

EXPEDITED
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
STAFF REPORT

Address:	15215 Barnesville Road, Boyds	Meeting Date:	10/26/2022
Resource:	Boyd-Maughlin House/Primary Resource Boyds Historic District	Report Date:	10/19/2022
Applicant:	Montgomery County Dept. of Parks/M-NCPPC (Jamie Ferguson, Agent)	Public Notice:	10/12/2022
Review:	HAWP	Tax Credit:	n/a
Case No.:	1008756	Staff:	Rebecca Ballo
Proposal:	Installation of interpretive signage.		

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

☒ **Approve**
☐ **Approve with conditions**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

SIGNIFICANCE: Primary Resource
STYLE: Gothic Revival
DATE: 1866



Figure 1: The subject property is the northernmost parcel in the Boyds Historic District.

BACKGROUND

The c. 1866 Boyd-Maughlin House and adjacent parcels are owned by the M-NCPPC Parks Department. The property is leased out by Parks as a residence and Parks owns all adjacent parcels.

PROPOSAL

The applicant proposes to install five (5) interpretive markers to the rear of the Boyd-Maughlin House near the walking trail in Black Hill Regional Park. The signs will be manufactured from fiberglass panels set at a 45-degree angle on brown aluminum posts. The signs will be set at an ADA compliant waist height of 28"-32". The posts will be anchored in poured concrete bases. The design and layout of the signs comply with the M-NCPPC Parks approved standards. Images and text are provided for review in the HAWP application. Several photos of the property and grounds are also provided for review. The Parks Department has worked closely with the Boyds Historical Society on the design, layout, and placement of these signs. The signs are located far from any extant historic structures. They will not be placed within the root zone of any mature trees. There will be no impact to the resource or the District from this alteration.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES

Policy On Use of Expedited Staff Reports for Simple HAWP Cases

IV. The Expedited Staff Report format may be used on the following type of cases:

2. Modifications to a property, which do not significantly alter its visual character;
6. Signs that are in conformance with all other County sign regulations.

Montgomery County Code; Chapter 24A-8

- (b) The commission shall instruct the director to issue a permit, or issue a permit subject to such conditions as are found to be necessary to ensure conformity with the purposes and requirements of this chapter, if it finds that:
 - (1) The proposal will not substantially alter the exterior features of an historic site or historic resource within an historic district; or
 - (2) The proposal is compatible in character and nature with the historical, archeological, architectural or cultural features of the historic site or the historic district in which an historic resource is located and would not be detrimental thereto or to the achievement of the purposes of this chapter; or
- (d) In the case of an application for work on an historic resource located within an historic district, the commission shall be lenient in its judgment of plans for structures of little historical or design significance or for plans involving new construction, unless such plans would seriously impair the historic or architectural value of surrounding historic resources or would impair the character of the historic district. (Ord. No. 9-4, § 1; Ord. No. 11-59.)

Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior defines rehabilitation as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features, which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values." The relevant *Standards* are as follows:

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportions, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Commission **approve** the HAWP application under the Criteria for Issuance in Chapter 24A-8(b)(1), (2) and (d), having found that the proposal will not substantially alter the exterior features of the historic resource and is compatible in character with the district and the purposes of Chapter 24A;

and with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* #2, #9, and #10;

and with the general condition that the applicant will obtain all other applicable Montgomery County or local government agency permits. After the issuance of these permits, the applicant must contact this Historic Preservation Office if any changes to the approved plan are made;

and with the general condition that final project design details, not specifically delineated by the Commission, shall be approved by HPC staff or brought back to the Commission as a revised HAWP application at staff's discretion;

and with the general condition that the applicant shall notify the Historic Preservation Staff if they propose to make **any alterations** to the approved plans. Once the work is completed the applicant will contact the staff person assigned to this application at 301-563-3404 or rebeccah.ballo@montgomeryplanning.org to schedule a follow-up site visit.



APPLICATION FOR
HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
301.563.3400

FOR STAFF ONLY:

HAWP# _____

DATE ASSIGNED _____

APPLICANT:

Name: _____

E-mail: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Daytime Phone: _____

Tax Account No.: _____

AGENT/CONTACT (if applicable):

Name: _____

E-mail: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Daytime Phone: _____

Contractor Registration No.: _____

LOCATION OF BUILDING/PREMISE: MIHP # of Historic Property _____

Is the Property Located within an Historic District? ☐ Yes/District Name _____

☐ No/Individual Site Name _____

Is there an Historic Preservation/Land Trust/Environmental Easement on the Property? If YES, include a map of the easement, and documentation from the Easement Holder supporting this application.

