

F-4-53

## Myersville Survey District

### **Architectural Survey File**

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site ([mht.maryland.gov](http://mht.maryland.gov)) for details about how to make an appointment.

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***Last Updated: 11-21-2003***

930 2785-7

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

Property/District Name: Myersville Survey District \_\_\_\_\_ Survey Number: F-4-53

Project: Water appropriation permit for 3 Developments Agency: DNR/WRA

Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None

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

Based on the available information, Myersville Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C for Architecture and Transportation. The district represents the development of a rural community of the middle third of the 19th century into a substantial town of the first quarter of the 20th century through the influence of the electric interurban railway system which linked it to other towns in Frederick and Washington Counties. The architecture and economic life of the periods before and after the coming of the transportation link are clearly defined. The early architecture consists of brick, log, and frame buildings typical of the vernacular architecture of the Middletown Valley while the buildings of the early 20th century are larger and more sophisticated, reflecting the popular eclectic styles and factory-made materials of the period. In 1898, the Myersville and Catoclin Electric Railway linked Myersville to Middletown and thus to Frederick. By 1904, the Hagerstown Railway had built a line to Myersville. The concurrent arrival of the automobile further reinforced the broadening effect of the trolley system on the community's life and the urbanizing of its general appearance. Approximately 90% of the buildings in the survey district contribute to the district's significance as an excellent example of the influence of the interurban electric railway on rural communities in Frederick County. The boundaries for the district have not yet been fully evaluated.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project File, Maryland Inventory Form F-4-53

Prepared by: Janet Davis

Elizabeth Hannold December 22, 1993  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence:  yes  no  not applicable

[Signature] 1-5-95  
Reviewer, NR program Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

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

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

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

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic, Commercial, Educational, Religious

Known Design Source: n/a

The Myersville Survey District is centered on the business district at the junction of Main Street with Monument Road and Ellerton Road and extends from the 100 block to the 600 block with short sections on the side streets of Poplar and Harp Place. It encompasses the center of the 19th century town with primarily brick, log, and frame residences, store/residence combinations, domestic outbuildings, and two churches. The district also includes several large early 20th century residences and a 1919 commercial block which replaced earlier buildings destroyed in a fire of the same year. Two historic bank buildings of the first 20 years of the 20th century are in the district, along with a two-story brick school of 1906. Virtually all of the buildings have been altered in some way, but about 90% of the structures contribute to the district's significance as an excellent example of the influence of the interurban electric railway, the Hagerstown and Frederick Railway, on rural communities in Frederick County. The system linked Myersville with Middletown in 1898 and with Hagerstown in 1904. The architectural appearance of the buildings changed from two-story, vernacular structures with locally made materials to larger, more designed buildings with factory-made materials and details such as concrete block, stone, and shingles. Store formerly operated out of residences became larger, more widely stocked enterprises and two banks were founded in the same year, 1898, to handle the expanding prospects of the town with its new access to larger markets. The automobile began its rise in popularity about the same time that the trolley line came to Myersville and eventually became its downfall. The line was discontinued in 1945, but Myersville's existence had been altered permanently by the 1930's due to the link with other urban centers and the automobile continued what the trolley had begun.

F-4-53  
Myersville Survey District  
Myersville  
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

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

Chronological/Development Period:  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870  
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930  
Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

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

Resource Types:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function and Use:  
Domestic/single dwelling/residence  
Domestic/secondary structure/garage  
Domestic/secondary structure/kitchen  
Commerce/Trade/financial institution/bank  
Commerce/Trade/specialty store/auto showroom  
Commerce/Trade/department store/general store  
Education/school  
Religion/religious structure/church  
Religion/church-related residence/parsonage

Known Design Source: None

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

### 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Myersville Survey District

and/or common

### 2. Location

street & number 100-602 Main St.; 1-11 Poplar St.; 1-5 Harp Place  not for publicationcity, town Myersville  vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

### 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" 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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Multiple property owners

street &amp; number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

### 5. Location of Legal Description

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

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio

city, town Frederick state Maryland

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

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

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 94

The Myersville Survey District encompasses approximately 35 acres in the town of Myersville, Frederick County, Maryland, and includes primarily residences, commercial buildings, churches, and a former school now used as an apartment house, built from about 1830 to about 1939, which line both sides of Main Street with short sections of four intersecting streets, Monument Road, Poplar Street (Brethren Church Road), Ellerton Road (Md. Route 17), and Harp Place. The district contains approximately 106 structures, of which 94 (89%) contribute to its significance as a good example of a small town which grew slowly throughout the 19th century and experienced a moderate development boom in the period 1898-1930 as a result of the Myersville and Catoctin Railway, an electric trolley line which became part of the Hagerstown and Frederick Interurban Railway system. The district is linear, reflecting the essentially one-street plan of many Frederick County small towns which developed on connecting roads between larger towns. The resource types present in the survey district are dwellings, domestic outbuildings such as summer kitchens, smokehouses, and garages, stores, banks, churches, and the former school building which is now an apartment house. Among the non-contributing structures are modern residences and outbuildings, a modern bank, and the volunteer fire company building. A modern shopping center and the current post office are located just east of the district boundary at Ellerton Road. The architectural styles represented in the district are vernacular work of the second quarter of the 19th century through 1900, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, the Shingle Style, and the Bungalow style. The general condition of the buildings in the district is fair to excellent, with several residences having been recently rehabilitated. Adaptive reuse of some resource types in addition to the school is apparent; the two historic bank buildings are now offices, a general store is now an apartment building, and one of the large barns has been altered for use as a craft shop. Several others of the originally commercial structures are now residences.

The earliest extant buildings are scattered along Main Street from Brethren Church Road north to 513 Main Street at a private lane called Horine Lane. Later residences and two of the three churches in the survey district are intermingled with the earlier buildings. The majority of mid-19th century commercial buildings are located on Main north of Ellerton Road. The current business center of the town developed at the southeast corner of Main and Ellerton in the late 19th century, spurred by the trolley station which was located just south of the intersection and which led to the establishment of several stores, warehouses, and a bank in the vicinity. A fire in 1919 destroyed the trolley station, the bank, and several stores; these were immediately rebuilt, reinforcing the commercial focus of the location. The center of activity gradually expanded to include the intersection of Monument Road where the school was built in 1906. The pre-trolley town was, however, attenuated and vacant lots remained a part of the streetscape until around 1900, when the town experienced a moderate boom, exemplified by large brick, frame, and concrete block residences which were built on some of the open spaces. Currently, open areas are located at the extreme north and south ends of the district.

