

APPROVED AND ADOPTED AMENDMENT
TO THE
MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

SANDY SPRING/ASHTON HISTORIC RESOURCES

An amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation; being also an amendment to the 1980 Sandy Spring/Ashton Special Study Plan; and an amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District within Montgomery County, Maryland.

Prepared By:

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
Montgomery County Planning Board
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3760
October 1987

Revised By:
THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY EXECUTIVE
December 1987

Approved By:
THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL
April 1988

ABSTRACT

TITLE: Approved and Adopted Amendment to the Master Plan for
Historic Preservation: Sandy Spring/Ashton Historic
Resources

AUTHOR: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning
Commission

SUBJECT: Approved and Adopted Amendment to the Master Plan for
Historic Preservation: Sandy Spring/Ashton Historic
Resources

DATE OF ADOPTION: June 8, 1988

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Commission

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Commission
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ABSTRACT: This document contains the text, with supporting
maps, for an amendment to the Master Plan for
Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, being
also an amendment to the Sandy Spring/Ashton Special
Study Plan, and an amendment to the General Plan
for the Physical Development of the Maryland-
Washington Regional District within Montgomery
County, Maryland. This amendment designates six
sites and a historic district in the Sandy Spring/
Ashton Area as historic resources to be protected
under the County's Historic Preservation
Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County
Code. It also removes 22 properties from the
Locational Atlas and further regulation under the
law.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS	i
MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS	ii
HISTORIC PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT	iii
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PRESERVATION	iv
THE AMENDMENT	1

MAPS

FIGURE 1: SANDY SPRING/ASHTON AREA RESOURCES	5
FIGURE 2: SANDY SPRING HISTORIC DISTRICT	6

APPENDICES

HISTORIC SITES NOT DESIGNATED FOR REGULATION UNDER THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE CHAPTER 24A OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY CODE	7
MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL	9
THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION	17

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MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS

Master Plans provide policy guidance concerning the private and public use of land, for use and reference by private land-owners, public agencies, and interested parties generally. Every master plan amendment also amends the General Plan for Montgomery County. The process of initiation, review, and adoption of amendments is generally as follows:

Preliminary Draft Amendment

This document is a formal proposal to amend an adopted master plan. It is prepared by the Montgomery County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Before proceeding to publish a final draft amendment, the Planning Board must hold a public hearing. After the close of the record of this public hearing, the Planning Board holds an open worksession to review the testimony, and to determine whether to make any revisions to the preliminary draft.

Final Draft Amendment

This document contains the Planning Board's final recommendations. It is transmitted to the County Executive, who must review it and forward it to the County Council, with any revisions deemed appropriate. If the County Executive makes no revisions in the Planning Board's final draft, the Council may adopt the unchanged draft without holding a public hearing. If the Executive does make revisions, or if the Council wishes to consider any revisions, the Council must schedule a public hearing. After the close of record of this public hearing, the Council holds an open worksession to review the testimony, and then adopts a resolution approving, modifying, or disapproving the final plan amendment.

If the Council action modifies and approves the Executive's Revised Final Draft Amendment, the Approved Amendment must be sent to the County Executive for approval or disapproval. If disapproved by the County Executive, the Council may override the disapproval of the Plan by an affirmative vote of five members.

Failure of either the County Executive or the Council to act within the prescribed time limits constitutes approval of the plan amendment as submitted to the body which fails to act.

Adopted Amendment

The amendment approved by the County Council is forwarded to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission for adoption. Once adopted by the Commission, the amendment officially amends the various master plans cited in the Commission's adoption resolution.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT

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.

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 OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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 refine 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 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 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.

