

Dickerson Historic District M: 12/21
Dickerson, Montgomery County,
private + public access, construction dates 1840-2010

Capsule Summary

The rural settlement of Dickerson is located in the Maryland Piedmont of northwestern Montgomery County, close to the Frederick County line and approximately 35 miles from Washington, D.C. Surrounded by farmland, the town has a central hub from which roads and railroad emanate in a radial plan.

Dickerson contains a significant concentration of residential and commercial buildings erected between 1840 and 2010. Radiating from or near the railroad station hub, each of the town's seven roads presents a distinct character and streetscape.

The district contains 82 historic resources. Most of the high style buildings were constructed between 1891 and 1910 and are of Colonial Revival design. The majority of vernacular houses are 19th and early 20th century side-gable and center cross-gable frame structures. The district includes two early structures with log sections and a dozen worker houses. Twentieth century resources include Craftsman style bungalows, Cape Cods, and ranch houses built on child lots. Alterations and additions have generally been compatible, so that historic forms and features are easily discerned, traditional scale and rhythm have been maintained, and the community continues to read as a distinctive historic place.

Dickerson is significant as an early crossroads that evolved through two centuries into a residential, market, and transportation center. Proximity to usable waterways, local building materials of wood and stone, fertile soil, Piedmont ridges, and convenient transportation has made the settlement attractive through the present day. Dickerson's period of significance is from 1871, when the young town prepared for the arrival of the B&O Railroad, to 1959, by which time families, institutions, and technology melded into a mature, mostly residential, community in rural Montgomery County. Architectural evidence of each era of Dickerson's past remains in place.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. **M: 12-21**

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

Historic **Dickerson Historic District**

other

2. Location

street and number _____ not for publication

city, town **Dickerson** _____ vicinity

county **Montgomery**

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

name **Multiple Owners**

street and number _____ telephone _____

city, town _____ state _____ zip code _____

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. _____ liber/folio **Multiple**

city, town **Rockville** tax map _____ tax parcel /tax ID number **Multiple**

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- _____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- _____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- _____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- _____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- _____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- _____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: **M-NCPPC-Montgomery County, Historic Preservation Section files**

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____ public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	_____ landscape	<u>69</u>	<u>11</u> buildings
_____ building(s)	_____ private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	_____ recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
_____ structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	_____ defense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>1</u>	_____ structures
_____ site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____ social		_____ objects
_____ object		_____ education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>71</u>	<u>11</u> Total
		_____ funerary	_____ work in progress		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	_____ unknown		
		_____ health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	_____ other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>1</u>	

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The rural settlement of Dickerson is roughly bounded by the Little Monocacy River on the south and east, Mouth of Monocacy Road on the north, and the rear lines of properties on Dickerson Road to the west. This area is surrounded by farms, and there are a few farm fields and pastures within the town. Seven roads and the railroad tracks bisect Dickerson, and numerous unpaved lanes and roadways exist. Present everywhere in Dickerson are huge trees, farms and fields, rustic roads, buildings of varying styles, shapes, ages, and conditions, majestic Sugarloaf Mountain, and the whistle and roar of the railroad.

Dickerson possesses a significant concentration of buildings and structures that combine and relate historically and aesthetically. The survey area contains an eclectic collection of residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial structures erected between 1840 and 2010. With a medley of high and vernacular architectural styles, most are residential buildings executed in frame on individual lots of varying size. They feature hipped and gable rooflines, front porches and projecting bays, dormers, and decorative vergeboard. Newer structures blend with the scale, materials, and rhythm of the community. Adding to the quiet charm of this country town are mature shade trees on wide lawns and scatterings of frame outbuildings.

Dickerson's period of significance is 1871 to 1959. Most of the high-style architecture in the town occurred between 1891 and 1910, but coexistent vernacular Gothic Revivals and subsequent Craftsman bungalows, Cape Cods, and ranches contribute to the blend as well. Some Dickerson buildings are individually notable, such as the railroad station and the Hayes/Dilonardo house. Many are distinctive representatives of their period, such as the Colonial Revival Meem and Will Roberson homes, worker houses on Big Woods and Dickerson Roads, 20th century Craftsman cottages such as the bungalows on Mt. Ephraim Road, and the Matthews family houses executed in ranch style. While over time most buildings have been added to and altered, historic forms and styles are easily discerned and the community continues to read as a distinctive historic place.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Dickerson is located in northwestern Montgomery County, close to the Frederick County line, approximately 35 miles from Washington, D.C. The Maryland Piedmont settlement is punctuated with rolling hills, streams and rivers, flat fields, railroad tracks, and roads that connect with neighboring historic villages. As Dickerson has never been incorporated, its boundaries are visual (the line between clustered residential lots and farmland) and functional (such as postal service), rather than political. With its distinctive location on the railroad line and near the C&O Canal, Dickerson is one of a dozen rural villages in Montgomery County's Agricultural Reserve.

The western edge of Parr's Ridge, which runs northeast to southwest across upper Montgomery County, is just west of town, making Dickerson generally higher than the surrounding countryside. Sugarloaf Mountain, a monadnock about three miles to the northeast, dominates the skyline. Throughout Dickerson, dozens of springs arise, collecting into small, unnamed streams that feed the Little Monocacy River, which meanders around the east and south of Dickerson. The Little Monocacy flows into the Monocacy River, which meets the Potomac River 2½ miles northwest of the town.

Dickerson's man-made environment is framed by its traditional road system and enlivened by its variety of architecture. Radiating from or near the railroad station-track hub, each of the town's seven roads presents a distinct character and streetscape. Around corners and beyond hills are architectural variegations and scenic vistas. Quiet residential areas are punctuated by the bustle of transportation. Dickerson sees considerable vehicular traffic, and a daily parade of trains (short commuters and lengthy freights) navigates through the town, where the whistle can be heard from every property.

The landscape is further defined by unpaved lanes, child/parent lots cut from farms, and unimproved stream valleys. Lot sizes in the survey area vary greatly, ranging from 3,815 square feet to 19.78 acres; most are generously sized and many are irregularly shaped. Public water is not available. Though the land does not percolate easily, property owners use wells and septic systems. The town has culverts, navigable road shoulders, and erratic curbs, but no sidewalks.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1871-1959

Architect/Builder Multiple

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dickerson is significant as an early crossroads of rural Montgomery County that evolved through 200 years as a residential, market, and transportation center. A small western county settlement located between Sugarloaf Mountain and the Potomac River, Dickerson's historical and architectural continuity and its proximity to usable waterways, local building materials of wood and stone, fertile soil, Piedmont ridges, and convenient transportation has made the area attractive through the present day.

An unincorporated rural settlement surrounded by productive farmland, the town presents an architectural medley of styles, sizes, and building types set along country roads and in open space. Through the mix of vernacular and Gothic Revival cottages, grand Colonial Revivals, Craftsman bungalows, and ranch houses, residential structures portray 19th and 20th century construction activity in Dickerson. The tight group of mostly frame dwellings and commercial buildings radiates from the railroad station on a long-standing system of roads and rails.

Dickerson has a long and multi-faceted history, but its significance has been overshadowed by the nearby C&O Canal, Sugarloaf Mountain, and larger communities such as Poolesville and Barnesville. Dickerson is often depicted as a railroad community, which it certainly is, but not exclusively. Families had settled, local industries opened, the road system was in place, and community institutions were operating before the railroad arrived. In the decades since the automobile eclipsed the railroad in the 20th century, the community of Dickerson has continued to evolve in keeping with its rural crossroads past.

Development in Dickerson is divided into Early History (1740-1871), Heyday of the Railroad (1872-1919), Mature Community (1920-1959), and Recent History (1960-2010). While building upon previous periods, each era presents particular historical themes as well as architectural evidence of its generation's tastes and technology. Historical and architectural continuity are in evidence everywhere in Dickerson today. There are several exceptional buildings, some replacement buildings, and numerous contributing structures that represent the historical periods of Dickerson's development.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

EARLY HISTORY: 1740-1871

Upper western Montgomery County and the Dickerson area were settled a century before the arrival of the railroad. Proximity to the confluence of the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers, Piedmont ridges, and an established north-south route attracted Indians, European settlers, and industrious individuals striking out in the frontier.

Native Americans in the Woodland period (1,000 BC – AD 1,600) established trails and trade routes through the area long before European settlers claimed the land, but were pushed out by the 1690s. In 1711, Baron Christoph von Graffenreid, a Swiss promoter,

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet 9.1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 200.5 acres

Acreage of historical setting _____

Quadrangle name Poolesvln QuadQuadrangle scale: 1: 24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Dickerson Historic District survey area is roughly bounded by the Little Monocacy River on the east and south, Mouth of Monocacy Road on the north, and the rear lines of properties on Dickerson Road and Dickerson Church Road to the west. An unincorporated town, Dickerson is surrounded by farmland.

See map attached.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title Eileen S. McGuckian, Historianorganization M-MNPPC-MC, Historic Preservation Sectiondate September 2010street & number 8787 Georgia Avenuetelephone 301-563-3400city or town Silver Springstate MD 20910

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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The Dickerson historic district survey area contains a distinctive collection of residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial buildings and structures erected between 1840 and 2010. The overwhelming majority are residential buildings constructed between the 1872 arrival of the railroad and 1960. In that period, a variety of residential building styles, sizes, and plans is represented. Most notable are the modest vernacular homes of the late 19th century, the stately Colonial Revivals of the early 20th century, and the cottages and bungalows constructed between the World Wars. Frame construction predominates, but some early and recent masonry contributes to the mix. Small groupings of residential buildings suggest their initial special purpose, as with the worker housing of the late 19th and early 20th century. Over time, a small quantity of commercial, agricultural, and industrial buildings in the town has been maintained. The oldest store (dated 1871) and the railroad station (1891) still stand. Despite most buildings in Dickerson having been added to and altered, the architectural character of the community is cohesive, visible, and distinct from other settlements and the surrounding countryside.

Of the 82 properties¹ surveyed in Dickerson in 2010:

- 1 predates the arrival of the railroad
- 40 were constructed 1872-1919
- 30 date from 1920-1959
- 11 were built after 1960

Dickerson's environmental setting also retains its integrity. Today, as it was historically, Dickerson is surrounded by working farmsteads, planted fields, and spectacular vistas. Throughout the town, rural outbuildings, pastures and open space, farm animals, and even a windmill can be found. Vegetation is lush, and maple trees predominate. Pines are a 20th century supplement, with the forest largely comprised of tulip poplar and maple. Many properties also feature oak, spruce, hemlock, poplar, walnut, mulberry, and/or cottonwood trees. Flower and vegetable gardens are grown throughout the district.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Early Dickerson: 1840-1871

Extant from this early era are the road system, the character of Dickerson as a rural crossroads surrounded by farms, and a single residential building. What is now Dickerson functioned as a crossroads in an extensive road system in upper western Montgomery County. Major early 19th century thoroughfares still in use today are Mouth of Monocacy Road, Dickerson Road (Maryland Route 28), and West Old Baltimore Road. Local roads, such as Water Street (now Big Woods Road) and Mt. Ephraim Road, were added during this period and, by 1871, the railroad route had been determined and the tracks were under construction. Today, adjustments made to road alignments over the years are discernible from the orientation of buildings or the location of unexpected rights of way.

The William H. Dickerson House, 22315 Nicholson Farm Road, is the oldest building within the survey area. The original two-story log house, constructed c1840, sits on a rise facing west. It is a one bay by one bay structure, with side-gable roof and brick chimney. The single rooms on each floor are now used as the kitchen and master bedroom. It is probable that Mr. Dickerson, first postmaster and station agent, provided postal and railroad agent services from this house from 1871 until he built a store on this property closer to the railroad tracks. Later in the century subsequent Dickerson family generations attached a 2½ story frame addition on fieldstone foundation to the north of the log structure, also facing west. The front porch serves as the entrance to the house. In the 1970s-80s, the owners enlarged the rear porch for a family room, added a small mud room on the south side of the house, and to the north

¹ Total includes *site* of Dickerson School and *structure* of B&O Railroad bridge, track, and right of way.

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attached an open breezeway with garage beyond. Both the log and frame structures are now covered by asbestos shingles. From the original 215 acre property have been carved 19th century farms, the railroad right of way, Nicholson Farm Road, and lots for homes constructed from the late 19th through the early 21st centuries. Members of the Dickerson family owned the property until 1940. Since 1945, a parcel of about 2½ acres has remained with the house.

Heyday of the Railroad: 1872-1919

With the 1872 opening of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad in Dickerson, the crossroads quickly transformed into a bustling settlement. The subsequent half century saw substantial commercial and residential construction within the young town.

One Baltimore architect and several local builders have been identified as working in Dickerson during this expansion period. E. Francis Baldwin, architect for the B&O Railroad, designed the station house, freight house, and interlocking tower for Dickerson's Station. A dozen buildings in town are attributed to Lawrence Baker Nicholson, and Charles B. Sellman designed several grand dwellings. William T. Hilton left his mark with nearby buildings, and it is likely that local black housewright Bene Hallman worked on structures in this period. Current Dickerson residents suggest that some houses were ordered from catalogs and that building materials were shipped by rail, but no documentation has been found to support these claims.

The first commercial enterprise in "Dickerson Station" was a c1873 frame store erected of log and frame by William H. Dickerson. The original four-bay 1½ story building was adjacent to the passenger platform. Mr. Dickerson transferred postal and railroad services from his house to this store, which he operated until his death in 1900. The small structure had to be moved a short distance twice, first in 1891 for the new B&O depot and then in 1910 to widen Mt. Ephraim Road. The address of the former Dickerson Store and Post Office is now 22230 Mt. Ephraim Road. The Dickerson family owned the property until 1940, after which it saw a number of uses, including a general store and post office, antique shop, animal feed store, and community center. During the 20th century, the structure was enlarged to the north, south, and west by small one-story cinderblock additions, exterior walls of the main block were sided, and the front porch was rebuilt. The post office function was removed in 1960. Despite these changes, the store retains its character.

The most elegant commercial building in Dickerson is the B&O Station, located between the railroad tracks and 22200 block of Mt. Ephraim Road. At first Dickerson and other stops had temporary facilities to serve passengers, yet in the early 1890s the B&O commissioned individualized frame stations. Dickerson station was designed by Baltimore architect E. Francis Baldwin for the B&O, with his partner Josias Pennington. Variations of this design were also erected at Germantown and Kensington in 1891 and at Garrett Park in 1895. The depot in Dickerson, which measures approximately 30 feet by 12 feet and cost \$1,419 to build, is distinctive for its V-shaped central bay that enabled the agent to see the waiting platform in both directions. Similar in plan with contemporary stations, Dickerson station had an agent's office separating the waiting rooms for men and women. An ornate construction date adorns the trackside central gable. The frame one-story freight house and tall interlocking tower once sited west of the station no longer stand.²

Associated with the railroad are a bridge structure and a former grade crossing. About 500 feet west of the depot is the bridge that carries the railroad over Dickerson Road (Route 28). The bridge is constructed of steel beams laid on a stone base. The abutments are comprised of huge ashlar stones laid in stretchers and headers with joints of lime or concrete; the walls and their four wings are strengthened with one or two courses below the street level. Drill or mounting holes and lift marks remain from the quarrying work. The first railroad bridge was erected between 1869 and 1872. It was likely replaced by the current structure in either 1904-06, when this section was double-tracked, or in the early 1920s, when Dickerson Road was paved and improved as a "State pike." Construction

² Avery, Carlos P., *E. Francis Baldwin, Architect* (Baltimore: Baltimore Architecture Foundation, 2003), 34; E. Francis Baldwin's journal 1891, page 41, courtesy of the Baldwin family.

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materials point to the 1906 date, as a large number (perhaps 30) of steel east-west beams is required for strength and set right on the stones, and Portland cement is used to reinforce the beams below as well as on a parapet above that retains the track ballast.³ The former at-grade crossing is located just east of the station house and parking lot. Dickerson School Road, located south of the tracks, once continued north to meet Mt. Ephraim Road on the north side of the tracks. Owner CSX eliminated this crossing in the late 1990s.

Roberson garage and filling station, located at the intersection of Mt. Ephraim and Dickerson Roads at 22201 Dickerson Road and dated c.1910, is a third commercial representative. This two-story two-by-four bay rectangular front-gable frame building was constructed with lumber and windows taken from a defunct local mill. Will Roberson prepared the second floor for a community center and built a stage, but the upper story was never used for more than storage. In the 1980s, the Robersons covered the upper story with aluminum siding and the lower story with corrugated metal, leaving garage door openings on both levels. Two brick chimneys remain, as does the concrete oval that held Gulf gasoline pumps out front.⁴

The pace of residential construction increased considerably between 1891 and 1910. During these two decades, grand and small dwellings arose in every direction from the new depot. Predominant architectural expressions in this period are vernacular Gothic Revival cottages, stylish Colonial Revivals, and modest worker housing. The blight that decimated the American chestnut tree after 1900 proved a boon for local builders, providing chestnut for framing and interior wood features.

Typical of vernacular Dickerson residential buildings with Gothic Revival features are the Zachariah Cooley House, Sears House, and Will Hoyle House. The c1895 Cooley house, 22161 Dickerson School Road, is sited high along an abandoned unpaved road parallel to the railroad tracks, about 400 feet southwest of the depot. The 2½ story L-shaped frame house is three by four bays with a cross gable roof. It has a vergeboard-embellished center gable, turned porch posts, and three brick interior end chimneys. The original novelty siding and fishscale gable shingles have been covered by artificial siding, and the metal roof replaced by a patterned fiberglass asphalt shingle. A meat house with cantilevered gable roof stands behind the dwelling. Farther south at 22135 Dickerson Road is the 1901 home of the Sears family, in pristine condition. This three by three bay frame L-shaped house with Queen Anne characteristics features German wood siding, a pressed tin patterned roof, Seneca sandstone foundation, cross gables with decorative vergeboard, turned porch posts, an ocular center gable window, and a similar cantilevered shed among its multiple outbuildings. A simpler example of the Gothic Revival style is the Will Hoyle House, 22405 Mouth of Monocacy Road. The L-shaped c1900 dwelling has been vacant for years, yet it features gently pedimented heads above 2/2 windows, a triangular arched center gable window, three brick chimneys, and a standing seam metal roof. Hence the Hoyle House maintains a dignified presence in the farm field at the north end of Nicholson Farm Road. Within the Dickerson survey area, there are 11 center gable Gothic Revival vernacular dwellings, ranging in construction date from 1879 to 1903. *See Dickerson Historic District Table attached.*

The last years of the 19th century and first decade of the 20th mark a period of high style architecture in Dickerson. Notable are the Colonial Revival style houses, which comprise almost 15 percent of the total properties surveyed. Mostly Four Square in form and frame in construction, they perch on high ground throughout Dickerson with addresses on all but two of the town's roadways. Some are still owned by the original family, and one retains a windmill, once a common feature of the landscape. The large Meem House (22175 Dickerson School Road, built 1904) and Lloyd Jones House (22301 Mt. Ephraim Road, 1906) are sited across the railroad tracks from one another. They are similar but not identical. Both are 2½ stories, square in plan, with a steep hipped roof topped by a

³ Robert Kapsch, site visit with Eileen McGuckian, July 2010.

⁴ Ellis Roberson, interview by Eileen McGuckian, May 2010.

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balustraded widow's walk and punctuated by three dormers. Both dwellings have an assortment of polygonal bay windows, porches, and interior details such as paneled doors and chestnut trim. The Meem House sits on 3½ acres of mature trees, plantings, gardens, and lawn. Adjacent to the two-acre Jones property was the family granary and farm machinery business, Mercer Jones & Son, which was replaced in 1967 by the masonry buildings of Neutron Products.

A pair of handsome Colonial Revival houses is nestled south of the railroad bridge on Dickerson Road. The Bussard/Brown House (1905), at 22134, and adjacent Howard Roberson/Mulgrew House (1907), at 22138, are also similar, but not identical buildings. On smaller parcels than the Meem and Jones Houses, the 2½ story frame dwellings are three by three bays, with wrap-around porches and round tapered columns, central brick chimneys, polygonal two-story bay windows, and steep hipped roofs that flare at the wide eaves. 22134 is now sheathed in aluminum siding, and 22138 sports a finial at its roof peak. Both dwellings are framed in chestnut and attributed to builder Charles B. Sellman. Other stately Colonial Revivals include the Lawrence Jones House at 22300 Dickerson Road (c1895), a center gabled L-shaped home with Lincrusta interior wallcovering; the early 20th century Peddicord/Breckenridge House (22321 Mt. Ephraim Road), a c1910 cross-gabled house with two-story canted bays and round tapered porch columns; and the Will Roberson House, 22210 Mt. Ephraim Road (1906), a hipped roof Four Square with a polygonal two-story bay and round tapered porch columns.

Four dwellings on Big Woods Road exemplify the vernacular cottages built for railroad and quarry workers around the turn of the 20th century. The unpaved road (then known as Water Street) extended southeast from the intersection of Dickerson Road and the railroad tracks to the ice factory on Little Monocacy River. No connection to the Big Woods black community or the Barnesville-Beallsville Road existed at this time. Lawrence Baker Nicholson, a Dickerson merchant who had previously purchased lots and arranged to build homes on Water Street, erected a group of four rental houses for workers at the railroad and the newly-opened Dickerson quarries. Of the three 2½ story single-pile dwellings still standing at 22010, 22022, and 22030 Big Woods Road, the Stottlemeyer House at 22022 is in most pristine condition. It is three bays by one bay, with side gable and novelty wood siding, 2/2 sash windows, fieldstone foundation, interior brick end chimney, and standing seam metal roof. The full-width shallow decorative front porch features turned posts and pilasters and leads to an entrance door with two-light transom. There is a small rear addition. On the 13,068 square foot property are two frame outbuildings and an unnamed stream that runs southward to the river. Another picturesque building nearby on Big Woods Road is the Hallman/Trundle/Hamilton House. Unpainted and uninhabited for years, without plumbing or electricity, it perches on a tiny parcel on the side of a driveway to another house. The 1½ story one bay by two bay front gable house has German siding and sits on brick piers.

A unique Dickerson dwelling from this period is the Hays/Dilonardo House at 20311 Dickerson Church Road. Constructed in 1883, this five bay by four bay two-story Colonial Revival house is architecturally significant for its Federal-influenced detailing and as the only 19th century brick building in Dickerson. The Hays family kept the house without central heat, electricity, or plumbing until 1943; the Dilonardos purchased it a decade later. The double pile house has walls two bricks thick on the first floor and one brick thick on the second. It features a gently hipped metal roof and a front entrance set in an arched doorway with a transom and flanking sidelights surmounted by a brick keystone. The Dilonardos maintain five acres of trees, shrubs, formal and informal gardens, and lawn.

Mature Community: 1920-1959

As the pace of Dickerson's growth slowed following the first World War, architectural traditions were recast, and new plans and styles emerged. The popularity of Colonial Revival continued through a scaled-down second phase type that became known as Cape Cod. Craftsman bungalows and vernacular cottages were erected on infill lots and along extensions of older roads. By the 1940s and through the 1950s, one-story ranch style homes of brick, wood, or cinderblock could be seen throughout the town. Farm families created lots from fields for new homes, some for retiring parents or grown children and others for newcomers. However, no platted

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subdivision of more than three new building lots has ever occurred in Dickerson. Detached and later attached garages were erected for cars at new and existing homes.

Examples of second phase Colonial Revival style residences include Creighton Place, the Runkles/Johnson House, and the White/Daza House. Creighton Place, 22014 Dickerson Road, was modeled after a house in Virginia and built for Samuel Creighton and Beulah Nicholson Jones about 1921. The 2½ story, three by two bay frame house has a side gable roof with wide returns, an entrance door with large transom and side lights, 1/1 double-hung sash windows, and a full-width front porch with six tapered square wood columns. Reputedly the first house in Dickerson with electric lights (powered by a Delco generator), Creighton Place was sufficiently large for Mrs. Jones to rent rooms to tourists. Still in the family, it sits on a two-acre lot.⁵ The Runkles House, 22401 Mt. Ephraim Road, is a substantial brick house built in 1936. The 2½ story house, on the corner lot of a working dairy farm, is three by three bays square, with a side gable roof, a large exterior chimney, and 1/1 windows, and the full-width front porch has a hipped roof supported by four tapered round columns. The frame White/Daza House, 22165 Dickerson School Road, is also three bays square, with side gables, a front stoop, and a brick exterior chimney. At 1½ stories, it portrays the Colonial Revival style in a modest Cape Cod cottage of the 1940s.

The Craftsman style is represented with a number of cottages and bungalows on Dickerson Road. The White/Espinoza bungalow at 22022 Dickerson Road dates from c1919. Its steep, wide hipped roof tops a three by three bay square frame building with 2/2 windows. The full-width front porch features four tapered round Doric columns. Just north is the Paul Roberson House, 22120 Dickerson Road, built of slightly smaller dimensions, also about 1919. It has a broad front gable roof, two brick chimneys, 1/1 windows and wood siding, and a full-width hipped roof front porch with four tapered square columns atop rusticated block piers. Designs and materials for two 1½ story bungalows side by side on Mt. Ephraim Road may have been ordered from a catalog in the late 1920s or early 1930s. The Runkles/Gentry House at 22331 is five bays by two bays with a side gable roof. The full-width front porch is supported by heavy square columns on thick brick piers, and the front entrance has a transom and sidelights. The Dayhoff/Sutphin House at 22341 is slightly smaller at three bays square. The house sits on rock-faced concrete blocks, and the full-width front porch has four tapered columns on battered square piers. Both homes have a side gable roof with a broad central dormer.

Ranch style dwellings constructed in the 1950s are found on most roads in town, sited on rectangular one- to three-acre lots. Fine examples of 1950s custom ranch houses for a younger generation are the Matthews family homes on Dickerson Road. Local farmer Walter K. Matthews provided each of his five children with a new house, of which three are in the survey area. The first house, at 22005 Dickerson Road, was constructed for Walter K. Matthews, Jr. of red stone from Linden, the family farm on Martinsburg Road. Vivian Matthews Orme's was next, a brick house across the street at 22010. Hubert Matthews erected his brick and stone house at 22001. Edwin Matthews and Doris Matthews Lewis, the two other siblings, built nearby in stone on Martinsburg Road and in brick on West Hunter Road, respectively. All of the Matthews homes are cross-gabled I-plan 1½ story masonry dwellings around 1,800 square feet in size, on one to 1½ acre lots. Each front facade features a huge brick chimney and a notable entrance focus; all have side porches. Simpler examples are the cinderblock houses erected on lots carved from the Robert T. and Virginia E. Dayhoff Farm between 1948 and 1957. These modest 1½ story dwellings sit on deep, narrow lots at 22325, 22329, 22333, and 22401 Nicholson Farm Road. To the basic side gable, single pile house has been added a variety of facing materials, as well as porches, garages and/or carports, chimneys, and additions that personalize each house. Other individually planned ranches, small and large, executed in brick and frame, can be seen on the south end of Big Woods Road.