# 8. Significance

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

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or	
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

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

The Myersville Survey District represents the development of a rural community of the middle third of the 19th century into a substantial town in the first quarter of the 20th century through the influence of the electric interurban railway system which linked it to other towns in Frederick and Washington Counties. The architecture and economic life of the periods before and after the coming of the transportation link are clearly defined. The central core of the district at Ellerton Road and Main Street shows the typical vernacular architecture of other small rural communities in the Middletown valley, characterized by brick, log, and frame buildings of two stories, small stores with combined residences, several outbuildings, and irregularly spaced structures. The commercial activities before 1898 were confined to general stores and services related to farming, such as blacksmithing, wagon shops, harness making, and domestic needs such as cabinet and furniture making and shoemaking. In 1898, the Myersville and Catoctin Electric Railway linked Myersville to Middletown and thus to Frederick. By 1904, the Hagerstown Railway had built a line to Myersville and life changed forever for the community. The change was evident in the more sophisticated architecture of the dwellings, reflecting the Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and other eclectic styles being built in the larger towns, and in the use of materials such as concrete block and wood trim made or finished elsewhere are transported by rail to Myersville. Two banks were founded in 1898, and stores became single-use structures rather than the home-business combinations of the earlier 19th century period. A large brick school building erected in 1906 consolidated several one-room schools in the vicinity, further focusing domestic life on the former village. The concurrent arrival of the automobile in Myersville further reinforced the broadening effect of the trolley system on the community's life and the urbanizing of its general appearance, although it eventually was the beginning of the decline in the usefulness of the railway, and by 1940 had replaced it as the principal transportation in both home and business life.

Myersville and Middletown (F-4-39) are two examples of the effect of transportation on community development in Frederick County in the early 20th century. To a certain extent, Middletown may have developed in the same way due to the automobile traffic generated by the increased use of the Old National Road (U.S. 40A) until the construction in the late 1940's of the new U.S. 40. Myersville, however, would have remained a small crossroads community until very recent times without the early influence of the trolley line. A good example of how Myersville may have developed without the trolley may be seen in Wolfsville (F-4-56).



# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-4-53

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Land Records of Frederick County.

(Continued on separate sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 35 acres

Quadrangle name Myersville, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Zone	Easting	Northing					Zone	Easting	Northing	

B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Zone	Easting	Northing					Zone	Easting	Northing	

C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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G	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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H	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary as shown on attached USGS quad map, encompassing 19th and early 20th century extent of town.

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date April 1992

street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958

city or town Frederick state Maryland 21701

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

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

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHC  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2021  
514-7600

### 7.1 Description (Continued)

The first structures were log buildings and several of the earlier houses have the typical features of log buildings in the rural areas of the Middletown Valley: three, four, or five bays with low gable roofs, often a side hall entrance or double entrances, later one-story porches, and interior end chimneys or enclosed chimneys where an addition to the original structure was made. Most of the log buildings have modern artificial siding or German siding of the late 19th or early 20th century. Log structures are also often found as outbuildings. Brick dwellings are fairly common among the early buildings, and appear to date from about 1830-40. In the late 19th century and early 1900's, several large brick dwellings were built in styles reflecting the wider variety being built in other towns in Frederick County, such as the Shingle style and the Colonial Revival. Two early 20th century concrete block dwellings are also representative of a trend in building technology of the period.

Among the commercial buildings of the 19th century, only one, the George Bittle General Store (now Kline's Wood Works) at 419 Main is still in use as a store, retaining an altered storefront with display windows and a 20th century stepped brick parapet in place of its original gable roof. The 1916 Myersville Motor Company at 308 Main, a rusticated concrete block, one-story structure, is now a store, having been built as an automobile showroom and service garage. At least two other buildings were store and residence combinations, but are now residential and retain nothing of their commercial appearance. The two historical bank buildings have not been altered much on the exterior and are now used as an insurance agency and an electrical contracting business.

Following are brief descriptions of the representative principal structures:

Smith House, 100 Main St.: The house is a two-story, four-bay brick dwelling with a central cross gable covered with shingles and ornamented by scroll-sawn gable trim. A one-story porch with brackets shelters the east elevation first story. A two-story rear wing extends from the northwest corner and modern additions have extended the wing to the south wall line of the main section. The window openings have molded lintels with louvered shutters. There are two entrances with transoms in the first story east elevation. The property also contains a small frame barn. Located at the southern end of the survey district, it is surrounded by open land. About ten feet north of the house stood the first structure erected in the Myersville vicinity, a log house built by James Stottlemeyer in 1742, according to Moser's 1905 History of Myersville.

103 Main St.: This is a circa 1928 bungalow with 1-1/2 stories, with a brick covered first story and a wood shingled upper story, extended eaves and wood brackets. The gable roof is covered with composition material and has an inset dormer with a sleeping porch above the first story porch supported on brick piers. The foundation is rusticated concrete block and the windows have rusticated stone lintels and sills. The sash is 3/1. The design is very similar to a Sears, Roebuck Catalog house, the Bedford, which appeared in the 1926, 1928, 1929, and 1933 catalogs. The house was probably built by Lloyd R. Brandenburg.

7.2 Description (Continued)

Hildebrand House, 109 Main St.: Built about 1905, the brick Colonial Revival house has 2-1/2 stories and an irregular plan with projecting gabled sections on the west and south elevations. Two porches, one with Ionic columns, flank a corner polygonal bay at the southwest corner. The roof is slate and the window openings have segmental arches. Built by John T. Hildebrand, a carriage maker, it is one of several large residences built after the Myersville and Catoctin Electric Railway was constructed in 1898.

111 Main St.: This is a 2-1/2 story rusticated concrete block dwelling in the Colonial Revival style built about 1913, possibly by John T. Hildebrand. It has projecting gables and dormers covered with slate, a slate roof, and a wide veranda on the north and west elevations. The windows are 1/1 and have plain lintels. The molded cornice is very prominent. The use of concrete block for dwellings began in Frederick County about 1906; this is one of two houses in the survey district in this material.

