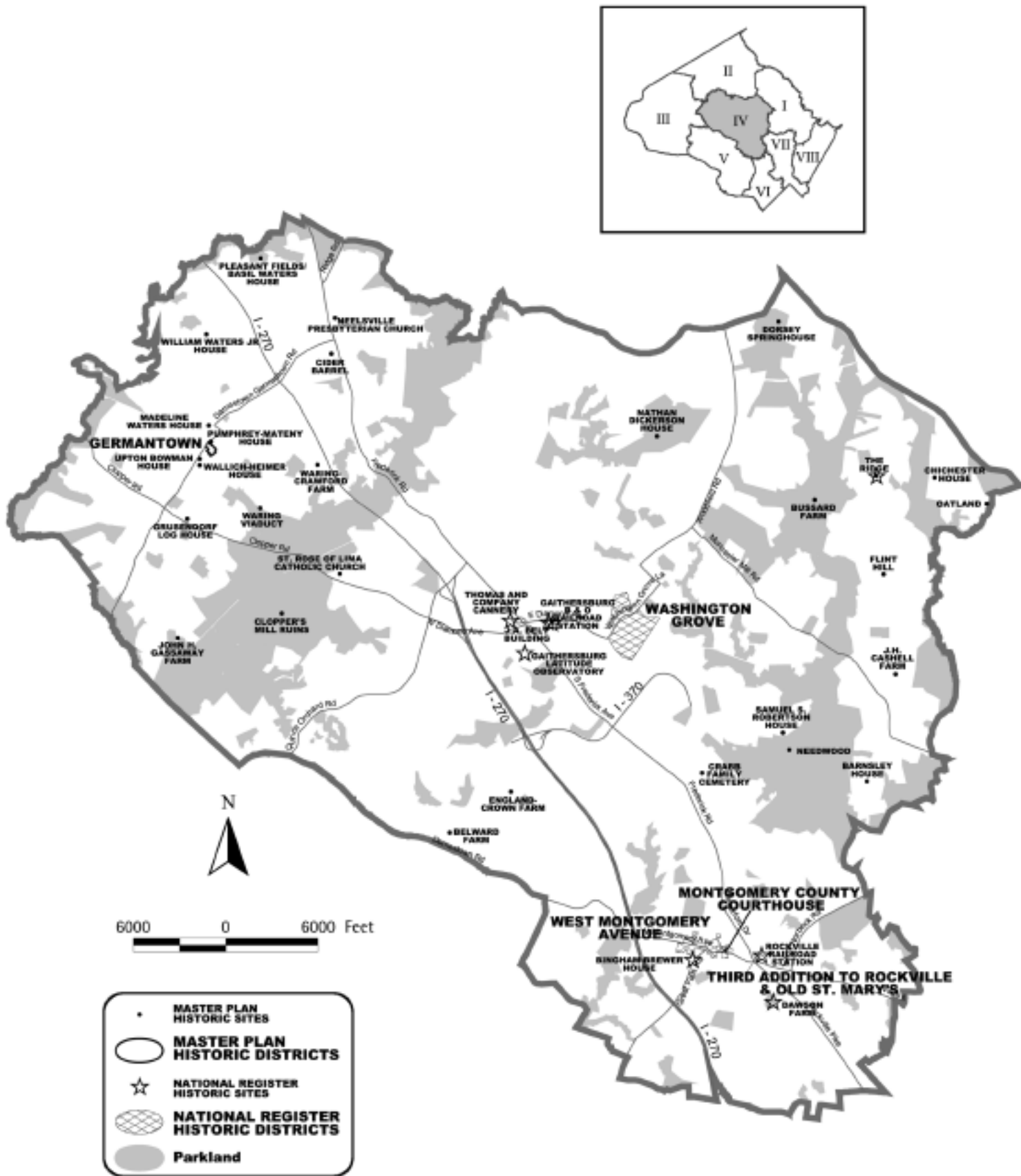


IV. CENTRAL COUNTY



IV. CENTRAL COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICTS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURTHOUSES HISTORIC DISTRICT (1776+) NR

Vicinity of Washington Street and Courthouse Square, City of Rockville
Municipality

Rockville has been the county seat since Montgomery County was established in 1776. Citizens selected Rockville for its central location along an established road and for its well-established taverns to accommodate those with court business. Originally known as Montgomery Court House, the town was called Rockville by the early 1800s.

Throughout the years much of Rockville's activity has centered on the Courthouse. The *Red Brick Courthouse* was built in 1891, for \$50,000. It is the third courthouse on the site, replacing the original courthouse of 1779, and another built in 1840. Designed by Baltimore architect Frank E. Davis, the Courthouse is built of hand-pressed brick accented with native Seneca Sandstone. The building was one of the last load-bearing masonry structures in the county and is the finest example of Romanesque Revival architecture in the county. Most attorneys maintained offices around the Courthouse Square. The historic district includes the 100 block of South Washington Street, including the Gothic Revival *Christ Episcopal Church*, designed by Frank Davis and built 1884-7. Frame residences on this block, built between 1884 and 1903, reflect Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles popular in this era.

After World War I, increasing county population led to the need for a larger courthouse. The State Legislature approved the acquisition of a block of land, to raze the existing buildings, and construct a new

Courthouse. Delos H. Smith and Thomas H. Edwards of Washington designed a Neoclassical style building of steel-frame construction faced with Indiana limestone. The structure, completed in 1931, became known as the *Grey Courthouse*. The original north-facing building was expanded in 1961 with a west-facing wing. Across the street, the *Farmers' Banking and Trust Company* building (1930-1), still used as a bank, is Rockville's only surviving Art Deco building and one of the few commercial buildings to survive urban renewal.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

Red Brick Courthouse (1891)



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

Grey Courthouse (1931)

Although the community had mail service since 1794, Rockville's first permanent post office was not built until 1939. The *Rockville Post Office* (1939) was one of three county post offices built under the Works Progress Administration program. Prominently located at the corner of Washington Street and Montgomery Avenue, the structure has a corner tower that offers access from two streets. A lobby mural of Sugarloaf Mountain painted by New York artist Judson Smith is an example of 1940s regionalism as is the Classical style brick and limestone structure that is compatible with the 1931 courthouse. Celebrating the first permanent post office in the town of Rockville, residents had a parade on July 22, 1939.

Adjacent to the two historic courthouses, an eight-block section of East Montgomery Avenue was Rockville's main street since the early 1800s. When Rockville's population boomed after World War II, traffic and parking became increasing concerns. Hungerford Drive, constructed as a by-pass in 1951, cut off the old main street. By the 1960s, shoppers found it easier to drive to nearby shopping centers than to frequent stores in the central business district. In 1962, Rockville became the first small city in Maryland to undertake a federal urban renewal program. Forty-six acres in the town center were bought, old and new buildings were demolished, and street patterns were changed. In their place rose a residential complex, more County buildings, high-rise offices, and a large shopping mall with underground parking. The Rockville Metro Station opened in 1984.

