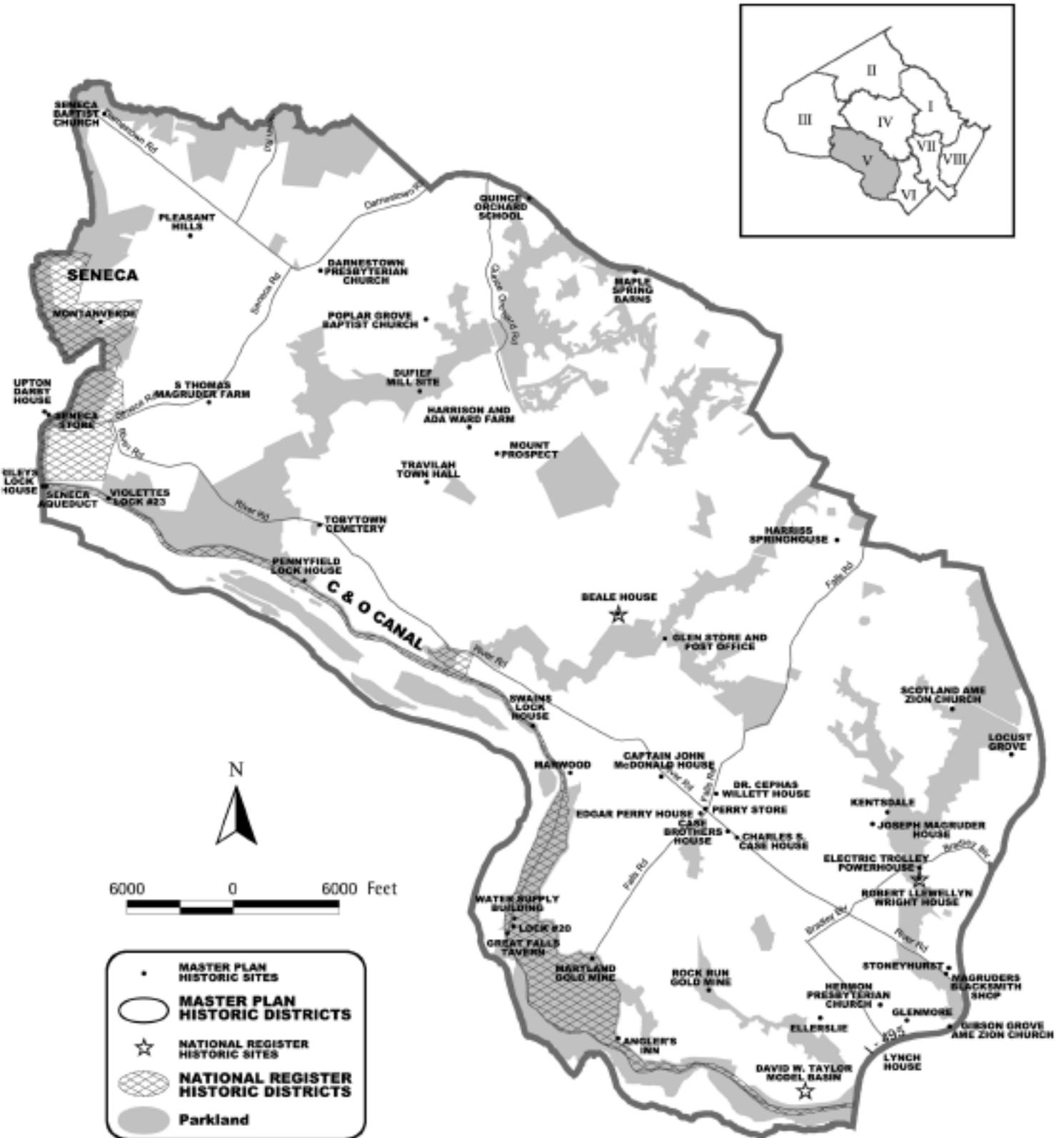


V. CENTRAL POTOMAC





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.