Myersville Church of the Brethren: Built in 1913, this one-story brick church has a raised stone foundation and a projecting tower on the west elevation containing the entrance. The side elevations have five bays with Gothic arched windows. The side bays are recessed with dog-tooth courses. The gable roof is patterned slate and the steeple appears to be a modern addition to the originally flat-topped tower. At the southwest corner is a granite stone inscribed "Schwarzenau" with the date 1913. Schwarzenau, Germany was the birthplace of the German Baptist Church and one of the founders of the Myersville congregation traveled to Germany to obtain this stone to be placed in the new building.

Shank House, 200 Main St.: The two-story frame dwelling built about 1882 has a five-bay east elevation with a center entrance and a one-story porch which wraps around three sides of the house. A cross gable with a pointed arch gable window with 2/2 sash dominates the east elevation. The vinyl siding probably covers rusticated wood siding as shown in a photo in Moser's 1905 History of Myersville. The porch has scroll-sawn trim and turned columns which are also seen in the 1905 view. The roof is composition. The sash is 2/2 in arched frames. The Shank House was a hotel and boarding house from at least the 1890's to the 1920's, when the interurban railway connections appealed to summer visitors from the nearby cities. The photo in the 1905 history indicates the rusticated siding was painted in alternating colors, giving a diagonal striped appearance to the exterior. The quoins were painted a darker color.

Myersville School No. 4, 300 Main St.: The two-story brick school building is currently an apartment house. It has an eight-bay east elevation with one-story projecting end bays which were originally vestibules. The elevation has a two-story open porch with iron columns, which was added when the building's use changed to residential. The original elevation had 6/6 windows with segmental arched openings; these have been altered with modern sash and new doors to the partitioned original four classrooms. A central cross gable retains the identifying plaque inscribed "School No. 4, Election District No. 16, Built 1906". A cupola tops the cross gable in the standing seam metal

### 7.3 Description (Continued)

hipped roof. This building replaced the log Frog Hollow School which was located about 1/2 mile west of School No. 4 on Monument Road. It served as both an elementary and a high school at various times, eventually being replaced by the 1927 school located on Harp Place (now the town office and community center) outside the survey district. A modern 1971 school is in use on Crest Street, also outside the survey district boundary.

L. F. Bittle Store, 302 Main St.: This is a circa 1900 frame building erected as a combination store and residence which is now entirely residential. It has three stories and a mansard slate roof with gable roofed dormers and distinctive diagonal projecting end bays on the northeast and southeast corners of the second story. The first story, originally containing the storefront in the southern half and a recessed porch in the northern half through which the residence was entered, now has a modern enclosure of the storefront with a picture window and door. The porch remains open, with Ionic capitals on the attenuated columns. The exterior is covered with white brick veneer. The sash is 1/1. Pictured in Moser's 1902 history, the store had various owners until the late 1940's, when it was converted to apartments. Lawson Bittle was the original owner of the general store, which also had the post office for several years during the first quarter of the 20th century.

Myersville Motor Company, 308 Main St.: Now a convenience store, this one-story rusticated concrete block building was erected about 1916 as the town's first auto dealership and repair garage. The east elevation has a stepped parapet with globe finials and a three-bay facade with a recessed center entrance. The door is a modern replacement and the flanking windows have 2/2 sash. The Myersville Motor Company sold Hudson, Dodge, Essex, and Willys Overland cars.

People's Supply Store, 311 Main St.: This two-story brick building was erected in 1919 to replace a frame store building burned in the 1919 fire which destroyed several buildings on the southeast corner of Ellerton Road and Main Street. It has an overhanging canopy supported on fluted Doric columns which extends over the sidewalk on the west elevation. The former storefront is boarded over. Flanking the center section are two-story sections with a projecting vestibule on the north section and a plain doorway on the south section. The roof is flat and the windows are replacements. The building is now used as an apartment house. Originally it contained a general store, the Farmers Mutual Exchange, which had operated in the frame building destroyed in the 1919 fire. In 1924, the store was renamed People's Supply Store. The trolley substation also was in the same building. Behind the building was a large grain elevator and warehouse, the site now being occupied by the modern shopping center and a parking lot.

Flook, Gaver, Leatherman, Summers, Grossnickle and Company Bank, 313 Main St.: This is a one-story brick Classical Revival bank currently used as the office of an electrical contractor. The building was erected in 1919 to replace the 1902 bank destroyed in the fire. It has a three-bay west elevation with a full pediment and a center doorway flanked by Composite columns. The walls are buff colored brick with rusticated stone lintels and sills. The modillion cornice

#### 7.4 Description (Continued)

extends around the entire building and also outlines the pediment on the west elevation. The door and the 1/1 sash are replacements. On the east end is an extension with a lift type garage door added when the building was used in the late 1930's as the volunteer fire company station. The banking house was founded in 1899 and was merged with the Central Trust Company in 1920. This bank closed in 1933 during the Depression and the building was sold to the fire company in 1936. In the 1960's, it served as the town office before being sold to the current owner in 1973.

**St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church:** This brick hall plan church was built in 1872 in a simple Romanesque Revival style and rebuilt in 1896 after storm damage destroyed much of the roof and the interior. It has a three-bay east elevation with a projecting bell tower containing the entrance. The windows and doorway have round arches and are recessed in panels which extend up the tower to the base of the polygonal open belfry with a bellcast steeple. The windows have early 20th century stained glass. The eaves have corbeled decoration and brackets. Adjoining the church on the north side is a 1966 education building. A large cemetery extends to the west behind the church. The St. Paul's congregation was organized in 1851, growing out of the St. John's Church at Church Hill. The first church building, on the same site as the existing building, was built in 1852 and destroyed by fire in 1872.

**Lutheran Parsonage, 402 Main St.:** The Parsonage was built about 1922. It is a 1-1/2 story frame bungalow with brick veneer on the first story and shingled gables on the upper level. A slate-sided shed dormer with three windows and bracketed eaves and a one-story porch with brick piers dominate the east elevation. The roof is also slate. The sash is 1/1. Paired and three-part windows are present, as well as a polygonal bay window on the south elevation.

