before 1790, it has been an important part in the town for many years and possibly pre-dates the Abraham Jones House. Situated on the north-east corner of Maryland Route 26 and Maryland Route 75, it is connected to the Abraham Jones House through two houses of similar size and height. Presumably a log structure, it is in fair condition and covered with wood siding and painted green, as is its gabled tin roof. Windows on the second floor are 6/6 sash; frames and facia are painted white. First floor windows are large and 1/1; the entry door is "dutch-style" with a fixed upper glass panel.

A small porch covers the entry area which is facing south, protecting various merchandise and equipment.

7. THE PARSONAGE (The Baker House)

Built in 1808 as the parsonage of Libertytown's Methodist Episcopal Church and used as such for almost a hundred years, this two-story colonial style sandstone house has been used residentially since 1906 and in excellent condition.

Situated on the south side of Main Street near the Schoolmaster's House, its main entrance is facing north. A recessed, paneled wood door is topped by a three-section

transom; the sides and ceiling of the recess are paneled as well.

An open porch, stretching along the front and covering approximately two thirds of the first floor has three columns supporting its tin roof and two pilasters flanking the entry. There are two windows on the first floor and three on the second floor north wall, all 6/6 sash. One flush gable chimney is located on the west end of the house.

8. ANGEL HILL

An example of "rural Greek revival", this house was built probably in the early 19th century and has not been altered. It is in good conditions with several interesting and unusual features, such as angled interior framing of its windows.

Situated on Maryland Route 75, north of Main Street, this house is two stories high with no attic and an almost flat roof which slopes slightly towards the back and is oriented towards the west. Its brick walls extend above the roof in parapet fashion on the front and on the side of the house. A dentil cornice pattern is repeated in the wood trim of the single bay front porch entrance. Overall dimensions are 25' x 25' square; the wall construction is three thicknesses of brick over a stone foundation which has an outside entrance in the rear of the house into the basement. Each side of the house has a chimney. The main entrance door is paneled wood and has a four-light transom above. Windows are 6/6 sash with almost all of the original

glass; one window above the entrance door is one third of the size of the rest of the windows.

Located near St. Peter's Catholic Church, the location has always been referred to as "The Hill" and since the front yard iron gate contains to cherubs in the grill work, the combination of these two facts produced the name "Angel Hill".

9. ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Started in 1868, this church building was completed in 1870 and dedicated by Bishop James Gibbons. It has beautiful stained glass windows which were imported from Europe and installed in 1910 as well as a number of interesting outdoor shrines, all in good condition. Entry is 18 steps above the street level through an arched, fanlighted center doorway. Brick exterior wall construction over a stone foundation is trimmed with masonry work of arches and pilasters and intricate ornamental design in the walls and cornices. A double wooden door leads into a vestibule which is square shaped and the base of the louvered belfry and spire. Four exterior supporting buttresses on each side of the building are topped by finials. Stained glass windows are illuminating the vestibule and the church, each side wall of the church has six arched windows. The only opening in the back wall is a door.

The grounds surrounding this church were at the turn of the century reported to be one of the loveliest spots in this County.

10. DR. SIM HOUSE (Ada Poole House)

Located on the corner of Main and Mill Streets and built in the late 18th or early 19th century, this federal pericd house in excellent condition is the only property in Libertytown with most of its accessory buildings still standing: smoke house, corn crib, hog pen,chicken stable and an outhouse with double seats. Deed records show that on December 15, 1819, a Julianne Angel bought or inherited this property from Vachel Hammond, her mother, indicating that the house, or at least part of it must have been built prior to 1819.

Wall construction is white painted prick over a stone foundation; an intricate pattern of "brick-lace" is found cn the sides of the bay located on the west side of the house. Chimney location is central; interior layout is side stair, double parlor, with a connecting doorway to an adjacent one-story building attached to the back of the house and which used to be the practice of Dr. Sim.

An open front porch stretching along all of the first floor on the north wall of the building and continuing along the east wall was probably added during the second half of the 19th century. Square columns support the porch roof and have carved brackets, both painted white. Roofing material is tin.

F-8-63

ORIGINS AND HISTORY

For almost 100 years after the first settlement of Maryland in 1634, population was centered around the Chesapeake Bay and its navigable tributaries. It was not until the early 18th century that the area now known as Frederick County was first explored and documented. Swiss explorers Franz-Louis Michel (1707) and Christoph von Graffenried (1712) mapped the area where Libertytown is now located. They left valuable maps of the upper Potomac River, local mountains, Conoy Indian settlements and most importantly, indian trails. These early trails were the routes of the Conoy Indians for reaching hunting grounds and trading with other tribes. Early settlers also used these trails and began to establish small settlements along them.

