



MEMORANDUM

To: Historic Preservation Commission

From: John Liebertz, Cultural Resource Planner III

Date: June 4, 2025

Re: Evaluation of a property for listing in the *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County*: Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House (M:19-13-8), 19323 Liberty Mill Road, Germantown, MD

Description: The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) will receive public testimony, hold a worksession, and provide recommendations to the Planning Board on the evaluation of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House for listing the property as a site in the *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites*.

Summary:

- The Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House is a Folk Victorian house constructed ca. 1885 at present-day 19323 Liberty Mill Road in Germantown (*Figure 1*).
- The Planning Board listed the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House in the *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites* as part of the Germantown Locational Atlas District in 1976 (*Figure 3*).
- In 1984, the HPC recommended that the Germantown Locational Atlas District be listed in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. The proposed environmental setting for the master plan historic district included the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House.
- In 1988, the Montgomery County Planning Board transmitted the Planning Board Draft of *Germantown Master Plan* that adopted the HPC's proposed boundary for the master plan historic district (*Figure 4*).
- In 1989, the County Council listed the Germantown Master Plan Historic District as part of the *Germantown Master Plan (1989)*, but reduced the proposed environmental setting to the current boundary that excludes the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House (*Figure 5*).
- The *Germantown Master Plan (1989)* changed the zoning of the property to C-T (Commercial Transition Zone). The *MARC Rail Communities Sector Plan (2019)* confirmed its Commercial Residential Neighborhood zone (C-0.5, R-0.25, H-35).
- In 2025, the Germantown Historical Society requested that the HPC evaluate the property for designation as a historic site.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC):

1. Finds that the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House lacks architectural and historic significance, and therefore, fails to satisfy the designation criteria outlined in 24A-3(b), Historic Resources Preservation, Montgomery County Code; and,
2. Recommends that the Planning Board denies listing the property in the *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites*.

Attachments:

Attachment A: Maps, Photographs, and Other Exhibits

Attachment B: Chain of Title

Attachment C: MIHP Form (2024)

Background:

The Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House is located on the east side of Liberty Mill Road (formerly Germantown Road) south of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks in Germantown (*Figures 1-2 and 6-7*). In 1976, the Montgomery County Planning Board listed the subject property to the *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites* as part of the Germantown Locational Atlas District (M: 17-19).¹ The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) found the Germantown Survey District potentially eligible for the National Register in 1979.²

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for the Germantown Survey District and later revisions described the subject property.

Jordan House, 19323 Germantown Road. (Present occupant: E. Wilson Jordan). Two story, three-bay front. Fair condition. Early part of house is said to have been built in 1860's, later and major part (the entire front wing) in the 1870s. House definitely existed here in recollection of older residents, in the 1890s.³

19323 Germantown Road (Jordan House): Two story, three bay by two; porch across front, turned porch posts and decorative porch brackets; gable roof with center gable. Early part of the house said to have been built in 1860s; major segment (front wing) in the 1870s; older residents remember house on site in the 1890s.⁴

The National Register Program for the MHT reevaluated the Germantown Survey District and determined it ineligible for the National Register due to the loss of contributing resources in 1987.⁵

In the 1980s, the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and the Planning Board held public hearings and worksessions on Germantown historic resources as part of the *Comprehensive Amendment to the Germantown Master Plan* (1989).⁶ The HPC and Planning Board found that the district satisfied the designation criteria and agreed on a proposed environmental setting for a Germantown Master Plan Historic District that included the subject property (*Figure 4*). The County Council, however, greatly reduced the environmental setting to the current boundary that excluded the Wilson Jordan House (*Figure 5*). Of note, the County Council individually listed three houses excluded from the historic district as

¹ Montgomery County Planning Board, *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County, Maryland* (Silver Spring, MD: M-NCPPC, 1976), Map 7, Page 9.

² Maryland Historical Trust, Germantown Historic District NR—Eligibility Review Form, March 30, 1987, <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/Montgomery/M:%2019-13.pdf>.

³ Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, "Germantown Historic District," May 1979, Attachment D.

⁴ "List of Significant Sites and Buildings in the Germantown Historic District," August 1984, https://mcatlas.org/hp2/hpdocs/M_%2019-13.pdf.

⁵ Maryland Historical Trust, Germantown Historic District NR—Eligibility Review Form, March 30, 1987, <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/Montgomery/M:%2019-13.pdf>.

⁶ This document will refer to the *Comprehensive Amendment to the Germantown Master Plan* as the *Germantown Master Plan* (1989).

Master Plan Historic Sites. These included the Upton Bowman House (M:19-3-6), Wallach/Heimer House (M:19-3-7), and Pumphrey/Mateney House (19-13-5).⁷

The County Council included specific language for 19323 Liberty Mill Road (formerly Germantown Road) in the *Germantown Master Plan* (1989):

The property at 19323 Germantown Road and the adjoining vacant lot are suitable for low-intensity office uses and should be rezoned C-T (Commercial Transition) Zone, but the following issues of compatibility need to be addressed at the time of subdivision and/or site plan review:

- Preservation of the existing single-family detached residential character and setbacks.
- Visual screening of parking areas.
- Retention of existing trees.⁸

The property retained its current Commercial Residential Neighborhood zone with a floor area ratio of C-0.5, R-0.25, and H-35 as part of the *MARC Rail Communities Sector Plan* (2019).⁹ The property remains surrounded by lots zoned R-200 on the east side of Liberty Mill Road.

The previous owners defaulted on a mortgage and Freddie Mac gained possession of the property in August 2024. The Germantown Historical Society requested that the Historic Preservation Commission explore listing the Jordan House as a historic site in April 2025.

For this public hearing and worksession, the Historic Preservation Commission shall utilize the designation criteria as outlined in 24A-3(b) to determine whether the property satisfies design and architecture or historic and cultural significance, and make a recommendation to the Planning Board on whether the property should be added to the *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites*.

Site Description:

The Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House is situated on a .19-acre, rectangular parcel, mid-block on the east side of Liberty Mill Road, approximately 375 feet south of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks (*Figure 1*). Taxation maps identify the property as Parcel 213 (*Figure 2*). The topography gently slopes downward from the north to the south toward the railroad tracks. The subject wood-frame house is set back 18 feet from the road, separated by a maintained lawn (*Figures 6-7*). A concrete walkway leads from the street to the front porch and bisects the front yard. To the south of the house, an asphalt driveway provides access to a one story, wood-frame, single-car garage in the southeast corner of the rear yard (*Figure 15*). Demarcations of the property is limited to a metal chain-link along its northern edge.

⁷ In 1989, the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission's *The Preservationist* noted that the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee of the County Council recommended a smaller historic district as part of its recommendation to the full council. "County Council Creates Small Germantown District," *The Preservationist*, 4, No. 5 (May/June 1989): 1.

⁸ Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, *Approved and Adopted Comprehensive Amendment to the Germantown Master Plan* (Silver Spring, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, July 1989), 59, <https://montgomeryplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/GermantownMasterPlan1989ocr300.pdf>.

⁹ Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, *Approved and Adopted MARC Rail Communities Sector Plan* (Silver Spring, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 2019), 89.

Architectural Description:

The Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, built ca. 1884, reflects the Folk Victorian style. The simple wood-frame, L-shaped dwelling features a two-story, three-bay, side-gable house with a full-width, front porch fronting Liberty Mill Road. A two-story, rear gable ell extends from its southern extent and a small, one-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame addition is situated along the north elevation of the ell.

The house rests on an irregular-course, uncut, rubble stone foundation.¹⁰ The foundation supports a wood-frame structural system clad in wood lap siding. The original siding, however, was covered with non-historic vinyl siding in 1989.¹¹ The asphalt-shingle gable roofs feature boxed eaves with gable-end returns. Three internal, gable-end, corbeled brick chimneys pierce the roof towards the gable ends. The northern chimney on the side-gable section of the house has been replaced. Typical fenestration consists of non-historic, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows adorned with fixed, louvered, replacement shutters.¹² All the wood window frames and sills have been wrapped with non-historic materials.

