

# PLACES *from the* PAST:

*The Tradition of Gardez Bien  
in  
Montgomery County, Maryland*



10<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY EDITION

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in  
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Clare Lise Kelly  
M-NCPPC

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

Montgomery 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 history 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.





*Auth.*  
GOVERNOR  
OF THE

SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EXPLANATION

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in Montgomery County, Maryland*



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2011

10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Edition

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*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*

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THIS 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.

Clare Lise Kelly, M-NCPPC



## INTRODUCTION TO THE 10<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY EDITION

It'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](http://montgomeryplanning.org/historic).

## INTRODUCTION

FOR MANY, MONTGOMERY COUNTY IS SYNONYMOUS WITH HIGH-TECH 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



*Glen Echo Carousel*

*Below: Bethesda Community Store*

*Facing page: White's Ferry*





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*



Montgomery, in fact, was particularly fortunate in the composition of her early population, which was a harmonious blending of the English colonists of wealth and influence and of those energetic German and Scotch-Irish settlers from the North who carved their fortunes with their hands.

—J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, 1882



# Chapter One

## BUILDING TRADITIONS AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Note: Names in bold are historic sites that are designated either on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation or on the National Register of Historic Places. These resources are listed in the index for reference to more detailed information found in the inventory section.

Opposite: The C & O Canal Company built **Great Falls Tavern** in 1831. From the time the imposing Federal-style structure was first built, it attracted tourists and canalboat operators. Great Falls Tavern remains one of the most visited historic sites in the county.

Below left: The **Bussard Farmstead** includes a dwelling begun in the early 1800s and expanded in 1908, and a bank barn built in 1898. Located in M-NCPPC's Agricultural History Farm Park, the complex serves to educate residents about Montgomery County's agricultural heritage.

Below right: When it opened in 1938, the **Silver Theatre and Shopping Center** was one of the most comprehensive and innovative retail complexes in the region. The theater is being rehabilitated as the centerpiece of a complex that will house the American Film Institute.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAS A RICH ARCHITECTURAL LEGACY spanning over 250 years. Its abundant character stems in large part from the dual nature of this border county located in a border state. Building traditions and settlement patterns in the county are southern and northern, British and German, rural and metropolitan. Situated in a state just south of the Mason-Dixon line, the county is yet heavily influenced by the north. Early settlers were English and Scottish tobacco planters who migrated from the Chesapeake and established staple crop plantations dependent on slave labor. Soon after came farmers from heavily Germanic areas of Pennsylvania and northern Maryland, establishing family operated wheat farms.

After the nation's capital was carved in part from Montgomery County land in 1791, a metropolitan force began to shape a new duality in the previously rural landscape. Wealthy Washingtonians, including high-level government officials, established country estates in the county by the early 1800s. Later in the century, railroad and streetcar lines radiating from the city brought new communities populated by middle-class white-collar workers, many of who hailed from the north.



Clare Lise Caviochi, M-NCPPC, 6-2000.



Gensler Architects.

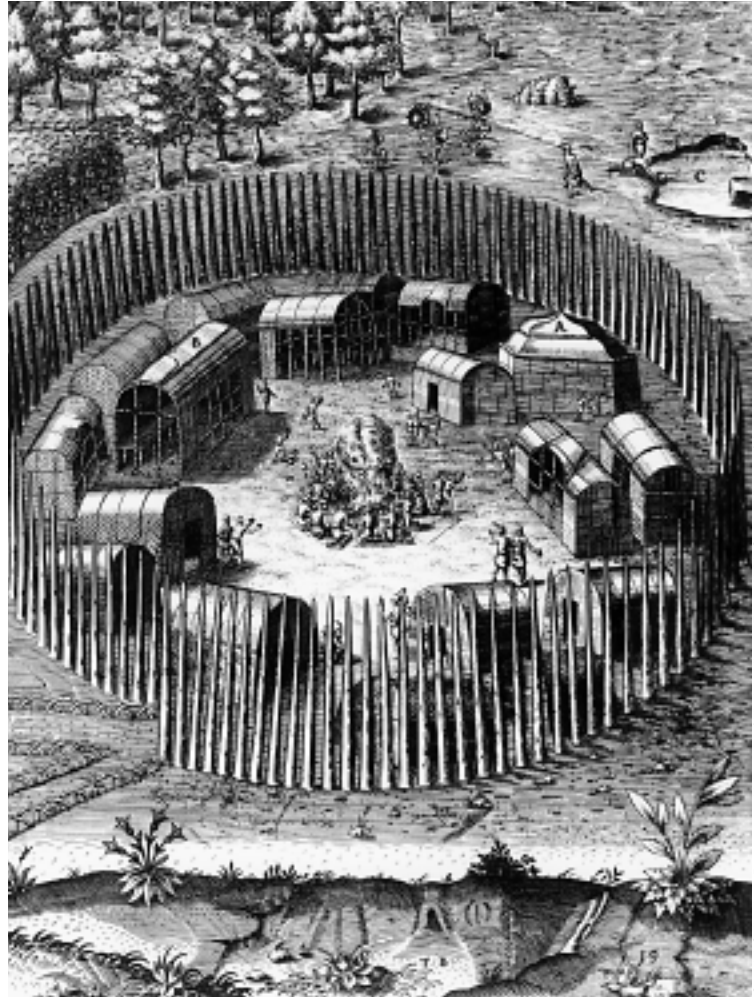
## EARLY SETTLEMENTS

Montgomery County was a crossroads for many native peoples. From the north came Iroquoian-speaking Senecas and Susquehannocks, while Algonkian speakers traveled from the east and west. The Piscataways were from the east, and Souian or Shawnees from the west. These indigenous peoples developed hunting trails and transportation routes in and through the County, which formed the basis for later development.

The earliest native sites are related to those Late-Pleistocene Paleoindians whose twelve-thousand-year-old seasonal hunting and gathering camps are found along our major stream valleys. About 8,000 years ago, these were replaced by the Archaic peoples. Hunting smaller game, this culture endured till about 1000 BC. It is this later Archaic culture, from 3000 to 1000 B.C., that gives Montgomery County its most widespread usage. During this later period, soapstone bowls were used as cooking vessels. William Henry Holmes, the first Smithsonian archaeologist and county summer resident, identified many of these early soapstone quarries.<sup>1</sup>

The first permanent indigenous settlement to be documented in the State of Maryland was the **Walker Prehistoric Village**, located in the Potomac River floodplain north of Seneca Creek. People inhabited the Walker Village during the Late Woodland Period from about 1200 to 1500 A.D. By this time, floodplain agriculture was widely practiced. The site is unique among Potomac Valley sites for its large and variable ceramic sample. The Walker Village is associated with the Montgomery Focus, the name given to the Late Woodland culture believed to be ancestral to later, local Algonkian speakers.

Archeological excavations suggest that the Walker Village was enclosed by a wall or palisade, with dwellings arranged in a circle surrounding a central plaza. Thomas Hariot's *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia* (1590) described native settlements that were "encompassed about with poles stuck fast in the ground... Their dwellings are build with certain posts fastened together, and covered with mats..."<sup>2</sup>



Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library, Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History



Late Archaic, Savannah River-like blade from Takoma Park area, 3000-1000 BC. Thomas Wilson collector.

<sup>1</sup>James Sorensen, "A Search for Missing Links: Finding Prehistoric Montgomery," *Montgomery Gazette Magazine*, 6-6-1997, C-20.

<sup>2</sup>A historian and surveyor, Thomas Hariot was a member of the Roanoke Island, Virginia, settlement of 1585 and chronicled the area's natural resources and native inhabitants. To accompany Hariot's text, Theodore de Bry made a series of engravings based on watercolors of John White, a member of the 1585 colony. The engravings appeared in De Bry's 1590 edition of Hariot's report (originally published 1588). The commentary about the natives accompanying the engravings was probably written either by de Bry or White. Melissa S. Kennedy, University of Virginia. <[www.people.virginia.edu/~msk5d/hariot/main.html](http://www.people.virginia.edu/~msk5d/hariot/main.html)>. Commentary text from California State University, Global Campus project, American Indian Studies. <<http://www.csulb.edu/projects/ais/woodcuts/>>

Opposite: Engraving by Theodore de Bry, based on watercolor of John White, a member of the Virginia colony of 1585. Thomas Hariot, *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*, 1590 edition.

Below: The Great Falls of the Potomac River are a transition area between the Tidewater and the eastern edge of the Piedmont Plateau. In the Late Woodland period, after 900 AD, natives practiced floodplain agriculture and built villages in the Potomac River Valley.

At the Walker Village site, graves, dug under the houses, were numerous and densely grouped. The number of graves indicates a high death rate, suggesting that the site reflects a period of European-generated epidemics, even before the earliest stage of physical contact with Caucasians. Cooking vessels from local clay replaced the bulky soapstone bowls used by earlier natives. The exceptional array of pottery recovered at the site has a rich variety of finish and pattern design, representing at least four separate periods of occupation by native peoples influenced by ceramic traditions from north, east, west, and south. Further research is needed to unravel these various levels of occupation. Archeologist Howard A. MacCord, Sr. observed that the Walker Village appears to be the most recent among “the series of Montgomery Focus sites in the middle Potomac area. It may have been the last village occupied before the inhabitants, carriers of the Montgomery culture, moved out of the area.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Wayne E. Clark, “Walker Prehistoric Village Archeological Site,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, 1974. Roland E. McDaniel, *The Language of the Motif: An Analysis of the Walker Village Late Woodland Ceramics*, The American University, Washington, D.C., 1987, PhD Thesis, Anthropology. Howard A. MacCord, Sr. “Recent Potomac Valley Archeological Work and its Relationships to the Montgomery Focus,” in Richard G. Slattery and Douglas R. Woodward, *The Montgomery Focus: A Late Woodland Potomac River Culture*, Bulletin 2, The Archeological Society of Maryland, 1992.



The first European to map the area was Captain John Smith. By the time he traveled up the Potomac River to Little Falls in 1608, several major Indian trails were in use in the county. Native trails established the basic framework for Montgomery County's road system. A major north-south trade route became the Frederick-Rockville-Georgetown Road, present day Rt. 355.<sup>4</sup>

The earliest European villages in the area were George Town, platted in 1751, and Frederick, 1745. English planters and their tobacco culture dominated George Town, while Germans who had migrated south from Pennsylvania populated Frederick. The entire region was in the same county in this era: from 1748 to 1776, present-day Montgomery County was the southern part of Frederick County. The Georgetown-Frederick Road connecting these two major communities bisects the county, which became fertile ground for the joining of cultures. As evidenced in its architecture and communities, Montgomery County represents the mix of predominantly English and German traditions.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup>James Sorensen, "Prehistoric People in Your Backyard," *Montgomery Gazette Magazine*, 5-9-1997, C-20. River Road was also an early Indian trail. Ridge Road is cited as an early trail, leading from Parr's Spring and points north to the mouth of Seneca Creek.

<sup>5</sup>Robert Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980*, Baltimore, Md: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988 p.69. Montgomery County, originally the lower portion of Frederick County, was created in 1776. Georgetown was carved out of the county when the District of Columbia was established in 1791.

*The Georgetown-Frederick Road has been the backbone of Montgomery County for 250 years. This 1795 map shows the road connecting two communities that were established in the mid 18th century. Through the late 1700s, the English tobacco culture dominated Georgetown, while Germanic wheat farmers populated Frederick.*



## TOBACCO PLANTATIONS AND CHESAPEAKE BUILDING TRADITIONS

The first European settlers in the county were tobacco planters who came from the Chesapeake Region in the 1710s. They established tobacco plantations along waterways. Although land patents had been granted beginning in the 1680s, most were held by early speculators who did not live in Montgomery County. Immigrants to the Patuxent watershed area came from Anne Arundel County, including present-day Howard County. Richard Snowden III, of Prince George's County, acquired over 9,000 acres in Montgomery County by 1743. His daughters and their spouses, Deborah and James Brooke, Elizabeth and John Thomas and Mary and Samuel Thomas were among the first Quaker settlers in the Ashton area. Along the Potomac River, Stephen Newton Chiswell was among the earliest settlers, acquiring land in 1738.<sup>6</sup>

Tobacco was the only cash crop of the Maryland colony. In 1790, Maryland planters raised about one-fourth of all tobacco exported from the United States. The rough landscape of forests, rock, and thin soils prevented county planters from establishing the large-scale plantations found in the Chesapeake region. Montgomery County tobacco farms were typically 100-200 acres. Nonetheless, county farmers produced one-fifth of the tobacco exported from Maryland. Tobacco remained the staple crop into the 1790s, after which wheat farming became more prevalent.<sup>7</sup>

*One of the few tobacco houses left in the county is located at the Brandenburg Farm on Mullinix Mill Road. This modest 18' x 25' structure may date from the mid-1800s. Round logs are dovetailed at the corners and chinked with thin stone slabs laid in a herringbone pattern. Interior cross poles were used to dry tobacco.*

<sup>6</sup>Barnett, Todd H. "Tobacco, Planters, Tenants, and Slaves: A Portrait of Montgomery County in 1783." *Maryland Historical Magazine* 89:2, Summer 1994. p.185.

<sup>7</sup>Hiebert and MacMaster, *A Grateful Remembrance: the Story of Montgomery County, Maryland*. Rockville, MD: Montgomery County Government and Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976, p.116.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974.

### TOBACCO HOUSES

Tobacco houses were the most common outbuildings in Montgomery County through the 1700s. Farmers built these barns of log or frame with interior cross poles used for curing the tobacco leaves. Today, tobacco houses are rare. Farmers in this northeastern-most part of Montgomery County continued to grow tobacco into the late 1900s, raising and curing the leaves using Colonial-era techniques.\*

\*Barnett, "Tobacco, Planters, Tenants, and Slaves", p189. The term tobacco house was traditionally used to describe this type of outbuilding. The suffix "house" described many building types, such as springhouse, smokehouse and meeting house. Carl R. Lounsbury. *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture & Landscape*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.



Tobacco determined the shape of early settlement in the county. Tobacco farms were remotely located along waterways. Planning historian John W. Reps has observed that throughout much of the 17th and 18th centuries, much of Maryland's tobacco trade, including shipment and storage, "took place on the wharfs and in the warehouses of individual plantations". Despite legislation to promote the development of towns beginning in 1668, few towns were established over the following half-century. Surviving plats of Maryland towns from this era followed the English tradition of rectangular gridiron plans. Towns and villages would not exist in Montgomery County until the late 1700s. Planters were individualistic, relying on churches, taverns, and mills for social contact. Entrepreneurs built taverns along well-traveled market roads. Charles Hungerford opened a tavern at the intersection of the roads to tobacco inspection warehouses at Bladensburg and George Town, and a community soon grew. The settlement, later known as Montgomery Court House and then Rockville, was selected for the county seat in 1776 and subdivided by William P. Williams in 1786.<sup>8</sup>

Speculators rented their land out to tenant farmers. In 1783, sixty-three percent of household heads in the county were tenants on land owned by others. These farmers lived in modest houses, typically 1½-story dwellings with side gable roofs and one to two rooms on each floor. These houses are characteristic of the Tidewater area from the late 1600s through

<sup>8</sup>Jean B. Russo, "The Early Towns of Montgomery County, 1747-1831," *Montgomery County Story*, 34:2, May 1991. Carol Ely, "The Northwest Hundred: Family and Society on the Maryland Frontier," *Montgomery County Story*, 22:4, November 1979. John W. Reps, *Tidewater Towns: City Planning in Colonial Virginia and Maryland*. Williamsburg, Va: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1972, pp.58-60, 92,96, 103-16.

## TAVERNS

In the mid 1700s, taverns served as public meeting places. Towns and villages had not been established in this era. Tobacco planters came from their isolated-dwellings along waterways to meet at taverns, typically located on the roads to inspection facilities. Several communities grew around these early taverns. Hungerford Tavern was established by 1769 at the crossroads of routes to Bladensburg and George Town, and later served as the county's first courthouse. By the late 1780s people begin to build houses near the tavern, and the town of Rockville was incorporated in 1801. Dowden's Ordinary, a tavern built about 1754, was located near Clark's trading post on the Georgetown-Frederick Road. Clarksburg was not platted until the early 1790s. The community of Laytonsville grew near Cracklintown Tavern.

Major improvements to roads created more tavern businesses. The Brookeville-Washington Turnpike was completed in 1828. In this era, Lucretia Beall constructed Higgins Tavern, in Norbeck. The structure, with its original 1½ story log section, still stands along the road, now Georgia Avenue.



Montgomery County Historical Society

*In the Chesapeake region through the mid-18th century, an ordinary was a structure licensed for accommodating travelers and entertaining guests. In the later 18th century, the structures were known more commonly as taverns. Michael Ashford Dowden constructed a log ordinary and received an operation license in 1754. Dowden's Ordinary was demolished in 1920.*



M:NCPPC, 1974

*Chiswell Place, a small scale log structure, is typical of late 18th century houses in Montgomery County.*

*Reverend Alexander Williamson was the rector of Prince George's Parish of the Anglican Church, one of the richest parishes in the Maryland colony. Williamson built **Hayes Manor** between 1762 and 1767 and named it after the home of William Pitt, Prime Minister of Britain. The historic landscape includes a formal boxwood garden, evidence of bowling green, and the Dunlop family cemetery. For 173 years, the Dunlop family owned Hayes Manor, beginning with Scottish immigrant James Dunlop who owned the estate from 1792.*

the 1700s. Local examples were most often built of log. One of the earliest of these was Charley Forest built c1727 by James and Deborah Brooke in Sandy Spring (demolished in 1913). Several of these fragile houses have survived. The earliest section of **Moneysworth**, near Clarksburg, is a Tidewater-influenced house, built by 1783. **Chiswell Place's** original section dates from c1778-1793. The English built gambrel roof houses in the late 1700s in the Chesapeake, in the same time period the Dutch were building flared gambrel roof houses in New York and New Jersey. Surviving gambrel roof houses include **Clifton** (p. 55), **Greenwood**, and **The Oaks**.

Rare among the English planters in the county were those who resided on their property and had the means to construct more permanent residences. A prime example of an English influenced estate is **Hayes Manor**, the country residence of parish curate Alexander Williamson (pictured here and on page 68). He named his estate for the home of an English Prime Minister, had the house designed in English Georgian style, and outfitted the grounds with boxwood gardens and a bowling green. Another English-influenced landscape feature from the late 1700s through the 1800s was the tiered design known as a waterfall garden. An 1832 advertisement for **Mount Nebo**, near Poolesville, described the garden with "handsome falls" in front of the house. A garden at **Dowden's Luck** was found to have three flat 25' x 10' terraces, established in the last half of the 1800s.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup>**Locust Grove**, a two story brick house, was considered a mansion in 1783 compared to the more typical one- and two-room houses. Like Hayes Manor, **Pleasant Hills**, near Darnestown, was built in the 1760s and has two main façades.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M:NCPPC, 1993

Native Scotsman Robert Peter, representing a Glasgow tobacco firm, resided in Georgetown, site of the official tobacco inspection warehouse. Peter became first mayor of George Town and owned over 10,000 acres of land, including large tracts near Seneca Creek and Poolesville. His descendants developed sandstone and marble quarries along the Potomac River and built near Seneca the two-story **Montanverde** residence (c1806-1812), originally used as a summer retreat, and **Montevideo** (1830), an elegant Federal style dwelling built of stone.<sup>10</sup>

Settlers of Scottish ancestry built a significant number of early houses in the county, many of which are stone, a traditional construction material in Scotland. Zadock Magruder was a Revolutionary War leader and a founder of Montgomery County. His grandfather Alexander Magruder (d1677) was a member of the influential MacGregor clan, who arrived in Maryland a prisoner of war, and was able to acquire during his lifetime nearly 4,000 acres straddling the Patuxent River. Zadock's house, **The Ridge**, has a stone section that may pre-date the main brick block of 1750. Additional early Magruder family structures are a stone **Blacksmith Shop** on River Road, built by 1751; **Stoneyhurst**, a stone residence of 1767; Samuel Wade Magruder's **Locust Grove** (c1773); and the brick **Joseph Magruder House** of 1787. Zachariah Maccubbin, a second-generation Scottish descendant, established the **No Gain** estate in what is now Chevy Chase. His father had emigrated from Scotland to Anne Arundel County in 1659.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup>A related site is the Colonial Revival **George Freeland Peter Estate** (1930-1), designed and built by descendants on land owned by the Peter family since 1760.

<sup>11</sup>Historian Roger B. Farquhar states Magruder immigrated c1650-2. Magruder was a pseudonym for MacGregor. The English tired of hearing of Clan Gregor resistance in Scotland and banned entirely the use of the name MacGregor. *The Ridge*, 22-15, NR form, p.17. Ninian Beall was a native Scotsman brought to the colonies as an indentured servant c1650. Farquhar, p.165. Near Potomac is a community called Scotland, established by African Americans and named for early Scottish settlers. The Chevy Chase tract, granted in 1725 to Col. Joseph Belt, was named for a famous Scottish battle.



Robert Peter's son, George Peter, U.S. congressman and artillery major (above), built **Montanverde** as a summer estate by 1812. In 1830, John Parke Custis Peter, grandson of Robert Peter and member of the Maryland House of Delegates, completed **Montevideo** (below), one of the finest Federal-era houses built in Montgomery County.





John O. Brostrup. HABS, 1936

Built by 1856, the bank barn at the **Samuel Gaither Farm**, also known as Rolling Acres, is one of a several stone bank barns built in Montgomery County. A grid of small openings in the east end wall ventilates the interior.

Beginning in the 1830s, Montgomery County's landscape was transformed as farmers began to build substantial multi-purpose outbuildings known as bank barns. The King Farm bank barn stands on Prices Distillery Road, with Sugarloaf Mountain in the background.



## WHEAT FARMING AND MID-ATLANTIC BUILDING TRADITIONS

The character of the landscape began to change dramatically as grain-producing farming began to replace tobacco plantations. By the late 1700s, Montgomery County population was changing. A wave of migrants from Pennsylvania traveled south in search of less densely settled, cheaper land and many settled in Montgomery County. In contrast to tobacco planters, who were dependent on slave labor and one staple crop, Mid-Atlantic farmers introduced Germanic-influenced farming practices. These new

settlers established family-operated farms with diversified crops and livestock, and large multi-purpose barns.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup>Robert F. Ensminger. *The Pennsylvania Barn*. Baltimore and London, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992. pp.149-50.

The development of the Frederick area directly affected Montgomery County. When developer Daniel Dulany laid out the town of Frederick in 1745, he offered low-priced land to Germans, Swiss-Germans, and Scotch-Irish. The area became the fastest growing in Maryland, and by 1750 Frederick was the largest town in the state. Succeeding generations of millers, blacksmiths, farmers, and merchants from Frederick County moved to Montgomery County, joining migrants from Pennsylvania who had already settled there.<sup>13</sup>

Migrants from the north brought new building types and settlement patterns that had a dramatic impact on Montgomery County's landscape. Large barns designed to hold diverse livestock, hay, and grain overshadowed dwellings. Residents built houses and outbuildings into hill-sides. Northerners platted villages that provided commercial services to support farmers.

Hillside siting is a distinguishing characteristic of Germanic architecture. Most notable of these structures, because of its size and easily recognizable form, is the "bank barn." These large barns were built into a hillside with the lower stable located downhill and upper loft area on the uphill area. A central ramp enabled farmers to drive wagons into the loft to unload hay. The multi-purpose structures could hold a variety of livestock in the basement stable, and, on the upper level, farmers could process and store grains, hay, and straw. Approximately 130 bank barns



Pennsylvania native John Clark established the community of **Clarksburg**, surveying the land and subdividing lots along Frederick Road in the early 1790s. By 1804, Clarksburg was the largest town in Montgomery County, after Rockville. Benjamin Henry Latrobe, pioneer in the profession of architecture and frequent visitor to the county, made this sketch of Clarksburg in 1810. Houses and businesses hug the well-traveled Georgetown-Frederick Road.

Banked into a hillside, the miller's house at the **Brookeville Woolen Mill** has galleried porches stretching across the basement and first story levels. This house type is found in southwestern Pennsylvania and northeastern Maryland. The **Hawlings River** valley, tributary to the Patuxent, was one of the first areas in the county to be settled.

<sup>13</sup>Brugger, pp.69-70. G.M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, including the County of Montgomery, Maryland*, Philadelphia, 1879, List of Patrons.





Maryland Historical Society

have been identified in Montgomery County, dating from the 1820s to the 1890s. Local residents called bank barns “Switzer barns,” a reference to their Swiss-German origins. The majority of the barns are located along the Monocacy and upper Patuxent Rivers.<sup>14</sup> Bank barns are discussed in Chapter 2.

In addition to barns, houses and other structures were often built into hillsides, reflecting Mid-Atlantic building traditions. Typical were side-gable 2½-story structures with an exposed basement that, in houses, often contained a kitchen. Representative of this building type is the **Brookeville Woolen Mill**, built by 1816, and **Mill Worker’s House**. Another Germanic house type, known as the Pennsylvania Farmhouse, is well represented in Montgomery County. These dwellings have two adjacent front doors usually centered on the front façade and found primarily on houses without a central hallway. Doors allowed direct access to a public meeting room and a private family room. Surviving dual entrance houses that span over a century are the **The Oaks**, built around 1800, the **Bennett-Allnut House** of c1862, and the **Byrne-Warfield House** of c1912.<sup>15</sup>

Pennsylvania influence may also be seen in several of the county’s early communities. A linear town plan known as the Pennsylvania Town extends into villages in Maryland’s piedmont region. In contrast to cross-roads communities, the Pennsylvania plan is concentrated on one main road. Densely concentrated buildings are constructed close to the road with alleys located in back. Houses and businesses are interspersed, and churches generally have peripheral sites. Communities that bear these characteristics are two towns platted in the 1790s: **Clarksburg**, established by John Clark, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and **Hyattstown**, settled by Jesse Hyatt, of Frederick County. Unlike most 18th century town plans in Maryland which were English-influenced gridiron plans established by public officials, the plans of these two communities were linear and the work of private landowners.<sup>16</sup> **Germantown** is a community that grew around the farm that native Germans Jacob and Dorothy Snyder established in 1836. By about 1850, they were joined by several other German families and soon developed a commercial area that came to be known as Germantown.<sup>17</sup>

With the wave of people from the Mid-Atlantic region came a shift from tobacco farming to grain farming. In the mid-19th century, 78% of Poolesville area farms grew wheat as their principal crop, while 22% grew tobacco. Only three



Park Historians Office, M-NCPPC

With the help of a steam engine, the Mullineaux family harvested wheat in 1919 at the Becraft Farm, near Clagetsville. At that time, wheat remained the largest single crop acreage in the county, yet was more important for straw bedding than as a money crop.

<sup>14</sup>Ensminger, pp.68, 149-50. Hillside siting discussed in Edward Chappell, “Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement,” in Upton and Vlach, *Common Places*, p.36.

<sup>15</sup>Glassie, “18th c. Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building” in *Common Places*, 406-8. More research is needed to identify houses with the 3-room, central chimney plan known as the German or Continental house type.

<sup>16</sup>Wilbur Zelinsky, “The Pennsylvania Town: An Overdue Geographical Account,” in *The Geographical Review* 67:2, April 1977. Recruiting German artisans of Montgomery County to work in his tannery, Gerard Briscoe laid out a town called Germansburgh by 1773. Descendants of this community later resided at near-by Summit Hall Farm, Gaithersburg. Russo, p159. William E. Hutchinson, in Elizabeth B. Witzfall et al, *Gaithersburg: The Heart of Montgomery County, Maryland*. City of Gaithersburg, 1978, p.2. Repp, p.239.

<sup>17</sup>Susan Soderberg, *A History of Germantown, Maryland*. Germantown, Md: Privately published, 1988.

## MILLS

Water-powered mills were established throughout the county. As tobacco farming began to wane, in the late 1700s, and the wheat trade picked up, gristmills and flourmills began to flourish. In addition, saw mills and woolen mills were built. **Black Rock Mill** (1815) is a rare surviving example of the fifty or more water powered mills that were once vital to Montgomery County farmers and residents. A wooden undershot water wheel harnessed the water-power of Seneca Creek to grind wheat and corn, using three sets of millstones, and to cut lumber, with a circular saw blade. The flour or gristmill was mainly used following harvests, while the sawmill operated year round. Lumber sawed at Black Rock Mill was used to build the Liberty Mill, a steam operation in Germantown, which ironically helped put Black Rock Mill out of business.

After the opening of the C & O Canal, a network of roads, warehouses, and grain elevators connected mills with canal traffic to Georgetown. A prime example was the DuFief Mill, established about 1850 on the Muddy Branch. John L. DuFief built a flour and grist mill, miller's house, and blacksmith shop, and created a road connecting the complex with the canal's Pennyfield Lock, where he operated a warehouse, barrel house, and wharf. The four-story mill structure was fifty by sixty feet and capable of manufacturing 10-12,000 barrels of flour a year. Once this merchant mill was established, a network of roads grew to provide access for farmers as far away as Gaithersburg, Germantown, and Damascus. The **Dufief Mill Site**, found in the Muddy Branch Regional Park on both sides of Turkey Foot Road, includes the stone millpond dam and wooden footings of the head-race aqueduct.

Of the many mills that once stood in Montgomery County, few are represented by physical remains. One of the best preserved is **Hyattstown Mill**, built in 1918 on the site of a late-18th century mill. The deteriorating ruins of **Clopper's Mill** (1795; 1834), at Waring Station and Clopper Roads may still be seen today.

percent of farmers in the eastern part of the county grew tobacco.<sup>18</sup> The increase in wheat production through the early 1800s coincides with construction of bank barns and gristmills. By 1783, there were about 25 mills in the county. By about 1810, there were some 50 mills, of which some 38 were merchant and gristmills.<sup>19</sup> Wheat continued to be a principal crop into the 20th century. More wheat was grown in central Maryland than anywhere else in the United States, outside of Kansas and South Dakota.<sup>20</sup>

Traditional Mid-Atlantic farming practices and agricultural reform dramatically improved soil conditions in the county. The practice of one-crop tobacco farming had depleted nutrients from the soil throughout Montgomery County by the 1790s. The worn-out soil forced many farmers to move westward in search of better farmland. Others began to improve the land through crop rotation, diversified crops, and mecha-

<sup>18</sup>Hiebert and MacMaster, pp.124-5.

<sup>19</sup>Eleanor Cook, "Early Water Mills in Montgomery County," *Montgomery County Story*, 33:4, November 1990.

<sup>20</sup>Hiebert and MacMaster, p.242.



Maryland Historical Society, c1880

*Edward Stabler was one of several innovative Sandy Spring citizens who improved farming practices in the mid-1800s. Stabler invented a seed drill and corn-husking device and was a founder of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was born at Harewood, where he later resided with his wife Ann Paterson Gilpin.*



Postcard, Montgomery County Historical Society, no date.

Francis C. Clopper operated a mill on Great Seneca Creek. He expanded the existing stone mill in 1834 with bricks made at his Woodlands estate. The original mill dated from 1795, and a mill had been on site as early as the 1770s. **Clopper's Mill**, now in ruins, stands near Clopper and Waring Station Roads. The Woodlands mansion was located near the Visitors Center at Seneca Creek State Park.

Thomas Hilleary built the water-powered merchant mill known as **Black Rock Mill** in 1815. The mill is now located in the Seneca Creek State Park. Operating under a long-term lease, M-NCPPC stabilized the structure in 1986 and erected an exhibit interpreting the history of milling.

nization. Leading the reform were Thomas Moore (1762-1822) of **Longwood** and Isaac Briggs (1763-1825) of **Sharon**, who were brothers-in-law, engineers, and Sandy Spring Quakers. Acquaintances of Thomas Jefferson who shared his enthusiasm for inventiveness and reform, the duo created, in 1799, the Sandy Spring Farmers' Club. Two years later, Moore published a guidebook instructing farmers on improved agricultural practices. In 1803, Briggs and James Madison founded the American Board of Agriculture, forerunner of the Department of Agriculture. In the Board's first slate of officers Briggs was secretary and Madison president.<sup>21</sup>

Farming reformers promoted crop rotation, fertilization, and improved machinery, such as threshing machines and moldboard plows. Most farmers were slow to adopt improved farming methods, due in large part to prohibitive costs. Transportation improvements in the early 1800s, including turnpikes and the canal, helped in the economic distribution of fertilizer, as did the appearance, in 1847, of chemical fertilizer to replace expensive Peruvian guano. Farmers founded the Montgomery County Agricultural Society in 1846 and organized a county fair to exhibit new livestock breeds and farm machinery. Later in the century, a greater segment of the population benefited from the railroad for making transportation of fertilizer cheaper and for opening up the Washington market.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup>Hiebert and MacMaster, *A Grateful Remembrance*, pp.117-9.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid, pp.120-6.



M-NCPPC, 1986.



## GENERAL STORES AND POST OFFICES

By the early 1800s, businesses in towns and villages provided services for nearby farmers. Commercial activity in most communities centered on the general store. The general store was a community gathering-place where farmers and residents exchanged news. A traditional building form that persisted throughout the 1800s and into the early 1900s was a two-story, front gable structure. The second story was used as a community meeting hall or for the storekeeper's apartment. A surviving example is the **Seneca General Store** (1901), known more recently as Poole's Store. By the 1920s, general store buildings were one-story frame structures, such as Fowler's Market, now known as Forest Glen Country Store, built by 1925 located in the **Capitol View Park Historic District**.

Most early post offices were independently operated services located in a community's general store. Until the very end of the 1800s, the



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

*Above and left: H.C. Darby built the Darby Store and Post Office in 1910. The store was a primary community gathering place in the crossroads town of Beallsville.*



Andrea Rebeck, M-NCPPC, 1987

U.S. Postal Service did not deliver mail to a home address outside of major cities. Residents had to travel to the nearest post office to pick up mail. Since the travel over unimproved roads was often arduous, farmers delayed mail pick-up for days or weeks until the trip could be combined with other errands. The Clarksburg Post Office, established in 1800, was located in John Clark's general store. The oldest post office in the county was Rockville, first called Montgomery Court House, in 1795. Other early post offices were in Sandy Spring (1817) and Brookeville (1820).

*Opposite: Slave quarters are tangible reminders of the practice of slavery. Though most slave quarters in Montgomery County were probably log, the remaining buildings that have been positively identified are largely of stone construction. This 16' x 24' slave quarter at the **Wallace Poole House** (Dowden's Luck) was included in an 1842 inventory. A brick smokehouse stands nearby.*

## AFRICAN AMERICANS BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

Though local tobacco plantations were small in scale compared to the large estates of the Deep South, they relied nonetheless on slave labor. In 1790, slaves were one-third the entire population in Montgomery County. The number of slaves exceeded that in Frederick County to the north (12%), but was not as large as its southern neighbor, Prince George's County (52%). There were five times more slaves than free blacks here in the 1840s-50s. The travesty of one person owning another and brutal treatment of slaves were realities of the county's first 150 years.<sup>23</sup>

Josiah Henson, a slave in Montgomery County at the turn of the 1800s, described living conditions: "We lodged in log huts, and on the bare ground. Wooden floors were an unknown luxury. In a single room were huddled, like cattle, ten or a dozen persons, men, women, and children. All ideas of refinement and decency were, of course, out of the question. We had neither bedsteads, nor furniture of any description. Our beds were collections of straw and old rags, thrown down in the corners and boxed in with boards; a single blanket the only covering. The wind whistled and the rain and snow blew in through the cracks, and the damp earth soaked in the moisture till the floor was miry as a pigsty. Such were our houses. In these wretched hovels were we penned at night, and fed by day; here were the children born and the sick—neglected." Henson's memoirs inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe to write *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. On Old Georgetown Road, the **Riley House** with attached log kitchen survives from the Riley plantation where Henson was enslaved for some 30 years.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup>George W. McDaniel. *Black Historical Resources in Upper Western Montgomery County*. Sugarloaf Regional Trails, 1979, pp.15-16. Hiebert and MacMaster, pp.114-5.

<sup>24</sup>Josiah Henson, *Truth Stranger than Fiction: Father Henson's Story of His Own Life* (1858) quoted in Hiebert and MacMaster, p.153.

D.D. Buck, *The Progression of Race in the U.S. and Canada* (1907) National Afro-American Museum and The Ohio Historical Society



*Josiah Henson (1789-1883) served as the model for the main character in Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Born a slave in Charles County, Maryland, he was brought to Montgomery County as a child. Henson lived on the Riley plantation, south of Rockville. The Riley House, with a log kitchen wing, is known locally as Uncle Tom's Cabin. Josiah, his wife Nancy, and their four children escaped to Canada in 1830 through the Underground Railroad.*



Robin Ziek, MHCPPC, April 1995.

Most plantations had much smaller slave populations than those found further south. Over half had five slaves or less, and three quarters owned nine or less. An exception was Allen Bowie Davis, who owned about 100 slaves in the 1850s. Slave quarters still stand at Davis' **Greenwood** property, north of Brookeville. Slave quarters are further discussed in the chapter on Outbuildings.<sup>25</sup>

Members of Quaker and German communities opposed slavery. The Quaker community of Sandy Spring was home to the first freed slaves in the county. In the 1770s, Sandy Spring Quakers freed blacks and conveyed land for a church and dwellings. The earliest black congregation in the county was established at **Sharp Street United Methodist Church** in 1822. Originally housed in a log building, the church was replaced in 1886 by a frame structure that burned in 1920. The present church was constructed in 1923. In the western county, early free black settlements included Big Woods (1813) and Mount Ephraim (1814). Elijah Awkard of Big Woods was owner of one of the largest tracts of land (163 acres) for a black person in the late 1850s. In 1860, over 1,500 free blacks lived in Montgomery County.<sup>26</sup>

Vast numbers of fugitive slaves passed through Montgomery County on the Underground Railroad, an organized system of escape run by volunteers who sheltered, fed, and transported escaping slaves to destinations as far north as Canada. A primary factor behind the Underground Railroad was the supportive Quaker community which aided fugitives. Tradition holds that, among others, the owners of **Sharon, Bloomfield,** and **Mount Airy** assisted runaway slaves.<sup>27</sup>

## TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

The evolution of early roads is reflective of the county's history of settlement. With its origins as a native trail, River Road became in the English colonial era a primary route for farmers taking tobacco to market. George Town and Bladensburg were sites of the two tobacco inspection houses. River Road and Frederick Road both led to George Town. By the 1740s, Frederick Road had become an established route connecting Frederick and the tobacco port of George Town. The present-day Darnestown Road-Veirs Mill Road-University Boulevard corridor approximates an



**Martinsburg Road**, near Poolesville, is one of the few surviving one-lane paved roads in Maryland. The road represents the burgeoning automobile era when a one-lane paved strip of road was the minimum requirement for drivers of early cars. The road was originally paved in 1931 with one mile of concrete that was 20 feet wide. Sections of the road have been supplemented with gravel shoulders to provide extra width.

Opposite: Detail, "Map of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware." Compiled from official sources and drawn by Chas. Heyne C. E. Lith of J. Bien. NY, New York: E. & G. W. Blunt, 1861.

<sup>25</sup>Ray Hiebert and Richard MacMaster, p.152.

<sup>26</sup>McDaniel, p.15.

<sup>27</sup>Anthony Cohen, *The Underground Railroad in Montgomery County, Maryland: A History and Driving Guide*, Rockville, Md: Montgomery County Historical Society, 1994.



Kimberly Prothro, Traces, 1990.

18th century road that ran southeast from Rockville to Bladensburg. These roads were known locally as rolling roads, named for the way in which hogsheads of tobacco were pulled behind horses or oxen.

As the economy grew less dependent on tobacco and more reliant on grain, the road network began to change in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. A new era of roads led northeast to Baltimore markets. Certified in 1793, Baltimore Road led from Spink's Ferry across the Potomac, at the mouth of the Monocacy River, to Greens Bridge across the Patuxent River. Local farmers hauled grain and drove cattle along this route. Also benefiting from the Baltimore Road network were farmers from Virginia and Ohio who crossed the ferry. Along this route grew the communities of Barnesville, Laytonsville, and Triadelphia. Original sections include today's Old Baltimore Road and Norbeck Road. In the eastern part of the county, workers began constructing the Columbia Turnpike in 1810. After the opening of the canal and railroad, the network of roads to Baltimore was less essential to county citizens. Residents recall, however, stories of early 20th century drivers conducting long horn cattle to market on Baltimore Road.<sup>28</sup>

Illustrating the evolution of county road construction is **Martinsburg Road**. Local residents originally petitioned for the road in 1838 to provide access to Gott's Mill with connections to Edward's Ferry and the C & O Canal. In 1899, the county had only 45 miles of hard surface road, mainly on well traveled turnpikes. After widespread use of the automobile, the demand increased for hard surface roads. In 1931, a one-mile stretch of Martinsburg Road was paved with concrete 20 feet across. The single lane of paving, the minimum requirement for hard surfacing, was typical of early hard surfaced roads in Maryland.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>28</sup>Hiebert and MacMaster, pp.99 & 107. Jane Thompson, Sugarloaf Regional Trails Landmarks Research Form, "Old Baltimore Road," No date (late 1970s).

<sup>29</sup>Hiebert and MacMaster, p.236. Bruegger, p.430. The same year Martinsburg Road was paved, Walter K. Matthews bought the **Lawrence White Farm** and created Linden Park, a local retreat where local residents gathered for concerts and picnics. Gail Rothrock, (Ed.) *Circling Historic Landscapes*, Sugarloaf Regional Trails, 1980, Second Edition 1999, pp.30, 33.



Library of Congress.

## CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

In 1828, President John Quincy Adams broke ground for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal near Little Falls, and, by 1831, there were approximately 20 miles of canal in use between Georgetown and Seneca. Construction of the canal provided the means for importing fertilizer to enrich the soil. With easier access to markets, farms located near the canal began to prosper. John Saunders, a Virginia native, built the stone house at **Ellerslie** near the canal in 1853. Some 83 barges a week were using the Canal, by 1859, to transport grain, flour, coal and farm products to Washington and Georgetown. Much of the shipping originated at Seneca, where crop production remained high in the mid-nineteenth century. By 1839, the Canal was open to Hancock, Maryland, and when completed to Cumberland, Maryland, in 1850, was a total of 185 miles long.

A sandstone quarry near Seneca was the source of stone used in the construction of the canal and for building construction throughout the metropolitan area. The **Seneca Stone Quarry's** distinctive reddish sandstone was in use from 1774 until 1900. The quarry was most actively worked during and soon after the canal construction in the 1830s. The magnificent ruins of the monumental **Stone Cutting Mill** still stand at the terminus of Tschiffely Mill Road.

The C & O Canal has been protected in the C & O Canal National Historic Park, operated by the National Park Service. One-fourth of the 185-mile canal lies in Montgomery County. Outstanding canal resources include **Great Falls Tavern** (p. 2) and the **Monocacy Aqueduct** (opposite). Other important recognized structures along the canal include eight lockhouses, eight locks, commercial buildings and warehouses, and engineering features including bridges and culverts.



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Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 2000.



*Top: Because the water level rose about 605 feet between Georgetown and Cumberland, it was necessary to have a series of locks which rose in increments of about 8 feet. Locks were carefully constructed of finished stone with mortar joints. While most lockhouses were constructed of Seneca sandstone, the **Pennyfield Lock House** (1830) is built of roughly coursed shale with sandstone lintels and sills. The dwelling dates from 1830 and the lock (#22) from 1831.*

*Opposite: The **Monocacy Aqueduct** (1829-33) is one of the finest masonry structures in the region. Known as the crown jewel of the C & O Canal, is the largest of the canal's eleven aqueducts. The seven-arch aqueduct is 516 feet long and built of dressed white quartzite, quarried from Sugarloaf Mountain. This 1936 view shows the aqueduct before a series of floods battered the aqueduct later in the century. Following listing on the National Trust's Most Endangered Places in the country, the National Park Service announced, in 1999, a \$5.5 million restoration plan.*

*Left: Mules and drivers walked along the towpath of the C & O Canal as mules pulled boats by towlines more than 100 feet long. The mules pulled canal boats along at a rate of 2.5 miles per hour. The community of **Edward's Ferry**, had a population of 36 residents (1880), with a general store and post office, warehouse, and lockhouse.*

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A large engineering project that contributed to the area's growth was the construction of the Washington Aqueduct in the 1850s, which ran parallel to the canal. This project was designed to tap an abundant supply of clean water above Great Falls, on the Potomac River, for use in the rapidly growing District of Columbia. A dam was built at Great Falls to divert water into a conduit that ran all the way to reservoirs in the District. Not only did this project bring an influx of new workers into the area, it also improved access to the area through the construction of Conduit Road above the system, now known as MacArthur Boulevard. The handsome **Water Supply Building** stands near the Great Falls Tavern, serving as a reminder of this significant engineering feat.

Commercial use of the canal peaked in the 1870s. Frequent floods and the opening of the railroad in Montgomery County led to the canal's decline. Shipping on the canal ceased in 1924.





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## GOLD MINING

Located at the northernmost end of the Appalachian Gold Belt, Montgomery County was once the scene of extensive gold mining operations. The first U.S. gold rush began in the early 1800s in Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama. National and local newspapers spread gold fever. In the first documented discovery of gold in the county, Samuel Ellicott, in 1849, invited a geologist to inspect rock outcroppings on his **Brooke Meadow** farm. The *Maryland Journal* published the findings positively identifying gold. Samples indicated that a mine could provide a valuable yield. Ellicott constructed a 60-foot mine shaft and contracted to sell the property to a New York gold company, but the deal fell through. A total yield of \$2000 was reported from the **Ellicott Mine**.

The gold rush in Montgomery County began after the Civil War. Historian Walter Goetz has identified 22 gold mines in the county, and more than half of them were located in the Potomac area. The first county gold mine to be commercially exploited was the **Maryland Mine**, near Great Falls. A former California prospector discovered the site in 1861 and opened it in 1867. Reputed to be one of the largest gold mines in the Eastern United States, the Maryland Mine was long-lived, operating intermittently until 1951.<sup>30</sup>

In contrast to the large-scale commercial nature of the Maryland Mine, the **Rock Run Mines**, in today's Watts Branch Regional Park, was a hand-dug, folk enterprise. W.T.S. Kirk, an experienced Georgian miner and astute businessman, opened the mines in 1887 and obtained over \$20,000 in gold in the first year of operation. Most of the profits were lost, however, because of a lawsuit brought by local farmers whose cattle died from drinking the cyanide runoff generated by mining operation.

<sup>30</sup>There were 12 gold mines in the Potomac area, five in the Rockville area, three in Cabin John-Bethesda, one near Brookeville (Ellicott) and one near Boyds. Walter Goetz, *Montgomery County Gold Fever*, Privately Published 1988.

*The original Maryland Mine structures were recorded in this photograph taken before a disastrous explosion destroyed them on June 15, 1906.*

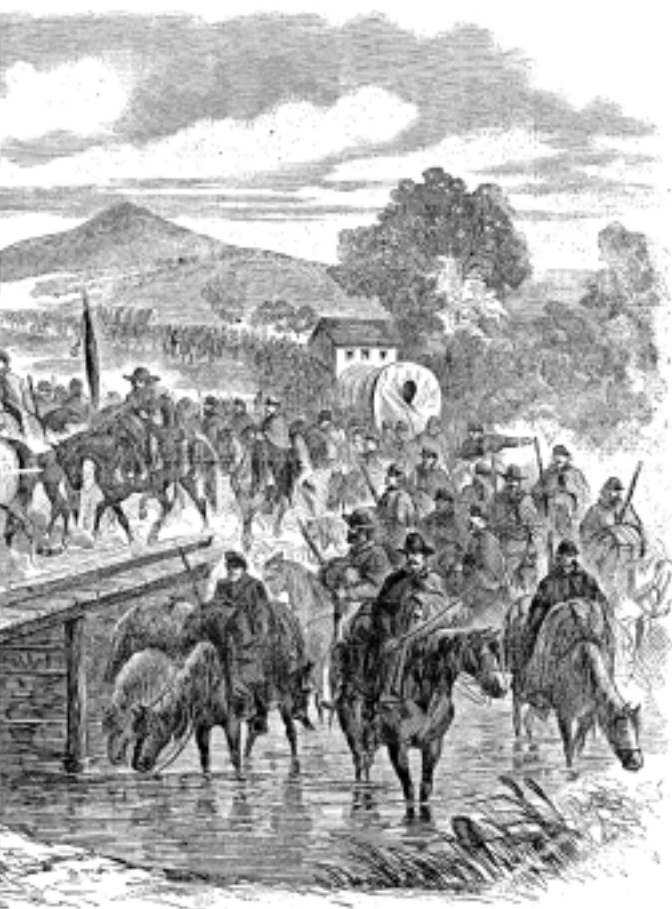
*Located on the site today are a reconstructed boiler house, a water tower on its original cement supports, amalgamation mill ruins, and three mine shafts.*



Harper's New Monthly Magazine, October 1866.

Below: Sketched near Poolesville, this scene depicts the Confederate calvary of Major General J.E.B. Stuart crossing the Potomac River. Sugarloaf Mountain is in the background. *Harper's Weekly*, November 1, 1862.

Below right: Union troops from Massachusetts established headquarters in the stately residence at **Pleasant Hills** (c1760-65), near Darnestown.



## CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War, Montgomery County residents were divided in their loyalty between the North and the South. Citizens in the western part of the county, with economic and social ties to Virginia, tended to sympathize with the South, while others, such as Sandy Spring's pacifist Quakers and numerous residents with northern ties, aligned with the north. When the State of Maryland could not agree on the subject of secession, the federal government took control of the state to ensure its position in the Union. In spite of this, many southern allied men crossed the Potomac, going south to join Rebel units.<sup>31</sup>

An arc of 93 unarmed batteries fortified a 34-mile radius around Washington. **Battery Bailey** is the only remaining Civil War defense site in Montgomery County. It is located in Westmoreland Hills Local Park. Though no major battles were fought in the county, residents saw tremendous movement of troops during the war years, especially along the Frederick Road and across the Potomac. Several skirmishes were fought on county soil and troops camped on county farms. Farmers suffered much property damage and lost livestock wherever soldiers encamped. The Union Army established headquarters at **Pleasant Hills** and the **Samuel Thomas Magruder House** (p. 69). A signal station built into a huge chestnut tree on the Magruder Farm, relayed messages between Washington, D.C. and Harpers Ferry via Sugarloaf Mountain.

Strong Southern sympathies of many county residents are represented by the Confederate Soldier Statue, which now stands next to the Red Brick Courthouse in Rockville. Rockville residents fought for both sides of the Civil War, but sympathies of the majority lay with the Confederacy. The monument was erected in 1913. The statue is located in the **Montgomery County Courthouse Historic District**. Another Confederate monument is found in Silver Spring's Grace Church Cemetery. Dedicated in 1896, the granite shaft marks the grave of Confederate soldiers who died during Jubal Early's 1864 raid on Washington.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup>Hiebert and MacMaster, pp.167-71. Charles T. Jacobs, "Civil War Guide to Montgomery County, Maryland," 1996 edition.

<sup>32</sup>Originally erected in a triangle in front of the Red Brick Courthouse, Rockville's Confederate Soldier Statue was later moved to its present site.



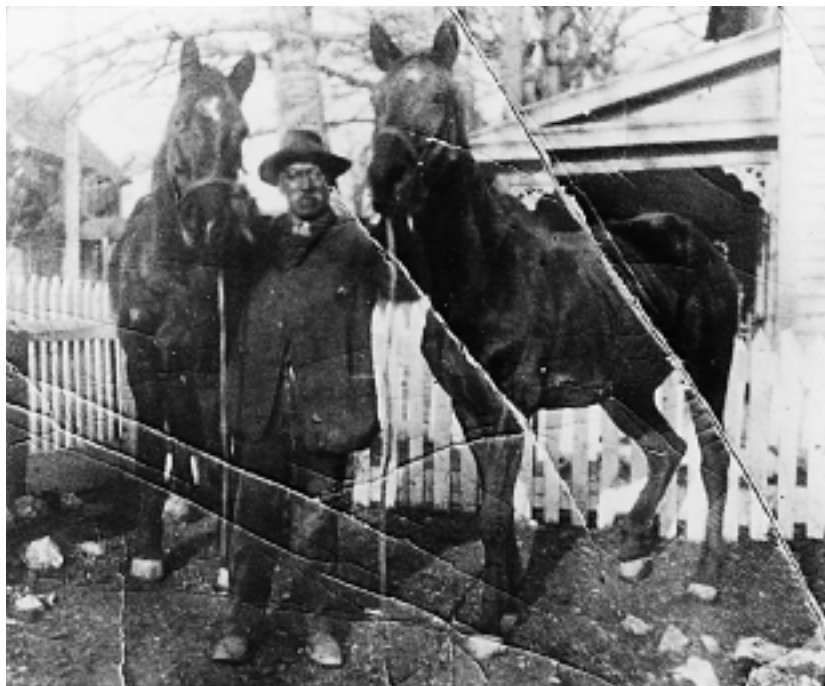


## AFRICAN-AMERICANS, AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

In 1870, the black population made up 36% of the total county population. After emancipation, many African-Americans were able to buy land from or were given land by white plantation owners, often their previous owners. Free blacks transformed fields and scrubland into intensively developed settlements of agricultural homesteads. Over 40 African-American communities have been identified in Montgomery County. Communities that are represented today by standing historic structures include, in the Poolesville area, Sugarland, Jerusalem, the Boyds settlement and the Martinsburg settlement; in the Potomac area, Tobytown, Pleasant View, Scotland, Gibson Grove, and Poplar Grove; Mt. Zion and the Sandy Spring settlement in the Olney area; Good Hope and Smithville, in the Eastern region; and Hawkins Lane, near Rock Creek.<sup>33</sup>

The first community building constructed by residents was typically a church, often also used as a school and social meeting hall until other structures were built. A noteworthy complex of community buildings is found in Martinsburg, near Poolesville. Still standing are the **Warren Methodist Episcopal Church** (1903), **Martinsburg School** (1886), and the **Loving Charity Hall** (1914). The hall was the headquarters for a benefit society that provided health and burial services for families at a time when insurance companies did not allow coverage for black citizens.

Families built their own houses that typically had two rooms up and two rooms down. In the first years after emancipation, most houses were built of log. By the 1880s, blacks began to build frame houses, which ranged



Montgomery County Historical Society

Born a slave about 1849, John Henry Wims bought land about 1885 and built his own house in **Clarksburg**, at 23311 Frederick Road. Wims, aided by his two-horse team, was one of the few black mail carriers in the county.

<sup>33</sup>Population in Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980*. Figure 16. Communities identified in George W. McDaniel, "Black Historical Resources in Upper Western Montgomery County," and Everett L. and La Barbara W. Fly, "Northeastern Montgomery County Black Oral History Study," Montgomery County Dept. of Housing and Community Development, 1983.



MANGPC

This rural community of Martinsburg still retains its three major civic buildings: church, school, and benefit society lodge. Martinsburg, which began as a pre-Civil War crossroads village, was unusual in being a bi-racial community. At least one black settler was free before the Civil War. After emancipation, former slaves remained here, purchased land, and continued to work as farmers or craftsmen. Carpenter Scott Bell built the handsome Gothic-influenced **Warren M.E. Church** (left). Bell also constructed, in 1914, the **Loving Charity Hall** (far left), the lodge hall for the Loving Charity Society, a community benefit group active throughout Maryland and headquartered in Richmond, Virginia. The large two-story hall served as a community center for plays, dances, lectures and other local events. It is one of the few surviving lodge halls in the state. The oldest building in the complex is the **Martinsburg School** (center), probably built in 1886.

from simple one or two room structures to two story dwellings with two rooms on each level. While several community buildings from African-American settlements have been preserved, few houses built by free blacks have survived. Among the remaining examples are the John Henry Wims House (c1885) at 23311 Frederick Road, in the **Clarksburg Historic District**, and the Diggins House (c1870s-90s), 19701 White Grounds Road, in the **Boys Historic District**.<sup>34</sup>

Quakers supported one of the earliest schools for black children, held in the Sharp Street Church about 1864. Sandy Spring area Quakers financed the school and supplied teachers from the nearby Friends' school at Fair Hill. Public schools were not available to black children until after 1872.

## EDUCATION

Maryland was one of the last states in the Union to establish a public school system. Through the mid-1800s only private academies and church schools were available for privileged children. A surviving example of a church school stands in the **Forest Glen Historic District**. In 1874, mem-

*The Brookeville Academy, established in 1808, was one of the first private academies in the country. Male students came throughout the state, boarding with local families and studying a classical curriculum with the aid of a 600-volume library. The first story of the stone building was built in 1810 and the second story added in 1840. The structure is a community hall in the **Brookeville Historic District**.*

<sup>34</sup>George McDaniel, *Black Historical Resources in Upper Western Montgomery County*, Sugarloaf Regional Trails, 1979. Examples of houses in M-NCPPC files, including Tobytown and Scotland.



bers of St. John's Catholic Church in Forest Glen built St. John's Academy in a modest one-room structure.<sup>35</sup>

In 1860, the General Assembly of Maryland passed a resolution establishing countywide public schools. Fifteen common schools opened throughout the county, providing primary education for rich and poor white children. An early surviving school is the stone **Seneca School** (1868), in the Seneca Historic District. More typical of one-room schools is the well-preserved **Kingsley School** (1893). County school commissioners provided architectural plans for the front-gable building, which opened to area students in September 1893. The school closed in 1935, when, during the Great Depression, local families left the area in search of work.

Before 1872, black property owners paid taxes to support schools that their children were not allowed to attend. In 1872, the Maryland State Legislature ruled that one school in each election district must be open for black children. Representative of state-mandated schools are the **Quince Orchard School** (c1875), and the **Boys Negro School** (1895). A proposed civil rights law giving full rights of citizenship to blacks failed in 1874. The policy of segregation lasted for three quarters of a century.<sup>36</sup>

After the turn of the 20th century, a new generation of schoolhouses appeared, influenced by nationwide architectural standards, new health-conscious attitudes, and a growing county population. The designs of larger, two-room schools maximized light and air circulation with foundation and roof vents, flues, and over-size windows. Reflecting this new era of school architecture are Rockville's **Montrose School** and the **Clarksburg School**, both built in 1909.<sup>37</sup>

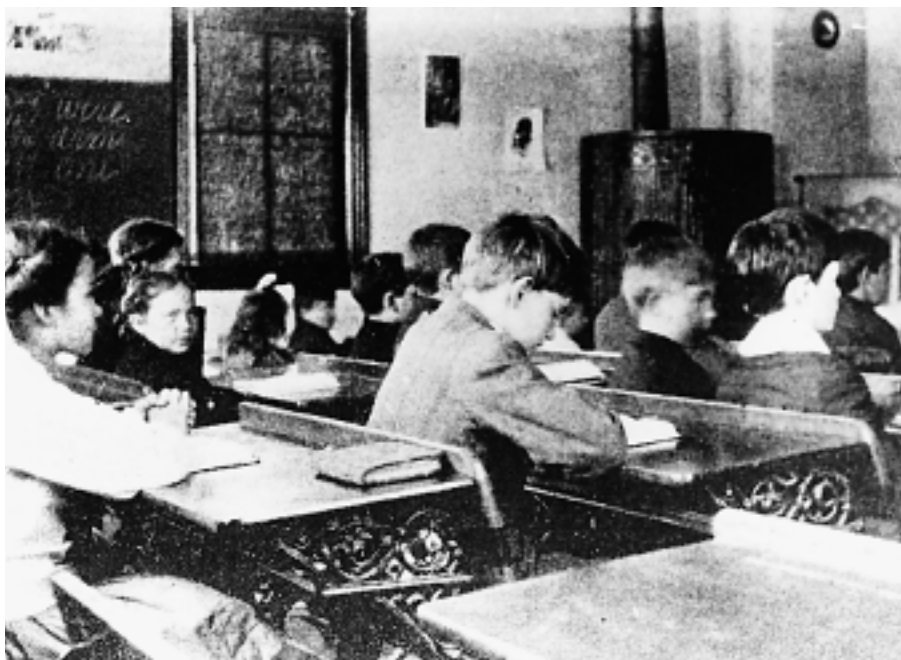
In contrast, two-room schools weren't built for black students until the 1920s. The **Smithville Colored School** (1927) is one of 15 Rosenwald Schools built in Montgomery County in this era. These schools recall the iniquities of the Jim Crow era of segre-



George McDaniel collection, Montgomery County Historical Society

*African-American children in the Poolesville area had no public school before 1925. They attended classes in the Loving Charity Hall, a community building located behind the **Elijah Methodist Church**, in Poolesville. 1909 photograph.*

*From the time that Maryland public schools were first mandated in 1860 until the early 1900s, white students were taught in one-room schoolhouses. Maryland school classroom, early 1900s. From Rural Survey of Maryland.*



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<sup>35</sup>Donald Leavitt, *Montgomery County Story*, 22:2 (May 1979).

<sup>36</sup>Margaret Coleman, "Maryland Historic Trust Inventory Form: Boys Negro School," 1978. The Boys School has been restored for interpretation as a historic site museum.

<sup>37</sup>Donald Leavitt, "Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form: Montrose School," Peerless Rockville Ltd, 1977.



William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1984

The **Smithville School** is one of 15 Rosenwald Schools built for black children from 1926-8.

The simple frame structures contrast starkly with the large brick facilities built for white children in the same era.

gation and the struggle of the African American community to obtain better educational facilities. Julius Rosenwald, founder of Sears, Roebuck and Company, provided the funding for more than 5,000 schools for black children in the South before 1940. The schools were an improvement for black students, yet the simple frame structures stand in contrast to the stylish, brick schools such as the Colesville Elementary School for white students built in the same era.

The **Colesville Elementary School** (1929), located on New Hampshire Avenue, signifies one of the first professionally designed school facilities in the county. Silver Spring architect Howard W.

Cutler designed Colesville as well as many other early schools for the county school system. These new facilities were built in an era of public school reform and mushrooming suburban growth when one-room rural schools were consolidated into larger regional schools. Cutler's stylish schools, featuring popular Colonial Revival and Art Deco designs, made a strong statement promoting the state of the art facilities, and reflect the new standard of school construction throughout the county in the 1920s.

**Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School,**  
Public Works Administration, 1939

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

The County had five high schools in 1920, offering at least one year of education above the eighth grade. Montgomery County was the first county in Maryland to offer a full high school program when it enacted a mandatory 12-year school system in 1926. When the original **Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School** building was constructed in 1935, it was the largest school building in Maryland. Its monumental size



and architectural dignity distinguish the school from other academic buildings of the early 1900s, making Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School one of the most important civic monuments of the pre World War II period. The Public Works Administration built both the Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School and **Montgomery Blair High School**, in the New Deal era (see p. 47). The first high school for black children didn't open until 1927, a two-room school in Rockville. Adopting a consolidation plan in 1949, the School Board built the Carver High School for black students in 1950. The separate but equal policy of education ended in 1954, and schools weren't fully integrated until 1961.\*

\*Hiebert and MacMaster, pp.278-80, 347. Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown, *History of the Black Public Schools of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1872-1961*. New York, NY: Vantage Press, 1978. pp.44-7, 67-9, 124-5.

## RELIGION

Essential to the lives of early families, organized religion was the focal point of social, educational, as well as spiritual life. After the ascension of William and Mary to the English throne, the Church of England, or Episcopal Church, became the official church in Maryland in 1692, despite the strong opposition of Roman Catholics and Quakers.<sup>38</sup> Even as they were required by law to support the Anglican Church through taxes, followers of non-establishment religions remained devout. Presbyterians, Catholics, and Quakers gathered together to worship in the early 1700s, followed by Methodists and Baptists in the 1770s-80s. Congregants often met in private homes before building simple churches, typically of log, replaced by more permanent structures as means allowed. Future research on the diverse population of the 20<sup>th</sup> century will undoubtedly reveal significant historic sites of Jewish and other religious groups.

## CHURCHES

### *Episcopal*

Montgomery County was a frontier in the early 1700s. In this westernmost parish, Anglican colonists had to make a special request by petition to have a place of worship known as a chapel of ease. The rector, a clergyman in charge of the parish or church region, traveled to these modest buildings every few weeks to hold services. After the American Revolution, the Anglican Church was no longer the established church. Anglicans in the Beallsville area petitioned the General Assembly for a chapel of ease in 1734, and the **Monocacy Chapel** was constructed by 1748. Civil War troops heavily damaged the chapel and it was rebuilt in 1912.<sup>39</sup>

Episcopal parishioners built a Chapel of Ease in 1739, near Rockville. A new church was built in Rockville in 1822, and then was replaced in the 1880s by the present Christ Episcopal Church, located in the **Montgomery County Courthouses Historic District**. Another early Chapel of Ease was built in Brighton in 1761. Its successor was the first St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, built where the Hawlings River crosses Sundown Road, near Unity, followed by Laytonsville's St. Bartholomew Church.

The oldest Episcopal church building in continuous use is **St. John's Church** in Olney, built in 1842-5. Members organized the church as a separate congregation within St. Bartholomew's Parish.



Montgomery County Historical Society



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<sup>38</sup>Hiebert and MacMaster, pp.23-6.

<sup>39</sup>Ibid, p.24.



Above: *Sandy Spring Friends Meeting House* (1817).

Opposite, top: *St. John's Episcopal Church* (1842-5), Olney. *Sentinel*, 1967.

Opposite, bottom: *Christ Episcopal Church* (1880s), Montgomery County Courthouse Historic District, Rockville.

### *Quaker*

Quaker families settled in the Sandy Spring area in the 1720s. Founding families were the Brookes, the Thomases and the Snowdens. Sandy Spring Quakers were pioneering leaders in agricultural innovation and in institutionalizing education, banking, and insurance. The most readily recognizable Quaker building type is the meeting house. Simple, yet built of high quality material, meeting houses are reflective of the social and cultural heritage of the Quaker tradition and religion. Meeting houses are typically characterized by their rectangular shape, twin entrances, and simple detailing. The plainness of the architecture reflects the simplicity of the Quaker meeting, a silent waiting devoid of hymn singing, creed reciting, or sermoning.<sup>40</sup>

The **Sandy Spring Friends Meeting House** is a large brick structure built in 1817. A split in the Quaker Meeting in 1828, divided Quakers into the Hicksites, followers of Elias Hicks who promoted a person-centered, rather than Christ-centered, religious outlook and the Orthodox, who believed in a literal interpretation of the Bible and divinity of Christ. Orthodox Quakers broke away from the Hicksite Sandy Spring Meeting and built a new meeting house in 1880, the frame **Ashton Orthodox Meeting House**.

<sup>40</sup>Kimberly Prothro Williams, "Quaker-Related Historic and Architectural Properties of Montgomery County, 1753-1900." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, M-NCPPC, 1999.

### *Presbyterian*

In 1724-5, residents built a log Presbyterian church near Potomac, on the approximate site of the present Potomac United Methodist Church. Known as Captain John Church, the congregation thrived until the early 1800s. The church closed in 1850, its members having migrated to join a Bethesda congregation. Originally known as the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, the **Bethesda Meeting House** is the earliest extant church in the county built as a Presbyterian church. The Greek Revival church was constructed in 1850, on the foundation of its predecessor, an 1820 structure destroyed by fire. Another temple-front Greek Revival Presbyterian church was built in Darnestown. A congregation organized in 1855, began to build a church the following year, which was dedicated in 1858. The original section of the **Darnestown Presbyterian Church** was enlarged in 1897 with the present Shingle Style bell tower and front addition. The **Hermon Presbyterian Church** (1874) was organized in the home of Mary Catherine Holmes Magruder Carter, on Persimmon Tree Road. Carter was a direct descendant of Ninian Beall, who is known as the father of Presbyterianism in Maryland. Hermon Presbyterian Church is one of finest Victorian-era Gothic Revival churches in the county.



Bethesda Chamber of Commerce, Montgomery County Historical Society

### *Roman Catholic*

Significant to the history of the Catholic Church is St. John's in Forest Glen. John Carroll, first Catholic bishop and then first archbishop of the United States, established the congregation about 1774. Sometime in the following decade, he built a small chapel nearby for the growing Catholic community. The Carroll Chapel was reconstructed in 1934. The congregation built, in 1894, the substantial St. John's Church, a Gothic Revival church constructed of red Seneca Sandstone. After the growing St. John's congregation moved to its Georgia Avenue site, the church has served the Polish Catholic community. The cemetery, with gravestones dating to the 1790s, contains the remains of members of the Carroll family and many other early residents. The church, chapel, and cemetery are in the **Forest Glen Historic District**.<sup>41</sup>



Montgomery County Historical Society

Built in 1817, Rockville's St. Mary's Church was the first brick Catholic Church in the county. The church is located in the **Third Addition to Rockville and St. Mary's Church Historic District**.

<sup>41</sup>Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Lauriola (Ed.), *Saint John the Evangelist: The History of the Parish, 1774-1984*. Silver Spring, Md, 1984. Catholic residents are said to have established a parish seat in Barnesville as early as 1741. Gail Rothrock (Ed), *Sugarloaf Regional Trails* (1980), p.48; "Barnesville, Maryland—Since 1747," *Montgomery County Story*, August 1972, p.7.



Montgomery County Historical Society

Above: **Seneca Baptist Church** (c1817),  
*Sentinel*, 1964.

Opposite top: **Bethesda Meeting House** (1850).

Opposite bottom: **St. Mary's Church** (1817),  
*Third Addition to Rockville Historic District*. R.  
G. Alexander, *Sentinel*, 1954.

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 in 1846. Built on the same site is the present **St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church**, a Carpenter Gothic style chapel dating from 1883.

### *Baptist*

Dawsonville area residents organized the earliest Baptist congregation in Montgomery County, and one of the earliest in the State of Maryland, about 1772. After meeting for decades in a log structure near Seneca Creek, the congregation built the stone **Seneca Baptist Church**, about 1817. The Seneca Baptist congregation profoundly influenced religious reform movements of the late 1700s, involving separation of church and state.

In the early 1800s, members of the Seneca Baptist Church branched off to found other Baptist churches in the county. Established in 1805, Upper Seneca Baptist Church is the fourth oldest Baptist congregation in Maryland. The original church building was a log structure known as White Oak Chapel, near present Watkins and Log House Roads. The present church building, in the **Cedar Grove Historic District**, was constructed in 1888.



### Methodist

One of the oldest Methodist congregations in the County is the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation organized in 1788, under the leadership of Clarksburg founder John Clark. Located in the **Clarksburg Historic District**, the present Gothic Revival-style church of 1909 succeeds an 1853 brick church and the original log chapel of 1794.

Another early Methodist congregation organized about 1790 near Laytonsville. Ignatius Pigman, the first Montgomery County native to become a Methodist circuit rider, donated an acre of land on which a log church was constructed. In 1830, the congregation replaced their rustic chapel with a brick church of about the same size as the present building. After the first brick church deteriorated, the congregation built the present **Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church**, in 1870. For the last half-century the structure has been known as the Goshen Mennonite Church.<sup>42</sup>



Montgomery County Historical Society

The issue of slavery divided the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844. Members who opposed slavery joined the Methodist Church North, while those who supported the practice of slavery became members of the Methodist Church South. In communities throughout the county residents built new churches to shelter newly fractured congregations. The churches built for congregations of Methodist Churches North and South stand in the **Hyattstown Historic District**.<sup>43</sup>

In 1939, the Methodist Episcopal Church South and Methodist Protestant Church reunited. The church became the United Methodist Church in 1965 when Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren Churches combined. Black members, who had previously been segregated within the church, chose to form their own churches. The oldest African-American congregation in the county, **Sharp Street United Methodist Church** was formed in 1822 in a log cabin. Blacks freed by Quakers in the late 1700s organized the church. Quakers contributed to its extensive educational programs. The present building was constructed in 1923. The church takes its name from Baltimore's Sharp Street Church, regarded as the Mother Church of black Methodism.

<sup>42</sup>Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church. Hiebert and MacMaster, p.26.

<sup>43</sup>Nina H. Clarke, *History of the 19th Century Black Churches in Maryland and Washington, D.C.* Vantage Press, 1983. Hyattstown Historic District Inventory Form.

Above: **Goshen Methodist Church** (1870).

Opposite: A national series of statues known as **Madonna of the Trail** honors the significant role women played in westward expansion.

Montgomery County's Madonna statue stands on Wisconsin Avenue in Bethesda.

The Methodist Sugar Loaf Mountain Chapel was dedicated for use in 1788. Land donor Thomas Morton stated that the acre of land be “for the Express purpose and intent of building a Preaching house thereon for the use of the people called Methodists”... Morton further specified that church trustees might use “Sugarloaff Chappell to preach or expound God’s holy Word therein, provided always that the said persons preach no other doctrine than is Contained in Mr. Westley’s Notes on the new Testament and his four Volumes of Sermons.”<sup>44</sup> By the early 1800s, Methodism was the majority religion in the state.

Methodists held outdoor religious revival services at camp meeting grounds at several sites in the county. The most extensive and best-preserved camp meeting is at Washington Grove. Washington Methodists set up camp meeting grounds at Washington Grove in 1873, the opening year of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad. The first few years, camp goers stayed in tents and then built Carpenter Gothic cottages. An open pavilion, called the tabernacle, sheltered services. Washington Grove became an incorporated town in 1937. In the **Washington Grove Historic District**, one can still find early camp meeting cottages, the Assembly Hall, and the site of the Tabernacle, known as the Sacred Circle. In the 1930s, picking up where Washington Grove camp goers left off, Methodists established in Damascus and Spencerville camp meetings that are still active today. The long-lived Emory Grove Camp Meeting began in 1877 and continued into the 1960s.

The Chautauqua movement was an effort to democratize learning within an ecumenical Protestant religious framework by bringing art, science, and literary culture to the masses. The movement grew out of a Methodist Sunday School training camp on Lake Chautauqua, New York. By 1891, there were 52 assemblies nationally. The first Chautauqua in the county was organized in **Glen Echo** in 1891, and operated until 1903. Washington Grove’s Chautauqua Committee had its first season in 1902 and continued to offer well-attended programs for over a decade.<sup>45</sup>

## WOMEN

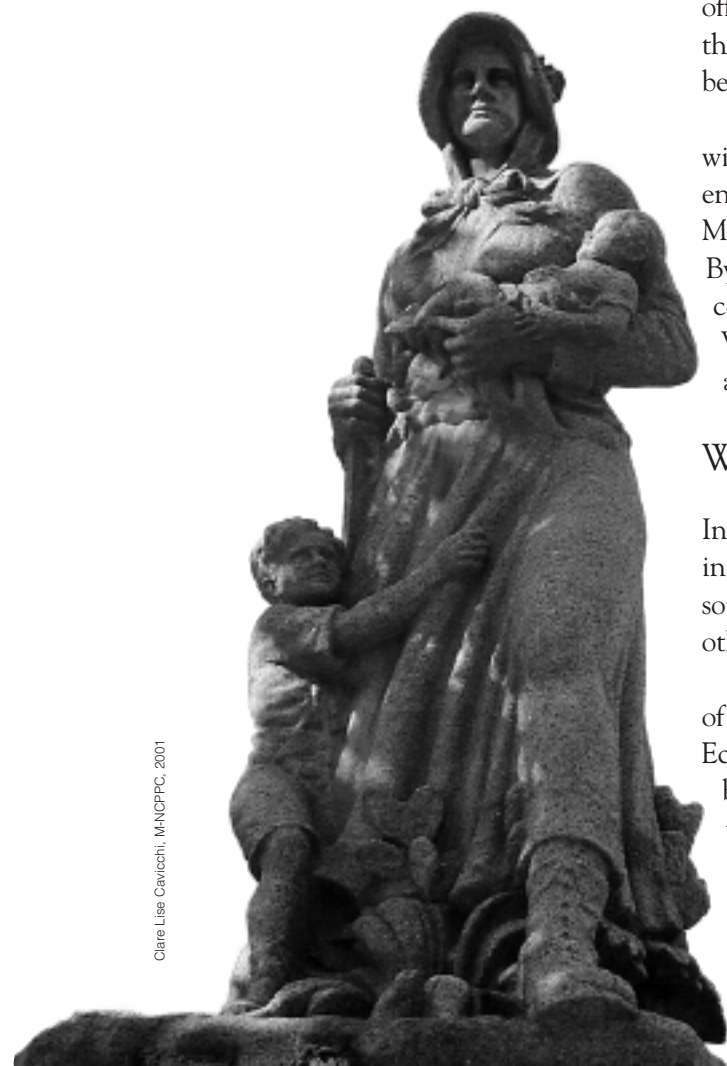
In diverse and remarkable ways, women have made major contributions in the history of Montgomery County. The lives and achievements of some Montgomery County women are legendary, while the significance of others is often overlooked.

The first National Historic Site dedicated to the accomplishments of a woman was the **Clara Barton House** (c1892). The structure, in Glen Echo, served first as a warehouse for disaster relief supplies and, in 1897, became headquarters of the organization and Barton’s residence. From this house, she organized and directed American Red Cross relief efforts for victims of natural disasters and war.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>44</sup>Mark Walston, Sugar Loaf Mountain Chapel, Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, 1978.

<sup>45</sup>Less permanent camp meeting grounds existed from the early 1800s, including Hopewell Chapel, near Damascus, and Federal Chapel, Colesville. Hiebert and MacMaster, p.212. Philip K. Edwards, *Washington Grove, 1873–1937*. 1988.

<sup>46</sup>The National Park Service owns the **Clara Barton House**, which is interpreted as a house museum.



Rachel Carson, renowned biologist, naturalist, writer, and poet, drew public attention to the danger of chemical pesticides and herbicides to public health. She was living in the Silver Spring house she designed when she wrote, in 1962, her remarkable book *Silent Spring*. This influential work dramatically altered the way Americans thought about the natural environment and led to the establishment of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1970. Carson was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest official honor that can be bestowed upon a civilian. The **Rachel Carson House** (1956) was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1993.

Several women from the Sandy Spring community were influential in women's independence and the suffrage movement. Mary Bentley Thomas (1845-1923), as president of the Women's Suffrage of Maryland, played a major role in the struggle for women's rights. Mary Thomas grew up at **Bloomfield** in Sandy Spring and succeeded Sandy Spring resident Caroline Hallowell Miller as president of the state suffrage association.

Elizabeth Ellicott Lea (1797-1858) was an influential writer of one of the best-loved house-keeping guides of the era, *Domestic Cookery, Useful Receipts and Hints to Young Housekeepers*. Betsy Lea, as she was known to the family, was well educated, industrious, and a liberal Quaker. Intending the book to serve as a handbook for the inexperienced newlywed, she published her cookbook at her own expense in 1845. By 1879, 19 editions had been published. Elizabeth Ellicott Lea inherited **Walnut Hill** and expanded the c1820 brick house, installing a bake oven to test her recipes.

Representing less well-known but influential women is the **Madonna of the Trail** statue in Bethesda. The Daughters of the American Revolution erected twelve identical sculptures to commemorate American pioneer women and their role in the country's westward expansion. The Bethesda statue was erected on Wisconsin Avenue in 1929, marking an important route taken by settlers traveling to the West.

Women have played active roles in promoting education and fostering community life, often creating organizations to promote their cause. Two of the earliest, the Women's Mutual Improvement Association (1857) and the Home Interest Society (1870), started in Sandy Spring. The Takoma Park Women's Club established the first public library in the town of Takoma Park, in a donated house in the mid-1930s. The Lincoln Avenue residence is in the present **Takoma Park Historic District**. In Rockville, the Women's Club, established in 1900, created that city's first library in Dr. Stonestreet's Office, now located in the **West Montgomery**



Rachel Carson in her Silver Spring house after the publication of her seminal work, *Silent Spring*, 1963.

Opposite top: The architectural fantasyland known as **National Park Seminary** was a finishing school for young women established in 1894.

Opposite bottom: **Clara Barton House**.



National Park Seminary Catalog, 1937-38. Courtesy: Save Our Seminary

**Avenue Historic District.**<sup>47</sup> **National Park Seminary** (1894) in Forest Glen was a finishing school for young women designed to provide skills for managing estates and operating in social venues of wealthy families.

Lilly Moore Stone (1861- 1960) was an outstanding civic leader who founded the Montgomery County Historical Society and a shrewd businesswoman who operated the Stoneyhurst Stone Quarries. Following a disastrous barn fire and the death of her husband, Frank Pelham Stone, in 1921, Stone, in her early sixties, turned to a career in stone quarrying. Under Stone's direction over the next 30 years, Stoneyhurst stone, a granite-like mica schist gained a reputation as an excellent building material known

for its color, versatility, and durability. The stone was used in buildings and structures throughout the metro region, including the Washington Cathedral's Chapel of Aramathea and the National Zoo's birdhouse. Lilly Moore Stone's own residence **Glenmore** (1937), 8311 Comanche Court, is sheathed in Stoneyhurst stone.

A group of Montgomery County women formed the Farm Women's Cooperative as a self-help response to the severe economic conditions of the Great Depression. In 1932, they held the first market in an empty Bethesda storefront, selling fresh produce and home-made products directly to suburban families. The women built the permanent **Farm Women's Market** in 1934 and it has been in continuous use as a farm market ever since.

<sup>47</sup>Dr. Stonestreet's Office was originally located on East Montgomery Avenue. The Montgomery County Historical Society moved the building near the *Beall-Dawson House* and operates it as a museum.



David D. Ballard: HABS, 1976

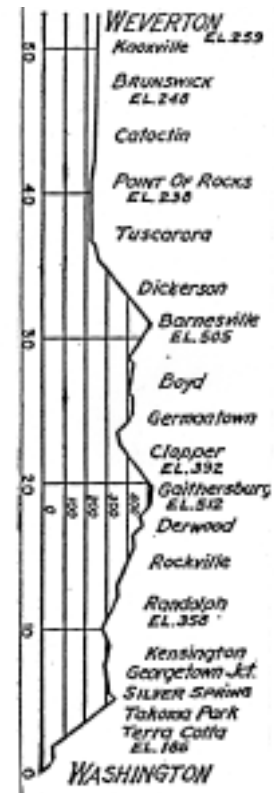


J. Thomas Scharf History of Western Maryland, 1882

### THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD

A metropolitan influence in Montgomery County began when the nation's capital was established in Washington, but mushroomed with the opening of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1873. Train stops became centers for trade, manufacturing, summer resorts, and suburban communities. While a trip from Rockville to Washington by wagon used to take hours over rough and muddy roads, a train ride took 45 minutes at a cost of 45 cents. The railroad revitalized the farm economy with ready availability of lime fertilizer and readily accessible markets for perishable farm produce. Dairy farmers especially benefited from quick, cheap shipment.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>48</sup>Sugarloaf Regional Trails, Inventory of Historic Sites, Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.



Reproduced from Herbert H. Harwood, Jr. Impossible Challenge (1979)

The Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railway through Montgomery County opened in 1873. This B & O grade profile, from the 1920s, illustrates the elevation of Montgomery County stations along the Metropolitan Branch.

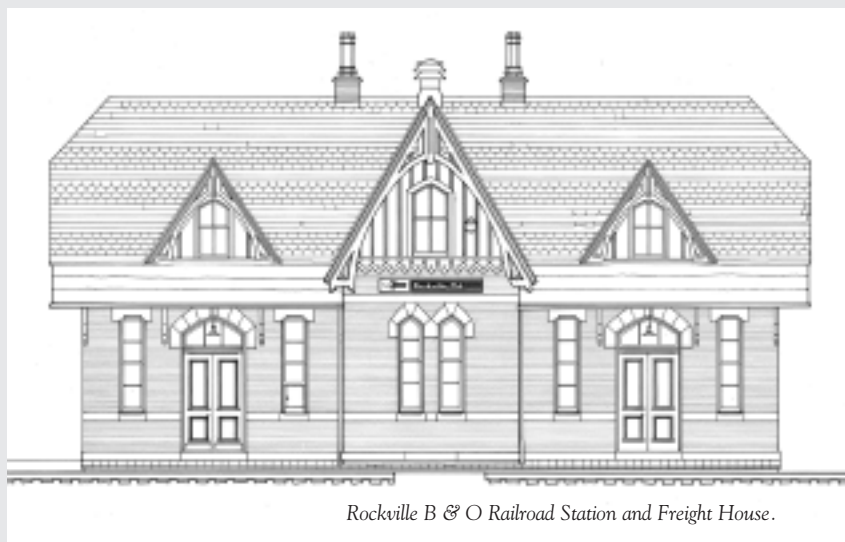
Trains brought city dwellers out for weekends in the country and enabled farmers to ship perishable goods to market. The train came through several times a day, stopping at 13 stations in Montgomery County. Clopper Station vicinity, north of Gaithersburg.



Montgomery County Historical Society

## RAILROAD ARCHITECTURE

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company hired Baltimore architect Ephraim Francis Baldwin to develop standardized designs for the railroad stations. Four Baldwin-designed stations in Montgomery County have remained. **Rockville Station** (1873) and **Gaithersburg Station** (1884) are brick structures, while **Kensington Station** (1891) and **Dickerson Station** (1891) are frame. The Colonial Revival **Silver Spring Station** dates from 1945, replacing an 1878 station, a twin of the Rockville station. The new Silver Spring Station was better able to serve the booming suburban population.\* Two massive stone viaducts are noteworthy on the Metropolitan Branch, crossing the Great Seneca Creek and the Little Monocacy. Both built in 1906, they are the product of a massive modernization campaign of Leonor Loree who came to the B & O from the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1901. The viaducts are uncommon on B & O lines yet more typically found on the Pennsylvania Railroad, evidence of Loree's influence. The **Waring Viaduct** is a 350 foot-long, three-arch bridge of roughly-dressed granite that supports railroad tracks which are about 70 feet above the Great Seneca Creek. The **Little Monocacy Viaduct** has not yet been evaluated for historic designation.



Rockville B & O Railroad Station and Freight House.

HABS, 1977

\*Carlos P. Avery, "The Stations on the Metropolitan Branch, B & O RR," *The Bulletin of the Railroad Station Historical Society*, 15:5 (Sept-Oct 1982). Susan Soderberg, *The Met: A History of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad, Its Stations and Towns*, Germantown Historical Society, 1998. The Washington Grove station closed in 1954 and was demolished. In 1997 a waiting shed was constructed, based on a 1906 B & O design. Stations at Garrett Park and Barnesville, demolished in the same era, have been replaced respectively by a Landover waiting shed and a Rockville gas metering station. The Germantown station was rebuilt, after a 1978 fire destroyed the original 1891 station, and was supplemented by a waiting shed in 1998.



Md.-Va. Milk Producers Assn., *Milk for the Nation's Capital* (1950).  
Courtesy: Mary M. Garrett Abert

**Maple Spring Farm** was, by 1950, one of the leading dairy farms in Maryland. The 19-bay barn was built in 1942.

## DAIRY FARMING

By the early 1900s, half of all the farms within three miles of the railroad were in the dairy business. Large, specialized dairy farms became the county's chief form of agriculture by 1915. When road improvements after World War I made feasible trucking milk into the District of Columbia, dairy farms became common throughout the county. Dairying became a source of wealth through the mid-1900s. Farms grew larger to produce necessary feed for large dairy herds. Constructing a new generation of barns, farmers used concrete, an easily maintained material that met new sanitary requirements. These gambrel-roof, concrete block dairy barns became a prominent feature of the rural landscape.<sup>49</sup>

One of the earliest dairy farmers in Montgomery County was Colonel James Alexander Boyd, a Scottish immigrant who established a 1,100-acre farm in 1873. Boyd was a construction engineer for the building of the B & O Railroad. His estate, known as Bonnie Brae, became a model dairy farm with lush pastures and productive grain fields, thanks to shipped-in

<sup>49</sup>MacMaster and Hiebert, pp.239-43. Andrea Rebeck, "Montgomery County in the Early Twentieth Century: A Study of Historical and Architectural Themes," *Silver Spring: Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission and Maryland Historical Trust*, 1987.

fertilizer and proper drainage. Boyd imported Scottish dairy cows, and built a large house and dairy complex complete with tenant houses and store for employees. Also on his property, he built houses for railroad workers. The railroad station and the community that grew around it became known as Boyds.

## SUMMER RESORTS

In search of cooler summer locales, Washington residents flocked to elevated and shaded Montgomery County. In the 1840s, Francis Preston Blair, editor of the *Washington Globe*, became enchanted by a glittering spring east of Rock Creek and established the estate he called Silver Spring. Distinguished Washingtonians who subsequently built summer houses in the area that came to be known as Silver Spring were Crosby Noyes, *Washington Star* editor, and George Washington Riggs, founder of Riggs National Bank. Riggs's house, known today as the **Riggs-Thompson House**, still stands at 711 Pershing Drive.

Later in the century, commuter trains brought summer residents and vacationers to Montgomery County's countryside. The Metropolitan Branch of the B & O began running in 1873. The same year, Methodist church organizers established the Washington Grove Camp Meeting as a summer retreat. Opening for business on the meeting ground in 1881, the Albany Hotel had rooms to house visitors and a dining hall that also served campers. After the close of the last camp meeting in 1924, the hotel fell into disrepair and was torn down.

Further north, in the Ten Mile Creek area near Boyds, farmers expanded houses and speculators built boarding houses to meet the needs of seasonal visitors. Somerset T. Williams built the grand 22-room Burdette hotel known as **High View** (1887). The area's resort business peaked between 1910 and 1915.

Hotels in Rockville offered lodging to salesmen and travelers in the county seat. The **Woodlawn Hotel**, 500 West Montgomery Avenue, was the only Rockville hotel built and operated primarily for the summer resort trade. Built between 1887 and 1890, the 40-room brick hotel (p. 71) was a popular destination for about a decade. In 1909, the building became a private sanitarium, renamed Chestnut Lodge. The structure, located in Rockville's **West Montgomery Avenue Historic District**, remains today a reminder of the heyday of the summer resort hotel.

Many hotels that opened in Montgomery County were financially unsuccessful. Takoma Park developer Benjamin F. Gilbert opened the 160-room North Takoma Hotel in 1892-3, on today's Montgomery College site. In 1908 it became the Bliss Electrical School, but was destroyed by fire the same year, just after it was renovated. The Glen Sligo Hotel of 1900 offered a roller coaster and bowling alleys, yet operated at a loss and was sold in 1902.



Andrea Rebeck, M-NCPPC, 1987.

*The gambrel roof dairy barn that became the icon of the American farm through much of the 20th century enjoyed its greatest popularity in the 1930s-40s. Francis Windolph built a huge concrete block dairy barn on his Dawsonville farm about 1930.*

*Francis Preston Blair's estate, known as Silver Spring, was established about 1842. The Gothic Revival-influenced house, seen in this 1920s photograph, was razed in 1955. Surviving are the **Acorn Park** gazebo and the Silver Spring itself. Blair's son James Blair subdivided his own house from the estate grounds, which he called the Moorings and is known today as the **Jesup Blair House** and **Local Park**.*



John C. Proctor, Washington Past and Present, 1930. Courtesy: Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

The hotel became a casino and, when protesting residents led the Town of Takoma Park to tear down the streetcar access, owners were forced to close and the hotel was demolished.<sup>50</sup>

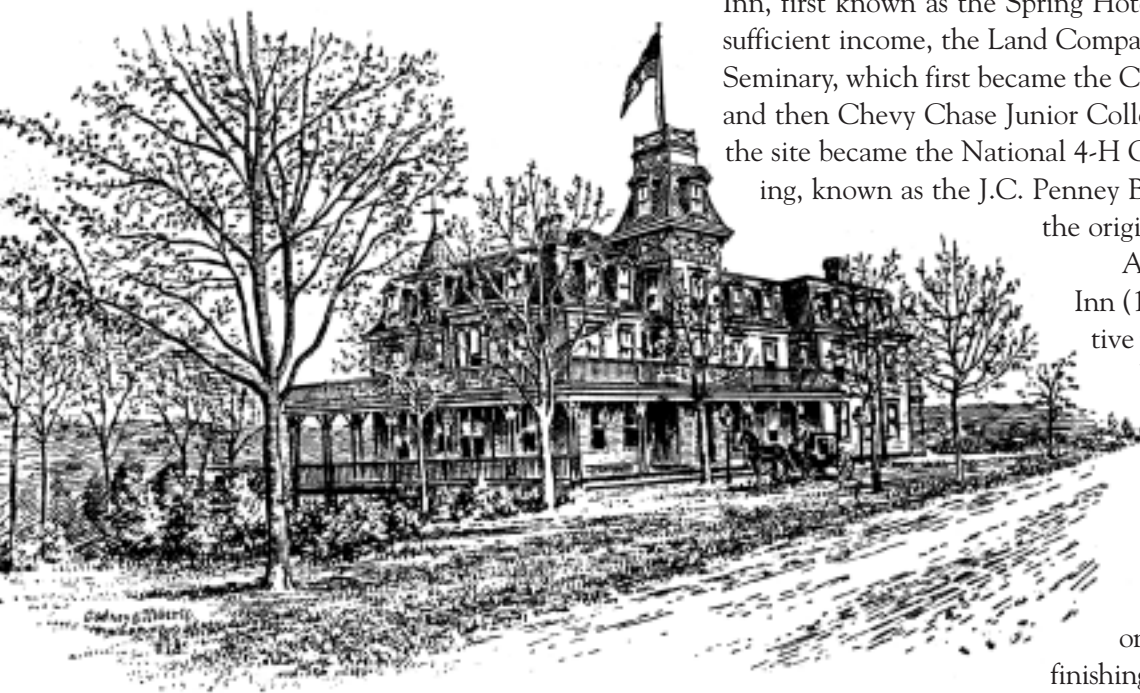
In 1893, the Chevy Chase Land Company built the Chevy Chase Inn, first known as the Spring Hotel. When the hotel failed to bring in sufficient income, the Land Company leased the hotel as a Young Ladies Seminary, which first became the Chevy Chase College for Young Ladies, and then Chevy Chase Junior College. After the college closed in 1950, the site became the National 4-H Center Headquarters. The main building, known as the J.C. Penney Building (1976), is a reconstruction of the original hotel structure.

An ornate Stick Style hotel, the Forest Inn (1887), was the centerpiece of a speculative real estate development in Forest Glen. When the hotel proved unsuccessful, John and Vesta Cassedy purchased the site and converted it, in 1894, into a finishing school for young women. The hotel became the centerpiece of the **National Park Seminary** campus. The facility became one of the most popular and exclusive finishing schools in the Washington area.

Envisioning a Potomac River resort reminiscent of the Catskills, the Baltzley brothers built a majestic hotel in 1889 called the Glen Echo Café (p. 38). Designed in a rustic style, the immense, sprawling hotel was constructed of rough-hewn logs from 30,000 trees. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1890, after only one summer season. The following year, however, Glen Echo was chosen for an assembly site for a Chautauqua, part of a national circuit of educational and cultural events. In 1911, a streetcar company transformed the site into **Glen Echo Park**, an amusement park that attracted visitors into the 1960s.

One of the few financially successful hotels was the magnificent Cabin John Hotel. Rosa Bobinger opened a lunchroom to serve co-workers of her husband, Joseph, a stonemason engaged

in building the **Cabin John Bridge**. An engineering marvel of its day, it was the largest single-span masonry bridge in the world. In 1873, the Bobingers built a modest lodge, and expanded the operation to eventually create a 40-bedroom hotel with two 100-seat banquet halls, three bars, and numerous smaller halls and shops. The hotel, which reached its peak of popularity from the 1890s to 1910, remained open until 1925 and was destroyed by fire in 1931.<sup>51</sup>



Cabin John Hotel, early postcard view.

Somerset T. Williams built a 22-room hotel in 1887, naming it **High View** in honor of its setting on a knoll overlooking Ten Mile Creek Valley. Located in the community of Burdette, just outside Boyds, Williams' inn was also known as the Burdette Hotel.



Kimberly Frothro, Traceries.

<sup>50</sup>Ellen R. Marsh and Mary Anne O'Boyle. *Takoma Park: Portrait of a Victorian Suburb*. Takoma Park, Md: Historic Takoma, Inc, 1984.

<sup>51</sup>Andrea Price Stevens, "Suburban Summer Resorts, 1870-1910," *The Montgomery County Story*, 24:3 (August 1981).



## CASTLES

From the late 19th century to the early 20th century, several imaginative property owners in Montgomery County built fantastical structures designed to resemble medieval castles. The Baltzley brothers Edwin and Edward envisioned the Potomac as Montgomery County's answer to Germany's Rhineland. The brothers built stone castles to serve as models for their Glen Echo community. The Baltzleys bought promoted the scenic views of the river and opened a series of granite quarries. Houses were built beginning in 1890. Still standing are the **Baltzley Castle**, **Charles Castle**, and **Kimmel House**. Also dating from about 1890 is the **Glen Echo Chautauqua Tower**. A prolific inventor, Edwin Baltzley made his fortune on a patented mechanical eggbeater. The brothers, beginning in 1888, purchased over 900 acres and platted the Glen Echo Heights subdivision. A disastrous 1890 fire at the Baltzley's Glen Echo Cafe and rumors of malaria put an end to the Baltzley's real estate business.

Two castles were built near Forest Glen as part of the private girl's school. John and Vesta Cassedy established National Park Seminary, creating one of the most popular and exclusive finishing schools in the Washington area where young women from wealthy families were groomed to fulfill their roles as society matrons. A basic principle in the National Park Seminary program was the importance of understanding foreign and domestic culture. Underscoring this philosophy was the architecture and interior design on campus, inspired by the grand, international architecture of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Between 1894 and 1907, the Cassedys constructed a score of fanciful buildings, including the English Garden Castle. The structure is in the **National Park Seminary Historic District**. Near the railroad station, James Ament, headmaster succeeding John Cassedy, created a complex of stores known as The Castle. Located at 10 Post Office Road, the structure began as a general store and post office in 1883. Several small stores, post office, and apartments were united in a castle theme created by granite crenellations and turrets. The store complex is located in the **Capitol View Park Historic District**.

Clarence and Daisy Calhoun built Rossdhu Castle (1927) near Rock Creek in Chevy Chase. The residence was allegedly designed to resemble the family's ancestral home in Scotland. Though the main house was demolished in 1957, the matching gatehouse residence still stands near Woodbine Road and Beech Drive.



The Athenaeum of Philadelphia

*Edwin and Edward Baltzley commissioned Philadelphia architect Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr. to design a series of castle-like structures for their Glen Echo Heights community. The brothers envisioned the region as America's version of the German Rhineland. Chandler's rendering, made between 1890 and 1891, depicts a residence that bears similarity with the **Kimmel House** on Mohican Road.*



Hazel Reynolds Collection, Park Historians Office, M-NGPFC.

*Glen Echo Café Entrance, c1890.*

## RAILROAD ERA SUBURBANIZATION

After the Civil War, polluted drinking water, disease epidemics, and shortage of affordable housing plagued Washington residents. Developers and the B & O Railroad promoted Montgomery County land in the 1880s by emphasizing fresh water, freedom from disease, picturesque scenery, and low-cost housing. These virtues are reflected in the names speculators



Railroad Crossing in **Takoma Park** in the early 20th century.

chose for the communities they platted along the railroad line: Takoma Park (1883), Forest Glen, Capitol View Park, Garrett Park each established in 1887, and Kensington (1890). By 1891, a dozen communities were platted along the railroad line. Architects designed houses to set the tone for new development. For \$6.45 a month, a Garrett Park resident could travel the 12½-mile route and arrive at Washington's Union Station in 34 minutes. The first railroad suburb in the county was **Linden**, platted in 1873, the year the Metropolitan Branch opened. Locals referred to Linden as Yankee Town for the predominance of residents from northern states.<sup>52</sup>

Land in Montgomery County was cheaper than in the District of Columbia. For \$4,000, in 1903, a person could buy a half-acre lot in the District of Columbia and get "eighteen feet front, a six-room brick house, a lawn as big as a small hall bedroom, and a back yard three long strides each way." For the same amount, in Takoma Park,

*"he will get eight rooms and an attic, a front lawn bigger than his entire town lot, side lawns thirty feet wide, and a back lot a hundred feet each way. He will find three or four good oak trees, already on his lot, and can plant maples or poplars or willows, ten of them if he likes, and not crowd them. He can have twenty fruit trees in his back yard, or he can raise two hundred chickens."*<sup>53</sup>

The B & O Railroad promoted suburban development, publishing brochures and maps promoting "the pleasures as well as the advantages of a home in the country."