John O. Brostrup-Historic American Building Survey, 1936

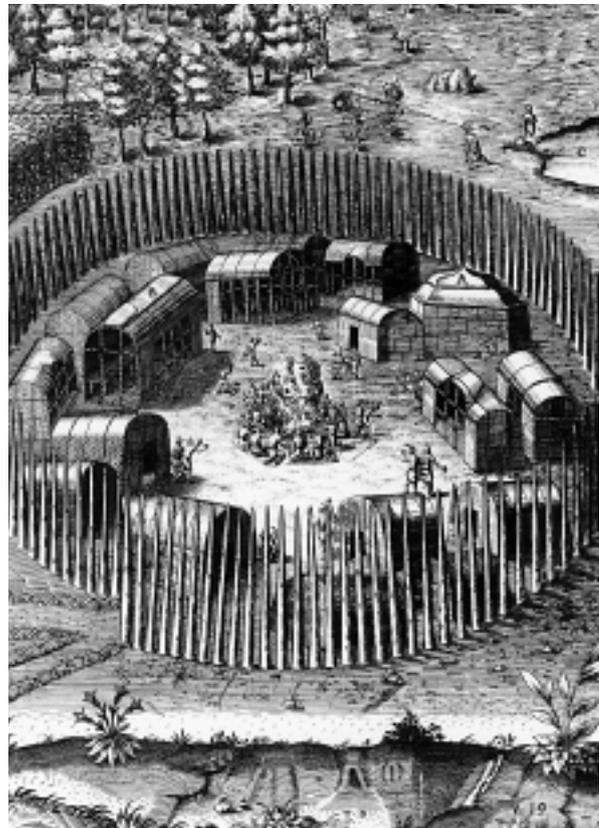
Great Falls Tavern

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 18th 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.

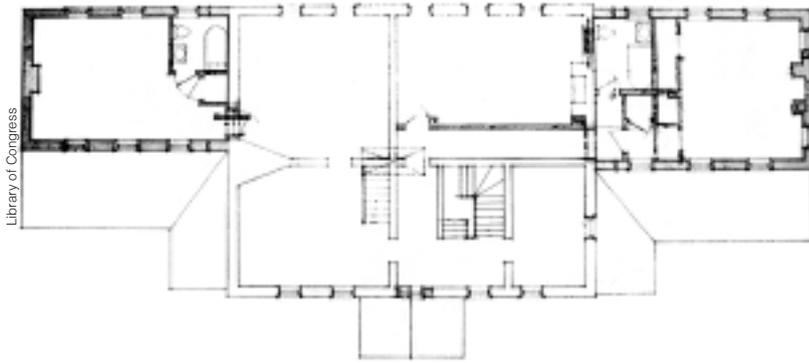
Charles Gassaway built the main block of the house. According to tradition, Gassaway's slaves made the bricks on site in 1763. In 1799, Gassaway requested a new land patent for 1700 acres, which he called *Pleasant Hills*. Elizabeth Gassaway, daughter of Charles, married William Darne, who established 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



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

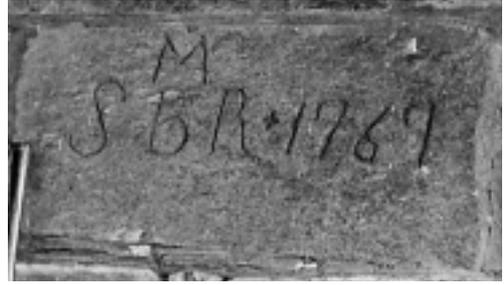
Samuel Brewer Magruder (1744-1818) is believed to have built the original core of this stone residence in 1767. Magruder inherited the 316-acre property from his father Samuel Magruder III and became a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. A stone adjacent to the west door is carved with this date and 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 18th 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-19th century house is architecturally significant for its outstanding integrity and noteworthy details. George Peter was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 9th 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) & 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.