⁵ Ida Lu Brown and Jack Price, daughter and grandson of Creighton and Beulah Jones, interviews by Eileen McGuckian, June and August 2010.

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Commercial and industrial structures date from this period as well. The caretaker's house still stands at 21810 Big Woods Road as a reminder of Runkles & Matthews Ice Factory on nearby Little Monocacy River. In 1946, a decade after the Nicholson/Chiswell/Jones store burned, the current Dickerson Market, a T-shaped 1½ story cinderblock commercial structure near the railroad bridge, opened at 22145 Dickerson Road. An addition was made at the north end in 1959 to house the new Dickerson post office. Today the market represents the succession of general merchandise stores in town, all of which hosted the post office at one time.

In addition to the post office, other community buildings erected in Dickerson during this period were Dickerson Methodist Church and Dickerson School. Mt. Pleasant M. E. Church South, designed by William T. Hilton, opened on Mt. Ephraim Road in 1888; the frame building and adjacent burying ground served the congregation for decades, then was abandoned for a new structure in the middle of the town. The new Dickerson Methodist Church, 20341 Dickerson Church Road, opened for worship in 1930. Its front-facing gable entrance faces east and is surmounted by a large square steeple with round-headed louvered windows on each face, then topped with a hipped steeple that is pointed at the top and flared at the bottom. The frame church (now covered in aluminum siding) sits on a concrete block foundation and features four pointed-arch stained glass windows on each side. In 1963, the congregation erected a ranch-style brick parsonage next door. Behind the church building, today known as Dickerson United Methodist Church, are a two-seat frame outhouse and an open pavilion.

Dickerson Elementary School, 22121 Dickerson School Road, was a two-story brick building that served local white students from 1921 until it burned in 1959. On the property now is a park operated by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, with ball fields, playgrounds, picnic areas, and benches. The site of the old school is demarcated with a retaining wall and four cement steps that lead to a sidewalk.

Outbuildings

Almost every property in Dickerson has at least one outbuilding, and some have several. Most are of frame construction. There are barns, large and small, that remain from farming uses of earlier times. There are garages, chicken houses, small and large storage sheds, open wood sheds, animal sheds, stables, and a few outhouses. Meat houses, with gable roofs that are cantilevered out over the entrance, are located on properties at 22161 Dickerson School Road, 22025 Dickerson Road, and 22404 Nicholson Farm Road. One windmill is still extant behind the house at 21921 Dickerson Road, and photographs indicate former locations of two others in town.

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and frontier guide Martin Charetier ascended Sugarloaf Mountain and prepared the first known map of this area, which spurred additional industrial activity.⁶

The first land patents around Dickerson were issued by the Lords Baltimore to Arthur Nelson and Luke Ray. Nelson's Adventure, patented in 1740 with 97 acres (and later part of Mount Carmel, 1788), straddled a crude north-south colonial road and the Little Monocacy River south of the present center of town. Ray's Venture, 150 acres patented in 1743 farther east and north, included the Dickerson portion of Big Woods Road and up to Mouth of Monocacy Road. Patentees claimed most of the remaining area prior to the American Revolution. Other patent names were Largo (1750), Beall's Good Will (1753), Oversight (1760), Doe Neck (1764), Veaches Loss (1770), and Good Cheer (1772).⁷

For colonial governing purposes, the area that would become Dickerson was included in Monocacy Hundred, a civil district created in 1728 as that part of Prince George's County west of Seneca Creek. After Frederick County formed (1748), the area was part of Sugar Loaf Hundred, and with the creation of Montgomery County in 1776 became Medley's District.⁸ The closest postal facility for early residents in the Dickerson area was Mouth of Monocacy, which opened in 1831 to serve the community along the canal.

Farming

Starting in the 18th century, English settlers from the Maryland Tidewater and Germans from Pennsylvania began turning Dickerson's woodland into tillable fields. As planters prospered and accumulated acreage, they added to or replaced their log homes and outbuildings with those of frame. They expanded acreage and shifted plantings from tobacco and corn to wheat and other grains and dairy products, shipping crops to market on crude roads. In 1832 the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal opened to provide a new corridor for farmers and boost the local economy. Traffic increased through Dickerson, 2½ miles from the canal at the point where the Monocacy River flows into the Potomac, and about three miles from Spinks Ferry to Virginia. In 1840, area farmers helped create the Medley's District Agricultural Society, which encouraged scientific use of the soil, crop diversity, and increased application of technology to farming.⁹

Early residents employed slaves for farming operations. Among local slaveowners were Nathan C. Dickerson, Mary E. Gott, Mary M. Hempstone, Henry Scholl, and Lloyd S. Jones. In the Civil War several local slaves "left with the military" or enlisted in the Maryland Colored Troops. After emancipation, former slaves joined free blacks in the antebellum communities of Big Woods, south of Dickerson, and Mt. Ephraim to the northeast. Big Woods, one of the oldest black communities in Montgomery County (M: 12/17), was founded by the Spencer and Awkard families well before the Civil War. Mt. Ephraim (also known as Bell's Chapel) at the foot of Sugarloaf Mountain in Frederick County, was home to the free Moody family. Martinsburg, closer to the Potomac River, was

⁶ Richard K. MacMaster and Ray Eldon Hiebert, *A Grateful Remembrance: The Story of Montgomery County, Maryland* (Rockville: Montgomery County Government and Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976), 13-14.

⁷ Land Patents in Dickerson area map, copied from part of map by Sheila Cochran, Florence Howard, and Mary Charlotte Crook, Montgomery County Historical Society, 1995.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 22.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 124-128.

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established about 1866 by free blacks such as Nathan Naylor and by former slaves. Residents of these nearby black communities helped industrial and construction enterprises to form and thrive as the town of Dickerson evolved.¹⁰

Two 18th century farmsteads remain in the Dickerson area, along the old public road (now Route 28). Locust Grove, home of the Veatch and Gott families and now known as Mount Carmel (M: 12/22), dates to about 1759. The property, including the sandstone house and slave quarter, commands a hill above Little Monocacy River on which Gott's Mill operated. For 120 years, the White family owned Inverness (M: 12/35), which is south of the junction of Route 28 and Martinsburg Road; the rolling terrain is punctuated by a Federal style brick manor house, a stone bank barn, two slave quarters, and another mill. And, while he did not build upon the land, George Washington from 1794 to 1799 owned 519 acres just 1¾ miles southwest of Dickerson.¹¹

Roads

The earliest roads were built along old Indian trails, on ridges, and to connect places of production with markets. Land patents of the 18th century seem to have had little relationship to the road delineations. The colonial roads served quarries, mills, and tiny villages, branching out as the population increased. In time an extensive road system developed in western Montgomery County, but roads were rough, frequently impassable, and difficult to maintain. A crossroads for early north-south and east-west routes, what is today the center of Dickerson has since the 18th century been the confluence of at least three roads.

Road alignments in the Dickerson area did not remain constant through time. Over more than two centuries of use, adjustments were made to connect with new settlements or transportation routes, to use new technology, to lessen curves or steep grades, or to accommodate farms and businesses along the way. These shifts are evident today from building orientations to the road, a comparison of maps of different eras, and from phrases in legal documents or memories of long-time residents.

In the 18th century, the major destination in this upper corner of Montgomery County was Mouth of Monocacy, where the Monocacy flows into the Potomac River. Settlers and through-travelers needed roads to George Town (by 1751 a port from which to ship tobacco), Baltimore (opened 1730), Frederick Town (founded 1745 and administrative seat of government for area residents until the formation of Montgomery County in 1776), Virginia towns and other points west (across the Potomac River), and Montgomery Court House (by 1805 known as Rockville).

The northwest-southeast main road through western Montgomery County is today part of MD Route 28, known locally as Dickerson Road. Authorized through an act of the Maryland Assembly in 1790, the general configuration shows on a 1791 survey and on Dennis Griffith's map of Maryland dated 1794. Following former Indian trails, branching off toward the Potomac River, and extending from the frontier beyond Frederick Town to the mouth of the Monocacy River through the seat of government at Montgomery Court House and south to the port of George Town, the road served travelers, planters, commercial enterprises, and numerous small settlements along the way. On Martenet & Bond's 1865 map, the roadway in Dickerson is fairly straight. It was described in deeds as the "public road leading from Gott's Mill" (just south of town on Little Monocacy River) and traversed lands belonging to Hempstone, White, and

¹⁰ Maryland Slave Census, 1867-1868, Montgomery County; George W. McDaniel, *Black Historical Resources in Upper Western Montgomery County* (Sugarloaf Regional Trails, Inc, 1979).

¹¹ National Register of Historic Places nomination forms; "Washington's Farm" road plaque, Maryland Bicentennial Commission and Maryland Historical Society.

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Dickerson. From these deeds and maps, it appears to have followed the approximate paths of current Dickerson Church and Nicholson Farm Roads before heading north toward the Monocacy River and Frederick.

In the years before the Civil War, other roadways opened to intersect with the main road and to emanate in all directions from what is now the center of Dickerson. Mouth of Monocacy Road connected Dickerson farmers with the early settlement of Mouth of Monocacy, and after 1832 with the aqueduct and canal, to interior towns such as Barnesville. William H. Dickerson's house was noted in 1848 as situated south of the "main road leading from the mouth of Monocacy to Barnesville."¹²

Other antebellum routes were convenient to Dickerson. West Old Baltimore Road opened in the 1790s to bring products of Baltimore to the West and the products of the West to Baltimore. Martinsburg Road opened in 1838 to provide access to local mills and other public roads for residents of the area; for Dickerson farmers, it was another route to the Potomac River and the canal. By the late 1830s, a mail route between Mouth of Monocacy and Rockville was in operation and the earliest part of today's MD Route 109 had been laid out from Beallsville to Barnesville.

What is today Mt. Ephraim Road also appears on the 1865 map, to serve the Mt. Ephraim community located near the Frederick County line. The southwest end of the road connects with the Baltimore Road/Mouth of Monocacy Road. From the Mt. Ephraim crossroads, the road continues north for miles, around Sugarloaf Mountain and across Bear Branch and the Monocacy River. It may have been an early route to Frederick before a bridge was built across the Monocacy. This early road remains unpaved today.

Industry

Early industrial activities made use of abundance and variety of local rock, providing employment and economic bursts for the Dickerson area. Amelung's New Bremen Glass Works, one of the earliest in the country, operated in nearby Frederick County before 1800. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Joseph B. Johnson, brother to Maryland Governor Thomas Johnson, developed an iron furnace and forge about two miles north and west of Dickerson. From the family home Rock Hall, the Johnson family operated several sandstone and granite quarries between Sugarloaf Mountain and the rivers, as well as mills, iron furnaces, quarries, and a distillery.

Quarries in the area provided stone for construction projects and work for local men over nearly two centuries. Columns for the U.S. Capitol in 1817 came from the "Potomac Marble Quarries," located near the Potomac River opposite Masons Island about 2 miles above Conrad's (White's) Ferry and about six miles from today's town of Dickerson.¹³

To construct the large, elaborate Monocacy Aqueduct on the C&O Canal in 1832, the canal company selected a grey stone from Eliza Nelson's farm at the foot of Sugarloaf Mountain. It proved too soft for the aqueduct but may have been used as rubble inside the structure. Superior stone closer to the construction site was found at Johnson's quarry near Rock Hall. Known as the White Quarry, this deposit of durable mountain sandstone was used for the ring stones or voussoirs in aqueduct arches. Stone from the adjacent Red Quarry was probably used for the aqueduct abutments. The white stone is reported to have been also used to line the walls of

¹² Montgomery County Judgment Records, JGH6/103; today the William H. Dickerson House address is 22315 Nicholson Farm Road.

¹³ Actually a limestone conglomerate called Breccia, the material was referred to as "Potomac Marble." Michael Dwyer, Park Historian, notes and files, M-NCPPC.

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limestone kilns and iron furnaces (including Cacocin Furnace in Frederick County). Local quarry workers, cutters, boatmen, drivers, and carpenters found jobs alongside laborers and masons from Great Britain, and the project was completed in 1833.¹⁴

Making use of Little Monocacy River flowing through Dickerson, 19th century milling became an important local industry. Oakland Mills, established in 1772 as a grist mill, later added saw and plaster milling to its services; the B&O purchased the abandoned mill property for the railroad right-of-way in the early 1870s. By the mid-19th century, Mary Gott and George Webster each operated saw and grist mills on the river close to the main road from Darnestown. Downstream from Oakland Mills on the Little Monocacy River, a factory operated by Daniel Price appears on Martenet's 1865 map, about where Big Woods Road now crosses the river. Perhaps Price's manufacturing laid the foundation for a later industry in this vicinity. Other nearby water-powered enterprises by the 1820s were Monocacy Mills at Mouth of Monocacy and Greenfield Mills, near Furnace Ford in Frederick County.¹⁵

The Civil War

With their farms located in the path of troop actions and between signal stations at Poolesville and Sugarloaf Mountain, men from the area fought in the Civil War. In this part of the county, allegiances were generally with the South. Twenty-one-year-old William H. Dickerson enlisted in the 35th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry led by Elijah Veirs White of Poolesville. The Confederate unit constantly harassed Union forces along the Potomac. Richard Poole Hays moved from Barnesville to Dickerson 20 years after serving with White. Daniel Trundle Shreve, son of Benjamin and Mary (Trundle) Shreve, organized the "Leesburg Rangers," a Virginia militia group. By the end of the war, all slaves in Maryland were emancipated.¹⁶

By 1871, local residents were weary of war and ready to build a local community. At this time, the Dickerson vicinity contained large and small farms, a road system radiating in four directions to markets and nearby settlements, the C&O Canal, neighboring towns (Mouth of Monocacy, Mt. Ephraim, Beallsville, Barnesville, Frederick, and Poolesville), three nearby black communities (Big Woods, Mt. Ephraim, and Martinsburg), three mills on Little Monocacy River, a primary school for white students, and accessible churches of every major Christian denomination. William H. Dickerson, who had lived near the rural crossroads since at least 1860, operated a post office when he was appointed postmaster in 1871. The community took his name. Dickerson was poised to take advantage of the technology that was about to arrive.

Extant representatives of this early period of Dickerson history are the road system (today known as Dickerson Road, Mouth of Monocacy Road, Mt. Ephraim Road, Dickerson Church Road, Nicholson Farm Road, and Big Woods Road), the log section of the William H. Dickerson house at 22315 Nicholson Farm Road, and the character of Dickerson as a rural crossroads settlement surrounded by farmland.

¹⁴ Robert Kapsch and Elizabeth Perry Kapsch, *Monocacy Aqueduct on the C&O Canal* (Poolesville: Medley Press, 2005). Michael Dwyer, Park Historian, memo to Bob Young, M-NCPPC, March 3, 1975.

¹⁵ Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet & Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1865).

¹⁶ Charles T. Jacobs, *Civil War Guide to Montgomery County, Maryland* (Rockville: Montgomery County Historical Society, 1996), 6-7.

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HEYDAY OF THE RAILROAD: 1872-1919

Arrival of rail transportation quickly transformed the area from a small crossroads to a bustling settlement around the tracks. The railroad literally placed Dickerson on the map,¹⁷ and area residents immediately began to take advantage of its opportunities. The Metropolitan Railroad Company organized in 1853 to build a railroad from Georgetown to Frederick and Hagerstown, yet the venture was unstable from the start. Insufficient financial backing exacerbated by squabbling political jurisdictions, national economic downturns, mixed public sentiment, legislative inaction, competition among major American rail companies, and the Civil War all worked against the venture. The Met's charter, including multiple extensions, finally lapsed.

In early 1865, the Maryland General Assembly granted a new charter to the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company, which quickly moved to lay out a final route that connected with the west. The company worked to obtain rights-of-way, and to start laying the track. Retaining the Met's name as well as its route, in 1868-9 the B&O began construction at the most difficult section of the 42 3/4 miles from Washington to Point of Rocks: the cut through Parr's Ridge between Dickerson and Barnesville.¹⁸

The railroad climb eastward from Point of Rocks across the Monocacy River to Dickerson is a 1.04 percent grade. Just east of Dickerson the track twisted around hillsides as it worked its way up, crossing the Little Monocacy River on a 76 foot high, 500 foot long timber trestle viaduct. Then the grade increased to 1.1 percent to arrive at its highest point, the Barnesville summit at 527.4 feet above sea level. Railroaders call it the "ruling grade," the steepest section of track on the line from which they determine tonnage that a train can carry. This sustained six-mile, 297 foot upgrade has challenged engineers for 130 years.¹⁹

The B&O planned four first-class station houses in Montgomery County – at Silver Spring, Rockville, Germantown, and Dickerson. Designed by B&O architect E. Francis Baldwin, the stations were to be two stories in height, 53 feet x 41 feet in size, and built of press brick with slate roofs. Of these, only the Rockville station was in place when train service opened in 1873. In 1878, Silver Spring and Gaithersburg received brick depots and Germantown a small frame station. For other stops, in the first years of Met line operation the B&O made do with platforms, waiting sheds, or smaller, simpler station houses.²⁰

With the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O under construction in the early 1870s, adjustments were needed to public roads. Changes in grade levels as well as the paths for the rail bed and tracks required road accommodation. Presumably because of the terrain, a railroad bridge with vehicle underpass was needed from the start. The bridge was erected between 1869 and 1872 over Dickerson Road. About 500 feet east of the bridge/underpass, vehicles could cross the tracks at grade level.

¹⁷ G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the County of Montgomery, Maryland* (Philadelphia: The Compiler, 1879), Medley District, 30-1.

¹⁸ William E. Hutchinson, in *Gaithersburg: The Heart of Montgomery County* (Gaithersburg: City of Gaithersburg, 1978), 15.

¹⁹ Herbert H. Harwood, Jr., *Impossible Challenge: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Maryland* (Baltimore: Barnard, Roberts and Company, 1979), 271.

²⁰ *Montgomery County Sentinel*, May 9, 1873; Carlos P. Avery, *E. Francis Baldwin, Architect* (Baltimore: Baltimore Architecture Foundation, 2003), 26-7.

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Timing provided a brief advantage for Dickerson over other Montgomery County stations on the line. The crossroads community was ready when the Monocacy River bridge and the track between Dickerson and Point of Rocks opened in 1872, months before the southern section (constructed from Washington, D.C. westward). Thirty-three-year-old Confederate veteran William H. Dickerson took advantage of the location where his parents, Christy (Hempstone) and Nathan Dickerson, owned property. The younger man had farmed the land with the aid of other laborers. By 1873 William Dickerson had established a general merchandising store, served as a railroad agent for the B&O, and had been appointed postmaster. As was the custom of the time, the new town was named for Dickerson, its first postmaster, whose store was located in a log structure on the north side of the tracks. For almost 20 years, station agent Dickerson served rail patrons from his store, today's 22230 Mt. Ephraim Road. He also received commissions for tasks such as telegraphy and railroad express. However, because economic slumps required the B&O to scale down its original plans and down-county suburbanites rode the train in greater numbers, the young town waited until 1891 for a station house to be erected by the railroad.²¹

New stops and towns sprang up along the rail line – Derwood, Halpine, Takoma, Knowles, and Boyds – and older communities such as Gaithersburg, Rockville, and Germantown shifted attention closer to the tracks. At the upper County line, the old settlement at Mouth of Monocacy, which had boomed during the heyday of the C&O Canal, gave way to Dickerson's Station on the railroad. Mouth of Monocacy folded its post office into Dickerson's between 1889 and 1909 and maintained a daily stage from the old to the new town.²²

B&O Service and Improvements

Formal service on the Met began May 25, 1873, with Dickerson's Station located 35.8 miles from the Washington, D.C. start of the line at New Jersey Avenue and C Street, N.E. Not every passenger train stopped at Dickerson, however, which was considered a local stop. A typical local train took one hour to travel from Dickerson to Washington. Express trains blew the whistle and continued through. Service in the 19th century aimed to attract commuters, who lived in closer-in towns, mainly Rockville and south. The 1873 schedule had four passenger trains a day in each direction on a single track. Two years later there were five passenger runs each way, two of them being all-stops trains. By the mid-1880s the Met had grown to fourteen passenger trains and five scheduled freights; a decade later the number of trains reached an all-time high of 36 daily passenger trains. 1887 rates between Washington and Dickerson were: single trip \$1.10; monthly tickets \$13.45 (good for 60 trips), monthly school tickets \$8.95 (46 trips in a month), family tickets \$35.75 (50 trips in a year).²³

By 1890, Dickerson had grown sufficiently to warrant a station house. As development occurred along the rail line, the B&O prepared wood frame depot designs for communities large enough to merit use. Like the earlier brick stations, these modest buildings were designed by E. Francis Baldwin. Basic waiting structures worked well for small stops such as Randolph (constructed 1892), but

²¹ Maryland Historical Trust inventory forms, research on Dickerson buildings by Mark Walston, Sugarloaf Regional Trails, 1978-79.

²² *Polk Directory, 1909-1910.*

²³ Harwood, *Impossible*, 273-9; B&O Railroad Company, *Metropolitan Branch Schedule of Suburban Trains to and from Washington. In effect May 29, 1887*; employee schedules in collection of Bob Cohen (employee schedules list every regularly scheduled train – passenger, freight, mixed, mail, etc., express and local trains); interviews by Eileen McGuckian with Sidney Earle, Jr., John King, Harry Meem, and Bob Cohen, summer 2010.

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booming Takoma (1886) required a larger variation. Midway in size and complexity were stations with a central office and waiting rooms on either side, such as those erected in Kensington, Germantown, and Dickerson in 1891. The depot in Dickerson, which measures approximately 30 feet x 12 feet and cost \$1,419 to build, was distinctive for its V-shaped central bay that enabled the agent to see the waiting platform in both directions. By 1891 Harry Meem, Sr., was the station agent. Serving from 1891-1906 and 1933-39, he was responsible for operating the station and the one-story frame freight house just to the west of it.²⁴

The B&O Railroad, under the presidency of Leonor F. Loree, embarked on a modernization campaign in 1901, with the goal of allowing trains to move faster and more safely. Projects accomplished incrementally over three decades included straightening the route, double-tracking, and replacing temporary structures with sturdier ones. Tackling the steepest part of the line in 1904-06, workers lessened the sweeping S curves up the western slope of Parr's Ridge between Little Monocacy River and Barnesville station. The wooden trestle bridge at Little Monocacy was replaced with a triple-arch stone viaduct over the stream bed. Double-tracking the section from Dickerson to Barnesville was complete by 1908, with an interlocking tower built immediately west of the Dickerson freight house. The tower contained the controls (switches and signals) that merged the two tracks into one at that point. By World War I, the line was double-tracked from Washington to just short of Germantown, then from Barnesville to Dickerson and some sections between there and Point of Rocks, resulting in increased public confidence and usage of the railroad.²⁵

The B&O decreased scheduled passenger train service around the turn of the century. In 1904, thirty daily passenger trains included more expresses and fewer locals, only stopping at Dickerson when they were flagged down. However, because the Met remained a main artery for food, fuel, and building materials in and through Montgomery County, freight traffic expanded during this time.²⁶

County residents from the District of Columbia to the Frederick line, including landowners, farmers, merchants, and speculators all found opportunities presented by the new line. Within thirty years, the railroad brought growth and prosperity to residents of the countryside it crossed and helped to transform upper County farmland into some of the most productive in Maryland. From Gaithersburg to the Monocacy River, where the Metropolitan Branch cut across land characterized in the 1870s as "largely covered with pine forest," and "many cleared fields producing nothing more valuable than sedge grass," the rails altered both economics and appearances. By 1903, the *Sentinel* noted that wheat and corn production levels and values had risen five- to ten-fold because of the increased accessibility and reasonable pricing of fertilizers such as lime and bone-phosphates.²⁷

In Dickerson, dairy, vegetable, and grain farming prospered as the railroad made it possible to reach markets rapidly without risk of spoilage. Rail connections with Baltimore and the west enabled local farmers to bring supplies in and ship products out. By 1890, the "milk train" was a mainstay of farmers along the line who shipped dairy products to Washington. Early each morning conductors picked up containers at the siding track that had been collected from local farms. A Dickerson story is told about Pete, who daily stopped his wagon at farm lanes to load ten-gallon cans full of milk and five-gallon cans of cream. One day Pete awakened at the

²⁴ Avery, *Baldwin*, 34; E. Francis Baldwin's journal 1891, p. 41, courtesy of the Baldwin family.

²⁵ Harwood, *Impossible*, 279-89; Little Monocacy Viaduct MIHP form M: 12/19; Erik Ledbetter, interview by Eileen McGuckian, July 2010.

²⁶ Harwood, *Impossible*, 283.

²⁷ MacMaster, *Remembrance*, 211.

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Dickerson siding track to learn that his trusty horse Mike had dutifully stopped at each farm regardless of his sleeping master's failure to pick up the containers.