The façade (west elevation) of the house is highlighted by a full-width, one-story, wood-frame porch that rests on a pier brick foundation with lattice infill. Two engaged turned wood pilasters and four turned wood posts support the non-historic, asphalt shingle, hipped roof.¹³ Decorative porch details are confined to jigsaw-cut corner brackets. The porch shelters the first story that consists of a centrally located single-light, three-panel, single-leaf, wood door with a rectangular transom flanked by typical windows. The door is protected by a metal storm door. The second story repeats the fenestration pattern with symmetrically placed typical windows.

The south elevation (side) of the house consists of the side-gable section and the rear ell. Fenestration is minimal, with single aligned windows positioned on the eastern extents of the side-gable section and rear ell, respectively, on both the first and second stories.

The rear elevation (east) of the house has the two-story gable ell on its southern extent, the one-story, infill addition, and the set back side-gable section. Fenestration on the rear ell is limited to a four-light, three-panel, single-leaf, wood door protected with a metal storm door.¹⁴ Similarly, there is no fenestration on the east elevation of the infill addition. The setback side-gable section, partially obscured by the one-story addition, features a single typical window on the first story and two typical windows on the second story.

The north (side) elevation consists of the rear ell partially obscured by the one-story addition and the side-gable section. The one-story addition is accessed by a wood stair that leads to a four-light, three-panel, single-leaf, wood door towards its eastern extent. At the eastern and western extents of the addition are small, single one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows. Above the addition is the second story of the rear ell that features two typical windows. The foundation of the side-gable section is pierced by a two-leaf, metal cellar door that access the basement. There is no other fenestration on the gable end.

See *Figures 8-14* for photographs of the house from the 1980s and 2025.

¹⁰ Oral tradition suggests that the rear section of the house is older, but there is no archival or architectural evidence from the exterior survey to deny or confirm such conclusions.

¹¹ The original wood siding on the rear ell, however, remains exposed on the interior of the infilled one-story rear addition.

¹² Photographs of the façade from the 1980s show two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows.

¹³ Photographs of the porch from the 1980s depict a standing seam metal roof.

¹⁴ It is unknown if the vinyl siding obscured any additional window openings.

Historic Context—Germantown:

The following is an excerpt of the history of Germantown from the *Places from the Past* (2011):

The initial Germantown settlement clustered around the intersection of Clopper and Liberty Mill Roads. German natives Jacob and Dorothy Snyder had established a farm in 1836. By 1850, several other German families settled nearby and, by 1865, developed a commercial crossroads known as Germantown. After the introduction of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad, the community known as Germantown Station grew about one mile north of the original crossroads community. Present-day Liberty Mill and Walter Johnson Roads were the original Germantown Road. The railroad enabled farmers to ship their produce, grain, and milk to Washington, as well as receive fertilizers to enrich the soil for larger yields. The Germantown B&O Railroad Station, built in 1891, replaced a earlier small railroad station located there in 1878. The frame structure was rebuilt, following a 1978 fire, and serves modern-day commuters traveling to jobs downcounty and in Washington, D.C....

The Germantown community became the center of commercial activity when the Bowman Brothers built a new steam-driven flour and corn mill next to the new railroad depot, making obsolete the earlier water-driven mills in the area. Bowman Brothers Mill was built in 1888 at the south side of Liberty Mill Road along the railroad tracks. The wooden flour mill burned in 1914, but was rebuilt and modernized in 1916 with six huge silos. In 1918, Augustus Selby and his 4 partners bought the mill, renamed it Liberty-Mill, and operated it until 1963. A grain elevator and grain dryer were part of the operation in the 1920s and 30s, but burned in 1972 after the mill had closed....

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. ...Numerous other service businesses in this vicinity included a feed store, carriage making shop, several warehouses, and a stockyard.¹⁵

Historic Context—Property and its Owners:

William W. and Henry W. Blunt

In May 1873, Douglas and Mary Clopper—who owned substantial land in Germantown—sold 89 acres within the Chestnut Ridge land patent to William W. Blunt and Henry W. Blunt for \$3,100.¹⁶ William W. and Henry W. were the sons of Samuel and Harriet Blunt, who owned a large plantation in the Clarksburg Election District where they enslaved at least 38 African Americans.¹⁷ William W. married Elizabeth M. Dorsey on March 28, 1861.¹⁸ Prior to Maryland's emancipation of enslaved people in 1864, William W.

¹⁵ Claire Lise Kelly, *Places from the Past: The Tradition of Gardez Bien in Montgomery County, Maryland* (Silver Spring, MD: M-NCPPC, 2011), 188.

¹⁶ In July 1873, the *Montgomery County Sentinel* reported that “Mr. Douglas Clopper, near Germantown, in this county, sold, last week, a small farm of 140 acres to Mr. W. W. Blunt of the same neighborhood, for \$5,600, which was \$40 per acre.” Additional deed research and GIS analysis would be required to determine the boundary of this property as its acreage differs from the land records. Montgomery County Circuit Court, “Douglas Clopper and Mary S. Clopper to William W. Blunt and Henry W. Blunt,” May 30, 1873, Liber 13, Folio 388.

¹⁷ The 1840 and 1850 United States Slave Schedule records that Samuel Blunt owned 18 and 20 enslaved persons, respectively. In 1860, Harriet W. Blunt, his widowed wife, owned 38 enslaved persons. Montgomery County Planning Department, “Database of Known Slaveholders,” 2022.

¹⁸ Maryland, Marriages, 1666-1970, “William W. Blunt to Elizabeth M. Dorsey,” FamilySearch.

and Elizabeth owned at least 15 African Americans from the Prather and Hall families.¹⁹ By the 1870s, William W. lived near Germantown, while Henry W. resided in Washington, D.C.²⁰ In addition to farming, William W. held several public positions, including county commissioner, and was at one point chief-clerk for the office of Collector of Tolls for the C&O Canal in Georgetown.²¹

In October 1874, the Blunts supported a petition to construct part of present-day Mateney Road—near its intersection with Liberty Mill Road—parallel to the B&O Railroad tracks through a section of their property (Figure 16).²² As stated in the land records:

We found after an examination and from all the information that we could obtain that the public convenience does require the opening of said road. Our reasons are based on the following acts: There is a station and depot at the Rail Road to which the public must have access. This they cannot have without a public road. As Germantown Station is an important point on the Rail Road and a large scope of county dependent upon it, we are of opinion that a road should have been opened long ago. Until a road is opened the Company refuses to put in a siding which puts the citizens to great inconvenience.²³

The Blunts acquired a mortgage from Albert G. Gilpin for \$4,000 on the property in 1878.²⁴ By this time, the acreage had decreased as the brothers had sold off small sections. Three years later, in 1881, William W. placed the following sale or rent advertisement in the *Baltimore Sun*:

FOR SALE OR RENT—At Germantown, Met[ropolitan]. Branch B.&O.R.R., DWELLING, Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Coach Shops. Apply to W. W. Blunt, Germantown, Md.²⁵

This referenced property, however, likely referred to other Blunt family holdings in Germantown rather than the Jordan House. The *Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington, including the County of Montgomery, Maryland* (1878) indicates that the Blunts owned several potential residential and commercial properties near the railroad tracks (Figure 17). On February 13, 1882, the Blunts sold 65 square perches of their property—now present-day Parcels 212 and 213 (Figure 2)—to James Edmund Wallich for \$75.²⁶ Shortly thereafter, William W. died on April 21, 1882.²⁷

*James and Annie Wallich*²⁸

James Edmund Wallich was born in 1845 in Howard County, Maryland.²⁹ On December 19, 1867, he married Marcella A. Bowman in Montgomery County.³⁰ Three years later, the couple lived in the

¹⁹ Montgomery County Planning Department, “Database of Known Slaveholders,” 2022.

²⁰ United States Federal Census, “William Blunt,” (1870), Ancestry; United States Federal Census, “Harry W. Blunt,” (1870), Ancestry.