**Isaiah Moser House, 412 Main St.:** This is a two-story brick house built about 1865. It has five bays on the east elevation with a one-story bracketed porch over the center three bays. A one-story polygonal bay window projects from the south elevation. The windows are 2/2 and the shutters are louvred. The lintels and sills are plain wood. The roof is composition with interior end chimneys. The house is representative of the vernacular houses of the town prior to the arrival of the trolley line in 1898.

**George Bittle Store, 419 Main St.:** This is a much-altered commercial building of the last quarter of the 19th century. Moser's 1905 history shows its original form as a two-story brick building with a partial gable facade and a storefront with a recessed entrance between large, 2/2 display windows. The second story had three bays with 2/2 windows. In the early 20th century, the building's roofline and facade were altered, eliminating the irregular appearance and adding a stepped brick parapet. The storefront remains remarkably intact, with a metal awning covering the entrance and the dentil cornice and the display windows shown in the 1905 photo still in place. The second story has a three-part picture window and a single 1/1 window. The building's upper level served as a community hall in the early 20th century, as well as the meeting room of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics (J.O.U.A.M) local chapter. It is now a woodworking shop.

7.5 Description (Continued)

Myersville Savings Bank, 415 Main St.: The 1902 two-story bank building is in an eclectic style with elements of the Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles. It has a generally three-part west elevation with a hipped roof tower on the northwest corner and two bays of round-arched windows on the south. Banks of smaller arched windows are located in the second story, and the brick walls are divided by stone belt courses. The roof is slate with a clipped gable on the west elevation, accentuated by a bracketed return at the southwest corner. The bank was founded in 1898 and survived the 1930's depression. The building was sold in the 1970's and the bank moved to a modern structure on Main Street at Monument Road. The 1902 building is currently an insurance office.

Kinnaman Harness and Shoe Shop, 418 Main St.: This one-story shop dating from the last quarter of the 19th century has been expanded on the west elevation to two levels and converted to residential use. It retains much of its original appearance on the east elevation, with a two-bay elevation under a small gabled porch roof and a single door and 2/2 window. On the south elevation, a modern shed extension joins the rear expansion. The roof is standing seam metal and the concrete block chimney is located at the west gable end. The exterior is covered with vinyl siding. This is the only example of the small shop among the commercial buildings of the period.

Cyrus Flook House, 507 Main St.: This 2-1/2 story frame house was built about 1900 in the Shingle Style. It has an irregular plan with a shingled exterior, multiple gables and dormers with an integral one-story porch featuring paired columns. A one-story polygonal bay extends from the south elevation. The sash is varied, with a three-part window on the south elevation with diamond pattern lights and a Queen Anne window in the gable of the west elevation. The prominent roof is composition. This house was pictured in the 1905 history and the only major changes have been the replacement of the roof material and the removal of a small balcony off the top story gable window in the west elevation. Cyrus Flook was one of the most prominent of the town's businessmen in the first quarter of the 19th century, being one of the founders of the Flook, Gaver, Leatherman, Summers, Grossnickle & Co. bank.

Routzahn-Horine Farm, 513 Main St.: The dwelling house is a two-story brick house with a west elevation with four bays on the first story and three on the second story. Double entrances are located under a one-story porch with paired square piers and a dentil cornice. The windows are 6/6 with louvred shutters and gauged arches. The roof is pressed metal and the chimneys are located at the north and south gable ends. A two-story rear wing has a two-story porch on the south. The major outbuildings are a two-story brick wash house with a standing seam gable roof and 6/6 windows on each level. The west elevation has an extended gable over a modern exterior stair to the second story entrance. An exterior stone and brick chimney is located on the east gable end. A large frame bank barn has been much altered for use as a craft shop. It has windows placed in the vertical siding with shutters, an extension of the replacement roof over the entrance over the ramp, and a central chimney. The house was probably built about 1840-50. The wash house was used as a cabinet shop by Cyrus Routzahn in the late 19th century; he also made coffins here and served as an undertaker.

7.6 Description (Continued)

1 and 3 Harp Place: The two bungalows are each 1-1/2 stories. No. 1 has an off-center gable with shingled exterior and a partial integral porch. The lower walls are covered with brick veneer and the gables are shingled. The roof is composition. The 1/1 windows have stone lintels on the first story and a bay window extends from the west elevation. No. 1 has a rusticated concrete block garage with a hipped composition roof.

No. 3 has a gabled dormer in the north roof which extends over the integral porch with brick piers. The eaves are extended with brackets on both the main section and the dormer. The exterior is covered with shingles on the second story and the sills are rusticated stone. Both houses were built in the early 1930's and represent the moderate influx of the bungalow type in the period.

Mt. Zion United Brethren Church (Mt. Zion United Methodist Church): The white stucco church was originally built in 1890, replacing an earlier building demolished in a storm. The two gable-roofed sections with the tower in the angle are the earliest existing sections, with the education wing and the foyer added about 1916. The windows in the older section are segmental arched and the tower has Gothic arched windows set in paneled sections on three levels. The original entrance is in the base of the tower. The roof is composition. A cemetery extends northeast behind the church.

Myersville Survey District  
Frederick County

Survey No. F-4-53

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Moser, Ira C., History of Myersville, Maryland, Myersville: Myersville Monitor, 1905. Reprinted and updated by Thomas Rose and Charles S. Martin, 1971.