Are other Planning and/or Hearing Examiner Approvals /Reviews Required as part of this Application? (Conditional Use, Variance, Record Plat, etc.?) If YES, include information on these reviews as supplemental information.

Building Number: _____ Street: _____

Town/City: _____ Nearest Cross Street: _____

Lot: _____ Block: _____ Subdivision: _____ Parcel: _____

TYPE OF WORK PROPOSED: See the checklist on Page 4 to verify that all supporting items for proposed work are submitted with this application. Incomplete Applications will not be accepted for review. Check all that apply:

☐ New Construction

☐ Deck/Porch

☐ Shed/Garage/Accessory Structure

☐ Addition

☐ Fence

☐ Solar

☐ Demolition

☐ Hardscape/Landscape

☐ Tree removal/planting

☐ Grading/Excavation

☐ Roof

☐ Window/Door

☐ Other: _____

I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct and accurate and that the construction will comply with plans reviewed and approved by all necessary agencies and hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.

Signature of owner or authorized agent

Date

HAWP APPLICATION: MAILING ADDRESSES FOR NOTIFYING
[Owner, Owner's Agent, Adjacent and Confronting Property Owners]

Owner's mailing address

Owner's Agent's mailing address

Adjacent and confronting Property Owners mailing addresses

Description of Property: Please describe the building and surrounding environment. Include information on significant structures, landscape features, or other significant features of the property:

Description of Work Proposed: Please give an overview of the work to be undertaken:

Work Item 1: _____

Description of Current Condition:

Proposed Work:

Work Item 2: _____

Description of Current Condition:

Proposed Work:

Work Item 3: _____

Description of Current Condition:

Proposed Work:

HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT CHECKLIST OF APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

	Required Attachments						
Proposed Work	I. Written Description	2. Site Plan	3. Plans/ Elevations	4. Material Specifications	5. Photographs	6. Tree Survey	7. Property Owner Addresses
New Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Additions/ Alterations	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Demolition	*	*	*		*		*
Deck/Porch	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fence/Wall	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Driveway/ Parking Area	*	*		*	*	*	*
Grading/Exc avation/Land scaing	*	*		*	*	*	*
Tree Removal	*	*		*	*	*	*
Siding/ Roof Changes	*	*	*	*	*		*
Window/ Door Changes	*	*	*	*	*		*
Masonry Repair/ Repoint	*	*	*	*	*		*
Signs	*	*	*	*	*		*

1. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

a. *Description of existing structural and environmental setting, including historic features and significance.* The Boyd-Maughlin House, located at 15215 Barnesville Road, is listed as a primary resource in the Boyd's Historic District (18/8-1). The district is comprised mostly of frame, vernacular Gothic Revival commercial and residential structures initially erected to house laborers laying the Metropolitan line of the B&O. The Boyd-Maughlin house, constructed in 1866 for James Boyd and eventually occupied by David Maughlin, is among the eldest and predates the 1873 establishment of the village.

The house sits on a 2.0 -acre parcel surrounded by parkland on a gentle rise overlooking Barnesville Road. The only historic structure on the site is the house. The site is leased for residential use.

b. *General description of project and its effect on the historic resources and environmental setting.*

The project seeks to install interpretive signage along an existing paved trail.

The project will not have an Adverse Effect on the historic integrity of the contributing resource or the historic district. Cultural Resources worked extensively with the Boyds Historical Society throughout this project. They will have a positive impact by providing historic information to Park visitors and are an asset the community sought for the park.

2. **SITE PLAN:** see attached

3. **PLANS AND ELEVATIONS:** N/A

4. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS:

The signs are composed of 36" x 24" embedded fiberglass panels set at a 45-degree angle on brown aluminum posts. The cantilevered exhibit base is set into the ground at an ADA compliant waist height of 28"-32". Cement will be used to anchor the sign posts in the ground to prevent easy removal by vandals and heaving in the winter. The sign will be fabricated by Pannier, a National Park Service approved vendor. The design of the interpretive material follows a standard being set for all historic markers being placed within the county's Parks system.