By the 1720's, large tracts of land were being surveyed and patents issued. Two of these tracts, Tasker's Chance and Duke's Woods are the present site of the City of Frederick and Libertytown respectively. Both tracts were considered for the location of the government seat, but in 1745, Fredericktown was chosen as the site of the new government.

In 1732, Lord Baltimore, wanting the area settled in hopes of ending a boundary dispute with Pennsylvania, offered hundreds of acres virtually free of charge to homesteading families. This, as one could imagine, attracted a great deal of settlers.

The English, via southern Maryland, were the first to settle the Liberty District. They came, by water, up the Potomac as far as they could to Georgetown, then overland on the indian trail to the Monocacy Valley. Germans were next to settle in the area. Many were on their way from Pennsylvania to Virginia when they decided to settle in the valley instead.

By 1775, the population of Duke's Woods was large enough to support a physician, Dr. Francis Brown Sappington. In 1782, John Young, owner of Duke's Woods, laid out 240 lots of Liberytown and offered them for sale or rent. This layout was very similar to that of Fredericktown.

The origin of the name Libertytown has been a subject of mush speculation. My feeling is since it was laid out just after the American Revolution and the strong presence of the Sons of Liberty organization in Frederick County before the war, the town was named for patriotic reasons. Other theories suggest that in colonial times certain areas of Baltimore vicinity were know as "The Liberties". Also the term can denote an area free from British Rule.

Overland transportation in these days was very difficult and time consuming. In 1790, the 45-mile trip from Baltimore to Fredericktown by wagon took 6 days! This prompted investors to charter the Baltimore-Liberty-Hagerstown Turnpike Company in 1815.

These early entrepreneurs calculated that the overall cost of transporting goods would be reduced using the new toll road. Shares offered by the company were bought up immediately.

These were the years of the turnpike boom. By 1822, the National Pike from Baltimore to Wheeling on the Ohio River was completed. In Maryland there was great competition for having the national road run through your town. Many towns offered to donate land for the new road. Libertytown was disappointed when the more southern route from Baltimore to Frederick was chosen to be part of the National Pike.

In its heyday in the early to mid 19th century, Libertytown was a thriving commercial center. Close to Fredericktown, Libertytown experienced a period of steady growth. The erection of a number of fine homes reflects the town's prominence in the county. The Bond Map published in 1858 shows over eighty structures in Libertytown. It also shows that in the pre-civil war era, Libertytown was one of the largest and most commercially active in the region. During the Civil War, confederate troops ransacked the general store that still stands today.

After the Civil War began a period of decline for Libertytown. Being bypassed by the National Pike and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were probably the most important factors in the decline. In 1870, a new road to Frederick

meant easier access to the shops and businesses there and thus a drop off in local business in Libertytown.

Today Libertytown is much as it was in the 19th century; a small, rural community with a sense of place in its historical setting.

F-8-63

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Bridge over Dollyhyde Creek Survey Number: F-

Property Address: MD 26: Chestnut Grove to MD31, Libertytown

Project: Contract No. F 227-201-777 (9203448) Agency: SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Libertytown Historic District Survey Number: F-8-63

___ Listed X Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: X A ___B X C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource X contributes/___ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

X Location ___ Design X Setting ___ Materials

___ Workmanship ___ Feeling ___ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Bridge over Dollyhyde Creek is located within the boundaries of the Libertytown Historic District and most likely dates to the 1920's. Libertytown is significant as a turnpike town of the late 18th century through the second quarter of the 20th century. It is located on MD 26, a major east-west transportation route since the late 18th century. The town's structures are concentrated on Main Street with a few buildings on the parallel and cross streets. The district contains outstanding examples of Federal architecture, vernacular stone, brick, log and frame buildings, 19th century Queen Anne style residences and early 20th century bungalows. The only break in the continuity of buildings on Main Street is a division formed by the creek bed over which this bridge crosses. This bridge is a contributing element to the Libertytown Historic District in its significant role as part of the historic transportation system of the town.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: Rita Suffness, SHA

J. Ellen Friese — 1/4/93

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

[illegible] — 12-23-93

Reviewer, NR program — Date

Survey No. F-8-63

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

___	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
___	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_X_	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
___	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

___	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
___	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
___	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
___	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
___	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
___	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
___	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
___	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
___	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
___	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_X_	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
___	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
___	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

___	Subsistence
___	Settlement
___	Political
___	Demographic
___	Religion
___	Technology
___	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

___	Agriculture
___	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
___	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
___	Government/Law
___	Military
___	Religion
___	Social/Educational/Cultural
_X_	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Structure

