10th Anniversary Edition

PLACES from the PAST:

The Tradition of Gardez Bien in Montgomery County, Maryland

Clare Lise Kelly M-NCPPC

Gardez Bien To Take Good Care or Guard Well Montgomery County motto, Adopted 1976

ontgomery County, a border county in a border state, has an architectural heritage with a dual nature. It is metropolitan and rural; northern and southern; British and German. Award-winning Places from the Past illustrates the historic buildings, communities and sites in Montgomery County, Maryland, with over 650 historic and current photographs, maps, and floor plans. The narrative histo-

ry is followed by an inventory of 389 historic sites and 25 districts. The properties are designated on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation and/or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Early European settlers were tobacco planters from the Chesapeake and wheat farmers from Pennsylvania. During the Civil War, residents were divided in their loyalties, with those in the western county with Virginia family ties sympathizing with the South, while Sandy Spring Quakers and northern-born residents aligned with the North. After the Civil War, African



Americans, comprising over a third of the county population, lived in over 40 settlements established throughout the county. The nation's capital, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the B&O Railroad's Metropolitan Branch have had tremendous influence on the county's growth and development.

The county has innovative preservation programs for historic structures and open space. An average of 3,500 housing units per year are built, while an average of 11 historic resources are designated each year. The county motto of *Gardez Bien* is to take good care or guard well. Through the preservation and interpretation of historic sites, we may remember and learn from the past and gain inspiration for years to come.





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2011

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Published by

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

 1^{st} printing 2001; 2^{nd} printing 2002 10^{th} Anniversary Edition 2011

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The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission 8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

Readers may submit corrections and comments by visiting <u>montgomeryplanning.org/historic</u> where updates to the publication will appear.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Kelly, Clare Lise, 1962- (Clare Lise Cavicchi)

Places from the past: the tradition of Gardez Bien in Montgomery

County, Maryland, M-NCPPC / Clare Lise Kelly.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Architecture—Maryland—Montgomery County. 2. Montgomery County

(Md.)—History. I. Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning

Commission. II. Title. NA730.M32 M663 2001 720'.9752'84—dc21

2001006358

ISBN 580-0-0781-3353-3

Artwork by Joseph Craig English. Front cover: Washington Grove cottages

Front endpaper: Cider Barrel

Introduction: Glen Echo Carousel, White's Ferry, Bethesda Community Store

Table of Contents: Bonfield's Garage

Chapter Headings: Gaithersburg Railroad Station, Washington Grove cottages, Washington

Grove picket fence

Front endpaper: Montgomery County, detail from Map of the State of Maryland by Dennis Griffith, June 20, 1794. National Archives.

Back endpaper: Village plans from Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Montgomery, Maryland, Compiled, Drawn, and Published from Actual Surveys. By G. M. Hopkins, Philadelphia, 1879. Reproduced by the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1975.

Design and production by Ashley Art, Kennedyville, Maryland. Printed by Bladen Lithographics, Inc., Gaithersburg, Maryland

Contents



Acknowledgements	V
Introduction	V
Chapter One Building Traditions and Settlement Patterns	1
Chapter Two Houses	52
Chapter Three Outbuildings	74
Inventory of Historic Sites County Map	90
I. Patuxent	92
II. Northern County	130
III. Upper Potomac	148
IV. Central County	182
V. Central Potomac	206
VI. Lower Potomac	236
VII. Rock Creek	284
VIII. Eastern County	308
Architects and Builders	322
Glossary	336
Historic American Building Survey: Montgomery County	340
Bibliography	342
Index	345



Strathmore Hall

The territory now embraced by Montgomery County...was destined eventually...to comprise much of the most valuable territory in Maryland, and to contain a population which, for industry, enterprise, and all the elements which constitute the worth and importance of a community, is unsurpassed in America.

J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland, 1882



Joseph C. White House



England-Crown House, detail



Takoma Park Historic District

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

HIS PUBLICATION IS BASED ON THE RESEARCH OF MANY DEDICATED individuals who have documented the history of Montgomery County's built environment. The research covers some 400 individual sites and 25 historic districts and spans over 25 years of work. The effort of analyzing this wealth of research to produce a single document has been a humbling experience. I am thankful for many supportive owners of historic houses who have guided me in research over the last decade. In advance, I apologize for factual errors and hope that they may be corrected in a future edition of this publication.

I offer my sincere appreciation to Gwen Marcus Wright for her vision and guidance. It has been an honor to work with Michael Dwyer, who has been a pioneer in Montgomery County historic preservation, conducting the original comprehensive survey of over 930 sites, beginning in 1973. I am beholden to Mary Ann Kephart and Perry Kephart Kapsch for Poolesville area research; Jim Sorenson for assistance with archeological sites, especially native villages and mills; Susan Soderberg for checking facts and picture research; Robin Ziek for comments on text and format; Susan Brubacher for her constant administrative support; Dr. Gabrielle Tayac (Piscataway), National Museum of the American Indian, for comments on native peoples; and Eileen McGuckian and Peerless Rockville for information on Rockville architects. This project included generating a map of historic resources. For their expert accomplishment of this task, appreciation goes to Michele Naru for compiling the data, and Katie Garcia of Towson University for producing the map. My thanks to Karen Wood for efficiently producing beautiful sketches of demolished structures; and Craig English for his enthusiasm, artistic advice and artwork. For their comments on various drafts of the manuscript, I thank Jane Sween, Marcia Miller, Roselle George, Richard Cavicchi, and Nancy V. Kelly.

