



# GAITHERSBURG PAST & PRESENT

*PRAY FOR OUR COMMUNITY  
MAY 2013*

***By Kjersten Blair***

***God bade me love one spot and serve it. -- G. K. Chesterton***

We believe that if we want to serve our community effectively, we must first know our community. To that end, we have put together a brief history of Gaithersburg and Montgomery County. We hope that this deepens your understanding of our area and increases your love for it. We've also included a few snapshots of our community today, based on the 2010 census data. We pray that God will use all of this information to make us more effective ambassadors for his name.

***About the Author***

*Gaithersburg: Past and Present* was written by Kjersten Blair. Kjersten received her doctorate in Modern History from the University of Oxford in 2009. She and her husband, Josh, became members at Covenant Life Church that same year, and in 2010 both became part of the church staff. Currently Kjersten serves as Assistant to lead pastor, Joshua Harris. Kjersten has taught at Gordon College, Hood College and the United States Naval Academy, and now teaches at Excelsior College and Montgomery Christian Institute.

# Gaithersburg: Past and Present

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# Part 1: History of Gaithersburg

## **Founding: 1750s**

In the 1730s, present-day Gaithersburg was on the cusp of the frontier. Within 20 years, however, several wealthy families, tied together by blood and shared social class, had moved in and claimed most of the land. As Frederick was founded in 1745 and Georgetown in 1751, several families gathered at Summit Hall farm in present-day Gaithersburg and founded a new settlement, which they called Logtown. An ancient Seneca trail running through the heart of the new town was named Frederick Avenue and became the backbone of the town.



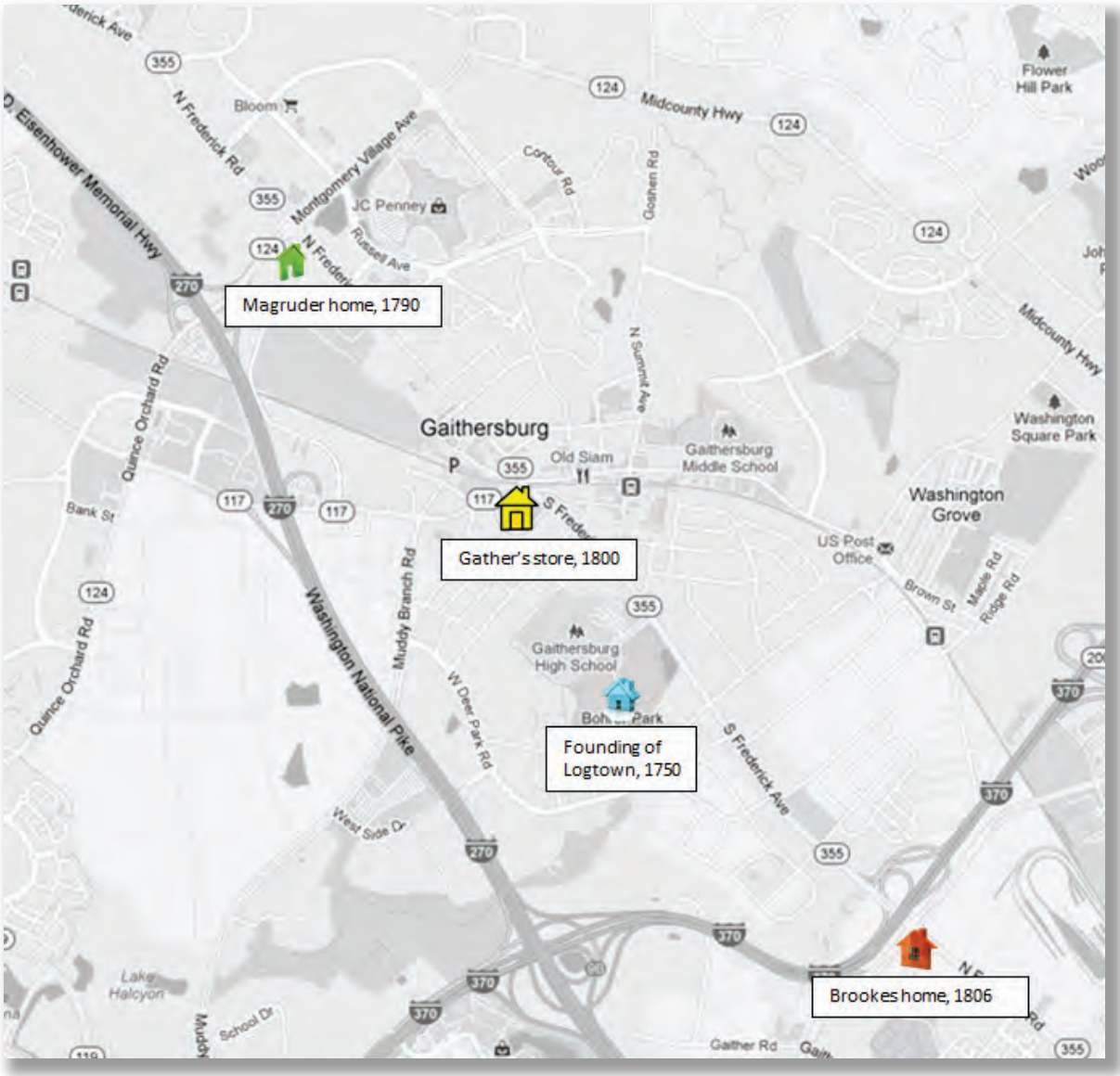
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*Frederick Avenue circa 1900*

The socially prominent Magruders moved south along Frederick Avenue (355) and built their home at Shady Grove Road. This area was known as Mount Pleasant and was almost entirely composed of large family farms until the 1960s. Zadok and Nathan Magruder, grandsons of an indentured servant deported from Scotland following the Scottish Rebellion, were commissioned to establish and organize Montgomery County in 1776.

The wealthy Brookes family built their home on a thousand-acre plantation in northern Gaithersburg just after the Revolutionary War. Henry Brookes' son-in-law, Benjamin Gather, started a blacksmith shop, store and tavern at Diamond and Frederick Ave around 1800, and this intersection became known as Gaithersburg. Benjamin Gather himself was perpetually running into money troubles and was declared insolvent in 1828.

Several of today's street names – Lost Knife, Shady Grove, Deer Park and Quince Orchard – date back to this time.<sup>2</sup>



*Founding of Gaithersburg, 1750-1800*

## Depression: 1785-1815

Agriculture dominated in the new settlement. While most plantations and farms practiced subsistence farming, some turned to cash crops and grew large quantities of low-quality tobacco. By 1785, the land was exhausted from poor farming practices and many were forced to abandon their farms. A visitor to the area in 1795 was struck by the poverty of Montgomery County as compared to the prosperity of Frederick County, with its superior soil. Of those who remained in Gaithersburg, many turned from tobacco to wheat and corn. Wheat and corn were to prove much more economically profitable crops for the area, fueling the growth of local mills on Seneca Creek.

