

public hearing draft

Upper Patuxent Area Historic Resources



An Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County



September 2010
Montgomery County Planning Department
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Public Hearing Draft
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Abstract

This document contains the text and supporting graphics for the *Public Hearing Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Upper Patuxent Area Resources*. If adopted and approved, it amends the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, Maryland* (1979), as amended; the *Damascus Master Plan* (2006); the *General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties* (1964), as amended; and the *Preservation of Agriculture and Rural Open Space Functional Master Plan* (1980), as amended.

The Amendment presents the Historic Preservation Commission's recommendations for 38 historic resources (two historic districts and 36 individual resources) located primarily in Planning Area 15 (Upper Patuxent). The Historic Preservation Commission recommends:

- 15 resources (one historic district and 14 individual sites) be designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. The Commission recommends that the Planning Board place two of these sites, which are not currently identified in the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*, on the Atlas.
- 22 resources (one historic district and 21 individual sites) not be designated on the Master Plan and that the Planning Board remove 21 of these resources from the Atlas
- one resource be retained on the Atlas.

Source of Copies

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THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is a bi-county agency created by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1927. The Commission's geographic authority extends to the great majority of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties; the Maryland-Washington Regional District (M-NCPPC planning jurisdiction) comprises 1,001 square miles, while the Metropolitan District (parks) comprises 919 square miles, in the two counties.

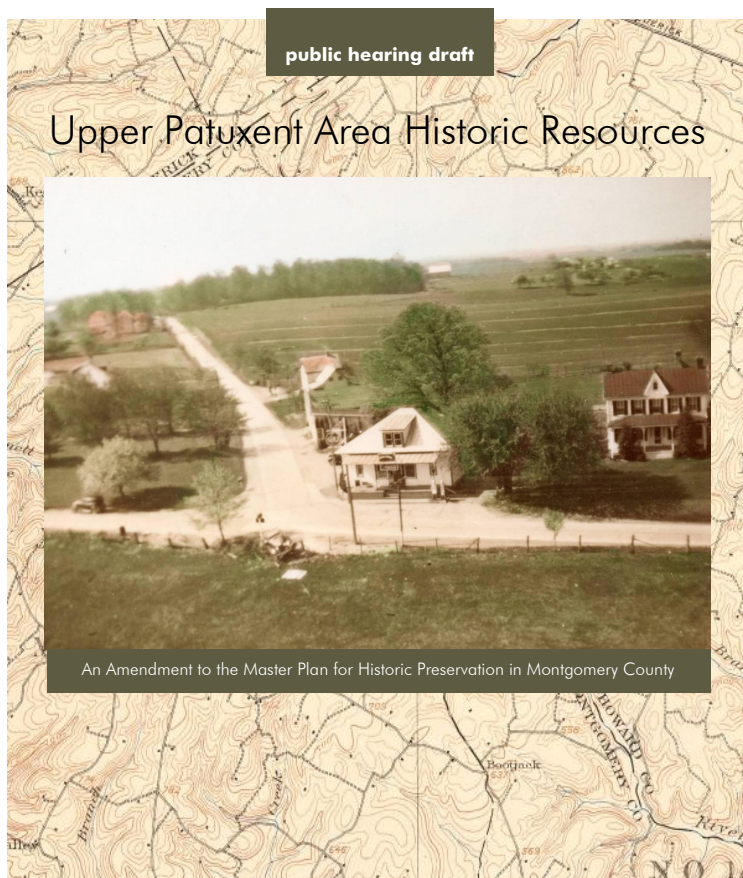
The Commission is charged with preparing, adopting, and amending or extending The General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland Washington Regional District in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties.

The Commission operates in each county through Planning Boards appointed by the county government. The Boards are responsible for all local plans, zoning amendments, subdivision regulations, and administration of parks. The Montgomery County Planning Board is also responsible for updates to the *Locational Atlas & Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County Maryland*.

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Public Hearing Draft
Upper Patuxent Area Historic Resources

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Montgomery County Planning Department
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Cover photograph: Etchison Historic District, c1935 (*Steven Hawkins*)

The Master Plan for Historic Preservation

The *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* is a functional master plan with countywide application. The plan and the *Historic Preservation Ordinance*, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code, are designed to protect and preserve Montgomery County's historic and architectural heritage. When a historic resource is placed on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, the adoption action officially designates the property as an historic site or historic district, and subjects it to the further procedural requirements of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Designation of historic sites and districts serves to highlight the values that are important in maintaining the individual character of the County and its communities. It is the intent of the County's preservation program to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting and enhancing the County's historic and architectural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations of Montgomery County residents. The accompanying challenge is to weave protection of this heritage into the County's planning program so as to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights.

The following criteria, as stated in Section 24A-3 of the *Historic Preservation Ordinance*, shall apply when historic resources are evaluated for designation in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*:

1. Historical and cultural significance

The historic resource:

- a. has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation;
- b. is the site of a significant historic event;
- c. is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society; or
- d. exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the County and its communities; or

2. Architectural and design significance

The historic resource:

- a. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
 - b. represents the work of a master;
 - c. possesses high artistic values;
 - d. represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- or
- e. represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or County due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.

Implementing the Master Plan for Historic Preservation

Once designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, historic resources are subject to the protection of the Montgomery County Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the County Code. Any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and a Historic Area Work Permit issued under the provisions of the County's Preservation Ordinance, Section 24A-6. In accordance with the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and unless otherwise specified in the amendment, the environmental setting for each site, as defined in Section 24A-2 of the Ordinance, is the entire parcel on which the resource is located as of the date it is designated on the Master Plan.

Designation of the entire parcel provides the County adequate review authority to preserve historic sites in the event of development. It also ensures that, from the beginning of the development process, important features of these sites are recognized and incorporated in the future development of designated properties. In the case of large acreage parcels, the amendment may provide general guidance for the refinement of the setting by indicating when the setting is subject to reduction in the event of development; by describing an appropriate area to preserve the integrity of the resource; and by identifying buildings and features associated with the site which should be protected as part of the setting. It is anticipated that for a majority of the sites designated, the appropriate point at which to refine the environmental setting will be when the property is subdivided.

Public improvements can profoundly affect the integrity of an historic area. Section 24A-6 of the Ordinance states that a Historic Area Work Permit for work on public or private property must be issued prior to altering an historic resource or its environmental setting. The design of public facilities in the vicinity of historic resources should be sensitive to and maintain the character of the area. Specific design considerations should be reflected as part of the Mandatory Referral review processes.

In many cases, the parcels of land on which historic resources sit are also affected by other planned facilities in a master plan; this is particularly true with respect to transportation right-of-way. In general, when establishing an environmental setting boundary for a historic resource, the need for the ultimate transportation facility is also acknowledged, and the environmental setting includes the entire parcel minus the approved and adopted master planned right-of-way. In certain specific cases, however, the master planned right-of-way directly affects an important contributing element to the historic resource. In such cases, the amendment addresses the specific conflicts existing at the site, and suggests alternatives and recommendations to assist in balancing preservation with the implementation of other equally important community needs.

In addition to protecting designated resources from unsympathetic alteration and insensitive redevelopment, the County's Preservation Ordinance also empowers the County's Department of Permitting Services and the Historic Preservation Commission to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

The Montgomery County Council passed legislation in September 1984 to provide for a tax credit against County real property taxes to encourage the restoration and preservation of privately owned structures located in the County. The credit applies to all properties designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* (Chapter 52, Art. VI). Furthermore, the Historic Preservation Commission maintains current information on the status of preservation incentives including tax credits, tax benefits possible through the granting of easements on historic properties, outright grants, and a low interest loan program.

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Context

Purpose and Scope

This amendment presents the results of an evaluation of 38 up-County resources (two historic districts and 36 individual sites). The amendment includes a history of the Upper Patuxent area, where most of the resources are located, and for each resource, the following recommendations:

- whether it should be designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, Maryland*
- whether it should be added to, removed from, or retained on the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County Maryland*.¹

For any resource recommended for designation, recommendations may include:

- applicable designation criteria² and a summary of the resource's historical or architectural significance³
- appropriate environmental settings and included appurtenances, with guidance for review in case of subdivision or development
- historic district boundaries and included parcels
- categorization of parcels, buildings, structures, and features as contributing or non-contributing to the significance of the resource.

This Public Hearing Draft contains the Historic Preservation Commission's recommendations. Resources are designated when the County Council approves the amendment and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission subsequently adopts it. Resources are added to and removed from the Locational Atlas by action of the Planning Board, which has jurisdiction over Atlas updates.

Resource Locations

The resources in this amendment mainly are located in Planning Area 15 and also in Planning Areas 10 (Bennett), 12 (Dickerson), and 14 (Goshen).

Planning Area 15 (Upper Patuxent) stretches from Parr's Spring and the Frederick/Montgomery County boundary on the north; to the village of Etchison and Hipsley Mill Road on the south; the Patuxent River on the east; and Kemptown Road, Ridge Road, part of the boundary of the Damascus Planning Area, Damascus Road, and Laytonsville Road on the west.

Ridge Road south of Clagetsville and Kemptown Road form a boundary between Planning Area 15 and Planning Area 10. Resources on the west side that are in Planning Area 10 were included in the Amendment since they are historically and visually related to Upper Patuxent area resources.

The Etchison Historic District (15/29) is located at the junction of Planning Areas 14 and 15, and resources in each area were evaluated for their historical and architectural relationship.

¹ The *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County Maryland* (1976), as subsequently amended, is the County's inventory of sites and districts that may, upon evaluation, be found to merit designation on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*.

² The Public Hearing Draft evaluates resources based on the criteria specified in Section 24A-3(b) of the *Historic Preservation Ordinance* (Montgomery County Code, Section 24A. Historic Resources Preservation). The Planning Board Draft also considers planning and public interest, because page 22 of the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* states that "after receiving the recommendation of the [Historic Preservation] Commission, the Montgomery County Planning Board ...hold(s) a Public Hearing to make its determination, using the same criteria, considering the purposes of the ordinance, and balancing the importance of the historic property with other public interests."

³ For each resource, M-NCPPC Historic Preservation staff prepared a detailed research form, available online at www.montgomeryplanning.org/historic/UpperPatuxent or at the Historic Preservation Office in the Montgomery County Planning Department.

Two individual resources (10/18 and 12/10) were included at the owners' requests.

One resource (15/2) was moved out of the County to 13516 Golf Club Court in Frederick County and another (15/30) was moved across the County and now adjoins the Quarry Master's House, Locational Atlas resource 17/54 at 16710 River Road.

Historic Resource Status

Most of the evaluated resources are listed on the Locational Atlas. Three resources under review were not previously identified on the Atlas.

A number of historic resources within the Upper Patuxent that were originally listed on the Locational Atlas have already been removed through previous amendments, and one resource (15/23 Perry Etchison House) has been designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*.

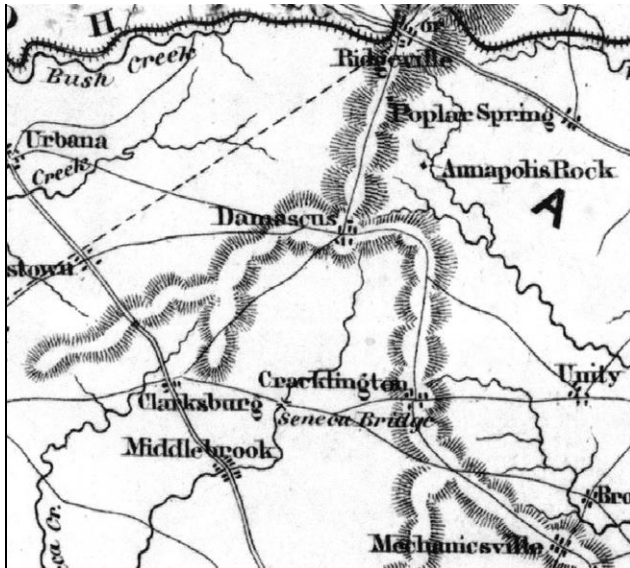
History

(Resources in **bold** are evaluated in this amendment.)

Geography

Located within the Piedmont Plain, the Upper Patuxent area is characterized by steep ridges, rolling hills, fertile valleys, and a network of rivers and streams.

Ridges: Parr's Ridge is part of a series of ridges that run southwest through the northern portions of Maryland. Parr's Ridge enters the Upper Patuxent at its northeastern tip and runs through Damascus to Route 355 and the Potomac River. Joining Parr's Ridge in Damascus is the Southeast Ridge, which runs south to Laytonsville through part of the Upper Patuxent. Parr's Ridge contains the County's highest elevation, 880 feet, on a property within the Upper Patuxent's northeastern tip.⁴ Parr's Ridge was named after John Parr, an 18th century settler who owned land near the present-day junction of Montgomery, Frederick, Howard, and Carroll Counties. Parr also lent his name to Parrsville near Mt. Airy in Carroll County and **Parr's Spring (15/1)**, which marks the junction of the four counties.



1861 map of Damascus area from Charles Heyne Map Of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, Library of Congress

Rivers: Land to the east of Parr's Ridge in the Upper Patuxent area is within the Patuxent River watershed. The Patuxent River forms the boundary between Montgomery County and Howard County. Through the 18th and early 19th centuries, the upper Patuxent River was known as Snowden's River, after Richard Snowden, a 17th century emigrant to Maryland. The Patuxent River's headwaters originate in the northeastern tip of Upper Patuxent in Montgomery County on a property containing boundary stones that mark the Frederick-Montgomery and Montgomery-Howard county lines. In 1985, the Maryland Geological Survey designated the Montgomery-Howard boundary marker as the headwaters of the Patuxent, dispelling the frequent misconception that Parr's Spring to the northeast formed the Patuxent's headwaters.⁵

⁴ The property containing the highest elevation in Montgomery County is 13949 Penn Shop Road, tax parcel 12-60781, now occupied by the Mt. Airy Full Gospel Church.

⁵ Kenneth A. Schwarz, *Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey Special Publication No. 1, Frederick-Montgomery-Howard County Boundary Line Resurvey of 1980*, prepared in cooperation with Representatives of Frederick County, Montgomery County and Howard County, 1985, page 1. The property containing the Montgomery-Howard County marker is 13819 Penn Shop Road.

Parr's Spring is the headwaters of the Patapsco River, which forms the boundary between Howard and Carroll Counties.

The land to the west of Parr's Ridge in the Upper Patuxent area is drained by Bennett Creek and the Fahrney Branch, which joins Bennett Creek in Frederick. In Frederick, Bennett Creek then runs to the Monocacy River and the Potomac River. The springhouse on **Friendship Farm (10/1)** in Clagettsville marks the headwaters for Bennett Creek. The Fahrney Branch is likely the "northwestern branch of Bennetts Creek" referred to in an early land patent for land above present-day Clagettsville.⁶

Early Land Surveys and Patents in Montgomery County

The earliest land grants (patents) in what eventually became Montgomery County date from the 1680s, when Montgomery County was still part of Charles County. Speculators, both from England and the more settled areas in southern Maryland, started surveying the land and taking out land patents in what became present day Washington D.C. and Montgomery County, first on the lower reaches of Rock Creek and then along the lower reaches of the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers. Wealthier speculators typically did not inhabit or settle the land themselves, but instead leased the land to tenant farmers. Eventually, the speculators sold off small tracts, often to settlers who had come to Maryland as indentured servants and gained their freedom.

Land Surveys, Patents, and Patent Holders in the Upper Patuxent

The earliest land grants in the Upper Patuxent date to the 1740s. The steep terrain, distance from established settlements, and lack of navigable rivers may have prevented earlier exploration. The patents in the Upper Patuxent usually started out as small tracts and often were resurveyed and re-patented over time to include more area.

Patents from the Prince George's Era: Three known patents date from the period when the Upper Patuxent was still within Prince George's County, divided from Charles County in 1696.

The first was granted in 1741 to James Brooke (1705 – 1784). Known as "Brooke's Chance," the 20-acre tract was located in the southern portion of the Upper Patuxent along the Patuxent River, between Annapolis Rock Road and Etchison, to the east of Route 108 (Damascus Road), near the **Colonel Lyde Griffith Farm (15/27)**. Brooke later enlarged the tract. In 1764, James Brooke increased his holdings in the same vicinity of Brooke's Chance, by patenting Brooke Fields, a tract of 1,663 acres that was a resurvey of Silence, a Resurvey.

James Brooke, a Quaker convert, played a prominent role in Montgomery County's history. In the 1720s, he became Sandy Spring's first settler, and he helped establish Sandy Spring as a Quaker community by providing the land for the Sandy Spring Meeting House. He eventually became one of the County's largest land owners. James Brooke followed in the family tradition: his Brooke ancestors had amassed substantial land holdings along the Patuxent River in southern Maryland.⁷ He married into the Snowdens, who were amassing substantial land holdings on the Patuxent River in central Maryland in parts of what are now Anne Arundel, Prince George's, and lower Montgomery Counties.

The second known patent in the Upper Patuxent dating from its Prince George's era was "Hartlys Lott," a ten-acre tract granted to Francis Hartly in 1748 and later enlarged. "Hartlys Lott" was located near the intersection of Hipsley Mill Road and Halterman Road.

⁶ Black Walnut Creek, Prince George's County Circuit Court Land Survey, Subdivision and Condominium Plats, Patented Certificate 350, patented October 27, 1748, MSA S 1203-415, at www.plats.net.

⁷ See John Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968, originally printed in 1882, page 774.

The last patent dating from the Prince George's period was Black Walnut Plains, a 100-acre tract granted in 1748 to Edward Busey (c 1709–1778). This patent was located in the northern portion of the Upper Patuxent on the east side of Kemptown Road between its junction with Ridge Road to the southeast (present-day Clagettsville) and the Frederick-Montgomery County boundary to the northwest.⁸ Edward Busey resurveyed the land around Black Walnut Plains in 1757 but never patented the enlarged tract (1,420 acres). Busey was a carpenter and one-time tenant on land along Rock Creek.⁹ Eventually, Black Walnut Plains was later incorporated into the land patent Warfield and Snowden, granted to Charles Alexander Warfield and Ann Snowden in 1812 (2,084 acres), two members of Maryland's wealthy and prominent landholding families.¹⁰

Later patents: In 1748, Frederick County was established from the upper portions of Prince George's County. At the same time, Frederick Town, which was platted in 1745 and is now known as the City of Frederick, became the new county seat. The lower reaches of the new county included land that in 1776 became Montgomery County.¹¹ (Portions of Montgomery County, including Georgetown, were ceded in 1791 to the federal government for the creation of the District of Columbia.)

From Frederick County's establishment in 1748 through the 1750s, patents for small tracts within the Upper Patuxent continued to be filed slowly. In the 1760s through 1790s, patents were filed at a more rapid pace, and a few tracts were 1000 acres or larger. Some of the earliest Upper Patuxent patents in the newly established Frederick County were Star's Fancy (1749, 50 acres) and Meek's Delight (1749, 50 acres), both in the southern portion along Long Corner Road south of Mullinix Mill Road. In the northern portion of the Upper Patuxent, early tracts in the newly minted Frederick County include Hobb's Purchase (1753, 319 acres) and Dickerson's Chance (1754, 50 acres).¹² One of the larger, later tracts was Pleasant Plains of Damascus (1774, 1,101 acres), located near the junction of Mullinix Mill Road and Long Corner Road and running to the present-day Damascus. The single largest tract was Prospect Hills (1796, 3,008 acres), which extended into then Anne Arundel County and ran along the Patuxent River from the area north of Clagettsville to Mullinix Mill Road.¹³

By about 1800, most land within the Upper Patuxent had been patented, and new patents were generally resurveys combining older grants and correcting boundary errors. Patents in the Upper Patuxent were filed by persons of both wealthy and modest means, and most of the tracts had fewer than 300 acres.

⁸ Black Walnut Plains was located close to Kemptown Road on or near properties with the addresses 28625, 28501, and 28515 Kemptown Road. (The latter is the **Ollie and Lelia Moxley House (15/8-6)**.) These properties are to the southeast of the **Alfred Baker House (15/4)** at 28901 Kemptown Road and formed part of the farmland owned by Alfred Baker at the time of his death. The location of Black Walnut Plains may be established by comparing the two survey plats found in Equity Cases 618 and 622 (Montgomery County Circuit Court, T #415, MSA Box No. 48, Loc. No. 3-55-9-48, Type of Case – Equity Years 1885-1891, JA No. 1) to current tax parcel maps, GIS maps produced by the Montgomery County Planning Department, and the certificates of survey for the land patents Warfield and Snowden and Prospect Hills.

⁹ See Lease, Y/2-3, Prince George's County Land Records, recorded March 26, 1739.

¹⁰ Warfield and Snowden was itself a resurvey of Prospect Hills, a 3008-acre tract granted in 1796 to Major Thomas Snowden and Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield. Prospect Hills was a resurvey of Friendship Enlarged, a 1915-acre tract surveyed in 1770 and patented in 1796 to the same Thomas Snowden and Charles Alexander Warfield. Friendship Enlarged was a resurvey of Friendship, a 1575-acre tract granted to Colonel Henry Ridgely (1728-1791) in 1760. Friendship included land that Edward Busey surveyed in 1757 to expand his patent, Black Walnut Plains, but did not include the original Black Walnut Plains. Snowden and Warfield were married to Ridgely's daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, respectively. **Friendship Farm (10/1)** was named after Friendship, an early patent in the Clagettsville area.

¹¹ Edward B. Mathews, "The Counties of Maryland, Their Origin, Boundaries, and Election Districts," in *Maryland Geological Survey General Report, Volume 6, Part V* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1906), original from Harvard University, (digitized Aug. 23, 2007, Google Books), pages 518-519.

¹² Hobbs Purchase was patented by John Parr, for whom **Parr's Spring (15/1)** was named. Hobbs Purchase was a resurvey of Bush Creek Hill, which was patented for 100 acres on February 7, 1744 to John Parr and was located on land in what is now Frederick County, probably starting near Penn Shop Road and running generally north. Parr also patented Parr's Range on the same date. They likely ran along what is now known as Parr's Ridge.

¹³ See earlier footnote

Tobacco and Subsequent Farming Practices

Tobacco: Tobacco figures prominently in the settlement and history of both Montgomery County and the Upper Patuxent. The County's first European settlers were English planters from the Chesapeake who arrived in the early 1700s seeking new and cheaper lands for tobacco cultivation.¹⁴ These planters found the County's moisture-retaining silt-loam soils well suited for growing certain varieties of tobacco. They quickly established plantations, first along the region's rivers and streams and then throughout the County. Landowning opportunities were limited since large land tracts were owned by speculators, and tobacco planters farmed the land primarily as tenants. Rather than invest in permanent buildings, they instead invested in transportable labor—slavery—to help control the costs of producing tobacco, which was a labor-intensive crop.¹⁵ Through the 1700s, tobacco was Maryland's main cash crop.

By the mid-1700s, tobacco had become an integral part of Montgomery's economy: tobacco merchants from Glasgow and Whitehaven had set up stores on the upper Potomac to sell local tobacco to the French; tobacco inspection warehouses were established in Georgetown and Bladensburg in Prince George's County to ensure quality control and allow local planters to compete with Virginian planters across the Potomac; and tobacco became a common form of currency, as attested to by the bill of sale and deeds found in County land records.¹⁶

The importance of tobacco to Montgomery County is clearly evidenced from the Tax Assessment schedules of 1783. In that year, the Assessment shows that there were 607 tobacco barns in Montgomery County. They were log or frame and evenly distributed throughout the County's five tax districts. They were about the same size as dwelling houses, the only buildings more numerous than tobacco barns that year.¹⁷

By 1790, fully one quarter of the United States' tobacco exports came from Maryland, and one-fifth of that from Montgomery County.¹⁸ However, reliance on tobacco proved problematic and led to new directions for the County. By the early 1800s tobacco monoculture had severely depleted the County's soils. Tobacco also was an unreliable cash crop: prices were depressed from the mid-1790s to the 1840s with only two rallies, once in the postwar years after 1815 and once for a period in the 1830s.¹⁹ Tobacco planters began to move out of the County to fresh lands in the south and west, and farms were abandoned.

Farming practices in Montgomery County and the Upper Patuxent diversified starting in the 1830s. Despite these changes, tobacco held on in the County's upper reaches. By 1850, one third of the farmers in the Cracklin District and three quarters of those in the Clarksburg District were still planting tobacco, versus only three percent of the farmers in Berry's District (the lower eastern portion of the County).²⁰ By 1879, tobacco was still being produced by farms in the Clarksburg, Cracklin, and northern Mechanicsville Districts—i.e., around the towns of Olney, Laytonsville, Hyattstown, Goshen, Germantown, Gaithersburg, Dickerson, Dawsonville, Darnestown, Damascus, Clarksburg, and Cedar Grove—but not in other places in the County.²¹ Jeremiah Brandenburg's father, William Asbury Brandenburg, continued to plant tobacco at the **Clagett-Brandenburg Farm (15/16)** until the 1930s, when price drops no longer justified the labor.

¹⁴ Cavicchi [Kelly], op. cit., pages 5-6.

¹⁵ Barnett, op. cit., page 190.

¹⁶ MacMaster and Hiebert, op. cit., pages 13-14.

¹⁷ The Tax Assessment of 1783 was commissioned by the Maryland State Legislature to levy taxes on the counties to help defray Revolutionary War costs. The Assessment collected information about the soil and land, housing, farm improvements, slaves, demographics, and wealth. See MSA S-1161 and Todd H. Barnett, op.cit, page 185, 189, 190. Barnett asserts that the tobacco houses were of log or frame, apparently based on the 1783 Assessment. However, there are no known frame tobacco houses in Montgomery County.

¹⁸ Ibid, pages 116.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ MacMaster and Hiebert, op. cit., page 125.

²¹ T.H.S. Boyd, *The History of Montgomery County Maryland* (Westminster, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 2001; originally published in Clarksburg, Maryland, 1879), pages 119 – 144.

The area around Clarksburg, Damascus, and the Upper Patuxent became the County's last stronghold for tobacco. Tobacco was still planted there up until the 1980s by a few farmers, then production stopped.²² Recently, two farmers in the Clarksburg area started planting small amounts of tobacco again.²³

Tobacco's heyday has come to an end both in Maryland and Montgomery County. In 2001, the state offered a buyout to Maryland's tobacco farmers in return for growers agreeing never to plant tobacco again. Many farmers took the offer.²⁴ In 2009, the General Assembly voted unanimously to abolish the State Tobacco Authority, which was established in the 1940s to conduct auctions at warehouses so that farmers could get the best prices for their tobacco crops. The last tobacco warehouse was in Hughesville, Maryland, and the last auction took place in 2006.²⁵ Neither of the two remaining tobacco houses in the Upper Patuxent is in use today. Farm statistics tell the tale of tobacco's demise in Montgomery County: in 1850, the County produced 426,995 pounds of tobacco, in 1945, 70,112 pounds, and in 1997, none.²⁶

Diversified Grain Farming: Montgomery County's tobacco monoculture reached its low ebb about 1830. In response, Quakers in Sandy Spring started experimenting with scientific farming methods and helped introduce new farming tools, techniques, and fertilizers. They also formed the first agricultural societies to help disseminate farming knowledge.²⁷

Farmers of German and Scots-Irish descent started moving down from Pennsylvania and Frederick, bringing with them a more diversified and sustainable agriculture. Slowly wheat and grains began to replace tobacco as the predominant crops, and more fruit trees and livestock were introduced. Family-operated farms replaced farms dependent on slave labor. Grist, cider, and saw mills were erected to serve the needs of the new farming community. By the early 1900s, large multi-purpose bank barns had become common features in the landscape.²⁸

Dairy Farming: By the late 1800s, farming advances greatly increased the soil productivity of the County's small farms. These advances included better crop rotation, deeper plowing, cheaper and more widespread use of fertilizers, and use of steam powered planting and harvesting machinery. Nevertheless, small farmers in Montgomery County and the Upper Patuxent faced increasing competition from large wheat and cattle producers in the American west. Local farmers lost their markets and were eventually paid not to grow wheat. Mills declined. In the 1920s, new advances allowed Montgomery's small farmers to move into dairy farming. These advances included road improvements, refrigerated trucks and railcars, and new building technologies that enabled the construction of economical and sanitary dairy facilities.²⁹ The gambrel-roofed dairy barn with attached milkhouse became the newest barn to enter the landscape. By

²² Telephone conversation with Jeremy Criss, Montgomery County Department of Economic Development, Agricultural Services Division, June 24, 2009; telephone conversation with Douglas Tregoning, University of Maryland College of Agriculture and Natural Resources Maryland Cooperative Extension, July 1, 2009.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ National Trust for Historic Preservation, "11 Most Endangered – Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland" at <http://www.preservationnation.org/travel-and-sites/sites/southern-region/>, retrieved June 25, 2009. See also Cecil H. Yancy Jr., "Buyout Brings Changes to Maryland Farm Landscape," *Southeast Farm Press*, April 9, 2004, at <http://southeastfarmpress.com/new/maryland-buyout/>, retrieved July 3, 2009.

