

Appendix E: Historic Preservation

MARC Rail Communities Sector Plan, Working Draft

December 2017

Existing Historic Sites and Districts in Boyds and Germantown:

- Boyds, Windersbourne (1979 designation. Description from Kelly, Clare Lise. *Places from the Past; The tradition of Gardez Bien in Montgomery County, Maryland*. Silver Spring: M-NCPPC, 2011. Print.)
- Boyds Historic District (description from the 1985 Boyds Master Plan)
- Germantown Historic District and Individual Sites (descriptions from the 1989 Germantown Master Plan)
- Germantown Historic Resources (2009 Germantown Employment Area Sector Plan)
- Germantown Appendix 10, Cultural and Historic Table (2009 Germantown Employment Area Sector Plan Appendix)
- Germantown Appendix 11, Cultural Resources (2009 Germantown Employment Area Sector Plan)
- Germantown Appendix 12, Historic Preservation Elements (2009 Germantown Employment Area Sector Plan)

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
(1870s with earlier log rear ell)
21600 Beallsville Road

12/14-2

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)

18/10

15001 Barnesville Road

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.

APPENDIX A

RESOURCES WITHIN THE BOYDS HISTORIC DISTRICT

This amendment recommends the designation of the area identified in Figure as a Master Plan Historic District. All properties within the District will be subject to the provisions of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code, which governs exterior changes to the District's resources and their environmental settings.

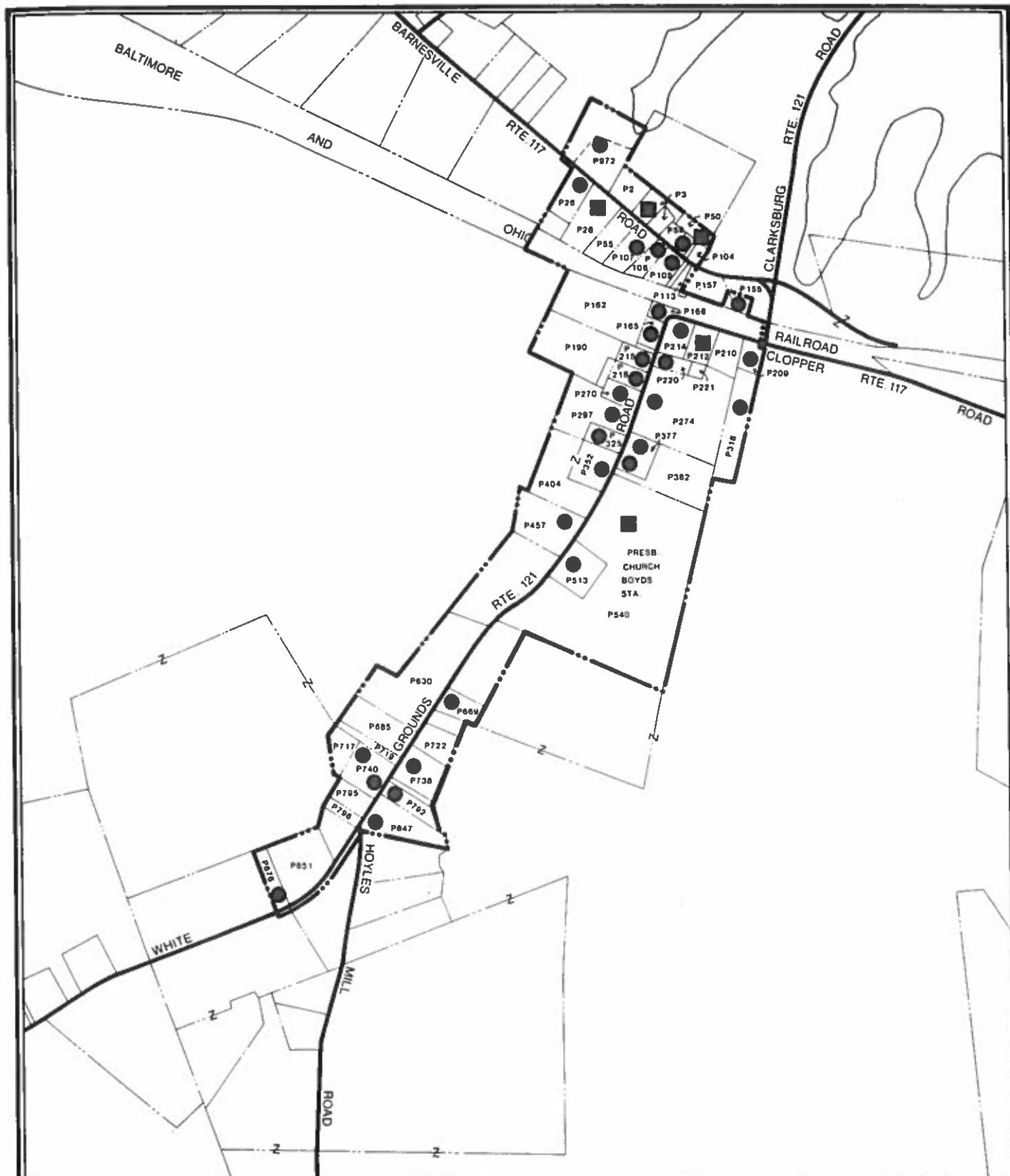
(Note: For future reference and administration of the Ordinance, the Atlas identification number 18/8 has been assigned to District properties as indicated.)

18/8 Boyds Agricultural Village

- A cohesive grouping of residential, religious and commercial structures characteristic of a turn-of-the-century agricultural village and reflective of the rail-oriented heritage of the County.

The following properties are recognized as primary resources to the Boyds Historic District:

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Parcel #</u>
18/8-1	David Mauglin House - 15215 Barnesville Road	P972
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Circa 1890--Gothic Revival residence with decorative fan-like porch brackets and carved balusters.- The only surviving structure built by Col. James A. Boyd, contractor with the B & O Railroad and co-developer of Boyds.	
18/8-2	15200 Barnesville Road	P26
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Constructed between 1880-1890.- Example of the Gothic Revival style includes wraparound porch with turned columns and fan brackets and an entrance treatment with transom and sidelights.	
18/8-3	15130 Barnesville Road	P107
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Turn-of-the-century revival style with wraparound porch with neo-classical columns, bay window, and ornate eave brackets.	
18/8-4	15121 Barnesville Road	P58
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Circa 1880--Gothic Revival dwelling with double-hung sash and wheel window in the center gable.	



--- HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

● PRIMARY RESOURCES 1850-1935

■ SECONDARY RESOURCES 1936-



0 350 feet 700
0 2.1 kilometer 4.2

Approved and Adopted

Feb. 1985

BOYDS MASTER PLAN

Montgomery County, Maryland

Master Plan Historic District

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Parcel #</u>
18/8-5	Antique Shop - 15120 Barnesville Road	Part of P105
	- Constructed ca. 1890.	
	- Freestanding retail shop with tin gable roof typical of late 19th/early 20th century rural commercial structures.	
18/8-6	National Solvents - 15114 Barnesville Road	Part of P105
	- Constructed circa 1890-1900.	
	- Deep, narrow commercial building with lap siding and tin gable roof with simple hipped-roof porch.	
18/8-7	Boyd's Market - 15110 Barnesville Road	Part of P105
	- Original frame section circa 1920, front formstone section with mission revival facade added in the 1940's.	
	- Typical in both design and building materials of early 20th century commercial structure.	
18/8-8	Hoyle's Mill - 15100 Barnesville Road	Part of P157/155
	- Two-story frame grist mill with pressed tin siding constructed ca. 1915.	
	- One of only a handful of grist mills surviving in Montgomery County.	
18/8-9	Boyd's Passenger Platform and Station Site	B&O RR Right-of-Way
	- Site of the original B&O station in operation from 1880's to the track widening in the 1920's. Second station operated from the 1920's to 1968.	
	- Historically significant as the transportation improvement which brought new development to the area giving rise to the town of Boyd's.	
18/8-10	15004 Clopper Road	P209
	- Circa 1880--two-story frame, simple early Gothic Revival residence.	
18/8-11	15010 Clopper Road	P318
	- Circa 1880--two-story frame, Gothic Revival, residence featuring window wheel side gables and decorative porch treatment across the front of the house.	
	- Setting includes a two-story outbuilding of the same period with German siding connected to the main house by a modern breezeway.	

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Parcel #</u>
18/8-12	15030 Clopper Road	P214
	- Circa 1880's--two-story frame, Gothic Revival residence featuring wheel window in center gable of main (north) facade, and two-story turruculate bay on west (White Grounds Road) facade.	
18/8-13	19940 White Grounds Road	P166
	- Circa 1905--two-story frame, vernacular farmhouse fronting the B&O tracks.	
18/8-14	19934 White Grounds Road	P165
	- Circa 1890's--two-story frame vernacular farmhouse.	
18/8-15	19925 White Grounds Road	P220
	- Circa 1900's--two story frame, simple Gothic Revival residence, featuring wheel window in center gable of main facade.	
18/8-16	19924 White Grounds Road	P215
	- Circa 1880's--two-story frame, Gothic Revival residence featuring lancet arch window in center gable of main facade; center gable is repeated in roof line of decorative porch.	
18/8-17	19920 White Grounds Road	P218
	- Circa 1890's--two-story frame, Queen Anne residence featuring protruded second story center bay surmounted by center gable covered in fish-scale shingles.	
18/8-18	19921 White Grounds Road	P274
	- Circa 1880's--Queen Anne style residence featuring German siding, two-story extended bay with gable on front facade with carved sunrise design on the eaves.	
18/8-19	19916 White Grounds Road	P270
	- Circa 1900's--two-story frame Gothic Revival residence featuring cross gable roof with decorative brackets, Palladian window in center gable of main facade; center gable repeated in porch roof line.	
18/8-20	19910 White Grounds Road	P297
	- Circa 1910's--two-story frame, Colonial Revival style residence with hipped roof and dormers and featuring projected bay entranceway.	

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Parcel #</u>
	- Setting includes a carriage house with German siding, gable front, seamed tin roof and cupola.	
18/8-21	19904 White Grounds Road	P325
	- Circa 1920's--two-story frame, Colonial Revival residence, apparently covered later with brick veneer.	
18/8-22	Boys Presbyterian Church	P377
	- 1876--Gothic Revival rural church.	
	- Setting includes a cemetery to the rear of the church yard.	
18/8-23	Presbyterian School	P377
	- Circa 1870's--one-story and loft frame schoolhouse featuring cupola with louvered windows.	
18/8-24	19900 White Grounds Road	P352
	- Circa 1880's--two-story frame, Gothic Revival residence, hipped roof with center gable on main facade featuring decorative brackets.	
18/8-25	19810 White Grounds Road	P457
	- Circa 1880's--two-story frame rural vernacular farmhouse.	
18/8-26	19801 White Grounds Road	P513
	- Circa 1880's--two-story frame Gothic Revival residence.	
18/8-27	Diggins House - 19701 White Grounds Road	P669
	- Constructed between 1870's-1890's.	
	- Important as an example of a typical two-story, two room up, two room down, post emancipation black dwelling.	
18/8-28	Duffin Family House - 19635 White Grounds Road	P722
	- Circa 1980--significant to the County as an unusual example of an extended dwelling.	
	- Similar in floor plan to typical post emancipation dwelling but more elaborate in decorative detailing with bracketed porch supports and a porch gable directly aligned with the center gable of the original portion of the house.	

