

Approved and Adopted • April 2009

# Damascus-Goshen

H I S T O R I C   R E S O U R C E S



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

Montgomery County Planning Department • M-NCPPC • [MontgomeryPlanning.org](http://MontgomeryPlanning.org)

## **An Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation In Montgomery County**

Approved and Adopted April 2009

### **Abstract**

This document contains the text and supporting maps of an amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, being also an amendment to the Damascus Master Plan (2006), the Gaithersburg Vicinity Master Plan (1985, amended 1988 and 1990), the Preservation of Agriculture and Rural Open Space Plan (1980), and an amendment to the General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland Washington Regional District Within Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. The amendment designates 18 individual historic sites and one historic district on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, retains four historic resources on the Locational Atlas, removes 34 individual historic resources and one historic district from the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites, and recommends that the Planning Board place one resource on the Locational Atlas. Three sites recommended by the Planning Board for designation were not recommended by the Council for placement on the Locational Atlas, nor were the sites designated on the Master Plan.

#### Source of Copies

The Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission

8787 Georgia Avenue

Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 3760

Online at: [www.MontgomeryPlanning.org/historic](http://www.MontgomeryPlanning.org/historic)

### **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 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission encourages the involvement and participation of individuals with disabilities, and its facilities are accessible. For assistance with special needs (e.g., large print materials, listening devices, sign language interpretation, etc.), please contact the Community Outreach and Media Relations Division, 301-495-4600 or TDD 301-495-1331.





Approved and Adopted

# Damascus-Goshen

HISTORIC RESOURCES

**Prepared by:**

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission  
Montgomery County Planning Board  
8787 Georgia Avenue  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910



**MONTGOMERY COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

MCPB No. 09-19  
M-NCPPC No. 09-08

**RESOLUTION**

WHEREAS, The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, by virtue of Article 28 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, is authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make and adopt, amend, extend, and add to a General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, pursuant to said law, held a duly advertised public hearing on December 2, 2004, regarding the Public Hearing Draft of a proposed amendment to the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources*; being also an amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Planning Board, after said public hearing and due deliberation and consideration, approved the Planning Board Draft of the proposed amendment, and forwarded it on January 20, 2008, to the Montgomery County Executive and to the Montgomery County Council; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Executive made comments and recommendations on the Planning Board Draft of the proposed Amendment to the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Areas*, within the 60 days allowed by law for comment, and forwarded those comments to the Montgomery County Council on April 23, 2008; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Council, sitting as the District Council for the portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District lying within Montgomery County, held a public hearing on June 10, 2008, wherein testimony was received concerning the Planning Board Draft of the proposed amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Council, sitting as the District Council for that portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District lying within Montgomery County on January 27, 2009 revised and approved the Planning Board Draft of the proposed amendment by Resolution No.16-828; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Montgomery County Planning Board and The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission do hereby adopt said amendment to the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources*, together with the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District as approved by the Montgomery County Council in the attached Resolution No. 16-828; and

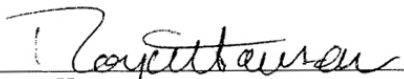


MCPB No. 09-19  
M-NCPPC No. 09-08  
Page 2

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of said amendment shall be certified by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, as required by law.

\* \* \* \* \*

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Montgomery County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission on motion of Commissioner with motion of Robinson, second by Alfandre, with Hanson, Robinson, Alfandre and Cryor present and voting in favor, and Presley absent, at its regular meeting held on Thursday, March 12, 2009, in Silver Spring, Maryland.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Royce Hanson  
Chairman, Montgomery County Planning Board

The Master Plan for Historic Preservation and the Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code, are designed to protect and preserve Montgomery County's historic and architectural heritage. When a historic resource is placed on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, the adoption action officially designates the property as a 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 Ordinance. 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 will 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 a 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 a 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 on which historic resources sit are also impacted by other planned facilities in the 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. However, in some specific cases, the master planned right-of-way directly impacts 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.

