

F-2-78
Petersville Survey District
Petersville
Private

ca. 1800-1941

The Petersville Survey District encompasses an area of about 40 acres along the north and south sides of Jefferson Pike at the intersection of Catholic Church Road and includes about 36 principal structures, of which 31 contribute to its significance as an example of a 19th century turnpike town. Containing primarily residential structures dating from about 1840 to 1941, the architecture of the district includes stone, brick, log, and frame structures mostly of two stories, with one-story porches and cross gable facades. Three church buildings exist, one a stone Methodist Episcopal church converted to a dwelling, a Lutheran church of about 1872, and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, which has individual significance as an early Catholic parish established in 1826 with an endowment from Thomas Sim Lee, the second governor of Maryland. One surviving store building suggests the vital economic life associated with the turnpike travelers and a schoolhouse converted to residential use represents the achievement of a thriving community life in the mid to late 19th century.

F-2-78
Petersville Survey District
Petersville
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 Expansion A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period A.D. 1930 - Present

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

Resource Types:

Category: District

Environment: Village

Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Commerce/Trade/department store/general store
Education/school/schoolhouse
Religion/religious structure/church
Religion/church-related residence/rectory
Funerary/cemetery/cemetery

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Petersville Survey District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1400-1600 blocks Jefferson Pike; 4203-4304 Catholic Church Rd.; 4110-4127 Shady Lane; 4109 & 4119 Howard Lane not for publicationcity, town Petersville vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

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

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

name Multiple property 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 Frederick Co. Historic Sites Inventory: F-2-13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 33

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 31

The Petersville Survey District encompasses the central portion of the village of Petersville centered on the intersection of Jefferson Pike (MD Rt. 180) and Catholic Church Road in the southwestern section of Frederick County, Maryland. Petersville is a linear village which developed from about 1800 through 1941 on the Jefferson Pike, the main route between Frederick city and Harper's Ferry on the Potomac River. Small lanes running perpendicular to the old turnpike route include Howard Lane (formerly Second Street), Shady Lane, and Weston Drive. These are unpaved access roads leading to lots subdivided from the original lots facing the main road. The district contains 36 principal structures, of which 31 (86%) contribute to its significance in community planning, architecture, religion, and education. The buildings are virtually all residential, with the exception of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (F-2-15) and its related rectory, social hall, and cemetery, the Lutheran Church, the former Methodist Episcopal Church, now a residence, the site of the Petersville A.M.E. Church (demolished between 1980-1991), a schoolhouse converted to a residence, and a former store which is also a dwelling. The 1858 and 1873 historical maps show that Petersville had several more commercial buildings, primarily general stores, blacksmith and wagon shops, a hotel, and a post office. Most of these have disappeared or have been considerably altered for residential use.

Buildings in the survey district are mostly log and frame structures, with modern sidings covering the original clapboards and weatherboards or german siding. The M.E. Church is a rubblestone building and one dwelling at 4105 Weston Lane and the Lutheran Church are brick. The house at 4127 Jefferson Pike is a rubblestone dwelling. The typical dwelling is a two-story, three or five bay structure with a porch and a cross gable above the center bay. Most of the existing buildings appear to have been built between 1840 and 1900. There are at least two bungalows built in the first quarter of the 20th century. While most houses are freestanding, there is one duplex house at 1511-1513 Jefferson Pike. Outbuildings tend to be few in number, consisting primarily of small frame or log sheds, summer kitchens, and early 20th century garages. One barn is located at the north boundary of the district on Catholic Church Road. The general condition of the district is good, although most buildings have been altered with additions, new siding, replacement windows and roofs.

The characteristic scattered siting of a turnpike town is apparent in Petersville. The houses are randomly spaced and some demolition has occurred in the mid-20th century. The most important loss is the Petersville A.M.E. Church, a frame building of about 1870 which was demolished between 1980 and 1991. Intrusions of new construction are few within the district and clusters of new houses tend to be located around the edge of the boundary. The concentration of contributing buildings is located between Petersville Road (MD 79) on the east, historically linking Petersville and Point of Rocks, which now leads to Rosemont and Brunswick, and the former M.E. Church (F-2-20) on the west, located just east of the former

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-2-78

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

Specific dates C. 1800-1941 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

The Petersville Survey District encompasses the central part of the linear turnpike village of Petersville which developed over the period between about 1800 to 1941. Containing primarily dwellings of the 1840-1940 period, it has examples of the typical frame, brick, and stone vernacular houses of the mid and late 19th centuries, as well as representatives of the early 20th century bungalow style. Three 19th century churches display the simple form of rural religious structures in their hall plans and gable facades. One church, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (F-2-13), built in 1826 with an endowment by Thomas Sim Lee, the second governor of Maryland, may be individually eligible for the National Register, as an early rural Catholic parish in Frederick County. The district also has at least one surviving commercial building to illustrate the economic life of the 19th century, in which Petersville was a thriving small town oriented to both the travelers on the Jefferson Pike and the surrounding farmers. With few intrusions since 1941, the district retains the character of the turnpike town.