²¹ “Further Telegraphic Summary,” *Baltimore Sun*, April 22, 1882, Newspapers.com; “Local and Personal,” *Montgomery County Sentinel*, April 21, 1882, Chronicling America.

²² “Road Petition,” *Montgomery County Sentinel*, October 31, 1873, Chronicling America.

²³ Montgomery County Circuit Court, “Plat and Certification,” December 25, 1874, Liber 13, Folio 227.

²⁴ Montgomery County Circuit Court, “Harry W. D. Blunt, William W. Blunt, and Elizabeth M. Blunt to Albert G. Gilpin,” July 29, 1878, Liber 18, Folio 322.

²⁵ “For Sale or Rent,” *Baltimore Sun*, February 7, 1881.

²⁶ The chain of title from Clopper to Blunt to Wallach is substantiated by the inclusion of Albert G. Gilpin as one of the grantors and reference to the 1878 mortgage in the conveyance. Montgomery County Circuit Court, “Harry W. D. Blunt, William W. Blunt, Elizabeth M. Blunt, and Albert G. Gilpin to James Edmund Wallich,” July 29, 1878, Liber 26, Folio 95.

²⁷ “Further Telegraphic Summary,” *Baltimore Sun*, April 22, 1882, Newspapers.com.

²⁸ The spelling of the family name varies in the historical records including “Wallich” and “Wallach.”

²⁹ United States Federal Census, “James E. Wallich,” (1870), Ancestry.

³⁰ Maryland, U.S., Compiled Marriage, 1667-1899, “James E. Wallich to Marcella A. Bowman,” Ancestry.

Cracklin, First District, Montgomery County, with their newborn son, Basil.³¹ James worked as a miller. It is likely that Marcella passed soon after, and in 1875, James married Anna “Annie” Rebecca Bennett.³² By 1880, the couple lived near Germantown Station and operated a drinking house.³³

In 1882, James and Annie Wallich acquired the subject property from William W. and Henry W. Blunt for \$75.³⁴ Since they owned the property for only two years, Montgomery County tax assessment records do not reflect their ownership. However, the low purchase price suggests the property had no improvements at that time. By the late nineteenth century, James Wallich had transitioned to carpentry and house construction.³⁵ In 1895, the *Evening Star* reported the following:

Mr. P. E. Waters of Germantown has purchased a building lot at that place...upon which he proposes to erect a commodious dwelling house. The contractors for building the same are E Emmerson of Boyd’s and J. E. Wallach of Germantown.

...Mr. J. E. Wallach has been awarded the contract for building a public school house at Germantown.³⁶

On August 13, 1884, the Wallichs sold present-day Parcels 212 and 213 to Mary V. and Edgar D. Vinson for \$800.³⁷ This conveyance likely included the construction costs for Wallach to build the Vinsons the subject house. On October 18, 1884, the Vinsons secured an additional mortgage on the property for \$162.50.³⁸ Tax assessment records from 1885 listed “Edgard D. Vinson” as the owner of an “Improved Lot in Germantown,” valued at \$400 for the land and \$75 for improvements.³⁹ The low improvement value suggests that the house was unfinished at the time of the assessment. Based on this evidence coupled with an examination of the architecture of the building, staff estimates the house was built around 1885.

Mary V. and Edgard D. Vinson

Mary V. Vinson was born in Montgomery County in 1849.⁴⁰ She was the daughter of William and Jane Rice (nee Rhodes), wealthy Virginian plantation owners who relocated to Montgomery County in 1840. The Rice family owned at least 17 enslaved African Americans. Mary had several siblings, including Charles, Millard, Jane, and Lacy (who later married Clark Galleher).⁴¹

³¹ United States Federal Census, “James E. Wallich,” (1870), Ancestry.

³² Maryland, U.S., Compiled Marriage, 1667-1899, “James E. Wallich to Annie R. Bennett,” Ancestry.

³³ United States Federal Census, “James E. Wallick,” (1880), Ancestry.

³⁴ Annie Wallach isn’t listed on the conveyance from Blunt to Wallach, but is listed on the subsequent conveyance from Wallach to Vinson. Montgomery County Circuit Court, “Harry W. D. Blunt, William W. Blunt, Elizabeth M. Blunt, and Albert G. Gilpin to James Edmund Wallich,” July 29, 1878, Liber 26, Folio 95.

³⁵ The 1900 United States Federal Census listed his and his 16-year-old son (John Ira Wallach) occupations as “Carpenter House.” United States Federal Census, “James E. Wallek,” (1900), Ancestry.

³⁶ “Rockville,” *Evening Star*, August 12, 1895, Newspapers.com.

³⁷ Edgar D. Vinson is not listed on the initial conveyance. Montgomery County Circuit Court, “Harry W. D. Blunt, William W. Blunt, Elizabeth M. Blunt, and Albert G. Gilpin to James Edmund Wallich,” July 29, 1878, Liber 26, Folio 95.

³⁸ Montgomery County Circuit Court, “Edgar D. Vinson and Mary V. Vinson indebted to Benson Talbott,” October 18, 1884, Liber 33, Folio 273.

³⁹ Montgomery County Department of Taxation, “Edgard D. Vinson,” 1876-1896, T221-8, Maryland State Archives.

⁴⁰ Chapman Publishing Company, *Portrait and Biographical Records of the Sixth Congressional District, Maryland* (New York: Chapman Publishing Company, 1898), 672-673, Archive.org.

⁴¹ Ibid.

On February 27, 1873, Mary married Edgar D. Vinson at her father's residence.⁴² By 1880, the couple rented a house in the Darnestown, 4th Election District, of Montgomery County.⁴³ The census listed Edgar as a farmer and Mary managed the household.⁴⁴ In 1884, the couple purchased the subject property at Germantown Station and built the house around 1885.

Between 1884 and 1891, Edgar Vinson served as a constable and ran unsuccessfully for Sheriff of Montgomery County.⁴⁵ By 1897, county tax records listed him as owning a "Lot in Germantown (Chest. Ridge)" with a land value of \$50 and improvement value of \$665, confirming the presence of the house by that time.

Mary Vinson passed away intestate in 1894, leaving the ownership of the property uncertain. Although Edgar was listed on the mortgage, the land had been conveyed directly to Mary Vinson from James and Annie Wallach without her husband's involvement. Her heirs included Edgar and their children—Jennie, Eva, Edgar, and Herbert. All the children were adults except Herbert. His minor status complicated the title to the property, but on September 25, 1901, the adult heirs transferred ownership of the property (Parcels 212 and 213) to Mary's sister, Lacy T. Galleher, for \$800.⁴⁶

Lacy T. and Joseph Clark Galleher

Lacy T. (nee Rice) Galleher was born in 1853 and was the sister of Mary V. Vinson.⁴⁷ She married James Clark (better known as Clark) Galleher on August 3, 1881.⁴⁸ By 1900, the couple and their three children rented a house in Gaithersburg, Election District 9.⁴⁹ The United States Census listed Clark's occupation as a grocery clerk.⁵⁰

In 1901, Lacy Galleher acquired the subject property, and her family moved into the house.⁵¹ However, the Gallehers' ownership of the property remained clouded due to her underage nephew, who was unable to divest his interest in the land. In 1904, the Montgomery County Circuit Court ordered the sale of the property at public auction.⁵² *The Advocate* advertised the sale as follows:

This property consists of a lot in the village of Germantown, at Germantown Station, on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, containing 65 Square Perches, of land, more or less, improved by a frame DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms. The house is in good repair, the lot is well fenced and there is upon it a well of fine

⁴² "Marriages," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, March 7, 1873, Chronicling America.