²⁵ Christy Goodman, "Demise of Tobacco Agency Closes Chapter in History," *The Washington Post*, April 16, 2009.

²⁶ United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service, *The Census of Agriculture: 1850, 1950, 1997*, at http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/About_the_Census/index.asp.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Cavicchi [Kelly], op.cit., pages 9-10. See also Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: a Middle Temperament 1634 – 1980* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), page 69.

²⁹ Andrea Rebeck, *Montgomery County in the Early Twentieth Century: A Study of Historical and Architectural Themes*, completed for the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission and the Maryland Historical Trust, Silver Spring Maryland, December 1987, pages 1-2 in the chapter "Twentieth Century Barns in Montgomery County."

1954, there were 306 dairy farms in the County.³⁰ Dairy farming in the County declined thereafter, as herds were reduced by disease in the 1950s. Skyrocketing land values in the 1960s and a federal buyout of dairy farms in the 1980s also encouraged farmers to sell their land and herds and get out of dairy farming.³¹

Current Farming Practices: Today, Montgomery County's farming economy includes major crops of corn, wheat, hay, and soybeans.³² The equine industry plays an increasing role. Horse lessons, boarding, and training are provided at Ridgefield, the site of the **Alfred Baker House (15/4)**. One of the County's last five operating dairy farms may be found at the **Colonel Lyde Griffith Farm (15/27)**, now known as Babble Brooke Farm. The **Molesworth-Burdette Farm (15/5)**, now known as Rock Hill Orchard, produces flowers, fruit, and vegetables and has a pick-your-own operation and farm market. The **Captain Clagett-Hilton Farm (15/9)**, now known as Dusty Hill Farm, produces beef, hay, and straw.



15/9 Captain Clagett-Hilton Farm, 28055 Ridge Road

Upper Patuxent Settlement Patterns from the Mid-1700s to Mid-1950s

Farming practices influenced settlement patterns. The 18th century settlement patterns of the Upper Patuxent reflect the predominance of tobacco, and 19th and 20th century settlement patterns, a diversified agricultural economy.

18th Century Settlement Patterns: In the second half of the 1700s, as patents were filed in the Upper Patuxent and land became available for purchase and rent, planters from southern Maryland slowly arrived to take up tobacco farming. Planters had been reluctant to take up this back country land because it was

³⁰ Montgomery County Department of Economic Development – Agricultural Services, *Farm Characteristics – Montgomery County – 1949 - 2007*, retrieved August 6, 2010 from <http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/content/ded/agsservices/pdf/files/agdata1949-2007.pdf>.

³¹ Rebeck, op. cit., page 7.

³² Montgomery County Department of Economic Development – Agricultural Services, *Agricultural Fact Sheet for Montgomery County Maryland*, December 2009, retrieved August 6, 2010 from <http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/agstmpl.asp?url=/Content/DED/AgServices/agfacts.asp>.

hilly, remote, and had poor access to markets and tobacco inspection warehouses. Those who came lived hardscrabble lives. They farmed small tracts, lived in one or two-room log dwellings, and built most of their outbuildings of log as well. The few slaves they had also lived in simple log dwellings near the planter's own dwelling. Roads were primitive and few. Bridle paths, ridgelines, native trails, and rivers functioned as travel corridors as the road network developed. When roads were laid, they often ran along ridgelines. Dwelling houses were originally oriented toward rivers, reflecting their importance in daily life. This orientation continued through the Civil War. Farmsteads were isolated from one another.

There are few buildings and structures left in the Upper Patuxent from the second half of the 1700s and few records of residents. Many residents were tenant farmers, and their leases were private matters between individuals, not recorded for posterity. Three of the earliest known farmers in the Upper Patuxent are William, Ezekiel, and Jacob Moxley, the three sons of Nehemiah Moxley of Elk Ridge (then in Anne Arundel County, now in Howard County).³³ Nehemiah purchased part of Friendship for his sons in 1783. **Friendship Farm (10/1)** on the west side of Kemptown Road at its junction with Ridge Road probably dates from that time and has been in the possession of William Moxley and his descendants for eight generations.

19th and Early 20th Century Settlement Patterns: In the 19th and 20th centuries, as farming practices evolved to include grains and dairy farming and new industries were introduced, settlement patterns became more complex. New elements were added to the landscape. The settlement patterns of this era are strongly in evidence today. The various elements of the 19th and 20th century landscape and their siting are described in sections below.

Industry

Mills: Mills, established along major waterways, acted as local landmarks and community gathering places, especially before villages or towns had developed. The earliest mill in the Upper Patuxent area was Pigman's Mill, which opened on the Patuxent River in the late 1790s. Later known as Marshberger's Mill, it became a boundary point for the Cracklin District, a new election district laid out in 1821. Mullinix Mill (15/14) was built in the 1870s, probably on or near the same site. The operation included a grist mill, saw mill, and cider mill and served people from Laytonsville, Damascus, and Gaithersburg. **Mullinix Mill Store (15/14)**, which included a post office, was built nearby on Mullinix Mill Road and operated until the 1930s. Harold Mullinix, Sr. remembered that in the early 1900s, the store was busier than the shops in Damascus at Christmastime. The mill burned down in 1913 and the store in April 2000. The other known mill in the Upper Patuxent area was Duval's Saw and Grist Mill, shown on the 1865 Martenet and Bond Map, flanking both sides of the Patuxent River near the **Colonel Lyde Griffith Farm (15/27)**. Little is known about this mill operation.

Steam engines helped spell the end of mills. However, on the Fahrney Branch, a wormweed mill (10/4) was built in 1939 that used a steam engine. This mill was located on the **John Moxley Farm (10/5)** on Kemptown Road. This mill was still in use in 1978, but no longer stands.

Blacksmiths: As the road network developed through the 1800s and early 1900s, blacksmiths located themselves at key junctions to serve travelers. Early maps indicate there were blacksmith shops at Penn Shop Road and Ridge Road; Kemptown Road and Ridge Road in Clagettsville; in Damascus; and at Damascus Road and Laytonsville Road. Local tradition holds that the Hipsley-Hawkins property at 24220 Laytonsville Road included the blacksmith shop at this last junction (within the **Etchison Historic District (15/29)**).

Chrome Mining: In the 1830s serpentine deposits were discovered around Etchison, and chrome mines were opened on the property of **Colonel Lyde Griffith (15/27)**. Chrome mines were eventually also

³³ Allie May Moxley Buxton, *Nehemiah Moxley: His Clagettsville Sons and Their Descendants* (BookCrafters: Chelsea, Michigan, 1989).

opened on a confronting property on the south side of Damascus Road. This episode in Upper Patuxent's history is commemorated in the name of the nearby Chrome Mine Road.

Communities

Many Upper Patuxent communities grew around well-travelled intersections. **Etchison (15/29)**, once known as Ragtown, is a good example of a crossroads community. By the 1880s, Etchison had a blacksmith shop, church, one-room schoolhouse, stores, a post office in one of the stores, and residences. **Clagettsville (15/8)** was a kinship community largely populated by Moxley and Easton families that developed around the **Montgomery Methodist Protestant Chapel (15/8-1)**, a blacksmith shop, stores, one-room schoolhouse, and a post office. The histories of Clagettsville and Etchison are discussed in more detail later in this document. The small community of Mullinix Mill developed around a mill and a store with a post office. A community named Bootjack developed around a store of the same name at Long Corner Road and Damascus Road. This store no longer stands. Bootjack took its name from the shape of the intersection, which is triangular like the old-fashioned bootjacks used to help people remove their boots. Just outside the Upper Patuxent, in the settlement that became Damascus, James Whiffing had a dwelling, store, blacksmith shop, and stables on the site by 1814.

Dwelling lots in these communities were carved from farmland that lined the street. Communities developed a linear form, with open farmland as the backdrop. Extensive kinship ties developed as family members lived side-by-side for generations, building new dwellings as needed in favored local styles of the time. Linear villages typify Montgomery's up-County rural communities.

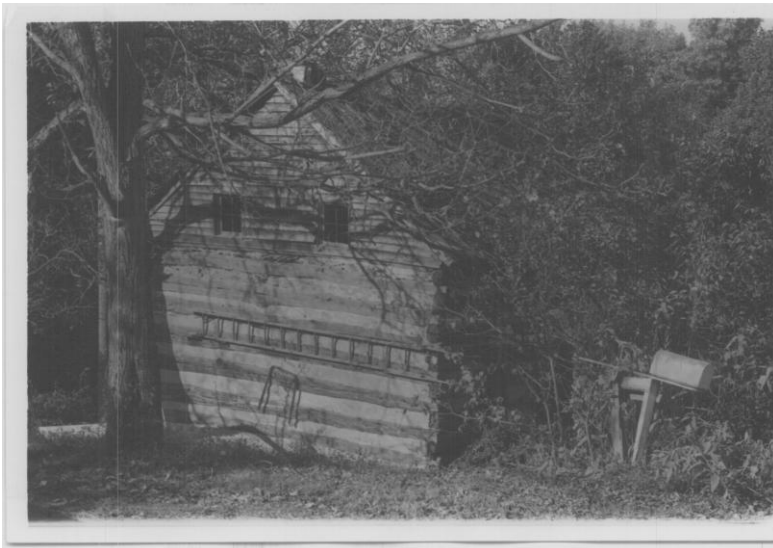


Linear village form, with surrounding farmland, Clagettsville (Pictometry, 2008)

Friendship is another community within the Upper Patuxent. Located to the south of Clagettsville and centered near Holsey Road and Ridge Road, it exhibits the linear form described above. Named for **Friendship Farm (10/1)** to the north, it had its origins as a black community. One of its earliest dwellings, perhaps dating to the 1830s, is the Inez Zeigler McAbee House (15/116) on Holsey Road. Tradition holds

that this dwelling was built on land conveyed in 1835 to John Holsey, a black farmer, by Asbury Mullinix, once a major slaveholder on Long Corner Road. The Holseys and other African Americans who settled in the vicinity were known to be slaves on the Asbury Mullinix plantation (15/11). Friendship also includes Friendship Church (15/115) on Ridge Road, with graves dating to 1885.³⁴ The community was once also known as Razorblade.

Another African-American community was Moxleyville (10/2), also known as Zeiglertown, located northwest of Clagettsville on the north side of Moxley Road. Moxleyville's log dwelling houses were built in a hollow off the road, at various angles to one another, on steeply sloped, obviously less preferable lots. These buildings no longer stand. Members of the Zeigler family were known to have lived live there, later moving to Friendship. Giles Easton and Miles Smith conveyed land to Dock and Sarah Zeigler in 1884. Moxleyville also may have been a community of freed slaves.



Log House, Moxleyville (10/2) removed from the Locational Atlas

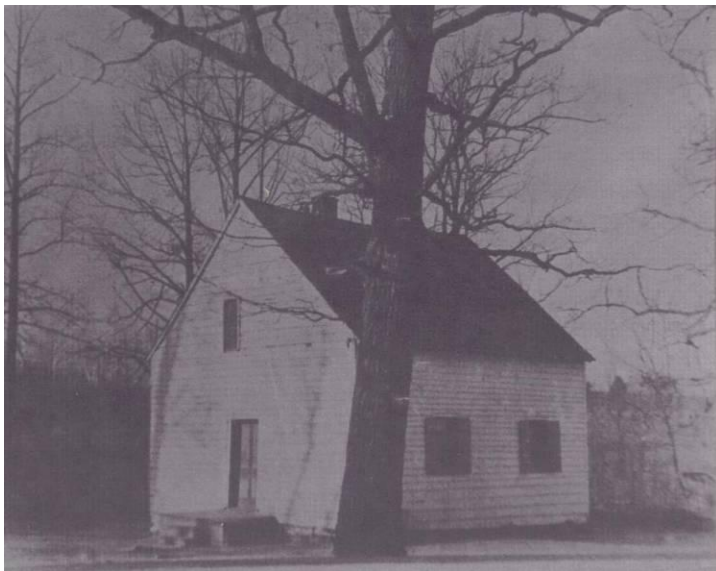
Schools, Churches, and Stores

Schools, churches, and stores occupied various types of sites. Schools and churches were prominently sited in the landscape. As noted, some one-room schoolhouses were located within crossroads communities, though not on the most prominent corner sites. Examples include the Ragtown School (later called Etchison School) in Etchison, an unnamed "colored" school in Etchison whose exact location is unknown, and the Clagettsville School in Clagettsville. None of these schools remain. Some stood alone on whatever lots generous farmers would provide, often sited on hillcrests for prominent visibility. Examples include the **Mt. Lebanon School (15/117)**, now a residence at the bend of Mullinix Mill Road. Mt. Radnor School stood slightly outside of Planning Area 15, south of Friendship and at the bend of Ridge Road where it intersects Gue Road, in Planning Area 11.

Churches located at crossroads include **Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church (15/8-1)** and the **Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church (15/29-1)**. Other churches were located on individual lots distant from town, often on a hill or at a visible spot. Examples include the **Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant Church (15/20)**, situated on a rise at a bend in Damascus Road, and the old Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, no longer standing, situated at a bend and on a rise on Mullinix Mill Road. The latter church was once known as Benton's Church and was the earliest church in the Upper Patuxent, dating from 1822. Brown's Chapel, a log building dating from the 1840s that no longer stands, was situated at a bend in road on Brown's Church Road, now within Patuxent State Park.

Stores were sometimes located at crossroads, such as in **Etchison (15/29)**, but often were simply sited along the road among residences. Two stores in **Clagettsville (15/8)** along Kemptown Road are good examples: the Harvey Moxley Store at 28314 Kemptown Road and the Willie B. Moxley Store at 28416 Kemptown Road. Both have now been converted to residences.

In contrast to dwellings of the time, which were usually side-gabled, schools, stores, and churches in the Upper Patuxent usually exhibited a simple, one-and-a-half story front-gabled form through the 19th and early 20th centuries. **Mt. Lebanon Church (15/20)**, **Mt. Lebanon School (15/117)** (now a residence), and the two stores on Kemptown Road mentioned above are examples. A front-gabled building at the corner of Ridge Road and Holsey Road may have been a store for the Friendship community. These front-gabled buildings were either log or frame. Log persisted as a building material into the early 19th century. Brown's Chapel (no longer standing) on Brown's Church Road was a good example of a front-gabled log building. Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, no longer standing, was a front-gabled log building covered by clapboard and eventually used as the first building for the Mt. Lebanon School.



Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church

Cemeteries

At first, farm families had family cemeteries within their properties, often marked by a grove of trees, and usually at some distance from the farmstead. Some family markers have been observed within open farm fields. It is unknown whether they were originally planted in open fields or the trees have died or been removed. Grave markers sit in an open field at the **John Moxley House (10/5)**. In the third quarter of the 19th century, as new church buildings were erected to replace older log structures, land was provided for adjacent cemeteries. Cemetery associations affiliated with the churches maintained the cemeteries, ensuring better care of graves. A slave cemetery was known to exist at **Friendship Farm (10/1)** in the woods to the rear of the house, separate from the Moxley family cemetery in an open field elsewhere on the farm. The graves in slave cemeteries were often unmarked or the markers were of wood and disintegrated over time.



Tombstones, John Moxley House (10/5)

Farmsteads

Farmstead layouts in the Upper Patuxent remained fairly uniform throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, as discussed below. New types of agricultural buildings were introduced as tobacco farming was supplemented by grain and livestock farming in the 19th and early 20th century and dairy farming in the second quarter of the 20th century. Farmsteads, i.e. the buildings and the immediately adjacent land, were often set far off the road where lot size allowed. Buildings and outbuildings were generally clustered within a three- to 10-acre area. The pre-Civil War dwelling house was oriented toward whatever stream crossed the property, no matter how far from the dwelling house. Post Civil War dwellings or additions to dwellings faced roads. Generally, the view of the dwelling house from the road was unimpeded by farm or domestic outbuildings. Trees often sheltered the dwelling house and domestic outbuildings.



Molesworth-Burdette Farm (15/5)

Domestic outbuildings such as dairy houses, smoke (or meat) houses, and summer kitchens were clustered near the dwelling house on the sides or rear, with their doors facing the dwelling house. This arrangement enabled easy surveillance. Chicken coops (poultry houses), woodsheds, and other miscellaneous small outbuildings were often clustered, usually farther from the dwelling house than the domestic outbuildings. Chicken coops had a variety of orientations, perhaps to create the best lighting and temperature conditions for the birds. Few privies remain. The three observed were either freestanding or attached to poultry houses. The two privies attached at poultry houses were found at the **Molesworth-Burdette Farm (15/5)** and **Basil Warfield Farm (15/73)**. The first was wood, the second terracotta. The freestanding privy was found the Walter and Ida Allnutt House at 6920 Damascus Road at in the **Etchison Historic District (15/29)** and located behind the dwelling house at some distance. This privy was reputed to have come from the Etchison School. Spring houses usually were located on the edge of a stream or pond. If the farm had a windmill that could pump water from the spring to the spring house, the spring house was located close to and facing the dwelling house.



*Privy attached to chicken coop,
Molesworth-Burdette Farm (15/5)*



Spring House, Friendship Farm (10/1)

Few tobacco barns remain on farmsteads in the Upper Patuxent, but known examples were or are located close to the main road, such as **Brown's Tobacco House (15/8)**, no longer standing, on Ridge Road above Clagettville. In the 1930s numerous tobacco houses were clustered around the intersection of Mullinix Mill Road and Long Corner Road. Tobacco barns were one of the few farm buildings not clustered near the dwelling house. A tobacco barn was usually a one-and-a-half story, gabled log structure with a steeply pitched roof, daubing and chinking between logs, a low rectangular entrance on one side, and multiple levels of interior cross poles on which to hang laths or spears of tobacco stalks. Fire was the most likely method of curing the tobacco leaves. Only a handful of tobacco barns remain in the County, and only two in the Upper Patuxent. The County's finest example is within the Upper Patuxent, on the **Clagett-Brandenburg Farm (15/16)**, and is situated right on Mullinix Mill Road.



Brandenburg Log Tobacco House (15/16)

Bank barns were given pride of place on the farmstead. They were built on a monumental scale unknown before their introduction into the landscape and usually were prominently situated to the side of the house and within clear view of road. An example, no longer standing, was the bank barn at the **Becraft Farm (15/6)**. Bank barns became common features in the 19th century as grains and livestock replaced or supplemented tobacco. Built to be multi-purpose, bank barns had stables on the lower levels for livestock and threshing floors, granaries, and lofts for hay and grain on the upper levels. If possible, they were banked into hillsides to allow a wagon to enter the upper level via a ramp, or a ramp was built up to allow entry. Existing bank barns may be found on many of the surveyed resources in the Upper Patuxent, including **Friendship Farm (10/1)**, the **Molesworth-Burdette Farm (15/5)**, and the **Shipley-Mullinix Farm (15/13)**. Corncribs and dual corncrib/granaries usually sat within close proximity of the bank barns, as did carriage houses.



Bank barn, Clagett-Brandenburg Farm (15/16)

Dairy barns and associated milk houses were usually situated near bank barns. Dairy barns were built on level ground, with stables in the form of stanchions (posts) for dairy cattle on the ground floor and hay storage in the spacious loft above. These twentieth century barns' large lofts under gambrel roofs were made possible by new self-supporting truss systems. They also featured concrete blocks, a new building material from the 1920s. Concrete block could be hosed down and cleaned more easily than the old wood barns, allowing farmers to meet improving sanitation requirements. Silos are often found near the barns. The **Basil Warfield Farm (15/73)** shows this combination of bank barn, dairy barn, milk house and silo, as does the **Warthan Day Farm (15/19)**. Both farms have terracotta silos, which are unusual in the Upper Patuxent.



Dairy barn, silos, bank barn, Basil Warfield Farm (15/73)



Farm layout, (15/73)

Tenant houses were often located at a distance from the dwelling house and farmstead. At the **Shipley-Mullinix Farm (15/13)**, the tenant house is located near a stream several hundred feet away from the main dwelling, and at the **Basil Warfield Farm (15/117)** the tenant house is on the far edge of the property, close to the road.



Tenant House, Shipley-Mullinix Farm, c 1970 (15/13) (Mike Dwyer)

Slave quarters were not observed, although the Slave Census of 1867 indicates that there were slaves living in the Upper Patuxent (e.g., on Caroline Etchison's farm, now known as the **Sarah Brandenburg Farm (15/17)**). In the upper County, slave quarters were usually located near the main dwelling house, sometimes in separate dwellings but often in the lofts of summer kitchens and attached kitchen additions (e.g. at the Lewis-Otis Haines House (15/30) on Prices Distillery Road in Clarksburg). No evidence of these exists in the Upper Patuxent, possibly because by the Civil War, the community's strong Methodist roots made slavery less prevalent there.

A few of the Upper Patuxent farmsteads with a comprehensive array of domestic and agricultural outbuildings include **Friendship (10/1)**, the **Molesworth Burdette Farm (15/5)**, the **Basil Warfield Farm (15/117)**, the **Clagett-Brandenburg Farm and Tobacco House (15/16)**, and the **Sarah Brandenburg Farm (15/17)**.

Upper Patuxent Roads

The road and bridge network in the Upper Patuxent developed in response to settlement pressures to the north and the south. To the north, the Germans, Scots-Irish, Swiss, and English, who in the 1730s settled in the Monocacy Valley near what became Frederick Town, started pushing east and south toward the back country areas around what became New Market and the heads of the Patuxent and Patapsco Rivers. To the south, Chesapeake tobacco planters pushed north and west across the Patuxent in the inexorable search for still fertile tobacco lands. By the time Frederick County was established in 1748, these settlers required better access to courthouses, ports, lawmakers, mills, and markets. Public roads slowly developed to connect Frederick Town, Annapolis, and Baltimore.

The Monocacy-Annapolis Road: Records show that by 1739, an east-west road developed north of the Upper Patuxent. The road connected the area around Monocacy Ford (near the site of Frederick Town) to present-day Poplar Springs through places now known as McKaig, New London, and Mt. Airy. This road

was one of the earliest east-west roads in what became Frederick County.³⁵ Eventually known as the Monocacy-Annapolis Road, the road was south of present-day Old Baltimore Road.

Bucey's Road or the Road from Frederick to Annapolis: In the Upper Patuxent area, proximity to the Monocacy-Annapolis Road and other developing east-west roads meant access to Frederick Town to the west, the site of the new county courthouse, and access to Baltimore and the Patapsco River landing to the east. Elk Ridge Landing was a port town near Baltimore established in the 1750s. Tobacco planters could roll their hogsheads (barrels) of tobacco onto newly constructed wharves and directly into ships destined for overseas locations, allowing access to overseas markets that favored the types of tobacco grown in Maryland. The roads used for rolling hogsheads to markets were known as rolling roads.

Edward Busey, a carpenter, chose an advantageous site when he patented "Black Walnut Plains" above present-day Clagettsville. Records show that prior to the Revolutionary War, a road developed in that area that connected Frederick Town to Annapolis via the Upper Patuxent. This road branched south off the developing east-west roads to the north. A portion of the road connecting Frederick Town to Annapolis via the Upper Patuxent ran right in front of Busey's property and is currently referred to as Kemptown Road (Route 80). Court records from 1767 refer to Bucey's Road³⁶ and the name is repeated (under various spellings) in patent and deed records into the 1800s for properties near Kemptown Road. The road may have been named for Edward Busey, who for years was the only patent holder in this area. Bucey's Road is one of the earliest roads in Montgomery County, and one of its most important. It runs in part along Parr's Ridge and the Southeast Ridge.

Busey was one of the signers of a 1742 petition requesting that Governor Bladen create a new county (Frederick) from the upper reaches of Prince George's County.³⁷ Busey patented Black Walnut Plains on October 27, 1748, a mere two months before the effective date of the act establishing Frederick County (December 10, 1748).³⁸ When he speculatively resurveyed Black Walnut Plains in 1757 to include 1,420 acres, he may have been ensuring control over the land where the nascent Frederick-Annapolis route was developing.

In 1774, an Act of the Maryland Assembly identified the road from Frederick Town to Annapolis as one of eight principal market roads in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Frederick Counties that needed improvement. The road led from Annapolis to New Market, then through Monrovia, Kemptown, Clagettsville, Damascus, Etchison, Unity, and Sunshine to Green's Bridge over the Patuxent, following today's Kemptown Road (Route 80), Ridge Road (Route 27), Damascus Road (Route 108), New Hampshire Avenue (Route 650), and Green's Bridge Road.³⁹ Green's Bridge was one of two bridges over the Patuxent authorized by the March 1749 court.⁴⁰

³⁵ Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland 1721 – 1743* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987), page 228.

³⁶ Jaynie W. Payne, "Highlights of Early Damascus Area History, Old Quaker Road, Buffalo Road," in *The Montgomery County Story* (Montgomery County Historical Society: Vol. IX, No. 4, August 1966), page 6.

³⁷ Maryland State Papers No. 1, The Black Books, 3:9 (Portfolio); para. 454 in the Calendar, as quoted in Tracey and Dern, op. cit., page 370. The petition signed by Edward Busey was dated October 16, 1742.

³⁸ Further research is needed to determine if Edward Busey ever lived on Black Walnut Plains. As a carpenter, he may have hoped to obtain work building the road from Frederick to Annapolis that ran in front of his land. He may have had experience: Maryland court records indicate that at the June 1749 term, an "Edward Bewsie" was authorized to build a bridge at Rock Creek, did so, and petitioned for more money because the bridge was longer than he expected, but his request was denied. See Scharf, Volume 1, page 437.

³⁹ Payne, op. cit., citing the *State Road Commission Operating Report for the Fiscal Years 1957-58*.

⁴⁰ Richard Snowden III, also known as "the youngest" and the "Ironmaster" for his role in expanding the Snowden iron works in Prince George's County, petitioned for the construction of the two bridges—one over Richard Green's Ford and the other over Peter Murphy's Ford. They were the first two bridges over the Patuxent and their date indicates how early the connecting road network was developing. Snowden may have needed the bridges to transport hardwoods to fuel his ironworks. Though Green's Bridge is no longer in use, due to the construction of Triadelphia Dam, sections of it still flank the Patuxent River north of Brighton Dam Road. See Scharf, op.cit., page 437.

The 1774 Act appointed Henry Ridgely as one of the supervisors of the portion of the Frederick-Annapolis road that ran east from the Patuxent River. In 1760, he patented the land that Edward Busey had resurveyed in 1757 (calling it Friendship), and hence Ridgely had control over both the northern portions of the Frederick-Annapolis route in the Upper Patuxent and the southern portions in Anne Arundel.

The road from Frederick Town to Annapolis appears to have been the only public road in the Upper Patuxent for many years. Quakers used it in the 1800s to travel from their settlements in Monrovia northwest to Quaker settlements in Anne Arundel and southeast to Annapolis. The road became known as the Quaker Road in the 1800s and later, the Old Quaker Road. Petitions were made in the 1820s to make it a toll road.