THE AMENDMENT

The purpose of this amendment is to designate the following sites on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation thereby extending to them the protection of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
15/37	Tanglewood	315 Ashton Road (Route 108)	21.74
-	Tanglewood, built in 1871, is a handsome example of Gothic Revival architecture with a central gable, gabled dormers, and 6/6 light windows.		
-	Associated with the Thomas family, including Alban G. Thomas, who was prominent in the Sandy Spring community and served as President of the Sandy Spring Savings Institution and the First National Bank of Sandy Spring.		
-	The entire 21.74-acre parcel is included in the environmental setting. After appropriate review by the Historic Preservation Commission, the environmental setting may be reduced if the property owner seeks to develop in accordance to the provision of the governing zone. In the event of development, the refined setting should maintain the existing driveway, mature trees surrounding the house, and the Victorian outbuildings.		
23/93	Sharon	1630 Hickory Knoll Road	43.97
-	The original section of the house is a 2-story log dwelling built circa 1794 by Isaac Briggs. Later additions include a 1 1/2-story frame section to the east and a 1-story section to the south.		
-	Isaac Briggs, the original owner, was a manufacturer, publisher, engineer, noted agriculturalist, and friend of Thomas Jefferson. His major accomplishments include surveyance of the Erie Canal, the C&O Canal, the Louisiana Purchase, and the Nation's Capitol. He also initiated the formation of the American Board of Agriculture in 1803, a forerunner to the Department of Agriculture.		
-	The reduced 3-acre environmental setting surrounding the house includes the outbuildings on the site. This setting is sufficient to protect the visual integrity of the resource from Hickory Knoll Road.		

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
28/1	Mary Chandlee House	18820 New Hampshire Avenue (Route 650)	1.99
-	This house, built circa 1860 for Mary Chandlee, is significant as an example of a rural Quaker residence in the Sandy Spring/Ashton area.		
-	Representative of the plain but attractive style of mid-19th century Quaker homes.		
-	The environmental setting is the entire 1.99-acre parcel.		
28/3	Mount Airy	18120 New Hampshire Avenue (Route 650)	3.00
-	Mount Airy, originally built in 1799 and rebuilt after a fire in 1845, is a handsome example of an amalgam of architectural styles typical of mid-19th century Quaker country architecture.		
-	The site is noted for its association with the Gilpin and Miller families and for its importance in the Quaker community as a center for social and cultural events.		
-	The setting is enhanced by a fine collection of 19th century outbuildings, including a brick smokehouse.		
28/11	Sandy Spring Historic District	Route 108 and Meetinghouse Rd.	
-	Sandy Spring, settled in 1727 by the Quaker James Brooke, is one of the oldest settlements in the county with a fine collection of religious, financial, and educational buildings.		
-	A number of improvement efforts which were to have national significance began in Sandy Spring, including the study of methods of farming, the formation of women's societies, the development of the first free black settlement in the county, the establishment of the Savings Institute of Sandy Spring which is the first organization of its kind in the county, and the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company, the oldest continual corporation in the county.		

- The Sandy Spring Historic District boundary is shown in Figure 2. The district includes the commercial area along the south side of Route 108 and west side of Meetinghouse Road, continuing south along both sides of Meetinghouse Road to include the Friend's Meetinghouse parcel and 50' to the east and south of this parcel on the east side of Meetinghouse Road. This boundary encompasses the parcels of the district's resources and additional setting around the Friend's Meetinghouse to preserve the integrity of the vista of this resource.
- The inclusion of the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company property on Parcel 442 within the boundaries of the district is not intended to preclude new development on the site or restrict the allowable density of development. Rather, the intention is to assure that the high standards of sensitive design which have been established by the 1977 Montgomery Mutual building be carried on in the construction of other new buildings on the site.
- An important historic element of the Sandy Spring Historic District is Meetinghouse Road itself. The rural character of Meetinghouse Road establishes and defines the historic environment of the overall district. It provides the linkage of historic resources in an agricultural landscape. The inclusion of a portion of this road within the district is intended to preserve the rural character of the roadway including its width, design and landscaping.