*Seneca Creek, 1882*



Muncaster's Mill operated from the 1820s until the 1920s on the North Branch of Rock Creek. Its 15-foot diameter wheel was used to grind grain and saw lumber.<sup>3</sup>



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*Muncaster's Mill*

## Civil War: 1861-1865

The Civil War was deeply divisive for Gaithersburg, as it was for most of Maryland. As a border state, Maryland remained in the Union but was under martial law much of the time due to its deep Southern sympathy. Residents in northern Montgomery County in particular tended to sympathize with the South because of their close proximity to Loudoun County, Virginia. Few volunteered for the Union army, and many who were drafted went South.<sup>5</sup>

For several years, Gaithersburg sported duplicates of several of its churches and social organizations, one Northern and one Southern. The town consisted of approximately 200 residents, the majority pro-Southern. The occupying Union army moved west along Rockville Pike (355) at the beginning of the war and encamped at Seneca, Darnestown, Clopper's and Muddy Branch.



*Union occupation, 1861*

Although Gaithersburg served as a part of the transit route for Union soldiers, only minor skirmishes occurred in the county. This meant that the town had to deal with robbery and looting by stragglers, deserters and other groups. In what quickly became a piece of county folklore, Union officers accepted the hospitality of one of Gaithersburg's largest landholders, the Unionist slaveholder John DeSillum, only to turn around and ransack his farm. Fortunately for DeSillum, his sister had the presence of mind to sew \$3000 in gold into her clothing, saving them from destitution.<sup>6</sup>

Rockville received more attention from Union soldiers because of its position as the legal, political, economic and social hub of the county. Nevertheless, it was still a relatively small country town, and many passing through were unimpressed:

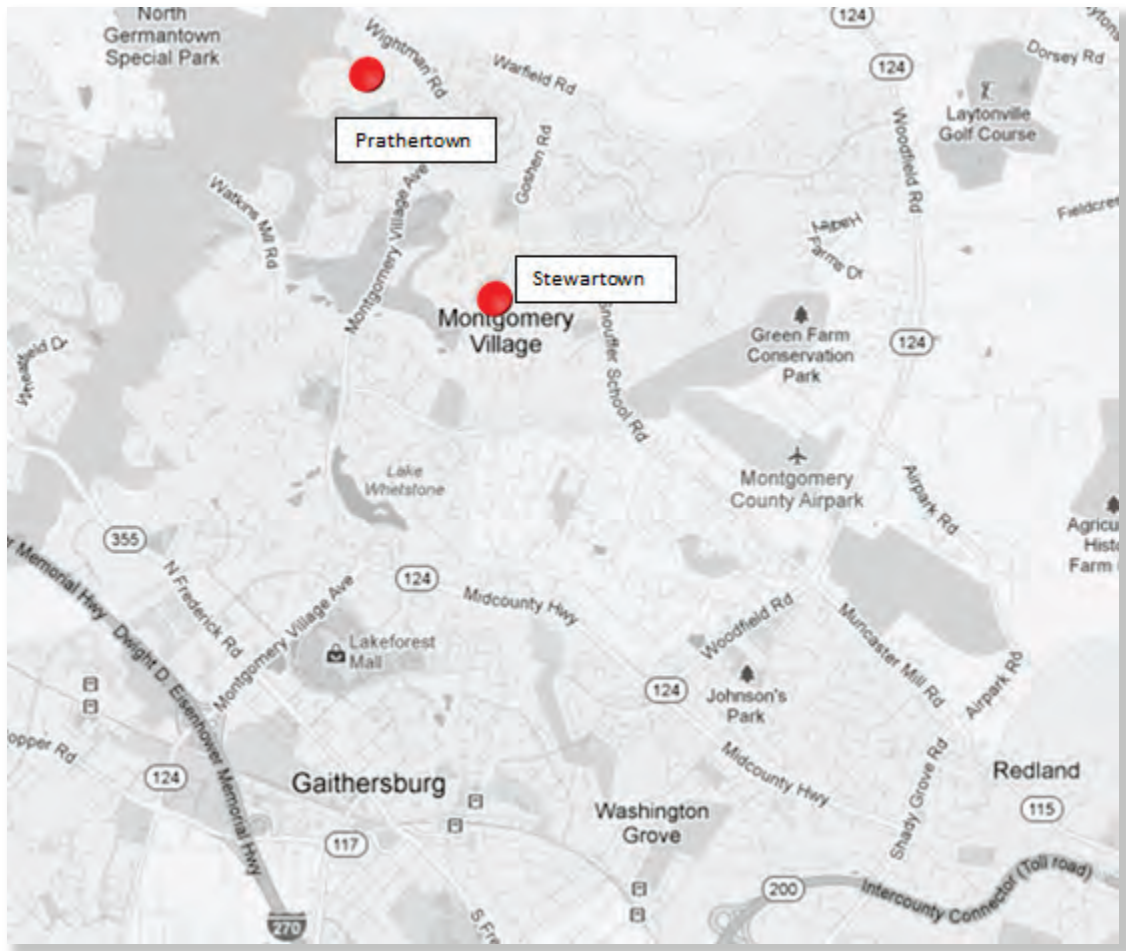
The main route from Washington up passes through Rockville, a small and dilapidated looking town of four or five hundred inhabitants and Darnestown, which consists of about half a dozen small tenements and their usual number of denizens. Rockville contains, beside some foul "hotel," the ruins of a jail, a newspaper office (alas! poor printer), a couple of lawyers' offices, court house, and a prominent looking brick house, in which our informant said there resided 'three old maids, who wouldn't marry the best man who ever lived, if he offered himself to 'em.' It is unnecessary to describe this venerable town. It does not differ from the generality of small villages in the interior of Maryland, being made up of the usual number of "setters" on the tavern stoops, decrepit colored persons, and an air of monotony that is painful to one who has been accustomed to the din of city life.<sup>7</sup>

Old Germantown also gained a measure of notoriety at this time as the hideout of George Andreas Atzerodt, a co-conspirator of John Wilkes Booth, whose assignment was to assassinate Andrew Johnson. He was arrested in the home of his Germantown relatives early one morning.<sup>8</sup>

## Reconstruction: 1865-1877

After the Civil War, residents were slow to forgive and forget. Returning Confederate soldiers formed a chapter of the United Confederate Veterans, and their wives and sisters joined the United Daughters of the Confederacy. As late as 1913, the two organizations were directing their energies toward the erection of a statue of a Confederate soldier in Rockville.<sup>9</sup>

It was also at this time that a series of small black communities were formed in the county, many of which – like Prathertown and Stewarttown – survive today.