Turnpikes and Railroads: The east-west roads to the north of the Upper Patuxent saw heavy use and by the early 1800s had become rutted, flooded, and at times impassable. Increasingly frustrated, residents submitted petitions demanding road improvements. In 1804, the Maryland General Assembly authorized creation of a series of public turnpikes, including the Frederick-Baltimore Turnpike. By 1830, both the Frederick-Baltimore Turnpike and the B&O Railroad ran through Mt. Airy, a new settlement on Parr's Ridge. The Frederick-Baltimore Turnpike, via other new state turnpikes, ultimately connected to the National Road from Cumberland to Ohio. The B&O Railroad also ultimately ran to Ohio. Both these routes, located north of the Upper Patuxent area, were constructed to enhance Baltimore's viability as a port for goods from America's interior. The National Road was the nation's first federal highway and the first road to use the new MacAdam surfacing.

Secondary Roads: Secondary roads were established in the Upper Patuxent as population and economy grew and residents required access to new turnpikes and railroads.

The Buffalo Road (1829) (Upper Ridge Road) was part of a proposed federal route linking Buffalo, New York to New Orleans via Washington D.C.⁴¹ The federal government never built the route, but Maryland built its portion. In Maryland, the Buffalo Road ran north from the junction of today's Kemptown Road (Route 80) and Ridge Road (Route 27) in Clagetsville, then along the upper portion of today's Ridge Road (Route 27) in the Upper Patuxent, through Mt. Airy, and on to Westminster in Carroll County. The Buffalo Road became an important north-south road within Maryland, connecting farmers and mills to Mt. Airy's new railroad depot and turnpike. Today, a portion of the road dividing Frederick and Carroll County north of Mt. Airy is still called the Buffalo Road.

Long Corner Road (1834) connected Damascus Road to Mt. Airy and the B&O Railroad terminus through today's Mullinix Mill area and Howard County (then Anne Arundel County).⁴²

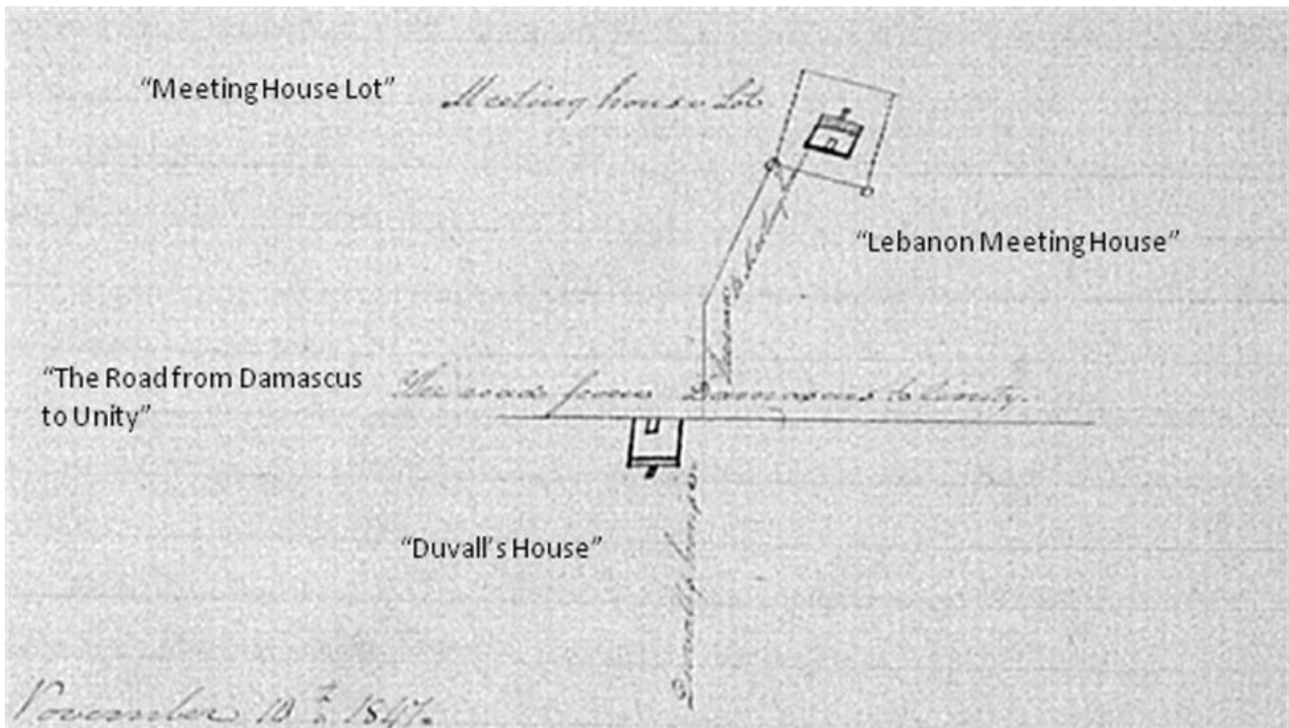
The western portion of Mullinix Mill Road (1847) provided access from Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church (15/117).⁴³ Church-going petitioners complained that carriages could not pass on the narrow lane that then existed. The eastern portion of Mullinix Mill Road (1869) was authorized to allow "free access from one county to another, access to mills on the Patuxent River now building, and to allow church attendance without inconvenience."⁴⁴

⁴¹ Payne, op. cit., page 8.

⁴² Road Plat and Certificate, BS6/542, Montgomery County Land Records, at www.MdLandRec.net.

⁴³ Road Plat and Certificate, STS 3/221, Montgomery County Land Records, at www.MdLandRec.net.

⁴⁴ Road Plat and Certificate, EBP 6/629, Montgomery County Land Records, at www.MdLandRec.net.



Mullinix Mill Road (west) at its junction with Damascus Road, showing Mt. Lebanon Meeting House Road Plat and Certificate, STS 3/221-223, November 13, 1847, at www.MdLandRec.net.

Halterman Road (shown on the 1865 Martenet and Bond map) allowed access to Duvall's Saw and Grist Mill. Rickard's Ford Road, now known as Hipsley Mill Road (1870), was built because petitioners had "no means of getting to or from Warfield's Mill [known in the 1880s as Hipsley Mill] in Howard County except over a very hilly private road."⁴⁵

Annapolis Rock Road was one of the last roads built, authorized in 1927.

The portion of Ridge Road (Route 27) from Damascus to Frederick Road (Route 355) was not authorized until 1865, and thus for many years, the Upper Patuxent had less access to the Montgomery County seat of government in Rockville than it did to Frederick Town, Annapolis, and Baltimore. Upper Patuxent tobacco was shipped via railroad to Baltimore rather than to Georgetown.

Road Improvements: Despite the Upper Patuxent's proximity to the B&O and the National Turnpike, a 1912 survey noted that the Damascus region had very poor, unpaved, hilly roads and the worst access in the County to markets.⁴⁶ In 1914, the State started a program to connect counties with the port city of Baltimore. The program could not pave roads in incorporated towns. The incorporation of Damascus was dissolved to make way for the paving of Ridge Road (Route 27). This road connected to the National Turnpike, which led to Baltimore. It was the first paved road connecting Washington and Frederick.

Construction of paved roads had a great impact on local residents. Motie Cuthbertson, a former owner of Four Counties Farm at **Parr's Spring (15/1)**, now deceased, remembered:

In 1910, '11, '12, a blacktop road was put in from Damascus out past the house [now Route 27/Ridge Road, once the Old Buffalo Road]. The water they used to put the road in was pumped from Parr's Spring by a gasoline engine. The road was built by immigrant labor,

⁴⁵ Road Plat and Certificate, EBP 7/493, Montgomery County Land Records, at www.MdLandRec.net.

⁴⁶ *A Rural Survey in Maryland*, Department of Church and County Life of Board of Home Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, Warren H. Wilson, Superintendent, 1912.

mostly Phillippinos and Italians. My father permitted the builders to put up shacks in the woods for the employees... Before Damascus put in the blacktop in the early 1900s, it was just a mudhole. There was a wooden boardwalk instead of a sidewalk. As soon as roads were completed from the District of Columbia, people who worked in the government came out to live because Damascus was so well-like...We got electricity about 1913 or '14. The poles that run the wires from Damascus to Mt. Airy were taken off this farm.⁴⁷

Once roads were paved, access to markets improved. In the mid 1920s, Damascus Road was paved. Dairy farms developed in the Upper Patuxent in the 1920s and 1930s because milk could be shipped in a timely manner by refrigerated truck on improved roads. In 1932, local Clagettsville farm women, along with others, started the Montgomery Farm Women's Cooperative and have been driving their produce and goods to this historically-designated market in down-County Bethesda ever since. Damascus, just outside of the Upper Patuxent, thrived.

Within four years of Henry Ford's introduction of his Model T in 1908, there were one million registered cars in the country. By 1930, one in every five County residents owned a car. By around 1920, Hamilton Deets Warfield opened a service station in Clagettsville and soon expanded it to become the area's first Chevrolet dealership. He later moved it to Damascus and owned it for 56 years. Damascus Chevrolet still exists.⁴⁸

Farmers continued to use horse-drawn wagons until about 1920, when motor trucks were generally available. When **Mt. Lebanon School (15/117)** was closed in 1934, J.H. Mullinix used a horse-drawn wagon as a school bus to bring children along Mullinix Mill Road to Damascus Road, where they waited for the school bus to bring them to the new school in Damascus. It was a commercial route: he charged the children a fee. Jeremiah Brandenburg remembers riding on the horse-drawn wagon, which was restored in the 1980s and is featured in many Damascus area celebrations.

Methodism

Methodism was a strong cultural and religious influence in the Upper Patuxent in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The only known churches from this era were Methodist Protestant or Methodist Episcopal churches.

The Upper Patuxent's Methodist character may be explained by its proximity to New Windsor and Baltimore, key sites in the establishment of Methodism in America. John Wesley, an English clergyman, helped establish a revival movement within the Church of England in the mid 1700s that stressed methodical and disciplined cultivation of the Christian life⁴⁹. Robert Strawbridge, an Irish immigrant to Maryland, established the first Methodist class in America in 1760 in his home near New Windsor in Carroll County (then Frederick).⁵⁰ Strawbridge's home was only about twelve miles north of the Upper Patuxent. Strawbridge traveled and preached widely, and was influential in establishing Methodism in Maryland and Virginia. By 1764, he had established near his home a log meeting house, which may be the first Methodist church in America. The meeting house was located near Route 407 (Marston Road) on a private farm near the junction of the Pipe Creek and Sam's Creek tributaries.⁵¹

Baltimore witnessed the births of both the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1784, with the Reverend Francis Asbury as its superintendent and bishop, and the Methodist Protestant Church in 1828. The Methodist

⁴⁷ Emily Isberg, Sentinel Staff Writer, "Motie Cuthbertson remembers 'Good Old Days' at Four Counties Farm," *Sentinel*, February 2, 1980.

⁴⁸ William Neale Hurley, *Our Maryland Heritage: The Warfield Families* (Westminster, Maryland: Heritage Books, 1991), page 135. Telephone conversations and interview with Allie Mae Moxley Buxton, 2008, by Sandra Youla/M-NCPPC.

⁴⁹ For a brief history of Methodism in America, see website for the United Methodist Church at http://www.umc.org/site/c.lwL4KnNlLh/b.1720691/k.B5CB/History_Our_Story.htm.

⁵⁰ See the website for the Strawbridge Shrine at <http://www.strawbridgeshrine.org/>.

⁵¹ Ibid. Today the log meeting house has been recreated on the site of the Strawbridge Shrine in New Windsor.

Protestant Church was established after the Methodist Episcopal Church expelled many of its members, including a contingent from Maryland of thirteen clergy and twenty-two laity, who sought democratic reforms of church governance.⁵²

One of the first Methodist Protestant churches in the vicinity of the Upper Patuxent area was the Providence Methodist Protestant Church, in Kemptown, which is in Frederick County just over county line. The church was established in 1836 by many individuals living in the Upper Patuxent area. One of its members, Alfred Baker, became a Methodist Protestant minister and circuit rider by 1841. For over 40 years, he travelled to preach the gospel while his wife, Louisa Moxley, stayed home to run their farm in the Upper Patuxent. The wives of circuit riders were known as circuit widows because of the long periods they were separated from their husbands, and they relied on their kin to help farm. The **Alfred Baker House (15/4)** is located on Kemptown Road, adjoining a parcel to the southeast that that was once part of his farm. This parcel comes off the old Black Walnut Plains, the earliest land patent in the Clagettsville area. There are no other known farm dwelling houses of Methodist circuit ministers in Montgomery County.

Methodist churches in the Upper Patuxent in the 19th and early 20th centuries included Benton's Church (1822) on Mullinix Mill Road, later known as the **Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church** (now demolished, on the site of **15/117**), forerunner of the Damascus Methodist Episcopal Church (now Damascus United Methodist); Brown's Chapel (non-denominational when started in the 1846 but Methodist Protestant by 1860, no longer standing); **Montgomery Methodist Protestant Chapel (15/8-1)** (original building 1871, replacement 1901), the successor church to Brown's Chapel; **Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church (15/29-1)** (original building 1881, new 1914, both still standing); Friendship Church (15/115) (original late 1800s, replacement 1901), an African-American congregation; and **Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant Church (15/8-1)** (1901). Just to the north of the Upper Patuxent was Providence Methodist Protestant Church (1836), in Kemptown in Frederick. Just to the east of the Upper Patuxent on Long Corner Road in Howard County was Howard Chapel Methodist Protestant Church (original 1860s-1870s, replacement 1884), which split from Brown's Chapel in the 1860s, and which many residents of the Mullinix Mill/Long Corner area attended. The reason for their separation was unknown, but perhaps it was over disagreements about slavery. The 1867-1868 Slave Census for Montgomery County shows more slaveholding in the Long Corner area than in the Clagettsville area as of November 1, 1864.⁵³

Architecture

Architecture in the Upper Patuxent shows both Germanic and English Tidewater influences. Residents' long-standing preference for log tobacco houses may show the sway of log-building traditions introduced to the colonies by German and Swedish settlers in Pennsylvania and Delaware, who moved to the Monocacy Valley in the 1730s. Banked architecture, including bank barns and houses banked into hillsides with two-story front porches are German building types, as are houses built with two front doors. Dwellings with overshot roofs, such as the Etchison-Warfield House (14/3), are a Tidewater tradition.

Architecture for most of the 19th century in the Upper Patuxent was local and vernacular. Houses were built by carpenters, not by architects designing according to the formal rules and principles of national styles. Not until the late 19th and early 20th century did Upper Patuxent residents start to show awareness of national building trends, and even then, many preferred traditional local styles. The vernacular preferences of 19th century Upper Patuxent residents may be seen in the popular dwelling house types of the time, shown below.

⁵² John Paris, *History of the Methodist Protestant Church*, (Baltimore: Sherwood and Company, 1844), pages 343, 344.

⁵³ Archives of Maryland Online, Slavery Commission, Vol. 812 Montgomery County Slave Statistics, 1867-1868, at <http://aomol.net/html/commission.html>, at the Maryland State Archives (source: Montgomery County Commissioner of Slave Statistics, MSA CM 750-1, Accession No.: CR 12255-2); also at Montgomery County Historical Society.

The Log House, typically one-story with one or two rooms, or two stories with one room over one room. Log dwellings often were eventually covered in clapboard and adjoined by wings, which at times obscured the original log section. The Etchison-Warfield Log House (14/3), opposite the **Basil Warfield Farm (15/73)**, is a fine example of a Tidewater-influenced log house, with a front roof extension.



14/3 Etchison-Warfield House, 8200 Damascus Road (M-NCPPC, 1972)

The Side-Gabled House, a two-story, frame dwelling with side-gabled roof, typically three bays wide. The center door is typically surmounted by a full-width, one-story shed roof. These dwellings first started appearing in the first quarter of the 19th century and are a persistent building form in the Upper Patuxent, seen into the early 19th century. Cornice returns on the gable ends are a characteristic Greek-Revival inspired detail.



15/13 Shipley-Mullinix House, 27001 Long Corner Road

The Two-Door House, a two-story dwelling with two center doors on the front façade and either three or four bays on the second floor. It may have either end chimneys or a single centered chimney. This is a German-inspired vernacular style, seen in greater concentration in Clagettsville and the Mullinix Mill area than anywhere else in the County. Sometimes known as the Pennsylvania Farmhouse, it was brought by German settlers moving south to Frederick and Montgomery County.



15/73 Basil Warfield Tenant House, 8201 Damascus Road

The Center Cross-Gabled House, a two-story dwelling characterized by a center gable or large dormer containing a Gothic Revival-inspired lancet or pointed arched window. This is the most common of all historic house types in the up-County and has several variants. It may be three or five bays wide, with or without a rear ell with sleeping porches, and with or without Queen Anne details such as patterned shingles, cut-away bays, and towers.



*15/29 Etchison Historic District, William and Pearl Moore House, three bays wide
24221 Laytonsville Road*



15/29 Etchison-Hawkins House, 7004 Damascus Road, five bays wide



15/5 Molesworth-Burdette House, 28600 Ridge Road, with two-story rear porch (now partially enclosed)



15/5 Molesworth-Burdette House, 28600 Ridge Road, front facade



15/17 Sarah Brandenburg House, 26301 Mullinix Mill Road, with rear ell, Queen Anne-influenced shingles, gables, and bay windows



15/8 Clagettsville Historic District, Robert B. and Susan Moxley House, 28322 Kemptown Road with Queen Anne-influenced tower and wood-shingled siding



15/71 Chrobot House (Margaret Price House), 24724 Hipsley Mill Road, with Germanic influence—banked into a hillside with a two-story front porch and basement kitchen

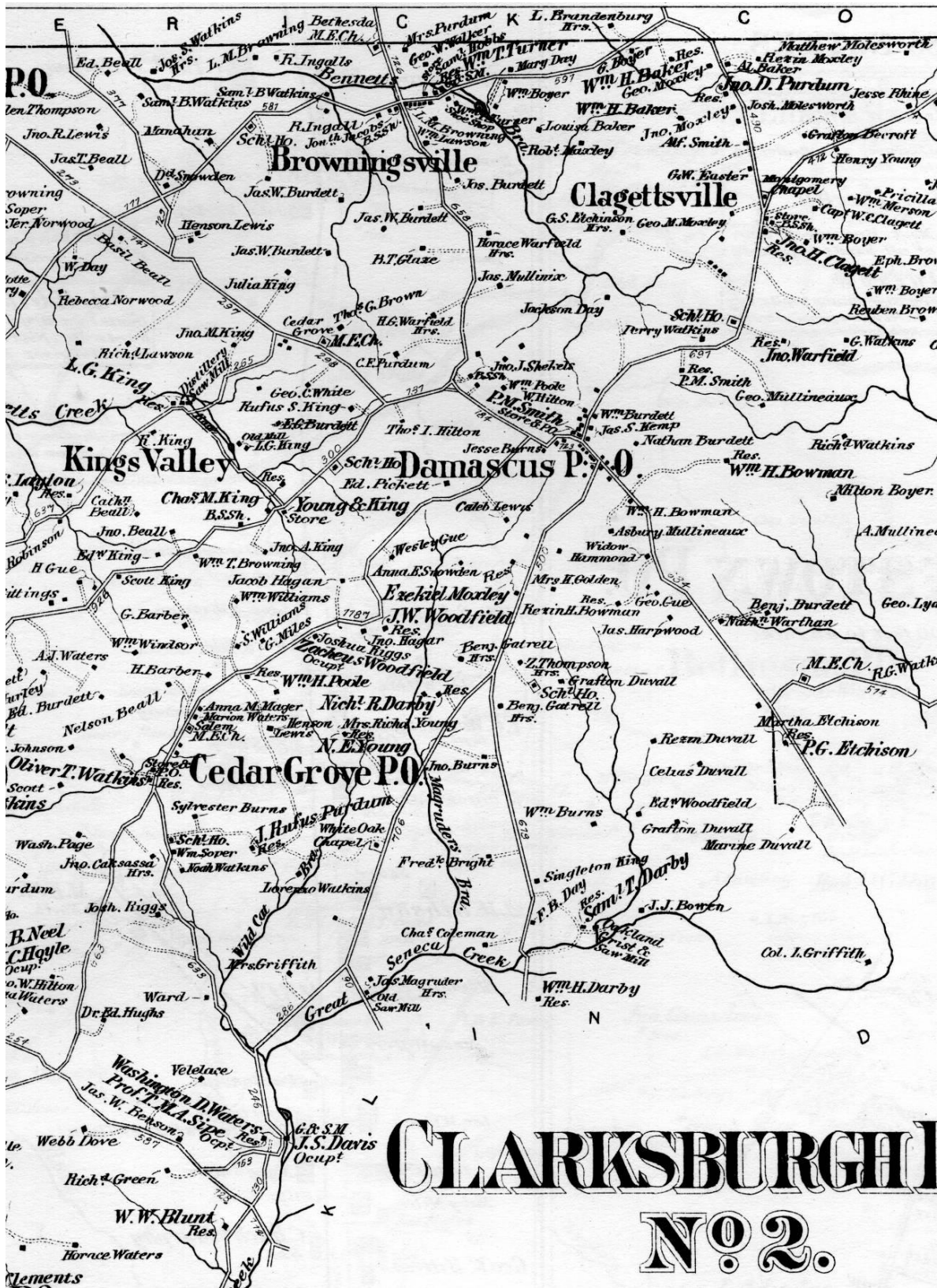
Map 1 1865 Simon J. Martenet, Martenet and Bond Map, Northern Section of Upper Patuxent (District 2: Clarksburg)



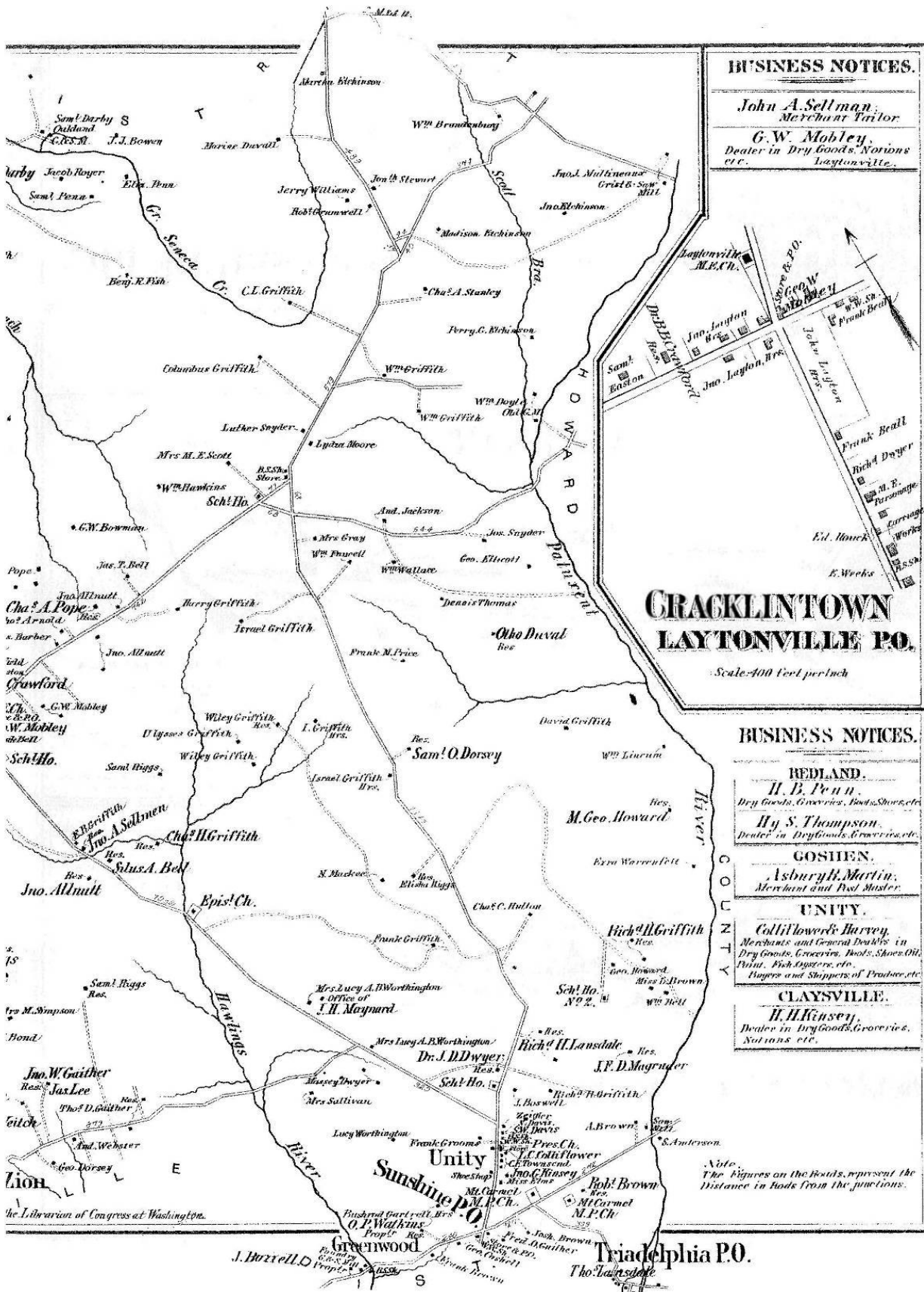
Map 2 1865 Simon J. Martenet, Martenet and Bond Map, Southern Section of Upper Patuxent (District 1: Cracklin)



Map 3 1879 Hopkins Map, Northern Section of the Upper Patuxent (District 2: Clarksburg)



Map 4 1879 Hopkins Map, Southern Section of the Upper Patuxent (District 1: Cracklin)