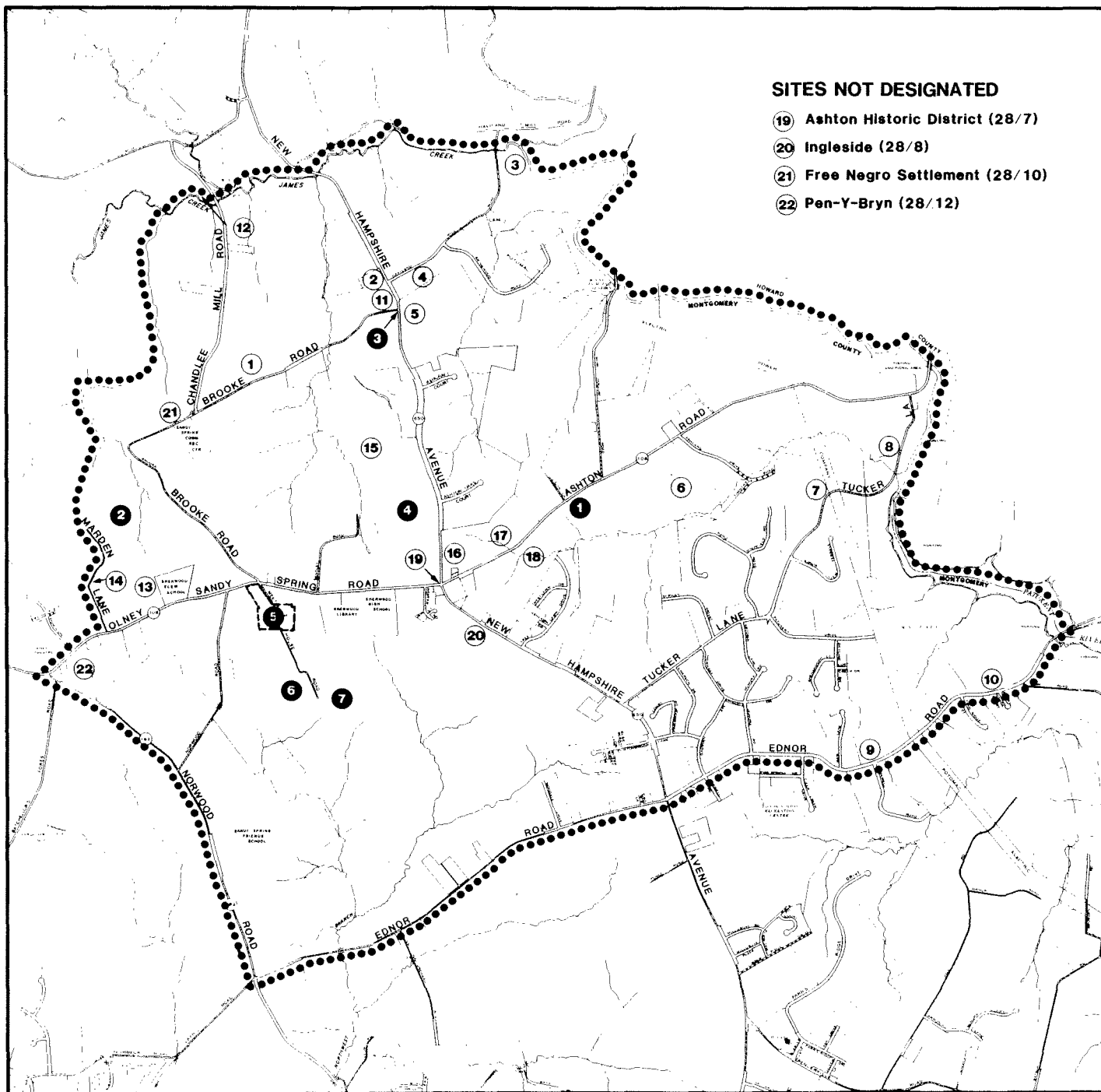
<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
28/35	Harewood	17600 Meetinghouse Road	20.00

- Built in 1793, Harewood is a large two-story frame residence with gable roof, three gabled dormers, and porch with chamfered posts.
- The house is specifically associated with the Stabler and Brookes, prominent Quaker families of the Sandy Spring area. In 1845 the property passed from Deborah Stabler (granddaughter of James Brooke, one of Sandy Spring's founders) to her son, Edward Stabler, Sandy Spring's first postmaster, first president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, agriculturalist, and engraver. Harewood served as Sandy Spring's first post office.
- In 1925, the property was sold to Dean Acheson, Secretary of State under Harry Truman and Secretary of the Treasury under Franklin Roosevelt.

- The environmental setting is the entire 20-acre parcel. After appropriate review by the Historic Preservation Commission, the environmental setting may be reduced in the event of development in accordance to the provision of the governing zone. The refined setting should include the outbuildings, mature trees surrounding the house, and should maintain Harewood's orientation to Meetinghouse Road.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
28/36	The Sandy Spring	End of Meetinghouse Road	4,900 sq. ft.

