

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. 15-29

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Etchison

other Ragtown

2. Location

street and number Damascus, Laytonsville, and Hipsley Mill Roads __ not for publication

city, town Etchison __ vicinity

county Montgomery

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple

street and number See attached table telephone

city, town state zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber folio

city, town Rockville tax map tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>18</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	<u>21</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

**Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory**

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Etchison Historic District is located in the town of Etchison (elevation 650), four miles south of Damascus, three miles north of Laytonsville, and eleven miles east of Gaithersburg. Laytonsville Road (Rt 108) forms the spine of the district, bordered by Hipsley Mill Road at the south end, and Damascus Road (Rt 650) at the north end. The district contains 21 primary structures dating mainly from the late 19th to mid-20th century. The majority of the structures are frame single-family houses, with three church related structures at the south end of the district, and two commercial structures at the north end.

The period of significance for the district is from 1876-1965. The residences built at the end of this range, even though not yet attaining 50 years of age, qualify under Criterion Consideration G for exceptional significance, representing continuity of tradition in this kinship community.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Initial Development, 1876-1900

24230A Laytonsville Road, Etchison-Hawkins House, c1876-80 (Contributing)

This elegant frame structure is a five-bay, two and a half story Victorian Vernacular frame residence, constructed circa 1876-80. The house has elements of both Italianate and Gothic Revival styles, a favored combination in the late-nineteenth century vernacular. The central front gable with decorative gable pendant, lancet or pointed arch window, and scrolled porch brackets speak the Gothic Revival vocabulary. Its use of symmetry, bracketed cornices, and round arched molding on the front door denote the Italianate. Additional interior details are Italianate, including the substantial newel post on the front stair and wooden mantelpieces.

The house has a center passage plan with one room on either side of the front stair hall, and a third room forming a rear ell. In addition to the front porch, an open porch was located inside the ell, on the east wall of the back room. A kitchen was added on the back of the rear ell about 1895. Between c1901 and 1903, a porch, pantry, and summer kitchen additions were built on the southwest corner. Between 1928 and 1930, the two-level east rear porch was enclosed, providing additional living space and, on the second level, an indoor bathroom.

The house has been covered in vinyl siding which replaces cementitious siding that had been in place since at least the 1950s. The original siding was wood clapboard. Original 2/2 sash windows have been replaced with 2/2 simulated divided sash. The structure sits on a parged stone foundation wall. The house was built by Marcellus Etchison who acquired the property in 1876, and expanded by the Hawkins family who owned the house from 1891 to c1961. Etchison also built a store building to the east (no longer standing).¹

¹Deed 8-16-1876, p45. Steven Hawkins annotated sketch plan of 24230 Laytonsville Road, and email correspondence 11-3-09.

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*24220 Laytonsville Road, Hipsley-Hawkins House, log section mid-1800s to c1876, frame wing c1912-23
(Contributing)*

This T-plan house includes a section that is one of the oldest structures in the Etchison community. The structure stands on land that was part of the original 1876 acquisition of Marcellus Etchison from the Moore family. The earliest section is the north (right) one-story portion of the structure and it is constructed of log. The 1879 Hopkins map does not note any structure at this site; however, a small log structure could well have been overlooked during compilation of the map. In 1891, Etchison subdivided his parcel, selling this parcel, presumably with the log section, for \$400 to L. Reese Kinsey. According to resident Jane King, Kinsey had been a tenant. He had a blacksmith business and was a Justice of the Peace. Elizabeth Hipsley (1879-1963) lived here from 1909 to 1924, first with her husband Evan Hipsley, and then, after his 1910 death, with her second husband Wilbur Hawkins. Elizabeth and Wilbur Hawkins likely built the south (left), two-story frame side c1912-23, judging by a change in tax assessments.²

In any case, the current structure is best described by elevations. The front (east) elevation presents as a two-story front gable wing with a one story side gable portion. A front porch is located along the entire façade of the one-story log portion and encloses two entrances into the residence. All windows on this façade are 1/1 vinyl windows. The log portion of the structure sits on a stone foundation, while the two-story frame portion rests on a poured concrete foundation, similar to other poured concrete foundations in the district. The entire structure is clad in aluminum siding and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The north elevation presents the side of the log structure and the later rear additions. This side has mostly 1/1 vinyl windows; however, there are two small four-light wooden gable-end windows visible on the attic story of the log structure. The rear (west) façade presents several small additions. A shed-roofed addition stretches across the log portion of the structure and extends about half way into the two-story frame wing. This addition is likely a porch that was enclosed for more living space. Another one-room shed addition was appended onto this addition at a later date. This small room has a brick chimney flue at its rear wall. Both additions were likely done in the 1930s-50s timeframe. A large shed-roof dormer was cut into the log building at the rear to provide light into the attic space. Cellar doors are located at the rear of the two-story wing. The south (left) side of the structure has been added onto as well. The main body of the 1900s wing is clearly visible on this side; however, a one-story porch was enclosed near the center to provide access into this portion of the house. This addition was also done between the 1930s and the 1950s.

Pearl Green, daughter of George W. Hawkins, lived here from 1924 until 1980, first with husband Clarence E. Green, who had a blacksmith shop and car repair business. Clarence Green died in 1933. Pearl then married Fillmore C. King who died in 1980. A small one-story frame outbuilding with sliding garage doors served as a repair shop. Located behind this structure was an auto repair shop said to have been formerly used as a blacksmith shop. Pearle and Fillmore King operated the car repair business into the mid 20th century.³ The garage has a poured concrete foundation, similar to other foundations walls in the area. A long shed-roofed frame

² Deeds JA 25:238; JA 44:65, TD 27:48; 364:169.

³Tom King.

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outbuilding is located at the rear of the house. It might have been a chicken house that was converted for other purposes.⁴

The numerous small additions on this house are in part due to its commercial past. This building has served as a blacksmith shop, a gas station, and now an antique store, though it was usually lived in at the same time.

24101A Laytonsville Road, Mt Tabor Methodist Church, Original Church, 1881 and Cemetery, 1884(Contributing)
The Mt Tabor United Methodist Church property contains a 1914 frame church, the original 1881 frame church (now a meeting hall), a parsonage, and a small cemetery located to the rear of the church complex. The 1881 church structure is located to the north of the current church building. The building originally faced south toward Hispley Mill Rd (see historic photograph).

The original church is a two-story front gable, braced frame structure with very simple detailing. The building sits on a stone foundation wall and was originally sheathed in wood siding; currently the church is clad in aluminum siding. A stone datestone at the left front of the structure contains the 1881 construction date. The building retains 1/1 wood windows to which aluminum storms have been added. The church is covered with a standing seam (panelized) metal roof. Entry into the original portion of the church was accomplished under the gable. The sole decorative details in situ are the cornice returns that extend slightly off the main gable to pronounce the central entry and continue along the eave sides of the building. Typical for the region, the church building was quite plain, as a lack of significant adornment is a hallmark of the rural church vernacular type. The structure has been expanded over the years with additions appended to its original form. By 1914, when the new church was built, a small addition was built on the rear (north) of this structure. Another undated expansion extended the main space and added a small kitchen. The roof of this addition had a pitch matching the original building but lower. Additions in 1971 extended the kitchen space, keeping the same roofline, and added office rooms and bathrooms to the west (now front) façade.⁵

The 1881 church building has undergone much change in its new incarnation as a meeting hall; however, the building is historically significant and a contributing resource, representing Etchison's early history.

The Mt Tabor United Methodist Church cemetery contains approximately 144 burials dating from as early as 1884. Community members who were not part of the fellowship were generally buried in public grounds in Laytonsville or Damascus. The Mt Tabor Cemetery is bordered by painted pipe fencing along the parking lot. The cemetery, which contains no mature trees, lies between the church building and agricultural fields. It is clear that the site was not planned with the more romantic, nineteenth century verdant park ideals in mind, but rather grew more organically from earlier ideas about orthogonally designed burial space. It is a cemetery landscape common to small rural churches in location (to the rear of the church) and design (bodies laid in straight lines and parallel with one another). Given the wide range of dates for burials, a great variety of funerary styles are seen on the gravestones. Most common among the older stones are intricately decorated Victorian obelisks and a restrained Art Deco look on stones from the 1920s-1940s. There are very few flat markers located in the cemetery space.

⁴Jane King, "Oldest House in Etchison" *County Courier*, 3-13-1973.

⁵Ernest Hawkins, Report to the Mt Tabor UM Church, 6-24-1973. Steven Hawkins, 11-3-2009 email correspondence.

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Prominent community names such as Hawkins and Allnutt are recorded on many of the stones in the church cemetery.⁶

Edwin Dorsey Hawkins House, 24119 Laytonsville Rd, c1880-82 (Contributing)

This building is a two-story, three bay side gable vernacular frame house with a one story frame addition. E. Dorsey Hawkins acquired a five-acre parcel here in 1880, part of Luther Snyder's 200 acre property. Dorsey married in 1882 and had a wheelwright business in this vicinity. He sold the 4-acre property in 1891 for \$850, being \$750 more than his 1880 purchase price for 5 acres, further evidence that Hawkins built the house.

Local informants substantiate that the house was constructed with a heavy timber frame, complete with mortise and tenon joinery—though it could easily be a late-Victorian example of a combination braced frame structure.⁷ The structure has many of its original 2/2 wood windows and some 1/1 wood sash. The structure was formerly clad in wood siding, but now has vinyl siding as its covering. The side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle. The south side addition appears to date from the 1950s or 60s. Several small frame shed outbuildings are located at the rear of this property.⁸

Established Community, 1901-1941

24101A Laytonsville Road, Main Church, 1914 (Contributing)

The main church building of the Mt Tabor United Methodist Church sits directly adjacent (south) of the original 1881 structure. Built in 1914, the church faces toward Laytonsville Road at the corner of Hipsley Mill. The structure is a two-story cross-gable frame building with a central entry bell tower. A small addition built at the rear of the structure in 1956 provided space for Sunday School classes and restrooms. The building sits on a homemade poured concrete foundation, has been sheathed in aluminum siding since the early 1970s, and has an asphalt shingle roof covering.⁹

On the west (front) façade, the structure is entered from a poured concrete sidewalk that leads directly into an enclosed church bell tower. The tower's entry was enclosed in recent times with addition of commercial-looking metal framed, glass entry doors. Originally the tower was topped with an open belfry and sheltered by an elegant flared hipped roof topped with a weather vane (see historic photograph). Sometime between c1946-1955, the tower was truncated when the roof and belfry were removed. The tower is now at least six feet lower and is capped by a wooden balustrade. The bell appears to have been removed. Stained glass, foil-like ocular windows grace the west and south sides of the tower. To the north (left) of the main entry on the projecting front gable are three sets of pointed arch Gothic-inspired windows, notable for their subdued geometric tracery. The central window is largest with smaller windows on either side. A stained glass oculus in the front gable matches those found on the tower. At the bottom left of this projecting gable is the church's date stone, which states, "Mt Tabor

⁶Montgomery County Cemetery Inventory

⁷Robert Allnutt and Bryan Marshall.

⁸Deeds EBP 13:1; EBP 22:340. In 1974, Michael Dwyer recorded Earl Marshall's statement that "an old frame house [in Etchison, owned by the Marshalls] just north of the church [was] about 100 years old, and built by Ernest Hawkins' uncle." Michael Dwyer notes, #14-12 Hawkins Creamery Farm. The structure does not appear on Hopkins 1879 Atlas, but it is shown on the 1909 USGS map.

⁹Michael F. Dwyer, 1974, MHT Historic Sites Inventory Form, 15-29 Etchison Historic District.

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ME Church, 1881-1914." To the right (south) of the tower is the other side of the cross gable. One stained glass window similar in appearance to the other windows exists on this portion of the façade. All stained glass windows on the building are leaded and set into wood frames. Some of the windows have protective aluminum storms.

On the south (right) façade, a projecting gable with a set of double stained glass windows is similar in appearance to the windows on the main façade. A stained glass oculus is in the gable end. A small wood double-hung window is visible on the building's flat-roofed Sunday School addition.

On the east (rear) façade, the building is characterized by a projecting gable containing a central double-set of pointed arch stained glass windows surrounded by a smaller pointed arch stained glass window to either side. A stained glass oculus is in the gable end. On the south (left) side of the rear facade is the addition appended in 1956. It features three double-hung aluminum stained glass windows and a flat roof. The church cellar can be reached through a double set of metal cellar doors on this elevation. Additionally the addition can be accessed by a poured concrete handicapped ramp, making the church ADA accessible.

On the north (left) façade, the building features a projecting oriel-like apse, which on the interior serves as the altar. This elevation has four medium sized stained glass windows of similar appearance to the other original windows, as well as a stained glass oculus at the top of the apse. A brick chimney flue is located directly to the west of the altar projection.