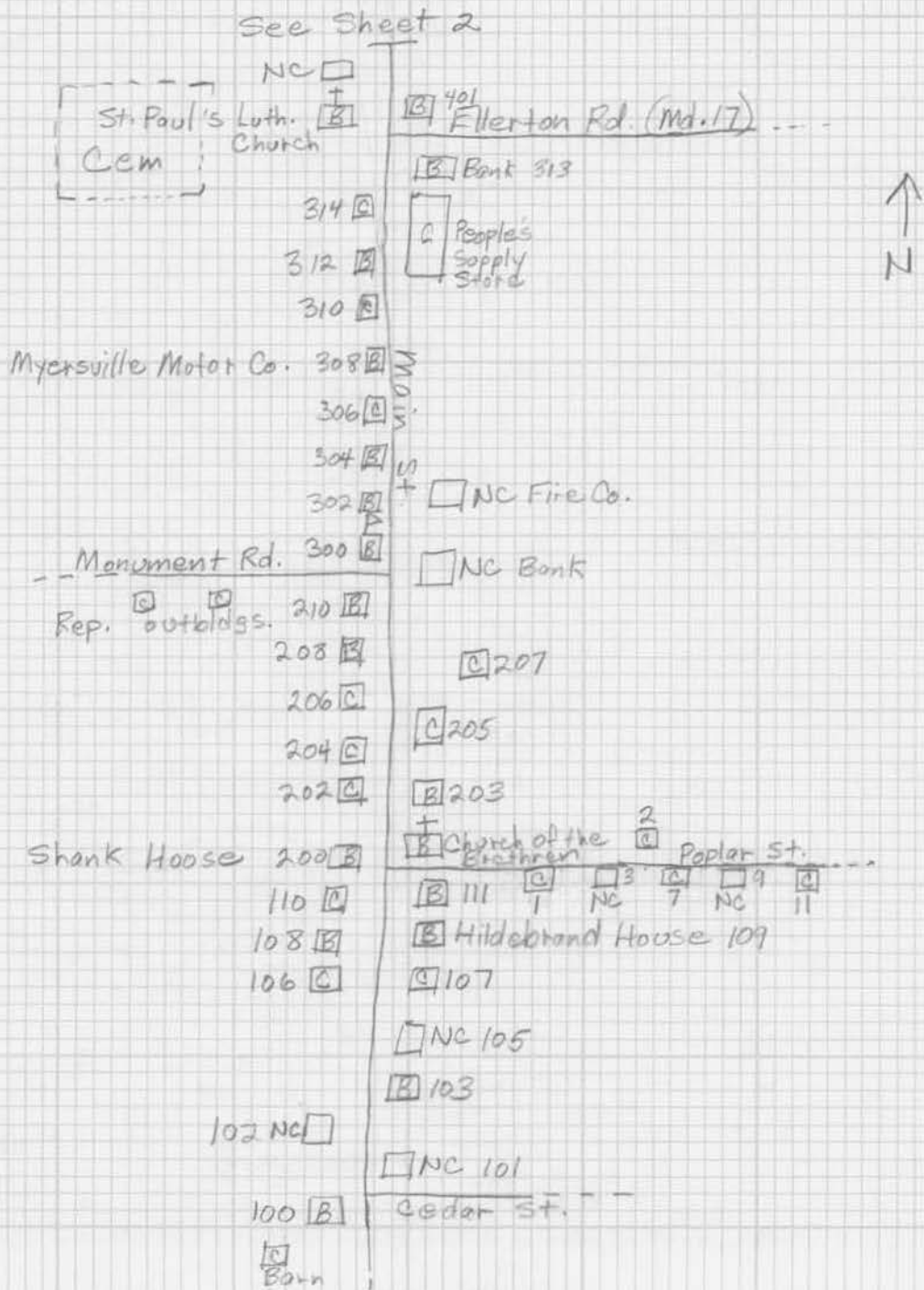
Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

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



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 Myersville Survey District  
 Frederick County