5. **PHOTOGRAPHS:** see attached

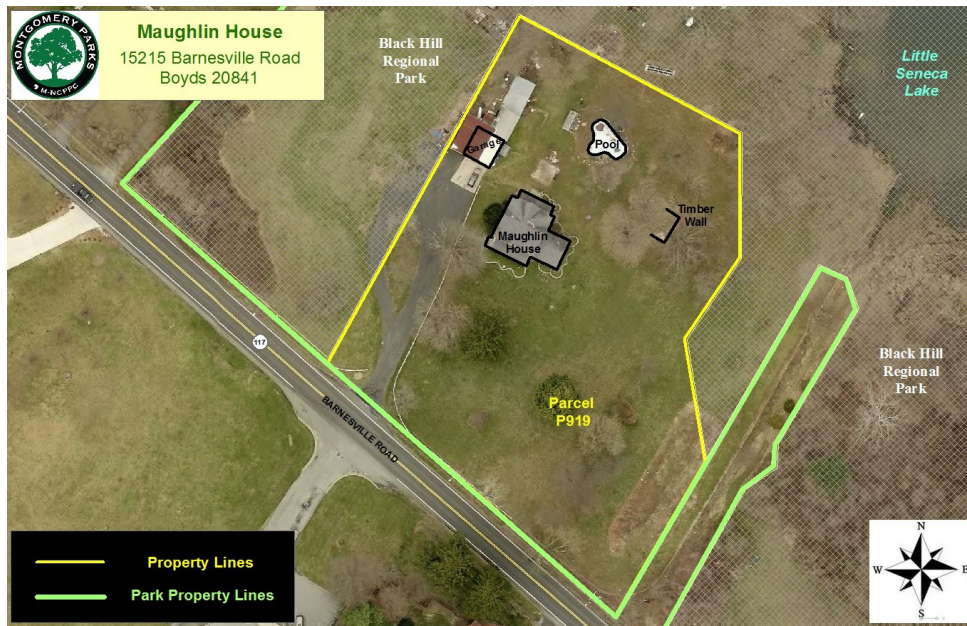
6. **TREE SURVEY:** N/A - The signs will not be placed next to any mature trees.

7. ADDRESS OF ADJACENT AND CONFRONTING PROPERTY OWNERS

Adjacent: the adjacent, separate legal parcels are owned by MNCPPC. There are no adjacent private property owners.

Confronting:

- 15203 Barnesville Road (US Post Office)
- 15189 Barnesville Road (private residence)



Site Plan



Proposed Location for the Interpretive Signage




Photo 1: Boyd-Maughlin House




Photo 2: Location for the five interpretive signs, with the house and town of Boyds in the background


Signage Proofs:

HistoryInTheParks.org


Col. James Alexander Boyd




COL. JAMES ALEXANDER BOYD
(Courtesy: Christina Maughlin)




SARAH RINEHART BOYD
(Courtesy: Christina Maughlin)

A native Scotsman, 25-year-old James A. Boyd (1823-1896) arrived in Philadelphia in 1848 with stone cutting skills and immediately became employed as a construction engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad. In 1865, Boyd came to Montgomery County to work on the toughest section of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad line from Sellman to Little Seneca. To accommodate railroad workers—both white and African American—Boyd built shelters on 1,150 acres he purchased on behalf of his employer. In return for his service, the B&O named the new thriving village in his honor. Boyd settled with his wife, Sarah Rinehart Boyd, at their new, stately rural estate called, Bonnie Brae. His farm, valued at \$30,000 in 1880, had 71 cows, 4 oxen, 15 horses, 50 sheep, 35 pigs, 50 chickens, and 162 acres of wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, and fruit trees.


Boyd was also a community activist, who helped to establish the Boyds Presbyterian Church and funded the construction of its original sanctuary and parsonage. For his efforts, the press reported in 1890 “nothing could better illustrate the influence of one intelligent enterprising and public-spirited man in a community that the complete revolution in the entire order of things wrought by Col. Boyd.” On the day of his funeral in December 1896, all trains were ordered to stop at Boyd’s Station as a sign of respect. One eulogy described that Boyd was “like the rugged mountains of his native country land—rock-ribbed but beautified by the verdure with which nature covers them.”