As mentioned above, entry into the church is gained through a bell tower. From there, two sets of wooden doors are available for congregants. One set has a stained glass transom with the words *Mt Tabor* in the center of a leaded pane. The doors to the left lead directly into the church sanctuary. The sanctuary maintains great integrity to its time of construction. The historic wooden communion rail, the pressed tin ceiling, and plaster walls are in situ. The sanctuary is set up in lecture style: benches are facing a main altar from which the minister delivers his/her message. These spaces are separated by the communion rail. The church's altar is located in the apse. Two classical revival style columns frame the entry into this space, much like the proscenium does in an older theater. To the rear of the congregation space are large wooden doors that can be opened to provide more worship space or can remain closed to provide storage. This space is directly accessible from the other set of original wooden entry doors.¹⁰

Nettie Hawkins Store/Etchison Store, 24230 Laytonsville Road, c1915

The store was built about 1915 by Thomas Hawkins for Nettie Hawkins, store owner and operator. The one-story building is nearly square in footprint and has a full width front porch facing Damascus Road. The front façade is characterized by a remarkably intact wood storefront with central entry doors and transom lights. The hipped roof is covered with standing seam metal. Small shed-roofed dormers are located on the north (front) and south slopes of the main roof. The structure is covered with wood siding. Windows are wood and include 6/6 sash and 1/1 sash. The north façade is sheltered by a one-story porch. A 1917 shows the porch with a masonry or poured concrete foundation and centered steps with four risers. Brick, put in place by 1941, is likely a facing over the

¹⁰Ernest Hawkins, Report to the Mt Tabor UM Church, 6-24-1973. Steven Hawkins, 11-3-2009 email correspondence.

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porch's original masonry foundation. The main body of the store rests on a stone foundation. Reportedly, the current store was rebuilt on the foundation wall of the original store built by Marcellus Etchison (c1876-78).¹¹

The west (right) façade has two 1/1 wood windows and is characterized by the bell-like roof overhang, common in early twentieth century structures, with Craftsman detailing. The rear (south) façade is currently the main entry from the adjacent parking lot. A modern one-story, one-room addition is located to the southwest of south (rear) façade. A small frame storage shed addition was appended onto the east façade, beginning at the rear elevation. Still visible is a double-hung 1/1 wood sash window. When the Hawkins family put the property up for sale in 1961 it was described as a one-story frame building with attic space for storage and warehouse (behind the store) size 27' x 30'.¹²

6920 Damascus Rd, Walter and Ida Allnut House, c1912-17 (Contributing)

The frame structure is a two-story, three bay side gable house with rural vernacular Gothic Revival detailing and integral rear ell. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation, similar in appearance to Mt Tabor Church (1914) and to the William and Pearl Moore House, 24221 Laytonsville Rd (c 1916). Like the neighboring Moore House, the house is characterized by a full-width front porch, a central front gable, and a steeply pitched standing seam roof with interior gable-end brick chimneys. The house is dissimilar in not having gable end cornice returns and in being larger than its neighbor at 23221. The structure is clad in aluminum siding and has 1/1 aluminum windows. A rear side porch was enclosed on the southeast façade in the mid-20th century to provide additional space. Several frame outbuildings and a garage exists at the rear of the house. Ida May Moore (1891-1943) and Walter Allnut (1888-1979) acquired land from Ida's parents, Luther J. and Lydia E. W. Moore, in 1917. Current owner Robert Allnut, grandson of Walter and Ida May Allnut, related family tradition that the house was built in 1912.¹³

24221 Laytonsville Rd, William and Pearl Moore House, c1916 (Contributing)

This frame structure is a two-story, three-bay side-gable house with rural vernacular Colonial Revival detailing. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation, which is similar in appearance to the foundation wall on the 1914 Mt Tabor Church structure. William L. and Pearl E. Moore acquired the property from William's parents, Luther and Lydia Moore, for \$50 in 1916.¹⁴ In 1930, the house was valued at \$5,000. The side-gable building is characterized by its pediment-like front gable, gable-end cornice returns, and steeply pitched standing seam metal roof with matching interior brick end chimneys. A full-width porch is supported by Doric columns. The house retains most of its 2/2 wood windows and currently has aluminum siding covering or replacing the original German or drop siding. A circa 1950s/60s rear addition appears to be a porch that was enclosed for additional space. The house has been in commercial use for the past several years as an office for a landscaping business. Several frame outbuildings are located at the rear of the house. A flat-roofed concrete block commercial structure has a brick veneered front façade. The functionally spare modernist building has metal awning windows, softened by addition of colonial revival style shutters. The building is a good example of a mid-century commercial modern

¹¹J Ernest Hawkins (1891-1978) memoir, "Over the Counter, or, My Seventy Years with the Little Country Store". Steven Hawkins email correspondence 11-3-09.

¹²Joseph C. Hawkins gave 1915 as the construction date, County Courier, Letter to Editor, 5-17-1978. Building description of 1961 from Real Inventory, Wills, EA 60:485.

¹³Deed 262:430. Robert Allnut interview, Rachel Kennedy also related that the house was built by Charles Hawkins. This has not been substantiated.

¹⁴Catherine Crawford MHT inventory form, 1986.

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office/warehouse space. The buildings served as an office for Millard Oland's landscaping company beginning in the 1960s. Oland had purchased the store and house, 24230 Laytonsville Road, from the Hawkins family c1961.¹⁵ The property is currently vacant.

7010 Damascus Road, Thomas F. Hawkins House, 1917-18 (Contributing)

This structure is a one-and-a-half story frame bungalow with a wrap-around brick addition. The side gable bungalow has a dramatic sweeping roofline that extends beyond the front eave to serve as a front porch. The porch is supported on paired colonial revival style wood columns. The front façade is characterized by a central shed roofed dormer with four 6/1 wood windows. Two brick chimneys are situated at either gable end of the roof. Most of the house's windows are six-over-one wood sash; however, some are 1/1 wood sash. Thomas F. Hawkins, son of Nettie Hawkins, built the house about 1918, the year of his marriage. The house has had a one-story brick rear addition dating from the 1940s or 50s.¹⁶

24230A Laytonsville Road, c1922-23/c1947-48 (Contributing)

This structure is a one-story early twentieth century vernacular commercial building, constructed to serve as a feed warehouse for the Hawkins general store directly adjacent. This structure was built in two phases: the right (northeast) portion of the building was constructed first circa 1922-23 and the portion on the left (southeast) was built in the 1940s. The earlier portion is a concrete block building with a flat roof and stepped parapet walls, while the later part is constructed of frame with a front gable roof covered by a false front.

On the front (east) façade, the building presents a fairly unified appearance. The structure is covered in stucco and has a storefront bay window and a modern garage door on the left part of the building. The older right portion has a main entry through metal framed glass doors. The false front on the 1940s portion characterizes the façade. The north façade is spare of ornamentation, save for the stepped down parapets on the white stuccoed walls. A pair of older wood frame doors provided access to men's and women's restrooms for store customers. Upon viewing the rear façade, it is more apparent that the building was built in two phases. The differing roof systems and materials are clearly detectable. The rear of the 1940s frame portion is covered in roll metal simulated brick, while the 1920s part presents a solid stucco appearance. The south façade is the side of the 1940s section. It is frame and has two small 1/1 double-hung wood windows at its rear.

24211 Laytonsville Rd, R. Washington and Virginia Bowman House, c1937 (Contributing)

This residence is a one-and-a-half story frame bungalow, built circa 1937. The structure is typical of side-gable craftsman style bungalows in its use of a low sweeping roofline, full-width entry porch, and large central gable-roofed dormer. The house sits on a concrete block foundation, which appears to have been made in a Sears block machine and has an asphalt shingle roof.¹⁷ The house also retains its historic three-over-one wood windows. The front porch has been altered through removal of the original columns (probably wood) and installation of wrought iron supports at some point in the last decades of the twentieth century. Interestingly, the house has an integral basement garage with original wood entry doors on its south facade. Also notable on the south façade is the cylindrical brick chimney flue and the projecting bay window with double wood windows.

¹⁵Bogley. Steven Hawkins email 11-3-09.

¹⁶James Ernest Hawkins memoirs, "Over the Counter", Steven Hawkins papers.

¹⁷Simpson 2001.

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The building was constructed by R. Washington Bowman and William Moore, who also built 24200 Laytonsville Road. Bowman acquired both parcels of land in 1937, though local tradition says 24211 was built in 1930. Washington Bowman was the sister of Virginia Bowman Weber, the children of Martha, youngest child of Thomas and Susan Clagett.¹⁸

24200 Laytonsville Road, Norman and Gertrude Bowman Weber, c1937 (Contributing)

This house is a one-and-a-half story frame bungalow with a central shed-roofed dormer window. As is often the case with side-gable bungalows, the sweeping roofline makes a dramatic presence on this structure. The roof extends from the front eave to provide a full-width front porch. The porch has replacement iron railings and wood columns. The bungalow has 1/1 aluminum replacement windows and aluminum siding. Much like its bungalow neighbor across Laytonsville Road (24211), the most striking feature of this structure is its concrete block foundation, which may have its origins in a Sears Block machine.¹⁹ Additionally, this bungalow has an integral ground level garage, which can be entered from its north façade. Unlike the ground level garage at 24211, the doors have been replaced by a circa 1950 roll-top garage door. A detached frame two car garage is located at the end of the driveway on the right (north) side of the structure. In spite of some modernizations in the 1950s/60s, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as a district level resource. The house still reads like a bungalow, without some of the more interesting details present on 24211 Laytonsville Rd.

According to local tradition, the building was constructed by R. Washington Bowman and William Moore. 24211 Laytonsville Road was constructed by them as well. R. Washington was the brother of Gertrude Bowman Weber, and he acquired the property apparently for his sister in 1937, the same time he acquired his own lot at 24211. Bowman and Moore built the two houses which are nearly identical in form and amenities.²⁰

24201 Laytonsville Rd, James L. and Willie B. Gue House, c1944 (Altered, Noncontributing)

This structure is a one story modern residence, constructed in several building campaigns. James Gue and his wife Willie acquired this lot in 1943 from Mary Bowman who lived immediately north at 24211. The tax assessment record date of construction is 1944 which corresponds with the construction of a house by the Gues soon after their acquisition. The original block appears to be the southernmost (right) portion, potentially originally a two-bay Cape Cod structure. This section has been appended with an enclosed breezeway connected to the northern (left) portion of the structure. The building has mostly 1/1 windows and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof. A detached garage of more recent era is located at the top of the driveway directly adjacent to the main structure.²¹

Mature Community, 1945-65

24118 Laytonsville Road, Mary Ruth Owings and William Bogley House, 1958 (Contributing)

Mary Ruth Owings and William Bogley built this brick-faced ranch house in 1958. The Bogleys built their house the year after Mary Ruth's father Thomas Owings died. Bogley drove a milk truck, making early morning and mid-

¹⁸Robert Allnutt interview. Deed 658:479. William Moore conveyed the property for 24211 to Bowman. It was the back portion of his residential lot, his residence of 24221 being immediately north of 24211.

¹⁹Simpson 2001

²⁰Source: Robert Allnutt. Deed 658:480. Bowman acquired the land from Grayson Gray and Joseph L. Gray.

²¹The Wallaces resided here by the 1950s. Jane Horan email correspondence with Clare Lise Kelly, 10-2009.

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afternoon runs. The house was built with an open one-bay carport on the south side. The carport was enclosed for living space and a one-bay garage addition built on the south end, as an extension of the original side gable roof.²²

24114 Laytonsville Road, J Ernest and Ruth Hawkins House, 1961 (Contributing)

J. Ernest Hawkins built this house and resided here with his wife upon his retirement. Hawkins sold the Hawkins Store and residence at 24230 in 1961. Hawkins' father had acquired the store in 1891, the year Ernest was born. Hawkins continued the family tradition, operating the store until his retirement in 1961. The house was constructed by Damascus contractor and builder John Haines. A two-bay garage constructed on the south gable end is not original to the structure. Original divided light windows have been replaced with casement windows in the bay window, and 1/1 sash in the northern bays.²³

24110 Laytonsville Road, Claudia and Luther Howard House, 1963 (Contributing)

This one-story brick faced ranch was built by Claudia and Luther Howard. The residence is ell-shaped with an entry porch located within the front ell. A two car garage addition was built on the south gable end of the original structure.²⁴

24210 Laytonsville Road, Thomas and Jane King, c1960 (Contributing)

This one-story brick-veneered ranch house was built about 1960 by Tom King, a grandson of George Hawkins, and his wife Jane. The house has typical ranch house details, a low horizontal profile and simple modern detailing. The house has 1/1 windows of undetermined material. A one-room addition was added to its north (right) side in the 1970s/80s. This addition is similar in appearance to the main body of the house and appears to be a continuance of the same. This house is deemed a contributing resource, due to its integrity to its time of construction, its proximity to the 50 year guideline for eligibility, and its association with the Hawkins family, who were prominent community members and builders in Etchison.²⁵

24115 Laytonsville Road, Mt Tabor UM Church Parsonage, 1965 (Contributing)

Built as a parsonage for the Mt Tabor UM Church, this structure is a one-story, three-bay, cross-gable ranch house. This brick-veneered ranch has the typical horizontal emphasis of a mid-century structure. The windows are all 1/1 wood sash with aluminum storms and it sits on a brick foundation. A brick pylon-type chimney is situated on the building's south façade. The church did not have a parsonage before this structure was built, as the minister preached at several area churches and lived in Laytonsville or Sunshine. Given its historical relationship with the Mt Tabor UM Church, the parsonage is a contributing resource.²⁶

²²Historic photograph 1962, Steven Hawkins collection. Steven Hawkins email correspondence with Clare Lise Kelly, 10-6-09 and 11-3-09. MHT Inventory Form, 23-6 Samuel Dorsey Farm.