- 18/8-29 Duffin-Hebron House - 19625 White Grounds Road P738
- Constructed 1870-1890's.
 - Typical two room up, two room down, post emancipation dwelling.
- 18/8-30 St. Marks Methodist Church - 19620 White Grounds Rd. P740
- Constructed in 1893--typical vernacular rural church with interesting decorative verge board along front gable.
 - Setting includes a small cemetery to the side and rear of the church yard.
 - Ancilliary parish hall dating from the 1930's is not architecturally significant and need not be preserved as part of the environmental setting.
- 18/8-31 William Gibbs House - 15465 Hoyles Mill Road P847
- Circa 1870's--Typical post emancipation dwelling.
- 18/8-32 Boyds Negro School - 19510 White Grounds Road P876
- (Note: Previously designated as individual Historic Site #18/11 as part of the September 1979 Master Plan for Historic Preservation).
- 1895--frame, 1½-story rectangular structure.
 - A one-room school for black children on this lot in 1879 was replaced by this structure, which was used until 1936.

The following properties are recognized as secondary resources to the Boyds Historic District:

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Parcel #</u>
18/8-33	15140 Barnesville Road	P28
	- Constructed ca. 1950 in an imitation of the bungalow style.	
18/8-34	15131 Barnesville Road	P3
	- Constructed ca. 1930, modified bungalow style.	
18/8-35	15020 Clopper Road	P212
	- Non-historic structure constructed in the 1940's--one and half story stucco over cement block.	

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Parcel #</u>
18/8-36	Boyds Day Care Center	P540
	- Non-historic structure constructed in the 1950's.	
	- Two-story cinderblock, brick and frame building.	

The following properties are recognized as spatial resources to the Boyds Historic District and are included in the environmental setting of the District:

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Parcel #</u>
18/8-37	P55
	- Vacant parcel--former site of Wheelwright's house, circa 1900 Gothic Revival structure.
18/8-38	P2
	- Vacant--open space.
18/8-39	P382
	- Open space associated with Boyds Presbyterian Church, portion in use as church cemetery.
18/8-40	P630
18/8-41	Part of 850
18/8-42	P685
18/8-43	Part of 440
18/8-44	P719
18/8-45	P722
18/8-46	Part of 747
18/8-47	P796
18/8-48	P851
	- Parcels 630-851 are vacant and predominantly covered by second growth and scrub vegetation.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Parcel #</u>
18/8-49	P717	
	- Open space associated with St. Mark's Church, portion in use as a cemetery.	
18/8-50	P795	
	- Vacant--former site of St. Mark's rectory circa 1900 Gothic Revival cottage.	
18/8-51	P210	
18/8-52	Part of 274	
18/8-53	P162	
18/8-54	P190	
18/8-55	Part of P297	
18/8-56	Part of P404	
	- Parcels 210- part of 404 are associated with primary resources and are currently either in open space, under cultivation or in use as pasture.	
18/8-57	Part of 540	
	- Property associated with the Boyds Day Care Center functioning partially as parking and play areas for the Center with a portion under cultivation.	

Historic Resources

The *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and the Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code, are designed to protect and preserve Montgomery County's historic and architectural heritage. When an historic resource is placed on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, the adoption action officially designates the property as an historic site or historic district, and subjects it to the further procedural requirements of the Historic Preservation Ordinance. Amendments to area master plans that evaluate historic resources for designation also amend the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*.

Designation of historic sites and districts serves to highlight the values that are important in maintaining the individual character of the County and its communities. It is the intent of the County's preservation program to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting and enhancing the County's historic and architectural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations of Montgomery County residents. The accompanying challenge is to weave protection of this heritage into the County's planning program so as to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights.

The following criteria, as stated in Section 24A-3 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance, shall apply when historic resources are evaluated for designation in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*:

(1) Historical and cultural significance:

The historic resource:

- a. has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation;
- b. is the site of a significant historic event;
- c. is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society;

- d. exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the County and its communities; or

(2) Architectural and design significance:

The historic resource:

- a. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
- b. represents the work of a master;
- c. possesses high artistic values;
- d. represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- e. represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or County due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.

Implementation

Once designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, historic resources are subject to the protection of the Ordinance. Any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and an historic area work permit issued under the provisions of the County's Preservation Ordinance, Section 24A-6. In accordance with the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and unless otherwise specified in the amendment, the environmental setting for each site, as defined in Section 24A-2 of the Ordinance, is the entire parcel on which the resource is located as of the date it is designated on the *Master Plan*.

Designation of the entire parcel provides the County adequate review authority to preserve historic sites in the event of development. It also ensures that,

from the beginning of the development process, important features of these sites are recognized and incorporated in the future development of designated properties. In the case of large acreage parcels, the amendment will provide general guidance for the refinement of the setting by indicating when the setting is subject to reduction in the event of development; by describing an appropriate area to preserve the integrity of the resource; and by identifying buildings and features associated with the site which should be protected as part of the setting. It is anticipated that for a majority of the sites designated, the appropriate point at which to revise the environmental setting will be when the property is subdivided.

Public improvements can profoundly affect the integrity of an historic area. Section 24A-6 of the Ordinance states that an Historic Area Work Permit for work on public or private property must be issued prior to altering an historic resource or its environmental setting. The design of public facilities in the vicinity of historic resources should be sensitive to and maintain the character of the area. Specific design considerations should be reflected as part of the Mandatory Referral review processes.

In the majority of cases, decisions regarding preservation alternatives are made at the time of public facility implementation within the process established in Section 24A of the Ordinance. This method provides for adequate review by the public and governing agencies. In order to provide guidance in the event of future public facility implementation, the amendment addresses potential conflicts existing at each site and suggests alternatives and recommendations to assist in balancing preservation with community needs.

In addition to protecting designated resources from unsympathetic alteration and insensitive redevelopment, the County's Preservation Ordinance also empowers the County's Department of Environmental Protection and the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

The Montgomery County Council passed legislation in September 1984 to provide for a tax credit against County real property taxes in order to encourage the restoration and preservation of privately owned structures located in the County. The credit applies to all properties designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* (Chapter 52, Art. VI). Further-

more, the Historic Preservation Commission maintains up-to-date information on the status of preservation incentives including tax credits, tax benefits possible through the granting of easements on historic properties, outright grants and low-interest loan programs.

Germantown's Historic Resources (Figure 42 and Table 23)

Table 24 lists all historic resources within the Germantown Planning Area. The ten resources with positive recommendations are now included in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. This table highlights each site's name, address, physical condition, HPC recommendations, and whether the Plan recommends its inclusion on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* (positive) or its removal from the *Locational Atlas* (negative). Some of the sites listed in the table have been acted upon in earlier amendments and will not be considered in this Master Plan. Their status is noted in Table 23.

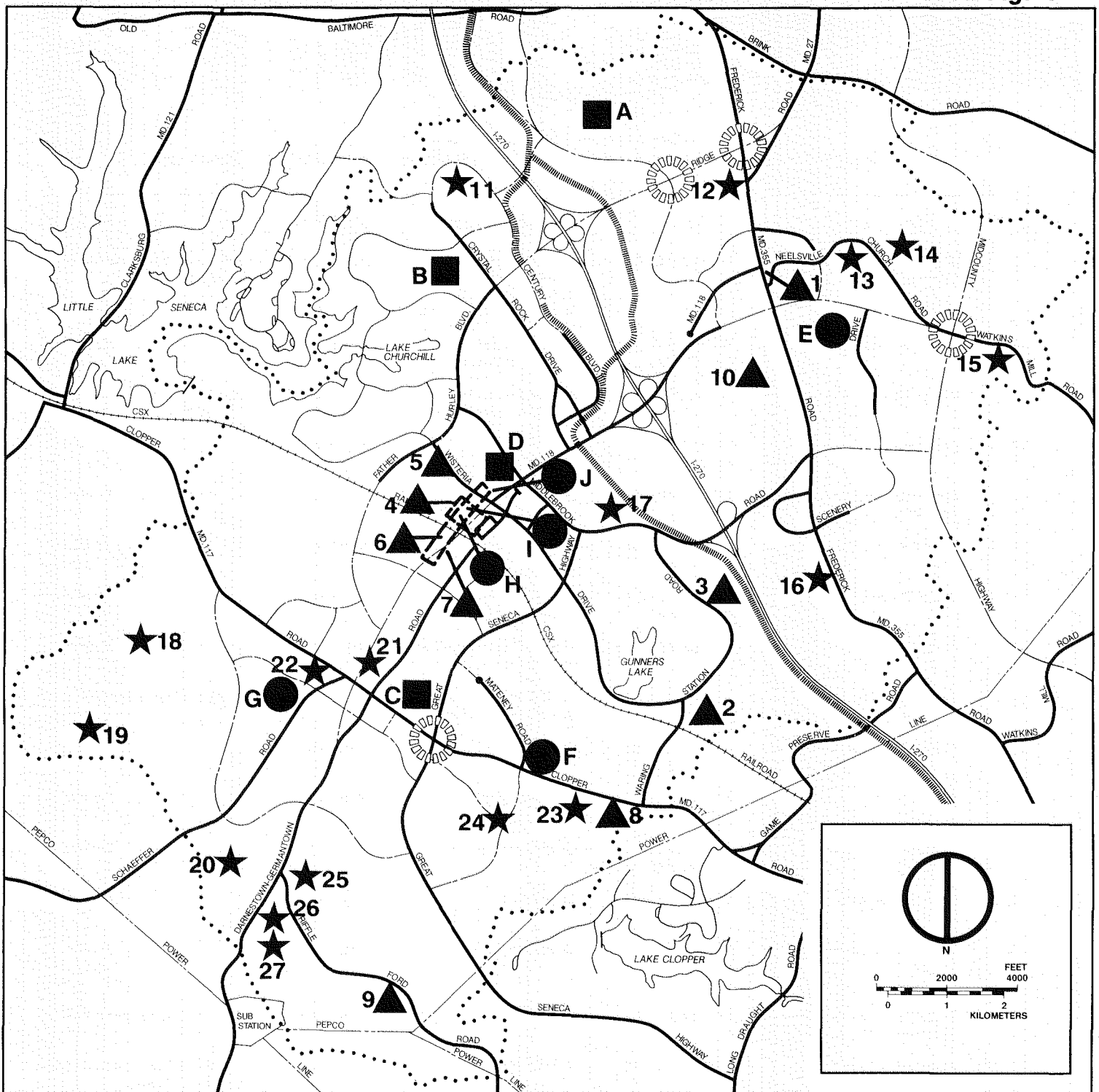
More detailed information and analysis regarding each individual historic site is included in Appendix L. In addition, resources, that are located in Analysis Areas and are affected by planning issues in those areas, are referenced in the appropriate sections of the Land Use Chapter of this Plan.