By the 1990s, both public and private sectors renewed energy and added resources to attempt to rebuild a vibrant town center. Peerless Rockville led a successful campaign to restore the Red Brick Courthouse. The City ceremoniously tore down the unsuccessful Rockville Mall in 1995 and used public funds to re-create much of the traditional street pattern and highlight stately Courthouse Square.

THIRD ADDITION TO ROCKVILLE AND OLD ST. MARY'S CHURCH & CEMETERY (1817; 1873) NR

Veirs Mill Road and Baltimore Road, City of Rockville
Municipality

This small historic district is significant both for representing an early Catholic community and for the commercial district served as Rockville's gateway for arrival by train. *St. Mary's Church* (1817) was the first brick Catholic church in the county and is the oldest remaining church building in Rockville. When a new church was planned in the 1960s, the congregation and others saved the historic church from demolition. *St. Mary's Cemetery* contains the remains of prominent Rockville citizens, Catholics from the nearby County Almshouse, slaves who were owned by local Catholic families, and F. Scott Fitzgerald.

William Brewer created a 21-lot subdivision in anticipation of the opening of the railroad and station. After Welsh and Warfield's frame



Farmers' Banking & Trust Company (1930-1)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000



Rockville Post Office

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000



House at Washington & Jefferson Streets

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975



St. Mary's Church (1817)

R. G. Alexander, *Sentinel*, 1964, Montgomery County Historical Society



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1975

*Wire Hardware Store (1895) & houses on
Baltimore Road*

store and warehouse were destroyed by fire in 1895, a new fire-resistant building was built near the station. The *Wire Hardware Store* (1895) is the area's last surviving cast-iron front commercial structure. The Late-Italianate style store has brick corbelling and massive shouldered window lintels. The **Rockville Railroad Station**, moved to its present site in 1980, is listed separately in the National Register (p. 197).



Kimberly Frohno, Traces for MNCPPC, 1990

Beall-Dawson House (1815)

WEST MONTGOMERY AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT (1793+) NR *Municipality*

From the time it was established as the county seat in 1776 through most of the 1800s, Rockville was a courthouse village surrounded by farmland. Several remaining houses represent this pre-railroad era. The *Beall-Dawson House* (1815), 103 W. Montgomery Avenue, is a stylish Federal style brick residence built by Upton Beall, second Clerk of the Montgomery County Court. The main block has unusually large windows



Clare Lise Cavich, MNCPPC, 2000

Rockville Academy (1890)

for this period, with 12/12 sash on the first level and 12/8 on the second. On the interior, the side stair hall is divided by an arched opening with radial pilasters of rope molding and acanthus leaf molding. The hall and parlor have plaster acanthus leaf cornices. Throughout the main block, fan and medallion carvings adorn chair rails. Motifs on one elaborate mantel include fluted Ionic pilasters, swags, medallions, acanthus leaves, pineapples, and dolphins. The frame section (left) dates from the 1940s. Owned by the City of Rockville, the property, which includes the restored house museum, a brick dairy, and research library building, serves as headquarters of the Montgomery County Historical Society. Also on the property is the restored Gothic Revival medical building

where Dr. Edward E. Stonestreet practiced from 1852-1903. The office, now a museum of 19th century medicine, was moved on site in 1972.

When the B & O's Metropolitan Branch opened in 1873, it brought summer and weekend visitors, many of who stayed at one of three grand hotels. The only remaining hotel is the *Woodlawn Hotel* (1887-90), later the Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium, 500 W. Montgomery Avenue. Hotel patrons built summer residences, and some stayed in Rockville year-round.

Real estate developer Henry Copp promoted Peerless Rockville, in 1890, for its "pure ozone-bearing air," superior railroad facilities, and "cheap and good living." Many of the houses in the historic district were built in the late 1800s in the Queen Anne style, featuring asymmetrical designs with projecting gabled pavilions, towers, and wrap-around porches. Several houses in the district were designed and built by Edwin M. West between 1888 and 1909. He designed his own residence, the *Edwin West House*, at 114 West Montgomery Avenue, built in 1889. Characteristic of his work is a two-story bay in which the second story overhangs canted first-story windows, a feature known locally as the Rockville Bay. Architect Thomas C. Groomes designed the *Talbott House*, 100 Forest Avenue, for Hattersly Talbott who served in the State Legislature and was four-time Mayor of Rockville.

While the West Montgomery Avenue Historic District is primarily residential, the district includes several noteworthy civic buildings. The *Rockville Academy* was organized in 1811 as a private school. Built in 1890 by Edwin West, the structure served in later years as a public library. *Jerusalem Methodist Church* (1892) stands on the site of the Rockville M.E. Church, organized in 1835. When congregants divided along racial lines during the Civil War, black members acquired the original church building and when it was outgrown, replaced it with the present building. Organized in 1820, the *Rockville Christian Church* was housed since 1893 in the building designed by Edwin West, on Jefferson Street at South Adams.

WASHINGTON GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT (1873) NR 21/5 Municipality

Known as The Town Within a Forest, Washington Grove is a community with Carpenter Gothic cottages, mature oak trees, pedestrian walkways, public parks, forest preserve, and independent, community-oriented residents. Washington Grove began as a summer camp meeting ground established in 1873 by Methodist clergy of Washington, D.C. Founders selected a wooded site along the newly opened Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad as a retreat from hot, malarial, urban summers. Sunday meetings drew as many as 10,000 worshippers.



Woodlawn Hotel (1887-90)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000



South Adams Street

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000



Edwin West House (1889)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000



The Sacred Circle and cottages, Historic view

Phillip Winter collection, Washington Grove Heritage Committee



Ken McCathran collection

Washington Grove Tabernacle
(no longer standing)



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 2000

View of First Avenue cottages

#1 The Circle



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 2000

The campground was laid out with six walkway avenues radiating from a circle upon which founders built a wooden tabernacle. Campers erected 250 tents along the avenues in the first year, soon replaced by small wooden tents, and later by narrow Carpenter Gothic cottages. Though the tabernacle no longer stands, the *Sacred Circle* site has been preserved as a park. In contrast to the Tent Department, an area called the Cottage Department was platted between the circle and the railroad station. Lots and cottages in the Cottage Department were more spacious than in the Tent Department, reflecting the evolution of the community in its first decade from a two-week meeting to a season-long retreat, later year-round residence.

The early cottages are Carpenter Gothic in style, with steeply pitched, front gable roofs, full-width porches, and bargeboard trim. The style is derived from the form of the tents they replaced and succeeded; ecclesiastical associations; and the romantic, rural ideal popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing in the mid-1800s.

Unlike most communities built on a grid, cottages were built to face pedestrian avenues. Wagons and horses were restricted to roads that ran behind the houses. Grove Avenue served as the Town's Main Street, extending from the train station, and leading to the Assembly Hall, hotel, and tabernacle. A defining feature of Washington Grove is its mature tree canopy. Beginning in 1880, the Camp Meeting Association established rules to restrict the cutting of trees for construction of cottages or widening avenues. In 1972, the Town dedicated more than half of its 200 acres to parkland and forest preservation.