⁴³ United States Federal Census, "Edgar Vinson," (1880), Ancestry.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ "Expenses of Montgomery County," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, August 22, 1884, Chronicling America; "Expenses of Montgomery County," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, September 11, 1885, Chronicling America; "Vote at Primary Elections," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, July 29, 1887, Chronicling America; "Democratic Primary Ticket," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, July 15, 1887, Chronicling America; "Expenses of Montgomery County," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, August 31, 1888; "Expenses of Montgomery County," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, September 5, 1890, Chronicling America; "Expenses of Montgomery County," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, September 18, 1891, Chronicling America.

⁴⁶ Montgomery County Circuit Court, "Edgar D. Vinson, Jennie L. Rice, George W. Vinson, Eva N. Vinson, Edgar A. Vinson, Laura C. Linthicum, and Herbert W. Linthicum to Lacy T. Galleher," September 25, 1901, Liber 19, Folio 84.

⁴⁷ Chapman Publishing Company, *Portrait and Biographical Records of the Sixth Congressional District, Maryland* (New York: Chapman Publishing Company, 1898), 672-673, Archive.org.

⁴⁸ "Celebrate Golden Wedding," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, August 7, 1931, Chronicling America.

⁴⁹ United States Federal Census, "Clark Galleher," (1900), Ancestry.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ Montgomery County Circuit Court, "Edgar D. Vinson, Jennie L. Rice, George W. Vinson, Eva N. Vinson, Edgar A. Vinson, Laura C. Linthicum, and Herbert W. Linthicum to Lacy T. Galleher," September 25, 1901, Liber 19, Folio 84.

⁵² Montgomery County Circuit Court Equity Papers, "Lacy T. Galleher vs. Herbert N. Vinson," T415-157, Box 155, Case Number 2123, Maryland State Archives.

water. This property fronts on the road leading to what is known as Old Germantown and is the property where Mrs. Lacy T. Galleher now resides.⁵³

Lacy Galleher repurchased the property at auction for \$900. Hebert Vinson, her nephew, received one-sixth of the sale proceeds (\$126.10), while Lacy received five-sixths (\$630.50) after legal and other expenses.⁵⁴ Shortly thereafter, Lacy and her husband secured a \$590 mortgage on the property from her brother, George R. Rice.⁵⁵

In 1910, the couple divided the property, selling the northern section (present-day Parcel 212) to her nieces Jennie Longstreet Rice and Lizzie Rice, daughters of George R. Rice.⁵⁶ This transaction may have served as repayment for the mortgage. Rice released the \$590 lien on the same day. The Gallehers continued living in the subject house for several years, but had moved to Washington, D.C., by 1920, potentially due to Clark's employment as a nightwatchman with the United States Treasury.⁵⁷ On July 29, 1926, the Gallehers sold the subject property and house to Lucy W. Selby.⁵⁸

Augustus R. and Lucy W. Selby

In 1908, the *Democratic Advocate* reported that Lucy W. Fogle, daughter of Elizabeth Fogle Brown, married Augustus R. Selby in Sykesville, Maryland. Following their wedding, the couple moved to Rover, Howard County, where Selby owned a flour and grist mill.⁵⁹ In 1914, a fire destroyed his mill and caused an estimated \$10,000 in damages.⁶⁰ He briefly worked as a miller at the Sykesville Flour Mill before relocating the following year to Shepherdstown, West Virginia, where he acquired partial ownership of the C. N. Whiting Milling Company.⁶¹ In 1918, the Selbys returned to Maryland, moved to Germantown Station, established the Liberty Milling Company, and purchased a no longer extant house across from the subject property on Liberty Mill Road.⁶² By 1930, the United States Census valued their home at \$15,000.⁶³

Augustus Selby, along with the other officers of the Liberty Milling Company, acquired the Bowman Brothers flour mill and elevator at Germantown Station. The company's leadership included Stanley P. F. Kline as president, William C. Greeting as vice-president, and Selby serving as secretary, treasurer, and manger.

Beyond his business ventures, Selby held numerous leadership roles in Montgomery County, including President of the Germantown Bank, Director of the First National Bank of Gaithersburg, Chairman of the Citizens Building & Loan Association of Silver Spring, member of the Montgomery County Welfare

⁵³ "New Advertisements, Trustees' Sale," *The Advocate*, November 11, 1904, in Montgomery County Circuit Court Equity Papers, "Lacy T. Galleher vs. Herbert N. Vinson," T415-157, Box 155, Case Number 2123, Maryland State Archives.

⁵⁴ Montgomery County Circuit Court Equity Papers, "Lacy T. Galleher vs. Herbert N. Vinson," T415-157, Box 155, Case Number 2123, Maryland State Archives.

⁵⁵ Montgomery County Circuit Court, "Lacy T. Galleher and Joseph Clark Galleher indebted to George R. Rice," January 17, 1905, Liber 181, Folio 420.

⁵⁶ Montgomery County Circuit Court, "Lacy T. Galleher and Joseph Clark Galleher to Jennie Longstreet Rice and Lizzie Rice," July 27, 1910, Liber 214, Folio 270.

⁵⁷ United States Federal Census, "Clark Galleher," (1920), Ancestry.

⁵⁸ Montgomery County Circuit Court, "Lacy T. Galleher and Joseph Clark Galleher to Lucy W. Selby," July 28, 1926, Liber 404, Folio 438.

⁵⁹ "Wedding Bells," *The Democratic Advocate*, October 30, 1908, Newspapers.com.

⁶⁰ "10,000 Fire at Sykesville," *The Citizen*, February 6, 1914, Newspapers.com; "Fire Destroys Mill," *Evening Sun*, February 3, 1914, Newspapers.com.

⁶¹ *Democratic Advocate*, September 11, 1914, Newspapers.com; *Democratic Advocate*, December 17, 1915, Newspapers.com.

⁶² "Maryland," *The Grain Dealers' Journal*, 42 (September 10, 1919): 71; Maryland Historical Trust, "Germantown Historic District," <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/Montgomery/M:%2019-13.pdf>.

⁶³ United States Federal Census, "Augustus R. Selby," (1930), Ancestry.

Board, Secretary of the Montgomery County's Selective Service Board. He also served as an elder of the Germantown Presbyterian Church, President of the Rotary Club, Director of the City Building and Loan Association, a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, member of the Millers' National Federation, president of the Pennsylvania Millers' Association, treasurer of the American Soft Wheat Millers' Association, among many positions.⁶⁴ In 1949, Montgomery County residents elected Selby to the first Montgomery County Council under the charter form of government.⁶⁵

After Lucy Selby acquired the subject property in 1926, the Selbys likely rented the house as an investment, though the identities of the early tenants remain unknown. In 1951, the Selbys conveyed the property to Willard W. and Joan S. Wiley, who immediately transferred it back to them the same day.⁶⁶ Willard, the assistant manager at Liberty Mill, owned property across the street. The purpose of this transaction remains unclear, though the property may have served as housing for mill employees before its occupation by the Jordans in 1951.

Augustus Selby died in 1963, and Lucy Selby died in 1971. Their son, R. Landon Selby, assumed control of the subject property as a trustee in 1967.

Wilson and Charlotte Jordan and Recent Ownership

As noted in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form, oral tradition suggest that the Selbys provided the property rent-free to Emory Wilson (known as Wilson) and Charlotte (nee Keefer) Jordan starting in 1951.⁶⁷ Born in 1904 in Virginia, Wilson Jordan was the son of John W. and Hattie C. Jordan. During his childhood, the family briefly moved the family to Ohio, where his father worked at a mill, before returning to Virginia for similar employment opportunities.⁶⁸ Wilson attended the Western Maryland College in Westminster, Maryland, where he studied theology, and graduated in the spring of 1926.⁶⁹ Shortly thereafter, he married Charlotte Keefer.⁷⁰ Charlotte, born in 1898, was the daughter of McCellan and Florence Keefer, whose family owned a farm in Carroll County, Maryland.⁷¹

The Jordans first lived in the Methodist parsonage in Goshen, Virginia, where the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assigned him.⁷² After four years in Virginia, the Conference

⁶⁴ "Local and Personal," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, January 31, 1930, Newspapers.com; "Selby Named as Bank Head," *Times Herald*, January 18, 1933, Newspapers.com; "Augustus R. Selby is Welfare Board Member," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, January 14, 1937, Newspapers.com; "Draft Board Personnel," *Evening Star*, October 12, 1940, Newspapers.com; "Montgomery First to Post Draft Numbers," *Evening Star*, October 22, 1940, Newspapers.com; "Montgomery County Candidates," *Washington Daily News*, December 31, 1948, Newspapers.com; "Selby New Chairman of Citizens Building," *Evening Star*, January 5, 1961, Newspapers.com; "A.R. Selby Dies After Accident," *Montgomery County Sentinel*, February 21, 1963, Newspapers.com.