A 1912 study of Montgomery County noted that, within three miles of the railroad, probably fifty percent of the farmers were engaged in dairying to some extent. "The dairymen all ship to Washington by rail, boarding it at Dickerson, Barnesville Station, Bucklodge or Boyds." Farmers by this time also shipped more grain by rail and less on the C&O Canal. Discussing the value of farmland, the authors stated that "Location, rather than intrinsic value, has been in all cases the determining factor. Much of the land adjacent to the Railroad, even in the upper end of the county where the development has been slower, has increased in value 50 to 80 percent [since 1900]." By 1912, there were fourteen or more dairy and grain farms, with eighteen specializing in grain. Dickerson farm families, who participated in the Montgomery County Agricultural Society since its inception in 1846, also joined the Medley's District Agricultural Society and the Barnesville Grange, organized in 1874.²⁸

Commercial and Industrial Growth

Other commercial enterprises soon joined William H. Dickerson's store near the rail stop. Lawrence Baker Nicholson moved his general store from Comus, building on the south side of the tracks about 1882. Lawrence A. Chiswell became his partner and succeeded him, and Maurice Chiswell and S. Creighton Jones were later merchants here. A competitor to Dickerson's store, the Nicholson store sold groceries, meat, beans, salted fish, sugar, candy, dry goods, local eggs, milk, and Talbott lima beans grown in Dickerson. It was destroyed by fire in December 1932.²⁹

Mercer Jones & Son was a multi-generational enterprise that benefited from the railroad. Local farmer Lloyd S. "Mercer" Jones (1847-1929) established a granary east of the Dickerson depot, shipping tens of thousands of bushels of grain annually from a siding track. His son Lloyd James Jones, Sr. (1878-1954) added a flour and crushing mill at the site in 1903. The mill, which cost about \$10,000 to build, was the first to be powered by coal-fed steam engines rather than water.³⁰

Another multi-generation business arose closer to the railroad bridge. Benjamin Roberson moved his blacksmithing business from Barnesville to Dickerson in 1906. Within a few years, his sons Will and Howard opened a garage and filling station at the corner of Dickerson and Mt. Ephraim Roads (22210 Mt. Ephraim Road), as well as a plumbing and heating business. The enterprise is now operated by Will's son Ellis Roberson, assisted by his sons. Four generations of Robersons have worked on this property and lived in Dickerson.³¹

Unlike other closer-in towns, Dickerson seems to have been too distant a destination for city dwellers seeking to escape Washington summers. Some local residents, however, accepted boarders, temporary workers, and travelers passing through on the railroad. An

²⁸The Department of Church and Country Life of the Board of Home Missions of The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., *A Rural Survey in Maryland* (New York City, 1912), 10, 15, 26-7; MacMaster, *Remembrance*, 12; Dona L. Cuttler, *The History of Dickerson, Mouth of Monacacy, Oakland Mills, and Sugarloaf Mountain* (Bowie: Heritage Books, Inc., 1999), 3.

²⁹Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 82; U.S. Census Records, 1900.

³⁰Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 84; *Montgomery County Sentinel*, February 3, 1903; U.S. Census Records, 1880, 1900.

³¹Ellis Roberson, interview with Eileen McGuckian, May 2010.

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example was Sellman's boarding house, which opened at the tracks on the northwest side of the railroad bridge intersection, but no longer stands on Dickerson Road. In the 1890s Frederick Sellman retired from farming and moved from Mouth of Monocacy to Dickerson, where he kept shop and his wife Damaris ran the boarding house. Four rooms of the long, two-story building were rented to salesmen and tradesmen who arrived on the train, to personages associated with the quarry, and to telegraph operators and station masters who hadn't yet established their own homes. Also on the property was a livery stable, where salesmen could rent a rig to conduct local business. Sellman's operation even included a race track on which his and other horses competed. Harry C. Meem, Sr., boarded here when he first arrived as station agent and telegraph operator in 1891. In 1904, Meem married the Sellmans' daughter Nora and they built a home nearby (now 22175 Dickerson School Road). Frederick Sellman died the same year, after which his wife sold off parcels of their considerable land holdings until her death in 1912.³²

Since trains brought mail in and out of the community, postal service in Dickerson was located near the railroad stop. The Dickerson post office was established in 1871, with William H. Dickerson as postmaster. At first mail was sorted in and delivered from a box car on a siding, but soon a more substantial base was needed. The post office moved into Dickerson's store by 1891, then to Nicholson and Jones' general store in the late 1910s and 1920s, then back in 1932 to Dickerson's store, where it remained until 1960. Outgoing mail was prepared in sacks and placed on a hook, to be grabbed by passing trains or wheeled to the station in carts; a designated messenger delivered larger mail sacks from the post office to the train. All patrons picked up incoming mail at the post office until rural mail delivery began here in 1906; Luther F. Loy of Dickerson was the first RFD carrier in Montgomery County. In 1909, operations at canal-oriented Mouth of Monocacy closed permanently in favor of railroad-based Dickerson.³³

In an 1879 directory of Montgomery County, T.H.S. Boyd listed two merchants, two dairies, a physician, three millers, a postmaster, and 43 farmers, describing Dickerson as:

Thirty-six miles on the Metropolitan Branch, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Land well cleared and clay soil; valued at from thirty to fifty dollars per acre. Under good cultivation, and yielding 35 bushels of Wheat, 40 of Corn, 1000 pounds of Tobacco, and two tons of Hay to the acre. Churches and Schools in the immediate vicinity. Population, 100.³⁴

Two quarry operations (M: 12/24) in Dickerson, on opposite banks of the Little Monocacy River, opened around the turn of the 20th century. Damaris and Frederick Sellman sold land and rights to the smaller, northernmost quarry to the District of Columbia government in 1898-9. This quarry yielded stone for water purification and curbs or road ballast before closing in 1905.

³² Sugarloaf Regional Trails, *Inventory of Historical Sites in Western Montgomery and Frederick Counties, MD*, 1977, 145; Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 31.

³³ Sugarloaf Trails, *Inventory*, 62; Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 6, 13, 20, 60.

³⁴ T. H. S. Boyd, *The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, from its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1972), 127-8; other County settlements of similar size in 1879 were Boyds, Damascus, Germantown, Laytonsville, Montrose, Sandy Spring, and Spencerville.

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Standard Lime and Stone Co. of West Virginia and Baltimore purchased the larger, southernmost quarry and operated it from 1900 to 1927. Known as the "D.C. Stone Quarry," it yielded diabase stone popularly called "trap rock." Rocks were quarried, crushed or sorted for size, shipped to specific sites, and used by the District Government for water purification, curb stones, and railroad ballast. When 10 to 20 railroad cars were full, quarry workers contacted Brunswick station for a locomotive to pick up the cars.

Local men found jobs at the Dickerson quarries, often supplying one-third of the work force. At its peak, the large quarry employed 30 men six days a week, with separate day and night crews. Standard Lime and Stone built worker houses (since razed) on the hill behind where the Methodist Church is now located. Mercer Jones, the neighboring farmer who ran the granary and farm supply, supplemented his income by working as a night superintendent. Bene Hallman, from the black community on Mt. Ephraim Road, worked in the quarry. A local resident recalled that blasting from the quarry occasionally cracked windows and threw out rocks. County farm agent Otto W. Anderson purchased the larger quarry in the late 1930s. It became an attractive nuisance as a popular swimming hole for young adults from the 1950s through the 1980s.³⁵

Residential Construction

Merchants, land speculators, builders, and small manufacturers built up the town. The number of residential structures grew dramatically, resulting in a distinctive mixture of architectural styles, scales, and uses on varying lot sizes. Most of the homes fronting and near the railroad tracks (on Dickerson Road, Mt. Ephraim Road, and what are now Dickerson Church and Dickerson School Roads) and along Big Woods Road were constructed during this period.

Dickerson and the countryside experienced some of the real estate boom along the rail line. *The Washington Star* noted that the new line traversed "country admirably adapted for fine building sites.... We...have no doubt that the road will, ere many years, be lined with first class country residents for many miles out."³⁶

While most of the new suburbs were created down-county within closer commuting distance to the nation's capital, Dickerson and other rural towns experienced some growth as newcomers built homes near the depots. Few residents commuted from Dickerson to Washington, D.C., however, before World War II. Suburban commuters were more likely to locate in Takoma Park, Kensington, Garrett Park, Rockville, or Gaithersburg.

The arrival of the railroad opened a half century of substantial construction in Dickerson. Particularly between 1891 and 1910, handsome small and large residences arose in every direction from the center point where crossing roads met the tracks. Residential architectural expression in this period ranged from Victorian cottages to Colonial Revival Four Squares. The blight that decimated the American chestnut tree after 1900 proved a boon to contemporary building. Sawmill workers cut chestnut from dead or dying trees for new construction, and builders used the wood for framing and interior trim.³⁷

³⁵ Sugarloaf Trails, *Inventory*, 60-61; McDaniel, *Black Resources*, 143, Figure 30 shows black workers, including Hallman, at Dickerson quarry; Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 42.

³⁶ Reported in *Sentinel*, March 23, 1866.

³⁷ The fungus accidentally introduced to the United States around 1900 eliminated the American chestnut as a commercial species; www.Wikipedia.org/AmericanChestnut.

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Infrastructure technology available in the new down-county suburban communities was slower to arrive in the upper county. Although the aquifer under Dickerson provided ample fresh well water, many homes constructed before (and after) 1920 used outhouses for another decade or more. A number of homeowners erected windmills to pump water from wells into the house. Telephone service to the area could be obtained soon after the turn of the 20th century, but electricity was not widely available until after World War I.

A review of census records during this period indicates that nearly all Dickerson residents were white. However, as was the practice of the time, some individuals from local black communities worked for middle-class white families full or part time and others lived in rooms in the homes of those families. For example, in 1900 Oliver Robertson, a laborer, lived on the property of William and Elizabeth Dickerson. Maria Fairfax lived with Frederick and Damaris Sellman to help with their varied business and household operations, and Sarah Dorsey assisted Lawrence Chiswell's family as cook and servant.³⁸

Several builders and architects were active during this expansion period; details are at the end of this section. One particularly active family was that of Lawrence Baker Nicholson. A successful Dickerson merchant, Nicholson purchased farmland and individual lots and either contracted with local builders or constructed houses on them for lease or sale. After Nicholson's death in 1904, his wife Elizabeth A. Nicholson and son Linwood Burton Nicholson continued to buy and sell properties on which to construct homes well into the 1920s. Identified with the Nicholsons are 17 Dickerson dwellings, most located on Big Woods and Dickerson Roads. *See the listing of Nicholson properties that follows this section.*³⁹

The Met line became a major route for transporting building materials. The B&O offered discounts for purchasing and shipping such materials, although to date no specific instances have been substantiated in Dickerson. Several residential buildings are believed to have been ordered from catalogs such as Sears, Roebuck & Co. Wood to construct the c1921 Creighton and Beulah Jones House, 22014 Dickerson Road, could have arrived by rail or by road, as front porch balustrades are stamped "Mt. Airy MD."⁴⁰

With all of this activity, Dickerson's road system expanded during this period. What is now Big Woods Road was surveyed in 1879 to provide access to mills on the Little Monocacy and to nearby routes. Local landowners built new homes along this road to accommodate railroad and quarry workers. In 1910 Mt. Ephraim Road, an antebellum route that intersected with Mouth of Monocacy, Baltimore Road, and Dickerson Road near the railroad tracks, was widened "to enable teams to turn without coming in contact with the railroad or other private property." William H. Dickerson's store had to be moved back to accommodate the widening.⁴¹

³⁸ U.S. Census, 1900.

³⁹ Montgomery County Land Records; Montgomery County Judgment Records, exhibit for Equity 2449, plat of Nicholson properties, 1910; Cuttler, *Dickerson*; Ida Lu Brown interview with Eileen McGuckian, August 2010.

⁴⁰ Harwood, *Impossible*, 283; Eileen McGuckian interview with Jack Price, owner of his grandparents' home at 22014 Dickerson Road, June 2010.

⁴¹ Road Commission Records of Montgomery County, JLB2/197.

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Extant illustrations of this expansion period of Dickerson history include five dwellings oriented to the railroad tracks: Christy Dickerson House (22170 Dickerson School Road, Gothic Revival cottage, 1879), Zachariah Cooley House (22161 Dickerson School Road, Gothic Revival, c1895), Meem House (22175 Dickerson School Road, Colonial Revival, 1904), Lloyd Jones House (22301 Mt. Ephraim Road, Colonial Revival, 1906), and Cooley/Nicholson House (22165 Big Woods Road, vernacular cottage, 1890s). A grouping of three dwellings on a side lane on high ground above Big Woods Road (with addresses of 22121, 22125, and 22129 Dickerson Road) characterize the modest cottages constructed c1900 as rentals for railroad and quarry workers. Dickerson's early commercial enterprises are represented by the William H. Dickerson Store and Post Office at 22230 Mt. Ephraim Road (1873), the B&O Railroad Station (1891), and Roberson's garage and filling station at 22201 Dickerson Road (c1910).

MATURE COMMUNITY: 1920-1959

Dickerson increased in size and population during the mid-20th century. The center of town, clustered around the railroad depot, expanded with the addition of dwellings in a variety of residential styles. There was an influx of people from southwestern Virginia in the 1920s, and local families were known to take in "welfare children" and orphans. Dairy and crop farming in the area was conducted by families that included Matthews, Dayhoff, Jones, White, and Stull. Some farmers divided off individual building lots for family members or new neighbors, but the largest recorded subdivision in Dickerson -- Robert T. Dayhoff's on Nicholson Farm Road, 1955 -- created just three lots.⁴² In the 1940s and '50s Cape Cod and ranch-style homes of brick, frame, and cinderblock appeared on new lots facing Big Woods, Dickerson, Nicholson Farm, Mt. Ephraim, and Dickerson School Roads. Dickerson's commercial center, however, grew little in this era. Chiswell and Nicholson's store burned down in 1932. Harry and Dorothy Dronenburg constructed Dickerson Market in 1946, but for shopping and commerce, residents drove to larger cities such as Frederick, Gaithersburg, or Rockville.

Although residents of the small town participated in regional activities, they also developed community institutions of their own. So far as is known, Dickerson did not consider self-government, although the neighboring towns of Poolesville and Barnesville did choose to incorporate.⁴³ Nonetheless, Dickerson residents set about improving their surroundings, providing educational opportunities, maintaining social interaction and common interests, and strengthening regional cooperation.

Changes in Transportation

By the 1920s, the railroad had become a less important transit service in Montgomery County. Early in the century, trolley lines extended from Washington along major roadways such as the Rockville Pike and Connecticut Avenue to compete with rail travel in the suburbs. In the upper county, the number of passenger trains from Point of Rocks into Washington declined as automobiles and trucks became more common. Everywhere, automobiles emerged as reliable transportation alternatives. Harry C. Meem is acknowledged to be the first Dickerson resident to own an automobile, having purchased a Ford Model T touring car in 1912. Nonetheless, accessibility to the railroad remained vital to rural areas. A symbol of Dickerson's connection to the outside world, the train continued to transport farm products, local residents and visitors, general freight, and building materials to and from the town through the middle of the 20th century.⁴⁴

⁴² Montgomery County Land Records, Plat No. 4536, Dayhoff's Subdivision, August 1955.

⁴³ Poolesville and Barnesville incorporated in 1867 and 1888 respectively.

⁴⁴ Harry C. Meem, Jr. (1978) and Ross Meem (2010) interviews with Eileen McGuckian.

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During this period, the B&O continued to upgrade the line. In efforts to accommodate heavier trains, higher speeds, and safety concerns, steel rails replaced iron, bridges were strengthened and rebuilt, and curves were straightened. The B&O finished double-tracking the remainder of the line (including sections east and west of Dickerson) in 1926-28. The railroad also provided special services, for which County residents and the B&O developed nicknames: the express train, mail train, milk train, and fish train.

Starting in the late 1920s, express trains provided service from Chicago, St. Louis, or Pittsburgh to Washington D.C. in the mornings and back in the evenings. Express trains such as the Shenandoah, the Diplomat, and the Capitol Limited sped by without stopping at Dickerson, but one that did stop was the daily Queen City express from Cincinnati. Diesel began to replace steam engines in the mid-1930s, and after World War II diesel power was supreme. Soon the B&O felt compelled to remind engineers that "Passenger trains will not exceed a speed of 70 mph between Washington and Point of Rocks."⁴⁵

For years, the B&O was willing to establish a flag stop virtually anywhere to accommodate passengers or cargo. For example, G. Leicester Thomas, Sr., arranged for a train to stop in Dickerson to serve the 250 acre property he'd purchased in 1925. Goldfish contained in repurposed milk cans were loaded onto a truck at Three Springs Fisheries hatchery (later renamed Lilypons Water Gardens) and brought to Dickerson. The engineer maneuvered his train, the truck backed up to the door of one of the lead baggage cars, and a worker handed the cans across. On other occasions, Gordon Strong, owner of Sugarloaf Mountain, drove over to meet guests at the depot, and it is suggested that he was singularly able to flag down a train in Dickerson.⁴⁶

The B&O added extra trains when it determined that a shipment would be too heavy for the scheduled engines to pull. One such long-distance train that stopped in Dickerson regularly was called Second 8, a collection of largely closed-sack mail and express packages assembled in Cumberland most weekday mornings to run as a supplement to No. 8, the eastbound Shenandoah. Whether mail, express, quarry stone, or shipments from Lilypons, Second 8 was frequently assigned larger engines to start over the Parrs Ridge/Barnesville hill with a heavier load.⁴⁷

The Depression decade brought further adjustments from the railroad and its clientele. By the 1930s, competition from trucks on good roads led the B&O to increase the number and speed of its freight trains. At the same time, the railroad decreased lower-paying daytime local passenger service. According to local lore, during the Depression when hobos rode the trains, they could jump off a front car, grab a sandwich at the store or a local house, and make it back to the last car of the same train. Although more educational opportunities were available up-county, in this era a number of local white teenagers still rode the rails to Rockville or Gaithersburg high schools. Meanwhile, black students could catch a school bus to the Colored High School in Rockville.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ Cohen, B&O schedules in his collection; quoted from April 30, 1944 schedule.

⁴⁶ www.Lilypons.com; Ellis Roberson interview.

⁴⁷ emails, Harry Meem to Eileen McGuckian, June 2010.

⁴⁸ Harwood, *Impossible*, 291; Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 3; interviews, Meem and Roberson.

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During World War II, local passenger service was consolidated. Three eastbound trains stopped each weekday morning; in the afternoon, two scheduled westbound trains stopped in Dickerson. The mail still arrived and departed by rail. Otherwise, Dickerson was a flag stop, and Sellman (M:12/14), serving Barnesville, became the closest major stop. In 1942, Dickerson residents were shocked by a disastrous accident west of the depot; a three-train pile-up of passenger and freight trains killed 14 people and injured 76. After the frenzy of the war years, the Met found itself slowly changing its nature from a high-speed passenger railroad to a fast freight line. Mercer Jones Co. shipped several carloads of wheat to the flour mill in Georgetown every day. By 1955, the number of passenger trains had declined to eleven each way daily.⁴⁹

Road Improvements

The path of the old public north-south route through Dickerson shifted in the early 1920s. Once the State Roads Commission (established in 1908) obtained solid funding, automobiles became more common, and bicyclists pushed for paved roads, this became Maryland Route 28. The road through Dickerson was paved, slightly re-routed to the east near the railroad underpass, and dubbed the "new State Pike." According to family history, Beulah (Mrs. Samuel Creighton) Jones planned to open a tourist home so she talked the state into keeping the road in front of Creighton Place (22014 Dickerson Road). Some buildings south of the underpass found themselves closer to the west side of the new roadway. The Sears house on the east side at 22135 Dickerson Road gained frontage, and the old right-of-way became a local lane. With the road improvements, automobile tourists became a more familiar sight, as they traveled to local attractions such as Sugarloaf Mountain.⁵⁰

The new State Pike led to other changes on both sides of the railroad tracks. After the main road was realigned, the former Mt. Pleasant M. E. Church relocated in 1930 to a site on the abandoned roadway, with an address of 20341 Dickerson Church Road. Although the road between Dickerson and Frederick was paved in 1924, the local street that paralleled the tracks from the brick Hays House (20311 Dickerson Church Road) past the large homes facing the tracks (with addresses on Dickerson and Dickerson School Road) remained gravel through the 1950s. North of the underpass, the path of Dickerson Road past the Lawrence Jones House, Nicholson House, and Sellman Boarding House (22300, 22310, and 22210 Dickerson Road) was shifted to the west. Part of the old roadway was then renamed Nicholson Farm Road.⁵¹

About this time, the route now known as Big Woods Road became a more traveled thoroughfare. The road led south from Dickerson toward the community of Big Woods. By the 1920s, more dwellings had been constructed on both sides of the road by farmers and by local builders to serve as rental properties for quarry and railroad workers. Then known as Water Street, the road opened as far as the ice manufacturing operation at the edge of Little Monocacy River. Today the roadway connects Dickerson through the black

⁴⁹ Cohen, B&O employee schedule, 1944; Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 14; Harwood, *Impossible*, 293-4; Pete Dilonardo, interview with Eileen McGuckian, May 2010.

⁵⁰ Ida Lu Brown, interview, July 2010; Land Records, deed 382/226 (1925).

⁵¹ 1908 USGS map, 1914 Soil Map, Maryland, Montgomery County sheet, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Maryland Geological Survey; 1952 USGS map; Kathy Dilonardo, interview with Eileen McGuckian, June 2010.

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community of Big Woods and south to the oldest section of Route 109 (between Beallsville and Barnesville).⁵² Local residents recall the Big Woods Road name first used in the 1970s when County street signs were installed.

Dickerson Employment

In the first third of the 20th century, Dickerson residents continued traditional work at the grain mills, the quarries, the post office, at stores in town, and on family farms. Some residents held more than one job. Mercer Jones, for example, worked as a night superintendent at the quarry, operated a farm, and owned a granary and farm supply company. Nearby, Gordon and Louise Strong hired local workers to construct houses and a school, and to work on their two thousand acres on Sugarloaf Mountain. Becoming a local recreational destination, the number of annual visitors to Sugarloaf increased from 788 in 1926 to 31,000 in 1941.⁵³

Two Dickerson men active during this period were Zachariah Cooley and James Runkles. Cooley was a farmer who moved to Dickerson from Comus in 1896. He and his family lived in an imposing house (22161 Dickerson School Road) at the railroad tracks. In addition to operating a blacksmith shop in town, Cooley bought and sold land for residential development. He died in 1928. James Runkles came from Carroll or Frederick County ready to work hard and make his mark on Dickerson. He owned half a dozen farms in the area, held mortgages on other properties, operated a saw mill, a spoke factory, and an ice factory, and served on the Methodist Church building committee. He built a bungalow and a brick Colonial on Mt. Ephraim Road in the 1930s and died in the 1950s.⁵⁴

In the 1920s, Runkles invested in an ice factory on Little Monocacy River. Activity on this industrial site on Big Woods Road dates back to the 19th century. By the 1930s, Walter K. Matthews and his three sons had joined the business and the operation was known as Runkles & Matthews, "Manufacturers of Ice." The owners kept the ice cold in the ice house and, until refrigeration became more common, delivered the blocks by horse and wagon and later by truck to Dickerson, Comus, Poolesville, and Barnesville customers. The ruins of the factory and ice house can still be seen in the dense underbrush near the river banks. The caretaker's house, a 19th century log building that has been enlarged several times, still stands at 21810 Big Woods Road.⁵⁵

In the center of Dickerson, today 22301 Mt. Ephraim Road, Mercer Jones and his son Lloyd James Jones continued to operate their granary and milling business. The site was located next to the tracks, where Mt. Ephraim Road leaves its parallel path with the railroad and takes a sharp turn north toward Sugarloaf Mountain. A nearby rail siding allowed loading of corn and wheat, purchased from local farmers, through funnels onto special railroad cars and then to market. Later, Lloyd James Jones, Jr., added farm machinery sales and an International Harvester dealership. By mid-century, the business was less profitable and in 1966 closed its

⁵² This section of Maryland Route 109 opened in 1838; Land Records, BS9/117.

⁵³ H. Anne Lipp notes on interviews with Lloyd Jones and Leo Roberson, 1977; Melanie Choukas-Bradley, *Sugarloaf* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2003), 30-44.

⁵⁴ MHT inventory form, Zachariah Cooley House, 1978; Margaret Dayhoff Johnson and Doris Matthews Lewis, interviews with Eileen McGuckian, summer 2010; Cutler, *Dickerson*, 66, 78, 87, 90-1.

⁵⁵ Cutler, *Dickerson*, 65-6; Doris Matthews Lewis and Cory VanWerkhoven, interviews with Eileen McGuckian, 2010.

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doors. The following year, Neutron Products purchased the property, razing the older buildings and enlarging a cinderblock warehouse for manufacturing, but retaining the Jones House for office use.⁵⁶

Community Institutions

During this maturation period, Dickerson residents created organizations for civic and social causes, in the process strengthening or creating a variety of community institutions. They continued to support town baseball teams, church and cultural activities, and other local interests. Dickerson residents and businesses committed to improving educational opportunities, social interaction, and regional cooperation. Automobiles, electricity, radios and later television enabled Dickerson to maintain a broader outlook. Local residents also organized regional service clubs such as Lions, Kiwanis, and Rotary.

The establishment of state public schools for whites in 1860 and for blacks in 1872 expanded opportunities for local students. Dickerson area white students attended primary grades at Poole's Tract School on Mt. Ephraim Road (the ruins of which can be seen at its northwest intersection with Barnesville Road) from 1879 to 1913 or Monocacy School on the Dickerson Road (just south of Little Monocacy River) from 1864 until 1920, when the School Board abandoned both schools and consolidated classes into a new building in Dickerson. In addition, from 1918-21, Gordon Strong's private Halsted School at the foot of Sugarloaf Mountain provided primary, junior high, and high school grades, plus training in skills such as blacksmithing.⁵⁷

Dickerson Elementary School opened for white students in 1921 on land purchased from Zachariah and Martha Cooley, prompting the naming of a road in its honor. The two-story brick building served pupils in grades one through seven. The volunteer Dickerson Community League supported the local public school and assisted local needy families. After the school burned in 1959, students took buses to Germantown until the new Monocacy Elementary School on Barnesville Road opened in 1960.⁵⁸

After eighth grade, Dickerson students in this era had to travel farther to obtain a high school education. From 1923 to 1932, however, secondary study was offered at the elementary school. The School Board discontinued "Dickerson High School" for lack of students, with only three graduates in 1926 and seven in 1929. Although Poolesville's small high school opened for white students in the 19th century and drew Dickerson teens, from the 1890s through the 1950s some local families opted for larger down-county schools that could be accessed by rail. Born in 1906, Harry Meem, Jr., son of the station agent, took the train to St. Mary's School in Rockville and then to Rockville High School.⁵⁹

Black students in the Dickerson area attended Sellman School. This primary school in Big Woods opened c1883 and consolidated with other black schools in Sugarland and Martinsburg in 1937. Rebuilt in 1939, the school was closed just before the start of desegregation. From 1927 to 1960, students going beyond eighth grade could take a school bus to Rockville Colored High School and

⁵⁶ Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 84; Jack Ransohoff, interviews with Eileen McGuckian, May and June, 2010.

