

VIII. HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Designation of historic sites and districts highlights values that are important in maintaining both the County's overall cultural heritage as well as the social fabric and identity of its individual communities. The intent of the County historic preservation program is to provide a rational system for identifying, evaluating, and protecting the County's historic and architectural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations.

OBJECTIVES

1. Highlight the historic sites and districts that are important in maintaining the character of the White Oak Master Plan area.
2. Protect and enhance the White Oak Master Plan area's historic and architectural heritage for the benefit of present and future residents.
3. Integrate historic sites into new and existing development.

The *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and the Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code, are designed to protect and preserve Montgomery County's historic and architectural heritage. Placement on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation officially designates the property as a historic site or historic district and places it under the protective provisions and procedural requirements of the County preservation ordinance. This status affects only the exterior historic appearance of the structures and their environmental settings. Owners of designated properties can qualify for a number of County and State preservation tax credits, as well as other financial aids and incentives, to assist with the maintenance and preservation of their properties.

The historic properties discussed in this chapter range in date from the late eighteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries and well represent the historic land use and evolution of the region from a sparsely populated agricultural region into a concentrated suburban community. Table 7 on page 91 summarizes the current status of the historic resources of the White Oak Master Plan area and Figure 35 on page 90 illustrates the general location of these properties.

The *Eastern Montgomery County Historic Preservation Report* gives a historic overview of the White Oak Master Plan area and eastern Montgomery County. It also gives descriptions and pictures of the historic sites currently designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, those historic properties currently on the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites* in eastern Montgomery County, and other potential historic structures, including those in the White Oak Master Plan area that are to be evaluated for designation. The report also contains further explanation of the historic preservation designation criteria, the effects of historic site designation, and description of potential tax benefits to owners.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