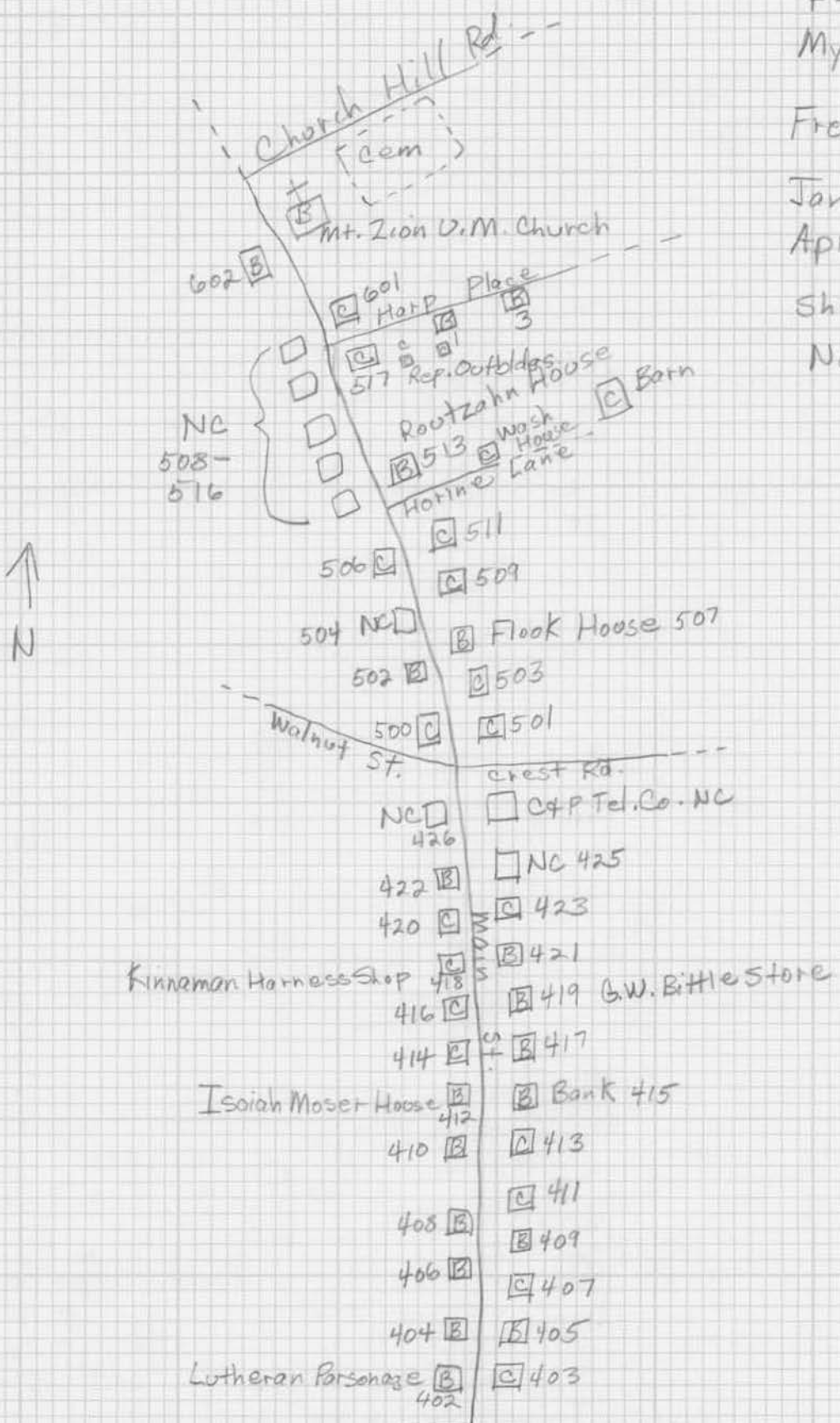
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 April 3, 1992  
 Sheet 1 of 2  
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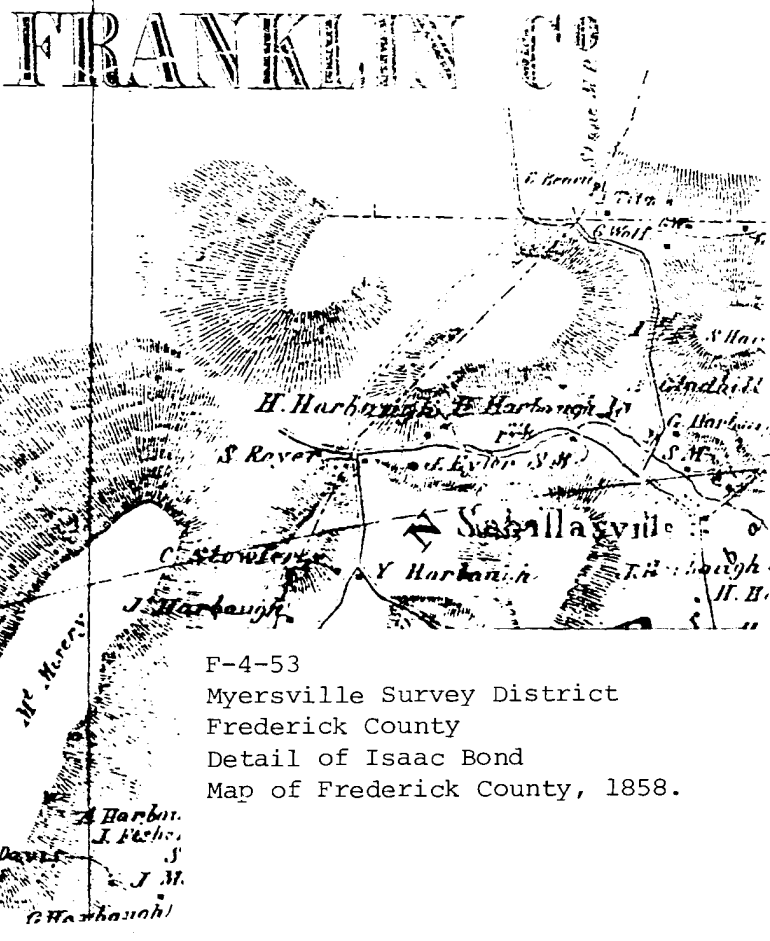
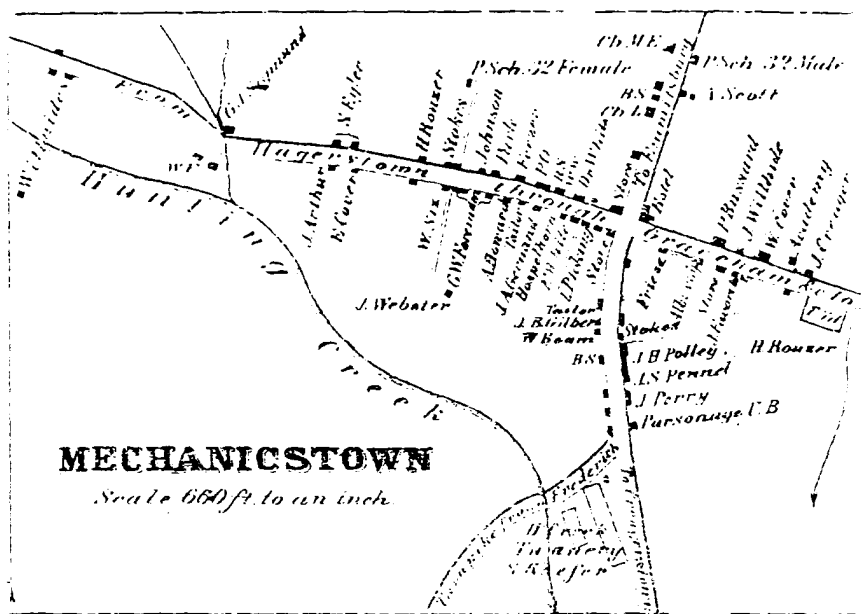
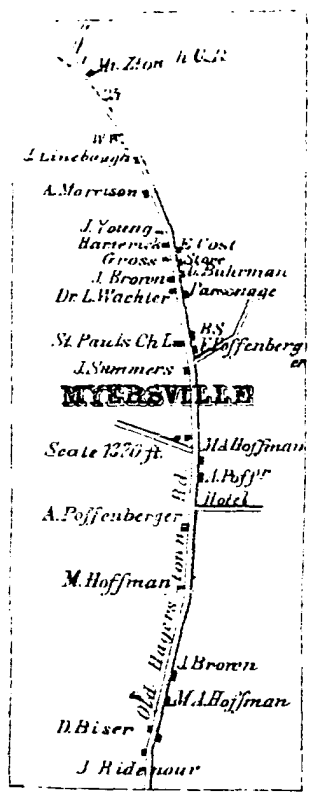
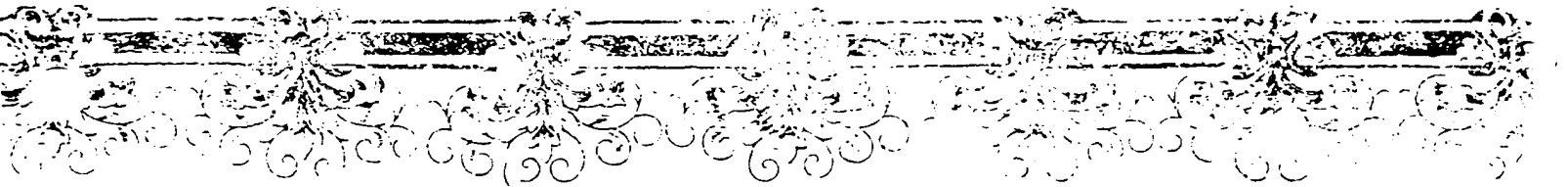
F-4-53  
 Myersville Survey  
 District  
 Frederick County