Petersville is one of many turnpike villages in Frederick County. Other examples are Jefferson, Woodsboro, Libertytown, Unionville, and Buckeystown. Most have a preponderance of residential structures, with examples of economic types in stores, shops, hotels, and some small industries. Churches and schools are almost always present, even if converted to residential or other uses. In this comparison, Petersville has at least one example of a store, three churches, and a possible schoolhouse. The larger turnpike towns have better, more well-defined representatives of the types named, except the churches. Petersville therefore has a moderate level of significance in context with the turnpike settlements.

Most accounts of Petersville in the standard Williams and McKinsey and Scharf histories of Frederick County do not estimate a date of its establishment, but the 1808 Varle map shows the village name. Its development was probably gradual, growing from the turnpike traffic which necessitated services such as taverns, hotels, wagon shops, and blacksmiths. Crossroads appeared and the service buildings began to fill in the sides of the road between the joining routes. By 1887, Petersville was known as a center for summer homes of the wealthy, including two former governors, Thomas Sim Lee and Francis Thomas, as well as prominent businessmen such as Columbus O'Donnell. Although the houses associated with these people are not included in the survey district, their access roads lead from the Jefferson Pike just outside the boundary.

7.1 Description

road to Berlin (now Brunswick). This road is now a dead end lane. On the northern boundary, the change from the village streetscape near the St. Mary's Church to agricultural fields is clearly defined. Along the southern boundary, there are fewer structures, as this area was less fully developed, as seen in the 1873 Titus Atlas map of Petersville.

Following are brief descriptions of the principal structures in the district:

Lutheran Church: Located near the intersection of Jefferson Pike, Howard Lane, and MD 79, the one-story brick church has a datestone of 1872 and is stuccoed with a corbeled and dentilated cornice. The three-bay facade on the south has a semi-circular window above the entry, which has modern double doors. On the side elevations are three bays with rectangular stained glass windows. Additions have been made to the rear of the church.

Site of Petersville A.M.E. Church (F-2-19): The circa 1870 frame church was rectangular with a three-bay facade, simple rectangular 6/6 windows and double doors with a transom. The siding was vertical boards and board and batten. The roof was standing seam metal. It was apparently demolished between 1980 and 1991.

A.M.E. Cemetery: The cemetery associated with the A.M.E. Church is still active and is located just west of the church site at the end of an unpaved access drive, First Street, running north off Jefferson Pike.

Henry Hoffman Building (F-2-33), 1610 Jefferson Pike: The Hoffman Building is a two-story frame commercial building converted to a private residence in the early 20th century. The original main elevation is the gable end facing south toward Jefferson Pike, consisting of three bays with a center entry which is now covered with vinyl siding. The second story has double loading doors which are still in place and a semi-circular window is in the gable peak. Built about 1850, the Hoffman Building had german siding and a pressed metal roof in 1980. Recent rehabilitation included the replacement of the original 2/2 and 6/6 windows with 1/1 sash, new doors, and vinyl siding. It was originally a general store and in 1873, a separate shoe store was located just east of the building; this shop is no longer extant.

4127 Jefferson Pike: This is one of the few stone dwellings in the district. It is a two-story structure with three bays one the first story and two on the second. A one-story porch extends across the south elevation. and there are both interior and later exterior chimneys at the gable ends. The roof is standing seam metal. The trim is plain. Built about 1870, this is a typical vernacular residence of the last quarter of the 19th century.

1514 Jefferson Pike: This circa 1850-70 frame house may have some log structure under the clapboard siding. It has two stories and three bays on the south elevation with a cross gable featuring a jerkinhead roofline and a tripartite window. The sash is 1/1 replacement. The main elevation has a

7.2 Description

one-story porch. The roof is composition. Notable among the dwellings in the district, this house has a one-story frame or log summer kitchen located immediately west of the rear wing. The kitchen has clapboard siding and an exterior stone and brick chimney. The roof is standing seam metal and a single 6/6 window is located in the south elevation.

1510 Jefferson Pike: This 1-1/2 story frame house was probably built about 1910. It has a hipped standing seam metal roof with gambrel roofed dormers. A one-story porch wraps around the south, east and west elevations. The siding is vinyl and the sash is 4/4. It is a good example of an early 20th century vernacular house.

1511-1513 Jefferson Pike: This duplex is unique in the district. Two 2-story frame houses adjoining each have three bays and one-story porches. The 1513 house has Tuscan columns and 1511 has tapering square posts and a simple balustrade. No. 1513 has a cross gable, a pressed metal roof, and both german and vinyl siding. No. 1511 has rusticated concrete block covering the first story and vinyl siding on the second story. Each house has paired 1/1 windows on the first story. They appear to have been built between 1850-1870.