FIGURE 35

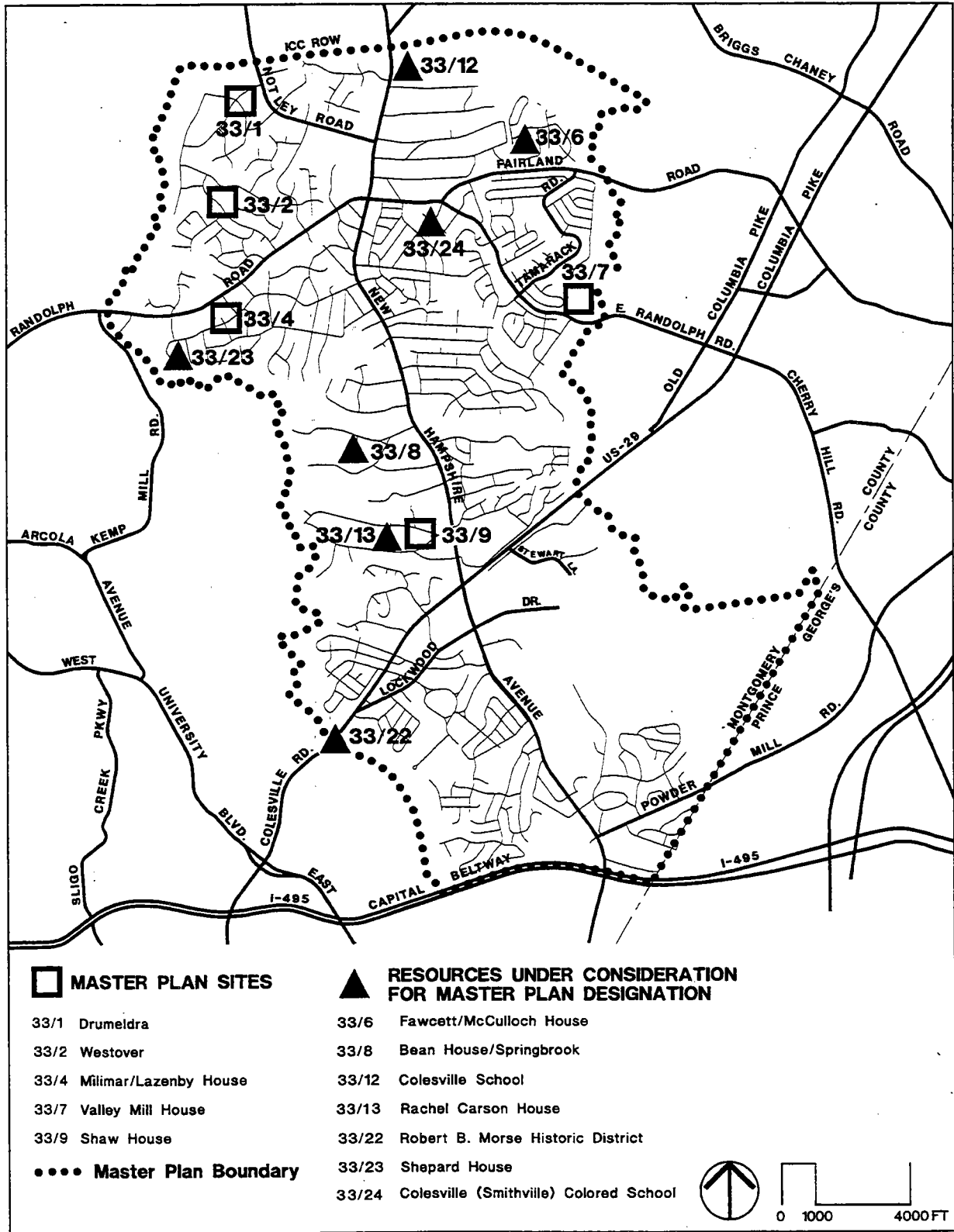


Table 7

WHITE OAK MASTER PLAN HISTORIC RESOURCES

Ident. #	Name	Address	Comments	HPC Recommendation	Plan Recommendation
MASTER PLAN SITES					
#33/1	Drumeldra	13910 Notley Road	This important local example of a Federal style house, built around 1810 with a later interior reconstruction after a fire in 1855, has associative significance with the region's settlement and agricultural history.	Master Plan	
#33/2	Westover	218 Mowbray Road	Westover is an 1810 frame house, renovated in the Queen Anne style sometime in the 1880's, and is a significant example of late nineteenth century picturesque design that reflects the proliferation of machine made house parts on building practice in the County in this period.	Master Plan	
#33/4	Milimar/ Lazenby House	410 Randolph Road	Built about 1760 by Henry Lazenby II, who served in the Prince George's County militia in 1748 and was an early settler in the Layhill area, Milimar is one of a few extant houses in the County that dates from the eighteenth century.	Master Plan	
#33/7	Valley Mill House	1600 E. Randolph Road	An early miller's house built around 1790 with associations with the County's early industrial development. The house was an important statement of Georgian influenced building design during the County's early years of Anglo-European settlement.	Master Plan	
#33/9	Quaint Acres/Shaw House	713 Quaint Acres Drive	Originally built ca. 1850, the Shaw House is a significant vernacular farmhouse that has historical associations with the Shaw family. Lacy Shaw, County commissioner in the 1920's and a leading figure in the Democratic party during the New Deal era, played a prominent role in the County's development. Subdivided in 1940, the farm became Quaint Acres, named for Dr. A. L. Quaintance who owned the Shaw property between 1921 and 1940.	Master Plan	

Table 7 (Cont'd.)