## Railroad Boom: 1873

### Building the Railroad

The single most important event in the history of Gaithersburg was the coming of the B&O railroad in 1873. The railroad was first proposed in the 1850s by the merchants of Georgetown, who feared that they were being surpassed by Baltimore, with its convenient port. However, it wasn't until the Confederate invasion of Maryland in 1862 that the idea gained support, as a way of rushing aid to the Capitol in case of emergency.<sup>10</sup>

The present train station was built in 1884 near Summit Ave with separate waiting rooms for men and women.<sup>11</sup>



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*Gaithersburg train depot, 1884*

### Agricultural Boom

The railroad ushered in a time of prosperity by enabling farmers to quickly ship their produce to larger markets and granting merchants access to a wider array of goods to sell. Prior to this, farmers sent their crops to DC and Baltimore via a daily stagecoach that could make the trip in about 3 hours.<sup>13</sup> In recognition of its new status as an agricultural powerhouse, Gaithersburg adopted the title “Heart of Montgomery County” and displayed a sheaf of wheat on its seal.<sup>14</sup>

The presence of the railroad shifted the commercial center away from Frederick Avenue to the train depot at the intersection of Diamond Avenue and Summit Avenue, the area now known as Olde Towne.<sup>15</sup>



John Diamond started the Gaithersburg Milling and Manufacturing Company in 1891 at this intersection; it quickly became one of the richest businesses in the county and one of the largest flour mills in Maryland.<sup>16</sup>

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*Gaithersburg Milling & Manufacturing Co, 1891*

Not long after, the Thomas & Co Cannery started a little farther along down the railroad; it also provided employment for 200 workers and a market for local farmers.

Unfortunately, the smell was overpowering and drainage was a recurrent problem; it also gained infamy for employing German POWs in World War II.<sup>18</sup>

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*Thomas & Co Cannery, 1912-1962*

## Commuter Boom



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*Gaithersburg in 1879 (note that the population is still relatively small)*

The presence of the railroad also greatly increased the town's population, which numbered less than 200 before the railroad was built. In addition to the influx of Irish and German immigrants building the railroad itself, the easy access to Washington DC meant that Gaithersburg received many more visitors. Perhaps more importantly, by the 1880s many people who worked for the government in DC moved to Gaithersburg and took the 45-minute train ride into work every day. By 1891, more than a dozen trains shuttled back and forth between the capitol and Gaithersburg.<sup>2122</sup>

## Social Heyday: 1870s-1900

### Summit Hotel

The social life of the town also flourished, as Gaithersburg was flooded with visitors from Washington DC. The Summit Hotel in particular, conveniently located next to the train station, gained a reputation as a trendy summer resort. Visitors would come from Philadelphia, Baltimore and DC to dance and party until dawn.<sup>23</sup>



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*Summit Hotel, 1881*

As Gaithersburg strove to surpass Rockville as the cultural center of the county, the voluntary societies so popular at the time began to proliferate. John DeSellum (the former slaveholder with the quick-thinking sister) and James Gaither led the Protestant men of the town in joining the Grange society in 1874, while their wives and sisters joined temperance organizations. Through their efforts, the county enacted a local option law, and Gaithersburg became a dry town.<sup>25</sup>

Female Gaithersburg never ventured into women's rights issues or joined radical protests, contenting themselves with joining Red Cross and homemaker societies. In this sense at least, the town was distinctly more Southern than Northern, where the women's rights movement was rapidly gaining popularity. Nevertheless, the town continued its pre-war divisions throughout the 1870s, split between pro-Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats.<sup>26</sup>

## Washington Grove

It was also at this time that Methodism became a serious force in Gaithersburg, as it was in much of the South. The Washington Grove Camp Meeting Ground was established in 1872 as a religious community for summer vacationers.<sup>27</sup> The first camp consisted of over 250 tents laid out in a grid; this was soon replaced by the Sacred Circle with a tabernacle in the middle and cottages made of wood. By 1900, the revivals – combined with secular lectures on music, literature and philosophy – were drawing so many crowds that a new Auditorium had to be built. By the 1920s, it had a sizeable number of year-round occupants, and Washington Grove was incorporated as a town in 1937.

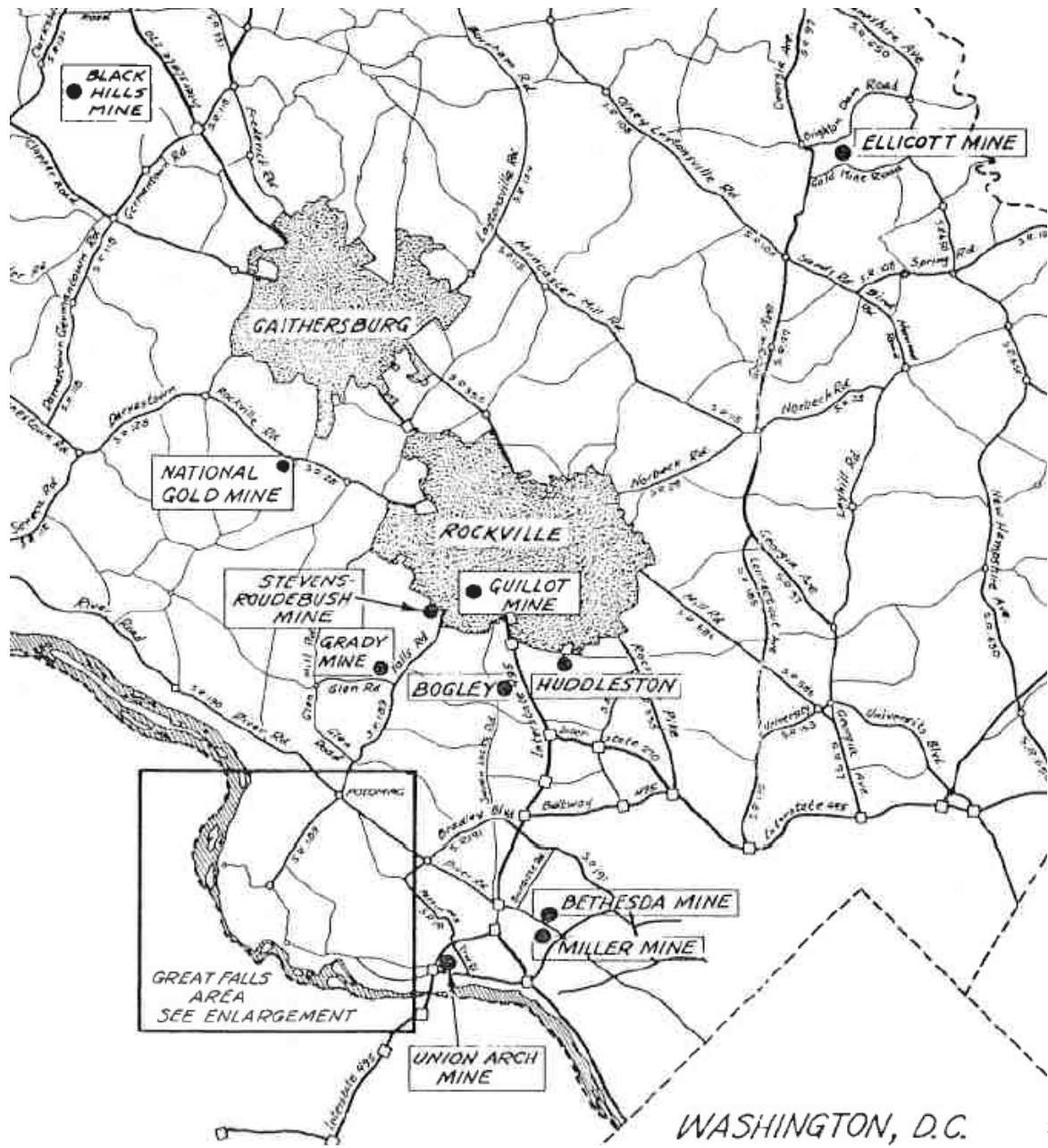


## Baseball Wars

Meanwhile, the “fast” set that frequented the Summit Hotel in the 1890s was soon at loggerheads with the pious teetotalers, and everything came to a head with the Great Baseball Escapade of 1894. While all agreed that the new ballgame was innocent enough, many worried that the excitement lent itself to breaking the Sabbath, drinking and other disorderly conduct. In 1894, the game was declared illegal twice on grounds of disturbing the peace, and two of the town’s leading citizens were jailed for playing the game. Things eventually settled down, and the game achieved respectability in the following years.<sup>28</sup>