20th Century Historic Sites

On an increasingly frequent basis, the Historic Preservation Commission has been asked to consider 20th century sites, not listed on the *Locational Atlas* for *Master Plan* designation. As a result of this interest, a survey of 20th century historic resources is being conducted to provide a context in which to evaluate these structures. The survey will identify the architectural styles, themes, and historic context of the first half of the 20th century in Montgomery County. Upon completion of the survey, the 20th century resources will be documented and evaluated for designation on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*.

This Plan acknowledges the potential for designation of 20th century resources to the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* that may be identified in the Germantown Planning Area.

Figure 42



Historic Resources

■ These sites were previously placed on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:

A	Waters (Dr. William A.) House	19/1 (1979)
B	Waters (Brick) House	19/3 (1979)
C	Dunn Log House(Grusendorf)	19/19 (1979)
D	Madeline V. Waters House	19/13-1 (1985)

● These sites were previously deleted from the Locational Atlas:

E	Ward (E.G.) Log House	19/8
F	Musser Barn and Cemetery	19/20
G	Snyder/King Barn	19/18
H	Liberty Milling Co. Silos	19/13-3
I	Pumphrey's Store	19/13-2
J	Germantown Bungalows	19/13-4

▲ As part of this plan, these sites have been added to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:

1	Neelsville Presbyterian Church	19/5
2	Waring Viaduct	19/10
3	Waring/Crawford Farm	19/11
4	Germantown Historic District	19/13
5	Pumphrey/Mateney House	19/13-5

6	Upton Bowman House	19/13-6
7	Wallich/Heimer House	19/13-7
8	Clopper's Mill Ruins	19/21
9	Gassaway(John H.) Farm	19/27
10	Cider Barrel	19/33

★ As part of this plan, these sites have been deleted from the Locational Atlas:

11	Waters Log House	19/2
12	Londonderry	19/4
13	Trundle Farmhouse	19/6-1
14	Briggs Farmhouse	19/6-2
15	Watkins Mill Site	19/7
16	Ricketts Cemetery	19/9
17	Log Cabin/Middlebrook Road	19/12
18	Henry Musser Farm	19/14
19	Richter House	19/15
20	Richter/King Farm	19/16
21	Old Germantown Historic District	19/17
22	Leaman Farmhouse	19/17-1
23	Strider Log Meathouse	19/22
24	Cromwell (William) House	19/23
25	Snyder/King Barn (2)	19/24
26	Germantown Baptist Ch. and Cem.	19/25
27	C.T. Leaman House	19/26



**Comprehensive Amendment
to the Master Plan for Germantown**

Montgomery County, Maryland

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

TABLE 23

GERMANTOWN'S HISTORIC RESOURCES

(See Figure 43 for locations and see Appendix L for more detailed descriptions and analysis of individual Historic Sites)

Site #	Site Name	Address	Physical Condition	HPC Recommendation	Plan Recommendation*
19/1	Waters (Dr. Wm.A.) House (Pleasant Fields)	21200 Waters Road	Occupied Residence Bank barn-poor condition House-good condition Exterior work being done.	Included on Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 9/79	
19/2	Waters Log House	Waters Road (near I-270)	Ruins - only end chimneys remaining	Negative	Negative
19/3	Waters House (brick)	Waters Landing	Existing Foundation; Commemorative Park	Included on Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 1979	
19/4	Londonderry	21100 Frederick Road	Fair Condition/ Altered/Moved	Negative	Negative
19/5	Neelsville Presbyterian Church	20701 Frederick Road	Good	Positive	Positive
19/6-1	Trundle Farmhouse	11200 Neelsville Church Road	Good Condition/ Altered	Negative	Negative
19/6-2	Briggs Farmhouse	11301 Neelsville Church Road	Good Condition/ Altered	Negative	Negative
19/7	Watkins Mill Site	Watkins Mill Road	Mill building burned down; frame house	Negative	Negative
19/8	Ward (E.G.) Log House	MD 355	Good Condition Barn: Good Condition	Removed from Locational Atlas 1/84	
19/9	Cemetery (Rickett's)	End of Rambling Road	Overgrown	Negative	Negative
19/10	Waring Viaduct	Waring Station Road & B&O Railroad	Excellent Condition	Positive	Positive
19/11	Waring/Crawford Farm	19100 Waring Station Road	Good Condition	Positive	Positive
19/12	Log Cabin/Middlebrook Road	Middlebrook Road	Demolished	Negative	Negative
19/13	Germantown Historic District	Mateney Road, west of railroad tracks	Good Condition	Positive	Positive
19/13-1	Madeline V. Waters House	19500 MD 118	House burned down	Included in Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 5/85	
19/13-2	Pumphrey's Store	19401A MD 118	Poor Condition	Removed from the Locational Atlas by action of the the Planning Board (1/9/86).	
19/13-3	Liberty Milling Co. Silos	MD 118 and Mateney Road	Demolished	Silos removed from the Locational Atlas by action of the Planning Board (2/6/86). The land remains within the Germantown Historic District (#19/13).	
19/13-4	Germantown Bungalows	19441, 19445, 19449, 19501 and 19511, MD 118	Demolished	Removed from the Locational Atlas by action of the Planning Board (2/13/86).	
19/13-5	Pumphrey/Mateney House	19401 Germantown Road		Poor Condition	Positive
19/13-6	Upton Bowman House	19219 Germantown Road		Good Condition	Positive
19/13-7	Wallich/Heimer House	19120 Mateney Road	Good Condition	Positive	Positive

TABLE 23 (Cont'd.)

Site #	Site Name	Address	Physical Condition	HPC Recommendation	Plan Recommendation
19/14	Hoyle Farm/Log Cabin aka Henry Musser Farmhouse	14615 Hoyles Mill Road	Fair Condition/ Altered	Positive	Negative
19/15	Richter Farm House	15000 Hoyles Mill Road	Good Condition	Negative	Negative
19/16	Richter/King Farm	14210 Schaeffer Road	House: Demolished; Barn: Poor Condition	Negative	Negative
19/17	Germantown (Old) District	Intersection of Germantown & Clopper Roads	Altered	Negative	Negative
19/17-1	Leaman Farmhouse	13820 Clopper Road	Good Condition	Positive	Negative
19/18	Snyder/King Barn #1	MD 118, South of Clopper Road	Ruins	Removed from Locational Atlas 1/84	
19/19	Grusendorf Log House	13315 Clopper Road	Attached non-historic build- ing burned; log house fair condition; Roof collapsed - needs stabilizing	Included on Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 2/81	
19/20	Musser Barn & Cemetery	12811 Clopper Road	—	Removed from Locational Atlas 1/84	
19/21	Clopper's Mill Ruins	Clopper Road at Great Seneca Creek	Ruins	Positive	Positive
19/22	Strider Log Meathouse	Clopper Rd. (Seneca State Park Office)	Gone	Negative	Negative
19/23	Cromwell (Wm.) House	"Williams Range" off MD 118 in 18100 block	Poor Condition	Negative	Negative
19/24	Snyder/King Barn #2	MD 118 & Riffle- ford Road	Demolished	Negative	Negative
19/25	Germantown Baptist Church and Cemetery	17710 Riffleford Road	New building	Negative	Negative
19/26	Leaman (C.T.) House	17600 Riffleford Road	Excellent Condition	Negative	Negative
19/27	Gassaway (John H.) Farm	17200 Riffleford Road	Good Condition	Positive	Positive
19/33	Cider Barrel	20410 Frederick Road	Good Condition	Positive	Positive

* The 10 resources with positive recommendations are now included in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Germantown's historic resources contribute to community identity and quality of place. Historic buildings and the historic district are linked to the rest of Germantown through pedestrian paths, active use, and cultural events. New construction and public spaces must be compatible with historic resources and incorporate historic themes and design elements.

Community Identity

Historic sites contribute to community identity and bolster the quality of place envisioned for Germantown's future.

- Enhance and celebrate historic and cultural facilities.
- Landmark historic sites along MD 355 such as the Cider Barrel and Neelsville Church provide a sense of place and wayfinding aids for residents and visitors. Explore options for use of the structure on the Cider Barrel Historic site at its current location. If an appropriate use cannot be identified, the historic Cider Barrel should be relocated to public property such as the police and fire site, the Upcounty Regional Services Center, along the Century Boulevard promenade, or other public property that may be identified.

Cultural Activity

Cultural events and activating uses, including weekend markets and holiday events, enliven the areas in and around the MARC station in the heart of the Germantown Historic District. Rail transport has been an essential part of Germantown's history and will continue to be important to its future. The compact community envisioned for Germantown will be compatible with the historic railroad community resources. The introduction of mixed-use activity near the train station will enhance community life in and near the MARC station to serve commuters' and residents' needs.

Other historic approaches include:

- dedicating the historic Pleasant Fields/Basil Waters House as a center for community events and educational exhibits.
- connecting transit station activity centers to designated historic sites and cultural features in parks.
- establishing pedestrian connections between residential areas and the MARC station can promote train use, decrease the need for parking, and increase the visibility of the historic district.
- protecting historic sites by integrating these resources into the community with compatible land uses.



Pumphrey-Mateney House historic site near the MARC station



Neelsville Presbyterian Church along MD 355

Design Direction

New development and construction should be compatible with and defined by historic resources that establish community identity. Design elements relating to community history of railroad and other themes should be incorporated into public spaces and new construction to reinforce community identity.

Historic Themes:

- A Native American Hunting and Gathering Ground (10,000 B.C. – 1607 A.D.)
- The Waters Family and Early Agrarian Founders (18th century – early 20th Century)
- Water and Steam Powered Mills (mid-18th Century – 1920s)
- The Germans Behind Germantown (1830s – 1870s)
- A Settlement that Followed Transportation (Pre-1600 – present)

Designated historic sites should be protected and integrated into the community with compatible adjacent land uses.

See Appendixes 10, 11, and 12 for further information.



Historic Pleasant Fields/Basil Waters House is used for community events



19/3 Foundation, William Waters, Jr. House

APPENDIX 10: CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES TABLE

Park Planning and Stewardship, Department of Parks, and Historic Preservation, Planning Department

This table shows the status and location of cultural and historic resources in the Germantown Master Plan area. The resources are further described in Appendices 11 and 12:

- Appendix 11 contains information on cultural resources in county and state parks; these resources are managed by the Parks Cultural Resources Stewardship Section.
- Appendix 12 contains information on resources supervised by the Historic Preservation Section of the Planning Department.