⁶⁵ "A.R. Selby, Council Candidate, Forgot to Vote on the Charter," *Evening Star*, December 24, 1948, Newspapers.com; "Montgomery County Council to Take Over by Jan. 30," *Washington Daily News*, January 7, 1949, Newspapers.com; "Montgomery County Council Vote (Unofficial)," *Evening Star*, January 7, 1949, Newspapers.com; "Montgomery County Council Sworn In," *Evening Star*, January 18, 1949, Newspapers.com; "Old and New Montgomery Councils," *Evening Star*, November 15, 1950, Newspapers.com.

⁶⁶ Montgomery County Circuit Court, "Lucy W. Selby and Augustus R. Selby to Willard W. Wiley and Joan S. Wiley," February 13, 1951, Liber 1492, Folio 69; Montgomery County Circuit Court, "Willard W. Wiley and Joan S. Wiley to Lucy W. Selby and Augustus R. Selby," February 13, 1951, Liber 1492, Folio 71.

⁶⁷ Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form, "Jordan House," (2024), <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/Montgomery/M:%2019-13-8.pdf>.

⁶⁸ United States Federal Census, "John W. Jordan," (1910), Ancestry.com.

⁶⁹ U.S., School Yearbooks, Western Maryland College (1924), Ancestry; "Jordan-Keefer," *The Daily News Leader*, June 21, 1926, Newspapers.com.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ "Florence E. Shirk Keefer," Mountain View Cemetery, FindaGrave.com; United States Federal Census, "McClellan Keefer," (1900), Ancestry.com.

⁷² "Jordan-Keefer," *The Daily News Leader*, June 21, 1926, Newspapers.com.

reassigned Wilson to Clarksburg, Montgomery County, in 1930.⁷³ However, in 1932, newspapers documented his prolonged illness and treatment at John’s Hopkins Hospital that ultimately led to his withdraw from the church.⁷⁴ His career then shifted from ministerial work to electrical contracting. The Electrical Contractors Association of Montgomery County named him President in 1950.⁷⁵

Between 1940 and 1950, numerous records showed the Jordans living in Barnesville, Montgomery County.⁷⁶ After the couple relocated to the subject house at Germantown Station in 1951, they remained actively involved with the church community. According to the *Montgomery County Sentinel*, Charlotte served as the Spiritual Life Chairman at Trinity Methodist Church and hosted organizational meetings for the Women’s Society of Christian Services at their home.⁷⁷ In 1986, Trinity Methodist Church honored Wilson and Charlotte with the installation of a stained-glass window.⁷⁸

Beyond their church involvement, the Jordans participated in community affairs. According to the Germantown Historical Society, Wilson was a founding member of the local chapter of the Lions Club and received a service recognition award in 1984.⁷⁹ Additionally, the *Washington Post* reported that Wilson played Santa Claus for Germantown’s annual Christmas tree lighting at the post office for at least 35 years.⁸⁰

The Jordans remained at the subject house until 1986. R. Landon Selby sold the property to Swink Enterprises, which led to their eviction.⁸¹ Charlotte and Wilson died in 1989 and 1995, respectively. Swink Enterprises utilized the house as their office for several years before they sold the property to John and Mary Matheson in 2004.⁸² Freddie Mac acquired the property in 2024.⁸³

Staff Evaluation:

The Montgomery County Planning Board initially listed the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House as part of the Germantown Locational Atlas District—one of the original districts included in the *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites* upon its establishment in 1976.

⁷³ Methodist Episcopal Church, South, *General Minutes and Yearbook, for 1926-1927* (Nashville, TN: Publishing House, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1927), 17; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, *General Minutes and Yearbook, for 1927-1928* (Nashville, TN: Publishing House, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1928), 65; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, *General Minutes and Yearbook, for 1929-1930* (Nashville, TN: Publishing House, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1930), 29; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, *General Minutes and Yearbook, for 1930-1931* (Nashville, TN: Publishing House, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1931), 27; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, *General Minutes and Yearbook, for 1931-1932* (Nashville, TN: Publishing House, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1932), 25.

⁷⁴ “Clarksburg,” *Montgomery County Sentinel*, September 2, 1932, *Chronicling America*; “Clarksburg,” *Montgomery County Sentinel*, October 21, 1932, *Chronicling America*; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, *General Minutes and Yearbook, for 1932-1933* (Nashville, TN: Publishing House, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1932), 19.

⁷⁵ “Barnesville Man Named Contractors’ Head,” *Washington Post*, May 29, 1950, Proquest.

⁷⁶ United States Federal Census, “Emory W. Jordan,” (1940), Ancestry; U.S., World War II Draft Young Men, 1940-1947, “Emory Wilson Jordan,” Ancestry; United States Federal Census, “Wilson Jordan,” (1950), Ancestry.

⁷⁷ “Clarksburg News,” *Montgomery County Sentinel*, April 23, 1952, *Chronicling America*; “Gaithersburg,” *Montgomery County Sentinel*, March 10, 1960, *Chronicling America*.

⁷⁸ Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form, “Jordan House,” (2024), <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/Montgomery/M:%2019-13-8.pdf>.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Eugene L. Meyer, “Germantown: Zip Code Seeking Identity,” *Washington Post*, March 17, 1987, Proquest.

⁸¹ Montgomery County Circuit Court, “R. Landon Selby, Trustee, to Swink Enterprises, LTD,” December 31, 1986, Liber 7528, Folio 625.

⁸² Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form, “Jordan House,” (2024), <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/Montgomery/M:%2019-13-8.pdf>.

⁸³ Montgomery County Circuit Court, “Diana S. Rosenberg, Mark D. Meyer, Miroslav Nikolov to Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, trustee for Freddie Mac Seasoned Credit Risk Transfer Trust,” August 12, 2024, Liber 68450, Folio 38.

During the 1980s, the Historic Preservation Commission, Planning Board, and County Council reviewed the Germantown Locational Atlas District for potential designation in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. The County Council removed the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, along with several other properties, from the environmental setting of the Master Plan Historic District. Unlike three other resources that received individual designation as Master Plan Historic Sites despite removal from the district's environmental setting, the County Council chose not to extend the same recognition to the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House.

To date, neither staff nor the HPC has evaluated the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, on its own merits, as a potential master plan historic site, using the designation criteria outlined in 24A-3(b) of the Montgomery County Code.

Staff finds that the subject property does not satisfy the designation criteria for historical and cultural significance or architectural and design significance.

Designation Criteria

Historical and Cultural Significance: Staff finds that the subject property does not meet the designation criteria for historical and cultural significance as a Master Plan Historic Site. The resource lacks exceptional character, interest, or value in relation to development of the county, state, or nation, and does not exemplify its cultural, economic, social, or political heritage. The house does not represent a significant historic trend in the development of Germantown Station. Additionally, the property has no meaningful association with a notable event or individual who made substantial contributions to society. While Lucy R. and Augustus R. Selby—a prominent figure in Germantown's history and a former County Councilmember—owned the house, the couple never resided there. Long-term occupants Jordan and Charlotte Wilson were well-known and respected within the community, but their presence did not significantly impact the development of Germantown or Montgomery County, nor does that house have any direct association with their charitable actions.

Architectural and Design Significance: Staff finds that the subject property does not meet the designation criteria for architectural and design significance as a Master Plan Historic Site. The house is a typical, modest example of a Folk Victorian, with ornamentation limited to the minimal jigsaw-cut trim on the front porch. Previous owners altered its original character by covering the wood siding and replacing the two-over-two, double hung, wood-sash windows.