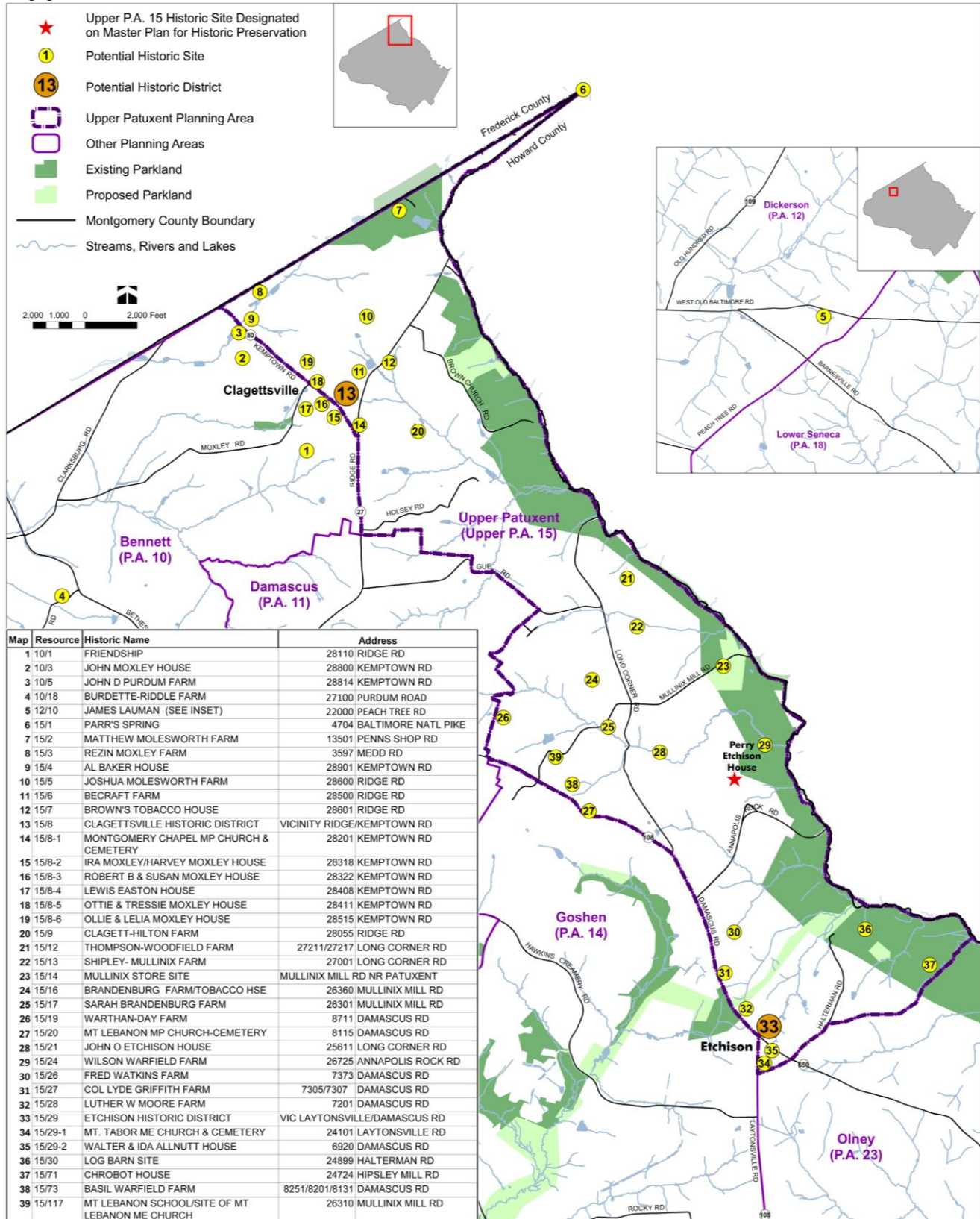


Map 5 1909 USGS Map, Damascus quadrant



Map 6

Upper Patuxent Area Historic Resources



The Amendment

Table 1 Evaluated Resources

Resource		
#	Historic Name	Street Address
10/1	Friendship	28110 Ridge Road
10/3	John Moxley House	28800 Kemptown Road
10/5	John D. Purdum House	28814 Kemptown Road
10/18	Burdette-Riddle Farm	27100 Purdum Road
12/10	James Lauman Farm	22000 Peach Tree Road
15/1	Parr's Spring	4704 Baltimore National Pike
15/2	Matthew Molesworth House	13501 Penns Shop Road
15/3	Rezin Moxley House	3597 Medd Road
15/4	Alfred Baker House	28901 Kemptown Road
15/5	Molesworth-Burdette Farm	28600 Ridge Road
15/6	Becraft Farm	28500 Ridge Road
15/7	Brown's Tobacco House	28601 Ridge Road
15/8	Clagettville Historic District	vicinity of Ridge Road and Kemptown Road
15/8-1	Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church and Cemetery	28201 Kemptown Road (12-01876507)
		Ridge Road (12-00936685)
		Ridge Road (12-00936982)
15/8-2	Ira Moxley/Harvey Moxley House	28318 Kemptown Road
15/8-3	Robert B. and Susan Moxley House	28322 Kemptown Road
15/8-4	Lewis and Laura Easton House	28408 Kemptown Road
15/8-5	Ottie L. and Tressie Moxley House	28411 Kemptown Road
15/8-6	Ollie and Leila Moxley House	28515 Kemptown Road
15/9	Capt. Clagett-Hilton Farm	28055 Ridge Road
15/12	Thompson-Woodfield Farm	27211, 27217 Long Corner Road
15/13	Shipley-Mullinix Farm	27001 Long Corner Road (12-00937510)
		Long Corner Road (12-00937510)
15/14	Mullinix Store Site	Mullinix Mill Road (12-00935976)
15/16	Clagett-Brandenburg Farm and Tobacco House	26360 Mullinix Mill Road
15/17	Sarah Brandenburg Farm	26301 Mullinix Mill Road
15/19	Warthan-Day Farm	8711 Damascus Road
15/20	Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant Church and Cemetery	8115 Damascus Road
15/21	John O. Etchison House	25611 Long Corner Road
15/24	Wilson Warfield Farm	26725 Annapolis Rock Road
15/26	Fred Watkins House	7373 Damascus Road
15/27	Colonel Lyde Griffith/Merhle Warfield Farm	7305, 7307 Damascus Road
15/28	Luther W. Moore Farm	7201 Damascus Road
15/29	Etchison Historic District	vicinity of Damascus and Laytonsville Roads
15/29-1	Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery	24101 Laytonsville Road
15/30	Log Barn Site	24899 Halterman Road
15/71	Chrobot House (Margaret Price House)	24724 Hipsley Mill Road
15/73	Basil Warfield Farm	8251, 8201, 8131 Damascus Road
15/117	Mt. Lebanon School/Site of Mt. Lebanon ME Church	26310 Mullinix Mill Road

As shown in the tables below, the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) recommends that:

- 15 resources (one historic district and 14 individual sites) be designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. The Commission recommends that the Planning Board place two of these sites, which are not currently identified in the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*, on the Atlas.
- 22 resources (one historic district and 21 individual sites) not be designated on the Master Plan and that the Planning Board remove 21 of these resources from the Atlas
- one resource be retained on the Atlas.

Subsequent sections of this document give architectural and historical background for each resource as well as the Historic Preservation Commission’s specific recommendations for resources recommended for designation. These recommendations include applicable designation criteria; environmental settings and included appurtenances; guidance on settings and appurtenances in case of property development or subdivision; historic district boundaries and included parcels; and categorization of parcels, buildings, structures, and features as contributing or noncontributing to the significance of the resource.

Table 2 Locational Atlas Resources Recommended for Designation on Master Plan

Resource #	Historic Name	Street Address
Individual Sites		
10/1	Friendship	28110 Ridge Road
15/5	Molesworth-Burdette Farm	28600 Ridge Road
15/8-1	Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church and Cemetery	28201 Kemptown Road (12-018765507)
		Ridge Road (12-00936685)
		Ridge Road (12-00936982)
15/8-2	Ira Moxley/Harvey Moxley House	23318 Kemptown Road
15/8-3	Robert B. and Susan Moxley House	28322 Kemptown Road
15/8-4	Lewis and Laura Easton House	28408 Kemptown Road
15/8-6	Ollie and Leila Moxley House	28515 Kemptown Road
15/13	Shipley-Mullinix Farm	27001 Long Corner Road
		Long Corner Road (non-contributing modern dwelling in same tax parcel, address unknown)
15/16	Clagett-Brandenburg Farm and Tobacco House	26360 Mullinix Mill Road
15/17	Sarah Brandenburg Farm	26301 Mullinix Mill Road
15/20	Mt. Lebanon MP Church and Cemetery	8115 Damascus Road
15/28	Luther W. Moore Farm	7201 Damascus Road
Historic District		
15/29	Etchison Historic District (5 tax parcels)	6920 Damascus Road
		7010 Damascus Road
		7004 Damascus Road
		7000 Damascus Road
		24230 Kemptown Road
		24220 Kemptown Road
		24221 Kemptown Road

Table 3 Resources Recommended for Inclusion in the Locational Atlas and Designation on Master Plan

These resources not on the *Locational Atlas* and are recommended for designation on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* and addition to the *Atlas* as an interim measure.

Resource #	Historic Name	Street Address
Individual Sites		
15/71	Chrobot House (Margaret Price House)	24724 Hipsley Mill Road
15/73	Basil Warfield Farm (2 tax parcels)	8251 Damascus Road
		8201 Damascus Road
		8131 Damascus Road (non-contributing)

Table 4 Locational Atlas Resources Recommended for Removal and Not to be Designated

Resource #	Historic Name	Street Address
Individual Sites		
10/3	John Moxley House	28800 Kemptown Road
10/5	John D. Purdum House	28814 Kemptown Road
10/18	Burdette-Riddle Farm	27100 Purdum Road
12/10	James Lauman Farm	22000 Peach Tree Road
15/2	Matthew Molesworth House	13501 Penns Shop Road
15/3	Rezin Moxley House	3597 Medd Road
15/4	Alfred Baker House	28901 Kemptown Road
15/6	Becraft Farm	28500 Ridge Road
15/7	Brown's Tobacco House	28601 Ridge Road
15/8-5	Ottie L. and Tressie Moxley House	28411 Kemptown Road
15/9	Capt. Clagett-Hilton Farm	28055 Ridge Road
15/12	Thompson-Woodfield Farm	27211, 27217 Long Corner Road
15/14	Mullinix Store Site	Mullinix Mill Road (12-00935976)
15/19	Warthan-Day Farm	8711 Damascus Road
15/21	John O. Etchison House	25611 Long Corner Road
15/24	Wilson Warfield Farm	26725 Annapolis Rock Road
15/26	Fred Watkins House	7373 Damascus Road
15/27	Colonel Lyde Griffith/Merhle Warfield Farm	7305, 7307 Damascus Road
15/29-1	Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery	24101 Laytonsville Road
15/30	Log Barn Site	24899 Halterman Road
Historic District		
15/8	Clagettville Historic District	vicinity of Ridge Road and Kemptown Road

Table 5 Resources Not on the Locational Atlas and Not Recommended for Designation

Resource #	Historic Name	Street Address
Individual Sites		
15/117	Mt. Lebanon School/Site of Mt. Lebanon ME Church	26310 Mullinix Mill Road

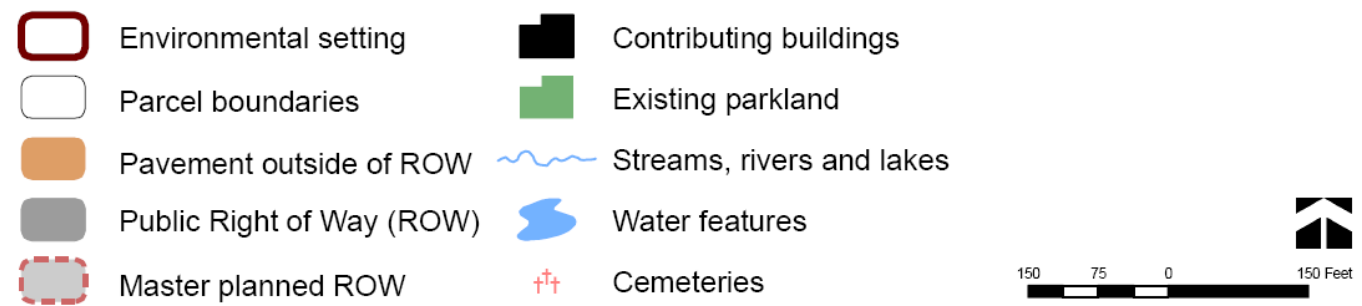
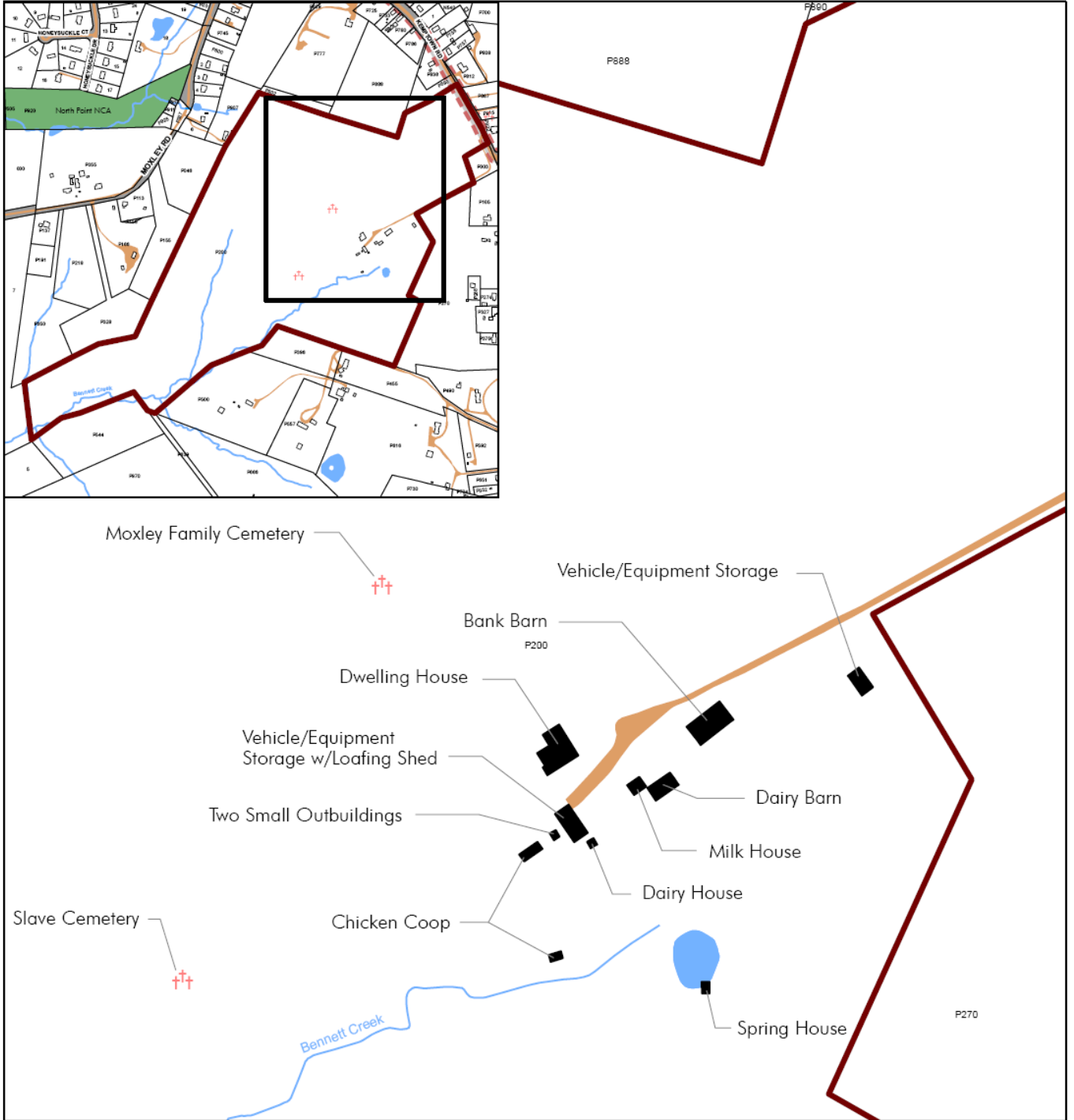
Table 6 Resources Recommended for Retention on the Locational Atlas

Resource #	Historic Name	Street Address
Individual Site		
15/1	Parr's Spring	4704 Baltimore National Pike

Historic Resources

Locational Atlas Resources Recommended for Designation on the Master Plan







10/1 Friendship Farm, 28110 Ridge Road

Located on the southern boundary of Clagettsville, Friendship derives its name from one of the earliest and largest land patents in the area. William Moxley was married in 1785 and was already living on the farm when his father Nehemiah conveyed it to him in 1827. The farm is owned by a seventh-generation Moxley descendant.

The farm includes an outstanding array of buildings and structures

that typify farming as it evolved in Montgomery County through the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Contributing buildings and structures include a dwelling house, bank barn, gambrel-roofed dairy barn and milk house, spring house, two vehicle and storage buildings, one with attached loafing shed, two chicken coops or poultry houses, a dairy house, and two domestic outbuildings of unknown purpose. The dwelling house, which is log covered by siding, has two front doors, a regional type derived from German building traditions from Pennsylvania that is no longer common in Montgomery County. The property also contains a family cemetery and a slave cemetery. Historically a 150-acre farm, the property now comprises 89 acres. Set in a valley, the farmstead is clustered in an area of about 4.7 acres, approximately 1,000 feet off the public road.

Zoning: RDT, RC

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a

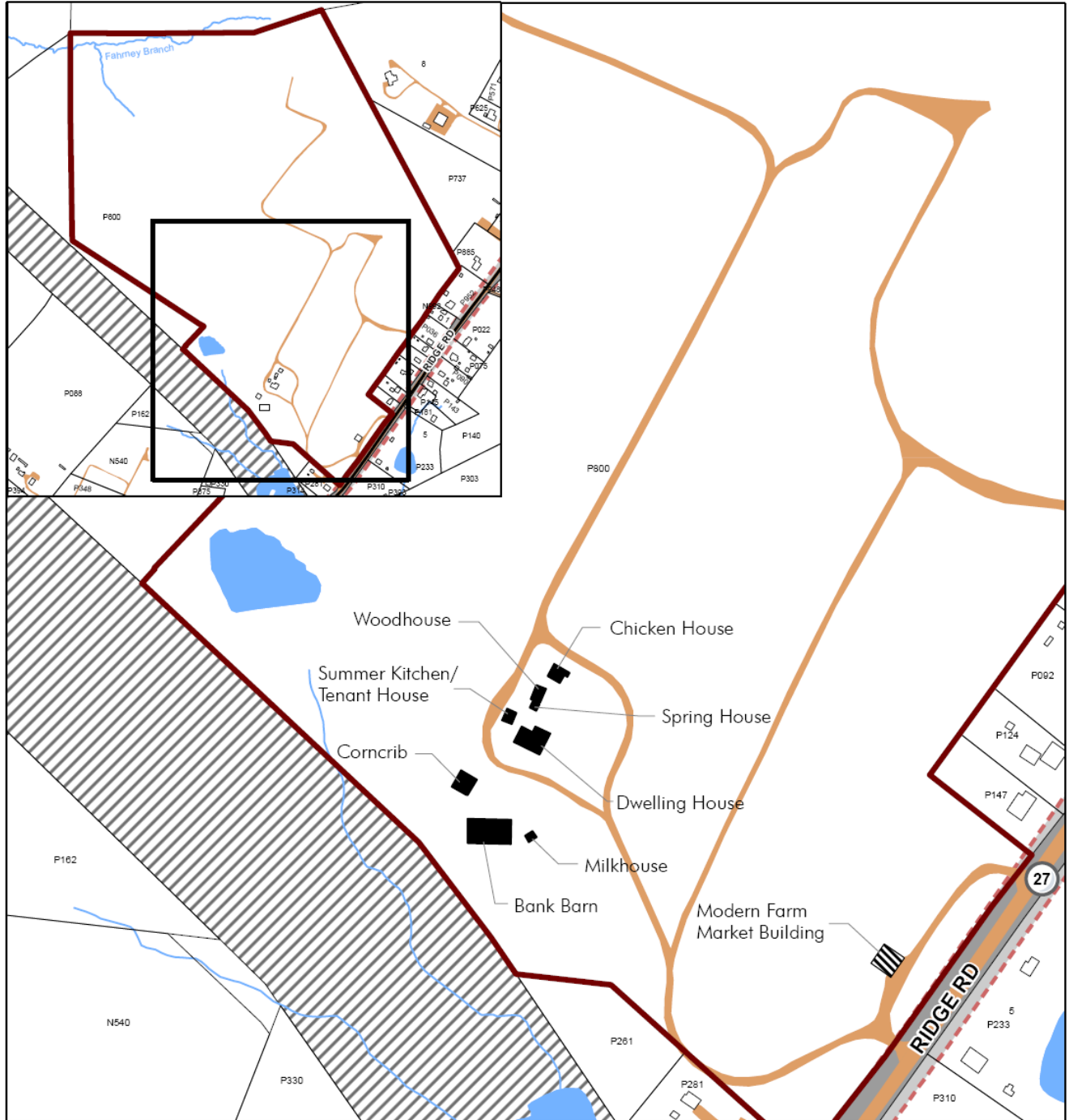
Environmental Setting: The setting is the 89-acre parcel (P200). In the event of subdivision, the features to be preserved include vistas from Ridge Road and Kemptown Road, contributing structures shown in the map, Moxley family and slave cemeteries, and the driveway approach from the northwest.













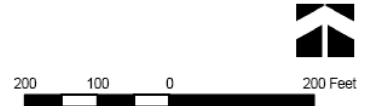
Bank Barn

Molesworth-Burdette Farm (15/5)

28600 Ridge Road



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Environmental setting |  | Utility Right of Way |
|  | Parcel boundaries |  | Contributing buildings |
|  | Pavement outside of ROW |  | Non-contributing buildings |
|  | Public Right of Way (ROW) |  | Streams, rivers and lakes |
|  | Master planned ROW |  | Water Features |





***15/5 Molesworth–Burdette Farm,
28600 Ridge Road***

The Molesworth–Burdette Farm is an outstanding farm complex notable for its well-maintained Victorian Vernacular dwelling house of high architectural integrity and distinction, its diverse and well-maintained array of agricultural outbuildings, and its prominent setting on a slope above Ridge Road. The resource has strong architectural significance and exemplifies the agricultural heritage of Upper Montgomery County in the late 19th and early

20th centuries. The farmstead represents two periods of ownership by two prominent families: the Molesworths, from 1854 to 1897; and the Burdettes, from 1897 to 1969. The only building that predates the Burdette ownership, the elegant stone spring house is believed to have been built by the Molesworth family.

Contributing buildings and structures on the property are the 1911 dwelling house, a summer kitchen /tenant house, a stone spring house that was once fed by a windmill, a woodhouse/equipment and storage building, a chicken coop with attached outhouse and greenhouse, a closed forebay bank barn, a corn crib and granary with wagon shed and corn loft, a concrete-block milk house/well and pump house. The modern enclosed farm market building is a non-contributing structure. The current owners, Richard A. and Nancy S. Biggs, have named the farm Rock Hill Orchard and run a pick-your-own operation that allows the public on this historic property. The Biggs have also placed an agricultural easement on the land to preserve open space.

Zoning: RDT

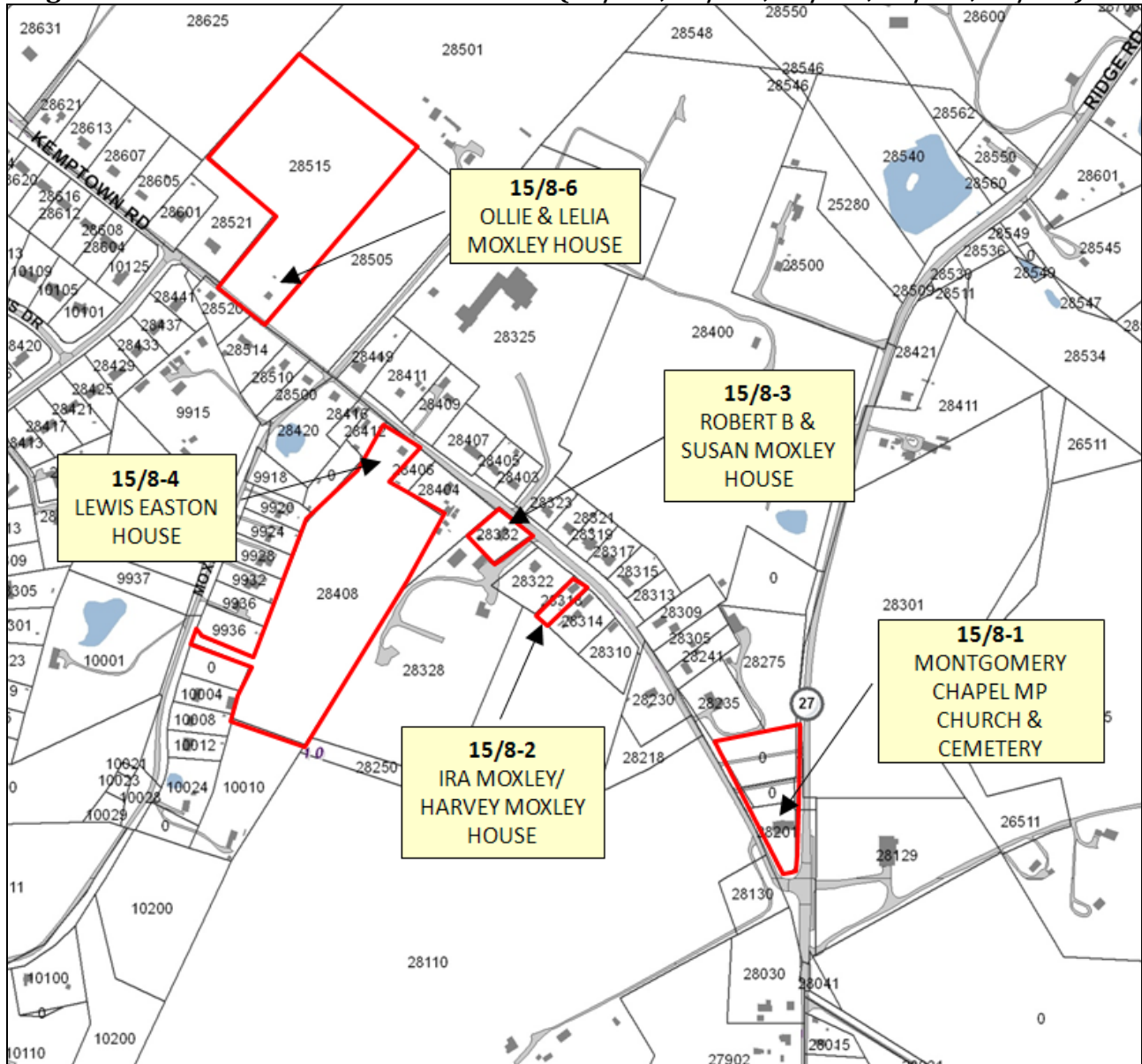
Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a, 2d, 2e

Environmental Setting: The setting is parcel P800, being 137.85 acres. Features to preserve include contributing structures noted on the map and the driveway approach from Ridge Road to the historic dwelling house. The property is not subject to subdivision due to an extant agricultural easement.



Summer Kitchen/Tenant House

Clagettsville Area Individual Historic Sites (15/8-1, 15/8-2, 15/8-3, 15/8-4, 15/8-6)



The Locational Atlas identifies a potential Clagettsville Historic District (15/8). The Historic Preservation Commission recommends designation of five individual resources (15/8-1, 15/8-2, 15/8-3, 15/8-4, and 15/8-6) as highly representative of the Clagettsville community.

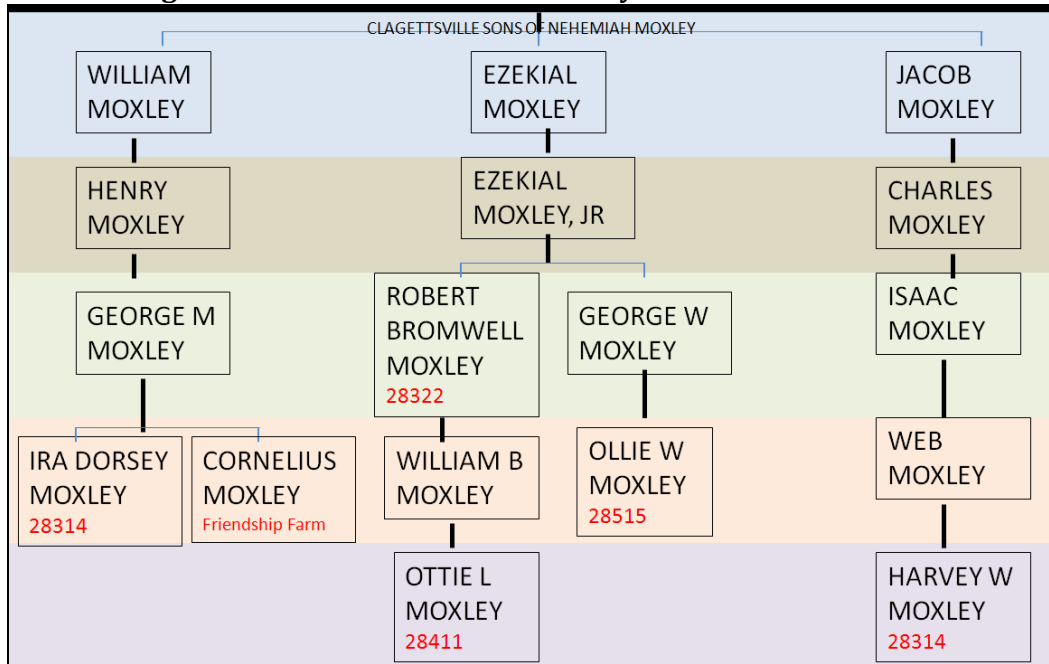
Clagettsville Community Historic Context

Clagettsville, at the intersection of Ridge Road and Kemptown Road, is a kinship community with architecture that reflects the community’s economic, religious, and cultural connections. The majority of the community was originally part of the Friendship Farm (10/1), with land conveyed by George Moxley and his son Cornelius. Clagettsville is named for William Clagett, landowner since before the Civil War, who established the first store and conveyed land for a school. The Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church has had roots here since the first church was built in 1871.