4213 Catholic Church Road: This 1-1/2 story house may incorporate a circa 1850 schoolhouse which is indicated on the 1858 Bond map. Greatly altered, the house now has a frame cross gable and artificial stone siding. A one-story porch has been added, and the sash is 1/1. Exterior chimneys rise from the east and south elevations.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (F-2-13), Rectory (F-2-14), Social Hall (F-2-15), and Cemetery: Located on Catholic Church Road near the northern boundary of the survey district, the church, built in 1826 with alterations in about the 1850's, is probably individually eligible for the National Register as an early Catholic parish in Frederick County. Funds for the construction of St. Mary's were donated by the last will and testament of Thomas Sim Lee, the second governor of Maryland whose country estate Needwood (F-2-64) is located about 1-1/2 miles north of the church. Its north elevation with entrance through the base of the bell tower was probably sited to convenience the members of the Lee family. The rectory is a circa 1875 Queen Anne style dwelling with a polygonal corner turret with a conical roof. In 1980, the rectory still retained some of its original siding in the form of pilasters and vertical flush boards, brackets, shingles and Stick Style influences in the gables and corner tower. It has been recently covered with vinyl siding and much of its integrity has been lost. The Social Hall is a circa 1900 1-1/2 story frame house which has been used for church activities since at least the 1920's. It has vinyl siding and a one-story porch across the gable facade on the east, which has three bays and floor to ceiling windows flanking the center entrance.

1416 Jefferson Pike: The house is a 1-1/2 story frame bungalow built about 1925-30. Part of the foundation is stone, suggesting that it may occupy the site of an earlier structure. The 1858 Bond map shows that a hotel was located approximately at this point. The existing building has asbestos shingle

7.3 Description

siding, a composition roof and three bays with a central dormer containing a three-part window. Other windows are 1/1.

4105 Weston Drive: This two-story brick house appears to date from about 1840. It has three bays with the entrance in the north bay. Gauged window arches and simple bull-nose frames contain the 6/6 windows. The exterior brick has been cleaned and repointed. The bond pattern is 5:1 American. A one-story porch extends across the south elevation and the roof is standing seam metal with a single interior chimney at the south gable end. The rear wing has had several additions and perhaps incorporates early outbuildings. A frame bank barn is located northwest of the house; it may date from about 1850. This may be the W. H. Hilleary House shown on the 1858 and 1873 maps. Two small outbuildings, one a store, were formerly located near the edge of the road, but are no longer extant.

Methodist Episcopal Church (F-2-20): This one-story stone church was built about 1860 and converted to a residence in 1938. It has three bays on the north elevation with a Colonial Revival entrance porch and door surround undoubtedly added after 1938. The windows are 6/6 and a second story has been added on the interior, with 1/1 windows on the north elevation. The verticality and height of the building suggests that a gallery existed in the church which could have been the floor level of the added second story. A semi-circular window is located in the gable peak. A side porch is located on the east elevation. The east and west elevations each have four bays and a shed addition has been built on the south elevation. The Methodist Episcopal congregation sold the church and its furnishings to the Evangelical Reformed Church of Burkittsville in 1900. By 1903, they had become the Faith Reformed Church of Petersville. By the 1938 sale, the church had been abandoned by the congregation. It is one of the few stone buildings in the survey district.

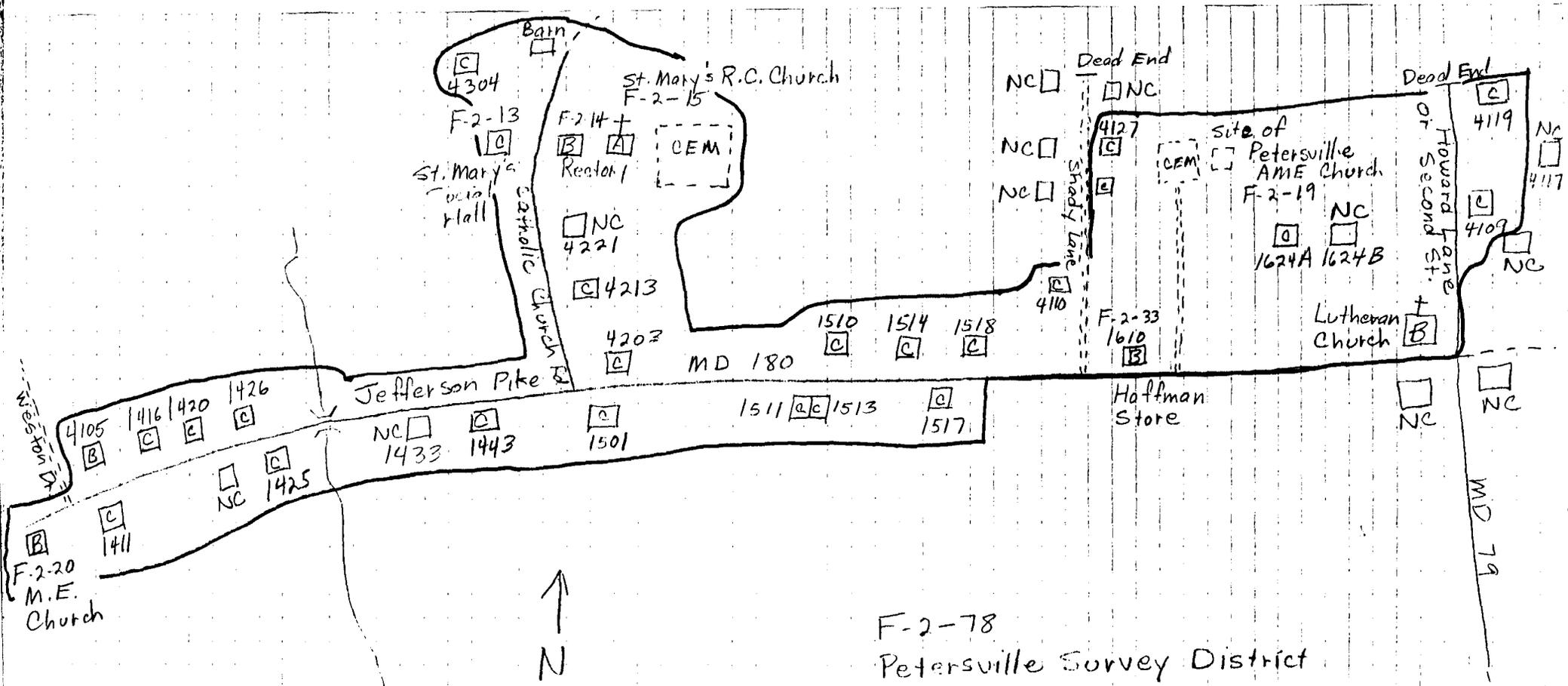
9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland, Vol. 1 Philadelphia: L.H. Fitzworth, 1882, p. 620.

Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey, History of Frederick County, 1910.
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979.



F-2-78
 Petersville Survey District
 Frederick County

Janet Davis
 October 15, 1991

Not to Scale

mountainous, producing little but timber, except in the rich and beautiful Harbaugh and Eyer Valleys, about Wolfsville and Wolf's-tavern, and in a few other spots.

Nos. 16, 3, 12 and 14, form the hilly but productive and picturesque Middletown Valley. All the foregoing predominate in Epidote, Micaceous Slate, or Sandstone, interspersed with Iron, Copper, &c.

East of the Cotoctin Mountain come the "Red Lands,"—a narrow strip through Nos. 1 and 2, containing much Calico Marble; but extending over all the eastern parts of Nos. 4, 5 and 15, the northwest parts of 11, 17 and Carroll County, and formed from Red Clay Slates or Shales; rolling or hilly, and variable in productiveness, with Limestone near Mechanicstown, and rich Iron ore three miles south.

The eastern portions of 1 and 2, with the northwest of 13 and southwest of 11, form a rich and level or beautifully rolling Limestone valley.

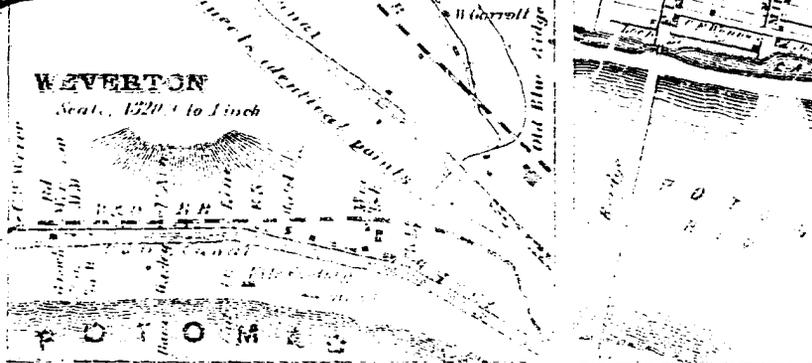
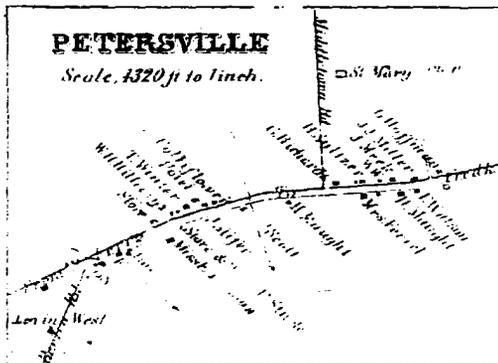
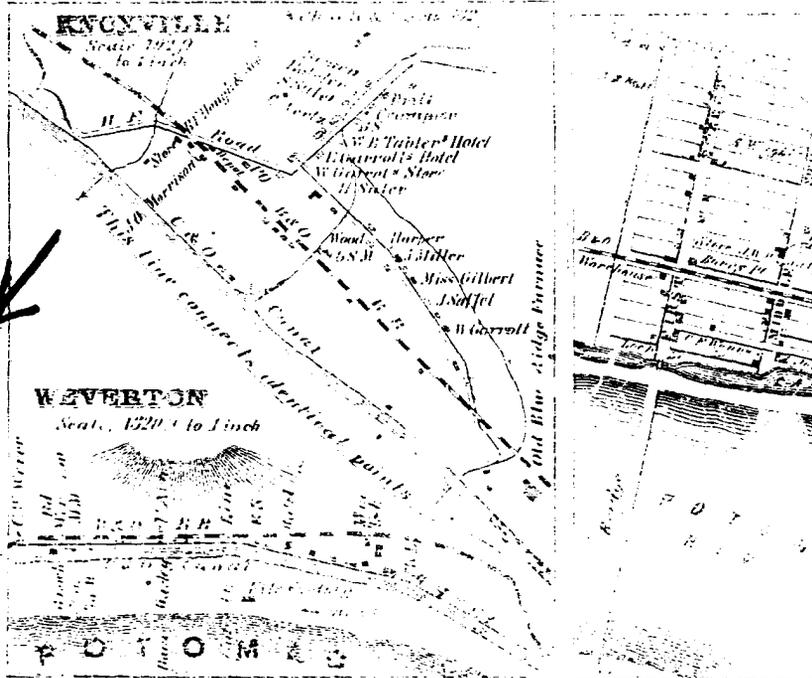
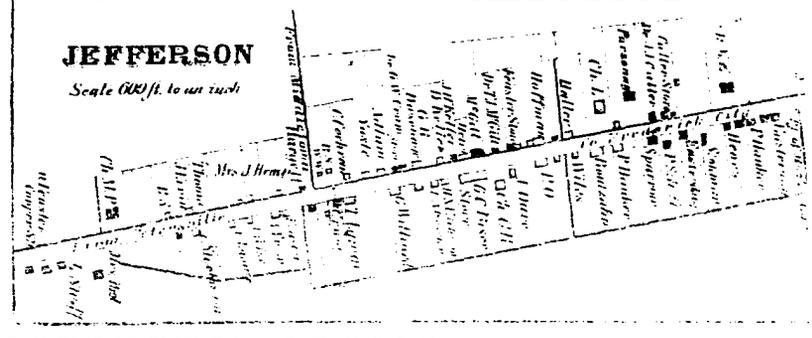
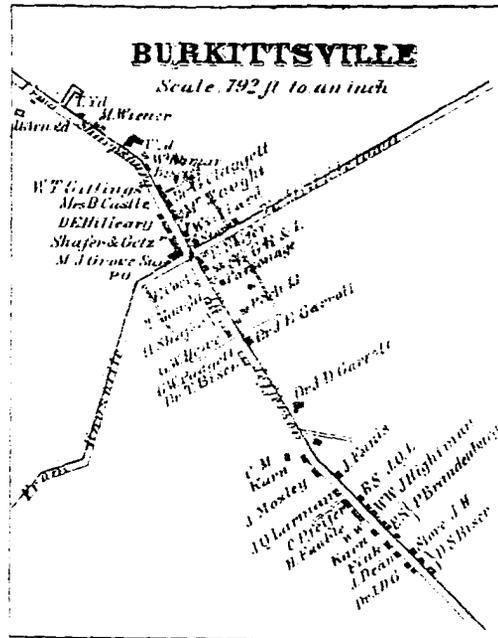
The remainder of the County is hilly or very hilly, composed of various kinds of Slate, interspersed with Limestone, Iron, Sandstone, &c., with Copper near Liberty. It is of every grade of fertility, from the unsurpassed valleys of Linganore, Beaver Dam, Pipe Creek and Sam's Creek, to the sterile hills east of Israel's Creek and near the rugged Sugar Loaf Mountain, and the base of Parr's.

An almost unbroken ridge passes east of Emmitsburg, west of Woodsborough and Pleasant, &c.

FOR CHILDREN'S FIRST LESSONS ABOUT HOME.—Spread the map upon a table or clean floor, with the right hand side toward the sunrise, and the left hand side toward the sunset, to make it correspond with the country. The bottom and top may be rolled up to within 6 inches or a foot of home, to admit of getting near that part.

Then the learners should look over the map in a line with home and every place they notice, and thus learn to point out its direction from home, &c.

They should not be worried with long lessons, but should dwell upon a few things at a time, till they are well fixed in the mind; remembering that 5 new facts or clear ideas every day, will amount to more than 1500 in a year, or 15000 in 10 years, while scarcely 5000 important ones are found in the whole geography of the whole world.



F-2-78
 Petersville Survey District
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.
 Detail of Petersville village plan.