## Gold Rush

It was at this time that gold fever took hold of the county, and several mines opened near Potomac. Interest reached fever pitch when a rich vein was found on a farm near Rockville.<sup>29</sup>



## Depression and War: 1919-1945

Montgomery County thrived during the Roaring Twenties and began a massive push for modernization and development, but this all came to a screeching halt with the stock market crash of October 1929. Though Montgomery County was affected by the Great Depression, its proximity to DC and residents' access to federal government jobs greatly eased the blow. This was especially true with the steep increase of federal jobs under FDR's New Deal. Many of these new employees moved to Montgomery County, thereby boosting the local economy. These new residents were skilled in political action and contributed greatly to changing the county's government to its current council-based system.<sup>31</sup>

A group of resourceful women founded the Montgomery Farm Women's Cooperative Market in 1932 to help with their families' finances by selling baked goods, produce and crafts; this experience led to the first feminist activism in the county as many of the women began fighting discrimination in the workplace. The cooperative continues to thrive on Wisconsin Avenue in Bethesda.<sup>32</sup>



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*Montgomery County Social Services Dept, c.1935*

## End of Jim Crow: 1954-1961

In the late 1950s, the firmly entrenched system of segregation began to crumble. Though a law had been passed in Reconstruction Maryland in 1872 providing for the construction of black schools, the school board resisted their construction and maintenance until well into the 1940s. Because of this, black schools faced early closures, overcrowding, lack of plumbing, insufficient supplies and low teacher salaries. Furthermore, the county refused to purchase land for the school, requiring African Americans to front the money themselves. Churches that tried to help fill the gap by hosting schools in their buildings were penalized by the county.<sup>34</sup>

Things finally began looking up for black schools in 1917, when Julius Rosenwald, a director of Sears, Roebuck, offered to match any funds raised. This enabled the construction of fifteen schools like the one pictured, built in the 1920s. The white grip on education was finally broken in 1954, when the famous Supreme Court decision *Brown vs. Board of Education* declared segregation of public schools illegal. In 1955, Montgomery County appointed a committee of integration that included several black members. The county schools were declared fully integrated in 1961, though some schools were still all-white and others' only integration consisted of black teachers.<sup>35</sup>



*Quince Orchard school in 1967*

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## Arrival of the Federal Government (NIST): 1961

The decision to move the National Bureau of Standards from Washington, D.C. to Gaithersburg in 1961 was the second major event in the city's history (with the building of the railroad being the first). This sparked the beginning of a large research and development industry in Gaithersburg, reflected in the city's decision to discard the sheaf of wheat on the seal and replace it with an office building and the

motto “Science Capital of the United States.”<sup>37</sup> Gaithersburg had officially become a strategic part of the I-270 Technology Corridor.

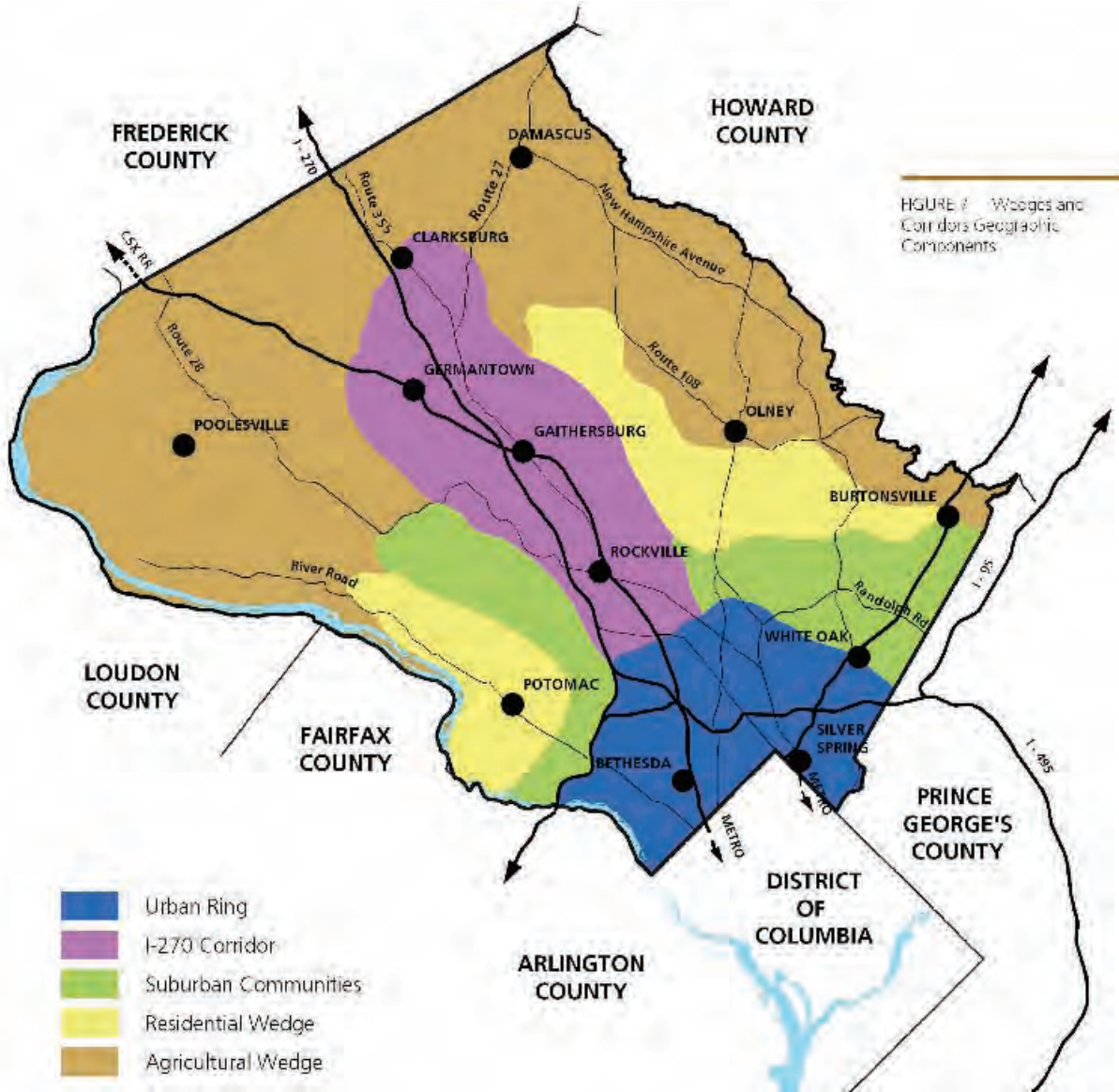


National Bureau of Standards (now NIST) - 1964

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The moving of NIST also sparked a building boom, as the population increased rapidly from 8,000 residents to tens of thousands. It was at this time that Gaithersburg began to lose its rural character and to become more suburban. In an effort to control this rapid growth, the Wedges and Corridors Plan was

announced in the 1960s, designed to channel development into corridors and preserves wedges of open space and farmland.