- This spring have name to both Edward Stabler's "Sandy Spring Farm" and the Quaker settlement in this area. In 1914, Asa Stabler constructed the existing cement covering which bears the inscription "Sandy Spring".
- The site is located on the K.E. Smith property twenty yards east of Meetinghouse Road.
- A wooden rail fence forms an approximately 50 foot by 50 foot square around the spring. The environmental setting extends ten feet beyond all four sides of the fence.
- This Master Plan Amendment shall not preclude continued agricultural use of the path located within the environmental setting north of the spring.



SITES NOT DESIGNATED

- ①⑨ Ashton Historic District (28/7)
- ②⑩ Ingleside (28/8)
- ③⑪ Free Negro Settlement (28/10)
- ④⑫ Pen-Y-Bryn (28/12)

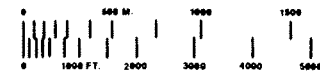
SANDY SPRING/ASHTON PLANNING AREA SITES DESIGNATED

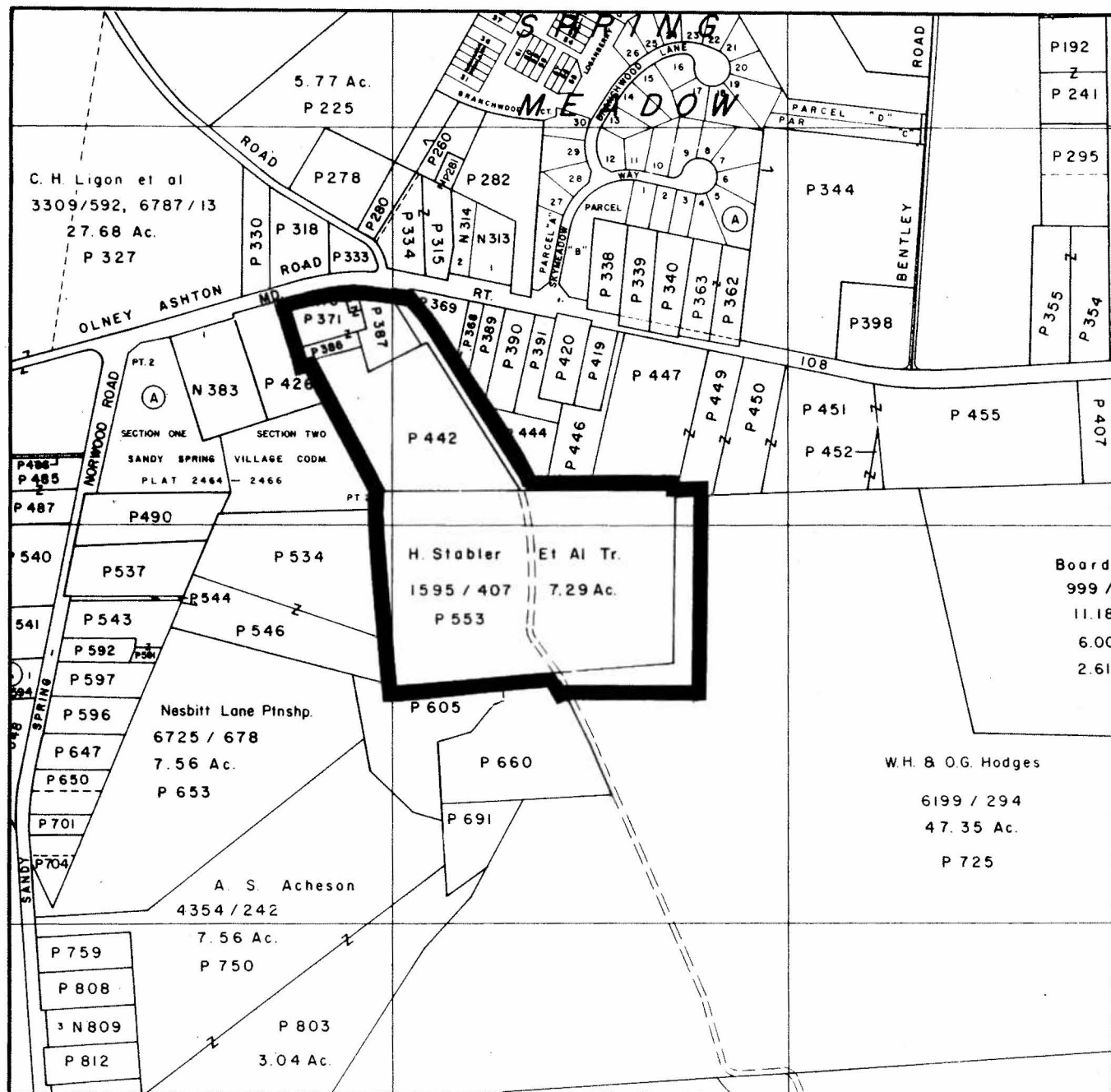
- ① Tanglewood (15/37)
- ② Sharon (23/93)
- ③ Chandlee (Mary) House (28/1)
- ④ Mount Airy (28/3)
- ⑤ Sandy Spring Historic District (28/11)
- ⑥ Harewood (28/35)
- ⑦ The Sandy Spring (28/36)