Historic Environment: Town

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Bridge

Known Design Source: None

QUAD LIBERTYTOWN QUAD

F-8-83

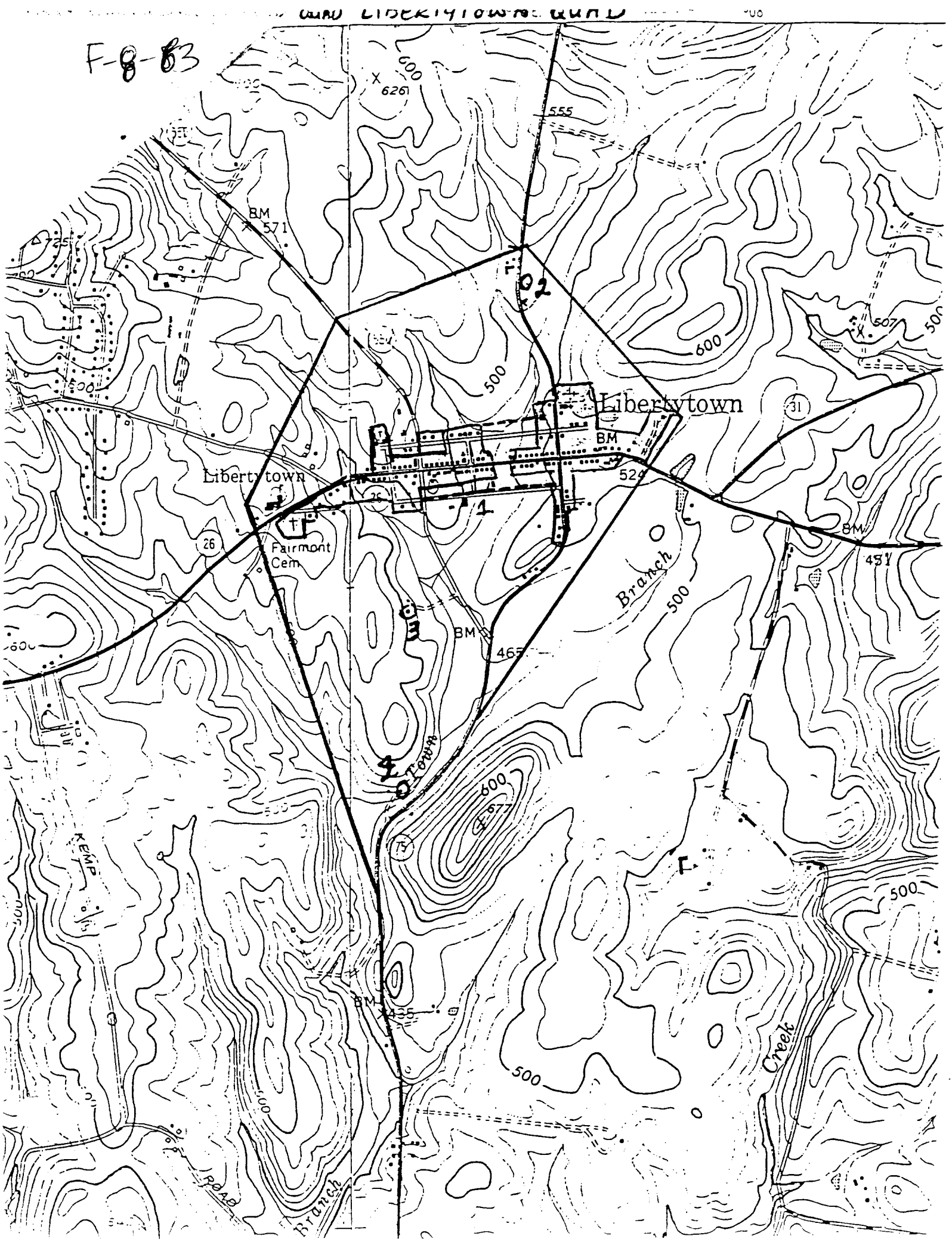
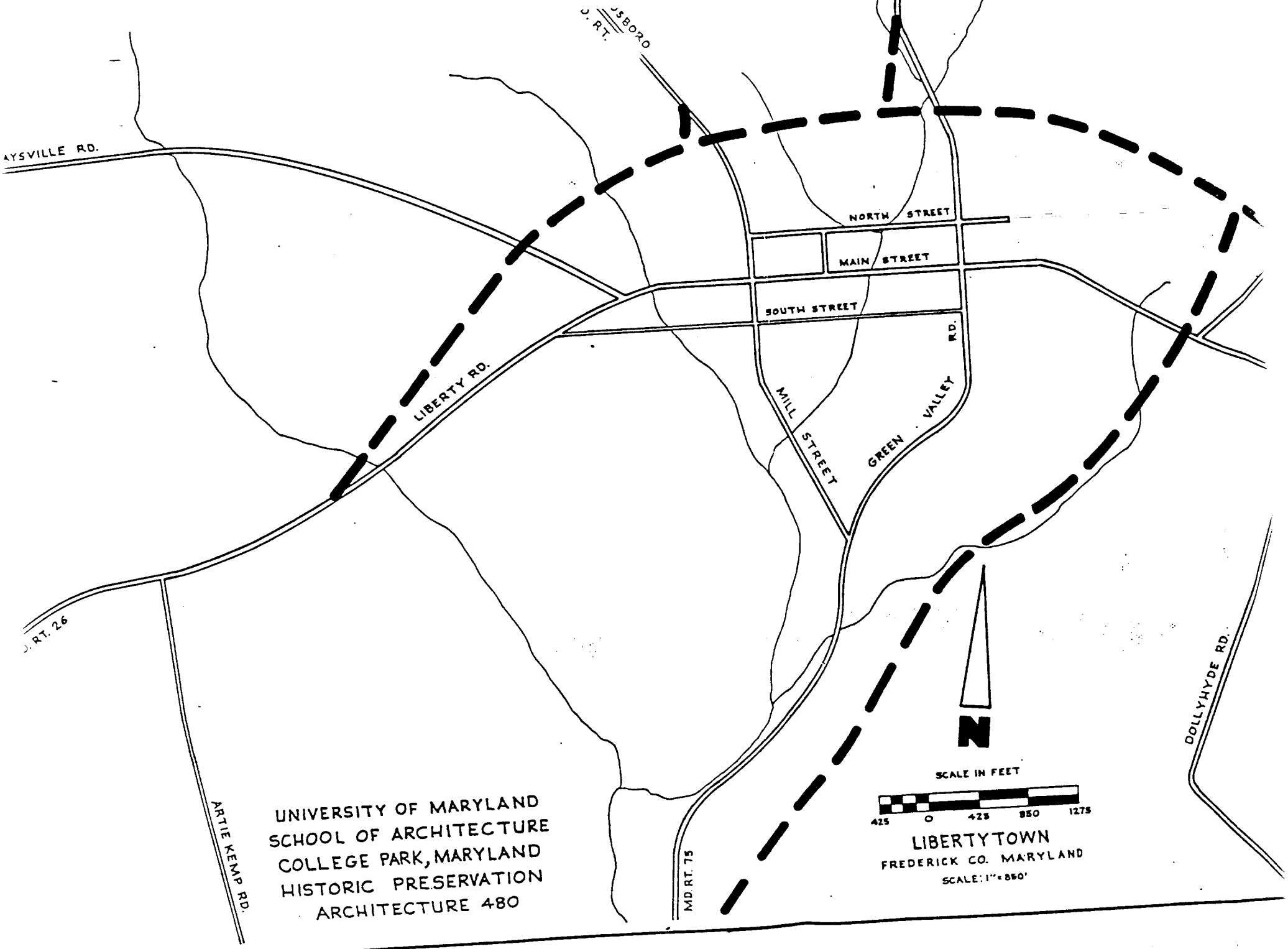