Washington Aqueduct Control Gate House
(1850s)

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975



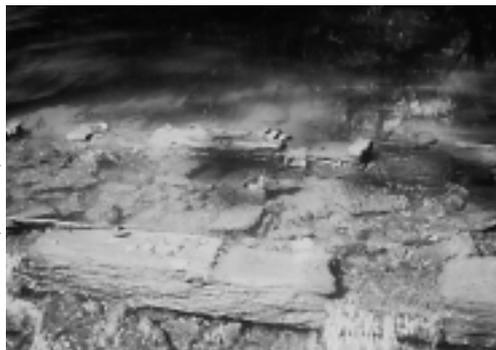
Seneca Aqueduct, detail (1831)



Deed EBP 9-256 (1878), Land Records, Rockville



Darnestown-Travilah Amendment to Master Plan for Historic Preservation, 1996



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

*DuFief Mill Site (c1850);
detail, aqueduct footings*



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

Ellerslie (c1853)

DUFIEF MILL SITE (c1850)

24/17

Muddy Branch Park near Turkey Foot Road

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.

ELLERSLIE (c1853)

29/36

9030 Saunders Lane

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.

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 19th 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-19th 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.



Capt. John McDonald House (c1873)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

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



Hermon Presbyterian Church (1874)

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

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, M-NCPPC, 1993



Lois Snyderman, M-NCPPC, 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 19th 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



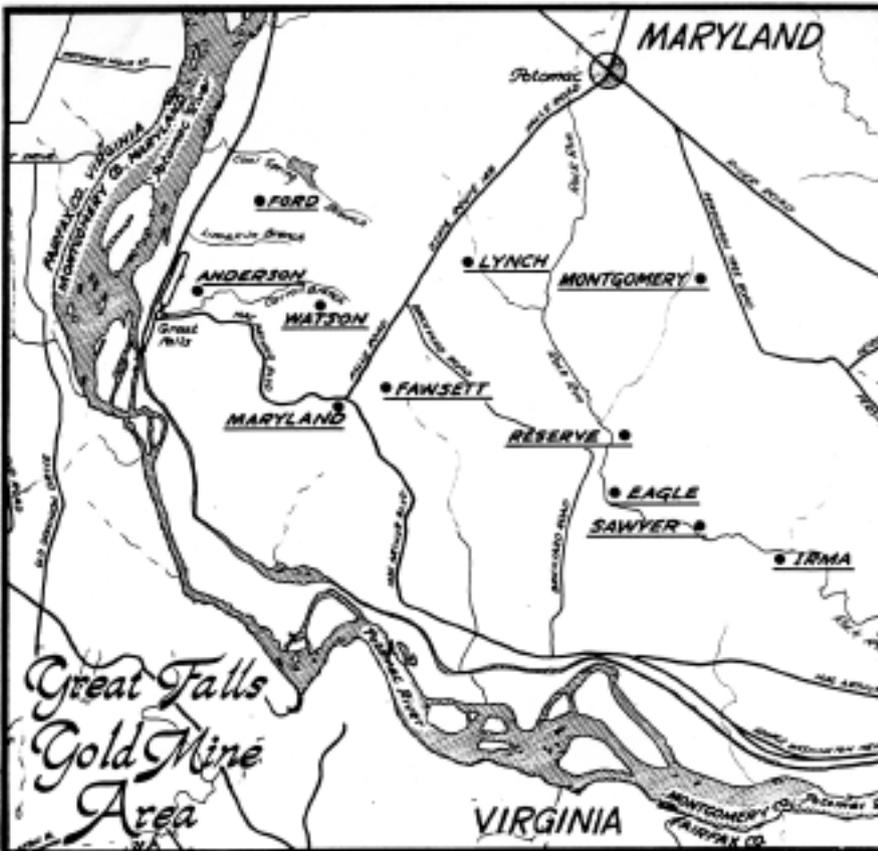
Clare Lise Caviochi, MHCPPC, 1996

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 19th 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 20th 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 & 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 20th 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)

Case Brothers House (c1912)



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

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 & 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 16th 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 20th 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)