Washington Grove joined the Chautauqua Circuit and built the *Assembly Hall* in 1901. The octagonal building, measuring 20 feet on each

side, had no plumbing, heat or electricity, but it provided shelter for lectures and shows as well as religious services. In 1937, the Camp Meeting Association dissolved and the Town of Washington Grove incorporated. Residents renamed the Assembly Hall, McCathran Hall in 1957, in honor of retiring Mayor Irving Leroy McCathran. The hall building, now with a restored cupola and office addition, serves as the town hall as well as meeting place. The bell hanging in the portico once announced camp meeting services and today calls residents to the Annual Town Meeting and rings in celebration of the Town's Independence Day festivities.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

Assembly Hall (1901)

GERMANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT (c1878+) 19/13
Vicinity of Liberty Mill Road, B & O Railroad, and Mateny Hill Road

The initial Germantown settlement clustered around the intersection of Clopper and Liberty Mill Roads. German natives Jacob and Dorothy Snyder had established a farm in 1836. By 1850, several other German families settled nearby and, by 1865, developed a commercial crossroads known as Germantown. After the introduction of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad, the community known as Germantown Station grew about one mile north of the original crossroads community. Present-day Liberty Mill and Walter Johnson Roads were the original Germantown Road. The railroad enabled farmers to ship their produce, grain, and milk to Washington, as well as receive fertilizers to enrich the soil for larger yields. The *Germantown B & O Railroad Station*, built in 1891, replaced an earlier small railroad station located there in 1878. The frame structure was rebuilt, following a 1978 fire, and serves modern-day commuters traveling to jobs downcounty and in Washington, D.C. The original single track at Germantown once required two telegraph operators to control the switches to double tracks south of town.

The Germantown community became the center of commercial activity when the Bowman Brothers built a new steam-driven flour and corn mill next to the new railroad depot, making obsolete the earlier water-driven mills in the area. *Bowman Brothers Mill* was built in 1888 at the south side of Liberty Mill Road along the railroad tracks. The wooden flour mill burned in 1914, but was rebuilt and modernized in 1916 with six huge silos. In 1918 Augustus Selby and his 4 partners bought the mill, renamed it Liberty Mill, and operated it until 1963. A grain elevator and grain dryer were part of the operation in the 1920s and 30s, but burned in 1972 after the mill had closed. Still standing is a grain scale housed in a small metal shed on Mateny Hill Road, southwest of Blunt Avenue.



1969 view, Susan Soderberg collection

Germantown B & O Railroad Station 19/13
(1891) historic view

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Anderson-Johnson House (1898) 19/13
and Rayfield-Browning House (1890s),
Blunt Avenue



Lois Synderman, MNCPPC, 1986

Germantown Bank

19/13

Germantown's commercial district grew along Mateny Hill Road between the train station and Liberty Mill Road. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Germantown had two general stores, a post office, three churches, a bank, doctor's office, barber shop, and school. The *Germantown Bank* (1922), 19330 Mateny Hill Road, was funded through sale of shares to residents who wanted to cash their mill paychecks without being charged 15 cents that the General Store demanded for the service. This 1½-story brick building has a simple classical façade, and iron bars on its triple windows. At the southern corner of Blunt

Avenue and Mateny Hill Road, a small, board and batten shop with a gable roof, was used at various times as a harness shop, barber shop and post office before it was converted into a house. Numerous other service businesses in this vicinity included a feed store, carriage making shop, several warehouses, and a stockyard.

The houses built within this period have strong uniformity and similar architectural details in the simple rural tradition of 19th century Maryland. The homes were built for mill and railroad employees as well as shopkeepers and ministers. Many houses in the historic district still have dependencies such as stables, wash houses, and smokehouses; some with louvered cupolas, contrasting trim, or other architectural details. The generous front and side yards allowed for family gatherings, gardens, and perhaps a few animals, while shade trees and porches helped residents escape the heat of summer. One of the oldest houses in the district is the c1870 *Harris-Allnutt House*, 19390 Mateny Mill Road was originally the home of R. E. and Alice Harris who ran a store here. The *Anderson-Johnson House* (1898), 19310 Mateny Mill Road was first the home of a railroad agent and later Germantown's postmaster. *Rayfield-Browning House* (c1890s), 9215 Blunt Avenue, was the residence of the Baptist Church minister. This center cross gable, frame house has an entry with transom and side lights, and ornamental porch balustrade. The homes of influential community leaders (e.g. mill owners, banker, store owners) lined Old Germantown Road on large parcels of land. Bank President A. H. Baker lived in a large estate on Liberty Mill Road where Liberty Heights is now located.



Susan Soderberg, 1992

Harris-Allnutt House

Bowman Brothers or Liberty Mill was at one time the second largest mill in the state. In the 1950s, dairy products replaced grain as the state's primary agricultural output, leading to a decline in the milling business. Popularity of the automobile enabled residents to shop in more distant shopping centers, people became less dependent on the railroad, and growth of the county's population turned cornfields into cul-de-sacs. Commercial businesses are now concentrated closer to I-270. The Germantown Historic District, designated in 1989, preserves the heritage of Germantown as a flourishing farming and mill community, while continuing to focus on the B & O Station as a center for today's MARC train commuters.

INDIVIDUAL SITES

THE RIDGE (c1748-53) NR 22/15
19000 Muncaster Road

The Ridge is a modest mid-18th century dwelling with sophisticated architectural detail. The mid-18th century brick dwelling is connected by a hyphen to a stone wing, believed to predate the brick section. The 36' x 30' brick section, constructed c1750, features a brick base with a top course of molded, double curve bricks. Interior features typical of the mid-1700s include corner fireplaces, wood paneling, and a built-in closet with fluted pilasters. The stone section may have been used as a dwelling until the brick section was constructed, after which it became the kitchen with slave quarters above. A covered walkway connecting the two structures was fully enclosed in the Civil War era. Owner Zadock Magruder was a Revolutionary War leader and was instrumental in the founding of Montgomery County. In addition to serving as colonel in the militia, Magruder contributed money for arms and ammunition, and donated wool from sheep raised at The Ridge, for soldiers fighting in Valley Forge with George Washington. The original gable roof of the brick house was converted to a gambrel in 1925. Behind the main house is a log building constructed before 1860 and used at one time for a smokehouse. These two structures and the 6.83 acres on which they stand represent a 1,000 acre plantation established in the early 1700s, and owned for some 220 years by the Magruder family and its descendants.



George Beall collection, 1930s; M-NCPPC



M-NCPPC, 1986

The Ridge (c1748-53) 22/15
& *log outbuilding (pre-1860)*

CLOPPER'S MILL RUINS (c1795; 1834) 19/21
Clopper Road at Waring Station Rd.