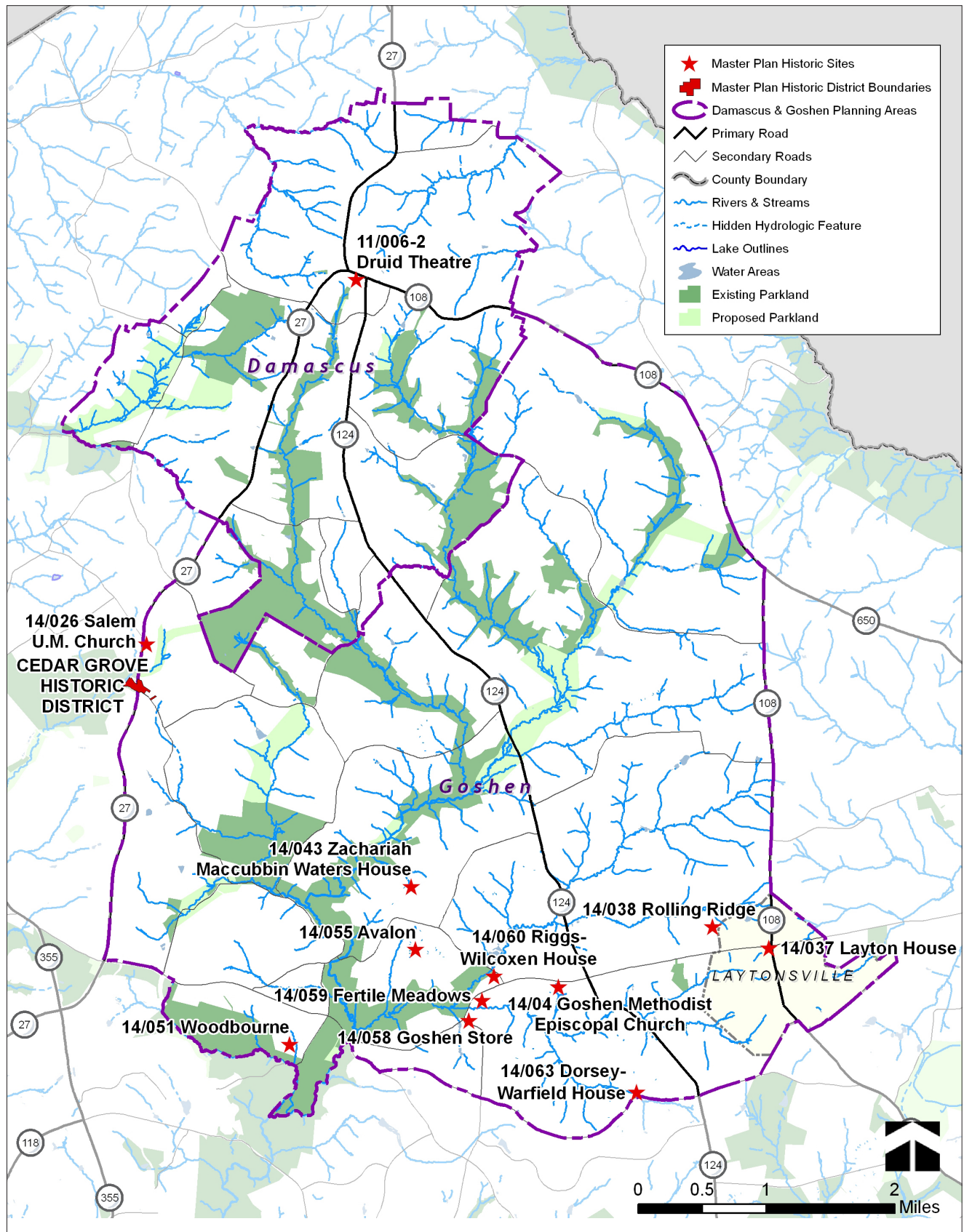
The Montgomery County Council passed legislation in September 1984 to provide for a tax credit against County real property taxes in order to encourage the restoration and preservation of privately owned structures located in the County. The credit applies to all properties designated on the Master Plan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



<b>History of the Damascus and Goshen Areas</b>	3
<b>The Amendment</b>	11
<b>Historic Resources</b>	15
Resources Designated on the Master Plan	15
Resources Retained or Placed on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites	57
Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas	63
Resources Not Listed on the Locational Atlas and Not Designated on the Master Plan	79
<b>Maps</b>	
1 Damascus-Goshen Sites Previously Designated	2
2 Damascus-Goshen Sites Designated in this Amendment	12
<b>Tables</b>	
1 Resources Designated on the Master Plan	11
2 Resources Retained or Placed on the Locational Atlas	11
3 Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas	13
4 Resources Not Listed on the Locational Atlas and Not Designated on the Master Plan	13
5 Woodfield Historic District (Resource #14/16)	39