Settlers

Nehemiah Moxley owned extensive land in northern Montgomery and Frederick counties. Three of his sons, William, Ezekial, and Jacob, settled in the Clagettsville area. Descendants of all three sons built houses that are highly representative of the Clagettsville community.

Table 7 Clagettsville Sons of Nehemiah Moxley



The five shaded properties, recommended for historic designation, are Clagettsville area houses built by descendants of the three sons of Nehemiah Moxley.

Kinship Communities

Kinship communities have been defined as settlements united by family ties that form that basis for social, religious, and economic life.⁵⁴ In Clagettsville of the post-bellum era, residents were bound in a network of family relationships, with the Moxley family at its core. Siblings, cousins and in-laws lived, worked, and played in an interdependent way of life.

The tradition of intermarriage in the Upper Patuxent area contributed to the close-knit character of Clagettsville. Three Moxley brothers married Baker sisters and various members of those families populated Clagettsville. Another example of the family was Ollie Washington Moxley (**28515 Kemptown Road**), who married Lelia Alvin Merson, while his brother Ernest married Lelia’s sister-in-law Lillie Mae (Mae) Watkins. The relationships were more complicated yet. Family historian Allie May Moxley Buxton wrote,

⁵⁴ Carolyn Earle Billingsley. *Communities of Kinship: Antebellum Families and the Settlement of the Cotton Frontier*. University of Georgia Press, 2004.

Lelia was Mae's aunt as Lelia was sister to Mae's mother, Sallie Merson Watkins. Bertie Bellison Watkins was sister-in-law to Mae, and yet, Mae was also her aunt, by marriage, as Mae's husband, Ernie, was brother to Bertie's mother, Hattie Moxley Bellison.⁵⁵

With the exception of post-bellum black communities, kinship communities in Montgomery County has been little studied. The context is obviously different, as blacks were suddenly emancipated and able to own land for the first time and banded together to pool their resources. These black kinship communities were the subject of a study by George McDaniel. He wrote of the close relationships among community members:

Although most households were nuclear families, the surrounding community was composed of relatives, making the community itself an extended family. Grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins lived on adjacent lots or "just down the road." Not unusually, grandparents allowed their descendants to build houses on their land, thereby converting the homestead into an extended family. Thus, the elderly lived in close proximity to the younger generations in the community and passed on their ideas, values, skills, and ways of life to the young.⁵⁶

Such kinship communities were initially established on land acquired by one or more freed blacks, often part of the plantation on which the residents had been enslaved. A number of black kinship communities have been formally recognized by designation of the public buildings, churches, and schools (see *Places from the Past*).

One historic district is designated as a kinship community—the Hawkins Lane Historic District (35/54)—found to be historically significant as an early 20th century residential enclave. Hawkins Lane was a black kinship community for over half a century, inhabited largely by members of the Hawkins family, following the initial 1893 purchase by James H. Hawkins. Hawkins Lane was designated on the Master Plan in 1990.

In rural parts of the County, black and white residents were isolated from the outside world and depended on family for survival. The Clagettsville area had limited connections with outsiders, a condition exacerbated by the poor condition of roads. Growing up on family farms, residents acquired land from family and worked, worshiped, and socialized with kin.

Architectural Traditions

The Clagettsville district includes houses that represent local traditions and those that represent the early modern era recognizing national architectural styles. Vernacular house types found in Clagettsville are two-door houses and Gothic Revival-influenced houses.



28515 Kemptown Road

The house form most typical of this era is the **Gothic Revival** influenced house with center cross gable front facade. Particularly distinctive in this group is **28322** Kemptown Road, which in addition to having a center cross gable roof, features a Queen Anne style tower and shingle siding details. This residence, like others of the era, was built with chimney flues for wood stoves rather than fireplaces. Houses are typically between two and two and one half stories tall and three to four bays wide with front porches.

⁵⁵Allie May Moxley Buxton, p198.

⁵⁶McDaniel, p23.

The main distinguishing feature of Gothic Revival vernacular houses is the center cross gable roof. Houses of this type are found on Kemptown Road at **28318**, 28332, 28404, and **28515**, and on Ridge Road at 27902/28020. Another identifiable Gothic feature is the double-hung lancet window, found in the center gables of 28020, **28318**, **28515**; and found additionally on side gables of the architecturally elaborate (for the region) house at **28322** Kemptown Road. The Montgomery Church, built by the local community in 1904, features lancet windows singly and in pairs. The lancet window was still in use in 1916 when the church hall was built.

Several houses in Clagettsville are **Vernacular Side Gable** houses with no rear ell, or only a one-story ell. Early examples date from the 1860s to 1900, are three or four bay, side gable structures. Later houses without significant rear ells include the earliest center cross gable houses (28404 and **28515** Kemptown, and 27902/28020 Ridge Road).

From 1900 to 1910, residents built houses with a distinctive form that became popular throughout northern Montgomery County—the **Center Cross Gable** house with double decker rear porch. At least three Clagettsville houses have nearly identical footprints, with a side gable front block, rear ell, and two story porch inside the ell. These houses are **28322**, 28332, and 28418 Kemptown Road. The house at **28322** Kemptown Road has a Victorian elaboration on this popular vernacular form. Built by Robert B. and Susan Moxley, about 1903, the house has elaborate Queen Anne style detailing including corner tower, wraparound porch with pedimented entrances, and patterned wood shingles.

Two Door Houses, common in southern Pennsylvania and Frederick County, are representative of the Germanic influence in this portion of the County. The Pennsylvania German Two Door House, is theorized to be a blend of English symmetry and traditional German form and plan. Early examples of two door houses include 28015 Ridge and 28420 Kemptown Road.⁵⁷

The **early 20th century** brought increased communication with the outside world, including improved roads and automobile transportation. As the community turned outward, residents built nationally popular architectural styles and building types, including Craftsman style bungalows and the American Four Square house, such as at Ottie and Tressie Moxley's House, **28411** Kemptown Road (1918).

Structures from between 1905 and 1940 include Craftsman style bungalows and Four Squares, Colonial Revivals, and Tudor Revival houses. The structures tend to be smaller than earlier houses, typically one and a half-story with smaller footprints. In this group are also three commercial buildings, each built adjacent to the proprietor's residence. Harvey Moxley's c1908-15 store is a two-story front gable structure which originally had a full width front porch. Willie B. Moxley's 1930 store at 28314 Kemptown Road is a one-story front gable building with an entry in the front gable façade facing the street. H. Deets Warfield's garage is at 28030 Ridge Road, built next to the house in which he grew up, 28020 Ridge Road. The meeting hall built by the Montgomery Methodist Church in 1916 also was a front gable structure which stood at 28130 Ridge Road is no longer standing.

Another indicator of the close relationships among residents is the similarity of architectural details found on Clagettsville houses. Jesse Moxley related that neighboring siblings and cousins helped Robert B. Moxley construct his house at **28322** Kemptown Road, using lumber dressed at the family saw mill. This practice would have contributed to the similarity in appearance of houses. An example of similarities is a local style of turned porch post found on **28322** and **28515** Kemptown Road. The latter house retains these distinctive turned posts.

⁵⁷28520 Kemptown Road may have been a two-door house.



28322 Kemptown Road⁵⁸

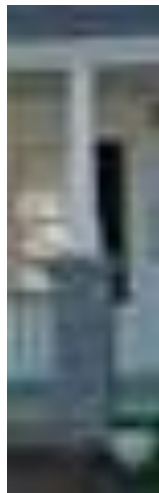


28515 Kemptown Road

Family businesses supplied material for house construction. Several Moxley houses feature Craftsman style porch posts with concrete block piers. The Robert B. and Susan Moxley House, **28322 Kemptown Road**, was updated with these Craftsman style piers. Jesse Buxton, son-in-law of Robert and Susan Moxley, was in charge of the concrete and cinder block department of People's Lumber Supply Company, in Mt. Airy. Similar porch posts are found at 18230, 28510, and 28800 Kemptown Road, all Moxley family houses.



28322 Kemptown
Jesse and Rebecca Buxton
Robert B. Moxley House



28800 Kemptown
Raymond Warfield
from 1931



28510 Kemptown
Millie Moxley Phebus
c1924-28 bungalow



28230 Kemptown
William C Moxley
c1930 bungalow

Crossroad Origins

Clagettsville was established at the intersection of roads leading to New Market (Quaker Road, later known as Kemptown Road) and Mount Airy (Ridge Road), two early and major communities on the National Pike, a key early thoroughfare for this portion of Maryland. The intersection of two early transportation routes, Ridge Road and Kemptown Road, was a natural location for the initial settlement of Clagettsville in the post-bellum era.

The core of the Clagettsville began with public buildings located at the intersection of Ridge and Kemptown Roads. The first structure was the church in 1871. Soon thereafter, William Claggett built a store in 1874 at

⁵⁸No longer extant.

the intersection of Ridge Road and Kemptown Road. Clagett had established a farm, acquiring the land at the end of the Civil War. He built a house by the store at 28015 Ridge Road about the same time.

The Clagett store complex grew to include his son John Clagett's residence, a commodious Greek Revival House, 28001 Ridge Road. John Clagett operated another store which he advertised in Hopkins' 1879 Atlas. The structure was taken down in the 1930s.⁵⁹

By the 1890s, the poor quality of up-County roads contributed to the community's insular nature. While the B&O Railroad (1873) and streetcars (from 1890) were providing access and drawing outsiders to down-County areas, residents in remote areas of the County became more insular than ever. After the establishment of the State Roads Commission in 1908, road conditions began to improve. Between 1910 and 1915, over 1,000 miles of state roads were constructed statewide. After a hiatus during World War I, more roads were built or paved in the 1920s and 1930s. Clagett's blacksmith shop in the horse and buggy era gave way to Warfield's service station in the second decade of the 20th century.

Road improvements were a source of employment for Clagettsville residents. Generations of the Easton family were road laborers through much of the 20th century. In the 1930s, Raymond J. Easton was a road laborer, living with his parents, Ben and Laura Easton at **28408** Kemptown Road. Harry W. Easton, Ben and Laura's grandson, grew up at 28404 Kemptown and worked for R.H. Moxley's paving business (until his death in 1976). His son Harry (Gene) Easton worked for the Moxley Inc. paving business (late 1980s).⁶⁰

As roads improved, truck farming developed. Improved roads connected Clagettsville, like other rural communities, to the outside world, and were ultimately a contributing factor, along with many other aspects of modern society, to the decline of traditional ways of life.

Settlement Patterns

Giles W. Easton, father of Ben and George, established the pattern of one-acre residential lots facing Kemptown Road that came to characterize Clagettsville. He parceled off the first of such lots to Alfred Baker in 1884, at the corner of Moxley Road, now 28420 Kemptown Road. Easton conveyed another one-acre lot to John Burdette, in 1893, on which 28404 Kemptown Road is located.

The initial Moxley family houses facing Kemptown Road were built on land acquired from family by cousins of Moxleys who owned Friendship Farm. These houses include **28318**, **28322**, 29332 Kemptown Road, all built between 1901 and 1905. Later generations inherited these houses. Other children chose to build or acquire their own houses nearby, seeking to remain in the family structure.

By the early 20th century, the community was large enough to have a sub-district, known as Dogtown. This area included houses built or owned by Easton descendants, living on land that had belonged to Giles Easton. These houses include **28408** and 28404 Kemptown Road. Dogtown received its name from the hunting dogs kept by the Eastons, who were avid hunters. In this vicinity were stores frequented by Clagettsville residents, located at 28314 and 28416 Kemptown Road.

Economic Relationships

Most residents listed farming as their primary occupation in census records from 1890 to the 1930s. Other occupations included merchants, building industry workers, and road improvement workers.

Farmers with small lots operated truck farms in the early 20th century, providing produce and goods to be sold at market. William B. Moxley of 28420 Kemptown was a farmer and engaged a servant to help with house chores. Ben Easton, living in the fine Queen Anne house at **28408** Kemptown Road, operated a 16-

⁵⁹John Clagett's store, which appears on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas, was described as a large building. It was torn down by Alvie A. Moxley who acquired the land. Buxton, p.4.

⁶⁰ Buxton, p. 195

acre general purpose farm on land his father assembled in 1877 and 1882. Ottie (Tom) Moxley of 28411 Kemptown Road, involved in both farming and building, was a dealer of farm products and a lumber hauler. Jake Moxley, of 28332 Kemptown, son of Robert B. Moxley, bartered hay for a living. The building industry kept many residents occupied. Robert S. Moxley operated a sawmill. George Easton, of **28408** Kemptown Road, was a carpenter. In 1900, John Burdette, of 28404, was a well driller. Several Moxley family members worked at People's Lumber in Mt. Airy.

Several residents took advantage of the crossroads location to set up businesses that catered to travelers. William Clagett, a general purpose farmer with a farm at 28055 Ridge Road (Captain Clagett-Hilton Farm 15/9), operated a store since about 1874. His son, John Clagett operated another store advertised in Hopkins' 1879 Atlas. The map shows a blacksmith shop augmenting the store operation.⁶¹ Hamilton Deetz Warfield acquired a plot of land on the west side of Ridge Road in 1919 and operated an automobile service station at 28030 Ridge Road, catering to local traffic.

People's Lumber Supply Company

Harry B. Moxley, son of Robert B. Moxley, owned and operated a straw and lumber company in Mt. Airy. Originating in 1889 and known as the Moxley Straw Company, the company became known as Moxley Straw & Lumber Company in 1900, when Harry's nephew Ira D. Watkins joined the business. Ira's brother Raymond and father Thomas E. Watkins bought the company in 1907. The company included a cinderblock operation.

In 1916, Ira Watkins bought the business with help from his father Thomas and operated under the name Thomas E. Watkins and Sons. In the early 1930s, the company was incorporated as Peoples Lumber and Supply Company, with Ira Watkins president.⁶² Stock was sold to family and friends.

For much of the 20th century, Jesse Buxton was in charge of the concrete and cinder block department of People's Lumber and Supply Company. Jesse Alvin Buxton (1877-1962) was the brother-in-law of Harry B. Moxley, having married his sister Rebecca Moxley (1879-1964) in 1906. According to family historian, Allie May Moxley Buxton,

The cinder blocks were known for their outstanding quality. Also, the company featured decorative concrete posts for which they had various molds. These decorative posts were very popular during the 1930s, being ordered by customers from many areas.⁶³

In addition to porch posts, concrete blocks were in great demand for dairy barns built during this era. The dairy barn at Kingstead Farm (11/10) was built in 1932 with concrete blocks "purchased ready-made in nearby Clagettville."⁶⁴

The company was re-incorporated in 1975 when Watkins sold controlling interest to R. Delaine Hobbs, a cousin, who continued to operate the business until it closed in 1997. The family opened an antiques business, Shops of Yesteryear, in the building.

Religious Traditions

The Moxley family and other area residents were Methodists and the original Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church at the junction of the Quaker Road (Kemptown Road) and Buffalo Road (Ridge Road) was built in 1871. The updated Gothic Revival church, at 28201, was built in 1904, about 100 feet to the rear of the original church.

⁶¹ Buxton, p.4.

⁶² Buxton, pp.157-9.

⁶³ Ibid, p177.

⁶⁴ Kingstead Farm MIHP form, Resource 11-10, Andrea Rebeck, 1987.

Methodism in Montgomery County first grew in the northern region of the County. Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1788 under the leadership of John Clark, only four years after the Methodist Episcopal denomination was established in Baltimore. The Goshen ME Church was organized in 1790, and the Bethesda ME Church was organized in 1808 in Browningsville.⁶⁵

The Moxley families were leaders in the church. Clagettsville residents were actively involved in the church and its activities. Spiritual and social life converged in the church where anniversaries and weddings were held, and in later years, family reunions took place.

A church hall was built in 1916 on part of Friendship Farm facing Kemptown Road, opposite the Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church. Several new houses had been built in the Clagettsville area. As the population expanded, so did community activity. Also during this era, the school was expanded with an addition in 1910.

Germanic Culture

Clagettsville's Two Door Houses are representative of the Germanic influence found in this region of the County. The Upper Patuxent region was influenced by German settlers moving through the northern region of the County, along the ridgelines and through the Monocacy Valley. The large wave of German settlers arriving in Frederick County throughout the 1700s and early 1800s brought Germanic cultural traditions to the area.

German settlers also brought the tradition of banked architecture. The bank barn, built into a hillside provides access to both upper and lower levels and with a pronounced forebay or overhang, is one such distinctive building type. Other banked buildings include dual use outbuildings, and houses with front entries on two levels, such as the Chrobot House (15/71).

By the post-bellum era, the local culture of up-County farm families was a melding of English and Germanic culture. Into the 1930s, area farms continued to grow tobacco, a crop established by English settlers. Residents chewed tobacco into the late 1800s. A Clagettsville resident recalled the provision of spittoons at Montgomery Chapel (1871-1904) for the use of congregants during the sermon.⁶⁶

Germanic traditions that came to characterize the Upper Patuxent area included bank barns, German plan towns, and architectural traditions including log construction with corner notches, basement kitchens, banking structures into hillsides, and two-door houses.

⁶⁵The Browningsville church was originally known as the Jimmy Day Chapel.

⁶⁶Floyd S. Moxley, *History of Montgomery Chapel*, 1971.

15/8-1 Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church and Cemetery, 28201 Kempton Road





15/8-1 Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church and Cemetery, 28201 Kemptown Road/Ridge Road (tax #s12-01876507, 12-00936685, 12-00936982), (1904, 1941)

The Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church is a landmark building, prominently located at the intersection of two early roads, Ridge Road and Kemptown Road. It housed one of the earliest Methodist Protestant congregations in the county. The congregation was organized in 1871, but its roots went back to the 1830s and 1840s, when Providence Methodist Protestant Church and Brown’s Chapel were established. The Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church was built in 1904 under the direction of Clagettsville carpenter George Easton of 28408 Kemptown Road. The community of Clagettsville grew around the church, first with a store and school located nearby, and then a residential area stretching northwest on Kemptown Road. Clagettsville was historically a close-knit kinship community composed primarily of descendants of Nehemiah Moxley. The inter-related and interdependent residents were tied together socially, religiously, and economically. The church was the social and spiritual center of the region. The burying ground was set aside on $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in 1882, and later expanded. The resource includes the church building and the cemetery. The wood siding was replaced with brick when the church was expanded in 1941. The current bell tower dates from 1960 after the original had been removed. The church is now the St. Thomas Orthodox Syrian Church. An earlier church had been built on this site in 1871. A cemetery located north of the church contains over 760 burials, with graves as early as 1871. The cemetery is maintained by the Montgomery United Methodist Church (also in Clagettsville), the successor congregation to the Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church.



Zoning: RDT

Criteria: 2e

Environmental Setting: The setting includes the church structure, located on parcel P922; the cemetery parcels P915 and P867; those parts of the cemetery that extend into road rights of way; and those parts of rights of way for Ridge and Kemptown Road contained within the above mentioned parcels.

15/8-2 Ira Moxley/Harvey Moxley House, 28318 Kempton Road





15/8-2 Ira Moxley/Harvey Moxley House, 28318 Kemptown Road (c1901-1905)

The Ira Moxley/Harvey Moxley House is highly representative of Clagettsville residences, exhibiting two vernacular traditions with its Germanic dual entrance front façade and its center cross gable roof form. The house was built by Ira Dorsey Moxley between 1901 and 1905. From 1908 until 1931, the dwelling was the residence for storekeeper Harvey W. Moxley. His general store, built on part of the acre lot, and located at 28314, served Clagettsville residents who included his siblings and cousins. Clagettsville was historically a close-knit kinship community composed primarily of descendants of Nehemiah Moxley. The inter-related and interdependent residents were tied together socially, religiously, and economically.

The house retains its character defining features, though it has undergone alterations. Original 2/2 sash windows have been replaced with 1/1 sash with sandwich muntins. Picture windows replace smaller sash in the first level's outer bays, and the house is covered with replacement siding. The house, however, retains its rare surviving two doors on the front façade, center cross gable roof, cornice returns, lancet gable window, and both interior end chimneys. The front porch, dating from the early 20th century, is similar to other front porches in the community, with concrete block piers typical of those provided by People's Lumber in Mt. Airy, a Moxley family business.

Zoning: RDT

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a

Environmental Setting: The setting is parcel P733, being 13,068 sq ft lot (3/10 acre).

15/8-3 Robert B. and Susan Moxley House, 28322 Kempton Road





15/8-3 Robert B. and Susan Moxley House, 28322 Kemptown Road (c1903)

The most architecturally elaborate residence in Clagettsville, the Robert B. and Susan Moxley House is a vernacular Queen Anne dwelling with corner tower and fine detailing uncommon in the Upper Patuxent area. Like other houses in the district, the residence is rooted in tradition, with the basic ell plan, that characterizes area houses from this era. Yet this residence more fully embraces the Queen Anne principles of variety in form and surface than commonly found elsewhere. A picturesque, asymmetrical profile is achieved with a three-story corner tower, two cross gables, and a wraparound porch with pedimented entries. Surfaces are given texture through patterned shingles on the third level, and a denticulated cornice.

The residence is also highly representative of Clagettsville building traditions, settlement patterns, and kinship ties. Robert B. Moxley's kin helped construct this house, using lumber dressed at the family saw mill. The house footprint is a mirror image of his son's contemporaneous house, at neighboring 28332. The porch posts are replacement Craftsman style posts with decorative formstone porch piers. Son-in-law Jess Buxton was in charge of the concrete and cinder block department of People's Lumber Supply Company. The structure is historically significant for its residents who represent the deep kinship basis for the community. The one-acre parcel was subdivided from Friendship Farm in 1899 from Robert's cousin Cornelius Moxley. The resource has been determined National Register eligible by the Maryland Historical Trust.

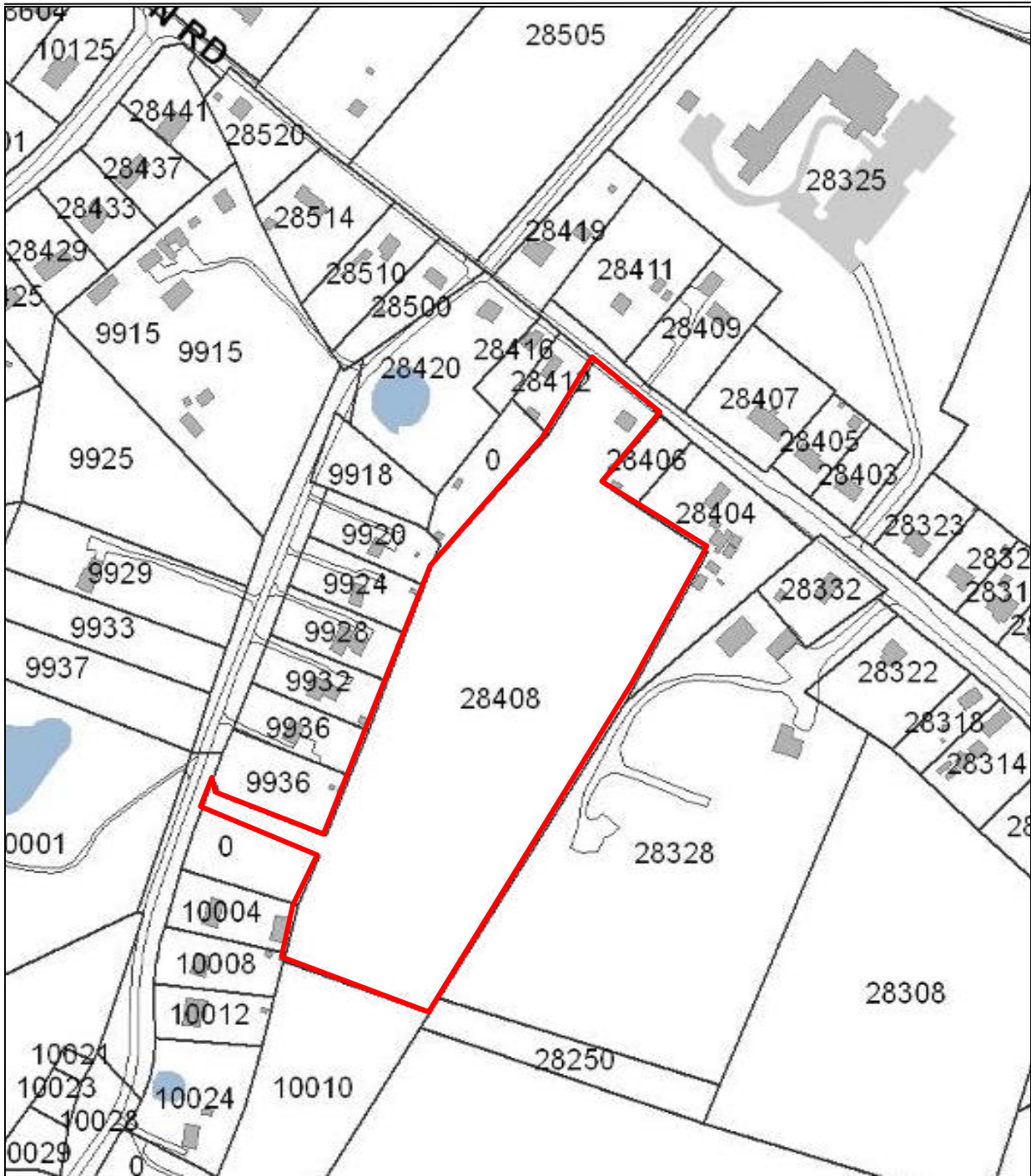
Overall, the residence has a high level of integrity. The porch was updated in the early 20th century with Craftsman style posts. Original posts shown in a historic photo were turned and had scroll cutwork brackets. Paired interior chimneys which once marked the roof ridgeline were removed by 1989. The house retains its original siding, 2/2 sash windows, and architectural detailing including patterned wood shingles.

Zoning: RDT

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a

Setting: The setting is the 38,332 square foot parcel, P725.

15/8-4 Lewis and Laura Easton House, 28408 Kempton Road





15/8-4 Lewis and Laura Easton House, 28408 Kemptown Road (c1895-1900)

The Lewis and Laura Easton House is a vernacular expression of the Queen Anne architectural style. Multi-pane Queen Anne style windows are prominently featured in the oversize wall dormer. Free Classic stylistic influence, a subtype of Queen Anne, is evident in heavy cornice returns and oversize Doric porch columns.

Lewis Benjamin “Ben” Easton and George W. Easton acquired nineteen acres of land from their mother in

1895. It was part of the Friendship tract that their father Giles W. Easton acquired beginning in 1877. George Easton was an accomplished builder who may have constructed the house. He was construction foreman for the Montgomery Chapel Methodist Protestant Church (1904) and also was known to have worked on the 1916 church hall. Like the Easton House, the church has colored Queen Anne sash, the only type found on Methodist churches in this area. Remaining a lifelong bachelor, George was known as a scholar in addition to a carpenter. The house is named for George’s brother Lewis Easton who is listed in census records as head of household. Lewis married Laura C. Moxley of Dickerson about 1894. They built their house by 1900, and were shown living here in the 1900 census. Active members of the Montgomery Methodist Church, the Eastons were buried in the church cemetery.