SITES NOT DESIGNATED

- ① Chandlee (Mrs. W.) Farm (15/31)
- ② Brinklow Store and P.O. (15/32)
- ③ Riverside (15/34)
- ④ Springdale (15/35)
- ⑤ Crain's Content (15/36)
- ⑥ Ashland Brook (15/38)
- ⑦ Willow Spring Farm (15/39)
- ⑧ Rawlings Mill House (15/40)
- ⑨ Kinnard (Richard) House (15/43)
- ⑩ Brown (Thos. E.) House (15/45)
- ⑪ Lea (Harriet) House (15/70)
- ⑫ Chandlee Millers House (23/91)
- ⑬ Avalon (23/94)
- ⑭ Marden Lane Houses (23/95)
- ⑮ Peirce (George E.) House (28/2)
- ⑯ Stabler Ruins (28/4)
- ⑰ Noll (Adam) Log House (28/5)
- ⑱ Ebenezer Church Site and Cemetery (28/6)

FIGURE 1
MASTER PLAN FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SANDY SPRING/ASHTON
AREA RESOURCES





Sandy Spring Historic District Boundary

FIGURE 2
MASTER PLAN FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SANDY SPRING/ASHTON
AREA RESOURCES



APPENDIX

SITES NOT DESIGNATED FOR REGULATION UNDER THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE CHAPTER 24A OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY CODE

The following sites have been reviewed and were found not to merit designation on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. These resources are removed from the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County and are no longer governed by the Moratorium on Alteration and Demolition, Section 24A-10 of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance. The sites will, however, remain on the Maryland Historical Trust's Inventory.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>
15/31	Chandlee (Mrs. W) Farm	18600 Brooke Rd., Ashton
15/32	Brinklow Store & Post Office	18930 New Hampshire Avenue (Rte. 650) Brinklow
15/34	Riverside	140 Haviland Mill Road, Brinklow
15/35	Springdale	18911 New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) Ashton
15/36	Crain's Content (Springdale South)	18811 New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) Ashton
15/38	Ashland Brooke	715 Ashton Road (Rte. 108) Sandy Spring
15/39	Willow Spring Farm	1600 Tucker Ln., Ashton
15/40	Rawlings Mill House	1820 Tucker Ln., Ashton
15/43	Kinnard (Richard) House	1600 Ednor Road, Ednor
15/45	Brown (Thomas E.) House	1912 Ednor Road, Ednor
15/70	Lea (Harriet) House	18900 New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) Brinklow
23/91	Chandlee Miller's House	19320 Chandlee Mill Rd., Sandy Spring
23/94	Avalon	1601 Olney-Sandy Spring Road, Sandy Spring (Rte. 108)

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>
23/95	Marden Lane Houses	17800, 17801, 18000, 18121, 18201 Marden Ln., Sandy Spring
28/02	Peirce (George E.) House	18400 New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) Ashton
28/04	Stabler (Phillip T.) Ruins	New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) near Rte. 108, Ashton
28/05	Noll (Adam) Log House	220 Ashton Rd., Ashton (Rte. 108)
28/06	Ebenezer Church Site & Cemetery	Ashton Rd. (Rte. 108) Ashton
28/07	Ashton Historic District	Rte. 108 and New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) Ashton
28/08	Ingleside	17720 New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) Ashton
28/10	Free Negro Settlement	Brooke and Chandlee Mill Rds., Sandy Spring
28/12	Pen-Y-Bryn	17417 Dr. Bird Road, Sandy Spring

Resolution No.: 11-773
Introduced: April 12, 1988
Adopted: April 12, 1988
Reconsidered: April 15, 1988
Readopted: April 26, 1988