Located within Seneca Creek State Park, the ruins of Clopper's Mill are remnants of the extensive property of Francis C. Clopper, influential businessman in Montgomery County in the mid-1800s. A prosperous owner of a woolen factory and mills, Clopper was a principle backer of the Metropolitan Branch in the 1850s, and was instrumental in persuading the Baltimore & Ohio to take over construction of the railroad branch after the original company failed. Clopper donated land both for a nearby railroad station, named in his honor, and for St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church. Clopper's mansion, known as Woodlands, was located near the Visitors Center at Seneca Creek State Park.

These ruins are significant as one of the few remaining distinguishable mills in the county, representing an industry once essential to economic development. Nicholas Sibert built the original mill on this site in the 1770s. About 1795, Zachariah MacCubbin rebuilt the mill, constructing a two-level stone structure. Clopper renovated and expanded the mill in 1834, adding a third story of bricks made at a manufactory on his estate (see historic photograph, p.13). A stone in the mill's gable read



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Clopper's Mill Ruins (c1795; 1834) 19/21

“F C C 1834.” An undershot water wheel used water from the Great Seneca Creek to turn the millstone. Business at the mill declined after the steam-powered Bowman Brothers Mill opened in 1888, in Germantown. Clopper’s Mill was heavily damaged by fire in 1947. The ruins consist of stone and brick walls with no roof. Local fieldstone on the basement and first floor levels has corner quoins and heavy stone lintels.

PLEASANT FIELDS/BASIL WATERS HOUSE 19/1
(c1790s-early 1800s;1890s)
21200 Waters Road/Milestone Manor Lane



M-NCPPC

Pleasant Fields/Basil Waters House 19/1

The Waters family inhabited Pleasant Fields for more than a century. About 1790, Basil Waters established a large tobacco plantation, supported by as many as 22 slaves. The brick sections (center and left) are the earliest, dating from the late 1700s or early 1800s. In the late 1800s, Basil’s nephew Dr. William A. Waters, a general practitioner, had a doctor’s office in the house. The house gained its present Italianate appearance under ownership of Charles Waters, son of

William. Charles built or expanded the frame section (right) and compatibly redesigned the existing house. The new large central hall was outfitted with an elegant curved staircase. Charles Waters was a successful breeder of racehorses, one of whom set the east coast trotting record (1898). The property, which remained in the Waters family until 1932, includes a bank barn and double corncrib. A small Waters family burial plot is on Hawk’s Nest Lane. The restored house and barn, owned by M-NCPPC, are scheduled to be open for community events, run in part by the Montgomery County Historical Society.



Karen Wood, 2000

William Waters Jr. House Site 19/3
(Late 1700s-Early 1800s)

WILLIAM WATERS JR. HOUSE SITE (Late 1700s-Early 1800s) 19/3
Between 20511 & 20553 Shadyside Way

A designated historic site since 1979, the William Waters House no longer stands. The five-bay dwelling was one of the earliest substantial brick residences in the Germantown area. The one-room deep, center-passage house featured recessed 9/6 sash windows with jack arches, a round-arched doorframe with keystone and cornerblocks, and fanlight transom. According to tradition, William Waters, Jr. (1751-1817) built the house after acquiring the property from his father in 1785. William was the brother of Basil Waters who built **Pleasant Fields**. In the late 1800s, the house was updated with a Gothic-inspired center cross gable, a pointed-arch window and shingle siding. The property, also known as the Horace Waters House, remained in the family until 1962. Foundations of the house are evident in a park on this site.

CRABB FAMILY CEMETERY (1800+)

22/33-1

Corner of Derwood Road & Indianola Drive

This family cemetery is locally significant as the resting place of General Jeremiah Crabb (c1760-1800), a Revolutionary War officer who was Montgomery County's first U.S. Congressman (1795-6). Crabb served as Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and was promoted to General in the Maryland Militia and saw active duty putting down the Whiskey Rebellion (1794). He served in the State House of Delegates from 1788-92, and was the County's First Associate Judge (1791). Jeremiah Crabb and his wife Elizabeth Ridgley Griffith Crabb had a farmstead near Derwood where they raised eight children. An inventory of their property reveals that they had 35 slaves who helped care for an estate which had 20 horses, 84 sheep, 52 cattle, 68 hogs, and crops of wheat, corn, and hay. The cemetery is located on land patented by Jeremiah's father, Captain Henry Wright Crabb, in 1753, when he was granted the 2,085-acre tract known as *Resurvey for Valentine's Garden* between Rockville and Gaithersburg. He helped found George Town and was the husband of the wealthy Anne Snowden. Four generations of the Crabb family are buried in the cemetery. The twelve known burials are evenly dispersed over a 125-year period (1800-1925).



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

Crabb Family Cemetery (1800+) 22/33-1

BINGHAM-BREWER HOUSE (1821) NR

307 Great Falls Road

Municipality

The Bingham-Brewer House is one of only two brick houses remaining from the early period of Rockville's development. In contrast to the grand scale of the Beall-Dawson House, the Bingham-Brewer House is a modest residence with simple detailing. Charlotte and Julius A. Bingham built the house on 7½ acres in 1821. Julius Bingham was publisher of the *Rockville True American and Farm Register*.

The Federal-style brick house has a Flemish bond front (south) façade with dog-toothed cornice. In the easternmost of three bays is a six-panel door with three-light transom. An interior chimney marks the west gable end. The first floor plan consists of a single room. In the northeastern corner is a winder stair with closed stringer, simple newel post and balusters. Original details include simple Federal mantels, interior door, and baseboards. An interior brick is inscribed "JAB 1821," probably for Julius Bingham. The house had a basement kitchen, evidenced by a brick-covered earthen floor and large fireplace opening. A rear addition dates from the late 1800s. Historic outbuildings, each covered with board and batten siding, are a smokehouse, chicken house and privy. The resource is named in part for the Brewer family, who owned the property from 1895 until 1958.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

Bingham-Brewer House (1821)

JOHN H. GASSAWAY FARM (Early 1800s; c1904)
17200 Riffle Ford Road

19/27

This novel frame residence, home of a prosperous farmer and merchant, shows the late acceptance of Romantic Revival architecture found 20-30 years earlier in less remote parts of the Eastern Seaboard. John Hanson



Kim Welsh, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Gassaway (1829-1911) was president of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society in the late 1870s and early 1880s, and was railroad agent at Germantown Station where he operated a fertilizer and grain store. This H-shaped house was built in three main sections. The original part is the south section (left), oriented toward Seneca Creek. John Gassaway's father is believed to have built in the early 1800s the steeply pitched roof house. Wallpaper bears the date of 1815. The center section was built about 1840. About 1904, John Gassaway reoriented the house when he built the north section (right), with a front porch facing north toward Riffle Ford Road.