Janet Davis  
 April 3, 1992

Sheet 2 of 2  
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See Sheet 1



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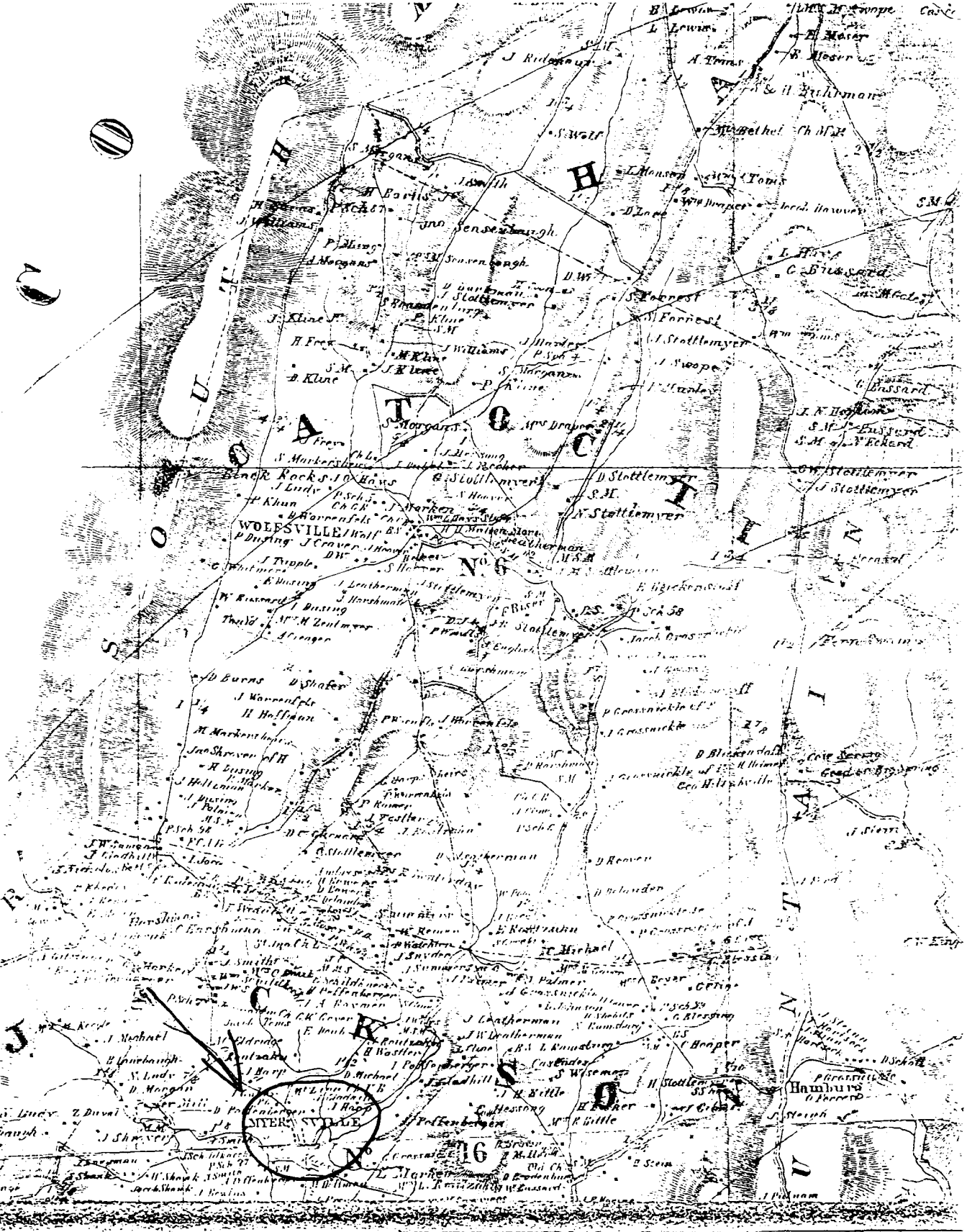
F-4-53  
Myersville Survey District  
Frederick County  
Detail of Isaac Bond  
Map of Frederick County, 1858.