By 1888, the company offered half-price freight of construction material and furnishings destined for sites along the Metropolitan Branch. During this era, builders used triple-beaded, tongue and groove lumber to construct houses in railroad communities. This distinctive lumber, which was likely transported in bulk from Washington's lumberyards, was creatively used for interior paneling, exterior siding, and porch ceilings.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>52</sup>Andrea Price Stevens, "Suburban Summer Resorts, 1870-1910," *The Montgomery County Story*, 24:3 (August 1981).

<sup>53</sup>M-NCPPC research files, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Schedule, June 1891. Fava Naeff & Co. Real Estate Map of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad, 1890.

<sup>54</sup>*Washington Times*, "Takoma Park: Unique Among Washington Suburbs," 1903.

<sup>54</sup>Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, "Suburban Homes along the line of the Picturesque B & O." 1888. Triple-beaded lumber is found in Linden (2312 Warren Court, 1874), Washington Grove (127 and 201 Grove Avenue, c1883-4), and Garrett Park (4711 Waverly Avenue, 1889).

Though many architectural styles are represented in railroad suburbs, including Second Empire, Stick Style, and Shingle Style, the leading design of early suburban houses was Queen Anne (a discussion of architectural styles follows in Chapter Two). These substantial, turreted, asymmetrical residences dominate the early development of communities such as Kensington, Takoma Park, Somerset, and Garrett Park.

Despite the conveniences inherent in railroad suburbs, decades passed before the subdivisions fully developed. With the intent of preserving open space around their residences, many families purchased two or more lots, with houses straddling lot lines. Many were summer residences for wealthy Washington families. As historian Andrea Rebeck wrote, "Commuting by train proved not to be as convenient as originally proposed...The train schedule, travel time and fares which increased the farther one went from the city line, discouraged moderate and middle income families from building homes too far out on the rail line."<sup>55</sup>

### STREETCAR ERA SUBURBANIZATION

In the late 1890s, Montgomery County real estate speculators began to use streetcar technology and resorts to draw residents to new suburban communities. Chevy Chase was the county's first and most influential streetcar suburb planned and developed between 1892 and 1930. It was the most visionary investment in Montgomery County real estate. Upscale residences in a comprehensively planned environment set the tone for early twentieth century neighborhoods throughout northwest Washington and southern Montgomery County. Architecturally, **Chevy Chase Village** contains the county's highest concentration of outstanding architect-designed suburban houses rendered in post-Victorian styles of the period 1890-1930. Together, the surviving plan and architecture of Chevy Chase Village represents one of the most intact and important examples of suburban planning and architectural expression built in the region before World War II.

Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada incorporated the Chevy Chase Land Company in 1890 and arranged for the purchase of land along a proposed streetcar line. From the beginning, Newlands sought to develop a singular



*The Chevy Chase Land Company extended Connecticut Avenue into Montgomery County and established the streetcar line known as Rock Creek Railway. This view of Connecticut Avenue, taken about 1915, looks south from Bradley Lane.*



<sup>55</sup>Andrea Rebeck, p.3.



Chevy Chase Historical Society. Courtesy: Aria Mesrobian

neighborhood of the finest quality. Newlands' comprehensive plan included zoning, architectural design guidelines, landscaping, and infrastructure, including construction of the Rock Creek Railway, trestle bridges over Rock Creek, water and sewer systems, and an electric powerhouse. The \$1,250,000 corporate investment in the infrastructure of the region was a remarkable statement of faith in the growth and progress of the national capital area and created the foundation for regional community building on an unprecedented comprehensive scale. Taken as a whole, the buildings in Chevy Chase Village—sited along the planned, curving street system and landscaped grounds—represent an important cultural expression of American wealth and power in the early twentieth century and reflect in their designs the optimism and comfort considered central to domestic architecture of the post-Victorian American suburb.<sup>56</sup>

In all, Montgomery County had six major streetcar lines with terminals at Takoma Park, Forest Glen, Kensington, Rockville, Great Falls, and Cabin John. To attract riders to streetcar lines, developers created amusement parks at the terminus, such as Takoma Park's Wildwood Park, Chevy Chase Lake, and Glen Echo Park. The Tenallytown and Rockville line (1890) operated Bethesda Park amusement park at its northern terminus that was extended to the Rockville fairgrounds and then, in 1904, to Woodlawn Hotel. The community of **Somerset** was platted in 1890 along this line, which is present day Wisconsin Avenue.

Fava Naeff and Co. Real Estate Map of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad, 1890.

<sup>56</sup>For a comprehensive history of Chevy Chase, see Elizabeth Jo Lampl and Kimberly Prothro Williams, *Chevy Chase: A Home Suburb for the Nation's Capital*. Silver Spring, Md: Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.



Library of Congress

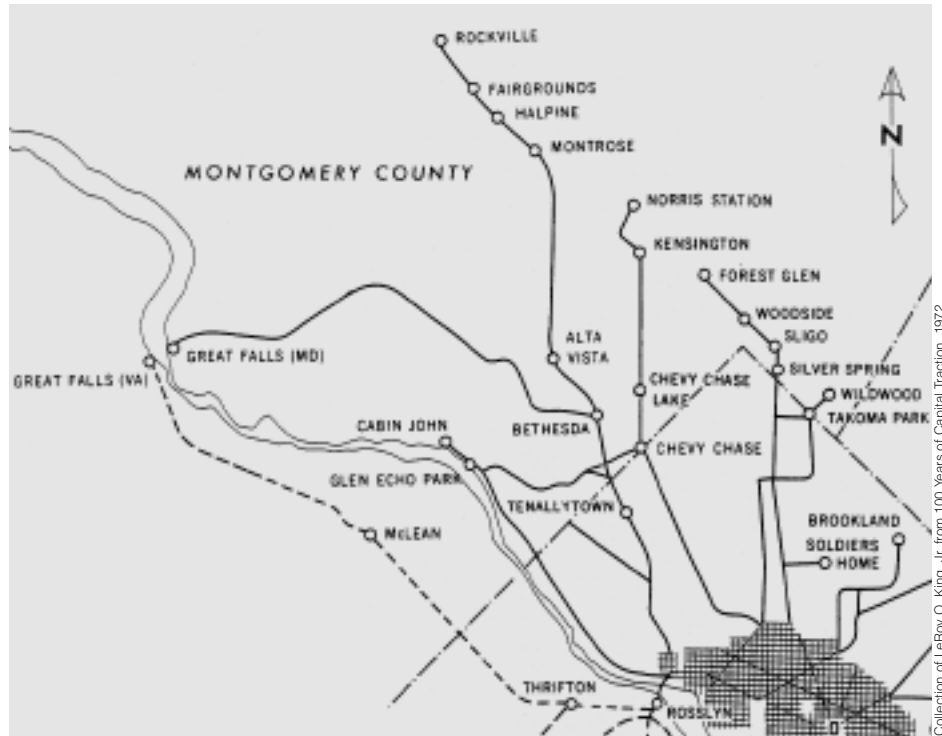
Communities that had been platted in the railroad era blossomed in the streetcar era as Montgomery County's population grew in the 1920s. In Takoma Park, eight subdivisions opened along trolley lines and the population soared, making the community the tenth largest incorporated town in Maryland by 1922. The houses built in this era reflect changing American tastes in architecture, from the elaborate ornamentation of the late 19th century to more practical, simplified designs. Scores of Craftsman style bungalows, with low sloping roofs and exposed rafter tails, came to characterize Takoma Park streetscapes.<sup>57</sup>

#### RECREATION: HUNT & COUNTRY CLUBS, PARKS, & BASEBALL

In the 1920s and 1930s, Montgomery County became a recreational playground for Metropolitan area residents. It was the era of the so-called "white collar invasion" of the county, when Washingtonians with increasing leisure time joined country clubs, converted working farms into horse farms, and went to baseball games.

The image of country living came in part from prominent Washingtonians who had established estates in Montgomery County. In the early 1900s, country estates designed by some of the nation's most accomplished architects graced Rockville Pike and dotted the countryside from North Chevy Chase to North Bethesda and Potomac. One of the earliest of several brick Classical Revival mansions was the **Charles Corby Estate** (c1914), now known as Strathmore Hall. Corby, a bread manufacturer and inventor, hired Charles Barton Keen to enlarge an existing house, creating a grand residence with oak paneling, parquet floors, stone fireplaces, and a two-story music room.

John Russell Pope, one of the nation's premier architects, designed two notable Classical Revival residences in Montgomery County. Pope's **Wilkins Estate** (c1917), near Rockville,



Streetcar Lines connecting Montgomery County and Washington, D.C.

When the facility opened in 1934, **Meadowbrook Stables** was hailed as one of the finest saddle clubs in the East.



<sup>57</sup>The history of the streetcar is presented at the National Capital Trolley Museum in Wheaton.



Lois Snyderman, 1991

Washington architect John J. Whelan designed the Beaux Arts style **Marwood** (1931). Original owners Samuel K. Martin III, heir to a Chicago fortune, and his wife Jane C. Martin entertained lavishly at Marwood, when they weren't living abroad. The Martins had a theatre installed for the amusement of family and friends.

Above right: Walter "Big Train" Johnson (1887-1946) was the fastest baseball pitcher in the history of the game when he was inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame, in 1936.



National Baseball Hall of Fame Library, Cooperstown, NY

summer home of Washington Post publisher John F. Wilkins, was featured in *The American Architect* magazine. A decade later, Pope designed **Woodend** (1927-8), in North Chevy Chase, for Chester Wells, a naval officer, and Marian Dixon Wells, Australian heiress. Nearby, a protégé of Pope, architect Edward Clarence Dean designed David Fairchild's Arts and Crafts and Japanese-influenced residence known as **In the Woods** (1910).

Wolcott Waggaman used Italian villa imagery in his design of financier Lyman and Elizabeth Kendall's **Kentsdale** residence (1928), built on a 1,000-acre estate in Potomac. On a site overlooking the Potomac River, John J. Whelan designed the monumental **Marwood** (1931) in high-style Beaux Arts style.

Montgomery County was home to two renowned baseball pitchers. Jack Bentley, born in Sandy Spring and owner of **Oakleigh**, played for the New York Giants. Walter "Big Train" Johnson, pitching for the Washington Senators, owned a farm in Bethesda known today as the **Walter Johnson House**. Bentley and Johnson competed against each other in the 1924 World Series. Johnson ultimately led his team to victory in the game that went to 11 innings. After retiring from his baseball career, Johnson served two terms as a County Commissioner.

The Maryland-National Park and Planning Commission was created in 1927 to manage a system of stream valley parks and oversee development of adjacent land. By 1932, there were 12 golf and country clubs in Montgomery County, which were three-quarters of the total clubs in the Metropolitan area. Accompanying some clubs were residential developments, such as Manor Park (1927) and Kenwood (1928). The Potomac Hunt moved to Montgomery County in 1931 when the Washington Riding and Hunt Club moved its kennels from Northwest Washington to Potomac. Since 1980, the Potomac Hunt has been quartered on Peach Tree Road, near



Claire Lise Cavicchi, M-NOPPC, 1998

Barnesville.<sup>58</sup> **Meadowbrook Stables** opened in 1934 in Rock Creek Park, Silver Spring, and hosted local, national, and international horse shows and festivities. Hailed as one of the finest saddle clubs in the East, the facility included a large Colonial Revival horse barn, outdoor riding ring, and blacksmith shop.

## DAWN OF THE AUTOMOBILE

At the turn of the 20th century, the automobile was an expensive novelty for the rich. Two decades later, the availability of mass-produced automobiles led to their widespread use. From 1920 to 1930, the number of registered cars in the nation more than tripled. By the end of that decade, one of every five residents in Montgomery County owned a car. The automobile age brought a new set of building types and development patterns. Builders designed roadside architecture to be recognized from behind the windshield of a moving automobile. Developers subdivided tracts of land away from previously settled railroad and streetcar lines.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>58</sup>A Washington Hunt traversed downtown Washington after its organization in 1828. The Chevy Chase Hunt evolved from the Dunblane Hunt Club, operating from 1892 until about 1912. The Washington Riding and Hunt Club had organized hunts in Rock Creek Park from the 1920s until the kennels were moved to Potomac in 1931. The name of the hunt changed in 1938 from the Riding and Hunt Club to the Potomac Hunt. Margo McConihe (Ed), "By-days and Bygone Days with the Potomac Hunt," in *History of Potomac*, Potomac Almanac, 1970. Austin H. Kiplinger, "The Potomac Hunt—A Few Facts," in *The How Not to Book of Country Life*, Montevideo, Christmas 1973.

<sup>59</sup>Chester H. Liebs, *Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture*, Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1985. Andrea Rebeck, "Montgomery County in the Early Twentieth Century," 1987.



Lake County (IL) Discovery Museum; Curt Teich Postcard Archives.

*A prime example of commercial roadside fantasies popular in the early 20th century, the **Cider Barrel** (c1922) promoted sweet cider in the era of Prohibition, when alcohol was banned. Postcard, c1922.*

*By the end of the 1920s, one in every five county residents owned an automobile. Photograph, c1926.*



Montgomery County Historical Society

## AUTOMOBILE-AGE ARCHITECTURE

As autos became more common, owners of general stores such as Poole's Store installed gas pumps to serve motoring tourists. Built in 1927, **Bonfield's Service Station** was an early establishment built to serve to growing automobile culture. Bonfield's has the same two story, gable-front form as Poole's Store. This two-story building form was commonly used for commercial structures in Montgomery County since the mid-1800s. Bonfield's had a gas pump out front and an open-air grease pit on the side.



Jack Boucher, HABES, 1987.

By the late 1920s, drive-through gas stations began to emerge on the scene. The Kensington Service Center (1926), in the **Kensington Historic District**, has a Bungalow-type form typical of these early buildings. A modest one-story office has a supported porch-like canopy sheltering the gas pumps.

By the 1930s, the most popular styling for gas stations included domestic imagery. Stations that looked like tiny houses fit in well with residential areas. In Takoma Park, the Tudor Revival mode was chosen for Glickman's Service Station (c1932), complete with stone-trimmed openings, half-timbered gables, and slate roof.

Just up the street, and dating from the same era, is the only remaining Art Deco gas station in the county, strategically located at the corner of Carroll and Ethan Allen Avenues. Both of these gas stations are in the **Takoma Park Historic District**.

One of the earliest shopping centers designed to accommodate the car, the **Silver Theatre and Shopping Center** in Silver Spring included a gas station surrounded by parking lot and affording a convenient way for drivers to get on and off the road. The gas station no longer stands. The Shopping Center is discussed in more detail in the following section on Automobile Suburbanization, which includes a discussion of early twentieth century movie theaters.

An outstanding example of early roadside architecture is found on Frederick Road (Rt. 355) near Germantown. Andrew Baker built the **Cider Barrel**, in 1926, to advertise his apple and cider business (opposite). Seeking customers among the droves of car travelers heading out of Washington, Baker carefully selected the Frederick Road site for his retail store, though his orchard was near the railroad community of Germantown. The oversize, streamline barrel quickly became a landmark and remains the beacon for a thriving roadside business today.

During this era, standardized hamburger stands became popular, serving a growing quick-lunch market. The first hamburger chain was White Castle, whose first stand opened in 1921. Following on its success, the Little Tavern chain opened in the Washington area. The restaurants drew on the nostalgia of domestic imagery with designs based on English cottage. Bethesda's **Little Tavern** is best preserved of those in Montgomery County. Two other Little Tavern structures still stand in Silver Spring.

One of the most popular wayside eateries in the early 1900s was the diner. In addition to offering a recognizable image to attract customers, diners came fully equipped with factory installed appliances, furniture, and décor. One of the earliest diner manufacturers was Jerry O'Mahony, established in 1913. The company was responsible for constructing Silver Spring's **Tastee Diner**, in 1946. The Streamline Moderne style is based on the form and styling of sleek, modern railroad cars. The exterior surface of porcelain enamel has rounded corners trimmed with curved bands of stainless steel wrapping around the diner's streamline form. A continuous band of ribbon windows flows across the front and sides. Jerry O'Mahoney, Inc. constructed the diner at its Elizabeth, N.J. factory and shipped it to Silver Spring in two sections. Owner Eddie Warner operated Tastee Diners in Rockville (1932), Bethesda (1939), Silver Spring (1946), and Laurel (1951). In addition to the Silver Spring diner, the Laurel and Bethesda models are still in place, though the latter has been extensively altered.

*The metal streamlined sign announcing Bonfield's Service Station (1921) heralded the fast pace of the automobile age. For 70 years, Walter Bonfield operated the MacArthur Boulevard business, living in the upper-level apartment. Bonfield expanded his automobile repair service to provide gasoline, installing gas pumps in 1936.*



## SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES IN THE AUTOMOBILE ERA

During the 1930s, Montgomery County's population rapidly increased as the Federal work force grew under President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs. During this decade, the population more than doubled, growing from 34,921 to 83,912.<sup>60</sup> High demand for housing among Washington workers coupled with increased use of the automobile led to development of new areas of the county. Much of the new development in the years before World War II was located near the District line. Single-family dwellings were the predominant housing type, yet multi-family housing complexes began to emerge.<sup>61</sup>

Garden apartments became a common multi-family housing type in the 1930s. In contrast to towering urban apartments with single entry and long hallways, garden apartments were a smaller-scale complex of 3- to 4-story structures. Several entrances in a cluster of buildings helped foster a sense of community, creating a mini-neighborhood. The first garden apartments in the county were the **Falkland Apartments**, built in 1936 at the intersection of 16th Street and East-West Highway in Silver Spring. Falkland Apartments marked the advent of large-scale community design and building as well as the beginning of unified site planning carefully fitted to the terrain. The Colonial-Revival Cupola Building is representative of this apartment complex and typical in its traditional styling of the majority of garden apartments. Less common were modernistic Art Deco style apartments of which **Montgomery Arms** is a prime example. Designed by Washington architect George T. Santmyers, who specialized in apartment houses, Montgomery Arms showcases modern materials and techniques including glass block, corner windows, and geometric machine-influenced design. The apartments represent the development of Silver Spring as a major suburban center.<sup>62</sup>

As the residential development of Silver Spring grew, the commercial district expanded. Throughout the 1920s, a number of substantial new commercial buildings were constructed, primarily along Georgia Avenue. By the 1930s, over sixty stores had opened in Silver Spring and formed an almost continuous ribbon of development. The southeast corner of Georgia Avenue and Colesville Road became the site of one of the most comprehensive and innovative retail developments in the region - the Silver Theatre and Shopping Center.

The **Silver Theatre and Shopping Center**, which opened in 1938, provides a rare example of an early planned neighborhood shopping center with parking integrated into the complex (pp. 48-49). This design exemplifies the cultural, economic and social history of Montgomery County and the Washington region in the 20th century as car-oriented shopping complexes replaced smaller-scale commercial development.

*The Rockville Post Office is one of three federally-funded post offices built in Montgomery County in the New Deal era.*

<sup>60</sup>Hiebert and MacMaster, p.302.

<sup>61</sup>In contrast with Washington, D.C., however, Montgomery County limited the number of multi-family complexes in this era. In 1941, County Commissioners passed a zoning moratorium prohibiting apartment buildings.

<sup>62</sup>Michael Copp, "Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form: Falkland Apartments," #36/12, Falkland Tenants Assn, 1980. Carol Kennedy, "Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form: Montgomery Arms Apartments," #36/7-2, M-NCPPC, 1990.



## NEW DEAL ARCHITECTURE

During the 1930s, Montgomery County benefited from President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs. One of the first three projects insured by the newly created Federal Housing Authority (FHA) was **Falkland Apartments** in Silver Spring, built between 1936 and 1938. Falkland embodied the improved rental housing design and site layout that the FHA developed and encouraged in this Post-Depression era. For more on the Falkland Apartments in the context of multi-unit housing, see the following section on automobile-era suburbanization.

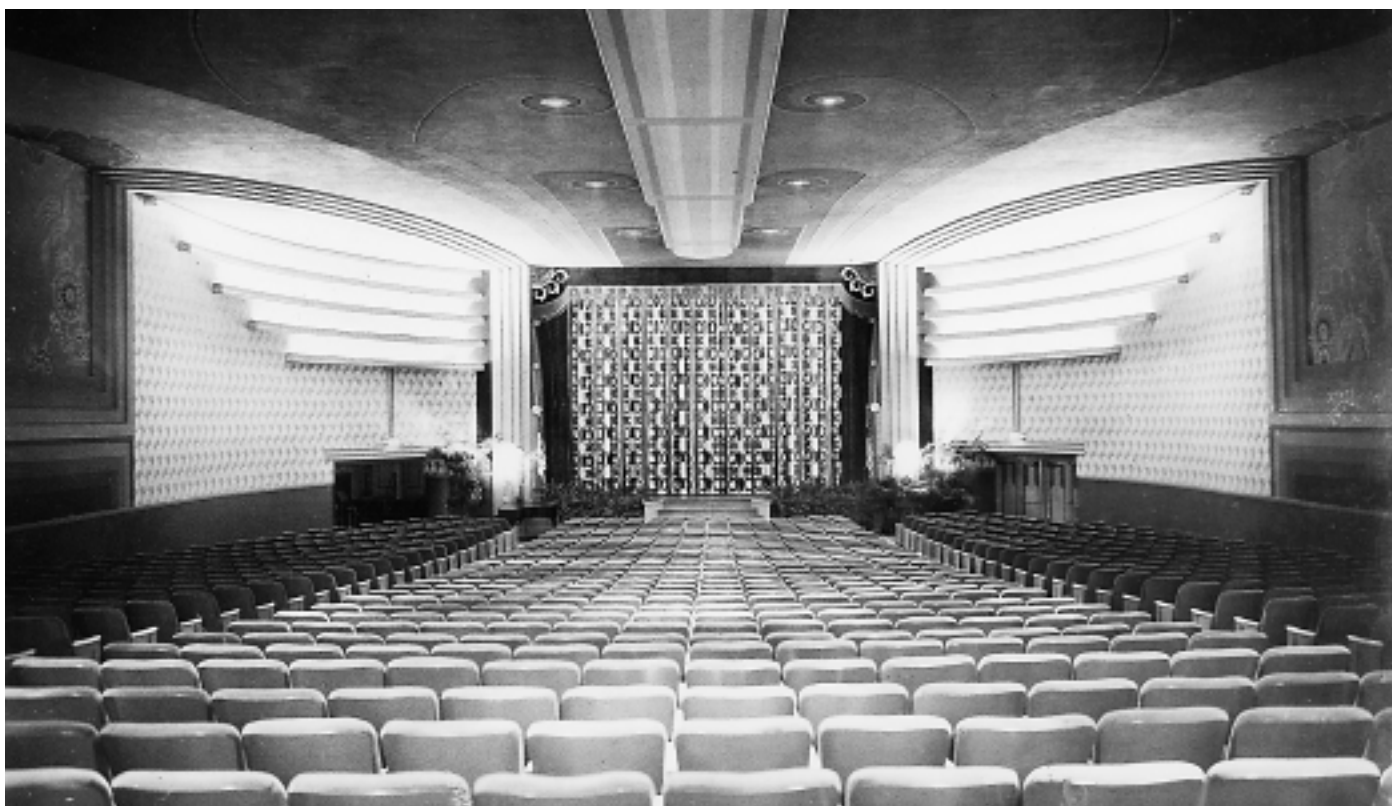
A prominent theme in New Deal architecture was regionalism, the intent to design buildings compatible with local styles, traditions, and materials. The Works Progress Administration funds built three post offices in the county, in Bethesda, Rockville, and Silver Spring. The **Bethesda Post Office** (1938) is built of locally-quarried Stoneyhurst stone. The **Rockville Post Office** (1939), in the Montgomery County Courthouse Historic District, is limestone and brick, reflective of the adjacent 1931 Grey Courthouse. The Neoclassical **Silver Spring Post Office** (1936) is contemporaneous with the similarly traditionally styled Falkland Apartments, predating the modernistic Silver Theatre and Shopping Center. The Department of the Treasury hired artists to paint murals for the lobbies of each of these post offices. Depicting local historical scenes, the murals were designed to boost civic pride in this post-Depression era. In 1997, the Silver Spring mural was installed at the Silver Spring Community Library. The **Bethesda-Chevy Chase Senior High School** (p. 25) and **Montgomery Blair High School** were both built in 1935 under the Public Works Administration.

Many historic structures in Montgomery County were recorded through a New Deal program known as the Historic American Building Survey (HABS). The Department of Interior established HABS in 1933 as a make-work program for architects, draftsmen and photographers. The first surveyors were charged with documenting a representative sampling of America's architectural heritage. Some 75 sites in Montgomery County have been recorded through the HABS program.

Innovative, motor-age elements of the complex included the parking areas at the front and rear, stores with double entrances so that they could be entered from the front or the rear parking areas, and a gas station that once stood at the corner of Georgia Avenue and Colesville Road.

The streamline design of the Silver Theatre and Shopping Center, by architect John Eberson, is symbolic of the dynamic industrial and technological advances of the period. The theater interior design, for example, makes reference to nautical design themes. Eberson, a nationally recognized theater architect, also designed the modernistic **Bethesda Theatre** (1938) on Wisconsin Avenue. The theaters have futuristic designs built with modern materials. Highlighting blond brick walls are linear bands of black brick. Aluminum and glass marquees race across the front façade. While the Bethesda Theatre was planned as part of a larger shopping complex, the project was downsized with only single flanking stores, yet it included a free 500-car parking lot. The 1,000 seat theater provided state-of-the-art facilities, including high fidelity sound system, the latest projection equipment, and air conditioning.

The opening of the Silver Theatre and Shopping Center began a building boom that revolutionized the character of Silver Spring. The post World War II era brought a flurry of commercial construction, much of which was also in the streamlined Moderne style. These new buildings formed Montgomery County's first large-scale downtown area. The Silver Theatre and Shopping Center was at the head of major commercial changes in Silver Spring. In 1949, a reporter for the *Washington Times-Herald* summed up the tremendous changes: "...ten years ago, there was only 6,000 people to shop in Silver Spring, and District merchants called it a 'country town.' This year there are 60,000 and...nearly seven times



The Mitchell Wolfson, Jr. Collection, The Wolfsonian-Florida International University, Miami Beach, Florida.



Lake County (IL) Discovery Museum, Curt Teich Postcard Archives, 6B-H353

*The Silver Theatre and Shopping Center complex, which opened in 1938, is a rare example of an early planned neighborhood shopping center designed for the automobile. A parking lot and gas station were integral features of the complex. Postcard, 1946.*

*Silver Theatre interior, 1938.*

that number to drive to Silver Spring to buy...Within this wonderful decade, Silver Spring has become the largest business community in Maryland, excepting only Baltimore.”<sup>63</sup>

## TECHNOLOGY – FEDERAL AND INDEPENDENT SITES

The Federal government selected Montgomery County for institutional complexes beginning in the 1930s. The **Bethesda Naval Hospital Tower complex** (pg. 50) was built in the early years of World War II as the U.S. Navy’s principal center of medical practice. Franklin Delano Roosevelt selected the Bethesda site and provided the design concept. The National Institutes of Health was established in 1938, and was expanded nine years later to include the adjacent George Freeland Peter Estate. The Naval

Surface Warfare Center built the **David W. Taylor Model Basin** (1937-40) on a 186-acre tract in Cabin John. The facility enabled ship-builders, both governmental and commercial, to test ship designs using scale models.

The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey’s Edwin Smith, an astronomer and geophysicist, established observatories in Rockville and Gaithersburg in the 1890s. Smith built the USGS’s first astronomical observatory for the study of latitude variation, in a small Forest Avenue building in Rockville’s **West Montgomery Avenue Historic District**. The **Gaithersburg Latitude Observatory** (1899) is one of six international observatories established by the International Geodetic Association to study the nature of the Earth’s wobble on its rotational axis. In 1957, the Federal Government purchased 555 acres of Gaithersburg land for the relocation of the National Bureau of Standards, now the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Technological innovations in the early 1900s are represented in Montgomery County’s historic sites. Two Wheaton sites are landmarks in the history of communications technologies. The **Jenkins Broadcasting Station** (1929) was the center of operations for television pioneer Charles Francis Jenkins. With its twin 100-foot steel transmitting towers, Jenkins’

<sup>63</sup>Gwen Marcus, “Approved and Adopted Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Silver Theatre and Shopping Center, and Tastee Diner,” M-NCPPC, 1994.



Lake County (IL) Discovery Museum, Curt Teich Postcard Archives

Radio Movie Broadcast Station, operating from 1929 until 1932, provided one of the earliest regularly scheduled television services in the country.

In contrast to the traditional residential appearance of the Jenkins Station, the **WTOP Transmitter Building** (1939-40) had a futuristic design reflecting a new era in radio technology. Located on University Boulevard, the transmitter was designed by Washington architect E. Burton Corning. The state-of-the-art facility broadcast at 50,000 watts, the maximum power the Federal Communications Commission allowed, becoming the Washington area's most powerful broadcasting station.

## THE FUTURE OF HISTORIC SITES

The dual nature that has characterized the county's past remains a defining feature of Montgomery County today. Newcomers are often astonished by the contrast of working farms and high-tech companies, rural villages and urban downtowns.

Northern regions in the county have retained a rural character into the 21st century. One third of the county's land, about 90,000 acres, is protected farmland in the Agricultural Reserve. Of this land, about 50,000 acres is preserved farmland, protected by such programs as Transfers of Development Rights and state and local easements. The Montgomery County Agricultural Fair remains the largest county fair in Maryland. In addition to protected farmland, the County has 45,000 acres of local and federal parkland.

The southern and central portions of the county have an increasingly urban and contemporary character. While major population centers in the mid-1900s were in down-County areas, concentrated in Silver Spring,

*The Bethesda Naval Hospital Tower* (1939-42), 8901 Wisconsin Avenue, is a modernistic Art Deco complex designated on the National Register of Historic Places. 1943 view.

*Opposite: When this photograph was taken in 1917, water flowed in the Silver Spring, near the Acorn Gazebo on Francis Preston Blair's 42-acre estate.*

*Today, the newly restored spring and gazebo are protected in an urban park near the revitalized Silver Spring Central Business District.*



Montgomery County Historical Society

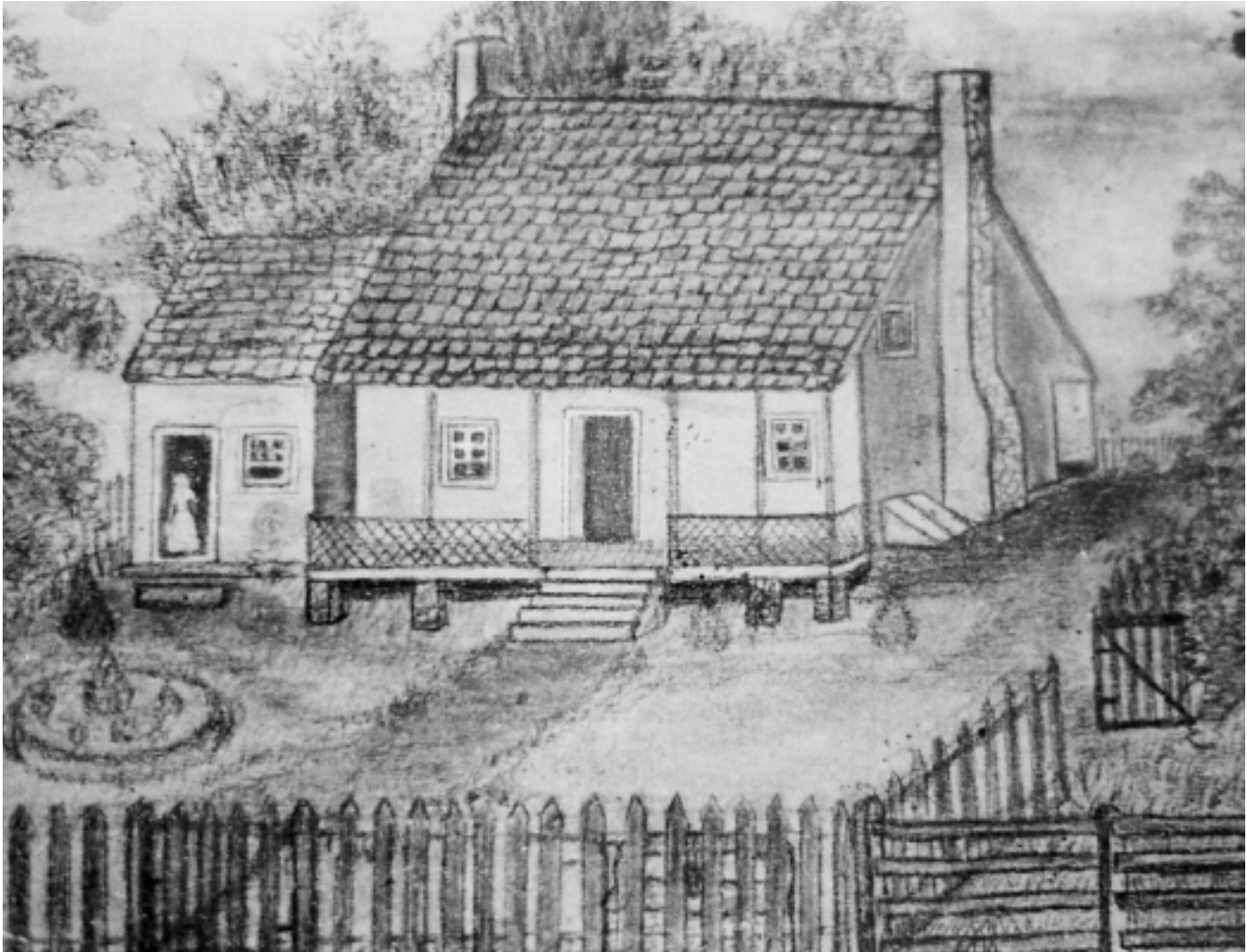


Clare Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2001

Bethesda, and Wheaton, in recent years more and more people have been moving to communities in the county's center. The majority of growth in the last decade has occurred in the Germantown and Gaithersburg areas, near the High-Tech Corridor created along Interstate 270. The county's population rose from 164,000 in 1950 to 855,000 in 2001, and is expected to reach 1 million by the year 2020.<sup>64</sup> Increased development in northern parts of the county threatens its rural character. Farmland and woodland have been increasingly subdivided for residential use. The intensive development of the land for residential and commercial use; the loss of agricultural open space; and the increasing impact of roads and traffic on what was once a rural area presents major challenges for the preservation of remaining historic resources. An average of 3,500 housing units per year have been constructed in the past decade, while an average of eleven historic resources are designated each year.

Historic sites are tangible reminders of history. We would do well to remember the county motto to *gardez bien* or guard well the historic treasures of Montgomery County. Through the preservation and interpretation of historic buildings we may remember and learn from the past and gain inspiration for the future.

<sup>64</sup>Research and Technology Center, M-NCPPC, June 2000.



M-NCPPC Park Historian collection

The **Heater-Garrett House** (18th century) stood near Gaithersburg, on the NW corner of Muddy Branch Road and Darnestown Road (Rt. 28). The house was destroyed by fire in the mid-1800s. The charcoal sketch owned by family descendants was photographed in 1974.



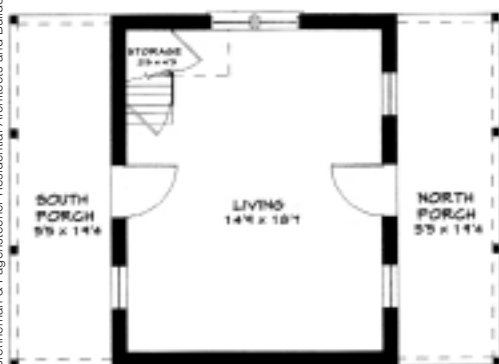
Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, January 1972.

Typical 18th century dwellings in Montgomery County were one-story structures with one or two rooms on the main level and a loft sleeping area. A surviving example is the Warfield Log House, near Damascus. The one-room structure has an exterior stone chimney. A box staircase led to a loft bedroom.



## Chapter Two HOUSES

Breneman & Pagenstecher Residential Architects and Builders, 1997



*The original dwelling at Moneysworth, near Clarksburg, was a one-room log structure that was probably built by 1783.*

### THE FORM OF HOUSES

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SETTLERS, STRUGGLING TO SURVIVE in the frontier wilderness, built impermanent folk houses in the early 18th century. Their modest dwellings, constructed of log, typically had one or two rooms on the first level with a loft above. Exterior doors opened directly into living space and stairs were concealed within closets. In the minority were the few successful planters who had the means to build brick houses reflective of their wealth and prominence. As the area became more settled through the century, residents throughout the county chose an ordered scheme for their dwellings to match their increasingly ordered lifestyles. Houses were planned with a symmetrical facade that reflected a new interior plan arranged around a central hall. Stairs were removed from closets and displayed in central or

side passages. The stair hall was a new mechanism for controlling the comings and goings of family and visitors.

Most early houses had side gable roofs and exterior chimneys. The steep side-gable roof and exterior chimney of the Warfield House (Late 1700s) are typical of early houses found in the Chesapeake region through the 1700s. Chimneys have sloped weatherings. The most common plan was the hall and parlor plan. One room, the hall, was a place to eat, cook, and sleep. The parlor, smaller and more private, typically had not an exterior door but was accessed through



Bill Libovitch/HABS, 1986





John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

the hall. A late example of a hall and parlor plan house is the Duvall-Kruhm House, built about 1864.<sup>1</sup>

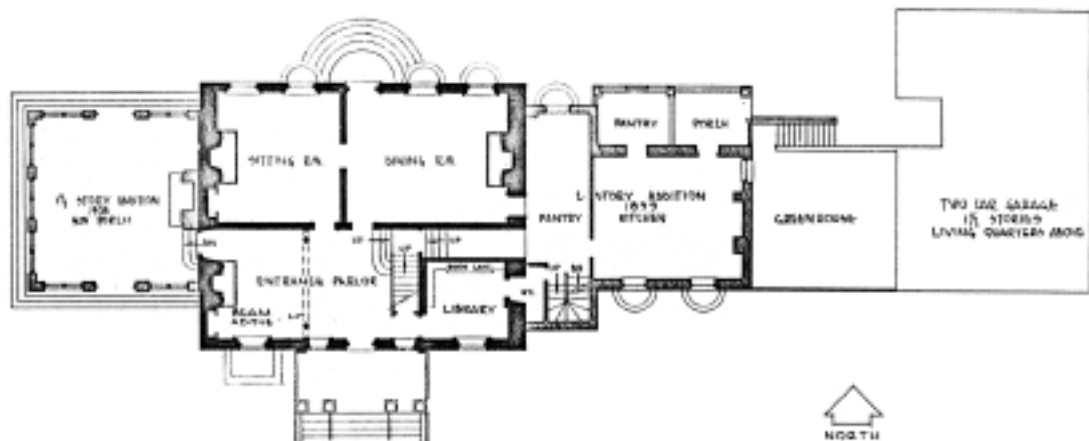
Beginning in the mid-1700s, some successful planters began to build more substantial houses that were two rooms deep, with four rooms on a floor. This type of double-pile arrangement is known as a Georgian plan. The plan is reflected on the exterior by a five-bay, center entrance, front façade. Early Montgomery County examples of Georgian houses did not have a symmetrical plan. Elaborate, high-style mansions at **Hayes Manor** (c1762–7) (below) and **Pleasant Hills** (c1760–5) have spacious front stair halls that do not extend the full depth of the house. By the late 1700s, Georgian plan houses typically had a central hall with two rooms on either side, such as found at the **White-Carlin House** (c1793). **Locust Grove** (c1773) and **Rolling Ridge** (1790) (p. 56) are houses with double-pile plans that have paired chimneys to heat both front and back rooms.

*The house at the **Darnall Farm**, on Whites Ferry Road, consists of a two-room hall and parlor log structure covered with weatherboarding. The west chimney (left) shown in this historic photograph is no longer standing.*

***Hayes Manor** is one of the earliest and finest Georgian style houses in Montgomery County. Alexander Williamson built the house about 1767 on a 700-acre tract, after his appointment as curate of the Prince George's Parish of the Church of England. The asymmetrical double-pile floorplan has a front stairhall.*

John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

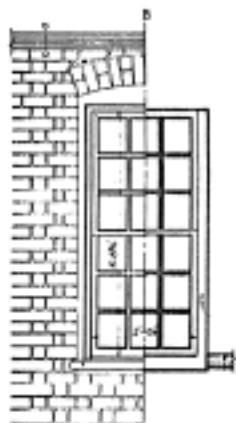
<sup>1</sup>Less common are houses with one room behind the other and no stair hall. The original section of **Bloomfield** may have had a room behind room plan. Such buildings have been identified on the Delmarva Peninsula and in Southern Maryland. Orlando Ridout V, in *Architecture and Change in the Chesapeake*, pp.96–9. Bernard Herman, *Architecture and Rural Life in Central Delaware, 1700–1900*, Knoxville, Tenn: The University of Tennessee Press, 1987.



John A. Matthews, HABS, 1963



*Clifton* is possibly the earliest house in the county designed with the Georgian principles of a double pile plan and an open staircase. The brick gambrel roof structure (right) is typical of early-18th century dwellings of the Chesapeake area. The bricks are laid in Flemish bond with a checkerboard pattern created by alternating glazed black headers with red stretchers. John and Elizabeth Snowden Thomas are believed to have built the dwelling about 1742. The north wing (left) dates from 1846.



A distinctive early roof form is the gambrel, a roof that has two pitches, or slopes, on two sides. The gambrel roof house was more popular in Maryland than in any other southern colony. Several gambrel roof houses survive in Montgomery County. **Clifton** (1740s) and **Greenwood** (1755) have double pile plans, while **The Oaks** (c1797–1814) has the single pile, dual entrance arrangement typical of southern Pennsylvania.<sup>2</sup>



John O. Brostrup, HABSP, 1936

By the early 1800s, residents began to build side-passage, double-pile houses. Each floor had one room behind another, each opening onto the side hall. High-style brick examples of this house type, are mainly in villages and towns, such as Laytonsville's **Layton House** (1803) and Rockville's **Beall-Dawson House** (1815). Citizens throughout the county, however, built modest side-hall plan houses, typically of frame construction. Well-preserved examples include the **Nathan Dickerson House** (c1836) built on a Cabin Branch farm.

One of the most popular regional building types is the two-story, one-room deep house. These dwellings are a transformation of the hall and parlor house, often with two rooms per floor, yet more frequently by the early 1800s, with a center hall. The majority of three-bay two-story houses with center entrances have a center hall, one-room deep plan.

<sup>2</sup>Hugh Morrison. *Early American Architecture*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 1952. Reprinted Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, 1987. p. 164. The Muncaster Mill, built in 1828 in Norwood, had a gambrel roof. The structure is no longer standing. Several historic houses have gambrel roof sections that were later alterations. Also, some gable-roof houses were changed to gambrel in the early 1900s, such as **The Ridge** and **Pleasant Fields**.

*Robert Ober, a prosperous Georgetown merchant of English descent, built **Rolling Ridge** in 1790. The Georgian style residence reflects Chesapeake area building traditions with its broad sloping roof, paired end chimneys and double pile plan. Classical brick pilasters between the outer bays and at the corners accentuate the symmetry of the five bay façade. The symmetrical exterior is reflected on the interior by a central passage and four equal size rooms.*



Clare Lise Caviochi, 2000

*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. Prominently located on a corner lot, the dwelling has two public faces dressed with costly Flemish bond brick. The south façade overlooks West Montgomery Avenue (formerly Commerce Lane) and the east gable-end façade (at right) faces Adams Street and the courthouse. Brickwork on the side elevations and kitchen wing are laid in common bond. The Beall-Dawson House is located in Rockville's West Montgomery Avenue Historic District.*



Montgomery County Historical Society

The front section of the **Flint Hill** residence, on Bowie Mill Road, has a center-hall, one-room deep plan, constructed by the Bowie family about 1860–75. The Fraley family was photographed after moving into the farm in 1890.

This type was one of the most common dwellings built in the mid 1800s. On their 370-acre eastern county farm, later known as **Quaint Acres**, Elbert and Eliza Shaw built a center-hall, one-room deep house, in 1851. In the prosperity of the post-reconstruction era, residents built larger scale one-room deep houses, typically five bays wide. Such a structure was built at **Flint Hill**, when the Bowie family expanded their Bowie Mill Road residence, c1860-75 (left).

## EXPANSIONS

Some homeowners expanded their houses with a series of descending additions like stairs, in a building plan known as a telescope plan. Some telescope houses are the result of an addition built between the main house and a dependency, such as at **Mount Carmel**. John and Mary Trundle built a two-story stone section in the early 1800s. Some years later, they added a frame portion to connect the house with an outbuilding from the late 1700s.<sup>3</sup> Several early houses had covered walkways connecting the main house and a dependency. Hyphens were typically later enclosed in later years. At **The Ridge**, near Gaithersburg, a raised walkway led from the main dwelling (c1750) to a stone dependency. The connection was sheltered by a roof at an early time and then, by the early 1860s, was fully enclosed.

Families lucky enough to enjoy prosperous times elected to expand a house with a new main section that dominated the original house. When the Lewis family was ready to expand their dwelling at **Moneysworth**, near Clarksburg, they built a two-story dwelling on the

In the second quarter of the 19th century, the Lewis family built a one-room deep house (right) on the front of their one-room dwelling at **Moneysworth**. The central hallway (below) has an open-string double-run staircase.

<sup>3</sup>When viewed from the front, Mount Carmel has a telescope appearance. The entire structure is actually T-shaped, for an early stone kitchen in the back stands with ridge line perpendicular to the rest of the house. It was connected to the house with the addition of the frame section mentioned above.



Floorplan courtesy of Breneman &amp; Pagenstecher Residential Architects and Builders, 1997



Bill Lebovich, HAB5, 1996

gable end of the original one-room log house. The new section, built after 1855, stands with its ridgeline perpendicular to the old section that was thereafter put to use as a kitchen.

A common way to expand a side-passage house was to construct an addition off its side gable to create a center-hall residence. Such a transformation occurred at the **Frederick Gaither House**, near the Patuxent River. Owner and builder Frederick Gaither constructed the original three-bay, side-passage house in 1806. A date stone located in the south gable end of this section reads “FG 1806.” Soon after the Gaither family sold the property, in 1854, a two-bay extension was built, converting the house into a five-bay, central-passage-plan structure. Another example is **Walnut Hill**, where Elizabeth Ellicott and Thomas Lea expanded a side-passage house about c1823. The original dwelling had been built about 1820.

## INTERIORS

The common 1½-story log house built in the 18th century had sleeping quarters in a second story loft. A staircase concealed within a closet, known as a box staircase, provided access to the upper level. Typical of the era is the staircase found at the one-room log house at



*Above: At the **Frederick Gaither House**, also known as Rolling Acres, the original house was the three-bay portion at the right. The expansion of the house with the two-bay addition, at left, is reflected in the irregular fenestration.*



*Left: Successive generations of the Veitch-Trundle-Gott family expanded the residence at **Mount Carmel**. The family built the main two-story block of red sandstone in the early 1800s. The one-story stone wing (left), built in the late 1700s, was likely used for slave quarters, dairy and smokehouse. Connecting the main section and dependency is a frame section dating from about 1833.*



John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936.

Above right: A typical example of a box staircase is found at **Moneysworth**, near Clarksburg. The one-room log section of the house was built by 1783.

Right: The unenclosed staircase at **Clifton** (c1742) is prominently located in the front entry hall. The ends of the treads and risers of this transitional staircase are covered by a stringboard, known as closed stringer stairs.

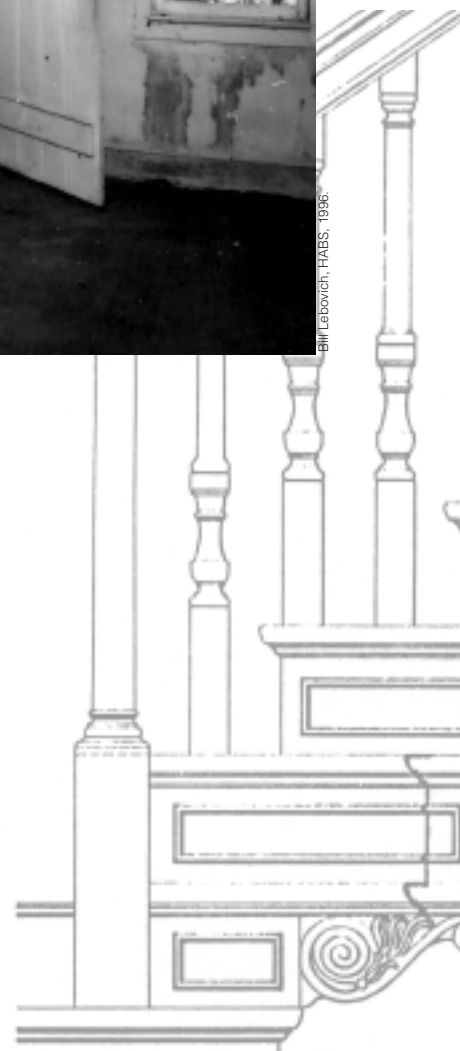
Far right: Hayes Manor, open stringer stairs, HABS drawing.



Bill Lebovich, HABS, 1936.



John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936.



Moneysworth, built by 1783. By the mid-1700s, staircases in upper-class Georgian-influenced houses began to take a more prominent position. Clifton, built about 1748, has a four-room plan and its open staircase rises in the entrance hall. A further development of the staircase was the opening of the ends of the stair treads, known as stringers. The staircase at **Chiswell's Inheritance**, in Poolesville, features open stringers decorated by applied scrollwork.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>Carl Lounsbury, *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape* (1994). The earliest portion of **Valhalla** built in 1835 was a two-room structure with the door opening into the larger room and an enclosed staircase was built on the interior wall of the smaller room, presumably the parlor. The two-room **Duvall-Kruhm House** (c1864), has an open staircase directly opposite the front door.

Corner fireplaces are found in several early double-pile houses. At **Clifton**, corner fireplaces warmed the best room and two rear rooms. The best room, adjacent to the unheated stair hall, features a paneled chimney pile and corner closet. Three corner fireplaces are also found in the 1755 residence built at **Greenwood**. At **The Ridge** (c1750) the interior is divided into a best room and two smaller rooms each having corner fireplaces. The staircase opens into a small hall behind the best room.<sup>5</sup>

Interior woodwork became more elaborate in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century upper-class residence, symbolizing the wealth of its inhabitants. In addition to highly decorative staircases, wainscoting, built-in cupboards and other rich elaborate woodwork became a status symbol for wealthy citizens through the century. Fireplace walls were often fully covered with paneled wainscoting, while other rooms were paneled up to a chair rail with plastered walls above. Cupboards, known as buffets, were built into walls to store tablewares. They flanked a fireplace, as at Chiswell's Inheritance, or

were built into a corner, as at Clifton.

For the most part, little is known about the craftsmen responsible for intricate details found on many early houses. Patterns in the design of details often link the unknown craftsmen to a local region. Historians, for example, have identified several patterns of mantelpieces found in Poolesville area houses. One highly decorative mantel, dating from the late 1700s-early 1800s, decorated with reed molding, slender pilasters, and fan motifs is found at the **White-Carlin House**, **Joseph White House**, and **Hanover**. In the late

<sup>5</sup>Other residences with corner fireplaces include **Bloomfield**, near Sandy Spring, and the **Riley House**, near Rockville, known familiarly as **Uncle Tom's Cabin**.



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 2001.

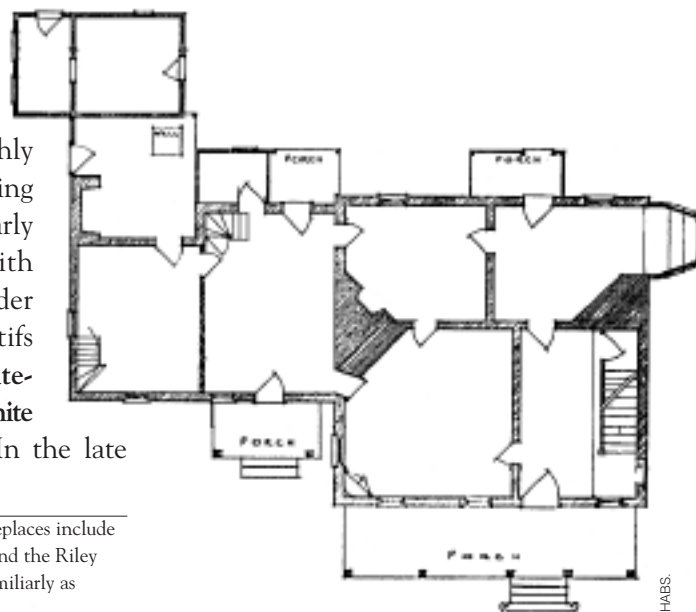
The staircase at **Chiswell's Inheritance** features open stringers decorated by applied scrollwork. A stylish Chinese-influenced trellis railing accents a portion of the staircase.

Left: Glazed doors on the segmentally arched buffet (corner cupboard) at **Clifton** are designed to display dishes and glassware.

Below: Clifton first floor plan.



John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936.



HABS.



John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

Above: In the best room, or living room, at **Chiswell's Inheritance** (1796), built-in cupboards with butterfly shelves and keystone arches flank an elaborately detailed paneled fireplace wall. Unusual features of the cupboards are interior windows that provide natural light to illuminate their contents.

Right: The mantelpiece at the **White-Carlin House** (c1793) has reed molding and a fan motif pattern found in other Poolesville area houses of the late 18th century.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000



1820s to 1830, another design with tapered, reeded columns set in pairs graces mantels of the **Old Chiswell Place, East Oaks**, and the **Dr. Thomas Poole House**. A third design, dating from the mid-1800s, has a beveled frieze and reeded pilasters. It has been found in at least four Poolesville-area houses, including **Mount Nebo** and **Valhalla**.<sup>6</sup>

## THE MATERIAL OF HOUSES

### *Log*

The majority of Montgomery County houses built in the mid to late 1700s were constructed of log. In 1783, 70% of the dwellings identified by material in the tax assessment were log houses, typically 20–24 feet by 16 feet. Log construction originated among Germans and Scotch-Irish in southeastern Pennsylvania. Beginning in the 1730s, they migrated to Maryland and Virginia, bringing with them the tradition of building with log.<sup>7</sup>

Builders typically joined logs with V-notches and filled in the gaps between logs with stone and clay chinking. Chestnut was commonly used for log construction. The **Drury-Austin House**, built about 1768, was a one-room log house with a stone chimney and brick stack. One of the finest collections of log outbuildings is found at the **James Perraré Farm**, established c1857. Constructed of log are a double corn house with steeply pitched roof, a smokehouse, a dairy and a small barn.<sup>8</sup>

By the mid-1800s, few county residents were building log houses. Exceptions were African-Americans who built log dwellings for over a decade after emancipation. By the 1880s, frame houses began to replace log structures in black communities. In contrast to houses of landless farmers further south who could afford only houses with open windows and fire-place heat, the log houses of free blacks in Montgomery County had glazed windows and wood-burning stoves.<sup>9</sup>



*Above: The original section of the **Drury-Austin House**, at left, is one of the earliest log dwellings remaining in the Poolesville area. The one-story log house was built about 1768. Typical of vernacular log houses of the time, the house has exterior field-stone chimneys, V-notched log joints, and flat stone chinking. The one-room dwelling was furnished with “two featherbeds, two tables with six chairs, three chests, three pewter dishes, ten pewter plates, nine pewter spoons, one iron pot and a dutch oven.” The frame section (right) dates from about 1805.*

<sup>6</sup>On a more modest level, a simple yet distinctive design of gouged stars and reeded bars found at **Chiswell’s Inheritance** was also found in other Poolesville houses, including the **Wallace Poole House** (demolished). Source: Perry Kephart interview, 9-2000.

<sup>7</sup>In the 1783 tax assessment, 820 houses were identified as log, frame, or masonry. Of these, 577 were built of log. In Todd H. Barnett, “Tobacco, Planters, Tenants, and Slaves: A Portrait of Montgomery County in 1783,” *Maryland Historical Magazine* (89:2) Summer 1994.

<sup>8</sup>A settlement called Logtown, established c1765, lay near Summit Hall Farm in Gaithersburg. Origins of log houses in Kniffen and Glassie, “Building in Wood in the Eastern United State: A Time-Place Perspective,” in *Common Places*, p.173.

<sup>9</sup>George McDaniel, *Black Historical Resources in Upper Western Montgomery County, Sugarloaf Regional Trails*, 1979.



Kim Prothro, Traceseries, 1990.

Above right: Log structures are fragile resources, often having been abandoned generations ago in favor of more modern dwellings. This log tenant house was photographed on the *Milton* estate in 1973.

Right: The braced frame section (left) of this Hyattstown dwelling was exposed in this 1972 view. The log and frame structure, located next to the Horine House, was removed from the site soon after the photograph was taken.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC.

### Frame

By 1783, 28% of houses were of frame construction. Early houses with wooden frames were built with heavy timber frame structures. European timber frame houses commonly used a system or wall enclosure in which spaces between heavy timbers were infilled with clay or brick called nogging. Such open walls were uncommon in the more rigorous American climate. More often on American timber frame houses, brick infill was eliminated and houses were sheathed in clapboard.<sup>10</sup>

Most houses in the region west of the Chesapeake had braced frames by the early 1800s. While timber frame houses had widely spaced, massive posts and beams to carry the load, the timber of cross-braced houses had

<sup>10</sup>Barnett, p.189.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC.



lighter and more closely spaced members. Diagonal corner braces provide lateral stability to the wooden framework. Builders may have added brick noggling to braced frames for extra insulation and rigidity, or possibly for fire prevention. Thomas Fletchall built **Mount Nebo**, near Poolesville, in the early 1800s. The center passage, one-room deep dwelling has a frame structure reinforced with brick noggling and sheathed with wood siding. Examples of braced frame construction are found at the **Nathan Dickerson House** (c1836) and the **Spencer-Carr House** (c1855). After the Civil War, balloon frames replaced timber construction. For the first time, houses were constructed entirely of light frame members enabling cheap and rapid construction by eliminating the need for hand-hewn timbers.<sup>11</sup>

### *Brick*

Masonry houses comprised less than 2% of the total housing stock in 1783. Those citizens who could afford to construct brick houses were in the minority and represent only the uppermost strata of the economy. Possibly the earliest surviving brick house in the county is **Clifton**, built c1742. Zadock Magruder built **The Ridge** (c1750) with a double-curve molded brick base. Other surviving 18th century examples are **Norwood** (1751), **Cherry Grove** (1773), **Locust Grove** (c1773), and the **Joseph Magruder House** (1787).<sup>12</sup>

A distinguishing feature of high-style brick residences in the mid-1700s was the exclusive use of header bricks on the main facade, in which bricks were only laid with their short ends or heads exposed. This design was expensive since it required more bricks. Header bond brick is rarely



John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936.

<sup>11</sup>Henry Glassie, *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia*, p.124.

<sup>12</sup>Barnett, p.189. Michael Bourne et al. *Architecture and Change in the Chesapeake*, pp.5, 12.

Below: **Stoney Castle** is constructed of cut sandstone with large quoining blocks marking the corners, and ashlar lintels and sills. This 1936 photograph records the construction of a two story Neoclassical portico (columns seen in foreground). Evidence of a one story full-width porch, probably not original, appears on the building itself.

Opposite above: Henry and Margaret Chiswell Young built **East Oaks** about 1829. The brickwork is embellished with random glazed headers and a decorative sawtooth pattern cornice.

Opposite below: The only known example of a gable inscription formed by glazed brick is found at is **Chiswell's Inheritance**, near Poolesville. This feature is more typically found in Eastern Maryland and the Delaware Valley.

found outside the Maryland colony. **Hayes Manor** (1762–7) has all-header pattern brickwork on two facades.<sup>13</sup>

Decorative patterns of glazed brick are characteristic of early Maryland houses. Glazed black headers at **Clifton** (c1742) alternate with red stretchers to form a checkerboard pattern. The side gables of **Pleasant Hills** (c1760–5), near Darnestown, are embellished with glazed black headers. The use of glazed headers to form gable-end inscriptions is characteristic from Eastern Maryland to New Jersey but uncommon in Montgomery County. A single known example is **Chiswell's Inheritance** which bears the inscription “C I” and date “1796.” Distinctive sawtooth pattern brick cornices grace several Poolesville area houses, including **East Oaks**, built c1829.<sup>14</sup>

### Stone

Montgomery County residents were fortunate to have a variety of native stone available for construction. In the western region, a durable red sandstone was widely used. Quarried along the Potomac River, at the mouth of Seneca Creek, the stone became known as Seneca sandstone. The stone was used for building residences as well as outbuildings. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, farmers typically used uncut or roughly-cut stone that was uncoursed or laid randomly. The **White-Carlin House**, built around 1793,

<sup>13</sup>Donna Ware, in *Architecture and Change in the Chesapeake*, pp.12-3.

<sup>14</sup>Hugh Morrison, p.158.



is built of undressed Seneca stone laid in irregular courses and features keystone arches, quoining blocks, and cornice with dentil molding. In the Patuxent watershed, Georgian houses decorated with quoining include **Pleasant Fields** (c1776-1799) and **Retirement**. The landmark **Cabin John Aqueduct** (1853-63), at one time the longest stone arch bridge in the world, is faced with Seneca sandstone.

One of the earliest stone houses in the county is found in the Patuxent watershed. Near Brookeville, Thomas Riggs built the three-bay dwelling **Bordley's Choice** in 1765. Other three-bay stone houses from the late 1700s and early 1800s are found at **Greenwood**, **Brookeville Woolen Mill**, **Elton**, **Far View**, **Tusculum**, and the **Gaither Farm** (p. 58). Built in the fourth quarter of the 18th century, Pleasant Fields was one of the earliest large-scale stone houses designed in one coherent style. The generously proportioned dwelling is constructed of coursed, rough-cut stone with quoining blocks at the corners. The lintels are stone blocks with splayed ends. Similar proportions and quoins are found at **Stoney Castle** (Mid 1800s), near Poolesville (p. 65). A later five-bay house of uncoursed stone, designed in the Federal style, is **Retirement**, dating from 1842.

Less common were stone houses constructed with smooth-faced, cut blocks, known as ashlar or dressed stone. One of the earliest houses built of dressed stone was **Montevideo** (p. 68), near Seneca, built in 1830. The stonework was later covered with stucco. The Italianate mansion known as **Rocklands**, in the Poolesville area, was built in 1870 with dressed, coursed stone whose surfaces were tooled to create a texture of horizontal lines (p. 71).

Another popular local stone is a mica schist known as **Stoneyhurst** stone, quarried on River Road near Seven Locks Road, in Cabin John. Samuel Brewer Magruder built his house known as Stoneyhurst in 1767. The Stoneyhurst quarries provided stone for the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal in the early 1800s. A century later, the stone was a popular facing material when Lilly Moore Stone reopened the quarry. In the era of New Deal government, the Works Progress Administration, in keeping with the philosophy of promoting regionalism, built the **Bethesda Post Office** (1938) of Stoneyhurst stone.

Potomac marble was another stone quarried along the C & O Canal it is not a true marble but a limestone conglomerate called breccia. Architect Benjamin H. Latrobe used the stone from this site for columns in the old U. S. House of Representatives (now Statuary Hall), 1816–9. The 22 richly colored shafts are each over 26 feet tall. Because the stone proved difficult to work, some of the shafts had to be pieced together from multiple blocks of stone. Instead of costing the estimated \$1,500 apiece, the column shafts ended up costing about \$5,000 apiece. The quarry, more accurately a ledge outcropping, is located near Masons Island, Martinsburg.<sup>15</sup>



Above: Baltimore native Ephraim Francis Baldwin designed dozens of stations for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. His **Rockville Railroad Station** dates from 1873.

Opposite: Thomas Groomes Residence and Office, Rockville

<sup>15</sup>Edward C. Carter II et al. *Latrobe's View of America, 1795-1820*. Maryland Historical Society, 1985.



Kim Prothro, Traces, 1990.

Other local stones used for construction were soapstone, granite, slate, and diabase rock. In the Ashton area, local soapstone was quarried in the 18<sup>th</sup> century for house construction. **Clifton**, built in the 1740s, has a soapstone foundation. Other early houses have soapstone hearths. Builders in the Bethesda area used granite for house construction. The section of **Milton** was a granite structure built before 1800. After purchasing a 500-acre farm in Glen Echo in 1888, the Baltzley brothers opened on-site granite quarries to construct German-influenced castles for their envisioned “Rhineland on the Potomac.” The **Baltzley Castle**, **R. A. Charles Castle**, and **Kimmel House** are reminders of this fanciful development scheme. Slate roof shingles for houses in the northwestern part of the county were made from stone quarried in the Little Bennett Creek valley, near present day Slate Quarry Road. **Sugar Loaf Mountain Chapel** (1861) was built with slate shingles quarried locally. Poolesville-area houses with slate roofs dating from the mid-1800s often have a three-diamond design, seen, for example, at **Valhalla** (c1855–65). Later in the century, between 1898 and 1905, a hard blue diabase rock in the Dickerson area was shipped by railroad to the District of Columbia for use as curbstones.



Montgomery County Historical Society

## THE STYLE OF HOUSES

From earliest settlement through much of the 1800s, the majority of county residents built traditional folk houses. Changing fashions in architecture were acknowledged with simple applied molding, cornice detail, or a stylish front porch. Few houses, especially in the upcounty area, were fundamentally changed in terms of exterior form or interior floorplan during this period. Outside of railroad and streetcar suburbs, few houses were textbook examples of architectural styles, few were architect designed.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, builders began to use guidebooks for designing houses. Asher Benjamin first published his widely popular *American Builder's Companion* in 1806. Few patternbook houses in Maryland, however, were built before the 1860s. Local carpenter and builder William T. Hilton designed and constructed houses based on plans and designs in locally available patternbooks. His design for **Mount Ephraim** (1866–8) is said to come from a patternbook still in the family's collection. By the early 1900s, citizens bought ready-to-assemble houses through mail-order catalogs. The largest mail-order service was offered by Sears, Roebuck and Company, which sold more than 50,000 houses by 1930. Many Montgomery County communities include Sears houses.<sup>16</sup>

Professional architects working in Montgomery County were rare into the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One of the earliest was E. Francis Baldwin (1837–1916), architect for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad who designed a series of train stations in the county between 1873 and 1891 (p. 66). Baldwin did not graduate from an architectural school, but received his training as an apprentice in Baltimore.<sup>17</sup>

One of the earliest local architects was Thomas Groomes. Groomes popularized Victorian-era revival styles in the Gaithersburg-Rockville area (p. 67). One of his earliest known houses was **Rock Spring**, built in 1879. The number of educated architects rose later in the century, yet architecture remained a young profession until after 1900. The earliest architect-designed houses in the county are mainly found in residential suburbs such as Takoma Park

<sup>16</sup>Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1986. Researchers have identified at least 36 Sears houses in Takoma Park, Garrett Park, Kensington, Chevy Chase, and Cabin John. (M-NCPPC files) Documentary evidence suggests that **Headwaters Farm** (1927), home of railroad executive Lionel C. Probert, is a mail-order house, perhaps custom designed.

<sup>17</sup>Leland M. Roth, *A Concise History of American Architecture*. New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1979, p.95. Carlos P. Avery, "Baldwin & Pennington: Architects for the B & O Railroad," *Three Centuries of Maryland Architecture*, Maryland Historical Trust, 1982. Carlos Avery, Personal Interview, 10-25-2000. Congress first enacted a law requiring registration of architects in the District of Columbia in 1924. William Bushong, Judith Helm Robinson, Julie Mueller, *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, 1887-1987*. Washington, D.C.: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987. p. 49.



Russell Jones, HABES, 1961.

Above: The Georgian style dwelling known as **Hayes Manor**, built 1762-7, was the residence Reverend Alexander Williamson, rector of Prince George's Parish of the Anglican Church. The brick residence has two front façades, customary for high-style Georgian houses. Both façades have expensive all-header bond brick. The east and west wings were added in 1899 and 1908.



John O. Brostrup, Historic American Building Survey, 1936.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

Above: The Greek Revival **Samuel Thomas Magruder House** (Late 1850s) has a wide roof cornice and temple-like gable pediments. Flush board siding on the main façade recalls the stone construction of Greek prototypes.

Opposite below: John Parke Custis Peter began to construct the Federal style residence at **Montevideo** in 1828, and completed it in 1830. Characteristic of the style is the elegant elliptically arched door opening, fanlight transom, and shallow roof pitch. Large Palladian-inspired three-part windows provide ample light for the center-hall, double pile dwelling.

and Chevy Chase. A list of architect-designed buildings in Montgomery County from the late 1800s and early 1900s is found in Appendix.<sup>18</sup>

This section highlights individual architectural styles. While few houses in Montgomery County were designed in any one pure style, it may be helpful to understand distinct architectural traditions. The houses illustrated here, many of which were architect designed, are among the exceptions. Each were designed with one dominant theme. As one studies historic buildings throughout the county, one may see features of different styles come together on one structure. Greek Revival returns may grace a Gothic Revival cross gable roof on a post Civil War era house. A c1915 dwelling may have a bracketed Craftsman style roof with knee braces yet also feature a Colonial Revival porch with classical columns.

### *Georgian (1750–1800s)*

By the mid-1700s, successful planters were a select segment of the population who enjoyed a period of prosperity. These wealthy landowners built formal, imposing houses, designed in the Georgian style. This style reflects Renaissance ideals of symmetry and classical detail made popular by English architects. Maryland examples are often two-rooms deep with a center or side stair hall. High-style Georgian houses were most often built of brick. On the exterior, a high foundation, marked by a molded water table, and tall chimneys emphasized the social status of inhabitants. A

belt course runs between the first and second stories. Common classical features are cornices with dentil molding; gauged flat arch lintels, often embellished with keystones; and quoins marking building corners.

### *Federal (1800–50)*

Noted for its lightness and delicacy of ornament and proportions, the Federal style is a refinement of the preceding Georgian style. The Federal style was the first widespread architectural style in the county. In Poolesville, Rockville, and Laytonsville, the earliest consciously designed houses are of the Federal style. In brick examples, side gables often have parapet ends and curtain walls join paired chimneys. Doors flanked by slender columns have elliptical fanlight transoms. The Federal style house typically has a more shallow roof pitch compared to Georgian. Floor plans are usually either center hall or side hall plans.<sup>19</sup>

### *Greek Revival (1840–70)*

Greece's war for independence and archeological findings shifted interest to Greek architecture by the 1830s. In addition, after the War of 1812, Americans had less affection for English influenced architecture. Greek Revival became the dominant style throughout much of the country. The ideal form resembled a Greek temple with pedimented roof, columns or pilasters, and full entablature with cornice, frieze, and architrave. Few high

<sup>18</sup>Groomes information courtesy of Peerless Rockville.

<sup>19</sup>Layton House (1804), Laytonsville; Beall-Dawson House (1815), Rockville; Dr. Thomas Poole House (1830–35), Poolesville.





Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1995

style Greek Revival buildings are found in Montgomery County. Instead, Greek influence is found in architectural detail. The most common Greek feature locally is the side-gable cornice return (p. 57, Moneysworth). Doorways are typically rectilinear, with a glazed surround formed by transom and sidelights. Lintels are wide and blocky, sometimes having simple pediments. During this era porches became more common. One and two story porches have classical columns, while wall pilasters appear on side elevations. Roof pitches are typically shallow, yet few houses have full gable pediments.

### *Gothic Revival (1840–90)*

In a reaction against formal classicism, English architects led a Picturesque movement emphasizing medieval, rambling, asymmetrical rural houses. By the mid-1800s, medieval-influenced Gothic architecture became popular in the U.S. through the patternbooks of Andrew Jackson Downing and others. The style decorated residences and churches. Locally, the style didn't catch on until after the Civil War. Making the highly decorative style feasible were jigsaw techniques for cutting out elaborate bargeboard, finials, and railings, and ready-made stock available through lumberyards and catalogs. Gothic houses have a vertical emphasis with steeply pitched roofs, pointed arch windows, and vertical board and batten siding.

In Montgomery County, few high-style Gothic Revival residences are found, yet the style's influence is pervasive throughout the county. Citizens dressed up their side gable houses with Gothic center cross gables. This house form became one of the most prevalent in the county in the post-Civil War era. Full-width porches are common on Gothic Revival houses, usually supported by square chamfered posts and brackets. While the majority of Gothic Revival residences were built before 1890, Gothic churches continued to be built well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Above: The ell-shaped residence at **Mendelsohn Terrace** (1880) is dressed up with Gothic Revival cross gables on the front and side elevations.

Elaborations that further the Gothic theme are pointed-arch windows, scalloped bargeboard trim, and pendants dripping from the gable peaks. The gable over the front entrance contains the construction date.

Left: The highest concentration of Gothic Revival houses in the county is found in the **Washington Grove Historic District**. Washington, D.C.

Methodists established the camp meeting and built summer dwellings with decorative bargeboard, accented by steeple-like finials and scrolled brackets. The **Somerville-Marshall Cottage** on Grove Avenue was built about 1883.

Opposite top left: Benoni Allnutt, a successful Poolesville area farmer, built the Italianate style **Rocklands** in 1870. Characteristic of the style are the cubical massing of the residence, its bracketed cornices, and the central portico with squared, chamfered posts.

Opposite top right: Closely related to the Italianate style, the Second Empire style is distinguished by its hallmark mansard roof. The Second Empire style was a popular choice for late 19th century hotels and private academies. The **Woodlawn Hotel**, now known as Chestnut Lodge, was built 1887-90 in Rockville.

Opposite left: Located in the 1887 railroad subdivision of Forest Glen, the **Everett House** (1891), at 2411 Holman Avenue, is one of the most exuberant examples of Stick Style architecture in the region.

Opposite below: Queen Anne houses have a complex, asymmetrical massing and typically feature a variety of textured wall surfaces, including fishscale shingles, narrow clapboard, latticed woodwork, and patterned slate shingles. This **Takoma Park** residence, at 7323 Takoma Avenue, was built in 1898.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1995.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000.

### *Italianate (1860–90)*

Like Gothic, Italianate architecture was part of the Picturesque movement made popular through Downing's patternbooks. Informal, rural Italian villas were the model for the style, which features box-like massing with low-pitched hip roofs and wide bracketed eaves. Windows often have round arches and heavy crown molding. Squared, chamfered porch posts tend to be heavier than in Gothic. Closely related to Italianate is the Second Empire style distinguished by its mansard roof. Sheltering a full additional floor, Second Empire structures in the county were mostly used for hotels and schools.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975.

### *Stick Style (1860–80s)*

Like the Gothic Revival, the picturesque Stick Style is based on medieval English architecture. In this case, wall surfaces and trusswork are decorated to suggest the structure of a half-timbered house. The majority of Stick Style houses in the county are located in railroad and streetcar suburbs, notably Takoma Park, Forest Glen, and Linden.



M-NCPPC, May 1992 M-NCPPC, May 1992.

### *Queen Anne (1875–1900)*

The dominant style in the last quarter of the 1800s, Queen Anne houses have become synonymous with Victorian era architecture. Typically, houses have a complex form with projecting gable roofed pavilions, polygonal bays, towers and turrets. The ideal Queen Anne residence had textured wall surfaces achieved through patterned wood shingles and clapboard siding. In this era, expansive porches became outdoor living spaces. Full width and wrap around porches are usually supported by turned posts and spindlework. Popular in Montgomery County, the Queen Anne style graced houses on farmsteads and in suburban communities alike.

### *Colonial Revival (1875–1900; 1900–1945)*

In its first phase, Colonial Revival houses were closely related to Queen Anne, sharing a similar complex massing yet bearing classical decoration, including pedimented gables, dentil molding, Palladian and oval windows with keystones. In contrast to the turned posts found on Queen Anne porches, Colonial Revival porch supports were classical columns. Early twentieth-century Colonial Revival houses were patterned more closely after original colonial-era residences. Typically houses from this era have simple forms with side gable roof or shallow hip roof and an entry portico.

### *Shingle Style (1880–1900)*

Like the Queen Anne and early Colonial Revival styles, Shingle Style houses typically have complex massing yet the shape is enveloped in a smooth, shingled surface that unifies the irregular outline of the house. Most of Montgomery County's Shingle Style houses were built in Takoma Park and Chevy Chase.

### *Tudor Revival (1890–1940)*

The Tudor style is loosely based on English vernacular buildings. Most early local examples have decorative half-timbering with stucco infill. By the 1920s, brick Tudor houses were more common. One of the largest concentrations of Tudor Revival houses in the county is in and near the Chevy Chase Village Historic District.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1995.



Michele Naru, MNCPPC, 2001.



MNCPPC, 1987.

Right: The **Takoma Park Historic District** has a high concentration of Craftsman style houses. The residence at 7126 Carroll Avenue was built between 1915 and 1925.

Below: The richly ornamented Art Deco houses in Silver Spring's **Polychrome Historic District** were designed by John Joseph Earley and built 1934-5.

Opposite top to bottom: With its symmetrical façade, entry porch and classical details, this Grafton Street house in **Chevy Chase Village** is highly representative of Colonial Revival houses built after 1900.

Architect Harvey Page designed this Shingle style house (c1885-90) on Cedar Avenue, in the **Takoma Park Historic District**.

The landmark Tudor Revival **Corby Mansion** on Chevy Chase Circle is the product of Arthur Heaton's remodeling from 1909-1914. The residence was home to William Corby, pioneer in the automated baking industry.



M-NCPPC

### *Craftsman (1905–30)*

The Arts and Crafts Movement was a reaction against elaborate ornamentation of the Victorian-era dwellings and toward more practical, simplified design. Craftsman houses reflect the inherent nature of building materials and structural elements. Brackets under wide eaves and gable end braces represent exposed rafter tails and beam ends. Many Craftsman houses have a low bungalow shape in which the main roof extends over the front porch. The largest concentration of Craftsman houses are found in the **Takoma Park Historic District** where one may find, in addition to Craftsman bungalows and cottages, less common two story, front gable Craftsman houses.

### *Art Deco and Art Moderne (1930–40)*

Technological advances in material and techniques led to the modernistic Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. Geometric shapes, vertical emphasis, and stepped-up towers and projections characterize Art Deco design. Art Moderne has horizontal lines, with streamlined curved corners and smooth surfaces. New materials and elements used in both styles include glass block, corner windows, and concrete block construction. Several fine examples of Art Deco and Art Moderne are found in Silver Spring.



Constance Terry, M-NCPPC, 1993.



Constance Terry, M-NCPPC, 1993.



*This log outbuilding at **Falling Green**, possibly a corn house, was photographed in 1936. When the property was surveyed for a historic sites inventory in 1979, the structure was no longer standing.*



## Chapter Three

### OUTBUILDINGS

SECONDARY STRUCTURES, ALSO KNOWN AS OUTBUILDINGS OR dependencies, are among the most fragile of historic resources. These buildings have not been as well studied as main houses and other primary structures. Once they no longer serve their original purpose, which is the case for most agricultural and domestic dependencies, the outbuildings are subject to neglect and demolition. In Montgomery County, building permits are not required for changes or demolition to outbuildings.

One reason for the persistence of some Montgomery County outbuildings, despite generations of neglect, has been their durable construction. In the Seneca-Poolesville area, many service buildings were built of Seneca sandstone. The **Darnall Place** of late 1700s has an outstanding complex of stone buildings including stone kitchen, slave quarter, smokehouse-dairy, and barn.

*The **Darnall Place**, on Whites Ferry Road, has one of the finest collections of early farm buildings in the county. Simple, yet substantial, the buildings are constructed of uncoursed Seneca sandstone and probably date from the late 1700s. The complex of stone structures includes a slave quarter, kitchen, combination smokehouse and dairy, and a small barn.*



Outbuildings generally fall into two categories. Domestic structures, related to food preservation and preparation and cleaning, include detached kitchens, springhouses, smokehouses, wash houses, and slave quarters. Agricultural buildings are related to farming activities, such as bank barns, corncribs, tobacco barns, and dairy barns. Outbuildings document the evolution of farming and domestic practices. Meat houses, springhouses, and ice houses preserved food in an era before refrigeration. Slave quarters and tobacco houses represent the tobacco culture. In most cases, the exact date of construction for outbuildings is unknown. Rarely are the structures inscribed with construction dates. As a point of reference, the following discussion mentions either the date a farm was established or when the main house was constructed.

Many farmsteads retain only one or two of their original cluster of outbuildings. Few properties maintain an intact collection of buildings. A farmstead with one of the finest collection of outbuildings is **Inverness**, in the Monocacy watershed. The main house, built in 1818, is a three-part brick residence with a kitchen wing. The complex includes a log and stone slave quarter, stone end wall bank barn, log smokehouse, stone spring house, log blacksmith shop and timber frame corn crib. Nearby **East Oaks** has an impressive collection of substantial outbuildings supplementing its three-part brick house (1829). The complex includes a brick smokehouse, sandstone slave quarter, stone bank barn, stone milk house, and tenant house. A topic for further research is the arrangement of outbuildings in the farmstead. Anglo-American plantations tended to have a formal geometric arrangement of buildings, while Germanic farmsteads in the Mid-Atlantic tended to be arranged in a row along the top of a low ridge.<sup>1</sup>



M-NCPPC, 1986

Above: **Inverness** is a visual reminder of the nearly self-sufficient lifestyle of farmers in the early 1800s, with its large grouping of outbuildings clustered around the substantial farmhouse. The farmstead includes a log blacksmith shop, log smokehouse, stone springhouse, log and stone slave quarter, a frame corncrib, and a stone-end bank barn.

Below: This Montgomery County farmstead was photographed in 1940 for the Farm Security Administration.

<sup>1</sup>Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*. University of North Carolina Press, 1993., pp.6, 12,110.



Arthur Rothstein, FSA, 1940



John O. Brostrup, HABSS, 1936

## DOMESTIC OUTBUILDINGS

### Kitchens

Among the oldest outbuildings in the county are kitchens, many of which were built before the main house and other secondary structures. Also known as summer kitchens, detached kitchens kept the heat, smell, and danger of open-fire cooking out of the main dwelling. Detached kitchens were especially popular from the late-1700s until the mid-1800s. After tobacco barns, kitchens were the most prevalent outbuilding type in the county in 1783 when these structures were found on 193 farms. The popularity of the detached kitchen coincided with the incidence of black slaves replacing white indentured servants. The separate building segregated the slaves from the planter's family. Some kitchen buildings

undoubtedly were built after the main house, to provide more and better facilities than that found in the original kitchen.<sup>2</sup>

The most common type of kitchen building was a one-room structure with fireplace and chimney at one end. A loft provided storage area or housed slaves. A well-preserved example is found at the **White-Carlin Farm**, established c1793. The 1½-story frame building is two-bays by one-bay wide with a massive stone chimney. The side-gable structure faces south. Less common were two-room kitchen buildings, such as one found at **Dowden's Luck** (c1824-40). One room may have been used as slave quarters.<sup>3</sup>

On some plantations, kitchen buildings were attached to the main house by a covered walkway or hyphen.<sup>4</sup> A brick kitchen was attached to the main house at **Hanover**, built c1801-4. The brick on the front facade of both sections is laid in Flemish bond. In the post-Civil War era, the owners enlarged and updated the house, enclosing the breezeway with a two story polygonal bay addition, and converting the kitchen into a dining room.

Several houses grew to incorporate kitchens that were originally detached. A stone kitchen at the **Darnall Place** (late 1700s) is attached to the main house by a frame addition, as is a log kitchen at **Valhalla** (1835). A log outbuilding covered with siding at the **A. J. Cashell Farm** may be a summer kitchen or a wash house. The structure has a large rear brick chimney, and a projecting wood shingle roof with brackets.



MANCFPC, 1966

Top: The log kitchen at **Valhalla** stands at the southeast corner of the main stone dwelling, built in 1835 and expanded c1855-65. The outbuilding was connected to the residence by a small frame addition two years after this photograph was made.

Bottom: In 1793, Stephen Newton Chiswell, owner of extensive land, gave 192 acres to his daughter Peggy Presbury White and her husband Nathan Smith White. The property became known as the **White-Carlin Farm**. Located behind the main stone dwelling is a detached kitchen, a one-room frame structure with a substantial exterior stone chimney. The Whites raised tobacco, owned slaves, and constructed a mill.

<sup>2</sup>Discussion of slaves and evolutionary use of kitchens in Carl Lounsbury, *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture & Landscape*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1994, p.201. Tax assessment information from Todd H. Barnett, "Tobacco, Planters, Tenants, and Slaves: A Portrait of Montgomery County in 1783," *Maryland Historical Magazine* (89:2) Summer 1994. Improved facilities in Amos Long, Jr. "Pennsylvania Summer-Houses and Summer-Kitchens," *Pennsylvania Folklife*, v15 (Autumn 1965), pp.11-2.

<sup>3</sup>John M. Vlach. *Back of the Big House*, pp.43-5.

<sup>4</sup>Vlach, p.45.



### *Springhouses and Dairies*

Used for storing milk products, springhouses were built over or near springs, and hence were often located far from the dwelling house. Most springhouses are gable-front structures constructed of stone, often banked into a hillside. Louvered vents aided in keeping milk and butter cool. Farmers not blessed with a nearby spring constructed a dairy, which served the same function as a springhouse and was outfitted with a trough in a sunken floor. Cool water and perhaps ice was used to preserve milk. The 12' x 15' stone outbuilding at **Dowden's Luck**, near Poolesville, was described as a dairy in an 1842 inventory. In research conducted in the late 20th century on Montgomery County outbuildings used to store milk products, the majority have been described as springhouses. Site inspections are needed to determine which are truly built on a spring and which are actually dairies.<sup>5</sup>

Several early springhouses have supported extended gable roofs, often twice the length of the building itself. A fine example is a stone springhouse at **Friends Advice**, near Boyds, inscribed with the date of 1806. Square posts support a wood shingle roof, and steps lead down to the front door. A frame springhouse at the **White-Carlin Farm**, Boyds, (c1793) has a front-gable roof supported on end by stripped sapling trunks. The structure is built into a hillside with the front door down hill. At **Locust Hill** (1868) a stone springhouse has louvered windows on its side elevations.

Springhouses with unsupported cantilevered roofs are found on farms established in the second quarter of 1800s, as at **Valhalla** and **Bowman's Store**. The **Conley Farm** (1830s) and **Willow Grove** (c1850) have stone



John O. Brosstrup, HABs, 1936

<sup>5</sup>John Vlach, pp.78-9. Lounsbury, pp.109, 231.



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1973



MNCPPC, 1974

springhouses with a projecting clapboard gable end, and steps lead down to the door and sunken floor.

By the third quarter of the 1800s, farmers tended to build springhouses with roofs that did not project over the entrance. Stone springhouses with front gable roofs that do not project are found at the **Brewer Farm** (1861), **Locust Hill** (1868), North Potomac's **Harriss Farm** (by 1878), and **Rocklands** (1870). An early example is found on a stone springhouse at **Inverness**, an 1830 farmstead.

In addition to the dairy at Dowden's Luck, one of the few positively identified dairies is a log dairy at the **James Pearré Farm**, established in 1857, in Dickerson. Another is a stone dairy at **East Oaks**, which probably dates from the second quarter of the 1800s. The structure has a projecting gable roof and, on the interior, a deep trough in its floor.



Kay Whitney, Traces, May 1990

A fine example of a brick smokehouse stands at the **O'Hare House** in Eastern Montgomery County.

Opposite top: Cool trough water preserved dairy products in the days before refrigeration. This interior view was taken at the **Dawson Farm** dairy, in Dawsonville.

Opposite bottom left: Stone construction and a sunken floor aid in cooling milk products in this dairy at **East Oaks**.

Opposite bottom right: The stone springhouse at **Friends Advice** has an extended gable roof supported by posts. The structure is inscribed with the construction date of 1806.

### Smokehouses

Smokehouses provided a smoking chamber for preservation of a family's meat supply. Most smokehouses were square in plan with gable front roof and no windows. Smoke came from an open fire in the middle of the floor and was often vented through holes under the eaves, or less commonly a chimney. About half of the existing Montgomery County smokehouses are of log construction. One third are built of stone and about one fifth of brick. In Maryland, smokehouses were often called meat houses.<sup>6</sup>

Log smokehouses survive along the Patuxent and Potomac watersheds and in the northern region. Most have front gable roofs and weatherboard siding in the gable end. Logs were typically chinked with stone. A typical log smokehouse, built at **Old Chiswell Place**, Poolesville, was built by 1803. **Pleasant View** (1868-71) has an unusually large gable-front log building that may have been a smokehouse. Side-gable smokehouses are at **Retirement** (1842), in the Olney area, and the **James Pearré Farm** (c1857-60), in Dickerson, which has the uncommon feature of a chimney.

Nearly all the brick smokehouses are gable front buildings. Typical is the 12' x 15' structure at **Dowden's Luck**, near Poolesville, built by 1842. The gable end is pierced with holes to vent smoke. In the eastern region, the **O'Hare House** (c1825) has an especially fine brick smokehouse with a high stone foundation and a diamond pattern of vents in the gable.

Stone smokehouses are found mainly along the Patuxent watershed. Among the earliest is likely the smokehouse of uncoursed stone at Henry Gaither's **Pleasant Fields** (c1775-99). **Milton's** smoke house has Greek Revival influence in its cubical form, hip roof, and cupola vent. The

<sup>6</sup>A few frame smokehouses are found in the county, dating from the second half of the 19th century.

Holland family's **Landgate** farm (established by 1865) has a 12' x 12' brick smokehouse. The smokehouse at **Della Brooke** (1817) has an unusual roof projection on the eaves side over a central door. Such projections, more typical on gable ends, are thought to have been used for suspending animal carcasses.

Frame smokehouses appear to date mainly from the third quarter of the 1800s. At least two examples have bells mounted on gable ends, probably used to call workers in from the field. These are found at **Mendelsohn Terrace** and the **Byrne-Warfield House**, both located in the northern region. The smoke house at **Locust Hill**, a farm established in 1868, has board and batten siding and a projecting gable roof.



M-NCPPC, 1986

*This log smokehouse stands at the Allnut's **Rocklands** farm on Montevideo Road. The logs are joined with V-notches and filled with stone chinking.*

### *Dual Use Outbuildings*

In most cases, domestic outbuildings served a single main purpose. Less common were dual purpose outbuildings. Several Montgomery County farmsteads have two-part outbuildings that combine functions of smokehouse and springhouse or kitchen and icehouse.

Several surviving examples of these domestic outbuildings were two-story structures typically banked into a hillside. The two-story outbuilding at **Woodlawn**, has an exterior staircase leading to a second level entrance on the eaves side of the structure. This early 19th-century building had a springhouse on the first level and smokehouse on the second. A summer kitchen and springhouse are combined in a two-story building at **Mount Ephraim**, near Dickerson, which dates from 1868. The structure is built into a bank so that the upper kitchen level, built of brick, is accessed on the

*Below left: This two level outbuilding stands next to the **Needwood** mansion. The projecting roof gable protects an exterior staircase. The lower level was probably either a dairy or icehouse. The original use of the upper room, measuring 18' x 12', is unknown. The brick chimney, which is not original to the structure, was connected to a stove that heated the space for farm workers in the early 20th century. William George Robertson built the main dwelling in 1856 on land he inherited from his father in 1842.*

*Opposite: Banked into a hillside, this stone outbuilding at **Elton** consists of an upper level smokehouse and a lower level springhouse. Elton was owned in the late 1700s by Henry Griffith, and then by George Gaither from 1822.*



Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, 1990

Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, 1990



uphill side and lower springhouse, built of stone, from the downhill side.

Another group of two-story, dual-use outbuildings have gable-end roof projections that shelter second-level doorways. At **Needwood**, established 1856, a two-story outbuilding is said to have had a dairy or icehouse on the first level. The second level housed workers in later years, but its original use is unknown. A similar structure is found at **Oatland**, established 1875. Both buildings have louvered windows on the eaves side of the first story. The **Waters Farm** of 1790 had a similar dual use outbuilding with second story landing and balustrade. At the **Hilary Pyles Farm** (mid-1800s), a two-story frame springhouse, covered with board and batten siding, has a loft room accessed from the gable end.

Other dual use outbuildings were one-story structures, used as a combination springhouse and smokehouse. At **Elton**, near Brookeville, the c1783 farmstead includes such a stone dual-use outbuilding built into a hillside. Attached to the downhill side of the gable-front smokehouse is a springhouse. At the **Darnall Place**, of c1808, and **Harewood**, of the late 1700s, one-story, side-gable structures serve as springhouse and smokehouse.

### Wash Houses

The wash house, a building used for laundry activities, usually contained a fireplace for heating water and large wash tubs. Wash houses are similar in form to spring houses, having a front gable, projecting roof. Unlike spring houses, wash houses typically have a chimney at the rear gable. While spring houses usually only have louvered vents, wash houses frequently are lit with glass pane windows. The Martin Fisher Farm, near Poolesville, has a stone wash house with side windows and a rear chimney. At the Sellman Farm, near Dickerson, a stone wash house has a rear chimney and nearby stands a pump. Andrew J. Cashell established his farm about 1868. The **Cashell Farm** includes a log wash house with bracketed projecting roof and large brick chimney.<sup>7</sup>



Lois Snyderman, 1991

The wash house at the **Cashell Farm** is constructed of log covered with siding. A projecting gable roof supported by front braces shelters the board and batten door. The large rear chimney is constructed of brick.



John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

### Slave Quarters

Tangible reminders of the practice of slavery are found in houses inhabited by slaves, known as slave quarters. Plantations further south typically had small villages of geometrically arranged slave cabins placed far from the main dwelling house. In contrast, local plantations, with a smaller slave population, were located in close proximity

to the main house. Because the form of a slave quarter so closely resembles a kitchen house or other outbuilding, their identification has not always been definitive. One characteristic difference between the two types of structures appears to be their construction material. The majority of extant examples are built of stone. Stone quarters are typical of Mid-Atlantic plantations.<sup>8</sup>

Most slave quarters appear to have been duplexes, designed to house more than one family. At **Dowden's Luck** a two-room stone slave quarter, described in an 1842 inventory as measuring 16' x 24', has an end chimney. The structure is built of rubblestone with cut stone quoining. Similar quarters are found at **East Oaks**. A log quarter at **Inverness** was expanded into a two-room structure with a stone addition. One of the largest quarters still standing in Montgomery County is located behind the Overseer's House for the **Montevideo** estate, on River Road. Built in 1835, the stone ell-shaped structure has a kitchen at one end and a dormitory at the other. The building is constructed around a courtyard behind the main dwelling.

Left: The stone slave quarter at the **Darnall Farm** has an exterior stone chimney with a cooking fireplace. The upper loft is accessible through a gable end door. Thomas Darnall, who bought the farm in 1808, owned 15 slaves by the time he died in 1830.

Below: The 1½-story stone slave quarter, at the Overseer's House for Montevideo, has a one-story rear ell. The front section, measuring 30' x 16', was likely a dormitory-type sleeping area. The date 1835 is incised in the lintel of the second story door (left), which was probably originally accessed by an exterior staircase. A chimney with large stone fireplace and brick stack stands at intersection of the two legs of the ell. The rear ell was used for cooking, judging by the large fireplace, and may have also been a communal eating space. The property is located in the National Register **Seneca Historic District**.



John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

<sup>7</sup>Lounsbury, pp.208, 398.

<sup>8</sup>Vlach, *Back of the Big House*, pp.154-8, 185.

*Edgehill's log slave quarter measures about 18 feet by 16 feet. A single window, on the back wall, lights the main level of the small cabin, and three small windows light the loft level. The Griffith family and descendants have resided on the property since the 18th century.*

*Below: At **Mount Carmel**, near Dickerson, a 1½-story stone slave quarter was built in 1833. The quarter, which measures 36' x 16', appears to have been built to house more than one family, since each end of the structure has its own fireplace and exterior door. The construction date is incised in one chimney. In 1860 nine slaves worked the Mount Carmel plantation.*



Kim Williams, M.CPPC, 1999



John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

At the **Far View** estate, the slave quarter, like the main dwelling and bank barn, is built of stone. Believed to date from early 1800s, the Far View quarter has substantial quoining blocks. The quarter has four rooms and a large fireplace with a cellar lit by an iron barred window.

Several slave quarters were more than one story tall. The **Richard White Farm**, c1846, near Poolesville, contains a two-story sandstone house said to have been used as a slave quarter, probably dating from c1846 when the main house was built. The upper level of a two-story stone quarter at the **Darnall Farm** (late 1700s) is accessed only through a gable end door—the building has no interior stair. **Mount Carmel's** 1½-story stone slave quarter has stone and brick chimneys at each gable end and is inscribed with the date 1833. Other stone buildings possibly used as slave quarters stand are found at **Annington** (1813), **Stoney Castle** (mid-1800s), and the **Brewer House** (c1857-61).

### Ice Houses

Farmers used ice houses to store blocks of ice and preserve dairy and meat supplies. The structures were frequently excavated ten to twenty feet below ground to provide the greatest degree of insulation. The ice was cut from ponds or other waterways and packed in grass or sawdust, with drains provided for inevitable warm weather melting.<sup>9</sup>

A resident of the **Great Falls Tavern** recalled ice harvesting on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, about 1902. “You hired men by the day for this, and they’d cut pieces a foot and a half to two feet thick—and they could be thicker, depending on the winter.” The ice, cut for the next summer, was stored at an ice house near the tavern.<sup>10</sup> At their estate known as Silver Spring, the Blair family preserved oysters in the ice house during the Civil War.<sup>11</sup> Excavated gable roof ice houses still stand at **Montevideo**, near Seneca, and the **Edward Chiswell Farm**, near Poolesville. A vaulted stone ice house at **Gittings Ha Ha** was converted into a bomb shelter in the 1940s. The estate was established in the mid to late 1700s. The ice house at **Friends Advice** was built about 1880. At the Germantown **Pleasant Fields**, an ice house once stood a few yards northwest of the main dwelling. The ice house and an ice pond had been constructed about 1900. Other properties that once had ice houses include the Overseer’s House of Montevideo, Rockville’s Beall-Dawson House, East Oaks, and the Sellman Farm, Mouth of Monocacy Road. The Washington Grove Camp Meeting Association built an ice house on the lot now occupied by the Washington Grove Post Office. An ice pond yielded over 300 tons of ice in its first season, in 1910.<sup>12</sup>



John O. Brostrup, HAAS, 1936

When it was photographed in 1936, the property at the Overseer’s House of Montevideo, also known as River View, included a sunken gable roof ice house (left) similar to that built at the main **Montevideo** residence. Also standing at the time was a stone spring house (at right).

Opposite from top: One of the largest bank barns in the county is found at the **White-Carlin Farm** near Poolesville. The cantilevered upper level, known as a forebay, extends over the basement stable. The enormous barn is 140’ x 45’ on sandstone foundations and was aired with five wooden ventilators. In 1939, the barn housed 87 cows and 12 horses.

Interior stairs enabled this Rockville farmer to carry grain and hay to the lower stable.

A wagon ramp provides access to the upper level of the **Bussard Farm** bank barn. Built in 1898, the barn has small lowered windows and, like many county barns, a full stone basement.