COUNTY COUNCIL FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
SITTING AS THE DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THAT PORTION
OF THE MARYLAND-WASHINGTON REGIONAL DISTRICT
WITHIN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

By: District Council

Subject: Amendment to the Approved and Adopted Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, Maryland, regarding: Sandy Spring/Ashton Historic Resources

Background

1. On December 15, 1987, the Montgomery County Executive transmitted to the Montgomery County Council, a Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation for the purpose of designating six sites in the Sandy Spring/Ashton area for designation as historic/resources and 23 properties for removal from the County's Locational Atlas and Index for Historic Sites.
2. On February 23, 1988, the Montgomery County Council held a public hearing regarding the Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation for the Sandy Spring/Ashton Historic Resources.
3. On March 21, 1988, and April 4, 1988, the Planning, Housing and Economic Development Committee reviewed the Final Draft Amendment and the issues raised at the public hearing with the Montgomery County Planning Board, the County Executive, the Historic Preservation Commission, staff and affected parties. The Committee voted to add Mount Airy, #28/03, to the list of properties recommended for historic designation.
4. The Montgomery County Council reviewed the Final Draft Amendment to the Historic Preservation Master Plan and the recommendation of the Planning, Housing and Economic Development Committee at a worksession held on April 12, 1988.

5. At the request of the owner of the Mt. Airy property, the Council voted, on April 15, 1988, to reconsider this amendment.
6. The Council reconsidered the historic designation of the Mt. Airy property at a worksession held on April 26, 1988.

Action

The County Council for Montgomery County, Maryland, sitting as the District Council for that portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery County, Maryland approves the following resolution:

1. The Final Draft Amendment to the Historic Preservation Master Plan, for the Sandy Spring/Ashton area, is approved as follows:

The following sites are designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
15/37	Tanglewood	315 Ashton Road (Route 108)	21.74

- Tanglewood, built in 1871, is a handsome example of Gothic Revival architecture with a central gable, gabled dormers, and 6/6 light windows.
- Associated with the Thomas family, including Alban G. Thomas, who was prominent in the Sandy Spring community and served as President of the Sandy Spring Savings Institution and the First National Bank of Sandy Spring.
- The entire 21.74-acre parcel is included in the environmental setting. After appropriate review by the Historic Preservation Commission, the environmental setting may be reduced if the property owner seeks to develop in accordance to the provision of the governing zone. In the event of development, the refined setting should maintain the existing driveway, mature trees surrounding the house, and the Victorian outbuildings.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
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23/93	Sharon	1630 Hickory Knoll Road	43.97
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- The original section of the house is a two-story log dwelling built circa 1794 by Isaac Briggs. Later additions include a 1 1/2-story frame section to the east and a 1-story section to the south.
- Isaac Briggs, the original owner, was a manufacturer, publisher, engineer, noted agriculturalist, and friend of Thomas Jefferson. His major accomplishments include surveyance of the Erie Canal, the C&O Canal, the Louisiana Purchase, and the Nation's Capitol. He also initiated the formation of the American Board of Agriculture in 1803, a forerunner to the Department of Agriculture.
- The reduced 3-acre environmental setting surrounding the house includes the outbuildings on the site. This setting is sufficient to protect the visual integrity of the resource from Hickory Knoll Road.

28/1	Mary Chandlee House	18820 New Hampshire Ave. (Route 650)	1.99
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- This house, built circa 1860 for Mary Chandlee is significant as an example of a rural Quaker residence in the Sandy Spring/Ashton area.
- Representative of the plain but attractive style of mid-19th century Quaker homes.
- The environmental setting is the entire 1.99-acre parcel.

28/3	Mount Airy	18120 New Hampshire Ave. (Route 650)	3.00
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- Mount Airy, originally built in 1799 and rebuilt after a fire in 1845, is a handsome example of an amalgam of architectural styles typical of mid-19th century Quaker country architecture.