F-2-78
 Petersville Survey District
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

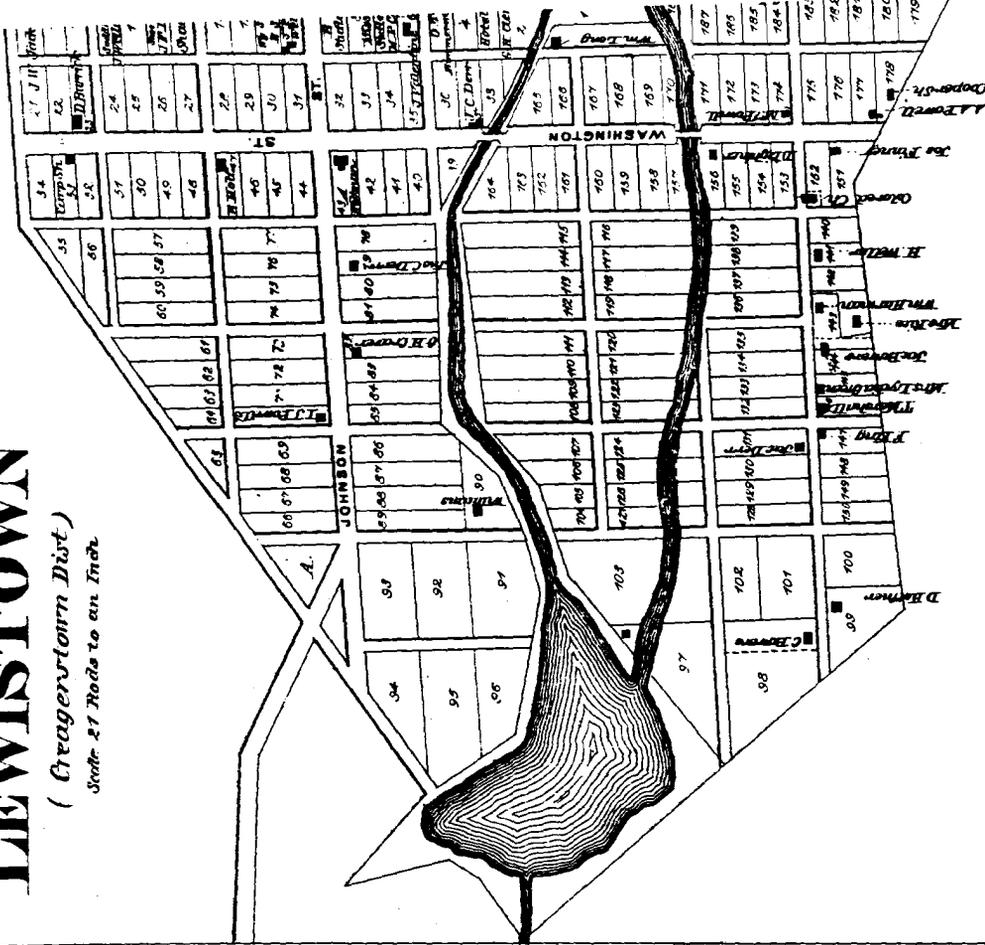
SURFACE, SOIL, &c.

Districts Nos. 10 and 6, and the northwest parts of 2, 4, 5 & 11, are mountainous, producing little but timber, except in the rich and fertile Harbaugh and Eyer Valleys, about Wolfville and Wolf and in a few other spots.

Nos. 16, 3, 12 and 14, form the hilly but productive and p...

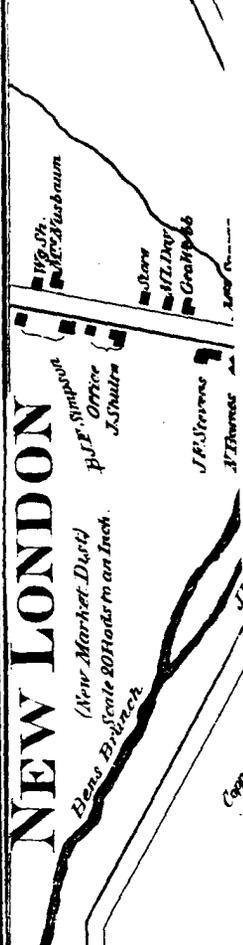
LEWISTOWN

(Cragerstown Dist)
Scale 27 Rods to an Inch.