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## **The Creation of Modern Gaithersburg: 1960s-1980s**

The rapid growth of Gaithersburg can be seen in the comparison of the below two photos of Gaithersburg, taken in 1957 and 2006 respectively.



*Gaithersburg in 1957: note there's no I-270 or lake at Seneca Creek State Park*



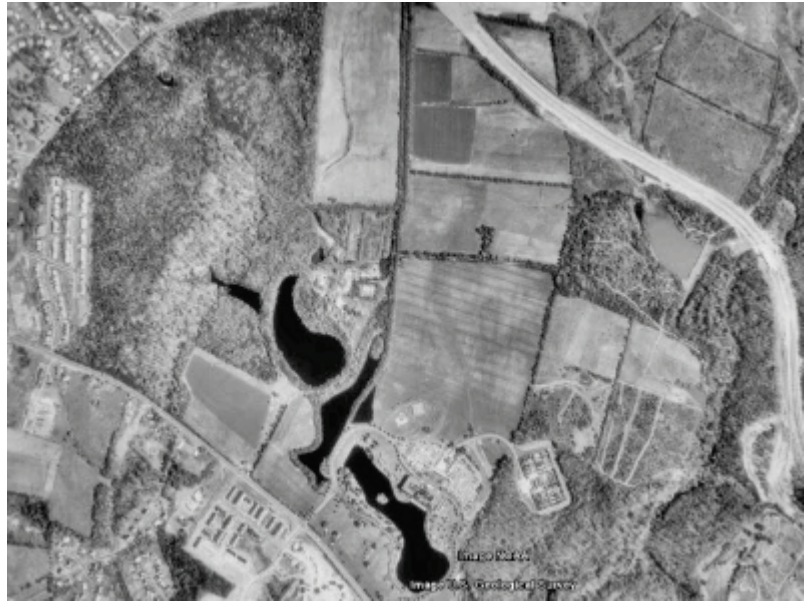
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*Gaithersburg in 2006*

## The Rio

When Sam Eig constructed his luxurious Washingtonian Towers Apartments in the 1960s, they sat in the middle of an isolated rural landscape. Today, they sit in the middle of the busy Washingtonian Center/Rio area.<sup>41</sup>

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### **The Kentlands**

The area now known as the Kentlands was originally part of the wealthy Tschiffley family's plantation, named The Wheatlands for obvious reasons. Once the family began to spend more of their time in Washington, D.C., they sold it to Otis Beall Kent, a wealthy lawyer with upper-class aspirations. In 1988, the land was sold again, this time to a developer determined to create a completely planned town modeled on a 19<sup>th</sup> century village.<sup>43</sup>

### **Sandy Spring**

Sandy Spring was founded as a Quaker community in the 1720s. Because of its Quaker heritage, Sandy Spring has long held more liberal attitudes toward women and African Americans.<sup>44</sup>

## Montgomery Village



In 1962, the Kettler brothers, inspired by a holistic vision of communities, began purchasing adjacent farms in Gaithersburg in what is now Montgomery Village. A few years later, they broke ground; in an effort to beautify the land, they purchased 10,000 full-grown oak trees to plant and created Lake Whetstone with a dam.

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*Walker Farm, first farm purchased*

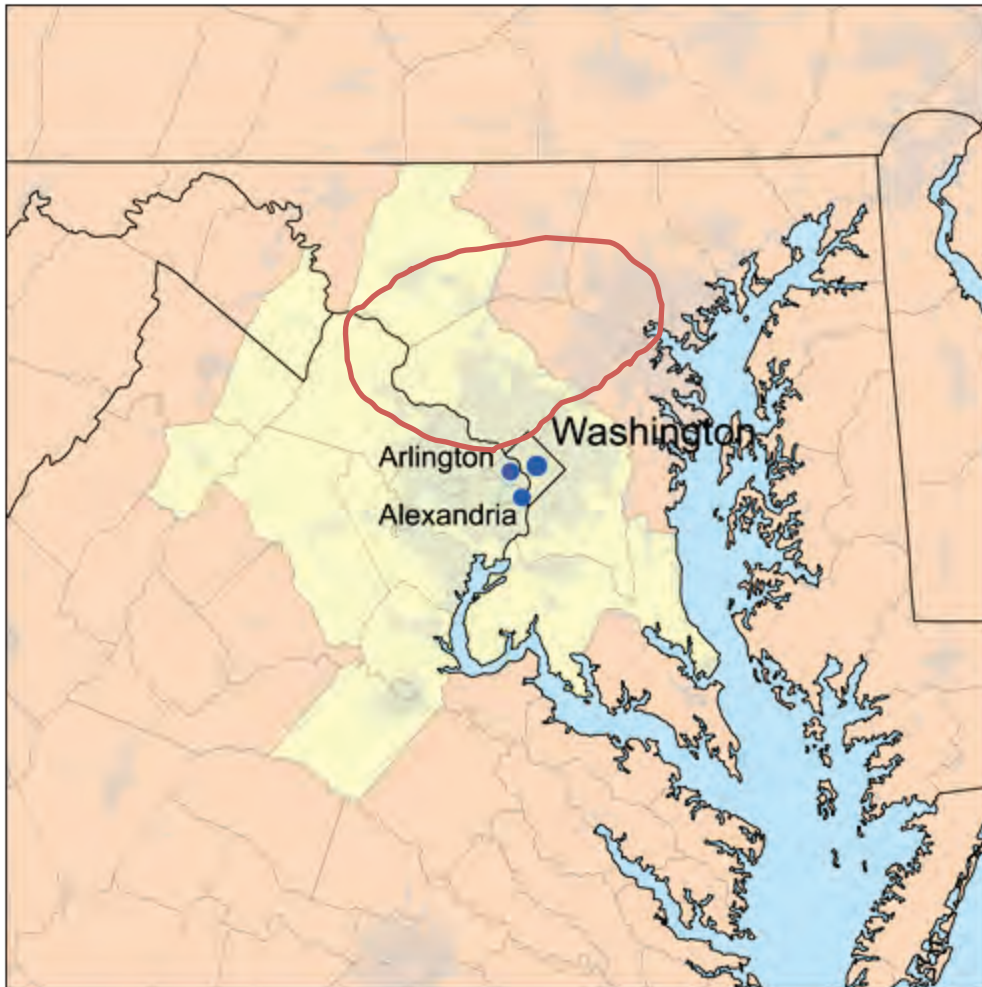
*Planting full-grown oak trees*

In 1966, the Montgomery Village Foundation was founded and issued a mission statement detailing its plans to promote the health, safety and welfare of its residents. Because of this, the foundation was granted nonprofit status. Before long, a golf course, community centers, parks, schools and shopping centers were added. This emphasis is illustrated in the official Montgomery Village, depicting two stick figures “reaching toward the heavens in a gesture of friendship and peace.”<sup>46</sup>