<sup>9</sup>Vlach, *Back of the Big House*, pp.80-1. Lounsbury, p.187.

<sup>10</sup>Elizabeth Kytte, *Time Was: A Cabin John Memory Book; Interviews with 18 Old-Timers*. Cabin John Citizens’ Assn, 1976. Interview with Isabelle Redden, p. 29.

<sup>11</sup>Elizabeth Blair Lee letter, April 15, 1863, in *Wartime Washington: The Civil War Letters of Elizabeth Blair Lee*.

<sup>12</sup>Philip K. Edwards, *Washington Grove, 1873-1937*. Washington Grove, Md: Privately Published, 1988, p.219.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS

### *Bank Barns*

By the early 1800s, the Pennsylvania bank barn was widely adopted throughout central and upper Montgomery County. These large barns were built into a hillside with the lower stable located downhill and upper loft area on the uphill area. A central ramp enabled farmers to drive wagons into the loft to unload hay. Approximately 130 bank barns have been identified in Montgomery County, dating from the 1820s to the 1890s.

Bank barns first appeared in southeastern Pennsylvania in the late 1600s and are based on Swiss German prototypes. As people migrated south from Pennsylvania, they brought building traditions with them. Cultural geographers have identified a Pennsylvania bank barn domain, an area with dense and continuous distribution of bank barns that extends into the Shenandoah Valley.<sup>13</sup> Montgomery County is the southernmost limit of the bank barn domain in Maryland. The multi-purpose structures could hold a

<sup>13</sup>Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn*, 1992, pp.68, 149-50.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 2000



MNCPPC, 1986





variety of livestock in the basement stable, and, on the upper level, farmers could process and store grains, hay, and straw. A defining feature of the bank barn is the extension of the upper level over the lower level stable doors, creating a cantilever known as a forebay (p. 85). Some barns in the county were built in natural banks, while others were built up with mounded earth to create the wagon ramp to the loft.

Early bank barns in the county, dating from the 1830s, were known as Switzer barns, in reference to their origins. Bank barn prototypes have been identified in the southeastern alpine region of Switzerland.<sup>14</sup> An 1842 inventory describes an outbuilding at **Dowden's Luck** as a "brick switzer barn 22' x 48' (no longer standing). An 1832 advertisement for **Mount Nebo** refers to a "new switzer barn" (no longer standing).

Most bank barns were frame with stone foundations. Many had horizontal siding with louvered windows for ventilation. In the mid-1800s, cupolas were built for increased air circulation. The barn at the **Hilary Pyles Farm** has louvered windows with pedimented heads, three metal ventilators and horizontal weatherboard siding. On the lower stable level of the Pyles barn, ventilating slats take the place of windows found on many Montgomery County barns.<sup>15</sup> Some barn builders installed vertical board siding with gaps to allow sufficient ventilation, eliminating the need for louvered windows. To compensate esthetically for their loss, farmers painted imitation windows on the exterior of barns. Louvered windows didn't completely lose favor as farmers continued to use them as late as 1898, as seen at the **Bussard Farm**. One of the largest bank barns in the county is at the **White-Carlin Farm**. The structure is 140' x 45', aired with

<sup>14</sup>Ensminger, pp.1-37.

<sup>15</sup>Barns with such a system of ventilating slats have been identified in other areas with Pennsylvania German influence, including Adams County, Illinois. Ensminger, pp.167-8.

*A barn raising was a community affair. Neighbors helped build a bank barn at a Cedar Grove farm about 1905. While the barn was taken down in the late 1900s, the farmhouse, known as the Joshua Riggs House, still stands on Chime Court .*

*Below left: The stone bank barn at the Trundle Farm, Martinsburg Road, was built between 1816 and 1835. Stone outsheds on either side of the upper level entrance typically held granary rooms.*



Carol Kennedy, M-NCPPC, 1988

Milton Tabler collection, Park Historian's Office, M-NCPPC



Historic American Building Survey, 1936

The **Woodlawn** bank barn (1832) is a double decker barn with a two-level loft and stone-arched forebay. Dr. William Palmer, a medical doctor, moved to Montgomery County from Pennsylvania in 1815 and later purchased the Woodlawn estate near Sandy Spring. Palmer engaged master stonemason Isaac Holland to build a magnificent stone bank barn in 1832. The exceptional three-story structure has large round-arched openings on the basement level.

The bank barn at the **Hilary Pyles Farm**, Dawsonville, has horizontal drop siding, yet is well ventilated with pedimented louvered windows, cupolas, and basement level slatted openings. Typical of Montgomery County barns, it has a closed forebay, meaning that the end walls of the stable level extend the full depth of the forebay. The Pyles family owned and operated the farm from 1837 until 1939.

five wooden roof ventilators and housing at one time 87 cows and 12 horses (p. 85).

Several Montgomery County bank barns were constructed of stone. A magnificent stone bank barn at the **Trundle Farm** has stone outsheds flanking the wagon ramp. Examples of this type of barn have been identified



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

from Lancaster County to northern Maryland.<sup>16</sup> The extensions hold granary rooms, making more room on the main interior for hay and straw storage. Sandstone quoins, sills and lintels highlight the stonework. Walls are vented with louvered windows. On the downhill side, the cantilevered forebay is of wood construction. Stone bank barns at **East Oaks** and **Inverness**, probably built about 1818-1830, have slotted openings in the stonework to provide ventilation.

Another way to increase hay and straw storage was to provide an additional loft level. The double-decker barn consists of a two-level loft and basement stable. The **Woodlawn** barn, near Sandy Spring, is similar

<sup>16</sup>Ensminger, pp.95-9.

to other stone double deckers associated with English Quakers in Chester County, Pennsylvania, right down to the stone-arched forebay.<sup>17</sup> Master stonemason Isaac Holland built the exceptional stone bank barn in 1832. Like Woodlawn, the nearby **Far View** stone bank barn has a hayloft door on the stable façade. A gable end carving records the construction date of 1836. English-influenced features on the Far View barn are quoined corners and absence of a forebay.<sup>18</sup> Bank barns continued to be built in the early 1900s. At **Mendelsohn Terrace** a very late bank barn, built in the 1920s, has corrugated metal siding and a rusticated concrete block foundation.

### Corncribs

The earliest corncribs were typically single-crib log structures. Rare surviving examples of these early structures are found at Chiswell Place, near Poolesville, and the James Magruder Farm, near Laytonsville. Most corncribs are of the double-crib, drive-through variety typical of the Mid-Atlantic region, such as the one found at **Rocklands**.<sup>19</sup> This common or double corncrib has a center section large enough to allow a wagon to pass through for unloading. Lofts overhead stored surplus corn or drying seed corn.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>17</sup>Ensminger, pp.102-3, 133-5.

<sup>18</sup>Ensminger, p.113.

<sup>19</sup>Lounsbury, pp.94-5, 103. Glassie, Delaware Valley, p.398.

<sup>20</sup> Amos Long. "Pennsylvania Corncribs," in *Pennsylvania Folklife*. V.14 (Oct 1964) pp.17-23.

The double corn crib at **Rocklands**, near Seneca, is typical of most Montgomery County corn houses built after 1850. Gable end doors to access storage areas are found on both lower and upper levels.

Bottom: The log and frame corn crib at **Chiswell Place** is a fine example of a single crib structure. George Frazier Magruder established the tobacco farm in 1778.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1996



The **James Pearré Farm**, a farmstead established near Dickerson about 1860, has a log double crib. Several single cribs in the county have shed roof covered drives on both sides. Whether original or later additions, the covered areas could shelter the farm machinery that had become widespread by the late 1800s. Such corncribs are found at the Poolesville farms of **East Oaks** and **Chiswell Place**. Generally, corncribs are free standing, though some were attached to bank barns. The term “cornhouse” was in use in the county in the mid-1800s. A sales notice of 1856 for Greenwood, near Poolesville, listed a cornhouse among out-buildings on the 300-acre farmstead.

### *Dairy Barns*

Significant advances were made in farming practices in the period between the two world wars, including technological innovations of pasteurization, sanitation, refrigeration, and the establishment of cooperatives for the distribution of milk. **Maple Spring Farm** was a model dairy farm, described in 1957 as the best-equipped farm in Maryland. In contrast to earlier general-purpose bank barns of post and beam construction, the modern dairy barn was constructed specifically for housing cattle and their feed and reflected new sanitation regulations. Concrete floors and walls were more easily cleaned and disinfected and ceilings with tight-fitting boards kept debris from falling below. Hopper

*A prime example of an early 20th century, state of the art agricultural facility, **Maple Spring Farm** was one of the leading dairy operations in the State of Maryland. The 19-bay long dairy barn (1942) has a gambrel roof punctuated by four metal ventilators. Thomas Moore Garrett, a leader in the dairy industry, owned and operated the 355-acre farm with a herd of 110 cows.*



Maple Spring Farm in Milk for the Nation's Capital, Md.-Va. Milk Producers' Assn. 1950. Courtesy: Mary Garrett Abert

windows and steel cupolas ventilated both levels. The arched roof with its self-supporting truss, or braced rafter frame, sheltered an unobstructed hayloft for increased storage capacity. The dairy barns were equipped with first level cow stanchions, airy second story hayloft, silo, and attached milk house. Maple Spring Farm had the first milking parlor in the county, established about 1943. The first bulk milk tank in the Virginia-Maryland Coop region was installed in the early 1950s at Kingstead Farm.

The **Lawrence White Farm**, on Martinsburg Road, includes a rare example of a Gothic roof dairy barn built by Walter Matthews. Matthews bought the traditional general farm in 1932 and converted it into a dairy operation, delivering milk as far as Washington, D.C.

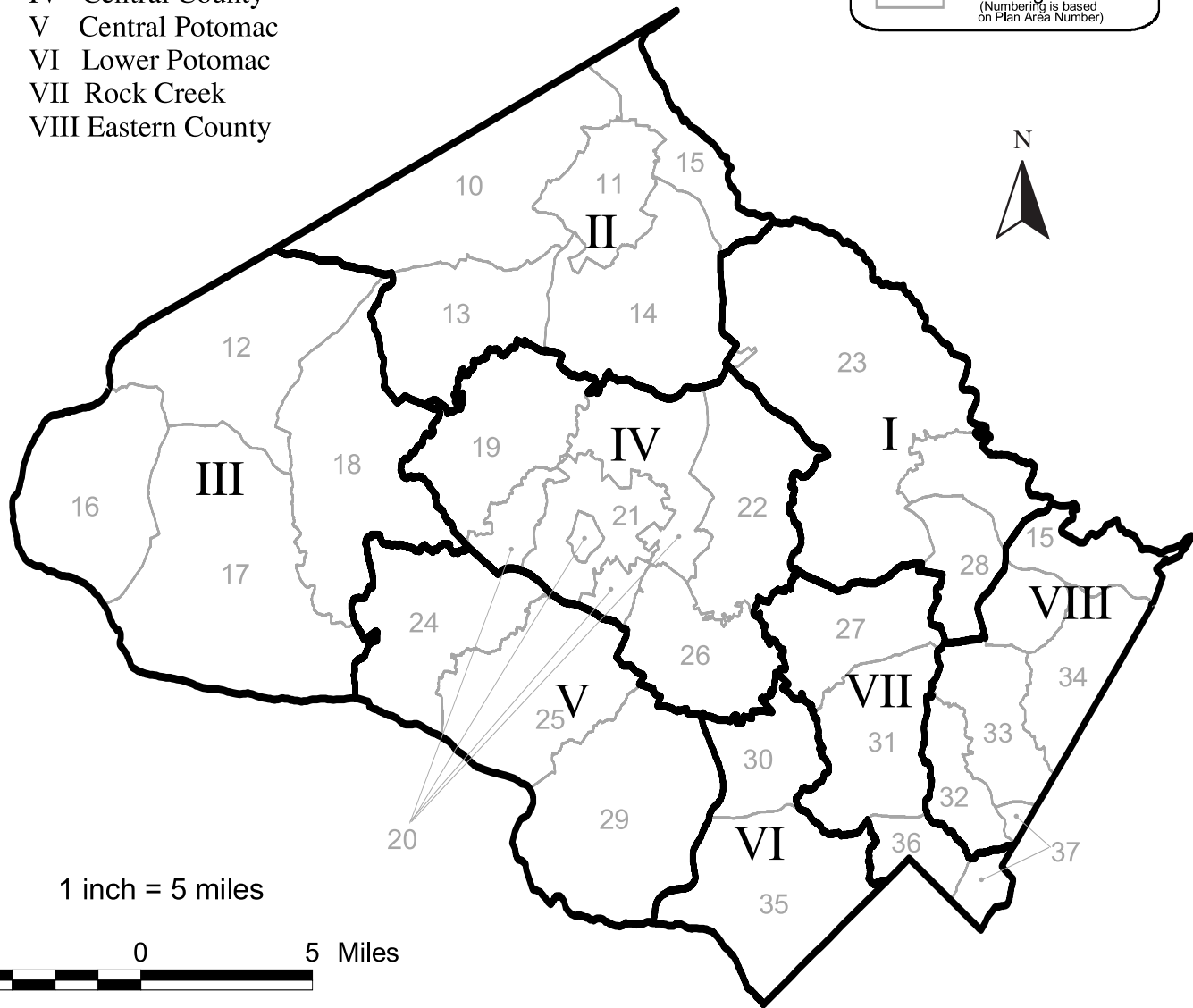
# Montgomery County, Maryland

## Geographic Regions

- I Patuxent
- II Northern County
- III Upper Potomac
- IV Central County
- V Central Potomac
- VI Lower Potomac
- VII Rock Creek
- VIII Eastern County

Geographic Regions

Planning Areas  
(Numbering is based on Plan Area Number)



## Planning Areas

- |   |                                     |                                  |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 10. Bennett and Little Bennett Watershed    | 20. Gaithersburg & Vicinity         | 29. Potomac, Cabin John          |
| 11. Damascus                                | 21. City of Gaithersburg            | 30. North Bethesda, Garrett Park |
| 12. Little Monocacy, Dickerson, Barnesville | 22. Upper Rock Creek                | 31. Kensington, Wheaton          |
| 13. Clarksburg                              | 23. Olney, Sandy Spring, Brookville | 32. Kemp Mill, Four Corners      |
| 14. Goshen, Woodfield, Cedar Grove          | 24. Darnestown                      | 33. Colesville, White Oak        |
| 15. Patuxent Watershed North and South      | 25. Travilah                        | 34. Fairland, Beltsville         |
| 16. Martinsburg                             | 26. Rockville                       | 35. Bethesda, Chevy Chase        |
| 17. Poolesville                             | 27. Aspen Hill                      | 36. Silver Spring                |
| 18. Lower Seneca                            | 28. Cloverly, Norwood               | 37. Takoma Park                  |
| 19. Germantown                              |                                     |                                  |



Waring Viaduct



Falling Green



Frederick Gaither House

Rocklands



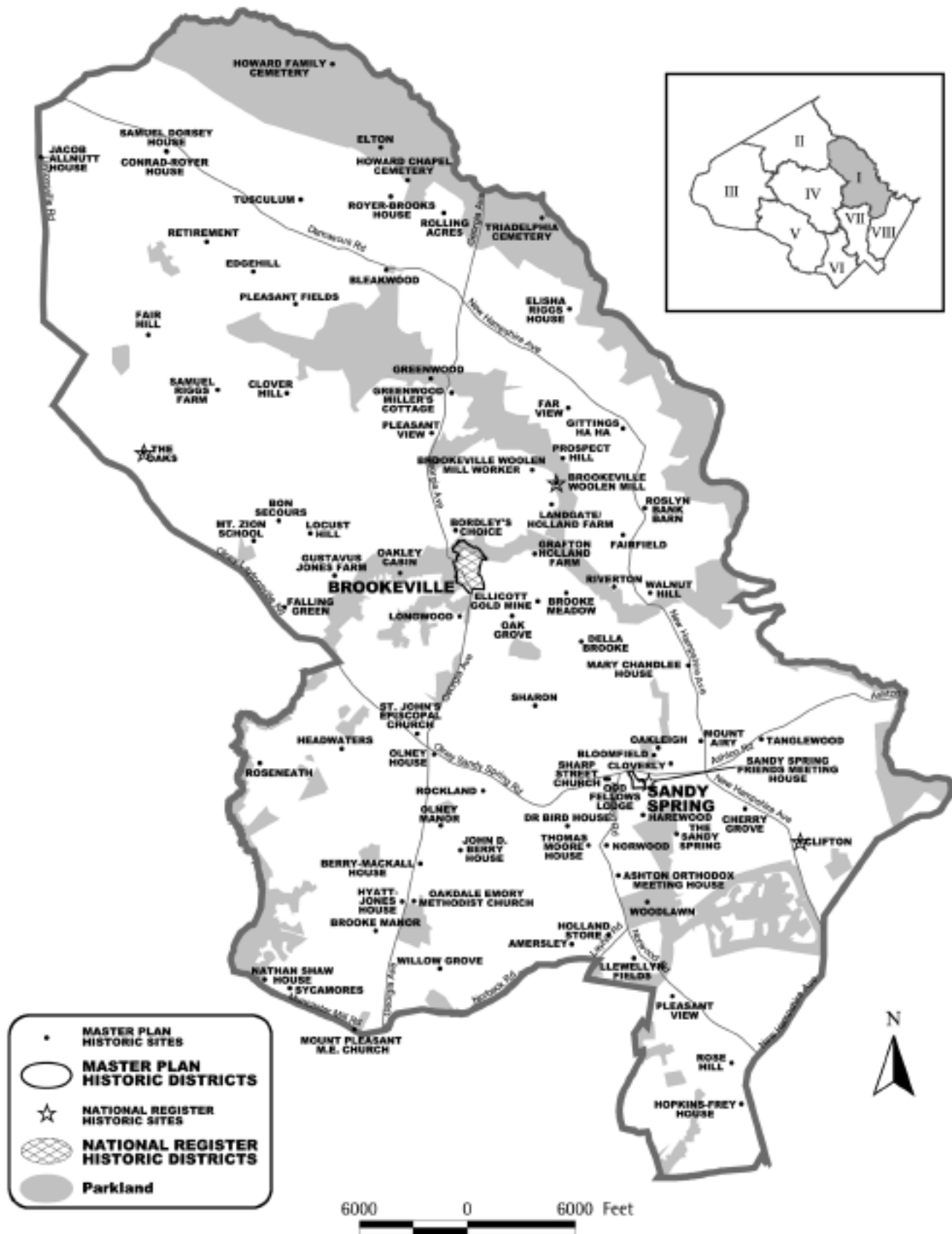
## SELECTED INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES

THE INDIVIDUAL SITES AND DISTRICTS INCLUDED IN THIS INVENTORY are recognized historic resources in Montgomery County. The majority of the sites are designated on the Montgomery County *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. Sites identified by **NR** are listed on the National Register for Historic Places, while those with **NHL** are recognized National Historic Landmarks. Several historic districts and individual sites are located within the boundaries of municipal governments and are subject to their particular planning and zoning authority. These historic resources, each listed on the National Register, are identified as municipal resources. In addition to resources described in this book, the municipalities of Gaithersburg and Rockville have locally designated resources.

The historic resources are described by geographic region. Within each region, historic districts are described first, followed by individual sites. The sites are arranged in chronological order by date of construction. Historic names have been used for identifying sites. Common names and recent names have been included in the index for cross reference.

The inventory of historic sites in the county is by no means a finished product. Many resources identified on the *Locational Atlas and Inventory of Historic Sites* (1976) have not yet been evaluated for designation on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. Other resources may be eligible for National Register status, but have not been nominated for listing. Resources from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century are now reaching a sufficient maturity that we may begin their evaluation.

# I. PATUXENT



# I. PATUXENT HISTORIC DISTRICTS

## SANDY SPRING HISTORIC DISTRICT (1753+)

28/11

One of the oldest settlements in the county, Sandy Spring was not a formally platted village, but was rather a kinship community that evolved over time. Founding families were relations of Richard Snowden, Quaker

developer and land speculator. In 1715 he patented *Snowden's Manor*, and in 1743 *Snowden's Manor Enlarged* which included the Olney-Sandy Spring area. His daughters Deborah and Elizabeth married James Brooke and John Thomas, respectively, and built houses in what became Sandy Spring, in 1728. The settlement took its name from the Sandy Spring, a water source that bubbled up through a patch of white sand.

The Brooke and Thomas families were founders of the Sandy Spring Friends Meeting in 1753. The Meeting House served as the spiritual center for the community. While most other early communities grew around a commercial

core, Sandy Spring evolved from the Meeting House. With the formal organization of the Friends Meeting, a frame structure was built in 1753. The *Sandy Spring Meeting House*, the third on the site, is a brick building, built in 1817. Typical of Quaker meeting houses, the Sandy Spring Friends Meeting House has a rectangular form with two front entrances, is simple in design, yet made of high quality materials. According to tradition, the bricks were made at a nearby farm and laid by mason William W. Farlin. Woodworker Mahlon Chandlee built the hardwood benches that grace the modest interior. In the adjacent cemetery, simple markers identify the Quaker graves. The earliest graves were unmarked, though written records report the first burial in 1754. The Community House is a two-story building erected in 1859 as the Lyceum. The grounds are sheltered by a grove of mature trees including a county champion yellow poplar or tuliptree.

The early 1800s was an era of prosperity in the community. A commercial area began to develop, with a general store and post office dating from about 1817. A blacksmith shop followed in 1819. By the mid-1800s, Sandy Spring was the center of innovations that benefited the entire county. The oldest agriculture organization in the U.S., the Sandy Spring Farmers Club, was established here. Sandy Spring Quakers established early bank and insurance companies that still thrive today. The Savings Institution of Sandy Spring, organized in 1868, is the oldest bank in the county. Its first permanent home was the brick *Sandy Spring Bank* building, built in 1895. Established in 1848, the *Montgomery Mutual Fire*



Kimberly Proffno Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

*Sandy Spring Meeting House (1817)*



M-NCPPC, 1992

*Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building (1904)*



Frank Lea, courtesy Sandy Spring Museum

*Olney-Sandy Spring Road, looking west; photo c1916*



*Insurance Company* was the earliest insurance company in the county, providing aid in time of disaster. The 1904 building housed the company before new quarters were built on Meetinghouse Road. Built by the community, the *Lyceum* (1859) reflects the Quaker commitment to education and continues to be a center of social and intellectual activity in Sandy Spring.

## BROOKEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT NR

23/65

Richard Thomas founded the community of Brookeville in 1794 on land his wife Deborah Brooke Thomas inherited from her grandfather James Brooke. Brooke was an influential Quaker settler and a major landholder. Thomas laid out 56 quarter-acre lots sited along two major streets and two side streets. The majority of houses in the historic district date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several Federal style buildings in Brookeville were built in the early 1800s.

Quickly growing as a bustling market town, Brookeville had two mills, a tanning yard, stores, a post office, and two schools. During the early 1800s, Brookeville was a center for commerce and education serving the surrounding, largely agricultural area. The *Brookeville Academy* was a regionally prominent center of learning, which attracted students from Baltimore, Washington, and Frederick.

Taking a leading role in the developing science of agriculture, town residents, including Thomas Moore and Caleb Bentley, were part of a network of progressive agronomists who initiated and promoted significant improvements in farming methods.

The brick house at 205 Market Street, built c1798 by Caleb and Henrietta Bentley, is known as the *Madison House*, is best known as it served refuge to President Madison and his staff during the War of 1812. For two days while the British invaded and occupied Washington, in 1814, President Madison conducted the business of the Federal government from the Bentley residence. Thereafter, Brookeville was remembered as the nation's capital for a day. Other early houses include the log house at 313 Market Street, the stone *Valley House* (318 Market Street), stone *Miller's House* (203 Market Street), and the c1840 *Riggs-Jordan House* (207 Market Street).



*Madison House* (c1798); 1930s view

George Beall collection, MNCPPC



*Valley House* (18th century)

MNCPPC, 1994



*Brookeville Academy* (1810; 1840)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1989



MHCNPPC, 1992

Riggs-Jordan House (c1840)



MHCNPPC, 1985

Salem Methodist Church (1910)

The *Brookeville Academy*, established in 1808, was one of the first private academies in the country. Male students came throughout the state, boarding with local families and studying a classical curriculum with the aid of a 600-volume library. The first story of the stone building was built in 1810 and the second story added in 1840. The student body outgrew the building in 1869 and the school moved to **Bordley's Choice** (see related site). In later years, the building served as the Odd Fellows Hall and as an annex for St. John's Church. In 1989, the Town of Brookeville purchased and restored the Academy as a community center.

By 1880, Brookeville was the third largest community in the county, with 206 residents. The town incorporated in 1890 with a local government of three elected officials. The Gothic Revival *Salem Methodist Church*, with pointed-arch windows and decorative bargeboard (gingerbread), was built in 1910. The Town's commercial business began to decline in the early 1900s, as the advent of the automobile changed mobility patterns. In recent years, a dramatic increase in north-south traffic through the Brookeville Historic District threatens the character of the town and safety of residents. The State Highway Administration is considering options for a highway bypass. Covering approximately 60 acres, Brookeville today consists of 55 individual properties with about 125 residents.

## INDIVIDUAL SITES

CLIFTON (c1742) NR  
17107 New Hampshire Avenue

15/41

Clifton is the earliest known house in the county designed with Georgian principles of double pile plan and open staircase. The dwelling was built when Maryland was a colony and the Patuxent watershed area was a frontier. John and Elizabeth Snowden Thomas built the house c1742, according to tradition. Elizabeth's father was Richard Snowden III, owner of extensive lands in Maryland and original patentee of *Snowden's Manor*, a grant of 1,000 acres on which Clifton was built.

The house is associated with early Quaker settlement in Montgomery County. John and Elizabeth Thomas were among the first Quakers to settle in the Sandy Spring area. Their children, Samuel, Elizabeth and John became founding members of the Sandy Spring Meeting. Another son, Richard Thomas, was an influential Quaker and builder of other significant brick houses, including **Cherry Grove**, **Norwood**, and **Mount Airy**. Before building Clifton, the elder Thomas' had previously lived at Cherry Grove, in a c1727 log house that preceded the present brick house. Descendants of the Thomas family continued to reside at Clifton into the mid-1900s.

The brick gambrel roof structure is typical of early-18<sup>th</sup> century dwellings of the Chesapeake area. According to tradition, this main section was built of bricks from England. Bricks were used as ballast and exchanged for tobacco grown by colonists. The bricks are laid in Flemish bond with a checkerboard pattern created by alternating glazed black headers with red stretchers. The foundation is soapstone capped with two courses of brick that serve as an unmolded water table. The main block was enlarged in 1846 with the addition of the north wing.

The house has a double-pile corner passage plan. The first floor is divided into four rooms with corner fireplaces in all but the unheated entrance hall room that contains the stair. Outfitted with handsomely turned balusters and newel post, the staircase has a closed stringer. Adjacent to the stairhall is the best room which displays raised paneling on the chimney pile and a corner cupboard, known in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as a buffet. Corner fireplaces warmed each of the three living spaces.

THE SANDY SPRING  
End of Meetinghouse Road

28/36

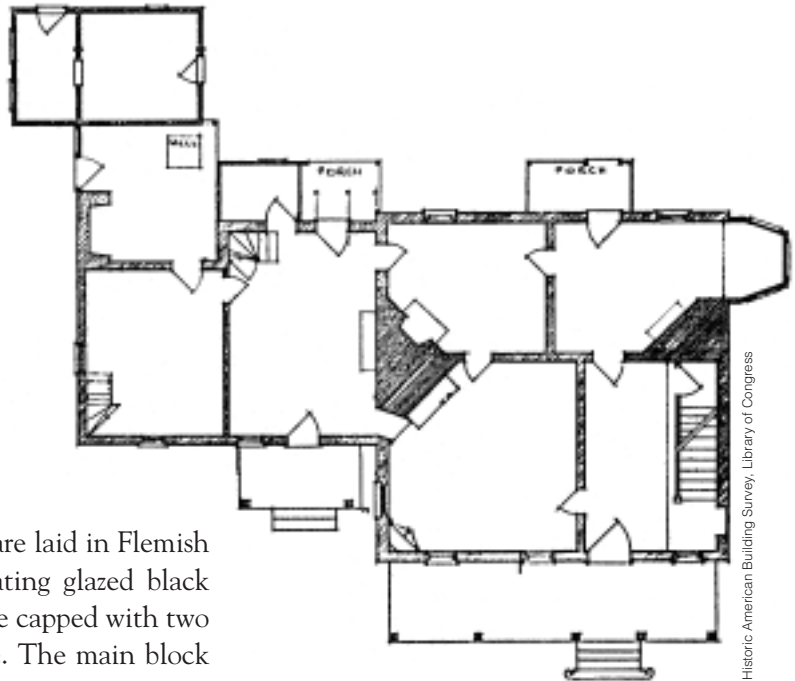
This spring was the namesake for the nearby Quaker community. According to tradition, the spring bubbled up through a patch of white sand. The spring is no longer active. A cement covering from 1914 commemorates the spring with the inscription "Sandy Spring" and the year 1745.



Clifton (c1742)

15/41

M-NCPPC, 1986



Clifton first floor plan

15/41

Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress



The Sandy Spring

28/36

K. Whitney, Traces, for M-NCPPC, 1990



George Beall collection, M-NCPPC

Norwood (1751); photo 1930s 28/13

NORWOOD (1751)  
17201 Norwood Road

28/13

A grand residence built in 1751, Norwood is one of a group of substantial brick houses built by the Quaker Thomas family. The original five-bay structure has a double-pile, central passage plan. The slightly asymmetrical front façade features Flemish bond brickwork, a molded watertable, and a brick beltcourse. The doorway with fanlight and front portico are not original. Windows on the first level are clearly wider than originals, since the flat-arch lintels do not extend to their full width. Large and irregular, the brick was likely made on site. The construction date is found on a cast-iron fireback along with the inscription *R, S, and T*. The letters are presumed to be the initials of original owners Richard Thomas and Sarah Thomas. In addition to its association with the Thomas family, Norwood has additional historical significance as the home of Joseph Moore, local leader, director of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and one-term State Senator (1882). Moore constructed the east wing of the house in 1867 and built two Gothic Revival outbuildings that are still extant: a carriage house and granary. The well-landscaped grounds also include a bank barn.

GREENWOOD  
(1755 brick gambrel section; 1807/1853 stone main block)  
21315 GEORGIA AVENUE

23/46

Greenwood was one of the leading plantations in Montgomery County. Under the ownership of Allen Bowie Davis, Greenwood was a 1,100 plantation supported by 100 slaves. This was one of the largest groups of



M-NCPPC, 1986

Greenwood 23/46  
(1755 brick gambrel section, center;  
1807/1853 stone main block, left)

slaves in the county. Davis, who published an early guide to farming, was a leading progressive farmer in the antebellum era when technology was first being applied to agriculture. He was president of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and a founder and director of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and served in the State House of Delegates from 1861 to 1864. Davis, an avid supporter of education, was a founder of the Maryland Agricultural College, now University of Maryland. The Greenwood estate was home to Thomas Davis III (father of Allen

Bowie Davis), who served under George Washington in the Whiskey Rebellion, served five terms in the State House of Delegates, was a justice of the Circuit Court, and president of the Executive Council of Maryland.

The residence represents an evolution of construction from the early 1700s until the mid 1800s. The northern (right) stone part of the rear wing was built, according to tradition, in 1735 by Larkin Pierpont (first

story), and later expanded with a second story. An exterior fireplace on its north end is an uncommon example of a feature more typical of Virginia, used for laundering, butchering and soap-making. Pierpont's great-nephew Ephraim Davis built a gambrel roof dwelling (now part of rear wing) of brick in 1755. The double-pile dwelling had its front entrance on the east side. Three corner fireplaces warmed the first floor rooms. Thomas Davis III, son of Ephraim, built the eastern (right) part of the front block (1807). A carving in the east gable records Thomas Davis' initials and the date. His son, Allen Bowie Davis, transformed the dwelling into a Romantic Revival mansion in the 1850s, expanding the main block by adding the western section, installing gingerbread trim, and building a three-story tower at the front west corner (later demolished). The property includes a fine collection of farm buildings, stone walls, and the Davis family cemetery.



Clare Lise Cavicch, M-NCPPC, 1999

*Greenwood front façade, main block* 23/46

**FALLING GREEN (1764)**

23/57

4501 Olney-Laytonsville Road

Falling Green is a fine, well-preserved Georgian residence with a 150-year association with the Brooke family, one of the oldest and most illustrious in Montgomery County. James Brooke, Quaker settler, conveyed the land in 1745 to his son Basil who built the Georgian house in 1764. Like the original section of Norwood, Falling Green is a five-bay brick house with a center passage plan, yet it is only one room deep. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the structure features a beltcourse, molded watertable, and crenelated cornice molding.



M-NCPPC, 1986

*Falling Green (1764)* 23/57

**BORDLEY'S CHOICE (1765; 1868)**

23/66

20015 Georgia Avenue

A fine example of a Second Empire style building, this stone structure served for over 50 years as the Brookeville Academy, a prestigious private school. The building, known historically as both Bordley's Choice and Marywood, was built as a residence in the mid-1700s for the locally prominent Riggs family. The original section, a three bay, two story stone structure facing east, has a cornerstone dated 1765. Thomas Riggs, the original owner, conveyed the property to his nephew Thomas and wife Mary Riggs. The younger Thomas served a term in the state militia, and was a founder and trustee of the **Brookeville Academy**, established 1815. When the original academy in the town of Brookeville outgrew its building, the trustees acquired Thomas Riggs' old house. In 1868, the house was expanded and designed in the fashionable Second Empire style with a slate mansard roof. Random uncoursed fieldstone is accented with brick arched lintels and sills at window openings. Dominating the main (west) façade is a projecting pavilion with two-story portico.



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 2001

*Bordley's Choice (1765; 1868)* 23/66



M-NCPPC, 1986

Cherry Grove (1773)

28/9

CHERRY GROVE (1773)  
17530 New Hampshire Avenue

28/9

Richard Thomas, one of the major landowners in the County, built this early brick house in 1773. Thomas was an active Revolutionary and represented lower Frederick County in the Maryland Convention to ratify the Constitution. Cherry Grove, constructed of locally fired brick, features a three-course beltcourse and flat-arch lintels. The double-pile corner passage floorplan is similar to that of **Clifton** (c1740s), with the main entrance opening into a historically unheated stair hall. The staircase has a closed stringer with turned balusters and a fluted square newel. Chimney walls of all three rooms with fireplaces are paneled and the best (front) room features a round arched built-in cupboard or buffet. A log house was built on this site in 1728 by Richard's parents John and Elizabeth Snowden Thomas. The log structure was destroyed by fire in 1771, leaving only part of the original kitchen. The kitchen wing (left) was rebuilt in 1932, yet includes parts of the 1728 brick chimney and fireplace.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Pleasant Fields (c1775-99)

23/31

PLEASANT FIELDS (c1775-99)  
4615 & 4801 Sundown Road

23/31

The handsome Georgian-style residence at Pleasant Fields was probably built in the last quarter of the 18th century. The generously proportioned dwelling is constructed of coursed, rough-cut stone with quoining blocks at the corners. The lintels are stone blocks with splayed ends. The main section has a center hall plan. A rear wing, which may predate the main building, has a basement kitchen with cooking fireplace. This wing originally had a gable roof, later changed to a gambrel. Pleasant Fields is associated with Henry Gaither I (1757-1811), a significant Revolutionary

leader, and was the home of generations of the Gaither family throughout much of the 19th century. The farmstead includes a notable gambrel-roof bank barn of sawn timber construction. Accomplished barn-builder August Priebe constructed the barn using trees from the property that he sawed on his own steam-powered circular saw mill. The property includes a stone smokehouse and the Gaither family cemetery.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Edgehill (c1780; Mid 1800s; 1841)

23/17

EDGEHILL (c1780; Mid 1800s; 1841)  
4920 Griffith Road

23/17

Edgehill Farm is a rare surviving example of an intact and cohesive complex of domestic and agricultural buildings from the 18th and 19th centuries. The property includes a telescope-type farmhouse and several out-buildings, including a log slave quarters, log smokehouse, a frame chicken house, a corncrib, a bank barn rebuilt in 1933, and a 20th-century dairy building. In addition, there are three cemeteries on the property.

Henry Griffith II, one of the largest landowners in the county, built the oldest section of the house c1780-5. The frame house was a room-

over-room dwelling. The structure may contain brick nogging used for insulation and stability. Set on a low stone foundation, the house has a gable roof with a brick chimney. A shed porch extends across the full width of the front elevation. At the south end of this original building is the kitchen, originally constructed as a one-story, detached frame structure, and sharing the chimney of the house. About 1841, Henry's grandson, Thomas Griffith, expanded the house with a side-passage, Greek Revival frame section built about 1841. The house, which retains a high degree of original features, is, especially on the interior, a lesson in vernacular Greek Revival detailing. The kitchen was later raised to two stories and attached to the house by a one-bay frame hyphen around the mid-19th century. The Griffith family of Edgemoor donated land for St. Bartholomew's Church, dedicated in 1819.

The complex of outbuildings on the property are well maintained and contribute greatly to the overall significance. They are excellent examples of period ancillary agricultural structures and are today rarely found intact.

#### BROOKEVILLE WOOLEN MILL AND HOUSE NR

(House Late 1700s-Early 1800s; Mill by 1816)

1901 Brighton Dam Road

A rare surviving example of a woolen mill complex, this site includes a mill structure and house. Both buildings exhibit superior stone masonry with rough-dressed quarry stone, hewn lintels and quoins. Banked into a hillside, the structures are one and a half stories tall with exposed basements. The stone house type with galleried porches across basement and first story levels on the downhill side is more typical of miller's houses in southeastern Pennsylvania and northeastern Maryland. The Hawlings River valley, tributary to the Patuxent, was one of the first areas in the county to be settled. A number of small woolen factories and fulling mills were built during the embargo period of the War of 1812. The date of the house is uncertain. The 1783 tax assessment lists several stone Riggs houses. By 1816, David Newlin was operating the woolen mill, known as the Brookeville Woolen Factory, manufacturing cloth and blankets from fleece.

#### BROOKEVILLE WOOLEN MILL WORKER'S HOUSE

(c1810s-1850)

20529 Riggs Hill Way

The Mill Worker's Stone House is a 2½-story stone building sited on a partially wooded and rolling farmland lot near the Hawlings River in northeastern Montgomery County. Recent research has linked the house to the **Brookeville Woolen Mill** as the probable site of worker's housing, based on its similar construction to the mill and the miller's house and its close proximity to both. The Woolen Mill was in use throughout much of

23/69



Brookeville Woolen Mill (by 1816) 23/69



Brookeville Woolen Mill House 23/69  
(late 1700s-early 1800s)



Brookeville Woolen Mill 23/148  
Worker's House (c1810s-1850)



Kimberly Prothro, Traces, for MNCPPC, 1990

Gittings Ha Ha (By 1783)

23/73

the 1800s into the early 1900s. Historic maps and 20th century aerial photographs indicate that house was directly accessible from the mill. Furthermore, its floor plan and orientation suggests that it was used for domestic purposes.

GITTINGS HA HA (By 1783) 23/73  
21030 New Hampshire Avenue

A dwelling built on the property by 1783 may form the nucleus of this house that has evolved in several stages over the years. The residence was the home of the Leeke-Brown

family of Brighton for over a century and a half. The property includes a stone icehouse, two log outbuildings with pyramidal roofs, a log granary and a family cemetery with graves of Revolutionary War soldiers. In the 18th century, the term ha ha was used to describe landscaped grounds in which a sunken fence separated active farms and pasture from the residential setting. By eliminating the need for a structural fence, the ha ha made the landscape appear natural. Evidence of an actual ha ha on this site, however, has not been found. The ten-bay, side-gable house was one of the early land grant properties in the county.



Michele Naru, MNCPPC, 1999

Prospect Hill (By 1783)

23/72

PROSPECT HILL (By 1783) 23/72  
1811 Brighton Road

Prospect Hill farm survives as a significant reminder of Montgomery County's Revolutionary-era heritage. The main house on the property was built by 1783 by James Holland, a Revolutionary War patriot, and used by him and other local patriots as a meeting place to discuss their role in the American Revolution. The 60-acre property includes the farmhouse with its intact, Federal-period interior detailing, an English barn, a single-crib barn, and a family cemetery. Historically, the property included a woolen mill, a stone quarry, and slave quarters, none of which are extant today. The main farmhouse is a two-story, frame structure, with a distinctive double-story porch extending across the south elevation. Similar galleried porches are found on the two nearby **Holland Houses: Grafton Holland Farm** and **Landgate**. The house was built in two separate phases, including a one-room, two-bay section to the east, which served as a chapel, and a three-bay, side-passage section to the west.



John O. Brostrup, Historic American Building Survey, 1936

Harewood  
(1793, incorporates earlier structure)

28/35

HAREWOOD (1793, incorporates earlier structure) 28/35  
17600 Meetinghouse Road

Harewood is the earliest homestead established in what became the Sandy Spring community. According to tradition, this 2½-story structure began as a log tobacco barn, converted into a house in 1793, by William and Deborah Stabler. The log structure was concealed beneath clapboard sid-



ing. Deborah's grandparents, pioneering Quaker settlers Elizabeth Snowden and James Brooke, had conveyed the property in 1788 (Meeting House Tract) to their daughter Elizabeth Brooke Pleasants. Pleasants may have built the log structure soon thereafter. After William's death Deborah became dean at Fair Hill, a Quaker boarding school and was a Quaker minister for 40 years. Harewood was the birthplace and residence of Edward Stabler, first postmaster of Sandy Spring, a position that he held for 53 years. The house served as the community's first post office. Edward was a founder of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company; an innovator, introducing the use of Peruvian guano fertilizer in 1844; and a skilled engraver whose seals and stamps were used by state and federal agencies. In 1925, Dean G. Acheson, Secretary of State under Harry Truman, purchased Harewood as a summer retreat. The property remained in the Acheson family until 1977.

SHARON (1795)

23/93

18430 Brooke Grove Road [18201 Marden Lane]

This modest dwelling was the home of Isaac Briggs (1763-1825), nationally influential engineer, scientific farmer, and surveyor. Briggs came from Pennsylvania in 1793 to survey the new District of Columbia. He married Hannah Brooke and settled here, building a log house about 1795. Thomas Jefferson appointed his trusted friend Briggs as Surveyor General of Mississippi Territory, stating, "He is Quaker, a sound Republican, and of a pure and unspotted Character. In point of science, in astronomy, geometry and mathematics he stands...second to no man in the United States." Briggs was a chief engineer of the Erie Canal and succeeded his brother-in-law Thomas Moore as chief engineer of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Isaac Briggs was a strong proponent of scientific farming. In 1803, he and James Madison founded the American Board of Agriculture, forerunner of the Department of Agriculture. Madison was elected the Board's first secretary and Madison the first president. Briggs, with his brothers-in-law, developed the mill village of Triadelphia.



Sharon (1795)

23/93

The main block is a two-story log structure built in 1795. The east wing is built of log and frame. A brick rear section dates from the 20th century. According to tradition, the property became known as Sharon under ownership of daughter Sarah in reference to valued flowers she grew. Grandson James P. Stabler, Jr. constructed in 1878 the first telephone line in the county, running between Sharon and nearby Brooke Grove.

THE OAKS (c1797-1814) NR  
5815 Riggs Road

23/26

With its gambrel roof form and log construction, The Oaks represents the persistence of traditional building techniques. This dwelling was built some 50 years after gambrel roof houses were built elsewhere in the region.



George Beall collection, M-NCPPC

The Oaks (c1797-1814);  
photo 1930s

23/26

Both the main block and kitchen wing are log with weatherboard siding. The main house has brick chimneys, while the kitchen wing has a massive stone base chimney. Two front doors open into separate parlors in a tradition characteristic of southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland houses. One parlor contains a fine paneled chimney wall and a tight winder stair leads to the second level. In 1797, Samuel Riggs acquired this property of 223 acres. His son Reuben was already residing here when he inherited

the land upon Samuel's death in 1814. The Riggs family included prominent tobacco planters active in civic life. Expanding the plantation to 800 acres, Reuben and wife May Thomas Riggs prospered, living here most of their lives. The property includes a bank barn with stone foundation and board and batten smokehouse. All buildings including the house were moved in 1980 from adjacent sites to their current location.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Tusculum (c1797)

23/15

TUSCULUM (c1797)  
4609 Damascus Road

23/15

In the mid-1700s, Henry Griffith established this large estate, later known as Sundown Farms. Griffith was a prominent Marylander who, in addition to being a member of the Annapolis Convention that formed the Association of Freeman of Maryland, witnessed the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The main house is a 2½-story cross-gable stone and frame structure that is the product of several building campaigns. The oldest part of the house appears to be the principal stone wing that was built c1797. The attached frame ell may incorporate parts of a log house, which according to tradition Henry Griffith built in 1747. The barns are described on p.129.



Kimberly Prothro, M-NCPPC, 1990

Elton (1822-36 sections)

23/9

ELTON (Late 1700s; 1822-36)  
3801 Elton Farm Road

23/9

A handsome stone dwelling with a commanding view, Elton was built in three sections, the oldest dating from the late 1700s. The earliest section was the three-bay rear wing built facing east toward Hights Branch of the Patuxent (see next page). Perpendicular to the original house, another three-bay block (left) was built facing the access road, Elton Farm Road. The final three-bay section (far left) with grander proportions was then added to the west. Henry Griffith, owner of the property in the late 1700s and builder of the Griffith-Hutton House, may have built Elton's earliest

section. George Gaither probably built one or both of the front sections while he owned the property from 1822-1836. Elton is the resting place of Civil War hero Lieutenant Colonel Ridgely Brown, whose family resided here in the mid-1800s. Built into the hillside below the house is a stone smokehouse with a stone dairy attached on the downhill side.

FAR VIEW (*Late 1700s; 1800s*)  
21450 New Hampshire Avenue

23/71

A noteworthy collection of stone Federal era buildings, the Far View farmstead includes a dwelling, bank barn and slave quarters. A plain solid appearance and beautiful view characterize the attractive residence. Historian Roger B. Farquhar cites the skilled Gaither family builders as the probable masons for this well-constructed dwelling. Basil Griffith owned the property during this era, followed by his son John. Basil's wife, a Gartrell, inherited the several hundred acres, originally surveyed as *Gartrell's Adventure*. The house was built in two phases. The northern (left) section, likely dating from the late 1700s, was built of uncoursed rubblestone with corner quoins. This original section had a single-pile, side-hall plan with winder stairs. Later in the 1800s, the south stone section was added, transforming the dwelling to a center hall plan. A bank barn constructed of rubblestone with corner quoins was erected in 1836, as recorded in gable end carving. From the same era are stone slave quarters with substantial quoining blocks. The quarters have four rooms and a large fireplace with a cellar lit by an iron barred window.



Kimberly Prothro, M-NCPPC, 1990

Elton (*Late 1700s section*)

23/19



M-NCPPC

Far View (*Late 1700s; 1800s*)

23/71

OLNEY HOUSE (*Late 1700s; Early 1800s*)  
3308 Olney-Sandy Spring Road

23/98

Located at the intersection of the Brookeville-Washington Turnpike and the Olney-Sandy Spring Road, the Olney House is a rare survivor of the historic Olney community. The area was first known as Fair Hill, named for Richard Brooke's house built near the crossroads in 1770. By 1800 the area became known as Mechanicsville after artisans and craftsmen flocked to the area. Whitson Canby, a Quaker potter who ran the Fair Hill Pottery Manufactory, built the log core of today's Olney House. This original structure is now the east wing (left). In 1837, Charles and Sarah Brooke Farquhar took residence here. Naming their estate Olney, after the English village inhabited by poet William Cowper, the Farquhars expanded the log house over the years. Adjacent to the brick chimney on the east end is a bake oven with stone foundation carved with the initials "C F" and date of 1841. The five-bay main block was built in two parts, a three-bay east section and a two-bay west section. Both parts are believed to date from the early 1800s. The front door opens into a stair hall with a parlor on either side. The property includes a stone springhouse.



Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Olney House  
(*Late 1700s; Early 1800s*)

23/98

WOODLAWN (c1800-25)  
16501 Norwood Road

28/14

One of the finest estates in the county dating from the early 1800s, Woodlawn includes a handsome brick mansion and a superb collection of outbuildings in a beautifully landscaped setting. The house was probably



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1999

Woodlawn (c1800-25)

28/14

built either by Richard Thomas or his grandson, Samuel Jr., recipient of the property upon Richard's death in 1806. According to tradition, Samuel and Anna Thomas operated a Quaker boarding school at Woodlawn before 1819. Dr. William Palmer purchased the estate in 1825, moving to Montgomery County from Pennsylvania. Palmer was a founder of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The symmetrical front façade of the five-bay Federal style house features Flemish bond brick and a fanlight transom over the central entrance. William Palmer expanded the house with a kitchen wing. In 1881, his son, Benjamin Palmer, added the northwest wing. In 1832, master stonemason Isaac Holland

built an exceptional three-story stone bank barn with four large round-arched openings on the basement level. The property also includes a combination dairy and smokehouse of stone, a log house, and board and batten tenant house. Grounds include significant mature trees, including an Osage Orange with 11-foot trunk circumference, 100-foot high American Linden, and a 1999 County Champion Norway Spruce. The property, owned by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, is open to the public on special occasions.

BLOOMFIELD (c1790-1800; 1838-1848; c1870)  
18000 Bentley Road

28/63



Michele Naru, MNCPPC, 1999

Bloomfield

28/63

(c1790-1800; 1838-1848; c1870)

A prime example of the architectural evolution of domestic building in rural Montgomery County, Bloomfield is one of several adjacent properties associated with the Bentley family. Caleb Bentley and his son Richard Bentley owned and occupied Bloomfield from the early 1800s until 1914. The Bentleys were Quaker farmers, entrepreneurs, and active participants in the Sandy Spring community. According to tradition, Bloomfield was connected with the Underground Railroad. The Bentleys were said to have sheltered at least one runaway slave here and provided supplies to others. The original house, the center two bays, was probably built c1790-1800. This section likely had a room-behind-room plan with a winder stair. Between 1838 and 1848, the Bentleys built a two-bay west wing (left). The addition transformed the house into a center-passage plan with straight flight stair of transitional Federal-Greek Revival design. The c1870 east wing has a second staircase featuring a turned newel post. The two-story portico was added in the early 1900s. The property includes a brick smokehouse, built by 1848, and a log springhouse.

GRAFTON HOLLAND FARM (c1800, c1835, mid-1800s) 23/82  
2222 Brighton Dam Road

The Grafton Holland House represents the evolution of a house owned by the same family for over a century. It is one of three Holland farms in the Hawlings River Valley. The first eastern (left) section of the house was probably built about 1800. The one-story log structure has an internal end chimney noteworthy for its substantial stone construction. In 1834, Grafton Holland inherited 92 acres from his father James Holland. Grafton is thought to have built the western section c1835, soon after his inheritance. Facing north the three bay dwelling has a two-story rear gallery porch. Like the two other Holland houses in the valley (**Prospect Hill** and **Landgate**), there is a blank end wall (west) lit only by two attic windows. The two structures were probably joined in the mid-1800s, before Grafton's 1864 death. The farmstead includes a gambrel-roof bank barn and corncrib.



Grafton Holland Farm 23/82  
(c1800, c1835, mid-1800s)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

ROSE HILL (c1800; 1885) 28/22  
10 Watergate Court

Like Pleasant View, Rose Hill has a one-room deep, center passage block added onto an older rear section. About 1800 Dr. Benjamin Duvall built the original log house. Duvall, a wealthy planter, was a leading Jacksonian Democrat. He conveyed the property to his daughter Deborah who married Thomas Canby III. Canby had been a teacher at the Quaker Fair Hill School before his marriage and later became a prosperous farmer. William Maudit Canby inherited the house and 135 acres after his mother's death in 1864. During the Civil War Canby had been arrested and imprisoned at Fort Delaware for sheltering Confederate spy Walter Bowie at Rose Hill. President Lincoln subsequently pardoned Canby. He was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates serving three terms in 1876, 1878, and 1891. The main two-story block built in 1885 reflects Canby's status in the community. Canbys continued to reside here into the 1970s. In 1990, a two-story garage wing was built giving the house an H-shaped footprint.



Rose Hill (c1800; 1885) 28/22

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

FAIR HILL (c1800-10; 1820) 23/29  
5929 Sundown Road

Fair Hill consists of a c1800 commercial block, an eastern extension built c1820, and a rear addition. Known as Bowman's Store, the commercial block, on the west (left) end, was a log structure that became an important early meeting place in the Laytonsville area. Built between c1800 and 1810, it is one of the few remaining commercial buildings that survive from that era. The 1820 east wing is frame construction with brick nogging. The whole is simply styled and proportioned. In later years, a one-story porch and stucco siding united the front façade. A stone dairy has a projecting front gable roof.



Fair Hill (c1800-10; 1820) 23/29

Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 2001



M-NCPPC

Frederick Gaither Farm  
(1806; By 1856)

23/35

FREDERICK GAITHER FARM (1806; By 1856) 23/35  
3111 Mt Carmel Cemetery Road

Built in two phases, the main house on the property is a 2½-story, five-bay stone structure covered with a gable roof. In 1806, owner and builder Frederick Gaither built the original house, a three-bay, side-passage plan structure that is now the right section of the main block. A date stone located in the south gable end of this section reads “FG 1806.” The farm is located on a tract of land that was originally part of the land grant made to Benjamin Gaither in 1725. The land remained in the Gaither family throughout the 18th and most of the 19th century, finally leaving family

ownership in 1854. By 1856, a two-bay extension was built, converting the house into a five-bay, central-passage-plan structure. The property includes eight associated domestic and agricultural buildings, including a large stone bank barn, and a two-story stone kitchen/slave quarters. The property has been known as Rolling Acres.



M-NCPPC

Samuel O. Dorsey House  
(1807; Last quarter of 1800s)

23/6

SAMUEL O. DORSEY HOUSE (1807; Last quarter of 1800s) 23/6  
5701 Damascus Road

The Samuel O. Dorsey House, also known as Pleasant’s Retreat, is located on a 238-acre parcel of land near Laytonsville. John Burgess built the original 1½-story log house in 1807. In the late 1800s, Samuel O. Dorsey added a one-room deep, center passage house on the front, retaining the log section as a rear wing. Dorsey lived on the property for over 60 years. The farm complex includes a large bank barn, a drive-through corncrib, several agricultural sheds, and a small fenced cemetery containing the grave of Samuel O. Dorsey.

DELLA BROOKE (1817) 23/92  
1710 Gold Mine Road

Della Brooke has one of the finest collections of farm buildings in the county, the work of owner and builder Mahlon Chandlee (1790-1890). Recognized as a fine woodworker, the remarkable Chandlee was also a miller, farmer, and inventor. He built the saw mill on the Hawlings River which he outfitted “with attachments for grinding meal and chop.” The mill produced lumber for many buildings in the area, including Della Brooke and the **Sandy Spring Meeting House**. Chandlee built the Della Brooke house in 1817 shortly after he erected the stone bank barn. The five-bay house has a center hall double-pile plan. He complemented these structures with a woodworking and blacksmith shop, built of half stone and half frame, and stone smokehouse. Chandlee inherited the 400-acre farm from his mother, Deborah Brooke Chandlee whose grandfather James Brooke the Elder once owned 11,000 acres in the Sandy Spring area. The farm is named for the Protestant Colony of Della Brooke in St. Mary’s County established in 1650 by Robert Brooke.



M-NCPPC

Della Brooke (1817)

23/92

LONGWOOD (1817) 23/63  
2900 Dubarry Lane

Longwood is a commanding brick house originally built in 1817 by Mary Brooke Moore and Thomas Moore. Mary was the granddaughter of James Brooke the Elder, who originally patented the land in 1745. Mary inherited the 387-acre property in 1793. Thomas Moore was a distinguished engineer who supervised construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal in Virginia. He is credited with designing the first successful refrigerator, patented in 1803. Like his friend Thomas Jefferson, Moore advanced improved methods of agriculture. According to tradition, the first moldboard plow in the country, which Jefferson imported from France, was tested at Longwood. Thomas McCormick, carpenter and nephew of Thomas Moore, built the house. On the main (east) façade, bricks are laid in Flemish bond while other elevations are laid in common bond. Chimneys feature distinctive round-arched caps. A two-story portico was added after 1935 when the house was the administration building for Longwood Preparatory School for Boys, founded by Washington lawyer George Kimmel and operated until 1951.



Longwood (1817) 23/63

Kimberly Prothro, M-NCPPC, 1990

VILLAGE OF TRIADELPHIA & TRIADELPHIA CEMETERY 23/37 & 23/38  
(1817-1899)  
Triadelphia Road

The Village of Triadelphia was established circa 1809 by three Quaker brothers-in-law, Isaac Briggs, Caleb Bentley and Thomas Moore. The three men, each locally prominent in the Sandy Spring-Olney area, formed Triadelphia as a center for saw- and gristmilling. By the 1850s, the town had grown to over 400 residents and boasted several mills, a general store, a church, a blacksmith's shop, and a post office. In 1868, a flood destroyed much of the town, and a second flood a few years later did even more damage. By the turn of the twentieth century, the village was mostly deserted. In the 1940s, the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission purchased the land as part of the Triadelphia Reservoir. In 1943, the WSSC completed the Brighton Dam and filled the reservoir. Today only foundations of the town remain, and are only accessible during droughts. This archaeological site has the potential to yield information about the pre-industrial heritage of Montgomery County.

Triadelphia Cemetery, located south of Triadelphia Road, has 33 grave markers in a large parcel that is fenced off and maintained by the WSSC. Burials range from 1817 to 1899. Many of those buried in the cemetery were residents of the bustling mill town in the early- and mid-nineteenth century.



Triadelphia Cemetery 23/38

Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999



Triadelphia Mill Complex  
(no longer standing) 23/37

Historic American Building Survey, 1936



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

Oakley Cabin (1820s)

23/60

## OAKLEY CABIN (1820s)

23/60

Brookeville Rd, between Grayheaven Manor Rd. &amp; Rt. 97

Built on the Oakley Farm of Richard Dorsey, this log house dates from the 1820s as documented in archeological digs. The Oakley mansion no longer stands. The cabin was likely home to slaves from the Oakley Farm and later to free black families. The 1½-story dwelling has a stone chimney with brick stack. Oak and chestnut logs are joined with dovetail joints and chinked with stones, now largely covered with cement. In plan, there are two rooms divided by a bead board partition wall. A boxed staircase leads to the upper loft. The cabin, owned by Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, functions as a living history site and museum.



Nikosa Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Llewellyn Fields (c1820)

28/17

## LLEWELLYN FIELDS (c1820)

28/17

812 Lindsey Manor Lane

This elegant Federal style brick mansion, built about 1820, exhibits outstanding architectural details. The center of the five-bay main façade is accented on the first level by a keystone fanlight over the central door. Mirroring the three-part composition of door and sidelights is a Palladian-influenced window on the second level. Raised corner blocks punctuate flat window lintels and mouse tooth dentils embellish the roof cornice. Three dormers in the standing seam roof have round arched windows framed by pedimented pilasters. The property, known historically as Montmorenci, according to equity records, includes a large brick dual smokehouse and dairy. The residence was the home of William Holmes, Judge of the Circuit Court, member of the State House of Delegates and wealthy landowner.

Walnut Hill (c1820; c1823-44)

23/89

## WALNUT HILL (c1820; c1823-44)

23/89

19515 New Hampshire Avenue

This brick farmhouse is noteworthy as the home of Elizabeth Elicott Lea (1797-1858), writer of one of the best-loved housekeeping guides of the era, *Domestic Cookery, Useful Receipts and Hints to Young Housekeepers*. Elizabeth Lea inherited the property in 1823, moving to the wilderness of Montgomery County from Wilmington with her husband Thomas Lea and seven children. The Leas expanded the original house, the east end (right), to accommodate their growing family. The earlier structure had been built c1820 by David Frame who later built the core of **Brooke Meadow** (1823). Betsy Lea, as she was known to the family, was well educated, industrious, and a liberal Quaker. Intending the book to serve as a handbook for the inexperienced newlywed, she published her cookbook at her



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own expense in 1845. By 1879, 19 editions had been published. She installed a bake oven manufactured by H. Reid of Baltimore to test her recipes, located in the dining room that was originally the kitchen. In her cookbook Lea included directions for oven baking, "If you have a large family, or board the laborers of a farm, it is necessary to have a brick oven, so as to bake but twice a week." Above the kitchen was the small bedroom where the bedridden Lea wrote much of her cookbook. A brick smoke-house stands nearby.

BROOKE MEADOW (1823; Mid 1800s)  
1711 Gold Mine Road

23/84

The Brooke Meadow farmstead is associated with the remarkable Samuel Ellicott, described by historian Farquhar as "one of the most successful and...shrewdest businessmen of the area." Ellicott was director and incor-

porator of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The earliest section of the brick house is on the east (right). David Frame built this house in 1823, as recorded in a marble plaque on the second level. In 1838, Frame sold the property to Ellicott who built the west end and shed-roofed kitchen before his death in 1880. The original block had an entrance hall with double parlors. In the west end is a dining room with white marble mantel complementing those found in each parlor. The kitchen wing has a large cooking fireplace. The



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

property includes an early corncrib with steeply pitched roof. A White Ash on site has been designated a County Champion Tree.

Brooke Meadow (1823; Mid 1800s) 23/84

ELLCOTT GOLD MINE (Mid 1800s)  
19401 Prospect Point Court  
2201 Gold Mine Road

23/84-1

Located at the northernmost end of the Appalachian Gold Belt, the Ellicott Mine was the first of a series of gold mines that opened in Montgomery County in the mid-1800s. Samuel Ellicott invited New York geologist Ebenezer Emmons to inspect the site and he summarized his findings in the *Maryland Journal* of April 1849. Samples indicated the mine would provide a valuable yield. Ellicott contracted to sell the property to a New York gold company but the deal fell through. A total yield of \$2000 worth was reported from the mine. The site includes the 60-foot mine shaft and trench.



M-NCPPC, 1989

Ellicott Gold Mine (Mid 1800s) 23/84-1

ROSENEATH (c1825-1830)  
17979 Bowie Mill Road

23/101



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

Roseneath (c1825-1830)

23/101

Roseneath was built c1825-1830 for Thomas Johns Bowie, son of Washington Bowie, wealthy Georgetown shipping merchant. The elder Bowie had purchased 2,000 acres and lived at nearby **Oatland** (see description in Central County section). Roseneath, on its 600-acre property, was the local social center through much of the 1800s. Thomas Johns Bowie was a Harvard graduate, Justice of the Peace, and director of the Brookeville Academy. His son, Washington Bowie III, born at Roseneath and resident until 1889, was appointed honorary colonel by the Civil War veterans whom he entertained here. He served on the staff of Governor Oden Bowie from 1869-1872 and, in 1893, President Cleveland appointed him Deputy Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Baltimore. Washington

Bowie IV, born at Roseneath in 1872, became a World War I General. Roseneath is one of three Olney area houses associated with the Bowie family, the others being **Flint Hill** and **Oatland**. Of the three, Roseneath is the oldest and the only masonry one. The dwelling is a distinguished yet modest example of Federal style architecture. Palladian-inspired three-part windows on the south façade and a rear transverse stair hall bear similarity with the Peter family houses at William Thornton's Tudor Place and Montevideo. The first level of the house is fieldstone while the second level is brick. In the cellar is a kitchen with cooking fireplace.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2001

Rockland (1838, 1850)

23/97

ROCKLAND (1838, 1850)  
3100 Brimstone Academy Drive

23/97

Rockland was the residence of Benjamin Hallowell, influential Quaker educator and agriculturalist. Hallowell was a founder of Swarthmore College, was first president and a founder of the college that became the Agricultural College of the University of Maryland, and established Brimstone Academy in Alexandria, Virginia. The main five-bay block with center passage plan was likely built about 1838, incorporating an earlier log structure. A significant interior feature is an elliptical arch between the two east rooms. The house was expanded about 1850 with dual service wings to create a large formal double residence. The west wing had been removed by c1900 and was rebuilt in the late 1980s.



Kimberly Profino, M-NCPPC, 1990

Retirement (1842)

23/19

RETIREMENT (1842)  
5501 Griffith Road

23/19

Retirement is a substantial stone dwelling built in 1842 by Ulysses and Julia Riggs Griffith. The symmetrical five bay façade has a Federal style doorway with a round arched tracery fanlight. The main block has a center hall plan with a door opening into the back yard. A two-story stone rear ell contains a kitchen with large fireplace and bake oven. The house replaces an earlier Griffith dwelling from the late 1700s. The property includes a family cemetery.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1842-5; 1910)  
3427 Olney-Laytonsville Road

23/98-4

The oldest Episcopal Church building in continuous use in Montgomery County, St. John's is one of only two historic structures remaining in the Olney crossroads. The church was organized as a separate congregation within St. Bartholomew's Parish, Laytonsville, sharing its rector. Ignatius and Eliza Waters donated land for the church. Construction of the 1½-story, post and beam structure was begun in 1842 and completed in 1845, when the church was consecrated. Originally located west in the adjacent cemetery lot, the church was moved in 1910 and placed on a fieldstone foundation. The structure was then enlarged with a three-story bell tower and enhanced with stained glass lancet or pointed arch windows. In 1979, the vestibule was enlarged to its current appearance. Today this vital congregation operates a large parish school for elementary and middle school children.



Lois Snyderman, M-NCPPC, 1986

St. John's Episcopal Church 23/98-4  
(1842-5; 1910)

ROSLYN BANK BARN (c1844)  
20401 New Hampshire Avenue

23/79

Henry Stabler established the estate known as Roslyn after purchasing 60 acres in 1843. Stabler was a prosperous farmer and eminent horticulturist. One of his accomplishments while living at Roslyn was the development of a widely-sold Stabler strain of corn. Roslyn is located in Brighton, an agricultural center which included a grange hall and cattle scales. Though the house has been greatly altered, the barn is a fine example of a 19th century bank barn. Round stone columns support the overhanging second story. Large quoining blocks and stone window lintels accent rough coursed foundation stone. Since the barn is built on flat land, it was artificially banked with a ramped driveway leading to the upper level. On the interior, storage bins flank the large central bay.



Kimberly Prothro, Traces for M-NCPPC, 1990

Roslyn Bank Barn (c1844) 23/79

MOUNT AIRY (1845)  
18120 New Hampshire Avenue

28/3

Mount Airy is significant for its association with the Quaker community as it was a center for social and cultural events since the mid-1800s. The original house, built in 1799 by Richard Thomas of Cherry Grove, was destroyed by fire in 1845 and was rebuilt using salvaged bricks. The Greek Revival doorway with transom and sidelights is highly representative of this era. During the Civil War era, the home was owned by Bernard Gilpin and was said to have been a stop on the Underground Railroad. According to tradition, a lamp was placed in the window to signal runaway slaves that Mount Airy was a safe house. The brick house covered with pebbledash has a side gable form and a center hall plan. The property includes a brick smokehouse.



Nicola Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1993

Mount Airy (1845) 28/3



Michele Naru, MHCPPC, 1999

Riverton (1848)

23/90

RIVERTON (1848)  
1201 Gold Mine Road

23/90

Riverton provides important information about Montgomery County's pre-Civil War history and heritage. Joshua Peirce and his son, Edward Peirce, built Riverton in 1848. Prominent local Quaker farmers, the Peirce family came to Sandy Spring from Pennsylvania in the 1820s. The property is directly associated (through the destruction by fire of Joshua Peirce's barn in 1844) with the formation of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1848. The company was started by area farmers (many of whom were Quakers) as a way to support area farming. The concept of fire insurance for a rural area was a progressive development for its time and important in the development of the county.

Constructed in 1848, Riverton is a five-bay, center-passage house constructed of stone and covered with a pebble dash stucco finish. It is set upon a low stone foundation and is covered with a gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. A two-story rear service wing was constructed circa 1880 to replace an earlier log kitchen on the site. The Claysville Mill, a gristmill built c1880 and in use until c1930, was moved from the Laytonsville area to this site in 2000.



Michele Naru, MHCPPC, 2000

Claysville Mill (c1880)

GREENWOOD MILLER'S COTTAGE & MILL SITE  
(Mid 1800s)

23/45

21414 Georgia Avenue



MHCPPC, 1986

Greenwood Miller's Cottage  
and Mill Site (Mid 1800s)

23/45

Situated on the Hawlings River, the Greenwood Mill was built c1840 by Allen Bowie Davis. The saw and gristmill serviced Davis's own Greenwood farm and the farmers in the immediate area. The miller's house may have been constructed about 1865 and was the residence of Wilson Johnson, a former Greenwood slave and long-time miller and blacksmith. Of frame construction, the miller's house was sided with foundation stones and millstones taken from the frame mill when the mill was razed about 1926 for the relocation and widening of Route 97 (Georgia Avenue). Pieces of millstones from Greenwood Mill were also used in a wall surrounding the Davis family cemetery on the Greenwood property across the road.

OAK GROVE (c1850)  
19201 Georgia Avenue

23/64



Kimberly Prothro, Traceries for MHCPPC, 1990

Oak Grove (c1850)

23/64

The work of a talented yet unknown builder, Oak Grove is elegant in its balance and proportions. Built c1850, this is a late example of a house with Federal style details—denticulated cornice, round-arched chimney hoods, and flat-arch lintels. Greek Revival influence, popular by this time, is found in the rectilinear doorway with transom and sidelights, and three-part second level window. Ignatius Waters, Jr. and Mary Sollers Waters built the house on 204 acres that he had inherited in 1847 from his father Ignatius Waters, onetime owner of over 1,200 acres. Assessed at \$4,000 by 1857, the house was described as "a fine, large and substantial brick house with good cellar and basement rooms." In 1870, teacher and farmer James Hallowell and wife Margaret Stabler of Harewood purchased the property and their family remained here until 1947.

CLOVERLY (c1849-1852)  
321 Olney-Sandy Spring Road

28/65

A distinguished brick residence, Cloverly was the home of John Bentley who served in the State House of Delegates in 1912. Benjamin Rush Roberts built the Greek Revival house between 1849 and 1852 on part of Caleb Bentley's Bloomfield estate and named the property Sherwood. John and Cordelia Bentley moved here from Oakleigh in 1888, renaming the estate Cloverly, and the property remained in the family until 1940. The front façade is laid in Flemish bond and is finished with a brick sawtooth cornice. Windows have brick jack-arched lintels painted to resemble stone. Gable dormers are later additions. The grounds include a historic carriage house and contemporary stable.



George Beall collection, M-NCPPC

Cloverly (c1849-1852); photo c1930s 28/65

WILLOW GROVE (c1850)  
16301 Batchellor's Forest Road

23/115

Roger Brooke VI, a direct descendent of James Brooke, a Quaker convert, was the first settler to the Sandy Spring area, and one of the founding members of Sandy Spring Friends Meeting. Brooke built Willow Grove about 1850. The house exhibits Federal and Greek Revival styling. The center-passage dwelling has a two-story rear ell, and notable interior detailing. Outbuildings include a large barn, chicken house, and springhouse.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Willow Grove (c1850) 23/115

BERRY-MACKALL HOUSE  
(1852-7 Rear Ell; 1868-1875 Main Block)  
17017 Georgia Avenue

23/104

The Berry-Mackall House, originally built between 1852 and 1857, is a well-recognized, pre-Civil War landmark along the Washington-Brookeville Turnpike (now Georgia Avenue). The dwelling was built by Elisha Berry, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Montgomery County. In 1868, the property was acquired by Robert McGill Mackall, a member of Mosby's Raiders during the Civil War, who significantly improved the property by adding the two-story frame building to the front of the original structure, and by constructing the still-extant carriage house on the site.



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

Berry-Mackall House 23/104  
(1852-7 Rear Ell; 1868-1875 Main Block)

The Berry-Mackall House is a good illustration of the evolution of the rural domestic building in Montgomery County. The house was built in three distinct phases. In the 1850s, Elisha Berry built a modest, two-story frame structure. By 1875, Mackall added a new, side-passage house on front of the original house, and, during the first quarter of the 20th century, a two-story rear wing with a shed roof was further appended to the dwelling, giving the house its three-part appearance. The farmstead features a Gothic Revival carriage house, built 1859-1868, (currently a secondary residence), a smokehouse from the original period of construction, and a 20th-century barn.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

*Gustavus Jones Farm*  
(c1853; Late 1800s)

23/58

**GUSTAVUS JONES FARM**  
(c1853; Late 1800s)  
4112 Brookeville Road

23/58

This farmstead, established in the 1850s, represents an evolution of change as the Jones family's fortunes increased. Facing south toward a tributary of the Reddy Branch, the house was begun as a log house built by Gustavus Jones, a Brookeville wheelwright. The building was expanded by another log section and then in the later 1800s by a three bay frame section on the east end (right). A family cemetery is located near the house with earliest gravestones dating from 1853. A log smokehouse, board and batten

bank barn, corncrib, concrete block springhouse, and abandoned quarry contribute to the historic setting.

**SYCAMORES** (c1854; 1896)  
15708 Sycamore Grove Court

23/112

Adrian Rowe Wadsworth, a Connecticut lawyer, built this dignified stone residence on a 240-acre farm. According to historian Roger Farquhar, the house was completed in 1854. Wadsworth was among the first property owners in the county to assist in establishing a public school for African-American children, selling a lot for this purpose to the school board in 1873. Freed slaves who had worked at Sycamores lived on land Wadsworth sold and donated, in a community known as Mount Pleasant,



Brian Lione, M-NCPPC, 1999

*Sycamores* (c1854; 1896)

23/112

later Norbeck, at the intersection of Muncaster Mill Road and Georgia Avenue. In an inventory taken at Sycamores in 1888, livestock included horses, steers, oxen, cows, sheep, chickens, hogs, and bees. That year, Edward B. and Mary R. Prescott, of Illinois, purchased the farm. The dwelling has a double-pile plan with center hall passage. The cubical house is 65 feet on each side. When the original flat roof was damaged in an 1896 storm, the Prescotts replaced it with the Second Empire style mansard roof. Queen Anne details typical of this era are seen in the dormers: windows have small border panes and walls are sided with fishscale wood shingles. A porch wraps around all four sides of the residence.

FAIRFIELD (1856)  
20010 New Hampshire Avenue

23/85

Carpenter Edward Peirce and stonemason Isaiah Coar built Fairfield in 1856. A Montgomery County native, Peirce, in 1849, sailed around Cape Horn to California in search of gold. He soon found more wealth in plying his skills as a carpenter than panning the streams. Upon his return, Peirce began, in early 1856, construction of Fairfield with local mason Coar. Coar cut stones from a nearby quarry to build the walls and the large interior fireplace, while Peirce did all of the carpentry.

Set well back from the road with a large expanse of mature shade trees, the stone residence is a three-bay, side-gabled structure. The house is designed in the Greek Revival style, but also reflects the influence of California Spanish architecture. Rear extensions were added to the home in 1870 and 1969. The property includes three domestic outbuildings, a contemporary carport and a mid 20th century canoe barn. Most notable of the outbuildings is a combination octagonal smokehouse/privy/shed constructed of uncoursed rubble and rough cut boards.



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

Fairfield (1856)

23/85

CLOVER HILL (c1794; 1857-8) NR  
21310 Zion Road

23/51

Primarily an Italianate style residence of 1857-1858, Clover Hill contains evidence of several building campaigns. The initial building on the property began as a log dwelling house, was rebuilt in stone in circa 1794, then later enlarged with a kitchen and a transverse hall running in front of the two-room structure. In 1857, the house was remodeled and a unique, three-story, cantilevered spiral staircase was added to the center hall. The ell-shaped stone house is set upon a stone foundation and clad with a stuccoed finish and has a cross-gabled roof and central-passage plan. A central projecting gable, with tri-partite windows and a bracketed cornice emphasizes the central entrance. Although generally Italianate in style, the house has strong Gothic and Greek Revival details as seen in the windows and interior trim.

Clover Hill has a long-standing connection to military and political figures from the area. Ephraim Gaither, who remodeled the house in 1857, served in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1817 to 1821. A



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Clover Hill (c1794; 1857-8)

23/51

Confederate cavalry officer owned the residence during the Civil War. State Senator Henry Benson purchased Clover Hill in 1891, and an Army Major bought the house in 1926.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Hopkins-Frey House  
(Mid 1800s; 1885-1891; 1940s)

28/32

HOPKINS-FREY HOUSE (Mid 1800s; 1885-1891; 1940s)  
204 Heil Road

28/32

The Hopkins-Frey House was built in three sections. The earliest section is the main block (right) built in the mid-1800s by the Hopkins family. This 2½-story frame house has log floor joists and attic beams. Originally the house had two front doors side by side, a feature more commonly found in Pennsylvania German houses and evident in only a handful of houses in this area. Typical of Mid-Atlantic houses is the center placement of the chimney. A two-story frame kitchen was added on the west gable end, built between 1885 and 1891, by Julia or John Frey. In the 1940s, a garage wing was built west of the kitchen wing. One of the front doors was removed and the opening covered with siding after c1940. A one-story family room addition was built in the 1990s on the rear of the main block.

HOLLAND FARM (Pre-1865; Wings c1879)  
2030 Brighton Dam Road

23/81



M-NCPPC, 1989

Holland Farm  
(Pre-1865; Wings c1879)

23/81

The Holland family first purchased land in the area in 1742. The Hawlings River is said to have been named after the family (originally called Holland's River). The original core of the dwelling is a central two-story log section built by 1865. On the east façade, the roof eaves flare out to extend over a two-story gallery porch. North and south wings were built in 1879. Immediately north of the house are a 12' x 12' brick smokehouse and frame dairy while a stone springhouse stands to the south. A stone and frame crib barn dates from the mid 1800s. An 1827 bank barn was rebuilt in 1912,

based on a date stone. The 60' x 40' structure has board and batten siding and a gambrel roof. A drive in double corncrib was probably built in the 20th century. The property has been known as Landgate.

HOLLAND STORE AND HOUSE (c1860 original block)  
16400 Layhill Road

23/119



M-NCPPC, 1984

Holland Store and House  
(c1860 original block)

23/119

One of three general stores still in operation in the county, the Holland Store was built about 1860 when James Holland purchased land for the purpose. Located at the intersection of roads to Baltimore and Olney, the store was at the heart of a community that became known as Holland's Corner. In 1889, James Holland was selected postmaster when the cross-roads was issued a post office and was renamed Norwood. The structure was expanded to accommodate both the store and living space for the storekeeper. A visitor recalled the Holland Store in the early 1900s when residents could buy sugar by the pound scooped from a barrel (54¢ a pound) and cheese was sold by the chunk, custom-cut from a cheese wheel stored in a wooden box.



MARY CHANDLEE HOUSE (1860) 28/1  
18820 New Hampshire Avenue

The original owner of the house was Mary Chandlee, a member of the Quaker family who arrived in Sandy Spring in the early 1800s. Built in 1860, the frame dwelling has a brick end chimney and vernacular Greek Revival detailing. The house is similar in overall form to **Mount Airy**, also built in the pre-Civil War era by a Quaker family.



Mary Chandlee House (1860) 28/1

HOWARD FAMILY CEMETERY (c1862) 23/8  
Elton Farm Road, West Side

Enoch George Howard was born a slave and became a prosperous landowner and patriarch of a prominent family of educators, journalists and law officers. Howard was a field foreman on Beale Gaither's plantation in 1857 when he bought his own freedom and that of his wife Harriet with savings obtained from selling produce. Howard had cultivated a small plot of land given him by Gaither. The Howards bought the freedom of their five children in 1860, and two years later had the means to purchase the Gaither house and 289.5 acres. Enoch George Howard prospered as a farmer and landowner, acquiring a total of 600 acres of land during his lifetime. On this land a number of sites and structures have existed over the years, including a burial plot for the Howard family. The buildings have deteriorated since the days of the Howard family, but the cemetery is in good condition. It has been maintained over the years. The tombstones are in good condition and a contemporary wood and wire fence has been placed to protect it from the cultivated fields that surround the site.



Howard Family Cemetery (c1862) 23/8

BROOKE MANOR (1862; 1940s) 23/108  
16300 Georgia Avenue

Brooke Manor, located on Georgia Avenue in Olney, was originally built c1862 by Roger Brooke, Jr., son of James Brooke, a large Montgomery County landholder. During the 1940s, William Brooke Johns significantly enlarged the house, transforming it into a stone-veneered frame structure dominated by a Classical Revival portico. Generally L-shaped in plan with a main block and two-story rear ell with additions, the frame dwelling has a cross gable roof and four stone chimneys. Brooke Johns was a nationally reknown Vaudeville banjo player in the 1920s, a county commissioner in the 1940s, and a host of a local children's television show in the 1950s. The property has also been known as Barnesley.



Brooke Manor (1862; 1940s) 23/108



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1999

John D. Berry House 23/103  
(1863 with later additions)

JOHN D. BERRY HOUSE (1863 with later additions) 23/103  
17201 Palomino Court

John D. Berry was the grandson of Richard Berry who first acquired property locally in the late 1700s, and by 1807 owned nearly 1,000 acres. The core of this frame farmhouse was built by John D. Berry in 1863. The present house has four distinct sections, one of which may be of log construction. By 1884, John D. Berry built the bank barn and stone carriage house. According to insurance records, the farmstead was augmented by the smokehouse, built between 1884 and 1888.



Kimberly Proffno, Traceries for MNCPPC, 1990

Locust Hill springhouse 23/59  
Locust Hill (1868)

LOCUST HILL (1868) 23/59  
4415 Brookeville Road

This substantial stone dwelling is associated with the prominent Riggs family of upper Montgomery County. John Adams Riggs built the house in



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1999

1868 upon inheriting 260 acres from his father Remus Riggs. The construction date is carved in the wall of the main façade. The house is built of uncoursed fieldstone with corner quoins. Windows have granite lintels and sills. In style, the residence is transitional, with Greek Revival influence evident in the front doorway with rectilinear transom and sidelights, and shallow hipped roof, and Italianate influence in roofline with deep eaves, simple brackets, and corbeled chimney stacks. The farmstead has a notable collection of farm buildings including a bank barn and stone springhouse.

PLEASANT VIEW (c1868-71)  
410 Norwood Road

28/19

The Holland family helped establish the Norwood community of Holland's Corners. Amos Holland built Pleasant View about 1870 with a harmonious blend of stylistic influences, as seen in the Greek Revival cornice returns, Gothic Revival cross gable roof, and Italianate style round-arched windows. This main block is a one-room deep, center-passage house, a popular building type through the 1800s. In keeping with the innovative character of Sandy Spring area residents, Amos Holland installed an advanced hydraulic motor which supplied water to farm outbuildings. The earliest part of the house is the rear kitchen wing, which may date from the late 1700s or early 1800s. Amos' father Isaac Holland may have built this section or it may predate his 1820 purchase. This rear section, which faces the driveway, has brick-nogged walls and a boxed stair. Outbuildings include a log cabin, which may have been used as a smokehouse, and a carriage house. Nearby a bank barn and corncrib were historically part of the farm complex but are excluded from the environmental setting.

TANGLEWOOD 15/37  
(1871)  
315 Ashton Road

The attractive and spacious residence known as Tanglewood was the home of community leader Alban Gilpin Thomas and hostess Susannah Leggett Thomas. At the time of their marriage, in 1871, the Thomases built the house and continued to expand and improve it over several decades. A storekeeper in Ashton since the 1860s, Alban became the community's first postmaster in 1884, opening a section of his store to accommodate the post office, as was the custom. He was president of the Sandy Spring Bank, and organized Citizens National Bank in Laurel. After 1928, Frederick Thomas lived at Tanglewood with his family and succeeded his father Alban as bank president. A striking aspect of the Tanglewood property is its outstanding collection of outbuildings, including a brick smokehouse, Gothic Revival corncrib, board and batten work shed. On the main house, a second story addition was built in 1987 over an enclosed side porch. Ownership by the Thomas family descendants has continued into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



Pleasant View (c1868-71)

28/19

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975



Tanglewood (1871)

15/37

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973

Tanglewood brick smokehouse



M-NCPPC, 1982



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Mt. Zion School (1872)

23/53

MT. ZION SCHOOL (1872)  
Southwest corner of Mt. Zion  
and Brookeville Roads

23/53

The crossroads community of Mt. Zion is historically notable as a small African-American community established in the county after the Civil War by freed slaves. Prior to the Civil War, blacks were attracted to this part of the county because of the anti-slavery sentiment that prevailed amongst the local Quaker and Methodist community in the Olney-Brookeville-Sandy Spring area. Built in 1872, the schoolhouse served many local black communities. Mt. Zion School is a small, rectangular building constructed of wood frame

and clad with board and batten siding. It is set upon a stone pier foundation (filled in with concrete block) and is covered with a gable roof sheathed with corrugated tin. A brick chimney protrudes from on center of the south slope of the roof. The schoolhouse is a single bay wide and four bays deep. The front of the building is defined by a single, central entry. The entry is reached by a wooden stair, set upon concrete block piers and has a wood replacement door. Six over six windows define the side elevations. A small concrete block addition is located on the north side of the former schoolhouse.

Bleakwood (1877)

23/33



Kimberly Prothro, Traberries for M-NCPPC, 1990

BLEAKWOOD (1877)  
3730 Damascus Road

23/33

Bleakwood is significant as a well-preserved Gothic Revival influenced dwelling. The one-room deep, two-story house is dressed with Victorian era trimmings: a Gothic Revival-style center wall dormer, segmental arched windows at the attic level, and full-width front porch with decorative stickwork. Typical of many houses in the county, Bleakwood retains pre-Civil War era architectural details in its rectilinear front doorway and Greek Revival cornice returns. The house has a traditional floor plan with central hall and flanking parlors. In 1877, Dr. John D. Dwyer, a local dentist, built the house, which remained in the family for over a century.

## PLEASANT VIEW (By 1878; c1885)

23/47

21000 Georgia Avenue

This modest dwelling was part of Greenwood Plantation, the huge estate owned by Allen Bowie Davis who served in the Maryland House of Delegates. Research indicates that the structure served as the overseer's house for Davis' plantation. In addition, the dwelling is said to have housed the tollgate keeper for the Washington-Westminster Turnpike (present-day Georgia Avenue). The main block is a three-bay frame structure facing north. The date of 1740 is said to be carved into a fireplace stone later covered with plaster board. The dwelling represents the post-Civil War downsizing of slave-supported Greenwood, as Davis sold off property to former slaves and workers. The west wing was added about 1885 when Davis sold the house and 17 acres to a former worker, Lafayette Dwyer. In the 1940s, a bay window was added to the west wing, which was expanded to incorporate a milk house. The property retains a notable collection of outbuildings including a springhouse.



Brian Liene, M-NCPPC, 2000

Pleasant View (By 1878; c1885)

23/47

## NATHAN SHAW HOUSE / MUNCASTER MILLER'S HOUSE (1879)

23/111

15910 Emory Lane

The Nathan Shaw House, also known as the Muncaster Miller's House was constructed circa 1879, probably by Nathan Shaw who was a miller. William Muncaster, a successful land owner and grist and saw mill operator in the region, later used the dwelling as a tenant house for his mill operators. The property is significant as a surviving remnant of a mill complex, a long obsolete and quickly vanishing resource.

The residence, a three-bay house with a T-shaped footprint, is situated atop a knoll overlooking the corner of Muncaster Mill Road and Emory Lane, near Norbeck. Several mills once thrived along the nearby North Branch of Rock Creek. The house may incorporate the foundations of earlier buildings on the site. Adjacent to the miller's house are a carriage house and a barn.



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

Nathan Shaw House/  
Muncaster Miller's House (1879)

23/111

## HOWARD CHAPEL SITE &amp; CEMETERY (c1879)

23/11

Howard Chapel &amp; Elton Farm Roads

The property known as the Howard Chapel and Cemetery is at the north-western corner of the junction of Howard Chapel Road and Elton Farm Roads. The site originally included a school, built by 1879, a church, built



Michele Nani, M-NCPPC, 1999

Howard Chapel Site and Cemetery 23/11  
(c1879)

in 1889, and a cemetery, with burials beginning in 1901. The only remaining resource is the cemetery surrounded by a black metal fence.

Located on a 204-acre parcel of land owned by Enoch George Howard, this site was the community center of an African-American community established after the Civil War. Howard was a former slave who bought his freedom in 1857 and became a prosperous landowner and family patriarch. He erected a school c1879 for local black children in this era of segregation. Ten years later he built a

chapel that was served by a circuit minister from the Washington Negro Conference. The chapel, in use until 1930, burned in 1976. The first burial in the cemetery, located north of the church, was in 1901 when George Howard, an ancestor of Enoch George Howard, was interred. Descendants of individuals buried at this site still reside in the region, attesting to a strong, historically established African American presence in the area.

CONRAD ROYER HOUSE (1880)  
5900 Damascus Road

23/5

Conrad Royer House (1880) 23/5



Kimberly Profino, Traceries for M-NCPPC, 1980

Built in 1880, this frame dwelling is a fine example of a traditional house outfitted in Victorian era dressing. For its time period, the house has up-to-date Gothic Revival features: center cross gable, cut-work porch brackets, and corbeled chimneys. Yet traditional Greek Revival characteristics persist in cornice gable returns, doorway transom and sidelights, and low horizontal massing that are more typical of the pre-Civil War era. Conrad Royer, a wheat farmer, purchased 183 acres in 1879 from the heirs of Israel Griffith. He built the house after the original house was destroyed by fire. According to family history, Royer owned the first wheat-thrashing machine in Montgomery County. The farm remained in the family for nearly a century.

ASHTON ORTHODOX MEETING HOUSE (1880)  
16923 Norwood Road

28/11-3

One of two Quaker meetinghouses in the county, the Ashton Meeting House represents a schism in the Quaker Meeting dividing Orthodox followers from Hicksites. Followers of Elias Hicks had a person-centered, rather than Christ-centered, religious outlook while the Orthodox had a traditional Quaker interpretation of the Bible and belief in the divinity of Christ. Orthodox Quakers separated from the Hicksite Sandy Spring Meeting in 1861 and built this new meeting house in 1880. In contrast to the traditional Quaker form and simple details of the Sandy Spring Meeting House, the Ashton Meeting House has a cross gable T-shaped form and is decorated with Carpenter Gothic trim. The meetinghouse was originally located east of the Sherwood High School site. After the reunion of Orthodox and Hicksite meetings in 1950, the building was no longer used as a meeting house. Between 1952 and 1982, the relocated structure was situated west of the school, serving first as auxiliary classroom space and then as the Sandy Spring Public Library. The building has functioned once again as a meeting house since its final relocation to the Sandy Spring Friends School in 1982.



Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Ashton Orthodox Meeting House 28/11-3  
(1880)

OAKLEIGH (1882) 28/64  
18010 Bentley Road

Richard Bentley of Bloomfield built Oakleigh for his son John C. Bentley, in 1882, the year of John's marriage. The elder Bentley carved the 14-acre Oakleigh property out of his Bloomfield estate. The main block is a one-room deep, center-passage house. Embellishing this popular vernacular form are notable Italianate features. The heavy, paneled front door has round arched glazed panels that echo round arched sidelights. A bold key-stone architrave outlines the doorframe. Three symmetrically arranged dormers are embellished with applied Italianate style molding.

Oakleigh (1882) 28/64  
Detail, south door (right)



Kim Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999



Michele Nani, MNCPPC, 1999

Thomas Moore House (1885) 23/120

For much of the 20th century Oakleigh was owned by Jack Bentley, pitcher for the Washington American League Baseball Club and the New York Giants.

THOMAS MOORE HOUSE (1885) 23/120  
17214 Doctor Bird Road

The Thomas L. Moore House is an elegantly designed Victorian-era villa that enjoys a commanding view of the still rural landscape. On the occasion of his marriage, Thomas L. Moore acquired a tract of land from his father and built this spacious house in 1885. Set upon a stone foundation and having a T-shaped footprint, the house has a cross gable roof with jerkin-head ends and brick corbeled chimneys. Victorian-era influence is seen in its projecting bays, dormer windows, wrap-around porch, vertical 2/2 sash windows, and scroll-sawn porch brackets. The house retains exquisite interior detailing and has a high degree of integrity.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 2000

Amersley (1886; 1892) 23/118

AMERSLEY 23/118  
(1886; 1892)  
16212 Whitehaven Road

R. Rowland Moore built Amersley in 1886. A farmer, Moore profited from the railroad industry by sawing railroad ties. Restrained in design, yet substantial and well built, Amersley was one of the first houses in the Sandy Spring area to have steam heat, installed in 1889. Also notable are the interior chimneys, uncommon features in Maryland. In 1892, Rebecca Thomas Moore and husband Tarlton Stabler took residence

here, the same year expanding the house. Operating a creamery and ice cream business at Amersley, the Stablers owned the property until 1928.

JACOB ALLNUT HOUSE (1887) 23/123  
23601 Laytonsville Road



Brian Lione, MNCPPC, 1999

Jacob Allnut House (1887) 23/123

The Jacob Allnut House is a high-style Queen Anne house more typically found in suburban communities of Kensington and Takoma Park. The German-sided house has fishscale shingles in pedimented gables and a wraparound porch sheltering three elevations. Jacob was 36 when his father, John Allnut, built this house on Laytonsville Road. In the late 19th century, John Allnut owned land from Griffith Road to Etchison, along Route 108. The rich loam soil of the area contributed to the success of his farm. John built substantial dwellings for his children: village houses for his two daughters, and farm houses for six sons. The Jacob Allnut farm has been one of the few Allnut houses to survive. The farm, which had beef cattle, chickens, hogs, and an apple orchard, remained in the family until 1934.



HYATT-JONES HOUSE (*Late 1800s*)  
16644 Georgia Avenue

23/107-1

Located in the historic community of Oakdale, the Hyatt-Jones House is a well-preserved Victorian era dwelling. A house was built on this site between 1866 and 1878. The main part of the house has Queen Anne influenced shingled gables. Similar detailing is found on the **Ned Watkins House** (1892) and the **Belward Farm** (1891). Windows are two over two sash. The cornice is enhanced with returns at the front and side gables.



Clare Lise Cavocchi, M-NGPPC, 1999

*Hyatt-Jones House (Late 1800s)* 23/107-1

MOUNT PLEASANT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
(*c1890-1895*)  
4031 Muncaster Mill Road

23/113-1

As in most settlements of freed slaves, community life at Mount Pleasant centered on the church. African-American residents established the Mount Pleasant community on Muncaster Mill Road when Adrian R. Wadsworth of **Sycamores** sold or donated the land. Mount Pleasant had one of the first public schools in the county for blacks, built c1872. The church was originally established in the school. In 1895, church trustees formally purchased land for the church, though the structure may have already been completed by then. A cornerstone is obscured by layers of paint. The modest frame church was stuccoed in the 1930s, and memorial windows were installed under Rev. Walter Williams (1943-1961). A front vestibule built in the early 1960s was expanded in 1989 with flanking restrooms.



Lois Snyderman, M-NGPPC, 1986

*Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church (c1890-1895)* 23/113-1

DR. BIRD HOUSE (*1897-1898*)  
17420 Doctor Bird Road

23/121

The Dr. Bird House was built in 1897-1898 for Dr. Roger Brooke and was the longtime residence of Dr. Jacob Wheeler Bird. Dr. Bird (1885-1959) took over Dr. Brooke's medical practice following his death in 1909, and moved into his combined residence/office. Dr. Bird lived an extraordinary life of service and commitment to better health care and service to his community. He is best known as founder of Montgomery General Hospital, in the early 20th century, but was also instrumental in founding the Social Service League, the Juvenile Court, the Maryland State Welfare Department, and was a longtime member of the Maryland State Board of Health.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NGPPC, 1999

*Dr. Bird House (1897-1898)* 23/121

The dwelling is a five-bay, L-shaped frame structure consisting of a main block and rear ell. Designed in a transitional Colonial Revival style influenced by the picturesque



Brian Lione, MNCPPC, 1999

Royer-Brooks Farm (1907; 1924) 23/12

Victorian aesthetic, the residence has a cross gable roof with decorative fish scale shingles enlivening the gable ends and cornice line. The original massing has been altered by the addition of a single-story sunroom addition, and by several other shed-roof additions, including a second-story sleeping porch.

ROYER-BROOKS FARM (1907; 1924) 23/12  
23200 Howard Chapel Road

The residence on the Royer-Brooks Farm is a late, local interpretation of the Queen Anne style. William J. and Rosa Royer built the house in two stages, in 1907 and 1924. Dominating the main façade is a two story polygonal bay capped by a pedimented, shingled gable. The property, sold out of the

Royer family in 1939, is named in part for Elizabeth Brooks who restored the house c1970. The farmstead, also known as Greendale, includes several outbuildings, most notably a large bank barn with stone foundation.



Greenhome &amp; O'Mara, for MNCPPC, 1990

Oakdale Emory Methodist Church (1914) 23/106

OAKDALE EMORY METHODIST CHURCH (1914) 23/106  
3515 Emory Church Road

This Victorian Gothic style church was built in 1914. The congregation was first organized in 1801. The original frame church, located at Emory Lane and Cashell Road, was first named Emory Methodist Church South, reflecting a split among Methodists over the issue of slavery. Part of the Rockville Circuit, the congregation shared an itinerant preacher with churches in Rockville, Brookeville, Gaithersburg, and Barnesville. In 1947, the church was renamed Oakdale Emory in recognition of the Oakdale community which had grown along Georgia Avenue. The ell-shaped plan was popular for churches built in the early 1900s. An elaborately bracketed and gabled turret shelters a bell beneath a polygonal hipped roof. A one-story vestibule, added later, shelters congregants coming and going.



Nicola Yearwood, MNCPPC, 1989

Sharp Street Church (1923) 28/11-2

SHARP STREET CHURCH (1923) 28/11-2  
1310 Olney-Sandy Spring Road

The oldest African-American congregation in the county, Sharp Street United Methodist Church was formed in 1822. Openly opposing slavery in the 1770s, Sandy Spring Quakers freed blacks and conveyed land for a church and dwellings. In addition to serving as a house of worship, the Sharp Street Church became the educational, and social center for the extensive black community that grew in the Sandy Spring area. The first school for black children in the county was held in the Sharp Street Church c1864. Quakers supported the school financially and by supplying teachers from the nearby Friends School. Originally housed in a log cabin, the church was replaced in 1886 by a frame building that burned in 1920.

The present structure was constructed in 1923. The church takes its name from Baltimore's Sharp Street Church, regarded as the Mother Church of black Methodism.

ODD FELLOWS LODGE (1920s)  
1310 Olney-Sandy Spring Road

28/66

The Odd Fellows Hall is a two-story, gable-fronted frame structure set upon a concrete foundation. The building measures 27' x 52' and is two bays wide and four bays deep. The weatherboard walls are clad with asphalt siding and the roof is covered with sheet metal. There are two brick chimney flues projecting from the roof, one towards the front and one towards the rear.

The Odd Fellowship was founded in England in the 18th century. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America began in Baltimore with the founding of Washington Lodge Number 1 in April 1819. The lodge in Sandy Spring was built sometime during the 1920s and served the community for approximately 50 years until it closed in 1975.

Although not an African American fraternal organization at the national level, the Odd Fellows institution served as a health and life insurance agency for the African-American community of Sandy Spring. The members paid fees to the club and it provided medical and funeral expenses for its members. The Odd Fellows Lodge also played an active social role in the African-American community as the site of various dances and social events. During the days of segregation, the Odd Fellows Hall stood as a place of worship, a place for social activities, a place for chance at educational pursuits. Historically the Odd Fellows has been a group that has come to rescue the populace by filling many gaps not met by other organizations.