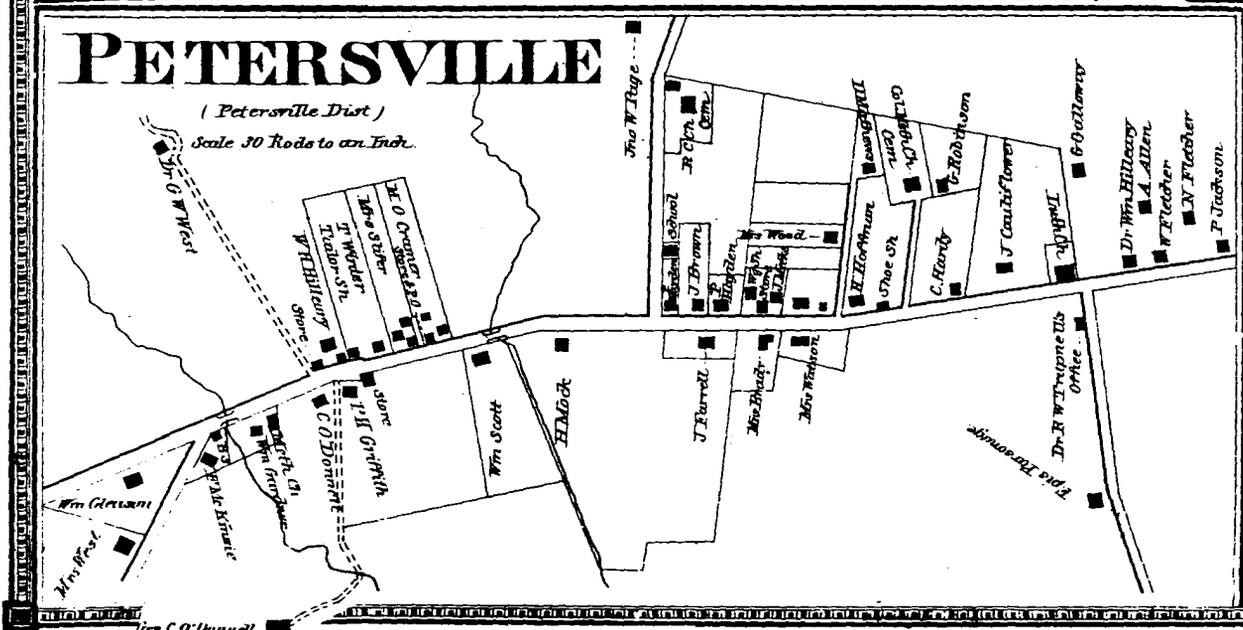
NEW LONDON

(New Market Dist)
Scale 20 Rods to an Inch.



PETERSVILLE

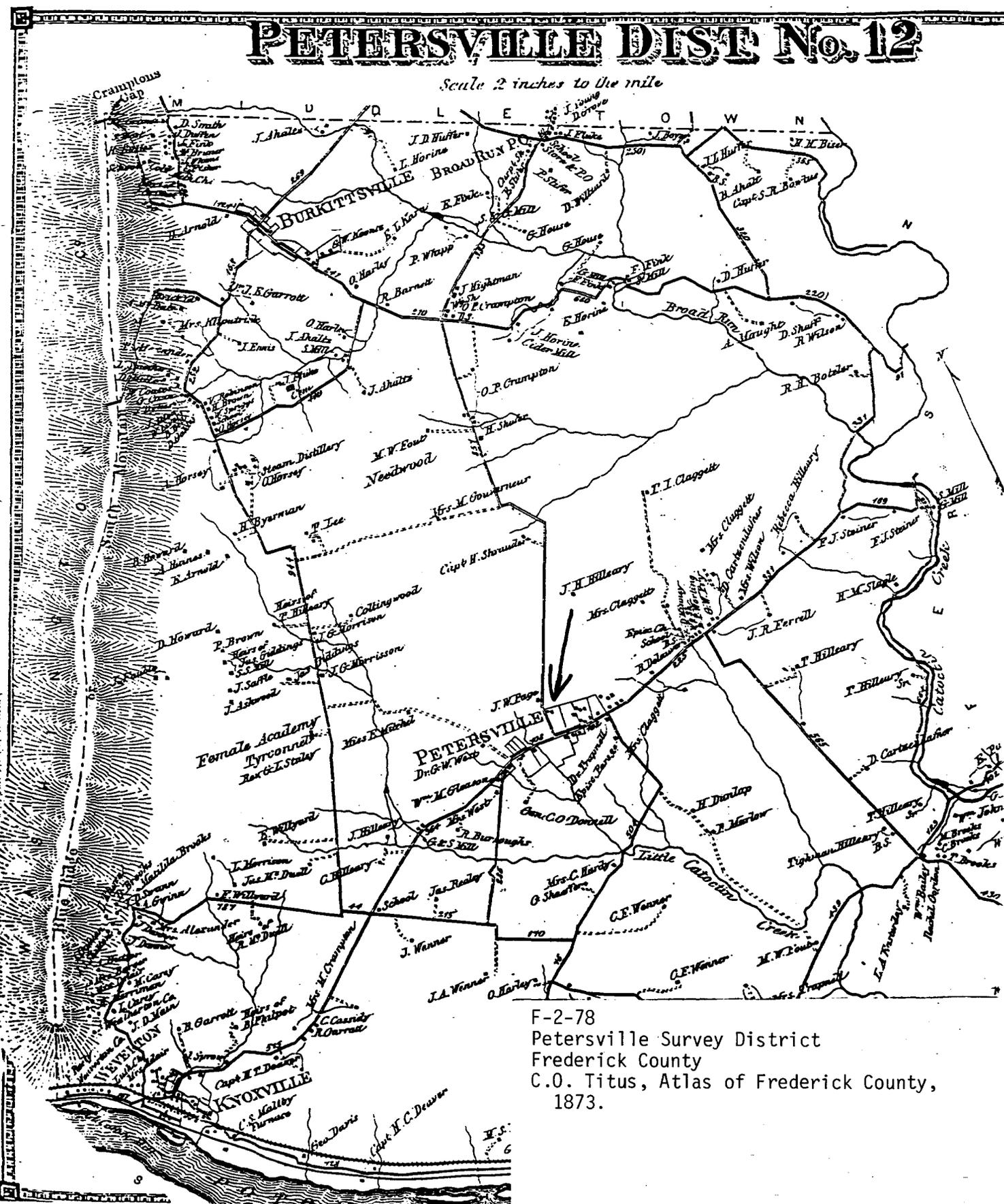
(Petersville Dist)
Scale 30 Rods to an Inch.