Resource Name	Resource Number	Address	Associated Park	Master Plan Designation Status	Further References
Atomic Energy Building		Route 118 and I-270		Not on Locational Atlas	Appendix 12
Black Hill Gold Mine		20926 Lake Ridge Drive, Boyds (park address)	Black Hill Regional Park	Not on Locational Atlas	Appendix 11
Black Rock Mill	24/6	16500 Black Rock Road	Seneca Creek State Park	Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 11
Boyd-Maughlin House	18/8	15215 Darnestown Road, Boyds	Black Hill Regional Park	Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 11
Calico Crab House	18M0363	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Cider Barrel	19/33	20410 Frederick Road		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12
Clopper Mill Ruins	19/21	Near Clopper Road and Waring Station Road, Seneca Creek State Park, Gaithersburg	Seneca Creek State Park	Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendices 11 and 12
Davis Mill Ruins	14/54	18900 Frederick Road (park address)	Great Seneca Stream Valley Park	Not on Locational Atlas	Appendix 11
Germantown Historic District	19/13	Liberty Mill Road and B&O Railroad vicinity		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12

Resource Name	Resource Number	Address	Associated Park	Master Plan Designation Status	Further References
Grusendorf Log House	19/19	Near Visitor Center, Seneca Creek State Park, 11950 Clopper Road, Gaithersburg	Seneca Creek State Park	Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendices 11 and 12
Hoyles Mill Ruins		14000 Schaeffer Road	Hoyles Mill Conservation Park	Not on Locational Atlas	Appendix 11
John H. Gassaway Farm	19/27	17200 Riffle Ford Road		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12
Kavanaugh II Historical Archaeological Site	18M0181	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Kavanaugh III Prehistoric Archaeological Site	18M0182	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Kavanaugh IV Prehistoric Archaeological Site	18M0183	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Kavanaugh V Prehistoric Archaeological Site	18M0184	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Kavanaugh VI Prehistoric Archaeological Site	18M0185	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Kavanaugh VII Prehistoric Archaeological Site	18M0186	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Kavanaugh VIII Historical Archaeological Site	18M0187	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
King Farm Dairy Mooseum		18028 Central Park Circle	South Germantown Recreational Park	Not on Locational Atlas	Appendix 11
Little Seneca Creek Viaduct, B&O Metropolitan Branch Railroad Bed	18/44	Wisteria Drive vicinity (WSSC property)	Black Hill Regional Park	Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendices 11 and 12
Madeline V. Waters House Site	19/13-1	12900 Wisteria Drive		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12
Middlebrook	18M0362	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Neelsville Presbyterian Church	19/5	20701 Frederick Road		Master Plan for	Appendix 12

Resource Name	Resource Number	Address	Associated Park	Master Plan Designation Status	Further References
				Historic Preservation	
Parcel EC-1 Stone House	18M0205	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Pleasant Field	18M0408	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Pleasant Fields/ Basil Waters House	19/1	21200 Waters Road	Waters House Special Park	Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendices 11 and 12
Pumphrey-Mateny House	19/13-5	19401 Walter Johnson Road		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12
Rabbit	18M0175	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Site 6	18M0472	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Stone Culverts and Railroad Bed	19/40	Harvest Glen Way Vicinity		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12
Upton Bowman House	19/13-6	19219 Liberty Mill Road		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12
Wallich-Heimer House	19/13-7	19120 Mateny Road		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12
Waring Viaduct	19/10	B&O tracks at Great Seneca Creek		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12
Waring-Crawford Farm	19/11	19212 Forest Brook Road		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendix 12
Waters Mill and House	18M0461	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
Waters Mill Ruins, Chimney Ruins, and W&M Boundary Marker	18M0461	Various locations in Black Hill Regional Park, 20926 Lake Ridge Drive, Boyds	Black Hill Regional Park	Not on Locational Atlas	Appendix 11
Watkins Mill Ruins	19/7	18900 Frederick Road (park address)	Great Seneca Stream Valley Park	Not on Locational Atlas	Appendix 11
William Waters, Jr. House Site	19/3	Between 20511 and 20533 Shadyside Way		Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Appendices 11 and 12
Wisteria	18M0594	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
355-1	18M0361	Archaeological site*			Appendix 11
<i>*No addresses given for archaeological sites.</i>					



APPENDIX 11: GERMANTOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES

Park Planning and Stewardship Division, Department of Parks, 2008

From Artifact to Attraction: A Strategic Plan for Cultural Resources in Parks, provides a blueprint for stewarding cultural resources and making them more visible to the public. The Cultural Resources Stewardship Section of the Park Planning and Stewardship Division uses the Plan as the foundation for its evolving work stewarding upwards of 150 park-based cultural resources.

This section reflects new park planning emphasis on historical and cultural interpretation and outreach. Historic interpretation is an important element of this plan and will be emphasized in the parkland and through the public amenity process. The interpretation of cultural and historic resources will support the vision of a sense of place that reflects Germantown's unique character.

Policy Guidance

From Artifact to Attraction: A Strategic Plan for Cultural Resources in Parks arose from the County Council's interest in understanding stewardship objectives and recommendations concerning Park-owned historical and archaeological sites. The plan was presented to the Historic Preservation Commission, the Planning Board, and the

Planning, Housing, and Economic Development (PHED) Committee of the County Council. The document is not a master plan, but rather a strategic plan.

Plan Objectives

The Germantown Employment Area Sector Plan includes two types of information pertaining to cultural resources in parks: 1) a series of themes relating to Germantown; and 2) archaeological and historical resources on local, public parkland. The objective of this Sector Plan is to highlight opportunities to develop historic interpretation on local parkland, whether that is through future capital improvements by the Department of Parks or by developer amenity. Cultural resources on parkland are all those resources that help tell the story of the County's history, whether they are designated or not. Note that all sites that are designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* or on the *Locational Atlas and Inventory of Historic Sites* in the Germantown vicinity, regardless of whether they are in public or private ownership, are

identified in the section titled "Historic Resources." Therefore, certain sites may be included in both this chapter on Parks as well as in the Historic Resources material within this Plan.



Cultural Resources Interpretive Themes and Opportunities

Five themes are identified for interpretation as follows:

1. **Native American Hunting and Gathering Grounds** (10,000 B.C. – 1607 A.D.). The area around Germantown served as a hunting and gathering grounds for various prehistoric peoples through the centuries.
2. **The Waters Family and Early Agrarian Founders** (18th Century – Early 20th Century). Germantown contains several historic buildings and sites associated with this prominent family who helped shape the agricultural tradition of Germantown. The sites are part of the farming legacy of the county. (Photo of the Waters House-Pleasant Fields previous page.)
3. **Water and Steam Powered Mills** (mid-18th Century - 1920s). Milling operations utilizing natural water resources eventually were converted to steam.



The Germans Behind Germantown (1830s - 1870s). Early German settlers built log structures and ran many mercantile operations. Their community became known as “Log Town.”

5. **A Settlement that Followed Transportation** (Pre-1600 – Present). Transportation changes from water routes to foot trails, trails to dirt roads, roads to rail lines, and rail lines to paved roads and highways resulted in the movement of Germantown’s core area from one place to the next over the centuries. (Historical photo of Seneca Viaduct below.)

Germantown’s history can be conveyed through cultural resources in parks in the following ways:

- Public Art Interpretation in one or more of the urban parks proposed near transit stops.
- Historic and cultural interpretation can be implemented within urban open space nodules via collaboration with local artists in the following ways:



- The creation of sculptures.
- The use of “ghosting” of historic images on current building facades.
- The fixed telescoping of historic views that can be compared with current views, etc.
- A historical marker trail along the Seneca Greenway Corridor that parallels Seneca Creek.
- An improved trailhead at the Waters House Special Park where it accesses the Upcounty Corridor, or North Greenbelt.
- Possible installation of a signed or brochure-guided cultural walk along the proposed Crystal Rock Greenway, culminating at the Black Hill Regional Park Visitors’ Center.

The opportunity exists for the Department of Parks, private developers, and the Arts and Humanities Council of Montgomery County to create exciting and meaningful works of art that interpret Germantown’s history. Within this context, opportunities also should be explored to creatively make use of some of the large local boulders from a dismantled Germantown railroad culvert, since these boulders still exist in storage at Black Hill Regional Park.

Each of the themes in this Plan could be interpreted with signage complete with text and illustrations.

The history of the Waters Family and other early agrarian founders should be told when a new trailhead can be constructed at the rear of the Waters House property. (Photo, opposite page, of the trailhead location at the Waters House Barn at near left.)

The Montgomery County Historical Society and the Heritage Tourism Alliance of Montgomery County have partnered with the Conference and Visitors' Bureau of Montgomery County and the Arts and Humanities Council of Montgomery County to study a proposed conversion of the bank barn at the Waters House Special Park into a Heritage and Visitor's Center. This barn, like all the buildings at Waters House Special Park, is owned by the Commission. If successful, the proposed project will create an additional destination point within Waters House Special Park that will offer information on local heritage, the Agricultural Reserve, park and recreational activities, hotels and dining, heritage tours and functions, wineries, local historical societies, etc.

Content of the Interpretive Themes

Boldface in text highlights extant resources which include the following:

1. *Historic sites designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation (identifiable by resource number with /, e.g. 19/13).*
2. *Cultural resources found in county parkland, not designated on the MPHP.*
3. *Archeological resource (identified with MO number, e.g. 18MO461).*

Theme 1: Native American Hunting and Gathering Grounds (10,000 B.C. to 1607 A.D.)

For thousands of years the Germantown region hosted a variety of prehistoric peoples. Although no Paleo-Indian sites (10,000 B.C. to 9000 B.C.) are particular to the area, a few locations along the Potomac River and one in the Sandy Spring region have been associated with these Ice Age hunters who are identified by their fluted Clovis-like points and mega-fauna hunting practices. The Sector Plan area would surely have been traversed and known to these nomads.

After 9000 B.C., a warming and drying trend brought on the beginning of more modern environmental changes associated with the Holocene era. A different prehistoric hunting and gathering tradition, called the Archaic Period, arose in the temperate climate and more modern flora and fauna which now covered the region. These Indians, too, were nomadic and, by the end

of the Late Archaic Period, can be definitely placed in Germantown.

These were the Late Archaic broad-blade users who made the Savannah River and Susquehanna Broadspear points found in the **Kavanaugh III** (18MO182) and **Site 6** (18MO472) sites. The new side-notched shapes have been attributed to the introduction of the new atlatl, or spear thrower, which allowed for more force and distance. The Late Archaic Period was the height of the seasonal hunting and foraging pattern that would have focused more particularly on the resources of local creeks and streams. Broad-blade implements are thought to be specialized harpoons for fishing such as would have occurred in Seneca Creek. However, their users would also have gathered the starchy seeds and tubers of the wetlands and hunted the deer and other fauna that came there to feed.