Odd Fellows Lodge (1920s) 28/66

HEADWATERS (1927)  
11 Shallow Brook Court

23/100

This grand-scale neoclassical residence was built by Lionel C. Probert, Vice President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and was later the summer estate of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Probert built the house in 1927 after an earlier house on the site burned. Physical evidence, including paper labels and numbered architectural features, suggests that the house was an enlarged and adapted mail-order house. Such a custom modification was rare for the popular Sears, Roebuck and Company. Probert sold the 272-acre estate in 1937-8 to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior under Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Ickes was a leading conservationist who championed federal parkland preservation. Under the Ickes' ownership, President Roosevelt was a frequent guest, enjoying poker games and lawn parties at Headwaters. The property includes servants quarters, converted into a guest house.



Headwaters (1927) 23/100



Michele Naru, MNCPPC, 1999

Olney Manor (1937)

23/102

OLNEY MANOR (1937)  
17510 Prince Phillip Drive

23/102

Built in 1937, the Classical Revival Olney Manor features a double-story, pedimented portico. It is a three-part brick structure, consisting of a 2½-story, five-bay center block with lower 1½-story flanking wings. The house, which faces west to Georgia Avenue, is covered with a gable roof with slate shingles and grand end chimneys. The property also includes a tenant house, a large bank barn, a crib barn, several equipment sheds, and several domestic outbuildings, most of which survive from the 19th century period of construction.

John Beane constructed Olney Manor. Beane was a businessman who ran a wholesale supply company in Washington, D.C. and operated dairy farms on his Montgomery County property until his death in 1941. The farm remained in Beane family hands for forty years. The property is now located in a contemporary residential subdivision.

FREEMAN BARN AT SUNDOWN FARM/TUSCULUM  
(1942; 1944-6)  
4601 Damascus Road

23/15-1

An important group of 20th century agricultural buildings is located west of the Griffith-Hutton House (p. 103). The first is a late example of a post and beam barn, built in 1942, covered with a gable roof, clad with sheet metal, and features two ventilators at the ridge. The barn is sheathed in vertical boards with slit ventilators. The interior is divided into three bays

with a central drive-in crib and equipment/hay storage areas to either side. August Priebe built the second, northernmost barn in 1944-46. The barn has served as a stable, apparently since its construction. It has a frame structure, is two stories in height, 24 bays long and seven bays wide, and is covered with a steep gambrel roof with a hay hood. The north side contains a shed addition extending the entire length of the north elevation. The roof is covered with sheet metal and



Kimberly Prothro Williams, MNCPPC, 1999

Barns at Sundown Farm/  
Tusculum (1942; 1944-6)

12/15-1

the ridge has three ventilators topped with weather vanes. Each gable end has three central double sliding doors, one on each level. The third story's door is protected by a small gabled roof extension, or hay hood. The interior is divided into wood box stalls on either side of a central passageway. A third southernmost barn of the group is a late 19th-century gable-roofed frame structure with vertical board walls. The interior of the barn has been extensively altered for use as an assembly hall.



## II. NORTHERN COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICTS

### CLARKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT (*Platted Early 1790s*)

13/10

Early in the county's history, Clarksburg was a substantial center of commerce and transportation. John Clark surveyed the land and subdivided lots along Frederick Road in the early 1790s, yet the town's origins extended back to the mid-1700s. Michael Dowden built a hotel and tavern about 1754. A popular stop along the well-traveled Great Road between Frederick and Georgetown, Dowden's Ordinary is said to have provided lodging and entertainment for such well-known travelers as General E. Braddock, George Washington, and Andrew Jackson. According to tradition, John Clark's father William, from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, had chosen this location, at the intersection of two Indian trails, as early as 1735 as a site for trading with Native Americans. His trading post may have influenced Dowden's choice for locating his ordinary.

John Clark built a general store and became the community's first postmaster. The post office, established 1800, was one of the first in the county. By 1850, the town was the third most populous in the county, and the residents numbered 250 by 1879.

One of the earliest structures in the community is found at the *Clark-Waters House*, 23346 Frederick Road. According to tradition, John

Clark constructed the rear section in 1797. The building was enlarged and updated in the 1840s with the Greek Revival-style front section, under the ownership of Clark's daughter and son-in-law Mary and William Willson. One of the few remaining log buildings in the community is found at 23415 Frederick Road. Thomas Kirk probably built the *John Leaman House* (23415), now covered with clapboard siding, in 1801. John Leaman, a carpenter, purchased the house in 1871 and built the substantial rear addition around 1890.

John Clark, a Methodist, was a leader in organizing the *Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church* in 1788. The church has one of the oldest continuous Methodist congregations in the County. A log chapel was built on this site in 1794, a brick structure in 1853, and the present Gothic Revival-style church in 1909.

As a major stagecoach stop between Frederick and Georgetown, Clarksburg supported several inns and taverns. By the mid-1800s, the town also included general stores, a tannery and blacksmiths, and wheel-



Greenthorne &amp; O'Mara, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal  
Church (1909)

13/10



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Clarksburg Store & Post Office

13/10



M-NCPPC

Clarksburg streetscape

13/10

wrights. William Willson probably built *Willson's Store*, 23341 Frederick Road, around 1842. In 1879, Clarksburg had 250 residents, making it the third most populous town in the County. The Queen Anne-style house at 23310 Frederick Road, known as *Hammer Hill*, was built c.1891-1900 by Clarksburg physician Dr. James Deetz and his wife Sarah. The name, Hammer Hill, comes from the tract name given this land in 1752. The *William Hurley Shoe Shop*, 23421 Frederick Road, probably built around 1842, is typical of early rural commercial structures in its simplicity and small scale. In the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century, it housed Helen Hurley's millinery shop. The house, located behind the shop, originally consisted of the rear portion that was built by Arnold Warfield about 1800. The building may contain an early log section. Hurley family owners of the house and shoe shop included shoemaker William Hurley and Clarksburg Brass Band organizer J. Mortimer Hurley.

Clarksburg has historically been a bi-racial town. While many African Americans settled, after the Civil War, in communities separate from white settlements, freed slaves in Clarksburg built houses in and around the town. In 1885, John Henry Wims built his frame house in Clarksburg's center, at 23311 Frederick Road. The location of his dwelling near the post office was a convenience for Wims, one of the few black mail carriers working in the county.

One of the County's last and most elaborate remaining examples of a two-room schoolhouse is the *Clarksburg School*, 13530 Redgrave Place, built in 1909. One of the County's last and most elaborate remaining examples of the two-room schoolhouse, the Clarksburg School was in continuous use from 1909 to 1972. The cruciform-shaped building has a Colonial Revival-influenced design with pedimented and pilastered doorframe, oversize cornice returns, and gable overhang. Near the school are the sites of the earlier Clarksburg Academy (1833) and a one-room school.

Growth in Clarksburg declined in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the B & O Railroad bypassed the town for nearby Boyds. The advent of the automobile and improved roads brought something of an economic revival beginning in the 1920s. New boarding houses opened in town to accommodate the new auto tourism.



Clarksburg School (1909)

13/10-1

M-NCPPC, 1986



Clarksburg Grocery

13/10

M-NCPPC



Clark-Waters House (1797; 1840s)

13/10

M-NCPPC, 1974



M-NCPPC, 1986

Hyattstown streetscape

HYATTSTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT (*Platted 1798*)

10/59

Hyattstown is an early settlement that developed along well-traveled roads linking coastal ports with the westward-moving frontier. The Great Road, known as Frederick Road or Route 355, opened about 1750 to connect the tobacco port of Georgetown with points west, via the county seat of Frederick. At that time, present-day Montgomery County was the southern portion of Frederick County. Part of the Great Road had been a trail used by Native Americans. The Great Road attained significance in the 1810s as an extension of the Federally-funded National Road. The linear nature of the town plan, known as the Pennsylvania plan, is characteristic of villages in Maryland's piedmont region and reflects German traditions.

In 1798, Jesse Hyatt, a Frederick County farmer, laid out a town, offering for sale 105 quarter-acre lots along the Great Road. Henry Poole built the first house in 1800 and became the town's first storekeeper. The



Michael Dwyer collection, M-NCPPC

Frederick Road, looking south, Postcard c1908

town, named Hyattstown for its founder, was incorporated in 1809. By the mid-1820s, the community included an innkeeper, a tailor, a carpenter, a blacksmith, a storekeeper, and a constable.

During the Civil War, Union and Confederate troops skirmished in Hyattstown prior to the Antietam battle in 1862. The following year, Union troops halted in the town en route to Gettysburg. In July 1864, Jubal Early's forces, fresh from victory at the Monocacy, swept through on their way to attack Washington.

The two main industries of the community were a tannery

(site of present fire department) and a gristmill, the **Hyattstown Mill** (see individual site description). By the 1870s, Hyattstown's population had grown to some 150 residents, and by about 1900 to 275. Historically there have been three churches in the immediate community. The *Hyattstown Methodist Church* (26165) was organized in 1804. Carpenter John Gardner built the present brick structure in 1856. After the Civil War, the congregation split and the *Methodist Episcopal Church South* (26200) built a frame church in 1875. Gothic Revival influence is evident in pointed-arch windows and bracketed cornice, yet shallow-pitched roof with cornice returns are Greek Revival. The *Hyattstown Christian Church* (26012), founded in 1840, is among the oldest disciple congregations in Maryland. The present frame building, with round-arched door and windows, and steeply-pitched roof with cornice returns, was constructed in 1871. The cemetery is even older, with the earliest burial being founder Jesse Hyatt, in 1813. The one-room *Hyattstown School* (1880), 26004 Frederick Road, served grades 1-7 for much of its use.



Michael Dwyer collection, M-NCPPC

Hyattstown Methodist Church (1856) 10/59  
Historic view



Many of the houses in Hyattstown include log sections that are covered with siding. The earlier houses, from the early and mid 1800s, are three-bay dwellings with little ornamentation. The *Davis House* (c1810-15), 26020 Frederick Road, is an uncommon example of a brick Federal-style dwelling in the north-



Hyattstown Christian Church (1871) 10/59

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1972



*Davis House* (c1810-15); 10/59-1  
photo late 1800s

Milton Tabler collection, M-NCPPC file

western part of the county. The cornice line of the five-bay house is enhanced by sawtooth brickwork and end chimneys are flush with north and south gable ends. Original owner George Davis is locally remembered for organizing the Hyattstown Volunteers in the War of 1812.

The *Hyatt House*, 26011 Frederick Road, believed to be one of the oldest buildings in town, has served as a hotel, store, and post office. Beginning in the early 1800s, the log and frame structure was built in several sections. James K. Polk reportedly stayed here in 1845 on his way to his Presidential inauguration. The grounds include a summer kitchen.

Many of the post-Civil War residences have cross gable roofs, bracketed cornices, or bargeboard (gingerbread trim). One-story additions that served as doctor's offices or post offices are reminders of the commercial uses that supplemented the residential nature of the buildings. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century years, many of the old homes were abandoned due to polluted water. After a new sewage treatment plant opened in 1998, residents are restoring houses and Hyattstown is once again becoming a vital community.



*Hyatt House* 10/59  
(early 1800s & additions) Historic view

Michael Dwyer collection, M-NCPPC

#### CEDAR GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT (Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century)

14/27

Cedar Grove is a crossroads community that grew around a small commercial core. In 1851, Oliver T. Watkins acquired 200 acres, well located on Little Seneca Creek, and, by 1865, constructed a frame house on a knoll, 23400 Ridge Road. This **Oliver Watkins Farm**, located in the Ovid Hazen Wells Park is an individual historic site (see separate description). When the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad opened in 1873, Ridge Road became a well-traveled route to the Germantown station. In this era, Watkins opened a general store. An 1879 promotion advertised "Cedar Grove, Oliver T. Watkins, Dealer in General M[erchandi]se., Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods — Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, etc." The *Cedar Grove General Store*, 23412 Ridge Road, built in 1909, is the successor to the original store and is built on the same site. The store is a two-story, front-



Cedar Grove streetscape 14/27

M-NCPPC, 1969



Milton Tabler collection, M-NCPPC file

*The Street through Cedar Grove Md. 1907*

Cedar Grove, 1907 postcard



Andrea Rebeck, M-NCPPC, 1987

Cedar Grove Store (1909)

14/27



M-NCPPC, 1989

Upper Seneca Baptist Church (1888) 14/27

gable structure, a commercial building form popular in rural communities from the early 1800s through the early 1900s. Residents gathered for special events in a meeting hall on the second floor. In 1877, Watkins established a post office in his store. By 1878, Watkins had built another house near the store. The *Oliver T. Watkins' House*, 23406 Ridge Road, is a side-gable folk house of frame construction. Over the years, the conveniently located house became a storekeepers' residence.

The *Upper Seneca Baptist Church* dates from 1888. Eleanor Watkins, wife of Oliver, donated the one-acre parcel of land. The structure, with front gable orientation, cornice returns, and round-arched windows, bears similarity with the Hyattstown Christian Church (1871). The addition of the church to this crossroads community increased Cedar Grove's importance as a rural center. The congregation, founded in 1805, is one of the oldest Baptist congregations in Maryland. Members of the Watkins family are buried in the cemetery.

After the death of Oliver Watkins in 1894, his heirs began to sell off land. James Obed King expanded the Cedar Grove community, building the *Obed-Beall House* (c1890s), 24311 Ridge Road, and the *James O. King House* (c1911), 24301 Ridge Road. King built the present Cedar Grove Store and lived in the adjacent Watkins house while keeping store in the early 1900s, continuing the tradition of the local shopkeeper living in the same community as his business. Cedar Grove is one of the few continuously operating crossroads communities in the county. Relatively unchanged over the years, it retains its original character and rural identity as a cohesive collection of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings that provide a community meeting place and focal point.

## INDIVIDUAL SITES

MONEYSWORTH FARM (By 1783; c1856-70)  
22900 Whelan Lane

13/14

The earliest section of the dwelling is a rare example of an early one-room dwelling, built by 1783. Unlike southern and eastern Maryland examples that were typically built of frame or brick, this structure is built of rough-hewn logs, representing limited frontier resources. John Belt built the house by 1783, when he was assessed for one log dwelling. Through the early 1800s, Moneysworth was owned by William Willson, successful Clarksburg merchant and prominent citizen. Willson inherited the Clarksburg store from his father-in-law, community founder John Clark, and operated the store for over 40 years. During this period, Willson operated the Moneysworth farm with the help of slaves. In 1856, Edward Lewis bought the farm and Clarksburg store. The Lewis family brought the house into the 19<sup>th</sup> century by building a new front Greek Revival section. The property includes a front-gable log smokehouse possibly built in the mid to late 1700s.



Bill Lebovich, Historic American Building Survey, 1996

Moneysworth Farm  
(By 1783; c1856-70)

13/14

ROLLING RIDGE (1790) 14/38  
7215 Brink Road

A distinguished 1½-story Georgian style residence, Rolling Ridge is a fine and uncommon local example of Chesapeake English building traditions with its broad sloping roof, paired end chimneys and double pile plan. Classical brick pilasters between the outer bays and at the corners accentuate the symmetry of the five bay façade. The symmetrical exterior is reflected on the interior by a central passage and four equal size rooms. Robert Ober, a prosperous Georgetown merchant of English descent, built Rolling Ridge.



George Beall Collection, 1930s; M-NCPPC

Rolling Ridge

14/38

GOSHEN STORE (Late 1700s; c1850)  
21121 Goshen Road

14/58

One of the earliest structures in the area, Goshen Store was an important community gathering place. By 1792, a mill was built here, known as Goshen Mills. The earliest part of the extant building is the center log section with 12/8 sash windows. This structure may have served as a miller's house or as a mill store. As early as 1795, the mill complex included several structures. Ed Crow is the first known to have operated a store here, c1797-1803. He is said to have added the frame wing (now a kitchen, at right) that was used as an inn or boarding house. Both of these early sections are 1½ stories tall with loft windows that have small 8-pane horizontal lights.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Goshen Store (Late 1700s; c1850)

14/58

In addition to the store-inn, the Goshen community in 1800 contained two Goshen mills, blacksmith and copper shops, storehouses and smokehouses, log houses and a frame house. In 1853, Michael Pugh (Peugh) opened a post office at the Goshen Store and served as its postmaster. Goshen Store's main block (west) dates from this era. The three-bay, two-story structure has an exterior brick chimney stack with stone base. Second story windows have Greek Revival style pedimented lintels with dentils. Scalloped bargeboard trim may date from the post-Civil War era. The Goshen Post Office remained open until 1905. In the 1920s-1930s Annie Prather, a midwife and an African-American, lived at the Goshen Store where she operated a store and boarding house.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Fertile Meadows (c1790-1805)

14/59

## FERTILE MEADOWS (c1790-1805)

14/59

9000 Brink Road

The house known as Fertile Meadows was historically associated with the Goshen Mills complex. The main block is a five-bay, 1½-story frame structure. The cornice is boxed with an ogee bed molding. Windows are 9/9 sash. Interior finishes include batten doors, wrought-iron hinges, and random width pine floors. Next to the east fireplace is an open cupboard with butterfly shelves and an enclosed cupboard. A brick and frame kitchen wing on the east (left) has an interior box stair. The exterior chimneys on the east and west ends have free-standing brick stacks and heat only the first-story rooms. The interior chimney has fireplaces on both levels. A rear (south) wing was built after 1934.

The house may have been built by Joshua Pigman in the 1790s, or as late as 1805, by Samuel Robertson. Robertson, in 1803, acquired 150 acres known as Fertile Meadows. He expanded the estate to some 300 acres, and was later buried near the house with his wife Rachel and children. From 1819-1912, Fertile Meadows belonged to the Riggs family, beginning with George Washington Riggs, who lived in Baltimore. His son, Remus D. Riggs settled at Fertile Meadows with his wife Sarah Jane Coward, probably soon after their 1854 marriage. He managed the Goshen Mills complex with its massive three-story brick merchant mill and frame gristmill, hiring a miller to operate them. In addition to the house and cemetery, the property has a notable log smokehouse built with a wood shingle roof and brick chimney, and a board and batten corncrib.



Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Riggs-Wilcoxon House  
(Late 1700s-Early 1800s)

14/60

## RIGGS-WILCOXEN HOUSE

14/60

(Late 1700s-Early 1800s)

8820 Huntmaster Road

This solidly-built house is one of the earliest brick houses in the up-county area. Built on a stone foundation, the 18' x 24', one-room deep residence has interior end chimneys and a standing seam metal roof. On the front (south) façade, bricks are laid in Flemish bond while east and west sides are in common bond. Windows have 6/6 sash with flat-arch lintels

on the first level. Dormer windows were originally 6/3 sash. Both first floor rooms in the main block have fireplaces flanked by small built-in cupboards. A 20th century rear wing was enlarged in 1990. The pedimented door surround on the front entrance is not original.

It is not known who built the house or exactly when. Members of the Davis family owned the property in the 1790s, including Lodowick Davis, organizer of the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church. John Belt and family were owners from 1797-1817, followed by Benjamin Lyon, 1817-77. This house has been named for Eliza Wilcoxon, a tenant residing here through the mid-1800s, and Remus and Ledoux Riggs, owners from 1896-1907. An 1897 advertisement described the property as “a brick dwelling house containing nine rooms; stable, icehouse, comcrib, never failing spring of excellent water, and a fine young apple orchard.”

DORSEY-WARFIELD HOUSE (c1804)  
7901 Warfield Road

14/63

The Dorsey-Warfield House is a two-story Federal style brick structure with a four-bay, asymmetrical façade. An attached, single-story kitchen wing and a 1½-story wing compliment the main block of the house. The entire building sits on a fieldstone foundation and has a gabled roof over a corbeled brick cornice. Exterior end chimneys accent the main block, while an interior end chimney services the kitchen wing. A few minor alterations have been made to the original construction of the building, but despite this fact, it remains distinctly intact.

The house represents a growing and changing locally prominent family for over three generations. Joshua Dorsey, a descendant of the large and well-known Maryland Dorsey family, built the house circa 1804. Dorsey was a tobacco farmer who owned over 800 acres of land in the area by 1867. Dorsey was also involved in local civic



development. He served as a trustee for the Goshen School starting in 1855; the school was constructed and servicing the community before 1865. In 1862, Dorsey's daughter, Rachel Virginia (“Jennie”), married John T. Warfield. In 1875 the house passed to Jennie and John Warfield when Joshua Dorsey died after a long, prosperous life at the age of 92.

The Warfields had two sons, Lee Clagett and Seth. Warfield conveyed the house and land to Clagett a few months prior to his death in 1921. At the time, Clagett had been married for six years. Clagett lived in the house of his forefathers until his death in 1973; his wife lived there until her death in 1998, at which time the house finally left the hands of the family that had lived and grown there for almost 150 years.

Dorsey-Warfield House (c1804)

14/63



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1973

Layton House (1804)

14/37

## LAYTON HOUSE (1804) NR

14/37

7000 Brink Road Municipality: Town of Laytonsville

An early example of an academically designed house in the Northern Region, the Layton House stands in contrast to the more typical folk housing which characterized this area from the late 1700s through the mid 1800s. The residence was the home of John Layton who opened a post office in the community. Formerly known as Cracklintown, the town was renamed Laytonsville in his honor. The house has been dated to 1804 when it was built by Henry and Margaret O'Neal, aunt and uncle of John Layton. Alexander Case, builder of several brick structures in Laytonsville, constructed the house. The three-bay brick house has outstanding Federal style features included parapeted gables, double interior end chimneys, and wooden lintels with corner blocks. The side-hall passage plan is articulated in the asymmetrical arrangement of the front façade windows. A rear ell has two-story gallery porches. The property includes a brick outbuilding that may have once served as a smokehouse, and a log slave quarter, moved on site from the Nellie Griffith Farm near Etchison.

## ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN WATERS HOUSE (c1817)

14/43

22005 Foxlair Road

This early frame house is best known as the birthplace of Zachariah MacCubbin Waters, a well-loved member of the prominent Waters family who was one of the first dairy farmers in the Goshen area. His parents, Nathaniel and Achsah Dorsey Waters bought the property in 1817, eight years after their marriage, and according to family tradition, built the house at that time. The house bears similarity to **Fertile Meadows**. The main blocks of both have 9/6 sash windows, one internal and one external chimney, and a boxed cornice with ogee bed molding. Unlike Fertile Meadows, the Z. M. Waters House has an asymmetrical façade, being four bays wide, has a chimney with a stone base and brick stack, and is a story taller. The stone foundation is exposed on the west end and originally contained a basement kitchen. Weatherboards are random width. Zachariah, born 1833, obtained ownership in 1870 and resided here with his wife Sara Virginia Magruder. Their home, known at the time as Locust Grove, was a popular site for neighborhood gatherings. In the early 1900s, their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Waters, built the two-story rear kitchen ell. On the property is a notable stone and frame springhouse. A board and batten carriage house or stable has a metal ventilator.

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Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1974

Zachariah MacCubbin Waters House (c1817)

14/43

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## WOODBOURNE (c1805-18; 1845)

14/51

21000 Blunt Road

Woodbourne, the earliest of several Blunt houses in the area, has a picturesque setting on a knoll overlooking Blunt Road. The south-facing house, constructed of frame, log and brick, evolved under the ownership of five generations of the Blunt family.

The earliest section was a log house that was likely built between c1805-18. The log portion now comprises the west (left) two bays of the main block. About 1845, Harriet Dorsey Blunt encased the log house in brick and added the east three-bay section of brick. Harriet, who had married Samuel Blunt in 1818, inherited the property from her father Harry Woodward Dorsey, of Sycamore Hollow. With the addition, the house was transformed from a small, folk dwelling to a fashionable center-hall residence. The open-string staircase has a simple square newel post,

square balusters, and winder treads. A frame wing was later built on the west end. A two-story kitchen with board and batten siding, is connected to the north side of the west wing by an enclosed porch. A log dairy house has an upper level where a live-in tutor is said to have conducted classes. The farmstead includes a four-level timber frame barn and an ice house.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Woodbourne (c1805-18; 1845)

14/51

## HYATTSTOWN MILL COMPLEX

10/76

*(Millers' House: Early 1800s; Mill: 1918)*

14920 Hyattstown Mill Road

The Hyattstown Mill Complex, established before Hyattstown was platted in 1798, is a rare survivor of an industry once integral to the County's rural population. The first mill on the site was probably built by 1794 by Jesse Hyatt, founder of Hyattstown, and was probably a saw and gristmill. After a fire destroyed the mill and over 1500 bushels of wheat, Hyattstown residents helped to reconstruct the mill in 1918, using timbers from a dismantled distillery, Prices Distillery, located upstream. By the early 1900s, the evolving mill operation included a metal water wheel, a Kentucky Roller Mill, and alternative steam and gasoline power. The mill operations ceased in the 1930s. The oldest structure in the complex is the miller's house. The oldest part of the miller's house is the main front block, which likely dates from the early to mid-1800s, judging by its cornice returns and timberframe construction. The one-room deep section has a two-room plan with the front door opening directly into the larger room. The millrace is clearly visible along Hyattstown Mill Road.



Kimberly Prothro, Tracerites, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Hyattstown Mill (1918)

10/76



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973

Perry Etchison House  
(Early to Mid 1800s)

15/23

PERRY ETCHISON HOUSE (Early to Mid 1800s)  
6935 Annapolis Rock Road

15/23

The Etchison family, widespread in this part of the county, gave their name to a nearby crossroads community. The Perry Etchison House represents an upper Montgomery County farm from the mid-1800s. The dwelling has three sections. Two 1½-story, three-bay log structures stand at the center and west end. Between these two sections stands a large chimney with stone base and brick stack. In plan, each section is a single room with a staircase on the wall opposite the fireplace. The two-story Federal style east section is frame and has a three-bay façade with side entrance. West of the house is a barn constructed of two large corncribs flanking a thrashing floor. Behind the house are a log corncrib and a log smokehouse. The dilapidated buildings are in danger of demolition by neglect.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Charles Browning Farm (c1850)

10/52

CHARLES BROWNING FARM (c1850)  
13910 Lewisdale Road

10/52

The Charles Browning farmstead sits in a low valley overlooked by Sugarloaf Mountain, adjacent to the Little Bennett Golf Course. Charles Browning built the house, probably soon after he and his father Perry Browning bought the land in 1849. The original section was likely a three-bay, center entrance structure, now the west wing (right). The west external chimney with stone base has a fireplace only on the first level and a freestanding brick stack on the second level. In the later 1800s, the Browning family expanded the house to its present form with rear ell, east wing, and full-width porch. Considering the simple, folk form of the house, interior details are surprisingly sophisticated, with elegant mantels and scrolled stair ends. The latter bear similarity with the **Zeigler House**. A 1½-story kitchen building has board and batten siding and an external chimney. A bank barn has round-arched louvered windows.

Other early outbuildings include a smokehouse, springhouse, and double corncrib. In 1919, Ernest Mullican bought the farm, adding a concrete block dairy barn and milk house.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Cephas Summers House

13/25

CEPHAS SUMMERS HOUSE (c1850-60)  
22300 Clarksburg Road

13/25

One of the earliest houses from a Clarksburg area farm, the Cephas Summers House is a Greek Revival influenced house which retains many of its original features. The 3-bay house has a low-sloped, side-gable roof with cornice returns, 6/6 sash windows with wide frieze lintels, and classical porch columns. In 1850, Cephas and Mary Ann Summers acquired the 235-acre farm, which they owned until the early 1890s. The residence, as described

in 1968, had eight rooms, including four bedrooms, no bathroom, a dirt floor basement, and was heated by coal stoves. The farmstead includes a frame corncrib and two sheds. The bank barn collapsed in the 1970s.



DAVID ZEIGLER HOUSE (Mid-1800s)  
25321 Frederick Road

10/57

The Zeigler House is a log and frame structure that was the home of David A. Zeigler, a miller and farmer of 300 acres. The house's main block has a traditional one-room deep, center passage form with transitional early Victorian stylistic influence. Evidence of Greek Revival styling is seen in the low center pediment and main doorway with transom and sidelights, while Italianate scroll brackets embellish the cornice. The rear section of the house is reportedly of log construction. Narrow brick chimneys and asbestos siding are not original to the house. A saw and bone mill once stood at the bottom of the hill on Prescott Road. A Christopher Zeigler was listed as owning a mill nearby in 1807. David A. Zeigler, and his wife Eleanor Hyatt, who married in 1835, had 10 children. The property includes a handsome concrete block dairy barn and ruins of a frame bank barn.



David Zeigler House (Mid-1800s) 10/57

M-NCPPC, 1988

OLIVER WATKINS FARM (c1851-65; c1900-10)  
23400 Ridge Road

13/3

Set on a knoll overlooking the **Cedar Grove Historic District**, the original part of this residence was the home of farmer and merchant Oliver T. Watkins. He acquired the land and married cousin Eleanor Brewer in 1851 and, by 1865, built a side gable timberframe structure facing south. Watkins later opened the Cedar Grove Store and became a prosperous merchant. Watkins died in 1894. In the early 1900s, Charles H. Barber and Nora Watkins Barber expanded and reoriented the house west-facing ell and a three-story corner tower. East and south façades have cross gables adorned with sawtooth bargeboard. Both cross gables and the upper tower level have fishscale shingles and pointed-arch windows. A one-story porch with dentil cornice and classical columns wraps around the tower and extends across both east and south façades. A photograph taken before the house was expanded reveals that the south block was five bays wide with gable cornice returns, 6/6 sash windows, and with neither cross gable nor porch. A large bank barn on site has board and batten siding with faux round-arched windows, and a pair of fanciful metal roof ventilators with scalloped trim. M-NCPPC owns the farm.



Oliver Watkins Farm 13/3  
(c1851-65; c1900-10)

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN CHAPEL (1861)  
24700 Old Hundred Road

10/70

Sugar Loaf Mountain Chapel was the work of William T. Hilton, a skillful master builder who built many notable buildings in the Dickerson area. The building is an early brick example of a conscious attempt at style for a rural church. Greek Revival design influence is seen in the wide cornice, pedimented or shaped lintels, and front-gable orientation. Materials were obtained locally: wood cut nearby; bricks molded and fired on the adjacent Davis property; and slate roof shingles quarried in Little Bennett



Sugar Loaf Mountain Chapel (1861) 10/70

M-NCPPC, 1986



MHCNPPC, 1986

Sugar Loaf Mountain Chapel plaque 10/70

Creek valley. On a marble plaque in the front gable is the inscription, S. L. Mountain Chapel 1861. For years after its construction, Sugar Loaf Mountain Chapel was by far the most imposing church in the area. The chapel site is much older than the structure itself, being first dedicated for use as a Methodist church in 1788. The deed stated that the land was “for the Express purpose and intent of building a Preaching house thereon for the use of the people Call’d methodists.” The chapel was used by the Methodist congregation until 1938. In more recent years, a Christian Community congregation has again used the building for church services. The cemetery, consecrated in 1788, contains the remains of early settlers and their descendants identified on some 75 gravestones.

GOSHEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1870)  
8410 Brink Road

14/41

The architecturally distinctive Goshen M.E. Church is unmatched in the area. The brick structure features an unusual modified mansard roof in which a standing-seam front-gable roof sits atop bell-cast eaves. The roof is dual pitched on the sides but has only one pitch on front and back. On the front façade, a round-arched hood, interrupting the cornice, shelters a clear rose window that lights an interior loft. Oversize scroll brackets support one-foot deep eaves on the front and side elevations. The structure incorporates material from an earlier church, probably including the light red, rough bricks on side and back walls, and possibly the Greek Revival style stone lintels. The front walls are constructed of smooth, dark red brick that were probably new to this structure, built in 1870. Walter West, Washington, D.C. architect, designed the church and S. G. Hensley constructed it. The graveyard contains headstones with handsome folk carving, at least one by John M. Heagy, Rockville stone merchant.



Mosi Yearwood, MHCNPPC, 1999

Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church 14/41  
(1870)

On this site was built one of the earliest Methodist churches in the county, founded in 1790. Ignatius Pigman, who donated the acre of land, was the first Montgomery County native to become a Methodist circuit rider. In 1830, the congregation replaced their log structure with a brick church of about the same size as the present building. After the first brick church deteriorated, the present one was constructed. Since 1950, a Mennonite congregation has leased the church building.

MENDELSON TERRACE (1880)  
11801 Bethesda Church Road

10/12

Mendelsohn Terrace is among the most elaborate local examples of Gothic Revival architecture. Builder John Mount constructed the house for George W. Walker in 1880. The house is traditional in form, with the main block of the ell-shaped house being three bays wide and one room deep with a center passage plan. Influence of the Gothic Revival style popular elsewhere in the mid-1800s is seen in this 1880 house in pointed-arch windows, cross gables and wall dormers, scalloped bargeboard trim, and long-paired windows. The gable over the front entrance contains the construction date. Front rooms have 10-foot ceilings embellished with plaster medallions. The house was allegedly built with a bathroom, complete with wooden copper-lined tub. The house originally had German siding, which was replaced or covered with aluminum siding.

For over 50 years, Mendelsohn Terrace was the musical and literary center of Browningsville. Professor George Washington Wesley Walker gathered choirs and school groups here for musical and social events. The room west of the front hall (left) was the music room. Walker was music director and organist at nearby Bethesda Church. He had been born in 1837 in a log house on the farm that his family had acquired in 1830. A frame smokehouse has an overhanging gable surmounted with a bell whose ring can be heard throughout the farm. A late bank barn, built in the early 1900s, has corrugated siding and rusticated concrete block foundation with matching dairy house. The Walker family has continued to own the property into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Mendelsohn Terrace (1880)

10/12

HOWES FARM (c1884-92)  
22022 Ridge Road

13/19

The Howes House retains its late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century appearance and setting, and the farm includes many of its original outbuildings. Between 1884-1892, Eliza and James Robert Howes built the ell-shaped, frame house. The traditional main block is one-room deep with a center cross gable and center-hall plan. Dominating the hallway is a striking curved wooden staircase, which Howes ordered from Philadelphia. Rough timbers for the house were sawn from trees on the farm. One of nine children of Eliza and James, Joseph G. Howes acquired the farm in 1917 and made several improvements over the next decade. In the early 1920s, Joseph enlarged the house with a wrap-around porch. He installed indoor plumbing in 1919 and electricity in 1928 and covered the house in pebble-dash stucco. The farmstead has several notable outbuildings: a double corncrib with attached machine shed, concrete block milk house, pump house, combined smokehouse/workers house, 2 silos and feed room, and water tank house. A bank barn (late 1800s) and dairy barn (1930s) were destroyed by fire. The property remained in the Howes family until the early 1970s.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Howes Farm (c1884-92)

13/19



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

High View/Burdette Hotel (1887) 13/30

HIGH VIEW (1887)  
21010 Clarksburg Road

13/30

One of the grandest hotels built in the Boyds area, High View is representative of the post-railroad summer resort era in the Ten Mile Creek Valley. After the opening of the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad, several hotels operated in the area, serving Washingtonians fleeing the city heat. High View is noteworthy as a building designed and built as a hotel. Other local property owners added rooms onto their houses to accommodate boarders. Somerset T. Williams built this grand 22-room hotel in 1887, naming it High View in honor of its setting on a knoll overlooking Ten Mile Creek Valley. Located in the community of Burdette, just outside Boyds, Williams' inn was also known as the Burdette Hotel. The substantial Second Empire style structure has a mansard roof with patterned slate. The front façade has a polygonal projecting pavilion flanked by one-story porches, while two-story galleried porches open off the back of the house.



Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Ned Watkins Farm (1892) 13/7

NED WATKINS FARM (1892)  
12001 Skylark Road

13/7

The Ned Watkins Farm has a fine collection of buildings representing an upper Montgomery County farm in the late 1800s. The three-bay residence, built in 1892, has a projecting central pavilion, steeply pitched roof, and central chimneys. Oversize diamond windows with shaped frames highlight front and side gables. A two-story bay

window projects from the south gable end. Farm buildings include a bank barn, smokehouse, corncrib, and chicken house. Ned Watkins, Cedar Grove farmer, built the house which remained in the family until 1940 when it was purchased by Ovid and Hallie Wells. Ovid Wells was a White House Secret Service agent.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Kingsley School (1893) 10/48

KINGSLEY SCHOOL (1893)  
18400 Muncaster Road

10/48

The Kingsley School is one of the few remaining one-room schools in the county that retains its original appearance and setting. The school was built in 1893 in response to the need for a school within walking distance of farms located in the Little Bennett Creek Valley. County school commissioners provided architectural plans for the building, which opened to area students in September 1893. The front-gable building has a stone foundation and is covered with German siding. At the west end of the corrugated tin roof is the framework for a bell. Since the immediate area was known locally as Froggy Hollow, the school acquired the nickname of Froggy Hollow School. The school closed in 1935, when, after the Great Depression, local families left the area in search of work. The school is located in Little Bennett Regional Park, a public park owned and operated by the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission.

SALEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1907) 14/26  
23725 Ridge Road

The Salem Methodist Church is architecturally noteworthy as a late, rural example of a Gothic Revival frame church. A three-story entrance tower, dominating the front gable structure, has an open, bracketed belfry on the top level. The front façade of the main block has a pointed-arch stained-glass tracery window. The name *Salem M.E. Church* is inscribed in a stained-glass transom and in a northwest cornerstone, which also includes the construction date. The second-level of the tower and main block is enlivened with patterned shingles. A four-bay side wing is a social hall built in 1937. A church basement was excavated in 1954 for classrooms and aluminum siding was added to the lower level of the church in the 1960s. With the unification of the Methodist Church, the church's name was changed in 1969 to Salem United Methodist Church. The first Salem Church was a log structure built about 1869 near the present structure.



Salem Methodist Episcopal Church 14/26  
(1907)

Greenhorne & O'Mara, for M-NCPPC, 1990

BYRNE-WARFIELD FARM (House c1912) 13/24  
22415 Clarksburg Road

Edward D. Warfield built this unusual house about 1912. Its cubical form has a hip roof with broad cross gables on each of the four façades. Two front doors open into separate front rooms. Warfield, who raised corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco, built the bank barn in 1900. The barn has an open (unsupported) forebay, stone foundation, board and batten siding, and painted round-arched false windows. Edward Warfield and his wife Zertie Mullinix raised four children, including James Warfield, who carried on the family business. James expanded the farming operations to include dairying. His 16 head of cattle produced about 40 gallons of milk a day that was trucked into a dairy in Washington. Complying with county health regulations, James Warfield built the sanitary concrete block dairy barn and milk house in the 1940s. John W. Byrne of Virginia operated a tobacco farm here from the 1860s to the 1890s. His tobacco barn was located on the site of the present house, and Byrne's house, partially built of log, once stood near the dairy barn. Additional extant outbuildings include a board and batten smokehouse and double corncrib with attached equipment shed.



Byrne-Warfield Farm (House c1912) 13/24

Lois Snyderman, M-NCPPC, 1990

AVALON (c1920) 14/55  
9400 Huntmaster Road

The Avalon house is a two-story, center-hall vernacular Colonial Revival dwelling that is built on the site of an earlier home. The house was constructed c1920 by Harry Blunt, Jr., son of a local miller and farmer who built the original house about 1870-1896. The original house was destroyed by fire.



M-NCPPC, 1989

Avalon (c1920)

14/55

Harry Blunt, Jr. contracted A.B. Mullet and Company to rebuild the home that fire had consumed. Mullet was exceptionally well known at the time for his monumental designs, such as that for the U.S. Treasury building under President Grant, and for the Old Executive Office Building on Pennsylvania Avenue. The home design reflects an obvious shift for Mullet: his design sought to reconstruct many of the original details of the first vernacular farm house by retaining the original chimneys and typical Greek Revival style façade symmetry. He also embellished the design with non-period elements, using broad width-to-depth proportions and an expansive wrap-around porch, which signify a shift towards the needs of the client versus strict adherence to typical elements of style. What results is an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival home that has elements of vernacular styles of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Its first owner, Harry Dorsey, originally used Avalon as a site for a gristmill as early as 1798. Both Harry Blunt, Sr. and Jr. used the land for crop farming and dairy cattle grazing from 1866 to 1951. William and Sarah Carl purchased the property in 1953 and produced grain and raised hogs. In the 1950s and 60s, Avalon hosted events for the Goshen Fox Hunt, of which William Carl was Hunt Master. The property has also been known as the Blunt-Carl Farm.

#### DRUID THEATRE (1945-7)

11/6-2

9840 Main Street

The Druid Theatre is a fine example of an early modern movie theater. The design combines elements of the zig-zagged Art Deco style, with its stepped marquis and parapet, and Art Moderne, seen in the plain wall surfaces and glass block walls flanking the entrance. The theater is based on



Kimberly Prothro, Traceries for M-NCPPC, 1980

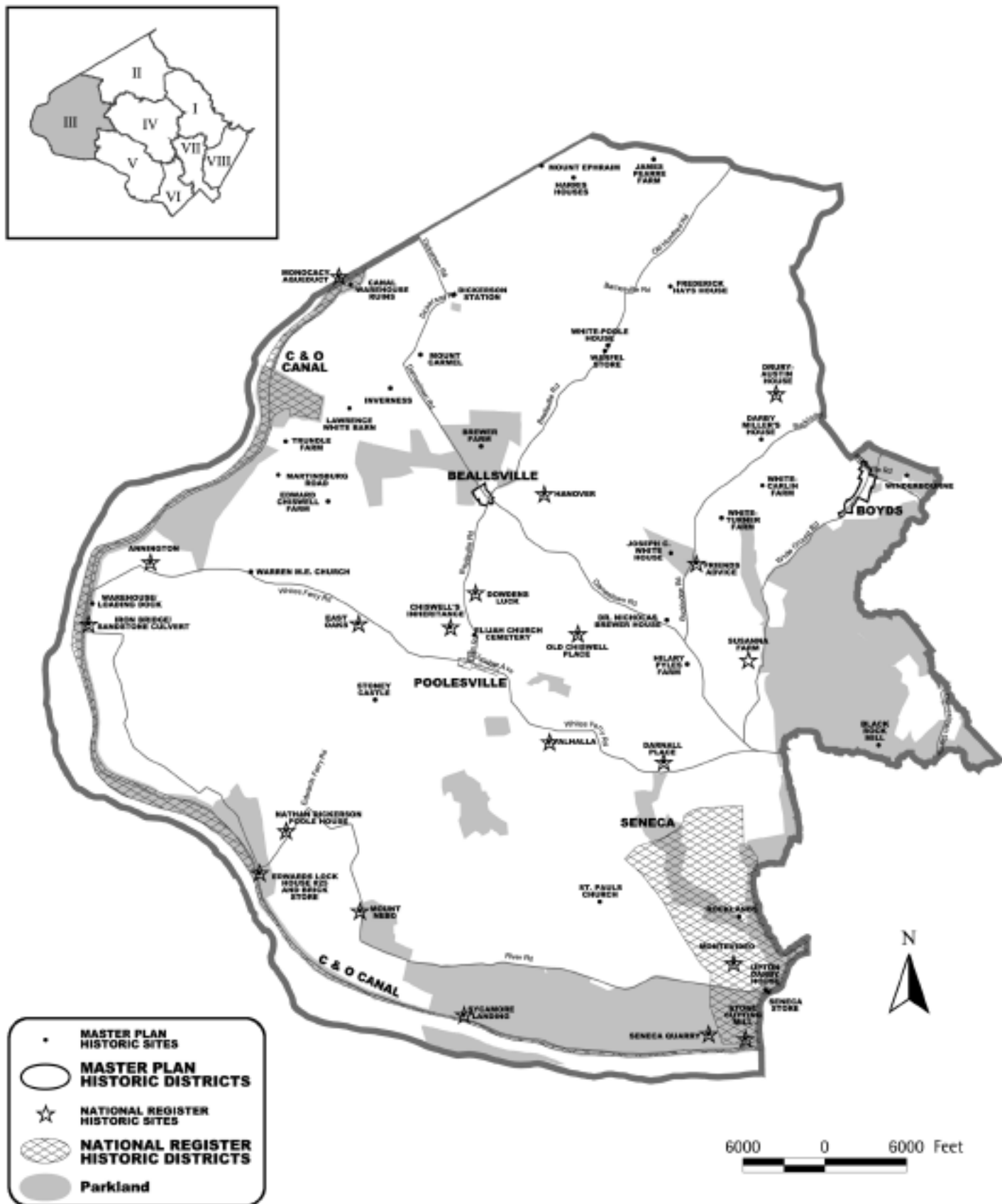
Druid Theatre (1945-7)

11/6-2

the design of Washington's Apex Theatre (no longer standing) by Baltimore architect John J. Zink. Many of the contractors involved in the Apex project also worked on the Druid. Zink's firm designed over 200 movie theaters along the eastern seaboard, including 11 in Washington. Completion of the 400-seat theater, begun in 1945, was delayed due to post-war material shortages. Opening in May 1947, the Druid was the first fully air-conditioned movie theater in the Damascus area and remained through the 1970s one of the few which was never part of a franchise chain. One-story, flat-roof wing sections, original to the structure, were leased for a variety of commercial purposes over the years. The Druid was named for its original owner, Druid Clodfelter, a Damascus native, who owned the theater until 1977.

tions, original to the structure, were leased for a variety of commercial purposes over the years. The Druid was named for its original owner, Druid Clodfelter, a Damascus native, who owned the theater until 1977.

### III. UPPER POTOMAC





R. Owens, M-NCPPC, 1974

Richard Poole House, Poolesville

### III. UPPER POTOMAC HISTORIC DISTRICTS

#### POOLESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT (c1793) NR Municipality

John Poole II established the community of Poolesville about 1793, selling half-acre lots from land he acquired from his father. The Poole family migrated here from Anne Arundel County. Poole built the *John Poole House* (1793), a one-room log store and opened a post office called Poole's Store, Maryland. The building is now a museum operated by Historic

Medley District. Within the first few years, merchants opened a second store, a tailor shop, and a tavern. The *Dr. Thomas Poole House* (1830-5) is an outstanding Federal style brick house with a handsome doorway with fanlight and sidelights. Dr. Thomas Poole built the house in the 1830s and his daughter and son-in-law built the side addition for a doctor's office in 1865.

By 1850, there were 25 families living in Poolesville. The majority of extant houses date from this era. Notable among them are the *Frederick Poole House* (c1819; Late 1800s), *Beeding-Poole House*,

and *Willard-Sellman House*. The *Thomas Hall Building* is a row of brick town houses built in 1800.



Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress

Thomas Hall Building (1800); photo 1930s

Several important community buildings are found in the Poolesville Historic District. Mid-nineteenth century churches are the *Presbyterian Church* (1848) and the *Baptist Church* (1865), with stepped gable façades, and *St. Peter's Episcopal Church* (1847) with an 1890 brick steeple. The present Town Hall was built as a bank in 1907.

During the Civil War, Poolesville saw more activity than most any other town in Maryland, with the exception of Sharpsburg. The strategic location of the village on the road to White's Ferry across the Potomac placed Poolesville in a difficult situation, given the divided loyalties of its inhabitants. By mid-1861, Union

troops moved in with nearly 12,000 men camped in the town and its outskirts. Skirmishes in and near Poolesville in 1862 and 1863 resulted in



M-NCPPC

Poolesville Town Hall (left), originally a bank.





Perry Kephart Kapsch collection

Poolesville street scene during the Civil War.



Historic Medley District, Inc.

John Poole House (1793)

several dead and wounded. Periodically through the war, Poolesville had a major signal station for the Union Army. From the station, located in a Methodist Episcopal church (no longer standing), signals were relayed to other signal units, including Sugarloaf Mountain. Although three disastrous fires in the early- and mid-1900s destroyed about 25 individual structures, the remaining collection of 33 historic buildings makes Poolesville one of the largest remaining essentially mid-19th century communities in the county.



M-NCPPC

Streetscape with Dr. Thomas Poole House (1830-5) at right.

### BEALLSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT (Late 1700s)

17/1

Beallsville served travelers and area residents for over two hundred years as a crossroads community. Located in the heart of the county's agricultural district, it marks the intersection of two historic travel routes. Anglicans in the Beallsville area petitioned the General Assembly for a Chapel of Ease in 1734, and so the Monocacy Chapel was constructed on the road from Georgetown to the mouth of the Monocacy River (Rt 28). Nearby, Medley Hill became the first polling place in the area after the American Revolution. In September 1790, the Potomack-Federalist faction in Maryland's early politics met in Beallsville to "consider the importance of the election for state and continental representatives." Although defeated by the opposing Baltimore faction, they obtained single district elections of congressmen, as opposed



M-NCPPC, 1974

Staub Building (c1921)

17/1



Catherine Edgerton collection, M-NCPPC

*Belt-Griffith Store & Residence (no longer standing) 17/1*

Lois Snyderman, M-NCPPC, 1984

*Monocacy Chapel*

M-NCPPC

*Darby Store*

to elections at large. This was the start of the Medley Voting District, and the two-party system in Maryland.

Located on the 1838 mail route between Poolesville and Barnesville (Route 109), Beallsville was a favorite place for local farmers to meet, pick up mail, a few supplies, and learn the local news. In the mid-1800s, Beallsville had a post office, gristmill, blacksmith shop, wheelwright, and general store, as well as the Monocacy Chapel and several houses.

During the Civil War, Union soldiers stationed in the Poolesville area camped at Beallsville, a convenient

knoll from which the two major roads could be observed. The Monocacy Chapel suffered great damage as soldiers used it as a horse stable and its pews for firewood. In September 1862, Confederate and Union soldiers clashed near Beallsville. The outnumbered Confederates retreated and lost their flag in the encounter. The next month, Confederate soldiers outsmarted Union forces by leaving the road near Beallsville to bypass them on their way to White's Ford. In 1912, the Daughters of the American Confederacy built the present stone *Monocacy Chapel* commemorating the earlier brick chapel on the same site. The 30' x 40' chapel is constructed of rusticated, coursed ashlar blocks with quoins and features Gothic Revival-influenced pointed arch windows. Many of the Upper Montgomery County residents who served in the Confederate Army are buried in the *Monocacy Cemetery*. A memorial tablet lists 32 names. The 13-acre cemetery contains some 3,000 graves.

Beallsville has had a post office and general store since the early 1800s, located over the years at each of the intersection's four corners. The northeast corner was the site of the Belt-Griffith Store, built in 1872 and demolished in 1983. A *Log Smokehouse* is the only structure remaining on the site. H.C. Darby operated a store on the southeast corner (now gone) before building the present *Darby Store and Post Office* in 1910 on the northwest corner. The two-story, front-gabled structure is typical of Montgomery County general stores built from the late 1800s through the early 1900s. The *Staub Building* on the southwest corner, 19800 Darnestown Road, was one of the first auto dealerships in the area. Built about 1921, the structure was later used as a feed store and post office before becoming a restaurant and post office.

The spacious *Darby House* (1921) at 19811 Darnestown Road illustrates the economic importance of the merchant in small communities.

As was typical of the period, the residence was located next to the family's place of business, the Darby Store. The *Staub House* (1870s), at 19810 Darnestown Road has a wrap-around porch with turned posts, and a kitchen wing added in the 1920s by George Staub who operated the adjacent Staub auto dealership from 1923 to about 1936.

Completion of the B&O's Metropolitan Branch in 1873 spurred development of nearby Sellman Station and brought increased travelers and commerce in Beallsville. During this era were built the *Beagle House* (19821 Darnestown Road) and the *Bolden House* (19831 Darnestown Road), both modest Gothic Revival-style cottages.



Darby House (1921)

17/1

Lois Snyderman, M-NCPPC, 1985

### SENECA HISTORIC DISTRICT (18<sup>th</sup> century+) NR

The Seneca Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Sites in the district that are listed on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation are highlighted in bold. These properties are described in greater detail in the following section on individual sites in the Western Region. Exceptions are descriptions of *Montanverde*, *Riley's Lock House*, and the *Seneca Aqueduct*, which are included with the Potomac Region sites.

The section of Montgomery County where the Seneca Creek flows into the Potomac River is an area of historic significance in the evolution from a colonial frontier to a united nation. A 1712 map calls Seneca Creek the "Riviere de Senecards," noting its use as a canoe route by the Senecas, an Iroquois tribe from western New York. Others derive the place name "Seneca" from Iroquois words meaning "plenty of stone."

Early landowners influential in the development of the Seneca area were Robert Peter and James Allnut. A wealthy and influential merchant who was Mayor of Georgetown, Peter purchased Seneca land in 1781, and established 100-acre tenant farms. His sons developed sandstone and marble quarries along the Potomac River and built large, substantial houses on their properties. Peter family structures include **Montanverde** and **Montevideo**. James Allnut owned the tract of land called Thomas Discovery. By 1791, Allnut lived at a house on Sugarland Road, located near the present *Homestead Farm House*. Extant Allnut family houses include *The Springs* (Early 1800s), east side of Sugarland Road; **Rocklands** (1870), Montevideo Road; and the *Lewis Allnut House* (c1900), Partnership Road.

Construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal made the stone more valuable, enabling easy passage to Washington markets. In 1831, the canal was open from Georgetown to Seneca. Significant canal-related sites and structures are the **Seneca Sandstone Quarries**, *Quarry Master's House*,



Montevideo Overseer's House (1835)

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973



Seneca School (1868)

Historic Medley District, Inc.

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1996



Stone Cutting Mill Ruins

Historic American Building Survey, 1936



C &amp; O Canal Lock #26

M-NCPPC, 1986



Boyds Negro School (1895)

18/11

*Stone-Cutting Mill, Seneca Aqueduct, and Riley's Lock House.* Local residents built houses and outbuildings of stone quarried at Seneca. Outstanding Seneca sandstone buildings in the area include the *Seneca School* (1868), the *Montevideo Overseer's House* (1835), and **Rocklands**, a high-style Italianate mansion built in 1870. In the 1790s, Seneca stone was quarried and rafted eight miles down the Potomac to the Potawmack Canal, a skirting canal at Great Falls, Virginia.

Seneca was a thriving town with several warehouses and stores, gristmill, stonecutting mill, and a hotel. The community developed near the intersection of Seneca Creek and River Road, where a gristmill stood as early as 1780. John Darby and his son Upton purchased the mill in 1855 and built their residence nearby. The **Upton Darby House** is one of the few mill-related structures still standing. Wilson Tschiffely and sons operated the gristmill from 1902-1930. In 1901, Frederick Allnutt opened a general store in Seneca. The **Seneca Store**, now known as Poole's Store, is the oldest general store in continuous operation in Montgomery County.

#### CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (1828+) NR

The 185-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, built between 1828 and 1850, was an engineering marvel of its day. The canal improved the county's economy, providing jobs, and transporting farm products, fertilizer, and other goods. The C & O Canal was declared a national monument in 1961, was designated on the National Register of Historic Places and named a national historic park. The National Park Service owns and operates the C & O Canal National Historic Park, protecting significant architectural and engineering features as well as an important natural environment. Many of the structures in the National Register Historic District are described individually in the following section.

#### BOYDS HISTORIC DISTRICT (1864+)

18/8

Boys, a well-preserved and cohesive rural village in western Montgomery County, is representative of post-Civil War development and growth generated by the coming of the railroad to the area in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It illustrates the impact of social and technological change on the area's agricultural community over the past century. It also reflects the early role of black citizens in rural parts of the County.

There are three general areas within the historic district of Boyds: the commercial area north of the railroad along Barnesville Road, the Victorian-era residential streetscape along Clopper Road and upper White Ground Road, and the folk architecture of the freed black community farther south along White Ground Road.

Boys was originally settled in 1753 on a tract of land named Resurvey of Gum Spring. The land was primarily farmed as a tobacco plantation, and the first residents were brought as slaves to the area. Following the abolition of slavery in 1864, some of the freedmen purchased property adjacent to the plantation. They built several of the houses and community buildings that stand along the southern section of White Ground Road.



M-NCPPC, 1986

*St. Mark's Methodist Church (1893) 18/8*

Colonel James A. Boyd, a well-traveled Scottish contractor and stonemason who participated in the building of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad, established the village of Boyds. In 1873, Boyd purchased 1100 acres of land on both sides of the newly-laid railroad track and built some of the first dwellings in Boyds to house railroad workmen. He then built his own residence as a progressive farming operation called Bonnie Brae, with several tenant houses and a dairy. His innovative dairy barn was a model of efficiency. An engine on the clean concrete floor shelled corn, cut hay, sawed wood, and pumped water to feed the cows and cool the milk before shipment on the railroad. Bonnie Brae no longer stands.

In a broad sense, the railroad had a major impact on Montgomery County's agricultural industry. Farmers imported fertilizer by rail, for example, that was said to triple farm yields. New and revolutionary farming ideas soon caught on, and Montgomery County entered a golden age



M-NCPPC, 1986

*View South on White Grounds Road 18/8*



M-NCPPC, 1986

*Boyd's Presbyterian Church (1876)*

18/8



M-NCPPC, 1986

*Diggins House, west elevation (c1865-80) 18/8*



M-NCPPC, 1986

Hoyles Mill

18/8

of agriculture in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. *Hoyles Mill*, at 15100 Barnesville Road, is one of only a handful of frame gristmills surviving in the County. From the railroad station, located near the mill, dairy farmers shipped milk by train to Washington markets.

Boys thrived because of its agricultural activities and its proximity to the railroad. By 1879, the village had a population of 100. In addition, the railroad brought summer residents to the Boys area to enjoy the rural setting away from the heat and congestion of the city. The Tottens built their grand residence *Winderbourne*, near Boys in 1884 (see description below). Captain F. P. Meigs, a pomologist and beekeeper, built an elaborate home in 1879 with French, English, and Swiss detailing. It was one of the first residences in Montgomery County to have hot air heat and electric lights.

*Boys Negro School* is important as a surviving example of early education for rural black children in the county. Using material provided by the School Board, local residents built the 30' x 40' school that opened in 1895. Previously, local black children attended classes held in St. Mark's Church. One teacher taught students in grades 1-8 in one large, well-lit room warmed by a wood stove. Since the building had no plumbing, drinking water was hauled from Gum Spring and restrooms were in two outdoor privies. High school classes were not available for black students until a high school opened in 1936. The same year the Boys School closed and students transferred to the Clarksburg Negro School. The Boys-Clarksburg Historical Society has restored the school and placed a preservation easement on the building and land.



Montgomery County Historical Society

Maughlin House; photo 1866

18/8

Architecturally, most of the dwellings in the village itself date from the 1870s and 80s and reflect vernacular Gothic Revival detailing, including a cross-gabled roof and bracketed porches. One of the earliest structures in the historic district is the *David Maughlin House* at 15215 Barnesville Road, built by 1866. James E. Williams of Clarksburg constructed many of the buildings in the district, including the *Boys Presbyterian Church* (1876), the *Presbyterian School* (c1870s), and numer-

ous houses for himself and his family. Several buildings in the historic district represent local African-American history. *St. Mark's Methodist Church*, 19620 White Ground Road, is a church dating from 1893, built for black congregants. The *Diggins House*, at 19701 White Ground Road, with two rooms on each level, is a typical example of post-Emancipation black housing.

## INDIVIDUAL SITES

DRURY-AUSTIN HOUSE (*Log: c1768; frame: c1805*) **NR** 18/42  
16112 Barnesville Road

This log and frame house is one of the few remaining structures in the Boyds area dating from the settlement period. The 1½-story log section was built c1768. Typical of vernacular log houses of the time, the house has exterior chimneys with fieldstone chimneys and brick stacks, and logs have V-notched joints and flat stone chinking. The one-room dwelling was furnished with “two featherbeds, two tables with six chairs, three chests, three pewter dishes, ten pewter plates, nine pewter spoons, one iron pot and a dutch oven.” Planter Thomas Drury built the original log section on a site about 1200 feet away. John Austin moved the structure to its present site near a year-round spring, and added, about 1805, the timber frame section, a rear kitchen shed, and upgraded the dirt floor in the log house by installing wood floors.



Kimberly Prothro, Traces, 1990.

*Drury-Austin House (c1768; c1805)* 18/42

OLD CHISWELL PLACE (*c1778; c1826*) **NR** 17/9  
18125 Cattail Road

Old Chiswell Place is an early example of a modest tobacco plantation. George Frazier Magruder established the farm in 1778 when he moved here from Prince George's County. The 1½-story frame section was the original house, described as “a frame dwelling house, 28 x 24 feet with 3 rooms on the lower floor and two on the upper.” By 1803, a log structure was moved to the gable end (left) of the house to serve as a kitchen. County surveyor, attorney and planter William Chiswell built the main brick section c1826, attached to the earlier structures by a partially enclosed passageway. Fashionably designed with Federal style gable parapets, the house features Flemish bond brickwork on the front façade. Farm buildings include a log smokehouse, stone springhouse, and a frame and log corncrib.



M.NCPC, 1986.

WHITE-CARLIN FARM (*c1793*) 18/12  
920 Old Bucklodge Lane

A rustic Federal stone house and immense bank barn are key features of the White-Carlin Farm. In 1793, Stephen Newton Chiswell, owner of extensive land, gave 192 acres to his daughter Peggy Presbury White and her husband Nathan Smith White. The Whites raised tobacco, owned slaves, and constructed a mill. The house is constructed of local, undressed Seneca sandstone laid in irregular courses. Classical influence is evident in the symmetrical façade, keystone arches above first level windows, quoining blocks, and cornice enlivened with dentil molding. On



M.NCPC, 1986.

*Old Chiswell Place* 17/9  
*c1778 section bottom*  
*c1826 section top*



Clare Lise Cavicchi, 2000

the interior, the open-string staircase in the central hall has a ramped balustrade with shadow rail on the wall. Deeply recessed windows have paneled jambs. In the parlor, round-arched keystone niches flank the centered fireplace. A highly decorative mantelpiece has reeded molding, slender pilasters, and fan motifs. This design is also found on mantels at the **Joseph White House** and **Hanover**.

With its collection of farm buildings, the White-Carlin Farm represents the eras of tobacco, wheat



MNCPPC, 1986

White-Carlin Farm (c1793)

18/12

and dairy farming. Dominating the landscape is an enormous bank barn that represents a shift to wheat farming in the 1800s, and then dairying in the early 1900s. The barn, which was stabilized in 1996, is 140' x 45' on sandstone foundations and was aired with five wooden ventilators. In 1939, the barn housed 87 cows and 12 horses. An adjacent concrete block milk house supported dairy operations of that era. The farmstead includes a detached kitchen with massive stone chimney, springhouse with supported projecting roof, and smokehouse.

FRIENDS ADVICE (1795-1810; 1936) NR  
19001 Bucklodge Road

18/15

The estate known as Friends Advice, built by the Dade family and their descendants, represents a progression of styles spanning more than a century. The T-shaped house was built in three distinct periods and types of construction. Between 1795 and 1810, Rev. Townshend Dade built a three-bay house of Seneca sandstone, now part of a rear wing. Granddaughter Mary Dade Wall and spouse William Wall built the rear frame kitchen wing in 1880, replacing the original 18<sup>th</sup> century log cabin. Their son, William Guy Wall, built the front Colonial Revival sandstone section, in 1936. The property includes outbuildings from all three periods. The oldest outbuilding is a Seneca sandstone springhouse inscribed with the date 1806. A bank barn dates from 1822. The smokehouse, ice house, and tenant house date from c1880. Also from that era is a terraced lawn in front of the house. About 1936, the sandstone garage/office and swimming pool were built.



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1974

Friends Advice (1795-1810; 1936)

18/15

The Dade family and descendants, who have owned Friends Advice for over two centuries, include several distinguished members. Rev. Townsend Dade was the founder of Christ Church and Falls Church in Alexandria during a period of great turbulence for the Church of England. His son, Col. Robert T. Dade, a three-term State Representative, led the fight against Maryland's secession from the Union before the Civil War. General Albert C. Wedemeyer, husband of Col. Dade's great-granddaughter Elizabeth Dade, is credited with formulating the strategy adopted by Allies to win World War II.



CHISWELL'S INHERITANCE (1796) NR  
18200 Beallsville Road

17/19

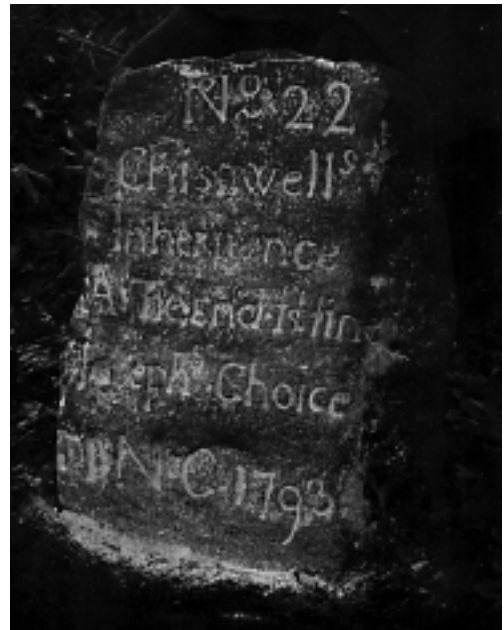
One of the earliest houses in Western Montgomery County with a conscious architectural style, Chiswell's Inheritance reflects the status of a successful tobacco planter. Joseph Newton Chiswell built the house on land patented the year of his birth (1746) and given by his father on his twenty-first birthday. On the exterior, the substantial brick dwelling expresses neoclassical influence, with a nearly symmetrical five bay front façade, Flemish bond brick and molded water table, and double-flue interior end chimneys. The interior floorplan, on the other hand, reflects medieval traditions, with the main entrance opening directly into living space without advantage of a passageway typical of Georgian style houses.

Uncommon in the region are glazed headers on the gable end with the inscription "C I" above the date "1796," a feature found in Kent County houses of the era. The main floor has four rooms with the stair hall centered at the back of the house. Highly intricate woodwork sets this dwelling apart from other local houses. In the living room, built-in cupboards with butterfly shelves and keystone arches flank an elaborately detailed paneled fireplace wall. Unusual features of the cupboards in the living room and the library are interior windows. The dining room mantle is highlighted with dentils and fluting and joined by a carved chair rail. A stylish Chinese-influenced trellis railing accents a portion of the staircase. Sheltered under the unusually steep roof is a 1½-story mortise and tenon beamed attic space. The 135-acre parcel includes a well-preserved bank barn, and a 1931 frame dwelling, Gray House, built as a tenant house and used for generations to house extended family. Inscribed stone boundary markers define the perimeter of the property.



Chiswell's Inheritance (1796) 17/19

M-NCPPC, 1986



Chiswell's Inheritance marker stone 17/19

Historic Medley District, Inc.

HARRIS HOUSES

12/2

(First house: 1790s. Second House: Early 1800s with late 1800s changes)  
23611 West Harris Road

These two houses, built by the Hays and Harris families, represent the evolution of residential building construction from the late-1700s to the mid-1800s. The oldest house, now a secondary structure, is thought to have been built in the 1790s. It was originally a log house (seen at far right of left photo) with a massive exterior stone chimney and has been expanded with several additions. Early in the 1800s, a second log house was built. William Hays, who acquired 225 acres of Hobsons Choice, was probably the builder. In 1827, Hays increased his property to 286 acres. The Harris family acquired the property in 1846. Abraham Harris is likely responsible for the present appearance of the main



Harris Houses

12/2

First log house (c1790's with later additions)

M-NCPPC, 1986



Harris Houses

12/2

Second log house (early 1800s with later changes)

M-NCPPC, 1986



M-NCPPC, 1986

Darnall Place (Late 1700s) 18/21  
West and south elevations



M-NCPPC, 1986

Darnall Place Smokehouse 18/21  
(Late 1700s)



M-NCPPC, 1983

Edward Chiswell Farm 16/2  
(North section: c1800;  
south section: c1868-90)

house block. The house was updated, probably after the Civil War, to give a Gothic Revival appearance, with center cross gable, pointed arch window, and two story gallery porches with cutwork balustrade.

DARNALL PLACE (Late 1700s) NR 18/21  
17615 Whites Ferry Road

This farmstead includes one of the finest collections of early farm buildings in the county. Simple, yet substantial, the buildings, constructed of uncoursed Seneca sandstone, are reminiscent of British farmsteads. The buildings likely date from the late 1700s. The dwelling consists of a two-room hall and parlor log structure covered with weatherboarding. Historic photographs show that a chimney once stood on the west (left) end. East of the main block, is a stone structure that was a detached kitchen and is now connected to the dwelling with a frame addition.

Further east, stands a stone slave quarter with an upper floor accessible only by an outside ladder. The complex also includes a two-room stone building used as a smokehouse and dairy, and a modest 20' x 40' stone barn. A cemetery enclosed by a stone wall contains remains of members of the Darnall family, with graves dating from 1830-1855.

EDWARD CHISWELL FARM 16/2  
(North section: c1800; south section: c1868-90)  
20130 Wasche Road

The three-part stone and frame house represents an evolution of construction and is best known as the residence of Civil War officer Edward Jones Chiswell. Thomas Cooley built a 1½-story stone house about 1800, replacing an early-1700s log house. Located at the north end of the current dwelling, the structure is three-bays wide, built of undressed stone featuring keystone window lintels. The house had central entrances on front and back. Cooley operated his plantation with the help of 14 slaves. In 1814 Henry W. Talbott purchased the farm. He was a planter who was Justice of the Peace and member of the School Board. Talbott probably built the first level of the center section, which is constructed of cut and dressed stone with central entrances on both façades. According to tradition, the house was used as a Union hospital during the Civil War.

In 1868, Edward Chiswell acquired the farm that became known as Longview. During the war, Chiswell had served under relative and neighbor Col. Elijah Veirs White of the Virginia Calvary. Chiswell was joined in Virginia by many Montgomery County residents who were locally known as "Chiswell's Exiles." During the war, Chiswell was wounded twice, led a mission across the icy Potomac to capture horses from an encampment, and surrendered in Edward's Ferry in 1865. Later that year he married Evalina Allnut. In 1868, they purchased this farm and probably soon thereafter built the southern section of the house. The three-bay block of undressed stone has heavy stone window lintels and

interior gable-end chimneys. The Chiswells, who raised six children on the farm, expanded the center block with a second story addition in the late 1800s. A cross gable roof and fishscale shingle siding exhibit Victorian era influence. Son Thomas continued to operate the farm after his father's death in 1906. The farmstead, also known as Longview, includes a stone springhouse, stone ice house, and a large bank barn. East of the house is evidence of a terraced waterfall garden.

MOUNT CARMEL (*Early 1800s; c1833*)  
21515 Darnestown Road

12/22

Mount Carmel represents the agricultural development of Montgomery County from the colonial era through the Civil War. The house evolved through the changing needs of successive generations of the Veitch-Trundle-Gott family whose ancestors were early settlers of Maryland. The main two-story block of red sandstone dates from the early 1800s. A one-story stone wing was built before 1800 and is said to have been used for slave quarters, dairy and smokehouse. A frame section dating from c1833 connects the main section and dependency. An additional stone section is the kitchen wing extending behind the central frame section. A 1½-story stone slave quarter bears the date 1833 on one of its two stone and brick chimneys. In 1860 nine slaves worked the Mount Carmel plantation.



MANGPFC, 1986

Mount Carmel  
(*Early 1800s; c1833*)

12/22

Thomas Veitch owned Mount Carmel in the late 1700s. He was a Justice of the second County Court. His daughter Mary married, in 1799, John L. Trundle, member of the Levy Court and County Commissioners, 1833-6. Their youngest daughter, Mary and her husband Richard Gott continued the family tradition by residing at Mount Carmel where they raised their seven children. Four of the Gott daughters married men who fought for the Confederates in the Civil War. The family hosted a visit from Stonewall Jackson in 1862. Mount Carmel was the scene of a series of Civil War skirmishes fought in and around the grounds, and frequent searches by Union troops looking for Confederate soldiers or supplies. In the mid 1800s, the Gotts built a gristmill, not far from the house, to grind grain into flour. The family acted in concert with the changing agricultural traditions in a shift from tobacco to wheat production. The mill ceased operation in 1910.

HANOVER (*c1801-4*) NR  
19501 Darnestown Road

17/2

For 160 years, five generations of one family lived at Hanover and farmed the surrounding acres. William Hempstone, Revolutionary War veteran, acquired part of a tract called *Resurvey on Hanover* between 1790 and 1801. Hempstone, by 1804, built the large brick house with a center hall plan. A one-story kitchen wing (right) was attached to the main block by



Kimberly Proffno, Traceries, for MNCPPC, 1990

Hanover (c1801-4)

17/2

a covered walkway. The brick on the front façade of both sections is laid in Flemish bond. A box cornice, supported by a 10-inch curved molding, covers the rafter ends. After Hempstone's death in 1828, his son Nathan inherited "the mansion farm" and was probably the one who added the Greek Revival doorway. About the same time, the west room was outfitted with a mantel that matches mantels found at the **Joseph White House** and **White-Carlin House**. In the post-Civil War era, the Hempstones enlarged and updated the house, enclosing the covered walkway with a two-story polygonal bay addition, and building a second story on the kitchen wing. The kitchen was converted into a dining room and a rear frame kitchen wing built. A brick wing replaced the frame kitchen wing in 1954. In the early to mid 1900s, the property was known as Charline Manor. The farmstead includes a double corncrib, gambrel roof dairy barn with terra cotta silo, and tenant houses.

ANNINGTON (1813) NR  
24001 Whites Ferry Road

16/9

Situated on a commanding hill overlooking the C & O Canal and the Potomac River, dignified Annington represents an era of prosperity during the wheat boom of the early 1800s. The dwelling has a classical three-part composition with large central block of two-room deep, side-passage plan. The main south façade has Flemish bond brick while other façades are in common bond. Brick cornices are laid in a sawtooth pattern.



MNCPPC, 1986

Annington (1813)

16/9

Narrow double end interior chimneys are engaged on the main block by gable end parapets. Annington was built for Daniel Trundle about 1813 on a 555-acre tract. Born during the Revolutionary War, Trundle served on levy courts, County commissions, and in the Maryland House of Delegates (1822-9). Charles Willson is thought to have been Annington's builder. Willson designed neighboring houses similar in proportion, detail, and plan.

Throughout the Civil War, Union soldiers occupied Annington, with its strategic lookout point. A well-known local story relates that Col. Robert Baker, Oregon Senator and close friend of President Lincoln, was Commander of Union troops stationed in Poolesville when he dined at Annington. The following day he was killed in the battle of Ball's Bluff. According to tradition, Trundle named the estate after his daughter Ann, who later married prominent physician and State Legislator Stephen Newton Chiswell White and inherited her parent's house. The Trundles and their descendants continued to reside at Annington until 1901. A brick outbuilding behind the house was a two-family slave quarter. The four-bay, 1½-story structure has doors in each of the center two bays.

INVERNESS (1818)  
20700 Darnestown Road

12/35

Like Annington, the residence at Inverness is a substantial three-part Federal style brick residence. The estate is a visual reminder of the nearly self-sufficient lifestyle of farmers in the early 1800s, with its large grouping of outbuildings clustered around the substantial farmhouse. Four generations of the White family farmed the plantation, of originally 529 acres, from 1835 until 1959. The brick house was probably built in 1818. Gable-end chimneys on the main block and both wings feature pointed arch hoods on the stacks. The main block has a side hall plan. The west (right) kitchen wing contains a box staircase and brick fireplace with crane. A slave quarter built of log was expanded into a two-family structure with a stone addition. The notable bank barn has stone end walls, uncommon features in Montgomery County. Cereal grains were stored here waiting transport to mill and then to Georgetown market via canal barge. The striking collection of outbuildings includes a log blacksmith shop, log smokehouse, stone springhouse, and a corncrib with mortise and tenon frame.



Inverness (1818)

12/35

MNCPPC, 1986



Inverness (1818)

12/35

Slave quarters south of house

MNCPPC, 1986

OTHO TRUNDLE FARM (c1818-21)  
20500 & 20501 Martinsburg Road

16/1

This important farm complex, with log house and stone bank barn and outbuildings, dates from the early 1800s. Between 1816 and 1818, Otho Trundle purchased six contiguous parcels of land totaling 238 acres. Evidence suggests that Otho's original log house was a two bay structure, the right end of the present house. The dwelling is constructed of hand hewn timbers mortised and held together with pins, with a lean-to at the north (far right) end. This bedrock structure had a 4½-foot deep cellar and an exterior south fireplace. Later additions expanded the house on the other side of the chimney. After Otho Trundle died in 1821, his son William acquired the farm where he lived until his death in 1835.

The farmstead includes a magnificent stone bank barn with stone outsheds that flank the wagon ramp on the upper level. Sandstone quoins, sills and lintels highlight the stonework. Ventilator windows provide air circulation for hay stored above. On the downhill side, a wooden forebay cantilevered out between stone walls sheltered livestock stalls beneath the barn. An 1853 description, calling the house "indifferent," states "the barn is of stone but somewhat out of repair."

A sandstone springhouse stands near the barn and another sandstone building, of undetermined use, is near the house. When this section of Martinsburg Road was built in 1879, road commissioners elected to locate it between the house and barn, dividing the two pairs of structures. The property remained in Trundle family ownership until 1884.



Otho Trundle Farm (c1818-21)

16/1

MNCPPC

MOUNT NEBO (*Main block c1820*) NR  
14510 Mount Nebo Road

17/46

Mount Nebo is a well-preserved example of a transitional Federal-Greek Revival dwelling. The main block, built c1820, is a center passage, one-room deep dwelling. The timber frame structure is reinforced with brick nogging and sheathed with shiplap siding, in a practice typical of the era. On the interior, the stair hall features a ceiling medallion, and an open-string staircase decorated with ogee moldings and a walnut handrail

with square balusters. Architraves in the hall and both rooms are reeded with bull's eye cornerblocks. The interior was likely updated when the two-story east addition was built c1860.

The rear kitchen wing appears to have been built before the main block. Constructed of heavier timbers, this section has wide, low doors; and simpler, hand-cut woodwork. This rear structure, with its hall and parlor plan, probably served as the original plantation cottage before the main block was built. Red sandstone for the foundation and chimney

may have come from a small quarry on the property near River Road.

The earliest direct reference to buildings on what became Mount Nebo was in the 1783 Tax Assessment when property known as "Bongey" contained one dwelling house, one framed barn, and three log houses. This was property Thomas Fletchall inherited from his father John Fletchall who had acquired land with appurtenances in 1765, whereon he resided and farmed and which either included the site of Mount Nebo buildings or immediately adjoined it. John died in 1777. Thomas Fletchall renamed his property Mount Nebo, receiving the patent in 1807. Thomas Fletchall was active in civic affairs, serving as tax commissioner, in 1794, and one of the first election district commissioners, in 1799. Victims of depressed times, the Fletchall family was forced to sell the farm. An 1832 advertisement described Mount Nebo as a two-story frame dwelling house attached to a frame back building with a frame kitchen adjoined, a new frame Switzer barn [bank barn], a brick dairy, and a garden with "handsome falls" in front of the house, "which commands a view of the river and the C & O Canal passing through the farm." Mount Nebo includes a log smokehouse, ruins of the brick dairy or springhouse, foundations of other small outbuildings, and the Fletchall family cemetery. A modern barn was built on the foundations of the c1830 bank barn.



Mount Nebo (*Main block c1820*)

17/46

JOSEPH C. WHITE HOUSE (c1822-4)  
17210/17320/17400 Moore Road

18/14

Joseph Chiswell White, a descendant of two of the first settler families in the Poolesville area, built this distinguished brick house soon after he inherited the property in 1822. White was an important contributor to the success of agricultural reform practices in the early 1800s. He was a successful tobacco and wheat farmer and a charter member of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society. Notable architectural details are ornate transom tracery, double rows of cornice dentils, and 9/6 windows. The bricks on the southeast façade are laid with Flemish bond bricks while remaining sides are in common bond. In plan, the house is one-room deep with a center passage. The stairway has a slender turned newel post and square balusters. The brick side wing was added in the 1950s, replacing a log kitchen and connecting covered walkway. The Whites and their descendants owned the property for over 160 years. Nearby a transitional gambrel-roof barn combines traditional bank barn advantages of vehicular access to the upper level with 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete block construction.



Robin Ziek, M-NCPPC, 1988

Joseph C. White House (c1822-4) 18/14

DOWDEN'S LUCK (c1824-40) NR  
18511 Beallsville Road

17/20

Situated on a prominent knoll, Dowden's Luck is a complex of farm buildings including a stone slave quarter, stone dairy, and brick smokehouse. John A. Chiswell established the Dowden's Luck plantation in 1824, on 372 acres that had belonged to his father, Joseph Chiswell. In this era, tobacco continued to be a major crop in the Poolesville area. The plantation, only five miles from both the C&O Canal route to Georgetown and the Edwards Ferry route to Virginia, was well located for shipping to markets. After John Chiswell's death in 1840, an inventory made in 1842 described the three extant outbuildings: a "stone dairy 12 x 15 feet," the "slave quarter 16 x 24 feet," and "brick smokehouse 12 x 15 feet." The existing residence on site was built in 1992. The original two-story frame house, built between 1824 and 1840, was demolished in 1993. A "brick switzer barn" or bank barn described in 1842 no longer stands. The property includes remnants of a waterfall garden, a stone-banked three-level formal garden. The name Dowden's Luck appears on all land transfers of this property beginning in 1823. Known in later years as the Wallace Poole House, the property was owned from 1855 to 1938 by the Poole family.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Dowden's Luck Slave Quarter  
(c1824-40) 17/20

EAST OAKS (c1829) NR  
21524 Whites Ferry Road

17/24

An outstanding complex of domestic and agricultural buildings, East Oaks exemplifies and documents upper-middle class agricultural architecture in Montgomery County. With a brick dwelling surrounded by ten farm buildings and dependencies, the East Oaks complex is rare in terms of its number and integrity of buildings, variety of materials, and quality of workmanship. As built c1829, the brick house has three sections: the main block, a rear ell and a south kitchen wing. The brickwork is embel-



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973

East Oaks (c1829)

17/24

lished with random glazed headers and a decorative sawtooth pattern cornice. The main block is a one-room deep, five-bay house with a center hall plan. The well-preserved interior has unusually sophisticated woodwork. Contemporaneous with the house are a brick smokehouse, sandstone slave quarter, stone bank barn, stone dairy, and tenant house. A corncrib and barn date from the late 1800s. A concrete block dairy barn was built in the mid-1900s. East Oaks was established by Henry Young, grandson of a Dutch immigrant whose family migrated to Poolesville via Hagerstown, and Margaret Chiswell Young, member of a wealthy and prominent Montgomery County family.

## MONTEVIDEO (1828-30)

17/58

16801 River Road

Located in the Seneca Historic District **NR**

One of the finest Federal-era houses built in Montgomery County, Montevideo was built for a member of the locally prominent Peter family. Robert Peter, successful Scottish merchant and first mayor of Georgetown, owned a large tract of land in the Seneca area in the Revolutionary era. His grandson, John Parke Custis Peter, began the house in 1828, and completed it in 1830. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates (1828) and first president of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society (1846). John was the son of Thomas Peter and Martha Park Custis Peter, a granddaughter of Martha Washington, who lived at Tudor Place (1816) in Washington, D.C.

The design of Montevideo bears similarity with that of Tudor Place, which was designed by William Thornton, architect of the original U.S. Capitol. Thornton was a friend of the Peter family. The dwelling, constructed of Seneca sandstone, has two-foot thick walls and two sets of double internal end chimneys. Sheltered under an elliptical keystone arch, a fanlight surmounts the elegant doorway. Large Palladian-inspired three-part windows provide ample light for the center-hall, double pile dwelling. A small side-gable west addition built by 1936 was replaced in 1959 by the present three-bay addition with hipped roof echoing that of the main block. The name Montevideo relates to the view from the residence of Sugarloaf Mountain, 12 miles northwest. The property contains the Peter family graveyard, a smokehouse, and ice house. The barn was built in 1906, replacing the original stone barn. Since 1959, Montevideo has been the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kiplinger.



K. Whitney, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Montevideo (1828-30)

17/58



EDWARD'S FERRY LOCK HOUSE (c1831) & LOCK #25  
C & O Canal National Historical Park NR

17/49

Lock #25 is located at the intersection of the Chesapeake and Ohio (C & O) Canal with Edward's Ferry Road. The ferry across the Potomac known as Edward's Ferry had already been in operation about 30 years when the canal opened in 1831. With increased traffic brought by the canal, a small town grew up around Lock 25, complete with a lock house, a general store and post office, warehouse, and, by 1880, a population of 36 residents. The ruins of **Edward's Ferry Brick Store** still stand nearby. Lock House #25 is one of the best-preserved lock houses on the C & O Canal. Built c1831, the building is a typical 1½-story lock houses with the exception of the walls above the stone foundation, which are of brick. This 30' x 18' house has a cellar and two rooms on each main level. Walls of the main level are 20" thick.



Edward's Ferry Lock House  
(c1831) & Lock #25

17/49

Michael Dwyer, MHCPPC, 1973

MONOCACY AQUEDUCT (1833)  
C&O Canal National Historical Park NR

12/27

Built to carry canal boats over the Monocacy River, the Monocacy Aqueduct is one of the finest masonry structures in the region. Between 1829 and 1833, master masons and laborers built the seven-arch aqueduct of dressed stone. The 516-foot structure, known as the crown jewel of the C&O Canal, is the largest of the canal's eleven aqueducts and is built of white quartzite. An early, specially built railroad transported the white quartzite four miles from the source, a quarry at Sugarloaf Mountain. Keystones support each arch. A continuous flat stone parapet caps the side walls. A marble dedication stone, placed mid-river on the berm side, documents the completion date along with the names of canal company officials. The aqueduct, which was portrayed on the silver platters that were used at Maryland state banquets, has survived attacks both natural and manmade. During the Civil War, it survived several efforts by Confederate soldiers to blow it up. Flood waters bringing logs and debris have repeatedly battered its columns. After Hurricane Agnes of 1972 nearly destroyed the structure, National Park Service staff encased the aqueduct in a steel harness. Agnes also washed away much of the original iron railing. Floods in 1996 further damaged the structure. Following listing on the National Trust's Most Endangered Places in the country, the National Park Service announced, in 1999, a \$5.5 million restoration plan to replace the exterior steel braces with invisible interior supports.



Monocacy Aqueduct (1833)

12/27

Montgomery County Historical Society



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1995

Edward's Ferry Brick Store (c1850) 17/48

EDWARD'S FERRY BRICK STORE (c1850)  
C & O Canal National Historical Park NR

17/48

The ruins of this small brick store, built c1850, serve as a reminder of the commercial nature of the vital community that thrived at this once-busy intersection. Eugene Jarboe, who moved here from the Frederick vicinity, opened the store, selling food and farm supplies. Jarboe later drowned in the canal while loading cattle. His children subsequently ran the store. After the store closed in 1906, a small wooden store took its place until the end of the canal era. The structure, measuring about 20' x 40', has a stone foundation with a full basement. Edward's Ferry Road runs along the side of the store. The front façade, facing directly onto the towpath, has a central doorway with flanking window openings, sharing a common lintel timber. Common bond brick have flat brick arches over door and window openings on side and rear façades. Remnants of interior plasterwork are still evident. Circular sawn floor joists are 2" x 12" beams.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973

Sycamore Landing (After 1827) 17/50

SYCAMORE LANDING (After 1827)  
C & O Canal National Historical Park NR

17/50

Sycamore Landing was an important distribution center for farmers in the Poolesville vicinity. A warehouse was built on the inland side of the canal by 1878. Sycamore Landing is an area of great natural beauty. Van Deventer Island can be seen on the Virginia side of the Potomac. No historic structures remain.

SENECA QUARRY (1785-1900) NR  
Beyond 13333 Tschiffley Mill Road, near the C & O Canal

17/52

These quarries provided the red sandstone known as Seneca Sandstone used in building major public works projects in the Washington area. The initial major quarrying activities were in 1785 when the Potomac Company, headed by George Washington, constructed the Pawtomack Canal, a skirting canal on the Virginia side that enabled riverboatmen to bypass the Potomac's Great Falls. The Company used Seneca stone for canal structures, including the outstanding early engineering feats that are the canal locks. The north and south porticos of the White House, built in 1824 and 1831, are of Seneca stone. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal on the Maryland side used Seneca stone for its durability and proximity of stone to the canal route. Canal structures of Seneca stone include locks, lock houses, and the Seneca Aqueduct.

In addition to being easily shipped to market on the canal, the stone was durable. After being quarried, the stone hardened with prolonged exposure to air. Seneca stone built the original Smithsonian Institution building known as The Castle (1847-8) and the Washington Aqueduct in the 1850s. The reddish-brown stone enjoyed popularity through the mid-1800s as "Washington brownstone" used in townhouses and residences throughout the Washington area.

In quarrying the rock, typically three workers with sledge hammers would strike alternate blows on a drill bit held by a man sitting before them. They made 12" deep holes that were a foot apart, and then drove



K. Whitney, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Seneca Quarry (1785-1900) 17/52

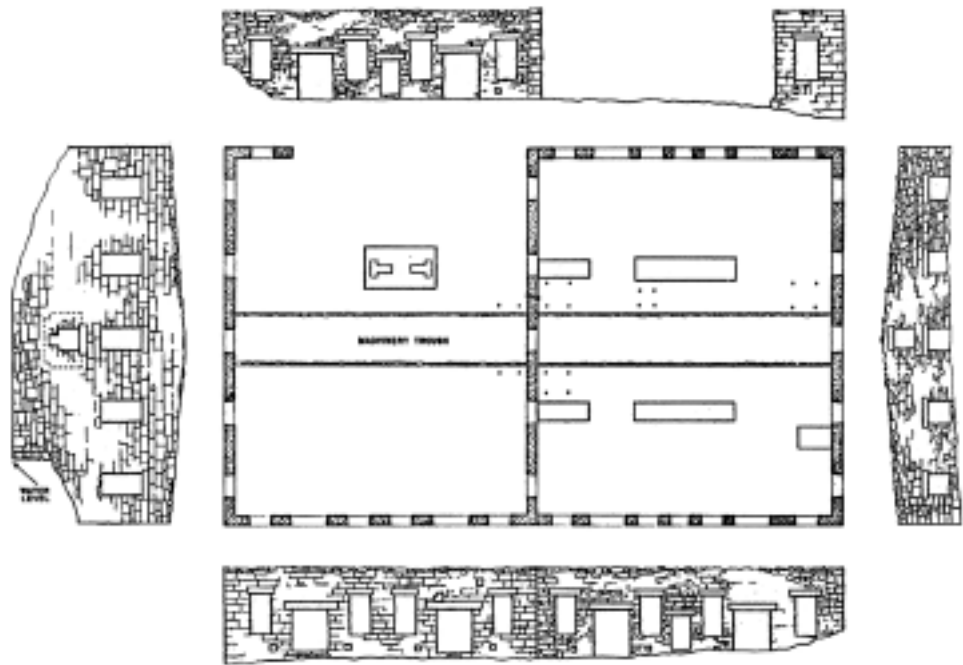
wedges into the holes to split out the block. Workers roughly shaped rock with hammers on the spot and then blocks to the mill for shaping. The quarries provided an important source of economic development to the canal town of Seneca. By 1900, quarry operations ceased. The quality of stone had deteriorated beyond the point of usefulness. The Seneca Quarry is listed on the National Register of Historic Places both as an individual site and as a contributing resource in the Seneca Historic District.

**SENECA STONE-CUTTING MILL (c1837) NR**

17/53

Beyond 13333 Tschiffley Mill Road, near the C & O Canal

The magnificent ruins of this substantial stone-cutting mill are located on the east side of the stone quarry (see above). The original building was probably built in the 1830s. In later years, the structure was doubled in size to its present dimension. Four standing exterior and center walls, constructed of Seneca stone, are rough finished in rectangular blocks. Mule cars brought rough stone blocks on a narrow-gauge railroad. Water drawn from the canal powered a wheel, and later a turbine, which drove a shaft in a stone trough—still evident today. The shaft was connected to belts and pulleys which operated the cutting and polishing machines. Steel saws moved back and forth in an oscillating motion across the stone block sawing them, with assistance of water and abrasive sand, into the needed sizes. Workers transported the finished stone to Washington on canal boats. Located in the Seneca State Park, the mill is directly adjacent to the C & O Canal National Historic Park. The Stone-Cutting Mill is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in both the Seneca Quarry individual site and Seneca Historic District listings.



Seneca Stone-Cutting Mill (c1837) 17/53

Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress

**CANAL WAREHOUSE RUINS (After 1828)**

12/28

C & O Canal National Historical Park

Located near the vehicular entrance to the Monocacy Aqueduct, these ruins are a visual reminder of the commercial function of the canal. Boatmen used to tie canal boats in the adjacent now-dry basin. Dimensions and openings in the walls indicate that drivers may have brought their wagons into the lower level to unload grains onto the barges. The warehouse foundation is constructed of Seneca Sandstone, parts of which were dry-laid, without mortar. Corners are enforced with quoin blocks.



Canal Warehouse Ruins (After 1827) 12/28

MNCPPC, 1989



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1972

Warehouse and Loading Dock  
(After 1827) 16/7

WAREHOUSE AND LOADING DOCK (After 1828) 16/7  
C&O Canal National Historical Park, White's ferry Road

This ruin is one of two warehouse sites documenting the commercial function of the canal. Originally known as Conrad's Ferry, White's Ferry was named for Confederate Colonel Elijah Veirs White who operated this thriving commercial center from 1871 to 1886. By 1879, there was a complex of several structures at White's Ferry, including a warehouse. Colonel White sold fertilizer, hardware, coal, plaster, and foodstuff. A two-story timber granery nearby stored grain from local farms.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1972

SANDSTONE CULVERT (1833) AND IRON BRIDGE (1876) NR 16/8  
C&O Canal National Historical Park, White's Ferry and River Roads

White's Ferry, formerly known as Conrad's Ferry, was an important river crossing established as early as 1786. After the canal was dug, the sandstone culvert allowed access to the river front, though it was only passable in dry weather. By 1865, an all-weather approach was needed and a wooden bridge was built. Large red Seneca Sandstone abutments supported the bridge which was high enough for animal and barge passage beneath. The more permanent cast iron bridge was built in 1876. The 14-foot wide bridge was abandoned as increasing automobile traffic frequented White's Ferry. The road now crosses the canal just upstream where a section of the canal has been filled in.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1972

Sandstone Culvert (1833) 16/8  
and Iron Bridge (1876)

VALHALLA (1835; c1855-65) NR 17/12  
19010 Whites Ferry Road

Built in 1835 and enlarged in the mid-1800s, Valhalla was among the earliest classically-influenced houses in the Poolesville area constructed of undressed Seneca sandstone. Previously the stone had been used almost exclusively for small cottages, foundations, slave quarters, barns, and other secondary structures. The original house is the three-bay eastern portion (left), built in 1835 for Sarah Poole and her husband Isaac Jones. The symmetrical façade with central entrance belies the medieval hall-and-parlor plan of this section. The door opens into the east room, while the enclosed staircase is built against the interior wall of the west room. Isaac Jones died in 1840 and Sarah remarried in 1852. After the house was severely damaged in a fire, the three-bay western portion was built, between 1855 and 1865, with a side hall plan. Both sections have Greek Revival stone lintels and matching four-light door transoms and 6/6 sash windows. All three mantels in the stone sections are matching, with reeded pilasters and beveled frieze. The mantels are of a design found in three other local houses dating from 1850-65, including Mt. Nebo. The slate roof was probably also installed on both sections about 1860, judging by the three-diamond design attributed to this era.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Valhalla (1835; c1855-65) 17/12

A log structure at the southeast corner of the house may date from the same era as the original block. Connected to the house by a 1938 frame addition, the log building is covered with asbestos siding and used as a kitchen. Another rear frame addition was built in 1954. Immediately behind the house stands a 12' x 10' stone dairy or springhouse (c1830s)

with cantilevered roof covering the entrance in a manner typical of such buildings in the early 1800s. Further south is a late 19<sup>th</sup> century barn. During the Jones' ownership, the property was known as Friendship. The Bernsdorffs, long-time owners who acquired the property in 1944, renamed it Valhalla.

SUSANNA FARM (c1835-44; 1877-8) NR

18/26

17700 White Grounds Road

*Not yet evaluated for Master Plan designation*

Susanna Farm represents the steady improvement of Montgomery County farms through the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The farm was originally a 341-acre tobacco plantation operated by the Veirs family by 1786. Daniel Veirs named the farm after his wife and daughter. After nearly 30 years of farming, the Veirs family moved to Kentucky, in 1816, in an era when poor tobacco farming practices had depleted Montgomery County farmland of nutrients. William Brewer and his son Joseph steadily improved the farm in the early 1800s. A member of Medleys District Agricultural Society, Joseph was a proponent of farm revitalization and he diversified the farm with crops of wheat, rye, and corn. In 1870, Benjamin Franklin Dyson and Catherine Jane Pyles Dyson purchased Susanna Farm from Brewer's



M-NCPPC, 1989

heirs. The Dysons raised the value of the farm several fold, raising large crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and some tobacco. The Dyson's eleven children continued to operate the farm after their parents' death and then sold the farm in 1946.

The farmstead's present appearance dates largely from the prosperous period of the Dyson's ownership. The Dysons remodeled the old farmhouse in the Italianate style about 1878. The original section appears to be the west-facing block (left) of the ell-shaped structure. The five-bay dwelling has a central door with sidelights and four-light transom. The center hall plan is one room deep. North and south rooms have identical mantels. Chimney cupboards flank the fireplaces in the north rooms. A simple staircase has a paneled understair, gently curved balustrade and circular newel post. The Brewers probably built this portion of the house. Joseph Brewer lived on the farm as early as 1835 and married Warnetta Sellman in 1844. Benjamin Dyson doubled the house in size in 1877-8 and gave the ten-room residence an Italianate character. The cornice is bracketed, second level windows are segmental arched and attic windows are round arched. Unifying the south elevation is a well-preserved Italianate style porch with bracketed, paneled posts and cutwork balustrade. The Dysons built the 60' x 38' bank barn (c1870s) that stands

Susanna Farm (c1835-44; 1877-8) 18/26



M-NCPPC, 1972

Stoney Castle  
(Mid 1800s with earlier rear ell)

17/26



HABS

Stoney Castle  
1936 view before installation of portico  
(columns in foreground)

17/26

southeast of the main dwelling. The farmstead includes a 24' x 18' stone kitchen/slave quarter and a 14' x 12' frame smoke house, both of which probably date from the early 1800s. A double corn crib (c1900) is of mortise and tenon construction. A machine shed and hog house date from the mid-1900s.

STONEY CASTLE (Mid 1800s with earlier rear ell)  
17301 Edwards Ferry Road (21111 Westerly Road)

17/26

Exceedingly generous proportions and substantial masonry construction are celebrated in the name of this early house. Stoney Castle is made of well-cut blocks of sandstone with large quoining blocks marking the corners, and lintels and sills of ashlar. Exterior design features exhibit a blend of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century architectural influences. At each gable end are double chimneys joined with a curtain wall, a feature typical of Federal era architecture of the early 1800s. Window openings are supported by Greek Revival type square lintels similar in style to those found at Milton, c1847. Gable ends are illuminated by round arched windows, also seen at Moneysworth, built after 1856. The two story Neoclassical portico was added in 1936, replacing a center wall dormer and one story full-width porch. A stone rear wing with center chimney and two-story gallery porch is believed to predate the main block. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, Robert Peter and son George Peter owned the property. Stephen and Mary Veirs White acquired the property in 1831. Born on site was their son Elijah Veirs White, later Colonel in the Civil War. Stoney Castle remained in the White family until 1949.