Likely built by local builder James Wallich, the house does not reflect the work of a master builder or possess high artistic value. Furthermore, the Wallich-Heimer House Master Plan Historic Site—individually designated by the County Council in 1989 as part of the *Germantown Master Plan* (1989)—more effectively represents the architectural contributions of the Wallich family to Germantown Station.

Lastly, the resource does not serve as an established feature of the neighborhood due to a singular physical characteristic. The County Council had the opportunity to designate the building individually as part of the *Germantown Master Plan* (1989) but opted not to do so. Similarly, the *MARC Rail Communities Plan* (2019) did not recommend the property for future evaluation or potential designation.

Conclusion:

Staff recommends that the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC):

1. Finds that the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House lacks architectural and historic significance, and therefore, fails to satisfy the designation criteria outlined in 24A-3(b), Historic Resources Preservation, Montgomery County Code; and,
2. Recommends that the Planning Board denies listing the property in the *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites*.

Attachment A: Maps, Photographs and other Exhibits

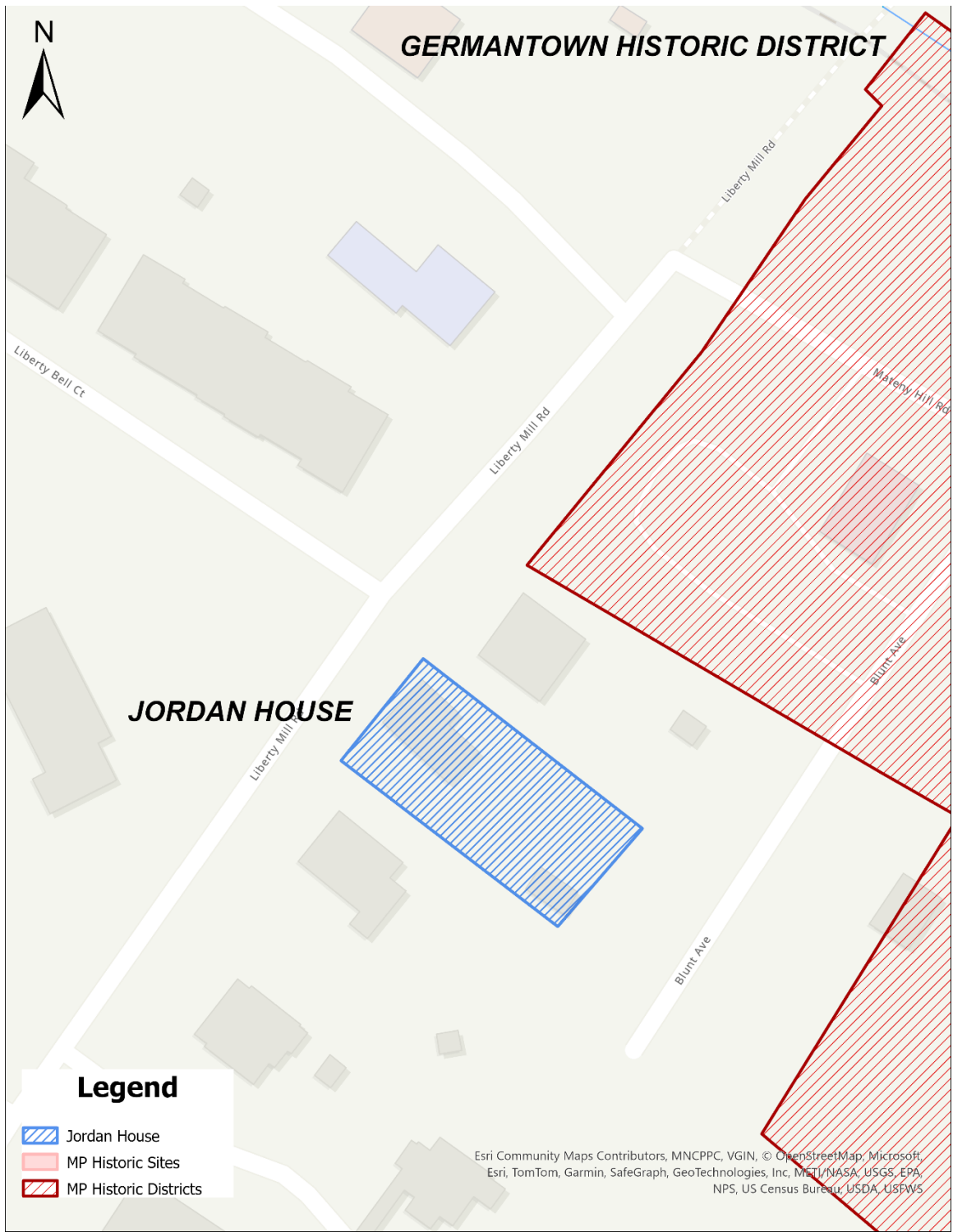


Figure 1: Map showing the location of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House at 19323 Liberty Mill Road, Germantown, and the nearby Germantown Master Plan Historic District.