The Easton family set the settlement pattern of one-acre lots facing Kemptown Road that came to characterize Clagettsville. The Lewis and Laura Easton House is located in the Dogtown sub-district of Clagettsville, populated by several members of the Easton family and named for the hunting dogs of neighboring brothers Harry and Tom, sons of Lewis and Laura. This house, which has remained in Easton family ownership, is highly representative of the kinship quality of this close-knit community. The Eastons operated a 19-acre general purpose farm until at least the 1930s.

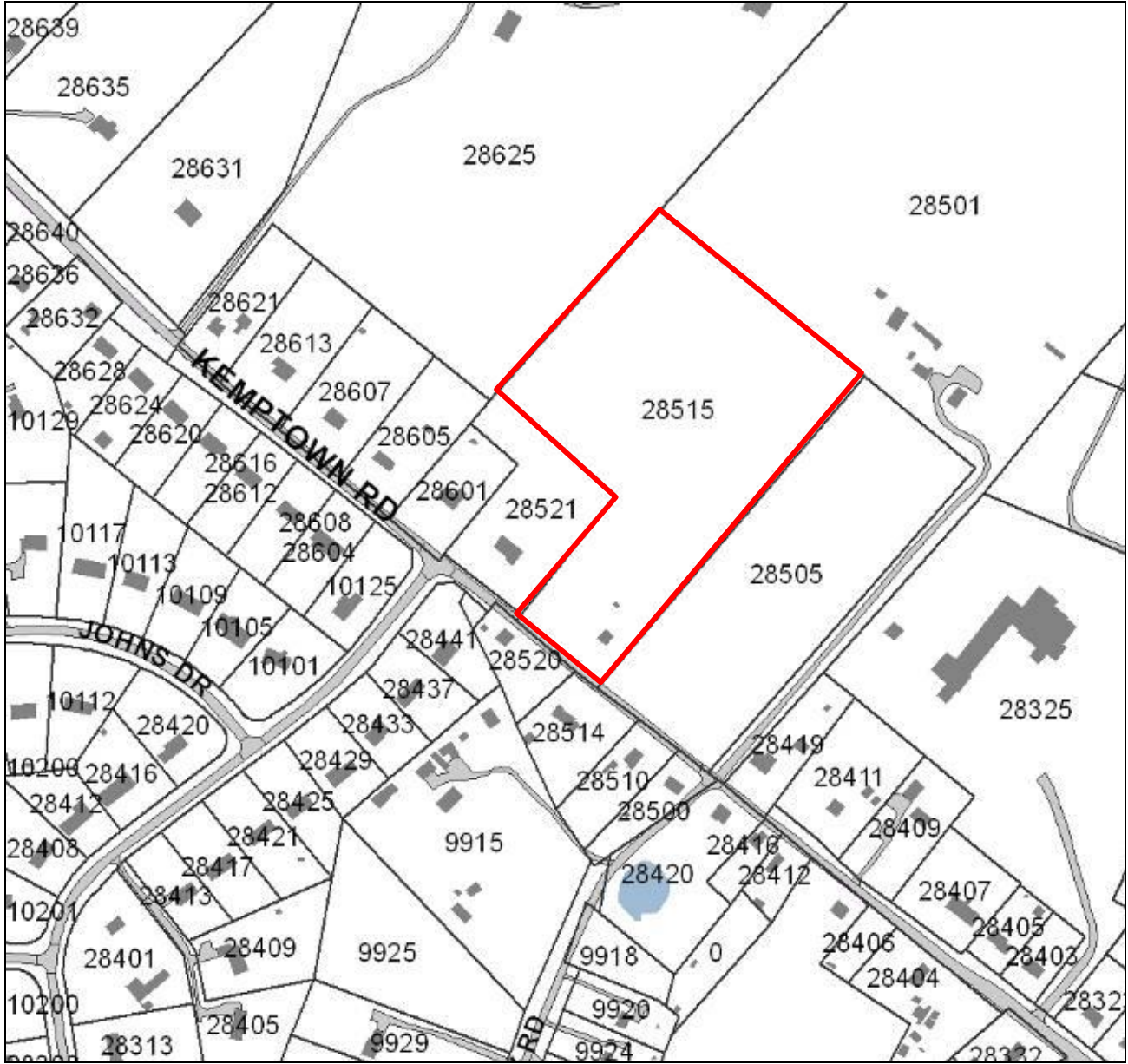
The resource has a high level of integrity, with original windows, door, porch, and original or compatible metal roof. The house has been altered with vinyl siding and loss of shutters, yet the house retains the majority of its original character-defining features.

Zoning: RDT

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a

Setting: The setting is the 6.32-acre property (P666). In addition to the house, contributing resources include mature trees, and a 1x1 bay, and a front-gable outbuilding covered with German siding.

15/8-6 Ollie and Lelia Moxley House, 28515 Kemptown Road





15/8-6 Ollie and Lelia Moxley House, 28515 Kemptown Road (c1903-1905)

The Ollie and Lelia Moxley House (c1903), 28515 Kemptown Road, is representative of the local Clagettsville building traditions. Highly characteristic of local architecture are the front gable, bracketed full width porch, double hung lancet window, and cornice returns. Unlike other area houses, the front gable effect is achieved through a wall dormer with pediment-like detailing, rather than a center cross gable roof. This lends the house a Colonial Revival aspect more representative of 20th century trends than the other details on the house which are more Victorian in character. Despite the addition of artificial siding, the resource retains a high level of integrity.

Built by a fourth generation descendant of Nehemiah Moxley, the Ollie and Lelia Moxley House represents the kinship ties that bound Clagettsville residents together socially, religiously, and economically. Ollie Washington Moxley (1880-1958) married Lelia Alvin Merson (1882-1966) in about 1900, acquired the 20-acre subject property in 1903, and was described as a general purpose farmer. His brother owned the neighboring farm at 28501 Kemptown Road. The subject house bears similarity in details with other Clagettsville houses including 28322 Kemptown Road, which had similar paired chimneys, turned porch posts, and double hung lancet window.

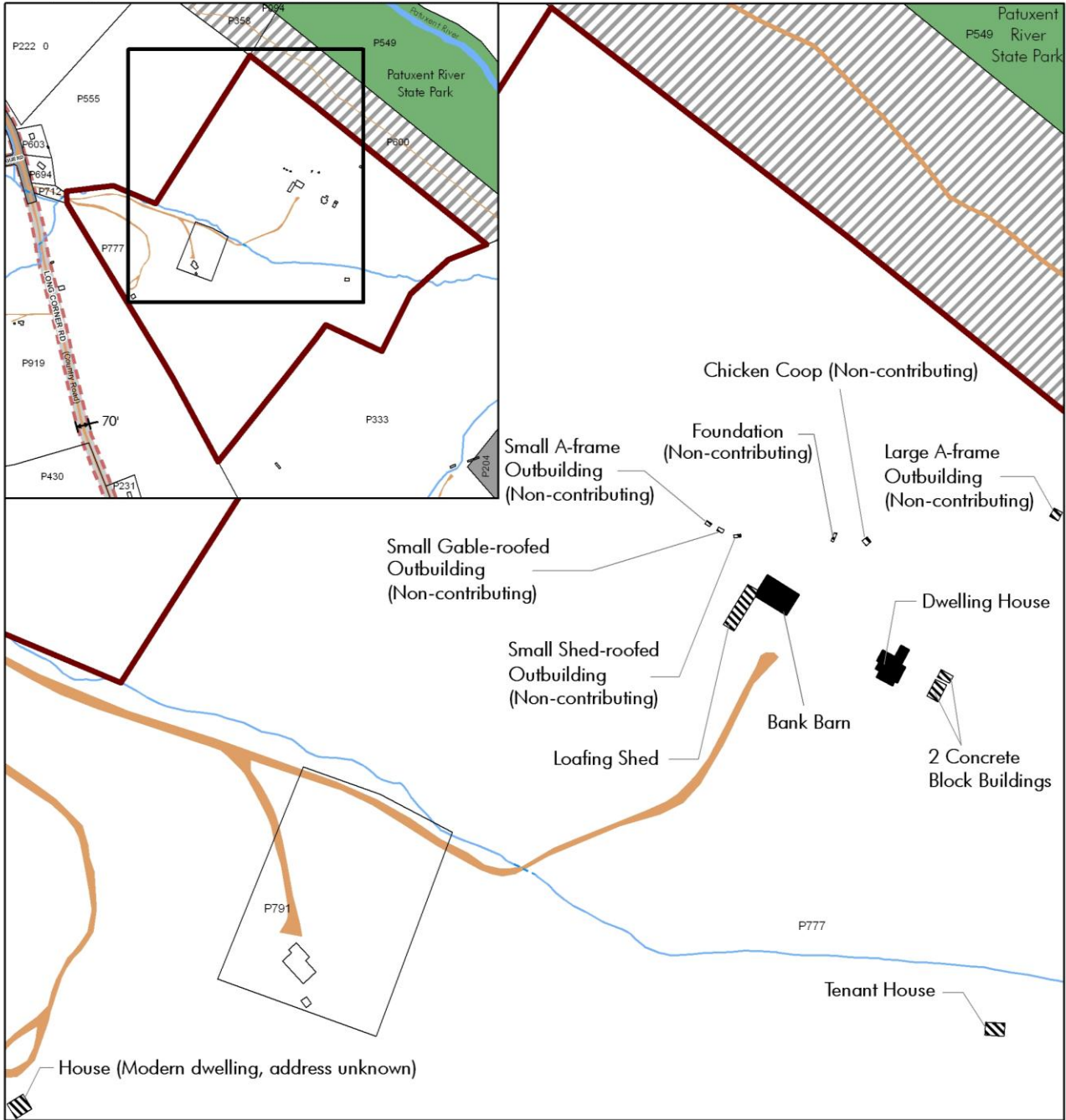
Zoning: RDT

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a

Setting: The setting is 9.91 acres (P313), which includes the residence, a gable roof shed, and open field.

Shipley-Mullinix Farm (15/13)

27001 Long Corner Road



- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Environmental setting | Utility Right of Way | Streams, rivers and lakes |
| Parcel Boundaries | Contributing buildings | Water features |
| Existing pavement | Non-contributing buildings | |
| Public Right of Way (ROW) | Other buildings | |
| Master planned ROW | Existing parkland | |





15/13 Shipley-Mullinix Farm, 27001 Long Corner Road

The Shipley-Mullinix Farm is significant historically and architecturally. Historically, the farm has had a lasting association with two of Maryland's long-established families. The Shipleys owned the farm from 1834 to 1883 and are descended from Adam Shipley, who records show was in Anne Arundel by 1679. Members of the Mullinix family, who have owned the farm from 1883 to the present day, have resided here for six generations. The Mullinix family is descended from Jonathan Mullineaux, an Anne Arundel resident by 1705. The farm is historically and socially significant as well for its Mullinix owners' association with the Mullinix community that existed on western end of Mullinix Mill Road in the late 19th century. This community included a store and post office and several mills important to residents in the Upper Patuxent and Howard County. Montgomery County residents traveled through the farm to get to the mills and store.

Architecturally, the farm is significant for its fine array of buildings and structures that illustrate farm life from the mid 1800s to the 1920s. Contributing buildings include a three-bay farmhouse, attached ice house, and bank barn. Non-contributing buildings and structures include a dual entry tenant house in extremely deteriorated condition, a loafing shed attached to the bank barn, two concrete block outbuildings, a building foundation northeast of the bank barn, a chicken coop, a large A-frame outbuilding, three small outbuildings (shed roofed, A-frame, and gable-roofed, respectively) northwest of the bank barn, and a modern brick dwelling (street address unknown, within same parcel) located on the property's southwest boundary. The fine three-bay dwelling house sits on the crest of the hill overlooking an expanse of woods and fields. It was probably built by Larkin Shipley between 1851 and 1857, though possibly as late as 1900.



The substantial bank barn dates from between 1860 to 1900. The attached ice house dates from between 1850 to 1930. A common folk building is the dual-entry tenant house, which was probably built around 1910 or later and is currently in ruinous condition. The two concrete-block outbuildings and the loafing shed attached to the bank barn date from the 1920s or later. A non-contributing resource located on the farmstead is a modern brick dwelling house. An interior parcel, P791 (tax ID 12-02393851) is not included in the designation and contains a house built c1982. The Shipley-Mullinix Farm has an unusually secluded and undisturbed setting, illustrative of a cultural landscape highly

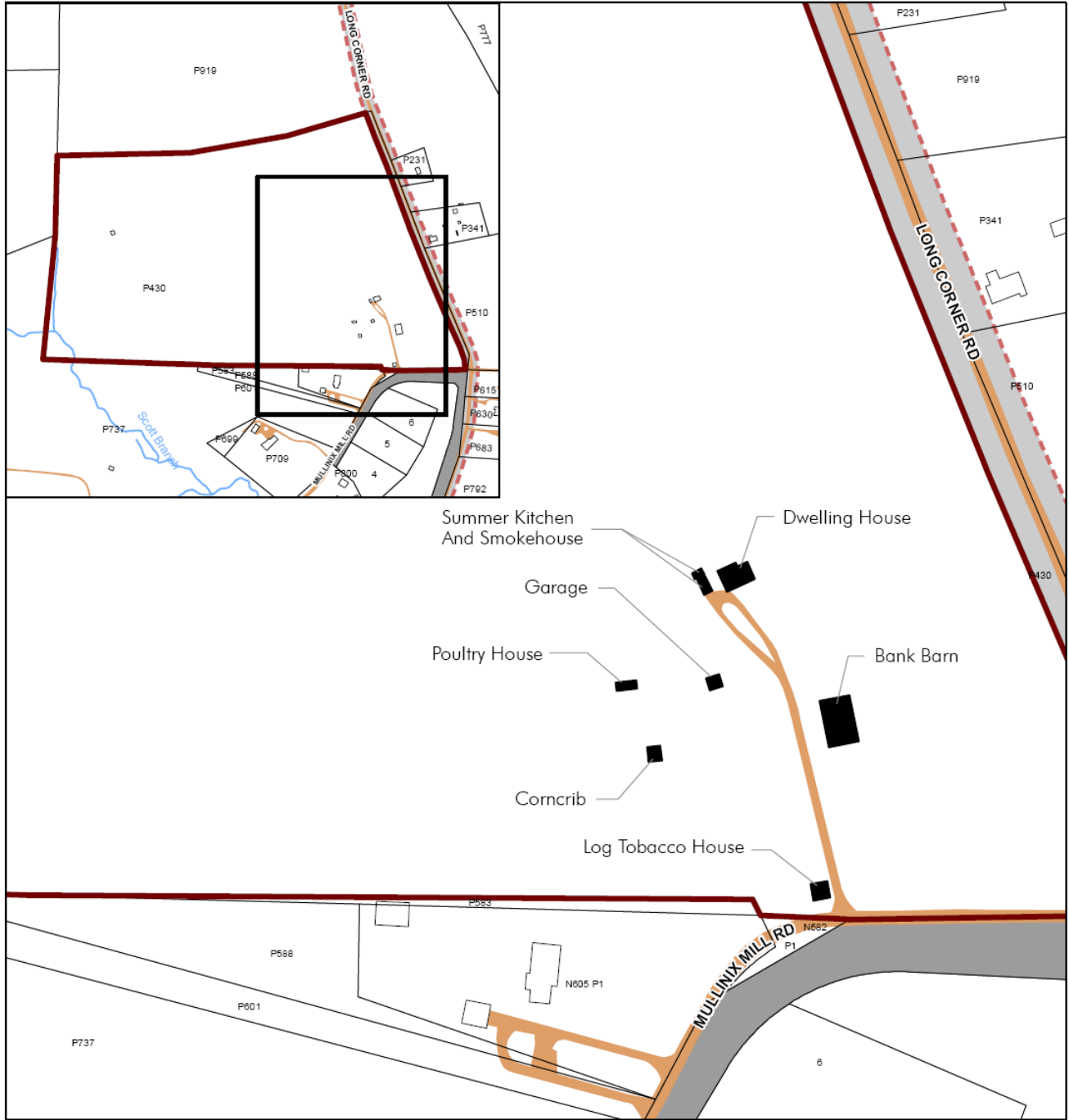
representative of Upper Patuxent farms in the mid-1800s.

Zoning: RDT

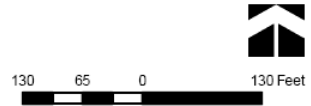
Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a, 2d, 2e

Setting: The setting is 90.3 acres (parcel P9777). In the event of subdivision, the features to be preserved include the contributing buildings shown on the map and the driveway approach from Long Corner Road to the historic dwelling house. Excluded from the setting is interior parcel P971 (tax ID 12-02393851), which contains a c1982 house.

Clagett-Brandenburg Tobacco Farm And House (15/16) 26360 Mullinix Mill Road



- Environmental setting
- Parcel boundaries
- Pavement outside of ROW
- Public Right of Way (ROW)
- Master planned ROW
- Contributing buildings
- Streams, rivers and lakes





15/16 Clagett-Brandenburg Farm and Tobacco House, 26360 Mullinix Mill Road

The Clagett-Brandenburg Farm is significant for its rare, intact log tobacco house, its intact agrarian landscape, its highly representative collection of agricultural buildings showing farm life from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, the remarkable integrity of its buildings and structures, and ownership pattern illustrative of the extensive kinship communities in the County's Agricultural Reserve.

William O. M. and Elizabeth Clagett are believed to have built the main block of the dwelling house after they purchased the 163.5-acre property in 1847. William and Elizabeth Clagett probably also built the log tobacco house. William Asbury Brandenburg was unmarried when he bought the 82.5-acre property and moved into the old dwelling house. He likely built the new section of the house around 1913-1914 about the time of his marriage and birth of his first child. Brandenburg built the barn about 1917. His son, Jeremiah E. Brandenburg, rebuilt the smoke house about 1945, and built the garage from the timbers of an old barracks that stood near the bank barn. In this area of the County, tobacco was farmed well into the 20th century. The Brandenburg family has owned the farm since 1898. The dwelling house, tobacco house, summer kitchen, smokehouse, bank barn, corn crib, garage, and poultry house are contributing resources.

The log tobacco house is the best example of a standing tobacco house in the county. In the late eighteenth century, tobacco houses were the most common outbuildings in the County. Today, no more than five or six tobacco houses remain, and they are found mainly in the northern reaches of the County, where tobacco was farmed well into the 20th century.

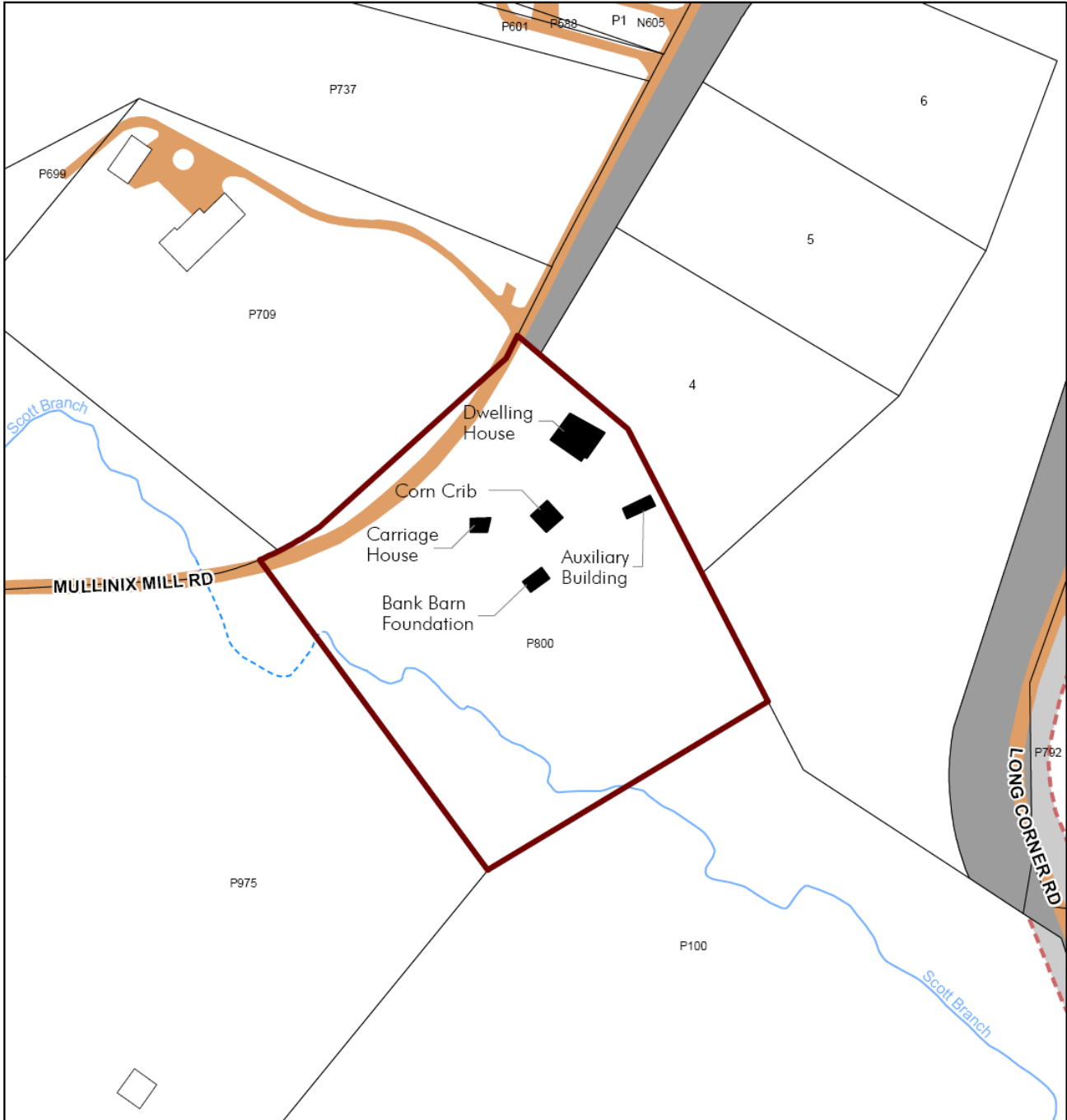
Zoning: RDT

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

Environmental Setting: The setting is parcel P430, 82.38 acres. In the event of subdivision, the features to preserve include the contributing structures shown on the map, the driveway approach from Mullinix Mill Road, and frontage on Mullinix Mill Road and Long Corner Road that extends at a minimum the width and depth of the farmstead complex.



Dwelling House



- Environmental setting
- Parcel boundaries
- Pavement outside of ROW
- Public Right of Way (ROW)
- Master planned ROW
- Contributing buildings
- Streams, rivers and lakes
- Hidden hydrologic feature



15/17 Sarah Brandenburg Farm, 26301 Mullinix Mill Road

The Sarah Brandenburg Farm has architectural as well as historical and cultural significance. Architecturally, the property is significant both for its individual buildings and as a complex. The Queen Anne-influenced Victorian Vernacular dwelling house, built c1913-15, is one of only a few in the Upper Patuxent area. The farm also contains an unusual asymmetrical combination corn crib and granary. Other contributing resources are a front-gabled carriage house, a smoke house, a summer kitchen, and a bank barn foundation. As a complex, the farm buildings illustrate numerous aspects of farm life in this part of the County from before the Civil War through the early 1900s—the orientation of pre-Civil War domestic buildings toward rivers and post-Civil War buildings toward newly constructed streets, the grain and tobacco-based farming economy, and the use of outbuildings for domestic activities.

Historically, the farm represents longevity of ownership by two prominent families: the Etchisons (from c1819 to 1867) and the Mullinix/Brandenburgs (1867 to 1943). The assemblage of the farm property and its conveyances over time illustrate various aspects of agricultural the County’s social heritage—the highly proximate extended family settlement patterns in farming areas, the Maryland legislature’s practice of requiring affected land owners to build state-authorized roads, the ever-present threat of farm debt and farm auctions, and the interruptions to daily life created by the Civil War.

Zoning: RDT

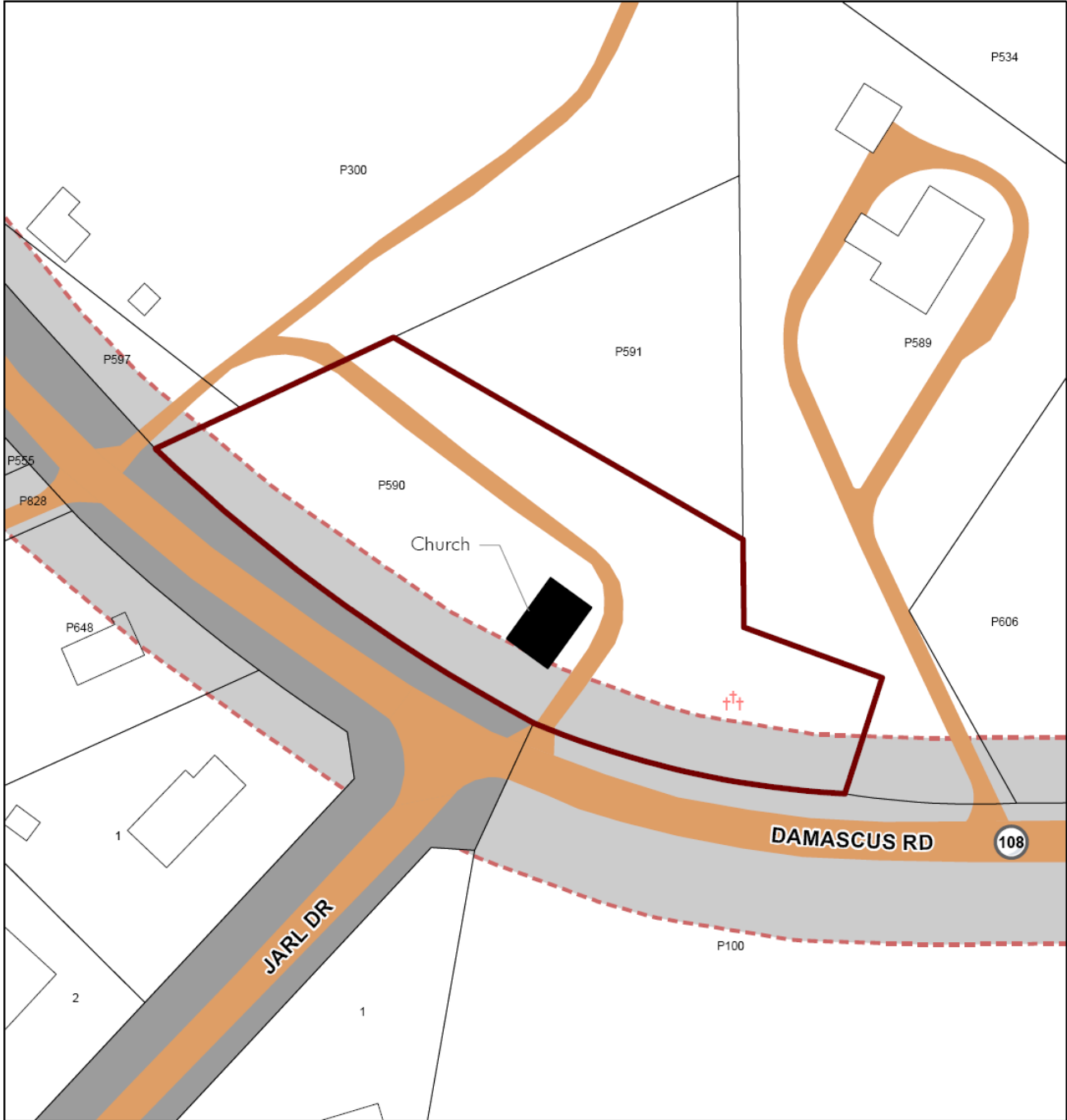
Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a, 2d

Environmental Setting: The setting, parcel P800, is five acres, not be reduced.