²³Steven Hawkins emails op cit.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Construction date and family information from Jane Horan.

²⁶Tom King interview.

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Recent History, 1965-present

24125 Laytonsville Rd, Marshall House, 1994 (Noncontributing)

This house is a five-bay neo-colonial saltbox style structure, constructed in 1994. It has 6/6 vinyl windows, vinyl siding, and a brushed brick foundation wall. The house was built by the Marshall family for their aging parents. The family has historically built or owned houses in the area, according to Bryan Marshall (current owner of 24114 Laytonsville Rd).

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1876-1965

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Etchison developed as a rural crossroads village beginning in the immediate post-reconstruction period. . The Etchison community has its origins with the 1876 acquisition by Marcellus Etchison of land at the crossroads. A community identity, however, preceded Etchison, as the area had acquired the name of Ragtown sometime in the mid-1800s. Beginning in the 1880s, Etchison with populated with members of the Hawkins family who were instrumental in operating commercial enterprises and active leaders in the Mt Tabor Church. Hawkins family members continued to build houses in Etchison into the mid-20th century. The district displays an unusual dichotomy between residents who built outmoded residences long after popularity wained on a regional scale, reflecting persistence of tradition, and up-to-date styles indicative of a consciousness of current trends in architectural design . There are three periods of significance for the district: 1876-1900, 1901-1941, and 1945-65.

DETAILED HISTORY

Initial Development, 1876-1913

Etchison is located at the intersection of two ridge roads, Laytonsville Road and Damascus Road, which separate the Patuxent and Seneca watersheds. Another road, Hipsley Mill Road, led to a mill on the Patuxent River. Farms in the immediate vicinity belonged to Snyder, Hawkins, Moore, and Griffith. The Etchison community has its origins with the 1876 acquisition by Marcellus Etchison of land at the crossroads. A community identity, however, preceded Etchison, as the area had acquired the name of Ragtown sometime in the mid-1800s. The origin of the name is unknown. One story passed down from Etchison storekeeper Ernest Hawkins (1891-1978) was that rags were stuffed into window cracks to insulate against cold air. By 1865, there was a school known as Ragtown School. According to Martenet and Bond's map of 1865 the school was located on the west side of Laytonsville Road, near Hipsley Mill Road intersection. The school is shown on the 1865 Martenet and Bond map. In 1868, there were 23 students. Teachers Millie E Swope and Charles E. Hill alternated through the year.²⁷

In 1876, Marcellus Etchison (1850-1935) acquired a two-acre lot from Luther J Moore and his mother, Lydia R Moore at the northwest intersection of Laytonsville Road and Damascus Road, for which he paid \$62.50. The

²⁷Martenet and Bond 1865 map. Guy Jewell School History. Steven Hawkins recalled his grandfather J Ernest Hawkins story on origins of Ragtown name, 11-3-09 email correspondence with Clare Lise Kelly.

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Moore's had a well-established farm with farmstead on the north side of Damascus Road (Resource #15/28, 7201 Damascus Road) and acreage straddling Damascus Road east and west of current-day Etchison. By 1879 Marcellus had a store and blacksmith shop on his property, as shown in the Hopkins 1879 map. The store, located on the site of the current Etchison Store, 24230 Laytonsville Road, was a simple 2½-story front gable structure with a double-leaf front door lit by a simple transom (see historic photograph). J. Ernest Hawkins, whose father bought the store from Etchison, described the building as a small structure, being about 18 by 30 feet with two rooms upstairs for living quarters. The reason the store was so small, according to Hawkins, was that Etchison initially planned to sell mainly whiskey, with only limited grocery stock. Starting in 1880, the county prohibited the sale and consumption of alcohol, a law that remained in effect until 1933. In response, Etchison expanded his business to offer a more complete line of merchandise. Over the next decade or so he constructed four additions to the original store building.²⁸

Etchison built a residence as well, possibly shortly after construction of the store, and located on the west side of the store (same parcel, 24230 Laytonsville Road). Perhaps Etchison built the house in 1877, the year he married Fannie L. King. The store appears on Hopkins Atlas of 1879, along with a blacksmith shop, but not the residence, although it may be an omission. A historic photograph reveals similarity in architectural details in the two buildings. The roof slope, cornice returns, and paired attic windows are nearly identical. The house is a five-bay Gothic Revival and Italianate influenced structure larger and grander than most residences in the area at the time.²⁹

Etchison's location at the intersection of two major ridge roads leading from Laytonsville and Damascus to points north and east across the Patuxent led to its prime location to serve travelers through the area. At least three blacksmith shop locations in Etchison have been identified between 1876 and 1881. More than one source documents a blacksmith shop on Etchison's property during his ownership. The blacksmith shop may be the log structure now part of 24220 Laytonsville Road. The lot on which the structure stands was part of the two-acre parcel owned by Marcellus. Reese Kinsey, a tenant on Etchison's property, was said to have been a tenant and blacksmith while Etchison still owned the property. Other locations for blacksmith shops were the southeast intersection of Damascus and Hipsley Mill Roads, blacksmith unknown; and E. Dorsey Hawkins' blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop on the east side of Laytonsville Road, north of Hipsley Mill Road. Both are further documented below.³⁰

Marcellus opened a post office at his store in 1884 and served as the postmaster for the nascent community. Undoubtedly the expansion of postal services accounted for one of the additions made to the store. As was the custom of the time, the community was named for its postmaster. It took a few years for the name to catch on.

²⁸Deed made 8-16-1876, folio 45. J Ernest Hawkins memoir, "Over the Counter," p12. Historic photo, Steve Hawkins collection. Hiebert and MacMaster, *A Grateful Remembrance*, p197. Luther Moore Farm, Resource #15/28, MIHP inventory form. Deed research for 24221 and 6920 Damascus Road reveals the property was part of the Moore Farm. These houses were built by Moore children for their own residency.

²⁹Etchison bought a farm on Hawkins Creamery Road in 1881. At the time he had a wife, Fannie, and a young son. He likely built the residence next to the store, followed soon after by the farm purchase.

³⁰Jane King, "Oldest House in Etchison," *County Courier*, 3-13-1974. The location of the store and blacksmith shop labels on the 1879 Hopkins Atlas may be reversed. No records have been found that would indicate a blacksmith shop stood on the west side of the store. Another early blacksmith shop stood south east of the Hipsley Mill and Laytonsville Roads intersection, according to J Ernest Hawkins memoirs, Mt Tabor Church address.

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Until 1899, the school here was listed in school records as Ragtown School, and thereafter was known as Etchison School.³¹

Etchison's involvement in the community appears to have ended with his sale of the house and store in 1891. It was during this period, 1880s-90s, that the children of Thomas and Susan Clagett Hawkins were coming of age. The Hawkins established a farm southwest of Etchison (#14/12) and had two daughters and seven sons, most of whom settled in the area and became industrious contributors to the community. (See family record.) Two sons, Randolph and Joseph, bought and operated Etchison's store. Son Edwin Dorsey acquired land on the east side of Laytonsville Road. The southern portion he conveyed for Mt Tabor Church, and the northern portion held his wheelwright and furniture shop. George had a farm southeast of Etchison (#23/4) and operated cider and feed mills. Charles acquired the homestead and set up a successful creamery, and the road name was changed from Duvall Road to Hawkins Creamery Road (#14/12). Martha's children settled in Etchison, joining offspring of other children of Thomas and Susan, and populating the Etchison community.³²

In 1880, Edwin Dorsey "Dorsey" Hawkins acquired five acres on the east side of Laytonsville Road, north of Hipsley Mill Road, for \$100. The next year, he conveyed the southern portion to the Mt Tabor Church. The Methodist Episcopal congregation had been holding church services in a blacksmith shop south east of the Hipsley Mill and Laytonsville Roads intersection.³³ Congregants built a simple church building. Luther Snyder was instrumental in establishing the church.³⁴ The children of Thomas and Susan Clagett Hawkins were active leaders in the church. The church was on a circuit with other Methodist churches in the region. The circuit included other Methodist Episcopal churches in the area: Laytonsville, Damascus, Wesley Grove (Woodfield), Salem, Cedar Grove. One minister served all circuit congregations. James Ernest ("Ernest") Hawkins recalled of the Mt. Tabor Church, "For many years we were served by one minister, traveling by horse and buggy, with each church having a service every other week, with one having to have a night service, which alternated among the churches." The earliest minister Ernest Hawkins recalled was a Rev. Winstead, serving about 1896.³⁵

In 1891, brothers Joseph C. and Randolph S. Hawkins bought the store and neighboring residence from Marcellus Etchison for \$3,750. ³⁶ The brothers operated as *R.S. Hawkins and Bro.* Randolph, born in 1854, was 10 years older than Joseph. Their plan, according to family tradition, was for Joseph to manage the store while Randolph was to

³¹Montgomery County Sentinel, 1884 cited in People Places Potpourri, Montgomery County Historical Society. Joseph Hawkins on Ragtown, in County Courier letter to Editor 5-17-1978. E Guy Jewell school history in Damascus History, County Courier, 7-21-1976.

³²James B Hawkins and his family operated the Woodfield Store, constructing an addition and attached residence. Edwin Dorsey Hawkins later his wheelwright business to Olney. Mary E married Rezin Washington Bowman and settled on a farm near Damascus (#11/21, 9190 Damascus Rd).

³³Deed EBP 22:340 (1880). J Ernest Hawkins (b1891), Report given at Mt Tabor UM Church, 6-24-1973. Joseph C Hawkins (b1917) recalled the blacksmith shop that stood at the southeast corner of Hipsley Mill Road and Laytonsville Road, which was across Hipsley Mill Road from the church. He also recalled that it was torn down c1929-30. Annotated sketch map, 1993, Steven Hawkins papers.

³⁴Snyder lived northwest on Damascus Road, Resource #14/10. He acquired a 200 acre tract of "Griffithsburg" from Griffith descendants in 1874, paying \$3,500. Described as Lot 1 of Henry Griffith land; also 1½ acre of Resurvey on Hartley's Lot etc; and 65 acres from sheriff's sale. Deed EBP 13:1.

³⁵Deed EBP 25:29.

³⁶Deed JA 29:490.

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drive the huckster's wagon. A huckster collected farm products, in this case, produce, chickens and eggs, and sold them in Washington, DC markets. The empty wagon was then loaded with merchandise for sale at the store. Joseph succeeded Marcellus as postmaster. Joseph, who had married in 1885, lived with his wife, Nettie, in the residence at 24230 Laytonsville Road and operated the store next door. Joseph and Nettie had three children born between 1886 and 1891. Joseph added a kitchen on the back of the house about 1895.³⁷

Edwin Dorsey Hawkins operated a furniture store and wheelwright shop on the east side of Laytonsville Road. Dorsey married Fannie S. West in 1882 and built the house at 24119 Laytonsville Road, a simple three-bay side gable house. The house was in the vicinity of his business. Fannie Hawkins died in 1884. With the death of his wife and his brothers opening a shop across the street, Dorsey appears to have been ready for a change. According to family tradition, Dorsey was persuaded to go to Olney to replace a recently departed wheelwright. Dorsey married Chloe Marlow of Olney in 1889. He sold his house and about four acres to Dorsey L. Baker, in 1891.³⁸

Randolph conveyed his interest in the store to his brother Joseph in 1895. It is not known what interests he pursued after this period. He was remembered as a master carpenter and stair builder. The only building he is known to have constructed is the original (rear) section of 6630 Damascus Road (Resource #23/4) where he lived from 1887-1889. He sold the house to his brother George W. who built the front section in 1911.³⁹

A new school was built in 1890, replacing an earlier school that had stood near the intersection of Hipsley Mill and Laytonsville Road as early as 1865. The new school was 30'x 22' and cost \$450 to build and \$50 to furnish. In 1897, the school teacher was James E. Duvall, brother of Nettie Duvall Hawkins. A photograph from 1929 shows a frame structure on stone foundation with a row of six oversize 6/6 sash windows on the eaves side. A louvered bell tower sat at the front of the front gable roof, above the gabled vestibule entrance. The school stood 100 yards southwest of the church, located about where the house at 24100 Laytonsville Road is now standing.⁴⁰ By 1895, Etchison was one of about 20 communities in the northern quadrant of Montgomery County that was large enough to be recognized in Rand McNally's Atlas.