Kim Welsh, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

John H. Gassaway Farm (top) 19/27
(Early 1800s; c1904)
View of North façade with front porch (above)

The elaborately detailed north section of the house incorporates both Gothic Revival and Italianate elements. The north center cross gable and looped bargeboard in all main gables are Gothic Revival in nature, while bracketed door hood, scrolled porch bracket pairs, and window treatments are Italianate. First and second level windows have prominent cornices and footed sills, and attic windows are round-arched lunettes. Rare in the county are cast-iron panels connecting wooden post pairs. Typical of higher style Montgomery County houses of this era (late 1800s-early 1900s), the first level windows allow access to the front porch, in this case with jib-door panels. The older section was made compatible with the 1904 section, updated with looped bargeboard and 2/2 sash windows. Mantels of dark green marble once graced front parlor fireplaces. Electricity was first installed in 1948, replacing gas lighting. The farmstead includes a log smokehouse with vertical plank siding, corncrib, and a wind pump. The Maryland Historical Trust holds interior and exterior easements on the property.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Flint Hill (Early 1800s; c1860-75) 22/17

FLINT HILL (Early 1800s; c1860-75)
17800 Bowie Mill Road

22/17

Situated on a rise above Bowie Mill Road, Flint Hill is one of three houses in the Olney area that was associated in the early- to mid-1800s with the Bowie family. Washington Bowie, wealthy Georgetown shipping merchant, purchased 2,000 acres of land in 1820 and established a farm at **Oatland**. His son, Thomas Johns Bowie built **Roseneath** between 1825 and 1830 on 600 acres (see description in Patuxent section). While Thomas' eldest son, Washington Bowie III, inherited Roseneath, another son Thomas Johns Davis Bowie, inherited Flint Hill.

The house was constructed in several sections. The earliest part is the rear section, which is of log construction, said to be chinked with brick. The log house was built before the Bowie's 1820 purchase of the

property. The exterior chimney on this section has an asymmetrical stone base with a brick stack. The main block, built c1860-75, is one room deep with a center passage plan. Italianate-style influence is evident in oversize scrolled brackets at the roof cornice and prominent window cornices. The front (east) door opens into a central hall with open-string, double-run staircase with a turned newel post and golden oak banister. A large bank barn is dated 1898.

NATHAN DICKERSON HOUSE (c1836)
8711 Snouffer School Road

20/4

The Nathan Dickerson House is a well-preserved dwelling that appears to date entirely from one construction effort. Nathan Dickerson probably built the house about 1836, soon after he acquired the land. Dickerson, a two-time county commissioner (1848-9, 1861-3), occupied the farm until 1876. The farm at that time was described as containing, “a large, frame dwelling with every convenience, pump of excellent water in the kitchen, barn and stable, corn house, wagon house, granary, and wagon houses, and cow stables.” The three-bay, side-hall-plan front block has an internal end chimney and 6/6 sash windows that are longer on the first story than on the second. The rear ell has an external chimney with a one-story base and freestanding stack. M-NCPPC owns the property.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Nathan Dickerson House (c1836) 20/4

WARING-CRAWFORD FARM

19/11

(Log section: Mid 1800s; Enlarged Late 1800s-Early 1900s)
19212 Forest Brook Road

This distinctive log and frame residence represents an evolution of construction materials. The original log house is a two-story side gable structure (seen at left), which had two rooms on each level. The Waring (or Warring) family probably built the log dwelling. From the heirs of John P. Waring, George Leslie Crawford, in 1881, bought the 214-acre farm with a two-story house and log outbuildings. A wheat and dairy farmer, Crawford expanded the house with a hipped-roof polygonal front ell, with a fanciful turret over the front entry.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

After George's death in 1925, his descendants continued to run the farm. Besides the house, only a smokehouse remains of the farmstead that once included a bank barn, double corncrib, slave quarters, and a detached kitchen. The main house was built to face the original Waring Station Road, which ran from Clopper Road to Frederick Road but was redirected with construction of I-270.

Waring-Crawford Farm 19/11
(Log section: Mid 1800s; Enlarged Late 1800s-Early 1900s)

JAMES H. CASHELL FARM
(Mid 1800s; Late 1800s-Early 1900s)
5867 Muncaster Mill Road

22/25



Michael Dwyer, MHCPPC, 1973

James H. Casshell Farm

22/25

Much like the Waring-Crawford Farm, the Casshell House was built in two distinct sections. The original section, at right, is typical of the mid-1800s with its traditional side-gable symmetrical form and 6/6 sash windows. The picturesque east and north addition (left and rear) bears hallmarks of the Victorian era with its three-story tower with stick-work panels, jerkin-head (clipped) gable, and paired cornice brackets. The original block was likely updated when the addition was built, with cornice brackets and first-level 2/2 sash windows. The Casshell

family owned this property for much of the 1800s. In 1865, the property belonged to Hazel B. Casshell, County Commissioner and Orphan's Court judge, and James Casshell was living here by 1878. The farmstead includes a one-level hay barn with hanging gable, another substantial barn with two cupolas, and a stone house from the mid-1900s.



Susan Soderberg, 1995

Grusendorf Log House (Mid-1800s) 19/19

GRUSENDORF LOG HOUSE (Mid-1800s)
Seneca State Park

19/19

The Grusendorf Log House was originally located on Clopper Road near Great Seneca Highway. The house represents a wave of German immigrants who settled in Montgomery County in the mid 1800s. Frantz and Hanna Grusendorf, natives of Germany, were among the first to settle in Germantown, buying the property in 1841. Frantz Grusendorf was a stonemason who helped build many Germantown area houses, and Hanna was a midwife. The house, which remained in the Grusendorf family for nearly a century, was moved two miles to Seneca Creek State Park in 1989 to protect it from development.



Kimberly Prothro, Traces for MHCPPC, 1990

Dorsey Springhouse
(Probably Mid to Late 1800s)

22/1

DORSEY SPRINGHOUSE (Probably Mid to Late 1800s)
7000 Dorsey Road

22/1

Thomas Dorsey established a farm just south of the Town of Laytonsville by 1865. The spring running through Dorsey's farm is generally acknowledged to be the headwaters of Rock Creek, a waterway significant to the agricultural and industrial growth of the county. The springhouse has board and batten siding and a wood shingle roof. The Dorsey House was destroyed by fire. The site is now the Laytonsville Golf Course.

NEEDWOOD (1856; Wings: 1913, 1958)
6700 Needwood Road

22/35

This three-story, late-Federal brick residence, the main block of the present building, is a locally early example of a formal, consciously styled dwelling. William George Robertson built the house in 1856. An insurance policy, which he took the following year, described the residence as “a new two-story brick dwelling with slate, and adjoining former wooden buildings—five rooms and 2 passages—2 chimneys—built and finished in a substantial manner.” The three-bay, double-pile house has a side entrance. Parapets on each gable end link paired chimneys. Brick is laid in common bond, lintels are wooden with a raised molding, and sills are stone. Three-part windows are found on each level above the front entrance. The original doorway had sidelights that were replaced in 1948 by the present doorframe.

William George inherited the 759-acre tract from his father William Robertson in 1842. William G. did not live long to enjoy his new home. In 1861, a lightning bolt killed him just as he turned his horse into Needwood’s main gate. Robertson left a widow, Mary Victorine Key Scott, and eleven children. The family continued to own and/or occupy Needwood until 1881. Lightning struck again in 1913, severely damaging a log house pre-dating the brick house and attached to the east side. The east frame wing (barely visible at left) replaces the log house. The west wing dates from 1958. Nearby stand a notable two-story stone outbuilding and a log outbuilding. M-NCPPC owns the property.