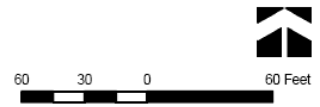


Combination Corn Crib-Granary (granary on left)

Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant Church and Cemetery (15/20) 8115 Damascus Road



- Environmental setting
- Parcel boundaries
- Pavement outside of ROW
- Public Right of Way (ROW)
- Master planned ROW
- Contributing buildings
- †† Cemeteries





15/20 Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant Church and Cemetery, 8115 Damascus Road











The Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant Church, now Mt. Lebanon Fellowship, is a fine example of a rural Victorian Vernacular church with a well-maintained and still used cemetery and an intact rural setting. Built in 1902, the church is a prime example of the simple front-gabled form favored for public buildings in rural Montgomery County in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The church and cemetery are owned by the Mt. Lebanon Church Association, which primarily is made up of descendants of the original land provider, Jeremiah Lewis Williams. Williams and his descendants are buried in the cemetery, which also includes the graves of notable Montgomery County residents Downey M. Williams, a County Commissioner; Jerry Williams, a three-term County Councilor; Jerry Hyatt, a State Delegate; and Herbert S. Hyatt, former President of the Bank of Damascus. The church also may be the last Methodist Protestant Church built in the Upper County, where the Methodist Protestant Church was predominant. Finally, the church is significant for its own links to the past. It was probably organized nearby on Mullinix Mill Road in the first Mt. Lebanon School, a former church dating from 1822 known as Benton's Church, after its founder and land provider, and then as Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, forerunner of the Damascus United Methodist Church.

Zoning: RDT

Criteria: 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

Environmental Setting: The setting is the parcel P590, 47,715 square feet. This setting, which includes the church and cemetery, is not to be reduced.



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Environmental setting |  | Contributing buildings |
|  | Parcel boundaries |  | Non-contributing buildings |
|  | Pavement outside of ROW |  | Existing parkland |
|  | Public Right of Way (ROW) |  | Proposed parkland |
|  | Master planned ROW |  | Streams, rivers and lakes |





15/28 Luther W. Moore Farm, 7201 Damascus Road

The Luther W. Moore Farm is highly representative of vernacular building types and reflects the persistence of tradition in the Patuxent River area. The farmstead is architecturally significant for its vernacular side-gable dwelling house and historically for its association with the Moore family and tobacco farming. The dwelling house is typical of upper Montgomery County from the mid 19th century to the early 20th century. The early part of the house is believed to have been built by Luther W. Moore, about 1847. His son, Luther J. Moore, built the main section of the house between 1912 and 1918. The property was a 108-acre tobacco farm. The log structure, moved to its current location behind the residence, is representative of the log tobacco barn known to have stood on this site. Luther W. Moore's father, Henry Moore, first acquired the land from Frederick Gaither, in 1842, part of tracts known as Resurvey on Hartley's Lot and Griffithsburg.

Zoning: RDT

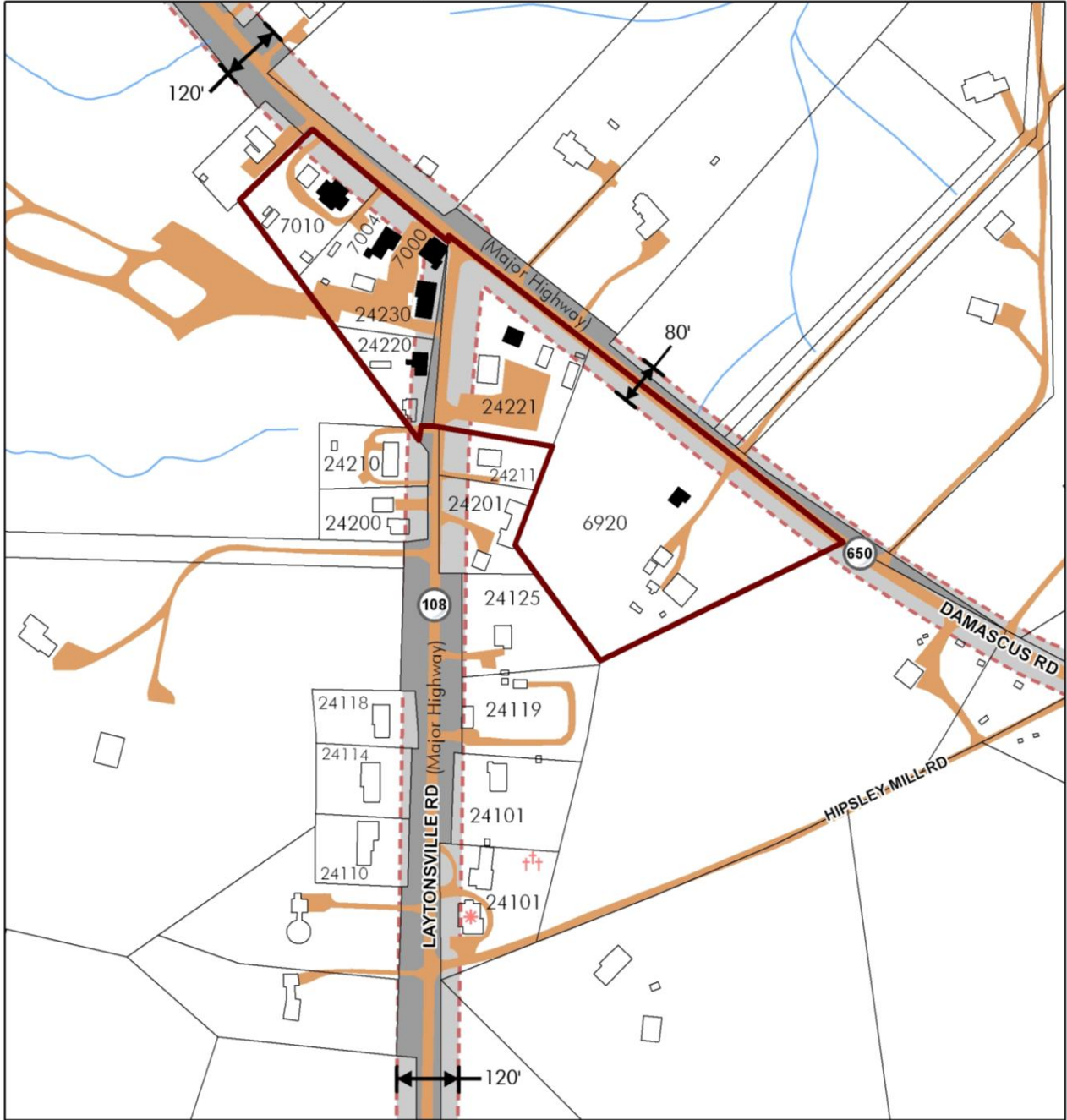
Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a

Environmental Setting: The setting is parcel P489, five acres, and is not to be reduced.



Log Outbuilding

Etchison Historic District (15/29)



- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
|  | Etchison Historic District |  | Contributing buildings |
|  | Parcel boundaries |  | Other buildings |
|  | Existing pavement |  | Cemetery |
|  | Public Right of Way (ROW) |  | Mt Tabor Church |
|  | Master planned ROW |  | Streams, rivers and lakes |



15/29 Etchison Historic District



Nettie Hawkins Store (1915)



Etchison-Hawkins House (c1876-78)

The Etchison Historic District (15/29) is located in the town of Etchison, four miles south of Damascus, three miles north of Laytonsville, and eleven miles east of Gaithersburg. Laytonsville Road (Rt. 108) forms the district's spine, bordered by Hipsley Mill Road at the south end and Damascus Road (Rt. 650) at the north end. The district contains seven primary structures dating mainly from the late-19th and early 20th centuries. Five of the primary structures are frame single-family houses (one with a log section) and two are purpose-built stores (see Table 8).

Etchison developed as a rural crossroads village in the immediate post-Civil War 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 was populated largely with members of the Hawkins family, who were instrumental in operating commercial enterprises and active leaders in the Mt. Tabor Methodist Church (15/29-1). Members of the Moore family, associated with the **Luther Moore Farm (15/28)** also built houses in Etchison. 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 their popularity waned on a regional scale, reflecting persistence of tradition, and up-to-date styles indicative of a consciousness of current trends in architectural design. The period of significance for the district is mid-1800s to 1948.

Zoning:

- Parcel P707 (7010 Damascus Road): R-200, RV (Rural Village Overlay Zone)
- Parcel P805 (7004 and 7000 Damascus Road, 24230 Laytonsville Road): C-1, R-200, RV
- Parcel P817 (24220 Laytonsville Road): C-1, R-200, RV
- Parcel P802 (24221 Laytonsville Road): C-1, R-200, RV
- Parcel P909 (6920 Damascus Road): R-200, RV

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a, 2d

Historic District Boundary: The historic district boundary is as shown on the map. All primary structures are contributing resources.

Table 8 Etchison Historic District

15/29 Etchison Historic District

Street Address	Historic Name	Style/ Type	Date	Category	
6920 Damascus Road	Walter and Ida Allnut House	Vernacular Gothic Revival	c1912-17	C	
7000 Damascus Road	Nettie Hawkins Store (Etchison Store)	Commercial Bungalow	c1915	C	
7004 Damascus Road	Etchison-Hawkins House	Victorian Vernacular	c1876-80	C	
7010 Damascus Road	Thomas F. Hawkins House	Colonial Revival Bungalow	c1917-18	C	
24221 Laytonsville Road	William and Pearl Moore House	Vernacular Gothic Revival	c1916	C	
24230 Laytonsville Road	Hawkins Feed Store	Vernacular Moderne	c1922-23/ c1947-48	C	
24220 Laytonsville Road	Hipsley-Hawkins House	Vernacular	mid-1800s; c1912-23	C	

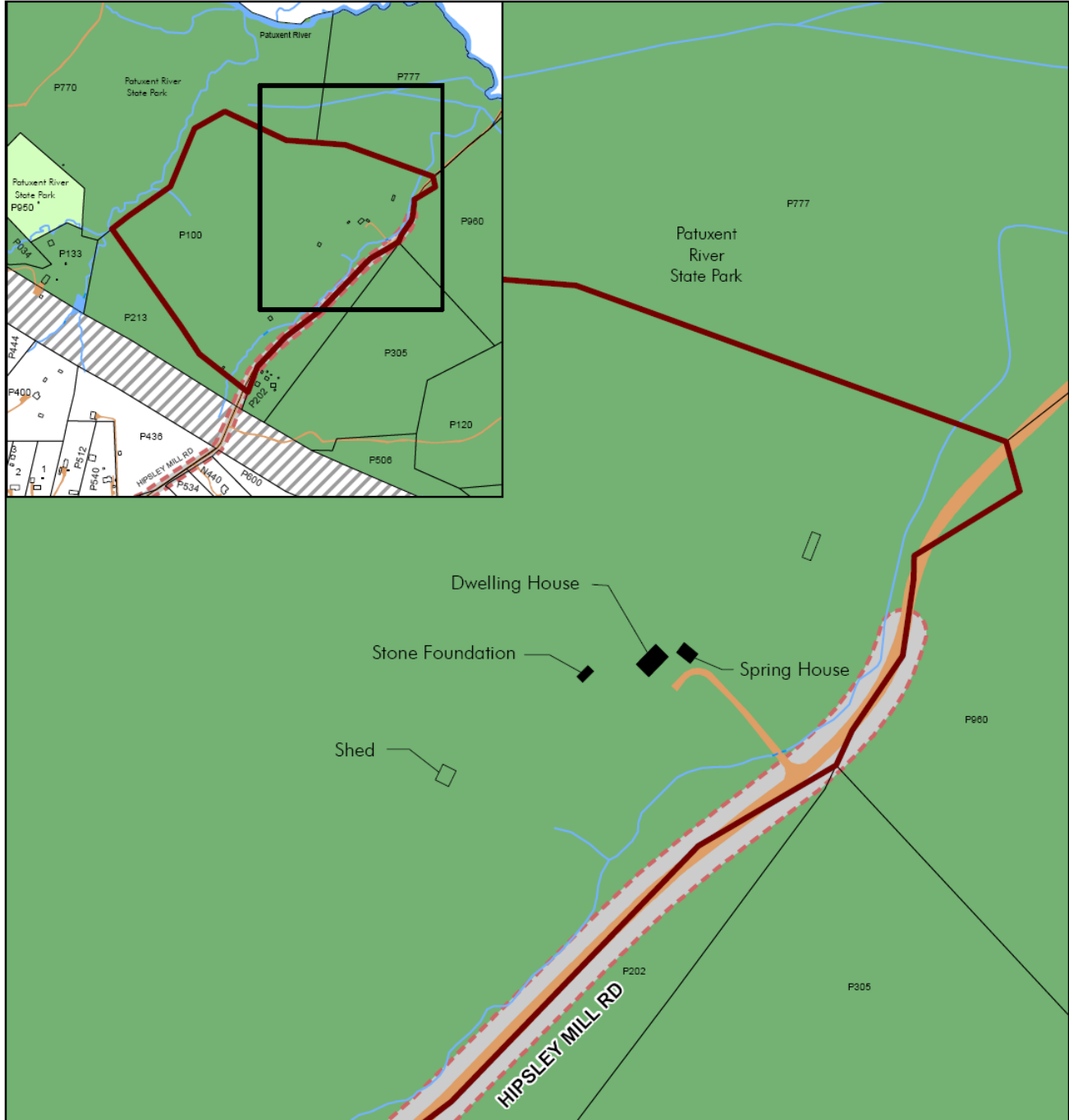
C = Contributing building or structure (see map)












Resources Recommended for Inclusion in the Locational Atlas and Designation on the Master Plan



Chrobot House (15/71)

24724 Hipsley Mill Road



- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|----------------|
|  | Environmental setting |  | Contributing buildings |  | Water features |
|  | Parcel boundaries |  | Other buildings | | |
|  | Pavement outside of ROW |  | Existing parkland | | |
|  | Master planned ROW |  | Proposed parkland | | |
|  | Utility Right of Way |  | Streams, rivers and lakes | | |





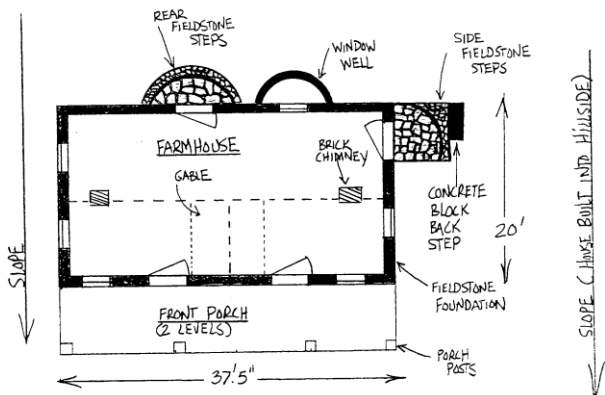
15/71 Chrobot House (Margaret Price House), 24724 Hipsley Mill Road

The Chrobot House is a frame residence banked into the hillside, with an exposed stone foundation on the front façade and two entry doors at the basement level. This distinctive construction is a Germanic tradition found extensively through Frederick County but relatively rare in Montgomery County residences. Lawrence and Katie Chrobot, German immigrants, are believed to have built the house in 1903. The house exhibits a mix of stylistic features with its Greek Revival style half round gable window and front door with transom and sidelights, and Gothic Revival steeply pitched cross gable and full width porch. Located in the Patuxent River State Park, the Chrobot House is owned by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and is inhabited and maintained through the State Curatorship program. The property includes a domestic outbuilding, possibly a smokehouse or springhouse.

Zoning: RDT

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a

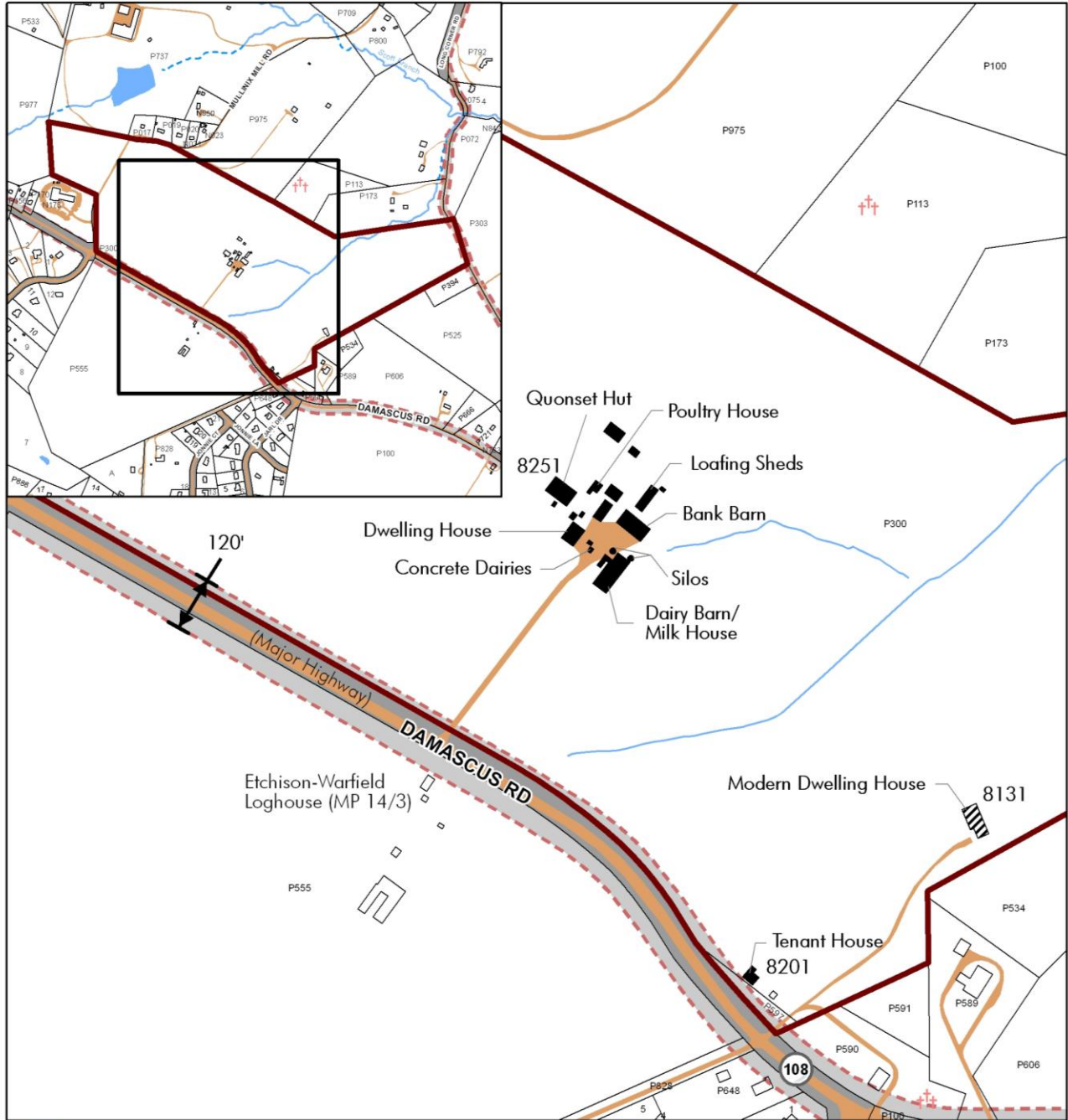
Environmental Setting: The setting is parcel P100, 59.4 acres, within the Patuxent River State Park. The features to be preserved are the dwelling house, the domestic outbuilding, the stone foundations, and the driveway approach from Hipsley Mill Road.















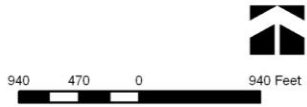
Source: Charles Mazurak, Maryland DNR

Basil Warfield Farm (15/73)

8251 + 8201 + 8131 Damascus Road



- | | | |
|---|--|--|
|  Environmental setting |  Contributing buildings |  Water features |
|  Parcel boundaries |  Non-contributing buildings |  Cemeteries |
|  Existing pavement |  Other buildings | |
|  Public Right of Way (ROW) |  Hidden hydrologic feature | |
|  Master planned ROW |  Streams, rivers and lakes | |





**15/73 Basil Warfield Farm,
8201, 8251, and 8131
Damascus Road**

The Warfield Farm includes an outstanding collection of residential and agricultural buildings that form one of the most complete farmsteads in the region with a high level of integrity. Set on a knoll overlooking Damascus Road, the farmstead commands a fine vantage point. Basil Warfield (1859-1931) established the farm with his wife Alice, née Mullinix, in 1893. The main dwelling house (8251 Damascus Road),

sheltered in a grove of mature trees, is a fine example of a Gothic inspired center cross gable house with full width porch. A two door tenant house (8201 Damascus Road) is highly representative of a traditional Germanic building form found in the upper Patuxent region. Prominently located east of the house is a gambrel roof dairy barn and milk house, built by Raymond Warfield in 1930. Contrasting concrete blocks embellish the structures. The dairy barn was expanded in 1951 with an addition of similar design. A large timberframe bank barn (1916) with vertical board siding features ornate sheet metal ventilators, and is augmented by a shed-roof corn crib. Two silos are significant features that are uncommon in the area—a terra cotta silo with dome roof and a concrete block silo. Farm buildings dating from the 1920s include two small concrete block buildings—a dairy building and a storage building—and an L-shaped poultry house with attached terra cotta block privy. A log barn located near the house was moved to a back field on the farm. All structures mentioned above are contributing resources. A modern dwelling house (8131 Damascus Road) is a non-contributing resource.

Zoning: RDT

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

Environmental Setting: The setting is parcels P300 and P597. In the event of subdivision, the features to be preserved include the farm complex and tenant house shown on the map, including all contributing structures, the historic driveway approach to the farmstead from Damascus Road, and vistas from Damascus Road.



Dairy Barn, Silo, Bank Barn



Two-door Tenant House

Locational Atlas Resources Recommended for Removal and Not to Be Designated





10/3 John Moxley Farm, 28800 Kempton Road

The John Moxley Farm is a 70.9-acre farm on the east side of Kempton Road (Rt. 80), located within 1,500 feet of the boundary of Montgomery and Frederick Counties. The property, historically part of the large tract of land known as Friendship, is primarily open fields sloping gently down from the eastern corner toward the northwestern property line. The five-bay dwelling house is believed to have been built about 1877 when Jonathan (known as John) Moxley acquired the property from his father Ezekial Moxley.

Alterations include replacement siding, tri-part picture windows flanking the front door, and a wrap-around porch dating from the early 20th century. In the early 20th century, the property included a wormweed distillery. This part of Montgomery County was one of the few areas anywhere known for growing and processing wormweed for health-related purposes. The wormweed mill was identified separately as a historic resource and has been previously evaluated and removed from the Atlas.

The farmstead includes the dwelling house, a smoke house, concrete block front-gabled garage, gable-roofed concrete block dairy barn and attached milk house, a concrete block silo, a shed-roofed vehicle and equipment storage building. A log barn which stood when the property was originally surveyed in the 1970s does not appear to be still standing. The property included a family cemetery which was disturbed by farming operations. Loose tombstones are located on the eastern portion of the property.

Zoning: RDT



10/5 John D. Purdum House, 28814 Kemptown Road

The John D. Purdum House, built in the mid-19th century, is a four bay, side gable structure with a rear ell. The house is covered with artificial siding and windows have been replaced. A wraparound porch has scrolled brackets and turned posts. The house may have once had two front doors, judging by the symmetrical arrangement of the upper bays and its similarity with the region's other two-door houses of this era.

In 1852, John Purdum married Sarah Ann Baker, daughter of Alfred Baker. The property was part of the holdings of Alfred Baker (15/4, 28811 Kemptown Road). It is believed that the couple, with their six children, lived here until the death of Sarah Purdum in 1876. The John D. Purdum House is situated on the Fahrney Branch, which runs northwest of the dwelling house and crosses Kemptown Road.

Zoning: RDT



1974 photograph

10/18 Burdette-Riddle Farm, 27100 Purdum Road

This resource is included at the request of the property owner. The Burdette-Riddle House was built in several sections. When first surveyed in 1974, the main section of the house was a three-bay side gable block with a lower north gable wing. A cement block rear addition was built by 1974. In more recent times, an attached garage was constructed on the northernmost gable end. This resource is said to have been the farm of Benjamin and Mary Burdette. The house has been expanded over the years. One section is believed to have been built for James William and Cassandra Elizabeth Purdum Burdette. The farm included land on the opposite side of Purdum Road. A bank barn on that land was in dilapidated condition in 1973 and is no longer standing. The property was owned in the 1970s by Frances Riddle.

Zoning: RDT



2008 pictometry, view north



12/10 James Lauman Farm, 22000 Peach Tree Road

The side-gable house on the James Lauman Farm has been extensively damaged by fire from a lightning strike in June 2007. A demolition permit application was filed March 2010 (Permit #532869). The windows were 6/6 sash but have mostly been removed or damaged. The structure is braced frame construction on a stone foundation and is covered by a standing seam metal roof and artificial siding dating from about the 1960s. In addition to the house, the resource includes two outbuildings.

The house has a center passage plan with four-panel doors. A one-level timberframe barrack barn is three bents wide. The center bent has a dirt floor while the outer two bents have raised wood floors. A grain room with walls of beaded tongue and groove vertical boards is tucked in the corner of one of the outer bents. The roof is standing seam metal. An open shed with board and batten walls is attached to one gable end of the barrack barn. A single crib log barn has a dirt floor and partial loft. The façade of the east eaves has wide board siding, and a door with a log sill. A shed roof overhang on this façade is held up by posts. The property is owned by Alice Cerino, Anne Laney, and Jim Laney whose parents owned the property by the 1960s.

Zoning: RDT



15/2 Matthew Molesworth House
Current Site: 13516 Golf Club Court, Frederick County
Original Site: 13501 Penns Shop Road, Montgomery County

This resource was moved out of Montgomery County to Frederick County. The plan of the house complex is a modified H shape. The center of the H is a log section. On one end is a five-bay side gable, with ridge perpendicular to the log core. On the other end of the H is a two story Victorian Vernacular block with center cross gable front façade and polygonal gable end bay. The structure includes a variety of other additions and extensions of more recent vintage.

Matthew Molesworth acquired the 104-acre property in 1866 from Benjamin and Ruth Todd. The farmstead was located on part of the tract known as Warfield and Snowden. Molesworth was already living on the property, according to the Martenet and Bond map. The resource also appears on the Hopkins 1878 map as the property of Matthew Molesworth. The Molesworth family owned the property until 1958. The property included a large barn and older farm buildings which appear to be no longer standing. In 1986, the property was conveyed to Frall Developers for over \$1 million. In 1989, the house was in dilapidated condition and the porch in disrepair. The Planning Board approved construction of a golf course in 1991. Plans called for converting the farmhouse into a clubhouse, or removing it. The house was moved about 1994 to 13516 Golf Club Court, Mt. Airy, Frederick County. In 1995, the 108-acre property was acquired by Montgomery County and it became part of the Rattlewood Golf Course.

Zoning: Original Site: RDT



15/3 Rezin Moxley House, 3597 Medd Avenue, Mt. Airy

The Rezin Moxley House is located on a six-acre property that straddles Montgomery and Frederick Counties. The dwelling house and a gambrel-roofed barn are within Frederick County, and a milk house and another gambrel-roofed barn are located in Montgomery County. The farm has a Mt. Airy mailing address and is accessed from Medd Avenue, in Frederick County. The dwelling house was a center cross gable structure that was expanded with side and rear additions. The property is primarily open fields, sloping down gently to the east. A portion of the Fahrney Branch runs through the eastern portion of the property. According to family history, the residence is the homesite of Jacob Moxley, son of Nehemiah Moxley of Anne Arundel. The farm remains in the Moxley family and is currently owned by a fifth-generation descendant of Jacob.