⁵⁷ Sugarloaf Trails, *Inventory*, 63.

⁵⁸ Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 69-72.

⁵⁹ E. Guy Jewell, *From One Room to Open Space: A History of Montgomery County Schools from 1732 to 1965* (Rockville: Montgomery County Public Schools, 1976), 329; *Sentinel*, June 1926 and April 26, 1929; Ross Meem interview, June 2010.

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later to Carver High School and Junior College. Desegregation of Poolesville High School proved one of the greatest challenges for County schools in the late 1950s, but is now the public school for all Dickerson area students.⁶⁰

While residents supported a variety of Christian denomination churches in the Medley District, the only church building erected within the bounds of Dickerson was Methodist. As early as 1783, Methodists heard Francis Asbury preach at Sugar Loaf Mountain Chapel (M: 10/70). A century later, they organized Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church South (M: 12/20), built a church on Mt. Ephraim Road, and opened a burying ground. This property is located 3/4 mile east of Dickerson. In 1930, the congregation opted to move into town, to a new edifice on land donated by Standard Lime and Stone Company with the understanding that no cemetery would be located there. Townspeople supported the church through strawberry festivals, cake sales, and oyster suppers. Dickerson families such as Roberson, Matthews, and Meem are long-time members. Over the years the church, known today as Dickerson Methodist Church, served numerous community and social functions. Some families still use the Mt. Pleasant burying ground, but now most Dickerson families bury loved ones in cemeteries in Beallsville or Barnesville.⁶¹

Nearby Monocacy Chapel, at present-day Beallsville (M: 17/1) was established as an Anglican chapel of ease for All Saints Parish in 1748, evolving into St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Poolesville a century later. Baptist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches were constructed in Barnesville. Area black residents attended Mount Zion in Big Woods (Methodist), Bell's Chapel in Mt. Ephraim (Methodist), Jerusalem Baptist Church in Poolesville, or Warren Methodist Church in Martinsburg.⁶²

Formerly in various locations throughout the town, the Dickerson Post Office finally found a permanent home after Dorothy and Harry Dronenburg constructed a small addition to their Dickerson Market specifically for the facility in 1959. Postal operations opened the following year. In a town with few commercial establishments, the post office has always served as an informal meeting place. Before street addresses were assigned, everyone came to the post office. Dickerson survived U.S. Postal Service closings of local facilities that affected most small communities in the late 20th century. Today, about one-fourth of in-town residents elect to pick up mail at their post office box (Dickerson 20842) rather than delivered at their home.⁶³

By this era, other services were needed for a growing population. The Dickerson Fire Prevention and Swimming Association organized in 1936 had limited success, yet a decade later towns in the upper western county responded to the need for greater safety. Returning World War II veterans in the Monocacy Lions Club organized the Upper Montgomery County Volunteer Fire Department. Chartered in 1946 by the communities of Barnesville, Beallsville, Dawsonville, Dickerson, and Poolesville, the volunteers soon

⁶⁰ Nina Honemond Clarke, *History of the Black Public Schools of Montgomery County, Maryland 1872-1961* (NY: Vantage Press, 1978), 48, 65, 73-4, 128-9, 190.

⁶¹ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, Vol. 1, 1882 (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, reprinted 1968), 726; MIHP form Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church South (site) and Cemetery (2008); Dickerson United Methodist Church, 50th anniversary booklet, 1980. MacMaster, *Remembrance*, 69.

⁶² Nina Honemond Clarke, *History of the Nineteenth Century Black Churches in Maryland and Washington, D.C.* (NY: Vantage Press, 1983), 187-8, 229, 111-3, 225.

⁶³ Sugarloaf Trails, *Inventory*, 59; Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 6, 60.

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purchased a pumper truck and answered the first call. This local fire department immediately became a regional institution, even beyond the public safety arena. A Ladies Auxiliary raised money through bazaars, white elephant sales, lunches and dinners, and a fireman's carnival was the high point of the summer. The Junior Auxiliary Marching Unit organized in 1955 to represent the fire department at parades in Poolesville and elsewhere. Today volunteers and career personnel at Station 14 on Beallsville Road serve the largest response area in Montgomery County.⁶⁴

In the early 20th century, Dr. Alfred McGill Belt purchased a lot near the railroad tracks on which to build the Dickerson Library and Emergency Hospital to serve the up-county population. Before he could carry out his plans, he died in the 1918 influenza epidemic. Decades later, Montgomery County provided a bookmobile to bring library books to Dickerson residents on Saturdays. Activists such as Sally Dilonardo convinced the County to build the Western County Library, which opened in 1978 at Poolesville Jr/Sr High School. In 1991, the library moved to a large storefront in Poolesville Towne Center. This facility, since expanded in size and services, remains the closest library to Dickerson.⁶⁵

Like many rural communities in Montgomery County, Dickerson is known to have assembled a cornet band around 1900. Musicians from the Big Woods and Jerusalem black communities incorporated the Dickerson Concert Band in 1909. Its purpose was "to educate and train the members thereof in the proper use of musical instruments and to enable them to perform and play on the same in concert and harmony; and to play or discourse and make music on public occasions and at private entertainments, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever their services, performances and music may be desired or their inclinations may lead them...." Some decades later, Dickerson resident Walter K. Matthews organized the Poolesville Community Band, enlisting local musicians and his children to play Sousa marches and other popular music wherever they could. After Matthews bought Linden farm (M: 12/31) on Martinsburg Road in Dickerson in 1932, he built a large dairy barn and went into the milking business. He constructed a bandstand illuminated with electric lights and opened Linden Park to the public. Matthews hosted church picnics and concerts at Linden through the early 1950s.⁶⁶

Extant representatives of this maturation era in Dickerson history are community institutions such as Dickerson Methodist Church (20341 Dickerson Church Road, 1930) and Dickerson Elementary School site (22121 Dickerson School Road, 1921-59), and commercial and industrial properties such as Runkles and Matthews ice factory (site) and caretaker's house (21810 Big Woods Road, 19th century) and Dickerson Market and Post Office (22145 Dickerson Road, 1946/1959).

Characterizing the residential construction are Craftsman cottages and bungalows such as the Espinoza bungalow (22022 Dickerson Road, c1920), Gregg/Winslow cottage (22111 Dickerson Road, 1930s); Hays cottage (Dickerson Road, 1930s), bungalows at 22331 and 22341 Mt. Ephraim Road, and the Elizabeth Nicholson cottage (22404 Nicholson Farm Road, 1924). Continuing the Colonial Revival tradition in Dickerson are the pre-World War II Creighton Place (22014 Dickerson Road, c1921) and Runkles/Johnson House

⁶⁴ "History of Upper Montgomery County Volunteer Fire Department" from VFD archives; Montgomery County Historical Society exhibit file, 2003.

⁶⁵ Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 28; Kathy Dilonardo and Ida Lu Brown interviews, summer 2010.

⁶⁶ MacMaster, *Remembrance*, 245; Montgomery County Corporation Records EBPI/442; Doris Matthews Lewis interview, June 2010.

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(22401 Mt. Ephraim Road, 1936) and post-war Cape Cods White/Daza House (22165 Dickerson School Road, c1943), and the Fisk House (22300 Mt. Ephraim Road, c1947). Representing the ranch style of the 1950s are cinderblock houses cut from the Dayhoff farm in a small subdivision (at 22329, 22333, and 22401 Nicholson Farm Road, 1950s) and the Matthews family brick and stone houses at 22001, 22005, and 22010 Dickerson Road, 1950s).

RECENT HISTORY: 1960-2010

The past half century brought change to Dickerson while reaffirming the town's historic character as a rural crossroads settlement located on the rail line. Area residents dealt with population growth and the decline of traditional farming by calling upon private and public resources to maintain the environment that attracted them to the Montgomery countryside. Dickerson's population continued to increase as new generations built upon lots divided from farms and as more city dwellers and suburbanites relocated to the rural up-county. Agricultural uses widened beyond dairy and grain farming to include creative means of making a living in the countryside. And, as they had in the earliest years of Dickerson's recorded history, local residents looked to regional approaches in addressing local issues and concerns.

The Railroad

Commuter usage on the Met never reached levels that the B&O hoped, but through the 1960s, commuters and local businesses regularly used the trains, siding tracks, and depot. Passenger use kept declining, however (only seven daily passenger trains each way in 1970), and the public sector stepped in. AMTRAK took over long-distance train service in 1971, and MARC (Maryland Area Regional Commuter) began commuter rail operations in 1974. CSX assumed ownership of the tracks and began to increase freight operations. Five years later, Montgomery County leased the Dickerson station from the B&O at \$1 per year and assumed maintenance. After the last on-site station agent left in March 1981, the County installed a time clock that automatically opened the station doors on weekday mornings. The building was boarded up in July 1982 after vandals set a fire that caused substantial damage. Designated on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 1983, Dickerson station was restored by the County with site beautification by local residents. The station was rededicated in a 1986 ceremony. At the request of an adjacent property owner, CSX closed the at-grade track crossing of Dickerson School and Mt. Ephraim Roads in the late 1990s. Currently the station is open infrequently for community events and meetings.⁶⁷

Commuter travel from Dickerson station expanded in the late 20th century, along with increased development and the population of Montgomery County's northwest corridor and beyond. Traffic problems on the highways and back roads initiated a resurgence of rail commuter travel, made more attractive after Metro subway service began in 1976. Nevertheless, every so often MARC has suggested closing the stops at Dickerson and Boyds. In 2010, Dickerson claimed more commuters than ever before. Stopping at Dickerson each weekday is a total of nine MARC trains; three going each way, with an extra train westward on Friday afternoons. Northern origination points for this line are Martinsburg, Brunswick, and Frederick.⁶⁸

⁶⁷ Harwood, *Impossible*, 294-9; Edward Daniel, Montgomery County Department of Transportation fact sheet and correspondence, 1986; McGuckian conversations with Dickerson residents, summer 2010.

⁶⁸ Posted MARC schedules, June 2010.

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Commercial and Industrial Uses

PEPCO's coal-fired generating plant opened on Route 28 adjacent to the town of Dickerson in 1958. Connected to the Met line by a spur track, the plant was the first major industrial intrusion into the rural environment since construction of the B&O railroad in the 19th century. PEPCO's activities, with its three smoke stacks, was the harbinger of unwanted change in the upper western county. Neutron Products' purchase of the former Mercer Jones granary property on Mt. Ephraim Road in 1967 signaled the arrival of a new type of industry in Dickerson. Founded by Jack Ransohoff, an enterprising chemical engineer steeped in the technology and economics of nuclear power plant fuel cycles, Neutron was one of many small companies seeking to find peaceful applications of nuclear energy in the 1950s after the Atomic Energy Act ended government monopoly. A decade later, Neutron was prepared to manufacture Cobalt 60, a radiation source, for medical and other purposes. Ransohoff bought half of the Jones land and moved into the former Jones warehouse. By the early 1980s, Neutron had tripled its plant size and purchased the rest of the property, including the large Colonial Revival Jones house at 22301 Mt. Ephraim Road. Neutron has experienced rocky relationships with its Dickerson neighbors. In the early 1980s, the Dickerson Community Association assisted the Maryland Department of the Environment to assess radiation on the property. Later the State prohibited Neutron from manufacturing radioactive materials and ordered the sale of assets to pay for clean-up operations. Today Neutron continues a slower rate of production and distribution operations at the Dickerson site.⁶⁹

Local Government

For most of its history, Montgomery County was dominated by rural interests and governed by public officials with agricultural and small town backgrounds. Growth around Washington, D.C., tilted Montgomery County's population southward in the first third of the 20th century, with more public officials elected and appointed from down-county.

The State established M-NCPPC in 1927 as a bi-county planning agency for the lower county. Planning in Montgomery County grew incrementally in the second third of the 20th century to include up-county regions. Dickerson resident Frederick Gutheim – internationally known writer, urban planner, historian, educator, preservationist, civic activist, and small farmer – served as a commissioner of the Upper Montgomery County Planning Council from 1950 to 1957.

As County government broadened its services, it also raised the levels of planning, control, and restriction. A comprehensive General Plan, which consolidated existing highway, parks, schools, and specific master plans, was adopted in 1957 for the 294-square-mile Regional District, covering the down-county. Five years later, a new General Plan, based on a concept of channeling future development known as "wedges and corridors," extended M-NCPPC jurisdiction to the entire county with the exception of incorporated municipalities. Thus was the countryside, including Dickerson, brought into the full reaches of Montgomery County government.⁷⁰

Community

Besides the traditional civic organizations that have been in place for decades, citizen activism emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s in response to continuous real and perceived threats to the upper western county's historic resources and rural way of life. When land belonging to historic Inverness and Linden farms was selected as a site for WSSC's Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant, Dickerson banded with neighboring communities to convince the U.S. Environmental Protection Administration to withdraw its

⁶⁹ Cuttler, *Dickerson*, 84-5; *The Frederick Post*, August 9, 1978, and December 4, 1980; www.epa.gov (Neutron Products, Current Site Information); Ransohoff interviews, May and June 2010.

⁷⁰ MacMaster, *Remembrance*, 371-2.

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support. Local residents rallied to fight subsequent threats and created regional nonprofit organizations that would protect the rural community and encourage involvement in community and conservation issues. The major organizations are Sugarloaf Citizens Association (founded in 1973), Historic Medley District (1974), Sugarloaf Regional Trails (1974), Dickerson Community Association (1999), and Montgomery Countryside Alliance (2001).

County ordinances governing the Dickerson area responded to and complemented citizen advocacy. In 1980, the same year that Montgomery County purchased Linden Farm on Martinsburg Road from the Matthews family to open a sludge composting facility, the County Council established the Agricultural Reserve. This arc across the northern third of Montgomery County includes the town of Dickerson within its 93,000 acres. Also in 1980, the Council created the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation and preservation ordinance. The town of Dickerson is included as a historic district resource on the Locational Atlas, and Dickerson railroad station is designated a Historic Site on the Master Plan. The Master Plan protects historic resources found to be significant to Montgomery County.

The County Council approved and adopted the Rustic Roads Functional Master Plan program in 1996. Meeting the criteria of being in an area where natural, agricultural, or historic features are predominant, with low traffic volume, outstanding natural features, rural vistas, and/or historic resources, and being narrow roads intended for predominantly local use, 66 County roads were designated by the plan. The list includes three roads that feed into the center of Dickerson. Big Woods, Mt. Ephraim, and Mouth of Monocacy from Route 28 to Mt. Ephraim were designated "rustic," and Mouth of Monocacy Road west of Route 28 and east of Mt. Ephraim was listed as "exceptional."⁷¹

Farming

In the past half century, farm acreage continued to decrease dramatically, as did the number of families making their living in dairy and grains. By 1974, there were only five dairy/grain farms near Dickerson and two grain farms. Soybeans were first grown around Dickerson at this time. Establishment of the Agricultural Reserve was a major accomplishment met with great expectations. Some farmers have opted to transfer development rights elsewhere in the County, but this was not always possible or sufficient to sustain a farming operation. Higher production costs and lower yields combine with long hours of hard work and a dearth of willing labor to make farming less sustainable than in times past.⁷²

Later decades of the 20th century witnessed long-time and new farm families creatively expanding the definition of agriculture. In the Dickerson area, agricultural uses include a therapeutic riding center, "pick-your-own" fruits and vegetables, Community Sustainable Agriculture (CSA) cooperatives, landscape gardening businesses, horse boarding and riding, alpaca and goat farms, and a winery, as well as traditional dairy and grain farms.

Within the town, most homeowners raise vegetables on home lots, and there are flower gardens throughout Dickerson. Landowners utilize organic farming practices. A few landowners protect their properties from development through conservation easements, which provide a significant tax break over and above desires to thwart development. The Montgomery County Agricultural Society,

⁷¹ The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, *Rustic Roads Approved and Adopted Functional Master Plan*, 1996.

⁷² Margaret Dayhoff Johnson, interview by Eileen McGuckian, June 2010.

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which sponsors year-round activities, 4-H Clubs, and the annual fairs in August, remains educational as well as social for the farming community.

Dickerson Today

The town of Dickerson is quietly thriving. It continues rural traditions in a settlement that is mostly surrounded by farms. Residents and their activities form part of a regional network of country lifestyles and community institutions that extend into the full northwestern quadrant of Montgomery County.

Dickerson residents span a variety of backgrounds, occupations, age groups, income levels, and interests. Many belong to families with long-time connections to Dickerson, operating family businesses and living in homes passed down from previous generations. Most own their properties, but a number of local and absentee landowners lease properties for residential or commercial use. Some newcomers are former city dwellers or suburbanites who moved to the country. Many commute to jobs in the cities or suburbs. A few property owners reside elsewhere and come to Dickerson on weekends.

Dickerson residents are concerned about current and continuing challenges to the countryside. They work to keep the local elementary school open, maintain the integrity and practical use of the Agricultural Reserve, battle encroachments such as "mega churches" or schemes to dump unwanted public services in the upper county, keep traffic under control, monitor activities at industrial sites, fret about "tear-downs" and "mansionization" that could change the character of the area, and bemoan the loss of historic buildings and green space.

Roads and rails still meet at the center of town, where residents and travelers gather at the market and the post office. The rolling countryside, capped by Sugarloaf Mountain, and productive farmland are never far away. Outlying farms are interconnected agricultural resources which add to the relevance of rustic roads, unimproved stream valleys, and undeveloped farm fields and forests in the area. Dickerson in 2010 presents a continuity of history, architecture, land use, people, and community.

DICKERSON AREA BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS

Lawrence Baker Nicholson (1846-1904) and **Elizabeth Ann Cooley Nicholson** (1851-1926) moved from Comus to Dickerson in the decade after the railroad came through. Listed as a painter in the 1880 census, Mr. Nicholson opened a store c1882 on the south side of the tracks. Later the family lived in a large brick home on Mouth of Monocacy Road just west of its intersection with Dickerson Road; both buildings were destroyed by fire in the 1930s. Described in the newspaper as a "wealthy merchant," he purchased properties to divide into building lots, erecting structures or contracting with builders to put up at least 15 houses on roads around the center of Dickerson. After he died intestate in 1904, Nicholson's real estate holdings were divided among his widow and eight children. During the seven-year Equity proceeding, the court assembled a variety of information: deeds to and from Nicholson, payments on mortgage notes he held, receipts from tenants, private and public sales of real estate, trustees' reports, and a 1910 survey showing ten building lots on Big Woods and Dickerson Roads.

After Lawrence's death, Elizabeth Nicholson continued to purchase, build, and sell or rent properties, as did their son **Linwood Burton Nicholson** (1874-1954). Attributed to the Nicholsons are modest homes for railroad and quarry workers, comfortable Victorians, and large Colonial Revivals. Some were built for family members, some built on speculation, and others for rentals.⁷³

⁷³ Cuttler, *Dickerson*; U.S. Census Records, 1880, 1900, 1920; Ida Lu Brown interview, July 2010; Montgomery County Judgment Records, Plat from Equity 2449, 1910.

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Nicholson houses (before 1904 Lawrence Baker; 1904-26 Elizabeth A.; 1927- Linwood Burton)

Nicholson-Chiswell-Jones Store, c1882 (destroyed by fire 1932)

Lawrence Jones House, 22300 Dickerson Road, c1895 (Colonial Revival with Lincrusta)

Zachariah Cooley House, 22161 Dickerson Church Road, c1895 (Gothic Revival)

Padgett-Morningstar House, 21930 Big Woods Road, c1897 (Gothic Revival)

Carlisle-Roberson House, 22001 Big Woods Road, c1899 (Gothic Revival)

Rhodes House, 21915 Big Woods Road, before 1900 (Gothic Revival)

Worker Houses, 22121-25-29 Dickerson Road, before 1900 (21 vernacular cottage, 25 and 29 Gothic Revival)

Poole house, 22010 Big Woods Road, c1900 (vernacular cottage)

Stottlemeyer House, 22022 Big Woods Road, c1900 (vernacular cottage)

Oberdorfer House, 22030 Big Woods Rd, c1900 (vernacular cottage)

Sears House, 22135 Dickerson Road, 1901 (Queen Anne with Gothic Revival features)

Hughes House, 22025 Dickerson Rd, c1903 (Gothic Revival)

Wolfe-Jones House, 22101 Dickerson Road, 1904 (Colonial Revival, cross gable)

Jones/Gott House, 22400 Nicholson Farm Rd, c1919 (Colonial Revival)

Elizabeth Nicholson House, 22404 Nicholson Farm Rd, 1924 (Craftsman cottage)

Out of survey area: Lawrence Beall Jones House, 21811 Dickerson Road, c1925 (Colonial Revival)

Charles Byron Sellman (1881-1947) was a carpenter and housewright based in Poolesville. He built a number of Colonial Revival homes in Dickerson in the first decade of the 20th century. Large in scale and four square in plan, some have stylistic touches such as a flared roof or a widow's walk. The following homes are framed and trimmed in chestnut wood, available after the blight.⁷⁴

Meem House, 22175 Dickerson School Road, 1904 (Colonial Revival with widow's walk)

Bussard/Brown House, 22134 Dickerson Road, 1905 (Colonial Revival)

Howard Roberson/Mulgrew House, 22138 Dickerson Road, 1907 (Colonial Revival)

(*Presumed*) Lloyd James Jones, Sr. House, 22301 Mt. Ephraim Road, 1906
(Colonial Revival with widow's walk)

E. Francis Baldwin (1837-1916), architect of the B&O Railroad from 1872 through the 1890s, designed structures on the Metropolitan Branch line, including the depot in Dickerson. Dickerson's station house was constructed in 1891, sporting a trackside central bay with a unique and practical V-shaped projection. It is likely that Baldwin also designed Dickerson's freight house and interlocking tower as well. Of Baldwin's more than 500 known projects, one-fifth were railroad stations. A prolific Baltimore architect, he also designed churches, public and college buildings, banks, stores, industrial buildings, clubs, and private residences.⁷⁵

Bene Hallman (b. before 1870), of the black community of Mt. Ephraim, is likely to have worked in Dickerson with any of the white builders listed above. A skilled jack of all trades, he was a traditional housewright as well as a stonecutter at Dickerson quarry, farm laborer, broommaker, and probably also a worker at the sawmill near Sugarloaf Mountain. A log house on Sugarloaf which he built for Gordon Strong in the early 1900s still stands.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ FN: Cuttler, *Dickerson*; U.S. Census 1900.

⁷⁵ Avery, *Baldwin*.

⁷⁶ McDaniel, *Black Resources*, 141-144.

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William T. Hilton (1829-1909) a carpenter, master builder, and undertaker, did all of his work within a few miles radius of his Barnesville home. The brick house known as Mt. Ephraim (1868), Sugar Loaf Mountain Chapel (1861), and the original Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church, South (1888) near Dickerson are examples of his skills.⁷⁷

⁷⁷ M-NCPPC, *Circling Historic Landscapes* (Silver Spring: M-NCPPC and Sugarloaf Regional Trails, 1980), The Builder Designer Trail.