The mercantile business declined during the period 1902-6. During the same time, Joseph's health failed, and he died in 1906. An inventory taken at the time describe the type of items found in general stores of the time: "notions, clothing, drugs, gent[leman]s arti[cles], ladies overshoes, groceries, patent medicines, crockery, lamp burners, candy, tinware, hardware, horse collars, wagon and buggy whips, coffee, canned goods, showcase and contents, clocks, hats, tobacco and cigars, glassware, paints, and oils."⁴¹

³⁷Joseph Hawkins in *County Courier*, 5-17-1978. Postmaster information from *County Courier*, 7-21-1976. J Ernest Hawkins memoir, "Over the Counter" p1. Sketch plan of 24230 based on Joseph C Hawkins recollections, Steven Hawkins papers.

³⁸Ernest Hawkins memoir. Edwin Dorsey Hawkins buried at St John's Church, Olney. *The County Courier*, 10-6-1976. Lyn Skillington, "Francis Hawkins and store: permanent fixtures in Olney," Family records indicate that Randolph left the Etchison Store business to pursue a wheelwright business. It is not known if Randolph went to Olney to work with Dorsey or if he went elsewhere. Deed JA 31:390, 1891.

³⁹MIHP Inventory form for Resource #23/4. J Ernest Hawkins memoir, children of Thomas and Susan Hawkins. See family record.

⁴⁰Jane Horan, op cit. In 1908 James Duvall was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. He sponsored a bill to construct a high school in Damascus, four miles from Etchison. Damascus HS was the first high school in upper Montgomery County. Ernest Hawkins memoir, *Over the Counter*. Hiebert and MacMaster, 405.

⁴¹1906 inventory in Wills, HCA 6:82.

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Etchison had an African American population about which little is known. A newspaper notice of a hurricane that struck the area in 1896 mentioned that “a colored child was instantly killed by the collapse of a house at Etchison, in which he was sleeping.” As was customary for the time the community was segregated. A school for black children opened in 1884, known as Ragtown Colored School. The location of the school site is unknown. The school was repaired in 1900, and proposed for closing in 1912. The schoolhouse was insured for \$590 in 1917. It closed in 1937, at the same time that Etchison’s school for white children closed.⁴² In the early 20th century, the Hall family lived on Damascus Road east of Etchison. Wilbur G Hall, known as Bill, was an African American resident who was worked at the Hawkins Store, the only non-family member employed by the Hawkins.⁴³

Established Community, 1914-1965

After her husband Joseph’s death in 1906, Nettie E Duvall Hawkins operated the store trading under the name, “N.E. Hawkins & Co.” Family traditions continued as brothers Thomas and Ernest, Nettie’s children, worked together to help operate the store. The business grew from an assessed value of \$1,250 in 1911 to \$2,500 in 1928. The family expanded their wares in 1912 to include automobiles, and was said to be one of the few such agencies in upper Montgomery County. The car they sold was the Krit automobile (see photograph). When the manufacturer, Krit Motor Car of Philadelphia, went out of business it brought to an end the sales of automobiles in Etchison. Undaunted the Hawkins expanded their wares to include farm seed, lime, and fertilizer. The Hawkins brothers continued another family tradition of huckstering. Instead of horse and wagon, they bought a truck to get to and from markets. Like their father and uncle before them, they divided their labor with Tom managing the store while Ernest drove the truck. Ernest hauled livestock to Baltimore and Washington and returned with merchandise for the store.⁴⁴

The post office closed in 1909. Postal service changed when rural free delivery service began, approved by Congress in 1896. When residents began receiving mail at home, post offices were no longer a central meeting place. Etchison became part of the Gaithersburg postal area. As rural post offices closed, another change led to the decline of many rural stores—the establishment of parcel post service. Starting in 1913, packages were delivered directly to homes and farms. While other rural retail merchants fought against parcel post, the Hawkins family found opportunity, offering merchandise not available from mail-order companies, including barbed wire, plows, and mowers. The Hawkins mercantile business expanded through the period 1909-1912.⁴⁵

The population of Etchison grew during this period as offspring of neighboring farmers settled at the crossroads. Luther and Lydia Moore lived on a farm to the north (#15-28, 7201 Damascus Road). Their children, including William F. and Ida May, came of age in the 1910s. The Moore’s land straddled Damascus Road east of Laytonsville Road. William Moore and his wife Pearl built 24221 Laytonsville Road. Ida May married Walter T. Allnutt and built a house next to William, at 6920 Damascus Road.⁴⁶

⁴² E Guy Jewell, “Schools That Were,” 1973. New York Times, “Six Dead in Maryland,” 10-2-1896.

⁴³ Ernest Hawkins memoir, *Over the Counter*. Steven Hawkins email 11-3-09.

⁴⁴ Joseph Hawkins op cit. p12. Tax assessments cited in Crawford, op cit. Ernest Hawkins, memoir, p12.

⁴⁵ National Postal Museum. <http://www.sil.si.edu/ondisplay/parcelpost/cf/view.cfm>. J. Ernest Hawkins memoir, “Over the Counter,” p11.

⁴⁶ #15-28 Inventory Form. Family record research. Deeds.

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About 1915, Nettie turned the business over to her sons. Tom and Ernest decided to replace the old store building with a new structure. They built a one-story structure using the foundation of the original store. Ernest married Ruth Haines in 1915 and continued to live in the Etchison-Hawkins House, 24230 Laytonsville Road, where he had grown up. Thomas married Bessie Bell in 1918 and built a house next door (west) at 7010 Damascus Road, on land that his mother owned. Thomas retained an interest in the property until his death in 1958. The year that his mother Nettie died, in 1961, J. Ernest Hawkins sold the store and residence and built a retirement house for himself and wife Ruth, at 24114 Laytonsville Road.⁴⁷

The Mt Tabor congregation outgrew the needs of their church building. In 1914 a new frame church was built. Rev John E Fort was the minister. About this same time a parsonage was built in Laytonsville to accommodate the minister who continued to serve the five churches in the circuit.⁴⁸ The charge was divided about 1920, with Laytonsville and Wesley Grove (Woodfield) remaining with Mt Tabor. A new parsonage was built which, like the earlier one was located in Laytonsville. In 1965 the Methodist Church circuit reorganized again and Mt. Tabor and St. Paul's Churches became stations. Etchison was the site for the first time of the church parsonage, built in 1965 at 24115 Laytonsville Road.⁴⁹

For much of the century, daily social life was separated by gender. Men gathered after supper on the porch of the store, sharing stories and news of the day. Women organized the Ladies Aid Society, with regular meetings and entertainment organized at the residences of members.⁵⁰

In the 1920s, farmers began specializing in dairying or chicken farming. In response, the Hawkins brothers added feed to their line of merchandise. To combat a growing rodent problem, they built a concrete block feed warehouse south of the store building, replacing an old frame structure. The new building was finished in stucco, a new material for the community, and was outfitted with modern restrooms, an improvement over the outhouses facilities that had previously been in use.⁵¹

In 1930, the Etchison School served grades one through six. Twenty-six students posed for a photograph with the one teacher assigned to the school. The school closed in 1937. The Works Progress Administration dismantled the building and used the material for an addition on the Damascus School. The land was sold to Fannie Etchison, daughter of Marcellus Etchison, who lived at the Scott-Etchison House, 7211 Hawkins Creamery Road.⁵²

Clarence Green continued the tradition of blacksmithing. His shop was located at 24220 Laytonsville in the vicinity of a blacksmith shop shown on the 1879 map. By 1930, Clarence Green's blacksmithing expanded to include automobile repair and gas station. A harbinger of a changing society, the automobile signified an increased mobility that, all with a changing economy and other forces, led residents to choose other locations to live.

⁴⁷ Hawkins sold to Millar and Mildred Oland who conveyed to Gland and Hazel Ellis in 1965. Deeds 2890:579; 3366: 622. Postal information from *Courier*, 7-21-1976. Thomas' wife Bessie Bell was a childhood friend of Ruth's.

⁴⁸J. Ernest Hawkins, Report given at Mt Tabor UM Church, 6-24-1973. The parsonage was described as a large white house on Goshen Road, at the northeast corner of Goshen and Laytonsville Roads

⁴⁹Ernest Hawkins Mt Tabor Church op cit. The parsonage was on the east side of Goshen Road, north of Laytonsville.

⁵⁰Ernest Hawkins, "Over the Counter," p7A. Ladies Aid Society notices in *The Frederick Post*, 5-12-1916, 2-26-1914.

⁵¹Ernest Hawkins, "Over the Counter" memoir. Joseph C. Hawkins sketch map of Etchison store property.

⁵²Etchison School photograph, *Maryland News*, 6-7-1929. E Guy Jewell, *Damascus History*, *Courier Courier*, 7-21-1976.

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Residents' sights turned outward to the larger region for consumer goods, social relations and work life. A sign of the changing times was the institution of family reunions for descendants of the nine children of Thomas and Susan Hawkins. The first reunion organized by J Ernest Hawkins in 1969 brought over 200 family members together. The reunions continue through the present, the most recent held in September 2009, bringing descendants from around the country back to their Etchison roots. The Etchison buildings remain to serve as testimony to this kinship community.⁵³

Architecture

The community includes vernacular structures and buildings exhibiting design influences from national architectural trends. One of the oldest buildings is a log structure incorporated into 24220 Laytonsville Road that likely dates from before 1876. The structure was expanded with a frame wing between 1912 and 1923. This structure represents the earlier settlement of the area before the Etchison community was established, and is also typical of how vernacular buildings were expanded with growing needs and changing building techniques.

The residence at 24230 Laytonsville Road is a Gothic Revival influenced frame structure believed to have been built by Marcellus Etchison about 1876-80. It was inhabited by the Hawkins family from 1891 to 1961.⁵⁴ The house is a larger scale and has a higher level of architectural design than seen elsewhere in the area for this period. The house exhibits Italianate and Gothic Revival architectural influence. Gothic Revival influence is seen in the central front gable, decorative finial, and lancet or pointed arch window. Italianate details include scrolled brackets and shaped cornice, which is scalloped from one bracket to the next. The house is a full five bays wide. Most other documented examples in the area are three bays wide and were more commonly built later in the century.

An evaluation of architecture in the Etchison Historic District reveals a combination of two philosophies toward building. One being the continuation of local building traditions, and the other an understanding of national design trends. Interestingly, the Etchison examples appear to be somewhat divided along family lines, evidenced by houses built by the Moores and the Hawkins. The Moore family houses tend to be derived from local traditions and harken back to styles that had been popular for generations. The houses at 24211 Laytonsville Road and 6920 Damascus Road built for Moore siblings 1912-16 were three-bay, center cross-gable houses derived from the Gothic Revival style that taken hold some 35 or so years earlier when the Etchison House was built. William Moore and R. Washington Bowman built sibling houses at 24211 and 24200 with bungalow forms. They date from the 1930s, fifteen years after bungalows had ceased being popular in more urban areas.

In contrast, Hawkins family buildings exhibit an awareness of national trends in architecture. Thomas Hawkins built a bungalow type house at 7010 Damascus Road in 1917-18, a time period when bungalows were being built along streetcar lines in urban neighborhoods all along the East Coast. The Nettie Hawkins Store (1915), 24230 Laytonsville Road, with its low sloped hip roof and square plan, was also a new commercial building form for the area. General stores in other rural Montgomery County communities in the teens were almost uniformly the same

⁵³J Ernest Hawkins, "The Hawkins Family Get Together," 1969. Steven Hawkins collection.

⁵⁴ Deeds EBP 16:45; JA 29:490; 2890:579.

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kind of two story front gable structures that had been constructed for decades. The feed warehouse built c1922-23 was also very current, with its innovative concrete block construction and stucco wall finish.