Photo 7-View of MD 26 west of Libertytown

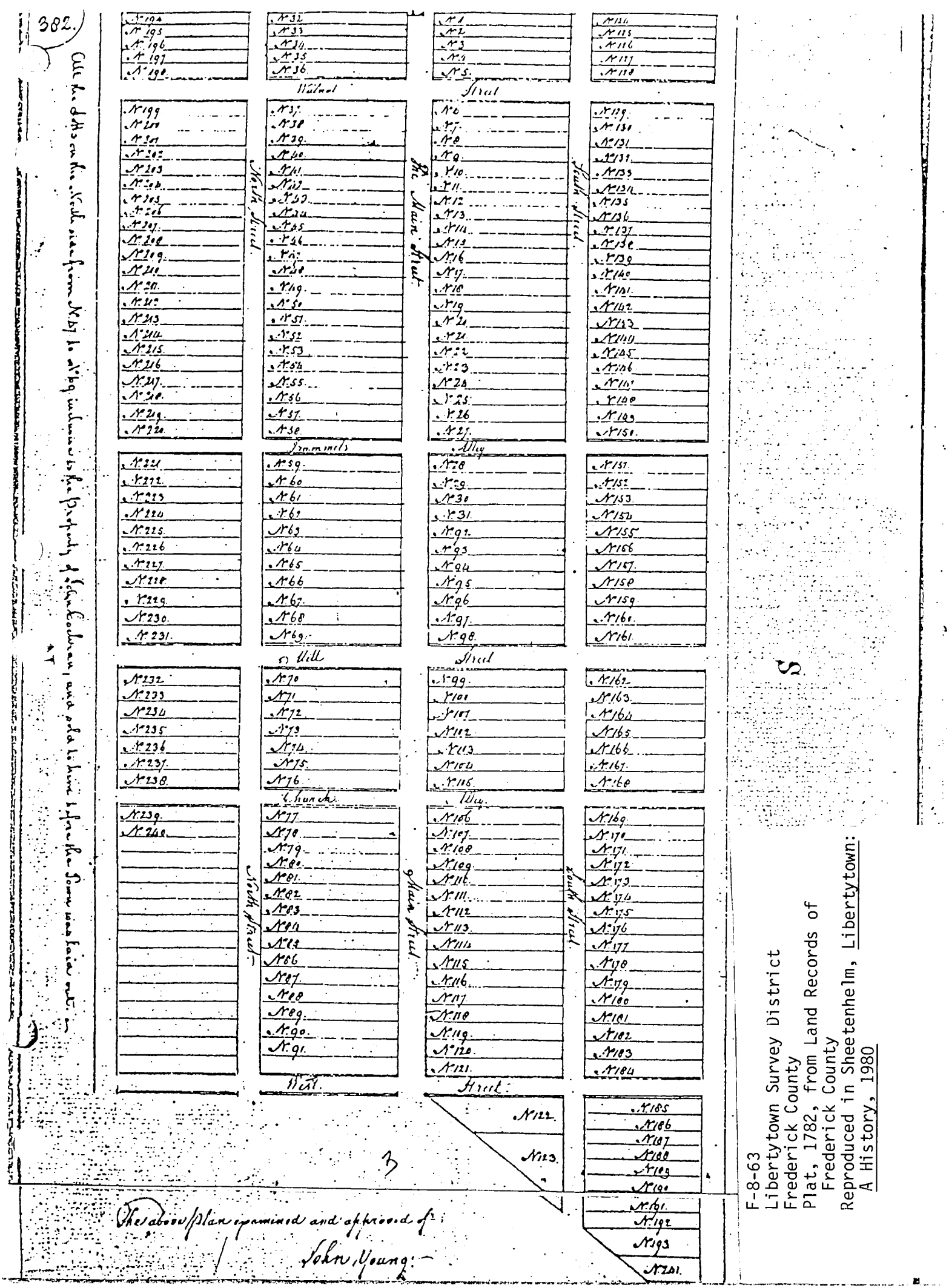
Photo 8-View of MD 26 west of Libertytown