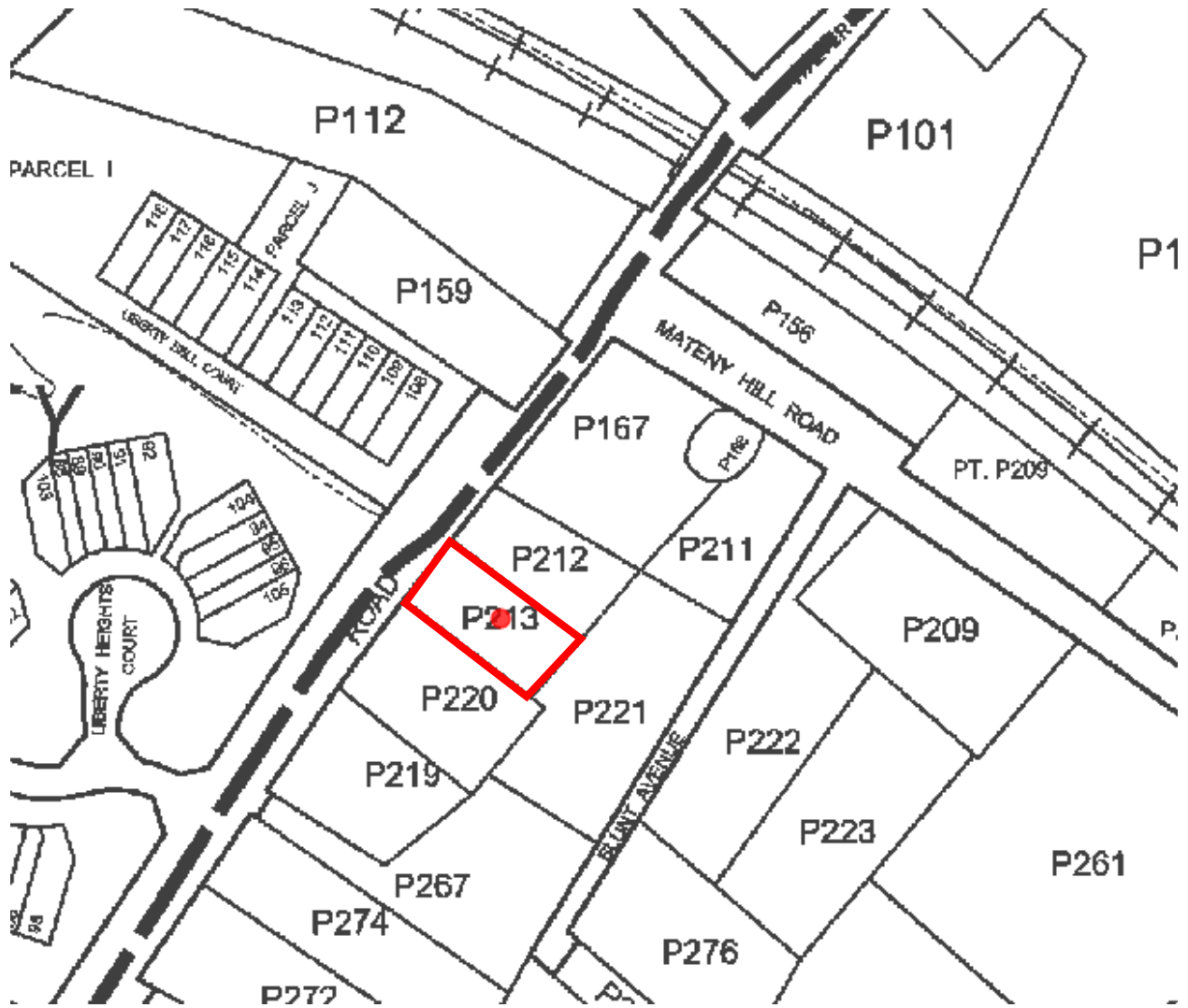
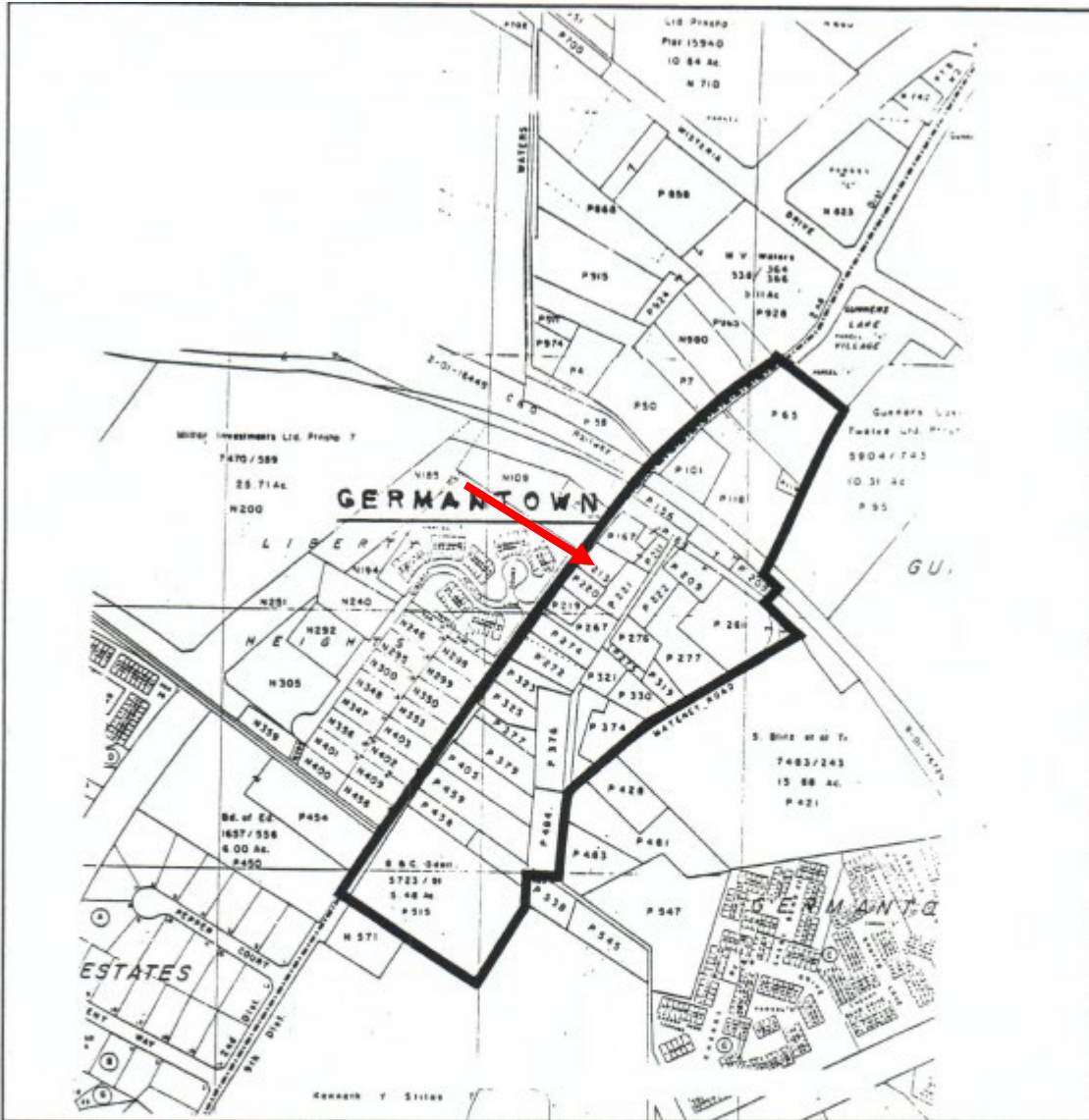


Figure 2: Department of Assessments and Taxation Map showing the subject property consisting of Parcel 213 as indicated by the red dot and outline.



Figure 3: View of the Germantown Locational Atlas District as established by the Planning Board in 1976. The red arrow points to the approximate location of the subject property.



G
**Comprehensive Amendment
to the Master Plan
for Germantown**
Montgomery County, Maryland

**Boundary of Germantown
Historic District #19/13**

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Figure 4: The environmental setting of Germantown Master Plan Historic District proposed by the HPC and Planning Board but not adopted by the County Council in the Germantown Master Plan (1989). The red arrow points to the subject Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House.



Figure 5: View of the Jordan House and designated historic resources in Germantown. The blue hatched area represents the subject property at 19323 Liberty Mill Road, the red hatched area is the Germantown Master Plan Historic District approved by the County Council, and the red shaded areas are the individually listed Master Plan Historic Sites.



Figure 6: View of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, 19323 Liberty Mill Road, looking from the west, 2025. The red arrow points to the subject house.

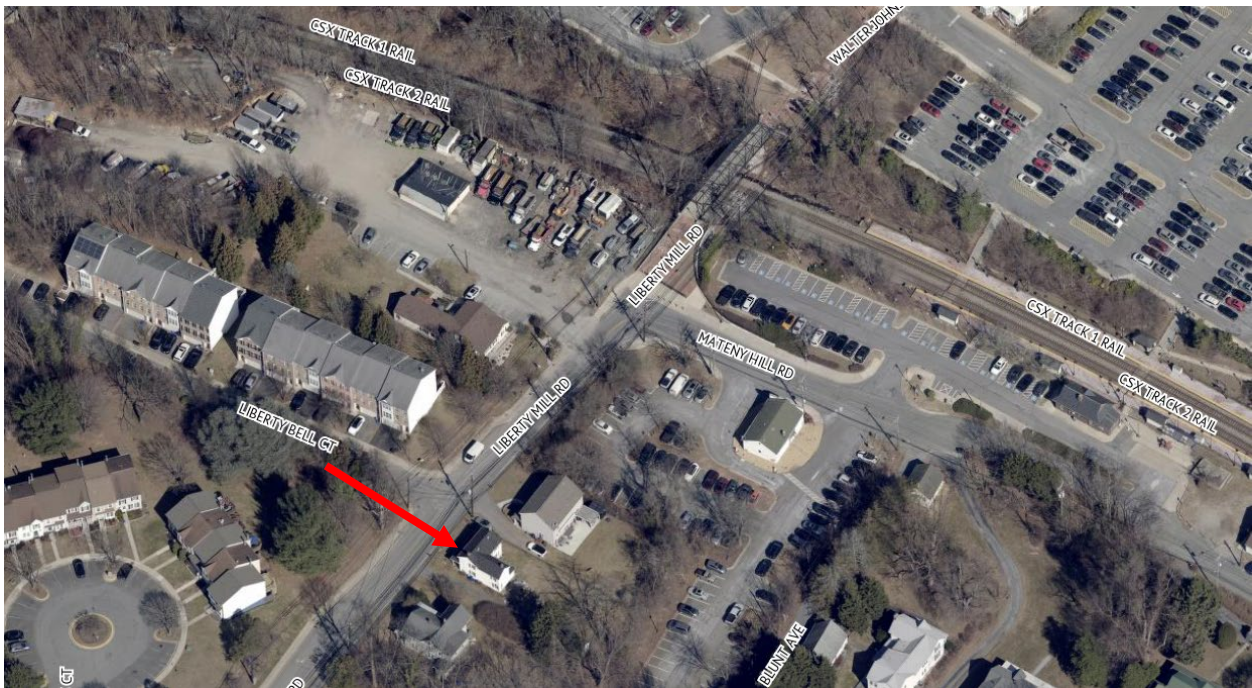


Figure 7: View of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, 19323 Liberty Mill Road, looking from the south, 2025. This view shows the property relationship to the railroad. The red arrow points to the subject house.