RICHARD T. WHITE FARM (1846; c1890-1905)  
19701 Bucklodge Road or 19701 Slidell Road

18/13



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Richard T. White Farm  
(1846; c1890-1905)

18/13

This property, also known as the White-Turner farm, represents the evolution and expansion of a farmstead under several generations of the same family. Nathan S. White built the original stone three-bay dwelling in 1846. The date is inscribed on a brick chimney. Later on, the White family added the grand Queen Anne main block, possibly about 1903, when Richard T. White, Jr. inherited the property. The farm remained in the family until 1943. A rear frame addition dates from 1990. The property includes a two-story sandstone house said to have been used as slave quarters, probably dating from c1846 when the main

house was built. A bank barn has stone foundation end walls that extend to close the forebay ends. This type of closed-forebay barn was most often built in the mid-1800s. A gambrel roof dairy barn has a terra cotta silo.

HILARY AND MATILDA PYLES FARM (Mid-1800s) 18/19  
17300 Darnestown Road

The Hilary Pyles Farm includes a house built in several sections and a fine collection of early outbuildings. The original one-story log house, possibly dating from c1800 and now part of a rear wing, has a stone chimney with brick stack. The left three bays of the front section is believed to date from the mid-1800s. A one-story side wing may have been the original kitchen, although there is now no chimney standing. The right two bays of the main block were built more recently. From 1799 until 1824, Caleb Darby and family owned the property. Hilary Pyles and heirs owned the farm from 1837 until 1939. The farmstead includes a significant collection of outbuildings. An early bank barn has louvered windows with pedimented heads and horizontal weatherboarding. A two-story springhouse, covered with board and batten siding, has a loft room with gable-end access. One corncrib (possibly a tobacco house) is built of log with log rafters, while another crib is timber framed with log rafters.



Hilary and Matilda Pyles Farm 18/19  
(Mid-1800s)

Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1974

GREENWOOD (c1850-5) 18/17  
17601 Darnestown Road

Greenwood was the home of Dr. Nicholas Brewer, two-term State Senator and member of the 1867 Constitutional Convention. A sales notice of 1856 described the 300-acre property with “a substantial stoned dwelling (recently built), 2 stories high and a basement, barn, stabling, overseer’s house, smokehouse, cornhouse, icehouse, poultryhouses, etc.” During restoration, owners found an 1853 medical almanac in the house. The distinguished Federal-style residence is built of Seneca sandstone. Fluted Doric columns flanking the front door support a full entablature surmounted by an elegant fanlight. The house has a side-hall plan with double parlors separated by folding doors. Arched doorways lead from the hall to each parlor. The rear stone wing dates from the early 1900s and the entire house was covered with scored stucco in 1927. The property includes a substantial bank barn.



Greenwood (c1850-5) 18/17

Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1974

FREDERICK HAYS HOUSE (c1850-64) 12/11  
17501 Barnesville Road

The Frederick Hays House is a well-preserved mid-1800s farmhouse built by a prosperous farming family. The ell-shaped dwelling is stylistically transitional, with Greek Revival cornice returns and lintels, and Gothic Revival center gable with bargeboard or gingerbread. The property is named for Frederick Hays who inherited the land upon the 1864 death of his father, influential landowner Leonard Hays. It is thought that the elder Hays, who owned extensive properties in and around Barnesville, built the house for his children or a farm manager. Frederick married Ida Hempstone in 1881 and they raised their family on the farm. The property was well situated along the Baltimore Road. After the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad opened in 1873, the family had easier access to markets to sell crops and purchase fertilizer. The property includes a substantial bank barn with closed forebay and stone foundation.



Frederick Hays House (c1850-64) 12/11

Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1974

## UPTON DARBY HOUSE (1855)

17/61

16401 Old River Road

*Listed in the Seneca Historic District NR*

The Upton Darby House is highly representative of the Seneca community which thrived in the second half of the 1800s. The center-hall, one-room deep house is traditional in form with Greek Revival style doorway



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Upton Darby House (1855)

17/61

transom and sidelights and 6/6 sash windows on the second level. More representative of the Victorian era are long 2/2 sash windows on the first level, elaborate scroll brackets on the porch, and a bracketed one story bay window on the east side. Both parlors have marble mantels with horseshoe-arched openings. The staircase is graced by a large turned newelpost and round balusters. On the back of a stair riser is found the inscription, "Henry Young, Plasterer, Jun 14, 1855."

John and Upton Darby, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania built the dwelling in 1855. The father and son team owned and operated Seneca

Mills, a milling complex with origins in the late 1700s, located at the intersection of River Road and Tschiffely Mill Road. In 1900, Frederick Allnutt purchased the residence, living here while he operated the adjacent general store. Outbuildings include a stone springhouse and two-story frame stable, built in 1900. The house is included in the National Register Seneca Historic District.



M-NCPPC, 1986

James Pearré Farm (c1857-60)

12/5

## JAMES PEARRÉ FARM (c1857-60)

12/5

17700 Comus Road

Situated in the shadow of Sugarloaf Mountain, the James Pearré Farm has been operated for close to a century by the Pearré family, substantial farmers and prominent citizens of early upper Montgomery County. James Pearré is thought to have built the house soon after he acquired the property in 1857 from his father. The center passage frame house has rare double external chimneys on one gable end that have stone bases and brick stacks. The front façade features a Greek Revival influenced doorway with transom and sidelights, and extra long windows on the first level. A 1914 ad described the 223-acre farmstead "improved by a large spacious dwelling house, containing 12 rooms, large halls, cellar and fine porches." By this era the "mansion house" was supplied with "pure spring water" by means of "a hydraulic ram." A fine, early bank barn (45' x 70'), with stone foundation and closed forebay, has round-arched louvered windows and three wooden cupolas. The farmstead includes an outstanding collection of log outbuildings, with a double corn house with steeply pitched roof; smokehouse; dairy; and small barn.



BREWER FARM (c1857-61)  
20201 Darnestown Road

12/38

The Brewer Farm, part of a larger tract known as Woodstock, contains some important early stone outbuildings. The farm was in the Brewer family from 1834 to 1942. The Brewers moved to Montgomery County from Anne Arundel County, already possessing wealth and social position. Dr. William Brewer, of Aix La Chapelle, was a progressive farmer and founder of the State Agricultural Society who educated small family farmers in the use of modern tools and fertilizers. In 1857, George Brewer acquired this 276-acre property. Like his grandfather, William, and father, George Chiswell, George Brewer practiced of modern farming techniques and Woodstock prospered.

George Brewer added improvements valued at \$1,500 between 1857 and 1861. Still standing is a three-bay by one-bay stone dwelling that was likely used as slave quarters and a stone spring house. Other structures include a large corncrib, early 20th century garage and storage buildings, and stone ruins of a bank barn. No longer standing are a log structure, which according to tradition was used as a school house, a log smokehouse, a board and batten building with interior chimney, and dairy barn. The main house, remodeled and enlarged in 1908, was demolished about 1983. M-NCPPC recently acquired the property as part of the proposed Woodstock Equestrian Center.



Brewer Farm (c1857-61)

12/38

M-NCPPC, 1986

DARBY MILLER'S HOUSE (c1864)  
20320 Bucklodge Rd/20320 Slidell Rd.

18/40

The Darby Miller's House is one of the last survivors of Buck Lodge, a once thriving community that grew around a gristmill on the Bucklodge Branch of Seneca Creek, and later prospered as a railroad stop. In 1864, John William Darby built the miller's house near the White Mill, later known as the Darby Mill, which was operating by 1816. The main block of the L-shaped dwelling is a one-room deep, center passage dwelling with a cross gable roof and originally had a full-width front porch. The timber frame barn with chestnut beams dates from the same era as the miller's house. It is an English one-level barn with a gable roof and triangular hay hood. The mill, which continued to operated into the 1900s, was destroyed by fire, though the mill race remains are evident about 50 yards from the house. A small frame building nearby was said to have been used as a slave quarter.



Darby Miller's House (c1864)

18/40

Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990



M-NCPPC, 1986

Mount Ephraim (c1868)

12/1

MOUNT EPHRAIM (c1868)  
23720 Mt. Ephraim Road

12/1

This house is important architecturally as a fine example of builder William T. Hilton's work, and historically as the reminder of the cross-roads community of Mount Ephraim, located near the base of Sugarloaf Mountain. Ephraim G. Harris conducted a general merchandizing operation from the early 1860s onward, capitalizing on Civil War trade in the area. In 1868, he contracted William T. Hilton, local builder, to construct a residence reflective of Harris's new-found affluence. The substantial brick house is a fine example of Hilton's craft and his practice of using native construction material. Clay for the bricks was mined, molded and fired on site, roof slate was quarried nearby, and pine, oak and chestnut timber was cut from woodlots on Sugarloaf Mountain. Gothic Revival curvilinear lintels embellish doors and windows. Additional Gothic Revival features were lost when a center cross gable and a front porch were removed in the 1940s. The house has an

original rear ell with two story gallery porches. A two-story detached kitchen, banked into the hillside behind the house, bears matching window lintels as the main house, and is brick on the upper level and stone on the lower.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1995

Elijah Church Cemetery  
(Established 1870)

17/18

ELIJAH CHURCH CEMETERY (Established 1870)  
18100 Beallsville Road

17/18

The Elijah Church Cemetery is associated with Jerusalem, one of the largest and earliest African-American communities in the county. In 1868, trustees of the Elijah Church, free black men, purchased for \$150 the one-acre parcel from the property known as Chiswell's Inheritance. According to tradition, a camp for runaway slaves from Virginia was established outside of Poolesville in the winter of 1861-2. The camp is thought to be the origin of the Jerusalem community established after abolition. The cemetery, established in 1870, contains the remains of early Jerusalem settlers and their descendants. There are approximately 200 graves in the cemetery, the earliest of which dates from 1871. Five other gravestones date from the late 1880s, with another twelve from 1900-20. The community building known as Love and Charity Hall was located on this parcel of land until it was demolished in the 1930s. The hall was the original meetingplace for religious services until a church was built in 1909. The Elijah Rest Church takes its name from its first minister Elijah Awkard who owned a significant amount of land in the nearby Big Woods area by 1846. The original church was destroyed by fire in 1950 and replaced by the present structure.

## ROCKLANDS (1870)

18/39

14525 Montevideo Road

*Listed in the Seneca Historic District NR*

Built of Seneca sandstone, the Rocklands mansion is one of the grandest Italianate mansions in the county. Benoni Allnutt, a successful farmer and distinguished community figure, built the house in 1870. Historian J. Thomas Scharf, in 1882, stated that “Mr. Allnutt’s home is one of the finest in the county...[It] is not only a handsome architectural specimen, but embodies all the comforts and conveniences that improved skill and refined taste could suggest.” The double-pile main block is laid in coursed, dressed stone with quoined corners. The surfaces of the stones are tooled with horizontal lines. The east kitchen wing has uncoursed, untooled stone. On a west side lintel is carved the inscription *B. Allnutt 1870*. The well-preserved dwelling retains its original front portico and galleried side-wing porches, bracketed and paneled cornice, and roof balustrade.

The locally prominent Allnutt family originally settled in the area around 1750. Scharf described Allnutt as “a sterling member of the great army of useful workers; his example is acknowledged to be worthy of imitation,” and Rocklands was “a model and handsomely improved farm.”

The farmstead contains an outstanding collection of outbuildings some of which may predate the construction of the main dwelling. The bankbarn, with stone foundation and closed forebay, has louvered openings in rectangular form at each level and as gable-end lunettes. A two-story log house covered with board and batten siding and with external stone chimney may have been used for slave quarters. A log smokehouse has V-notched joints. Built of Seneca sandstone are a springhouse with extended gable roof and a two-room structure said to have been used as a dairy and blacksmith shop.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1995

Rocklands (1870)

18/39

## NATHAN DICKERSON POOLE HOUSE (1871) NR

16/26

15600 Edwards Ferry Road

The Nathan Dickerson Poole House is a high-style example of the type of Gothic Revival cottage promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing in the mid-1800s. Surrounded by wide lawns studded with mature trees, the elevated house commands far-reaching views extending over much of the surrounding countryside. A circular drive outlined with boxwoods and sheltered by arching maples is approached through brick gates. Nathan Dickerson Poole acquired his father’s farm in 1870 and the following year replaced a log house with a handsome farmhouse that he called River View. Known as River Dick to distinguish him from Poolesville town resident Richard Poole, Nathan Dickerson Poole (1843-1912) served as District Tax Collector and grew wheat, hay, corn, and clover on the farm. The 3 by 4 bay frame house, cruciform in shape, is well lit with pairs of long, segmentally arched



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973

Nathan Dickerson Poole House (1871) 16/26  
Non-original portico at right later removed.

windows. The front façade features a large, steeply pitched central gable echoed by flanking dormers. The pedimented double-door entrance has oversized sidelights and transom. The front door opens into a large reception hall with rear fireplace. The parlor at left has a slate fireplace with

mantel and the dining room at right features cornice molding. Two sets of stairs can be seen from the hall, the main stairway at front and a service stair at rear. The house lacks its original porches across the main block and flanking wings. The property has also been known as Riverview. Outbuildings include a bank barn with metal ventilators and terra cotta silo, and a double corncrib.



Clare Lise Cavitch, MNCPPC, 1993

White-Poole House  
(1870s with earlier log rear ell)

12/14-2

WHITE-POOLE HOUSE 12/14-2  
(1870s with earlier log rear ell)  
21600 Beallsville Road

The White-Poole House represents the railroad community of Sellman that thrived from the 1873 opening of the Metropolitan Branch until the 1930s. Also known as Barnesville Station, the community provided local access to the train for the town of Barnesville, located to the north. In 1882,

Sellman had a population of 50. In addition to the railroad station, there were 3 stores, a post office, church, school and canning factory. The White-Poole House began as a log house built in the early to mid 1800s. In the railroad era, the front Gothic Revival block was constructed. The residence was home to two Sellman merchants: shoemaker James Carlisle, and general store keeper Oscar K. Poole.



MNCPPC, 1986

Winderbourne (1884)

18/10

WINDERBOURNE (1884)  
15001 Barnesville Road

18/10

This high-style Queen Anne residence was the summer home of Enoch and Mary Totten. Mrs. Totten was the daughter of Timothy Howe, Wisconsin Senator and sole heir to the fortune of Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine bobbin. Howe's bobbin, a lock stitch device known in those days as a winder, known was manufactured and sold by Singer and other companies worldwide. At his death in 1867, his fortune amounted to \$13 million. Mary Howe Totten built her vacation estate in 1884, naming it Winderbourne in recognition of the winder device that brought her family fortune.

The Tottens chose a vacation home site adjacent to Bonnie Brae, the picturesque village-like Boyd estate. Situated on a hill overlooking Seneca Creek, Winderbourne was originally accessed from Clopper Road by a bridge across the railroad tracks, built in part and maintained by the railroad company. The house bears such unusual features as a grand sweeping staircase, great triangular fireplace and concealed downspouts leading to an underground cistern. The grounds were cultivated with imported trees and shrubs and outfitted with a gazebo and an ice pond.

DICKERSON B & O RAILROAD STATION (1891)  
22211 Mt. Ephraim Road

12/21

One of the last survivors of a standardized railroad station design by architect E. Francis Baldwin is found at Dickerson Station. Like the larger scale station at Kensington, the 30' x 12' structure has an elaborately ornate construction date on its small trackside gable. Dickerson Station also features an unusual V-shaped agent's bay that provided visibility of the waiting platform. In plan, the agent's office separated two waiting rooms for men and women. A freight house formerly stood west of the station. The railroad community of Dickerson was named for enterprising farmer W. H. Dickerson who opened a general store and post office, and served as railroad agent, after the railroad cut through his



Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

property in 1865. He was postmaster for the community from 1871 to 1895. Even though the Metropolitan Branch was not completed for through service to Washington until 1873, Dickerson had rail connectors with Baltimore and the west as soon as the Monocacy Bridge was completed, almost a year earlier. This gave Dickerson a head start in bringing fertilizer and supplies to area farms. The Dickerson Quarries opened in 1898, employing local residents, transient workers, and adding more commerce to the town. In this era were constructed most of the buildings facing the tracks and along Big Woods Road.

Following a substantial fire in 1982, the station was restored and was reopened in 1986 for MARC train commuters.

Dickerson B & O Railroad Station 12/21  
(1891)

ST. PAUL COMMUNITY CHURCH (1893) 17/41  
AND CEMETERY (BY 1884)  
14730 Sugarland Lane

St. Paul Community Church, notable for its simple, classical detail, is the center of the African-American community of Sugarland. Freed slaves established the settlement on a series of adjacent small parcels of land purchased in the 1870s and 1880s. According to tradition, members of the Pleasants family, who were Quakers, sold the fertile farmland to the black settlers. This sale was unusual in the post-Civil War era when most other



Clare Lise Cavich, M-NCPPC, 1995

St. Paul Community Church (1893) 17/41  
and Cemetery (by 1884)

black citizens were forced to settle on less desirable scrubland. In 1871 community founders constructed a log church. About 1893 residents engaged Scott Bell to construct the present front-gable structure that features a center bell tower and round-arched windows. Bell had also built a church and hall in Martinsburg. The oldest dated headstone in the cemetery was erected in 1884. Buried here are community founders, including Patrick Hebron, William Taylor, and Phillip Johnson. The latter, interviewed for the WPA in the 1930s, had been a slave on an Edward's Ferry area plantation. St. Paul Church was the site of the first interracial marriage in Maryland, in 1967.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Seneca Store (1901)

17/62

## SENECA STORE (1901)

17/62

16315 Old River Road

*Listed in the Seneca Historic District NR*

This store is the oldest general store in continuous operation in Montgomery County and one of the few surviving turn-of-the-20<sup>th</sup>-century commercial buildings in the County. The store has a traditional front-gable form with cornice returns and 6/6 sash windows reminiscent of the pre-Civil War Greek Revival era. The front porch posts are stripped whole tree trunks. On the interior, a closed string staircase in the rear east corner is enclosed with triple-beaded paneling.

Seneca was a thriving town supported by the stone-cutting industry, a gristmill, commercial canal traffic, and summering vacationers. The community had several warehouses and shops, a hotel, and several resort homes in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Frederick Allnutt, who had been running a store next to the canal for several years, built the frame store

facing River Road in 1901. The Allnutt family operated the store for over 60 years. Since Raymond Poole began managing the business in 1965, it has been known as Poole's Store. The store is listed on the National Register as part of the Seneca Historic District.



Greenhorne &amp; O'Mara, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Warren Methodist Episcopal Church (1903) 16/12

## WARREN METHODIST 16/12

EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1903)

&amp; MARTINSBURG NEGRO SCHOOL (c1886)

22625 Whites Ferry Road

This complex of buildings is one of the most important African-American sites in Montgomery County. This rural community still retains its three major civic build-

ings: church, school, and benefit society lodge. Martinsburg, which began as a pre-Civil War crossroads village, was unusual in being a bi-racial community. At least one black settler was free before the Civil War. After

emancipation, former slaves remained here, purchased land, and continued to work as farmers or craftsmen. Warren M. E. Church was named for Isaac Warren, member of its first board of trustees and one of the few black landowners identified in the 1879 *Hopkins Atlas of Montgomery County*. Carpenter Scott Bell built the handsome Gothic-influenced church in 1903. Bell also constructed, in 1914, the Loving Charity Hall, the lodge hall for the Loving Charity Society, a community benefit group active throughout Maryland and headquartered in Richmond, Virginia. The large two-story hall served as a community center for plays, dances, lectures and other local events. It is one of the few surviving lodge halls in the state. The oldest building in the complex is the Martinsburg Negro School, probably built in 1886. The one-room school is a reminder of the unequal conditions for the education of blacks. One former teacher recalled out-dated textbooks cast off from white schools, and poorly paid teaching staff, yet recalled that every student was able to read and write, a remarkable achievement considering severely limited resources.



Warren Methodist Episcopal Church 16/12  
(1903) & Martinsburg Negro School (c1886)

WARFEL STORE (1918) 12/14-3  
21510 Beallsville Road

The Warfel Store is the last remaining commercial building of the Sellman community. Sellman developed alongside the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad and at its peak was a thriving settlement. The two-story building with front gable roof is a typical rural commercial structure of the late 1800s-early 1900s. Clarence O. Warfel acquired the land in 1897 and built the store in 1918. The Sellman community declined after Great Depression and after transportation shifted from the railroad to automobiles. The store building was later used for a residence.



Warfel Store (1918) 12/14-3

MARTINSBURG ROAD (1931) 12/32  
From Rt. 28 to Wasche Road fork

Martinsburg Road is one of the few surviving one-lane paved roads in Maryland. The road represents the burgeoning automobile era when a one-lane paved strip of road was the minimum requirement for drivers of early cars. Local residents originally petitioned for the road in 1838 to provide access to Gott's Mill with connections to Edward's Ferry and the C & O Canal. Soon after it was completed, stone walls were built on both sides. In 1899, the county had only 45 miles of hard surface road,

Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990



Martinsburg Road (1931)

12/32

mainly on well traveled turnpikes. After widespread use of the automobile, the demand increased for hard surface roads. In 1931, a one-mile stretch of Martinsburg Road was paved with concrete 20 feet across. Sections of the road have been supplemented with gravel shoulders to provide extra width.

LAWRENCE WHITE BARN (c1932-5)  
20900 and 21120 Martinsburg Road

12/31

This unusually fine dairy barn is one of only three Gothic roofed barns in the County. Walter Matthews bought the Lawrence White farm in 1932. He converted the traditional general farm into a dairy operation, delivering milk as far as Washington, D.C. Matthews built the barn during this era. In contrast to earlier general-purpose bank barns of post and beam construction, the modern dairy barn reflected new interest in sanitation. Concrete floors and walls were more easily cleaned and disinfected and ceilings with tight-fitting boards kept debris from falling below. Hopper windows and steel cupolas ventilated both levels. The arched roof with its self-supporting truss, or braced rafter frame, sheltered an unobstructed hayloft for increased storage capacity. The dairy barn is comprised of a large first level with dairy stanchions, airy second story hayloft, silo, and attached milk house. In 1935, Matthews converted part of the farm into Linden Park, a private retreat with a bandstand where local residents gathered for picnics and concerts. The site is once again a community gathering place as Sugarloaf Citizens' Association, in a joint effort with Montgomery County government, has restored the barn for its headquarters.

Lawrence White Barn (c1932-5)

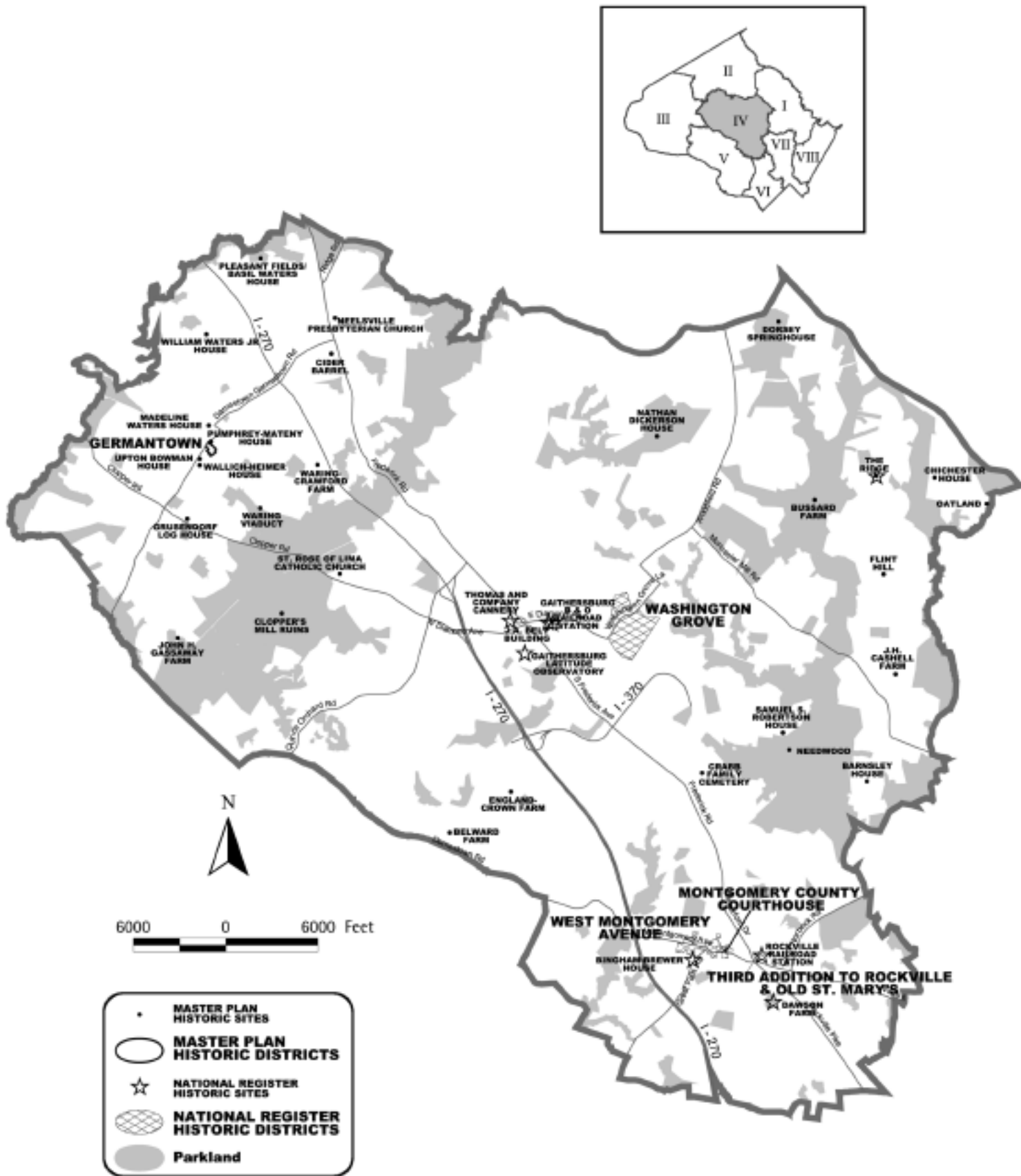
12/31



M-NCPPC, 1987



# 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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+)  
 Corner of Derwood Road & Indianola Drive

22/33-1

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. Cashell Farm

22/25

Much like the Waring-Crawford Farm, the Cashell 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 Cashell

family owned this property for much of the 1800s. In 1865, the property belonged to Hazel B. Cashell, County Commissioner and Orphan's Court judge, and James Cashell 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

22/1

(Probably Mid to Late 1800s)

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 &amp; 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&amp;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 &amp; 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.



Clare Lise Caviochi, M-NGPPC, 2001

Henry and Fannie Dawson House 26/19  
(1913)

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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



Michael Dwyer, M-NGPPC, 1974

Oatland (c1875) 22/14

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, the outbreak of World War I created a need to regionalize. Frank and Clyde Thomas were leaders in the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

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.

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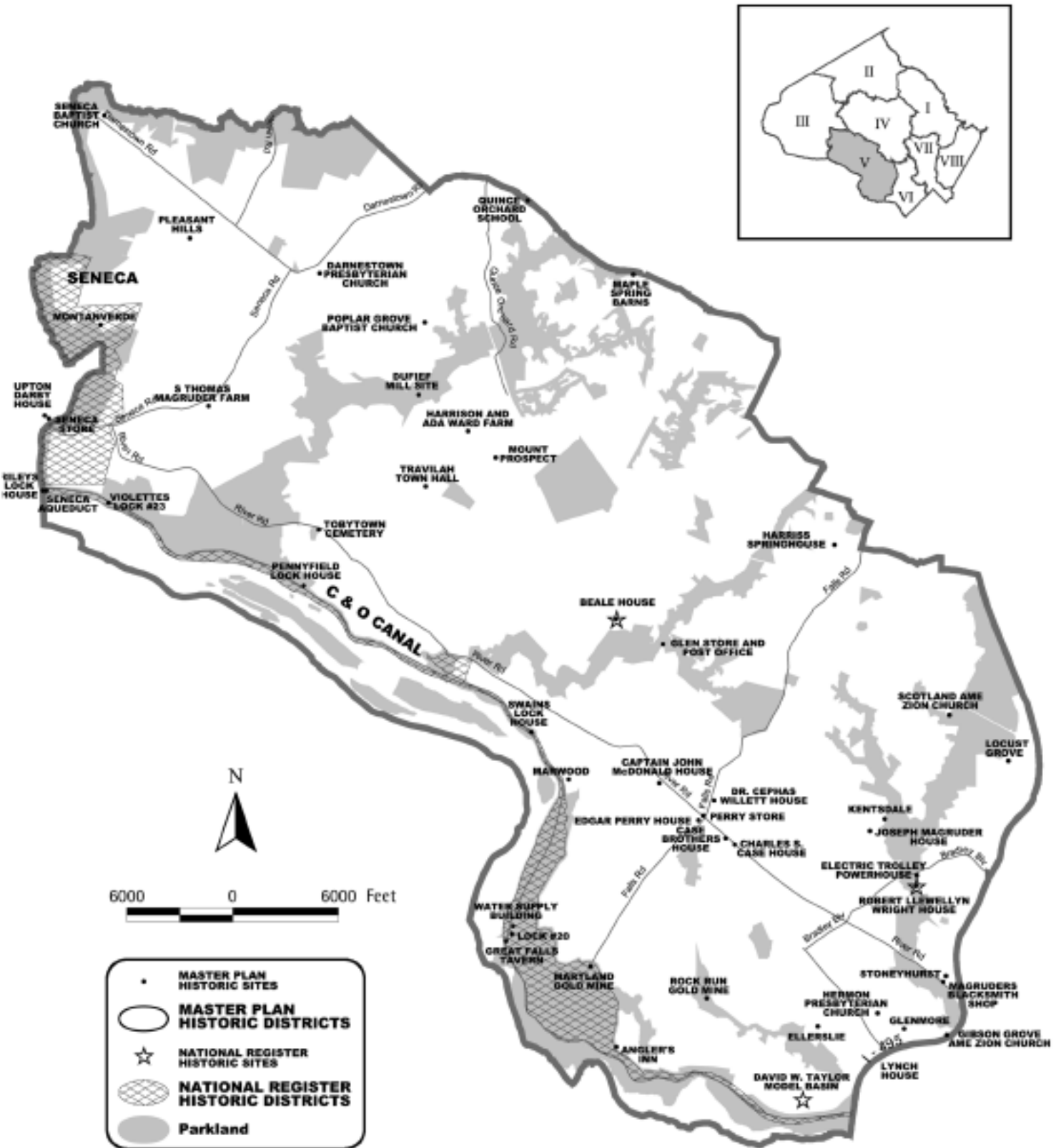
Kimberly Prothro, Traceries for M-NCPPC, 1990

Cider Barrel (1926)

19/33



# V. CENTRAL POTOMAC





Historic American Building Survey, 1936

Seneca Aqueduct

## V. CENTRAL POTOMAC HISTORIC DISTRICTS

### SENECA HISTORIC DISTRICT (18th century+) NR

The Seneca Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the sites in the district are listed on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and are described individually in a preceding section on Poolesville area individual sites. Properties are described in this Potomac Region section are **Montanverde**, **Riley's Lock House**, and the **Seneca Aqueduct**. A few sites in the historic district have not yet been evaluated for local designation.



Historic American Building Survey, 1936

Lock 20, Great Falls

### CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (1828+) NR

The 185-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, built between 1828 and 1850, was an engineering marvel of its day. The canal improved the county's economy, providing jobs, and transporting farm products, fertilizer, and other goods. The C & O Canal was declared a national monument in 1961, was designated on the National Register of Historic Places and named a national historic park. The National Park Service owns and operates the C & O Canal National Historic Park, protecting significant architectural and engineering features as well as an important natural environment. Many of the structures in the National Register Historic District are described individually in the following section.

Great Falls Tavern



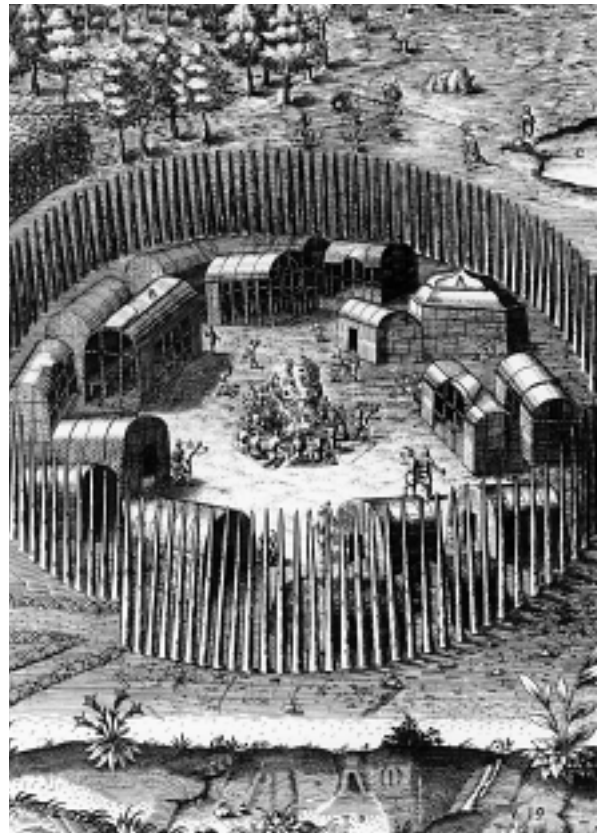
John O. Brostrup-Historic American Building Survey, 1936

## INDIVIDUAL SITES

### WALKER VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE **NR**

The Walker Village was the first prehistoric settlement to be documented in the State of Maryland. Native peoples inhabited the Walker Village during the Late Woodland Period from about 1200 to 1500 A.D. By this time, floodplain agriculture was widely practiced. The site is unique among Potomac Valley sites for its large and variable ceramic sample. The Walker Village is probably associated with the Montgomery Focus, the name given to a culture believed to be ancestral to later, local Algonquian speakers.

The pallsided village contained a circle of houses surrounding a central plaza. Graves, dug under the houses, were numerous and densely grouped. The number of graves indicates a high death rate, suggesting that the site reflects a period of European-generated epidemics, even before the earliest stage of physical contact with Caucasians. The exceptional array of pottery recovered at the site has a rich variety of finish and pattern design, representing at least four separate periods of occupation by native peoples influenced by ceramic traditions from north, east, west, and south. Further research is needed to unravel these various levels of occupation. This archeological site was placed on the National Register in 1975.



*DeBry illustration of a native pallsided village*

Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History, Special Collections Dept. University of Virginia

PLEASANT HILLS (c1760-5)  
14820 Kelley Farm Drive

24/21

Pleasant Hills, probably built between 1760 and 1765, is one of the earliest brick houses built in Montgomery County. An outstanding example of a Georgian house, Pleasant Hills is representative of late 18<sup>th</sup> century manor houses built by prosperous families in Maryland and Virginia. Typical of houses of this period, the residence was built with two front façades of equal importance, one facing the driveway and the other facing the garden. Side gables are embellished with glazed black headers. The house was once accessed from Darnestown Road by a long tree-lined drive.

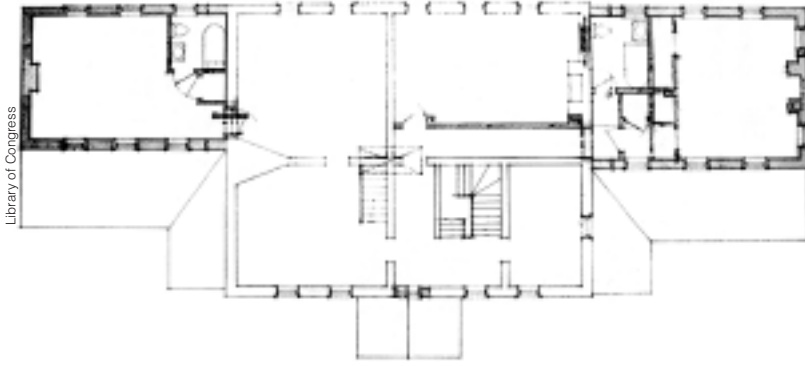
Charles Gassaway built the main block of the house. According to tradition, Gassaway's slaves made the bricks on site in 1763. In 1799, Gassaway requested a new land patent for 1700 acres, which he called *Pleasant Hills*. Elizabeth Gassaway, daughter of Charles, married William Darne, who established nearby Darnestown in 1798. Her brothers, Thomas and Charles, managed the Pleasant Hills estate after their father's death in 1810. The Gassaway family sold the property in 1829.

During the Civil War, the substantial residence attracted Union troops from Massachusetts who established quarters in the house and



*Pleasant Hills (c1760-5)*

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M.NCPC, 2000



Library of Congress

*Pleasant Hills floorplan*

camped on the grounds. John T. Kelley and his descendants owned and farmed the estate from 1868 throughout most of the 1900s. J. Thomas Kelley was a noted Washington surgeon in the early 1900s. His son, Thomas C. Kelley, was a Washington lawyer, member of the first County Council (1948), and served as chairman of the Upper Montgomery County Planning Commission. The property included 540 acres under the Kelley ownership.

The three-story center section is built of red Flemish bond brick and set on a fieldstone foundation. Notable details include the belt course visually separating the first and second floor, and substantial chimneys that punctuate both gable ends. The first story of the east wing was built c1870 on the site of the original detached kitchen building. The west wing and matching second story of east wing, designed by Washington architect Clarke Waggaman, were constructed c1918. At least one of the wings is said to have been constructed with bricks from a slave quarter.



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1975

*Magruder Blacksmith Shop (By 1751)*

#### MAGRUDERS BLACKSMITH SHOP 29/40

(By 1751)

Seven Locks Road

The oldest known standing structure in Potomac is a familiar landmark and one of the oldest structures in the county as well. Evidence suggests the building was used as a blacksmith shop and was built for Ninian Magruder before his death in 1751. His initials are carved on the chimney. Constructed of uncoursed rubblestone, this building probably incorporated living quarters as well. Ninian conveyed this property to his son, Samuel Magruder, who later built the manor house known as **Stoneyhurst**.

River Road was one of the earliest roads in the area, used in the 1700s for transporting barrels or hogsheads of tobacco to the port of Georgetown. The smithy served the needs of merchants and travelers along this road, as well as local residents.



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1975

*Stoneyhurst (1767); 1975 photo*

#### STONEYHURST (1767)

29/41

8314 Seven Locks Road

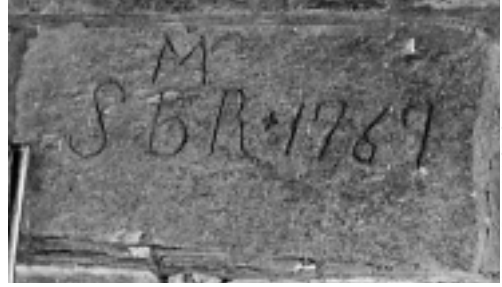
Samuel Brewer Magruder (1744-1818) is believed to have built the original core of this stone residence in 1767. Magruder inherited the 316-acre property from his father Samuel Magruder III and became a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. A stone adjacent to the west door is carved with this date and the initials of Magruder and his wife Rebecca. The property remained in the Magruder family until 1853.

The house is built of mica schist stone quarried nearby. The stone was used in the construction of the C & O Canal in the early 1800s. A

century later, the stone became known as Stoneyhurst Stone and was used throughout the metropolitan area. Lilly Moore Stone, who owned the Stoneyhurst estate in the early 1900s, managed the Stoneyhurst Quarries on River Road (west of the house), personally operating them for 30 years. Her nearby family home, **Glenmore**, is also a designated historic site.

The original section of the house is the western portion, which was probably a hall and parlor plan. The front façade was on the south side. The east wing is comprised of an early 1½-story kitchen wing that was raised, incorporated into the main block, and faced with stone on the front façade. In 1909, the Stones renovated the house, installing plumbing and heating systems. Additional renovations in the 1960s led to window replacements and addition of dormer windows.

The property includes a historic stone springhouse with a steeply sloped pyramidal hip roof covered with cedar shakes. A stone garage, with a porte-cochere spanning the driveway, serves as a gateway to the house.



Stoneyhurst datestone

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

LOCUST GROVE (c1773)  
7340 Westlake Terrace

29/16

Locust Grove was substantially larger than most houses of its era. William Wirt, who later became U.S. Attorney General, was a boarder at Locust Grove in 1783 and described the house as “a mansion,” being “a large two story brick house.” Five bays wide, the substantial house features Flemish bond brick, a belt course above the first story, and double end chimneys. As originally built, each floor of the center hall plan had four rooms. Most of the interior woodwork dates from 1890s renovations. A massive stone and brick chimney on the kitchen wing may predate the main block.



Locust Grove (c1773)

M-NCPPC, 1986

Samuel Wade Magruder inherited the land in 1751 and built Locust Grove between 1773 and 1781. Magruder was a significant figure in the political life of the county through the late 1700s. He was lieutenant in the colonial militia in the 1750s, and during the Revolution served first as a captain and later a major in the Maryland militia. Magruder was one of the first justices to sit on the County Court, after Montgomery County was formed, serving from 1777 to 1790. Now located near Montgomery Mall, the house has been converted to commercial use. In 1985, a branch of Chevy Chase Savings and Loan opened on site.

JOSEPH MAGRUDER HOUSE (1787; c1820s)  
9813 Kendale Road

29/19

This dwelling includes one of the few surviving 18<sup>th</sup> century houses in the Potomac region and is one of a group of Magruder family houses in the Cabin John Creek area. The original three bay brick section (far right) is dated August 14, 1787 on an exterior wall. Joseph Magruder (1742-1793),



Joseph Magruder House (1787; c1820s)

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

a prominent political figure, built the house and operated a 400-acre tobacco plantation supported by up to 13 slaves. The first dwelling on the property had been a log house and kitchen probably built soon after the tract of land was patented to Joseph Magruder in 1775 and replaced with construction of the brick house. Magruder served on the Council of Safety, one of a number of provincial committees that took control of the colony's government in 1774. In 1777, he was commissioned captain in the Revolutionary militia. The fieldstone section (at left) was built by Thomas S. Bradley, c1822. A brick rear ell was constructed in the 1960s. The original section was covered with stucco in the 1930s.



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1974

Montanverde (c1806-1812)

MONTANVERDE (c1806-1812) 24/24  
14601 Berryville Road

Montanverde is an important resource for its association with Major George Peter, an influential figure in both military and political spheres. In addition, the early-19<sup>th</sup> century house is architecturally significant for its outstanding integrity and noteworthy details. George Peter was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 9<sup>th</sup> Infantry, in 1799, by President John Adams, receiving his commission from George Washington at Mt. Vernon. Serving in the Missouri Territory, he was said to have fired the first salute upon the return of

the Lewis and Clark expedition. He was assigned to watch the movements of Aaron Burr, serving later as a witness at Burr's trial, in 1807. He was made a Captain in the Artillery and then promoted in 1808 to major.

Peter established Montanverde between 1806 and 1812 as a summer estate, with an inheritance from his prominent father, Robert Peter, first mayor of Georgetown. With this fortune and a new bride, in 1809, Peter resigned from distinguished military service and began a well-acclaimed political career. Over the following fifty years, Peter served in both the U.S. Congress and the Maryland General Assembly.

In the 1820s, Major Peter became a permanent Montgomery County resident, making Montanverde his year-round home. During this period he served as the County delegate to the first two sessions of the C & O Canal Convention. Peter held a well-documented political rally at Montanverde in 1848 that was attended by freshman Congressman Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln stayed overnight at the house in the west-wing room still referred to as the Lincoln Room.

The two-story, five-bay Federal-style house is remarkable in its high level of architectural integrity. In plan, the dwelling is one room deep with a center passage. Noteworthy details typical of this era include half-round molding that frames six over six sash windows, a three light transom over the front door, and exterior brick chimneys. Covered with clapboard siding, the house is said to be of brick construction, possibly brick nogging, a material not uncommon in this era.



J. C. Proctor, Washington Past and Present (1930) and Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

Major George Peter

BLACK ROCK MILL 24/6  
(1815)

Black Rock Road at Seneca Creek

Black Rock Mill is a rare surviving example of the 50 or more water powered mills that were once vital to Montgomery County farmers and residents. A wooden undershot water wheel harnessed the waterpower of Seneca Creek to grind wheat and corn, using three sets of mill stones, and to cut lumber, with a circular saw blade. The flour or gristmill was mainly used following harvests, while the sawmill operated year round. Lumber sawed at Black Rock Mill was used to build the Bowman Brothers

Mill, a steam operation in Germantown, which ironically helped put Black Rock Mill out of business.

Built by Thomas Hilleary in 1815-16, Black Rock Mill is constructed of local uncoursed rubblestone with sandstone quoins defining the corners. A large rock across the Seneca Creek from the mill site is said to be the namesake for the original land grant and subsequently the mill. The millrace was short and the dam located just 50 feet up Seneca Creek. Though it has been much altered, the miller's house still stands south of the mill.

Located in Seneca Creek State Park, the mill is leased to M-NCPPC Parks Department, which stabilized the structure in 1986 and erected interpretive signs.



Black Rock Mill (1815)

M-NCPPC, 1986

SENECA BAPTIST CHURCH (c1817) 24/1  
15811 Darnestown Road

The oldest Baptist church structure in the County, the Seneca Baptist Church is associated with one of the oldest Baptist congregations in the State. This church was organized about 1772 in a log structure near the Seneca Creek. The present structure of Seneca sandstone, constructed c1817, represents one of the earliest stone buildings in the county. The Seneca Church influenced religious reform movements of the late 1700s involving issues of separation of church and state. In the early 1800s members of its congregation branched off to establish other Baptist churches in the county, including Upper Seneca Baptist Church in Cedar Grove. Frequent flooding of the Seneca Creek made it difficult for Dawsonville residents to get to the church. In the 1880s the congregation built a new frame church in Dawsonville. After a period of abandonment, the deteriorated church building was renovated in 1940 for residential use.



Seneca Baptist Church (c1817)

Claire Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1993



Historic American Building Survey

GREAT FALLS TAVERN (1829/1831)  
Falls Road, C & O Canal National Historical Park

29/30

In 1831, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company identified Great Falls as the ideal location for a tavern and authorized funds for its construction. The original building, completed in 1829, was a fairly typical stone lock house of one and a half stories with end wall chimney. For the tavern, the roof of the lock house was raised and a stone second story was added. A new 2½-story front section was built to the north, designed in the Federal style of architecture popular at the time. A two-story brick wing with basement was added to the south. A one-story porch was built, extending across the central lock house section and the south wing.

W. W. Fenlon, the lockkeeper, became the first tavern keeper. By 1849, the tavern was renamed Crommelin House in honor of a

Dutchman instrumental in effecting Dutch loans to the Canal Company. The vicinity once supported a community of buildings to support the tavern operation, including kitchens, storage rooms, and private residences. Great Falls remains a popular tourist destination and is one of the most heavily visited sites along the C & O Canal.



Michael Dwyer, MHCPPC, 1975

Great Falls Tavern (1829/1831) &amp; Lock #20

LOCK #20: GREAT FALLS (1830) 29/28

The uppermost of a series of six locks, Lock #20 was completed in the fall of 1830. The lock was originally constructed of local Seneca sandstone. The lock has bypass cast iron wickets in the upper gate pocket

leading into a masonry channel. Discharging through three openings in the lock, the channel was designed to fill the lock with an eight-foot lift. While the majority of the lock gates and hardware are modern, the lock features early gate straps. Repairs to the original stonework over the years have been made with limestone, granite, concrete, and common brick.

Swain's Lock House (c1831; c1890s) and  
Lock #21 (1831)



Clare Lise Cavitch, MHCPPC, 1996

SWAIN'S LOCK HOUSE (c1831; c1890s)  
& LOCK #21 (1831)

25/17

Swain's Lock Road, C & O Canal National Historical Park

Swain's Lock House is noteworthy as one of the largest of the canal lock houses, and for its construction of oversize sandstone blocks. In a devastating flood of 1889, the north, upstream, end wall of the original 1831 lock house was swept away. This act led to repair and expansion of the lock house to its present appearance. The addition has the same massing as the original block but with a main floor level one foot lower. The original chimney was enlarged and another chimney built on the downstream (south) side.



The lock is named for Jesse Swain, appointed lock keeper in 1907. Swain had formerly been a canal boatman, and his father, John Swain, had helped in the excavation and construction of the canal. Fred Swain, grandson of Jesse, has inhabited the lock house and has operated a concession stand into the 21st century.

Lock #21, completed in the Spring of 1831, has a typical construction of Seneca sandstone, but with a pebble finish. Most face stones are original with minor patching of concrete. With its eight-foot lift, the lock is built with masonry culvert around upper lock gates, controlled by cast iron wicket gates. The vehicular bridge across the lock walls just below the upper gate pocket is modern with no known original counterpart. Upper and lower lock gates were built and installed by the National Park Service.

PENNYFIELD LOCK HOUSE (1830) & LOCK #22 (1831) 25/15  
Pennyfield Lock Road, C & O Canal National Historical Park

Pennyfield Lock is known locally as the favorite destination for President Grover Cleveland (c1885-1888) who stayed at a boardinghouse here when he went on fishing excursions. The earliest structure on site is the Pennyfield Lock House, built c1830. Constructed of roughly coursed gray-green shale, the lock house features door and window lintels and sills of Seneca sandstone. The building form is a typical 1½-story stone lock house with a full basement. Flush exterior chimneys stand at both gable ends. The original wood shingle roof has been replaced with metal roofing.

The Pennyfield House is a two story frame residence situated inland from the lock house. Built in 1879, it was the home of lock keeper Charles W. Pennyfield. The house has the informal character of a resort building, with its wrap-around porch, stone pier foundation, and front door opening immediately into a living room. The Pennyfield House is currently in poor condition. A local non-profit organization, which has been awarded a lease by the National Park Service, plans to rehabilitate both structures as much as possible.



Pennyfield Lock House (1830) & Lock #22 (1831)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

VIOLETTE'S LOCK #23 (1830), DAM #2/SENECA DAM (1830) 24/27  
Violette's Lock Road, C & O Canal National Historical Park

Violette's Lock, completed in late 1830, is a typical lock of Seneca sandstone. The lock was raised 40", probably as a result of previous flood damage, with insertion of blue-gray limestone. The National Park Service has replaced the lower lock gates with modern replicas of the originals, but there are no upper gates. The vehicular bridge, crossing mid-lock, is modern. A frame lock house, once inhabited by lock keeper Alfred (Ap) Violette and family, was destroyed in the 1930s by fire. In the late 1800s, before he became a lock keeper, Violette worked at the Seneca stone cutting mill and quarry.



Violette's Lock #23 (1830), Dam #2/Seneca Dam (1830)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 2000

Violette's Lock #23 (1830), Dam #2/Seneca Dam (1830)

Dam #2, also known as Seneca Dam, feeds water into the canal immediately below Lock #23, thus enabling the opening of the canal for traffic in the Spring of 1831 from this point down to Georgetown. It wasn't until 1833 that the next dam was constructed, at Harper's Ferry, allowing the canal to become operable north of Seneca. Seneca Dam is located to take advantage of several islands and rock outcroppings.

RILEY'S LOCK HOUSE (1831) & LOCK #24 (1829-1831) 24/26  
Riley's Lock Road, C & O Canal National Historical Park

No longer whitewashed, Riley's Lock House offers an opportunity to admire the beautiful red color of its sandstone structure. Atypically built into the bank along the canal, the structure has a fully exposed basement. John C. Riley was the lock keeper at Lock #24 from 1892 to 1924. His father, William Riley, came from Ireland as a teenager and worked at the Seneca stone quarry and stone-cutting mill complex, just one half mile upriver. John Riley worked at the quarry like his father, until he left to tend lock.

The structure represents the challenge of tending canal locks. The yard could not be fenced as the wall area had to be kept free for loading and unloading the barges. This arrangement proved fatally hazardous to the Riley family when three-year-old Caroline drowned, in 1902. The Riley family was as self sufficient as possible. The acre of land around the lock house included a stable, henhouse, vegetable garden, hog pens, meadow for grazing cattle, and fresh water spring. Tours of the lock house are offered seasonally.

Riley's Lock, begun in 1829 and completed late in 1831, is unique in the canal because it is an integral part of the adjoining Seneca Aqueduct. The lock provides the rise necessary to carry the barges over the Seneca Creek via the aqueduct.



Historic American Building Survey

Riley's Lock House (1831) & Lock #24 (1829-1831)

SENECA AQUEDUCT (1831) 24/25  
Mouth of Seneca Creek, C & O Canal National Historical Park

Seneca red sandstone was used in building of numerous canal structures, including locks and lock houses. Of the eleven C & O Canal aqueducts, however, only the Seneca Aqueduct was made of Seneca sandstone. The only source for the stone was a quarry located a half-mile upriver. This aqueduct is one to the most important and admired canal structures. It is the only aqueduct contiguous to a lock.

Between the completion of the aqueduct in late 1831 and the closing of the canal in 1924, thousands of boats crossed this 126-foot aqueduct, including scows that carried sandstone from the quarry to Georgetown. An integral part of the historic canal community of Seneca, the aqueduct was used by residents and quarry workmen to cross Seneca Creek, and was protected by Union garrisons during the Civil War. In the 1870s, the aqueduct was partially dismantled and rebuilt.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1988

Seneca Aqueduct (1831)

The aqueduct provides reminders of the periodic floods endured by local residents and travelers. An artifact of a devastating flood is found on a substantial stone post on the downriver wing wall. The highwater mark was carved into the post by J.W. Fisher, dated "1889, Ju 2." A flash flood of 1971 caused the upstream arch and parapet to collapse. The National Park Service stabilized this section with steel beams.

On the walls of aqueduct and lock are more than a dozen geometrically shaped mason's marks believed to have identified individual stoneworkers. Some of the marks may have been added more recently. Sections of original wrought iron railings with arrowhead finials still survive on wingwalls both upstream and downstream.

SAMUEL THOMAS MAGRUDER FARM (1830s; c1850s) 24/29  
14800 Seneca Road

The Samuel Thomas Magruder Farm is historically significant for its function during the Civil War as headquarters for the Union Army and station for the U.S. Signal Corps. Strategically located on a high point of land overlooking the Potomac River, the recently built and commodious farmhouse was the headquarter for General Nathaniel Banks and his staff, in 1861. The U.S. Signal Corps operated a station built in a large chestnut tree on the farm, relaying signals between Sugarloaf Mountain and Washington, D.C. A topographic camp was also established on this site at the time.

The earliest section of this house is the rear ell, likely built in the 1830s. The front section, built by Samuel Thomas Magruder probably in the late 1850s, exhibits Greek Revival influence, including flush board siding on the main façade, wide cornice, and full pediments in both gable ends.



Samuel Thomas Magruder Farm (1830s;  
c1850s)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT CONTROL  
GATE HOUSE (WATER SUPPLY BUILDING) (1850s) 29/29  
Falls Road, C & O Canal National Historical Park

In the mid-1850s the District of Columbia decided to tap the waters above Great Falls for supplemental water supply. Great Falls Tavern became the center of construction activity. Temporary offices and housing was built nearby, and workers benefited from the tavern facilities. Constructed northeast of the tavern, the permanent control building was the origin of a water carrying aqueduct.

The Water Supply Building is an early example of Second Empire style architecture in the county. The most prominent feature of the high one story building is a slate covered mansard roof. The structure is of rusticated Seneca Sandstone, of a characteristic red color, with trim and corner quoins of smooth cut stone. The building was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1975. The building and property on which it sits are under the control of the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers.



Seneca Aqueduct, detail (1831)



Washington Aqueduct Control Gate House  
(1850s)

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975



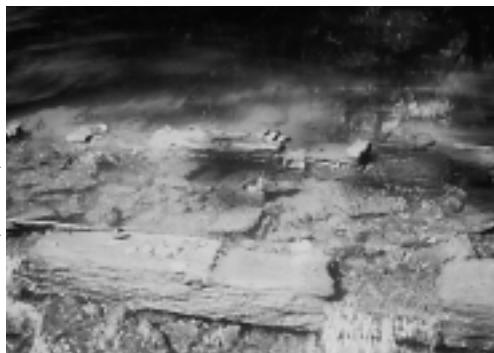
DUFIEF MILL SITE (c1850)  
Muddy Branch Park near Turkey Foot Road

24/17

The DuFief Mill site contains rare physical evidence of a significant pre-Civil War merchant mill. This industrial complex, influential in the development of the southeastern portion of the county, once included a flour and saw mill, miller's house, blacksmith shop, warehouse, barrel house, and a wharf on the C & O Canal. Captain John Lawrence DuFief established a network of roads to afford access to the milling operations by local farmers from Damascus, Gaithersburg and Germantown areas. The remains of the mill site are found on both sides of Turkey Foot Road, in the Muddy Branch Regional Park. On the east side of Turkey Foot Road are evident wooden-beam footings of the millpond dam and of an aqueduct that carried the headrace across the Muddy Branch. Stacks of flat cut stone on the nearby banks are remnants of the dam and aqueduct structures. Most of the headrace is still evident, characterized by a wide earthen trough that is flanked by approximately four-foot high berms.

Captain John Lawrence DuFief, a Georgetown builder, acquired land in Montgomery County in 1850 and built the mill by 1851. A community leader, DuFief became President of the Board of County Commissioners, an executive of the County's newly formed Agricultural Society, donated land for the Darnestown Presbyterian Church, and was captain of a company of Darnestown volunteers during the Civil War.

The mill building was located on the west side of Turkey Foot Road, in the approximate location of a large mound still seen north of the Muddy Branch. According to tradition, a barn located nearby was constructed with wood salvaged from the mill. The tail race is still clearly evident to the southwest. The miller's house for the DuFief Mill has not been designated a historic site, though the extensively renovated house still stands at 14000 Turkey Foot Road.



DuFief Mill Site (c1850);  
detail, aqueduct footings

ELLERSLIE (c1853)  
9030 Saunders Lane

29/36

Ellerslie was built during the heyday of the C & O Canal by John Saunders, a native of Virginia who moved to Potomac, established this farm and prospered in proximity to the canal. The original stone section was built in 1853, according to the date painted on an interior cellar wall. With the date appear the initials THD, which may be those of the builder. A log section was replaced in 1904 by the present frame wing. The front façade of the stone section retains its natural finish, while the other three sides have been stuccoed.

John Saunders was a successful farmer who increased his land holdings four-fold. A local leader, he served as County Commissioner, 1875-78, and helped establish and supervise a community school.

While the interior of the frame section was rearranged and renovated in 1948, the stone section retains its original floorplan and woodwork. The property has remained in the same family for some 150 years.



Ellerslie (c1853)

DARNESTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1856, 1897)  
15120 Turkey Foot Road

24/19-1

This resource has served as a community center and place of worship for the Darnestown area for nearly 150 years. Since the church was first built c1856, the structure has evolved to meet the growing needs of its active congregation. The earliest section of the church is a noteworthy example of Greek Revival church architecture, with classical pilasters and pedimented windows.

Before this structure was first built, worshippers from various denominations attended a log church at Pleasant Hills, near the intersection of Darnestown and Germantown Roads. As the population grew, residents began building churches for their members. A Presbyterian congregation organized in 1855 with ten members. John DuFief, who operated a substantial mill complex and shipping center (see DuFief Mill), donated three acres for a Presbyterian Church. The cornerstone of the church was laid on September 14, 1856, and the completed church building was dedicated on May 22, 1858.

The church building was expanded in the late Victorian era to accommodate its growing congregation. In 1897, a bell tower and church parlor were added to the front of the original structure. Stained glass windows installed in 1905 replaced wooden sash windows. In 1953-54, the sanctuary was remodeled and a rear wing was constructed.

The front section, built in 1897, exhibits late Victorian features with a variety of stylistic influences. Pointed arch windows and trussed and bracketed door hood are characteristic of the Gothic Revival, popular in American church design from the 1850s, while the patterned shingle designs and round arched openings in the asymmetrically placed bell tower are typical of late 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture, notably the Shingle Style.

Buried in the church cemetery are the remains of early settlers of Darnestown, Civil War veterans, and other significant local individuals, including Andrew Small, benefactor of the first formal school in the area; and C & O Canal lock keepers Pennyfield, Violette, and Riley. The iron fence surrounding the cemetery was installed in 1891. Previously the fence had surrounded the *Red Brick Courthouse*, in Rockville.

WESLEY MAGRUDER FARM (c1858)  
Lantern Hollow Drive

25/11

The Wesley Magruder Farm was a fine example of the building tradition of a successful mid-19<sup>th</sup> century farmer. The frame T-shaped house featured Palladian style windows with stained glass panes, a graceful full-width porch, and elaborate interior woodwork. The house, probably built about 1858, was described as “nearly new” in December 1859. Wesley Magruder and his family operated this 258-acre farm until 1901. This resource was one of the



Darnestown Presbyterian Church (1856, 1897)



Wesley Magruder Farm (c1858)

original group of historic sites designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 1979. Soon thereafter, the house was destroyed by fire.

#### MARYLAND MINE (1867)

29/27

Falls Road and MacArthur Boulevard,  
C & O Canal National Historical Park

The Maryland Mine is an outstanding reminder of the nationwide gold fever that grabbed county residents in the mid-1800s. This mine was the first of several gold mines in the county to be commercially exploited. Gold was discovered on site in 1861 by a former California gold prospector, and the Maryland Mine was opened in 1867. Of the dozen or so gold mines in the Potomac area, it was the longest lived, operating intermittently until 1951. The Maryland Mine, which like other Montgomery County gold mines is part of an Appalachian gold belt extending from Alabama to Maryland, is said to have been one of the largest gold mines in the Eastern United States.

This gold mine site includes the only gold mine-related structures on a county designated historic site. Structures at the mine include a reconstructed boiler house, water tower on original cement supports, amalgamation mill ruins, and three mine shafts.

The mine is important for representing a type and method of construction, and as an established and visual landmark located at the entrance to Great Falls Park. The Maryland Mine is owned by the National Park Service, which has installed an interpretive display on site.



Maryland Department of Education, 1954, Montgomery County Historical Society

*Maryland Mine (1867)*



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-HCPPC, 2000

*Dr. Cephas Willett House (c1870)*

#### DR. CEPHAS WILLETT HOUSE (c1870)

29/9

10029 Gable Manor Court

Built about 1870 for local physician Cephas Willett, this house is believed to be the oldest remaining dwelling in Potomac Village. A fine example of a Gothic Revival style dwelling, the Willett House is characterized by handsome bargeboard or gingerbread detailing in the front gable and cutwork porch brackets.

When he built his house, Dr. Cephas F. Willett was 53 years old. In 1879, Willett was one of two doctors with a practice in Potomac Village (then known as Offutt's Crossroads). He lived in this residence until his death in 1880. His wife Elizabeth sold the property three years later to

Matthew O'Brien, a Potomac Village blacksmith, whose family continued to own the property until 1945.

Sheltered by a center cross gable roof characteristic of the Gothic Revival style, the frame Willett House rests on a stone foundation. In 1874, the residence was described as having ten rooms and a cellar. At that time, the four-acre property included a smokehouse, hen house, stable large enough for six horses, corncrib, granary, and wagon shed. A water pump was located near the door to the house.

CAPT. JOHN McDONALD HOUSE (c1873)  
10600 River Road

29/7

The McDonald House was built by Captain John McDonald, an influential local figure. McDonald was a Civil War Veteran who retired to this Potomac farm in 1870 and became a prominent politician and community activist. Elected to the State House of Delegates (1882) and State Comptroller (1891), McDonald became the first Republican Congressman from the Sixth District (1896).

McDonald is best known locally for successfully petitioning for a post office in the area, changing the name of the community from Offutt's Crossroads to Potomac. He was also active in the Grange Movement and the County Agricultural Society. The property remained under ownership of the McDonald family until 1941.

The farm was established in the early 1800s by Thomas Levi Offutt, a member of the family which had originally settled the area, and was inherited by Thomas Marshall Offutt who operated a store at the Falls Road-River Road intersection. The original Offutt House was destroyed by fire in 1873. McDonald replaced the Offutt House with the present house soon after the fire. Restoration of the McDonald House in 1995 included reconstruction of a three-bay front porch and restoration of a center cross gable. A post and beam barn adjacent to the house, dating from the McDonald ownership, was built c1890-1910.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

*Capt. John McDonald House (c1873)*

HERMON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1874)  
7801 Persimmon Tree Lane

29/37

The Hermon Presbyterian Church is architecturally significant as one of the finest and earliest examples of ecclesiastical Gothic Revival in the county. Oversize brackets that visually support the roof and pointed arch windows are hallmarks of this architectural style popular in the Post-Civil War era. The central entrance tower has an open belfry capped by a pyramidal hip roof. Focal points of the entrance are a bracketed door hood surmounted by a three-part stained glass window.

Built in 1874, this church is important historically as an early Presbyterian church in this part of the county. Before its construction, members of this faith had to make long trips, in this pre-automobile era, to Rockville, Bethesda, or Georgetown to attend church. The Hermon Presbyterian Church is named for Mount Hermon, a 9,000-foot mountain on the Syria-Lebanon border that has long been recognized as a sacred landmark in Ancient Palestine.

The Hermon Presbyterian Church was organized early in 1874, in the Persimmon Tree Road home of Mary Catherine Holmes Magruder



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

*Hermon Presbyterian Church (1874)*

Carter, a direct descendant of Ninian Beall, who is known as the father of Presbyterianism in Maryland. The church was erected the same year on three quarters of an acre of land donated by Thomas and Amanda Dowling. The completed church was dedicated on November 8, 1874. The original 100-foot spire was destroyed by a 1902 storm and replaced by the present belfry.

TOBYTOWN CEMETERY (c1875+)  
Vicinity of 12649 Tobytown Drive

25/14

After emancipation, many African-Americans were able to buy land from or were given land by white plantation owners, often their previous owners. Free blacks transformed fields and scrubland into intensively devel-

oped settlements of agricultural homesteads. William Davis, Ailsie Martin, and Emory Genus established Tobytown in 1875. The Tobytown Cemetery is significant as the only remaining historical resource associated with this important black settlement. It is believed that the community was named for Ailsie Martin's son, Tobias Martin.

Historically, Tobytown included 15 detached houses and a church. With the exception of one known two-story house, the houses were single-story structures of one, two and three rooms each. A Baptist Church was constructed on land donated by Ailsie Martin in 1887. At the time this was one of the few Baptist churches for

black congregations in the upper county. Tobytown residents earned their livelihood working on farms in the vicinity, and obtained food and supplies from a store at the nearby Pennyfield Lock on the C & O Canal.

In the 1940s, the demand for rural labor dropped off markedly as working farms were converted to residential estates. During this period, community members often lacked such basic services as transportation to schools and collection of refuse. In an urban renewal effort of 1972, the original fifteen houses were replaced with 26 townhouses. The Montgomery County Housing Opportunities Commission owns the cemetery and townhouses. The original houses were located on the site of the present community park, established in 1978, operated by Montgomery County.

The cemetery contains the remains of early settlers and their families. Approximately two dozen red sandstone markers are scattered through the site, which is surrounded by a chain link fence. Typical of many early African-American cemeteries, stones for the most part are unmarked.



Lois Snyderman, MNCPPC, 1993



Lois Snyderman, MNCPPC, 1993

Tobytown Cemetery (c1875+)



HARRISS FARM SPRINGHOUSE (*late 1800s*)  
Cold Spring Court

29/1

The springhouse, one of the last remaining agricultural structures in the North Potomac area, represents the significance of farming in the late 1800s in this region. Used in an era before refrigeration, springhouses, built over a spring or stream, used a continuous supply of cold water to keep milk, produce and other goods. The structures were typically built of stone, though some brick examples are also found in Montgomery County.

John Henry Harriss operated a 260-acre farm, fronting on Falls Road in the North Potomac area, between 1879 and 1909. The property remained as open farmland until 1967 when the Kettler Brothers developed the Copenhaver subdivision. The springhouse, the only remaining structure from the Harriss farm, is located in the nine-acre community center park, maintained by a homeowners association, with a man-made lake, tennis courts, and open areas.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

Harriss Farm Springhouse (*late 1800s*)

PERRY STORE (1880)  
9900 Falls Road (10211 River Road)

29/8-2

The Perry Store is the only 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial building remaining in the community once known as Offutt's Crossroads, today's Potomac Village. The brick structure serves as a historical focal point, prominently located at the intersection of Falls and River Roads. Italianate style details are found in the ornate oversize cornice brackets and in the segmentally arched windows.

Thomas Perry built the store in 1880. Born in 1845, Perry had been a partner in the 1870s with Winfield Offutt in the operation of a store built by Offutt. The partnership dissolved and Perry built his own store on the opposite side of Falls Road from the Offutt store.

The two-story structure, divided into two units, was constructed of common bond brick with a stone foundation. The southern section of the Perry building contained the store, while the northern section was the Perry residence. The post office moved from the Offutt store to the Perry store in 1881 when Thomas' wife, Marian, was appointed postmistress. The same year, the town name officially changed from Offutt's Crossroads to Potomac.

After Thomas Perry's death at 39 in 1884, the business was operated by Marian and their 14 year-old son Edgar. Edgar continued to operate the store as an adult, and after his mother's death in 1908. He sold the property out of the family in 1928. In 1986, the Chevy Chase Savings and Loan acquired the building, moved it 21 feet to allow the widening of Falls Road, and restored it for use as a bank.



M-NCPPC, 1986



M-NCPPC



M-NCPPC, 1986

Perry Store (1880)

HARRISON AND ADA WARD FARM (c1885)  
13501 Travilah Road

25/9



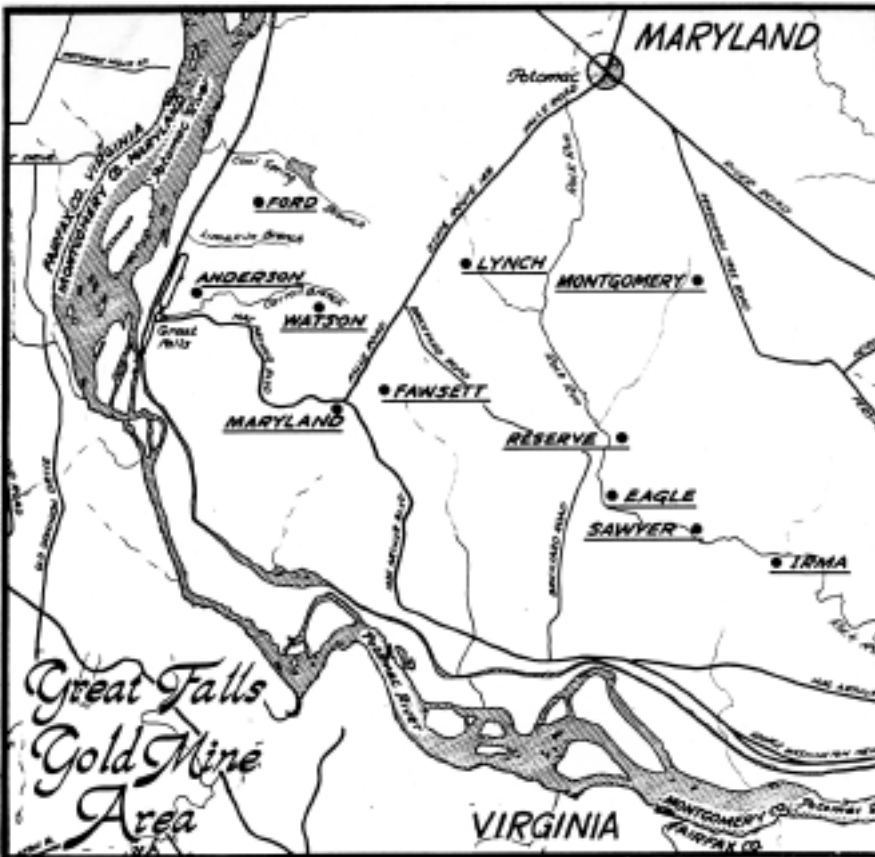
Clare Lise Caviochi, MHCNPPC, 1996

Harrison and Ada Ward Farm (c1885)

The Harrison and Ada Ward Farm includes a handsome pairing of center cross gable house and barn structures with noteworthy classical architectural details. The substantial house features a hip-roofed tower, fishscale shingles, and wrap-around porch. The bank barn, prominently located on the edge of Travilah Road, is remarkable for its level of architectural detail uncommon in an agricultural outbuilding: pedimented louvered windows, ocular windows, and wooden cupolas with turned finials. It is one of the few bank barns in the county built with a cross gable roof, a form usually found only in farmhouses.

Harrison Gilmore Ward and Ada M. Thrift Ward built the house about 1885 and raised seven children here. The Wards were well-respected members of the local community, instrumental in the founding of the Travilah Hall Company and active in the Darnestown Presbyterian Church. The Ward Farm prospered from its proximity to Pennyfield Lock on the C & O Canal to which crops were hauled. For some 65 years the Wards farmed here, first operating a general farm, growing wheat, corn, and hay, and later specializing in dairy cows. In addition to the farmhouse and bank barn, historic structures include a corncrib and board and batten garage.

In addition to the farmhouse and bank barn, historic structures include a corncrib and board and batten garage.



Walter A. Goetz, Montgomery County, Gold Fever (1988). Drawn by Charles Siple.

Rock Run Gold Mine (1887)

ROCK RUN GOLD MINE (1887) 29/33  
Watts Branch Regional Park

Rock Run Gold Mine, an archeological site, provides an excellent example of small-scale gold mining operations that were numerous in the Potomac area in the late 1800s. In contrast to the large-scale commercial nature of the Maryland Mine, the Rock Run Mine was a hand-dug, folk enterprise. Prospecting here took place in the 1860s, though formal exploration didn't begin until 1887, under the leadership of W.T.S. Kirk, an experienced Georgian miner and astute businessman.

The Rock Run Mines included the Sawyer, Eagle, Reserve, and Irma Mines. Mining at the Reserve Mine was conducted with a sluice box, being a series

of attached descending sieves placed within a stream. The other mines were worked through a shaft. The largest of the mines was the Sawyer Mine, which used an inclined railroad to transport ore. Over \$20,000 in gold was obtained in the first year of operation. Most of the profits were lost, however, in a lawsuit brought by local farmers whose cattle died from drinking the cyanide runoff generated by the mining operation.

GLEN STORE AND POST OFFICE (c1892-1899)  
11530 S. Glen Road

29/3

The Glen Store and Post Office is a fine example of a rural, commercial structure with residential quarters dating from the Victorian era. The building, located near the Watts Branch, is the only survivor of the Glen community, which was concentrated around a saw and gristmill, and established in the early 1800s.

According to tradition, the store was built in the late 1890s for George Fountain Peters, known as Fountain, and his wife Annie Trevey Peters who are said to have settled here sometime after their marriage in October 1894. Fountain's mother, Lucy J. Peters, had acquired the Glen Mill and 86 acres in 1884. His father apparently was W. T. Peters who died in 1887, shortly after moving here from Frederick County.

A journalist described Fountain Peters in March 1900 as a "new merchant" with a "flourishing business." The store accommodated the community post office. In 1892, Lucy Peters was named postmaster of the Glen Post Office. The post office operated until 1902, and the store until 1937. The Peters family finally sold the property in 1957.

The traditional side-gable form of the Glen Store makes it indistinguishable from dwelling houses built through the late 1800s. The building form reflects the rural context of the store building. In contrast, the shed-roof building form of the Perry Store in Potomac Village, dating from the same era, was modern in its day and announced its commercial function. The frame Glen Store has a full-width porch and features a central gable dormer with a diamond-shaped pane.

POPLAR GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH (1893)  
14621 Jones Lane

24/16

This modest, frame structure is the sole surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century Baptist church of an African-American congregation in Montgomery County. Brothers Joseph and Henry Mobley built Poplar Grove Baptist Church in 1893. The design of the three-part entrance tower, with its crenelated turret, is nearly identical to that of **Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church**. The latter was originally built in 1888 by the Howard brothers, and was rebuilt in 1914.

The church was conveniently located near a tributary of the Muddy Branch River where early water immersion rites or baptisms are said to have taken place. The congregation was originally established in 1863 in an earlier log building, donated by Sandy Butler, which stood near the present church. The log church was moved to a neighboring farm after it was abandoned by the congregation.



Glen Store and Post Office (c1892-1899)

M-NCPPC, 1986



Poplar Grove Baptist Church (1893)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

In a restoration effort that culminated in rededication of the historic church building in 1999, the top tier of the entrance tower was rebuilt. The church structure includes a rear wing of concrete block built in the 1950s. Since 1988, the congregation has held regular services in a new church built nearby, while the historic church is used for auxiliary functions.



Clare Lise Cavitch, MNCPPC, 2000

Edgar Perry House (1902)

EDGAR PERRY HOUSE (1902)  
10200 River Road

29/8-1

The Edgar Perry House is one of two historic buildings remaining in the center of Potomac Village. An early example of hand-formed concrete block construction, this handsome residence was built in 1902 by Potomac merchant Edgar Perry.

The Edgar Perry House has long been regarded as an attractive and well-constructed residence. In 1919, a journalist described this Potomac house as “one of the best and most substantial [houses] in that part of Montgomery County.” The concrete blocks were made from sand hauled by horse-drawn wagon from Watts Branch, near Glen Mill. Each block was individually screened and hand-formed. Because of the slow and painstaking method, the building took about a year to complete.

Perry had been employed in the family business, the Perry Store, since the age of 14 when his father died. Edgar Reed Perry was born May 3, 1871 to Thomas and Marian Perry. After a brief partnership with Winfield Offutt, his father built a brick store about 1880 at the northwest corner of Falls and River Roads. Thomas Perry died four years later, leaving his wife and son Edgar to operate the business. The life of a storekeeper apparently suited Edgar Perry for he continued running the commercial enterprise into his adulthood and after the 1908 death of his mother. Edgar Perry was postmaster of Potomac Village from 1900 until 1914.

The house was built on 21 acres of land that Perry had purchased in October 1900. The house is believed to have been completed by the close of 1902. The setting of the house was reduced in 1922 when Edgar and his wife Bertha Louis Ball sold the house and 8½ acres to a cousin. Since that era, the structure has been used for commercial business.



Clare Lise Cavitch, MNCPPC, 2000

Mount Prospect (c1902)

MOUNT PROSPECT (c1902)  
13601 Travilah Road

25/8

Constructed about 1902, Mount Prospect is a significant local example of Colonial Revival design. The substantial residence was designed by Rockville architect Thomas C. Grooms. The front façade of the 2½-story, five bay dwelling is graced by a pedimented three-part window with finely detailed applied molding. A Palladian-style

dormer window punctuates a low hip roof with generous eaves. Unusual and noteworthy rectangular attic windows are built into the wide cornice.

The corners of the house are embellished with classical pilasters. A one story front porch spans the width of the house.

Moses and Julia Montgomery built the house and operated a farm here for some 15 years. Between 1941 and 1989, brothers Ira and Charles Ward farmed the property, growing corn and wheat and raising cattle and hogs. In addition to the house, which is the oldest structure on the property, the farmstead includes significant early 20<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings built by the Ward brothers. A hay barn built in 1942 when modern construction methods were available, nonetheless follows local traditions with timbers that are sawn, mortised and tenoned, and pegged. The smaller granary, built soon after, uses the same materials and techniques. The corncrib, dating from the 1960s, is also quite traditional in design and appearance.

TRAVILAH TOWN HALL (1910)  
12808 Glen Road

25/10-1

The Travilah Town Hall is an uncommon and early example of a town hall building constructed for a rural community. Built in 1910, this simple rectangular building has stucco-finished walls and a front gable entrance. The form and function of the building had its origins in the general store. From the early 1800s, general stores were two-story, front gable buildings. While the first level typically housed the commercial function, the second level was used for community events, including meetings and dances.

Local residents formed the Travilah Hall Company in March 1910. The purpose of the corporation was “the building and maintaining of a house or hall to be used for public purposes and for the meeting of such educational or other associations as may exist or be formed in the neighborhood...” One of the members of the company was Harrison G. Ward whose farm was one-half mile north on Travilah Road (see **Harrison Ward Farm**). The Travilah Town Hall contained one large room on each of the two levels and an attached one-story kitchen. The community held strawberry festivals and minstrel shows at the hall. After 1918, the hall was owned privately, yet continued to function as a community center as owners continued to host social events.

The Travilah Town Hall represents the community that grew around the intersection of Travilah Road and Glen Road, routes that led to two productive mills, Glen Mill and DuFief Mill. By the time the town hall was built, the community supported a general store and post office, a Baptist Church, and a school. The community was named for Travilah Clagett, first postmaster of the community (1883). The general store closed in 1967. The church, located across the street from the town hall, was built in 1894 and destroyed by fire in 1980.



Travilah Town Hall (1910)



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 2000

Anglers Inn (c1910; 1957)

ANGLERS INN (c1910; 1957)  
10801 MacArthur Boulevard

29/31

The Anglers Inn is historically significant as a community gathering place. The original building was constructed c1910 as the Cropley General Store and Post Office and served this function until 1939. The original Anglers Inn was located on the opposite side of MacArthur Boulevard and was the meeting place for the Anglers Association, a club of sportsmen and naturalists whose members included several U.S. presidents. When that building was destroyed by fire in 1945, the Cropley Store and Post Office became the new meetingplace of the Anglers Association, and became known as Anglers Inn,

taking its name from the original. The Anglers Association is said to have been established in the 1860s.

A favorite story associated with this resource occurred when Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas, C & O Canal advocate and frequent hiker, visited the Anglers Inn. Unrecognized, he was ordered out of the inn when he tracked mud over freshly scrubbed floors. The Anglers Inn is a local landmark, having a highly visible location close to the edge of MacArthur Boulevard on the inside of a sharp curve. Located at the head of the Berma Road Trail, the building also serves as a landmark for local hikers who park nearby at the Widewater Lot to hike this trail along the C & O Canal, operated by the National Park Service.



Greenhome &amp; O'Mara for MNCPPC, 1990

Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church  
(1914) and Quince Orchard School (c1875)

PLEASANT VIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1914)  
AND QUINCE ORCHARD SCHOOL (c1875)  
11900 Darnestown Road

24/13

Pleasant View Church is representative of the post-Civil War era growth of the Methodist Church in general, and the Washington Negro Conference in particular. It is estimated that between 1870 and 1910, more than 66% of all new congregations in the county were Methodist. Reflective of the Gothic Revival tradition of church architecture, Pleasant View features lancet or pointed arch windows, and a three-part central entrance tower crowned with a crenelated turret. In 1950, a rear wing was built and the original church renovated to accommodate a pastor's study, choir room and choir loft.

The Howard Brothers built the original church on the site, in 1888. In 1914, that structure was in such poor condition that it was razed and rebuilt. The congregation was established about 1868, when the land was first acquired for a church. Early services were likely held in a nearby house until the church was built. In 1874, a school for black children was established in a Quince Orchard area house. After a fire destroyed the building in 1901, a school building, abandoned by the white population, was moved to the site. The latter, built about 1875, had been located on the opposite (north) side of Darnestown Road.



MNCPPC, 1986

The Quince Orchard School is representative of the crowded and inadequate facilities that were the result of segregation in the late 1800s. This one-room school served one of the largest groups of black children in the county. In 1940, the school served 122 children in seven grades, making it the fifth largest elementary school for blacks. The following year the building was expanded with two additional rooms. Soon thereafter, the school consolidated with Tobytown and Seneca Colored Schools. After countywide integration of black students with white, the school building was used as a parish house for Pleasant View M.E. Church.

### CASE FAMILY HOUSES

29/21

CASE BROTHERS HOUSE

9800 River Road (c1912)

CHARLES S. CASE HOUSE

9595 Persimmon Tree Road (1915)

These two substantial houses are outstanding examples of early concrete block construction. Exemplifying the early 20<sup>th</sup> century prosperity of the Potomac area, the residences have become local landmarks, prominently located near the intersection of River and Persimmon Tree Roads.

Built on poured concrete foundations of hand-formed concrete blocks, the houses feature rusticated quoins that define each corner. Both feature stacked-bay windows on each side elevation, glazed front doors with transom and sidelights, and have generous hip roofs with a single front dormer. The River Road residence is five bays wide, while the Persimmon Tree Road house is three bays with segmentally arched windows, set in pairs in the outer bays.

The Case Family owned land in the Potomac Village area since 1884. Brothers Charles A. Case and Samuel T. Case built a house at 9800 River Road about 1912. Their son and nephew, respectively, built the Persimmon Tree Road house soon after. Charles S. Case, born about 1884, the son of Charles A. and his wife Emma, lived at that address until his death in 1956. After his father died in 1927, and his uncle in 1940, his mother continued to live in the River Road house until her death in 1954. Charles S. Case was depicted on a U.S. postage stamp in 1912, the first ordinary citizen to receive that honor. An employee of the U.S. Postal Service since 1908, Case was shown on the stamp sorting mail at his workplace in a Washington, D.C. post office.



*Charles S. Case House (1915)*

K. Whitney, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

*Case Brothers House (c1912)*



K. Whitney, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

ELECTRIC TROLLEY POWER STATION (c1914)  
8100 Bradley Blvd.

29/45

The trolley powerhouse is historically significant for representing the streetcar era when electric trolley lines were constructed to encourage suburban development. The Washington and Great Falls Railway was chartered in 1912 when the fashionable Bradley Hills subdivision was established. This structure was built c1914 as the power station for the streetcar, housing the dynamo powered by the nearby Cabin John Creek.



M-NCPPC, 1989

*Electric Trolley Power Station (c1914)*

Designed to look like a traditional farmhouse, the power station is constructed of native stone with multipane windows supported by flat arches. An oversize door in the left front bay facilitated servicing of the machinery. The streetcar line did not prove successful, and the building was converted for residential use in 1928. The Bradley Boulevard roadbed was constructed along the old streetcar thoroughfare. The structure, now serving as a single-family residence,

has been expanded with a compatible one-story side addition. A springhouse stands behind the house, converted for storage use.

SCOTLAND AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH 29/15  
(1915; 1967)

10902 Seven Locks Road

Scotland African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church stands as a pillar of continuity, representing the early days of this post-Civil War black settlement. The congregation was organized in 1906 in a nearby house. Construction of the original church was begun in 1915 on land acquired from Otho Simms. The Scotland community dates from the post-Civil War era. A school for black children, known as Scotland School, had been built near the church site in 1874. The Scotland name originated with land patents to Scottish settlers in the 1700s.

Like Tobytown, the Scotland community, consisting of small one to four room houses, was identified for urban renewal in the 1960s due to its substandard living conditions. New housing units, in the form of townhouses, and sewer and water service drastically improved daily life for Scotland residents, but also changed the physical environment dramatically.

The church building dates from two periods. Construction of the original section, now a rear wing, was begun in 1915 and completed in 1924. An addition, completed in 1967, was built in front of the original church. The original section is frame with German siding and has pedimented windows with stained glass panes. The main front section, constructed of concrete block, was built in the 1960s. The first service was held in November 1967, and the cornerstone was laid in February 1968. The structure has been in continuous use as a religious meeting place since its construction.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

*Scotland African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (1915; 1967); above: original church; top: 1967 front addition*



GIBSON GROVE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
ZION CHURCH (1923)  
7700 Seven Locks Road

29/39

This church represents the historic Gibson Grove community of African-Americans established in the late 1800s. The church structure exemplifies a popular building type for modest rural churches with a one-room block and off-center belfry.

The Gibson Grove community grew out of land sales in the 1880s to black farm workers in the area. About 1885, John D. W. Moore, white farmer and stone quarry operator, sold several five-acre lots to black families who had worked on his farm. Families included the Scotts, Carters, and the Jacksons. The namesake for the community was Sarah Gibson who donated part of her land for the establishment of a church and school, to provide the opportunity for blacks to worship and be educated near their homes.

The Gibson Grove AME Zion Church was organized in 1898 when a log structure was built on Gibson's land. This denomination was originally formed in New York City in the early 1800s, after black members of a white Methodist congregation experienced discrimination. Gibson Grove is one of three AME Zion Churches known to have been formed in Montgomery County, the others being Scotland AME Zion (see following page), and Clinton AME Zion, in Rockville. The present church was constructed in 1923. The building exemplifies a popular building form with its front facing gable and corner belfry. A rear frame ell was added in 1979.



Greenhorne &amp; O'Mara for M-NCPPC, 1990

Gibson Grove African Methodist Episcopal  
Zion Church (1923)

KENTSDALE (1926) 29/18  
9510 Hemswell Place

This architecturally outstanding property includes an Italian Renaissance style mansion (1926) and Spanish Colonial chapel (1961). The property was originally a 1,000-acre country estate for stockbroker and financier Lyman Kendall. From 1931 to 1988, Kentsdale became a religious and educational haven as it became first a convent and then a monastery for two successive Catholic organizations.

Washington architect Wolcott Wagaman designed Kentsdale based on the architecture of northern Italian villas. Sheathed in stucco and covered with a terra cotta tile roof, the house is constructed of hollow tile and features a barrel-vaulted portico with carved Corinthian columns and pilasters. Details include sculpted lion heads under an upper loggia, and stone quoins marking the corners of the house.

Historically, Kentsdale represents a prosperous era when cosmopolitan and powerful Washingtonians established country estates in fashionable Montgomery County. Lyman and Elizabeth Kendall already owned houses in New York, Bar Harbor and Miami when they commissioned this



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

Kentsdale (1926)

mansion. The estate was lauded by the press as an impressive landmark and the Kendalls entertained lavishly. The Kendall's tenure was cut short, however, when Lyman died unexpectedly in 1929, less than three years after the house was built.

In 1931 the property was purchased by the Sisters of Mercy, a Catholic order with a special concern for women and children suffering from poverty and illness, to establish local headquarters and a convent school. The following year, the Sisters of Mercy built a large north addition for use as classrooms. For nearly 30 years, Kentsdale was the place from which the Sisters of Mercy administered the building and staffing of countless orphanages, schools, and hospitals in the Western Hemisphere.

In 1960 the mansion and 15.5 acres became a monastery and library for another Catholic order, the American Academy of Franciscan Studies, an organization devoted to researching the 500 year history of Franciscan monks in the new world. The next year, the Academy built the Chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe just north of the house to serve staff and a growing Catholic and Hispanic community. Copied from a 16<sup>th</sup> century Peruvian building, the chapel is typical of stylized Spanish Colonial architecture. When the Academy sold the mansion in 1988, it was converted back to a private residence.

MARWOOD (1931) 29/6  
11231 River View Drive (main house) and 11200 River Road (gatehouse)

Marwood is an exceptional example of a country estate house established in the Potomac region in the early 1900s. The Beaux Arts style house was designed by Washington architect John J. Whelan and built in 1931. The property has historical importance for its association with Col. H. Grady Gore, prominent Maryland politician. Many prominent political figures have been entertained at Marwood, including Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Robert and John F. Kennedy, and Richard Nixon.

*Marwood (1931)*



Constructed in 1931, the grand scale mansion was designed by John J. Whelan, a Washington architect who designed the Norwegian Legation. The nine-bay symmetrical façade of the three-story mansion is defined by a central pavilion marking the front entrance. The low-pitched hip roof is covered with red terra cotta tiles. Classical details include acanthus leaf brackets and classical head ornaments surmounting first and second story windows. Associated outbuildings include a pool-house and gatehouse both built in 1952 in a style and material compatible with the main house.

The estate was originally built for Samuel Klump Martin III, grandson of a Chicago entrepreneur Otto Young. Martin and his wife Jane Catherine Martin spent part of the year at Marwood, entertaining lavishly, and part abroad. The Martins had a theatre installed for entertaining family and friends. They leased the estate for a year as a summer and weekend retreat for Joseph P. Kennedy when he was Chair of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In 1935, Samuel Martin died of a heart attack shortly before his 27th birthday. Jane Martin remarried in 1937 and sold the estate to Grady Gore in 1943.

This estate is historically significant for its association with the politically prominent Gore family. A Tennessee native, Colonel H. Grady Gore relocated to Maryland in 1926 and became a wealthy businessman active in real estate and Maryland politics. He acquired Marwood in 1943 and the property stayed in the Gore family until 1995. Gore was appointed by President Eisenhower to the International Employees Loyalty Board, served as Finance Chair of the Republican Party of Maryland for many years, and was a member of the Maryland Economic Development Commission, 1966-1970. After Gore's death in 1980, his daughters Louise Gore and Mary Dean Gore continued to reside at Marwood and were active in State Republican affairs. Louise Gore served in the State House of Delegates from 1962 to 1967, and in the State Senate from 1966 until 1971.

GLENMORE (1937) 29/38  
8311 Comanche Court

Glenmore was the home of Lilly Moore Stone, a civic leader who founded the Montgomery County Historical Society and a businesswoman who operated the Stoneyhurst Stone Quarries. The house itself is sheathed in Stoneyhurst stone, a granite-like mica schist known for its color, versatility, and durability.

The house was in Lilly Moore Stone's family from 1879, when purchased by her father, John D. W. Moore, until 1993, when sold by a granddaughter. Lilly lived here in her early life as a child, newlywed and young mother, and then came back, after residing in the house at **Stoneyhurst**



*Glenmore (1937)*

(p. 209), to live at Glenmore as a widow and businesswoman. In 1937, she updated the Italianate style house, built c1864-1870, adding stone sheathing from her quarry, constructing a classical front portico and adding a west wing.

Lilly Moore Stone (1861- 1960) is a significant local figure who was active in many civic and fraternal organizations. A founding member of the **Hermon Presbyterian Church**, Stone served as organist for 50 years. She was regent, chaplain and charter member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. With her keen interest in local history, she hosted a meeting at Glenmore in 1944 and organized a group of people to found the Montgomery County Historical Society.

After the death of her husband, Frank Pelham Stone, in 1921, followed by a disastrous barn fire, Lilly, in her early sixties, turned to a career in stone quarrying. Under Stone's direction over the next 30 years, Stoneyhurst stone gained a reputation as an excellent building material and was used in buildings and structures throughout the metro region, including the Washington Cathedral's Chapel of Aramthea and the National Zoo's birdhouse.

EDWARD & RUTH BEALE HOUSE (1938) NR  
11011 Glen Road

25/22

This resource is an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival style residence, designed by architects George Edwin Pope and Albert Kruse of Wilmington, Delaware. It is a fine representative of a significant trend in Montgomery County when white-collar professionals and their young families moved from Washington to the country to enjoy weekend farming and fox hunting. The house was built in 1938 as the centerpiece for a

500-acre estate owned by Colonel Edward B. Beale, a patent attorney and engineer, and Ruth Eshelman Beale, who worked for the U. S. Postmaster General.

Patterned after farmhouses found in southeastern Pennsylvania, this academic style of architecture includes high quality materials, including slate roof and walls of 19" thick Stoneyhurst stone, and such noteworthy details as nine-over-nine pane sash, stone keystone lintels, and solid paneled shutters. The house appears today largely



Clare Lise Cavitch, MNCPPC, 1995

Edward and Ruth Beale House (1938)

as it was built, with both stone and frame sections and attached garage. The Beales resided here for 37 years before the property was subdivided.

MAPLE SPRING BARN (1942) 25/2  
15021 DuFief Mill Road

A prime example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century, state of the art agricultural facility, Maple Spring Farm was once one of the leading dairy operations in the State of Maryland. The primary structure is the 19-bay long dairy barn (1942), with gambrel roof punctuated by four metal ventilators. The barn is highly visible on this section of well-traveled Darnestown Road in the densely populated Gaithersburg-Rockville area. The collection of outbuildings, built between c1918 and 1942, date from the heyday of specialized large-scale dairy farming.

Maple Spring Farm was recognized in the metropolitan region as a model dairy operation with its mechanized milking parlor, sanitary concrete interiors, and above average milk production. The 355-acre, 110-cow farm was owned and operated by Thomas Moore Garrett, a statewide agricultural leader who served as a director of the Farm Bureau, the Soil Conservation Board, and the Southern States Cooperative, and was a charter member of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association, established in 1920.

Other important agricultural structures include two terra cotta silos, a concrete block milk house, a two-story horse barn, one story wagon house/granary, and an equipment building. Still standing on an adjacent lot is the associated residence, located at the heart of a medical facility at 10810 Darnestown Road.



Maple Spring Farm in Milk for the Nation's Capital, Md-Va Milk Producers' Assn, 1950. Courtesy: Mary Garrett Abert



Lois Snyderman, MHCPPC, 1993

Maple Spring Barns (1942)  
top: 1940s view; bottom: barn converted for  
use as veterinarian facility

DAVID W. TAYLOR MODEL BASIN (1937-40) NR  
MacArthur Boulevard and George Washington Memorial Pkwy  
*Not designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation*

The David Taylor Model Basin is an interconnected complex of four original buildings located in a 186-acre facility of the Naval Surface Warfare Center. The structures enabled ship-builders, both governmental and commercial, to test ship designs using scale models. When constructed, the facilities were the best of their kind in the world. The tow basin building, with its arched, concrete exterior and state of the art towing basins, was innovative in its engineering and architecture. Originally about 1300 feet long, the structure was extended to 3150 feet in 1946. The other three buildings form a single, rectilinear structure dominated by a central Art Deco style tower. Decorating the main lobby interior are mosaics depicting the evolution of Navy ship design from the mid-1800s to the



Official Navy photo

David W. Taylor Model Basin (1937-40)

1930s. The facility is named for Rear Admiral David W. Taylor who designed the first model basin in the Washington Navy Yard, and served as its first director. When the structure, located on the Anacostia River, became deteriorated and obsolete, Congress authorized construction of a new facility along the Potomac.

#### ROBERT LLEWELLYN WRIGHT HOUSE

29/44

(Designed 1953; Built 1957) NR

7927 Deepwell Drive

In 1953, Frank Lloyd Wright designed this house for his sixth child, Robert Llewellyn Wright. The house exemplifies the last phase of Wright's work. Between 1941 and 1957, Wright designed a series of hemicyclical or football-shaped houses based upon concentric and intersecting segments of a circle. The Robert Llewellyn Wright House is one of twelve hemicyclical Wright houses actually constructed.

The house is located on a steep wooded slope near a creek in Cabin John area of Bethesda. Wright used site plans to design the house since he did not visit the project until it was completed. The house features a flat overhanging roof, recessed entrance, concrete block walls and mahogany exterior woodwork.

Construction of the house was begun in 1957 and completed the following year, under the supervision of Wright student Robert Beharka, a Taliesin Fellow. Beharka had also supervised construction of the Martin

House in McLean, Virginia, another Wright design. In 1960, Lloyd Wright, another son of Frank Lloyd Wright, created a landscape plan that was implemented in the immediate area surrounding the house.