## Part 2: Gaithersburg Today

## National Capitol Region

As part of the expanding National Capitol Region, Montgomery County is Maryland's most populous county and ranks second in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. region.<sup>47</sup>



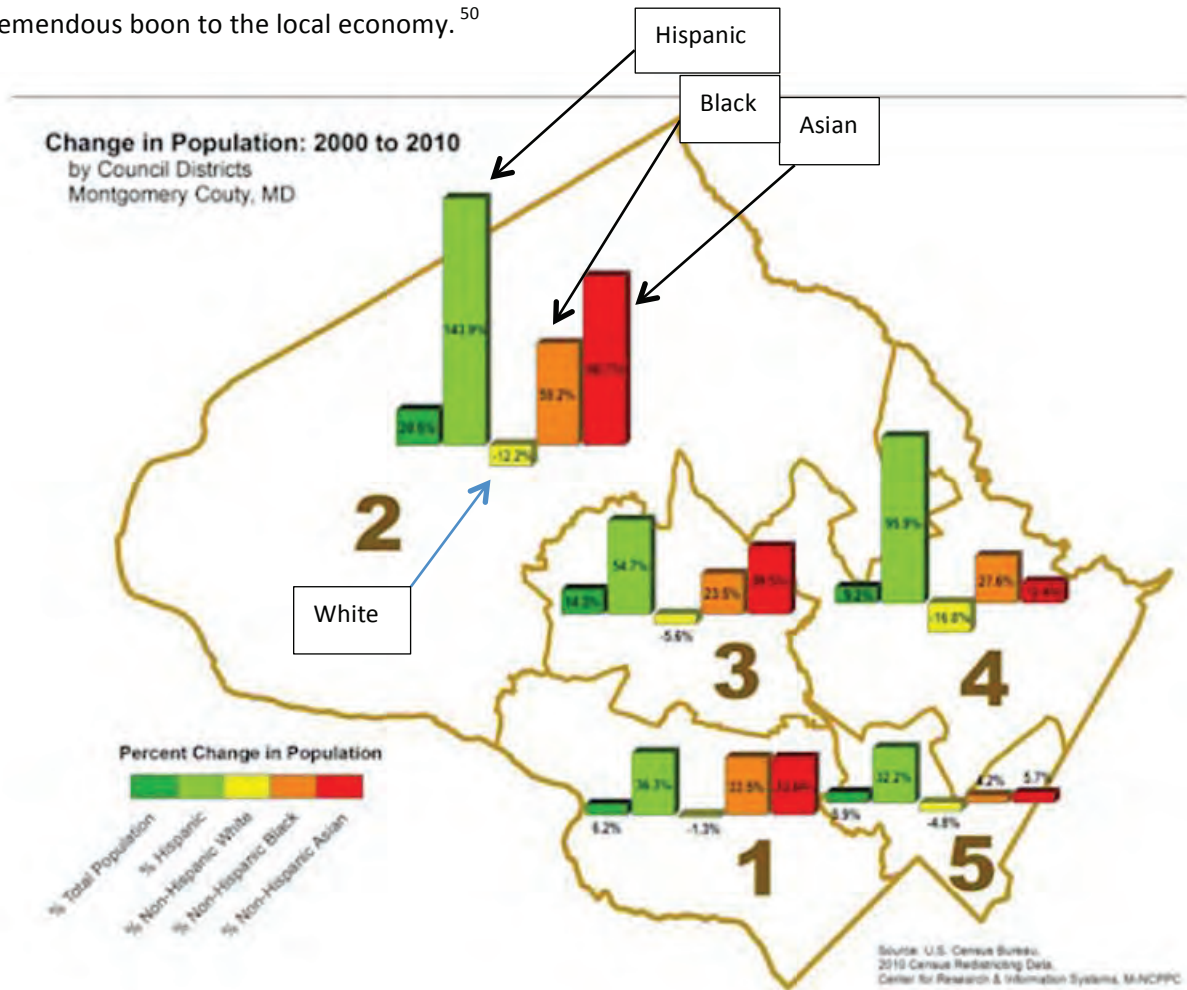
*National Capitol Region (Montgomery County circled in red)*

## The Nations are Here

Predictions indicate that by 2050, less than half of the population of the United States will be Caucasian, with Hispanics comprising 35% of the population and Asians 10%. Montgomery County is leading this trend – Caucasians already make up less than half the population, making it a so-called majority-minority country – and so many experts are paying close attention to the way the county is dealing with the challenges and opportunities of a multi-ethnic community. Montgomery County is considered an immigrant-friendly county, with its easy access to affordable housing, health services, education, public transportation, translation of documents and a don't-ask-don't-tell policy toward illegal aliens.<sup>48</sup>

Massive immigration began in Montgomery County in the 1980s. A few years later, the Office of Community Outreach was formed with three ethnic advisory committees designed to bring ethnic issues to the attention of high-ranking county officials. By 2006, four more ethnic committees were formed and the new Center for Cultural Diversity was busy providing services for newly arrived immigrants.<sup>49</sup>

The wisdom of making the county a welcoming place for immigrants has been pointed out by experts who argue that a constant influx of new arrivals, many of whom will go on to start new businesses, are a tremendous boon to the local economy.<sup>50</sup>



*Let's praise God for the diversity of our county. Let's pray for strong and healthy relationships across ethnic divides. Let's also pray for the recent immigrants arriving in the county, that they would be able to find jobs and shelter quickly and that they will be able to easily integrate into our community. Praise God for bringing the nations to our doorstep – may he equip us to reach those who don't know him.*

## Education

Montgomery County has an excellent public school system. It is the 16<sup>th</sup> largest in the United States, and it consistently outperforms other large districts nationwide. It has a graduation rate of over 85% – well above the national average – and high school students receive over \$230 million in scholarships annually.<sup>52</sup> In fact, over half of the county's budget goes to public education.

Taking the entire population of the county as a whole, 80% have attended college and 56% possess a bachelor's degree. There is more of a mixture among the portion of the population born outside the United States: 45% possess a bachelor's degree and 18% have not finished high school.<sup>5354</sup>

*Let's pray for our schools and children. May God empower the Christian teachers, school administrators and students to reach their colleagues and fellow students with the good news of the gospel.*

HIGH SCHOOL	Reading	Math	Total SAT
Bethesda-Chevy Chase	675	574	1150
Montgomery Blair	573	578	1152
James Hubert Blake	518	515	1033
Winston Churchill	591	630	1121
Charksburg	491	510	1001
Damascus	528	560	1088
Albert Einstein	541	538	1079
Gaithersburg	500	504	1004
Walter Johnson	577	598	1175
John F. Kennedy	477	494	1001
Col. Zodak Macgruder	516	532	1048
Richard Montgomery	584	596	1180
Northwest	513	520	1033
Northwood	507	494	1001
Paint Branch	504	524	1028
Poolesville	597	620	1217
Quince Orchard	537	556	1093
Rockville	527	536	1063
Seneca Valley	507	513	1020
Sherwood	526	552	1078
Springbrook	512	515	1027
Watkins Mill	506	500	1006
Wheaton	466	479	945
Walt Whitman	621	633	1254
Thomas S. Wootton	592	626	1218