Photo 9-Box Culvert over Dollyhyde Creek


AYSVILLE RD.
NORTH STREET
MAIN STREET
SOUTH STREET
LIBERTY RD.
MILL STREET
GREEN VALLEY RD.
D. RT. 26
ARTIE KEMP RD.
MD. RT. 75
DOLLYHYDE RD.
N
SCALE IN FEET
425 0 425 850 1275
LIBERTYTOWN
FREDERICK CO. MARYLAND
SCALE: 1" = 850'
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURE 480

F-8-83

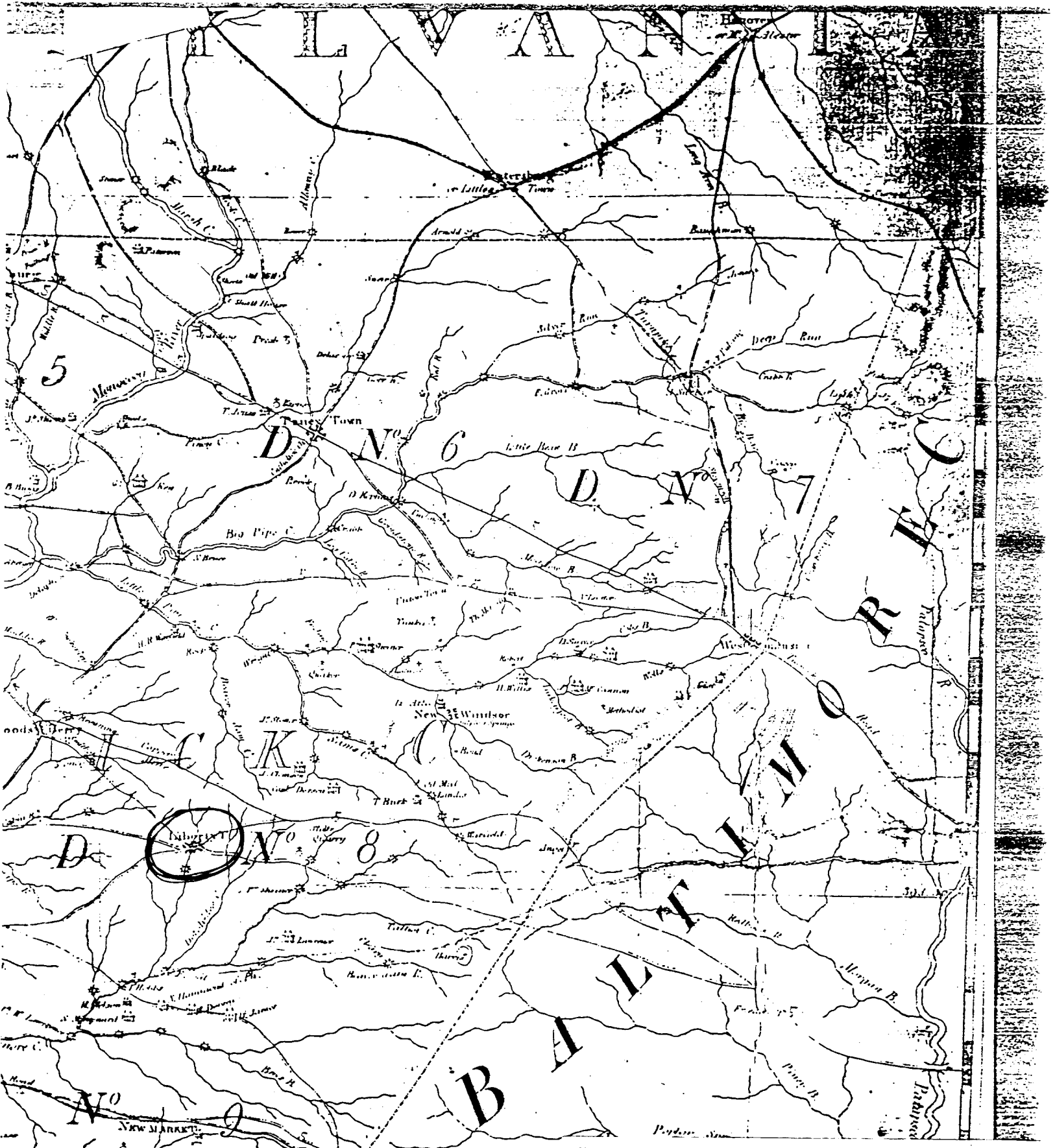
382.