A new generation of residents is represented by the low, eaves front, brick-faced ranch houses built in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Most of these were built by Hawkins family members, representing the continuity of settlement in this kinship community. J. Ernest Hawkins retired from operating the Nettie Hawkins Store and built a retirement house for himself and wife Ruth at 24114 Laytonsville. Tom King, grandson of George W. Hawkins, built his house about 1960 just down the street at 24210 Laytonsville Road with his wife, Jane. Tom King was the son of Pearl Green King of 24220 Laytonsville Road. Mary Ruth and William Bogley built their brick-faced ranch house at 24118 Laytonsville Road in 1958, following the death of Thomas Owings, father of Mary Ruth. Mary Ruth grew up in the area. Her parents Thomas and Elizabeth Owings had a farm at 5701 Damascus Rd (Samuel Dorsey Farm, #23-6). Her grandparent father was Conrad Royer, whose farm has been preserved at 5900 Damascus Road (Resource 23/5). Mary Ruth's siblings settled nearby on Damascus Road.⁵⁵

Biographies

Marcellus Etchison (1850-1935) built a store on the two acre lot at the intersection of Laytonsville Road and Damascus Road that he bought in 1876. He married Fannie L. King in 1877. According to the Hopkins Atlas, a store and blacksmith shop were built by 1879. Etchison also built the residence northwest of the store building. It is likely he lived here with his wife and son, Charles M., who was born in 1879. Marcellus opened a post office at his store in 1884 and served as the postmaster for the nascent community. As was the custom of the time, the community was named for its postmaster. Etchison's prospects were bright in this era as he embarked on life as a young father and nascent businessman. Etchison bought a farm on Hawkins Creamery Road in 1881. Five years later, daughter Fannie was born. The farm, located at 7211 Hawkins Creamery Road (Scott-Etchison House, Resource #14-11), was immediately southwest of Etchison. Hipsley Mill Road is said to have connected through to Marcellus' farm, making a close connection between his farm and his Etchison store.⁵⁶ Sadly, Fannie died a young woman, at age 32, in 1888, leaving her husband with two young children. In later life Marcellus lived with relatives in the Clagettville area.⁵⁷ After his death in 1935, Marcellus was buried at Montgomery Chapel with his first wife Fannie. His daughter Fannie Etchison married a Chrobot and continued to live at the Hawkins Creamery Road house until her death in 1968. Both of Marcellus' children, Fannie and Charles, are buried at Montgomery Chapel.⁵⁸

Thomas and Susan Clagett Hawkins established a farm in 1860, southwest of the Etchison Historic District on what is now known as Hawkins Creamery Road. Thomas had grown up in the Kensington area. His grandfather

⁵⁵Steven Hawkins, email correspondence with Clare Lise Kelly, 10-6-2009. Frederick Post obituary Gillis Owings, 1995. Research forms for 23-5 and 23-6.

⁵⁶Janet Manuel, *Marriage Licenses*. Dona Cuttler, *Genealogical Companion to Rural Montgomery Cemeteries*, p226.

Hawkins family records confirm that the house was built before Randolph and Joseph acquired the property from Marcellus Etchison in 1891.

⁵⁷MHT forms Etchison Historic District. MHT form, Scott-Etchison House, #14-11, Catherine Crawford, 1984.

⁵⁸The Scott-Etchison House was built about c1870. Marcellus and his wife had two children born 1879 and 1886. In 1891, the year he sold the store property, Marcellus married Blanche Townsend, daughter of Charles Townsend of Etchison. His marriage was not to last, ending in divorce in 1894. *Montgomery County Sentinel*, 6-15-1888, 12-25-1891, 1-26-1894. By 1900, he was living with his brother-in-law in Clagettville. 1900 census. Chrobot children attended Etchison school, see 1897 photo.

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John Hawkins of Prince George's County had bought 400 acres in 1825.⁵⁹ Thomas and Susan Hawkins purchased the property from Zadock Talbott.⁶⁰ Their house was located on parcel P606, at the back of the present farmstead, 7420 Hawkins Creamery Road. The road to their farm from Laytonsville Road (Rt 108) was known as Hawkins Outlet, and, when extended to Woodfield Road (Route 124) in 1884, was platted as Duvall Road. The road was renamed Hawkins Creamery Road after their son Charles established a successful creamery on their farm. The Hawkins Creamery Farm was carved out of their property.⁶¹ Thomas and Susan had nine children, many of whom stayed in the Etchison area populating it with their offspring. Descendants of Thomas and Susan have held family reunions in Etchison since the 1960s.

Joseph C Hawkins (1864-1906) was the youngest son of Thomas and Susan Hawkins. He married Nettie E. Duvall (1868-1960) in 1885 and had two children: James Ernest "Ernest" and Thomas Franklin "Tom". He was remembered by son Ernest as a farmer, merchant, paperhanger, cobbler, and harness maker. Joseph acquired the Etchison store with his brother Randolph and then became sole proprietor, operating the store until his death in 1906.

James Ernest Hawkins (1891-1978) was born at 7420 Hawkins Creamery Road, homestead of Thomas and Susan Hawkins. He is the son of Joseph C and Nettie Hawkins. Ernest, as he was known, married Ruth Haines (1893-1967), about 1917. Ernest operated the Etchison Store with his mother and brother Thomas. Ernest grew up at the Etchison-Hawkins House, 24230 Laytonsville Road, the house adjacent to the store, and he continued to reside there after his marriage. His brother Thomas married 1918 and built adjacent house at 7010. Ernest retired in 1961, the year after his mother's death, sold store and built 24114 Laytonsville Road for retirement home for himself and Ruth. Ernest and Ruth Hawkins are buried at Laytonsville Church cemetery.

Charles Hawkins acquired the Hawkins Creamery farm in 1894 and built the bank barn in 1898, and the distinctive Queen Anne house about 1905.⁶² Charles Hawkins established a creamery at the farm, which became a successful operation. The site of the creamery structure is believed to have been northwest of house, at the bend in the driveway.

James Benjamin Hawkins bought the Woodfield Store with an acre of land in 1895, for the sum of \$1,500. In 1910, James added two wings to the sides of the store. One was the south commercial addition in the Italianate style, and the other was the north attached residence, with its Vernacular Gothic center cross gable roof.⁶³

William Hawkins was a member of Mt. Tabor Church, where he was an organist. In 1909, William Hawkins married Nellie May Linthicum. They had at least one child, Mary Edith, born 1914.⁶⁴

⁵⁹This land included the early 20th century African American community of Hawkins Lane, now a historic district (#35-54).

⁶⁰1860 deed from Talbott to Hawkins, papers of Steven Hawkins.

⁶¹Hopkins Atlas, 1879. "Hawkins Descendants Reunion at Mt. Tabor Methodist Church," *Frederick Post*, 10-25-1977. Deed EBP 34:137. After the road was platted, it was known as Duvall Road, providing access to extensive Duvall land along Great Seneca Creek. Later the name was changed to Hawkins Creamery. See MHT form 11/23 Duvall Farm.

⁶²James Ernest Hawkins memoir. The house is an elaborate design for this part of the county. Charles was a builder according to family tradition. The name Fish said to be inscribed on a rafter was thought by former owner Earl Marshall to have represented the builder. Interview with Earl Marshall, by Michael Dwyer, 1974.

⁶³Janie Payne, "Woodfield Country Store," MHT form, #14-16, 1981.

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Pearl Winstead Hawkins (1896-1930), youngest child of George W and Ida L Hawkins, grew up at 6630 Damascus Road. Pearl married Clarence Green and acquired the old log house at 24220 Laytonsville Road. They had a son Thomas and put a frame addition on the house. Clarence Green had a blacksmith business and also serviced automobiles. Clarence died in 1933. Pearl remarried in 1935, to Filmore Clark King (1890-1971), the son of Rufus F King of Purdum. Filmore adopted Pearl's son who changed his name to Tom King. Tom married Jane and built the house at 24210, next door to his mother's house, 24220.⁶⁵

⁶⁴Laytonsville Circuit Record Book, c1917, at Laytonsville Historical Center, Laytonsville Elementary School.

⁶⁵William N Hurley Jr, The King Families, pp323-4.

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Mount Tabor United Methodist Cemetery⁶⁶
24015 Laytonsville Road
Etchison, Maryland

Allnutt, Benjamin F., b. 1889, d. 1983
Allnutt, Bessie May, b. Feb 27, 1906, d. Feb 28, 1925, w/o Raymond
Allnutt, Donald F., b. Nov 29, 1919, d. Oct 3, 1994
Allnutt, Grace, b. 1893, d. 1957
Allnutt, Ida May, b. 1891, d. 1943
Allnutt, Linda E., b. Dec 1, 1921, d. no date, s/w Donald
Allnutt, Walter Thomas, b. 1888, d. 1979, s/w Ida May
Ayres, Elva Hawkins, b. May 21, 1919, d. Apr 10, 1995
Blizzard, Mildred K. Hipsley, b. 1903, d. 1926, w/o Charles
Bowman, Martha A., b. Jul 29, 1865, d. Dec 4, 1935, s/w Maurice
Bowman, Mary Virginia, b. Mar 10, 1889, d. Sep 23, 1982
Bowman, Maurice E., b. Mar 18, 1867, d. Feb 25, 1927
Bowman, R. Washington, b. Nov 5, 1887, d. Oct 12, 1943
Brown, John D.B., b. Apr 13, 1918, d. Dec 12, 1940, age 22yr 7mn 29da, s/o Maude
Burns, Mamie M., b. 1899, d. 2000, s/w Wilbur
Burns, Wilbur R., b. 1896, d. 1973
Craver, Alina V., d. Oct 24, 1925, age 4mn and 25da
Craver, Allen B., b. Feb 16, 1888, d. Feb 15, 1956
Craver, Pearle B., b. Nov 8, 1899, d. Mar 11, 1989, s/w Allen
Curtis, Alice, b. Nov 17, 1919, d. no date, s/w Frank
Curtis, Frank S., b. Jun 20, 1912, d. Oct 24, 1974
Davis, Dora D., b. Jan 1, 1881, d. Apr 19, 1971, s/w George
Davis, Florence E., b. Apr 10, 1926, d. Sep 18, 1938, d/o George and Dora
Davis, George B., b. Jan 4, 1880, d. Apr 23, 1957
Davis, Wayne H., b. Aug 10, 1928, d. Nov 20, 1964
Evely, Ida M., b. 1875, d. 1952
Evely, James E., b. 1870, d. 1955
Evely, Margaret, d. Nov 9, 1898, age 25 years, w/o James
Gardner, G. Edward Sr., b. Oct 25, 1937, d. no date
Gardner, Nancy Ann, b. Apr 21, 1936, d. Dec 10, 1995, s/w G. Edward
Goad, Robert C., b. Jun 25, 1938, d. Jul 20, 1967
Gray, Elizabeth, d. Aug 23, 1895, age 76yr 3mn 6da, w/o William
Green, Clarence, b. Mar 12, 1894, d. Mar 11, 1939
Gregg, Eleanor L., b. Feb 8, 1925, d. Jun 29, 1959
Gue, Doris H., b. Jul 27, 1918, d. May 1, 2002

⁶⁶ Lat: 39° 15' 04"N, Lon: 77° 08' 37"W. Total records = 137. Source: www.interment.net Contributed by Anne Braun, Jan 26, 2004, updated Feb 20, 2004
[annie1961@comcast.net]