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Dickerson HD buildings categorized by building type and style

Vernacular cottages (1840-c1913)

Stottlemeyer house, 22022 Big Woods Road (side gable)
 Nicholson/Oberdorfer house, 22030 Big Woods Road (front gable)
 Poole/Wolfe house, 22010 Big Woods Road (side gable)
 Hallman/Trundle/Hamilton house, Big Woods Road (front gable)
 Nicholson/Jones/Menter house, 22121 Dickerson Road (side gable)
 Hoyle/Burdette house, 22010 Mouth of Monocacy Road (side gable)
 W. H. Dickerson house, 22315 Nicholson Farm Road (oldest house in Dickerson)
 Ice factory caretaker's house, 21810 Big Woods Road (side gable, log center)
 Cooley/Nicholson house, 22165 Big Woods Road (front gable)
 Martin house, 28 Dickerson Church Road (side gable)
 Tobery/Roberson house, 20320 Dickerson Church Road (side gable)

Colonial Revival (1883-c1936)

Hays/Dilonardo house, 20311 Dickerson Church Road (Federal details)
 Wolfe/Jones house, 22101 Dickerson Road (cross gables)
 Susie + Arthur Nicholson house, 22310 Dickerson Road (gable roofs)
 Meem house, 22175 Dickerson School Road (hipped roof)
 Lloyd Jones house, 22301 Mt. Ephraim Road (hipped roof)
 Bussard/Brown house, 22134 Dickerson Road (hipped roof)
 Howard Roberson/Mulgrew house, 22138 Dickerson Road (hipped roof)
 Will Roberson house, 22210 Mt. Ephraim Road (hipped roof)
 Peddicord/Breckenridge house, 22321 Mt. Ephraim Road (cross gables)
 Windmill Hill, 21921 Dickerson Road (hipped)
 Jones/Gott house, 22400 Nicholson Farm Road (hipped)
 Edward Chiswell house, 22011 Dickerson Road (cross gable + gambrel)
 Lawrence Beall Jones house, 21811 Dickerson Road (hipped) – *out of final survey HD area*
 Benjamin Roberson/Tobery house, 22130 Dickerson Road (1913)
 Creighton Place, 22014 Dickerson Road (c1921)
 Runkles/Johnson house, 22401 Mt. Ephraim Road (1936)

Cape Cod Colonials (1943-50)

Fisk house, 22300 Mt. Ephraim Road (frame)
 Robert Roberson house, 22000 Dickerson Road (brick)
 Dorothy Dronenburg house, 22139 Dickerson Road (brick)
 White/Daza house, 22165 Dickerson School Road (frame)
 Rachel house, 22405 Nicholson Farm Road (cinderblock)
 Baracks house, 21813 Dickerson Road (frame) – *out of final survey HD area*

Gothic Revival vernacular (1879-1901)

Will Hoyle farmhouse, 22405 Mouth of Monocacy Road
 Zachariah Cooley house, 22161 Dickerson School Road
 Sears house, 22135 Dickerson Road (Queen Anne features)
 Rhodes/James Stull house, 21915 Big Woods Road
 Carlisle/Roberson house, 22001 Big Woods Road
 Nicholson/Matthews house, 22125 Dickerson Road
 Nicholson/Hardy house, 22129 Dickerson Road
 Christy Dickerson house, 22170 Dickerson School Road
 Padgett/Morningstar house, 21930 Big Woods Road

Hughes house, 22025 Dickerson Road
 Lawrence Jones house, 22300 Dickerson Road
 Dickerson Railroad Station, Mt. Ephraim Road

Craftsman-Bungalow (c1918-1930s)

White/Espinoza house, 22022 Dickerson Road
 Paul Roberson cottage, 22120 Dickerson Road
 Runkles/Gentry house, 22331 Mt. Ephraim Road
 Dayhoff/Sutphin house, 22341 Mt. Ephraim Road
 Poole/Giuliani cottage, 22111 Big Woods Road
 Gregg/Winslow cottage, 22111 Dickerson Road
 Elizabeth Nicholson cottage, 22404 Nicholson Farm Road
 Harry Dickerson house, 22310 Mt. Ephraim Road
 Hays/Piasecki cottage, 20400 Mouth of Monocacy Road

Ranch (1950-65)

Walter K. Matthews, Jr., house, 22005 Dickerson Road (stone)
 Vivian Matthews Orme house, 22010 Dickerson Road (brick)
 Hubert Matthews house, 22001 Dickerson Road (brick)
 Charles Warfield house, 22325 Nicholson Farm Road (cinderblock)
 Dronenburg/Smith house, 22329 Nicholson Farm Road (cinderblock)
 Mills house, 22333 Nicholson Farm Road (cinderblock)
 Davidson house, 22401 Nicholson Farm Road (cinderblock)
 Ellis Roberson house, 22400 Dickerson Road (brick)
 Arthur + Margaret Stull house, 22322 Dickerson Road (brick)
 Arthur Stull/Steele house, 21901 Big Woods Road (brick + frame)
 Williams/Gray/Daniels house, 21820 Big Woods Road (brick)
 James Stull/Welch house, 21821 Big Woods Road (raised Ranch, brick + frame)
 Whispering Pines, 21920 Big Woods Road (frame)
 Methodist Church parsonage, 20341 Dickerson Church Road (brick)
 Morningstar/Roberts house, 21921 Big Woods Road (frame)
 Poole/McCune house, 22115 Dickerson School Road (frame)
 Dayhoff house, 22340 Mt. Ephraim Road (brick)
 Leon + Eleanor House dwelling, 22311 Mt. Ephraim Road (frame)
 Dayhoff/Rachel house, 20120 Mouth of Monocacy Road (cinderblock)

21st Century residential

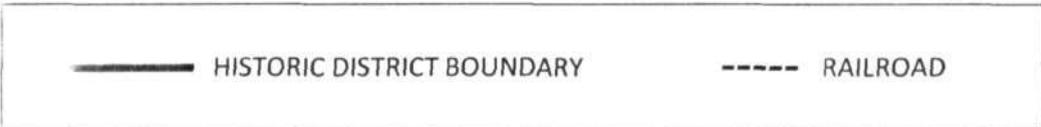
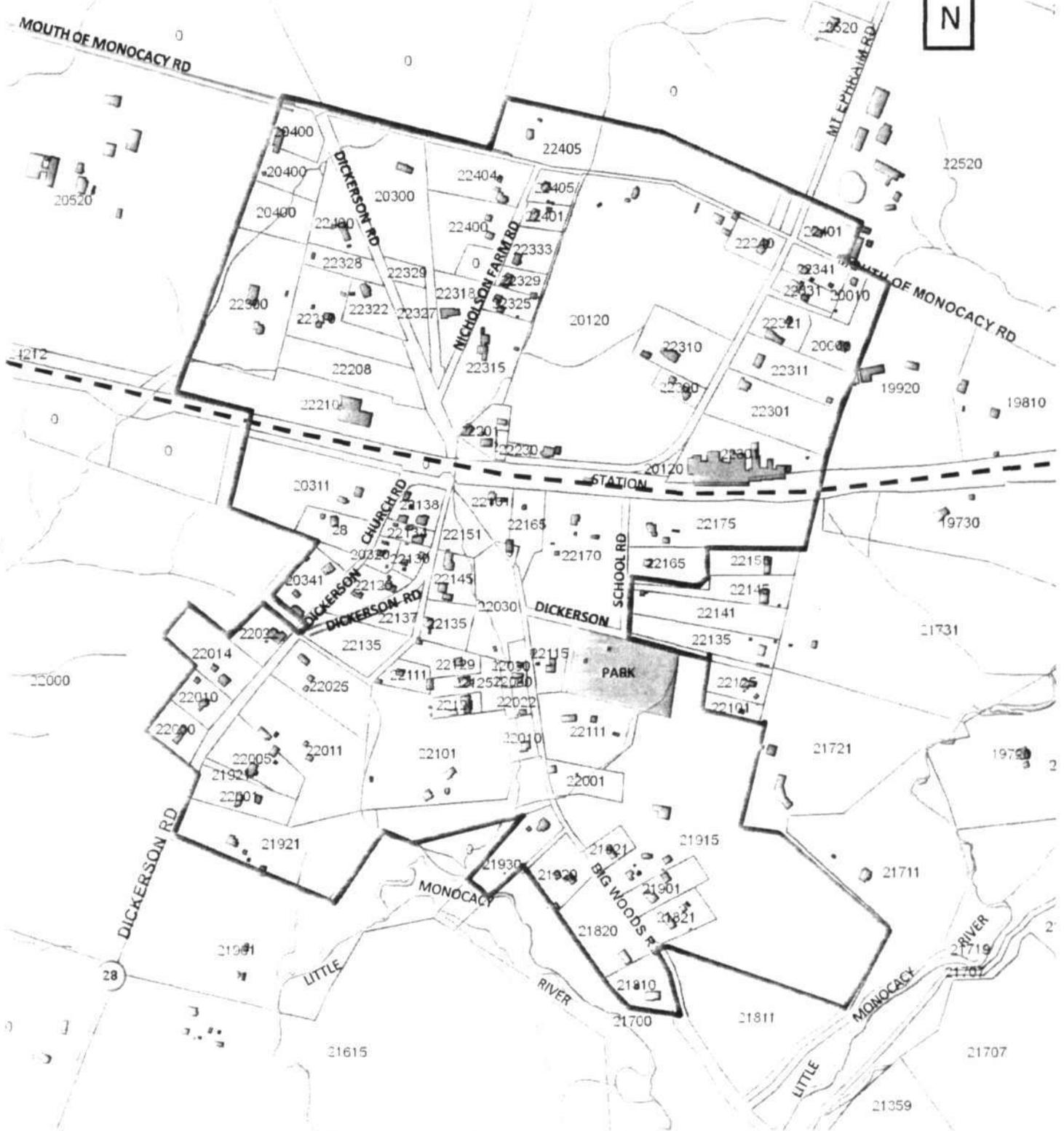
Eisemann house, 20000 Mouth of Monocacy Road
 Carlisle house, 20300 Mouth of Monocacy Road
 Hartman house, 22318 Nicholson Farm Road
 McKone house, 21901 Dickerson Road -- *out of final survey HD area*

Commercial-Industrial-Institutional (1873-1967)

William H. Dickerson's store and Post Office (frame)
 Dickerson Market and Post Office (cinderblock)
 Dickerson Methodist Church (frame)
 Dickerson Elementary School (site)
 B&O Railroad bridge, track, + ROW
 Absolute Auto (cinderblock)
 Roberson Garage, 22210 Mt. Ephraim Road (frame)
 Neutron Products, 22301 Mt. Ephraim Road (brick and cinderblock)

Resource Sketch Map

Dickerson Historic District, Montgomery County M: 12/21



M: 12-21 DICKERSON HISTORIC DISTRICT TABLE

Street Address		Historic Name	Architectural Style/Type	Construction Date	C / N-C
street number	Big Woods Road	Hallman/Trundle/Hamilton House	Vernacular cottage	19th c.	C
21810	Big Woods Road	Ice factory caretaker's house	Vernacular cottage	19th c.	C
21820	Big Woods Road	Williams/Gray/Daniels House	Ranch	1950s	C
21821	Big Woods Road	James Stull/Welch House	Ranch	1973	N-C
21901	Big Woods Road	Arthur Stull/Steele House	Ranch	1963	N-C
21915	Big Woods Road	Rhodes/James Stull House	Gothic Revival vernacular	before 1900	C
21920	Big Woods Road	"Whispering Pines"	Ranch	1958	C
21921	Big Woods Road	Morningstar/Roberts House	Ranch	1961	N-C
21930	Big Woods Road	Padgett/Morningstar House	Gothic Revival vernacular	c1897	C
22001	Big Woods Road	Carlisle/Roberson House	Gothic Revival vernacular	c1899	C
22010	Big Woods Road	Poole/Wolfe House	Vernacular cottage	c1900	C
22022	Big Woods Road	Stottlemeyer House	Vernacular cottage	c1900	C
22030	Big Woods Road	Nicholson/Oberdorfer House	Vernacular cottage	c1900	C
22111	Big Woods Road	Poole/Giuliani Cottage	Bungalow	1936	C
22165	Big Woods Road	Cooley/Nicholson House	Vernacular cottage	1890s	C
21921	Dickerson Road	"Windmill Hill"	Colonial Revival	c1900	C
22000	Dickerson Road	Robert Roberson House	Colonial Revival/CapeCod	1953	C
22001	Dickerson Road	Hubert Matthews House	Ranch	mid 1950s	C
22005	Dickerson Road	Walter K. Matthews, Jr. House	Ranch	c1953	C
22010	Dickerson Road	Vivian Matthews Orme House	Ranch	mid 1950s	C
22011	Dickerson Road	Edward Chiswell House	Colonial Revival	c1909	C
22014	Dickerson Road	"Creighton Place"	Colonial Revival	c1921	C
22022	Dickerson Road	White/Espinoza House	Bungalow	1920	C
22025	Dickerson Road	Hughes House	Gothic Revival vernacular	c1903	C
22101	Dickerson Road	Wolfe/Jones House	Colonial Revival	1904	C
22111	Dickerson Road	Gregg/Winslow Cottage	Craftsman cottage	1930s	C
22120	Dickerson Road	Paul + Mary Roberson Cottage	Craftsman cottage	1919	C
22121	Dickerson Road	Nicholson/Jones/Menter House	Vernacular cottage	c1900	C
22125	Dickerson Road	Nicholson/Matthews House	Gothic Revival vernacular	c1900	C
22129	Dickerson Road	Nicholson/ Hardy House	Gothic Revival vernacular	c1901	C
22130	Dickerson Road	Benjamin Roberson/Tobery House	Colonial Revival	1913	C
22134	Dickerson Road	Bussard/Brown House	Colonial Revival	1905	C
22135	Dickerson Road	Sears House	Gothic Revival vernacular	1901	C
22138	Dickerson Road	Howard Roberson/Mulgrew House	Colonial Revival	1907	C
22139	Dickerson Road	Dorothy Dronenburg House	Colonial Revival/CapeCod	mid-late 1940s	C

M: 12-21 DICKERSON HISTORIC DISTRICT TABLE

22145	Dickerson Road	Dickerson Market + Post Office	Commercial	1946/1959	C
22210	Dickerson Road	Absolute Auto	Commercial	1960s	N-C
22300	Dickerson Road	Lawrence Jones House	Gothic Revival vernacular	c1895	C
22310	Dickerson Road	Susie + Arthur Nicholson House	Colonial Revival	c1900	C
22322	Dickerson Road	Arthur + Margaret Stull House	Ranch	1959	C
22400	Dickerson Road	Ellis Roberson House	Ranch	1950s	C
28	Dickerson Church Road	Martin House	Vernacular cottage	c1900	C
20311	Dickerson Church Road	Hays/Dilonardo House	Colonial Revival	1883	C
20320	Dickerson Church Road	Tobery/Roberson House	Vernacular cottage	c1913	C
20341	Dickerson Church Road	Dickerson Methodist Church	Religious	1930	C
20341	Dickerson Church Road	Methodist Church Parsonage	Ranch	1963	N-C
22115	Dickerson School Road	Poole/McCune House	Ranch	1957	C
22121	Dickerson School Road	Dickerson Elementary School	Institutional / Site	1921-1959	C
22161	Dickerson School Road	Zachariah Cooley House	Gothic Revival vernacular	c1895	C
22165	Dickerson School Road	White/Daza House	Colonial Revival/CapeCod	c1943	C
22170	Dickerson School Road	Christy Dickerson House	Gothic Revival vernacular	1879	C
22175	Dickerson School Road	Meem House	Colonial Revival	1904	C
no street number	Mt. Ephraim Road	B&O Railroad bridge, track, + ROW	Commercial / Structure	1872	C
no street number	Mt. Ephraim Road	Dickerson B&O Railroad Station	Gothic Revival Commercial	1891	C
22210	Mt. Ephraim Road	Will Roberson House	Colonial Revival	c1906	C
22210	Mt. Ephraim Road	Roberson Garage	Commercial	c1910	C
22230	Mt. Ephraim Road	Dickerson Store + Post Office	Commercial	1873	C
22300	Mt. Ephraim Road	Fisk House	Colonial Revival/CapeCod	c1947	C
22301	Mt. Ephraim Road	Lloyd Jones House	Colonial Revival	1906	C
22301	Mt. Ephraim Road	Neutron Products	Industrial	1967	N-C
22310	Mt. Ephraim Road	Harry Dickerson House	Craftsman cottage	c1918	C
22311	Mt. Ephraim Road	Leon + Eleanor House Dwelling	Ranch	1965	N-C
22321	Mt. Ephraim Road	Peddicord/Breckenridge House	Colonial Revival	c1910	C
22331	Mt. Ephraim Road	Runkles/Gentry House	Bungalow	1930s	C
22340	Mt. Ephraim Road	Dayhoff House	Ranch	1962	N-C
22341	Mt. Ephraim Road	Dayhoff/Sutphin House	Bungalow	1930s	C
22401	Mt. Ephraim Road	Runkles/Johnson House	Colonial Revival	1936	C
20000	Mouth of Monocacy Road	Eisemann House	21st Century	2005	N-C
20010	Mouth of Monocacy Road	Hoyle/Burdette House	Vernacular cottage	c1900	C
20120	Mouth of Monocacy Road	Dayhoff/Rachel House	Ranch	1948	C
22405	Mouth of Monocacy Road	Will Hoyle Farmhouse	Gothic Revival vernacular	c1900	C
20300	Mouth of Monocacy Road	Carlisle House	21st Century	2004	N-C
20400	Mouth of Monocacy Road	Hayes/Piasecki Cottage	Craftsman cottage	1930s	C

M: 12-21 DICKERSON HISTORIC DISTRICT TABLE

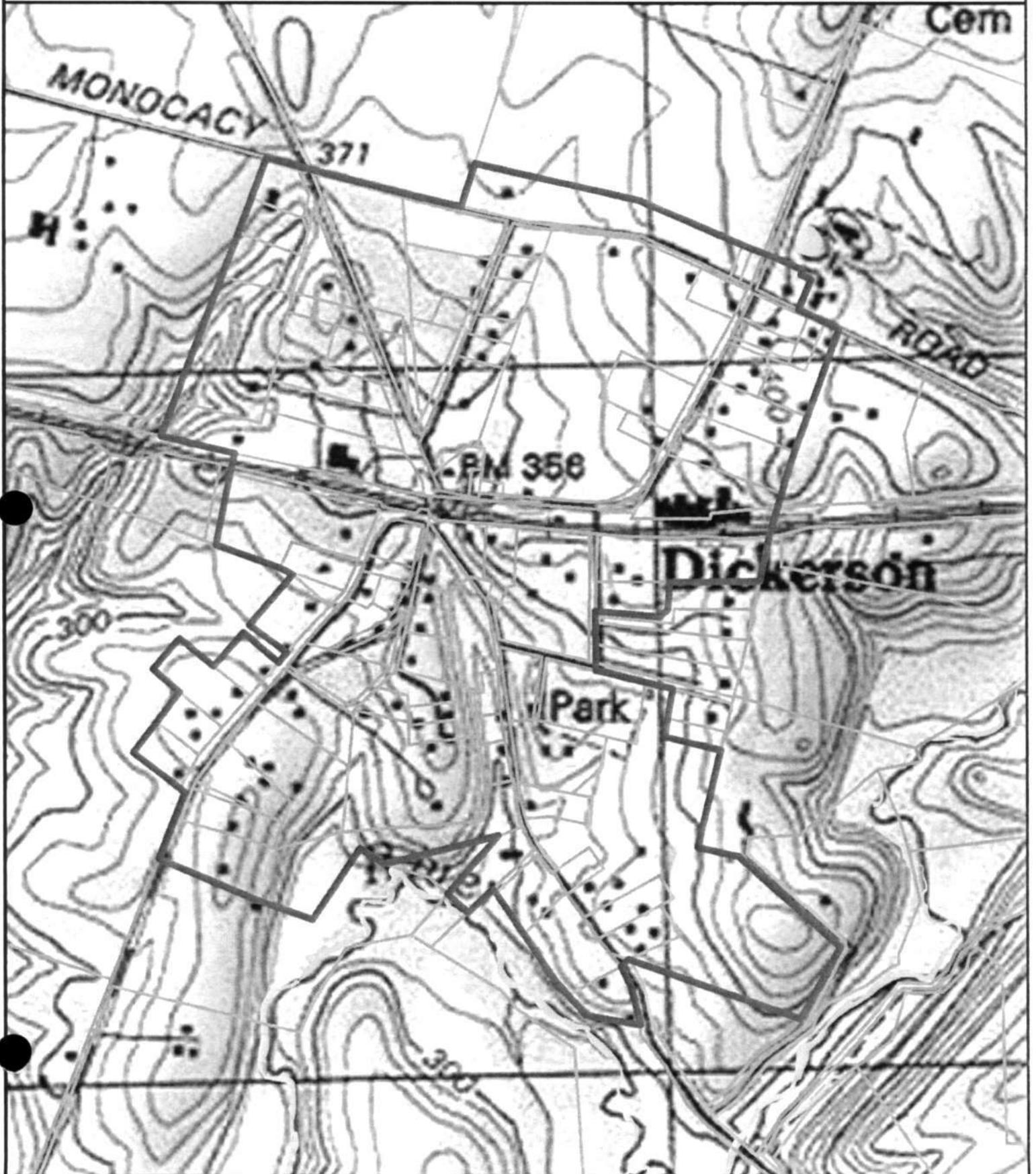
22315	Nicholson Farm Road	William H. Dickerson House	Vernacular cottage	1840	C
22318	Nicholson Farm Road	Hartman House	21st Century	2003	N-C
22325	Nicholson Farm Road	Charles Warfield House	Ranch	1956	C
22329	Nicholson Farm Road	Dronenburg/Smith House	Ranch	1957	C
22333	Nicholson Farm Road	Mills House	Ranch	1956	C
22400	Nicholson Farm Road	Jones/Gott House	Colonial Revival	c1919	C
22401	Nicholson Farm Road	Davidson House	Ranch	1956	C
22404	Nicholson Farm Road	Elizabeth Nicholson Cottage	Craftsman cottage	1924	C
22405	Nicholson Farm Road	Rachel House	Colonial Revival/CapeCod	1948	C

Locational Map

M: 12/21 Dickerson Historic District

Montgomery County

POOLESVLN USGS QUAD



Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 12-21

Page 1 of 4

Digital Photograph File Log

Property Name: **Dickerson Historic District**

Ink Used:

Paper Used:

Date: April – August 2010

File Name	Photo Description	Photographer
M: 12-21_2010-05-26_01.tif	<i>Streetscape</i> Dickerson station, parking lot, tracks, and train, looking W	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_HISTORIC_02.tif	<i>Streetscape 1920s</i> Dickerson Road looking NE; 2 homes + windmill extant in 2010	Unknown; photo from Dona Cuttler collection, 2010
M: 12-21_2010-06-07_03.tif	<i>Streetscape</i> Will Roberson House and Garage, 22210 Mt. Ephraim Rd, looking NE	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_2010-06-07_04.tif	<i>Farmscape</i> Looking from Dickerson Road NE to rear of 2 homes and front of 2 homes that face onto Mt. Ephraim Road	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_2010-05-19_05.tif	<i>Streetscape</i> Looking S on Big Woods Road; L to R: 22010, 22022, and 22030 Big Woods Rd	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_2010-05-28_06.tif	<i>Streetscape</i> Looking NE on Dickerson Church Road; Dickerson Methodist Church and parsonage	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_2010-07-09_07.tif	<i>Streetscape</i> Looking E on Mouth of Monocacy Road from corner of Nicholson Farm Road	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_2010-06-11_08.tif	<i>Farmscape</i> Interior land behind properties on Dickerson Road, looking SW from lane that feeds into Dickerson Road	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_2010-06-07_09.tif	<i>Representative Gothic Revival</i> Sears family House, 22135 Dickerson Road, looking E	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_2010-04-23_10.tif	<i>Representative Gothic Revival</i> Will Hoyle Farmhouse, 22405 Mouth of Monocacy Road, looking NE toward Sugarloaf Mountain	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_2010-06-11_11.tif	<i>Representative Gothic Revival</i> Zachariah Cooley House, 22161 Dickerson School Road, looking S from railroad tracks	Eileen McGuckian
M: 12-21_HISTORIC_12.tif	<i>Representative Colonial Revival</i> Will Roberson house, 22210 Mt. Ephraim Road, 1920s	Unknown; photo from Walker Smith via Dona Cuttler and Ellis Roberson, 2010
M: 12-21_2010-05-28_13.tif	<i>Representative Colonial Revival</i> Howard Roberson/Mulgrew House, 22138 Dickerson Road, looking W	Eileen McGuckian

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 12-21

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Digital Photograph File Log

Property Name: **Dickerson Historic District**

File Name	Photo Description	Photographer
M; 12-21_2010-06-18_14.tif	<i>Representative Colonial Revival</i> Meem House, 22175 Dickerson School Road, looking NE	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-06-23_15.tif	<i>Representative Colonial Revival</i> Creighton Place, 22014 Dickerson Road, looking NW	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-05-19_16.tif	<i>Representative Colonial Revival</i> Runkles/Johnson House, 22401 Mt. Ephraim Road, looking NE	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-06-18_17.tif	<i>Representative Colonial Revival/Cape Cod</i> White/Daza House, 22165 Dickerson School Road, looking NE	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-05-19_18.tif	<i>Representative Vernacular Cottage</i> Stottlemeyer House, 22022 Big Woods Road, looking NW	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-05-19_19.tif	<i>Representative Vernacular Cottage</i> Hallman/Trundle/Hamilton House, Big Woods Road, looking SE	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-05-19_20.tif	<i>Representative Vernacular Cottage</i> Cooley/Nicholson House, 22165 Big Woods Road, looking S	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-06-04_21.tif	<i>Representative Craftsman, bungalow</i> Paul Roberson Cottage, 22120 Dickerson Road, looking SW	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-06-23_22.tif	<i>Representative Craftsman, bungalow</i> White/Espinoza House, 22022 Dickerson Road, looking SW	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-08-02_23.tif	<i>Representative Craftsman, bungalow</i> Dayhoff/Sutphin House, 22341 Mt. Ephraim Road, looking SE	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-05-19_24.tif	<i>Representative Ranch</i> Whispering Pines, 21920 Big Woods Road, looking SW	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-06-29_25.tif	<i>Representative Ranch</i> Hubert Matthews House, 22001 Dickerson Road, looking SE	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-07-09_26.tif	<i>Representative Ranch</i> Davidson House, 22401 Nicholson Farm Road, looking SE	Eileen McGuckian

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 12-21

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Digital Photograph File Log

Property Name: **Dickerson Historic District**

File Name	Photo Description	Photographer
M; 12-21_2010-06-11_27.tif	<i>Representative Outbuilding</i> Cantilevered meat house, 22161 Dickerson School Rd, looking W	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-06-29_28.tif	<i>Representative Outbuilding</i> Windmill, 21921 Dickerson Road, looking NE	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-05-28_29.tif	<i>Representative Outbuilding</i> Outhouse, 20341 Dickerson Church Road, looking NW	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-05-19_30.tif	<i>Representative Outbuilding</i> Animal shed and barn, 21915 Big Woods Road, looking NE	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-05-19_31.tif	<i>Representative Outbuilding</i> Studio/outbuilding 22010 Big Woods Road, looking W	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-07-09_32.tif	<i>Pivotal Building</i> William H. Dickerson House, 22315 Nicholson Farm Road, rear E façade	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-08-02_33.tif	<i>Pivotal Building</i> Dickerson Store + Post Office, 22230 Mt. Ephraim Road, looking NW	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_HISTORIC_34.tif	<i>Pivotal Building</i> Dickerson Store + PO, 22230 Mt. Ephraim Road, interior, brass PO boxes, c1942	Ida Lu Brown via William Algeo and Sandra Breckenridge, 2010
M; 12-21_2010-05-26_35.tif	<i>Pivotal Building</i> Hays/Dilonardo House, 20311 Dickerson Church Road, looking W	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_HISTORIC_36.tif	<i>Pivotal Building</i> Page 41 from E. Francis Baldwin's journal, 1891	Courtesy of Baldwin family, via Carlos P. Avery--2010 one-time permission received from family
M; 12-21_HISTORIC_37.tif	<i>Pivotal Building</i> Dickerson B&O Railroad Station, telegraph office + tower, [N.D., before 1932]	Courtesy of Watkins Library, B&O RR Museum, Inc., from Cuttler, <i>Dickerson</i> , p. 18, 2010
M; 12-21_2010-05-26_38.tif	<i>Pivotal Building</i> Dickerson B&O Railroad Station, Mt. Ephraim Road, SE facade	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-06-23_39.tif	<i>Pivotal Building</i> B&O Railroad bridge over Dickerson Road	Eileen McGuckian

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 12-21

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Digital Photograph File Log

Property Name: **Dickerson Historic District**

File Name	Photo Description	Photographer
M; 12-21_2010-05-28_40.tif	<i>Pivotal Building</i> Dickerson Methodist Church, 20341 Dickerson Church Road, looking NW	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_HISTORIC_41.tif	<i>Representative Non-Contributing Building</i> Neutron Products, Inc., 222301 Mt. Ephraim Road, 1968	Harry C. Meem, Jr., via William Algeo and Sandra Breckenridge, 2010
M; 12-21_2010-05-28_42.tif	<i>Representative Non-Contributing Building</i> Dickerson Methodist Church parsonage, 20341 Dickerson Church Road, looking NW	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-07-09_43.tif	<i>Representative Non-Contributing Building</i> Hartman House, 22318 Nicholson Farm Road, looking N	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-04-22_44.tif	<i>Map</i> Land Patents in Dickerson area, copied from part of map by Sheila Cochran, Florence Howard and Mary Charlotte Crook, 1995, Montgomery County Historical Society	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-06-15_45.tif	<i>Map</i> G. M. Hopkins, Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Montgomery, Maryland, 1979, part of Medley District	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-06-15_46.tif	<i>Map</i> U.S.G.S. map, 1908, part of Seneca NW Quad	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-09-01_47.tif	<i>Map</i> Plat of Nicholson properties, from exhibit for Equity 2449, Montgomery County Judgment Records, 1910	Montgomery County Land Records duplication service
M; 12-21_2010-06-15_48.tif	<i>Map</i> U.S.G.S. map, 1952, part of Seneca NW Quad	Eileen McGuckian
M; 12-21_2010-09-01_49.tif	<i>Map</i> Plat 4536, Dayhoff's Subdivision, August 1955	Montgomery County Land Records duplication service
	Total of 49 images	

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

M: 12-21
(date entered: 5-4-80)

1. Name Dickerson Historic District

2. Planning Area/Site Number 12/21 3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 5
E-84. Address: North & South of B&O Railroad Tracks near their intersection
with Route 28

5. Classification Summary

Category districtOwnership bothPublic Acquisition NAStatus occupiedAccessible yes: restricted; yes: unrestricted; noPresent use commercial; private residence; religious; transportationPrevious Survey Recording M-MCPC Federal State X County X Local

(Title and date: Inventory of Historical Sites - 1976)

6. Date 1860

7. Original Owner multiple

8. Apparent Condition

a. goodc. original siteb. altered

9. Description: The town of Dickerson is a pleasant mixture of late 19th and early 20th century architectural styles. While most of the structures are frame, there is a variety of styles, rooflines, and exterior surfaces; these include a log cabin, brick hipped roof house, small frame dwellings, railroad station, grand frame houses, and a church. There is some modern infill, but the newer structures have been added with sympathy for the materials, scale, and rhythm of the community. The presence of porches, green shutters, brick chimneys, mature shade trees on wide lawns, and frame outbuildings add to the quiet charm of this country town. Although individual structures are well spaced, there are groupings of buildings throughout the community.