Small mobile bands of between 50 and 100 people would most likely have visited the Sector Plan area in the summer and fall when hunting and gathering would have been at its best. Such Indians would have located their sites to exploit nut harvests, turkeys, and various vegetable foods, in addition to deer. Archaeologists have never discovered what type of structures these Archaic peoples made, but they were probably similar to the small round huts of later periods, usually covered with skins or woven reeds.

Late Archaic semi-permanent macro-band camps (100+ people) would have been located in areas of higher resource potential, mostly along the Fall Line, the geological break between the Coastal Plain (Prince George's County) and Montgomery County's Piedmont uplands. Their seasonal round would have taken them from such winter camps to springtime harvests in southern Maryland and back up into the western foothills again for the summer and fall.

The only evidence of Woodland or Agricultural Indians (1000 B.C. to 1607 A.D.) in the greater Germantown area comes from known Indian paths. Modern Route 355, was part of the old "Sinequa" Indian trail that eventually wound its way to Point-of-Rocks. Seneca Creek was also named for the northern Seneca Indians who used that stream valley as a way south.



Woodland villages have been discovered only in the Potomac Valley region of Montgomery County and its associated islands. However, earlier Indians would have also made use of the Germantown area solely to hunt and gather seasonal flora. Because such villages were abandoned about 100 years before European contact, archaeologists have no knowledge of any of their tribal affiliations, linguistic stocks, or even migration destinations.

When John Smith sailed up the Potomac in 1609, the Germantown area, along with the rest of Montgomery County, had become a sort of prehistoric no-man's-land, buffering the Algonquians of southern Maryland against the northern Iroquois (Seneca) and Susquehannocks and western Siouan and Shawnee tribes. The Susquehannocks and the Seneca were especially territorial about their rights to hunt in the region. It was the Susquehannocks who created the path that shows up on a 1716 map as the "Tehoggee Trail", a rugged thoroughfare we now know as River Road. By this time, the Indians of Germantown and Montgomery County had long disappeared into prehistory.

Theme 2: The Waters Family and Early Agrarian Founders (18th-20th Centuries)

Although Montgomery County was formed out of Frederick County in 1776, the establishment of a

stable agrarian culture began much earlier. Europeans first took out land patents in the late 17th century. The earliest patents for the Germantown area were mostly in the mid-18th century. What had been the "old Sinequa" (Seneca) Indian path now led settlers west along what they called the "Great Road" (Route 355). They used the old Indian trail to roll their hogsheads (large barrels) of tobacco from their farms to the port of Georgetown.

The British settlers established the farming practices used in southern Maryland; a soil-depleting, slave-oriented tobacco culture. Most Montgomery County tobacco farms averaged only about three or four enslaved people, but some were larger. In the 1790s, upon their marriages, the three Waters brothers, Zachariah, William, Jr., and Basil, all were given land in what is now Germantown by their father, William, Sr. A stone boundary marker with the initials W & M (for the William and Mary Waters tract, photo, left) is located in the Black Hill Regional Park west of Germantown. The combined Waters property covered all of present northeast Germantown, comprising about 1,500 acres, and included a tobacco plantation worked by 22 slaves. The fourth Waters brother, Ignatius, inherited their father's estate in Brookeville. The stone foundations of the **William Waters, Jr. House** (19/3) are all that remain of a substantial brick residence built in the late 1700s.

Around 1810, Zachariah Waters also established a mill along Little Seneca Creek with three milling operations producing flour, lumber, and flaxseed oil. The mill ceased operation in c. 1895. Today the Waters Mill ruins are still visible, and they are interpreted by an historic marker in Black Hill Regional Park.

While the Zachariah and William, Jr. Waters homes no longer stand, the Basil Waters House, dating from the late 18th century, does. Basil Waters developed his property into a large tobacco plantation known as **Pleasant Fields** (19/1, 18MO408). In the mid-1800s Basil's nephew, Dr. William A. Waters, lived in the house and had his doctor's office there. The house gained its present Italianate appearance under ownership of Charles Waters, son of William. Charles built or expanded the frame section and compatibly redesigned the existing house. The new large central hall was outfitted with an elegant curved staircase. Charles Waters bred racehorses on the property, one of which set the East Coast trotting record in 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 nearby on Hawk's Nest Lane. The restored house and barn are owned by the M-NCPPC, open for community events, and operated in part by the Montgomery County Historical Society.

Theme 3: Water and Steam Powered Mills (mid-18th century through 1920s)

From 1820 to 1900, a booming economy emerged in the Germantown area. This new prosperity was made possible by the development of agricultural diversification and new fertilizers, as well as the advent of the railroad in the area by the 1870s. The change from a folk-oriented tobacco culture to a more nationally-focused industrial economy brought Montgomery County into the larger American pattern of development.

Along the waterways of Great Seneca Creek and Little Seneca Creek, grist and saw mills had appeared by the mid-18th century. The establishment of **Waters Mill** (18MO461) in Black Hill Regional Park, and other milling operations along Seneca Creek in the Germantown area, reflect the growth of water-powered manufacturing technology in the Piedmont region, where streams run swiftly. Early maps of the area identify mills as "G&S mills" for the water-powered grist and sawing activities located along these streams. These local businesses not only served the community's commercial

needs with grain and lumber processing, but also provided important social and political functions as community gathering and voting places. The mills' names pay tribute to the early residents who lived near Germantown: Benson, Crowe, Clopper, Davis, Watkins, Waters, Magruder, and Hoyle.

Mill ruins known as the **Clopper Mill** (19/21) are located in Seneca Creek State Park. A mill was built on this site in the 1770s by Nicholas Sibert. About 1795, Zacchariah MacCubbin rebuilt the mill in stone. Francis C. Clopper, a prosperous owner of woolen factory and mills, expanded the mill with brick. The mansion house for Clopper's estate, called Woodlands, was located near the park's visitor center.



It is difficult to determine exact construction dates of many of the early mills. Some burned or deteriorated, and their foundation stones were reused to build new mills on the same site. Early documents record ownership transfers that often meant a change in the name of the mill and the road where it was located.

Early water mills were located along a steady stream of water and were constructed using local stone and timber. Mill structures ranged in size from two- to three-story masonry or clapboard structures, and some even utilized two water wheels. Early water-powered mills were located along steady, fast-moving streams and were constructed using local stone and timber.

Mills from the 18th and early 19th century were usually powered by undershot wheels, where the force of the water against the lower blades turned the wheel. As the population and agricultural production increased, the need for reliable water power for milling and milling operations grew. Experiments using different types of wheel designs were used, with the overshot wheel being the most popular. In this design, the water struck the upper blades on top of the wheel and moved it down by the force of gravity.

At least an eight foot drop in elevation was necessary for locating a mill along a waterway. In addition, an ample supply of water was created by

building a small dam or “mill pond” upstream from the mill. Water was diverted from the pond through a ditch called a “mill race” or “head race.” The mill race contained a grate to filter debris before reaching the water wheel. Upon turning the large wheel, the water then flowed through the “tail race” and was diverted back to the main stream. The Waters Mill ruin in Black Hill Regional Park contains remnants of these races.

The large water wheel turned a shaft that powered a series of cogged wheels inside the mill structure, transferring power by moving from large to small gears and ultimately turning the mill stone for grinding. Two stones were used for grinding. The top stone, called the runner, rotated over the stationary bottom runner, or bed stone. Both stones were cut with furrows to grind and channel the grain to the stone’s edge. Grain was poured into the center of the top stone and moved out through the furrows where the ground flour or meal was collected at the edges.

Early grist mills used locally-quarried stones for grinding rye, buckwheat, and cornmeal producing a coarsely ground flour or “country custom” flour. Stones were also imported from France and Germany and produced more finely ground flour. “Cullin” stones were a blue-black lava stone and “French burrs” were freshwater quartz stones quarried in Northern France.

A list of some of the water-powered mills located on public parkland near the Germantown Employment Area Sector Plan is located at the end of this document. Of the mill ruins cited, one of the most intact ruins, and an example of a mill constructed using the local black rock, is **Black Rock Mill** (24/6), now part of Seneca Creek State Park (photo previous page).

Water power fueled the mills until the advent of steam power in the 1850s. Later milling operations ventured away from the streams and towards steam power, locating near the railroad line for transportation purposes. In 1888, the Bowman Brothers' Liberty Mill was built next to the present-day Germantown depot, along the Metropolitan Branch Railway line of the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad. The wooden flour mill burned in 1914 but was rebuilt and modernized in 1916 with six huge silos. In 1918 Augustus Selby and his four partners bought the 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, and located in the **Germantown Historic District** (19/13), is a grain scale housed in a small metal shed on Mateny Hill Road, southwest of Blunt Avenue. The Liberty Mill was at one time the second largest mill in the state.

Theme 4: The Germans Behind Germantown (1830s – 1870s)

The first German settlers in the area came from old Frederick County, and they established small farms growing grains and cereals. In the 1830s and 1840s, Pennsylvania Germans, as well as immigrants from Germany and Slavic countries, settled at the crossroads of Germantown (now called Liberty Mill Road) and Clopper (Route 117) Roads. Some of the first settlers were the families of Domenicus Stang, a blacksmith; Franz Grusendorf, a stonemason; and Asher Rosenmeier and Charles Adler, who ran the community's store.

Other early families included the Metzses and the Richters. Many immigrants were millers and farmers who tilled small plots of corn and tobacco. During this period, when farmers from the surrounding area came into town and heard more German than English, the area became known as "Germantown." The name Germantown first occurred in print in the mid-19th century, on a land deed. The settlement was also sometimes called "log town" because the Germans brought log construction to the area. Today only one of the known German-built dwellings associated with the original cluster of homes and shops from this particular time of settlement survives. The sole remaining structure is the **Grusendorf Log House** (19/19, photo right), which originally stood on the east side of Clopper Road, near Route 118. The

house has been relocated to Seneca Creek State Park, southeast of Germantown.

Theme 5: A Settlement that Followed Transportation (pre-1600s – Present)

The settlements at Germantown have undergone five significant changes, from 1) Native American temporary settlements along the waterways in the pre-1600 period to 2) a small Germanic crossroads settlement at Germantown and Clopper Roads in the 1830s, to 3) a vital railroad stop in the 1880s and 90s, to 4) a "Corridor City" aligned with Frederick Road (Route 355) by the 20th century, to 5) part of the technology corridor in the 1970s, defined primarily by Interstate-270.

The initial movement of people and industry was away from the waters and towards the roads. After the Germans settled along east-west-running Clopper Road, the settlement kept shifting northwards: first with the coming of the B & O Railroad, next to better surface transportation with the paving of Frederick Road and then, with the construction of Interstate 270. Present-day Liberty Mill and Walter Johnson Roads were the original Germantown Road.

During the late 19th century, with the establishment of the railroad, farmers were able to ship their produce, grain, and milk to Washington, and also receive fertilizers to enrich the soil for larger yields. The railroad continued to provide a strong economic link for Germantown, especially to the expanding metropolitan regions of Baltimore and Washington.