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Gue, G. Edna, b. Dec 18, 1885, d. Dec 5, 1980
Gue, G. Irving, b. Jan 20, 1917, d. Apr 11, 2002, s/w Doris
Gue, James L., b. Jul 14, 1922, d. no date
Gue, Joshua Paul, b. Oct 9, 1919, d. Sep 12, 1994
Gue, Rosalie Bosely, b. Jun 29, 1929, d. no date, s/w Joshua Paul
Gue, William R., b. Jan 3, 1882, d. Jul 26, 1960
Gue, William Rodney, b. Mar 25, 1911, d. Dec 6, 1921, s/o William and G. Edna
Hawkins, Annie G., d. Jul 20, 1884, age 1yr 1mn and 8da
Hawkins, Bessie B., b. 1897, d. 1953
Hawkins, Carl Alton, b. Dec 4, 1916, d. Feb 21, 2003
Hawkins, Charles W., b. 1886, d. 1957, Husband
Hawkins, Chester B., b. Jul 7, 1892, d. Feb 6, 1963
Hawkins, Cylde E., b. May 6, 1916, d. Dec 25, 1982, WWII Veteran
Hawkins, Daisy P., b. 1902, d. 1990
Hawkins, Dora M., b. Dec 13, 1891, d. Jan 24, 1977
Hawkins, Elizabeth M. Hipsley, b. 1879, d. 1963
Hawkins, Estelle, d. May 1, 1923, age 4 hours, d/o Thomas and Bessie
Hawkins, George H., b. Sep 16, 1851, d. Sep 12, 1929, age 77yr 11mn 26da
Hawkins, Ida L., b. Jun 20, 1865, d. Apr 11, 1913, age 47yr 9mn 21da
Hawkins, James Ernest, b. Apr 11, 1945, d. Sep 24, 1946, s/o Joseph and Margaret
Hawkins, James Ernest, b. Apr 14, 1945, d. Sep 14, 1946, s/o Joseph and Margaret
Hawkins, Joseph C., b. 1917, d. 1999
Hawkins, Laura Jean, b. Jan 9, 1920, d. Jan 1, 1999, s/w Carl Alton
Hawkins, Margaret G., b. 1914, d. 1992, s/w Joseph
Hawkins, Nellie M. King, b. May 8, 1886, d. Sep 11, 1918, w/o William
Hawkins, Thomas F., b. 1889, d. 1958, s/w Bessie
Hawkins, William W., b. 1886, d. 1962, s/w Daisy
Henley, Nellie E., d. Nov 9, 1898, age 20yr 10mn 21da, w/o Edgar
Hilton, Charles F., b. Dec 12, 1923, d. no date, s/w Nellie
Hilton, Davey Ray, b. 1958, d. 1976
Hilton, Esther M., b. Oct 18, 1928, d. no date, s/w James
Hilton, James O., b. Apr 28, 1921, d. Dec 4, 1989
Hilton, Nellie A., b. Aug 26, 1929, d. Nov 30, 1965
Hipsley, Evan A., b. 1870, d. 1910, Husband
Howes, Elaine W., b. May 11, 1924, d. May 27, 1980, s/w G. Kenneth
Howes, Frances H., b. 1908, d. 1981
Howes, G. Kenneth, b. Jul 5, 1916, d. no date
Howes, Lena M., b. Dec 14, 1880, d. Jun 22, 1969
Howes, Thomas E., b. Jan 8, 1879, d. Jun 7, 1953, s/w Lena
Howes, Thomas Edgar, b. Feb 17, 1906, d. Sep 29, 1914, age 8yr 7mn 5da, s/o Thomas Elwood and Lena
Howes, Vivian E., b. 1915, d. no date, s/w Frances
Hurlebaus, Emma K., b. 1903, d. 1991, s/w William
Hurlebaus, William G., b. 1897, d. 1983
Hutchison, Lynn Michele, b. Jun 11, 1962, d. Jan 29, 1993

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Jackson, Andrew, b. Feb 15, 1846, d. Apr 30, 1904, age 58yr and 2mn
Jackson, Annie, b. Mar 29, 1906, d. Sep 13, 1913, age 7yr 5mn 16da, d/o William and Maggie
Jackson, Florence W., b. 1902, d. 1976
Jackson, Lemuel A., b. Sep 11, 1849, d. May 2, 1929
Jackson, Lena, b. 1907, d. 1985, s/w Florence
Jackson, Maggie E., b. May 24, 1874, d. Aug 12, 1960, s/w William
Jackson, Mary E., b. Jun 4, 1846, d. Jun 19, 1902
Jackson, William H., b. Feb 14, 1872, d. Nov 25, 1936
Jett, Joel W. Howard, b. and d. 1994
Law, Florence A, b. Mar 6, 1896, d. Jan 5, 1984, s/w Royal
Law, Royal E., b. May 26, 1896, d. mar 10, 1970
Layman, Alverda P., d. Aug 16, 1906, age 37yr 7mn 16da
Layman, Bessie V., d. Oct 11, 1906, age 18yr 5mn 18da, d/o John and Alverda, s/w John and Alverda
Layman, James E., b. Aug 14, 1936, d. Sep 17, 1936
Layman, John T., d. Jan 1, 1912, age 46yr 9mn 21da
Layman, Wilbur C., b. Oct 2, 1900, d. Dec 21, 1976
Marshall, Dorothy J., b. 1916, d. 1995
Mathias, Thomas, b. Aug 8, 1828, d. Apr 16, 1907, age 88yr 8mn 8da
Mathis, Ralph Clifford, b. Feb 3, 1930, d. Sep 7, 1970
Mathis, Wayne, b. 1873, d. 1949
Moles, Matilda, b. 1867, d. 1946, Mother
Moore, Clifton L., b. Jan 19, 1885, d. May 31, 1972
Moore, Hattie A., b. 1897, d. 1974, s/w Russell
Moore, Luther J., b. Jan 28, 1853, d. Jan 9, 1927
Moore, Lydia E., b. Nov 7, 1860, d. Aug 5, 1940, s/w Luther
Moore, Russell G., b. 1896, d. 1961
Nicholson, Claude Mark, b. May 2, 1961, d. Sep 15, 1992
Nicholson, Wilma, b. 1936, d. 1987, Mother
Oland, Douglas Carlton, b. Dec 4, 1918, d. Jan 7, 1943, WWII Veteran
Parsley, Catherine A., b. 1848, d. 1936, Mother
Parsley, Sadie M., b. Sep 30, 1875, d. May 12, 1964, s/w Walter
Parsley, Walter E., b. May 15, 1876, d. May 10, 1938
Parsley, William W., b. Apr 12, 1837, d. Jan 26, 1925
Payne, Jack S., b. Jun 6, 1918, d. May 29, 1995, s/w Ruth
Payne, Ruth, b. Oct 9, 1919, d. no date
Price, Caroline, no date
Price, Frankin, b. Dec 3, 1831, d. Oct 1, 1910
Price, Laura, b. May 4, 1834, d. Feb 23, 1923, s/w Franklin
Price, Percy, no date
Ray, A. Frank, b. 1883, d. 1968
Ray, Dora L., b. 1881, d. 1965, s/w A. Frank
Sirk, Dorothy, b. 1929, d. 1987
Sirk, Joseph F., b. 1922, d. 1996
Smith, Ollie M. Parsley, d. Mar 18, 1908, age 26 years, d/o Catherine and William
Tetlow, Jay Dwight Sr., b. Aug 29, 1935, d. Nov 19, 1995

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Thacker, James W., b. Sep 8, 1876, d. Nov 30, 1952

Wachter, Edith E., b. 1882, d. 1960, s/w Ira

Wachter, Ira M., b. 1877, d. 1961

Walker, James Elwood, b. Aug 30, 1915, d. Jul 27, 1995

Watkins, Mildred E., b. Jan 24, 1909, d. Feb 22, 1984, s/w Russell

Watkins, Russell, b. Jan 3, 1908, d. Sep 18, 2002

Weber, C. Norman, b. Sep 7, 1899, d. Apr 6, 1940

Weber, Gertrude W., b. Dec 3, 1894, d. Jun 6, 1947

Weidner, Dorothy, b. 1922, d. 2002

Weidner, Ray, b. 1932, d. no date, s/w Dorothy

Whetzel, Charles R., b. May 5, 1939, d. Dec 8, 1996

Wilkes, Jane, b. Oct 16, 1943, d. no date, s/w John

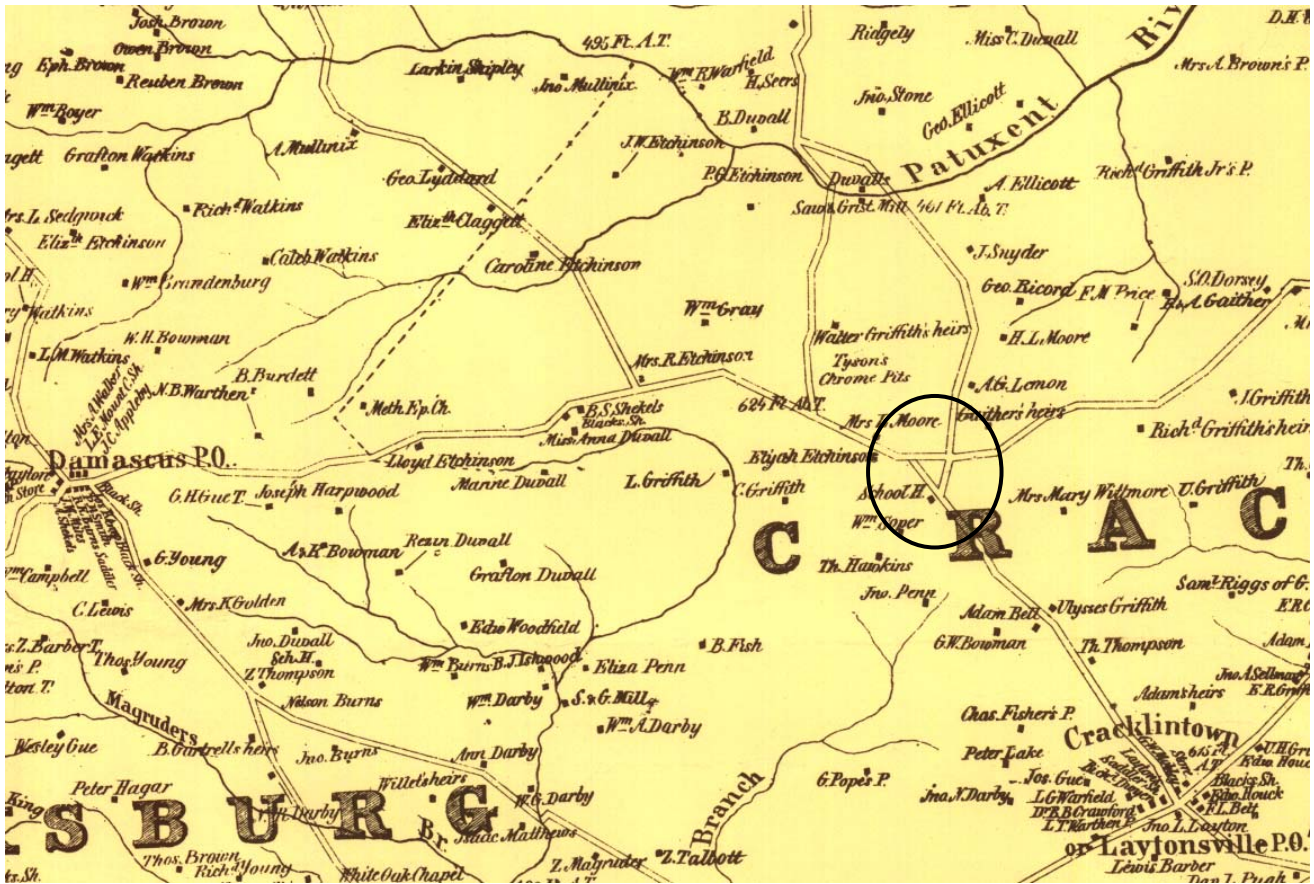
Wilkes, John, b. Feb 9, 1921, d. Jan 18, 2002

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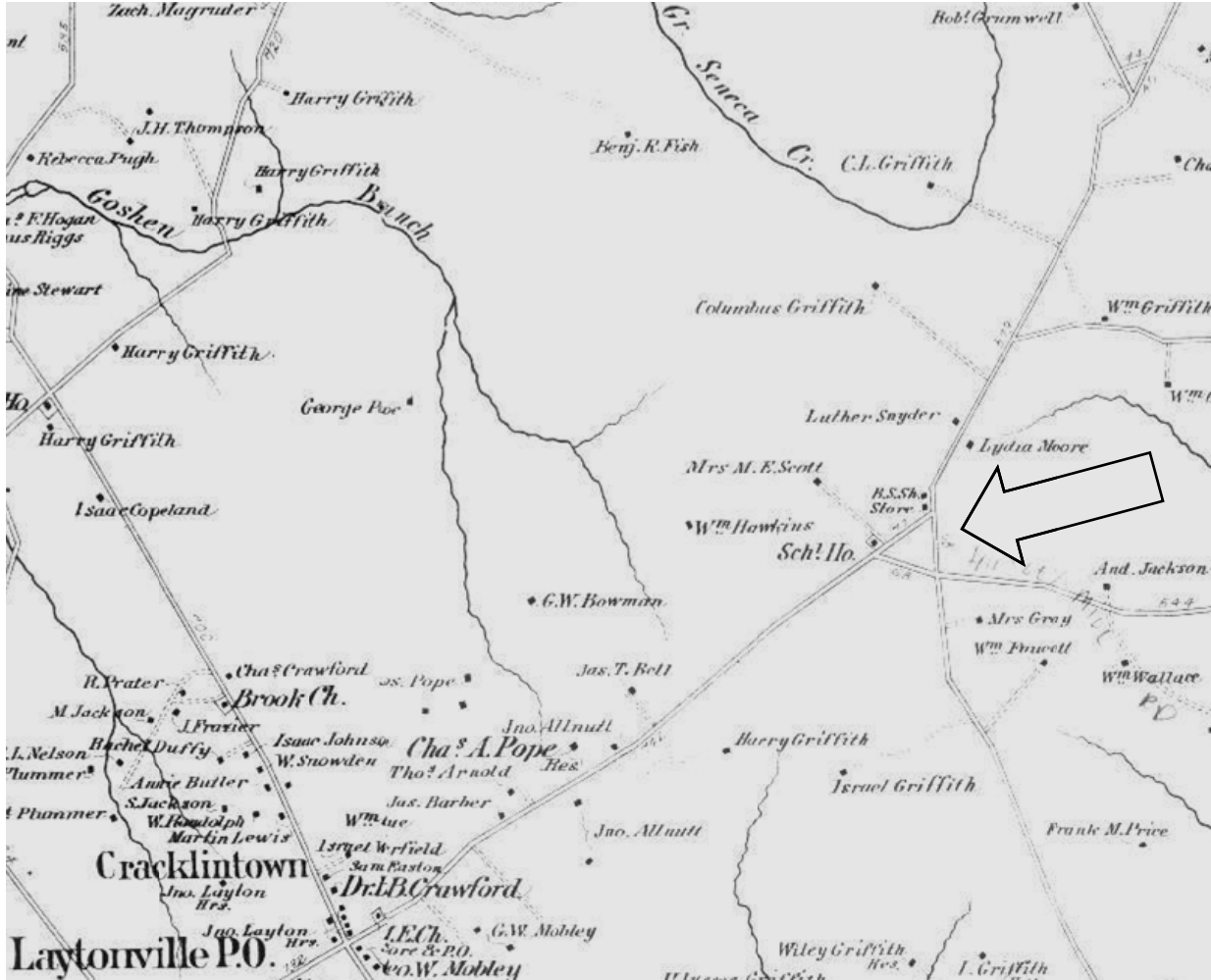
1865 Martenet and Bond map of Etchison area showing an established road system: Laytonsville Road, Damascus Road, Hipsley Mill Road