10. Significance: The village of Dickerson is one of a number of late 19th C. towns in Montgomery County that owe their development to the construction of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, today retaining most of the original rail-oriented characteristics it possessed at the turn of the century. The land which roughly comprises the town, was a 217 acre parcel inherited by Christy A. Dickerson in 1857 from the estate of her brother, Nathan T. Hempstone, including a frame dwelling house, kitchen, stable, barn, tobacco house and outbuildings. Her son, William H. Dickerson, moved to the farm by 1860. When the Metropolitan Branch cut through the Dickersons' property, bringing construction gangs for several difficult projects, William established a general store, and a post office by 1871, where he served as postmaster until 1895. The Dickerson Quarries opened in 1898, employing Dickerson residents, transient workers, and adding a new commercial element to the town. A "boom" of construction resulted, including most of the buildings fronting the railroad tracks along with most on Big Woods Road.

Date researched and researcher 2/79-Mark Walston; Wm. Hutchinson: E. McGuckian
Arch. Desc.12. Compiler Gail Rothrock 13. Date Compiled 2/79 14. Designation
Approval

15. Acreage

(see map in file drawer)

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Dickerson Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Situated north & south of B&O Railroad tracks, near their intersection

CITY, TOWN with Route 28

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Dickerson

— VICINITY OF

8

STATE

COUNTY

Maryland

Montgomery

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 type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple owners

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

MNCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

—FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Derwood

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M: 12-21

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 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The town of Dickerson is a pleasant mixture of late 19th and early 20th century architectural styles. While most of the structures are frame, there is a variety of styles, rooflines, and exterior surfaces; these include a log cabin, brick hipped roof house, small frame dwellings, railroad station, grand frame houses, and a church. There is some modern infill, but the newer structures have been added with sympathy for the materials, scale, and rhythm of the community. The presence of porches, green shutters, brick chimneys, mature shade trees on wide lawns, and frame outbuildings add to the quiet charm of this country town. Although individual structures are well spaced, there are groupings of buildings throughout the community. These include a cluster of the warehouse/commercial buildings along the railroad tracks, a row of smaller homes along Big Woods Road, houses with intertwined back yards along Dickerson Church Road, and the large "mansions" along the tracks.

Some notable and representative buildings are:

1. The railroad station: a frame structure with a gable hipped, bracketed roof with one dormer along the south slope of the gabled section. Below the dormer on the south facade is a ship-prow projection that mirrors the shape of the dormer above. The station is sheathed with tongue and-groove flush siding.
2. The Dickerson store: a log and frame four bay, 1½ story structure enlarged by cinder block lean-to additions. The store has a gable roof and porch.
3. The Lawrence Nicholson house: a large 3 bay by 4 bay, 2½ story frame house along the railroad tracks. It features novelty siding, fishscale shingling, porches with turned posts, and raised seam metal roof covering.
4. The William H. Dickerson house: believed to be the oldest building in Dickerson. Attached to this 2½ story frame Victorian house is the original two-story log house, now sheathed in green asbestos siding.
5. The Richard Poole Hays house: a grand brick house, 5 bays by 4 bays, 2½ stories. The hipped roof is covered by raised seam metal, there are two porches, and the front door is set into a segmental arch with sidelights and transom.

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 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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Local History	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The village of Dickerson is one of a number of late 19th century towns in Montgomery County that owe their development to the construction of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Being distant from major metropolitan areas and interstate highways, Dickerson retains most of the original rail-oriented characteristics it possessed at the turn of the century. In this way, the village maintains a sense of its beginnings, and today presents itself as an example of the late 19th century area, agrarian-based railroad community.

By the time the first white settlers penetrated present-day Montgomery and Frederick Counties in the early 18th century, the Dickerson-Mouth of Monocacy area was already well established as an Indian trading center and stopping place on major east-west and north-south trails. The (Old) Baltimore Road, leading from the Mouth of Monocacy to Baltimore, and the Monocacy to Georgetown Road (Route 28), both based on earlier Indian routes, helped to open the area to further development and cultivation. The construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in the 1830s, some two miles distant from the present town of Dickerson, fostered a small, canal-oriented community near the Monocacy Aqueduct and the establishment of a post office there in 1831.

The land which roughly comprises the town of Dickerson was taken up in 1857 by Christy A. Dickerson, wife of Nathan C. Dickerson, by her right at law to a portion of the estate of her deceased brother, Nathaniel T. Hempstone, who died intestate in 1848.¹ In 1857, the lot selected by Mrs. Dickerson, containing 217 acres, was described as

"...superior meadow land, well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats and tobacco, is well watered and contains a fair proportion of wood. The improvements are a very comfortable frame dwelling house, kitchen, stable, barn, tobacco house and all other necessary outbuildings."²

Nathan C. Dickerson, thrice Montgomery County Commissioner, and his wife remained at their homestead northeast of Gaithersburg. However, their son, William H. Dickerson, moved to the family's newly acquired farm, where he is listed as living at the time of the 1860 census. His residence, which is still standing, was built around 1840. As such, it was the first house built in the area, and the nucleus of the town named for the Dickerson family.

When the Metropolitan Branch was established by the B&O in 1865, its plotted route ran through the heart of the Dickerson's 217 acres, passing a few hundred yards south of William Dickerson's house. Furthermore, several of the largest and most costly engineering projects on the new rail line

(continued on Attachment Sheet A)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Montgomery County Land Records
 Montgomery County Equity Records
 Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records
 Montgomery County Roads Commission Records
 Montgomery County Corporation Records
 U.S. Census Records for Montgomery County, 1860-1880
 CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mark Walston/William Hutchinson

Charles Dyker - Map
Eileen McGuckian - Arch. Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

2/79

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

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~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
 Box 87, Stronghold
 Dickerson, Md. 20753
 (301) 926-4510

were in the immediate vicinity: the great Monocacy viaduct, a trestlework across the Little Monocacy, and a long difficult grade up Parr's Ridge to Sellman Station on the east. The B & O and E.D. Smith, the B & Os contractor for Section 7 of the line, near Dickerson, brought in large construction gangs, and William Dickerson established a general store beside the railway to serve them. A post office was established at the store in 1871, with Dickerson serving as postmaster, a position which he held until 1895.

Even though the Metropolitan Branch was not completed for through service from Washington until May 1873, Dickerson had rail connectors with Baltimore and the west as soon as the Monocacy bridge was completed, almost a year earlier.³ This made it possible to bring fertilizer and other supplies to area farms much more economically, and gave the Dickerson area a headstart on the era of agricultural prosperity soon to open in Montgomery County.

That portion of Mt. Ephraim Road, running from the intersection of Mouth of Monocacy Road south to the depot was laid off in 1882 to allow "...all persons living within a reasonable distance of the (railroad) to have access to said road at Dickerson's Station...so that they may have the benefits of the road by receiving lime, etc., and by shipping produce, etc., as they have no public road to said railroad."⁴

By the 1880s, an elevator and scales had been constructed to accompany the depot building. And, around the year 1890, Dickerson's store was moved across the road to make way for the new depot built by the B & O in 1891. The store was moved to its present location around the year 1910, when Mt. Ephraim Road was widened "...to enable teams (of horses) to turn without coming into contact with the railroad or other property...the road considered dangerous on account of close proximity to railroad tracks."⁵

By 1879, Nathan and Christy Dickerson had joined their son at Dickerson's Station, and had constructed and occupied a house south of the railroad tracks. Yet, despite the "boom" at the time of Mrs. Dickerson's death in 1884, there were only four or five major buildings in the village -- her house, her son's, the store depot, and a house built by Richard Poole Hays around 1882. It was not till the turn of the century that the village entertained its first burst of construction. It was during this period that those buildings fronting the railroad tracks were erected, along with the greater number of those dwellings situated on Big Woods Road (surveyed November 15, 1879, to provide access to A.B. Hillard's mill and the "Oakland Mill Road") and along Route 28 within the town of Dickerson. This increase in population and solidification of the community are reflected by the incorporation of the "Dickerson Incorporated Concert Band" on June 10, 1909; Dickerson was a full-fledged town!⁶

(continued on Attachment Sheet B)

It was also during this period that the adjacent Dickerson Quarries were opened, beginning operations in 1898. The quarries, run for a time by the District of Columbia Government and private organizations, extracted stone for water purification systems in Washington, D.C., filtration plants, curbstones for Georgetown, and crushed stone for railroad bed ballast. These operations not only employed local Dickerson residents, along with transient workers, but added a new commercial element to the still largely agrarian countryside.

In 1930, the present Dickerson United Methodist Church was completed, replacing the 1888 Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church north of town on Mt. Ephraim Road. This movement enhanced the "town setting" and further strengthened the sense of community already pervasive in Dickerson. In more recent years the town has experienced little intensive development. With the exception of a few new business enterprises within the town, and despite the fact that the railroad is no longer the vital component it was in the town's early life, Dickerson still exhibits those qualities characteristic of the rural railroad community at the turn of the century.

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 Montgomery County Equity Records, Judgment JGH 1/103.
- 2 Land Records, JGH 6/280.
- 3 Ibid., Judgment, STS 2/172.
- 4 B & O, 46th annual report, 1872:(July 1, 1872)
- 5 Land Records, Plat EBP 27/278.
- 6 Road Commission Records, JLB 2/197.
- 7 Plat Books, Plat 2/163.
- 8 Corporation Records, EBP 1/442.



NAME HAYES (DILONARDO) HOUSE RICHARD POOLE HAYES HOUSE^{m:} # 12-21

LOCATION DICKERSON CHURCH Rd. & B. & O. P.R. DICKERSON, MD.

FACADE E. (NORTH WINDOWS)

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

517



NAME DICKERSON R.R. HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 28, R.R. TRACKS & WATER ST. DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE N.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

14 17



M: 12-21

NAME DICKERSON R.R. HOUSE

LOCATION RT. 28, R.R. TRACKS & WAVER ST, DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE N.E.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

18A



Name: _____ (Dickerson H.D., 12/21)

Location: West side Rt. 28, across from
Dickerson Market (22134 or 22138)

Facade: East

Photo taken: June, 1985 - L. Snydeman

15

m: 12-21



Name: Mercer Jones House (Dickerson H.D.,

Mi 12/21)

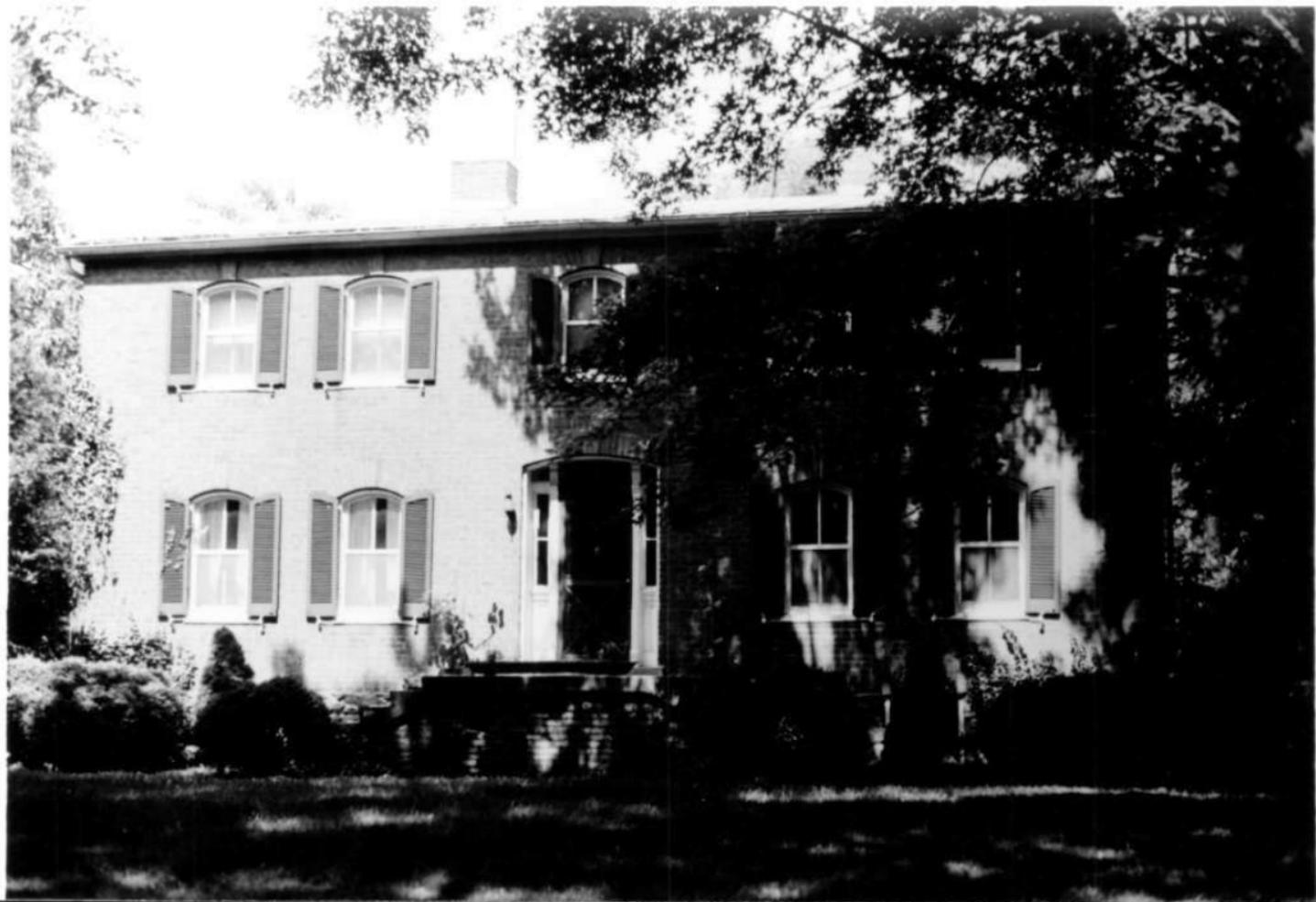
Location: East side Mt. Ephraim Rd, next to
Neutron Products plant

Facade: West

Photo taken: June, 1985 -

L. Snyderman

Mi 12-21



NAME HAYES (DILONARDO) HOUSE (RICHARD POOLE HAYES HOUSE) # 12-21

LOCATION DICKERSON CHURCH Rd. & B. & O. R.R. DICKERSON, Md

FACADE E. (FRONT)

M: 12-21

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

1 A



Name: _____ (Dickerson H.P., 12/21)

Location: 20320 Dickerson Church Rd,
east side

Facade: west

M: 12-21

Photo taken: June, 1985 - K. Suplerman





Name: Dickerson Market (Dickerson H.O.,
M: 12/21)

Location: East side Rt 28, Dickerson

Facade: West

Photo taken: June, 1985 - L. Anglerman

A handwritten signature or set of initials, possibly 'L.A.', written in cursive ink.



NAME DICKERSON STATION, B&O R.R.

M: 12-21

LOCATION DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE S.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/25/73 M. DWYER

B4



NAME STORE/WAREHOUSE

M # 12-21

LOCATION MT. EPHRAIM Rd. & R.R. TRACKS DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE N.W.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/25/73 M. DWYER



NAME ROBERSON HOUSE

M: #12-21

LOCATION R. R. TRACKS & DICKERSON SCHOOL Rd. DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE N.W.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

B 3



NAME DICKERSON M.E. CHURCH

M: # 12-21

LOCATION DICKERSON CHURCH Rd & Rt. 28 DICKERSON, Md.

ACADE N.E.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

12 A



Name: Dickerson House (Dickerson H.D.,
Mi: 12/21)

Location: 22310 Mt. Ephraim Rd

Facade: East

Photo taken: June, 1985 - L. Auglerman

9



Name: _____ (Dickerson H. D., ^{m:} 12/21)

Location: West side Rt. 28, across from
Dickerson Market (22130)

Facade: East

Photo taken: June, 1985 - K. Snydeman



Name: Dickerson House (Dickerson H.D.,
No: 12/21)

Location: 22310 Mt. Ephraim Rd

Facade: North

Photo Taken: June, 1985 - L. Sulzerman





SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN



SO CALLED IN 1710 BY A SWISS
NOBLEMAN - BARON GRAFFENRIED
WHO ASCENDED IT IN SEARCH
OF SILVER MINES WITH MARTIN
CHARTIER - A REMARKABLE FRENCH-
MAN, MARRIED TO A SHAWNEE INDIAN
WIFE WHO LIVED NEAR THE MOUTH
OF THE MONOCACY RIVER.

STATE ROADS COMMISSION

NAME SUGARLOAF MTN. MARKER M: #12-21

LOCATION RT. 28 & R.R. TRACKS DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE N.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/25/73 M. DWYER

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

M #12-21

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON: ROBERSON HOUSE				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson				
STATE Maryland		COUNTY: Montgomery		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY <i>(Check One)</i>		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
				ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE <i>(Check One or More as Appropriate)</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>(Specify)</i>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Leo Roberson				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson			STATE: Maryland	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Montgomery County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville			STATE: Maryland	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: None				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a 2-1/2 story frame building with a three bay main (north) facade and internal end chimneys. A one story porch with columns runs across the entire facade; the doorway has a three light transom. A center gable breaks into the line of the eaves. The house is covered with shiplap siding.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
- 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blank area for Major Bibliographical References.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

Blank area for Acreage Justification.

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

STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC DATE: 7/5/73

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
 National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NAME ROBERSON HOUSE

M; 12-21

LOCATION R.R. TRACKS & DICKERSON SCHOOL Rd., DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE N.W.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

B 3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM for the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
COMMON:
AND/OR HISTORIC:
Dickerson United Methodist Church

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
Dickerson Church Road
CITY OR TOWN:
Dickerson
STATE: Maryland COUNTY: Montgomery

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME:
Dickerson United Methodist Church
STREET AND NUMBER:
Dickerson Church Road
CITY OR TOWN:
Dickerson STATE: Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Montgomery County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
Rockville STATE: Maryland
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
None
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building is a rectangular, clapboard sheathed frame structure with a three-bay facade, consisting of pointed-arched windows flanking a doorway with a rectangular transom light. The porch has a returned boxed cornice, as does the facade itself. Along each flank are four pointed-arched windows.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
- 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1930

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aboriginal
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> Art
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Industry
<input type="checkbox"/> Invention
<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape
Architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> Literature
<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Political
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-
losophy
<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-
itarian
<input type="checkbox"/> Theater
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

_____ |
|---|---|---|---|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC DATE: 7/5/73

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
 National State Local

Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



Name: Dickerson United Methodist Church
(Dickerson H.D., 12/21) M: 12-21

Location: 20341 Dickerson Church Rd.

Facade: East

Photo taken: June, 1985 - L. Sulzerman

LB



NAME DICKERSON M.E. CHURCH

M: 12-21

LOCATION DICKERSON CHURCH Rd. & Rt. 28 DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE N.E.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

12A

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name Richard Poole Hays House
2. Planning Area/Site Number 12/21
3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 5
E-8
4. Address 20311 Dickerson Church Road, Dickerson
5. Classification Summary
- Category building
- Ownership private
- Public Acquisition _____
- Status occupied
- Accessible no
- Present use private residence
- Previous Survey Recording M-NCPPC Federal _____ State X County X Local _____
- (Title and date: Inventory of Historical Sites - 1976)
6. Date 1883
7. Original Owner Richard Poole Hays
8. Apparent Condition
- a. good
- b. unaltered
- c. original site
9. Description
- This five bay by four bay, two and a half story, brick house was constructed of bricks fired in Barnesville. There are two porches: one on the east of seven steps ascending from north and south to a central stoop, and on the west there is a similar porch. The front door is set into a segmental arch with flanking two-light sidelights and a four light transom. The two over two double hung windows are set into segmental arches and flanked by louvered wooden shutters. The hipped roof is covered by raised seam metal covering.
10. Significance
- This handsome Colonial Revival house is architecturally significant for its fine Federal detailing and as one of the few brick houses in Dickerson. Built by Richard Poole Hays of the Barnesville family, the house was one of Dickerson's earliest.
- Richard Poole Hays clerked in his father's store in Barnesville until the Civil War, when he joined the 35th Virginia Cavalry as a private. After the war he returned to Barnesville and married Betty Baldwin in 1875. In 1882 he bought 10 acres in Dickerson and built his house soon after. In the early 20th century, Hays formed the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The Hays family retained possession of the house until 1943.
- Date researched and researcher November 1978 - Mark Walston
Candy Reed - Architectural Description
12. Compiler Gail Rothrock
13. Date Compiled 2/79
14. Designation Approval _____
15. Acreage 5.63 acres

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 12/21

MAGI:

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Richard Poole Hays House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 20311 Dickerson Church Road

CITY, TOWN Dickerson

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME A. L. Dilonardo

Telephone #: 349-2189

STREET & NUMBER 20311 Dickerson Church Road

CITY, TOWN Dickerson

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20753

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 4321

Folio #: 309

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites 1976

DATE 1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M. 12-21

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a Colonial Revival style house, built after the Civil War, and executed with fine attention to Federal style details. It is in good condition.

This house is approximately 40'x 32', five bays by four bays, two and a half stories, four square plan. Built on fieldstone foundations of brick fired in Barnesville, and laid up in common bond. There are two porches: one on the east (front) and one on the west elevations. The east porch is poured concrete on top of brick. Seven steps ascend from north to south and from south to north, meeting at a platform before the front door. Out the west elevation the porch is much like the one on the east. This however, may be reached by stairs which ascend south to north. Earlier this porch was extended and had a covered walkway which lead to the well southwest of the house. There are four stone flues in the four first floor rooms. The front door is set in a segmentally arched doorway with a brick keystone. The door is surmounted by a four light fixed transom and two light flanking sidelights. Windows are two over two double hung and are set in segmental arches, each with brick keystones. Each window is flanked by louvered wooden shutters which repeat the arch of the window frame. The low hipped roof is covered by raised seam metal roofing.

There has been considerable rearrangement of the interior of the house. The kitchen, originally located in the basement, has reportedly been in each room of the first floor. The east (front) rooms flank a central hallway which does not divide the west (rear) rooms.

The house is set amidst a rich and varied collection of trees, shrubs, and plants.

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

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1883

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Richard Poole Hays was born on December 18, 1840, in Barnesville, to Leonard and Eliza Poole Hays. Leonard Hays and his wife owned a good deal of land in the area and ran a small mercantile operation in Barnesville from the mid-19th century onwards. Richard P. Hays clerked in his father's store up until the outbreak of the Civil War. At that time he left, along with a number of young men in that section of the County, to join the Confederate forces. He enlisted in the 35th Virginia Cavalry and served as a private for the duration of the war. After the cessation of hostilities, Richard P. Hays returned to Barnesville and the life of a storekeeper. It was here that he married Betty Baldwin, on February 4, 1875.

On July 21, 1882, Richard Poole Hays purchased from Richard Harding 10 acres of "Beall's Good Will", situated "...on the south side of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad... (and the west side of) the Edward's Ferry Road."¹ No improvements are mentioned upon the lot. It was on this parcel that Richard P. Hays constructed his house, it is believed, shortly after the date of conveyance. During the latter years of his life, Richard Poole Hays was the driving force behind the formation of the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an indication of his unending loyalty to the Southern cause.²

Richard P. Hays died on April 8, 1912. His widow, Betty Hays continued to live in the house, up until her death in 1923. The children of Richard and Betty Hays retained possession of the house until 1943, when the property was sold to J.F. Imrie.³

FOOTNOTES:

1. Deed 27/111, Montgomery County Land Records
2. Montgomery County Sentinel, April, 1912
3. Deed 910/326, Montgomery County Land Records

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Montgomery County Land Records
 Montgomery County Sentinel, April, 1912
History of the E.V. White Chapter of the U.D.C. (unpublished, 1923)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5.63 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mark Walston

Candy Reed - Architectural Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

November 1978

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

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~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
 Box 87, Stronghold
 Dickerson, Md. 20753
 (301) 925-4510

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM for the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:

AND/OR HISTORIC: Richard Poole Hayes House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson

STATE: Maryland COUNTY: Montgomery

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Peter Dilonardo

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson STATE: Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Rockville STATE: Maryland

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: None

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>The house has a five bay main (east) facade with a center hall entrance. The walls are laid-up in stretcher bond; over the door and window openings segmental arches have keystones of three bricks of exaggerated proportions. The upper section of the 2/2 double-hung sash is segmentally arched, as is the transom light. The door is flanked by sidelights, separated from the opening by pilasters that have brackets supporting the architrave of the doorway.</p> <p>The other facades have almost no detailing; the openings have flat brick arches and windows have square heads. As on the main facade, the windows are shuttered.</p> <p>The house sits on a stone foundation.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
- 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> Art
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Industry
<input type="checkbox"/> Invention
<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> Literature
<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Political
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-
losophy
<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-
itarian
<input type="checkbox"/> Theater
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/> |
|--|--|---|---|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

[Empty space for major bibliographical references]

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC

DATE: 7/5/73

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring

STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON:				
Hayes (Dilonardo) House - Richard Poole Hayes House				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson				
STATE Maryland		COUNTY: Montgomery		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY <i>(Check One)</i>	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE <i>(Check One or More as Appropriate)</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>(Specify)</i> _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Peter Dilonardo				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson		STATE: Maryland		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville		STATE: Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: None				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house has a five bay main (east) facade with a center hall entrance. The walls are laid-up in stretcher bond; over the door and window openings segmental arches have keystones of three bricks of exaggerated proportions. The upper section of the 2/2 double-hung sash is segmentally arched, as is the transom light. The door is flanked by sidelights, separated from the opening by pilasters that have brackets supporting the architrave of the doorway.