THE NAME BONNIE BRAE MEANS “BEAUTIFUL HILLSIDE” BOYD SELECTED THIS LOCATION BECAUSE IT REMINDED HIM OF SCOTLAND.
(Courtesy: Montgomery History)




IN 1880, THERE WERE 4,996 HORSES AMONG 1,741 MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARMS. OF THAT NUMBER, BOYD HAD 15 HORSES—THE AVERAGE WAS FOUR PER FARM. THE VALUE OF ALL HIS LIVESTOCK FACTORED INTO THE OVERALL WORTH OF HIS AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS, BOYD’S 1880 FARM WOULD BE WORTH ALMOST A MILLION DOLLARS TODAY.
(Courtesy: Montgomery History)



JAMES BOYD AND HIS FAMILY ARE SEEN HERE ENJOYING THE OUTDOORS AT BONNIE BRAE. WHILE IN THEIR LEISURE, IT WAS AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN THAT OVERSAW DOMESTICS THAT ATTENDED TO THE FAMILY’S NEEDS.
(Courtesy: Montgomery History)




HistoryInTheParks.org



Boyd~Maughlin House

James and Sarah Boyd had one adopted son, their nephew James Boyd Maughlin. In 1866, Boyd built this two-story, frame, clapboard house in the rural Gothic-style. Today, it is among the oldest houses in Boyds, predating the 1873 establishment of the village. Known as the “Dairyman’s House,” this dwelling served as the residence for the farm manager, the most prestigious position on the property, who followed Boyd’s philosophy: “Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.”


When it came to dairy farming, Boyd was extremely progressive. Between 1871 and 1880 Boyd outfitted his property with several outbuildings including a dairy barn that could hold 50 cows, “25 on a side, with broad pathway for feeding, and water-troughs and feed-troughs for each animals...the floor is concrete, kept scrupulously clean...” His innovations were years ahead of accepted agricultural practices in northern Montgomery County. His cows, a hybrid of Alderney and Durham, produced 180 gallons/day which Boyd shipped chilled by train to Washington, D.C. Boyd also grew wheat and corn in fields irrigated by a wind-mill pump; managed an orchard; and constructed and maintained 8 barns, a dairy, a washhouse, and an ice house.




THIS HOUSE IS THE ONLY REMAINING STRUCTURE ON THE BONNIE BRAE PROPERTY. IT WAS OWNED BY THE FAMILY UNTIL THE MID-1980S. IT IS DESIGNATED ON THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION AS THE BOYD MAUGHLIN HOUSE.
(Courtesy: Montgomery History)




THE BARN THAT YOU SEE TO THE LEFT OF THE HOUSE IS NO LONGER STANDING TODAY, BUT ONE OF MANY OUTBUILDINGS THAT ONCE STOOD ON THE LARGER BONNIE BRAE PROPERTY.
(c. 1880. Courtesy: Montgomery History)



JAMES MAUGHLIN SR. WAS MARRIED TO BOYD’S SISTER IN LAW, JANE RINEHART. THE COUPLE NAMED JAMES JR. AFTER HIS UNCLE. JAMES JR. BECAME THE HEIR OF THE BOYD ESTATE. C. 1890.
(Courtesy: Christina Maughlin)



ADDISON DUFFIN
c. 1880
(Courtesy: Loretta Duffin and Edna Johnson, Sugarland Regional Parks)



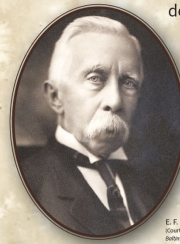
CECELIA DUFFIN
c. 1880

As one admirer noted: “His farm is a card inviting strangers to examine and purchase in the neighborhood.”



B&O Railroad

Following the Civil War, traveling westward rapidly from Washington, D.C. through Montgomery County became a reality. The timing could not have been more beneficial for local farmers, whose fortunes were revived by the faster shipment of perishable goods such as milk, fruit, and garden crops to markets near and far. Even larger industries, like the sandstone quarries in Seneca, that originally relied on the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal to transport their goods, shifted to railway shipments out of Boyds. These trains were also utilized by commuter passengers, those who worked in the nation's capital, but lived in the new rural villages established along the way. In 1887, B&O architect E. F. Baldwin designed and constructed a brick combination passenger and freight station, complete with a slate roof and iron roof crest for the Boyds stop—a facility that was sacrificed when the company introduced double tracking to the line in 1928.