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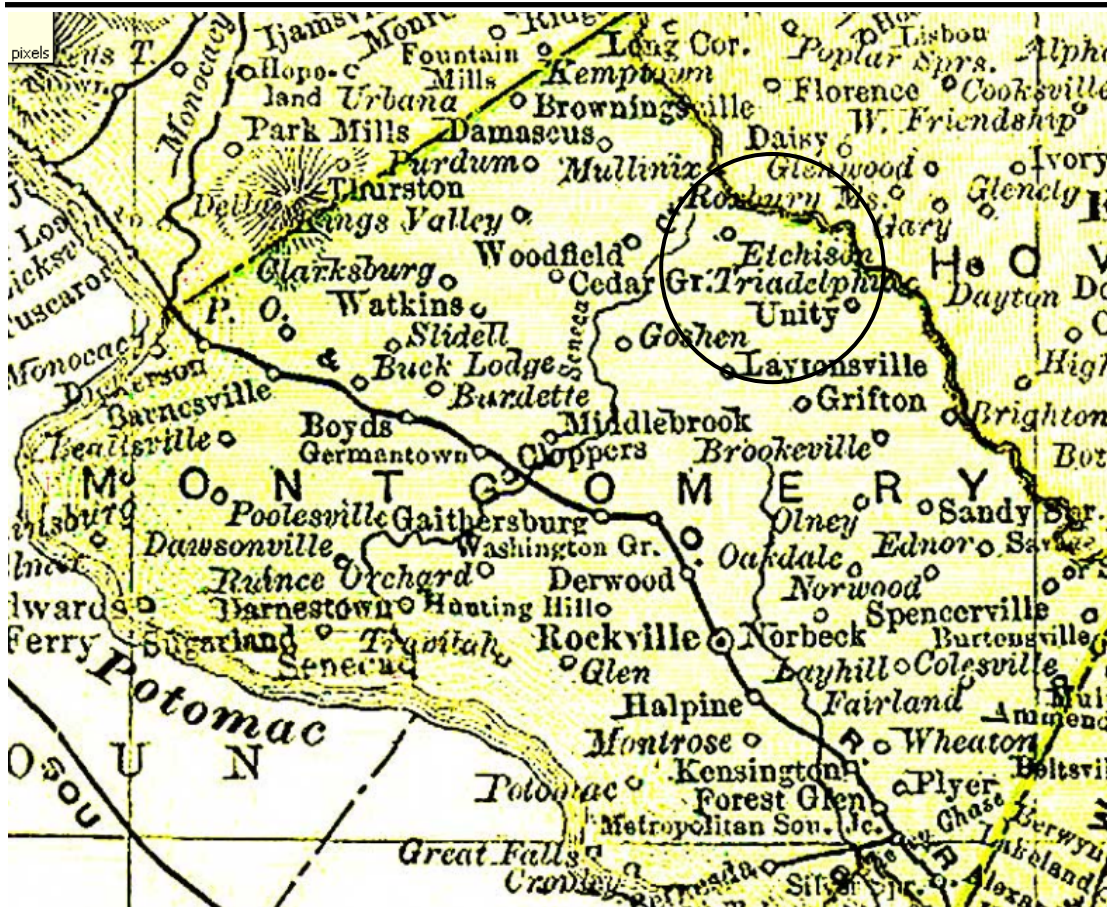
1879 Hopkins Atlas, Cracklin District

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1895 Rand McNally Atlas

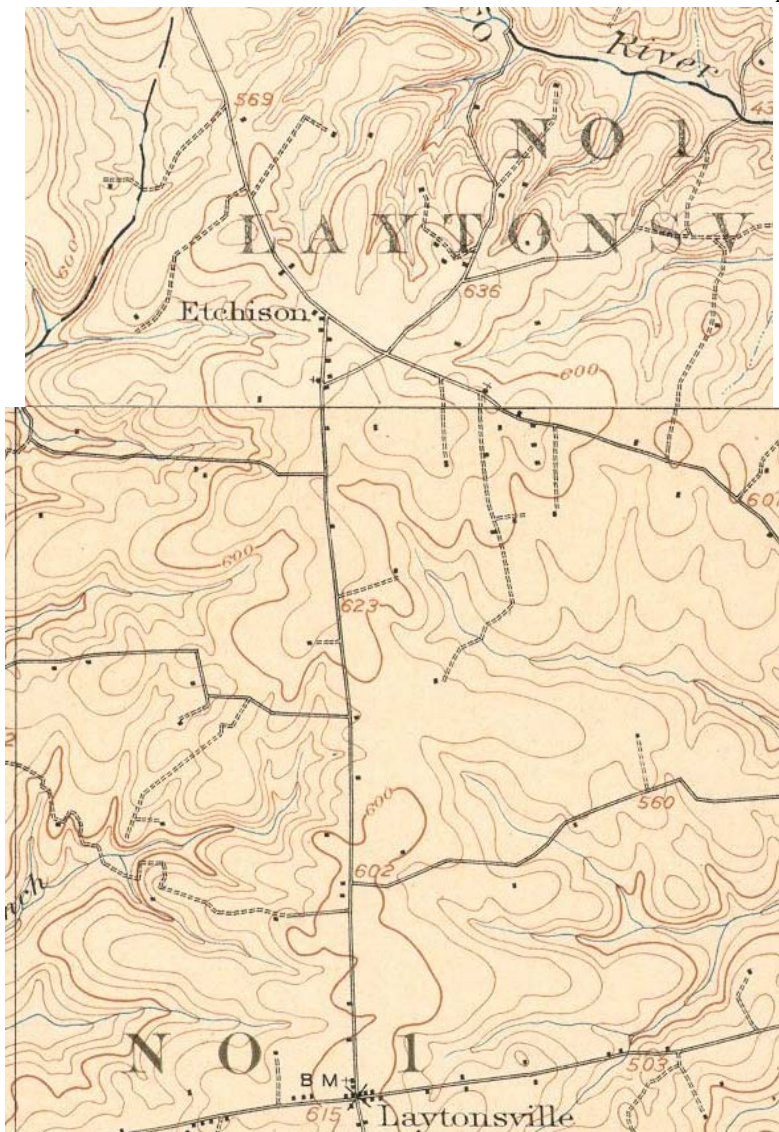
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Mt Airy Quad



USGS map, 1909

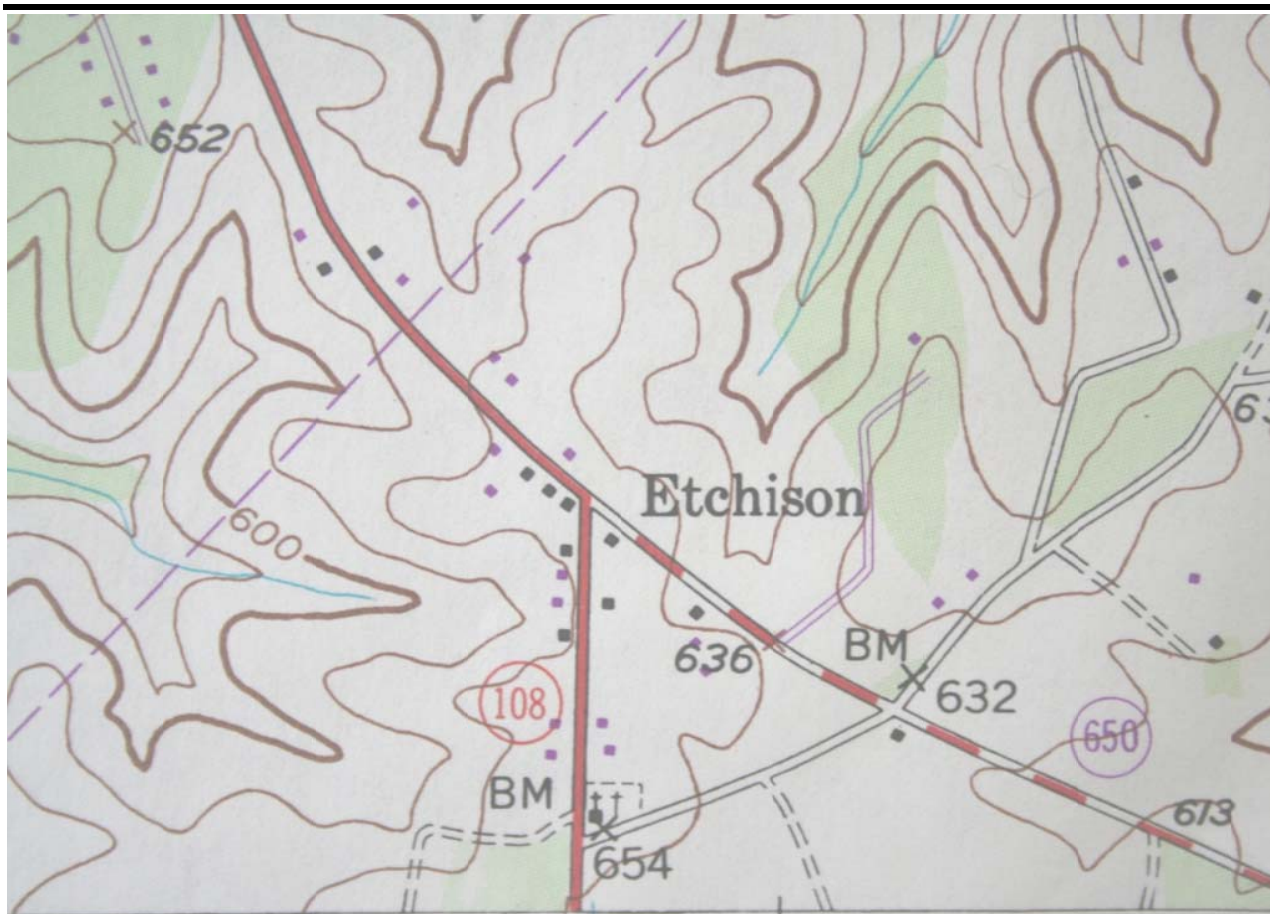
Rockville Quad

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USGS map 1941, revised in 1977