In 1878, the first Germantown railroad depot was constructed. In 1891, it was replaced with a larger frame building. This depot burned in 1978 and was reconstructed following the same Victorian-era architectural details. Another railroad transportation component is the massive stonework of the **Waring Viaduct** (19/10) and its larger twin over the Little Monocacy River (near



Dickerson, MD). The 350 foot-long, three-arch viaduct of roughly dressed granite supports the tracks that are about 70 feet above the Great Seneca Creek. A granite abutment and piers also remain from the **Little Seneca Creek Viaduct** (18/44), a single-track railroad bridge.

As the automobile became the preferred method of transportation in the area, accommodations arose for motorists along Frederick Road. The **Cider Barrel** (19/33) was constructed in 1926 by Andrew Baker to sell cider and apples from his orchard. Located east of Germantown, this once-popular road-side stand still stands today. The mid-20th century saw the growth of the area continue with the location of the main headquarters for the Atomic Energy Commission (now U.S. Department of Energy) in Germantown. The completion of the I-270 “Technology Corridor” during the 1970s provided for further commercial, business, and educational development. During this time period, a satellite campus for Montgomery Community College started in Germantown. Today, the area continues to develop along this transportation corridor with three major intersections providing access to the surrounding community.

List of Park-Based Cultural Resources

Known Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

There are seven prehistoric archaeological sites within and adjacent to the Germantown Sector Plan area. All of them consist of lithic scatter; i.e., they contain flakes and chips that were knocked off to manufacture tools and projectile points. Except for the Kavanaugh III (18M0182) and Site 6 (18M0472) sites, no diagnostic artifacts were discovered which would relate the other Indian sites to definite time periods.

Both the Kavanaugh III and Site 6 sites uncovered projectile points which dated to the Late Archaic Period, circa 3000 to 1000 B.C. The Kavanaugh III site contained the base fragment of a Susquehanna Broadspear-like point. Named for the Susquehanna site where it was first identified, it is triangular shaped, broad-based and side-notched, dating from 1750 B. C. to 700 B. C. The Site 6 point was a quartz Savannah River-like projectile. Again, named after its original Savannah River location, this point was triangular-based and side-notched with a broad triangular stem. Such spear points date from 3000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.

TABLE 1: Known Prehistoric Archeological Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Site type	Period
18M0182	Kavanaugh III	Archaic Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
18M0183	Kavanaugh IV	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
18M0184	Kavanaugh V	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
18M0185	Kavanaugh VI	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
18M0186	Kavanaugh VII	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
18M0472	Site 6	Archaic Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
18M0594	Wisteria	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric

Known Historical Archaeological Sites

There are nine historical archaeological sites near the Germantown Employment Area Sector Plan. Seven of these are farmsteads; one is a masonry structure, and the other is a mill complex. They span a time from the late 18th to the early/middle 20th century.

Additional Cultural Resources in Parks

19/1 Pleasant Fields/Basil Waters House

(c 1790s-early 1800s; 1890s)

21200 Waters Road, Waters House Special Park
Master Plan for Historic Preservation

The Waters family inhabited Pleasant Fields for more than a century. Basil Waters established the large tobacco plantation about 1790. The brick sections of the house (center and left) are the earliest, dating from the late 1700s or early 1800s. During the mid-19th century, Basil's nephew, Dr. William Waters, owned the property and located his doctor's office in a back room on the first floor. Dr. Waters served as the general practitioner for the community and also continued wheat and corn on the farm. In 1907, Dr. Waters' son, Charles, inherited the house and farm. Charles redesigned and expanded the house to its current Italianate-style appearance. The property was used for breeding racehorses and remained in the family until 1932.

Table 2: Known Historical Archaeological Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Site type	Period
18M0175	Rabbit	Farm	19th century
18M0181	Kavanaugh II	Frame Structure	Historic
18M0187	Kavanaugh VIII	Masonry Structure	19th century
18M0205	Parcel EC-1 Stone House	Farmstead	19th/20th century
18M0361	355-1	Farm	-----
18M0362	Middlebrook	Farm	18th-20th century
18M0363	Calico Crab House	Farm	19th century
18M0408	Pleasant Field	Farmstead	18th century
18M0461	Waters Mill & House	Mill	18th-20th century

Today, the restored house is open to the public and contains offices for non-profit groups and provides public meeting space. Now called the Waters House Special Park, the property includes a large bank barn, a corncrib, and carriage house and is adjacent to the North Germantown Greenway Stream Valley Park. The family burial ground of all three brothers' families is preserved near the Pleasant Fields property on Hawks Nest Lane.

Waters Mill Ruins, Chimney Ruins, and Boundary Marker

Black Hill Regional Park
Not Designated

In c. 1810, Zachariah Waters also established a mill along Little Seneca Creek with three milling operations—flour grinding, flax-seed oil pressing, and lumber cutting. The mills ceased operation c. 1895. An 1865 Martenet and Bond map, labels



the mill site as “Mrs. Waters Mill,” for Eleanor (Ellen) Waters, who was Zachariah’s daughter-in-law. Ellen operated the mills after her husband, Tilghman Waters, died in 1864. The Waters’ grist and saw-mill ruins are visible from the Black Hill trail and interpreted by a historic marker in Black Hill Regional Park. Foundations from the late 18th-century miller’s house are in the vicinity. The site provides a good example of the head race and tail race used to direct water to and from the milling operation. Also located along the trail is a remaining “W&M” stone boundary marker indicating the William and Mary Waters land tract. Near the park’s picnic area and playground are two stone chimneys and a foundation from a former tenant house owned by the Waters family.

14/54 Davis Mill Ruins

Great Seneca Stream Valley Park
Not Designated

The Davis Mill, located along Davis Mill Road near Great Seneca Creek, was purchased by John Samuel Davis in the 1880s. A mill was at this site as early as 1783. During the time Davis operated the grist mill, it was a three-story, clapboard, frame building with a stone foundation. Davis’ homestead was nearby and overlooked the mill. The mill burned in the 1940s. An interpretive historical marker is located at the mill site.

19/7 Watkins Mill Ruins

Great Seneca Stream Valley Park
Not Designated

The Watkins Mill site is located along the Great Seneca Creek at Watkins Mill Road. Originally built by Aden Grey, a grist mill has been at this site since 1783. From 1791 to 1846, the Dorsey family owned the property and ran a grist and saw milling operation. From 1859 to 1877, it was owned and operated by Susan Ann and Remus Snyder. At that time, the mill road was also called “Snyder’s Mill Road.” Levi Watkins purchased the mill at auction and operated the grist mill. By the 1880s, the mill produced 600 barrels of wheat flour, 10,000 pounds of buckwheat flour, and 185,000 pounds of cornmeal a year. The mill burned in 1908. Part of the mill foundation remains along the creek bank, and portions of the mill race are visible. A radio tower is located near the former mill pond. The miller’s house burned in 1920. An interpretive historical marker is located at the mill site.

King Farm Dairy Mooseum

South Germantown Regional Park
Not Designated

The c. 1930s James and Macie King Dairy barn is part of the 650 acre South Germantown Regional Park. The large concrete block barn features a gambrel roof. Two original concrete silos are

connected to the barn. In 2001-2002, the Department of Parks restored the exterior of the barn and added missing roofs to the silos. The barn is open to the public as the King Farm Dairy Mooseum (photo below).

Hoyles Mill Ruins

Hoyles Mill Conservation Park
Master Plan for Historic Preservation

The Hoyles Mill site is located along Hoyles Mill Road in the Hoyles Mill Conservation Park. This 19th century mill was operated by the Hoyle family on part of their farm land along Little Seneca Creek. The 1850 Census of Manufacturers lists it as a grist and a saw mill. It operated until 1914 when the Hoyles moved their milling operation to Boyds to be closer to the railroad. The mill ruins still contain remains of the water-powered turbine that replaced the mill wheel in the second half of the 19th century.



18/44 Little Seneca Creek Viaduct, B&O Metropolitan Branch Railroad Bed

Black Hill Regional Park and WSSC Property
Master Plan for Historic Preservation

This resource consists of the remains of the 1896 viaduct that traversed Little Seneca Creek and an abandoned c. 1865 railroad bed located approximately midway between Boyds and Germantown. These structures were once part of the c. 1860s Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad, a 43-mile link between Washington, D.C. and the Main Line of the B&O at Point of Rocks, MD. Upon its completion in 1873, an economic boom began for the communities located near its route; consequently, the former crossroads community of Germantown moved its commercial development to the northeast, creating “New Germantown” along this railroad.

The remaining masonry structures once supported a single-tracked metal railroad bridge in operation until 1928. The bridge was abandoned when the railroad was double-tracked, straightened, and rerouted farther south. The bridge was built on a four-degree curve with a total span of about 480 feet and approximately 105 feet above water at its midpoint. The bridge was designed by John E. Greiner (1859-1942), an engineer with the B&O Railroad, using a relatively standard bridge design with the track supported by deck-type girder spans which were, in turn, supported by nine bents,

arranged into four towers and one stand-alone bent.

In 1980, a dam was constructed to create the Little Seneca Lake reservoir. Construction occurred in the center of the viaduct site; the western section of the viaduct and its stone piers were either removed or buried.

The rest of the viaduct remains are located along the former eastern slope of Little Seneca Creek. It consists of one large granite-end abutment and four stone piers. The abutment is approximately 31 feet wide and 12 feet long. The structure stands some 12 feet above grade at its exposed end. Two dates are chiseled in the structure, “6.17.96” and “10.13.96” (photo below), and, probably represent the periods of construction. At the base of the stone abutment stand four stone piers. The 1896 viaduct replaced an early 1870s wooden trestle. Visible remains from this earlier bridge are the stone retaining walls that the B&O Railroad used as rip-rap for the base of the fill on the east bank of the creek. The viaduct structures are located on WSSC property.

The remaining B&O Metropolitan Branch Railroad Bed is a significant landscape feature that is cut into the hillside and leads from Wisteria Drive to the Little Seneca dam. It is now part of Black Hill Regional Park and is currently being used as an access road to service the dam. The road is

closed to the public.

18/8 Boyd-Maughlin House

15215 Darnestown Road
(Black Hill Regional Park)
Master Plan for Historic Preservation

One of the earliest structures in the Boyds Historic District, is the David Maughlin House also known as the Boyd-Maughlin house that dates from 1866. The two-story, frame, clapboard house is a good example of the rural Gothic Revival influenced vernacular architecture. Features include a cross-gabled roof, bracketed porch posts, and a central front gable with a small arched window. The property is now part of the Black Hill Regional Park and rented as a residence.