Montgomery County Map

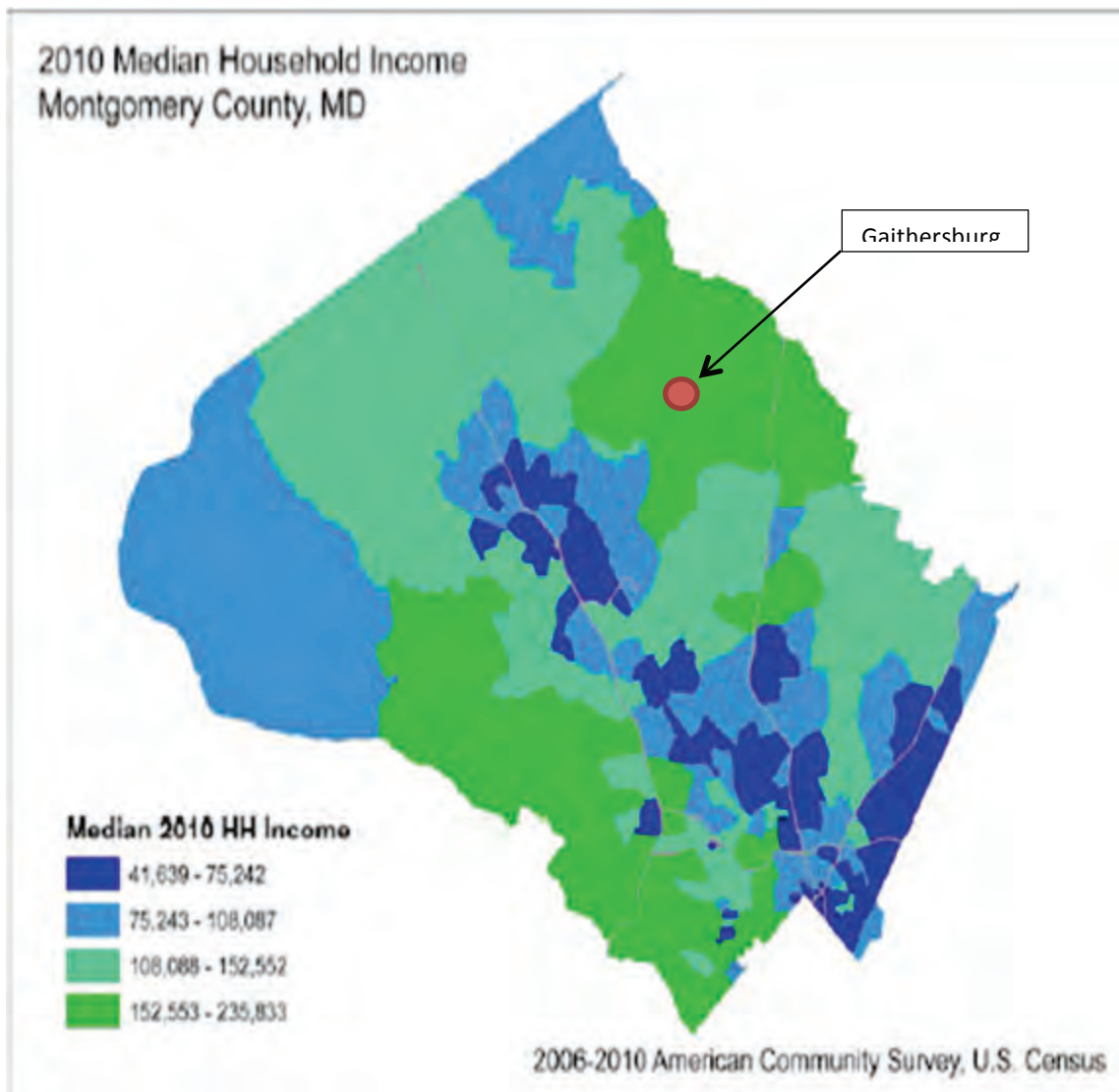


## Livelihoods

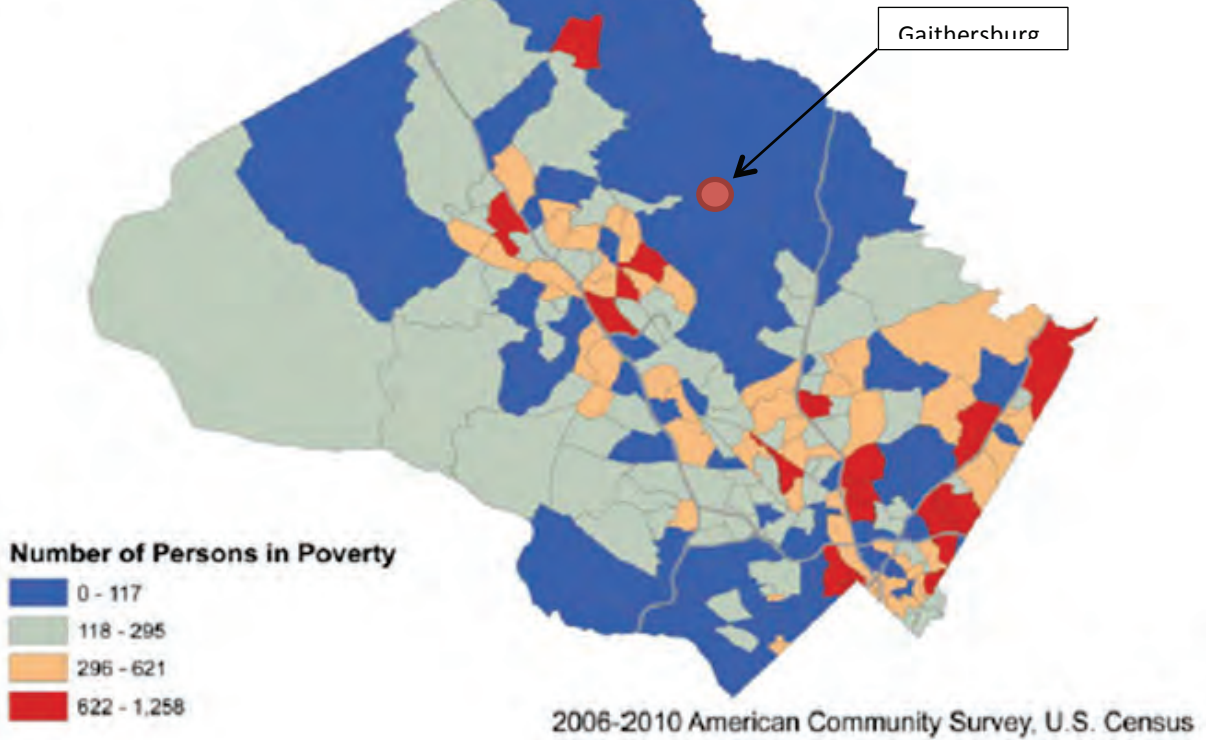
In the ten-year span from 2000 to 2010, income declined for singles and blacks in Montgomery County; at the same time, it rose moderately for whites and Hispanics and rose considerably for Asians. However, whites continue to make more than any other group. (Refer to the graph to the right for more specifics.)<sup>55</sup>

Median Income Over 10 Years		
	% change	Value
<b>Singles</b>	-12%	\$54,500
<b>Blacks</b>	-10%	\$60,000
<b>Whites</b>	+3%	\$109,700
<b>Hispanics</b>	+4%	\$65,300
<b>Asians</b>	+8%	\$98,300

Gaithersburg is located in one of the wealthiest sections of the county (see the two maps below).