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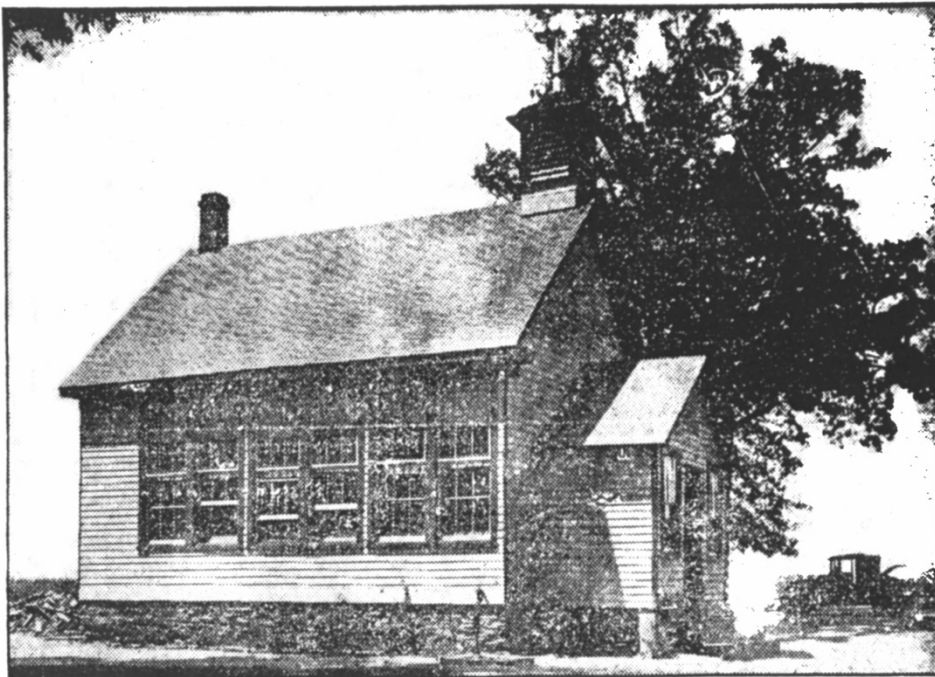
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Original Etchison Store, built c1876-78 with later additions, demolished 1915.
The foundation was re-used for the current Etchison Store, 24230 Laytonsville Road, built 1915.
The side gable of the Etchison-Hawkins House is seen at far right. Source: Steven Hawkins



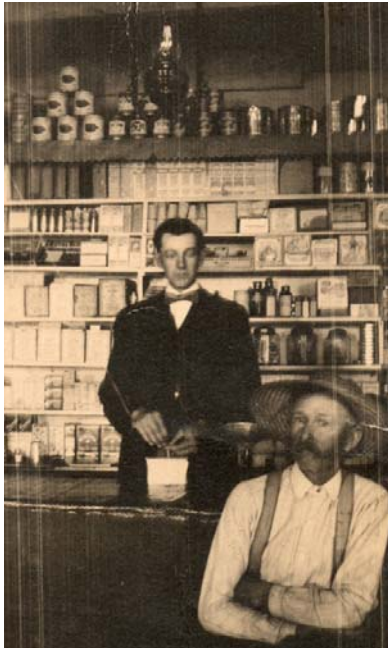
Etchison School (1890), site of 24100 Laytonsville Road

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J. Ernest Hawkins, storekeeper, family photo taken c1910-1915. It is unknown whether the photograph taken at Hawkins Store, Etchison, or Higgins Store, Unity. Ernest worked at each of these stores during this period. If taken at Hawkins Store, it would have been the original 1870s store constructed by Marcellus Etchison.

Source: Steven Hawkins



N E Hawkins & Co were car dealers for a short time, selling the Krit automobile from 1912 to 1915. This photograph of Ernest Hawkins was taken on his honeymoon in October 1915.

Source: Damascus History CD, Damascus Methodist Church. Identification from Steven Hawkins.

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Etchison-Hawkins House, 1917. Ruth Hawkins, seated.
Family photo, Steven Hawkins collection



Nettie E Duvall Hawkins (b1868), age 17
Family photo, Steven Hawkins collection

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Nettie Hawkins Store, 1917 view

Thomas Hawkins, standing at base of porch. Source: Steven Hawkins

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Mt Tabor Church, first building, constructed 1881
Now part of Sunday School building, 24101 Laytonsville Road
Source: Steven Hawkins

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Mt Tabor 1914 church right, with original 1881 church at left.
Source: Steven Hawkins

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Etchison, 1935. Store in center, Etchison-Hawkins House at right
Damascus Road foreground, Laytonsville Road at center left. Marcellus Etchison Farm right background.
Source: Steven Hawkins



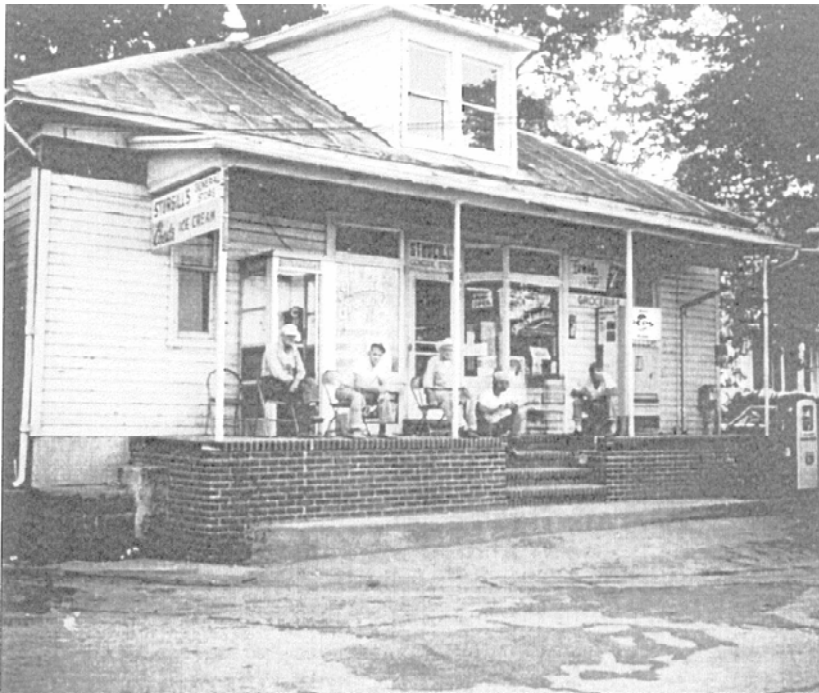
James Ernest and Thomas Franklin Hawkins, c1942
At Etchison-Hawkins House, 24230 Laytonsville Road

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Nettie Hawkins Store (Etchison Store), View c1960, 24230 Laytonsville Road



1952 view of Etchison Store property. Rear of store at left, water pump center background. Feed store at right. Steve Hawkins collection

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J Ernest and Ruth Hawkins House, 1961. 24114 Laytonsville Rd, Builder: John Haines
Photograph taken soon after construction. Source: Steven Hawkins



Ruth Hawkins with son, Joseph Hawkins, and grandson, Andrew, at 24114 Laytonsville Road.
This 1962 view looking southwest shows the Howard House (24110) under construction. The Marcellus
Etchison barn (14/11, 7211 Hawkins Creamery Road) is visible in the background. Source: Steven Hawkins

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _____

Acreage of historical setting _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Clare Lise Kelly and Rachel Kennedy		
organization	Historic Preservation Montgomery Co. Planning Dept	date	November 2009
street & number	M-NCPPC, 8787 Georgia Avenue	telephone	301-563-3400
city or town	Silver Spring	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Number 8 Page 2

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Julia Hawkins Moxley, memoir, 20th Annual Hawkins Family Reunion, 1989.

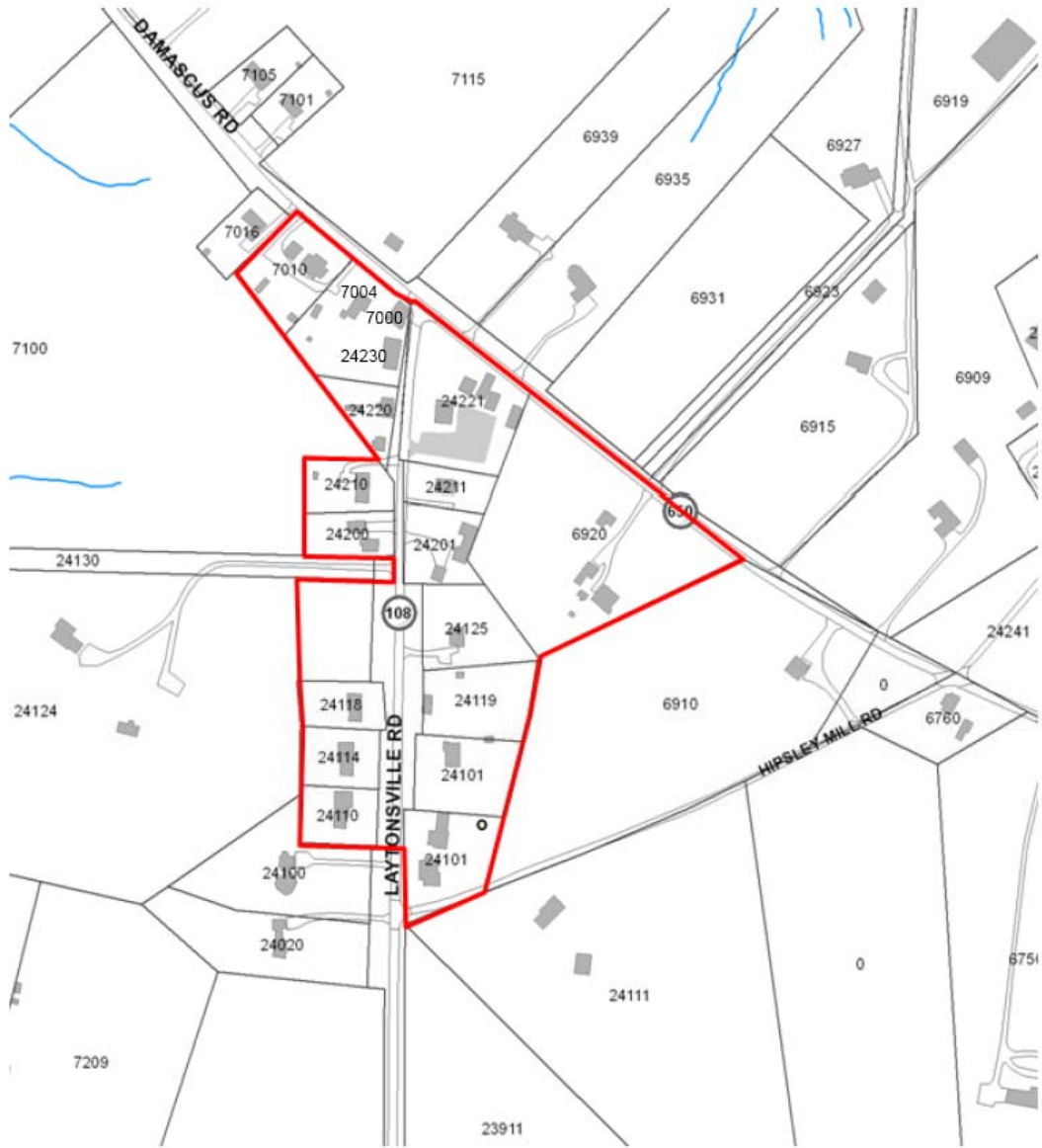
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ETCHISON HISTORIC DISTRICT

12-2009



Etchison-Hawkins House, c1876-80,
24230A Laytonsville



Hipsley-Hawkins Hse, mid 1800s log/
c1912-23 frame, 24220 Laytonsville



E Dorsey Hawkins House c1880-82,
24119 Laytonsville



Mt Tabor Church, 1881,
24101A Laytonsville



Mt Tabor Cemetery, Burials from 1884
24101A Laytonsville

Second Period Buildings 1901-1941 Latent Victorian and Early Modern



Mt Tabor Church, 1914, 24101B Laytonsville



Walter & Ida Allnutt Hse, c1912-17, 6920 Damascus



William & Pearl Moore, c1916, 24221 Laytonsville



Nettie Hawkins Store, c1915, 24230B Laytonsville



Thomas F. Hawkins Hse, c1917-18, 7010 Damascus



Hawkins Feed Store, c1922-23/c1947-48, 24230C Laytonsville



Washington & Virginia Bowman Hse, c1937, 24211 Laytonsville



Gertrude Bowman & Norman Weber Hse, c1937, 24200 Laytonsville

Third Period Buildings 1942-1965 Mid Century Modern



Bogley House, 1958, 24118 Laytonsville



Tom and Jane King Hse, c1960, 24210 Laytonsville



Ernest Hawkins House, 1961, 24114 Laytonsville



Claudia & Luther Howard Hse, 1963, 24110 Laytonsville



Mt Tabor Church parsonage, 1965, 24115 Laytonsville

Non-Contributing



James & Willie B Gue House, 1944, 24201 Laytonsville



Marshall House, 1994, 24125 Laytonsville

OUT OF DISTRICT



Franklin & Grace Allnut House, c1920, 6760 Hipsley Mill Rd



Katz House, 1985, 24100 Laytonsville



G Edna Gue House, 1960, 7016 Damascus



Gaines House, 1961, 7105 Damascus
Goad House, 1963, 7101 Damascus