E. F. BALDWIN, architect.
(Courtesy: Carlisle P. Avery, E. Francis Baldwin, Architect: The B&O, Baltimore and Beyond, Smithsonian Architectural Foundation, 2008)



ON THE RIGHT SIDE IS THE SECOND STATION BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1928. THE FIRST STATION BUILDING, ON THE LEFT SIDE, WAS BUILT IN 1887.
(Courtesy: John P. King Collection and John S. Collier)

BOYD'S STATION WAS ONE OF SEVERAL STOPS THE METROPOLITAN BRANCH OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO MADE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY. SHOWN HERE IS A COPY OF THE 1887 TIME TABLE.

(Courtesy: Montgomery History)



A VIEW OF THE RAILROAD CROSSING AT WHITE GROUND ROAD IN BOYDS, 1905. (Courtesy: Montgomery History)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

WAS ONE
OF THE
5TH C
BRANCH
OF
MADE
COUNTY
COPY
TATE
(history)

1871.
John S. Collier

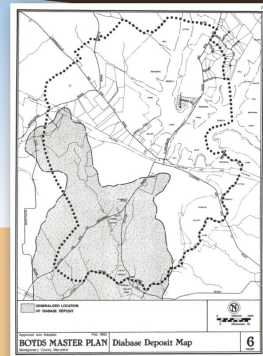


Development of Little Seneca Lake

Probably the most noticeable feature in Boyds is Little Seneca Lake. Did you know it was manmade? As early as 1960, the county planned this lake partly as a means of flood control, but the goals shifted in the late 1970s when its function evolved to providing an emergency water supply for Washington metro area. The 505-acre reservoir required the acquisition of four dairy farms, two mills and more than 20 households. Today, Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) manages the dam and its outflow, while the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission maintains this 4.25-billion-gallon lake. The one consistent objective was to create a recreational outlet as part of the larger Black Hill Regional Park which officially opened on Memorial Day 1987.



FORMER PARKS NATURALIST KEN ERNST GIVING TOURS ON THE NEW LAKE AT BLACK HILL REGIONAL PARK AS PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE JUNE 14, 1987 EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON POST. (COURTESY WSSC)



(COURTESY WSSC, 1983)

Diabase Stone

(Rockville Crushed Stone Quarry)

Perhaps the least visible natural feature of Boyds is the diabase bedrock. Also called dolerite, this fine-to-medium grained intrusive igneous rock is extremely hard and tough. Once crushed, diabase is used as a construction aggregate for paved road beds, buildings, and within dams. After 40 years, the county finally succumbed to the wishes of the citizens and rejected the proposal to establish a quarry in the center of the Boyds community. Much of the land that would have been a quarry is now the Hoyles Mill Conservation Park.

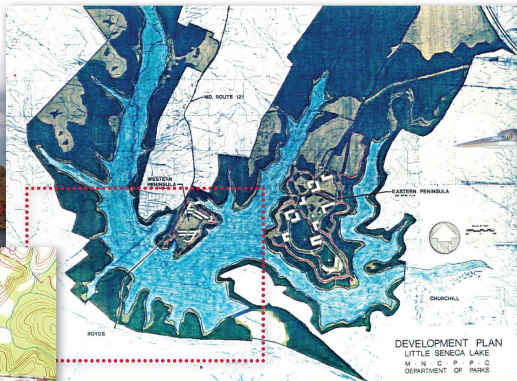
GOLD! After the Civil War, prospectors dug pits to look for gold on land that became part of this regional park. Commercial gold mining in Montgomery County ended in the 1950s.

Remember! Parks Rules & Regulations state: "Using metal detectors and/or digging into the surface of Park Property is prohibited."

THIS 1978 MAP (SEE BELOW) SHOWS WHAT BOYDS LOOKED LIKE PRIOR TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LITTLE SENECA LAKE. ITS FOOTPRINT IS SHOWN IN RED ON THE LARGER 1983 MAP IN THE BACKGROUND.



(COURTESY WSSC)



(COURTESY WSSC, 1983)