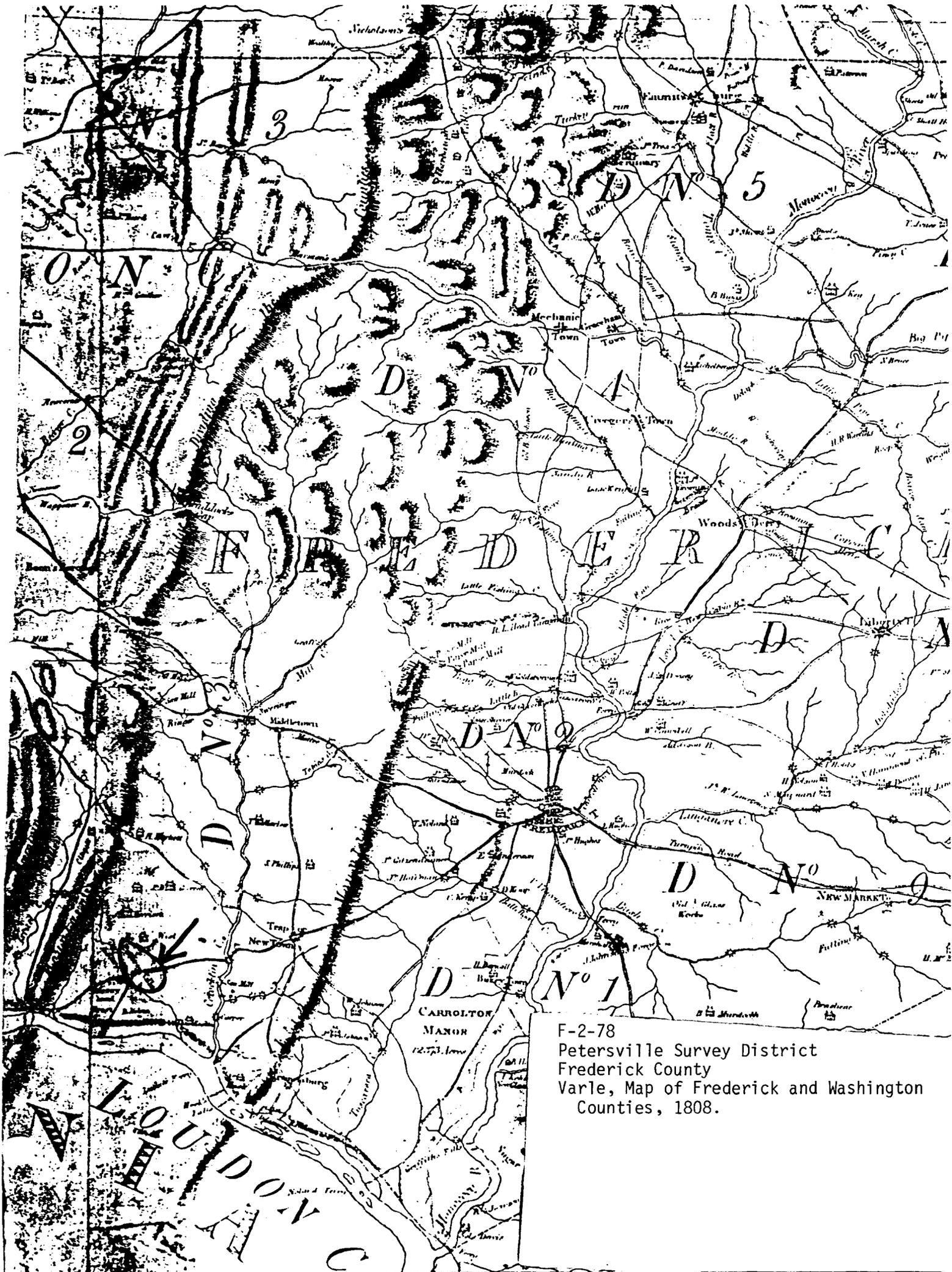
F-2-78
Petersville Survey District
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County,
1873.
Detail of Petersville village plan

PETERSVILLE DIST No. 12

Scale 2 inches to the mile



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Petersville Survey District
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County,
1873.



F-2-78
Petersville Survey District
Frederick County
Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington
Counties, 1808.



F-2-78
Petersville Survey District
Frederick County
USGS Point of Rocks, Md. - Va.
1:24000