I owe my appreciation of historic places in part to my parents, Arthur C. M. Kelly and Nancy Vogel Kelly, and it is to them that I dedicate this 10th anniversary edition. Their tireless work to connect people with family heritage, to preserve historical records of New York State, and interpret historic sites of Rhinebeck — home of Richard Montgomery — have been an inspiration.

Introduction to the 10th Anniversary Edition

t's been 10 years since Places from the Past was originally published. When I wrote it, it contained all of Montgomery County's historic sites and districts that had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or designated on Montgomery County's Master Plan for Historic Preservation. Since that time, the County has designated a number of additional resources on the Master Plan — including Gilbert Grosvenor's Wild Acres and Greenwich Forest Historic District — and more resources have been added to the National Register — including contemporary developments of Charles Goodman and Edmund Bennett. These are not included in this edition. As we continue to research and evaluate Montgomery County's historic treasures, we keep our website updated with information about all designated resources: montgomeryplanning.org/historic.



Glen Echo Carousel

Below: Bethesda Community Store

Facing page: White's Ferry

Introduction

office complexes, attractive suburban neighborhoods replete with townhouses and split levels, and busy commercial centers like Bethesda and Friendship Heights. It is not as widely known that there is a rich history in this county and that an extraordinary number of structures that reflect that history have been beautifully and authentically preserved. Thus, the purpose of this book is not only to recognize and celebrate Montgomery County's architectural heritage for the property owners and historians who are already familiar with it, but also to introduce a broader audience to the diverse and wonderful inventory of historic sites and structures that exist today all across the county.

A growing heritage tourism industry has brought increased visitations to historic and archeological sites. In a recent survey, county residents rated protection of historic sites as a high priority. Public interest in historic sites and recognition of threat has led to new programs in the past decade. Many historic communities are easily accessible to workplaces, within walking distance of railroad stations, Metro subway stations, shops and restaurants. Historic sites in and near neighborhoods, communities, and parks are an essential part of community identity.

There have been a number of factors that have contributed to the successful preservation of Montgomery County's historic structures. First, the quality of Montgomery County's historic structures has induced private conservation efforts. Second, there has been broad governmental support for the creation of a countywide historic preservation program. There has been







a Master Plan for Historic Preservation and a historic preservation ordinance in the county since 1979. This ordinance created the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission and a legislative structure that made historic preservation an important part of all governmental processes.

The celebration of the county's 200th birthday focused attention for the first time on local historic sites. The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission published the Locational Atlas and Inventory of Historic Sites in 1976. Sugarloaf Regional Trails, established in 1974, conducted research on historic sites in Western Montgomery County and published their findings.

In the 1980s, the county expanded its preservation program to include the protection of open space and archeological sites. The County adopted an innovative farmland protection program in 1980, called the Agriculture and Rural Open Space Preservation Program, which employs a transfer of development rights system. In 1989, M-NCPPC began an archeology program. Some 300 archeological sites have been identified in the county, located primarily on or near stream valley parkland.

In the past decade several new programs aim to preserve historic sites and open space. In 1997 Montgomery County enacted a Rustic Roads program to protect historic and scenic roadways. Legacy Open Space is a new 10-year initiative to preserve land and historic buildings of exceptional value by acquiring thousands of acres of additional land. The proposal will connect new and existing parks to form a 100-mile ribbon of green space from the Potomac River via the Patuxent River to the Northwest Branch. It has the potential to create a national model for heritage protection that embraces historic preservation.

On a state level, the Maryland Greenways Initiative, established in 1990, has identified twenty-seven greenway corridors in Montgomery County. Greenways are networks of interconnected parks and trails. Under the Rural Legacy Program, which Maryland enacted as part of its Smart Growth legislation, the State approved the Potomac River Rural Legacy Area in June 1998 to protect land along the river. The State established the Maryland Heritage Preservation and Tourism program to protect historic sites and promote cultural tourism. State and county easement programs preserve 25 historic sites in the county.

Above all, the efforts of individual property owners and citizens have been essential to protecting Montgomery County's historic sites. From the hardworking volunteers at the Montgomery County Historical Society, who maintain the beautiful Beall-Dawson House for the enjoyment of visitors, to families in Takoma Park who lovingly care for and live in their early 20th century bungalows, this county would not have maintained any of its historic structures without the commitment of the people who own, use, and love these old buildings. Each of these people is a hero and it is to them that this book is truly dedicated.

Gwen Marcus Wright Historic Preservation Coordinator, Former Clare Lise Kelly Historic Preservation Planner