Population Living in Poverty, 2010  
Montgomery County, MD



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*Praise God for the ample way he has provided for so many of us. Let's pray for those struggling to make ends meet financially. May God provide income and resources for these families and individuals and may he lay it on the hearts of Christians to demonstrate love in concrete ways for our neighbors.*

## Families

Following national trends since the economic downturn of 2008, the number of young adults living with their parents has increased by 36% in recent years.<sup>58</sup>

Even more significantly, the number of households headed by a married couple has declined slightly, while the number of households headed by single women has increased by 19% since 2000.<sup>59</sup> This has significant implications for the county, as single mothers are far more likely to experience financial hardship and require government assistance.

Average family size in the county also varies by ethnicity; again, these trends follow those of the nation:<sup>60</sup>

Average Family Size	
Asians	2.43
Whites	3.04
Blacks	3.23
Hispanics	3.95

Family size is directly linked to another important phenomenon in Montgomery County and the United States as a whole: an ageing population. The median age in the county has crept up to 36.8 and an elderly person currently lives in a quarter of all households. The median age will continue to climb in coming decades, as the Baby Boomers reach retirement age and the next generation has fewer children.<sup>61</sup>

*Let's pray for the families in Montgomery County. Let's lift up single parents and ask God for their financial and emotional provision as they raise their children. Let's pray that Christian parents would be able to pass on a saving knowledge of Christ. May God reach entire families with the good news of the gospel.*

## A QUICK LOOK AT FERTILITY RATES

Fertility rates above 2.1 mean that a country is likely experiencing overall growth; fertility rates below 2.11 mean that – absent immigration – a country is likely experiencing net population decline. World fertility rates are declining overall, with the most marked decline occurring in industrialized nations. Much of Europe is well below replacement rate; this, combined with immigration from Muslim nations with higher birthrates, is rapidly changing the landscape of Europe.

The United States has a fertility rate of 2.06. It has been trending downward since the eighteenth century, from a high of over 7 children per woman. The most recent economic downturn has had a noticeable effect in decreasing the fertility rate still further. Minorities in America have more children than whites, and it is estimated that half of the children under the age of 10 are minorities. This will have significant effects on the future face of America.



## The Cities

<b>PLACES ADDING MOST NEW RESIDENTS SINCE 2000</b>				
<b>Planning Place</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Germantown	66,440	86,395	19,955	30.0%
Rockville	47,399	61,209	13,810	29.1%
Clarksburg	2,371	13,766	11,395	480.6%
Gaithersburg & Vicinity	60,265	68,841	8,576	14.2%
Wheaton	52,236	57,798	5,562	10.6%
Fairland	29,858	35,242	5,384	18.0%
North Bethesda	38,610	43,828	5,218	13.5%
Bethesda	86,100	90,499	4,399	5.1%
Silver Spring	68,137	71,452	3,315	4.9%
Other	45,468	48,123	2,655	5.8%
<b>MONTGOMERY COUNTY</b>	<b>873,112</b>	<b>971,777</b>	<b>98,665</b>	<b>11.3%</b>

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*Let's pray for the individual cities in our county. May God knit them together in community and raise up courageous Christians in each locale to reach neighbors with the gospel.*

## Endnotes

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- <sup>1</sup> Shaun Curtis, Gaithersburg Then & Now, <http://www.gaithersburghistory.com/postcomment/355indian.html> (accessed 19 Apr 2013).
- <sup>2</sup> Shaun Curtis, *Gaithersburg, Maryland* (Mount Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010), pp. 17-18; *Gaithersburg: History of a City* (Mount Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), p. 8-43.
- <sup>3</sup> "Early Mills," Sandy Spring Museum <http://www.sandyspringmuseum.org/history/when/mills/index.html> (accessed 3 May 2012).
- <sup>4</sup> Jeanne North, "The Mills of Gaithersburg," *The Communique* (2008), [http://www.gaithersburgmd.gov/poi/default.asp?POI\\_ID=309&TOC=307;309;&id=3346](http://www.gaithersburgmd.gov/poi/default.asp?POI_ID=309&TOC=307;309;&id=3346), accessed 19 Apr 2013.
- <sup>5</sup> *Gaithersburg: The Heart of Montgomery County* (Gaithersburg: The City of Gaithersburg, 1978), p. 6.
- <sup>6</sup> *Gaithersburg: History of a City*, pp. 49-50; Charles T. Jacobs, *Civil War Guide to Montgomery County, Maryland* (Rockville, MD: Montgomery County Historical Society, 1983), pp. 46-47.
- <sup>7</sup> Jacobs, *Civil War Guide to Montgomery County*, pp. 45-51.
- <sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, pp.30-31.
- <sup>9</sup> Jacobs, *Civil War Guide to Montgomery County, Maryland*, 1983, p. 50.
- <sup>10</sup> *Gaithersburg: History of a City*, pp. 87-89.
- <sup>11</sup> Curtis, *Gaithersburg*, p. 30.
- <sup>12</sup> Shaun Curtis, Gaithersburg Then & Now, <http://www.gaithersburghistory.com/postcomment/rrcrossing.html>, accessed 19 Apr 2013
- <sup>13</sup> *Gaithersburg: History of a City*, p. 13.
- <sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.
- <sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 34.
- <sup>16</sup> Curtis, *Gaithersburg*, p. 19; "Gaithersburg Then & Now" <<http://www.gaithersburghistory.com/postcomment/gburgmilling.html>> (accessed 3 May 2012).
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- <sup>18</sup> *Gaithersburg: History of a City*, pp. 131-132.
- <sup>19</sup> Shaun Curtis, Gaithersburg Then & Now, <http://www.gaithersburghistory.com/postcomment/cannery.html>, accessed 19 Apr 2013
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- <sup>21</sup> *Gaithersburg: History of a City*, pp. 90-95, 108.
- <sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 90.
- <sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 41-56.
- <sup>24</sup> Shaun Curtis, Gaithersburg Then & Now, <http://www.gaithersburghistory.com/postcomment/summithotel.html>, accessed 12 Apr 2013.
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- <sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 66-70, 99-100.
- <sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 116
- <sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 62-65.
- <sup>29</sup> Walter A. Goetz, *Montgomery County Gold Fever* (self-published, 1988), pp. 1-31.
- <sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>31</sup> "The Depression in Montgomery County," Montgomery County Historical Society <<http://www.montgomeryhistory.org/node/107>> (accessed 3 May 2012).
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- <sup>41</sup> *Gaithersburg: History of a City*, 69-75.
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