WHITE OAK MASTER PLAN HISTORIC RESOURCES

Ident. #	Name	Address	Comments	HPC Recommendation	Plan Recommendation
SITES RECOMMENDED FOR DESIGNATION ON THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
#33/12	Colesville School	14015 New Hampshire Avenue	This school is one of a few extant school buildings erected during the 1920s and has strong associations with the beginnings of the County's modern school system. During the 1920s, the County initiated major reforms of the public education system by consolidating outdated rural one room schools and constructing new facilities to modernize the school system and to accommodate the mushrooming growth of the County. Colesville Elementary School exemplifies this new style brick school building that replaced nearby one- and two-room frame structures as the County matured and expanded in the 1920s. The environmental setting is the footprint of the historic building.	Split Vote 3-3	Yes
#33/13	Rachel Carson House	11701 Berwick Road	This Ranch style structure, erected in 1956, was the residence of renowned biologist, naturalist, writer, and poet Rachel Carson. Carson lived here when she wrote her remarkable 1962 book <i>Silent Spring</i> , which drew widespread public attention to the dangers of chemical pesticides and herbicides. Carson is considered a nationally important figure in the history of the preservation of the environment ranking with John James Audubon, James Muir, and Theodore Roosevelt. The house was designated as a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior in 1994.	Yes	Yes
#33/22	Robert B. Morse Historic District (Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission)	10700 and 10701 Colesville Road	This water filtration facility built between 1929 and 1934 was the "water supply workhorse" for Prince George's and Montgomery counties, providing the region's principal source of pure water until the 1950s. The distinctive Georgian Revival style buildings that flank Colesville Road (US 29) housed the pumping machinery for this plant. Although the water filtration structures and machinery have been removed, the plant retains its architectural and historical importance as an outstanding public works project in this period.	Yes	Yes

Table 7 (Cont'd.)

WHITE OAK MASTER PLAN HISTORIC RESOURCES

Ident. #	Name	Address	Comments	HPC Recommendation	Plan Recommendation
SITES RECOMMENDED FOR DESIGNATION ON THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION (Cont'd.)					
#33/23	Donald Shepard House	310 Springloch Road	The Shepard House is an exceptional Colonial Revival country house built in 1939 with a later 1941 wing addition. Shepard was a prominent tax attorney who was the personal lawyer of Andrew W. Mellon, the benefactor of the National Gallery of Art. The building is a sophisticated example of early twentieth century Colonial Revival design that reflected detailed study of Georgian and Federal period houses. To create an antique appearance, the original core of the house was built with salvaged and cleaned brick from demolished late eighteenth century houses and interior woodwork and flooring was imported from Great Britain and Italy.	Yes	Yes
#33/24	Colesville (Smithville) Colored School	800 Block East Randolph Road	Built in 1927 the Smithville Colored School is significant for its associations with the history of public education in Montgomery County during the twentieth century. The two-room, one-story wooden school house is a rare historic resource that recalls the inequities of the "Jim Crow" era and the struggle of the African American community to obtain better educational facilities during this era of segregation. It was built with financial assistance from the Julius Rosenwald fund, established by the founder of Sears, Roebuck and Company, which contributed to the construction of more than 5,000 schools for African American children in the South before 1940. It is the most intact example of fifteen "Rosenwald Schools" built in Montgomery County during the 1920s.	Yes	Yes
SITES RECOMMENDED BY THE HPC FOR REMOVAL FROM THE LOCATIONAL ATLAS AND INDEX OF HISTORIC SITES					
#33/6	Fawcett/McCulloch House	13826 Castle Cliff Way	Greatly remodeled frame I-house and ell building erected in two major sections about 1800 and 1855. The original owner was woolen manufacturer and farmer Benjamin Fawcett. Elizabeth McCulloch purchased the farm in 1927 and operated a dairy and poultry business on the property until 1965. McCulloch substantially renovated the vernacular house in the Colonial Revival style in 1939 and again in the 1980's.	No	No

Table 7 (Cont'd.)

WHITE OAK MASTER PLAN HISTORIC RESOURCES

Ident. #	Name	Address	Comments	HPC Recommendation	Plan Recommendation
SITE DEFERRED BY HPC FOR LATER EVALUATION					
#33/8	Spring- brook Historic District	Multiple	This subdivision, largely developed between 1940 and 1955, helps document the rapid transformation of Montgomery County from an agrarian region to a major suburb of Washington, D. C. during the mid-twentieth century. One significant property in the potential district is the Bean House, the 1903 Four-square Colonial Revival farmhouse at the center of the land that became Springbrook Estates. Since 1952, the house has been the residence of the Lee family and has important associations with the productive life and career of Blair Lee III.	Deferred until adequate time has passed to assure adequate historical perspective of the district and/or any individual resource within the district.	