Black Hill Gold Mine

Black Hill Regional Park

Not Designated

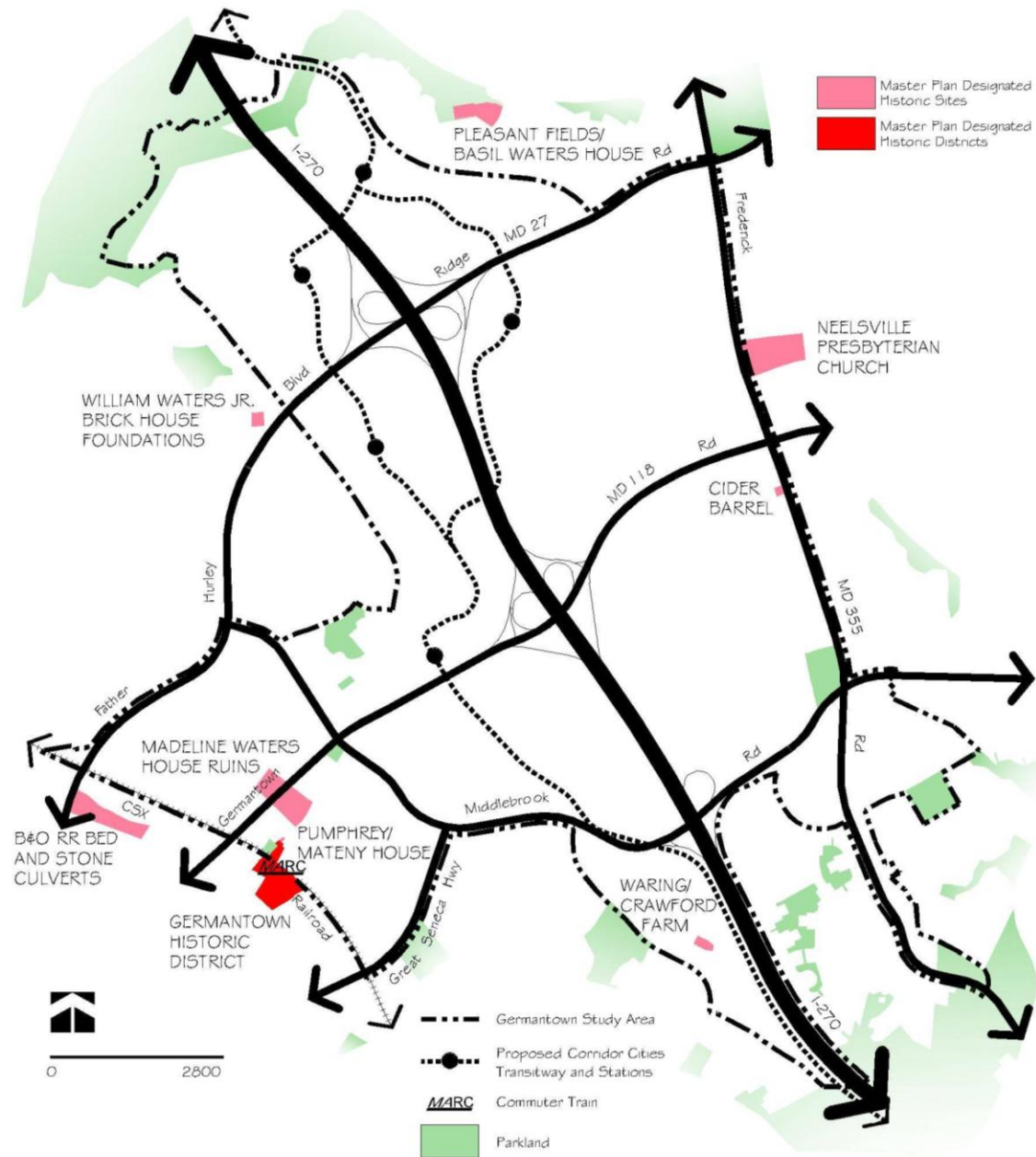
Remnants of mining pits from the Black Hill Gold Mine are located in the Black Hill Regional Park. Starting around 1850, miners used picks and shovels in open-pit extraction in attempts to find gold. However, results were disappointing since ore containing gold was rarely found. In 1947, George A. Chadwick purchased the property and later converted the mine to a bomb shelter. An interpretive historical marker is located at this site.



Photos: Black Rock Mill



Historic Resources



Map 1: Historic Resources

APPENDIX 12: HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENTS

Historic Preservation, Planning Department, 2008

Objective

The intent of the County's preservation program is to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting, and enhancing the County's historic and architectural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. It serves to highlight the values that are important in maintaining the individual character of the County and its communities.

Summary

Historic resources within the boundaries of this Germantown Plan were designated in 1989 in the Approved and Adopted Germantown Master Plan. Other historic resources in the Germantown Planning Area were designated in the following documents:

- the December 2008 *Amendment to the Historic Preservation Master Plan*;
- Individual Historic Resources in the 1989 Germantown Master Plan; and
- the 1979 *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*.

As a result of these master plan processes, a total of 15 individual sites and one historic district have been designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*.

Table 1 (below) provides a summary of Germantown's historic resources and Map 1 (opposite) gives the general location of these properties. This section contains a description and a photograph or map of each master plan site, organized chronologically by date of construction. The section also includes an explanation of the historic preservation designation process and the effects of historic site designation.

Montgomery County Historic Preservation Program

The *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and the *Historic Preservation Ordinance*, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code, are designed to protect and preserve Montgomery County's historic and architectural heritage. Placement on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* officially designates a property as a historic site or historic district and subjects it to further procedural requirements of the ordinance.

Designation of historic sites and districts serves to highlight the values that are important in maintaining the individual character of the County and its communities. It is the intent of the County's preservation program to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting, and enhancing the County's historic and architectural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. The accompanying challenge is to weave protection of this heritage into the County's planning program to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights.

The following criteria, as stated in Section 24A-3 of the *Historic Preservation Ordinance*, shall apply when historic resources are evaluated for designation in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*.

(1) Historical and cultural significance:

The historic resource:

- Has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation;
- Is the site of a significant historic event;

- Is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society; or
- Exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the County and its communities; or

(2) Architectural and design significance:

The historic resource:

- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represents the work of a master;
- Possesses high artistic values;
- Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, Community, or County due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.

Implementing the Master Plan for Historic Preservation

Once designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, historic resources are subject to the protection of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A. Any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and a historic area work permit issued under the provisions of the Ordinance, Section 24A-6. In accordance with the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and unless

otherwise specified in the amendment, the environmental setting for each site, as defined in Section 24A-2 of the Ordinance, is the entire parcel on which the resource is located as of the date it is designated on the master plan.

Designating the entire parcel provides the County adequate review authority to preserve historic sites in the event of development. It also ensures that, from the beginning of the development process, important features of these sites are recognized and incorporated in the future development of designated properties. In the case of large acreage parcels, the amendment will provide general guidance for the refinement of the setting by indicating when the setting is subject to reduction in the event of development; by describing an appropriate area to preserve the integrity of the resource; and by identifying buildings and features associated with the site that should be protected as part of the setting. It is anticipated that for a majority of the sites designated, the appropriate point at which to refine the environmental setting will be when the property is subdivided.

Public improvements can profoundly affect the integrity of a historic area. Section 24A-6 of the Ordinance states that a Historic Area Work Permit for public or private property must be issued prior to altering a historic resource or its environmental setting. The design of public facilities in the vicinity

of historic resources should be sensitive to and maintain the character of the area. Specific design considerations should be reflected as part of the Mandatory Referral review processes.

In the majority of cases, decisions regarding preservation alternatives are made at the time of public facility implementation within the process established in Section 24A of the Ordinance. This method provides for adequate review by the public and governing agencies. To provide guidance in the event of future public facility implementation, the amendment addresses potential conflicts existing at each site and suggests alternatives and recommendations to assist in balancing preservation with community needs.

In addition to protecting designated resources from unsympathetic alteration and insensitive redevelopment, the County's Preservation Ordinance also empowers the County's Department of Permitting Services and the HPC to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

The Montgomery County Council passed legislation in September 1984 to provide for a tax credit against County real property taxes in order to encourage the restoration and preservation of privately owned structures located in the County. The credit applies to all properties designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* (Chapter 52, Art. VI). Furthermore, the HPC maintains up-to-

date information on the status of preservation incentives including tax credits, tax benefits possible through the granting of easements on historic properties, outright grants, and low interest loan programs.

Table 1: Germantown Historic Resources Historic Sites Designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*

Resource #	Resource Name	Address	Date
18/44	Little Seneca Viaduct	Wisteria Drive Vicinity, Germantown	c1865; 1873; 1896
19/1	Pleasant Fields/Basil Waters House	21200 Waters Road/Milestone Manor Lane	c1790;1890
19/3	William Waters Jr. House Site	Between 20511 & 20553 Shadyside Way	c1785
19/5	Neelsville Presbyterian Church	20701 Frederick Road	1877
19/10	Waring Viaduct	B&O tracks at Great Seneca Creek	1906
19/11	Waring-Crawford Farm	19212 Forest Brook Road	c1850; c1885
19/13	Germantown Historic District	Liberty Mill Road & B&O Railroad Vicinity	c1878+
19/13-1	Madeline V. Waters House	12900 Wisteria Drive	1899-1902
19/13-5	Pumphrey-Mateney House	19401 Walter Johnson Road	c1883
19/13-6	Upton Bowman House	19219 Liberty Mill Road	c1901
19/13-7	Wallich-Heimer House	19120 Mateny Road	1913
19/19	Grusendorf Log House	Seneca State Park near Visitor Center	c1841
19/21	Clopper Mill Ruins	Seneca State Park near Clopper Road-Waring Station Road	c1795;1834
19/27	John H. Gassaway	17200 Riffle Ford Road	c1815; c1840; 1904
19/33	Cider Barrel	20410 Frederick Road	1926
19/40	Stone Culverts & Railroad Bed	Harvest Glen Way Vicinity	c1873

GERMANTOWN HISTORIC SITES

19/13 Germantown Historic District

(c1878+)

Vicinity of Liberty Mill Road, B&O Railroad, and Mateny Hill Road

German farmers settled the Germantown area in the early 1800s. The initial Germantown settlement clustered around the intersection of Clopper and Liberty Mill Roads. 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.

Germantown 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. (photo, far right). 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' Liberty 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 four partners bought the 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.

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)(below, left), 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 one-and-a half story brick building has a simple classical facade, 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, 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, which 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. *Rev. Rayfield House* (c1890s), 9215 Blunt Avenue, was the residence of the Baptist Church minister. 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.

Bowman Brother's 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 (listed chronologically)

19/1 Pleasant Fields/Basil Waters House

(c1790s-early 1800s;1890s)

21200 Waters Road/Milestone Manor Lane
(photo below, left)

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.



19/3 William Waters Jr. House Site

(Late 1700s-Early 1800s)

Demolished Resource—Site Between 20511 & 20553 Shadyside Way
(drawing below, right)

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. The foundations of the house have been preserved in the Waters Landing Park.

19/21 Clopper Mill Ruins (c1795; 1834)

Clopper Road at Waring Station Road
(photo, below left)

Located within Seneca Creek State Park, the Clopper Mill Ruins 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 B&O 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. A stone in the mill's gable read "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.