- The site is noted for its association with the Gilpin and Miller families, and for its importance in the Quaker community as a center for social and cultural events.
- The setting is enhanced by a fine collection of 19th century outbuildings including a brick smokehouse.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
28/35	Harewood	17600 Meetinghouse Road	20.00

- Built in 1793, Harewood is a large two-story frame residence with gable roof, three gabled dormers, and porch with chamfered posts.
- The house is specifically associated with the Stabler and Brookes, prominent Quaker families of the Sandy Spring area. In 1845 the property passed from Deborah Stabler (granddaughter of James Brooke, one of Sandy Spring's founders) to her son, Edward Stabler, Sandy Spring's first postmaster, first president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, agriculturalist, and engraver. Harewood served as Sandy Spring's first post office.
- In 1925, the property was sold to Dean Acheson, Secretary of State under Harry Truman and Secretary of Treasury under Franklin Roosevelt.
- The environmental setting is the entire 20-acre parcel. After appropriate review by the Historic Preservation Commission, the environmental setting may be reduced in the event of development in accordance to the provision of the governing zone. The refined setting should include the outbuildings, mature trees surrounding the house, and should maintain Harewood's orientation to Meetinghouse Road.

28/11	Sandy Spring Historic District	Route 108 and Meetinghouse Road	
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- Sandy Spring, settled in 1727 by the Quaker James Brooke, is one of the oldest settlements in the county with a fine collection of religious, financial and educational buildings.

- A number of improvement efforts which were to have national significance began in Sandy Spring, including the study of methods of farming, the formation of women's societies, the development of the first free black settlement in the county, the establishment of the Savings Institute of Sandy Spring which is the first organization of its kind in the county, and the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company, the oldest continual corporation in the county.
- The Sandy Spring Historic District boundary is shown in Figure 2. The district includes the commercial area along the south side of Route 108 and west side of Meetinghouse Road, continuing south along both sides of Meetinghouse Road to include the Friend's Meetinghouse parcel and 50' to the east and south of this parcel on the east side of Meetinghouse Road. This boundary encompasses the parcels of the district's resources and additional setting around the Friend's Meetinghouse to preserve the integrity of the vista of this resource.
- The inclusion of the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company property on Parcel 442 within the boundaries of the district is not intended to preclude new development on the site or restrict the allowable density of development. Rather, the intention is to assure that the high standards of sensitive design which have been established by the 1977 Montgomery Mutual building be carried on in the construction of other new buildings on the site.
- An important historic element of the Sandy Spring Historic District is Meetinghouse Road itself. The rural character of Meetinghouse Road establishes and defines the historic environment of the overall district. It provides the linkage of historic resources in an agricultural landscape. The inclusion of a portion of this road within the district is intended to preserve the rural character of the roadway including its width, design and landscaping.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
28/36	The Sandy Spring	End of Meetinghouse Road	4,900 sq. ft.

- This spring gave name to both Edward Stabler's "Sandy Spring Farm" and the Quaker settlement in this area. In 1914, Asa Stabler constructed the existing cement covering which bears the inscription "Sandy Spring."
- The site is located on the K.E. Smith property twenty yards east of Meetinghouse Road.
- A wooden rail fence forms an approximately 50 foot by 50 foot square around the spring. The environmental setting extends ten feet beyond all four sides of the fence.
- This Master Plan Amendment shall not preclude continued agricultural use of the path located within the environmental setting north of the spring.

2. The following sites are removed from the Locational Atlas, and further regulation under the Moratorium on Alteration and Demolition, Section 24A-10 of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>
15/31	Chandlee (Mrs. W) Farm	18600 Brooke Rd., Ashton
15/32	Brinklow Store & Post Office	18930 New Hampshire Avenue (Rte. 650) Brinklow
15/34	Riverside	140 Haviland Mill Road, Brinklow
15/35	Springdale	18911 New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) Ashton
15/36	Crain's Content (Springdale South)	18811 New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) Ashton
15/38	Ashland Brooke	715 Ashton Road (Rte. 108) Sandy Spring