Zoning: RDT



15/4 Alfred Baker House, 28901 Kemptown Road

This resource was the home and farm of Alfred Baker (1812-1885), an early Methodist Protestant minister and farmer in the area now known as Clagettsville. The Methodist Protestant Church was founded in Baltimore in 1830 as an offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was founded in 1784. Many events significant to the spread of Methodism in America occurred in Maryland, and Maryland became the stronghold of the Methodist Protestant Church. Alfred Baker was one of the original subscribers (financial contributors) of an early Methodist Protestant church—the Providence Methodist Protestant Church in Kemptown, Maryland, located just north of the Montgomery County border. Many upper Montgomery County families became subscribers of this church, a log meeting house built in 1836. By 1840, Alfred Baker had become a Methodist Protestant minister.

Alfred Baker married first in 1832 to Louisa Moxley. The earliest part of the house is believed to date from c1843-50. Until his death in 1885, Alfred Baker lived here, operating a farm as well as preaching the gospel. He outlived his only child (a daughter) and two wives, and was buried by a third. The house may have expanded with Alfred Baker's later marriages in 1872 and 1879. Baker held many appointments as a traveling minister or circuit rider and served in the Concord, Pennsylvania circuit as well as in the Baltimore, Patuxent, Frederick, Montgomery, Howard, and Jefferson circuits. He was one of three known ministers of Brown's Chapel, probably serving and preaching there during the divisive Civil War years. Brown's Chapel was the first church located in the Clagettsville area of Montgomery County and was the predecessor church of Montgomery Methodist Protestant Chapel and the current Montgomery United Methodist Church. Baker's life is illustrative of the early Methodist Protestant circuit riders, who traveled widely and left their wives to run the farms while they were gone. Alfred Baker's long tenure of service and preaching undoubtedly helped to both cement the foundations of the Methodist Protestant Church in Maryland and establish him as one of the major citizens in his upper Montgomery County community.

The resource includes a dairy with projecting front gable roof, a modern barn, a 1920s garage, and loafing shed.

Zoning: RDT



15/6 Becraft Farm, 28500 Ridge Road

When surveyed in 1973, the Becraft Farm included a two-story log dwelling house and a prominent bank barn. Neither of these structures is now standing. A recently constructed house stands on the foundations of the original. The walls of the bank barn foundation stand south of the house along the entrance drive. Still standing is a corn crib resting on stone piers, and a small front gable structure north of the bank barn foundation. The farm was owned by the Becraft family from 1855 to 1966.

Zoning: RDT



Log House, no longer standing



Bank Barn, right, no longer standing



15/7 Brown's Tobacco House, 28601 Ridge Road

This resource was owned by Edward I. and P. B. Brown in the 20th century. The log tobacco house was still standing in recent years, but was dismantled by 2007. Tobacco houses of this type were built throughout the 19th century in Montgomery County, and possibly even into the early 20th century. Farmers in the Damascus area continued to grow tobacco well into the 20th century. Log tobacco houses were used almost exclusively in Montgomery for the curing of tobacco leaves. With stone chinking laid in a herringbone pattern and interior crosspoles, the tobacco house was typical of those found throughout the up-County area. The crosspoles were used for curing the tobacco leaves.

Historic maps indicate Henry Young living in this vicinity by 1865, and continued to live here in 1878. Still extant is a small frame gable roof structure that may have been an ice house. The structure is ventilated by a frame louvered cupola with delicate, Greek Revival-style detailing.

Zoning: RDT



(Michael Dwyer, 1973)



15/8-5 Ottie L. and Tressie Moxley House, 28411 Kemptown Road (1918-1920)

The Historic Preservation Commission evaluated the Ottie and Tressie Moxley House as an individual resource and recommended against its designation.

The Ottie and Tressie Moxley House, at 28411 Kemptown Road, a well-preserved Four Square type residence, is an example of the local acceptance of popular national styles as a rural community became more accessible to the outside world. During this era, road improvements and increased communication brought national trends to Clagettsville residents. The house's details, built about 1918, include wide eaves, a polygonal bay, oversize Doric columns, vertical pane sash, and stucco wall finish. The resource includes mature trees, a hip roofed garage, and a shed with corrugated roof.

The Ottie L. and Tressie Moxley House represents the kinship ties that bound Clagettsville residents together socially, religiously, and economically. Ottie Moxley was a fourth generation descendant of Ezekial Moxley, one of Nehemiah Moxley's Clagettsville sons who first settled the area. The property was the first residential lot subdivided on the north side of Kemptown Road, facing other Moxley houses and being part of the Becraft Farm. Ottie L. Moxley grew up across the street, the son of William B. and Minnie Jane Moxley, who owned the house and store at 28412 and 28416 Kemptown Road.

This residence has a high level of integrity, with original wood sash windows, stucco wall finish, Doric porch columns, and open porch.



15/9 Captain Clagett-Hilton Farm, 28055 Ridge Road

William Clagett acquired this property in 1860 from the Moxley family of Friendship Farm (10/1). Clagett built a store and house at 28001 Ridge Road c1874, donated land for a school near the lot at 28041 Ridge Road in 1884, and it is for him that Clagettville was named. His house, a center cross gable structure with patterned shingles and diamond-shaped window was once representative of area houses dating from the late 1800s. The integrity of this farmstead has been severely compromised through a variety of alterations to the historic house and other historic structures. The historic house has been expanded with several incompatible additions, and altered with replacement windows and modification of the front cornice. The complex includes a bank barn and dairy barn. Numerous modern buildings, including mobile homes, metal sheds, and contemporary dwellings have been constructed in and around the farmstead.

Zoning: RDT



15/12 Thompson-Woodfield Farm, 27211 and 27217 Long Corner Road

The Thompson-Woodfield Farm included a bank barn and center cross gable house when it was surveyed in 1973. The house has been disfigured with the loss of the center gable and removal of the front porch. Other alterations include replacement windows and artificial siding. The bank barn is no longer standing.

The farm was apparently owned by James Thompson by 1878 who had a residence located further east, closer to the Patuxent River, according to the Hopkins map. The existing dwelling, built closer to Long Corner Road, has a building form and style more typical of the c1900 era. Albert W. and Virginia D. Woodfield acquired the property in 1951 from Stinson and Annie Hilton. Albert W. Woodfield, Jr., et al have owned the property since 2000.

Zoning: RDT



(Michael Dwyer, 1974)



(Michael Dwyer, 1973)

***15/14 Mullinix Store Site, Mullinix Mill Road, near the Patuxent River
(Tax Acct. No 12-00935976)***

The Mullinix Store building was destroyed by fire in 2000. The two-story structure had a front gable entrance, shed roof porch, and shed roof side addition. Used for a store and post office around 1900, the Mullinix Store was a center of activity for local residents. Nearby were cider, saw, and grist mills, built by 1878, and all operated by members of the Mullinix family. The store closed in the early 1930s. The site, located near the Patuxent River, is owned by the State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources.

Zoning: RDT



15/19 Warthan-Day Farm, 8711 Damascus Road

The farm was originally owned by Nathan Warthan. Under the Day ownership, in the 20th century, the farm was a dairy operation featuring prize-winning cows. The property includes a bank barn, milk house, terra cotta silo (missing its roof), and concrete stave silo. The dwelling house had a log section that was torn off in the early 1900s when a frame addition was built. The house has had many alterations over the years.

Zoning: RDT



Bank Barn, Silos



15/21 John O. Etchison House (formerly Madison Etchison House), 25611 Long Corner Road

The John O. Etchison House is a five-bay frame farmhouse that was likely built about 1882. John Osborne Etchison established a farm after acquiring 74 acres of land from his father, Madison Etchison, and others. The house has been altered with artificial siding, replacement windows, and rear and side additions and enclosures. The farm is in the vicinity of the Bootjack community, named for the distinctive shape of the road intersection.

Zoning: RDT

15/24 Wilson Warfield Farm, 26725 Annapolis Rock Road

This resource is within Patuxent River State Park and includes two sites. Wilson Warfield Site 1 is a complex of buildings about 1.5 miles from Annapolis Rock Road along a private drive. A large barrack barn has vertical board siding and standing seam metal roof. Other structures include a garage or equipment building and several poultry houses or sheds. Standing near the house site is a springhouse or dairy with projecting front gable roof.



Springhouse/Dairy, Site 1

Wilson Warfield Site 2 is more remote and is located approximately ½ mile closer to the Patuxent River. This site consists of an abandoned two-door house in deteriorated condition. A smaller structure, likely a summer kitchen, is located nearby.

Zoning: RDT



Barrack Barn, Site 1



Front façade of double-door house with collapsed front porch, Site 2



Summer Kitchen, Site 2



15/26 Fred Watkins House, 7373 Damascus Road

When first surveyed in the early 1970s, this resource included a dwelling house and a bank barn. The bank barn is no longer standing. The residence has been renovated and has replacement windows and a large rear addition. The five-bay structure has center cross gable roof and full width porch and likely dates from about 1900. The house has a box cornice with gable returns. The windows were 2/2 with narrow shutters. Windows are graduated with those on the first level taller than those on the second level. The house was covered with clapboard siding rather than the more commonly found German or lap siding. The property belonged to Fred Watkins in the early 1970s.

Zoning: RDT



15/27 Colonel Lyde Griffith/Merhle Warfield Farm, 7305 and 7307 Damascus Road

The Colonel Lyde Griffith Farm is associated with an influential citizen and early settler of the Etchison area. Colonel Lyde Griffith (1774-1832) patented the 1,196 acre tract known as Griffithsburg. Griffith's property included the family graveyard. Chrome mines were operated on his land in the 19th century. Colonel Griffith was the grandson of patriot Henry Griffith. The date of the log and frame farmhouse is uncertain. However, it may date to the period between 1797, Griffith's first marriage to Anne Poole Dorsey, and 1809, when he married his second wife, Amelia Wayman.

The three-bay house is a traditional form that was used throughout the region, starting in the early 1800s. The substantial dairy barn is representative of 20th century dairy farming practices and construction techniques. Merhle Warfield constructed the concrete block dairy barn in 1930, with additions in 1937 and 1957. The farm is one of the last five operating dairy farms in the county.

Zoning: RDT





15/29-1 Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery, 24101 Laytonsville Road

The Historic Preservation Commission recommends against designating this as an individual resource. The church is located near the Etchison Historic District recommended by the HPC.

The property includes an original 1881 church, a 1914 sanctuary, and a

cemetery with 144 graves dating from 1884. The complex represents the strength and homogeneity of faith that bound rural communities together in the post-bellum era. The two structures represent two eras of growth in the Etchison community. The first church building represents the earliest period of settlement while the sanctuary represents a period of growth, following area road improvements. In addition, the two buildings represent a re-orientation of Etchison's civic center. Members of the Hawkins family, descendants of Susan and Thomas Hawkins of Hawkins Creamery Road, were the establishment of the Mt. Tabor Church, and active in its continued operation.

The 1881 church is a two-story, front gable, braced frame structure with simple detailing, currently clad in aluminum siding. A stone datestone at the left front of the structure contains the construction date. The building retains 1/1 wood windows to which aluminum stormwindows have been added. The church roof is standing seam (panelized) metal. Entry into the original portion of the church was through the gable. The structure has been expanded over the years with additions appended to its original form.

The 1914 main church building is directly adjacent (south) of the 1881 structure and is a two-story cross-gable frame building with a central entry bell tower. A small 1956 addition at the rear of the structure 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.⁶⁷ The tower's entry was recently enclosed with addition of commercial-style metal framed, glass entry doors. Sometime between 1946 and 1955, the bell tower was truncated when the roof and belfry were removed. Stained glass, foil-like ocular windows grace the west and south sides of the tower. The sanctuary maintains great integrity to its time of construction. 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.

Zoning: RDT

⁶⁷Michael F. Dwyer, 1974, MHT Historic Sites Inventory Form, 15-29 Etchison Historic District.
Public Hearing Draft Amendment, Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Upper Patuxent



Barn on original Halterman Road site, 1979 view

15/30 Log Barn Site, 24899 Halterman Road, moved to 19816 River Road, Poolesville

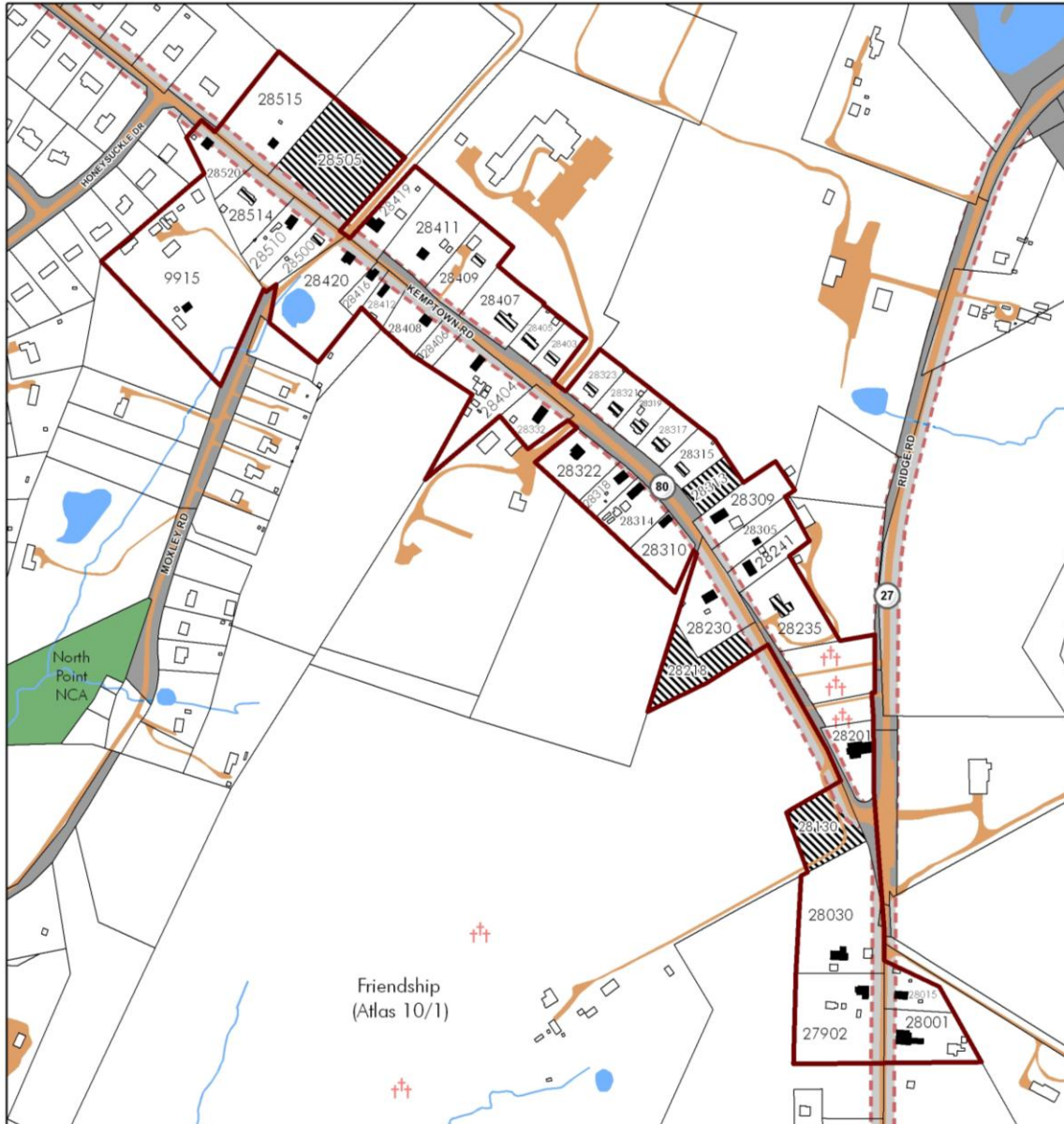
This log tobacco house was moved (by 1997) from its original site on Halterman Road. It now serves as an addition to the Quarry Master's House (17/54), Seneca Creek State Park. The curator dismantled the structure and reconstructed it in its current location. The tobacco house had lost its roof. In its new location, the resource was fitted with a new roof which protects it from the elements.

Zoning: Original Site: RDT
Current Site: RDT



Barn moved to Quarry Master's House, 19816 River Road

Clagettsville Historic District (15/8)



The Historic Preservation Commission recommends against designating the Clagettsville Historic District (15/8) and for designating five individual sites representative of the Clagettsville community (15/8-1, 15/8-2, 15/8-3, 15/8-4, and 15/8-6).

Clagettsville grew around the Montgomery Methodist Protestant Church, built at the junction of Kempton and Ridge Roads in 1871. Named for William Clagett, who farmed in the area from the 1850s and established the first store, Clagettsville by 1916 had several stores, a blacksmith, a two-room school, a church, a separate church hall, and over twenty residences. By the late 1920s, the community included a garage, service station, and car dealership located at the junction of the two roads. Most of the land in the community came from Friendship Farm (10/1), conveyed by George Moxley and his son, Cornelius. The Moxleys had settled in the area by the late 1700s. Clagettsville is notable for its linear development pattern, strong kinship ties, and concentration of dual entrance houses. See Clagettsville Individual Sites for more information.

Resources Not on the Locational Atlas and Not Recommended for Designation





15/117 Mt. Lebanon School and Site of Mt. Lebanon ME Church, 26130 Mullinix Mill Road

The Mt. Lebanon School and Church site was the center of community life in the Upper Patuxent area from 1822 to 1933. Both the site and the two buildings that have occupied it hold a large place in the memory and affections of local residents.

The property was the site of the first church in the Upper Patuxent—Benton’s Church, founded 1822, later known as Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, and forerunner of today’s Damascus United Methodist Church, located elsewhere. The church was

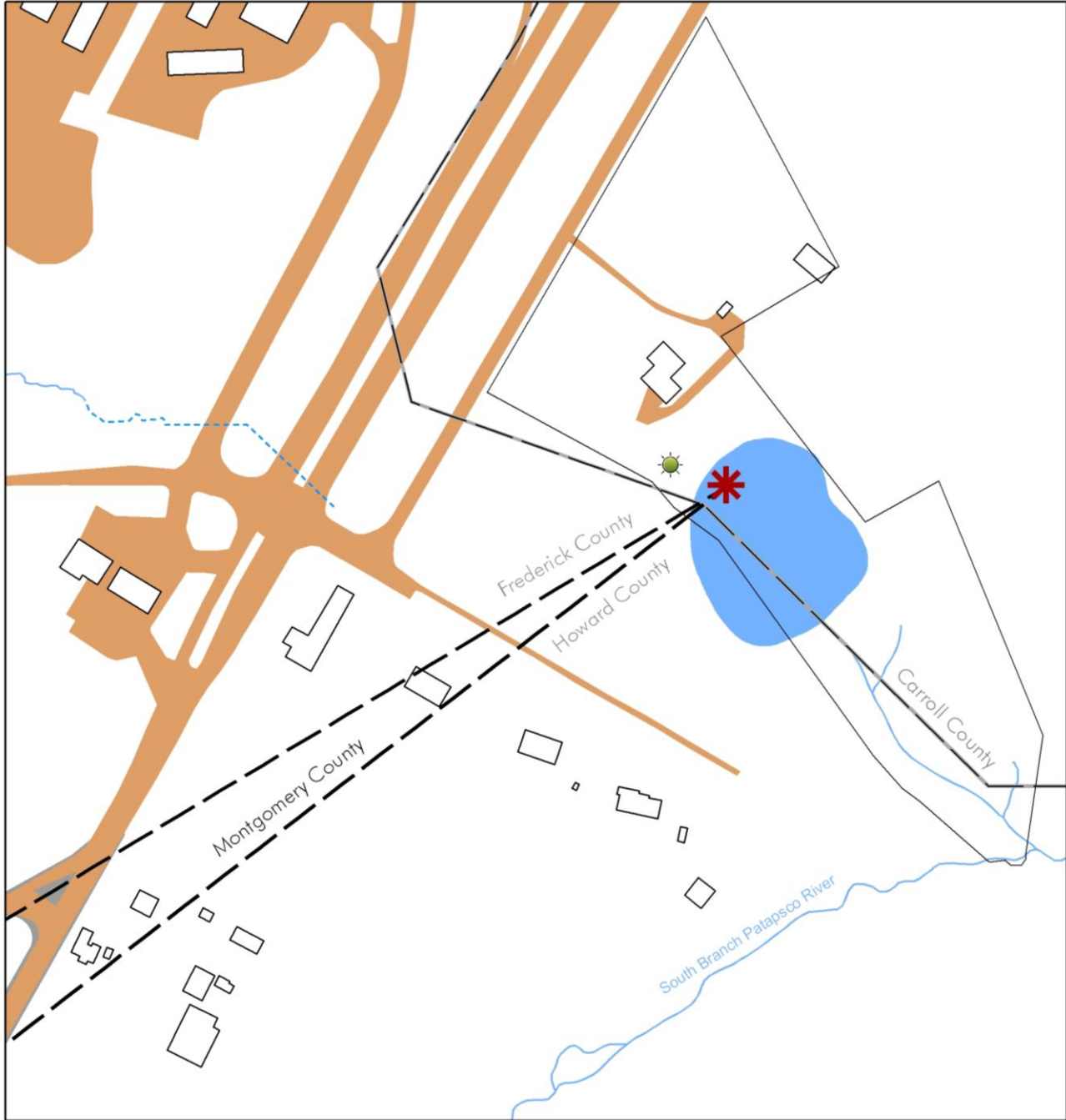
likely a log structure and was later covered with horizontal wood siding. Parishioners were instrumental in getting government approval for one of the area’s earliest public roads—the western portion of Mullinix Mill Road, leading from the church to Damascus Road. Union and Confederate soldiers are said to have quartered in the church and watered their horses at nearby Scotts Branch, then known as Swan Harbor. Around 1872, the church was used as a school, known as the Mt. Lebanon School. This building was demolished in 1904. The structure had been used for manual training, surely some of the area’s earliest vocational classes. It was also likely the site where a new congregation, the Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant Church, was organized prior to construction of a new building, at 8115 Damascus Road (15/20).












The Mt. Lebanon School was built around 1901. The Mt. Lebanon School building still exhibits the front-gabled form favored for non-residential architecture through the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries in upper Montgomery County. Similar schools once in Clagettsville and Etchison are no longer standing. Many notable figures taught at Mt. Lebanon School, new and old, including John T. Baker, the first teacher (1872), who became the first principal of Damascus High School and the namesake for John T. Baker Middle School. The school was converted to residential use by about 1936, after the School Board ordered the County’s one-room schools to close. Once the school closed, J.H. Mullinix transported children for a fee along Mullinix Mill Road to Damascus Road to catch the regular school bus, using a horse-drawn Dayton wagon, which was restored years later. This wagon is brought out for many Damascus celebrations. The structure is the only remaining one-room school house in the Upper Patuxent area. It has been altered by vinyl siding, new windows, and additions.

Zoning: RDT

Resources Recommended for Retention on the Locational Atlas





- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  Parcel boundaries |  Streams, rivers and lakes |  DAR monument |
|  Existing pavement |  Hidden hydrologic feature |  Other buildings |
|  Public Right of Way (ROW) |  Parr Spring boundary marker (Environmental setting is the extent of the boundary markers, including any underwater marker(s)) |  Water features |
|  Other County boundary | | |
|  Montgomery County boundary | | |





15/1 Parr's Spring, 4704 Baltimore National Pike

Parr's Spring is a long-established and unique boundary point for Montgomery County, a commonly referenced landmark, and a notable natural feature. The spring has been a County boundary since at least as early as 1726. Since 1776, this site has been the only place in Maryland where four counties meet: Montgomery, Frederick, Carroll, and Howard. The jurisdictions marked by Parr's Spring varied over time, as new counties were carved from old to meet the needs of new population centers for

accessible county seats. Parr's Spring has appeared on many early maps, including the 1795 Griffith's Map of Maryland and, possibly, the 1707 Franz Ludwig Michel Map of the Shenandoah Valley and Upper Potomac River.

Parr's Spring was named for John Parr, a Maryland resident and landowner from the 1700s who also lent his name to nearby Parr's Ridge, which in part runs through Montgomery County, and Parrsville, near Mt. Airy. Many notable surveys have included Parr's Spring, including the 1834 Frederick-Montgomery County Boundary Survey and the 1980 Frederick-Montgomery-Howard County Resurvey, conducted by the Maryland Geological Survey at the request of the Maryland Assembly. In 1985 the Maryland Geological Survey dispelled a long-standing misconception that Parr's Spring formed the Patuxent River's headwaters when it officially identified a spring to southwest of Parr's Spring as the river's source. Parr's Spring is actually the headwaters of the Patapsco River, which runs between Carroll and Howard Counties. A modern concrete marker protruding from a pond indicates the site of the spring and the junction of the four counties. This marker dates from 1954 or earlier. (Subsequent to the Historic Preservation Commission's meetings and recommendations, one of the owners of the property indicated that the original boundary stone is next to the concrete marker under the water.)

Zoning: Montgomery County – RDT; Howard County – RC (Rural Conservation); Frederick County - Agricultural; Carroll County portion - Conservation



DAR Marker



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Maryland State Department of Education
MONTGOMERY COUNTY - NUMBER 1018

Modern Marker (c1954 or earlier) next to original boundary stone)

Elected and Appointed Officials

County Council

Nancy Floreen, President
Valerie Ervin, Vice-President
Phil Andrews
Roger Berliner
Marc Elrich
Mike Knapp
George Leventhal
Nancy Navarro
Duchy Trachtenberg

County Executive

Isiah Leggett

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Samuel J. Parker, Jr., Chairman
Francoise Carrier, Vice Chairman

Commissioners

Montgomery County Planning Board

Francoise Carrier, Chairman
Marye Wells-Harley, Vice Chairman
Joe Alfandre
Amy Presley
Norman Dryefuss

Prince George's County Planning Board

Samuel J. Parker, Jr., Chairman
Sylvester J. Vaughns, Vice Chair
Sarah A. Cavitt
Jesse Clark
John Squire

Historic Preservation Commission

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Leslie K. Miles
Sandra Heiler
Jorge Rodriguez

William Kirwan
M'Lisa Whitney
Paul Treseder
Craig D. Smith
Margaret Maher

The Process of Amending the Master Plan for Historic Preservation

The STAFF DRAFT PLAN is prepared for presentation to the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission. The Staff Draft reflects the recommendations of the Historic Preservation staff. The Historic Preservation Commission holds a public hearing and receives testimony, after which it holds public worksessions to review the testimony and revise the Staff Draft Plan as appropriate.

The PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT PLAN reflects the Historic Preservation Commission's recommendations for amending the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. Its recommendations are not necessarily those of the Planning Board; it is prepared to allow the Planning Board to receive public testimony. The Planning Board holds a public hearing and receives testimony, after which it holds public worksessions to review the testimony and revise the Public Hearing Draft Plan as appropriate. When the Planning Board's changes are made, the document becomes the Planning Board Draft Plan.

The PLANNING BOARD DRAFT PLAN is the Planning Board's recommended Plan and reflects its revisions to the Public Hearing Draft Plan. The Regional District Act requires the Planning Board to transmit a master plan amendment to the County Council with copies to the County Executive who must, within sixty days, prepare and transmit a fiscal impact analysis of the Planning Board Draft Plan to the County Council. The County Executive may also forward to the County Council other comments and recommendations.

After receiving the Executive's fiscal impact analysis and comments, the County Council holds a public hearing to receive public testimony. After the hearing record is closed, the Council's Planning, Housing, and Economic Development (PHED) Committee holds public worksessions to review the testimony and makes recommendations to the County Council. The Council holds its own worksessions, then adopts a resolution approving the Planning Board Draft Plan, as revised.

After Council approval the plan is forwarded to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission for adoption. Once adopted by the Commission, the plan officially amends the master plans, functional plans, and sector plans cited in the Commission's adoption resolution.

public hearing draft

Upper Patuxent Area Historic Resources

SEPTEMBER 2010

Montgomery County Planning Department
www.MontgomeryPlanning.org



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