19/11 Waring-Crawford Farm

(Log section: Mid 1800s; Enlarged Late 19th Century - Early 20th Century)

19212 Forest Brook Road

(photo, below right)



This distinctive log and frame residence represents an evolution of construction materials. The original log house is a two-story side gable structure, which had two rooms on each level. The Waring family (or Warring) 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. 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.

19/27 John H. Gassaway Farm

(Early 19th Century; c1904)

17200 Riffle Ford Road

(photo right)

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 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 in Germantown Station. 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, with front porch facing north toward Riffle Ford Road.

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. Front parlor mantels of dark green marble were stolen by vandals. 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.



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

Seneca Creek State Park

(below, left)

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.



19/40 Stone Culverts and Railroad Bed

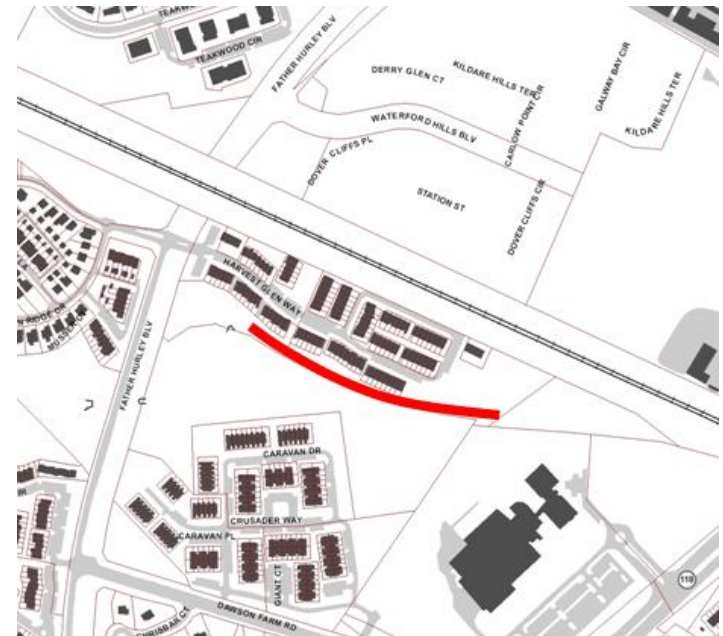
(c1865-73)

Harvest Glen Way Vicinity

(photo, above right; environmental setting, below right)

This resource reflects the history and technology of the B&O Railroad.

The abandoned railroad bed was the original alignment of the railroad and was in use from 1873 until 1927, when it was double tracked and straightened. The resource includes two stone culverts of granite and Black Rock stone that carried water tributaries under the tracks. The northwest culvert was relocated and reconstructed for the construction of a stormwater management pond. Salvaged stones not used in the reconstruction are in storage will be used at the new Darnestown Heritage Park, and more are available for the Germantown Town Center.



18/44 Little Seneca Viaduct (c1865-73)

Wisteria Drive Vicinity

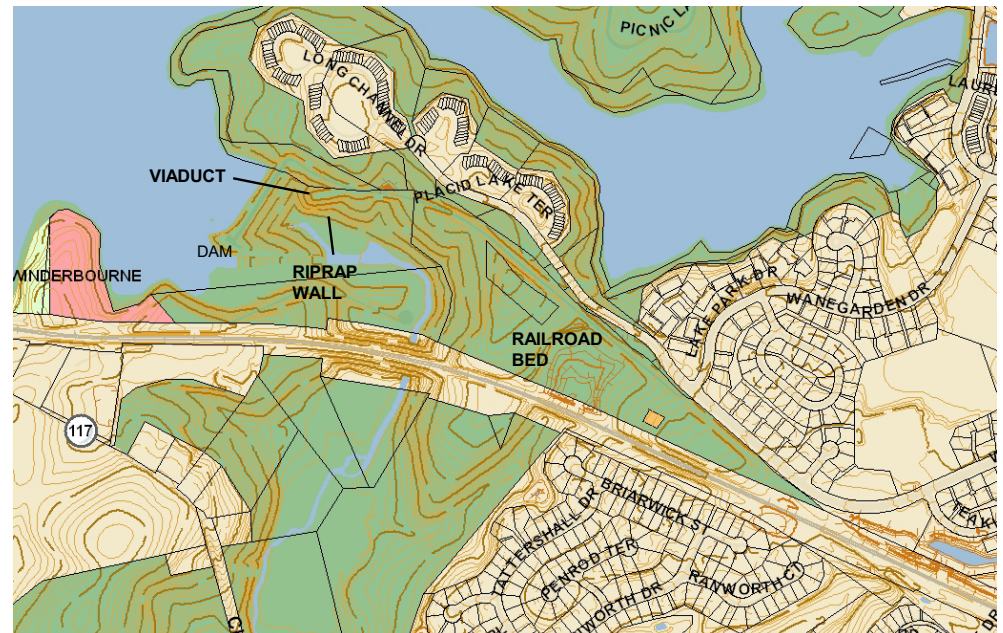
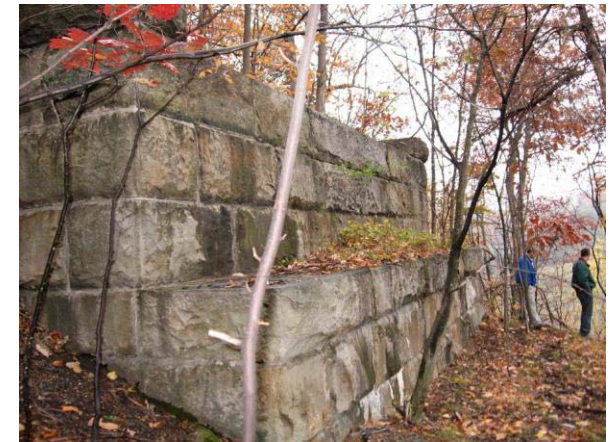
(photo, right; environmental setting, below)

This resource consists of three elements: a c1865 abandoned railroad bed, c1872 stone rip-rap wall from the foot of the original wood trestle bridge that traversed Little Seneca Creek, and the remains of the 1896 viaduct that replaced the wooden one. The Little Seneca Viaduct was a single-tracked iron bridge that served from 1896 until 1928. During this period of service, the viaduct supported a railroad that gave a powerful surge to Montgomery County's economy. The bridge was abandoned with the advent of double-tracking, and the railroad was rerouted further south when the rail line was straightened. The

design of the viaduct, with deck-type girder spans supported by nine bents, arranged in four towers and one stand-alone bent, is highly representative of its time. Unusual was the sharp four-degree curve of the structure. The 480-foot span stood 105 feet above water at its mid-point. The remaining stone abutment is incised with the dates 6-17-96 and 10-13-96. The bridge was designed by John E. Greiner (1859-1942), an accomplished engineer for the B&O Railroad—his later projects included the Havre de Grace bridge over the Susquehanna River.

A wooden trestle bridge predated the metal viaduct. A stone riprap wall located on the east bank of Little Seneca Creek was constructed for this first bridge. The resource includes a section of

the original single-track width railroad bed, cut into the hillside. Now used as an access road to service the dam, the road is closed to the public.



19/5 Neelsville Presbyterian Church (1877)

20701 Frederick Road

(photo, right)

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, on each facade. The frame church, which faces west, has a patterned slate shingle roof and brick foundation. An entry vestibule and a neon cross in the gable peak were added in the 1930s. 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.



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

19401 Walter Johnson Road

(photo, above right)

After purchasing this property in 1883, Robert H. Pumphrey lived here where he ran a store until a separate building was built next door (no longer standing) 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" Mateney (ma TEE nee), resided here in the early and mid 1900s.

time dwelling of 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.



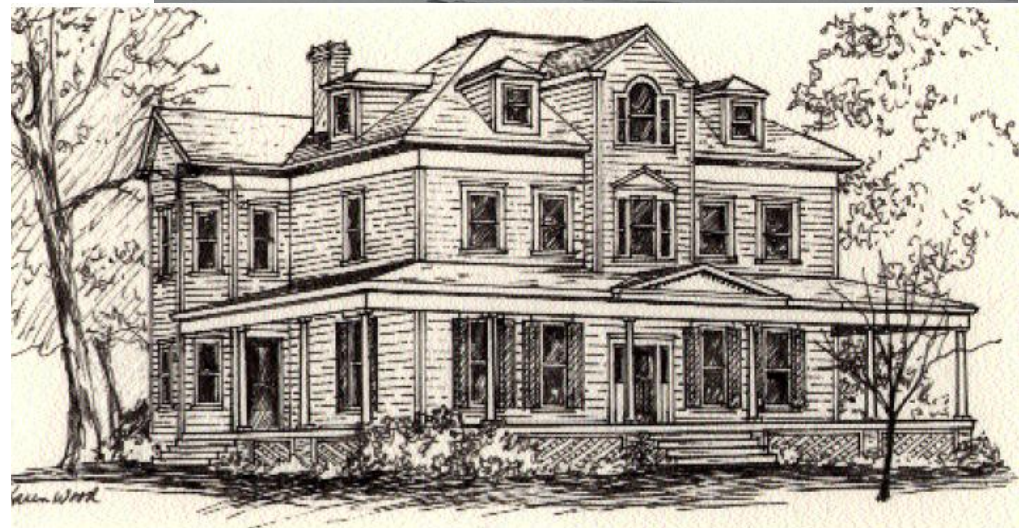
19/13-1 Madeline V. Waters House

(1899-1902)

Demolished Resource—Site at 12900 Wisteria Drive

(drawing, below right)

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-





19/13-6 Upton Bowman House

(c1901) 19219 Liberty Mill Road
(photo, upper left)

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.

19/10 Waring Viaduct (1906)

B&O tracks at Great Seneca Creek
(photo, lower left)

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.



19/13-7 Wallich-Heimer House (1913)

19120 Mateny Road

(photo, upper right)

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.

19/33 Cider Barrel (1926)

20410 Frederick Road

(photo, lower right)

The Cider Barrel is a well-loved local landmark and a distinctive example of roadside architecture. Andrew Baker built the structure in 1926 as a retail outlet for his cider and fresh apples. The Cider Barrel first became a favorite place for refreshment in the early days of automobile tourism. Baker was a prominent Germantown entrepreneur who spearheaded the move to build the Germantown Bank (1922) and served as one of its first trustees. Baker owned a large house and farm on Liberty Mill Road (near Liberty Heights Court) with an apple orchard next to the

Germantown Elementary School (north side).

Residents recalled autumns when dozens of farmers with 4-horse team wagons loaded with apples 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 facade. Horizontal stripes capping the head and base of the barrel lend a Streamline Moderne effect accentuated by an adjacent curved c1931 apple stand hidden behind a sliding door.

The Atomic Energy Commission Building (1958)

19901 Germantown Road

This resource has not been designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. The Maryland Historical Trust has determined this resource is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