Maria Martin, M-NCPPC, 2000

Robert Llewellyn Wright House (Designed 1953; Built 1957)

# VI. LOWER POTOMAC

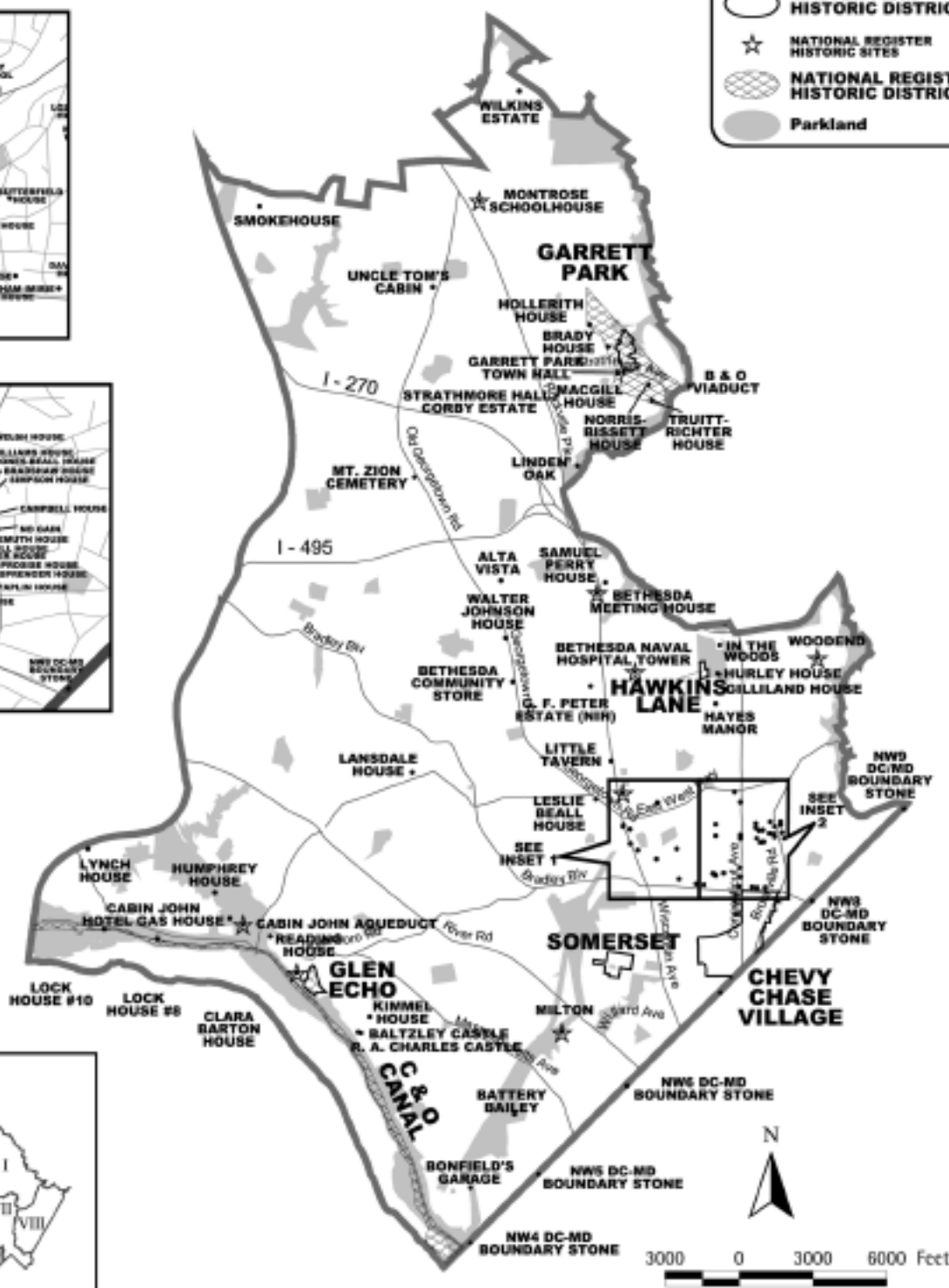
Inset 1

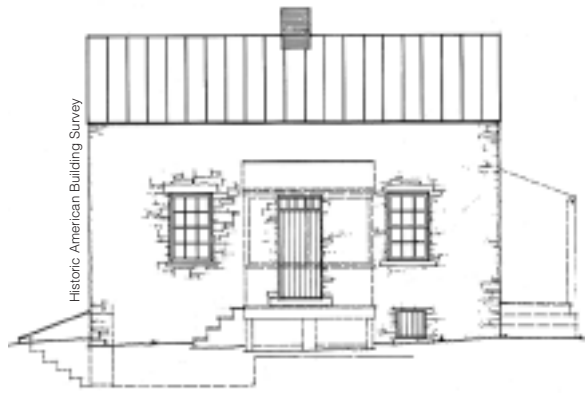


Inset 2



- MASTER PLAN HISTORIC SITES
- MASTER PLAN HISTORIC DISTRICTS
- ☆ NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC SITES
- ▨ NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS
- Parkland





Historic American Building Survey

Lock House at Lock 10

## VI. LOWER POTOMAC HISTORIC DISTRICTS

### CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (1828+) NR

The 185-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, built between 1828 and 1850, was an engineering marvel of its day. The canal improved the county's economy, providing jobs, and transporting farm products, fertilizer, and other goods. The C & O Canal was declared a national monument in 1961, was designated on the National Register of Historic Places and named a national historic park. The National Park Service owns and operates the C & O Canal National Historic Park, protecting significant

architectural and engineering features as well as an important natural environment. Many of the structures in the National Register Historic District are described individually in the following section.



Carol Kennedy, M-NCPPC, 1991

10909 Kenilworth, Garrett Park

### GARRETT PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT (1886) NR 30/13

In 1886, Washington, D.C. attorney Henry Copp formed the Metropolitan Investment and Building Company to develop a new commuter suburb. To cement its relationship with the railroad, the town was named Garrett Park, in honor of Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From its 500-acre parcel, Metropolitan Investment surveyed and platted lots from 3 acre to 5 acres on approximately 154 acres. Horticulturist William Saunders was enlisted to design an original landscape plan. Meandering streets north of Strathmore Avenue follow the topography, while streets to the south are on a grid. The landscape plan, with its dense shade trees and flowering shrubs, unifies the variety in street plan, and distinguishes Garrett Park from neighboring subdivisions.

In 1898, Garrett Park was incorporated as a town, with an elected mayor and council. Sewer and water service were not available until the 1930s. The Metropolitan Investment and Building Company dissolved in 1910. Residents organized to establish a community church in 1897, in use for the past half-century as the town hall (see **Garrett Park Town Hall**, p257). Townspeople foster a strong community identity and sense of autonomy through participation in local events and activities. The *Garrett Park Store and Post Office*, built in 1890, continues to be a central gathering place for town residents, housing the post office, a market, a café, and town offices.

Garrett Park reflects nearly a century of diverse architectural styles. The earliest houses were built primarily in the Queen Anne style, typically 2½ -story, asymmetrical residences with towers or turrets, and generous porches. One of the finest Queen Anne examples is the *Stoddard-Freiberg House* (1889), 4711 Waverly Avenue, adorned with a bell-capped turret and lavishly bracketed cornices. After World War I, a group of four



M-NCPPC

Garrett Park Store and Post Office 30/13  
(1890)



retired military officers formed Maddux, Marshall and Company, a Washington-based real estate development firm, to promote Garrett Park “to home-seekers of moderate means.” The Maddux, Marshall Company built Chevy houses, one-story, two-bedroom cottages with optional garages complete with Chevrolet cars. The *Chevy House* at 10912 Montrose Avenue dates from 1927. Residences also include Sears mail-order houses from the 1930s, post-World War II Techbilt structures, and contemporary Frank Lloyd Wright-influenced houses designed by Howard University professor Alexander Richter.

Six structures in Garrett Park are designated individually, including the town hall and houses built in the 1890s. These sites are further described in the following section on individual sites.

**GLEN ECHO PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT (1890, 1911) NR 35/26**  
7300 MacArthur Boulevard

Glen Echo Park is significant as the site of a National Chautauqua Assembly and as a surviving regional example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century amusement park. The Chautauqua movement, named after the first assembly at Lake Chautauqua, N.Y. (1874), was an effort to democratize learning within an ecumenical Protestant religious framework by bringing art, science, and literary culture to the masses. By 1891, the movement had expanded nationally to 52 assemblies. Coinciding with this flowering of the Chautauqua movement were the plans of Edwin Baltzley, real estate promoter, and his brother Edward for a residential and resort development to be known as Glen Echo on the Potomac. Envisioning the Chautauqua movement as a potential enhancement of their development, the Baltzleys deeded 80 acres to the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, in 1891. To provide access from Washington, the brothers encouraged construction of the steam and electric Glen Echo Railroad, chartered in 1889. For construction of exclusively stone structures and thus fulfill their dream of creating the “Washington Rhine,” the Baltzleys opened five granite quarries in Glen Echo.

Marking the park’s entrance, the stone *Chatauqua Tower* (1890), designed by architect Victor Mindeleff, is the only remaining intact building from the Chautauqua era. The site first became an amusement park sometime after 1900. In 1911, the Washington Railway and Electric Company bought the site, expanded the amusement park, and extended the trolley line to its front gate.

The Glen Echo Amusement Park became one of the principal entertainment centers in the Washington, D.C. area. The *Dentzel Carousel* (1921), a highly decorated carousel outfitted with 52 carved wooden animals, contains its original Wurlitzer Band Organ and is nationally one of



*Chevy houses, 10900 block, Montrose Avenue*

M-NCPPC



*Glen Echo Arcade (1940)*

M-NCPPC



*Glen Echo, 1959*

35/26

Fred Schneider, 1959, Montgomery County Historical Society



Glen Echo Park roller coaster, 1934 postcard



Dentzel Carousel (1921) 35/26

Other structures include a *Bumper Car Pavilion* (1923), *Arcade* (1940), and *Cuddle Up Pavilion* (1947). The amusement park enjoyed its greatest popularity from 1923-39. The National Park Service purchased the site after the amusement park closed in 1969. Related sites are the **Clara Barton House** (1891) and three Glen Echo Heights residences of 1890: **Baltzley Castle**, **Charles Castle**, and **Kimmel House**.

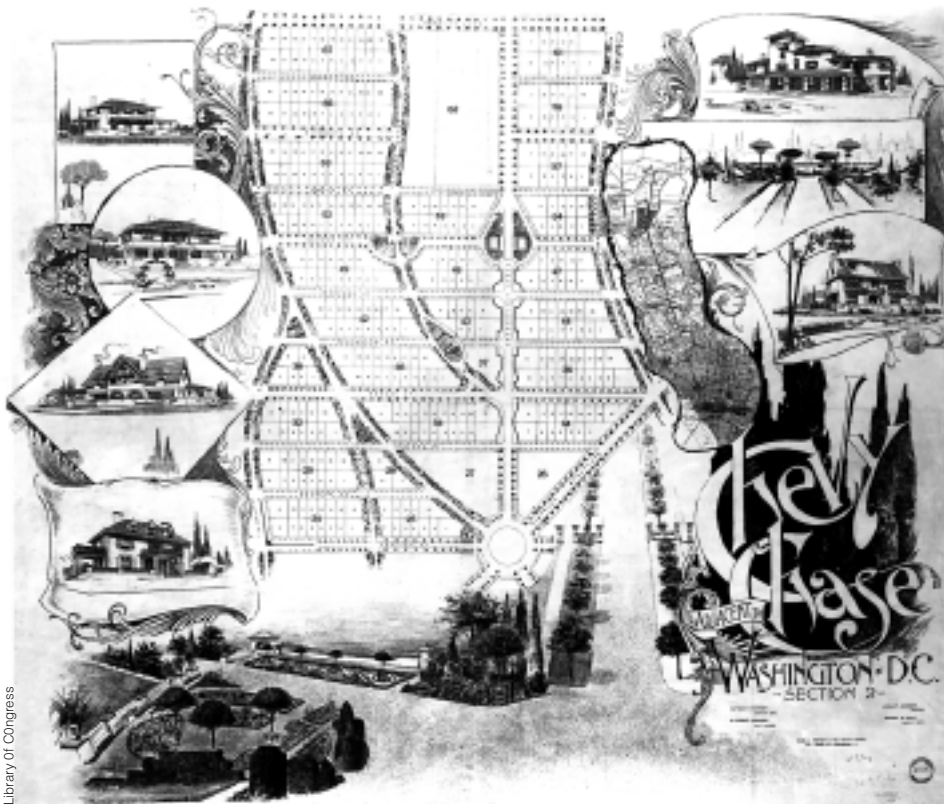
CHEVY CHASE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT 35/13

Chevy Chase Village was Montgomery County's first and most influential streetcar suburb planned and developed between 1892 and 1930. It was the most visionary investment in Montgomery County real estate in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century—representing the Chevy Chase Land Company's prototype for a planned suburb and setting the tone for early twentieth century neighborhoods throughout northwest Washington and southern Montgomery County. Architecturally, Chevy Chase Village contains the county's highest concentration of outstanding

architect-designed and builder vernacular houses rendered in post-Victorian styles of the period 1890-1930. Together, the surviving plan and architecture of Chevy Chase Village represents one of the most intact and important examples of suburban planning and architectural expression built in the region before World War II.

Chevy Chase is nationally recognized as a prototypical, turn-of-the-century streetcar suburb providing upscale residences in a comprehensively planned environment. The driving force behind the development of Chevy Chase was Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada. Newlands is recognized as one of the first entrepreneurs to appreciate the speculative implications of the streetcar. Chevy Chase gets its name from a 560-acre

Chevy Chase sales plat, Thos J. Fisher & Co., 1892



Library of Congress

Lake County (IL) Discovery Museum, Curt Teich Postcard Archives

Peter Vanderpoel, 1998

tract of land patented here in 1751 by Colonel Joseph Belt, known as “Cheivy Chace.” The name has historic associations with a 1388 battle between England and Scotland that involved a border raid, or “chevauchee,” of hunting grounds, known as a “chace.”

The Chevy Chase Land Company was incorporated in 1890 by Newlands and Senator William M. Stewart, also of Nevada. Newlands arranged for the purchase of land along the proposed extension of Connecticut Avenue from the built area of Washington on into the Maryland countryside. Under his plan, his associates, realtors Colonel George Augustus Armes and Edward J. Stellwagen, purchased the land that was then transferred to the Land Company. Landowners who appeared to be holding out for excessive profit were bypassed by a shift in the course of the road and trolley. This accounts for Connecticut Avenue’s change in direction north of Chevy Chase Circle.

From the beginning, Newlands sought to develop a singular neighborhood of the finest quality. Newlands’ comprehensive plan included zoning, architectural design guidelines, landscaping, and infrastructure. The Chevy Chase Land Company spent millions on infrastructure improvements, including the construction of the trolley line, known as the Rock Creek Railway. The company built trestle bridges over Rock Creek, graded Connecticut Avenue from Calvert Street to Chevy Chase Lake, installed water and sewer systems, and constructed a power house to provide electricity. The \$1,250,000 corporate investment in the infrastructure of the region was a remarkable statement of faith in the growth and progress of the national capital area and created the foundation for regional community building on an unprecedented comprehensive scale.

The Land Company hired talented designers, including architects and a landscape architect, to design the community. Nathan Barrett, a New York landscape architect, created wide streets, large lots, and parkland. Trees and shrubs were carefully selected to represent the best in contemporary style and taste. Leon E. Dessez, appointed the company’s architect, prepared strict building regulations. Houses fronting on Connecticut Avenue were to cost at least \$5000 and had required setbacks of 35 feet. Houses on side streets had to be worth at least \$3000 and have 25 foot setbacks. Individual lots in both areas had to be at least sixty feet wide.



*East Kirke Street view*

35/13

MNCPPC



*Chevy Chase Club, East façade, photo 1914*

Historical Society of Washington, D.C.



*Chevy Chase Hunt (1900)*

Montgomery County Historical Society

Rowhouses, commercial buildings, apartments, and alleys were prohibited. In addition, Dessez reviewed plans for proposed houses within the village.

The first section of Chevy Chase to be developed was Section 2, now known as Chevy Chase Village, recorded in 1892 and opened for sale in 1893. Unfortunately, 1893 also marked the end of a real estate boom because of a national economic depression—the Panic of 1893—and early sales in Chevy Chase were slow. By 1897, only 27 houses had been built and occupied. Most of the first houses were concentrated in the area immediately surrounding the Chevy Chase Circle. After the turn of the century, sales picked up. Approximately, 145 houses were constructed by 1916, and within the year, lots in Section 2 were largely sold out.

Civic and recreational amenities were integral to the planned development of Chevy Chase. In keeping with Newland's concern that the new subdivision have buildings of "community interest," a series of early efforts were made to plant educational, civic, and recreational institutions in this area. The Land Company built the *Village Hall* at 5906 Connecticut Avenue in 1896. It accommodated the post office, library, and fire apparatus. In addition, Newlands and the Land Company supported the development of the Chevy Chase Club by subsidizing early fox hunting activities and, in 1894, acting as an intermediary in securing the

lease of the original Bradley farmhouse as a headquarters for the club. Other efforts by the Land Company to provide full community amenities included construction of a two-room schoolhouse on Bradley Lane in 1898 and creation of a popular summer amusement park—Chevy Chase Lake.

Chevy Chase Village is an exceptional concentration of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century architectural styles, including the Colonial Revival,

Neoclassical, Shingle, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, and Craftsman. Locally and nationally known architects designed many of the houses.

Domestic architecture built between 1892 and 1930 is characterized by the combining of different academic architectural styles and forms. It is typical for buildings of this era to display elements of several different styles and types of ornamentation all on one structure. Academic Eclecticism is a term often used to describe this type of architecture—not meaning that buildings were designed with little forethought, but rather that the exuberance of the period led designers to break with rigid stylistic rules and freely combine the best of different forms and decorative motifs.

The Chevy Chase Land Company built the first few residences, setting the architectural tone for later houses. These houses were designed by Lindley Johnson, a successful, sophisticated Philadelphia architect known for his large country estates and resort structures. Several of these early buildings closely resemble the house sketches on an 1892 promo-



All Saints Episcopal Church

35/13



Chevy Chase Village Hall (1896)

Greenhome & O'Mara for M-NCPPC, 1990

M-NCPPC

tional map of Chevy Chase. The first house occupied in the community was the Prairie-influenced *Stellwagen House* at 5804 Connecticut Avenue, built for Land Company officer Edward Stellwagen around 1892. Another original Land Company house is the Tudor Revival *Herbert Claude House*, at 5900 Connecticut Avenue, which held the community's first post office from 1893-96. Finally, the *Newlands-Corby Mansion* (1894), 9 Chevy Chase Circle, was constructed as a gateway to the new planned community of Chevy Chase. Senator Francis Newlands built this mansion for his own residence. Its present Tudor Revival appearance is the work of Arthur Heaton, c1909-1914.

The residential architecture of Chevy Chase prior to World War I was characterized by large scale Shingle, Colonial Revival, and Tudor style houses usually built on sizeable lots. Many of the houses, owned by wealthy businessmen or professionals, were conservative and largely symmetrical shingled or stuccoed Four Squares or side-gabled Colonial Revival buildings with ample columned porches. With its maturing tree-bordered streets, the neighborhood conveyed an ideal spot for privacy and refuge from the city.

After the war, Chevy Chase benefitted from the prosperity of the 1920s and the explosive growth of the federal government. As reflected in real estate advertisements of the period, Chevy Chase Village had emerged as an established, planned suburb by the early 1920s. Advertisements noticing sales of both new and existing houses identified the area as "Old Chevy Chase, Maryland" or the "Most Exclusive Section of Chevy Chase, Maryland." Lot sales were so good in Chevy Chase by 1922 that the Land Company struggled to keep up with demand by opening several new sections—including Section 5, Section 1, and Section 1-A. Chevy Chase Village gradually evolved from a scattering of exclusive seasonal houses for the well-to-do who built large country residences on spacious lots to a solid, middle-class residential district of upscale houses



Edith Jarvis and Chevy Chase Historical Society

*Herbert Claude House,*  
5900 Connecticut Avenue



Arthur B. Heaton, 1914, Library of Congress

*Newlands-Corby Mansion*  
Arthur Heaton design, 1914

35/13-1

mixed with smaller, less costly Period houses.

Outstanding landscape features which bear testimony to Nathan Barrett’s original landscape plan, include the arched canopy of trees framing West Irving Street, and triangular park-like lots at Magnolia Parkway and Chevy Chase Circle, and at Laurel Parkway and Kirke Street. A major landscape feature—Chevy Chase Circle, located on the DC-Maryland border—unites the two jurisdictions and provides a gateway to Chevy Chase. The sandstone *Chevy Chase Circle Fountain*, built in 1932 and dedicated to Newlands, was recently restored by the Chevy Chase Land Company.

Taken as a whole, the buildings in Chevy Chase Village—sited along the planned, curving street system and surrounded by mature landscaping—represent an important cultural expression of American wealth and power in the early twentieth century and reflect in their designs the optimism and comfort considered central to domestic architecture of the post-Victorian American suburb.



Montgomery County Historical Society

Somerset entrance gate, 1906

35/36

SOMERSET HISTORIC DISTRICT (1890)

36/35

Somerset Heights, established in 1890, was one of Montgomery County’s earliest streetcar suburbs. Five U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists formed the Somerset Heights Land Company, together purchasing 50 acres of the Williams Farm just outside of Washington, D.C. Founders platted a community with a grid system of streets named after counties in England. Large lots with 30-foot setbacks sold for prices

lower than those in the District of Columbia, were promoted as healthful and free of malaria. Three electric trolley lines and a steam railway (the present Georgetown Branch) were nearby for an easy commute to the District, while low taxes and the ability to vote in Maryland were also attractive selling points.

The Somerset Heights Land Company provided only minimal amenities to early residents. The company installed rudimentary water and sewer service. Though it promised improved roads, thoroughfares were muddy streets for many years. In addition, sewer problems,



M-INGPFC

Salmon House (1893)  
4805 Dorset Avenue

35/36

lems, roaming farm animals, frozen water pipes, and lack of local schools and fire-rescue services were conditions plaguing early residents. In 1905, there were 35 families living in Somerset. Citizens successfully petitioned for a State Charter to incorporate as a town government and elected a mayor on May 7, 1906. The town council greatly improved the communi-

ty's quality of life, upgrading roads, repairing pipes, providing adequate water service, and contracting for fire service.

Most of the houses in Somerset were not architect-designed show-places but builder's versions of plan-book designs. Residents were solidly middle class, many of who worked for the USDA. Resident community founders did not construct high-style architectural gems, as in Chevy Chase's Section 2 or Otterbourne. If their houses, the first ones built in the community, set a tone for subsequent residences it was one of unassuming comfort.

Four of the company founders, Dr. Harvey E. Wiley, Dr. Charles Crampton, Dr. Daniel E. Salmon, and Miles Fuller had built large homes for themselves, by 1895. The intersection of Summit and Dorset Avenues, where the houses clustered, is known locally as Founder's Corners. The first house built in Somerset was the *Wiley-Ringland House* (1891 NR), 4722 Dorset Avenue, which Harvey Wiley, founder of the Pure Food and Drug Act, intended as a home for his parents. Its cubical Four Square form is enlivened with a polygonal bay and wrap-around porch. After a 1978 fire, the house was abandoned and is now in the process of restoration. Daniel Salmon, a community founder, built the *Salmon House* (1893), 4728 Dorset Avenue, a front-gable Colonial Revival residence with wrap-around porch. Salmon was an internationally known scientist and chief of the USDA's Bureau of Animal Industry. The first occupied house in Somerset was the *Crampton House* (1893), 4805 Dorset Avenue. Dr. Crampton, assistant chief of the USDA's Bureau of Chemistry, was Somerset's first mayor.

Early examples of standardized builder houses are found in Somerset. In 1900, developer Edward C. Halliday contracted with builders Richard and William Ough to build speculative houses. Most of the Ough houses date from 1901 and are Four Squares with gable-on-hip roofs.

The *Biggs House*, 4718 Cumberland, (1899) was the first house in Somerset with central heating and radiators. Warren W. Biggs was Mayor of Somerset from 1912 -16. One of the few examples of high-style architecture in Somerset is the *Nelson House* (c1910), 4823 Dorset Avenue. Dr. James Nelson, a USDA entomologist built this multi-gabled, Shingle Style house.

Today, the mature trees, landscaping, and original grid system of streets complement the visual streetscape established a century ago. Other important features enhancing the historic character of the Somerset community include: the spacing and rhythm of the buildings, the uniform scale of the existing houses, the relationship of houses to the street, the ample-sized lots and patterns of open space in the neighborhood.



*Nelson House* (c1910) 35/36  
4823 Dorset Avenue

Michael Simon, M-NCPPC, 1994



4806 Warwick Road

M-NCPPC, 1992



*Ough houses* (1901) 35/36  
4700 block of Cumberland Avenue

Michael Simon, M-NCPPC, 1994

HAWKINS LANE HISTORIC DISTRICT 35/54  
(1893)



M-NCPPC, 1989

David Hawkins House (1907)  
4109 Jones Bridge Road

The Hawkins Lane Historic District was an enclave of free blacks established in the late 1800s. In an era of economic and social segregation, residents formed a close knit, self-reliant community. With its rural character, narrow unpaved road, modest houses and mature landscaping, the district stands in contrast to neighboring residential suburbs. In 1893, James H. Hawkins, an ex-slave, paid \$300 for 3 acres of land owned by Sophia Chew, widow of Rev. John H. Chew, an Episcopalian minister. Hawkins, a truck farmer and part-time Methodist minister, built a two-story frame house (later destroyed by

fire). Hawkins had twelve children, several of whom bought adjacent land, between 1894 and 1904, on Jones Bridge Road. Hawkins died in 1928 conveying most of his land to family members. Son Samuel, inheriting 1.5



M-NCPPC

Hawkins Lane streetscape.



M-NCPPC

Ella Hawkins House (1928), 8818 Hawkins Lane.

acres, built the road now known as Hawkins Lane and arranged for electricity service. Samuel Hawkins (1874-1963) learned the construction trade while working for Warren Brothers. With the exception of two houses built by friends in the 1950s, Samuel himself built all the houses on the west side of the lane, over a 40-year period.



M-NCPPC

Mary Hawkins Gassaway House (1928),  
8807 Hawkins Lane.

Representative of these is the *Ella Hawkins House* (1928), 8818 Hawkins Lane, named for Samuel's long-time resident daughter. Road widening and a fire destroyed two of the earliest houses, built by Samuel and his father. The earliest remaining house is the *David Hawkins House* (1907), 4109 Jones Bridge Road, built by a brother of Samuel. Other houses built Hawkins siblings, children of James Hawkins, are the *Lula Hawkins Stewart House* (1925), 8815 Hawkins Lane; *Mary Hawkins Gassaway House* (1928), 8807 Hawkins Lane; and the *George Hawkins House* (1932), 4117 Jones Bridge Road. In all, the district contains fifteen historic residences.

The modest residences along the narrow rustic lane reflect the heritage and lifestyle of determined black citizens in the early 20th century. Related sites are the **Gulliland-Lacy House** (1896) and the **Hurley House** (1907), described in the following section.



## INDIVIDUAL SITES

LINDEN OAK (Circa Early 1700s)  
Beach Drive & Rockville Pike

30/14

While mature trees and plantings are important to the historic context of many sites and districts, the Linden Oak is the only tree in Montgomery County designated individually as a historic site. Estimated to be over 270 years old, the Linden Oak is a White Oak (*quercus alba*) standing 95-feet tall, with a five-foot diameter trunk and 132-foot crown. It was declared a Maryland Bicentennial Tree in 1976.

From its early days as a sapling in the early 1700s to an elderly tree of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, this grand oak has grown and changed with the seasons along with the surrounding countryside. Judging by its open, spreading shape, the oak probably stood on the western edge of the wooded Rock Creek valley. The land further west remained open farm fields for nearly 200 years. With the Great Estate era of the 1920s, land north of the tree became the grounds of the Charles Corby Estate and the Georgetown Preparatory School.

The oak witnessed transportation changes that fueled the transformation of the landscape, from construction, in the 1820s, of the Rockville Turnpike several feet away to the sleek Metro subway tracks of the 1970s, fifty feet away. The surrounding countryside has transformed into increasingly urban suburbs, with high-rise apartments springing up across the Pike and garden apartments to the east. The source of the tree's name is unknown. It may have been named after the nearby Linden Hill community. Though the Linden Oak has lost a major branch, it is generally in good condition. Cables support the tree's branches in a preventative measure.

HAYES MANOR (c1767)  
4101 Manor Road

35/10

One of the earliest and best-preserved examples of Georgian style architecture in the region, Hayes Manor is characterized by refined detail and high quality workmanship. The residence was built about 1767 for Reverend Alexander Williamson, rector of Prince George's Parish of the Anglican Church, one of the richest parishes in the Maryland colony. Williamson named the property Hayes after the home of William Pitt, Prime Minister of Britain. With the separation of church and state after the Revolution, the Anglican Church was no longer Maryland's established church and Williamson's tax-supported salary ceased. He retreated to Hayes Manor until his death in 1792.

The brick residence has two front façades, customary for high-style Georgian houses. Both façades have expensive all-header bond brick. The south entrance opens into a front stair hall in a double pile plan. East and west wings were built in 1899 and 1908, designed by architect Walter Peter in a compatible style. Notable landscape features include a formal boxwood garden, evidence of bowling green, and the Dunlop family cemetery. For 173 years, the Dunlop family owned Hayes Manor, beginning with Scottish immigrant James Dunlop who owned the estate from 1792.



Linden Oak (Circa Early 1700s)

30/14

M-NCPPC



Hayes Manor (c1767)

35/10

M-NCPPC



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

District of Columbia-Maryland  
Boundary Stones (1792) 35/34

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-MARYLAND BOUNDARY STONES 35/34 (1792)  
Along DC/MD boundary, 1 mi. intervals

These eight rectangular sandstone boundary stones identify the border between the District of Columbia and Montgomery County, Maryland. Located at approximately one-mile intervals, the stones are among 40 markers placed in 1792 to define the new Federal city. In 1916, the Daughters of the American Revolution installed a protective wrought iron fence around each marker. The 40-inch tall stones are inscribed on the side facing the District with "JURISDICTION of the UNITED STATES" and, on the opposite side, with "MARYLAND." Also inscribed are the construction date and compass direction. The southernmost stone is *Northwest 4*, located between Broad Street and Dalecarlia Place, 100 feet north of the Capital Crescent Trail. *Northwest 5* is near Westwood Drive and the Delacarla Reservoir. On Western Avenue are *Northwest 6*, near Park Place in Brookdale; *Northwest 7*, at Cedar Parkway in Chevy Chase Village; *Northwest 8*, south of Pinehurst Circle; and *Northwest 9*, at the terminus of Western at Daniel Road. The *North* stone is on the south side of East West Highway near Rock Creek. *Northeast 2* is in the Takoma Park Historic District on Maple Avenue near Carroll Avenue. Stones that retain their protective iron fences are NW4, NW5, NW6, NW9, North, and NE2. The one Montgomery County boundary stone missing (NE 1) is marked by a sidewalk plaque near 7847 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring.



M-NCPPC, 1966

RILEY HOUSE/UNCLE TOM'S CABIN (Late 1700s) 30/6  
11420 Old Georgetown Road

The log section of this house is associated with Josiah Henson whose memoirs helped inspire Harriet Beecher Stowe to write *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Henson came to Montgomery County in 1795 as a six-year old slave. His master was Isaac Riley, who owned about 500 acres along Old



M-NCPPC

Riley House/Uncle Tom's Cabin 30/6  
(Late 1700s)

Georgetown Road. Henson's vivid descriptions of slave life are based in part on his 30-year residency in Montgomery County. In this era, the county agriculture was in a decline as soil was nutrient-depleted from excessive tobacco harvesting. By 1825, Riley was in financial trouble and sent Henson to Kentucky to work for his brother. Henson escaped to Canada where he established a fugitive slave colony.

In plan and elevation, the main section of the Riley House is characteristic of the mid to late 1700s. The Riley family first acquired the property in 1797. The 1½-story side-gable structure has an asymmetrical four-bay façade looking southeast. An open staircase is situated in the main room located opposite the front door. Two rooms on the northeast end (right of front door,

shown above) have back-to-back corner chimneys. The one-room log kitchen has an exterior brick chimney with stone base.

SMOKEHOUSE (*Late 1700s or Early 1800s*)  
12012 Old Bridge Road

30/4

This log smokehouse may have been part of the nearby Riley or Magruder plantations (see related **Riley House**, p. 247). By 1865, Isaac O'Neill, Deputy in Montgomery County's Circuit Court, owned the property on which the smoke house is located. His farm was well sited at a fork in the Cabin John Creek, on the south side of the county-maintained Montrose Road. The main house of this farm no longer stands and the land is subdivided. The smokehouse is built with logs marked by Roman numerals. The structure has been modified with concrete chinking and a window.



Smokehouse  
(*Late 1700s or Early 1800s*)

30/4

M-NCPPC, 1982

NO GAIN (*late 1700s/mid 1800s*)  
Main House: 3518 Thornapple Street (*Formerly 7121 Brookville Road*)  
Log House: 3510 Thornapple Street

35/69

The No Gain Farmhouse is an established landmark reflecting the tobacco culture that dominated Montgomery County's economy in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The estate was originally a 342-acre plantation established by John Cartwright in the 1750s. Zachariah Maccubbin, owner in the late 1700s, named the estate No Gain and built the farmhouse. After serving in the Revolutionary War militia, Zachariah and his wife Martha lived at No Gain with their large family. While other farmers in the region were switching to grain crops, Maccubbin continued to grow tobacco on the plantation, supported by slave labor.



No Gain (*late 1700s/mid 1800s*)

35/69

Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1993

The large frame residence, with its salt-box form and two-level gallery porches overlooking a tributary of Rock Creek, reflects traditional Tidewater architecture. Portions of the west end (at left) may date to the late 1700s. The east kitchen wing is constructed with hand-hewn beams. The center section features a mantel and woodwork typical of the mid-1800s. According to tradition, a log house dates from as early as c1760. In this era, John Cartwright owned the property. A board and batten carriage house is a contributing resource.

MILTON (*c1700; 1847*) **NR**  
5312 Allandale Road

35/35

Milton is a three-part stone house that was the home of Nathan Loughborough, Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury during the John Adams administration. Loughborough built the main block and west wing in 1847, on the occasion of his second marriage. When he bought the property, about 1820, there was a small stone structure on the property. He enlarged the stone structure, using rough stone to match the original. Loughborough came to Washington from Philadelphia to serve in the Federal government. Active in the financial community, he was a stockholder in the C & O Canal Company and a director of Georgetown's



Milton (*c1700; 1847*)

5/35

M-NCPPC, 1985

Farmers and Mechanics Bank. Loughborough moved to Milton from Grasslands, an estate located on the present site of American University.

The earliest section of the house is the east (left) wing that, according to tradition, was built c1700 as a Dutch trading post and tavern. Milton is located along River Road, an early Indian trail. This early section has two rooms on the main floor. Typical of Mid-Atlantic building traditions are stone construction, central chimney, and basement kitchen. The structure is banked into a hillside with full basement exposed on the south side, a tradition usually associated with Germanic construction.

**LOCK HOUSE (1829) & LOCK #7 (1830) NR 35/27**  
C & O Canal National Historical Park

The lock house stands on a manmade island formed by the bermside of the canal and a bypass flume. James O'Brian, contractor, built this stone lock house in 1829. It has the 1½-story side-gable form typical of canal lock houses and has a full basement. After a 1936 flood damaged the lock house, workers repaired the roof and added dormers on the front and rear. The George Washington Memorial Parkway (1932) runs within 100 feet of the rear of the house.

Fenton and Borsteder built the Lock #7, completed in 1830. The walls are gray granite and coping is Aquia Creek Freestone. Evident in this 1974 photograph is the lock mechanism and heavy timber platform.

**LOCK HOUSE (1830) & LOCK #10 (1828-30) NR 35/20**  
C & O Canal National Historical Park

While most other lock houses were heavily damaged or destroyed by floods, Lock House #10 has withstood damage because it is sited on high ground. Contractor J. W. Maynard built the structure in 1830 to serve both locks 9 and 10. Facing the C & O Canal, this 3-bay stone structure has a center chimney providing a fireplace for each of two first floor rooms. Two dormer windows are later additions, installed when the attic was finished into a bedroom. It is believed that the Little Falls public quarries provided stone for the house. Granite for the lock came from nearby quarries.

**LOCK HOUSE (1830) & LOCK #8 (1830) NR 35/21**  
C & O Canal National Historical Park

Built of Seneca sandstone, Lock #8 is the lowest of a series of locks, known collectively as Seven Locks, located within a 13-mile section of the canal. The canal is about 100 feet wide above the lock, possibly serving as a boat basin. The stone lock house, with central chimney typical of early lock houses, has a full basement. Contractor James O'Brian built the lock house in 1830. Later additions are front and rear dormers, and a rear portico.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Lock House (1829) & Lock #7 (1830) 35/27



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

Lock House (1830) & Lock #10 (1828-30) 35/20



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

Lock House (1830) & Lock #8 (1830) 35/21

BETHESDA MEETING HOUSE (1850) NR  
9400 Wisconsin Avenue

35/5

Set up on a knoll overlooking the environs of Bethesda to which it gave its name, the Bethesda Meeting House is a Greek Revival structure. The church has a front gable structure has a projecting pedimented portico (dating from the early 1900s) with wide frieze supported by square columns. Three walls of the main block have a wide frieze with pilasters alternating with windows and set in pairs at each corner. Gothic Revival windows with lancet arches are lit by red, blue, and gold panes of glass. On the interior, a slave gallery is a reminder of pre-emanicipation practices when the church was built. Original pews were replaced with Gothic Revival ones from the First Baptist Church of Washington. A bell suspended from the portico ceiling is said to have belonged to Paul Revere.



M.NCPC

Bethesda Meeting House (1850)

35/5

The building is the earliest church in the county built by Presbyterians. Originally known as the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, the 1850 structure replaces an 1820 church destroyed by fire. Foundation stone and a dated cornerstone were reused from that earlier church. Sold in 1925, the church changed hands several times until the Baptists purchased it in 1950. The Presbyterian congregation, who built a church in downtown Bethesda, retains ownership of the cemetery and has an original pew from the church. A parsonage was built on site in 1851. Judging by its Queen Anne style, the present multi-gabled parsonage, adorned with brackets, shingled accents, and wrap-around porch, appears to date largely from the late 1800s. The name Bethesda, meaning House of Mercy, is taken from the biblical story of Jesus healing a lame man at a Jerusalem water pool.

ALTA VISTA (1852-65; 1880)  
5506 Beech Avenue

35/3

Alta Vista represents the farming heritage of the Bethesda area. The house's main block probably dates from the mid-1800s when the 145-acre property was a working farm. Louis Keiser is said to have updated and enlarged the house in 1880, giving it its present Queen Anne style appearance. By the late 1800s, a new streetcar line and Rockville Pike improvements made the Alta Vista farm prime for development. Between 1896 and 1907 the property changed hands several times, was subdivided and resubdivided into consecutively smaller lots, and gave the surrounding community its name. The house today is located on a 22,000 square foot parcel.



Michael Dwyer, M.NCPC, 1974

Alta Vista (1852-65; 1880)

35/3



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Reading House (c1853-5)

35/24

READING HOUSE (c1853-5)  
44 Wellesley Circle

35/24

The Reading House is a rare reminder of the Glen Echo area before suburban development. William Reading bought about 500 acres of land along Cabin John Creek about 1853. Soon after, he commissioned Charles Lilly Coltman to build a stone house. Coltman had been D.C. Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds in the Andrew Jackson administration and had supervised construction of the Treasury Department. The structure, built of uncoursed field stone, is constructed into a hillside. Original Greek Revival details are found in the low sloped roof and gable cornice returns. In plan, the house is double pile with a side hall. Reading moved to Rockville in 1883 and sold the house to Edward Baltzley, Glen Echo real estate developer. After 1906, Jacob Decker expanded the house, converting it into a 20-room summer hotel known as Oakdale Villa or the Decker Hotel. Most of the additions were later removed. The two-level gallery porch is not original to the house.

CABIN JOHN AQUEDUCT (1853-63) **NR**  
MacArthur Blvd. & Cabin John Pkwy.

35/37

With its completion in 1863, the Cabin John Aqueduct was the longest stone arch in the world, a place it held until 1903. Designed by Montgomery C. Meigs, U.S. Army Corps of Engineering, the bridge was a novel feat of 19<sup>th</sup> century engineering. Meigs was innovative in using the



J. C. Proctor, Washington Past and Present (1930) and Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

Cabin John Aqueduct (1853-63),  
photo c1932

35/37

water main as a supporting member of the arch, and designed an ingenious method of controlling water flow and distribution. He designed and began construction of the bridge in 1853. The arch was completed in 1863. The aqueduct inside the bridge began operating the following year, providing the principal source of water to Washington, D.C. throughout the 1800s. The 220-foot single arch bridge is faced principally with Seneca sandstone. Secondary stone is granite from Port Deposit, Maryland and Quincy, Massachusetts. The original sandstone deck was converted into an asphalt roadbed in 1873 to accommodate local traffic over the bridge. At the time of construction, the bridge was known as the Union Arch, yet soon became known as Cabin John Bridge. In 1962, when the I-495 Beltway bridge across the Potomac was called Cabin John Bridge, the aqueduct became known as Old Cabin John Bridge. The Cabin John Aqueduct was designated a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark in 1972.

SAMUEL PERRY HOUSE (1854)  
4802 Enfield Road

35/4

Samuel Perry was a successful farmer and Union supporter during the Civil War. He built his house about 1854 on a 444-acre estate run by slave labor. While living in this residence, he was involved in several confrontations with Confederate raiders along Rockville Pike. The Samuel Perry House is a fine example of local Greek Revival architecture. Characteristic of the style are the boxed cornice with bead and crown molding, central doorway with sidelights and transom, low-pitched roof with end chimneys, and elongated first-level windows. By the early 1900s, the Samuel Perry House had become a suburban estate, the first of several lining the Rockville Pike corridor, and one of the few to remain a private residence. In this era, side wings and a rear addition were constructed. The compatible Classical Revival portico was likely built during this time.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Samuel Perry House (1854)

35/4

The property has additional historical significance as the home of Clark Clifford, Secretary of Defense in the Johnson administration and influential advisor to Presidents Truman, Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter. Clifford and his wife, Margery, purchased the Perry House in 1950, when he opened his Washington law firm. Here the couple raised their children and resided until their deaths in 1998 (Clark) and 2000 (Margery).

BATTERY BAILEY (c1861-5)  
5315 Elliott Road

35/32

This Civil War fortification was one of a series of forts, batteries, and entrenchments constructed at half-mile intervals around Washington, D.C. President Lincoln established the defensive perimeter of military works that was 34 miles in circumference. Its purpose was to defend the city from attack by the Confederate Army. Battery Bailey is Montgomery County's only remaining fortification. A battery is formed by moving earth into a hill in order to protect artillery. The C-shaped battery is atop a north-facing hill overlooking Little Falls Branch. It contained six ramparts, which are earth mounds with platforms for field guns. Embrasures or openings in the parapets (earth walls) permitted firing of the weapons. Despite these features, there was no known action at Battery Bailey during the Civil War and the battery apparently went unarmed, and for the most part unmanned, for its duration. Battery Bailey was named for Col. Guilford D. Bailey, killed in the battle at Fair Oaks in 1862. M-NCPPC has restored the earthworks, located in Westmoreland Hills Local Park, and interprets the site with a series of historical markers.



Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Battery Bailey (c1861-5)

35/32



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Mount Zion Cemetery (1864+) 30/18

MOUNT ZION CEMETERY (1864+) 30/18  
10200 Old Georgetown Road

Set high on a knoll overlooking Old Georgetown Road, the Mt. Zion Cemetery, established in 1864, represents one of the earliest Baptist congregations in the County. The cemetery contains the remains of early settlers including the Magruders, the Rileys, Veirs, and Darcys. The adjacent Mt. Zion Baptist Church was built in 1910, and renamed Wildwood Baptist Church in 1971.



Montgomery County Historical Society

C. W. Lansdale House 35/16  
(East End by 1876; Central section c1887-93; West End 1939)

C. W. LANSDALE HOUSE 35/16  
(East End by 1876; Central section c1887-93; West End 1939)  
6101 Wilson Lane

Over the course of a century, the Lansdale House evolved from a modest log house on a farmstead to a four-part academic residence on a private school campus. When Christopher W. Lansdale purchased the 73-acre property in 1843, a log house may already have been standing. Lansdale expanded the house to six rooms by 1876. This early section, the eastern (left) part of the house, has an external east end chimney with a free-standing stack. About 1890, the center section was built, enlarging the house to eight rooms, adding a dining room, second staircase, and upstairs bedroom. It was probably during this era when a two-level gallery porch was built on the south side.

The farmstead included a summer kitchen, bank barn with 32 cow stalls, 8-horse stable, double corncrib, hen house, and meat house. The bank barn and stable are still standing. In 1936, Mary Lee and Paul Landon Banfield, founders of the Landon School, purchased the property and established a school campus that was designed by architect Horace Peaslee. The Banfields had established their prestigious boys' school in 1929 in the District of Columbia, moved it to Bradley Boulevard in 1934, and then to its present site. Peaslee also designed the renovation and expansion of the residence. His two-story west addition (1939) included a kitchen, pantry, and library on the first level and one large room on the second. The project included enclosing the first level of the south gallery and moving the front door. The house is currently used as a faculty residence and meeting place.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Cabin John Hotel Gas House 35/23  
(c1880-95)

CABIN JOHN HOTEL GAS HOUSE (c1880-95) 35/23  
74th Avenue & MacArthur Blvd.

This small brick building is the only remaining structure of the resort complex known as the Cabin John Hotel. The hotel, begun by Joseph and Rosa Bobinger in 1873 and expanded over the years, enjoyed its greatest popularity from the 1890s to 1910. The Bobingers bought land across MacArthur Boulevard from the hotel in 1880, and built the gas house by 1895, when it is known to have been operating. The gas house manufactured carbide gas, supplied to hotel lamps through underground pipes. The



front-gable brick structure has brick cornice returns and segmentally arched door and window openings. With the arrival of electricity in the early 1900s, the gas house ceased operations. According to tradition, Rosa had opened a lunchroom to serve co-workers of her husband, Joseph, a stonemason engaged in building the **Cabin John Aqueduct** (1853-63). As tourists flocked to see the largest single-span masonry bridge in the world, the Bobingers built a modest hotel. The couple eventually created a 40-bedroom facility with two 100-seat banquet halls, three bars, and numerous smaller halls and shops. The hotel was destroyed by a 1931 fire. The gas house is located in the M-NCPPC Cabin John Local Park.

JOHN & ROBERTA LYNCH HOUSE (c1887) 35/18  
8313 Tomlinson Avenue

In 1887, John W. Lynch, a blacksmith, purchased three acres of land near his birthplace. He and his wife Roberta soon built this modest frame house. Typical of folk styling in this period, the house combines disparate architectural styles. The wide frieze and heavy cornice returns are a late Greek Revival influence, while the steeply pitched center cross gable is a Gothic Revival variation. The Lynch blacksmith shop was located on the property. At one time earning extra money by boarding teachers who worked at an adjacent schoolhouse, the Lynch family lived here for over a century. Threatened by demolition in 1986, the house was moved 75 feet from Persimmon Tree Road to its Tomlinson Avenue site. Side and rear additions succeeded a c1906 rear addition.



John & Roberta Lynch House (c1887) 35/18

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

COMMUNITY PAINT AND HARDWARE  
WILSON'S STORE AND POST OFFICE (1890) 35/14-7  
7250 block of Wisconsin Avenue

This Italianate style store is the only remaining commercial structure from Bethesda's 19<sup>th</sup> century past. The two-story frame structure, constructed in 1890 on the site of the original Rockville Pike toll booth, is a good example of turn-of-the-century rural village commercial architecture. Originally the community's general store and post office known as Wilson's Store, the building later housed the Community Paint and Hardware Store, a popular store for several generations of Bethesda families. The store building was relocated 50 feet to the south and restored for retail use in 1988 as part of the Apex Building development.



Community Paint and Hardware 35/14-7  
Wilson's Store and Post Office (1890)

M-NCPPC

## Glen Echo

BALTZLEY CASTLE (1890) 35/29-1  
5415 Mohican Road

This large stone house is one of three residences built by the twin brothers Edwin and Edward Baltzley for their proposed Glen Echo community. In keeping with their vision of a Rhineland on the Potomac, the brothers conceived of the castle theme for their residences. The Baltzleys hired



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Baltzley Castle (1890)

35/29-1

Philadelphia architect Theophilus Parsons Chandler to design the house, which likely served as a model for the proposed community. Chandler also designed Glen Echo Chautauqua's Amphitheater (no longer standing). The Baltzley Castle has a crenelated portecochere, round three-story tower, stone bracketed cornices, red slate roof with terra cotta cresting, and tall, corbelled chimneys. The house is constructed of granite from local quarries that the Baltzleys operated. A prolific inventor, Edwin Baltzley made his fortune on a patented mechanical eggbeater. The brothers, beginning in 1888, purchased

over 900 acres and platted the Glen Echo Heights subdivision (with a whimsical street plan resembling the human cranium). A disastrous 1890 fire at the Baltzley's Glen Echo Cafe and rumors of malaria put an end to the Baltzley's real estate business. Edward and Laura Baltzley owned the Baltzley Castle until 1892, and Edwin resided here from 1897, owning the house until his death in 1919.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

R. A. Charles Castle (1890)

35/29-2

R. A. CHARLES CASTLE (1890)  
5417 Mohican Road

35/29-2

This residence was built the same year as the more elaborate and larger scale Baltzley Castle, yet was also built of locally quarried stone, continuing the theme of the envisioned Rhineland on the Potomac. Both residences were built to take advantage of a dramatic view of the Potomac River. With its multi- and diamond-pane windows, hipped roof polygonal wing, and turned porch posts, the Charles Castle is essentially a Queen Anne style house sheathed in stone. R. A. Charles, an employee of the Treasury Department, bought land from Edward Baltzley in February 1890 and built the house soon thereafter. The *Manufacturer's Record* of 1891 stated that Mindeleff designed a Glen Echo Heights house for Edwin Baltzley for \$7,000.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2001

Kimmel House (c1890)

35/29-3

KIMMEL HOUSE (c1890)  
5446 Mohican Road

35/29-3

The Kimmel House is one of three stone houses built in the Baltzley brother's Glen Echo Heights subdivision. Like the more elaborate Baltzley Castle, the Kimmel House is built of locally quarried stone, continuing the theme of the envisioned Rhineland on the Potomac. The house may have been designed by Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr. A sketch of a house designed for Edward Baltzley at the Philadelphia Athenaeum bears strong similarity with the Kimmel House (p. 41). The house is named for Helen and Albert Kimmel who owned the house for 40 years beginning in 1946. Previously, Helen's uncle Dr. William Gamble was the owner.

CLARA BARTON HOUSE 35/25  
(1891) NR, NHL  
5801 Oxford Road

Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, resided here the last 20 years of her life. Edward and Edwin Baltzley built the house for Barton as part of their Glen Echo development. Their offer of land and a structure presented her with an excellent chance to plan a building to meet the needs of her organization. The design closely follows Red Cross hotel buildings built after the Johnstown, Pennsylvania flood of 1889. Barton first used this house as a warehouse for disaster relief supplies. In 1897, she remodeled the structure for use as her own residence and headquarters for the American Red Cross. The original structure had a stone front façade, in keeping with the Baltzley Brothers' envisioned development of Rhineland-like stone castles along the Potomac. Barton installed Red Cross windows during the 1897 remodeling. The windows serve as a symbol of her resolve to dedicate her life and her home to the service of the Red Cross. From this house, she organized and directed American Red Cross relief efforts for victims of natural disasters and war. The Glen Echo Headquarters served as living quarters for Red Cross volunteers and staff. When Clara Barton resigned as president of the organization in 1904, the house ceased functioning as headquarters. She continued to reside here until her death at age 90, in 1912. The Clara Barton House, operated by the National Park Service since 1975, is the first National Historic Site dedicated to the accomplishments of a woman.



Clara Barton House (1891) 35/25

M-NCPPC, 1986

*Garrett Park*

HOLLERITH HOUSE (1891) 30/13-6  
11210 Kenilworth Avenue

Built in 1891, this Garrett Park house was the residence of Herman Hollerith, inventor of the Hollerith Code, a key punch card system used by the Census Bureau in 1890 and 1900. Town minutes of 1899 note that the first telephone in Garrett Park was wired from this house to Hardesty's Store by the railroad depot. The dwelling is an excellent, well-preserved example of Queen Anne style architecture dominant in the early days of Garrett Park. Prominent is a three-story shingled tower wrapped on the first level by a porch with latticework frieze and turned posts.

BRADY HOUSE (c1892) 30/13-5  
11018 Kenilworth Avenue

Like the Hollerith House, the Brady House is an enthusiastic example of Queen Anne style architecture. A steeply roofed third story turret dominates the front façade that's punctuated by paneled cornices, multi-pane



Hollerith House (1891) 30/13-6

M-NCPPC



Brady House (c1892) 30/13-5

M-NCPPC



M-NCPPC

Norris-Bissett House (1892) 30/13-2

Queen Anne window sash, and latticework frieze and railing on the wrap-around porch. A variety of texture and materials emphasize the picturesque design. Slate roof shingles have alternating bands of rectangles and octagons. Third-story walls are clad with scalloped wood shingles, while lower levels are clapboard. The 45' x 43' house straddles two 50' x 200' building lots with mature specimen trees. Eugene Brady was Mayor of Garrett Park from 1898-1902.

NORRIS-BISSETT HOUSE (1892) 30/13-2  
10806 Keswick Street

In contrast to substantial two-story dwellings built in Garrett Park in the 1880s, the 1½-story Norris-Bissett House is more modest in size. When a young couple, Eppa R. and Lula Norris resided in the house with their five small children. Eppa, a “plate printer,” served two terms on the Garrett Park Town Council. In 1905, the Norris family left Garrett Park for a farm in Kensington. For the next quarter century, the house was the residence of Mary Bissett and husband David Bissett, a Treasury Department clerk and town council member (1906-12;1919-21).



M-NCPPC, 1991

Truitt-Richter House (1894) 30/13-1

TRUITT-RICHTER HOUSE (1894) 30/13-1  
10701 Keswick Street

In 1894, Owen K. and E. V. Truitt built this Colonial Revival-influenced residence in Garrett Park. Like the Norris-Bissett House, this residence is built on a modest, 1½-story scale. Later owner Alexander Richter, architect, designed, in the 1950s, several residences in the Richterville subdivision he created on Weymouth Street.

W. SCOTT MACGILL HOUSE (1894) 30/13-4  
10811 Kenilworth Avenue



M-NCPPC

W. Scott MacGill House (1894) 30/13-4

Prominently located at the intersections of Kenilworth and Strathmore Avenues, this handsome Queen Anne style residence was built about 1894. Its picturesque architecture features stacked polygonal bay windows, an oversize projecting gable, and an Eastlake-influenced porch wrapping around three sides. Residing here was W. Scott MacGill, who was Mayor of Garrett Park from 1920-4.

GARRETT PARK CHAPEL/TOWN HALL (1897) 30/13-3  
10814 Kenilworth Avenue



M-NCPPC

Garrett Park Chapel/Town Hall (1897) 30/13-3

The Protestant Episcopal Church Committee of Garrett Park purchased, in 1896, a lot with the intention of constructing a church. Residents petitioned “for a non-denominational chapel, as too few families of any one denomination lived in Garrett Park to support a church.” As a result, the Garrett Park Chapel was organized. Among many Town events held at the Chapel was a 1902 memorial service for the assassinated President William McKinley. In 1968, the Town of Garrett Park purchased the structure for use as a town hall. The bell in the shingled, open turret is still used to announce town meetings.

### Hawkins Lane Vicinity

GILLILAND-LACY HOUSE (c1896)  
4025 Jones Bridge Road

35/57

Col. James Gilliland of Pennsylvania built a house on the 69-acre property about 1876, several years after he purchased the tract. After Gilliland's death in 1889, his heirs held onto the property for several years. During this time, the Chevy Chase Land Company platted its Chevy Chase subdivisions, created Connecticut Avenue and opened the Rock Creek streetcar line, while, to the north, Brainard Warner platted Kensington, and the Kensington streetcar line opened on Connecticut Avenue north. The Gilliland heirs subdivided their property, selling a one-half acre lot to Lucy A. Lacy in 1896. It is likely that Lacy enlarged or built the present house. The hip roof building form, box bay windows, and fishscale shingles are typical Queen Anne-style features found on houses of this era.



Gilliland-Lacy House (c1896) 35/57

Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

JAMES HURLEY HOUSE (c1907)  
4023 Jones Bridge Road

35/56

In 1898, James A. Hurley bought a half-acre parcel from the Gilliland heirs. Judging by tax assessment records, Hurley built the house about 1907 when improvements were valued at \$450. The two-story, front-gable residence with Folk Victorian porch bears similarity to Otterbourne's **Welsh House** and to the nearby *David Hawkins House*, in **Hawkins Lane Historic District**, both dating from the same era. The residence remained in the Hurley family until 1961.



James Hurley House (c1907) 35/56

M-NCPPC

### Chevy Chase Lake

CHEVY CHASE LAKE STREETCAR STATION (1892)  
Formerly 8000 block of Connecticut Ave. moved to Frederick County, 1980

35/11

This exuberant brick building was the only substantial station built on the Rock Creek Railway Line, a streetcar line that the Chevy Chase Land Company constructed to serve its new community. The Metropolitan Southern Railroad built the streetcar terminal for the Land Company in exchange for receiving right-of-way for the Georgetown railroad branch. The artificial Chevy Chase Lake provided an ample water supply to the trolley powerhouse and was a popular recreation facility from the mid-1890s until the Depression years. The station was dismantled and moved to Frederick County in 1980 where it is a privately owned residence.



Chevy Chase Lake Streetcar Station (1892) 35/11

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

### *Chevy Chase Land Company Section 3*

TAYLOR-BRITTON HOUSE (1906)  
3815 Bradley Lane

35/65

Following successful lot sales in its model subdivision, Section 2 (Chevy Chase Village), the Chevy Chase Land Company began planning the opening of subsequent subdivisions. Initially platted in October 1905, Section 3 was replatted in 1907 in a move that increased the number of buildable lots, when streets were added and lengthened and lot widths were reduced substantially. The first houses constructed in Section 3 were clustered near Connecticut Avenue and along Bradley Lane.

The Taylor-Britton House, also known as Boxwood, is a landmark residence located on a prominent Bradley Lane site near Connecticut



Michele Naru, MHCPPC, 1999

*Taylor-Britton House (1906)*

35/65

Avenue. The substantial residence is historically significant for the distinguished owners who have sustained and enhanced the property over nearly 100 years. The Chevy Chase Land Company sold a two-acre lot to Henry Clay Taylor in 1904, before Section 3 was platted. The location and size of the lot follows principles established by the Land Company in Section 2 in which large lots were targeted for substantial dwellings of its officers.

Mary Virginia McGuire Taylor built this residence in 1906

and resided here until her death in 1914. Her husband was Henry Clay Taylor (1845-1904), a hero of the Spanish-American War, who reached the rank of Rear Admiral and was Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Navigation. Henry died soon after purchase of the property. The second owner of the house was Alexander Britton (1867-1925), an illustrious Washington attorney who was the Chevy Chase Club's President from 1918-1925. Other prominent owners include Samuel J. Henry, president of F H Smith, an investment banking company; and Oscar Benwood Hunter, noted pathologist and educator.

The residence is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of estate architecture from the post-Victorian era. Though the architect of the original structure is unknown, additions are associated with noted Washington architects George N. Ray and Philip Jullien.

GERARDI HOUSE (1905)  
3807 Bradley Lane

35/66

The Gherardi (pronounced Gare-AR-dee) residence was the first one constructed in what is now Section 3, on property purchased from the Land Company, yet constructed months before the section was platted. Walter Rockwell Gherardi and Neville Taylor Gherardi had the house built immediately after they purchased the 0.6 acre lot in October 1904. Neville's parents, Henry Clay and Mary McGuire Taylor, had purchased the adjacent land the same year. The Gherardi House was built one year before the Taylor-Britton House.

Like his father-in-law, Walter Rockwell Gherardi attained the prestigious rank of Rear Admiral in the U.S. Navy, and he served, in the 1930s, as Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Hydrography. At the time he built this house, Gherardi had already received signal distinction, receiving gold medal awards for heroism in the saving of human lives on four occasions. Gherardi was the son of Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi who was a Civil War hero instrumental in the capture of New Orleans. The house was owned by the Gherardi's until 1939 when Walter died just months short of his retirement.

The Gherardi House is an outstanding example of Shingle Style architecture, evidenced in its robust massing, smooth shingle cladding, strips of multi-pane windows, and stacked bays. The residence bears striking similarity in fenestration and sheathing with McKim, Mead, and White's Low House, in Rhode Island, which is recognized as a national landmark Shingle Style house.



Gherardi House (1905)

35/66

William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1997

MILLS HOUSE (1914)  
3717 Bradley Lane

35/68

Architecturally, the Mills House is an outstanding example of an Italian Renaissance Revival style residence. The house features a classically framed entry door with projecting bracketed architrave flanked by 24 light casement windows surmounted by projecting arched hood molds. The house is constructed of hollow tile and clad with a stucco finish. Though the architect is unknown, the design is clearly the work of an accomplished professional, and bears similarity, for example, with Waddy Wood residential design, found in Section 2.

The house represents a period of transition in the development of Chevy Chase Land Company's Section 3. While the houses immediately east of Connecticut Avenue (3807, 3803) were built with a greater setback, in line with the 1905 Gherardi House built before Section 3 was platted, the Mills House represents the early Section 3 development. The latter complies with the minimum 30-foot setback established in Section 3 deeds and corresponding with the setback of Section 2 (Village) houses facing directly across Bradley Lane.



Mills House (1914)

35/68

William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1997



Lateefah Bryant, M-NCPPC, 1999

William G. and Bettie Offutt House 35/109  
(c1892)

## Norwood Heights

WILLIAM G. AND BETTIE OFFUTT HOUSE (c1892) 35/109  
4500 Leland Street

Prominently located on Leland Street, the substantial Queen Anne style Offutt house is a neighborhood landmark. The house was built on an acre of land, before creation of the Norwood subdivision, and was oriented to face Wisconsin Avenue. The Offutt House was prominently featured on the Norwood sales plat. William and Bettie Offutt acquired the property soon after the house was built, moving to the area from Northwest Washington in the hopes that it would improve Bettie's failing health. The Offutt family included five children between the ages of 2 and 13. The house, described as "entirely new, having ten rooms, besides an attic and cellar," and was valued at \$7,500.

A fine example of the Queen Anne style, the Offutt House has a three-story tower with polygonal roof and wrap around porch. Pedimented gables are enlivened with sawtooth shingles, while the remainder of the house is covered with German siding. Most windows are 2/2 sash with operable louvered shutters, and the roof is protected by wood shingles.

BUTTERFIELD HOUSE (c1898-1901) 35/110  
4312 Leland Street

The Butterfield House is one of the grandest houses built in Norwood Heights. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, the elegant residence features garland cornice swags, wrap around porch, and polygonal bay windows. In combination with its architecture, the house is an established visual feature of the neighborhood for its spacious lot and generous setback of over 100 feet from Leland Street.

The Butterfield House was probably built by John B. Lybrook between August 1898, when he acquired the lot from the Norwood Heights Improvement Company, and 1901, when he took out a mortgage. Recent owners have found that cellar pipes were insulated with newspapers from 1898. Lybrook sold the property in 1902. Lybrook, a resident of Washington, D.C. was a Federal employee working for the Department of Interstate Commerce.

The house is best known historically for residents Benjamin F. and Julia Butterfield, who owned the house for the first third of the 1900s. Benjamin was also a government employee, serving as auditor for the War Department. The property became a popular vacation place when boarders summered here. A two-story rear addition, built in the early 1980s, nearly doubled the size of the house, yet the original front section retains much of its integrity.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1997

Butterfield House (c1898-1901) 35/110



## ROYDEN AND IVY CHASE HOUSE/NORWOOD COTTAGE

35/13-2

(c1906-1909)

6709 East Avenue

The Chase House, also known as Norwood Cottage, is a fine example of a modest Craftsman style cottage. The one and a half story hip roof dwelling has a wrap around porch supported by squared posts on stone piers. The foundation is fieldstone as are two massive interior chimneys. The interior of the house includes gas light fixture connections and radiator fittings stamped with a 1903 date.

This residence is the earliest house built on East Avenue and one of a small group of houses built in the Norwood Heights subdivision. Evidence suggests that the house was built by Royden and Ivy Chase who acquired the property in 1905. Directories indicate the house may have been built by 1906. Royden Chase took out a mortgage in 1909 for \$2,000. The Chases owned the property until 1919. The house or property may include remnants of an earlier house and/or outbuildings.



Lateleah Bryant, M-NCPPC, 1999

Royden and Ivy Chase House/ Norwood Cottage (c1906-1909) 35/13-2

*Williams Lane*

CLAYTON WILLIAMS HOUSE (1887; 1893)

35/13-3

3707 Williams Lane

The Williams House is historically significant for representing the impact that John M. Clayton Williams had on forming the character of the community of today's Williams Lane and Village of Chevy Chase, Section 5. In 1884, Williams purchased a 32-acre parcel of land, formerly part of the No Gain estate and built the house in 1887 when he married Eliza Renshaw. Agents for the Chevy Chase Land Company began buying adjacent pieces of land for their development in 1890. Williams sold the southern portion of his farm in 1892 to John Frank Ellis who created the Otterbourne community. Clayton and Eliza Williams retained their house and 17 acres. The house remained in the family until 1928. Architecturally, the structure reflects the evolution from farmland to suburbs. Originally the farmhouse, a traditional center cross-gable form typical of the late 1800s, faced east toward Brookville Road. After Williams Lane was subdivided, the house was reoriented to face south on the residential street and given a Colonial Revival entrance.



William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1997

Clayton Williams House (1887; 1893) 35/13-3

WILLIAMS-WIRGMAN HOUSE (1895)

35/76

3806 Williams Lane

The Williams-Wirgman House is significant for its association with the Williams family who settled here before the area was transformed by suburban development. The house was built in 1895 on Clayton Williams' 17-acre property. Williams Lane was a private access road running the depth of the property from Brookville Road past Clayton Williams House (#3707) and Barn (now a residence at #3713) and then to the house at



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

Williams-Wirgman House (1895) 35/76

#3806. After Clayton's death in 1905, the house was formally conveyed to his sister Laura who may have lived here previously. Laura, unmarried, died four years later at 64 years of age.

Over the subsequent decades, Williams Lane continued to develop as a kinship community composed of members of the Williams family as well as the Simpson-Orem clan. Frank Simpson, who lived across the street, owned the property for 7 years. In 1919, Henry and Dora Wirgman purchased the residence, which remained in their family for nearly 50 years. Their children continued to live on Williams Lane, when son Stewart built a house for his family on the adjacent lot, and daughter Edith resided in the house in question until 1968. The house is representative of Vernacular Victorian architecture typical of folk housing of this period, with period details including Queen Anne sash (multi-light over one window) and a generous wrap-around porch with classical columns.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1997

Frank Simpson House (1898) 35/77

FRANK SIMPSON HOUSE (1898)  
3807 Williams Lane

35/77

The Simpson House was the first house built on the former Williams Farm on land sold by Clayton Williams to a non-family member. It represents the beginning of the Williams Station community that grew along Williams Lane providing newcomers with access to the Chevy Chase Land Company streetcar stop located on Connecticut Avenue. Frank Simpson built the house in 1898. Simpson was a prominent local builder whose extended family lived and worked in Chevy Chase in various branches of the construction business. The spacious frame residence is a fine example of Queen Anne architecture as interpreted by an accomplished local builder. The house retains a high level of architectural integrity.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1998

Jones-Beall House (1909) 35/71

JONES-BEALL HOUSE (1909)  
7310 Brookville Road

35/71

The Jones-Beall House is important for its association with Edward H. Jones, an early developer who worked closely with the Chevy Chase Land Company and who subdivided the Williams Family land as an independent entrepreneur. Jones was related by marriage to Frank Simpson whose construction company built many of the houses in the Williams Subdivision. The Edward H. Jones real estate firm remains a thriving company still active in the Chevy Chase area. The house is named in part for long-term residents Colonel Fielder and Anne Beall.

The Jones-Beall House, built in 1909, was featured in *Chevy Chase for Homes*, a 1916 publication promoting the advantages of real estate in the Chevy Chase area. The dwelling, epitomizing early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential architecture in Chevy Chase, was designed to be comfortably accommodating yet appeal to the progressive ideals of early residents. The generous wraparound porch with balustrade reflects Victorian era building traditions. Modern objectives are obtained with the use of unadorned clean lines, emphasis on fresh-air living through use of two story sleeping porch, and so-called honest use of rustic materials including wood shingle siding and stone piers to support porch posts.

## Otterbourne

EARLL HOUSE (1894)  
3609 Thornapple Street

35/74

The first independent subdivision to capitalize on the success of the Chevy Chase development was Otterbourne, platted in 1894. A group of four investors developed the Otterbourne scheme: John Frank Ellis, Eugene Clark, Robert E. Earll, and Raymond Geare. For convenience, the plat was filed by Ellis alone. Together the men purchased 14.5 acres of Williams' No Gain tract in 1892, and divided the lots among themselves. Clearly expecting to profit from the success of the Chevy Chase development, these entrepreneurs continued the Chevy Chase Land Company's Scottish theme by selecting a name for the community that is taken from the ancient *Ballad of Chevy Chase*. They took advantage of Chevy Chase improvements, providing access to the Land Company's streetcar line by constructing a boardwalk from Otterbourne's Dalkeith Street to Connecticut Avenue. Early Otterbourne sales plats prominently featured Land Company improvements: the Chevy Chase Inn, and the "Chevy Chase Electric Rail-road."

The Earll House was the home of Robert Edward Earll and Louise Harding Earll, developers of and community leaders in Otterbourne. Constructed in 1894, the Earll House was the first residence in the community. The large, stylish dwelling is a mature example of Queen Anne architecture, exhibiting such high-style features as Chippendale-inspired balustrade, bracket-supported forward projecting gables, and Palladian-influenced gable window surmounted by a blind keystone arch. The house was known throughout much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as the Cummings House. In 1921, the Earlls sold the house to James William Cummings who had grown up at the nearby Cummings Farmhouse on Cummings Lane. James and his wife Mary Green Cummings raised eight children at this Thornapple Street house.

CLARK HOUSE (1897)  
3713 Underwood Street

35/75

Like the Earll House, the Clark House was the residence of one of Otterbourne's founders. Eugene B. Clark built his house at 3713 Underwood in 1897. Clark remained involved in the development of Otterbourne—investigating, for example, the best options for a community sewage disposal system. The Clark House is noteworthy for its continuity of ownership, having remained in the original family for over 40 years.

The Clark House was likely designed by or based on the designs of H. Galloway Ten Eyck, New Jersey architect. The exterior design bears striking similarities with his Design #52, and the floorplan is nearly identical with Design #61. Ten Eyck's patternbook was discovered in Eugene Clark's personal papers which remained in the house after its 1953 sale. The Clark House is noteworthy for its original double-lot setting.



Earll House (1894)

35/74

Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1998



Clark House (1897)

35/75

Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1998



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Welsh House (1897)

35/91

WELSH HOUSE (1897)  
3705 Underwood Street

35/91

The Welsh House, built in 1897, was the second house built in Otterbourne. The vernacular front gable house bears similarity with folk houses built near Williams Lane in this era. In February 1897, Nicholas J. Welsh acquired Lot 11, Block 3 from investor Eugene B. Clark. The property was assessed with \$700 in improvements the same year. Welsh sold the property in 1905. By 1927, the house had changed hands nine times. The house has narrow clapboard siding, 2/2 sash windows, and a simple front door with transom. The original full width porch has been replaced with a wrap-around porch. The gable fanlight appears to be a later addition.

MOXLEY-TAPLIN HOUSE (1898)  
3712 Thornapple Street

35/92



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Moxley-Taplin House (1898)

35/92

A relatively early example of a symmetrical Colonial Revival style house, the Moxley-Taplin House was the first of three built by Rosalier Moxley between 1898 and 1899. The cornice is embellished with garland swags and eaves and supported with modillions. Oversize double front doors have frosted glazing in the upper panels. Queen Anne influence is seen in the surface treatment of roof and walls. Smooth surfaces are avoided through use of a variety of patterned slate roof shingles and wood wall shingles. In addition, the second story overhangs the first. The house has a high level of architectural integrity; it is the only one of the three, which retains its full width porch.

In December 1897, Rosalier Moxley, Washington, D.C. resident, purchased from Eugene Clark Lot 16 and the eastern half of Lot 17. The house was built early in 1898 since the property was assessed that year with improvements valued at \$1,500, and household furnishings of \$200. In November 1898 Moxley, purchasing an adjacent parcel, was described as an Otterbourne resident. She sold the property to Horatio N. Taplin of Washington, D.C. in December 1901. Horatio and his wife Lillie T. Taplin sold the property in July 1904. Taplin had a real estate, insurance, and loan business in Washington.

From 1904 until 1907, Francis and Julia Sharp owned the property. In addition to the house and Lot 16, the Sharps owned undeveloped Lot 15 and part of 17. The Sharps had previously owned two other Otterbourne houses, 3706 and 3708 Thornapple, in 1901. When the Sharps sold the property, the dwelling was described as a 14-room house.

MOXLEY-PROSISE HOUSE (1899)  
3706 Thornapple Street

35/93

This Colonial Revival house is one of a set of three houses built on Thornapple Street by Rosalier Moxley. It is less elaborate than #3712, having, for example, an unadorned cornice and single plane walls with uniform shingle siding. The roof is pressed metal. The original full-width porch has been replaced with brick steps and metal railing. The door and frame with broken pediment do not appear to be original.

Rosalier Moxley purchased Lot 13 in November 1898 from Raymond I. Geare. The house was built in the following months as the property was assessed in 1899 with improvements valued at \$1500. By this time Moxley appears to have moved from 3712 to 3706 with her \$200 worth of furnishings, according to assessment record entries. In July 1901, Moxley sold the property to Catherine R. Prosisie who owned the property for eight years. In 1909, Mayday and William Lee Britton acquired the house, residing here for at least 20 years. William Britton, druggist and notary, was the son of Alexander T. Britton, prominent Washington attorney, and step-brother of Alexander Britton, Chevy Chase Club governor from 1909 who later resided at 3815 Bradley Lane.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Moxley-Prosisie House (1899)

35/93

MOXLEY-SPRENGER HOUSE (1899)  
3708 Thornapple Street

35/94

The Moxley-Sprenger House is one of three Colonial Revival houses built by Rosalier Moxley. In November 1898, Rosalier Moxley purchased Lot 14 from John Frank Ellis. The house was built by the following year when the property was assessed with improvements valued at \$1,500. Moxley sold the property in July 1901 to Julia E. E. and Francis Sharp. In August 1901, Julia Sharp is described as an Otterbourne resident. At that time, this Lot 14 was the only property she owned in the community. In December, Sharp sold the property to Julia Louise Sprenger, wife of Walter J. Sprenger. The Sprengers moved from Washington to Maryland by 1902, according to directories. Catesby A. and Marie A. Jones acquired the house and lot in 1904 and resided here for more than 25 years. A native of New York, Catesby was a department store accountant. The house has had several changes. The full-width porch has been replaced with brick front steps and metal railing, and the siding covered with asbestos. The front door and pedimented door frame do not appear to be original.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Moxley-Sprenger House (1899)

35/94

POPE HOUSE (c1902)  
3715 Thornapple Street

35/95

In March 1902, William H. Pope acquired Lots 8 and 9 from Otterbourne investor Eugene Clark. Located at the western end of Block 2, Lots 8 and 9 were each about 101' x 125', twice the size of most other lots. Pope built a house soon after the sale. The property was assessed in 1903 with \$1,800



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1998

Pope House (c1902)

35/95

in improvements, and household furnishings worth \$300. An April 1904 telephone directory describes Pope as an Otterbourne resident. Pope's occupation was described variously as lawyer, general practice, and private secretary. By 1915, Pope had died and his widow Barbara Pope continued to live at the house. In January 1916, Barbara Pope, residing in Gunston Hall, Virginia, sold the property to Ralph and Faith Daskam.

Stylistically, the Pope House bears similarity to the Earll and Clark Houses, exhibiting elements of the Free Classic Queen Anne style, with its shingled pedimented gable and keystone oval window. The Pope House is a late example of this style. The house retains its 2/2 sash windows and operable shutters.

The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house was moved approximately 40 feet east of its original location, between 1927 and 1958.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1998

Harper House (1907)

35/96

#### HARPER HOUSE (1907)

35/96

7207 Thornapple Place

The Harper House demonstrates the persistence of picturesque Victorian-era detailing well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The frame dwelling features late examples of wrap-around porch with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets. The residence has outstanding architectural integrity with original details including louvered shutters, and chamfered porch posts with open brackets. The house is adorned with corner pilasters and features grand picture windows in the south front bays on both first and second levels.

In October 1906, James E. Harper acquired lots 9 and 10 from Louise H. Earll. The house was built in the following months since the property was assessed in 1907 with improvements valued at \$1,800. By 1909, Harper was living in Chevy Chase, according to the Washington directory. A native of South Carolina, he was an auditor for the U.S. Postal Service, and was married to Nelly E. Harper. The Harpers resided at this address for more than 25 years. After 1927, the property was reduced to the northern portion of Lots 9 and 10.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1998

Demuth House (1914)

35/97

#### DEMUTH HOUSE (1914)

35/97

3606 Underwood Street

The Demuth House is a modest Craftsman-style Four Square house. The first story is covered with narrow clapboard siding and the second with shingle siding. The integrity of the house has been compromised with partial enclosure of the front porch, yet the house remains one of the earliest residences in Otterbourne. In 1914 this residence was built by real estate speculator Arthur Campbell and purchased by George S. Demuth, who had previously been living on Thornapple Street (then known as Percy Street) by 1912. By 1920, the resident family included George, who worked for the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, his wife, Belva, their 15-year-old son, and Belva's mother.

## Griffith's Subdivision

BRADSHAW HOUSE/END LANE (1903)  
7401 Brookville Road

35/73

The Bradshaw House represents the first profits made by the Griffith family, heirs of the No Gain estate, who capitalized on adjacent development by the Chevy Chase Land Company. In 1902, Leonard and Elizabeth Bradshaw purchased a substantial 5.07 acres, being Lots 1 and 2 subdivided by the Griffith family from the No Gain estate. The residence was constructed the following year. At the time that agents for the Chevy Chase Land Company were acquiring property for Newlands' massive development, the 250-acre No Gain estate, including the plantation house, was owned by Mary Florence Griffith Anderson Woodward, whose first husband's family, the Andersons, were owners since 1853. During this period of transition, in 1891, Mary died. As her heirs went about the process of settling the estate, the Rock Creek Railway and Section 2 opened. Lands bordering on Land Company property quickly became a valuable commodity.



Bradshaw House/End Lane (1903) 35/73

Robin Zitek, M+NCPPC, 1999

Isabella Griffith was the first of the No Gain heirs to profit from sales of the Anderson portion of estate. Houses on Brookville Road have been identified which represent spacious Brookville Road lots subdivided by Griffith and her husband William R. Griffith, between 1902 and 1905. In 1904, the Griffiths subdivided larger portions of their land, however, they did not actively engage in the venture and soon sold the subdivided land to Harry M. Martin. Over time, two of Griffith's subdivisions became known colloquially as Harry Martin's Additions to Chevy Chase.

The Bradshaw House is an unusually fine example of an Arts and Crafts style bungalow located on a spacious lot overlooking historic Brookville Road. The stone structure features a low side gable roof covered with terra cotta pantiles. A generous wraparound porch has battered posts supported by stone piers. A matching two bay stone garage has a pyramidal pantile roof.

Stone walls flanking the driveway entrance are punctuated by stone piers, one of which holds a discrete marker reading End Lane. This historical name for the property refers to the fact that, until the late 1930s, the house marked the northernmost limit of Chevy Chase area development.

SIMPSON FAMILY HOUSE (c1905)  
7315 Brookville Road

35/72

The Simpson Family House was built by and inhabited by a prominent local family of carpenter-builders. The property served as the headquarters for the Simpson-Troth building consortium that built many houses in the



M:NCPPC, 1989

Simpson Family House (c1905)

35/72

Chevy Chase area. In 1905, John Simpson, Jr. purchased the 3.2-acre lot from No Gain's Griffith family and constructed the house. After his death in 1919, his brother Frank moved to the house from 3807 Williams Lane. Frank and John, Jr. and their seven siblings had grown up in the area, on Jones Mill Road, and were strongly influenced by their family's close-knit relationship and by their father's occupation as a builder. Many of them either worked or had spouses or children in the construction business, and their extended families worked together.

The Simpson Family House represents the manufacturing and business which once took place on the property. The center of the construction business, the land was once dotted with barns and outbuildings for milling, woodworking, and warehousing. The residence is an outstanding, well-preserved example of an American Foursquare house, characterized by its two-story cubic shape, low pyramidal roof, hipped dormers and full width porch. This example is particularly noteworthy for its refined details including slender paired porch columns set on brick piers, substantial hip roofed dormers with battered walls, Union Jack sash windows, and side bay window with roof balustrade.

CAMPBELL HOUSE (1907)  
7201 Brookville Road

35/70

The Campbell House was built on one of the three spacious lots developed by the Griffith family, outside of the land sold to Harry Martin. These lots, north of Thornapple Street, became part of Section 5 while the remainder of Isabella Griffith's land was resubdivided as Martin's Additions. Sarah Louise Campbell and Emma L. Johns, bought the 2.8 acre parcel of land in July 1905. The house was completed in 1907 when it was assessed at \$5,000. While Johns died in 1909, Sarah Campbell, an employee of the Treasury Department, resided here for more than 20 years.



Kimberly Profino Williams, M:NCPPC, 1998

Campbell House (1907)

35/70

The Campbell House is a fine example of a commodious suburban residence which represents a transitional period between Victorian and early Modern periods. The house has the picturesque features and generous massing of the former, with the horizontal lines and Craftsman details and materials of the latter. The Campbell House, sharing stylistic similarities with the **Simpson Family House**, including porch posts, piers, and balustrades, may well have also been built by the Simpsons. The house is located at a prominent site at the intersection of Brookville Road and Thornapple Street.



*Chevy Land Company Section 4*

MACTIER HOUSE (1905)

35/124

6704 Connecticut Avenue

The Mactier House is an early example of several private schools that operated in the Chevy Chase community. Rose Mactier established a private French school in her house soon after the house was built in 1905. This structure reflects the importance of education to early residents. Rose Mactier's father, Colonel Mactier, was an inventor who was best known for his innovative Atlantic City Rolling Chair. The house is a fine example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture, with elements of Craftsman and Colonial Revival detailing.

*Mactier House (1905)*

35/124

M-NCPPC

EIKER HOUSE (1909)

35/126

6812 Connecticut Avenue

Among the earliest houses in the Chevy Chase Land Company's Section 4 is the Eiker House. First resident James McK. Eiker was described in a 1910 directory as a butter merchant. The Eiker House represents a continuity with the fine turn-of-the-century residences that line Connecticut Avenue from the Land Company's Section 2 to the south up to Section 4, north of Bradley Lane. The original detailing of the Colonial Revival house is intact, with a wide wrap-around porch and classically-inspired doorway with sidelights and transom.

*Eiker House (1909)*

35/126

M-NCPPC

GLASSIE HOUSE (1910)

35/122

4201 Bradley Lane

The Glassie House is an outstanding example of Arts and Crafts style architecture. Washington architect George Oakley Totten, Jr. designed the house in 1910. Dominating the broad front façade of the two-story house is a wrap-around porch with pergola roof and oversized supporting columns. Henry Haywood Glassie, an influential Washington attorney, lived in the house and served as special assistant to the Attorney General.

*Glassie House (1910)*

35/122

Michelle Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

LATHAM-IMIRIE HOUSE (1910)

35/123

4209 Bradley Lane

The Latham-Imirie House is a Neoclassical style residence built in 1910. Unusually fine architectural detailing is found in the pedimented portico supported by two-story classical columns, denticulated cornice, and delicate doorway with transom fanlight. John W. Latham, a Washington lawyer, sold the residence in 1912 to John and Mary Imirie. Born circa 1876, John Imirie was a patent attorney. The Imiries had seven children, born between 1894 and 1911. Son J. Frederick is best known for organizing the National Park Service's Appraisal Branch, which he organized in 1955 and directed until his retirement in 1966. He directed the appraisal



Imirie Family and Chevy Chase Historical Society

Latham-Imirie House (1910) 35/123  
1913 photo, Imirie family collection



Lateelah Bryant, M-NCPPC, 1999

Shelton House (c1911) 35/101



M-NCPPC

Shafer House (c1920) 35/106

of more than \$60 million worth of NPS land. J. Frederick also served as the county's first building inspector (1933-35), after operating his own construction business beginning in 1920. Another son, G. Wady Imirie, established a Bethesda auto parts company with origins in a repair garage that opened in 1916. The G. W. Imirie firm has remained in operation, now known as Auto Parts and Machine, Inc, in Rockville.

SHELTON HOUSE (c1911) 35/101  
3910 East-West Highway

The Shelton House was one of the first houses built north of the Chevy Chase Inn (4-H Center site). At the time, the

Shelton House was accessed by Cypress Street, a quiet side street leading to a single block of house lots and the Columbia Country Club, on the opposite side of the street. The house was built about the same time as the Columbia Club House. It was a convenient location for Arthur Shelton, who was secretary of the Columbia Club.

This residence is a fine example of an early 1900s Colonial Revival style house. The Shelton House has outstanding architectural integrity, with original details including operable shutters, slate shingled dormers, and porch railing with Union Jack design. The porch deck extends beyond the full width roof in a manner popular after the turn of the century, allowing access to outdoor living space yet bringing light into interior rooms.

SHAFFER HOUSE (c1920) 35/106  
7205 Meadow Lane

Built during a construction boom north of Thornapple Street, the Dutch Colonial Revival-style Shafer House reflects the more eclectic approach to architectural styles that occurred between the wars in Section 4. The two-story three-bay house features a gambrel roof, hallmark of the Dutch Colonial style. The main roof extends over a deep front porch supported by massive round columns, creating a bungalow effect, a popular style patterned after summer houses used by colonists in India. A single eyebrow dormer window accents the wide slate roof. Located on a corner lot, the Shafer House has a commanding view from a knoll overlooking Meadow Lane. The Shafer House is additionally noteworthy for its high level of architectural integrity.

In 1919, Bertha B. Shafer of Washington, D.C. acquired Lots 20 and 21 in Block 4 from the Chevy Chase Land Company. Tax assessment records verify that the house was built between 1920 and 1921. Bertha's husband, M. Rea Shafer, was a craftsman, working as a furniture finisher by 1927. The Shafers continued to own the property until 1945.

MULLOWNY HOUSE (c1921)  
6800 Connecticut Avenue

35/125

Alexander R. Mulloony, attorney, was the first resident of this grand residence, built about 1921. The Italian Renaissance style house features an elegantly arched, bracketed hood over the front entrance, full-length windows on front and side façades, and open side porch with simple classical columns. The well-preserved residence has a high level of integrity.



Mulloony House (c1921) 35/125

M-NCPPC

HENDERSON HOUSE (c1922)  
7610 Connecticut Avenue

35/103

The first of several homes constructed on Connecticut Avenue in the early to mid-1920s north of initial development that had clustered closer to Bradley Lane, the Mediterranean Revival-style Henderson House reflects the trend toward diversification of architectural styles that took place in Section 4 during the interwar years. Although frontage on Connecticut Avenue assured easy access to the trolley line, a detached garage on the property signals the transition between the streetcar and automobile eras. Lily P. Henderson purchased part of Lot 1, Block 2, from the Chevy Chase Land Company in 1921 and the house was built by 1923, according to tax assessment records.



Henderson House (c1922) 35/103

M-NCPPC

Constructed of brick and sheltered by a tiled hipped roof, the two-and-a-half story, three-bay house features original six-over-one sash windows on the first and second stories. The gabled dormer has four single-pane casement windows. A distinctive glass-paneled entrance door with vertical tripartite panes is framed with paneled lights, and Doric columns with fluted shafts support the full-width single story porch. A detached one-story garage with tiled pyramidal roof complements the architectural style of the house.

LOZUPONE HOUSES (1925)  
7200, 7202, 7204 Connecticut Avenue

35/108-1, -2, -3

Distinctive in their Italian Renaissance Revival style and side-by-side grouping, the Lozupone Houses were built by and for three members of the Lozupone family, brothers Stephano, Constantino, and Frank, highly skilled ornamental plasterers who emigrated from Italy in the early 1900s. Constructed in 1925, the houses reflect the stylistic exuberance of the interwar period, which brought a more eclectic architectural character to Section 4. Prominently located on Connecticut Avenue along the eastern periphery of Section 4 in an area that developed later than sites directly to the south, the houses also mark the transition between the streetcar and automobile eras. While early photos of the houses show the trolley tracks running past their front doors, two of the three homes featured



Constantino Lozupone House (1925) 35/108-1  
7200 Connecticut Avenue

K. Shuler, M-NCPPC, 1997



K. Shuler, M-NCPPC, 1997

Frank Lozupone House (1925) 35/108-2  
7202 Connecticut Avenue



William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1997

Stephano Lozupone House (1925) 35/108-3  
7204 Connecticut Avenue

detached two-car garages at the rear. Stephano Lozupone purchased the three lots in May, 1924 from an intermediate owner, Leonard Roy, who had acquired the lots just a week earlier from the Chevy Chase Land Company. Stephano retained Lot 1 (7204) and sold Lot 2 (7202) to Frank and Lot 3 (7200) to Constantino later that year.

The three Lozupone Houses are, individually and collectively, outstanding examples of the Renaissance Revival style and each retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Constructed of concrete and stucco, the flat-roofed, two-story, three-bay houses are similar in design with distinguishing features. Rectangular in shape and symmetrically composed, each house has tall, narrow casement windows on the first level, topped with stylized arches. All three houses have casement-type windows at the second level. The middle house (7202) has an end wall porch at the south elevation with a balustrade roof. The house on Lot 1 (7204) has a projecting entrance bay. Two of the properties (7200 and 7204) have original two-car detached garages with flat roofs and other design details complementing the distinctive style of the houses. Original interior features included lavish decorative molded plaster, reflecting the Lozupones' skilled craftsmanship and their marble and plastering import business. In addition to creating these unusual houses in Chevy Chase, the Lozupone family provided ornamental plasterwork for Union Station, the Capitol, and many other public and private buildings in the Washington area over several decades.

MONROE WARREN HOUSE (c1926) 35/107  
7320 Meadow Lane



Lateselah Bryant, M-NCPPC, 1999

Monroe Warren House (c1926) 35/107

The Monroe Warren House is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of a high-style Tudor Revival residence. With its rich detail and variety of building forms and materials, the house is a compendium of early English architecture. The substantial 2½-story residence has a dominant hipped roof with front facing cross gable. The asymmetry of the front façade is accented by a wide variety of window treatments including a projecting bay with polygonal roof on the first level, a wall dormer with parapet gable on the second, and a ribbon of casements in a hip roofed dormer on the third level. Round arched door openings are echoed in a small round arched window in the front gable. Wall and roof surfaces include textured stucco, half-timbering, stone quoins, and slate shingles.

The house was built as the residence of developer Monroe Warren and his wife Dorothy. Monroe Warren (1895-1983) was the founder and

senior partner of the prolific construction company of Monroe and R. B. Warren, Inc. The Warren Brothers began business in 1920 which quickly became a success. The Warren Brothers are best known regionally for pioneering the construction of cooperative apartments in Washington, such as Tilden Gardens and the Kennedy-Warren. Warren was an organizer and president of the Home Builders Association of Washington, Inc., established in 1924. Monroe Warren's second firm, known as Meadowbrook Inc. existed from 1932 to 1966. During the 1930s, Warren became one of the most active builders of low-cost housing on a grand scale in the Washington area, with projects throughout the metropolitan area. Local projects include Leland and Meadowbrook, both in the Town of Chevy Chase.

GEARE HOUSES (c1927) 35/128, 35/129, 35/130  
4101, 4103, 4105 Stanford Street

This cluster of picturesque Spanish Revival houses, built about 1927, near Rosemary Circle, were designed by Washington architect Reginald Geare. These evocative residences feature arched window and door openings, towers and turrets, terra cotta tile roofs and stucco walls. The buildings are significant not only for their association with Geare, an active designer in Chevy Chase Park, but for their unusual architectural styling. Spanish Revival houses, with the high degree of architectural sophistication exhibited by these three residences, are rare not only in Chevy Chase but throughout the country.

CHEVY CHASE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (1930-6) 35/127  
4015 Rosemary Street

Educational infrastructure was essential to the Chevy Chase subdivision. Francis Newlands and the Chevy Chase Land Company donated land adjacent to Rosemary Circle for an elementary school. Residents raised the money to build temporary structures in 1913, the year following a ban on Maryland students at D.C. schools. Permanent brick buildings were built in 1930 and 1936, designed by noted school architect Howard Wright Cutler. The Chevy Chase Elementary School is an early example of school architecture that successfully combines both traditional and modern design elements. Art Deco geometric panels and stepped-up parapets were modern for the era, yet they were tempered by classical door and window treatments. The school is also said to have had the first school library in the county, established in 1939. The Chevy Chase Elementary School succeeds the first school built by the Chevy Chase Land Company, a frame two-room structure still located at 3905 Bradley Lane (1898).



Geare-Horton House (c1927), 35/128  
4105 Stanford

M-NCPPC, 1997



Geare-Davidson House (c1927), 35/129  
4103 Stanford

M-NCPPC, 1997



Reginald Geare House (c1927), 35/130  
4101 Stanford

M-NCPPC, 1997



Chevy Chase Elementary School (1930-6)

35/127

National Archives and Chevy Chase Historical Society



Peter Vanderpoel, 1988

Strathmore Hall (1900; c1914)

30/12

## Bethesda & North Bethesda

STRATHMORE HALL (1900; c1914)  
10701 Rockville Pike

30/12

Charles Israel Corby and his brother William contributed to the modernization of the baking industry, standardizing and mechanizing the bread-making process. The Corby Brothers patented the first dough-molding machines, pioneered the use of refrigeration for fermentation control (1899), opened a laboratory for studying fermentation (1901), and developed an energy-efficient oven to double baking output (1914). Charles Corby died in 1926 and Hattie continued to live at the estate until 1941. William Corby's mansion is located in the *Chevy Chase Village Historic District*.

The Corby Estate is a fine example of early 20<sup>th</sup>

century Classical Revival architecture. Built of brick, the mansion has a one-story semicircular stone portico on the north or entrance side, flanked by identical three-bay blocks. A two-story pedimented portico dominates the south façade. The historic house was built in two stages. About 1900, D.C. Commissioner James F. Oyster built the original south-facing section as a summer residence, designed by Appleton P. Clark, Jr. In 1908, Charles and Hattie Corby purchased the property. They engaged architect Charles Barton Keen to enlarge the building, which became their primary residence in 1914. The interior features oak paneling, parquet floors, carved stone and wood fireplaces, French doors, and a two-story music room. Charles Corby's residence, known today as Strathmore Hall, became a county arts center in 1979. A 2000-seat concert hall building behind the mansion is scheduled to open in 2004.



M-NCPPC

Walter Johnson House (1905-6)

35/46

WALTER JOHNSON HOUSE (1905-6)  
9100 Old Georgetown Road

35/46

Baseball legend Walter Perry Johnson (1887-1946) lived with his family in this Bethesda residence at the height of his career. Known as The Big Train, Johnson was the fastest ball pitcher in the history of the game when he was inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame. In his 21-year career with the Washington Senators, he fanned 3,509 batters, won 417 games, and pitched a record 110 shutouts.

Johnson led the Senators to win the 1924 World Series. The following year newspapers reported the popular ballplayer's purchase of the Old Georgetown Road property, describing the spacious house as "an 11-room residence, modernly equipped, in the center of an 82-acre tract. There is a wide front lawn, with plenty of shade, flowers, and shrubbery. In the rear is a 4-acre orchard and a grape arbor. There are also coops which will house 2,000 chickens, a feature which appeals to the great pitcher, who is considering going into chicken farming on a large scale during his off months." The house had been built on the Tenallytown-Rockville streetcar line in 1905-6 and had had a succession of owners before Johnson purchased it. The 2½-story Colonial Revival house has a

steeply pitched hip roof, full-width porch, narrow clapboards, and polygonal bay windows. After buying the property, Johnson pitched for the Senators for two more years and then managed the team from 1929-32. He sold the property in 1936, the year he was inducted into the Hall of Fame, and moved his family to a 550-acre Germantown farm (now Seneca Valley High School). Johnson was a two-term County Commissioner from 1938-46.

**MONTROSE SCHOOLHOUSE (1909) NR**  
5721 Randolph Road

30/2

The tiny community of Montrose P.O., at Rockville Pike and Randolph Road, supported a school as early as 1865. The two-room Montrose Schoolhouse reflects a new generation of schools built in response to national standards and a growing county population. The school has foundation and roof vents and oversize windows to provide air circulation and maximize light. From 1907-8, Thomas C. Groomes designed the pebble-dashed schoolhouse. The school cost \$2,200 to construct in 1909. The School Board added a third classroom and indoor plumbing in 1948. The Montrose School closed in 1966. Peerless Rockville bought and restored the building.



Montrose Schoolhouse (1909)

30/2

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

**IN THE WOODS (1910)**  
8922 Spring Valley Road

35/38

Horticulturist David Fairchild was instrumental in revolutionizing the American farming industry through his worldwide plant explorations. He is credited with the introduction of plants that led to the unprecedented agricultural income of over \$100 million, in 1954. Species he introduced to the U.S. include varieties of mango, avocado, cacti, seedless raisin grape, and nectarine. A self-described plant explorer, Fairchild helped organize the U.S.D.A. Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, in 1898. Discovering the beauty of Japanese Flowering Cherry trees at his estate, Fairchild was instrumental in planting the trees along the Tidal Basin, in 1912.

In the Woods was a 34-acre estate created by Fairchild and his wife Marian Bell Fairchild, daughter of Alexander Graham Bell. They established the naturalistic gardens in 1906 and built their residence in 1910. Edward Clarence Dean, a protégé of John Russell Pope, designed the two-story house, which exhibits the influence of Japanese culture and the Arts and Crafts movement. Constructed of hollow tile, the house is sheathed in stucco that was originally covered with forty trellises. A pergola-roofed porch once sheltered the main entrance. The present 5-acre property contains an outstanding collection of exotic plant species unique to the metropolitan area and the State of Maryland.



In the Woods (1910)

35/38

M-NCPPC, 1986



M-NCPPC

Wilkins Estate (c1917)

30/1

WILKINS ESTATE (c1917)  
12800 Veirs Mill Road

30/1

This distinguished mansion was the summer home of John F. Wilkins, publisher of *The Washington Post*, whose family wealth came from the railroad industry. John Russell Pope, one of the nation's premier architects, designed the Georgian Revival residence, which was featured in *The American Architect* in September 1925. The entrance to the large estate was at a gatehouse at Randolph Road and Rockville Pike (demolished in 1976). All the estate's buildings, including servants quarters, walled gardens, and bathhouse, were built of stone quarried on site. As built, the mansion's main 5-bay block had a front entrance hall, living room, dining room and card room on the first level and five bedrooms on the second. The side kitchen wing also held the servants dining room and six servants bedrooms. The mansion and servants quarters (1925), now owned by Parklawn Memorial Park and Menorah Gardens, are accessed from Veirs Mill Road.



Andrea Rebeck, M-NCPPC, 1987

Bonfield's Garage (c1921)

35/47

BONFIELD'S GARAGE (c1921)  
6124 MacArthur Boulevard

35/47

Bonfield's Garage, one of the last early automobile repair garages, represents the transformation of lower Montgomery County from a farming community into a residential suburb. The Bonfield family opened an auto repair garage here about 1927. For 70 years, Walter Bonfield, inheriting the business from his father, operated the garage and lived in the second-level apartment over the shop. Adjacent to the building are open-air grease pits, predating the hydraulic lifts in today's service stations. Bonfield expanded his business in 1936, installing gas pumps to supplement the automobile repair service. The 2½-story front-gable structure

is a traditional building form used for commercial structures as early as the mid-1800s. In contrast, the metal streamline sign announcing Bonfield's services was a response to the faster pace of the automobile age.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Humphrey Rammed Earth House  
(1922-3)

35/22

HUMPHREY RAMMED EARTH HOUSE (1922-3)  
6532 75th Street

35/22

Though the residence appears from a distance to be a typical Dutch Colonial house from its era, the Rammed Earth House is a pioneering example of an experimental construction technique. Harry and Olive Humphrey collaborated in the conception and design of this unusual structure. A USDA plant pathologist, Harry researched rammed earth construction of South Africa and Europe, and tested rammed earth construction methods. Olive, experienced in architectural drafting, designed the plans and specifications. Their two oldest sons furnished some of the construction labor. Earth was rammed by hand in a climbing formwork. The forms were raised and refilled until the required wall height was



achieved. The walls are about 18 inches thick. A concrete block foundation prevented moisture from penetrating the rammed earth. A heavy truss roof supports terra cotta tile roof that weighs 13 tons. End chimneys are constructed of stone blasted from the bed of the adjacent Cabin John Creek. The successful construction of this rammed earth house influenced USDA engineers in promoting the technique for farm buildings.