The other facades have almost no detailing; the openings have flat brick arches and windows have square heads. As on the main facade, the windows are shuttered.

The house sits on a stone foundation.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

... ..

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M: 12-21

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

[Empty space for Major Bibliographical References]

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC DATE: 7/5/73

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

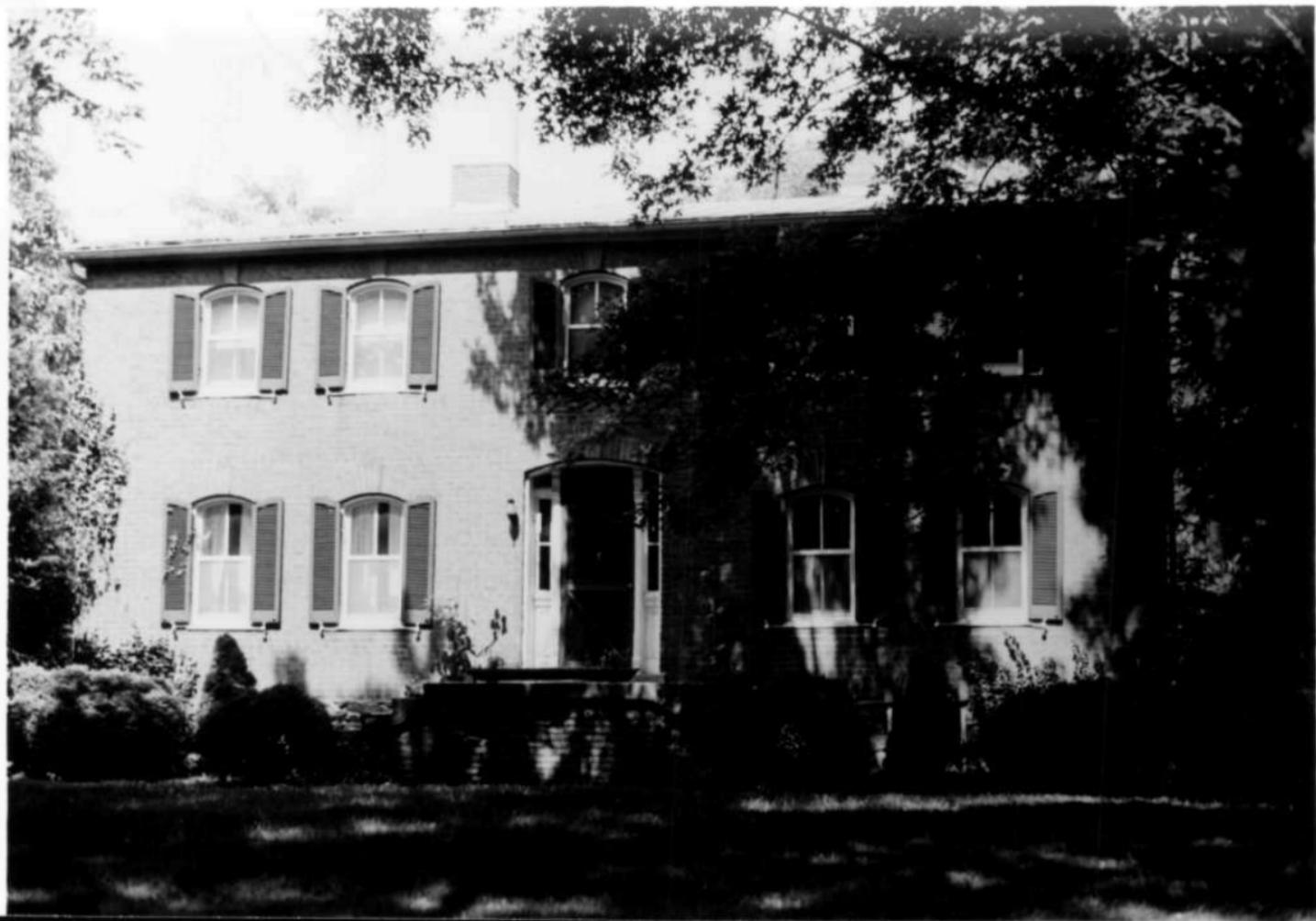
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
 National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NAME HAYES (DILONARDO) HOUSE

M: 12-21

LOCATION DICKERSON CHURCH Rd & B&O R.R. DICKERSON, Md

FACADE E. (FRONT)

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

177



NAME HAYES (DILONARDO) HOUSE

m: 12-21

LOCATION DICKERSON CHURCH Rd. & BYO R.R. DICKERSON, Md

FACADE E. (NORTH WINDOWS)

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

57



Name: Richard Poole Hays House (Dickerson
H.D., 12/21)

Location: 20311 Dickerson Church Rd,
west side ~~of~~ of rd.

Facade: East

Photo Taken: June, 1985 - L. Snydeman

M: 12-21

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name Zachariah Cooley House
2. Planning Area/Site Number 12/21
3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 5
E-8
4. Address 22161 Dickerson Road, Dickerson
5. Classification Summary
- Category building
- Ownership private
- Public Acquisition --
- Status occupied
- Accessible no
- Present use private residence
- Previous Survey Recording M-NCPPC Federal State X County X Local Local
- (Title and date: Inventory of Historical Sites - 1976)
6. Date c. 1895
7. Original Owner Zachariah Cooley? or
Lawrence B. Nicholson
8. Apparent Condition
- a. good
- b. unaltered
- c. original site
9. Description
- This three bay by three bay, two and a half story, L-plan frame house faces north and is located on the south side of the B & O Railroad tracks. It has white novelty siding and at its gable ends, fish scale shingling. The north (front) porch has a shed roof supported by four turned wooden posts. There is an enclosed porch on the east elevation near the southeast corner. There are two over two double hung windows flanked by louvered wooden shutters. The cross gable roof is covered by raised seam metal covering.
10. Significance: This house, built about 1895, together with its meat house, is significant as part of Dickerson's early settlement, and as part of Dickerson's vernacular architectural integrity.
- It is situated on land that was part of the Dickerson's family's mid-19th century holdings. Lawrence B. Nicholson bought 2 & 3/4 acres in 1892 and sold it to Zachariah G. Cooley in 1896. It is not known whether the house was built by Nicholson or Cooley. Zachariah Cooley owned and operated a blacksmith shop, in the 1890's and early 20th century, located opposite his house on Route 28. Cooley lived there until his death in 1928, and his son Raymond J. Cooley and his wife lived there until 1936 when it was purchased by Eva Hefner, the present owner.
11. Date researched and researcher July 1978 -- Mark Walston
Candy Reed - Architectural Description
12. Compiler Gail Rothrock
13. Date Compiled 2/79
14. Designation Approval
15. Acreage 3.631 acres

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 12/21
MAGI#

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Zachariah Cooley House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

22161 Dickerson Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

___DISTRICT
BUILDING(S)
___STRUCTURE
___SITE
___OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

___PUBLIC
PRIVATE
___BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
___IN PROCESS
___BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED
___UNOCCUPIED
___WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
___YES: RESTRICTED
___YES: UNRESTRICTED
NO

PRESENT USE

___AGRICULTURE
___COMMERCIAL
___EDUCATIONAL
___ENTERTAINMENT
___GOVERNMENT
___INDUSTRIAL
___MILITARY
___MUSEUM
___PARK
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
___RELIGIOUS
___SCIENTIFIC
___TRANSPORTATION
___OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

E.A. Hefner

Telephone #: Unlisted

STREET & NUMBER

22161 Dickerson Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 654

Folio #: 218

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

___FEDERAL STATE COUNTY ___LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M:12-21

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This two and a half story, L-plan, frame house is built on the south side of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks. The house has fieldstone foundations and its exterior walls are covered by novelty siding and, at the gable ends, fish scale shingling. The house faces north, its roof ridge parallel to the railroad tracks, and intersected by a cross gable; it is covered by raised seam metal roofing. The house is three bays across and three bays deep. There is a porch on the north (front) elevation. This has a pent roof which is supported by four turned wooden posts. On the east side of the house, at the south end, there is an enclosed porch. To the south of this is a concrete porch. Throughout the house there are two over two light double hung windows flanked by louvered wooden shutters. In the north cross gable there is a four light round headed window. There is a two light fixed transom above the front door.

The house has an L-plan configuration of rooms. The two north (front) rooms flank a central hallway. A single run stairway ascends, north to south, along the interior east walls. The kitchen is south of the living room at the southwest corner. There are three stove chimneys, one in each room against the outer (east, west, and south) walls. A second enclosed stairway, ascending north to south, is built against the southeast corner of the kitchen and is accessible through a door.

This house is set on a hillside overlooking Big Woods Road. It has an unusual meat house to the southwest.

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

local history

SPECIFIC DATES

c. 1895

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house, situated on the southern limits of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad, occupies a portion of that tract of land known as "Beall's Good Will". Originally part of the Dickerson family's mid-to-late 19th century land holdings, this particular portion of 2 3/4 unimproved acres came into the possession of Lawrence B. Nicholson on October 1, 1892. (1) The property, four years later, was conveyed by Nicholson to Zachariah G. Cooley. (2) There is some question as to whether the subject building was constructed before or after Cooley's purchase.

Zachariah Cooley owned and operated a blacksmith shop in Dickerson from the end of the 19th century into the early 20th century. The shop was located directly on the main highway leading from Beallsville to Dickerson (Route 28) and nearly opposite his home dwelling, being separated from the house by "Bussard Mill Road" (now Big Woods Road).

Zachariah Cooley died sometime in 1928. His wife, Martha, continued to live in the house, and after her death, the building was occupied by their son, Raymond J. Cooley and Florence Cooley, his wife. However, due to a default in mortgage payments on the part of Raymond Cooley, the house and lot were put up for sale on December 12, 1936. The parcel, now containing 881/1000 of an acre, was described in the sale advertisement as:

...being the residence property of the late Zachariah G. Cooley, and also being the residence wherein the said Raymond J. Cooley resided until several weeks prior hereto, and being improved by a metal roof frame dwelling, containing 6 rooms, center halls, and two other small rooms, basement and porches equipped with steam heat and electricity. (3)

At the above mentioned sale, the property was purchased by Eva Hefner, the present owner of the building.

NOTES

1. Deed JA 34/413, Montgomery County Land Records
2. Deed JA 55/64. Montgomery County Land Records
3. Judgment 80/190, Montgomery County Equity Records

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Montgomery County Land Records
 Montgomery County Equity Records
 Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3.631 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Candy Reed - Architectural Description

NAME / TITLE

Mark Walston

July 1978

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87, Stronghold

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

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~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
 Box 87, Stronghold
 Dickerson, Md. 20753
 (301) 926-4510

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name Lawrence B. Nicholson House
2. Planning Area/Site Number 12/21
3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 5
E-8
4. Address 22163 Dickerson Road, Dickerson
5. Classification Summary
- Category building
- Ownership private
- Public Acquisition --
- Status occupied
- Accessible no
- Present use private residence
- Previous Survey Recording M-NCPPC Federal State X County X Local
- (Title and date: Inventory of Historical Sites - 1976)
6. Date 1890's
7. Original Owner: Lawrence B. Nicholson
or Zachariah G. Cooley
8. Apparent Condition
- a. good
- b. altered
- c. original site
9. Description
- This three bay by four bay, two and a half story frame house faces north toward the B & O Railroad tracks. It has novelty siding, and at its gable ends, fish scale shingling. The north (front) porch has a shed roof which is supported by turned wooden posts and is enclosed by a balustraded railing. A second porch with a shed roof is on the east side and is enclosed at one end. There are two over two double hung windows flanked by louvered wooden shutters. There is a gable roof with raised seam metal covering. The north gable end has a four-light round-headed window.
10. Significance: This house is significant as part of the architectural heritage of Dickerson, and for its association with Lawrence B. Nicholson, one of Dickerson's first storekeepers.
- Lawrence B. Nicholson purchased 2 3/4 acres from Charles Worthington in 1892, apparently intending to move his business--a store he had operated for 2 decades in Johnsonville (Comus)--to Dickerson. But in 1896 he sold the land to Zachariah Cooley. It is not known whether Nicholson or Cooley constructed the dwelling and adjacent store building (now gone); however, the house and store were standing by 1899 and Nicholson and Lawrence A. Chiswell were partners in the general store until Nicholson's death in 1904. Lawrence Chiswell bought the store in 1909. Zachariah Cooley died in 1928 and his son, William S. Cooley, sold the house to Claude O. Cooley in 1931. It left the Cooley family in 1934.
11. Date researched and researcher July 1978 -- Mark Walston
Candy Reed - Architectural Description
12. Compiler Gail Rothrock
13. Date Compiled 2/79
14. Designation Approval
15. Acreage

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 12/21
Mag1 #

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Lawrence B. Nicholson House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

22163 Dickerson Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

James Carlisle

Telephone #: Unlisted

STREET & NUMBER

19700 Barnesville Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 4796

Folio #: 443

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

M-NCPPC Historical Sites Inventory

DATE

1976

___ FEDERAL STATE COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

M: 12-21

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This two and a half story, frame house is built on the south side of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks. The house has fieldstone foundations and its exterior walls are covered by novelty siding and, at the gable ends, fish scale shingling. The house faces north, its gable roof is perpendicular to the railroad tracks, and is three bays across and four bays deep. The gable roof is covered by raised seam metal roofing. There is a porch on the north (front) elevation. This has a pent roof which is supported by turned wooden posts and has a simple wooden railing with square balusters. On the east side of the house, at the south end, there is a porch. The south end of this porch is enclosed and is accessible from the kitchen. This porch has a pent roof. Throughout the house there are two over two light double hung windows flanked by louvered wooden shutters. At the north gable end there is a round-headed window of four lights. There is a three light fixed transom above the front door.

The house has a side hall plan configuration. The house is entered through the front door at the northeast corner of the north elevation. A single run stairway ascends, north to south, along the east (exterior) wall. This is a beautiful stairway with carved Newell post and turned balusters. Next to the hallway is the living room. To the south (rear) of this is a dining room which goes east and west. Beyond the dining room is the kitchen. The present occupants of this house have made recent improvements upon the house, but were unavailable for information.

There are three frame outbuildings, south of the house, which should be noted: corn crib, and two sheds. The corn crib is roughly square, one story high, built on log foundations and clapboarded. Its gable roof is covered by asbestos shingles. One shed, possibly used as a meat house or curing shed, is also approximately square, one story high, built on log foundations, and covered by tongue and groove siding. The gable roof is covered by raised seam metal roofing. The second shed is rectangular, one story high, and covered by tongue and groove siding. It has a shed roof covered by asbestos shingles.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M: 12-21

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

local history

SPECIFIC DATES

1890's

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lawrence B. Nicholson, in the two decades following the Civil War, is believed to have operated a store in the small crossroads community of Johnsonville (now Comus). In 1892, he purchased from Charles Worthington a 2 3/4 acre lot in the then relatively new town of Dickerson, apparently intending to move his business to the railroad-oriented village. (1) But, on July 29, 1896, Lawrence B. Nicholson conveyed this parcel to Zachariah G. Cooley. (2) It is not known whether Lawrence Nicholson constructed the subject dwelling and an adjacent store building (now gone) during this four year period. However, by 1899, the house and store are known to have been standing and in full use. This situation is attested by a lease from Zachariah Cooley to Lawrence B. Nicholson, made March 30, 1899. The document states that:

...in consideration of \$2,412 (Zachariah Cooley does) lease to the said Lawrence B. Nicholson for the term of ten years the store house, dwelling house and lot attached thereto, and all the outbuildings thereon, located at Dickerson Station, belonging to the said Zachariah G. Cooley and now occupied by the said Lawrence B. Nicholson and Lawrence A. Chiswell, together with a right of way to both roads approaching same. (3)

Nicholson and Chiswell were partners in the small general merchandising operation in Dickerson. From the wording of the lease, it appears that the store and house had been standing for sometime, and the business in full operation prior to 1899. Exactly how long remains to be divined. Lawrence B. Nicholson died on July 1, 1904, 5 years before the expiration of the lease.

Zachariah G. Cooley died in 1928, having retained possession of the house. (The store building had been sold to Lawrence Chiswell after the expiration of the lease, on May 1, 1909). William S. Cooley, his son and executor of his estate, therefore, sold the house to Claude O. Cooley, on September 24, 1931. (4) The property left the Cooley family holdings in 1934. It passed through several owners before becoming the property of the Carlisles.

NOTES

1. Deed JA 34/413, Montgomery County Land Records
2. Deed JA 55/64, Montgomery County Land Records
3. Lease TD 8/88, Montgomery County Land Records
4. Deed 538/217, Montgomery County Land Records

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Montgomery County Land Records
 Montgomery County Equity Records
 Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Candy Reed - Architectural Description

Mark Walston

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

July 1978

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Box 87, Stronghold

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Dickerson

Maryland

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

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
 Box 87, Stronghold
 Dickerson, Md. 20753
 (301) 926-4510

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name Dickerson Store
2. Planning Area/Site Number 12/21
3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 5
E-8
4. Address Mt. Ephraim Road, Dickerson
5. Classification Summary
 - Category building
 - Ownership private
 - Public Acquisition _____
 - Status unoccupied
 - Accessible no
 - Present use other, vacant
 - Previous Survey Recording M-NCPCC Federal _____ State X County X Local _____
 - (Title and date: Inventory of Historical Sites - 1976)
6. Date Early 1870's
7. Original Owner Christy A. Dickerson
8. Apparent Condition
 - a. fair
 - b. altered
 - c. moved
9. Description

Sitting on the west side of Mt. Ephraim Road, facing east, the original log and frame four bay one and a half story structure has been enlarged by one bay cinderblock lean-to additions to the north and south. The exterior walls of the original building have white asbestos shingles. There are four large plate glass display windows. A porch with a shed roof extends across the east elevation. The store has a gable roof, flanked north and south by a shed roof.
10. Significance: This small building was Dickerson's first commercial enterprise and has historical significance to the community as one of the three extant 19th century buildings which were owned by the founders of the town, the Dickerson family. The store was probably built c. 1873 by William Hempstone Dickerson, son of Christy A. and Nathan Dickerson, who in 1857 had bought a 217 acre parcel south of the road from Mouth of Monocacy to Barnesville. William moved to his parent's new property by 1860 and farmed it until establishing the store in 1873. He was appointed first postmaster of Dickerson and served as an agent for the B&O. After William's death in 1900, the business was rented to Harry C. Meem, Sr., then in 1909, William's son, W. Harrison Dickerson took over the operation and ran it until his death in 1930. Since then the building has passed through a number of hands and businesses. The store appears to have been moved twice: first c. 1890 to accommodate the construction of a new depot at Dickerson, and second c. 1910 when Mt. Ephraim Road was widened.
11. Date researched and researcher July 1978 - Mark Walston
Candy Reed - Architectural Description
12. Compiler Gail Rothrock
13. Date Compiled 2/79
14. Designation Approval _____
15. Acreage 6,761 sq. feet

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 12/21
MAG 1 #

Dickerson H.D.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Dickerson Store

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Mt. Ephraim Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input 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"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: <u>vacant</u>

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Sugarloaf Citizens Association
% Thomas M. Proctor, Jr.

Telephone #: 972-8115

STREET & NUMBER

Box 120

CITY, TOWN

Barnesville

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20703

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 4909

Folio #: 146

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

— FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M: 12-21

CONDITION**CHECK ONE****CHECK ONE** EXCELLENT DETERIORATED UNALTERED ORIGINAL SITE GOOD RUINS ALTERED MOVED DATE _____ FAIR UNEXPOSED**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

W.H. Dickerson's General Store and Post Office has been moved twice since it was first built in the 1870's. Today it sits on the west side of Mt. Ephraim Road, facing east. The original log and frame four bay one and a half story structure has been enlarged to the north and south by one bay cinderblock lean-to additions with shed roofs. The exterior walls of the center section are now covered by asbestos siding. The gable roof is covered by slate shingles and there is simple barge boarding at the north and south gable ends. The three windows of the center section and the window of the north addition are large plate glass display windows boarded up with plywood boards. The window in the south lean-to is louvered.

A porch with poured concrete foundations extends across the center section of the store. It has a shed roof with raised metal roofing and is supported by four metal poles. The store sits close to the road and across from the Dickerson railroad station on a slightly sloping site.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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

local history

SPECIFIC DATES early 1870's

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This small building, standing to the north of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad, was the town of Dickerson's first commercial enterprise. Although extensively altered over the years, it holds great historical significance to the railroad community, as it is one of three extant 19th century buildings owned and intricately associated with the founders of the town, the Dickerson Family.

The land which comprises the present town of Dickerson came into the possession of Christy A. Dickerson and her husband, Nathan C. Dickerson, on May 19, 1857. (1) The land, comprising 217 acres, had been purchased by Nathan T. Hempstone, brother of Christy A. Dickerson, and upon his death in 1848, Mrs. Dickerson, exercising her right as an heir, elected to take this parcel, situated south of the main road leading from the Mouth of Monocacy to Barnesville. The land, however, was not fully enjoyed by the Dickersons until the completion of the railroad through their land in 1873.

In essence, the town of Dickerson was conceived by the arrival of the railroad. It is believed that the construction of the log section of the Dickerson Store roughly coincides with this occurrence (the early 1870's) being built by William Hempstone Dickerson, the son of Nathan and Christy Dickerson. William Dickerson appears to have been residing on his parents' property as early as 1860, in a log and frame dwelling that still stands today, north of the store on Nicholson Farm Road. Directly after the Civil War (in which William Dickerson participated as a private in the 35th Virginia Cavalry, CSA) William Dickerson's major concern was farming. Yet, after 1873, W.H. Dickerson occupied his time with non-agricultural pursuits. In addition to tending to the newly established general store, Dickerson was appointed the first postmaster of the railroad-oriented community, and served as an agent for the B & O. In these early days, however, William Dickerson did not run the store alone, for, in the late 1870's and early 1880's, Otho Trundle, a white male in his 60's worked as a clerk in the store. Trundle, in 1880, boarded at the house of Nathan and Christy Dickerson, across the tracks from the store. (2)

While William Dickerson was the proprietor of the general merchandising operation, he never owned the store, the property it sat on, or any of his parents' property, for that matter. The land belonged to his mother, and upon the death of Christy Dickerson in 1884, she devised all her real estate, "...north of the railroad, improved by a dwelling, store house, warehouse, etc. , to Elizabeth E. Dickerson, wife of William H. Dickerson, and after her death to their children." (3) Nevertheless, while the store building was never his technically, for all intent and purpose it was his, and continued to be.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY (Continued on Attachment Sheet A)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Montgomery County Land Records
- Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records
- Montgomery County Road Commission Records
- U.S. Census Records for Montgomery County, 1880

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 6,761 sq. feet

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mark Walston

Candy Reed - Architectural Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

7/78

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87, Stronghold

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland

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The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
Box 87, Stronghold
Dickerson, Md. 20753
(301) 926-4510

The store appears to have been moved twice in its existence; first, around the year 1890, to accommodate the construction of a new depot at Dickerson; and second, around the year 1910, when Mt. Ephraim Road was widened "...to enable teams to turn without coming in contact with the railroad or other private property." (4)

William Dickerson died around the turn of the century. The business was then rented for a brief period to Harry C. Meem, Sr., and then, around the year 1909, William's son, W. Harrison Dickerson, took over the operation. "Harry" Dickerson died on December 14, 1930, and the store's inventory, taken at the time of his death, being "...a lot of miscellaneous merchandise consisting of hardware, dry goods, foodstuffs, tobacco and notions" shows that the stock on hand could be considered the typical fare of general stores. (5)

On June 26, 1940, the surviving children of William and Elizabeth Dickerson sold to Robert Dayhoff 30 acres of land, including the store. (6) The building then passed through a number of hands and businesses, until the last housed operation, an antique shop, closed down early in 1978.

NOTES

1. Deed JGH 6/280, Montgomery County Land Records
2. U.S. Census of 1880 for Montgomery County
3. Will RWC 6/386, Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records
4. Road Commission Records of Montgomery County, JLB 2/197
5. Inventory PEW 15/441, Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records
6. Deed 786/206, Montgomery County Land Records



Name: Lawrence Nicholson House
(Dickerson H.D., 13/21)

Location: 22163 Big Woods Rd

Facade: North

Photo Taken: June, 1985 - L. Snydeman

M: 12-21

RS



Name: Dickerson store (Dickerson H.D.,

Location: North side of Mt Ephraim Road,
near railroad station ^{12/21}

Facade: South

Photo Taken: June, 1985 - L. Snyderman

M: 12-21

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name Meem House
2. Planning Area/Site Number 12/21 3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 5
E-8
4. Address 22175 Dickerson School Road, Dickerson
5. Classification Summary
- Category building
- Ownership private
- Public Acquisition --
- Status occupied
- Accessible no
- Present use private residence
- Previous Survey Recording M-MCPC Federal State X County X Local
- (Title and date: Inventory of Historical Sites - 1976)

6. Date 1904 7. Original Owner Harry C. Meem, Sr.
8. Apparent Condition
- a. good c. original site
- b. altered

9. Description

Built for Harry and Nora Meems in 1904 after a design drawn by Nora Meems, this four bay by two bay, two and a half story frame house is now covered by asbestos shingles. An enclosed porch wraps around the north (front) and west elevations; it has battered walls and casement windows. The other windows are all one over one double hung. There are two splayed bay windows; one at the NE corner of the north elevation and one at the SW corner of the west elevation. The hipped roof is covered by slate tiles and has a balustraded widow's walk at its peak.