Kimberly Prathno, Traceries for M-NCPPC, 1990



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2001

Needwood
(1856; Wings: 1913, 1958),
and stone outbuilding

BARNESLEY HOUSE (c1870-85)
15715 Avery Road

22/30

The Barnesley House is a fine example of the center cross-gable house type popular in Montgomery County throughout the late 1800s. Stylish architectural details in the post-Civil War period were steeply pitched gables, pointed-arch windows, corniced window lintels and footed sills, and squared porch posts. The L-shaped house has a stone foundation and a standing-seam metal roof. A bank barn with decorative metal ventilator sits on the stone foundation of an earlier barn. Samuel G. Barnesley, and wife Laura Umstead, acquired the property from his father James F. Barnesley in 1883. A prosperous Olney farmer, James had invested in several farms for the benefit of his children. He purchased this 352-acre farm for \$4600 from the estate of William Prather. James’ father Moses Barnesley (also spelled Barnesley) was one of the early Olney area settlers, having migrated from Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1806.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973

Barnesley House (c1870-85) 22/30

ROCKVILLE B & O RAILROAD STATION (1873) NR

26/12

98 Church Street

Municipality

Rockville's Gothic Revival train station is one of the few remaining Victorian-era stations in the county. E. Francis Baldwin, architect for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, designed the station. The Rockville Station was constructed in 1873, the same year as the opening of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O. The railroad played an important role

in the development of the county seat. Suddenly Rockville was only a 45-minute, 60-cent train ride from Washington. The town attracted some Washington workers who commuted by rail as well as summer vacationers.

The multi-gabled, polychrome structure is a fine example of a style known as High Victorian Gothic, typically reserved for public buildings in this era. Gray stone accents red brick, rust trim highlights fawn woodwork, red bands of roof shingles alternate with gray. Trefoil trim, open trusswork, pointed-arch windows, and tall chimney pots are characteristic features of the Gothic Revival. The station was a model for a



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

Rockville B&O Railroad Station (1873) 26/12

Silver Spring station, no longer standing. Baldwin also designed the freight house (1887) adjacent to the Rockville station. The station and freight house, moved in 1980 for installation of Metro subway tracks, now accommodate offices.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2001

Lawrence and Elizabeth Dawson House 26/19
(1874)

ROCKY GLEN; DAWSON FARM

26/19

(1874; 1913) NR

1070 & 1080 Copperstone Court

Municipality

In the 1840s, Lawrence A. and Elizabeth K. Dawson established on Cabin John Creek a farm known as Rocky Glen. The farm was named for massive outcroppings of white quartzite and a glen shaded by mature chestnut trees. A lawyer practicing in Rockville, Lawrence Dawson relied on slave labor to operate the farm. During the Civil War he served as Draft Commissioner for the Union Army. Along with other prominent Union sympathizers, Dawson was captured by J.E.B. Stuart, transported north, and was subsequently released. Soldiers injured in Civil War skirmishes were treated at Rocky Glen. After the war, the

Dawsons built a new Gothic Revival cottage that they appended to the original log house. The log house was later torn down.

The large Prairie-influenced house at 1070 Copperstone Court reflects the Western experiences of the Dawsons' son Henry A. (Hal) and his wife Fannie who operated an Indian trading post and taught in a Sioux boarding school in the Dakota Territory between 1882 and 1912. The couple moved their family east and settled on the Rocky Glen farm. Rather than enlarging or repairing the old house, they chose a nearby hill on which to build anew. Fannie designed the eclectic house, completed in 1913, which features deep overhanging eaves, open porches with arched openings, half-timbering, and stucco siding. The couple expanded the farm to 500 acres, stretching from Edmonston Drive to Jefferson Street, and from the Rockville Pike to what is now I-270.

Several Dawson family residents of Rocky Glen were politically active citizens. Lawrence A. served in the State House of Delegates in the 1837 session, which passed the Reform Act, a major step in the democratization of Maryland's political structure. His grandchildren, who lived at Rocky Glen in the early and mid 1900s, were Walter and Rose Dawson. Walter served in the House of Delegates and as State's Attorney. When Rose Dawson, a well-respected member of the Board of Election Supervisors, reached mandatory retirement age, the General Assembly passed the Miss Dawson Bill enabling her to continue until her health declined. She served a total of 30 years.



Henry and Fannie Dawson House 26/19
(1913)

Clare Lise Caviochi, M-NGPPC, 2001

OATLAND (c1875) 22/14
4231 Briars Road or 4441
Brightwood Road

Oatland Farm was the residence of Washington Bowie, a successful export merchant who was one of the wealthiest citizens of early 19th century Georgetown in the early 1800s. In 1820, Bowie purchased about 2,000 acres in Montgomery County and settled in a stone dwelling at Oatland with his wife Margaret Johns. Bowie's grandson Washington Bowie Chichester and wife Lydia Brown are said to have built the present house about 1875. With its oversize pedimented entry porch with classical columns and small second story windows, the



Oatland (c1875) 22/14

Michael Dwyer, M-NGPPC, 1974

frame, double-pile residence has a Greek Revival character more typical of pre-Civil War era houses. The stone Bowie House is no longer standing, however two early outbuildings and a cemetery remain. West of the main dwelling is a three-bay log house with central doorway and large internal stone chimney. A two-level stone springhouse has corner quoins and a projecting gable roof sheltering exterior stairs to the second level. The Bowie family graveyard is protected by a massive stone wall.

Kim Welsh, Traces for MNCPPC, 1990



Neelsville Presbyterian Church (1877) 19/5

NEELSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1877)
20701 Frederick Road

19/5

The congregation of the Neelsville Church played an important role in the development of Presbyterianism in Montgomery County. Conservative Presbyterians organized in 1845, and soon built a log church, south of the present church. The present Gothic Revival church dates from 1877. Typical of the style are pointed-arch windows, which have stained glass panes, a king post truss embellishing the front gable, and wooden buttresses. The frame church, which faces west, has a patterned slate shingle roof and brick foundation. In the 1930s were added an entry vestibule and a neon cross on the roof ridge. A north wing, completed in 1933 to provide a meeting room, is compatible in massing and also has wooden buttresses. A large cemetery lies behind the church, to the east. The congregation, which now holds services in a 1975 brick

church to the north, has restored the historic church, which is used for Sunday School classes and community meetings.

M-NCPCC, 1986



England-Crown Farm (c1880-1894) 20/17

ENGLAND-CROWN FARM
(c1880-1894)
9800 Fields Road

20/17

This farm includes a frame house built by 1894 and an earlier log house. The main block of the frame ell-shaped dwelling is five bays wide and one room deep. The cross-gable roof has wide unbracketed eaves and a cornice with deep side-gable returns. Gothic Revival influence is evident in the pointed-arch front-gable window and cutwork porch brackets, while heavy window

cornices are typical of the Italianate style. First-story windows extend down to the porch floor. Windows on side elevations have plain, flat window moldings. A log house, which may have been a tenant house, appears to date from the mid-1800s. The dwelling has a gable-end door, chimney in the opposite gable, and corner boxed staircase leading to a loft. Hattie England lived on this 76-acre farm by 1894.