BETHESDA COMMUNITY STORE (1924) 35/43  
8804 Old Georgetown Road

Built in 1924, the Bethesda Community Store dates from the early automobile age when country estates and dairy farms were being transformed into suburban neighborhoods. The store was strategically located at the intersection of Georgetown Road and the road to Cabin John (now Greentree Road, in part). An earlier store operated on the site by the 1890s, soon after the Tenallytown-Rockville streetcar line was established on Old Georgetown Road. The one-story, front gable store is typical of early 20th century commercial buildings. The single interior room measures 30 x 18 feet. In addition to providing groceries to residents, the store has served over the years as a community gathering place and has become a local landmark.



Bethesda Community Store (1924) 35/43

Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

LESLIE BEALL HOUSE (1925) 35/14-13  
7740 Old Georgetown Road

An innovative Bethesda merchant, Leslie W. Beall owned and operated Beall's Foods from 1919 to 1965. Beall was the first Bethesda grocer to offer delivery service, and one of the first to provide fresh meat. The store had been located at St. Elmo and Old Georgetown Road and was previously run by Grace Nash, and then Evan Condon. Beall built his house across the street and about the same time moved the store next to his house. The well preserved, Colonial Revival house has a central portico with classical columns and flanking one-story wings with roof balustrades. The main roof is covered with terra cotta tiles. The store is no longer standing. The Beall family resided here for 61 years. Since 1986, the structure has been put to commercial use.



Leslie Beall House (1925) 35/14-13

M-NCPPC

WOODEND (1927-8) NR 35/12  
8940 Jones Mill Road

In 1927, John Russell Pope, accomplished architect of Eclectic Classicism, designed Woodend for Chester Wells, a naval officer, and Marion Dixon Wells, an Australian heiress. Pope's best known works include the National Gallery of Art (1941) and the Jefferson Memorial (1943). The spacious H-shaped mansion has Flemish-bond brick walls and quoins, molded water table, stone belt course, and denticulated cornice. The front (east) elevation has a semicircular portico with Ionic columns. A central door on the south elevation, opening onto a terrace, has Corinthian pilasters supporting an egg and dart molded cornice, with scrolled broken-pediment. On the north, an oversize Palladian window, lighting a staircase, surmounts a doorway with heavy cornice and oversize



Woodend (1927-8) 35/12

M-NCPPC, 1986

Doric columns. A stone balustrade above the two story brick walls conceals a low hip roof sheathed in copper.

On the interior, a large central hall has a grand, sweeping staircase with heavy newel posts at each landing. The library, or Bird Room, a richly paneled space with natural wood finish, is a reproduction of a room in Abergelde, Marion Wells' childhood home in Australia. While marble

hearths and brick firebacks unite fireplaces throughout the house, each has differently detailed mantel pieces. The third level, sheltered beneath the hip roof over the main block, contained a caretaker's apartment. Sited on a hillside, the house is accessed by a long drive through beautifully landscaped grounds. The 40-acre property includes a brick gatehouse garage and numerous mature trees. Marion Wells, an ardent bird watcher, bequeathed the property to the Audubon Naturalist Society. The organization manages Woodend as a nature preserve and education center.



M-NCPPC

Dr. Benjamin Perry Office (1929) 35/14-6

DR. BENJAMIN PERRY OFFICE (1929) 35/14-6  
7349 Wisconsin Avenue

This three-story brick building is a narrow, Colonial Revival commercial structure dating from 1929. About 12 years after establishing his Bethesda practice, Benjamin Cissel Perry, a physician, contracted with Abe Morris Bros. Builders to construct the office building. The free-standing structure is reflective of revival architecture of the early 1900s, incorporating Federal gable parapets and heavy Greek Revival influenced lintels. Above the first level

offices, tenants lived in apartments. Dr. Perry was active in community affairs, serving as President of the County Board of Commissioners, Chair of the Board of Appeals, and Vice President of the Bank of Bethesda. In later years, the structure housed Brooks Photographers, a long-time Bethesda business.



M-NCPPC

Madonna of the Trail (1929) 35/14-2

MADONNA OF THE TRAIL (1929)  
7400 Wisconsin Avenue

35/14-2

The Madonna of the Trail sculpture commemorates this country's frontier women and their role in the country's westward expansion. The sculpture of a woman and her two children was erected on Wisconsin Avenue in 1929 by the Daughters of the American Revolution as one of twelve such sculptures across the country marking the route taken by settlers to the West. Wisconsin Avenue was part of the Georgetown-Frederick trail that settlers traveled en route to the Ohio River Valley and beyond. An inscription reads, "Memorial to the Pioneer Mothers of the Covered Wagon

Days.” The dedication ceremony was a landmark Bethesda event attended by 5,000 people. The statue was moved during the construction of the Bethesda Metro Center from its place on the corner south of the Bethesda Post Office to its new location north of the Post Office.

GEORGE FREELAND PETER ESTATE (1930-1)  
9000 Rockville Pike

35/9

In the early 1900s, prosperous families built country estates in lower Montgomery County. The Peter Estate is one of several built along Rockville Pike in this era. George Peter, chancellor of the National Cathedral, built the Colonial Revival house in 1931, designed by his brother, architect Walter G. Peter. The prominent Peter family had owned the land since 1760, and also owned considerable land near Seneca (where George’s grandfather built **Montanverde** and his uncle **Montevideo**). The George F. Peter House serves today as Building 16 of the National Institutes of Health Bethesda campus, having been owned since 1949 by the U.S. Government.

The Peter House has a well-detailed, complex form and is constructed of high-quality, durable materials. The three-part house is composed of a side-gable main block flanked by smaller-scale front gable wings. Walls are uncoursed ashlar blocks of gray Indiana limestone with steel bracing. Slate-covered gable roofs have pedimented dormers and are finished with denticulated cornices. The main (east) elevation, facing Rockville Pike, has a pedimented two-story portico with Corinthian style columns. The driveway approach is to the more subdued west elevation where the entrance is through a one-story, barrel-vaulted portico. The residence has a cross-passage plan with a finely crafted suspended staircase with curved railing. Wings contain service stairs and domestic rooms now converted to conference rooms. The estate includes a 1½-story caretaker’s house built in a compatible style and material.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

George Freeland Peter Estate (1930-1) 35/9  
South entrance.

George Freeland Peter Estate (1930-1) 35/9  
West elevation.



M-NCPPC, 1987

FARM WOMEN'S MARKET (1934)  
7155 Wisconsin Avenue

35/14-1

A group of Montgomery County women formed the Farm Women's Cooperative as a self-help response to the severe economic conditions of the Great Depression. In 1932,



they held the first market in an empty storefront, selling fresh produce and home-made products directly to suburban families. The one-story, 4,750 square foot, frame building at 7155 Wisconsin Avenue was built to house the market in 1934 and has been in continuous use as a farm market ever since. It remains an important link to the County's agricultural heritage.

Farm Women's Market (1934) 35/14-1

BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE HIGH SCHOOL (1935)  
4301 East-West Highway

35/14-14

When the original Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School building was constructed in 1935, it was the largest school building in Maryland. Its monumental size and architectural dignity distinguish the school from other academic buildings of the early 1900s, making Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School one of the most important civic monuments of the era. Howard Cutler designed the three-part Georgian Revival structure. The symmetrical design with prominent central cupola and multiple dormers harkens back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century academic buildings at William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia, and Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School 35/14-14  
(1935)



College in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School was one of two schools in the county built with PWA funds, the other being the original Montgomery Blair High School. In a continual response to the area's population growth, the school was expanded in 1938, 1941, and 1946. Restoration and expansion of the school in 2001 includes new facilities housing an auditorium, two gymnasiums, and a media center.

BETHESDA THEATRE (1938) NR  
7715-7723 Wisconsin Avenue

35/14-4

John Eberson, a nationally noted theater architect, designed this modernistic movie theater in 1938. Its distinctive tower, marquee, and banded brick façade are characteristic of this style of architecture. Like the **Silver Theatre** (1938), in Silver Spring, also an Eberson design, the Bethesda Theatre is a fine example of streamlined Moderne styling with Art Deco detailing. The sleek mechanical curves of the marquee, tower, and detailing reflect the dynamic industrial and technological advances of the period. Both buildings employ blond brick with linear bands of black brick and have an aluminum and glass marquee. While the Bethesda Theatre was planned as part of a larger shopping complex, the project was downsized with only single flanking stores, yet it included a free 500-car parking lot. The 1,000 seat theater provided state-of-the-art facilities, including a high fidelity sound system, the latest projection equipment, and air conditioning.



Bethesda Theatre (1938)

35/14-4

M-NCPPC

BETHESDA POST OFFICE (1938)  
7400 Wisconsin Avenue

35/14-5

The Bethesda Post Office is one of three county post offices built under the Works Progress Administration. The program sought to create buildings that fit in with a community's architecture. The Bethesda Post Office is built of native Stoneyhurst stone found on other structures in the Bethesda Commercial District. The Classical Revival building, featuring a hipped roof, distinctive cupola and segmentally-arched windows, was designed by Karl O. Sonnemann (1900-1967). Sonnemann was architect for the Federal Works Agency and its successor, the General Services Administration, from 1925 until his retirement in 1964. The builders were the Sofarelli Brothers of Jamaica, New York. An interior mural by Robert Gates depicts rural Montgomery County. The WPA commissioned Gates to paint murals for several of its projects in this era. Gates became one of Washington's most respected and influential artists.



Bethesda Post Office (1938)

35/14-5

M-NCPPC



M-NCPPC

*Little Tavern (c1939)* 35/14-3

LITTLE TAVERN (c1939) 35/14-3  
8100 Wisconsin Avenue

In the early automobile era, standardized hamburger stands became popular, serving a growing quick-lunch market. Takeout restaurateur Harry Duncan began the Little Tavern franchise in 1927, making it the second oldest hamburger chain in the country, six years after White Castle. The standardized design of the Little Tavern shops was based on traditional English architecture, using smallness of scale, steep roof, dormer, and quoin, yet employed modern materials of white enamel siding, plate glass windows, and neon signage. At one time, there were over fifty Little Taverns in the

Washington-Baltimore area. By 1992, there were only 20 still operating. Bethesda's **Little Tavern** is the best preserved of the remaining four buildings still extant in Montgomery County.

*Bethesda Naval Hospital Tower (1939-42)* 35/8

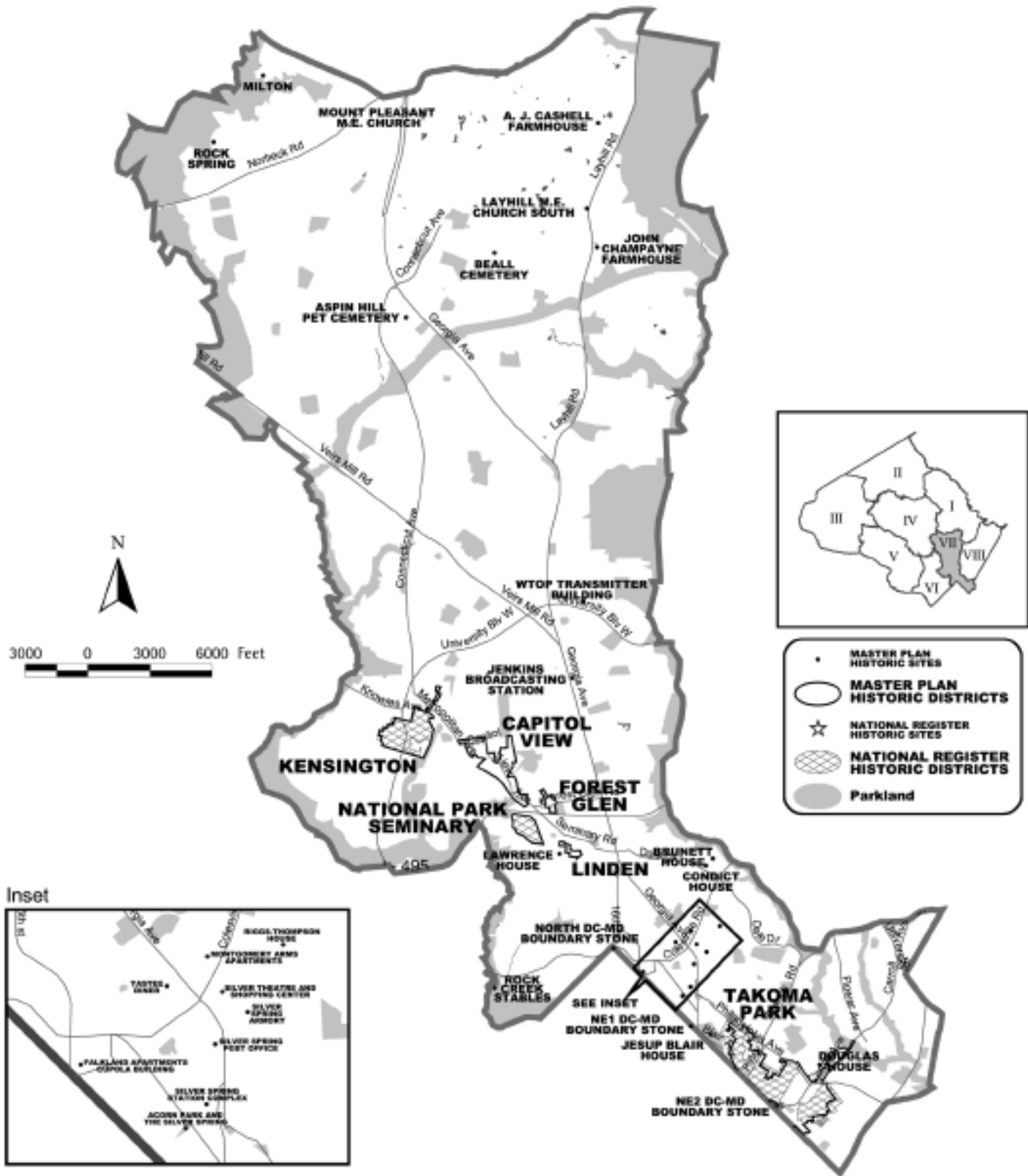
BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL TOWER (1939-42) NR 35/8  
8901 Wisconsin Avenue



M-NCPPC, 1986

This modernistic Art Deco style complex was built in the early years of World War II as the U.S. Navy's principal center of medical practice. Alternating vertical lines of dark stacked windows and light precast concrete panels emphasize the verticality of the 20-story central tower and flanking pavilions. The frame is of reinforced concrete and structural steel. Enhancing the monumentality of the tower is the sweeping green of the 265-acre site and mature foundation plantings. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was closely involved in the project, from selecting the Bethesda site to providing the design concept. Roosevelt roughly sketched the plan and elevation, modeled after the Bertram Goodhue's Nebraska State Capitol (1924). Navy designer Frederic W. Southworth further developed the building's design, under the supervision of private architect Paul Philippe Cret.

# VII. ROCK CREEK



## VII. ROCK CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICTS

### LINDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT (1873)

36/2



Elta Saunders, MNCPPC, 1991

*Holcomb House (1887), 2200 Salisbury Road*



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1992

*William Simpson House (c1890s),  
2303 Linden Lane*

*Baxter House and Doolittle House (c1870s)*



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1992

As the first railroad suburb in Montgomery County, Linden represents an early step in the county's transition from a rural, agrarian region to a commuter suburb. In 1873, the same year that the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was completed, Charles M. Keys subdivided thirty-two acres of his 185-acre farm and platted Linden. Keys was the founder of a District coal and wood company, E. C. Keys and Sons.

Linden had its own railroad station, located at the end of Montgomery Street. Early houses were built on Salisbury Road, which was originally a walkway known as Maple Drive. The houses faced the walkway with vehicular access from Linden Lane and Montgomery Street. This arrangement is found in Washington Grove, a religious retreat also platted in 1873. Early dwellings in both communities were designed in the Gothic Revival style. Among Linden's earliest houses are a pair of Gothic Revival houses built on Salisbury Road, probably in the 1870s: the *Baxter House*, 2201 Salisbury Road, and the *Doolittle House*, 2209 Salisbury Road. One of the earliest residences in the community is the **Lawrence House** of 1874 (see individual site description p. 299).

By 1889, the *Washington Star* reported that a number of "beautiful homes" had already been constructed in Linden by "well known Washingtonians." Curtis and Elizabeth Holcomb built the Second Empire style *Holcomb House* in 1887, at 2200 Salisbury Road. Queen Anne style houses dating from the 1890s are the *Wolfe House*, 9310 Brookeville Road, and the *William Simpson House*, 2303 Linden Lane. By the turn of the century, there were about a dozen houses in Linden. In the early 1900s, citizens built Craftsman influenced residences on Warren Street. The historic district of 17 houses was designated in 1993.



## TAKOMA PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT (1883) NR

37/3

Takoma Park is historically significant as both an early railroad suburb and a streetcar community. It was the second railroad suburb of Washington, platted ten years after Linden. The opening of streetcar lines led to the development of new subdivisions, expanding the Takoma Park community in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Throughout much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the land was open farmland and vacation retreats for Washingtonians. A few houses from this period still exist. The *Woodward House*, 25 Holt Place, built c.1875-85, originally faced one of the oldest roads in the area, now known as Carroll Avenue. The house is reputed to have been the country residence of one of the Woodwards of Woodward & Lothrop's department store. The *Douglas House* (Mid-1800s) is a Greek Revival residence dating from the mid-1800s (see related individual site description p. 297).

Takoma Park was platted in 1883. Developer Benjamin Franklin Gilbert promoted the property for its natural environment and healthy setting. The site offered fresh water, trees, and a high elevation to escape the malaria-ridden District of Columbia. In 1883, Gilbert purchased a 90-acre farm and platted a subdivision with picturesque, winding streets named for native trees, including Sycamore, Chestnut, Hickory, and Oak. Equally reflective of Gilbert's promotion of the natural setting is the use of the Native American "Takoma," meaning "exalted" or "near heaven." Later he added the "Park" appellation to draw attention to its healthy environment.

Takoma Park houses built between 1883 and 1900 were fanciful, turreted, multi-gabled affairs of Queen Anne, Stick Style, and Shingle Style influence. Some of the earliest architect-designed houses in the county are in Takoma Park. Leon Dessez, later the Chevy Chase Land Company architect, designed the *Cady-Lee House* (1887), 7315 Piney Branch Road. These first houses were substantial residences with spacious settings. The lots were deep, typically 50 feet by 200-300 feet and had 40-foot setback requirements. Extensive numbers of these first houses remain, constructed between 1883 and 1900.

The earliest dwellings were built on Cedar Avenue (originally known as Oak Avenue), Maple Avenue, and Holly Avenue. The *Veitenheimer House*, 7211 Cedar Avenue, and the *Thomas-Siegler House*, 7119 Cedar Avenue, were built in 1884. The latter was the home of Isaac Thomas, the town's first storekeeper and postmaster. The *Ida Summy House* (c1886), 7101 Cedar Avenue, is named for its first resident, credited with suggesting the name "Takoma" to Benjamin Gilbert over a game of cards. Dr. Bliss resided at 7116 *Maple Avenue* (1886) while up the street lived Ben Davis, Takoma Park mayor and town clerk, and his large family, at 7112 *Cedar Avenue* (c.1888). The Queen Anne-style *Carroll House*



Takoma Park houses, from B. F. Gilbert real estate brochure, 1888.



Dr. B. Bliss House (1886)



7704 Takoma Avenue (c1905-1915)

Historic Takoma, Inc.

M-NCPPC

M-NCPPC



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MANCPPC, 1990

Takoma Park commercial district



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MANCPPC, 1992

Carroll Avenue streetscape



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MANCPPC, 1990

101 Park Avenue; 1990 photo.

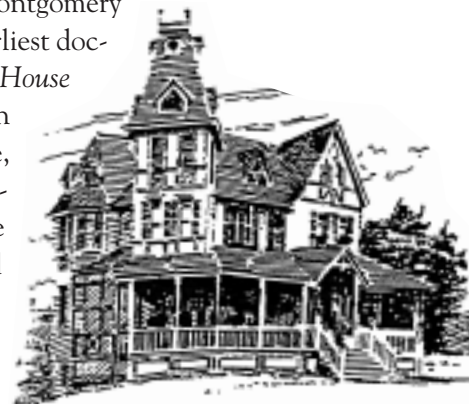
(1880s), 7700 *Takoma Avenue*, features a second-story solarium, three-story side tower, and ribbons of multi-pane windows.

Gilbert was more than just the developer of the community—he was a resident and civic leader. He built one of the first houses in the new community for himself and later became the town’s first mayor. According to tradition, part of Gilbert’s first cottage may still exist within the house at 106 *Tulip Avenue*. By 1886, Takoma Park had a post office and a new railroad station. Fifteen trains a day ran between Washington and Takoma Park to serve a population of 100.

By 1893, the town’s population quadrupled. Four subdivisions had

expanded the town, which was incorporated in 1890. Takoma Avenue, Pine Avenue, and Holly Avenue were among the streets to develop during this period. The house at 7211 *Holly Avenue* (c.1894-5) was the home of Garrett M. Davis, a clerk for the General Land Office who had been a member of the first town council in 1890. The house at 7700 *Takoma Avenue* (1896) was formerly used as a dormitory for the adjacent Bliss Electrical School, established in 1894 (present site of Montgomery College).

The first multi-family buildings in Montgomery County were built in Takoma Park. The earliest documented multi-family dwelling is the *Ford House* at 7137-39 *Maple Avenue*. Brothers Byron and Seth Ford built this large, elaborate, frame double-house in 1885 for their families. The next multi-family dwellings to be built in the county were not constructed until 1907. They are found at 7102-04, 7106-08 *Maple Avenue*, and 7103-05 *Cedar Avenue*. Other early apartment buildings are found at 7012-26 *Carroll Avenue*.



The start of streetcar service along Carroll Avenue in 1897, operated by the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company, made the adjacent areas more attractive for residential development, leading to new subdivisions. This line, supplemented in 1910 by the Washington and Maryland line (1910-27), led to the creation of eight additional subdivisions extending out from the trolley lines. The inexpensive electric streetcar, the availability of low-cost house plans and kit houses in combination with smaller lot sizes made home ownership in Takoma Park possible for individuals of more modest income levels than during the previous period. By 1922, the population soared to 4,144, making Takoma Park the tenth largest incorporated town in Maryland. Among the streets, which

developed during the 1910s and 1920s in response to the establishment of street-car lines are Willow, Park, Philadelphia, and Carroll Avenues.

The appearance today of much of the Takoma Park historic district is formed by the large numbers of dwellings constructed from 1900 into the 1920s. The houses built in Takoma Park during this period reveal changing American tastes in house design from the elaborate

ornamentation of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings to more practical, simplified designs. Many of these early twentieth century houses reflect the aesthetics of the Arts and Crafts Movement, which emphasized the inherent nature of the building materials and structural elements for ornamentation. Similarly, they reflect a social trend towards a more informal, unpretentious style of living.

Scores of Bungalows, and Craftsman-style houses and catalog-order houses were built in this era, including the outstanding bungalow at 101 Park Avenue (p. 288). Advertisements from 1914 for bungalows on Willow Avenue promoted their accessibility—just “three minutes to car line”—and individuality—“no two are alike in design.” At least fifteen models of Sears kit houses have been identified in the proposed historic district, including the turreted 7303 *Takoma Avenue*.

In addition to increased accessibility to Washington, another factor played an important role in bringing new residents to Takoma Park. Seventh Day Adventists chose the town for their national headquarters in 1904. By 1916, it was estimated that one-third of Takoma Park’s residents were associated with the church.

After the turn of the century, community services including schools and libraries began to blossom. The *Seventh Day Adventist Elementary School*, at 8 Columbia Avenue, was built in 1905-6. The building was later used by the City of Takoma Park as a municipal building and police station before it was converted to a residence. The town’s first public library was established in 1935 under the direction of the Takoma Park Women’s Club, in a donated house at 308 *Lincoln Avenue* (formerly 5 Jackson Avenue). By 1937, the library moved to the more spacious house at 8 *Sherman Avenue* (1928), where it remained for nearly two decades. In later years, this building was used to house the City’s recreation offices and health clinic. The house at 11 Pine Avenue (1902) was the Adventist’s *Columbia Union College Library*. In later years the building was used for a speakeasy (bar and pool hall) before being converted back to a residence.

Takoma Park’s commercial areas known as Old Town and Takoma



*Takoma Junction Carroll Avenue*

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1992



*Seventh Day Adventist Church,  
Carroll & Laurel Avenue (1923)*

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 199



M-NCPPC

Hickory Avenue streetscape



Clare Lise Cavicchi, 2001

Carroll Avenue bungalows



M-NCPPC, 1986

Frederick Pratt House (1895)

Junction retain much of their early 20<sup>th</sup> century character. Most of the buildings are 1-2 story brick structures with simple detailing. Particularly noteworthy examples are the *Park Pharmacy* building prominently located at the intersection of Laurel and Carroll and the commercial building at 7000 *Carroll Avenue* which exemplifies the Art Deco period with its zigzag motif cornice and polygonal light fixtures (p. 287). The *Sovran Bank* building at Carroll and Willow (originally the Suburban Trust) is a distinguished example of Beaux Arts design. The charming Tudor Revival character of the building at 7060 Carroll Avenue, historically known as the *Glickman Service Station*, is a familiar neighborhood landmark still in use servicing cars.

Though the train no longer stops there, the town's close relationship with mass transportation continues. The Metro enables residents to continue the tradition, started with the railroad and extended with the streetcars, of living in the suburbs and commuting to the District using mass transit. Two sections of the Montgomery County portion of Takoma Park have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Takoma Park Historic District since 1976.

#### CAPITOL VIEW PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT (1887)

31/7

Capitol View Park is a railroad community begun in 1887 when Mary and Oliver Harr purchased and subdivided land along the B&O's Metropolitan Branch between Forest Glen and Kensington. The community's name came from the view of the Capitol dome afforded by the upper stories of some of the early houses. Because of the growth of trees in intervening years, this view is no longer possible. Capitol View Park, however, continues to retain the scenic, rural setting which attracted its first inhabitants from Washington. Narrow, country lanes wind between large lots, the average of which is 12,000 square feet. Farmer Thomas Brown built a house in the post-Civil War era, before the railroad bisected his farm. Set back on a long curving driveway, Brown's dwelling still stands, known as the *Case House*, at 9834 Capitol View Avenue.

Capitol View Park is a picturesque blend of many architectural styles dating from the 1890s to the 1980s. The community represents the architectural history of Montgomery County over the last century. The first houses built in Capitol View Park were designed in the Queen Anne style, characterized by their picturesque rooflines, large scale, numerous porches, and variety of building materials, including clapboard and fishscale shingles. Notable Queen Anne-style houses, built in the 1880s and 1890s, are found on Capitol View Avenue, Meredith Avenue, Lee Street, and Menlo Avenue. Residents built Colonial Revival style dwellings beginning in the 1890s. These dwellings feature classical details including cornices with entablatures, heavy window molding, and large round porch columns. Frederick Pratt built the impressive stone and shingle *Pratt House*, 10012 Capitol View Avenue, in 1895.

Capitol View Park includes a small commercial district near the site of the railroad station. The building known as *The Castle*, 10 Post Office Road, began as a general store and post office in 1883. National Park Seminary's headmaster John Cassidy enlarged the structure and his successor James Ament transformed the business into an early sort of shopping center. Several small stores, post office, and apartments were united in a castle theme created by granite crenellations and turrets. Nearby, William Fowler operated a grocery store by 1925. The one-story *Fowler's Store* still stands, known today as Forest Glen Country Store.

By the turn of the twentieth century, smaller-scale houses were becoming popular. Designed to harmonize with natural settings, these structures have a horizontal emphasis and were painted in natural tones. This group includes Bungalows and Craftsman-style houses built from 1900 into the 1920s. Early examples are found on Stoneybrook Drive, Meredith Avenue, and Capitol View Avenue.

The pace of growth in Capitol View Park continued at a constant rate until the 1940s when a construction boom added nearly 50 houses to the community. Since then, houses have been added at a more leisurely rate, continuing the pattern of diversity that characterizes Capitol View Park.



10201 Meredith Avenue

M-NCPPC, 1986



*The Castle* (1883; 1920's)

M-NCPPC, 1974



Robert Rivers, M-NCPPC, 1991

St. John's Academy (1874),  
2404 Forest Glen Road



M-NCPPC file

St. John's Church (1894) Historic view  
2411 Holman Avenue



Robert Rivers, M-NCPPC, 1991

## FOREST GLEN HISTORIC DISTRICT (1887)

31/8

Forest Glen Historic District is historically closely tied with **National Park Seminary** and **Capitol View Park Historic Districts**. The subdivisions of Capitol View Park and Forest Glen were both established in 1887. The same year, the Forest Glen Investment Company built a resort hotel known as the Forest Glen Inn. The hotel later became the centerpiece of a finishing school known as National Park Seminary.

A promotional brochure for the 166-acre Forest Glen subdivision hailed the “*healthy, well located, and easily accessible suburban village, and in addition, a commodious summer hotel, which should be especially adapted to the wants of the very large class of officials and business men who find it necessary or pleasant to remain near Washington during the summer months.*” The brochure advertised construction of beautiful houses, noting the expectation that more would soon be built. While the Forest Glen Inn proved a financial disaster and was sold in 1894, the area, however, continued to grow as a residential community. Developers organized a streetcar line, forming the Washington, Woodside, and Forest Glen Railway, to extend service from Silver Spring through Forest Glen, ending at National Park Seminary (see map p.42). The trolley line operated from 1897 until 1927.

The center of the Forest Glen is a block containing *St. John's Church and Cemetery*. The site is significant to the history of the Catholic Church in the United States for it was here that John Carroll opened the first secular church in the colonies. The history of the church extends back to c1776-86 when John Carroll built a small chapel for the benefit of

the local Catholics. The Catholic community had grown since Carroll first opened a place of worship in his mother's Forest Glen residence, c1774. A replica of the *Carroll Chapel*, built in 1934, stands on the site.

*St. John's Church* is a Gothic Revival church constructed of red Seneca sandstone in 1894. The substantial church has stone buttresses that flank stained glass windows on the side elevations, and a three-story tower with belfry marking the front entrance. E. Francis Baldwin designed the church. Baldwin is best known as the architect for the B&O Railroad and designer of Montgomery County's train stations, yet

he worked for the Catholic Church extensively in the Washington area and in Baltimore. Since the growing St. John's congregation moved to a Georgia Avenue site, the church has served the Polish Catholic community. The cemetery, with gravestones dating to the 1790s, contains the remains of members of the Carroll family and many other early residents.

Surrounding the village green, resident developers and private individuals built picturesque Queen Anne and Stick Style dwellings in the 1890s. The *Everett House* (1891), at 2411 Holman Avenue, is one of the most exuberant examples of Stick Style architecture in the county. The president of the Forest Glen Investment Company built the *Joseph Hertford House* (1891), a high-style Queen Anne house with a three-story tower designed to offer commanding views of the countryside. The Forest Glen Post Office and Store were located near the train station, technically part of the Capitol View Park subdivision (see p. 289).

The modest structure at 2404 Forest Glen Road was *St. John's Academy*, a Catholic school for girls, built in 1874. After 1883, the structure served as a rectory until *St. John's Rectory* (1899) was built at 1000 Rosensteel Avenue. Rev. Charles Rosensteel, first resident pastor of St. John's since John Carroll, built the rectory and directed construction of St. John's Church.



*Hertford House* (1891)

M-NCPPC, 1985

NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
(1887, 1894) **NR**

Vicinity of Linden Lane and  
Woodstock Avenue

The wooded architectural fantasyland known as National Park Seminary was a finishing school for young women established in 1894. The site began as a speculative real estate development intended to capitalize on proximity to the railroad. An ornate Stick Style hotel, the *Forest Inn* (1887), was the centerpiece of the resort, built with wraparound porches, towers, and applied stickwork detailing. When the hotel proved unsuccessful, John and Vesta Cassedy purchased the site, converting the inn into a boarding school. National Park Seminary became one of the most popular and exclusive finishing schools in the Washington area.

36/1



*The Main, originally the Forest Inn*  
north elevation; 1986 photo.

M-NCPPC, 1986



M-NCPPC, 1986credit

Gymnasium



M-NCPPC, 1986credit

Swiss Chalet, south elevation



M-NCPPC, 1986

The Villa, north &amp; east elevations

Young women from wealthy families were groomed to fulfill their roles as society matrons. A basic principle in the National Park Seminary program was the importance of understanding foreign and domestic culture. Underscoring this philosophy was the architecture and interior design on campus, inspired by the grand, international architecture of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Between 1894 and 1907, the Cassedys constructed a score of fanciful buildings. Sorority meetings were held in the *English Garden Castle*, *Swiss Chalet*, *American Bungalow*, *Colonial House*, *Spanish Mission*, *Dutch Windmill*, and *Japanese Pagoda*. Students resided in the *Italian Villa* and the *Shingle Style Senior House*. They took physical education classes in the *Classical Revival Gymnasium* and studied in the *Shingle Style Miller Library*.

Beginning in 1916, NPS President Dr. James Ament instituted his own building campaign, expanding campus buildings, constructing an elaborate network of covered walkways and bridges, and installing classical garden sculptures. Ament designed the last building constructed on campus—the awe-inspiring *Ballroom* (1927), which, when constructed, was the tallest building in Montgomery County.

During World War II, the U.S. Army acquired the site for a convalescent center for soldiers who spent an average of 20 days in the bucolic setting. A Baltimore reporter described the transformation of the site: A “one-time finishing school for ritzy sweet young things becomes the healer of the sick and maimed, giving the boys in khaki a luxurious but none the less home-like atmosphere to smooth the comeback trail. There’s no suggestion of the hospital about it—and for that the men are grateful.”

After the Army, in the 1970s, relocated its medical facility to the main Walter Reed campus in Washington, D.C., the buildings that comprise this historic district were used for administration and then abandoned. Many have deteriorated and others have been lost to fire and vandalism. One of the best loved structures was the *Odeon Theatre*, destroyed by fire in 1993. Stabilizing efforts and compatible reuse options are a high priority for this outstanding and important resource. In January 2000 the Army announced plans to sell the property through the General Services Administration.



National Park Seminary catalog, 1934

The Ballroom; 1934 photo





Frank Chapman, photographer. R. P. Humpheys collection, Montgomery County Historical Society

## KENSINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT (1890) NR

31/6

The Kensington Historic District is a well-preserved, turn-of-the-century garden suburb with Victorian era residences, curvilinear streets, and a vital commercial district. The community has its origins in a railroad stop known as Knowles Station, named after the major land holding family in the area. Beginning in 1890, Washington developer Brainard Warner purchased and subdivided property along the Metropolitan Branch, transforming the community from a small passenger stop to a park-like suburban community. He named his subdivision Kensington Park, after a London suburb, and established a library, town hall, and Presbyterian church. Under Warner's persuasion, the Knowles Station depot and post office eventually changed to the Kensington moniker.

Noted Baltimore architect E. Francis Baldwin designed the *Kensington Railroad Station* in 1891. The station is similar in design to Baldwin's Germantown and Dickerson stations. A polygonal ticket window bay faces the tracks. The east end, now enclosed, originally served as an outdoor waiting area.

Warner founded a library for Kensington residents, donating the land and constructing the building. *Noyes Library* is named for Crosby Noyes, editor and publisher of the *Washington Evening Star*, who assembled its book collection. With its opening in 1893, Noyes Library became a social and educational hub of Kensington. Today, Noyes is the only children's library of the Montgomery County Public Libraries.



M-NCPPC, 1999

Kensington, West Baltimore Street;  
1902 photo

M-NCPPC

10234 Carroll Place

Below: Warner House, 10231 Carroll Place

Below left: Howard Avenue, Kensington



M-NCPPC, 1992



Kensington Historical Society

Noyes Library (1893)

Inviting friends to join him in the country, away from the heat and congestion of Washington, Warner established his own summer residence on a large, circular parcel of land at the heart of the community. The *Warner House*, also historically known as Hadley Hall, is sited at the southern end of the historic district, at 10231 Carroll Place. The substantial structure is now the Carroll Manor Nursing Home. Kensington residences are designed in a variety of architectural styles popular during the Victorian period, including Queen Anne, Shingle, and Colonial Revival. These houses, built in the late 1800s and early 1900s, are clustered around the railroad station.

Residents of the growing community incorporated the Town of Kensington in 1894, with its own governing body. The suburb's appeal strengthened when Warner and others organized a trolley line along Kensington Parkway to Chevy Chase, to connect with the Capital

Traction Line to Washington. Supplementing train service, the streetcar, operating from 1895-1933, made Kensington even more accessible in the pre-automobile era.

Kensington Armory (1927)



M-NCPPC, 1984

The National Guard built the *Kensington Armory* in 1927. The Armory is one of the few remaining unaltered National Guard Armories of which several were built throughout the state. With its castellated parapets and drill-hall section buttresses, the fortress-like structure remains today a Kensington landmark, today in use as the Kensington Town Hall and Community Center.



Frank Chapman, photographer  
R. P. Humphreys collection,  
Montgomery County Historical Society

Kensington B & O Railroad Station (1891);  
photo 1901



Frank Chapman, photographer, R. P. Humphreys collection,  
Montgomery County Historical Society

Right: Kensington; 1902 photo

## INDIVIDUAL SITES

MILTON (*Early 1800s; 1897; 1930*)  
15512 White Willow Lane

A stone smokehouse is the only standing structure left of the Rock Creek farm known as Milton. Joseph Elgar established the farm in the late 1700s and operated a mill nearby. The Robertson-Muncaster family, who resided here from at least 1814 until 1928, were agricultural leaders in the county. Milton remained one of the last operating farms in the area, still operating in the 1970s. In 1897, John Muncaster engaged Thomas C. Groomes to design a new hipped roof residence, replacing the original 18<sup>th</sup> century house. The house, which had been expanded in 1930, was destroyed by fire in 1986. Remnants of the Muncaster Mill are evident near Meadowside Lane. The substantial stone smokehouse was restored in 1987.

27/2



Karen Wood, 2000

Milton (*Early 1800s; 1897; 1930*) 27/2

BEALL CEMETERY (*1831-95*)  
Between 14121 & 14125 Beechview Lane

This mid-19<sup>th</sup> century family cemetery includes the burial sites of prominent early settlers of this part of Montgomery County. The largest stone is inscribed with the name of Daniel Beall (1748-1835), his wife Nancy and daughter Eliza. The Bealls were the first family to settle in the Georgia Avenue-Bel Pre Road area. Daniel, grandson of "Robert the Scotsman," owned 500 acres at the time of his death. The small 40' by 90' site, surrounded by mature spruce trees, contains seven stones marking the remains of 13 family members. The earliest burial is 1831, the last 1895, with the majority dating from the third quarter of the 1800s. Beall family members continue to own and care for the cemetery.

27/15



Lois Snyderman, M-NCPPC, 1991

Beall Cemetery (*1831-95*) 27/15

ACORN PARK AND THE SILVER SPRING (*c Mid 1800s*)  
Newell St. & Blair Mill Rd. & Rt. 410

This tiny urban park is the site of the original spring that gave name to the town of Silver Spring. According to tradition, Francis Preston Blair discovered in 1840 the spring that once bubbled up through shiny mica sand. Blair was a powerful newspaper publisher and a friend of President Andrew Jackson. Upon discovering the delightful spring, Blair became so enamored by the beauty of the area that he and his wife Eliza established, in 1842, a 300-acre summer estate here that he called *Silver Spring*. The residence, located on Eastern Avenue, was demolished in 1955. His winter house, Blair House, is now the President's official guest house in Washington, D.C.

36/5



K. Whitney, Traceries, M-NCPPC, 1990

Acorn Park & The Silver Spring  
(*c Mid 1800s*) 36/5

Blair built the Acorn gazebo on his Silver Spring estate. It is a good example of rustic garden structures and furniture popular in the mid 1800s. The acorn motif is said to have had sentimental meaning for the Blairs. According to tradition, Francis proposed to Eliza under an oak tree.

The gazebo, moved from elsewhere on the estate to its present site in 1955, is owned by M-NCPPC. A public-private partnership forged in 1994 led to the revitalization of Acorn Park and adjacent murals depicting scenes from Silver Spring's history by artist Mame Cohalan.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1990

Jesup Blair House (1850); 1990 photo 36/6

JESUP BLAIR HOUSE (1850) 36/6  
900 Jesup Blair Drive

Originally known as The Moorings, the Blair family built this distinguished residence about 1850 as a summer retreat. The square, two-story frame house incorporates elements of Federal and Greek Revival styling. The design of the house has an unusual level of sophistication for the area. High style features include wooden corner quoins, louvered cupola, and paneled window openings. A pronounced door cornice with wide frieze rests on slender pilasters. For many years, the residence was home to Mary J. Blair, daughter-in-law of Francis Preston Blair, whose

Silver Spring estate, located on the opposite side of Georgia Avenue, was namesake to the community. Mrs. Blair maintained a Washington residence in addition to this summer residence. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, brother-in-law of Mary Blair, resided at The Moorings in the 1860s. The property remained in the Blair family until 1937 when Violet Blair Janin, grandchild of Francis Preston Blair, dedicated the property to the State of Maryland as a memorial to her brother, Jesup Blair.



Clare Lise Caviochi, M-NCPPC, 2001

Douglas House (Mid-1800s) 37/3-3

DOUGLAS HOUSE (Mid-1800s) 37/3-3  
18 Sherman Avenue

General Samuel Sprigg Carroll (1832-1893), a Union Civil War General, retired to Carroll Manor in 1869 where he lived the rest of his life. The manor house, located on what is now Manor Circle, was demolished in the 1950s. Built on the Carroll Manor property, the Douglas House, dating from the mid-1800s, is one of only a handful of houses within a two-block radius that predate B.F. Gilbert's earliest subdivision in Takoma Park. After Carroll's death, his daughter, Katherine C. Beale subdivided 96 acres and incorporated them into Takoma Park, naming it the General S.S. Carroll Addition. Beale selected street names representing Civil War figures, including Sherman, Lee, Grant, and Lincoln, in remembrance of her father's career.

The Douglas House is a good example of Greek Revival architecture, a style not common in Montgomery County. Important architectural features of the two-story, eaves-front residence include a boxed cornice featuring a frieze with incised brackets and returns on both gable ends. Beneath the present asbestos siding are the original narrow clapboards. Though the windows have been replaced, they retain their original wooden surrounds (though most are covered with aluminum siding) with projecting cornices. Patterned tin siding in pediment areas was probably added in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. A corbelled interior chimney is located on the southeast side of the house.

CONDUCT HOUSE (c1852-65)  
9315 Greyrock Road

36/34

Jane Causin and Dr. Henry F. Conduct established their residence on a 57-acre property conveniently located on the Ashton-Colesville Turnpike at Sligo Creek. The house represents one of the few remaining pre-Civil War era properties in the Silver Spring area. Gothic Revival influence may be seen in the center cross gable roof and pointed arch window. Henry Ford Conduct (1804-1893), a New Jersey native, graduated from Princeton University, received a medical degree from Columbia University (1830), and established his practice in Washington, D.C. In 1832, he married Jane Adelaide Causin, daughter of his partner, Nathaniel P. Causin. Upon his death, Conduct was memorialized for his successful medical practice, his spirit of friendship, and his skill as a classical scholar. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the property was known as Grey Rocks, undoubtedly for a still visible local stone outcropping. From 1949-86, the house was the residence of County Council members David and Elizabeth Lee Scull, and State Delegate David L. Scull.



Joyce DeLaurentis, MNCPPC, 1998

Conduct House (c1852-65) 36/34

JOHN AND ELL CHAMPAYNE HOUSE (c1856-65)  
14201 Layhill Road

27/12

The three-bay, side gable Champayne House is typical of Montgomery County houses dating from the mid-1900s. The residence was at the center of the crossroads community of Layhill, today dominated by a shopping center. When John and Ell Champayne bought the 114-acre property in 1856, neighbor George Bonifant described it as *“one of the roughest places in our district, there was no improvements on it, it was mostly covered with pine.”* Over the next few years, John cleared the land, and built a dwelling, stable, corncrib and other necessary outbuildings. Ell’s family, the Bealls, furnished most of the lumber for the outbuildings and fencing. John also built a blacksmith shop that became the center of the developing Layhill community. By the time of Ell’s death in 1874, Bonifant stated that *“the land generally and everything else about it has been improved as much as anyplace in the neighborhood comparatively, during the time Champayne lived on it.”* The Champayne House has a central second-story window with sidelights echoing the sidelights of the front door. The box cornice has gable returns. The two-story frame house had eight rooms with an attic and a back building, as described in a trustee sale of 1880. Ell Beall Champayne is buried in the **Beall Cemetery** on Beechview Lane (see p. 296).



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1974

John and Ell Champayne House 27/12  
(c1856-65)

RIGGS-THOMPSON HOUSE (c1858; 1866)  
711 Pershing Drive

36/8

George Washington Riggs was the founder of what became Riggs National Bank and one of Washington, D.C.'s wealthiest and most influential citizens. He and his wife Janet Shedden established a 140-acre country estate in Silver Spring about 1858. Their brick Second Empire style residence forms the central core of the present structure. George and Janet Riggs' previous summer estate had been a Gothic Revival cottage they built in 1842. That residence still stands and is known as the Anderson Cottage, at the U.S. Soldier's and Airmen's Home. At the height of the Civil War, when soldiers were torching and plundering Silver Spring houses, the Riggs' sold their property and moved to safer territory in Green Hill, Prince George's County. William H. Thompson, locally prominent businessman and social



National Photo Company, Jack Hewitt collection

Riggs-Thompson House  
(c1858; 1866); photo 1924-31

36/8

leader, expanded the house about 1866, creating an Italianate-style estate. A contemporary account described the home of Thompson and his wife, Helen Nourse as "an elegant residence attractively located in the center of...choice land...and containing fine forests, beautiful drives and lawns." Under the tremendous demand for houses in the early 20th century, the large estate was developed, in 1924 and 1931, into residential subdivisions. Since 1933, the Riggs-Thompson House on its remaining property served educational purposes, as the long-time Holy Names Academy and Convent, and more recently, the Chelsea School.



M-NCPPC

A. J. Cashell Farmhouse (1868)

27/6

A. J. CASHELL FARMHOUSE (1868)  
15308 Morningmist Lane

27/6

Farmer and blacksmith, Andrew J. Cashell built this three-bay house about 1868. Andrew inherited the land from his father who had died four years earlier. Andrew was a trustee of the Layhill Methodist Episcopal Church. The well-preserved house has a boxed cornice with patterned dentils and gable returns. A one-story rear kitchen ell was expanded in the 1930s with a second story and massive exterior brick chimney. A small wash house, which may be a log structure, has a projecting front gable and rear brick chimney.

CENTER AND ANNIE LAWRENCE HOUSE (1874)  
2312 Warren Court

36/2-1



Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Center and Annie Lawrence House  
(1874); 1999 photo

36/2-1

This Italian-villa style house was built by Major Center and Annie E. Lawrence in 1874 on a two-acre parcel of land located near the Linden Railroad Station. It was one of the first houses constructed as part of the Linden subdivision. The Lawrence House has its original beaded tongue-and-groove exterior siding and three-story tower. A cupola has been reconstructed with the aid of historic photographs. Outbuildings supporting the Lawrence estate once included a barn, greenhouse, and a pavilion. A brick milk house near the kitchen wing of the main house is still standing.

DAVIS-WARNER HOUSE (*Late 1800s*)  
8114 Carroll Avenue

37-18

The Davis-Warner House is an excellent example of Stick Style architecture. The substantial residence features characteristic applied surface stickwork with diagonal cross bracing, decorative gable trusses and wrap-around porch with oversize brackets and pierced balustrade. Local examples of Stick Style architecture date from 1885-91. By 1865, John B. Davis operated a store at the crossroads of Carroll Avenue and University Boulevard and lived nearby. From 1878 until 1913 Samuel R. and Fanny Priest owned the 120-acre property. From 1940, the residence was the primary structure of the Cynthia Warner School, a private elementary and secondary school. To make way for a new church at 8116 Carroll Avenue, the residence was moved downhill to its present site.



Davis-Warner House (*Late 1800s*) 37-18

M-NCPPC, 1999

ROCK SPRING (1879)  
15021 Rocking Spring Drive

27/1

Situated on a hill, adjacent to Rock Creek Park, this large Gothic Revival influenced house was the home of Roger Brooke Farquhar, a successful dairyman and civic leader who was Director of the Savings Institution of Sandy Spring for 50 years. Historian Roger B. Farquhar, Jr., son of the builder and inheritor of his father's 11-volume diary, stated that the 14-room house was built in 1879 for \$4,913.33. The house "*was looked upon as an extravagance with its large rooms, water supply, modern bath (one of the first in the county with modern plumbing), and five fireplaces.*" The house was designed by Rockville architect Thomas Groomes. The residence retains original bargeboard, slate roof, louvered shutters, and 2/2 sash windows, though a concrete deck replaces the original wrap-around porch. A double-leaf front door on the main (east) façade opens into a stair hall. A curving three-story stair is adorned with brackets and a carved newel post. A graceful arch divides the stair hall from a vestibule. A large 2½-story carriage house/garage (36' x 36') has random-width split siding on sides and German siding on the front façade.



Rock Spring (1879) 27/1

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2001

LAYHILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH (1886)  
14500 Layhill Road

27/10

The church now known as Oak Chapel United Methodist Church was originally the Layhill Methodist Episcopal Church South. The congregation formed when the Layhill church divided over the issue of slavery and pro-slavery members formed a new church. Reflecting the unification of the Methodist church, the church was renamed in 1948. The modest front gabled building reflects the simplicity of late 19<sup>th</sup> century rural church architecture. Located on a knoll surrounded by mature oak trees, it is visually prominent on a bend in Layhill Road. The surviving church was one of a cluster of community buildings. The Lay Hill Academy (1837-1957) stood directly north, and the log Lay Hill Community Hall was across the street. The cemetery east of the church contains markers from 1873. The church has vinyl siding, and rear additions of 1940 and 1970. Replacement windows are substitutes for originals damaged in a 1979 fire.



Layhill Methodist Episcopal  
Church South (1886) 27/10

Lois Snyderman, M-NCPPC, 1991



Joyce DeLaurentis, MNCPPC, 1998

Wilbur House (c1887); 1998 photo 36/10

WILBUR HOUSE (c1887)  
1102 Edgevale Drive

36/10

Eliza Stone Condict Wilbur built this Second Empire style house on the property of her childhood home, the **Condict House** (see related property). In 1883, Eliza married Jeremiah B. Wilbur and, in 1887, received the 28.5-acre property, half the estate of her father, Dr. Henry Condict. The Wilburs lived at this house, which they called Sunnyside, until their deaths in 1912 and 1914. Notable features of this outstanding residence include slate fishscale shingles, floor length windows, chamfered porch posts, and double front door with pedimented transom. The house today is located on a double lot in a section of Woodside Park.



M-NCPPC, 1987

Rock Creek Bridge (1896) 31/5-1

ROCK CREEK RAILROAD BRIDGE (1896)  
Beach Drive, north of Knowles Avenue

31/5-1

This single-arch stone bridge represents an overhaul of the Metropolitan Branch in the 1890s made in response to suburban growth and increased freight and passenger rail traffic. The railroad originally crossed Rock Creek on a four-span Bollman truss viaduct that measured 450 feet long and 70 feet high. Heavier trains and increased traffic made the bridge obsolete. Rock Creek Bridge now spans Beach Drive and the Rock Creek Hiker-Biker Trail.



M-NCPPC, 1991

Aspin Hill Pet Cemetery (1922) 27/17

ASPIN HILL PET CEMETERY (1922)  
13630 Georgia Avenue

27/17

The Aspin Hill Pet Cemetery is one of the largest and earliest pet cemeteries in the country. Richard and Bertha Birney, breeders of Boston terriers, Scotties, and schnauzers, established a boarding kennel here in 1921. The business included care of health care facilities, described in the 1930s as “the only authorized animal hospital south of New York”; and a four-acre pet cemetery. Cemetery records, dating back to 1922, document more than 50,000 animal burials. Notable pets buried in the cemetery include seven dogs that belonged to J. Edgar Hoover; Jiggs, from the *Our Gang* movie series; and Rags, mascot of the First Division in World War I “who risked life and limb in the Meuse-Argonne when he crossed enemy lines to deliver a note to Allied Forces.” President Lyndon

Johnson’s dogs were cremated at Aspin Hill and the remains sent to Texas. The site includes a wide variety of gravestones, animal sculptures, and mature landscaping. Also on site are a frame chapel, a gable-roof kennel with decorative brickwork, and a 1930s brick bungalow. The Birneys named their residence and business after a similar kennel in England



named Aspin Hill (in contrast to the local neighborhood of Aspen Hill). Renaming the site Aspin Hill Memorial Park, the organization known as People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) maintains and operates the cemetery. The site is used for education and animal care.

SILVER SPRING ARMORY (1927)  
925 Wayne Avenue

36/14

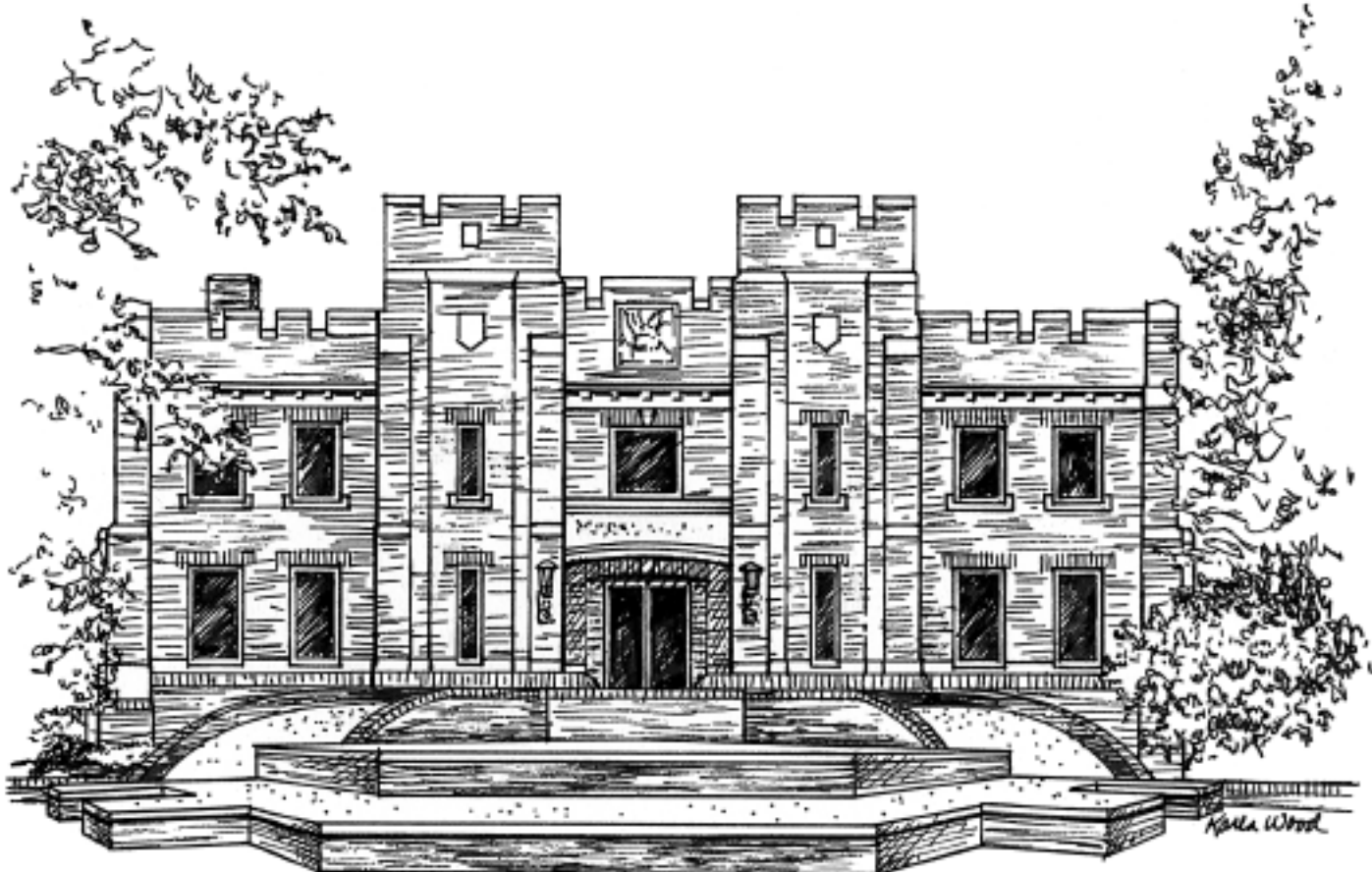
The dedication of the Silver Spring Armory in 1927 was a key event in the town's development. Designed by state architect Robert L. Harris, the castle-like brick building was an imposing new landmark in a quickly growing town. The armory was the second armory built in the early 1900s. In that era, the National Guard became a state-based reserve force of volunteers for the U.S. Army, rather than the series of stand-alone state militias that had existed since the 1700s. Silver Spring's Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Maryland Infantry was established by founders of 20<sup>th</sup> century Silver Spring E. Brooke Lee and Frank L. Hewitt. The first National Guard Armory in Silver Spring was built at the corner of Georgia Avenue and Silver Spring in 1914. It was redesigned as a Colonial Revival fire station in 1927 when the new armory was built. The 1927 Armory became a significant social and recreational center in the 1930s and 1940s, the scene of political fundraisers, exhibitions, and weekend roller-skating sessions. In 1974, the Armory closed and was renovated, expanded, and reopened, in 1980, as a community center. To make way for the Silver Spring Revitalization Plan, the Armory was demolished in 1998.



Lois Snyderman, M-NCPPC, 1991

Aspin Hill Pet Cemetery (1922) 27/17

Silver Spring Armory (1927) 36/14



Karen Wood, 2000



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1975

Jenkins Broadcasting Station (1929) 31/10

JENKINS BROADCASTING STATION (1929)  
10717 Georgia Avenue

31/10

This unassuming cottage was the center of operations for television pioneer Charles Francis Jenkins. From his television studio in this house, Jenkins directed teleplays enacted by his own staff and neighborhood children. Home viewers watched his soundless radiomovies with radio conversion kits invented by Jenkins and sold for \$7.50. In 1928, Jenkins received one of the first licenses in the country for simultaneous broadcasting. He set up a studio at 10717 Georgia Avenue and erected two 100-foot steel transmitting towers. A Quaker from Dayton, Ohio, Jenkins became a prolific and successful inventor. He held over 300 patents, including an 1893 patent for a movie projector prototype. The Jenkins Station broadcasted radiomovies from 1929 until 1932, two years before Jenkins' death. His Radio Movie Broadcast Station provided one of the earliest regularly scheduled television services in the country.

MEADOWBROOK STABLES (1934)  
8250 Meadowbrook Lane, Rock Creek Park

36/3

When it opened in 1934, Meadowbrook Stables was hailed as one of the finest saddle clubs in the East. The facility, which hosted local, national, and international horse shows and festivities, was built in response to the popularity of these events in an era when Montgomery County was fostering a country-club image. The large Colonial Revival horse barn is notable for the quality of its design and construction. The facility also includes a blacksmith shop and outdoor riding ring, which, together with the barn, are part of publicly owned parkland. The stables have also been known as Rock Creek Stables.

Meadowbrook Stables (1934) 36/3



Clare Lise Cavitch, MNCPPC, 1998

FALKLAND APARTMENTS CUPOLA BUILDING (1936)  
8305 16th Street

36/12

The Falkland Apartments were a prototype garden apartment complex in the county which marked the advent of several trends in architecture and planning: large-scale community design and building, multiple-dwelling unit developments, rental housing, and environmental architecture with unified site planning carefully fitted to the terrain. Built between 1936 and 1938, Falkland embodies the improved rental housing design and site layout that the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) developed and encouraged early in the 1930s, following the Great Depression. As such, it represents an advance for the County in housing design, a significant step in the sequence that began with the English Garden Cities, and which included Radburn, New Jersey (1929), and Pittsburgh's Chatham Village (1932-6). One of the first three projects insured by the FHA, Falkland initiated the suburban garden-apartment vogue that popularized and made acceptable this affordable housing type.

The 480-unit, Colonial Revival style Falkland complex well illustrates the garden apartment ideal with its large landscaped site, low two- or three-story construction, grouped parking and garages, common open spaces, and rental tenures among young adults and the elderly. Its architect, Louis Justement, was widely recognized in the housing field for a new form of social architecture. A moving spirit in the Washington Building Congress, Justement contributed to the broader interpretation of the architect's role, and extended his influence through his writings. He pioneered the emerging field of environmental architecture. In Falkland's design, Justement retained existing trees and a Y-shaped stream valley that, in his words, "provide privacy as well as agreeable surroundings." The architectural centerpiece of the complex is the main entrance known as the Cupola Building. Located at the corner of 16<sup>th</sup> Street and East-West Highway, the Cupola Building features a copper-roofed turret with spire.



Falkland Apartments Cupola Building 36/12  
(1936)

K. Whitney, Traceries, M-NCPPC, 1990

SILVER SPRING POST OFFICE (1936-7) 36/11  
8412 Georgia Avenue

The Works Progress Administration built the Silver Spring Post Office in 1936-7. Located in the heart of the Georgia Avenue commercial district, the post office represents the strong influence of the American Renaissance and revived classicism on Depression-era architecture. The post office is contemporaneous with the similarly traditionally styled **Falkland Apartments**, built in part with Federal funds, and barely predates the modernistic Art Deco buildings that have come to characterize Silver Spring, including the **Silver**



Lake County (IL) Discovery Museum,  
Curt Teich Postcard Archives, 6BH955



Silver Spring Post Office (1936-7); 36/11  
Historic postcard

**Theatre and Shopping Center.** The U.S. Postal Service vacated the Georgia Avenue building in 1981. The mural from the post office, titled “The Old Tavern” by Russian artist Nicolai Cikovsky, was installed at the Silver Spring Public Library in 1997.

The history of the Silver Spring Post Office is tied closely with community history and the U.S. Postal Service. Gist Blair applied to the federal government for a Silver Spring post office and was sworn in as Silver Spring’s first postmaster, in 1899, a post in which he served until 1906. The post office was located near the train station. Blair’s father was Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General under President Lincoln, from 1861-4. Grandfather Francis Preston Blair, who established the original *Silver Spring* estate, was the first to successfully petition for a Silver Spring post office (it closed after only two years of operation). The Georgia Avenue post office was built on the site of the postmaster’s residence.

SILVER THEATRE AND SHOPPING CENTER (1937-8)  
SE Corner of Georgia & Colesville

36/7-3

The Silver Theatre and Shopping Center complex, which opened in 1938, is a rare example of an early planned neighborhood shopping center with parking integrated into the complex. The complex was planned to include all the retail uses required by residents of the surrounding neighborhoods, and to accommodate 50,000 patrons. The Silver Theatre had a seating capacity of 1,100. The complex was one of the first in the region to recognize the importance of and to design for the automobile: parking areas were provided at both the front of the complex and at the rear with a connecting underpass for both cars and pedestrians. Many of the stores had double entrances and could be entered from the front or the rear parking areas. The complex originally included a gas station island, no longer standing.

Architecturally, it reflects a fine example of streamlined Moderne styling with Art Deco detailing, designed by John Ebersson, a national theater architect who also designed the Bethesda Theatre (1938). Ebersson rejected earlier and more traditional commercial designs in favor of a thoroughly modern style—streamlined Moderne with Art Deco detailing. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century streamlining was symbolic of the dynamic industrial and

Silver Theatre and Shopping Center 36/7-3  
(1937-8); 1938 photo



The Mitchell Wolfson, Jr. Collection, The Wolfsonian-Florida  
International University, Miami Beach, Florida

technological advances of the period, and was characterized by sleek mechanical curves and allusions to machines, such as trains and ships. The Silver Theatre, in particular, makes reference to nautical design themes. The Silver Theatre and Shopping Center was built at a time when Montgomery County was experiencing unprecedented growth. The complex was built in response to this development trend and vividly symbolizes the forces that changed and shaped 20<sup>th</sup> century Montgomery County.

WTOP TRANSMITTER BUILDING (1939-40)  
2021 or 2115 University Blvd.

31/12

Marking a new era in communication technology of Montgomery County, the WTOP Transmitter Building is a rare and bold example of International Style of architecture. Washington architect E. Burton Corning designed the facility in 1939 and it was completed early in 1940. The transmitter, historically known as WJSV, has a cutting-edge design with a distinctive sculptural quality, lack of ornamentation, and stark simplicity that are hallmarks of the International Style that was virtually unknown in Montgomery County. Influence of the Art Moderne, popular in this era, is evident in curving, streamline surfaces and the use of glass block. *Architectural Record* featured a two-page spread on the WJSV/WTOP Transmitter, in 1941; one year after the radio station began operation.

Technological advances in radio broadcasting demanded an appropriately futuristic architectural expression. When the WJSV began operating in 1927, the radio station had a 50-watt transmitter, and there were 6 million families in the nation with radios. In 1939, WJSV announced plans for a new transmitter to broadcast at 50,000 watts, the maximum power the FCC allowed. The nation's radio families had grown to 27½ million. WJSV was the principal station for the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Washington area's most powerful broadcasting station. The station's call letters were changed in 1943 to WTOP, representing the slogan "The Station at the Top of the Dial." The station continues to be broadcast from this facility, now operated remotely from offices in Northwest Washington.

MONTGOMERY ARMS APARTMENTS (1941)  
8700-8722 Colesville Road

36/7-2

Montgomery Arms Apartments are a fine example of modernistic Art Deco style apartments. The apartments were designed by Washington architect George T. Santmyers, best known for his Art Deco apartment houses. Three apartments—one five-story and the others three-story—are arranged around a landscaped courtyard. The arrangement is designed to foster a sense of community, creating a mini-neighborhood. In its Art Deco design, Montgomery Arms showcases modern materials and tech-



Architectural Record, February 1941

WTOP Transmitter Building 1941 view



Carol Kennedy, MNCPPC, 1989

WTOP Transmitter Building  
(1939-40)

31/12



Clare Lise Cavicchi, 2000

Montgomery Arms Apartments  
(1941)

36/712

niques including glass block panels, zigzag patterned brick, corner windows, and geometric machine-influenced design. The apartments are extremely well preserved down to the original doors with single round windows and hemi-circular handles. The forward-looking design of Montgomery Arms Apartments represent the development of Silver Spring as a major suburban center.



Robin Ziek, MNCPPC, 1997

Silver Spring B & O Railroad Station Complex (1945) 36/15

SILVER SPRING B & O RAILROAD STATION COMPLEX 36/15  
(1945) NR  
8100 Georgia Avenue

The Silver Spring Railroad Station is Montgomery County's only extant 20<sup>th</sup> century train station and was the last substantial station built on the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O line. For the first time, in 1936, the B&O made Silver Spring the only suburban stop for express trains. With greater passenger visibility and hopes for increased ridership, the B&O constructed a modern station in 1945, replacing the 1878 Gothic Revival station on the same site. In this era, Silver Spring became the largest commercial center in Maryland, second only to Baltimore.

The brick Colonial Revival complex is a little altered example of standardized institutionalized design used for railroad stations in the mid-1900s. The main station on the north side of the tracks held the ticket

office, waiting room, and freight storage room. Original features include a slate roof, fan-light dormers and transom, granite sills and keystones, interior terrazzo floor, and tubular chrome chairs. A trackside canopy sheltered waiting passengers. Across the tracks, a smaller, two-story waiting station for south-bound passengers has freight storage on the lower, ground-level. An underground tunnel lined with glazed block connects the two sides of the tracks. The Silver Spring Train Station Complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 2000

TASTEE DINER (1946) 36/13  
8601 Cameron Street

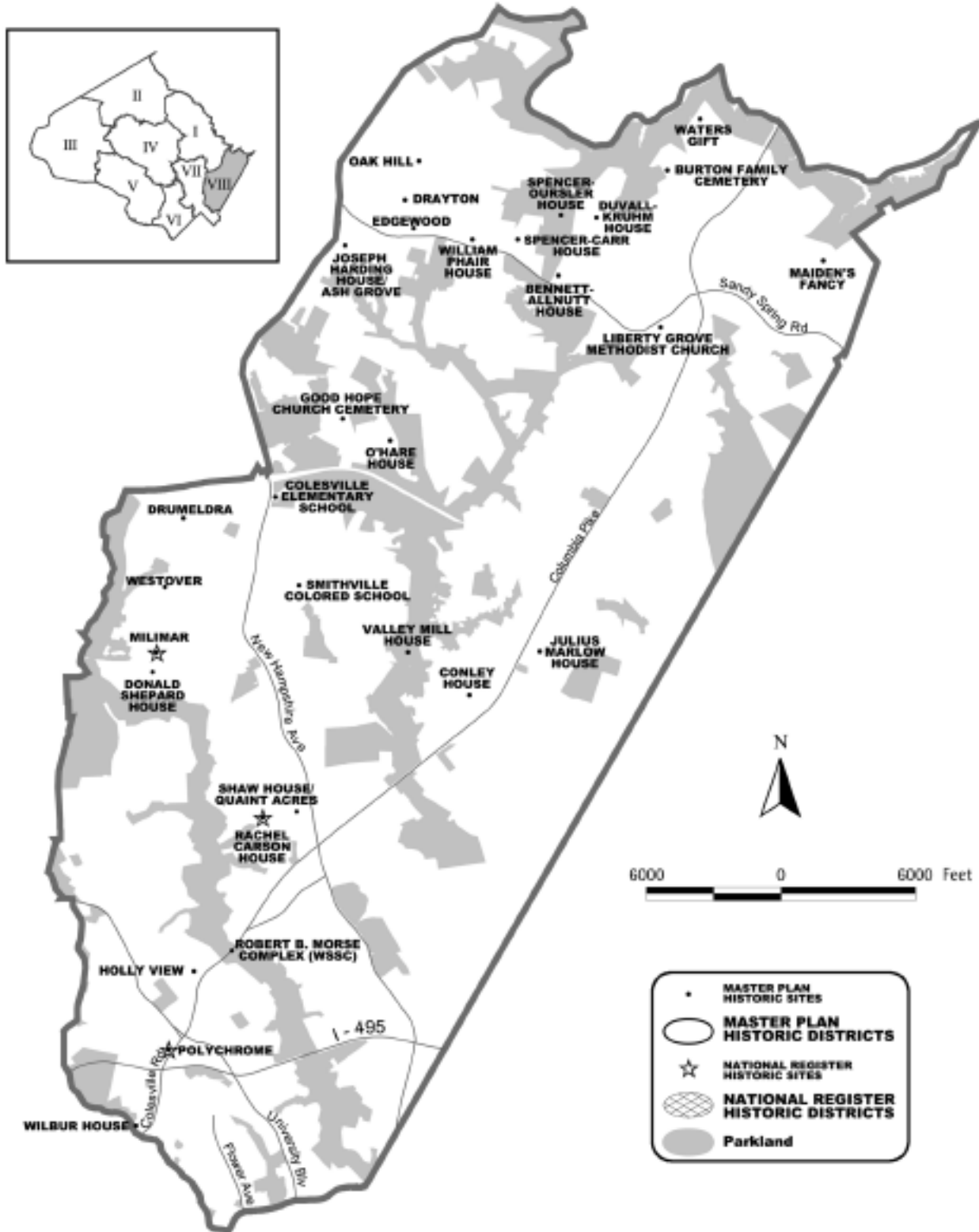


MNCPPC

Tastee Diner (1946) 36/13

The Silver Spring Tastee Diner is an important example of the machine-expressive Art Moderne style and is one of the few historic diners left in the State of Maryland. The structure is a classic example of vernacular commercial architecture based on the form and styling of sleek, modern railroad cars. The exterior surface of porcelain enamel has rounded corners trimmed with curved bands of stainless steel wrapping around the diner's streamline form. A continuous band of ribbon windows flows across the front and sides. Jerry O'Mahoney, Inc. constructed the diner at its Elizabeth, N.J. factory and shipped it to Silver Spring in two sections. In 2000, the diner was moved from its original site at the northwest corner of Georgia and Wayne Avenues to its present location. The Tastee Diner is the only historic diner in the county exhibiting its original railroad car design, and is one of only a dozen pre-1960 diners known to exist in Maryland.

# VIII. EASTERN COUNTY



## VIII. EASTERN COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICTS

### POLYCHROME HISTORIC DISTRICT (1934-5) NR

32/5

9900, 9904 Colesville Road; 9919, 9923, 9925 Sutherland Road

Master craftsman John Joseph Earley (1881-1945) built the five single-family dwellings that comprise the Polychrome Historic District in 1934-5. These unique houses are outstanding examples of the Art Deco style and reflect Earley's artistry and craftsmanship. Earley developed and patented a process whereby conventional wood frames were clad with pre-fabricated mosaic concrete panels. The concrete was stripped to expose brilliantly colored aggregate particles, creating an effect similar to impressionist or pointillist painting. In addition to their striking, richly ornamented appearance, these houses represent a relatively rare example of precast concrete panel construction in single-family housing for the time period. Earley's patented structural system led to widespread use of precast architectural concrete as a major exterior cladding material. The legacy of the Polychrome houses can be seen in thousands of curtain-wall buildings nationwide. In 1996, the historic district was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Polychrome houses are located on contiguous lots with adjoining back yards in a middle class suburban neighborhood in Silver Spring. Polychrome I was the prototype house, designed in collaboration with Washington architect J. R. Kennedy, and completed in 1934. Located on Colesville Road, Polychrome I (shown below) is a one-story dwelling, with a detached garage. Its immediate neighbor Polychrome II, is also one story yet has an attached garage. The houses on Sutherland Road are two stories tall with attached carports.



Constance Terry, MHCPPC, 1993

9919 Sutherland Road

32/5



Constance Terry, MHCPPC, 1993

Polychrome II, 9904 Colesville Road

Polychrome I, 9900 Colesville Road



Constance Terry, MHCPPC, 1993



## INDIVIDUAL SITES

WATERS GIFT (c1750; East wing c1800)  
3600 Dustin Road

15/65

John Waters, patriarch of a prominent local family and early settler in the region, built the original house at Waters Gift in c1750. The structure was a single-room chestnut log cabin with an exterior fieldstone chimney with soapstone fireplace. The east wing (right) was probably built about 1800. A newspaper advertisement in 1897 described the property with a frame dwelling house, corncrib, stable, tenant house, peach trees and a fine variety of cherry trees. The house was sheathed in redwood siding in 1972 when a rear shed addition was built.



Waters Gift (c1750; East wing c1800) 15/65

M-NCPPC, 1986

MILIMAR (c1760) NR  
410 Randolph Road

33/4

A Georgian brick house, Milimar is one of the few extant eighteenth century houses in lower eastern Montgomery County. Henry Lazenby II (born 1721), descendant of an early Maryland family, built the dwelling in 1760, on a 100-acre tract known as *Girl's Gift*. Lazenby served in the militia of Prince George's County (of which Montgomery County was then a part). Milimar was considered a mansion by the standards of its day when many settlers in this frontier area were living in single room log houses. Notable details include brick sawtooth pattern cornice, gauged brick arches above the windows, and quarter-round gable windows with tracery. The brick of the main façade is laid in Flemish bond while other sides are of common bond. In plan, the house is one room deep and has a center passage. As with many early houses, the cooking fireplace is located in a cellar kitchen. Fireplaces on the first and second levels are faced with uncommon soapstone tiles.



Milimar (c1760)

33/4

M-NCPPC, 1986

HOLLY VIEW (By 1783; Early to Mid 1800s)  
130 Kinsman View Circle

32/2

By 1783, Josiah Beane had built a 16' x 12' log house on this property. The overall form of the present structure, with extended roofline and two-story gallery porch, is similar to some of the County's earliest dwellings, including **No Gain** of Chevy Chase and the **Holland Houses** of Brookeville. The construction of this main block, however, may date as late as the 1850s, when proprietor of Burnt Mills, James L. Bond, owned the property. Comptroller of the U.S. Currency, James Meline purchased Holly View in 1881. Colonel Oliver Kinsman, a prominent Civil War veteran, purchased the property in 1886. It remained in his family's ownership for over 100 years.



Holly View  
(By 1783; Early to Mid 1800s)

32/2

M-NCPPC



M-NCPPC, 1986

Julius Marlow House (c1783-1805) 34/8

JULIUS MARLOW HOUSE (c1783-1805)  
2525 Musgrove Road

34/8

This handsome, well-built house is located on land granted to Archibald Edmonston in the early 1700s. Descendant Thomas Edmonston is credited with its construction. With its asymmetrical placement of windows and doors, the dwelling harbors reminders of medieval building traditions, though it has a classically inspired center hall plan. The Edmonston family sold the property in 1850 to Washington Duvall, State Delegate and later State Senator. The farm, one of many Duvall owned during the Civil War era, was probably not his residence. The house is named for prosperous farmer Julius Marlow who bought the farm in 1865. Marlow donated land for construction of two Episcopal churches in Four Corners and Fairland. The latter became St. Marks Episcopal Church. Not long after the Marlow family sold the property in 1925, new owners built the one-bay addition (at left). More recently, a rear addition was built and the house resided with redwood clapboards.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Valley Mill House (Late 1790s) 33/7

VALLEY MILL HOUSE (Late 1790s)  
1600 E. Randolph Road

33/7

Valley Mill House is a rare example of a brick miller's house built in the late 1790s. Peter Kemp, a miller from Frederick County, purchased a parcel of land on the Paint Branch in 1794, and soon built a mill and miller's house. Washington Duvall owned the mill complex in the Civil War era. A mainstay in the county's Democratic Party, Duvall served two terms in the State House of Delegates (1822, 1823) and was State Senator during the Civil War (1860-1865). Though the mill was rebuilt, then abandoned and dismantled, the brick miller's cottage still stands. Bricks on the main (south) façade are laid in Flemish bond while the rear and sides are laid in common bond. Decorative brickwork features random glazed bricks and a water table.



Clare Lise Cavitch, MNCPPC, 2001

Drumeldra (c1800+) 33/1

DRUMELDRA (c1800+)  
13910 Notley Road

33/1

Samuel Bonifant served in the Revolutionary War and owned a 227-acre farm. He, or his son John Bonifant, built Drumeldra about 1800. The Federal style brick house is constructed of large, irregular bricks laid in Flemish bond on the main façade and common bond on other sides. The last Bonifant to own Drumeldra was James, son of John Bonifant, who married Laura Craigen in 1860, as reported in the *Montgomery County Sentinel*. According to historian Roger B. Farquhar, a fire gutted the house some years after their marriage. The Bonifants were forced to sell the property when attempts at restoration depleted their funds. In 1883, Walter Brooke, prosperous farmer and contractor, bought Drumeldra from the Bonifants. Originally the dwelling had a side hall plan. The Greek Revival doorway, likely dating from the Bonifant restoration, features fluted pilasters and a dentil cornice. In the late 1800s, a frame side-wing addition transformed the plan into a center passage. After 1946, the side wing was encased in brick.

MAIDEN'S FANCY (1807) 15/67  
15701 Aitcheson Lane

Maiden's Fancy is a remarkably well-preserved Federal style brick dwelling with external chimneys. James Ray and Lucretia Waters Ray built the distinguished residence in 1807. In contrast to the typical two-room log structures of this era, Maiden's Fancy was considered a mansion. The symmetrical five bay structure has Flemish bond masonry on the main façade and gauged flat arch window lintels. A keystone over the front door is incised with the date 1807. A contemporary rear addition replaces an earlier log wing. The property includes a stone smokehouse.



Maiden's Fancy (1807) 15/67

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973

O'HARE HOUSE (c1825) 28/33  
14420 Basingstoke Lane

The O'Hare House is a well-preserved example of a brick folk house built c1825. One-room deep with a center passage plan, the modest dwelling has common bond brickwork, reflecting traditional building practices. Samuel Shreve, who likely built the house, resided in the dwelling until his death in 1861. The property was described in 1865 as containing a "very comfortable dwelling and all other necessary outbuildings, is well fenced, well watered, and about half of it is very heavily timbered with oak, hickory, and chestnut, and has a great variety of fruit trees on it." Shreve's daughter Ann and husband Christopher O'Hare and their descendants owned the farm until 1905. The property includes a brick smokehouse and a sizeable root cellar with a brick vaulted roof. The side wing of sympathetic design dates from 1986.



O'Hare House (c1825) 28/33

Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

BURTON FAMILY CEMETERY 15/76  
(c1832-1870s)  
3700 Block of Bell Road

This small family cemetery marks the contribution of the Burton family to the community known as Burtonsville. The graveyard is the last surviving historic site associated with the family. Buried here is Isaac Burton, the town's first postmaster, who died in 1873. His house on Birmingham Drive near Prince George's County line is extant but much altered. Located on a rectangular lot, the well-maintained cemetery has 23 plots laid in rows. Most of the stones are simple granite pylons without inscriptions. Family tradition holds that a large number of slaves were also buried here.



Burton Family Cemetery 15/76  
(c1832-1870s)

M-NCPPC



William Bushong, MNCPPC, 1984

Drayton (c1841-2; 1941)

15/51

DRAYTON (c1841-2; 1941)  
16100 Oak Hill Road

15/51

This residence is a distinctive example of a traditional 19<sup>th</sup> century log house transformed into a 20<sup>th</sup> century Neoclassical Revival house. Historically situated on an open, meadow-like setting, the property has been known as *The Manor* for over a century. Caleb Stabler built the original two-story log house. Drayton served for some years as a post office and Stabler was postmaster. He was a Quaker, notable progressive farmer, and community leader who was an incorporator of the Sandy Spring Bank (1868) and its first president. He operated a store in Ashton. This property is one of several historic sites built by the Stabler family. Caleb grew up at **Harewood**, later owned by his brother Edward Stabler. Caleb gave his sons tracts of land from his expansive holdings. **Oak Hill** and **Edgewood** were built on these land tracts. J. Dallas Grady, a wealthy Washington realtor, bought Drayton in 1939. He incorporated the log house into the present Neoclassical Revival house.

SHAW HOUSE/QUAINT ACRES (1851)  
713 Quaint Acres Drive

33/9

The Shaw House is a well-preserved frame farmhouse from the mid-1800s. Elbert Shaw built the dwelling on 370 acres, part of a tract his father had purchased in 1830. He and his wife Eliza and their six children operated



Lois Snyderman, MNCPPC, 1989

Shaw House/Quaint Acres (1851)

33/9

a farm and fruit orchard. Period documents describe the property as containing “a frame dwelling house of six rooms with a spacious kitchen and a cellar, a meat house, poultry house, dairy, large stable, carriage house, two corn sheds, a granary and a cow shed.” In the 1910s, Lacy Shaw, grandson of Elbert, operated the farm, raising mostly cucumbers and cabbages which he transported for sale at Central Market in Washington, D.C. After selling the farm to Dr. A. L. Quaintance in 1921, Lacy Shaw became active in county politics and civic affairs, serving as a County Commissioner for 15 years and as Commissioner for the Maryland-National Park and Planning Commission for 9 years. Quaintance was an accomplished entomologist who served as the Associate Chief at the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Bureau of Entomology. He operated a nursery and orchard on the property from 1921 to 1945. A c1946 subdivision of the surrounding area was named Quaint Acres in honor of Dr. Quaintance.

The main block, measuring 20' x 40', is one room deep with a center passage. In the mid-1900s a one-story front porch was removed and dormers were added to the main roof. During that era a Colonial Revival doorframe with broken pediment was installed at the main entrance. The original rear kitchen wing was demolished in the early 1900s when Dr. Quaintance built the existing one story rear wing.

SPENCER-CARR HOUSE (c1855; Rear ell 1870s)  
2420 Spencerville Road

15/55

A distinctive three-story, three bay house, the Spencer-Carr House was built c1855 with a rear addition dating from the 1870s. An illusion of added height is achieved through the incremental decrease in spacing between windows from the bottom level to the top together with decrease of window size. The center-passage house is constructed of brick and covered with weatherboard siding. Reputedly built by William Spencer, founder of Spencerville, the house has strong historical associations with the early development of the community and is a significant example of rural antebellum building traditions in the County.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973

Spencer-Carr House  
(c1855; Rear ell 1870s)

15/55

WILLIAM PHAIR HOUSE (c1857-1865)  
2130 Spencerville Road

15/75

The Phair House is one of the earliest dwellings in the community of Spencerville, established in 1848 by William A. Spencer as a settlement of Pennsylvanians. Irish nurseryman William H. Phair settled in Spencerville in 1857 and built this one-room deep, center passage log house soon thereafter. Phair operated a stagecoach stop at the house, located along the road connecting the Sandy Spring-Ashton area with the Laurel depot. A community leader, Phair was elected postmaster in 1881, and was an officer in the Union Cemetery Association. Hewn log walls are visible on the second floor interior. The logs are connected with V-notches. In the early 1900s, a rear ell was built and in 1987 a kitchen addition infilled the ell.



William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1994

William Phair House (c1857-1865)

15/75

EDGEWOOD (c1858+)  
16101 Oak Hill Road

15/52

Originally built c1858, Edgewood has strong historical associations with the Stablers, a prominent Quaker family associated with the settlement and agricultural development of Eastern Montgomery County in the 1800s. Robert Stabler built Edgewood about 1858 when he married. His father, Caleb, of Drayton, gave him the land. Robert was a prosperous farmer active in the Grange and one of the incorporators of the Sandy Spring Bank. The original dwelling was the 2½-story block, two rooms wide with a rear kitchen ell. Later, probably in the late 1800s, a new kitchen wing was added and the old kitchen converted into a dining room. About 1903, another rear wing was built (seen at far left), giving the house a roughly U-shaped plan. The dwelling is set within a grove of hardwood trees from which the property obtained its name.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Edgewood (c1858+)

15/52

BRUNETT HOUSE (c1861-5; 1939)  
605 St. Andrews Lane

32/6

The Brunett House illustrates the growing economic success during the county's transition from agrarian to suburban population in the early 1900s. Evidence suggests that the house was originally a three-bay, side-



M-NCPPC, 1993

Brunett House (c1861-5; 1939)

32/6

hall house, expanded later in the 1800s into a five-bay, center-hall house, and transformed with a Neoclassical style portico in 1939. Louis Brunett, a Virginian native of French ancestry with extensive Washington business interests, probably built the original house c1861-5. Brunett, with his wife and several children, prospered on the 94-acre farm. Louis died in 1895, and the family continued to own the property until 1930. By that time, the house had grown to a five-bay structure with center cross gable, and full-width, one-story bracketed porch.

In the 1930s, the Brunett House became the center for an advertising campaign designed to attract Washingtonians to bucolic country living in Montgomery County. E. Brooke Lee, World War I hero, real estate magnate, and county political boss, was the president of the North Washington Realty Company which developed a series of family estates in the Silver Spring area during the interwar period. Lee's real estate company bought the Brunett House in 1930 from the Brunett family and used the building for its headquarters for sales reps. Lee featured photos of



M-NCPPC, 1986

Spencer-Oursler House

15/58

the house in his ads, enticing buyers with descriptions of "the old homestead..amid its setting of century-old oaks...[and] gently rolling hills." Unfortunately, the Great Depression took its toll on the real estate business and the bank foreclosed on the property. In 1939, Walter B. Couper purchased the Brunett House and created an imposing and distinctive Neoclassical residence with a two story portico supported by square columns.

SPENCER-OURSLEER HOUSE  
(c1862; c1870, c1926)  
15920 Oursler Road

15/58

The Spencer-Oursler House is an L-shaped log and frame farmhouse. Hiram Spencer, son of Spencerville founder William H. Spencer, built the original c1862 log structure that now serves as the rear ell. About 1870, the house was enlarged. The property was then described as consisting of "a large, new frame dwelling house, two stories and an attic in height, with a smoke-

house, icehouse, stone vault, and other outbuildings...a fine peach orchard...promising young apple orchard...and on the porch, attached to the house, is a pump, furnishing excellent water." The main block of the house was originally two bays wide and one room deep. In c1926, Augustus (Gus) Oursler expanded the south (left) end of this section with another bay and probably built the large gabled wall dormer. Oursler owned the property until 1970, his parents Amelia and Charles having first acquired it in 1894. The stone vault, or root cellar, referenced above, was incorporated into the house as a rear wing.

BENNETT-ALLNUT HOUSE (c1862; Late-1800s)  
2708 Spencerville Road

15/59

The Bennett-Allnut House is a rare surviving example of a house with a double entrance on its main (south) façade. While this German building tradition is common in southeastern Pennsylvania, Montgomery County has only a half-dozen such houses. The twin front doors access two parlors, the principal rooms of the house. The T-shaped house has a main block built c1862 and a rear ell built in the late 1800s. A narrow boxed stair is in the main block's northwest corner. Three outbuildings date from c1862: a barrel vaulted brick and stone root cellar, smokehouse constructed of locally quarried Seneca sandstone, and a one-level livestock barn with hayloft. Plummer W. Allnut and family owned the property from 1944 into the 1980s.



William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1994

Bennett-Allnut House  
(c1862; Late-1800s)

15/59

LIBERTY GROVE METHODIST CHURCH (c1863; 1921)  
3537 Spencerville Road

34/2

Liberty Grove Church represents the evolution of a rural community church. Methodist farm families in the Spencerville area first met at Frog Pond School, a log building named for a nearby marsh. The congregation acquired land and, in 1863, engaged Charlie Richter to build a frame church. Nicknamed Frog Pond Church, the original building was a front gable structure with center entrance flanked by double sash windows. After a fire damaged the church in 1900, it was rebuilt. In 1921, the distinctive bell tower with vestibule was added. A rear wing was built in 1927. Twenty years later, the still expanding congregation built a new church across the road. The historic church was then used for Sunday School classes. Currently the building houses commercial offices.



Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Liberty Grove Methodist Church  
(c1863; 1921)

34/2



M-NCPPC, 1986

Duvall-Kruhm House (c1864)

15/60

DUVALL-KRUHM HOUSE 15/60  
(c1864)  
15900 Kruhm Road

The Duvall-Kruhm farmstead was a 19<sup>th</sup> century family farm, owned, worked, and maintained by descendants of the original builder to the present time. Lewis H. Duvall built the house and farm buildings, buying the 251-acre tract in 1851 and moving there two years later with his wife Jane Spencer. The Duvalls first lived in a log cabin, and then, by 1865, the present frame farmhouse. The dwelling is one-room deep and has a late example of a transitional two-room plan with the front door opening directly into a room with an open stair-

case. Earlier hall-and-parlor house plans had corner stairs while most houses of this era had center hallways with open-string stairs. In 1868, Duvall built the massive bank barn that bears his name and the date, and by the following year he built the stone smokehouse. The blacksmith shop and granary were built by 1900. Lewis Duvall's youngest daughter Mary married Frederick Kruhm in 1903 and their descendants continue to own the farmstead.

JOSEPH HARDING HOUSE (1864; Rear ell c1908)  
1130 Harding Lane

28/27

Joseph Harding House  
(1864; Rear ell c1908)

28/27



Nkosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1989

The Joseph Harding House represents the success of a hardworking farming family who worked and resided here for some 80 years. Joseph and Elizabeth Harding purchased the first 80 acres in 1844. With the profits made from his successful farm, Joseph Harding built a frame house, completed in 1864, replacing a log house he had built in 1844. He named this one-room deep, center-passage residence Ash Grove. Several years later he expanded the farm to 200 acres. Joseph Harding was tollgate keeper for the Ashton-Colesville Turnpike and was a founding member of a local Methodist church. Known locally as the potato king for his abundant production and sale of the crop, Harding built a stone basement in his house for potato storage. A rear ell was built on the house about 1908. Clarence and Bertha Bernard bought the farm from the Harding family in 1934 and outfitted the house with a Colonial Revival portico and dormers. An exterior chimney has a stone base and brick stack.



OAK HILL (c1865)  
16400 Oak Hill Road

15/53

Oak Hill is one of a series of farmhouses built by the Stablers, a well-known Quaker family in the Spencerville area. The main building has a gable front and wing form with a series of rear ell additions. The property was named, according to family tradition, for the large oak tree standing behind the house. Oak Hill reflects the growth and development of a prosperous farm enterprise managed by Frederick Stabler and his son Caleb between 1865 and 1908.



Oak Hill (c1865)

15/53

MNCPPC, 1986

GOOD HOPE METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND CEMETERY 28/31  
(Gravestones, 1880s+; Church 1914, later remodeled)  
14655 Good Hope Road

This church has been the focal point of an African-American community that has flourished since its post Civil War origins. The Good Hope settlement began with the emancipation of slaves who lived and worked on farms in the area. By 1872, the community was large enough to support its own church and gained title to a tract in order to erect a permanent struc-



William Bushong, MNCPPC, 1994



William Bushong, MNCPPC, 1994

ture and establish a cemetery. Citizens built the Good Hope Methodist Episcopal Church, which served residents of neighboring Holly Grove and Smithville as well as Good Hope. The current church was built in 1913 as a frame Gothic Revival building that was later remodeled into its current appearance. The cemetery has an irregular layout that surrounds the south and west sides of the church with about 100 plots that have a variety of grave markers dating from the 1880s to the 1980s.

Good Hope Methodist-Episcopal 28/31  
Church and Cemetery (Gravestones, 1880s+;  
Church 1914, later remodeled)

WESTOVER (1880s-1890s)  
240 Mowbray Road

33/2

Originally built about 1800, Westover was enlarged and renovated later in the century. The dwelling displays exuberant details and forms characteristic of the Victorian era. While the mansard roof is typical of the Second Empire style, the residence is predominantly Queen Anne in style, with its three-story corner tower, fishscale shingles, and sunburst



M-NCPPC, 1986

Westover (1880s-1890s)

33/2

decorated wraparound porch. The mansard roof has patterned slate shingles. By 1816, Evan Thomas built the original house on land he had inherited from his father, Samuel, in 1783. William Bradley, acquired it in 1876, farmed the property and renovated the old house in the Queen Anne style. Mary Bradley, William's wife, continued to live at Westover until 1953.

CONLEY HOUSE/GREEN RIDGE (c1902) 34/10  
12500 Old Columbia Pike

The large and elegant Conley House is an architectural statement of unusual urbanity and wealth in this community and era. A massive pedimented portico supported by



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

Conley House/Green Ridge (c1902)

34/10

Tuscan columns distinguishes the Neoclassical style residence. The center bay of the five bay front façade has a Palladian-influenced doorway on the first level echoed by a three-part window on the second. Irish immigrant Thomas Y. Conley first established the farm in the 1830s, upon retiring from a Washington, D.C. dry goods store. Conley served in the State House of Delegates in the 1860s. Under the ownership of his grandson Edgar T. Conley, the farm reached its height in the 1920s, encompassing more than 600 acres. Following a stellar military career in which he rose to the rank of major general and received a Silver Star for his actions in the Spanish-American War, Edgar Conley retired to Green Ridge. Family members recall the traditional farming techniques used by Conley who denied use of modern machinery on his farm. The farmstead includes a stone springhouse and a stone gashouse.

SMITHVILLE COLORED SCHOOL (1927) 33/24  
800 Block of East Randolph Road

Smithville Colored School (1927)

33/24

Built in 1927, the Smithville Colored School is significant in the history of early 20<sup>th</sup> century public education in Montgomery County. The two-room, one-story wooden schoolhouse is a rare historic resource that recalls



William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1994

the iniquities of the Jim Crow era and the struggle of the African American community to obtain better educational facilities during this era of segregation. It was built with financial assistance from the Julius Rosenwald fund, established by the founder of Sears, Roebuck and Company. Sears contributed to the construction of more than 5,000 schools for black children in the South before 1940. It is the most intact example of 15 Rosenwald Schools built in Montgomery County during the 1920s.

COLESVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (1929)  
14015 New Hampshire Avenue

33/12

One of the few remaining public schools built in the 1920s, the Colesville School is an important architectural landmark in the history of Montgomery County educational system. It was one of the earliest schools designed by a professional architect, rather than taken from a pattern book. Silver Spring architect Howard W. Cutler who designed many of the early schools for the county school system probably designed the Colesville School that was completed in 1929. The school represents new facilities built in an era of public school reform and mushrooming suburban growth when one-room rural schools were consolidated into larger regional schools.

The one-story brick structure is stylistically transitional, featuring both Colonial Revival details, with Flemish bond brickwork panels, fan-light transom, and stone corbels, as well as Art Deco motifs, including a stepped-up parapet and steel sash windows (later replaced). The school, stylish, large, and brick, stands in contrast to the frame two-room Smithville School built for black students in the same era.



Clare Lise Cavocchi, M-NCPPC, 2001

Colesville Elementary School (1929) 33/12

ROBERT B. MORSE WATER FILTRATION COMPLEX (1929-36)  
10700 and 10701 Colesville Road

33/22

The Robert B. Morse Water Filtration Plant is important in the early history of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) and the overall suburban development of Montgomery County. The Burnt Mills filtration plant, designed to function as the “water supply workhorse” of Montgomery and Prince George’s counties, was the region’s principal source of reliable clean water until the 1950s. At the height of its operations, this ambitious water supply project supplied the region with 10 million gallons of water a day and created the foundation of a water supply infrastructure that significantly influenced the direction and nature of residential development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

This WSSC plant also has architectural importance as an example of Georgian Revival style architecture and as a period and type of public works design and construction. Although the Morse filtration apparatus has been removed from the site, the distinctive pump houses and dam structure still stand.



Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, 1980

Robert B. Morse Water Filtration Complex (1929-36) 33/22

Robert B. Morse Water Filtration Complex (1929-36) 33/22



Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission



William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1984

Donald Shepard House  
(1939; Addition 1941)

33/23

DONALD SHEPARD HOUSE (1939; Addition 1941)  
310 Springloch Road

33/23

The Donald D. Shepard House is an exceptional Colonial Revival estate residence built in 1939 with a wing addition in 1941. The North Springbrook neighborhood was once part of this 464-acre estate known to the Shepard family as The Farm. The expansive brick residence is a sophisticated example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century Colonial Revival design that may be attributable to the firm of Eggers and Higgins, associates of architect John Russell Pope. Pope completed his designs for the National Gallery of Art and Jefferson Memorial during this period. A prominent tax attorney, Shepard was the personal lawyer of Andrew W. Mellon. He was active in the design and planning of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. and served as a trustee of the museum, the A.W. Mellon Endowment and Trust, and numerous other educational and philanthropic boards and organizations. The house was said to have been constructed with historic material including colonial-era brick, washed and re-used, for the walls and floors and cabinets imported from England.



M-NCPPC

Rachel Carson House (1956)

33/13

RACHEL CARSON HOUSE (1956) NR, NHL  
11701 Berwick Road

33/13

Designed by Rachel Carson, this simple ranch-style house was the home of this renowned biologist, naturalist, writer, and poet when she wrote her remarkable 1962 book *Silent Spring*. In this classic book of the modern environmental movement, she drew attention to the danger of chemical pesticides and herbicides to public health, underlining how these chemicals were poisoning the earth. This influential work dramatically altered the way Americans thought about the natural environment and led to the establishment of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1970. Carson died of breast cancer in 1964 at the age of 56. President Carter, in 1980, posthumously awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest official honor that can be bestowed upon a civilian, stating that Carson “created a tide of environmental consciousness that has not ebbed.” The Rachel Carson House was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1993.

# ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Following is a listing of architects, landscape architects, and builders known to have worked in Montgomery County through the mid 1900s. The list is intended as the basis for research and it is hoped that it will be substantially expanded in the future. At the end of the listings is a key to sources and acronyms.



Three generations of Sonnemanns have designed significant structures in Montgomery County. Photo c1900.

## Joseph Abel (1905-n.d.(after 1978))

A native Washingtonian, Abel received an architectural degree from George Washington University. He apprenticed with **George Santmyers**, in the 1920s, and worked as a draftsman for **Arthur B. Heaton**. Abel later founded the firm of Dillon & Abel with another apprentice of Santmyers, Charles Dillon. Abel is recognized for his apartment house designs, including the Cleveland Park apartments (1928) and the Governor Shepherd Apartments (1940). Broadmoor, W&S  


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 1327 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
 7702 Connecticut Avenue, Town of Chevy Chase, 1941

## Alexander, Becker, and Schoeppe

Philadelphia architectural firm. Edward Schoeppe (1890-1943) received a certification in Architecture from University of Pennsylvania in 1913, and a B. Arch from MIT in 1915. He established his own firm in Philadelphia in 1920. Schoeppe became principal designer for the Glen Echo Park Company. By 1934 he had established a partnership with Norman Alexander and continued to specialize in recreation buildings. NR, [www.philadelphiabuildings.org](http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org).

*Crystal Pool, 1931, Glen Echo Park*  
*Spanish Ballroom, 1933, Glen Echo Park*  
*Administration Building, 1940, Glen Echo Park (Edward Schoeppe)*

## Raymond Leroy Baker (b1898)

African American builder, studied building construction at Armstrong H.S., Washington, D.C.. Apprenticed with uncle S. Leonard Gray. Built Rockville houses on Martin's Lane, Bickford Lane, N Washington St, Rockville Pike. McGUCKIAN  


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*Alfonzo Lee House, 203 Martin's Lane, Rockville, 1924-5*  
*Asbury Methodist Church, Black Rock Road, 1959-62*

## Ephraim Francis Baldwin (1837-1916), Architect

Baldwin, a New York native, moved to Baltimore as a boy. He apprenticed with John R. Niernsee of Baltimore, an architect of churches, railroads, and banks. With Josias Pennington, he formed the partnership of Baldwin & Pennington of Baltimore, in 1883.

During the period 1873-96, Baldwin and Pennington designed dozens of stations for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The firm also designed stations for the Western Maryland Railroad, the Cumberland and Pennsylvania, and the Maryland Central Railway. AVERY, AAA  


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*Rockville Railroad Station, 1873*

*Gaithersburg Railroad Station and Freight House, 1884*  
*Kensington Railroad Station, 1891*  
*Dickerson Railroad Station, 1891*  
*St. John's Church, Forest Glen, 1894*

## Harry Barrett (1902-1978) AIA

Barrett was trained in his native England and worked for the NY firm Peabody, Wilson & Brown. In 1941 he began work in Washington, D.C., as staff architect to the British government and designed several embassies. He began his own practice in 1946. AIA 100  


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*National 4-H Club Headquarters, Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, 1960*

## Nathan Franklin Barrett (1845-1919) ASLA

An early landscape architect and an urban planner, Barrett had a successful practice, serving clients nationally. Largely self-taught, Barrett began studying landscape architecture in 1866 and received his first commission in 1869. He worked for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, designing station grounds. In 1872, he designed the town plan for Pullman, Illinois. He was landscape architect for Essex County Park Commission, NY (1895), and was president of the American Society of Landscape Architects (1903), an organization he helped found. His work includes many prominent estates throughout the northeast, and the Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine, Florida. M-NCPPC, CC  


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*Chevy Chase Section 2, town plan, Chevy Chase Village, 1892*

## Harvey P Baxter (c1894-1964) AIA

Baxter received his only architectural training in high school and designed several houses in his native Petersburg, Va, before moving to Washington in 1920. He was a partner in Parks and Baxter and then

worked independently. Baxter designed Tilden Gardens Apartments and lived at Ellicott St. NW. He worked with Merle T Jacobs Inc, builders in 1940. AIA 100

*Town of Chevy Chase:*

7002 Maple (old 6402), 1940, brick and cinderblock, \$7500

7104 & 7106 Oakridge Street, 1940

Also probably 7103 and 7105 Oakridge Street, 1940

7109, 7111, 7201 Oakridge Street, 1941

4303 Thornapple Street, 1941

**Frank G. Beatty**, Architect

OSHEL

1401 Woodside Parkway (Beatty Residence), Woodside Park, 1937

**Scott Bell**, Builder

Warren Methodist Episcopal Church, Martinsburg, 1903

Loving Charity Hall, 1912

St. Paul's Methodist Church

**Robert F. Beresford** (1879-1966) AIA

Beresford attended a two-year academic program at Princeton University. He worked in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and Office of the Architect of the Capitol. In 1909, he worked for Jules Henri DeSibour and for Appleton P. Clark. In 1920 he established his own practice. Beresford designed Petworth Gardens (1921), an early garden apartment complex. He was named the associated architect with Warren & Wetmore on the construction of the Mayflower Hotel (c1925). AIA 100, OSHEL

Woodside Park Entrance Columns and Shelters, c1923 (Demolished 1950)

**Ralph W. Berry**

Architect and civil engineer. In 1928, Berry designed and surveyed Mikkelson's Subdivision of the Town of Chevy Chase. In the 1930s, he worked as an architect for George F. Mikkelson, builder, according to building permits from 1930s. Berry was Superintendent and Building Inspector for the Town of Chevy Chase, in 1932. Residing at 7605 Meadow Lane, 1930s. Identified in 1927 as a Topographic engineer for US Geological Survey, living at above address, 1927. M-NCPPC.

*Chevy Chase Fire House, Connecticut Avenue & Dunlop Street, 1931*

*Town of Chevy Chase:*

7108 Meadow Lane (old 6508), 1935

4100 Thornapple, 1935

7002 Beechwood, 1936, \$8,500

7004 Meadow Lane, 1936, \$8,000 brick & hollow tile, slate roof

7006 Meadow Lane, 1936, \$8,000 " " "

Beechwood, 1937, \$8,500 brick & hollow tile, slate roof

7002 Valley, 1936, " " " "

7000 Valley, 1936, " " " "

**Arthur L. Blakeslee**

Senior Architect, Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury  
OSHEL

Blakeslee Residence, 1108 Highland Drive, Woodside Park, 1929

**Boss & Phelps**, Builders

Major developers in the Chevy Chase area, Boss & Phelps built houses ranging from spacious Tudor Revivals to smaller-scale Colonial Revivals. Between 1922 and 1924 they built houses in the Cleveland Park area. M-NCPPC, CC

26 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase Village, c1920

30 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase Village, c1920

4004 Thornapple Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1926

**Rhees Burket**

Architect

North Four Corners (Later, Four Corners) School, 1941-2

Richard Montgomery High School, 1942

**Michael Byrne & Company**

Monocacy Aqueduct, contract to complete. Completed 1833.

**Alexander Case**, Builder

Layton House (1804), 14/37. Also built other brick houses in Laytonsville area

**Mahlon Chandlee** (1790-1890) Builder, Woodworker, Miller  
Chandlee Saw Mill, on the Hawlings River outfitted "with attachments for grinding meal and chop."

Della Brooke, 1817

Sandy Spring Meeting House, benches, 1817

**Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr.** (1845-1928) AIA

A Boston native, Chandler was an influential Philadelphia architect. He co-founded the AIA's Philadelphia Chapter and was organizer and first director of the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania. Chandler published cottage designs for Godey's Lady's Book and is best known as architect of major Philadelphia churches. Chandler worked for Edwin and Edward Baltzley of Glen Echo. In addition to the following buildings, he and/or Victor Mindeleff may have designed the original façade of the Clara Barton House (1890). NR, AAA

Amphitheater, 1891, Glen Echo Chautauqua—No longer standing

Pa-taw-o-meck Café

Caretakers Cottage, c1891, Glen Echo Chautauqua—Second story demolished

Edward Baltzley House, 1891, 5415 Monican Road, Glen Echo Heights

Kimmel House, c1891, 5446 Monican Road, Glen Echo

Heights—Attribution based on Chandler sketch, Athenaeum

**Leon Chatelain, Jr.** (1902-1979) FAIA

Born in Washington, D. C., Leon Chatelain, Jr. received his training at George Washington University's School of Architecture. He established his architectural office in 1930. He later formed the partnerships of Chatelain, Gauger and Nolan (1956) and Chatelain, Samperton, and Nolan (1970). His projects in Washington, D. C., include the Equitable Life Insurance Company (Fannie Mae), Wisconsin Avenue; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 17th Street; and the Chinese Community Church. His son, Leon Chatelain III, operates the Washington-based firm of Chatelain Architects, PC. CHATELAIN, LOC

W. H. Collier House, near Olney, 1937-8

C&P Telephone Building Addition, Bethesda, 1938-9

Westmoreland Congregation Church, Massachusetts Avenue, Bethesda

**Appleton P. Clark, Jr.** (1865-1955)

A Washington, D.C. native, Clark received his only formal training in a high school course. He apprenticed with A. B. Mullett in the mid-1880s before opening his own practice. Notable designs include the Foundry Methodist Church (1903-4), the Jewish Community Center (1910), and the Presidential Apartments (1922). AIA 100

Strathmore Hall, c1900

5 E. Kirke Street, c1902

James F. Barbour, Country House, 1902, Chevy Chase Lake

**Charles Lilly Coltman**

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, c1828-36. NR

*Reading House, c1853-5, 44 Wellesley Circle, Glen Echo*

**David H. Condon** (1916-1996)

Architect who helped introduce modern building design to the Washington area after World War II. His projects include Tiber Island, Carrollsburg Square, and the Washington Design Center. He was a Chevy Chase resident. POST

*Carderock Springs houses*

*Hollin Hills houses*

**George S. Cooper** (1864-1929)

A Washington native, Cooper took an architecture course after public school graduation. He worked for Gray & Page, Hornblower & Marshall, and A. B. Mullett. Cooper formed a partnership with B. Carlyle Fenwick in 1886, and established his own practice in 1888. He designed numerous apartments including Westover, Gladstone, and Lafayette. Cooper was architect/owner of Bradley Lane development, Town of Chevy Chase, in the 1920s. WP 1903, ABD

*John L. Weaver Cottage, Chevy Chase Village, 1895*

*Either 16 E Melrose or 8 Lenox, Chevy Chase Village. 32 x 40 Colonial, 2 stories & attic, 12 rooms, \$5,000*

**Edward Burton Corning** (1889-1957)

A Washington native, Corning graduated from McKinley Technical High School, studied architecture at George Washington University. He worked for Arthur B. Heaton with whom he later became a partner. Corning began his own practice in 1932. 1920: Burton's architect office was in his father's house at 3509 Cummings Lane. In 1927, the architect lived at 4102 Leland. After 1927, residence at 4115 Leland, designed by Arthur Heaton. Partner with Raymond G. Moore from 1942. Upon his death, Corning was living at 3508 Leland (E of Brookville Rd), Chevy Chase. Corning's work includes the B'nai B'rith Headquarters and Mass Ave Parking Shops. POST, Landmark Form, M-NCPPC files.

*Town of Chevy Chase:*

*7303 Maple, 1935, \$9,000 brick and slate with garage*

*7214 Maple, 1937, \$8,000 brick with slate roof, attached garage*

*3916 Virgilia, 1937, \$9,000 brick with slate*

*3918 Virgilia, 1937, \$9,000 brick with slate*

*7102? Beechwood, 1938, \$7,000 brick and hollow tile, slate roof*

*6808 Hillcrest, 1938, \$7,000 brick and hollow tile, slate roof*

*Aspen Street House for A E Corning, by 1936*

*Other Montgomery County Buildings: The Women's Club of Chevy Chase, 1938*

*WTOP Transmitter, 1939*

*Chevy Chase Baptist Church, 1948? Western Avenue? (POST obit)*

*M-NCPPC Regional Office Building, 8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, 1957 (Corning and Moore)*

**Paul Philippe Cret** (1876-1945) FAIA

A French native, Cret studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Lyon and Paris. He came to the U.S. in 1903 as Professor of Design at the University of Pennsylvania. Cret designed the Folger Shakespeare Library (1929-31), the Pan-American Union Building, and the Federal Reserve Board Building (1935-7), in Washington, D.C.; the Memorial Arch, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; and several public buildings in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Albany. AAA

*Bethesda Naval Hospital Tower Complex, 1939-42 (Supervising Architect)*

**Howard Wright Cutler** (1883-1948) AIA

A Colorado native, Cutler received a B. Arch. from Mechanics Art Institute. He worked for Gordon & Madden, Rochester, NY. Cutler began his own practice in 1906 and designed the Eastman Kodak

Building. After World War I, Cutler began a practice in Washington, D.C., opening the partnership of Cutler & Moss. In 1923 he opened his own practice and was a Silver Spring resident, apparently working out of his Dale Drive house. Cutler, the principal architect of Montgomery County's academic architecture from the mid-1920s to the mid-1940s, played a pivotal role in the development of county schools. His architectural designs evolved from Art Deco to Classical Revival to streamline Art Moderne.

WPP, ALEXIS

*Takoma Park-Silver Spring*

*High School (Silver Spring Intermediate School), 1925 Demolished*

*Silver Spring Intermediate School Auditorium, 1928*

*Garrett Park School, 1927-8*

*Clara Barton School, 1928*

*Colesville Elementary School, 1929*

*Chevy Chase Elementary School, 1930*

*Park Street Elementary School, 1934-5*

*Damascus Elementary School, 1935*

*Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, 1935*

*Montgomery Blair High School, 1935*

*Montgomery Hills Junior High School, 1936-7*

*Westbrook Elementary School, 1939*

*Lynbrook Elementary School (East Bethesda), 1941 with Katherine Cutler*

**Katherine M. Cutler**

Katherine Cutler was the first female licensed architect in the state of Maryland. She was a partner with her father, Howard Cutler, in the firm Cutler & Cutler. WPP

*Lynbrook Elementary School (East Bethesda), 1941, with Howard Cutler*

*Clara Hyatt House, Germantown, c1942 Brick Tudor Revival*

**Frank E. Davis** (1839-1921) AIA

A native of Ellicott Mills, Md, Ellicott studied with Baltimore architects William H. Reasin, Edmund Lind, and Thomas and James Dixon. Davis was a founding member of the Baltimore Chapter of the AIA. Established a partnership with his brother Henry R. Davis, c1870s-1915. Designed the State Normal School and Bayview Asylum in Baltimore, and Prince George's County Courthouse (1881). RBC

*Christ Episcopal Church, South Washington Street, Rockville, 1886*

*Red Brick Courthouse, 1890, Rockville*

**Edward Clarence Dean** (1879-1950)

Dean studied at Yale, Columbia, and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. He worked for Delano & Aldridge, New York, and John Russell Pope. Dean practiced in Washington from 1910-15. Dean went back to New York and designed the Woman's Cosmopolitan Club (1917). NR

*In the Woods (David Fairchild House), Kensington, 1910*

**Jules Henri de Sibour** (1872-n.d.)

A French native, De Sibour was educated at Yale University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He was a partner with Bruce Price, NY. De Sibour is best known for his grand Beaux Arts style mansions.



Howard Wright Cutler

Proctor, Washington Past and Present (1930).  
Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

Consulting architect for U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis. De Sibour designed the McCormick Apartments (National Trust for Historic Preservation Building), 1915-16; the Moore House (Canadian Embassy), 1906; and the Embassy of Columbia (1906). Operated Woodside Homes Corporation of the Woodside Development Corporation, by 1925. WW, OSHEL, Dupont Circle NR

*Chevy Chase Clubhouse, 1911*

*Woodside Park Houses, Silver Spring, c1925:*

*1505 Grace Church Road (demolished), Woodside Park*

*The Dale, 1512 Grace Church Road, Woodside Park*

*The Fireside, 1310 Noyes Drive, Woodside Park*

*Possibly 1518 & 1524 Grace Church Road, Woodside Park*

### Leon Emile Dessez

(1858-1918) AIA

Dessez, a Washington native, apprenticed with Hornblower & Poindexter and opened his own practice in 1886. He was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA. Dessez worked as a draftsman in the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.. He designed the Vice President's House (former Superintendent's House for the U.S. Naval Observatory), in 1893. The same year he became a Chevy Chase Land Company officer and chief architect. Dessez built Jenifer St NW house for himself in 1911. In addition to the following, Dessez may also have designed houses at 16 E.

Melrose, 7 Newlands, and 16

Magnolia Parkway in Chevy Chase Village. M-NCPPC files, CC, AAA

*Cady-Lee House, 1887, Takoma Park*

*Chevy Chase Village H.D.:*

*T. W. Birney House, 1893, 9 E. Kirke*

*D. S. Porter House, 1894, 9 E. Lenox*

*Morris Hacker House, c1894, 3. E. Lenox*

*George C. Wedderburn Residence, 1905, 8 E. Irving*



Leon Emile Dessez

Chevy Chase Historical Society

### Edward W. Donn, Jr. (1868?-1953), FAIA

A native Washingtonian, Donn was the son of an architectural draftsman who worked for Thomas U. Walter at the U. S. Capitol and who was supervising architect for Saint Elizabeth's Hospital. Donn graduated from MIT in 1891 and did post-graduate work at Cornell University. He had a two-year partnership with Walter Peter, and was chief designer for the Office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury (1899-1902). From 1902 to 1912, he joined in partnership with Waddy Butler Wood and William I. Deming to form **Wood, Donn and Deming**. Donn and



Donn in 1905

Deming formed a new partnership in 1912, which operated until 1923, when both men formed individual practices. Donn, an authority on early American architecture and a pioneer in restoration architecture, continued to work until his retirement in 1931. Donn was a founder of the Washington Chapter of the AIA. He was a member of the Chevy Chase Club and designed his own residence in Chevy Chase Village. AIA 100, CC. See also entry for **Wood, Donn & Deming**. Donn's memoirs at the AIA Library state that the WDD firm designed "a number of houses in Chevy Chase, Maryland."

*Donn House, 3810 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase Village, by 1911*

*J. W. Wideman House/Springer House, 18 West Lenox Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1915*

*3706 and 3708 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase Village, Attribution based on similarity with 18 W. Lenox.*

*Chevy Chase Circle Fountain, 1933*

*Chevy Chase Club remodeling, 1933, Partial glass enclosure of west porch*

### George Dorsey

African-American "community carpenter". McGUCKIAN

*Jerusalem Baptist Church (1874) destroyed by fire*

### Donald Hudson Drayer (1909-1973) Architect

*Inverness Guest House, 1964 (Library of Congress)*

### Henry M. Earle Builder, Realtor

In 1893 the Chevy Chase Land Company hired Earle "to stimulate interest in the sale of lots, particularly to club members, and the building of homes. He was paid a commission on the sale of lots and cost of the dwellings and later formed Earle Brothers, Builders."

Earle was a charter member and first Sec/Treasurer of the Chevy Chase Club. He worked with architect Louis Meline. Hillyer manuscript, CC

Attributions :

*16 W. Kirke Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1895*

*10 E. Lenox Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1899.*



Henry M. Earle (right)

### John J. Earley (1881-1945) Master

Craftsman

Born in New York City, Earley moved to Washington, D.C. as a boy and studied at St. John's College. He apprenticed with his

father, a stone carver and church artist. He took over the studio when his father died in 1906. Over the next 20 years Earley was a pioneer in the use of mosaic concrete for building construction. His "Earley Process," the basis for concrete panel construction, had its origins in 1911 research at the National Bureau of Standards. The Earley Studio's design for Meridian Hill Park (1916) was a prototype for decorative use of exposed aggregate concrete in landscape architecture. Earley's projects included the East Potomac Park Field House (1919), the Shrine of the Sacred Heart (1923), and the Department of Justice (1933). NR

*Polychrome Houses, 1934-1935, Colesville Road*

### John Ebersson (1875-1954) Architect

Ebersson was a nationally recognized designer of theaters. An Austrian native, Ebersson came to the U.S. in 1901, served as an apprentice to a St. Louis theater designer and established his own firm in Hamilton, Ohio. The firm relocated to Chicago by 1910 and then to New York City in the 1920s. Notable projects include the Crown and Paradise Theaters in Chicago; the Majestic Theaters of Savannah,



San Antonio, and Houston; and the Rex Theatre, Paris (1932). Most of the 13 movie theaters Ebersson designed in the Washington area have been demolished. NR

*Silver Theatre and Shopping Center, Silver Spring, 1938*

*Bethesda Theater, 1938*

#### **Thomas H. Edwards**

See Delos H. Smith and Edwards

#### **Fuller & Garrett**

Architects Thomas J.D. Fuller and Urias Garrett established a partnership in 1892. A native Washingtonian, Fuller (1870-1946) received a B.S. in architecture from Cornell University in 1892.

After the dissolution of Fuller & Garrett, he worked for Hornblower & Marshall, assisting in the design of the Museum of Natural History (1904-11), and the Baltimore Custom House (1903-8). Though Fuller was a Kalorama resident, he was a member of the Chevy Chase Club from 1892. He later had his own practice. AIA 100

*Plans for 3 cottages in Chevy Chase, 1896*

*Chevy Chase School, 1898, 3905 Bradley Lane, Town of Chevy Chase*

#### **Gaither Builders**

*Far View, c1800*

#### **John Gardner, Builder**

*Hyattstown Methodist Episcopal Church, North, 1856*

*John Gardner House (pre Civil War)*

*E. G. Gardner House, c1861, Hyattstown*

*Residence (Cracked Claw Restaurant), 3363 Urbana Pike, Urbana*

DWYER

#### **Reginald W. Geare (d.1927) Architect**

Geare designed Mediterranean style houses in Kalorama Triangle (1913-14) and the Town of Chevy Chase (1920s). He is best known for his Georgian Revival theater designs, including the Apollo (1913) of Martinsburg, WV, and Washington, D.C.'s Knickerbocker (1915), Metropolitan (1917) and Lincoln (1921). Geare's career was ruined following the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater after a heavy 1923 snowstorm. Although Geare was exonerated from any wrongdoing, he committed suicide in 1927. GOODE, TRACERIES, M-NCPPC, CC, [www.travelwv.com](http://www.travelwv.com)

*Town of Chevy Chase, Geare Attributions:*

*Campbell-Whiteford House, 4101 Leland Street, 1917*

*Simkins-Adams House, 4103 Leland, 1917 (Similar to 4101)*

*Gravatt House, 4105 Leland Street, c1917*

*Freeny House, 4106 Leland Street, c1919*

*Reginald Geare House, 4101 Stanford, 1927 (oral history: c1920-21)*

*Davidson House, 4103 Stanford, c1927*

*Horton House, 4105 Stanford, c1927*

*4109 Rosemary Street, similar to 4101 Stanford, built 1925 (bldg permit corres)*

#### **Charles M. Goodman (d.1992) AIA**

Goodman pioneered the architecture of houses in suburban developments after World War II. His Hollin Hills housing development in Alexandria, Virginia (1949), has been studied as a model of its type for almost five decades. Other noteworthy housing developments are Hickory Cluster (1964-5) in Reston, Virginia, and River Park (1962), in Southwest Washington, D.C.. Goodman's community and architectural designs were praised for the preservation of natural features and variety of design and siting. Before World War II, Goodman was a leading designer of government buildings, including the Federal Building of the New York World's Fair, many Federal Post Office

buildings, and the Terminal Building at Washington's National Airport. LOC, VENTRE

*Hammond Hill Subdivision, Wheaton, 1949*

*20 houses, \$10,500 each*

*Rock Creek Woods, Kensington, 1959 3 models,*

*70 houses, \$21,950–22,750*

#### **S. Leonard Gray**

African American builder who worked with partner James Boswell, building houses in Rockville's Haiti, Lincoln Park, and Washington Street. McGUCKIAN

*Nora and Arthur Johnson House, 11 Martin's Lane, Haiti, 1916*

*Evelyn Johnson House, 13 Martin's Lane*

*Daisy and Nathaniel Webster House, 12 Martin's Lane (possible attribution)*

#### **Rose Isabel Greely (1887-1969) FASLA**

One of American's first female landscape architects and a native Washingtonian, Rose Greely designed residences and gardens in and around Washington, D.C. from 1926 through the 1950s. She was trained at the Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture for Women (1919), worked with Boston landscape architects for two years, and then worked for *The House Beautiful* journal. In 1923, Greely returned to Washington, D.C., working as a draftsman for architect **Horace W. Peaslee**, where she specialized in landscape architecture. She began her own practice in 1925 and was licensed to practice architecture in 1926. Greely designed small city gardens, suburban gardens, and country estates. Projects include the Aberdeen Proving Grounds landscape, 1934-5; Brazilian Embassy landscape (McCormick House, 3000 Massachusetts Avenue), 1929-31; the Army & Navy Country Club grounds, Arlington; and Cosmos Club landscape, 1941. LAWSON

*Whitman Cross grounds, 101 E. Kirke Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1928*  
*A. Lothrop Luttrell (Walter G. Peter architect), Old Georgetown Road, 1940*

*James M. Barnes, Montevideo, 16801 River Road, 1947-50*

*Rudolph Kauffman, Chevy Chase, possibly 1 West Melrose*

*Marwood, 11231 River View Drive, Potomac, 1950-1*

*Admiral Ralph Riggs, Rockville, 1953*

#### **Thomas C. Groomes (1847-1934) Builder/Architect**

A native of Olney, Groomes advertised himself as a carpenter-builder by 1876. Like other carpenters of the era, Groomes was also an undertaker. He was described as an architect as early as 1879 with his design of Rock Spring, and Groomes advertised himself as such in the 1890s. Groomes moved his business to Rockville by 1888. He moved to Washington, D.C. in 1922. M-NCPPC, PR

*Rock Spring, 1879, 15021 Rocking Spring Drive*

*Thomas M. Anderson House, 39 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1881. Remodeled by Groomes, 1915.*

*John L. Brunett House, 14 Baltimore Road, Rockville, 1887 (Demolished)*

*Philip D. Laird House, 310 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1887 (Altered)*

*Groomes House and Office, East Montgomery Street, Rockville, 1888 (Demolished)*

*Rebecca Veirs House, 100 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1888-9 (Altered)*

*Samuel S. Robertson House, 6825 Needwood Road, 1889*

*Judge Lyddane House, W. Montgomery and S. Adams, Rockville, 1889 (Demolished)*

*Robert Bradley House Remodeling, 227 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1889-90 (Altered)*

*Hege House, 212 Reading Avenue, Rockville, 1890, Attribution*

Talbot House, 100 Forest Avenue, Rockville, 1891 (Altered)  
 Kilgour House, 25 Wall Street, Rockville, 1892 (Partially Reconstructed)  
 Maddox House, E. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1892 (Demolished)  
 Julia Anderson House, 100 S. Washington Street, Rockville, 1893  
 Etchison Drug Store, E. Diamond Avenue and Summit Avenue,  
 Gaithersburg, 1894  
 William Reading's Cabin John Farm, 1894 plans  
 Jacob Poss House, N. Washington Street, Rockville, 1895 (Demolished)  
 Fairview Seminary/Summit Hotel, Summit & Frederick Avenues,  
 Gaithersburg, 1895 (Demolished)  
 Fairgrounds Buildings, Rockville, 1895 (Demolished)  
 Christ Episcopal Church, Steeple reconstruction, Rockville, 1896  
 Milton, 15512 White Willow Lane, 1897 (Demolished)  
 Hege House, 12 Baltimore Road, Rockville, 1898-9 (Demolished)  
 Mrs. George Bradley House, Rockville, 1898  
 Norman Wootton House, Dickerson, 1900  
 Methodist Episcopal Church, South Remodeling, 108-112 West  
 Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1900-1  
 Farmers Bank, E. Montgomery Avenue and Court Street, Rockville,  
 1901 (Demolished)  
 Walter Mobley House, Derwood, 1902  
 Mount Prospect, 13601 Travilah Road, Potomac, 1902  
 Clifford Robertson, 107 Fleet Street, Rockville, 1904  
 Wilkerson Jones House, Dickerson, 1904  
 Rockville High School, Montgomery Avenue and Monroe Street,  
 Rockville, 1904-5  
 Hege House, 200 Monroe Street, Rockville, 1906  
 Montrose Schoolhouse, Randolph Road, Rockville, Designed 1907-8. Built  
 1909, \$2,200  
 High School, Clarksville, Howard County,  
 1913

#### Clarence L. Harding

An active architect in Washington, D.C. in the late 1800s, Harding established a partnership with Frank Upman in 1904. Harding and Upman were prominent apartment and commercial building designers before World War I. CC

6 E. Lenox Street, Chevy Chase Village H. D.

9 W. Melrose Street and 11 East Irving Street, Chevy Chase Village

H. D., Attribution based on similarity



Clarence L. Harding

#### Robert L. Harris

Architect for the State of Maryland  
 Silver Spring Armory, 1927

#### Arthur B Heaton (1875-1951) FAIA

A native Washingtonian, Heaton served short apprenticeships with **Hornblower & Marshall** and Paul Pelz, and opened his own practice in 1900. Assoc architect for GWU campus. Supervising architect for Washington Cathedral, c1908-c1922. Over his 50-year practice he designed a substantial number of buildings, several of which are locally and federally designated landmarks. Projects include the National Geographic Building (1930), Highland Apartments (1914) and Altamont Apartments (1901). An automobile enthusiast, Heaton ingeniously accommodated cars in many of his designs. Affiliated with Shannon & Luchs for whom he designed first multi-level park-

ing facility in D.C. (1926) and Cleveland Park's Park & Shop (1930) first neighborhood shopping center of its kind. Earlier, Heaton worked with S&L in Washington residential developments: Burleigh (1923), a community of moderate income rowhouses, and Wrenwood (1928), detached houses arranged around cul-de-sacs. Among the many houses Heaton designed in Chevy Chase are a group of houses Shannon and Luch's Chevy Chase Park. Heaton lived in Cleveland Park for several years where he designed several houses. AIA 100, NR, CC, M-NCPPC

#### Chevy Chase Village:

All Saint's Episcopal Church, 3 Chevy Chase Circle, 1901 With Waddy Wood  
 Charles F. R. Ogilby Residence, 17 Primrose Street, 1911  
 J. E. Jameson Residence, 13 Oxford Street, c1922  
 John Curtis Walker, Jr. Residence, 11 W. Lenox, 1924-25  
 Edward J. Walsh House, 2 E. Newlands, c1910; Sleeping porch, c1916; Porch addition, c1925  
 William J. McNally House, 4 E. Newlands, c1910  
 Robert Corby House, c1911, 6 E. Kirke; Living and sleeping porch, c1913  
 Paul Sleman House Sleeping Porch, 26 W. Kirke, c1921  
 John L Weaver House, 101 E. Kirke, 1899  
 George F. Mikkelson House, 35 W. Lenox, 1925  
 W. E. Springer House Addition, 18 W. Lenox  
 Thomas W. Brahany House Alteration, 5914 Cedar Parkway, 1927  
 W. S. Corby Residence Remodeling, Chevy Chase Circle, c1911 & 1914  
 Gateway c1915; Garage c1924 (2413); Garage Alteration, 1927; Redecoration and landscaping, 1929; Niche, 1930  
 Chevy Chase Library, 1900, Original design; Alterations and additions.  
 Chevy Chase Methodist Episcopal Church, c1929  
 Chevy Chase Club, office alterations, 1944  
 Charles D. Parker House, possibly 10 Newlands  
 Oliver Street Group Houses, Chevy Chase Land Co, c1937  
 Byron W. Graham House Alterations, 3800 Bradley Lane, 1920 (Demolished)

#### Town of Chevy Chase:

E Burton Corning House, 4115 Leland St, 1927  
 Chevy Chase Park, House Type A, 6904 Maple Ave, 1929  
 Chevy Chase Park, House Type B, 6906 Maple Ave, 1929  
 Chevy Chase Park, House Type C, 6908 Maple Ave, 1929  
 Chevy Chase Park, House Type D, 6910 Maple Ave, 1929  
 6502 Maple, Star Model House, 1930  
 M/M E Hackett, 6501 Maple Ave, 1931  
 Dr Wilson House, Grounds of Chevy Chase School, 1931  
 7214 Maple, c1932  
 FOREST SECTION SUBDIV: Leland, Ridgewood and Oak Lane, 1932  
 4200, 4202 Leland, 1-1932  
 Dulin House, 4127 Leland, 2-1932  
 Wendell & Arlene Schuh House, 7415 Ridgewood, 2-1932  
 Dorothy and Willard King House, 7405 Ridgewood, 1-1932  
 Gillis House, 4129 Leland Street  
 4204, 4206 Leland, 4-1932  
 3 Bedrm House: 4208 Leland, 4135 & 4137 Woodbine, 9-1932  
 M/M Ross C Thompson House, 7407 Ridgewood, 9-1932  
 7201 Ridgewood, Mr & Mrs Charles M Nash House, 1935  
 Chevy Chase Seminary, Alterations and Additions, 1928  
 Chevy Chase School, Alterations, 1937. Brick veneer added to clapboard frame  
 Other Projects: H. Tudor Morsell House, 6817 Connecticut Ave, 1921, Section 3, Chevy Chase  
 3810 Leland Street, Elreane Pipes House, 1-1939, Section 5, Chevy Chase

**Michael Heister**

Partner with Frank P. Milburn. Milburn, Heister and Co. Architects was known for its hollow tile courthouses. A South Carolina native, Milburn designed buildings at the University of North Carolina (1907-12) and the State Houses of Florida and South Carolina. Locally, the firm designed the Powhatan Hotel, Pennsylvania and 18th Streets, Washington D.C. (1911). *Selections from the Work of Milburn & Heister*, 1907 at George Washington University. BB  
*Heister House, 27 Primrose, Chevy Chase Village, by 1912. Hollow tile construction.*

S. G. Henseley, Builder

Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870-1

**Robert H. Hill** (b.1904)

African American builder from Sandy Spring, formed Sandy Spring Construction Company in the 1940s. Constructed an estimated 250 residences, churches, and other structures, including a brick funeral home. McGUICKIAN

**William T. Hilton**, Builder

*Sugarloaf Mountain Chapel, 1861*

*Mt. Ephraim, 1868*

*Thomas White House, Barnesville, 1903*

*Christ Chapel/Hilton Shop, Barnesville, 1876*

**Hornblower & Marshall**

Though no known Montgomery County buildings have yet been directly attributed to Hornblower & Marshall, the firm influenced many architects who worked in the county. Joseph C. Hornblower (1848-1908), FAIA, was one of the first American students to formally study architecture in Paris. He graduated from Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School in 1869. He established an architectural practice with William Poindexter (1877-9) before opening his own firm. In 1883, he joined long-time friend J. Rush Marshall in a partnership. Marshall (1851-1927), FAIA, was trained at Rutgers Scientific School and on tour in Europe. He worked under A.B. Mullett in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in 1872. Hornblower & Marshall was a prolific and successful firm that operated for over 25 years. The firm was known mainly for its Colonial Revival and Romanesque Revival residences for Washington's social and political elite. Later public buildings include the Baltimore Customs House (1903), the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History (1904), and the Army and Navy Club Building (1911). AIA 100

**Howard Brothers**

African American Builders

*Pleasant View M.E. Church, 1888, Rebuilt 1914*

**David J. Howell** (b.1863) Civil Engineer and Landscape Architect  
 Trained at Washington and Lee University, Howell began his career as an engineer and railway surveyor for the State of Virginia. He was a USGS topographer (1884-7) until, at the age of 23, he started his own practice, which became David J. Howell & Son. He became a national planning expert on waterways, railways, water supply systems. Howell was superintendent for the National Zoo, and worked with the Chevy Chase Land Company over two decades. His firm planned numerous subdivisions in the metropolitan area, including Massachusetts Park, Sixteenth Street Heights, Richmond Park, and Forest Hills. M-NCPPC, CC

*Chevy Chase Water Tower, Rosemary Circle, 1893*

*Chevy Chase Section 4 plan, Town of Chevy Chase, 1909*

*William H. Walker Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase, 1920*

*Chevy Chase Section 5 Re-Subdivision, 1922*

**J. Frederick Imirie** (1899-1967) Builder

Born in Washington, D.C., Imirie grew up in the Latham-Imirie House, Town of Chevy Chase. He ran his own Bethesda-based construction business from about 1920 to the early 1930s. He was Montgomery County's first building inspector from 1933-35. He organized the Appraisal Branch of the National Park Service of which he was head from its origins in 1955 until his retirement in 1966. It was estimated that he directed the appraisal of more than \$60 million worth of land bought by the National Park Service. M-NCPPC, OFFUTT

4012 Thornapple Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1926

Bethesda Fire Station, Old Georgetown Road, 1926

\$15,694.15

**Lindley Johnson** (1854-1937) AIA

A prominent Philadelphia architect, Johnson received a B.S. from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied at the Atelier Moyaux in Paris and worked for architect Frank Furness one year before establishing his own firm. Johnson was a founding member of Philadelphia's T-Square Club. He is mainly known for his residential work and resort hotels. He was the lead architect for the Chevy Chase Land Company, designing six model cottages, a hunt club (not built), hotel, and houses for company officers. M-NCPPC, CC, BDPA  
*Edward Stellwagen House (The Lodge), 5804 Connecticut Avenue, 1892*  
*Nyman House, 5901 Connecticut Avenue, c1892 (Demolished)*  
*Herbert Claude House, 5900 Connecticut Avenue, c1892*  
*Newlands, Residence, Chevy Chase Circle, c1893*  
*Chevy Chase Inn, Connecticut Avenue, 1893 (Demolished)*  
*William M Stewart House, 1892, residence, stable, barn*

**Philip M. Jullien** (1875-1963)

Jullien, a native Washingtonian, worked in the city for two years

before moving in 1897 to New York. He became affiliated with several leading architectural firms and earned national acclaim for his work. In 1917, Jullien returned to the Washington area and resided in Chevy Chase Village (30 Quincy Street). M-NCPPC, WPP, CC  
*George A. Lewis Residence, 34 Quincy Street, 1922*  
*Congressional Country Club, River Road, 1924*  
*Taylor-Britton House (Boxwood), Expansion, 3815 Bradley Lane, c1929, Attribution*



Philip M. Jullien

Proctor, Washington Past and Present (1930). Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

**Louis Justement** (1891-1968) FAIA

Justement came to Washington, D.C. from his native New York to attend George Washington University. He graduated with a degree in architecture in 1911 and worked for Milburn & Heister for several years. He became a draftsman for the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. In 1919 he joined **Alexander Sonnemann** to form Sonneman and Justement. Among the firm's designs are Kalorama Triangle row-houses. Justement formed his own firm in 1924 and worked until his death in 1968. The firm was known for its hospitals, schools, commercial buildings, and large-scale housing projects, including Fort

Dupont Dwellings (1939). Justement received many local and national awards. AIA 100

*Falkland Apartments, Silver Spring, 1936-8*

**Charles Barton Keen** (1868-1931)

Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen (1868 - 1931). Keen received his architectural training at the University of Pennsylvania. He designed country estates in Winstom-Salem (Reynolda House, 1917), Newport, Rhode Island, and West Chester, Pennsylvania. Keen may be best known for his 19th century Philadelphia suburban developments (Pelham, Overbrook, Ogontz Park, Glenside). MNCP-PC <[www.cmhpf.org](http://www.cmhpf.org)> <[www.uchs.net/Woodlands](http://www.uchs.net/Woodlands)>

*Charles I Corby House (Strathmore Hall), c1914 Alteration of 1900 house (see Appleton Clark)*

**Albert Kruse and George Edwin Pope**

Wilmington Delaware architectural firm established 1935. Albert Kruse (1897-1974), FAIA, was a preservation architect who was director of the Historic American Building Survey for Delaware. His restorations include Mount Harmon, Earleville, Maryland, and Reed Creek, Centreville, Maryland. AIA, M-NCPPC

*Col. Edward Beale House, 11011 Glen Road, Potomac, 1938*



Albert Kruse

**E. Brooke Lee**

World War I hero, county political boss, and real estate magnate, Lee was the president of North Washington Realty Company that developed a series of Silver Spring area family estates during the interwar period. Known as the Colonel, Lee was a close associate of Maryland Governor Albert C. Ritchie and worked as his legislative agent, 1920-35. Lee was elected to the House of Delegates in 1926, and soon became House Speaker. His political influence in Annapolis made him a formidable power in county politics and land development. He was a strong advocate of planned suburban growth in Montgomery County and was instrumental in establishing both the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (1916) and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (1927). In addition to the projects listed below, North Washington developed Northgate, and Rock Creek Park Estates, in the District of Columbia. M-NCPPC, H & MacM

*Gist Blair Property Subdivision, 1921*

*Blair-Takoma Subdivision, 1924 \$6,000 houses*

*Colonial Village*

*North Hills of Sligo, 1930*

*Silver Spring projects advertised in 1933 include South Woodside Park, Sligo Park Hills, Highland View, North Hills, Country Club Park, and Indian Spring Park*

**Charles M Lightbown** (d.1942)

Builder and Realtor, living at 3905 Thornapple, Town of Chevy Chase, 1927

Builder, Office at 4 Decatur St., Cottage City, Maryland (7-24-1926 Eve Star ad)

*3807 Thornapple St., Section 5, Chevy Chase, 1926*

*4 Dorset Avenue, Kenwood, 1934*

*The Old Stone House, Georgetown, by 1940*

*Seneca Baptist Church, Restoration, 15811 Darnestown Road, 1940*

**Maddux, Marshall & Co.**

Retired military officers formed Maddux, Marshall and Company, a Washington-based real estate development firm. The company was a charter member of the Home Builders Association of Washington, Inc. (1924). In Garrett Park, the Maddux, Marshall Company built Chevy houses, one-story, two-bedroom cottages with built-in radios and optional garages complete with Chevrolet cars. The *Chevy House* at 10912 Montrose Avenue dates from 1927. The company, later known as Maddux, Marshall, Mallory and Moss, expanded into apartment and hotel complexes in the late 1920s but collapsed when the Great Depression hit. M-NCPPC, OFFUTT

*Battery Park, Bethesda, 1922*

*Garrett Park subdivision, 1924 \$7,500-8,500 houses*

**William J. Marsh** (d.1926) FAIA

William Johnston Marsh was born in Washington and studied architecture as an apprentice. He worked for Hornblower & Marshall until he established his own practice in 1892. Marsh established a partnership with **Walter G. Peter** in 1898, which lasted until Marsh's death. See **Marsh & Peter**. WP 1903, M-NCPPC, NR

*Alton, Crosby Noyes Mansion, 1000 Mansion Drive (Site of Woodside Park), Silver Spring, 1891, \$7,000 (Demolished)*

**Marsh & Peter**

**Walter G. Peter** and **William J. Marsh** formed a partnership in 1898, which lasted until Marsh's death in 1926. Marsh & Peter's projects included the Willard Hotel, First Church of Christ Scientist, the Evening Star Building, Walter Reed Army Hospital (by 1908), and the DAR Administration Building. WP 1903, M-NCPPC, NR  
*Boland Hall, Georgetown Preparatory School, 10900 Rockville Pike, North Bethesda, 1917*

*Rudolph Kauffman House, by 1903 (Note: Kauffman at 1 W Melrose, Chevy Chase, by 1927. Rose Greely landscape architect for Kauffman)*

**Thomas McCormick**, Builder

*Longwood, 2900 Dubarry Lane, Brookeville, 1817*

**Montgomery Cunningham Meigs** (1816-1892)

A native Georgian, Meigs moved to Philadelphia in his childhood and attended the University of Pennsylvania for one year. He entered the United States Military Academy, graduating fifth in his class in 1836. On assignment with the Engineer Corps, Meigs designed many significant engineering projects. His design for the monumental Cabin John Aqueduct was for some 50 years unsurpassed as the longest masonry arch in the world. From 1853-9 he supervised the building of the Capitol's wings and dome; and from 1855-9, the extension of the General Post Office Building. During the Civil War, Meigs rose to the rank of Major General. He later supervised plans for the War Department Building (1866-7), the National Museum (1876) and the Pension Office Building (1882).

<[www.qmfound.com/BG\\_Montgomery\\_Meigs.htm](http://www.qmfound.com/BG_Montgomery_Meigs.htm)>

*Cabin John Aqueduct, 1853-63*

**Louis D. Meline**, Architect

Meline worked with builder Henry M. Earle to build several early houses in Chevy Chase Village. Meline was a member of Chevy Chase Club in 1893. See also Henry M. Earle. M-NCPPC, CC

**Chevy Chase Village H. D. :**

*Lemly House, c1896, 4 Laurel Parkway*

*4 & 6 W. Kirke Street, 1895*

*C. B. Browne House, c1895, 11 W. Irving Street*

*Annie Lewis House, c1897, 4 W. Melrose  
16 W. Kirke, 1895 Attribution*

**Mihran Mesrobian (1889-1975)**

A native of Turkey, Mesrobian was born of Armenian parents and was architect to the Sultan in Istanbul before he immigrated to the U. S. in 1921. Mesrobian was chief architect for developer Harry Wardman from 1921 until 1930 when he established an independent practice. His architectural style passed through many phases. His Washington projects include apartment houses and hotels. Art Deco apartments in Cleveland Park are Sedgwick Gardens (1931) and The Macklin (1939). NR, SSA See Design Action 2:3, May/June 1983 issue on Mesrobian by Caroline Mesrobian Hickman

*7410 Connecticut Avenue, 1941 Art Deco residence, Town of Chevy Chase*

**George F Mikkelson, Builder**

A prolific builder in the early 20th century, Mikkelson was a Chevy Chase resident, living at 104 Western Avenue (1920) and 35 West Lenox Street (Designed by Arthur Heaton, 1925). Mikkelson often worked with architects Ralph Berry and A. W. Smith. He established the five-block Mikkelson Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase, 1931-1935. Mikkelson constructed hundreds of houses in the Town of Chevy Chase.

**Yancey Milburn (1890-1977)**

Architect LOC

*M/M Donald Woodward House, Veirs Mill Road, Meadow Hill, near Rockville, 1932*

**Victor Mindeleff (1860-1948) FAIA**

Born in London, Mindeleff attended a four-year program at the Emerson Institute in Washington, D.C.. Early in his career (1881-90) he studied native ruins in the American Southwest and wrote a book on the subject for the Smithsonian. Mindeleff served as architect for the U.S. Life-Saving Service, c1897. He designed several shingled and towered life saving stations in Michigan, Maine, North Carolina, and Virginia. By 1906, he was architect at the Treasury Department. By 1914, Mindeleff established his own practice. He and/or Chandler may have designed the original front façade of the Clara Barton House (1890).

*Entrance Tower, 1890, Glen Echo Chautauqua*

*Hall of Philosophy, 1891, Glen Echo Chautauqua. Demolished.*

*Edwin Baltzley House, 1891, Glen Echo Heights*

*30 cottages and 8 residences, Glen Echo, 1892*

**Joseph and Henry Mobley, Brothers**

Builders, African American

*Poplar Grove Baptist Church (1893), MP*

**Milton Dana Morrill, Architect**

*Ernest Hathaway House, 5904 Cedar Parkway, Chevy Chase Village, 1909, Reinforced concrete*

**John Mount, Builder**

*Mendelsohn Terrace, 1880*

*Bethesda Church*

**Tilghman Moyer & Company, Architects**

*Farmers Banking and Trust Company, 1930-1, Montgomery Courthouse H.D., Rockville*

*Bank of Bethesda, 1940*

**A.B. Mullet and Company, Builders**

*Avalon Farm, 9400 Huntmaster Road, c1920*

**John H. Nolan (b1861)**

Described in 1912 as “one of Washington’s most prominent builders,” Nolan was known for his many residences, apartment houses, and commercial buildings. A Washington native, he apprenticed with builder Robert I. Fleming before establishing his own office in 1892. Built the Westover, Kensington, and Gladstone Apartments, and Bancroft Hotel. WP 1903, ANDERSON

*Frank T. Browning House, Forest Glen, c1892-1912*

**Harvey L. Page**

One of the most innovative Washington architects of his time, Page had a Washington architectural practice from about 1880-1897.

Among his works are the Woman’s National Democratic Club (1892), the Army and Navy Club, the Metropolitan Club, and the Italian Legation. Francis Newlands met in Page’s D. C. office to first organize the Chevy Chase Club. M-NCPPC, loc.gov, Dupont Circle NR

*7209 Cedar Avenue, Takoma Park, c1885-1888*

**James Louis Parsons (1847- ?) Builder**

A Virginia native, Parsons learned the trade of carpentry in the U.S. Quartermaster’s Department. He came to Washington, D.C. in 1873, worked as a journeyman, and opened his own business. By 1903, he was “one of the leading builders of the nation’s capital.” Among his projects are Stoneleigh Court Apartments and Fort Myer

*Administration Building. WP 1903*

*Chevy Chase Houses for Prof. Rawson, D. S. Carll, S. H. Walker, T. W. Smith, Elmer Gates (By 1903)*

**Horace W. Peaslee, AIA**

Chairman of the Architects’ Committee on Model Homes, Wynnewood Park. In the fall of 1925 the newspaper had decided to sponsor model homes in 1926. A committee of architects was assembled to assess designs submitted to them by developers and builders. The selected projects were featured in the Evening Star’s real estate section week after week in the spring of 1926 as progress in their construction was followed. OSHEL; [cpcug.org/user/roshel/H07.htm](http://cpcug.org/user/roshel/H07.htm)

**Thomas W Perry (b.1885)**

By 1912, 27-year-old Thomas W. Perry was a coal and wood supplier, living in North Chevy Chase, Connecticut Avenue. His residence was at 3805 Shepherd Street. Directories listed him as a building material supplier in 1927. Perry was also reportedly a source for architectural plans for builders in the Chevy Chase area. M-NCPPC, CC

**Walter G. Peter (1868-)**

Architect Walter Peter graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890 and worked for Hornblower & Marshall. In 1898, he formed a partnership with **William J. Marsh**. See **Marsh and Peter**. After Marsh’s death in 1926, Peter worked independently.

The son of Armistead Peter, Walter Peter grew up at Tudor Place and was a member of the Chevy Chase Club. He designed the George Freeland Peter House for his brother. M-NCPPC, WP 1903, NR

*George Freeland Peter House, 1930 design*

*A. Lothrop Luttrell House, Old Georgetown Road (Reference from Greely papers, 1940 grounds)*

**George Edwin Pope**

See Albert Kruse

**John Russell Pope (1874-1937) FAIA**

A native New Yorker, Pope was the first to win a scholarship to the American Academy in Rome (1895). He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, 1900. He established his own practice in the U.

S. and became known for his classical style buildings. His work includes the Terminal Station, Richmond, Virginia; Baltimore Museum of Art; and Scottish Rite Temple (1911), Constitution Hall, National Archives Building, National Art Gallery (1941), and Jefferson Memorial (1943) in Washington, D.C.. WWA  


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*John F. Wilkins Estate, 12800 Viers Mill Road, Rockville, c1917*  
*Woodend (Audubon Naturalist Society), 8940 Jones Mill Road, North Chevy Chase, 1927-8*

#### Porter & Lockie

Irwin S. Porter (1888-1957), AIA, was born and educated in Washington, D.C. where attended George Washington University. He worked for **Hornblower & Marshall** (c1907-11) and **Waddy Butler Wood** (c1912-22). Porter and Joseph A. Lockie (1881-1957), AIA, formed a partnership in 1923, which lasted until Lockie's death in 1949. Porter and his sons, James I. And Steven S. subsequently formed the firm of Irwin S. Porter & Sons. Irwin Porter died in 1957. Porter & Lockie's projects include the Brookings Institute (1930), Lutheran Church of the Reformation (1935); the Walker Building (1936); and the Scottish Rite Temple (1940). AIA 100, AIA Library, TRACERIES, LONGSTRETH, ALEXIS  


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*Charles B. Hawley House, 8650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, 1929*  
*Nathaniel Mountford House, 5903 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase Village, 1929 \$40,000*  
*William Hill House, River Road, Potomac, 1930*  
*All Saint's Church Addition, 3 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C., 1936*  
*Bethesda-Chevy Chase Shopping Center, Bethesda, 1936-7*  
*Joseph Houghton House Addition, 3516 Shepherd, Martin's Additions, 1938*  
*Army Mapping Service, Brookmont, 1941-46*

#### Frank Proctor

An architect, Proctor received several commissions from the Montgomery County Public Schools.  


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*Bradley Elementary School, 1942*  
*Woodlin Elementary School, Silver Spring, 1945*  
*South Four Corners (Later Pine Crest) School, 1942 Proctor designed with others.*

#### Frederick Bennett Pyle (1867-1934) AIA

Educated at Swarthmore (BS 1889), Pyle moved to Washington, D.C. in 1892. Pyle worked independently throughout his professional career. Pyle designed many of the elegant residences that characterize Cleveland Park, Kalorama Triangle, and Mount Pleasant. His projects include the City Club, the Philipsborn & Company Building (1919) and the Evans Building (1924). AIA 100  


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*Columbia Country Club, Connecticut Avenue, North Chevy Chase, 1909*

#### George Nicholas Ray (1886-1959) AIA

A Washington, D.C. native, Ray studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1917 he formed a partnership with **Clarke Waggaman**, which lasted only two years, abbreviated by Waggaman's unexpected death in 1919. Ray was appointed in 1919 to a committee to promote architectural registration. Ray designed several prominent Washington, D.C. buildings including the Dupont Circle Branch of the Riggs Bank and Randall Hagner Office, on Connecticut Avenue. From 1931 to 1953, Ray worked in the real estate field, first as sales manager and then president and chairman of the board of the Randall H. Hagner & Co real estate firm. M-NCPPC, TRACERIES, Waggaman and Ray Archives at LOC.  


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*William T Davis House, Thornapple and Ridgewood, 1916, Town of Chevy Chase*

#### Waggaman & Ray:

*Britton-Taylor House Alterations, 3815 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase Section 3, 1922. East and west wings*  
*Silver Spring Country Club, Proposed, c1921-1940*

#### Luther Reason Ray (1892-1978)

*Brookville Pharmacy, 7025 Brookville Road, Proposed new front, 1955*

#### Rodier & Kundzin, AIA

Gilbert LaCoste Rodier (1890-1971) was self-trained in architecture. In his early years, he was office manager for *George Oakley Totten*. During World War I, he worked for the War Department and designed Arlington National Cemetery's street system. After the war, Rodier joined his father's architectural firm, Rodier & Kundzin. In 1928, the firm, with Allied Architects, designed the Longworth House Office Building, and the Federal Courts Building. From 1930, until his retirement in 1960, Rodier worked for the U.S. Public Housing Authority. AIA 100, OSHEL  


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*Stonecraft, Philander D. Poston House, 1202 Woodside Parkway, Woodside Park, 1927*  
*1211 Woodside Parkway, Woodside Park, 1928*  
*9021 Fairview Road, Woodside Park, 1929*

#### George T. Santmyers (1889-1960)

A Virginia native, Santmyers was raised in Baltimore. He opened his architectural firm in Washington in 1914 where he worked until his death in 1960. Santmyers is known for his Art Deco-style garden apartments, often clustered in multi-block complexes. Santmyers designed over 400 apartment buildings in Washington, D.C., earning him the title of "the most prolific architect of Washington apartment buildings in the history of the city" (Goode). Notable projects include Park View Terrace (1939) and Park Crest Gardens (1941) and lobbies of the Normandie and Delano apartment-hotels. W&S, GOODE2  


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*Montgomery Arms Apartments, Silver Spring, 1941*

#### William Saunders, Landscape Architect

*Garrett Park street plan and landscaping, 1886*

#### Thomas Franklin Schneider (1859-1938) AIA

Schneider, the son of a German printer, was a Washington native. He worked for the architectural firm Cluss & Schultze from 1875-1883. At the age of 23, Schneider opened his own office, in 1883. Schneider designed and built approximately 2,000 structures in Washington, including the Cairo Hotel (1894) and his own Romanesque Revival-style 50-room residence at 18th and S Streets (1891). M-NCPPC  


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*Forest Inn Hotel, National Park Seminary, 1887*

#### Edward Schoeppe

See Alexander Becker and Schoeppe

#### Schreier & Patterson

Edwin Philip Schreier (1904-1985) came to Washington, D.C. from New England to attend the Catholic University, from which he graduated in 1927. He began his architectural career working for Upman & Adams, and James E. Cooper, and later joined Allied Architects of Washington. In 1932, he was appointed Municipal Architect and established the firm of Schreier & Patterson. The firm became Schreier Patterson & Worland in 1946. From 1950 until his retirement in 1978 Schreier worked independently. AIA 100, LOC  


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*House No. 3, Franklin Street, Chevy Chase View, 1938*  
*112 Kennedy Drive, Kenwood, c1932-46*

*Four Corners Shopping Center, c1932-46*  
*Woodmor Houses, Colesville Road, Four Corners, c1932-46*  
*Westmoreland Hills Houses, c1932-46*  
*Westhaven Houses, c1932-46*  
*Singer Sewing Machine Building, Silver Spring, c1932-46*

**Warren R. Seltzer, Architect**

*Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. OSHEL*  
*1234 Pinecrest Circle, Woodside Park, 1929*

**Shannon & Luchs, Builders**

The Shannon & Luchs Construction Company was one of the most prominent regional real estate offices and most prolific Chevy Chase building concerns in the interwar period. Herbert Shannon and Morton Luchs established the firm in 1906. Working closely with architect **Arthur Heaton**, the company became known for its innovative plans. Among its projects are the Burleith subdivision (1923-8), which broke the convention of standardized rowhouse design; the Wrenwood (1928), one of the region's earliest cul-de-sac plan subdivisions; and the Connecticut Avenue Park and Shop (1930), the earliest drive-in shopping center in the area. Between 1929 and 1932, Arthur Heaton designed many houses in the company's Chevy Chase Park and Forest Section of the Town of Chevy Chase. Other architects working for Shannon & Luchs were **Harvey P. Baxter, E. Burton Corning**, and **Harry Edwards**. Herbert T. Shannon was a founding member and first president of the Home Builders Association of Washington, Inc., established in 1924. M-NCPPC, CC, LONGSTRETH, OFFUTT

*Chevy Chase Park, Re-Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase, 1929-30*  
*Rollingwood, Chevy Chase, 1936*

**Simpson Family Builders**

John Simpson, Sr. (1834-1907) was the patriarch of a large family of carpenter-builders who formed a consortium that operated through the late 1800s and early 1900s. The business of extended family members included Orem and Troths. Simpson settled in the Jones Mill Road area by 1894, where he and his wife raised a large family, including nine children. His son-in-law, **Horace Troth, Sr.**, a carpenter, joined Simpson's children in working for him. John Simpson, Jr. (d.1919) built 7315 Brookville Road (1905) and set up a workshop in the barns and outbuildings on the property. He became Vice President of the Chevy Chase Citizens Assn, Section 5. Nephews Horace Troth, Jr. and William Orem, Jr. became painter and realtor for the business. Frank Simpson assumed operation of the family business after John Jr.'s death. In the 1930s, the Simpsons worked in conjunction with **A. W. Smith**, architect. M-NCPPC, CC, OFFUTT

*Newark Street, Cleveland Park, 1910* John Simpson, Sr.  
*Orem House, 3718 Williams Lane, Chevy Chase Section 5, by 1912*  
*3914 East-West Highway, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925*  
*7003 Meadow Lane, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925*  
*Elmer and Janet Troth Hall House, 3608 Spring Street, Chevy Chase Section 3, 1925*  
*4130 Leland Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1937*  
*Chevy Chase United Methodist Church, Conn. Ave., 1935 Edward L. Simpson, builder*

**A. W. Smith, Architect**

Associated in the 1930s with major Chevy Chase builders **Simpson Family** and **George F. Mikkelson**. Like architect **Ralph W. Berry**, he was at one time building inspector for Chevy Chase Section 4.

Smith's residence/office was at 4829 Leland Street, in the Town of Chevy Chase. M-NCPPC, CC, OSHEL

*4130 Leland Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1937*

*7409 Ridgewood, Town of Chevy Chase, 1937*  
*4213 Thornapple, Town of Chevy Chase, 1939*  
*9114 Crosby Road, Woodside Park, 1940*

**Delos H. Smith and Thomas H. Edwards, Washington**

Delos Hamilton Smith (1884-1963) was a graduate of George Washington University, receiving a B.S. Arch in 1906 and an M.S. Arch in 1916. He began his architectural career in Washington, D.C., training in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury (1906) and with the firms of **Hornblower & Marshall** (1907-9), Hill & Kendall (1910-1), and **Jules Henri de Sibour** (1911-2). During World War I, he was Supervising Engineer at the U.S. Naval Academy. Acting on his interest in historic architecture, Smith conducted a pioneering survey of historic buildings in Annapolis after World War I and photographed Montgomery County structures for the Historic American Building Survey (1936). The firm of Smith & Edwards operated between 1924 and 1934. AIA 100, NR, OFFUTT

*St. John's Episcopal Church, Wisconsin Avenue and Bradley Lane, Bethesda, c1914. Delos H. Smith.*  
*All Saints Episcopal Church Addition, 1926*  
*Grey Courthouse, Rockville, 1931 Smith & Edwards, Architects*

**Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956)**

Descended from a long line of architects and engineers, Sonnemann was the son of Rebecca and **Georg Frederic Ludwig Ottmar Sonnemann**.

Alexander Hebern Sonnemann was trained by his father, did an apprenticeship, and opened his own office in 1895 when he was 23. He grew up on the family farm on Brookville Road (later Sections 6 & 7, Chevy Chase Village) and later lived at 129 Grafton Street. He designed numerous commercial buildings and over 40 apartment houses including Kew Garden

Apartments, Q Street, and the addition to Kennedy-Warren Apartments. Alexander joined with **Louis Justement** in the firm Sonneman & Justement (1919-24). Sonneman designed several homes for family members in Chevy Chase, and, from 1927, was the architect for Kennedy-Chamberlin's Kenwood subdivision. **Sonnemann family records, M-NCPPC, CC, Offutt, Tracerics**

*Alice Sonnemann & John W. Essex House, 101 Primrose Street, by 1902*  
*Theodore Sr. & Eliza Sonneman House, 6515 Brookville Road, Martin's Additions, 1906*  
*Theodore Jr. & Madelene Sonneman House, 6307 Broad Branch Road, 1915*  
*Frank T. Essex, 105 Primrose Street*  
*Alexander H. Sonnemann House, 129 Grafton Street, c1927*  
*H. Donald Sonnemann House, 5902 Kirkside Drive, c1932*  
*Frederick Stohlman House, 101 Grafton Street, 1936 (CCHS photo 672)*  
*Kenwood Houses, Kennedy-Chamberlin Development Company, 1927-8*  
*Kenwood Golf and Country Club, 1928*

**Georg Frederic Ludwig Ottmar Sonnemann (1824-1904)**

An architectural engineer, Ottmar received his training from Giessen University, in Hessen, Germany, and came to the U.S. in the 1840s



Alexander H. Sonnemann

Shirley Sonnemann, Dunlop collection

and settled in the Chevy Chase area (Martin's Additions). He was assistant engineer under Captain **Montgomery C. Meigs** from 1855, supervising construction of the U. S. Capital dome and expansion and the Cabin John Bridge.

**Karl O. Sonnemann** (1899-1967)

The son of **Alexander H. Sonnemann**, Karl Sonnemann came from a long line of architects and engineers. After graduating from Carnegie Tech in 1925, Karl was architect for the Federal Works Agency and its successor, the General Services Administration, until his retirement in 1964. He supervised plans for the remodeling of the White House under President Truman and for the National Cancer Institute. TRACERIES, [nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/tour/models2.html](http://nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/tour/models2.html)

*Bethesda Post Office, 7400 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, 1938*  
*National Institutes of Health (First building constructed 1938)*  
*Karl Sonnemann House, Dorset Avenue, Kenwood, 1939*  
*National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, 1962*



Georg Frederic Ludwig Ottmar  
Sonnemann

Courtesy: Margery Solan

**George Oakley Totten, Jr.** (1866-1939) AIA

Totten has been described as "the most popular society architect during Washington's Gilded Age." Totten graduated with an MA from Columbia University and studied on fellowship at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. From 1895-8 he was chief designer of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Totten worked in partnership with Laussat R. Rogers until 1907 when he established his independent firm. In World War I, Totten served as



George Oakley Totten, Jr.

a major in the Engineer Corps. Totten projects were almost exclusively opulent residences or embassies and include the Embassy of Pakistan (1909), the Turkish Embassy (1915), the Ecuadorian Embassy (1922), and the Congressional Club. AIA 100, SCOTT  
*Henry H. Glassie House, 4201 Bradley Lane, Town of Chevy Chase, 1910*

**Horace E Troth**, Builder

Troth built many houses in the Chevy Chase area and was a member of the **Simpson Family** of builders. He was the son-in-law of builder John Simpson, Sr. In 1944, he was appointed Superintendent and Building Inspector for Chevy Chase Section 5. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Chevy Chase Citizens Assn Section 5, from 1916-1918. M-NCPPC, CC, OFFUTT

*H. E. Troth House, 3621 Raymond Street, Chevy Chase, Section 3, 1907*  
*3615 Raymond Street, Addition, Chevy Chase, Section 3, 1925*  
*Other houses in early 1920s built on Florida, Raymond, Shepherd, Spring Streets*  
*3713 Williams Lane: Former Williams Barn, moved structure, Chevy Chase, Section 5*  
*3908 Woodbine, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925*  
*3914 Blackthorn, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925 Superintendent*  
*6820 Meadow Lane, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925*

*4003 Rosemary, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925*  
*7309 Maple Avenue, Town of Chevy Chase, 1940*  
*4008 Thornapple, Town of Chevy Chase, 1940*  
*Coordinator of Building, Chevy Chase Methodist Church Addition, 1948-9*

**Clarke Waggaman** (1877-1919) AIA

Waggaman was a prominent Washington architect who was known for residential building as well as commercial structures. A native Washingtonian, Waggaman traveled in Europe (1889) and studied in Paris (1898). Upon his father's insistence, Waggaman studied law, graduated from the Catholic University in 1901 and embarked on a career as a lawyer. Upon his father's death in 1906, Waggaman began designing houses, with no formal architectural training. The first residence he designed was his own, at 2600 Connecticut Avenue (1907). In 1917 he formed a partnership with **George N. Ray**, the same year he was elected into the American Institute of Architects. Waggaman died unexpectedly at the age of 42 during a flu epidemic. His work includes the Argentine Embassy, Home Savings Bank, Knights of Columbus, and the Corbin's Highwood Estate. GCW, CC, LOC  
*Ryan Devereux House Alterations, 3911 Bradley Lane, Town of Chevy Chase, 1910*

*William T. Davis House, Ridgewood and Thornapple, 1913; Also 1916 Waggaman & Ray*  
*Evans Browne House, Chevy Chase (Browne living at 10 E Lenox in 1912)*  
*Senator Newlands House, Chevy Chase*  
*W. B. Chisholm House, 1907-1919 Unidentified house on Bradley Lane*  
*J. D. Morgan House Addition, 1 Quincy St, Chevy Chase Village, After 1909*  
*Alton, Frank B. Noyes House, Terrace and Interior Changes, Silver Spring (now Woodside Park), 1914*  
*Montgomery Country Club, Laytonsville, 1913-19*  
*Pleasant Hills, J. Thomas Kelley House, Addition, Darnestown, 1916*

**Wolcott Clarke Waggaman**

The son of architect **Clarke Waggaman**, Wolcott "Doggie" Waggaman was well known for his upscale urban residences. His projects include the Tudor Revival Meserve House, Dupont Circle (1912). Georgetown Univ Spec Collections; LOC; Dupont Circle Citizens Assn ([www.hillrag.com](http://www.hillrag.com))  
*Kentsdale, 9510 Hemswell Place, Potomac, 1925*

**Harry Wardman** (1872-1938) Builder

An English native, Wardman ran away from home and landed in New York. He apprenticed with a carpenter and became known as an expert stairbuilder. He moved to Washington by 1897 and worked for architect **T. F. Schneider** who encouraged Wardman to establish his own company. Wardman became astonishingly successful builder, working in a partnership and independently. By 1925, he estimated he had built 4,500-5,000 houses. At the height of his career, it was said that a tenth of Washington's residents were living in a Wardman building. The builder expanded with a real estate division that later offered mortgages and insurance. Wardman engaged several local architects over the years, including **Mihran Mesrobian**. Wardman's work includes some 500 apartment buildings, including the Dresden and Cathedral Mansions on Connecticut Avenue; the Northumberland, on New Hampshire Avenue; and the Wardman Park, later the Washington Sheraton (1917). Hotels include the Hay-Adams and the Carlton. SSA  
*1 E. Kirke Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1920*

**Monroe and R. B. Warren, Inc.** Builders

The Warren Brothers prolific construction company was regionally known for pioneering the construction of cooperative apartments in



Washington. Monroe Warren (1895-1983) and his younger brother R. Bates Warren established their partnership in 1919, at the beginning of a construction boom. Their projects include the Kennedy Warren and Tilden Gardens (1927).

Monroe Warren was president of the Home Builders Association of Washington, Inc., from 1928-30. After R. B. Warren left the firm, Monroe Warren worked with Edgar Kennedy

and then set up a second firm, known as Meadowbrook, Inc, which operated from 1932 to 1966. Rising young practitioners including **Harvey P. Baxter, E. Burton Corning, and Harry Edwards** worked for the Warrens. During the 1930s, the firm became one of the most active builders of grand-scale, low-cost housing in the Washington area. The Leland subdivision was one of the first suburban communities in the region to include a shopping center. By 1954, the firm had built more than 5,000 houses in the region. M-NCPPC, GOODE2, CC

*Leland Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase, 1924*  
*Tudor Shopping Center, Wisconsin & Leland Avenues, Bethesda, 1926-7*  
*Monroe Warren Residence, 7320 Meadow Lane, c1926*  
*Meadowbrook Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase*  
*Forest Section, Town of Chevy Chase*  
*4408 Ridge Road, Chevy Chase, 1930*  
*4112 Aspen Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1933 \$6,393.00*  
*4704 Chestnut Street, West Chevy Chase, 1934*

#### A. C. Warthen

Kensington builder KH

*Arthur Williams House, 10400 Montgomery Avenue, Kensington, c1890*  
*Edward Rabbitt House, near Norbeck, 1895*  
*Alphonso Hart House, 10300 Fawcett Street, Kensington, 1893*  
*Sohl House, 30 Hesketh, 1920, Chevy Chase Village*  
*H. Tudor Morsell House, 6817 Connecticut Ave, Section 3, Chevy Chase, 1921 see **Heaton***  
*4102 Rosemary, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925*  
*103 Virgilia, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925*  
*7200 Meadow, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925*  
*4004 Thornapple, Town of Chevy Chase, 1926*

#### Willard Warthen, Kensington builder

*The Women's Club of Chevy Chase Clubhouse, 1938 \$30,000*  
 OFFUTT

#### Edwin Weihe (1907-n.d.) AIA

A native of Washington, D.C., Weihe obtained his B. Arch. from George Washington University in 1931. He was a draftsman, then designer, for Chas. H. Tompkins Co. for five years, and served as architect for the Stone Construction Company for two years. Weihe was a part-time instructor in architectural design (1933-4). He established his own firm in 1939.

*7408 Ridgewood, Town of Chevy Chase, 1937*



Monroe Warren, *Evening Star* clipping

#### Edwin M. West, Builder

*Higgins House, 304 Great Falls Road, Rockville, 1888*  
*West House, 114 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, 1889*  
*Almoney House, 105 S. Van Buren St., Rockville, 1889*  
*Kellogg House, 300 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, 1889 [Partially Destroyed by Fire]*  
*Rockville Academy, 103 S. Adams Street, Rockville, 1890*  
*Rockville Christian Church, 101 W. Jefferson St., Rockville, 1893*  
*Hogg House, Rebuilt, 201 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, by 1900*

#### Walters West

*Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870*

#### John J. Whelan (1902- )

Born in Philadelphia, Whelan grew up in Atlantic City, NJ, where his father was a builder. He graduated from Princeton University with a B. Arch. in 1925. In 1926, he established McConihe-Whelan Co Inc. in partnership with builder and Princeton classmate F. Moran McConihe. By 1928-9, he had established his own architectural practice. During World War II, Whelan was a design engineer for the U.S. Navy, serving at bases in New York and New Jersey. Whelan began experimenting in low-cost, prefabricated houses in 1930. His patented houses arrived already furnished and, much like diners of his day, were ready to move in upon delivery. In 1948, two years after working on a project of prefabricated houses in Oregon, he moved his architectural practice there. Projects include the Turkish Embassy and the Royal Norwegian Embassy. TRACERIES

<i>Marwood, 11231 River View Drive, Potomac, 1931</i>	\$118,000
<i>Pooks Hill, Remodeling, Bethesda (Demolished)</i>	10,000
<i>McCook Dunlop House, Chevy Chase Lake</i>	18,000
<i>Drew Pierson House, Potomac</i>	10,500
<i>Harold Killen Group of Houses, Takoma Park</i>	15,000
<i>Mobile Houses (Prefabricated in Three Sections), Glen Echo</i>	4,000
<i>Anon Koeber Group of Houses, Chevy Chase</i>	40,000

#### William J. Wire

Civil Engineer (1927 Polk Dir.)

*Residence at 3915 W. Aspen Street, Town of Chevy Chase, by 1925*  
*3911 Aspen Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925*  
*3904 and 3906 Blackthorn St., Town of Chevy Chase, 1926*

#### J. Winthrop Wolcott, Jr.

Architect, U. S. Treasury Department. ALEXIS  
*National Institutes of Health, Buildings 1-6, Bethesda, c1936-40*

#### Edward Woltz

Architect KH

*10213 Montgomery Avenue, Kensington, c1892-4*  
*Graham H. Woolfall, architect*  
*Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. OSHEL*  
*Pinecrest (Woolfall Residence), 1227 Pinecrest Circle, Woodside Park, 1928*

#### Waddy Wood (1869-1944) FAIA

Wood studied engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute for two years and continued his education by perusing architectural collections of the Library of Congress. He began his architectural career in 1892, working as the construction architect for large commercial projects in Washington, D.C. Wood was the architect for the Cleveland Park Company, in 1897, designing the first houses in the area. In 1902, he helped establish **Wood, Donn and Deming**, with Edward W. Donn, Jr. and William I. Deming. In 1912, Wood established an independent practice. His projects include the Woodrow Wilson House (1915), Commercial National Bank (1917), All States

Hotel (1927), and the South Building of the Department of the Interior (1935-6). AIA 100, CC, M-NCPPC, LOC, AIA Library, RA

*All Saint's Episcopal Church, 3 Chevy Chase Circle, Chevy Chase Village, 1901 With Arthur Heaton*

*Martha Bachrach House, 15 E. Melrose, Chevy Chase Village, by 1912*

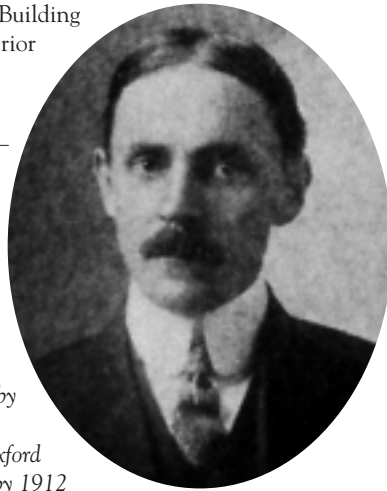
*Minnegerede House, 8 Oxford Street, Chevy Chase Village, by 1916 \$12,500*

*William I. Deming House, 4 Oxford Street, Chevy Chase Village, by 1912*

*Frank A. Steele Company speculative houses, Chevy Chase Terrace, 1923*

*Frank L. Wagner House, Rock Creek Park Chevy Chase Clubhouse Addition, 1924-1928*

*Howe P. Corcoran House, unidentified*



Waddy Butler Wood

Wood, Donn, & Deming

Waddy B. Wood, Edward W. Donn, Jr., and William I. Deming established a partnership in 1902. WDD was best known for its large traditional residences and elegant office structures. Notable projects

include the Union Trust Bank (1906) and the Masonic Temple (1908). The firm dissolved in 1912. AIA 100, LOC

*C.W. Donn House, 3810 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase Village, by 1916*

*C. L. Frailey House, 1909, site of 3800 Bradley Ln, no longer standing.*

*Later altered by Arthur Heaton, Byron U Graham House LOC*

### Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959)

Internationally renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright designed close to 500 buildings between the years 1885 and 1959 and had a profound impact on architecture and interior design. Wright worked with Adler & Sullivan, in Chicago, from 1888-93, and established his own practice in 1893, which he pursued until his death in 1959. A proponent of organic architecture, he developed his own Prairie and Usonian residential styles. Wright lived most of his life in his native Wisconsin, residing at other times in New York City, Germany, Japan, Oak Park (Illinois), and in Arizona, the winter location of his Taliesin School. After his death, his third wife, Olgivanna Wright, ran the Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture, until her death in 1985. The house he designed in Montgomery County is one of three FLW houses in the Washington metropolitan area and one of two in the State of Maryland. M-NCPPC, All-Wright Site: Frank Lloyd Wright Building Guide

*Robert Llewellyn Wright House, 7927 Deepwell Drive, Bethesda, 1953*

### Charles Zeller Architect

*Longwood School for Boys, gymnasium (now Longwood Recreation Center), 1946*

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[www.sah.org/laame/bioint.html](http://www.sah.org/laame/bioint.html)

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VERY Carlos Avery, "The Stations of the Metropolitan Branch, B&O," *Bulletin of the Railroad Station Historical Society*, 15:5 (9/10 1982). Avery interview in Gazette, 5-20-1998 and by author, 10-25-2000.

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BDPA Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, AIA Library

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GOODE James Goode, *Capital Losses*

GOODE2 James Goode, *Best Addresses: A Century of Washington's Distinguished Apartment Houses.*

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KH William M. Maury, *Kensington: A Picture History*, 1994.

LAWSON Joanne S. Lawson, "Rose Isabel Greely" M. Arch Thesis, U.Va, 1993.

LOC Library of Congress <[loc.gov](http://loc.gov)>

LONGSTRETH Richard Longstreth, "The Neighborhood Shopping Center in Washington, D.C., 1930-1941." *JSAH* March 1992.

NR National Register of Historic Places, Inventory Form

OSHEL Robert E. Oshel. *Home Sites of Distinction: The History of Woodside Park*, 1998.

McGUCKIAN Eileen McGuckian, "Black Builders in Montgomery County." *Montgomery County Story.*

M-NCPPC Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Silver Spring, Md.

PR Peerless Rockville H. P., Ltd. Files

PRWG Eileen McGuckian, *A Walking Guide to Peerless Rockville*, Rockville, Md, 1975.

RA Robinson & Associates, Research Files

RBC Perry Fisher and Eileen McGuckian, *The Red Brick Courthouse: A Centennial History of Montgomery County, Maryland's Third Courthouse.* 1991.

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SSA The Commission of Fine Arts, *Sixteenth Street Architecture*, 1988.

TRACERIES Traceries, Research Files

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WP 1903 Washington Post, *A History of the City of Washington, Its Men and Institutions*, 1903.

WPP John C. Proctor, *Washington, Past and Present, A History.* 1930

W&S Hans Wirz and Richard Striner, *Washington Deco*, Smithsonian Institution, 1984.

WW Who's Who in the Nation's Capital, 1923-4.

WWAA Who's Who in American Art

# GLOSSARY

**American bond**—See **common bond**.

**architrave**—The trim or finish around the face of a window or door. In classical architecture, the lowest section of the **entablature**.

**Art Deco**—Early 20<sup>th</sup> century architectural style with vertical emphasis, uses geometric shapes and stepped-up towers and projections. As with **Art Moderne**, construction materials and elements include glass block, concrete block, and corner windows.

**Art Moderne**—Early 20<sup>th</sup> century architectural style featuring horizontal lines, with streamlined curved corners and smooth surfaces. Construction materials and elements include glass block, concrete block and corner windows.

**ashlar**—Rectangular, finished blocks of stone.



*ashlar*

**bank barn**—A large multi-purpose barn built into a hillside with the lower stable located downhill and upper loft area on the uphill area. A central ramp enabled farmers to drive wagons into the loft to unload hay. Also known as a Pennsylvania barn.

**bargeboard**—A board which hangs from the projecting end of a roof, covering the gables. Often elaborately cut and pierced with a jigsaw, and typically found on Gothic Revival style houses in the post Civil War era. Also known as **vergeboard**.



*bargeboard*

**bay**—A regularly repeated spatial element defined by structural beams and typically containing a window or door opening. The term is used to describe the exterior width or depth of a building. A house with two windows and a door on one level is a three-bay house.

**belt course**—A narrow horizontal band of masonry extending across the façade of a structure, typically projecting. Locally characteristic of the Georgian Revival style from the late 1700s. Also known as a **stringcourse**.

**boxed staircase**—A staircase with **winder** stairs concealed behind a door. Common in late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century houses.

**bracket**—An overhanging member projecting from a wall to visually or physically support an architectural element. Commonly used on Victorian-era porches and Italianate style **cornices**.



*brackets (Italianate)*

**buffet**—A closet or cupboard used for storing tablewares. Built-in display buffets were popular in the mid and late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**bungalow**—An early 20<sup>th</sup> century building form in which the main roof extends over the front porch. Typically designed in Craftsman or Colonial Revival architectural styles.

**c.**—Abbreviation for **circa**.

**chinking**—In log construction, material used to fill in gaps between logs. Commonly stones and clay used in Montgomery County.

**circa**—In approximately. Built circa 1870 (also abbreviated c1870).

**common bond**—A brick bond in which every fifth or sixth course consists of **headers**, the other courses being **stretchers**. Also known as **American bond**.

**corn crib**—An agricultural outbuilding used to store surplus corn or drying seed corn. In the mid-1800s, the structure was known as a cornhouse.

**cornice**—Projecting molding at the top of an architectural element. In classical architecture, the uppermost projecting part of an **entablature**, a three-part group of horizontal moldings at the top of a wall.

**cornice return**—The continuation of the cornice at the gable end of a house, suggestive of a pediment, but not extending across the gable façade.



cornice return

**Craftsman**—An architectural style intended to reflect the inherent nature of building materials and structural elements. Brackets under wide eaves and gable end braces represent exposed rafter tails and beam ends. Many Craftsman houses have a low bungalow shape in which the main roof extends over the front porch.

**curtain wall**—A short wall that joins paired chimneys, often used in Federal style architecture.

**dairy**—A domestic outbuilding serving essentially the same function as a **spring house**, to store dairy products, yet not built over a spring. Farmers poured cool water into a trough built into the sunken floor.

**dairy barn**—An early 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural outbuilding constructed for housing cattle and their feed. Reflecting new sanitation regulations, dairy barns were constructed with easily cleaned surfaces including concrete floors and walls and ceilings with tight-fitting boards kept debris from falling below. Characteristic of the dairy barn is the gambrel roof with its self-supporting truss, or braced rafter frame, sheltered an unobstructed hayloft for increased storage capacity. The dairy barns were equipped with first level cow stanchions, airy second story hayloft, silo, and attached milk house.

**dentils**—Tooth-like molding used to decorate a cornice.

**double pile**—A two-room deep floor plan.

**English bond**—Brickwork with alternating courses of **headers** and **stretchers**.

**entablature**—A three-part grouping of horizontal moldings at the top of a wall. The lower section is the **architrave**, the middle section is the **frieze**, and the upper section is the **cornice**.

**environmental setting**—The context of a historic site. The environmental setting typically includes historic structures, mature trees and plantings, and other landscape features such as fences, and walkways.

**façade**—One side or elevation of a building or structure

**Federal**—An architectural style noted for its lightness and delicacy of ornament and proportions, the Federal style is a refinement of the earlier Georgian style. The Federal style was the first widespread architectural style in the county. Brick examples often have parapet

gable ends and paired chimneys with curtain walls. Elliptical fanlight transoms are typical of Federal style houses.

**Flemish bond**—A brick bond in which each course consists of **headers** and **stretchers** laid alternately. More expensive construction method than **common bond** since more bricks are required.

**forebay**—On a bank barn, cantilevered extension of upper level over lower stable area. Forebay may be closed if end walls extend all the way to outer edge of forebay, or open if area under forebay is unsupported.

**Four Square**—A building form popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s, characterized by a two-story, hip-roofed, cubical mass, with typically four rooms on each level. Builders constructed Four Square houses in a variety of architectural styles, including Colonial Revival and Craftsman.



Simpson Family House (c1905)—a Colonial Revival-style Four Square house.

**frieze**—In classical **architecture**, the middle section of an **entablature**, located above the **architrave** and below the cornice.

**gambrel**—A roof which has two pitches on two sides.

**Georgian**—An architectural style that reflects Renaissance ideals of symmetry and classical detail made popular by English architects and are designed to emphasize the social status of inhabitants. High-style Georgian houses, usually built of brick, typically have a high foundation with molded water table, second level belt course, and tall chimneys. Common classical features are cornices with dentil molding; gauged flat arch lintels often embellished with keystones; and quoining.

**German siding**—Horizontal drop siding

**Gothic Revival**—A medieval-influenced architectural style emphasizing picturesque verticality and rural character. Typical features are a steeply pitched roof with jig-sawn bargeboard, pointed arch windows, and vertical board and batten siding. Local examples date from the post-Civil War era until the late 1800s. Gothic Revival churches continued to be built into the early 1900s.

**Greek Revival**—Architectural style dating from the early to mid 1800s patterned after classical temples of Greece. Common features are gable end cornice returns, pedimented gables, pilasters, and classical porch columns. In masonry buildings, lintels are thick and rectangular.

**hanging gable**—See **hay hood**.

**hay hood**—A barn roof extension used to protect or support pulley attachments that load hay into the loft. A triangular hay hood is also called **hanging gables**.

**header**—Bricks laid with short ends exposed. The more headers used in brickwork, the more expensive the construction since this method required more bricks.

**ice house**—A domestic outbuilding used to store blocks of ice for the preservation of dairy products and meat supplies.

**Italianate**—A picturesque architectural style influenced by informal, rural Italian villas. Features include box-like massing, low-pitched hip roofs, and wide bracketed eaves. Windows and doors often have round arches and heavy crown molding. Closely related to Italianate is the **Second Empire** style.

**jib door**—Hinged panels beneath windows which swing open like doors to allow indoor-outdoor access, frequently from interior to front porch.

**keystone**—The central wedge-shaped stone in the curve of an arch, often embellished.

**lintel**—A horizontal structural member over a door, window, or other opening.

**lunette**—Semi-circular window.

**mansard**—A roof which has two pitches on four sides. Such dual-pitched hipped roofs characterize the **Second Empire** style architecture.



*newel post*

**newel post**—An ornamental post at the foot or head of a stair that supports the handrail.

**nogging**—Material used to fill spaces between frame members in timber frame houses. Brick nogging provided insulation and structural rigidity.

**outbuilding**—Freestanding service building associated with a domestic structure or farmstead. Historically the term used for these structures was outhouses. See specific entries for **spring house**, **smoke house**, **bank barn**, etc.

**Palladian window**—A window with a central arched section flanked by narrow rectangular sections. Also known as a Venetian window, this window arrangement was popular in England in the early 1700s, and in the American colonies from the 1760s. The earliest Palladian-



*Second-story Palladian window*

inspired windows in Montgomery County include Roseneath (c1825-1830) and Montevideo (1830).

**parapet**—A low guarding wall that stands entirely above the roof. Locally, this feature is typical of Federal and Art Deco styles of architecture.

**pediment**—In classically-inspired architecture, the gable end of the roof enclosed by molding to form a triangle.

**pilaster**—An ornamental column partially built into a wall, not free-standing.

**quarter**—A domestic outbuilding used to house slaves. Slave quarters in Montgomery County were often located near the main dwelling house.

**Queen Anne**—Architectural style typically dating from the 1880s-1910, characterized by a multi-gabled, asymmetrical building form often with a combination of clapboard siding and shingle siding. Porches usually wrap around at least two sides of the house and have turned posts with brackets.

*quoin*

**quoin**—Overscaled stone or brick blocks used to reinforce and decorate the external corner or doorway.

**sash**—Glazed window units that may be movable or fixed. Double-hung sash slides in a vertical plane. Casement sash pivots on a hinge.

**Second Empire**—Closely related to the **Italianate** style, the Second Empire style is distinguished by its **mansard** roof. Sheltering a full additional floor under its roof, Second Empire structures in the county were mostly used for hotels and schools.

**single pile**—A one-room deep floor plan.

**sidelights**—Vertical windows flanking a door.

**smoke house**—A domestic outbuilding providing a smoking chamber for preservation of a family's meat supply. Local examples are typically log.

**spring house**—A domestic outbuilding used for storing dairy products, built over or near a spring. Local examples are most often stone with louvered side vents and were frequently banked into a hillside. See also **dairy**.

**stretcher**—A brick laid with the long ends exposed.

**stringcourse**—See **belt course**.

**stringer**—The sloping support members that form the ends of the treads and risers of a staircase. A stringboard covers the ends of closed stringer stairs, while open stringers have exposed stair ends.

**telescope plan**—A linear house plan with multiple sections that decrease in height from the main block to the farthest wing.

**transom light**—A horizontal window directly over a door.

**vergeboard**—See **bargeboard**.

**wainscot**—Wood paneling used to line the interior walls of residences. Wainscoting became popular in Southern colonies in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest Montgomery County examples date from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**wash house**—A domestic outbuilding used for laundry activities. The wash house usually contained a fireplace for heating water and large wash tubs. Wash houses are similar in form to **spring houses**, having a front gable, projecting roof. Unlike spring houses, wash houses typically have a chimney at the rear gable.

**water table**—The sloping top of a brick course used to cast water away from the foundation.

**weathering**—The sloped or splayed upper surface of a chimney base, typical of late 18<sup>th</sup> century houses in Montgomery County.

**winder**—Wedge shaped steps used in staircases of small houses in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. See **box staircase**.

*water table**open stringers*

# HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY: MONTGOMERY COUNTY

The National Park Service established HABS in 1933 to provide jobs for architects and photographers who were unemployed following the Great Depression. The mission of the program was to create an archive of the country's historic architecture, through photographs and measured drawings. The HABS collection, housed at the Library of Congress, is an outstanding historic and architectural record of some of the county's earliest buildings. Most of the photos and drawings of Montgomery County sites were completed between August and October 1936. Properties recorded more recently include Bonfields Garage (1987) and Moneysworth (1996). The Library of Congress has digitized HABS photos and drawings. They are available online at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/print/>. The following list of sites is arranged by planning area (see geographic map).

SITE #	NAME	ADDRESS	SITE #	NAME	ADDRESS
12/1	Mt. Ephraim	23720 Mt. Ephraim Road	17/19	Chiswell's Inheritance	18200 Beallsville Road
12/22	Mount Carmel	21515 Dickerson Road	17/23	Kilmain	19015 Wasche Road
12/35	Inverness	20700 Darnestown Road	17/24	East Oaks	21524 White's Ferry Road
—	Spinks Ferry Lockhouse #27 between Whites Ferry and Mouth of Monocacy	Near PEPCO Plant	17/25	Mount Pleasant	20525 White's Ferry Road
13/14	Moneysworth	22900 Whelan Lane	17/26	Stoney Castle	21111 Westerly Road
13/53	Dowden=s Ordinary	Frederick Avenue, south of Clarksburg	17/49	Lock & Lock House #25 (Edward's Ferry Lock)	C&O Canal
14/3	Etchison Cabin/ Warfield Log Cabin	8251 Damascus Road	17/53	Stone-Cutting Mill	Tschiffely Mill Road
14/37	Layton House	7000 Brink Road	17/58	Montevideo	16801 River Road
14/38	Rolling Ridge	7215 Brink Road	17/59	River View/Overseer's House	16701 River Road
15/41	Clifton	17107 New Hampshire Avenue	18/17	Greenwood/Day House	17601 Darnestown Road
—	Burton House	Burtonsville	18/20	Pyles House	Cattail Road
16/7	Warehouse/Loading Dock	C&O Canal	18/21	Darnall Place	17615 Whites Ferry Road
—	Woods Lock Lockhouse #26	C&O Canal, Destroyed by fire, 1960s	18/23	Dawson House	Dawsonville
17/2	Charline Manor/ Hanover Farm	19501 Darnestown Road	19/10	Waring Viaduct	Waring Station Road at B&O RR
17/6	Aix La Chapelle	19124 Jerusalem Road	—	Woodlands	Seneca Creek State Park (demolished)
17/12	Valhalla	19010 Whites Ferry Road	22/15	The Ridge	19000 Muncaster Road
			22/28	Muncaster Mill	Muncaster Mill Road at North Branch, Rock Creek

SITE #	NAME	ADDRESS	SITE #	NAME	ADDRESS
23/19	Retirement	5501 Griffith Road		Red Brick Courthouse	Rockville
23/35	Gaither Brown House/ Rolling Acres	Mt. Carmel Cemetery Road	26/21	Dr. Sprigg Poole House	Poolesville
23/37	Triadelphia Mills	Triadelphia Lake Road	28/9	Cherry Grove	17530 New Hampshire Avenue
23/38-1	Brighton Grange	1001 Brighton Dam Road	28/11-1	Sandy Spring Friends Meetinghse.	17715 Meetinghouse Road
23/46	Greenwood	21315 Georgia Avenue	28/13	Norwood	17201 Norwood Road
23/57	Falling Green	4501 Olney-Laytonsville Road	28/14	Woodlawn	16501 Norwood Road
23/61	Locust Grove	3415 Brookeville Road	28/17	Llewellyn Fields	950 Norwood Road
23/62	Howard Hall/Belmont	Gold Mine Place and Alpenglow Lane	28/35	Harewood	17600 Meetinghouse Road
23/65	Brookeville Academy	Georgia Avenue, Brookeville	28/65	Cloverly	321 Olney-Sandy Spring Road
23/69	Brookeville Woolen Mill	1901 Brighton Dam Road	29/28	Lock #20	C&O Canal
23/94	Avalon	Olney-Sandy Spring Road	29/30	Great Falls Tavern (Crommelin House)	Falls Road, C&O Canal
23/97	Rockland	3100 Brimstone Academy Drive	33/7	Valley Mill House	1600 E. Randolph Road
23/98	Olney House	3308 Sandy Spring-Olney Road	35/3	Alta Vista	5506 Beech Avenue
—	Fairhill/ Col Richard Brooke House	Olney	35/10	Hayes Manor	4101 Manor Road
24/21	Pleasant Hills	14820 Kelley Farm Drive	35/20	Lock #10 & House	C&O Canal
24/25	Seneca Aqueduct	C&O Canal	35/21	Lock #8 & House	C&O Canal
24/26	Seneca Lock/ Riley's Lock House (Lock #24)	Riley's Lock Road C&O Canal	35/25	Clara Barton House	5801 Oxford Road
25/15	Pennyfield Lock House (Lock House #22)	Pennyfield Lock Road C&O Canal	35/26	Glen Echo: Crystal Pool	MacArthur Blvd
25/17	Swain's Lock House and Lock (Lock #21)	Swains Lock Road C&O Canal	35/27	Lock #7 & House	C&O Canal
26/10	Beall-Dawson House	103 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville	35/35	Milton	5312 Allandale Road
26/12	Rockville B&O Station	98 Church Street, Rockville	35/37	Cabin John Aqueduct	MacArthur Blvd. & Cabin John Pkwy.
			35/47	Bonfield's Garage	6124 MacArthur Boulevard
			—	Slave Quarters	National Institutes of Health campus (demolished)



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## WEB SITES

The following sites include information on individual historic structures and/or historic districts in Montgomery County, and historic preservation topics that may be useful to county residents and visitors.

Agricultural History Farm Park [montgomeryparksfnd.org/](http://montgomeryparksfnd.org/)

Angler's Inn [oldanglersinn.com/frmain.htm](http://oldanglersinn.com/frmain.htm)

Art Deco Society of Washington [adsw.org](http://adsw.org)

Bethesda Theatre

[adsw.org/site/MD/Bethesda/WisconsinAve/7719/index.html](http://adsw.org/site/MD/Bethesda/WisconsinAve/7719/index.html)

Brookeville [www.townofbrookevillemd.org](http://www.townofbrookevillemd.org)

C & O Canal [nps.gov/choh/co\\_visit.htm](http://nps.gov/choh/co_visit.htm) and [candocanal.org](http://candocanal.org)

Chevy Chase Village [www.ccvillage.org/](http://www.ccvillage.org/)

Clara Barton National Historic Site [nps.gov/clba](http://nps.gov/clba)

Gaithersburg Historical Association [www.gaithersburghistorical.org](http://www.gaithersburghistorical.org)

Gaithersburg Historic District Commission [www.ci.gaithersburg.md.us/](http://www.ci.gaithersburg.md.us/)

Garrett Park [garrettpark.org/](http://garrettpark.org/)

Germantown Historical Society [clark.net/pub/soderber/ghs/](http://clark.net/pub/soderber/ghs/)

Glen Echo Park [nps.gov/glec/](http://nps.gov/glec/)

Great Falls Tavern [nps.gov/choh/co\\_tav.htm](http://nps.gov/choh/co_tav.htm)

Hyattstown [members.aol.com/hyattstown/](http://members.aol.com/hyattstown/)

Kensington [tok.org/](http://tok.org/)

Maryland Historical Trust [marylandhistoricaltrust.net/](http://marylandhistoricaltrust.net/)

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

[mc-mncppc.org](http://mc-mncppc.org)

Monocacy Aqueduct [geocities.com/Yosemite/3524/monocacy.html](http://geocities.com/Yosemite/3524/monocacy.html)

Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission

[mc-mncppc.org/historic/commission](http://mc-mncppc.org/historic/commission)

Montgomery County Historical Society [www.montgomeryhistory.org](http://www.montgomeryhistory.org)

Montgomery County Archives [www.montgomeryarchives.org/](http://www.montgomeryarchives.org/)

Montgomery Preservation, Inc. [www.montgomerypreservation.org](http://www.montgomerypreservation.org)

National Capital Trolley Museum [dctrolley.org](http://dctrolley.org)

National Trust for Historic Preservation [www.nthp.org](http://www.nthp.org)

Oakley Cabin [montgomeryparksfnd.org/fg/fg-oakcab.htm](http://montgomeryparksfnd.org/fg/fg-oakcab.htm)

Peerless Rockville [peerlessrockville.org](http://peerlessrockville.org)

Poolesville [ci.poolesville.md.us/](http://ci.poolesville.md.us/)

Preservation Maryland [preservemd.org](http://preservemd.org)

Save Our Seminary (National Park Seminary) [www.saveourseminary.org](http://www.saveourseminary.org)

Silver Spring Historical Society [homestead.com/silverspringhistory/](http://homestead.com/silverspringhistory/)

Silver Theatre

[adsw.org/site/MD/SilverSpring/ColesvilleRd/8619/index.html](http://adsw.org/site/MD/SilverSpring/ColesvilleRd/8619/index.html)

Somerset [townofsomerset.com/](http://townofsomerset.com/)

Takoma Park [cityoftakomapark.org/](http://cityoftakomapark.org/)

Underground Railroad [ugrr.org](http://ugrr.org)

Washington Aqueduct [nps.gov/choh/co\\_aqua.htm](http://nps.gov/choh/co_aqua.htm)

Washington Grove [washgrov.sailorsite.net/](http://washgrov.sailorsite.net/)

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