10. Significance

This house is significant as an example of Dickerson's turn-of-the century architectural heritage and because it has been occupied since its construction in 1904 by the Meem family, leaders in the small railroad community for some seventy years.

Harry C. Meem bought 3 3/4 acres from William P. N. Lawson in 1904 and built the house that year. Meem and his wife, Nora Gittings Sellman Meem, daughter of Frederick O. Sellman, of the well-established Sellman family, lived here until Meem's death in 1940. Meem operated the Dickerson store after William H. Dickerson's death c. 1900 until about 1909 and served as notary public for Dickerson. Meem's son, Harry C. Meem, Jr., and his wife, Francis, still live in the house.

11. Date researched and researcher July 1978 -- Mark Walston
12. Compiler Gail Rothrock 13. Date Compiled 2/79 14. Designation Candy Reed - Architectural Description
Approval
15. Acreage 3 3/4 acres

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 12/21
MAGI #

Dickerson H.D.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Meem House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

22175 Dickerson School Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

—DISTRICT

—PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

—AGRICULTURE

—MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

—UNOCCUPIED

—COMMERCIAL

—PARK

—STRUCTURE

—BOTH

—WORK IN PROGRESS

—EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

—SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

—ENTERTAINMENT

—RELIGIOUS

—OBJECT

—IN PROCESS

—YES: RESTRICTED

—GOVERNMENT

—SCIENTIFIC

—BEING CONSIDERED

—YES: UNRESTRICTED

—INDUSTRIAL

—TRANSPORTATION

NO

—MILITARY

—OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Harry C. Meem, Jr.

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

22175 Dickerson School Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20753

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 859

Folio #: 237

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

—FEDERAL STATE COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M: 12-21

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 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house was designed by Nora Sellman Meem, and built for her and her husband, Harry C. Meem, while they were traveling on their wedding trip to the St. Louis Fair in 1904 by Scott Bell from Poolesville. Harry C. Meem, Jr. was born in this house and lives here today. It is in excellent condition.

This house is four bays by two bays, two and a half stories and has four rooms in a square configuration. Built on fieldstone foundations, of frame construction, the house has been covered by asbestos shingles. An enclosed porch built by the present owners wraps around the north (front) and west (side) elevations. It has battered walls and casement windows. There was a small porch on the east elevation at the northeast corner. This is no longer used. There is one stove chimney at the center of the house. Windows throughout the house, with the exception of the casement windows on the porch, are one over one double hung. There are two widely splayed bay windows each composed of three windows: one at the northeast corner of the north (front) elevation which extends two stories, and one at the southwest corner of the west (side) elevation which is one story high. There are pedimented dormer windows at the north, east, and west elevation. The hipped roof is covered by slate tiles. The roof has a balustraded widow's walk at the peak.

There is a basement only under the kitchen, at the southeast corner of the house. The first floor has a central hallway which runs north-south. To the east is the study or sitting room, with its bay window and door leading out of the old porch. To the west is the living room. The fireplace in the living room is set at an angle into the southeast corner of the room. It has a bowed marble piece. In the hallway, and facing onto the living room fireplace is a hall fireplace. This is decorated by ceramic tiling. The dog-leg staircase begins opposite the fireplace, it has two landings. Beyond the hallway, at the southeast corner of the house is the kitchen. This has been changed from its original organization by the removal of a wall which created a separate pantry. Against the northeast wall of the kitchen is a stairway leading to the cellar. At the southwest corner of the house is the dining room. This has a bay window which is framed by an arch. The house has plaster walls and simple woodwork. Electricity and plumbing in the house date from that time.

The house sits south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks, facing north, on flat terrain. It is surrounded by a rich variety of maples, lindens, boxelders and lilac bushes. To the east is a large mown field.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M: 12-21

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1904 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house bears significance to the town of Dickerson. It has been occupied by the same family since its construction, and the Meems have been a long standing and vital component of the small railroad community. The building is situated on a 3-3/4 acre lot purchased by Harry C. Meem, Sr. in 1904, from William P. N. Lawson of Frederick County and Zachariah G. Cooley and Martha Cooley, his wife.¹ The house was erected the same year. Here it was that Harry Meem lived with his wife, Nora Gittings Sellman Meem, daughter of Frederick O. and Almyra Sellman, members of an old established and well-known family in this section of the County. Among other occupations, Harry Meem, Sr. served as notary public for the Dickerson area, being appointed to that position on July 12, 1918. In addition, he operated the Dickerson Store around the turn of the century, following the management of that enterprise by its first proprietor, William H. Dickerson.

Harry C. Meem, Sr., died on July 8, 1940. His widow moved to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Meem Stanton, in Arlington, Virginia. Consequently, on December 10, 1941, the various heirs turned over their interest in the property to Harry C. Meem, Jr., and his wife, Frances.² As was his father, Harry C. Meem, Jr., is an active member of the community of Dickerson. His most novel enterprise, in conjunction with other residents of the town, was the formation in 1935 of the short-lived "Dickerson Fire Prevention and Swimming Association". The basic intent of the corporation was to conduct a club, "...for the physical, social, and educational betterment of its members and the citizens of the town of Dickerson and its vicinity." The club was to be centered around a pool, erected and maintained for the purposes of "...swimming, bathing, skating, and for a community water supply in case of fire."³ Harry C. Meem, Jr., was appointed one of the five original directors. Unfortunately for the community, the idea was never brought to fruition.

NOTES:

1. Deed 178/14, Montgomery County Land Records
2. Deed 859/237, Montgomery County Land Records
3. CKW 1/327, Montgomery County Corporation Records

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Montgomery County Land Records

Montgomery County Corporation Records

"Mrs. Nora Meem, Former Dickerson Resident", Mont. Co. Sentinel, 9/22/60

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 3/4 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mark WalstonCandy Reed - Architectural Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

7/78

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87, Stronghold

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

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~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
Box 87, Stronghold
Dickerson, Md. 20753
(301) 926-4510



Name: Meem House (Dickerson H.D.,
M: 12/21)

Location: Dickerson School Rd (22175),
S. of B. & O. railroad tracks

Facade: West

Photo taken: June 1985 - L. Snyderman

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name William H. Dickerson House
2. Planning Area/Site Number 12/21 3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 5
E-8
4. Address 22315 Nicholson Farm Road, Dickerson
5. Classification Summary
- Category building
- Ownership private
- Public Acquisition --
- Status occupied
- Accessible no
- Present use private residence
- Previous Survey Recording M-NCPPC Federal State X County X Local
- (Title and date: Inventory of Historical Sites - 1976)
6. Date c. 1840 7. Original Owner Leonard Trail
8. Apparent Condition
- a. good c. original site
- b. altered
9. Description
- This house contains the two story log house, (now sheathed in green asbestos shingles) which connect it with the green asbestos shingles of a later two and a half story Victorian frame addition, which faces north. The house has two over two double hung windows flanked by louvered wooden shutters. The present owners are building a family room addition to the south.
10. Significance
- The William H. Dickerson house is believed to be the oldest building in Dickerson. The land on which it sits was part of a 215 acre parcel owned in the early 19th century by William Trail, and then by his son Leonard, who probably constructed a two story log cabin c. 1840 and farm outbuildings. The parcel was bought in 1848 by Nathan Hempstone and then by his siter, Christy Ash Dickerson in 1857. Her son, William Hempstone Dickerson, lived in the house and farmed the land by 1860. Returning from the Confederate Army forces after the Civil War, he opened a general store, and lived in the house until he died about 1900. The house was occupied by the Dickerson family until 1940.
11. Date researched and researcher July 1978 -- Mark Walston
Candy Reed - Architectural Description
12. Compiler Gail Rothrock 13. Date Compiled 2/79 14. Designation
Approval
15. Acreage 2.44 acres

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 12/21

MAGI #

Dickerson H.D.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

William H. Dickerson House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

22315 Nicholson Farm Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES RESTRICTED
- YES UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERICAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Larry D. Gassman

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

22315 Nicholson Farm Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 4798

Folio #: 289

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

— FEDERAL STATE COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M:12-21

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 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house, which contains a one-room cabin, is thought to be the oldest house in Dickerson.

This house was built in two sections; two story log cabin, one bay by one bay facing west and a two and a half stories, three bay by one bay frame addition, attached at the northwest corner of the log structure and facing north. These two buildings will be discussed separately for convenience and clarity.

The log house has been sheathed and its exterior walls are now covered by green asbestos tiles. A small poured concrete porch is on the west elevation. It has five square wooden posts and an iron railing. The west door is modern and windows are two over two double hung, flanked by louvered wooden shutters. A stove chimney is located against the east wall. The gable roof, which is parallel to the road, is covered by asbestos shingles.

The frame structure is built on fieldstone foundations. It originally had grey novelty siding, but as with the log house, it has been covered by green asbestos tiles. There are two porches, one on the north (front) elevation and one on the south elevation. The north porch has a shed roof supported by six cast iron fluted columns set into a poured concrete base. The south porch also has a shed roof and poured concrete on a cinder block foundation. The present owners have plans to convert this porch into a family room and to build a second story addition above it for two bedrooms and a bathroom. The original front door is gone, but the fixed single light transom remains. Windows are the two over two double hung variety, flanked by louvered wooden shutters. There are two stove chimneys near the center of the house. The gable roof, which is parallel to the road, is covered by asbestos shingles.

The one-room log house is now used as a kitchen. Four steps lead up to the frame house and into the dining room. South of the dining room is a bathroom. When the two buildings were first connected this served as a pantry. Beyond the dining room, to the east, is the hall and stairway. The stairway runs north to south against the west interior wall; it has turned balusters. The living room is to the east of the hallway. The south windows of the living and dining rooms have been removed and blocked in preparation for the new family room. There is a south door at the end of the hall. The walls and ceilings are plastered and some of the original plaster walls remain. The original pine cross-grained floors are still in use in the frame structure.

The house faces north on a rise. There are cultivated fields to the south. East of the house is a modern breezeway which leads to a modern garage.

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

SPECIFIC DATES c.1840

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The William H. Dickerson house is believed to be the oldest extant building in the small rural community of Dickerson. The land on which the house sits was, during the early 19th century, part of the holdings of William Trail. Upon his death, in 1833, this portion of William Trail's property, being Lot No. 3 in the division of his real estate, and containing 215 1/2 acres, was taken up by his son, Leonard Trail. No improvements upon the land are mentioned in the commissioner's return of 1835. [1] By the death of Leonard Trail in 1845, however, several buildings had been erected upon the land, as evidenced by the 1840 advertisement for the trustee's sale of the lands of Leonard Trail;

Lot 3, containing 215 1/2 acres of land, more or less. This land is in a fine state of cultivation-contains some very superior meadow land, is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats and tobacco, is well watered and contains a fair proportion of wood. The improvements are a very comfortable frame dwelling house, kitchen, stable, barn, tobacco house and all other necessary outbuildings. This being also part of the real estate of William Trail, late of Montgomery County, deceased, as divided among his heirs at law, and lies on the main road leading from Barnesville to the mouth of Monocacy, about 3 miles from the former and 1 1/2 miles from the latter place. [2]

At the sale, held January 8, 1848, Nathan T. Hempstone purchased the lot. However, Nathan Hempstone died intestate later that year, in 1848, and the property once again found itself in the Montgomery Court of Equity. On this occasion the parcel of land, now ascertained to contain 217 acres, was taken up by Christy Ash Dickerson, who elected to take the property by her right as sister of the deceased, Nathan T. Hempstone. On the plat accompanying the commissioner's survey, the one dwelling house upon the lot is situated south of the "main road leading from the mouth of Monocacy to Barnesville" in much the same attitude as today. By this time the improvements are described as "indifferent". A formal deed for the property was executed

(Continued on Attachment Sheet A)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Montgomery County Land Records
Montgomery County Equity Records
Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records
U.S. Census Records, 1860, for Montgomery County, Maryland
History of the E.V.White Chapter of the U.D.C. (unpublished, 1923)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.44 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Candy Reed - Architectural Description

NAME / TITLE

Mark Walston

July 1978

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87, Stronghold

926-4510
TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

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

on May 19, 1857, [3]

Christy A. Dickerson and her husband Nathan Dickerson appear to have remained on their home farm in the Cracklin District, Montgomery County, situated south of Laytonsville, Maryland. However, by the year 1860, their son, William H. Dickerson, was occupying the house and farming the land. The 1860 census lists William Dickerson's occupation as "Farm Laborer", his age as 22 years. Also living in the same house are William Hilleary, a white male, aged 17, and Robert Newton, a white male aged 30. Both are listed as "Farm Laborers". [4]

At the outbreak of the Civil War, William Dickerson left the farm to join the fighting. He enlisted in the 35th Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A., organized in June of 1862 in Charlottesville, Virginia. He served in the rank of private throughout the end of the war, after which he returned to the farm.

The passage of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad through the Dickerson lands in 1873 greatly enhanced the property's value. In addition, it presented William Dickerson with an unavoidable commercial potentiality, and, consequently, William Dickerson established a general merchandising operation of the north side of the tracks. During this period, he also served as a railroad agent for the B&O, and was appointed as the town of Dickerson's first postmaster.

Mrs. Christy A. Dickerson, who retained ownership of these lands throughout her lifetime, died in 1884. By her will, she bequeathed "...all my real estate north of the railroad, improved by a dwelling, store house, warehouse, etc., to Elizabeth E. Dickerson, wife of William H. Dickerson, and after her death to their children." [5]

William Dickerson died around the turn of the century. The house continued to be occupied by the Dickerson family until 1940, when the various children of William and Elizabeth Dickerson sold the store, dwelling, outbuildings, and approximately 30 acres to Robert T. Dayhoff. The house was purchased by the present owners in 1976.

NOTES

1. Judgement BS 4/283, Montgomery County Equity Records
2. Judgement STS 2/172, Montgomery County Equity Records
3. Judgement JGH 6/103, Montgomery County Equity Records
Deed JGH 6/280, Montgomery County Land Records
4. U.S. Census Records of 1860 for Montgomery County, Maryland
5. Will RWC 6/386, Montgomery County Orphans Court Records

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name Christy A. Dickerson House
2. Planning Area/Site Number 12/21 3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 5
E-8
4. Address 22170 Dickerson School Road, Dickerson
5. Classification Summary
 Category building
 Ownership private
 Public Acquisition _____
 Status occupied
 Accessible no
 Present use private residence
 Previous Survey Recording M-NCPPC Federal _____ State X County X Local _____
 (Title and date: Inventory of Historical Sites - 1976)
6. Date c. 1879 7. Original Owner: Christy A. Dickerson
8. Apparent Condition
 a. good c. original site
 b. altered
9. Description
 This three bay by one bay, two and a half story, L-shaped house is on the south side of the C & O Railroad tracks and faces north. It has white novelty siding. The north (front) porch has a shed roof supported by four wooden fluted columns. There is an enclosed porch on the south elevation. There are two over two double hung windows throughout. The house has a cross gable roof covered by raised seam metal.
10. Significance: This house was constructed for the matriarch of the family for whom the town of Dickerson was named, and is one of the three extant 19th century buildings associated with the Dickersons. Thus this building has important historical significance to the Dickerson community.
 Mrs. Christy Ash Dickerson purchased a 217 acre parcel from the estate of her brother, Nathan T. Hempstone, in 1857, but she and her husband, **Nathan C. Dickerson**, continued to live on their farm near Laytonsville until 1873. However, one of their sons, William H. Dickerson, lived on part of the property in the 1860's. The Metropolitan Branch made the property instantly profitable by cutting through its center in 1873. The house was probably built in 1879 for Mrs. Dickerson, who then, with her husband ran a dairy farm there until her death in 1884. She willed the farm to her son, Clarence A. Dickerson, who in 1892 sold the property to Dr. Charles N. Worthington. In 1899 Lawrence A. Chiswell bought the house, outbuildings and a surrounding 5 acres. He operated a general merchandise store in Dickerson with Lawrence Nicholson until his death in 1905. Chiswell's widow lived in the house until
11. Date researched and researcher 1939 when she sold it to the present owner, Mr. & Mrs. Leo Roberson.
 July 1978 -- Mark Walston
12. Compiler Gail Rothrock 13. Date Compiled 2/79 14. Designation Approval _____
 Candy Reed - Architectural Description
15. Acreage 5 acres

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Christy A. Dickerson House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

22170 Dickerson School Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" 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	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input 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"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Leo Roberson

Telephone #: 349-5989

STREET & NUMBER

22170 Dickerson School Road

CITY, TOWN

Dickerson

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 731

Folio #: 302

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

M-NCPPC Historical Sites Inventory

DATE

1976

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Derwood

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M:12-21

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 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This two and half story, L-plan, frame house was built on the south side of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks sometime after the railroad arrived in Dickerson in 1872. The house has field-stone foundations, brick nogging and novelty siding. The house faces north and is three bays across and one bay deep; it has a cross gable roof covered by raised seam metal roofing. There is a porch on the north (front) elevation. This has a pent roof supported by four wooden fluted columns. This porch roof has a denticulated cornice line. There is another porch, enclosed by the Robersons, on the south (rear) elevation. This also has a pent roof. Throughout the house there are two over two double hung windows, except at the east and west (gable) elevations. There are two small square four light windows in each of these gables and, in the case of the east elevation, these are the only windows entire elevation. There are two remaining stove chimneys. The original front door, half paneled and half glass, remains. It is surmounted by a fixed three light transom.

The house has an L-plan configuration of rooms. The two north (front) rooms flank a central hallway. A single run stairway ascends, north to south, along the interior east wall, next to the living room. The kitchen is south of the dining room at the southwest corner. There was no bathroom in the house until the south porch was enclosed. At this time a new water and heating system was installed, and a bathroo was built in the enclosed porch. The stove chimney in the kitchen was removed by the Robersons and replaced by kitchen cabinets along the south wall. The original random width floorboards of the first floor were replaced by new flooring at this time. These renovations were done between 1948 and 1955.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1873-9

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located along the southern limit of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad, in the small unincorporated town of Dickerson, this building bears perhaps the greatest historical significance to the community. For this house was constructed by Mrs. Christy Ash Dickerson, the matriarch of the family for whom the town was named.

On May 19, 1857, Christy A. Dickerson, wife of Nathan C. Dickerson, purchased 217 acres, "...being parts of 'Ray's Adventure', 'Veaches Lot', 'Oversight', 'Mount Carmel', 'Resurvey on Buckfield', 'Good Cheer', 'Nelson's Adventure', and 'Resurvey on Beall's Goodwill', being contiguous to each other... [and lying south of] the main road leading from the Mouth of Monocacy to Barnesville." [1] This parcel was designated as Lot No. 2 in the division of the real estate of Nathan T. Hempstone, who died in 1848, and was the brother of Christy Dickerson. This eventually proved to be a valuable piece of property, as the railroad drove right through the heart of the land. Mrs. Dickerson's acreage encompassed an area much larger than the limits of the modern town of Dickerson.

However, as late as the year 1870, Christy and her husband Nathan Dickerson still resided on their farm in the Cracklin District of Montgomery County, located south of the town of Laytonsville. Whereas their son, William H. Dickerson, had resided on their western Montgomery County holdings since the 1860's, it appears that Christy and Nathan Dickerson did not move to this parcel until after the completion of the railroad in 1873.

While the subject building is absent from the Hopkins Atlas of Montgomery County, completed in 1878, a residential dwelling, designated as "Mrs. C. A. Dickerson's House", does appear on a plat of a road "...beginning at the culvert near Dickerson's Station and running through the lands of Mrs. C. A. Dickerson"; the road today is known as Big Woods Road. [2] The survey was made on November 15, 1879, and on the resultant plat Mrs. Dickerson's house is located in a position, directly south of the railroad tracks, that is almost identical to the house's present day situation. Assuming that the building's omission on the Hopkins Atlas was not in error, this would place the tentative date of construction around the years 1878

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Montgomery County Land Records
 Montgomery County Equity Records
 Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records
 Maryland Directory of 1882
 Hopkins Atlas of Montgomery County (1878)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mark Walston

Candy Reed - Architectural Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

7/78

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87, Stronghold

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

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

to 1879. In any case, it may be assuredly stated that Mrs. Dickerson's house was built sometime between the years 1873 and 1879. While under Mrs. Dickerson's management, the farm was basically involved in dairy operations.

Christy Ash Dickerson died in 1884, and by her will, probated on July 29, 1884, she devised "...all my real estate south of the railroad and east of the Beallsville Road, on which the dwelling, etc., is situated, to my son Clarence A. Dickerson", with the right for her husband, Nathan C. Dickerson, to remain in the house, [3]

Due to the encumbrances upon the property left by Christy Dickerson, Clarence Dickerson's inherited portion was seized and offered up at a sheriff's sale on October 17, 1891. The improvements upon the approximate 100 acres were briefly described as "a dwelling house, stabling, etc." [4] However, fortunately for Clarence, he received an injunction, issued out of the Montgomery County Court, prohibiting the sale, and thus, at least for a short time, maintained possession of the family homestead.

On August 30, 1892, Clarence A. Dickerson and his wife, Cedonia, by then living in Washington, D.C., sold to Dr. Charles N. Worthington, of Frederick Co., Md., "...that tract devised to Clarence A. Dickerson by will [of Christy Dickerson], being bounded on the north by the lands of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad, on the west by the public road leading from Dickerson's Station to Gott's Mill [Rte. 28], on the south by the lands of John Gott and Henry Bussard, and on the east by the lands of Flavius Hempstone" [5]

Dr. Worthington, however, did not long occupy the house in the small railroad community of Dickerson, for he died six years after the conveyance, on May 21, 1898. His widow, Lavinia Worthington, was unable to manage and conduct the farming operations herself. Consequently, on December 17, 1898, the land was offered for sale at public auction. The sale advertisement described the land thus;

...All that valuable farm containing 95 acres of land
...This farm lies on the south side of the B&O Railroad and fronts thereon for 300 yards. It adjoins the lands of John S. Gott, Zachariah Cooley, and others. The farm is improved by a substantial two story and attic frame dwelling, containing 6 rooms, a barn and corn stable, house, meat house, and other necessary outbuildings; also by a well of water at the kitchen door, and is conveniently divided into fields for cultivation. There is a fine spring of water near the stable, and the farm is splendidly adapted to dairy purposes. There are also many eligible building lots that might be sold off at good prices. There is also a good tenant house on the premises, [6]

At the auction, the property was sold to William P. N. Lawson, of Frederick Co., for \$44 per acre, totaling \$4,180.

William Lawson appears not to have purchased the land as a personal residence, but, as suggested by the sale handbill, as a real estate investment. On June 10, 1899, Lawson sold to Lawrence A. Chiswell, for \$1200, the dwelling house, outbuildings, and a surrounding 5 acres purchased from the Worthington estate. [7] The house's location proved to be greatly suited to Mr. Chiswell, as his place of business was conveniently situated right next door. Along with Lawrence Nicholson, Lawrence Chiswell operated a general merchandise store in the town of Dickerson. Mr. Chiswell died around the year 1905, and his widow, Hattie Chiswell, continued to live in the house at Dickerson for some years thereafter. She sold the house and 5 acre lot on April 1, 1939, to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Roberson. [8]

NOTES

1. Deed JGH 6/280, Montgomery County Land Records
2. Plat EBP 22/44, Montgomery County Land Records
3. Will RWC 6/386, Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records
4. Judgment No. 969, Montgomery County Equity Records
5. Deed JA 34/175, Montgomery County Land Records
6. Judgment No. 1638, Montgomery County Equity Records
7. Deed TD 8/357, Montgomery County Land Records
8. Deed 731/302, Montgomery County Land Records



Name: Christy Dickerson House (Dickerson H. D., ^{mi:} 12/21)

Location: 22170 Big Woods Rd

Facade: north

Photo taken: June, 1985 - L. Snyderman



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME				
COMMON: R.R. era house				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson				
STATE: Maryland		COUNTY: Montgomery		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:				
Montgomery County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville			STATE: Maryland	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
None				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The 2-1/2 story frame house has a three bay main (north) facade with the entrance in the east bay. The gable end, facing front, has fish-scale patterned shingles. Across the front is a shed-roofed porch with turned posts and rafter ends cut in a bracketed pattern. The boxed cornice of the main block is returned into the gable ends; a fascia continues the line of the cornice across the facade flush with the wall plane.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
- 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> Art
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Industry
<input type="checkbox"/> Invention
<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> Literature
<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Political
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> Theater
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/> |
|--|--|---|---|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M: 12-21

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC DATE: 7/5/73

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
 National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NAME DICKERSON R.R. HOUSE

Ni; #12-a1

LOCATION Rt. 28, R.R. TRACKS & WATER ST. DICKERSON, Md.

FACADE N.W.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

18A

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM for the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Dickerson
STATE: Maryland COUNTY: Montgomery

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One): District, Building, Site, Structure, Object
OWNERSHIP: Public, Private, Both
STATUS: Occupied, Unoccupied, Preservation work in progress
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Yes (Restricted, Unrestricted, No)
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate): Agricultural, Commercial, Educational, Entertainment, Government, Industrial, Military, Museum, Park, Private Residence, Religious, Scientific, Transportation, Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Montgomery County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville STATE: Maryland

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: None
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal, State, County, Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a 2-1/2 story, rectangular frame structure, sheathed in tongue-and-groove siding. The entrance is through the central bay of the three-bay facade; a porch with bracketed posts covers the central bay. The door and window architraves are low-pitched pediments. The roof has a central gable covered with patterned shingles. The boxed cornice is returned into the gable ends; a fascia continues the line of the cornice across the gable ends flush with the wall plane.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
- 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |
|--|--|---|---|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Empty box for Major Bibliographical References.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NE	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

Large empty box for Acreage Justification.

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC DATE: July 5, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Rockville STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NAME DICKERSON R.R. HOUSE

M: # 12-21

LOCATION Rt 28, R.R. TRACKS & WATER ST. DICKERSON, MD

FACADE N.

PHOTO TAKEN 7/5/73 M. DWYER

14 17