Lois Snyderman, M-NCPCC, 1986



Pumphrey-Mateny House (c1883) 19/13-5

PUMPHREY-MATENY HOUSE (c1883)
19401 Walter Johnson Road

19/13-5

After purchasing this property in 1883, Robert H. Pumphrey lived here where he ran a store until a separate building was built next door (now demolished) in the early 1900s. Judging by the asymmetrical five-bay side elevation and by the older nature of the stone foundation, Pumphrey may have substantially rebuilt and/or added onto an earlier structure to create the building seen today. Typical details of the 1880s era include decorative Gothic Revival-influenced trusswork in the gables, window cornices and footed sills, and round-arched third-level windows. Robert's daughter and husband, Henry "Mac" Mateny (ma TEE nee), resided here in the early and mid 1900s.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA CATHOLIC CHURCH (1883)
11715 Clopper Road

20/28

St. Rose of Lima is a fine example of a rural Carpenter Gothic chapel, and is one of the earliest Catholic congregations in the upcounty region. The wooden, front-gable church has a steeply pitched roof, pointed arch windows and door. Sheltering the door, on the main (south) façade is a bracketed door hood with king-post truss. Above, a rose window lights the interior. On the north end, gabled wings flank a polygonal hipped roof apse.

Influential property-owner Francis Cassatt Clopper established the first Catholic Church in the Gaithersburg area, in 1838. A Protestant, Clopper had married Ann Jane Bryant, a fervent Catholic, and their children were reared in the Catholic faith. When the Cloppers moved to the area in 1812, the closest Catholic churches were in Rockville and Barnesville. They donated land from their estate on Clopper Road, and a church was built in 1838, and dedicated by Bishop Eccleston in 1846. Following extensive remodeling in 1880, the church was re-dedicated, but was destroyed by fire three years later. Plans for the present church were immediately designed. The cornerstone for the new St. Rose's Church was laid on July 4, 1883. The cost of construction, completed the same year, was something over \$3,000. The church grounds include a champion Douglas Fir tree.



St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church 20/28
(1883)

M-NCPPC, 1986

GAITHERSBURG B & O RAILROAD STATION (1884) NR
5 South Summit Avenue
Municipality

21/2

The Gaithersburg Station is a well-preserved example of a high-style, small-scale train station. Designed by Ephraim Francis Baldwin, architect for the B & O Railroad, the station was built in 1884, replacing an 1873 station. The picturesque brick structure (21' 7" by 56' 3") has a front-gable central tower, patterned brickwork walls, and gable-end wood stick-work. The east 12 feet (far right) were added 1905-7 to increase storage. In



Gaithersburg B&O Railroad Station 21/2
(1884)

M-NCPPC



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1999

Samuel S. Robertson House (1889) 22/34

1894, an early telephone switchboard was installed in the station, the first to serve county residents. A small brick freight house, also designed by Baldwin and built in the 1880s, stands further east. Both structures have overhanging shed roofs supported by oversize brackets that provide shelter for trackside passengers. The freight house currently houses the Gaithersburg Community Museum.

SAMUEL S. ROBERTSON HOUSE (1889)
6825 Needwood Road

22/34

One of Montgomery County's most prolific 19th century architects, Thomas Groomes, designed the 1889 Robertson House. Groomes popularized Victorian-era revival styles in the Gaithersburg-Rockville area. In March 1889, the *Montgomery County Sentinel* heralded the construction of the Robertson residence, reporting that the house was to have 10 rooms, a stair hall, bathroom, front and rear porches and a cellar. Nine months later, the *Sentinel* lauded the completion of the "irregular Queen Anne villa." Two-story projecting pavilions with pedimented gables flank the



Karen Wood, 2000

Chichester House (c1890s) 22/13

central entrance bay. The south bay (right) is squared while the north bay is polygonal. The walls are textured with narrow clapboards enlivened with fishscale shingles between stories and in gable ends. Samuel S. Robertson grew up nearby at **Needwood** and inherited the property on which he built his house from his parents, William George and Mary V. K. S. Robertson. The property has also been known as the Eubanks Farm for its owners in the post-World War II era.

CHICHESTER HOUSE (c1890s)
4400 Olney-Laytonsville Road

22/13

The house and barn at Chichester were destroyed by fire in 1999. The frame house was an early, rural example of Romantic Revival. The three-story central pavilion created a tower effect seen on other local houses, as in the late **Madeline Waters House** in Germantown. Windows had pedimented frames and the porch was embellished with bracketed, chamfered posts. Washington B. Chichester, Jr. built the house in the 1890s when he married Eliza M. Hallowell and inherited about 200 acres from his family's **Oatland** estate. The Chichesters raised a family of three boys and three girls. The timber frame barn had vertical siding and a gambrel roof.

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BELWARD FARM (1891)
10425 Darnestown Road

20/21



MNCPPC, 1986

Belward Farm (1891) 20/21

The large, picturesque house on the Belward Farm shows influence of the Queen Anne style with its multiple shingled gables, two-story polygonal bay windows, and turned porch posts. The ell-shaped house has a two-story gallery porch on the front (south) façade. Ignatius B. Ward built the house about 1891 to replace an earlier residence destroyed by fire. He and neighboring family members predominated in the local community

known as Hunting Hill. Ignatius Ward ran a commercial business located at the Darnestown Road front of the Belward property. Services he offered included the sale of groceries and supplies, mail delivery, wheelwrighting, and blacksmithing. The farmstead includes a large gambrel roof dairy barn and milk house.

GAITHERSBURG LATITUDE OBSERVATORY (1899) NR, NHL

100 DeSellum Drive, Gaithersburg

Municipality

This structure is one of six observatories located in the United States, Russia, Japan, and Italy that are associated with an important and long-lived program of international scientific cooperation. In 1899, the International Geodetic Association established the International Polar Motion Service. This worldwide cooperative effort among scientists studied the nature of the Earth's wobble on its rotational axis. From its construction in 1899 until the obsolescence of manual telescopic observation forced its closing in 1982, the Gaithersburg Latitude Observatory played an integral role in this scientific endeavor. The frame, 13-foot square structure has a gable roof constructed of two sections that move apart on wheels to accommodate an elevated telescope.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

Gaithersburg Latitude Observatory (1899)

MADLINE V. WATERS HOUSE (1899-1902)

19/13-1

12900 Wisteria Drive

A linear park along Wisteria Drive, at Rt. 118, commemorates the Madeline Waters House that was destroyed by arson in 1986. Built in 1899-1902, this roomy frame Colonial Revival house belonged to the owner of Germantown's general store, Horace D. Waters. His stepson Lloyd Dorsey built the house, which was the long-time dwelling of

Madeline V. Waters House
(1899-1902)

19/13-1



Karen Wood, 2000

Madeline Waters, daughter of Horace. The residence was the most elaborate house in Germantown, featuring a three-story projecting pavilion with palladian windows, a broad hipped roof with dormers, cornice with dentil molding, and pedimented wrap-around porch with classical columns.