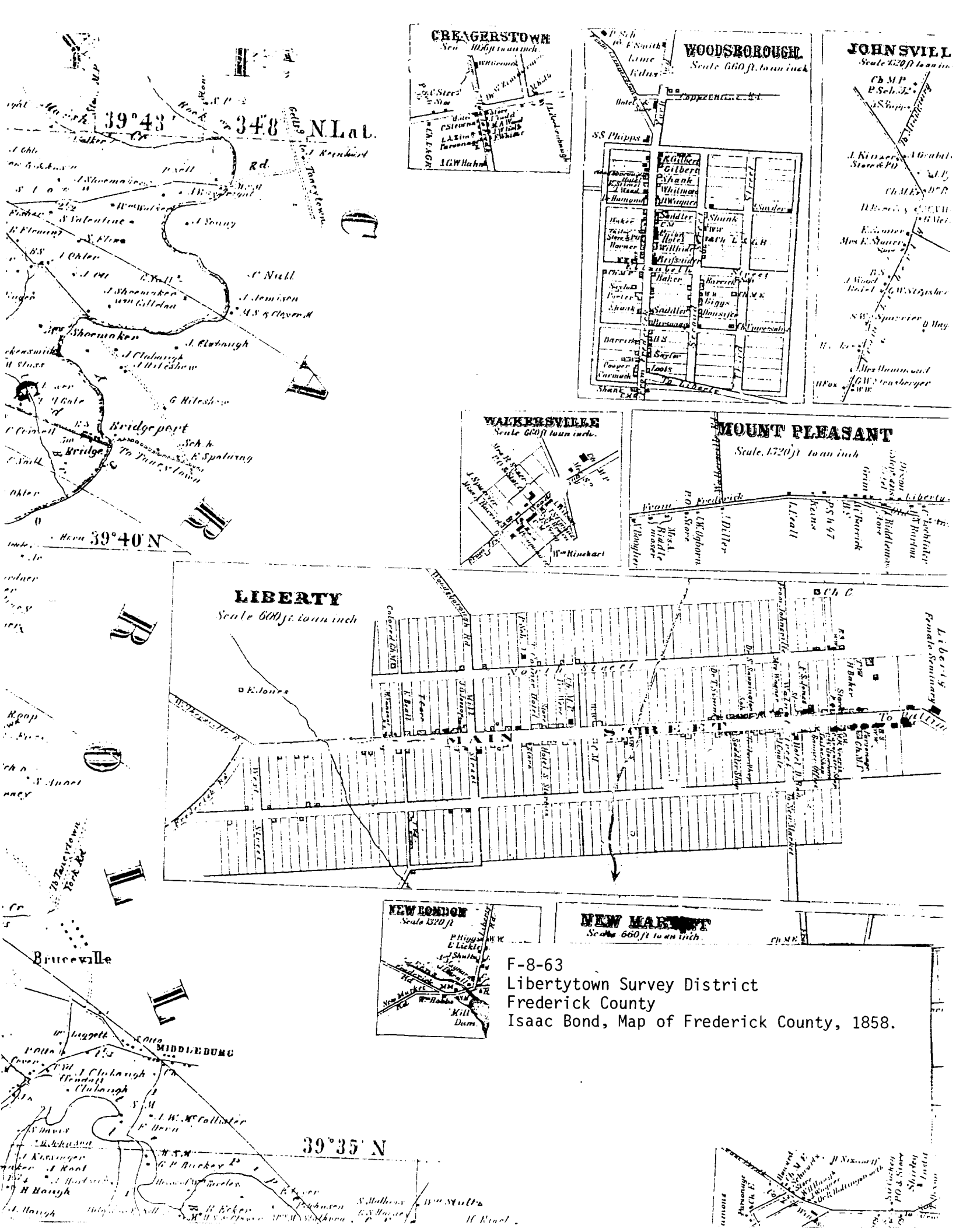
The above Plan examined and approved of

John Young

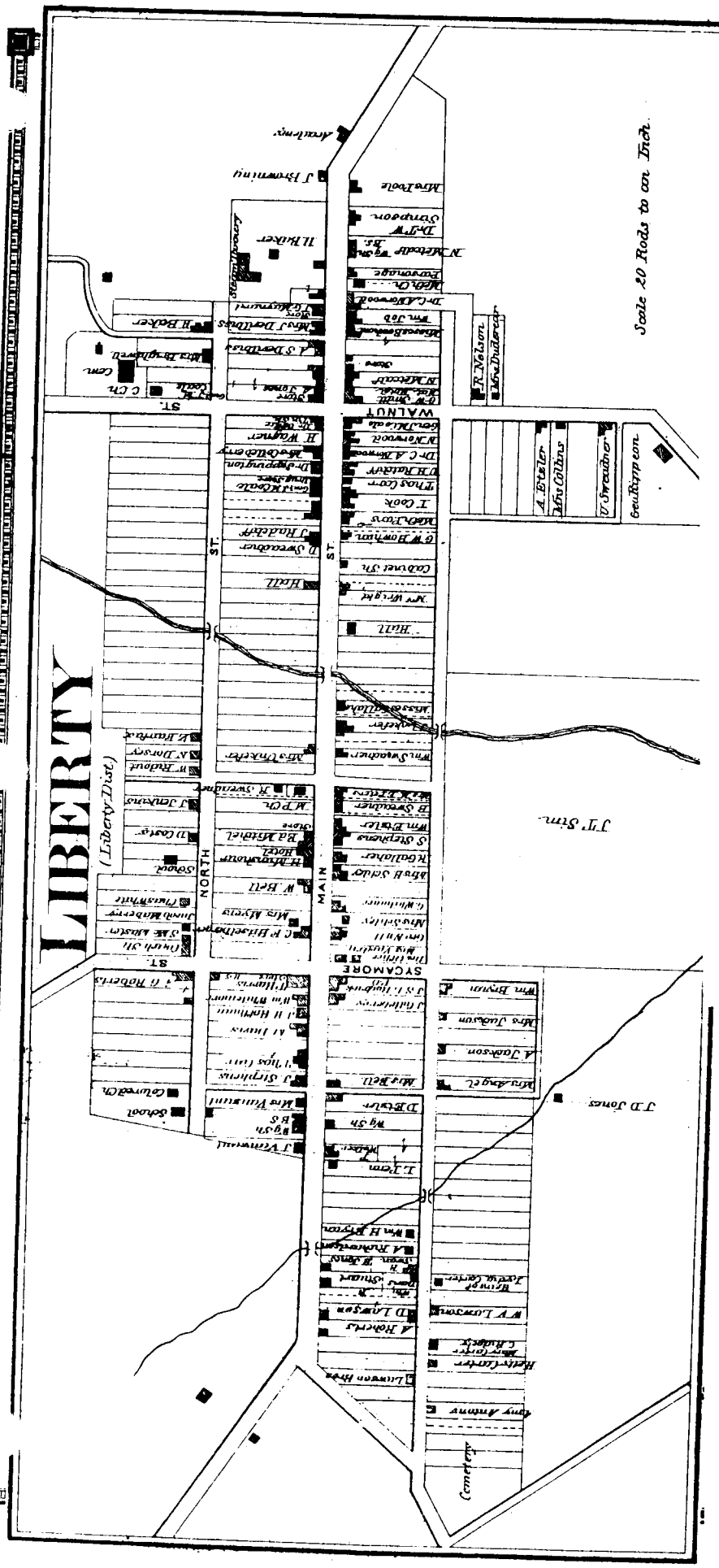
F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Plat, 1782, from Land Records of
Frederick County
Reproduced in Sheetenhelm, Libertytown:
A History, 1980