Figure 8: View of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, 19323 Liberty Mill Road, 1984.



Figure 9: View of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, 19323 Liberty Mill Road, undated.



Figure 10: View of the facade of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, 2025.



Figure 11: View of the facade and side (south) elevation of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, 2025.



Figure 12: View of the rear and side (south) elevation of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, 2025.



Figure 13: View of the rear and side (north) elevation of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, 2025.



Figure 14: View of the facade and side (north) elevation of the Wilson and Charlotte Jordan House, 2025.



Figure 15: View of the one-car garage in the rear yard of the property, 2025.

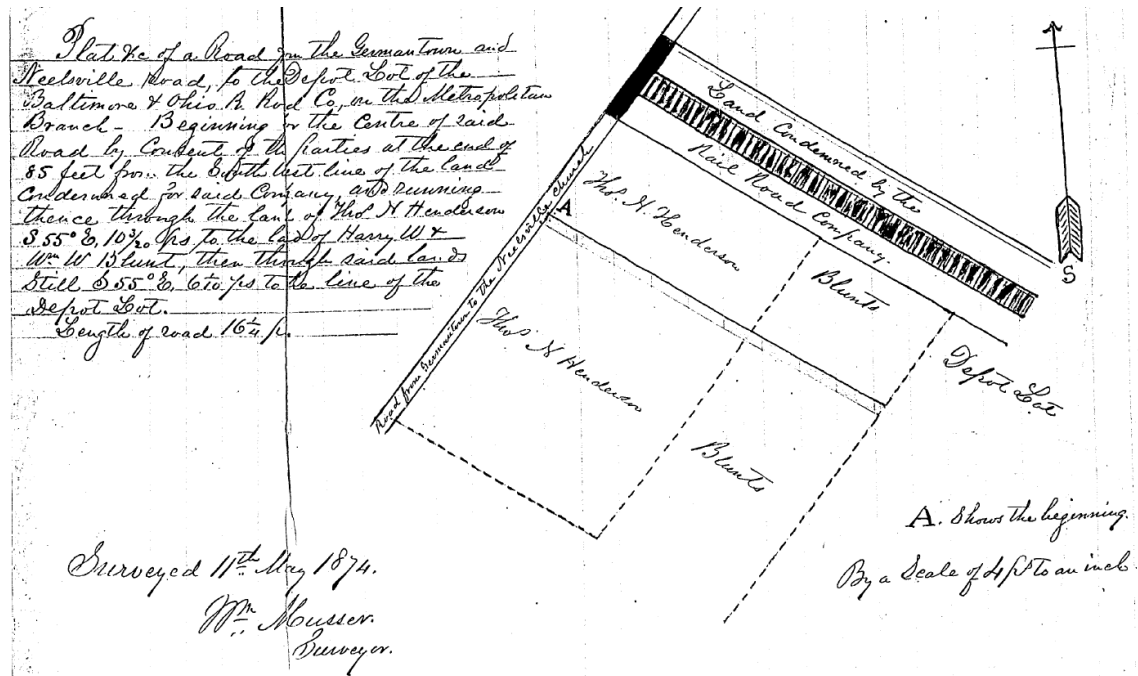


Figure 16: Plat of the Road from the Germantown and Neelsville Road to the Depot Lot of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company on the Metropolitan Branch, 1874.

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 Warehouse

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Scale 40 Rods to an Inch.

Figure 17: Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington, including the County of Montgomery, Maryland, 1878.

Attachment B: Chain of Title

Grantor	Grantee	Record Type	Date	Liber & Folio
Diane S. Rosenberg, Mark D. Meyer, Miroslav Nilolov (Substitute Trustees)	Freddie Mac Seasoned Credit Risk Transfer Trust	Substitute Trustees' Deed	August 12, 2024	68450, 38-40
Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc (Assignor)	Federal Home Mortgage Corporation, Trustee for Freddie Mac (Assignee)	Corporate Assignment of Deed of Trust	June 14, 2023	67120, 303-305
John J. Mattson Jr.	Bank of America, N.A.	Loan Modification Agreement	February 19, 2014	4318, 294-310
Bank of America	Diane S. Rosenberg, Mark D. Meyer, John A. Ansell, Kenneth Savitz, Stephanie Montgomery	Appointment of Substitute Trustees for Deed of Trust	July 31, 2013	47720, 99-101
N/A	N/A	Certificate of Satisfaction	September 24, 2007	34904, 476
John J. Mattson Jr, Mary H. Mattson	Countrywide Bank, FSB	Refinance, Deed of Trust	September 17, 2007	34898, 421-432
John J. Mattson Jr, Mary H. Mattson (Borrower)	Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. (Mortgage)	Certificate of Satisfaction	September 16, 2004	31079, 252-253
John J. Mattson, Jr. and Mary H. Mattson	Nationwide Home Mortgage Inc.	Deed of Trust	July 29, 2004	28290, 395-408
Swink Enterprises	John J. Mattson, Jr. and Mary H. Mattson	Deed	July 28, 2004	28290, 389-394
Swink Enterprises, LTD	Swink Enterprises, LTD	Confirmatory Deed	March 5, 1990	92222, 348-350
R. Landon Selby, Trustee	Swink Enterprises, LTD	Deed	December 31, 1986	7528, 625-627
Lucy W. Selby	R. Landon Selby, Trustee	Deed In Trust	March 20, 1967	3610, 464-471
Willard W. Wiley, Joan S. Wiley	August R. Selby and Lucy W. Selby	Deed	February 13, 1951	1492, 71-72
Lucy W. Selby, Augustus R. Selby	Willard W. Wiley, Joan S. Wiley	Deed	February 13, 1951	1492, 69-70

Lacy T. Galleher, Joseph Clark Galleher	Lucy W. Selby	Deed	August 2, 1926	404, 438-439
Lacy T. Galleher, Joseph Clark Galleher	George R. Rice	Mortgage	January 17, 1905	181, 420-422
Charles W. Pettyman (Trustee for the Court of Equity)	Lacy T. Galleher	Deed	January 10, 1905	180, 322-323
Edgard D. Vinson, Jennie L. and Frederick Rice, George W. Vinson, Eva N. Vinson, Edgar A. Vinson, Laura C. Linthicum, Herbert W. Linthicum	Lacy T. Galleher	Deed	September 25, 1901	19, 84-87
Edgar D. Vinson, Mary V. Vinson	Benson Talbott	Mortgage	October 18, 1884	33, 273-276
James E. Wallich, Annie R. Wallich	Mary V. Vinson (the wife of E.D. Vinson)	Deed	August 13, 1884	33, 245-246
William W. Blunt, Elizabeth M. Blunt, Harry W. Blunt, Albert G. Gilpin	James Edmund Wallich	Deed	February 13, 1882	26, 95-97
Harry W. D. Blunt, William W. Blunt and Elizabeth M. Blunt	Albert G. Gilpin	Mortgage	July 29, 1878	18, 322-326
Douglas Clopper, Mary S. Clopper	William W. Blunt, Henry W. Blunt	Deed	May 30, 1873	13, 388

Attachment C: MIHP Form (2024)