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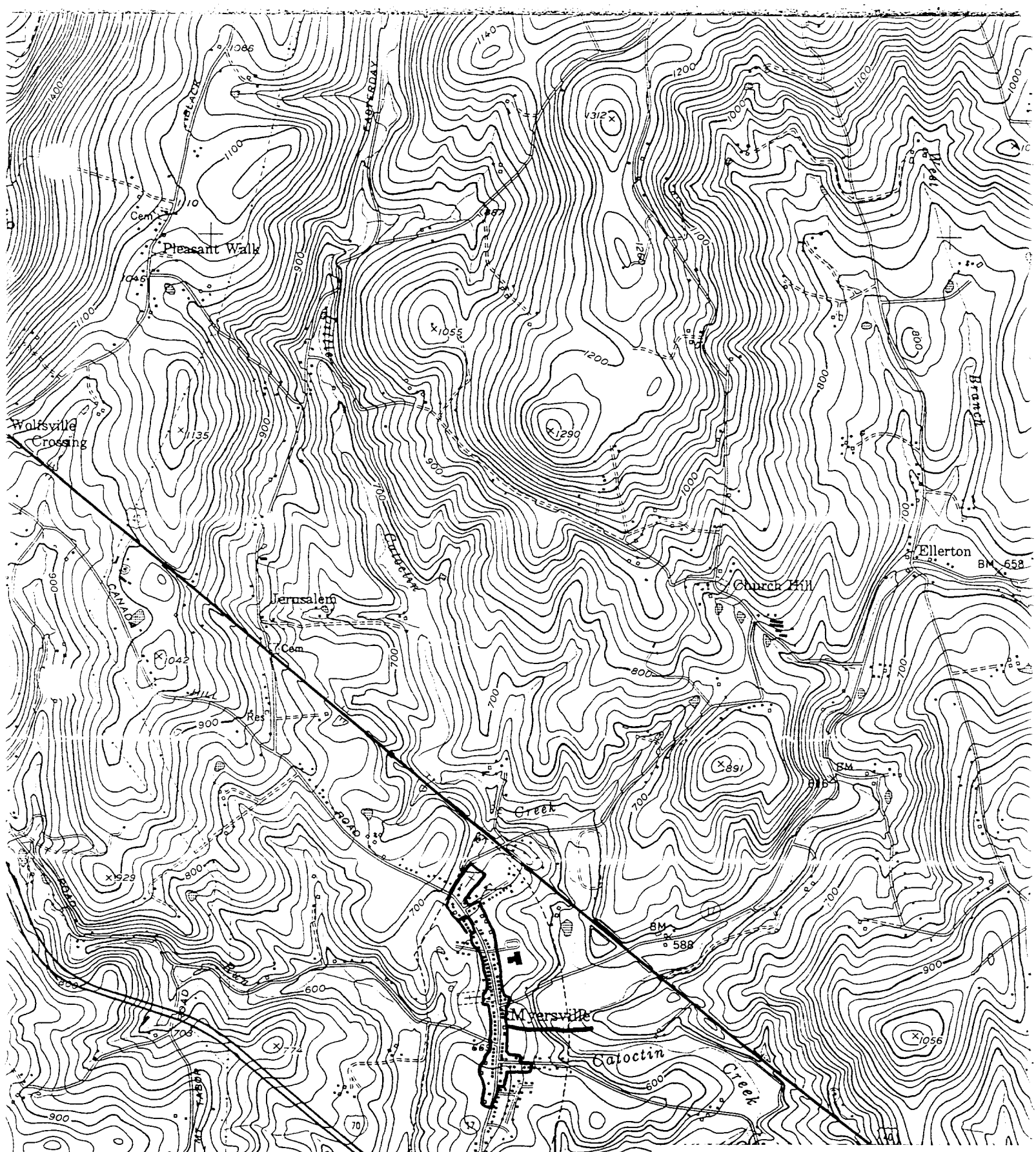
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 amitsburg, 21 1/4;  
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 of Rocks, 13 1/4;  
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 the stream, is 36



F-4-53  
 Myersville Survey District  
 Frederick County  
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County,  
 1858



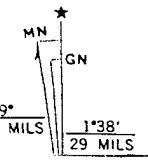
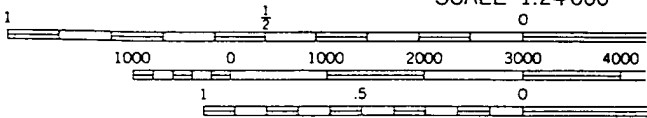


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FREDERICK 10 MI.

F-4-53  
Myersville Survey District  
Frederick County  
USGS Myersville, MD.  
1:24000

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FE  
NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM



F-4 53

Myersville Site of Fire

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1997

View from 2nd St. looking S. on Main St. from 1st block

View from 1st St. on Main Street from 1st block

1/23





F. U. 83

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Burns

April 1992

Neg. loc. - Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Smith House - 100 Main St., East Crownsville

2/27



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO Crownsville, Md.

103 Main St., north west corner view

2/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1972

Loc. 100 - Md. State, Myersville, Md

109 - 111 Main St., Northwest Corner view

4/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Nea. loc.: Md. State, Crownsville, Md.

Ch. of the Brethren, Main St., southwest  
corner view

5/23





F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neg. loc. - Mt. St. Marys, Crownsville, Md.

Shank Hotel, 200 Main St., east elevation

6/23



F. 4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Map. loc. 3 Sta. 5110, Crownsville, Md

Myersville Motor Co., 308 Main St., east elevation

7/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Friederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

School and L. Bittle State, 300-302 Main St.,

Northeast corner view.

8/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1972

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, MD

Representative 19th century outbuildings  
on Monument Rd.; summer kitchen and  
log barn, view from north

9/23





F. 2. 2. 4

Metersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Jane + Louis

April 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPo. Crownsville, Md.

Flook, Gavel, Leatherman, Summers, Crossnickle + Co.  
Bank and People's Supply Store buildings, view  
from northwest

10/23



F. 4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Dours

April 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPo, Crownsville, Md.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, east elevation

11/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1982

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Lutheran Parsonage, 402 Main St. southeast  
corner view

12/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neg. loc. Md. SHPC, Crownsville, MD

View north on Main St. from 400 block

B<sup>1</sup>, 3





F. 4. 33

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Myersville's Savings Bank, Main St., west elevation

14/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey, District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1272

Neg. 100: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

406 Main St., east elevation

15/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neq. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Isiah West House, east elevation

16/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photos: Janet Davis

April 1982

Neq. loc. N'd. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

George Kittle - 2100, west elevation

17/23





F-4-53

Myersville Survey District  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO - Crownsville, Md.

Kinnaman Harness Shop, 418 Main St., east  
elevation

18/22



F-9 63

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1923

Near loc.: Md. SHPO, Clarksville, Md.

Cyprus Flock House, 507 Main St., west  
elevation

19/23



F-4-53

Myersville Survey District  
Federalist Overlay

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neq. loc. 112. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Road 20. House, wash house, & barn.  
View from west

20/23



F. d. 53

Marysville Survey District  
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neg. loc. Md. SHPO, Greenbelt, Md.

Typical early 20th century outbdg. on rear of  
of 1 Harp Place & former kitchen of 517 Main  
View from north.

21/23





F-4-53

Myersville Survey District  
Frederick County

Photos: Janet Davis

April 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

1-3. Harp Place, north elevations

22/23



F. 4-53

Myersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Dows

April 1992

Neg. loc: Ms. SHPO, Crawnsville, Md.

Mt. Zion United Brethren Church (now Un Methodist)  
south elevation

23/23