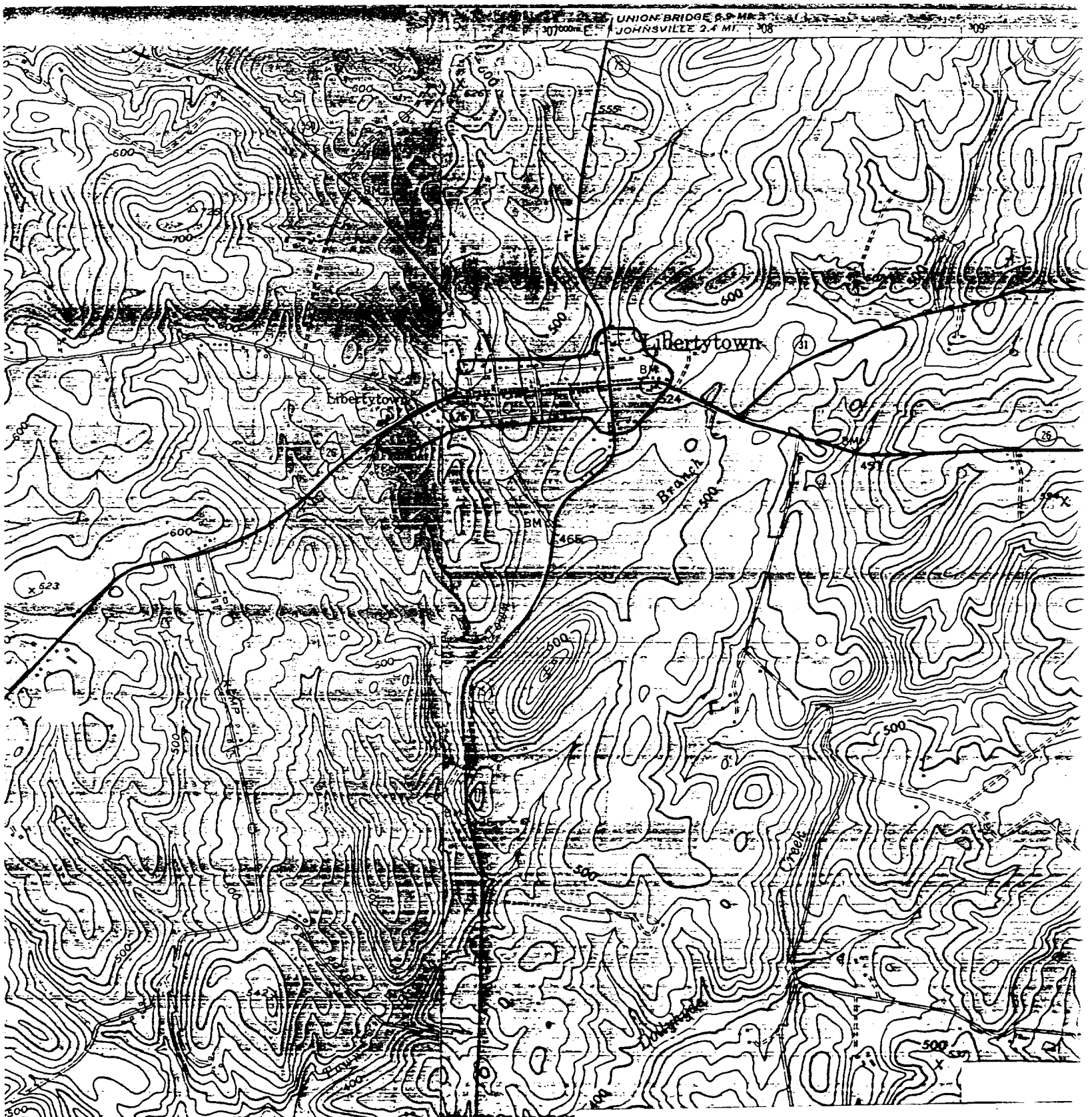
F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808.



F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.



F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.



F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Libertytown - Walkersville, MD.
1:24000

LIBERTYTOWN HISTORIC DIS

Libertytown
Frederick County
Maryland

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County

Resource Sketch Map

Janet Davis
July 1991
Not to Scale

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Wagner-Rockwell House, 12131 Main St., north elevation
1/11

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md.
Abraham Jones House, 12108 Main St. (NR)
South elevation
2/11

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Thomas Corr, 11936 Main St., south elevation
3/11

F 8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
12114 Main St., south elevation
4/11

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
12030 Main St., south elevation
5/11

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Charles Davis House, 11919 Main St., northelev
6/11

Coke is it!
MD. STATE LOTTERY SOLD HERE
Coca-Cola
Salem
ICE
ICE

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Simpson's Store, n.e. corner, Main and Walnut Sts.
7/11

1913
PEOPLES BANK

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
People's Bank, s.e. corner, Main and Walnut Sts.,
west elevation
8/11

Precision Autobody, Inc.
Coca-Cola

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Auto garage near 120 Main St.
South elevation
9/11

ANTIQUES

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md
Methodist Episcopal Church, Main St., north elev.
10/11

F-8-63
Libertytown Survey District
Frederick County
Photo: Janet Davis
May 1991
Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md
Methodist Protestant Church, Main St., southeast
corner view
1/11