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>
15/39	Willow Spring Farm	1600 Tucker Ln., Ashton
15/40	Rawlings Mill House	1820 Tucker Ln., Ashton
15/43	Kinnard (Richard) House	1600 Ednor Road, Ednor
15/45	Brown (Thomas E.) House	1912 Ednor Road, Ednor
15/70	Lea (Harriet) House	18900 New Hampshire Ave., (Rte. 650) Brinklow
23/91	Chandlee Miller's House	19320 Chandlee Mill Rd., Sandy Spring
23/94	Avalon	1601 Olney-Sandy Spring Road, Sandy Spring (Rte. 108)
23/95	Marden Lane Houses	17800, 17801, 18000, 18121, 18201 Marden Ln., Sandy Spring
28/02	Peirce (George E.) House	18400 New Hampshire Ave. (Rte. 650), Ashton
28/04	Stabler (Phillip T.) Ruins	New Hampshire Ave. (Rte. 650) near Rte. 108, Ashton
28/05	Noil (Adam) Log House	220 Ashton Rd. (Rte. 108), Ashton
28/06	Ebenezer Church Site & Cemetery	Ashton Rd. (Rte. 108) Ashton
28/07	Ashton Historic District	Rte. 108 and New Hampshire Ave. (Rte. 650), Ashton
28/08	Ingleside	17720 New Hampshire Ave. (Rte. 650), Ashton
28/10	Free Negro Settlement	Brooke and Chandlee Mill Rds., Sandy Spring
28/12	Pen-Y-Bryn	17417 Dr. Bird Road, Sandy Spring

This is a correct copy of Council action.

Kathleen A. Freedman

Kathleen A. Freedman, CMC
Secretary of the Council

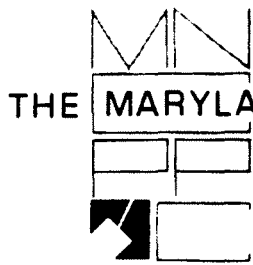
Approved:

Sidney Kramer

Sidney Kramer, County Executive

May 5, 1988

Date



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

MCPB NO: 88-12

M-NCPPC NO: 88-19

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, by virtue of Article 28 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, is authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make and adopt, amend, extend, and add to a General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, pursuant to said law, held a duly advertised public hearing on July 30, 1987, on the Preliminary Draft of a proposed amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation for Sandy Spring/Ashton Historic Resources, being also an amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Planning Board, after said public hearing and due deliberation and consideration, approved the Final Draft of the proposed amendment at a meeting on September 8, 1987, and recommended that it be approved by the Montgomery County Executive to forward to the Montgomery County Council for their approval; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Executive reviewed and made revisions on the Final Draft of the proposed amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation for Sandy Spring/Ashton Historic Resources and forwarded the revised amendment to the Montgomery County Council on December 15, 1987; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Council, sitting as the District Council for the portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District lying within Montgomery County, held a public hearing on February 23, 1988, wherein testimony was received concerning the Final Draft of the proposed amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Council, sitting as the District Council for that portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District lying within Montgomery County on April 12, 1988, revised and approved the Final Draft of the proposed amendment by Resolution 11-773; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Council, at the request of a property owner, voted on April 15, 1988 to reconsider their approval of the proposed amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Council, sitting as the District Council for that portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District lying within Montgomery County on April 26, 1988 reconsidered the proposed amendment and reaffirmed their approval by readopting Resolution 11-773; and

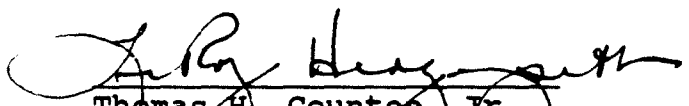
WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Executive approved the amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation for Sandy Spring/Ashton Historic Resources on May 5, 1988;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Montgomery County Planning Board and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission do hereby adopt said amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation for Sandy Spring/Ashton Historic Resources, together with the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District as approved by the Montgomery County Council in the attached Resolution 11-773; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of said amendment shall be certified by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, as required by law.

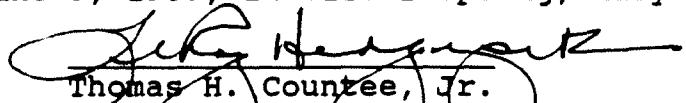
* * * * *

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Montgomery County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission on motion of Commissioner Keeney, seconded by Commissioner Floreen, with Commissioners Christeller, Floreen, Hewitt, Henry, and Keeney voting in favor of the motion at its regular meeting held on Thursday, May 19, 1988, in Silver Spring, Maryland.


Acting Thomas H. Countee, Jr.
Executive Director

* * * * *

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission on motion of Commissioner Hewitt, seconded by Commissioner Henry, with Commissioners Botts, Dabney, Rhoads, Yewell, Floreen, Henry, and Hewitt voting unanimously in favor, and Commissioners Christeller, Keller and Keeney being absent, at its regular meeting held Wednesday, June 8, 1988, in Silver Spring, Maryland.


Acting Thomas H. Countee, Jr.
Executive Director