Susan Soderberg

Upton Bowman House (c1901) 19/13-6

UPTON BOWMAN HOUSE (c1901) 19/13-6
19219 Liberty Mill Road

Located near the **Germantown Historic District**, this frame residence was the home of Upton Bowman, who helped establish the Bowman Brothers Mill, later known as Liberty Mill. In 1888, Upton and his brothers Charles and Eldridge opened the steam-powered gristmill, which flourished with its location adjacent to the railroad station. The success of the milling operation led to an economic boom in the Germantown community and the obsolescence of local water-powered

mills. The Upton Bowman House was probably built about 1901 when the family purchased the property. The frame house, now covered with stucco, has decorative bargeboards with cross bracing, a two-story polygonal bay on the east side, and a wraparound porch.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MHCPPC, 2001

J. A. Belt Building (1903)

J. A. BELT BUILDING (1903) NR
227 E. Diamond Avenue, Gaithersburg
Municipality

John A. Belt constructed this ornate Classical Revival building in 1903 to house his prosperous general store. A contemporary wrote that the “magnificent” Belt Building was “the largest mercantile house in Montgomery County and is filled to its utmost capacity with a choice stock of general merchandise.” Prominently located at the corner of Diamond and Summit Avenues, in the center of Old Town Gaithersburg, the two-story brick store has paneled, rusticated pilasters and a paneled parapet which is inscribed “1903 J. A. Belt.”

WARING VIADUCT (1906) 19/10
B & O Railroad at Great Seneca Creek



Michael Dwyer, MHCPPC, 1974

Waring Viaduct (1906) 19/10

Located about 1,000 feet east of Waring Station Road, this stone viaduct was built to carry the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad over the Great Seneca Creek. It was the product of a massive modernization campaign of Pennsylvania Railroad’s Leonor Loree when he took charge of the B & O in 1901. For its first 30 years of operation, the railroad crossed the waterway on a wooden trestle bridge that was dangerous and expensive to maintain. The stone viaduct was erected in 1906 when the railroad line between Gaithersburg and Germantown was straightened and a second track installed. The massive stonework of the Waring Viaduct, and its larger twin over the Little Monocacy, are uncommon on

B & O lines yet more typically found on the Pennsylvania Railroad, evidence of Loree's influence. The 350 foot-long, three-arch viaduct of roughly dressed granite supports the tracks that are about 70 feet above the Great Seneca Creek. Early trains stopped at Waring Station to pick up passengers and freight, and to take on water pumped up from Seneca Creek via a hydraulic ram.

BUSSARD FARM (*House 1908; Bank Barn 1898*)
18400 Muncaster Road

22/7

The Bussard Farm is a well-preserved example of a Montgomery County farmstead at the turn of the 20th century. Thaddeus Bussard of Frederick County built the main block of the house in 1908. This late example of a center-cross-gable house is tangible evidence of the persistence of traditional building forms in the county. With a floor plan popular since the early 1800s, the house is



M-NCPPC, 1986

one room deep with a center hall. A polygonal east-bay window adjoins the front porch. The east kitchen wing (right) dates from the early 1800s, while the rear ell was built about 1864. Both of these sections had been added onto the original log and stone house, no longer standing.

The Bussards built the large frame bank barn in 1898, with the help of Frederick County barn builders, using square louvered windows, German siding, and a stone foundation. The barn has a half-open forebay, with one end of the downhill overhang supported by a stone wall and the other end open. A large log smokehouse has vertical siding and an overhanging front gable roof, and a frame granary has vertical siding. A water tower (tank house) moved in 1998 from Etchison's Dorsey Farm replaces a similar structure previously demolished. The site includes a champion Nordmann Fir tree, with a nine-foot trunk circumference. The Bussard family continued to own and operate the farm until the 1970s. M-NCPPC operates an agricultural history museum on site, operating special events and programs throughout the year.



M-NCPPC, 1986

*Bussard Farm (House 1908;
Bank Barn 1898)*

22/7

WALLICH-HEIMER HOUSE (*1913*)
19120 Mateny Road

19/13-7

John Wallich, a local carpenter, built this frame house for his own residence, in 1913. A well-preserved Colonial Revival house typical of the late 1800s and early 1900s, the dwelling has a second-story corner turret with polygonal hipped roof. The full-width porch has a pedimented entrance and Doric columns. The house has clapboard siding on the first level and shingle siding on the second and attic levels. The residence is named in part for Glenn and Midge Heimer who lived here from 1959-1981.



Kimberly Prathno, Traceries for M-NCPPC, 1980

Wallich-Heimer House (1913)

19/13-7



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

Thomas and Company Cannery (1917-8)

THOMAS AND COMPANY CANNERY (1917-8) NR

W. Diamond and N. Frederick Avenues

Municipality

The largest and longest-lived cannery in Montgomery County, the Thomas and Company Cannery operated from 1917 until 1962. While Baltimore had been the center of the canning industry in the 19th century, the outbreak of World War I created a need to regionalize. Frank and Clyde Thomas were leaders in the 20th century canning industry in Maryland. In 1917, the Thomas family opened a cannery in Gaithersburg, the first in Montgomery County. The factory was the focus of local industry and economy, providing an important market for farmers, and employment for local and migrant workers. Built along the B & O Railroad to facilitate shipping, the brick cannery had three main parts that are still extant: the central processing section, the shipping section (left); and boiler plant (right). In 1956, the cannery was expanded with a concrete-block front ell.

CIDER BARREL (1926)

19/33

20410 Frederick Road

The Cider Barrel is a well-loved local landmark and a distinctive example of roadside architecture. Andrew Baker built the structure in 1926 as a retail

outlet for his cider and fresh apples. The Cider Barrel first became a favorite place for refreshment in the early days of automobile tourism. Baker was a prominent Germantown entrepreneur who spearheaded the move to build the *Germantown Bank* (1922) and served as one of its first trustees. Baker owned a large house and farm on Liberty Mill Road (near Liberty Heights Court) with an apple orchard (next to the Germantown Elementary School, north side). Residents recalled autumns when dozens of farmers with 4-horse team wagons loaded with apples who were waiting in line at the cider press located behind Baker's house. The Cider Barrel provided the retail outlet for both the cider and for Baker's own fresh apples.

The barrel is actually a partial cylinder applied to the front of a one-story front-gable building. A bracketed hood shelters an inset counter opening in the barrel façade. Horizontal stripes

capping the head and base of the barrel lend a Streamline Moderne effect accentuated by an adjacent curved c1931 apple stand (right) hidden behind a sliding door. The Cider Barrel today remains a thriving business.



Kimberly Prothro, Traces for M-NCPPC, 1990

Cider Barrel (1926)

19/33