---

Map 1. Damascus-Goshen Historic Sites Previously Designated





## History of the Damascus and Goshen Areas

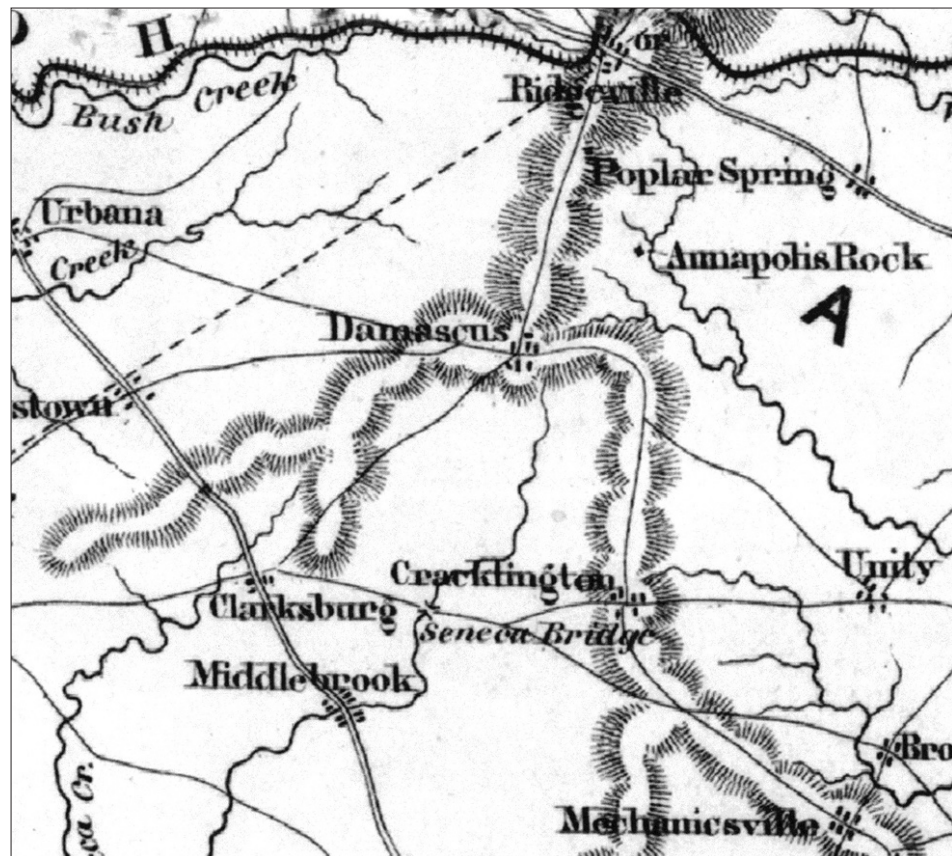
The purpose of this amendment is to consider historic resources in the Damascus-Goshen area, to be protected under the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.

In this section resources in bold were previously designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

### The Lay of the Land

The crossroads community of Damascus is located at the intersection of two major early ridgeline roads: Ridge Road (Rt. 27) and Damascus Road (Rt. 108). Ridge Road was the Susquehanna native trail from the river at Harrisburg to Seneca Creek leading to Potomac. Early roads were established along the ridgelines and farms were oriented toward waterways, most notably along Seneca Creek.

The Ridge Road-Damascus Road corridor was one of several principal market roads established in 1774. This was part of a regional route established by the General Assembly for a market road from Frederick to Annapolis. This road was later improved as a post road leading from New Market to Laurel. In the 18th century, in upper Montgomery County, Frederick was the only major settlement, established in 1748. The Damascus area was the back country and its residents were "back inhabitants". The portion of this ridgeline known as Parr's Ridge stretches from Mt. Airy and Ridgeville to Damascus, Laytonsville, and Sandy Spring.



1861 map of Damascus area

### Tobacco Farming

Tobacco was the main cash crop of the 18th century. Maryland produced one-quarter of all tobacco in the country, and Montgomery County planters contributed about one



*Rolling Ridge*

*George Beall Collection, 1930s, M-NCPPC*

fifth of its total. Prices for land and goods were quoted in pounds of tobacco.

Robert Ober, a prosperous Georgetown merchant of English descent, built **Rolling Ridge** (Site #14/38) at 7215 Brink Road, in 1790. This fine dwelling, with its paired end chimneys, broad sloping roof, brick construction, and Georgian plan, is an excellent example of Chesapeake building traditions. Joshua Dorsey, a tobacco farmer owning at one time over 800 acres of land, built the **Dorsey-Warfield House** (#14/63) about 1804. This two-story brick house still stands at 7901 Warfield Road.

By 1879, Damascus had one of 10 agricultural granges in the County. Most farmers in other parts of the county had begun diversifying their farms and were raising other crops. Damascus was still, in 1879, in “the heart of an extensive tobacco region.” Some farmers, including the Hiltons and Browns, still farmed tobacco into the 20th century.

Tobacco houses were once the most common outbuilding in the County. Today there are a handful of tobacco houses remaining, at most. In the Damascus area, farmers continued growing tobacco into the early 20th century. Brown’s Log Tobacco House was photographed near Damascus in 1973. The Warfield Tobacco House was still standing in 1983. It was located on Clearwater Drive, near Damascus.

### Early Log Houses

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, most dwellings were simple one or two room structures often built of log. An excellent example is the **Warfield Log House**, Damascus Road (Rt. 108), near Etchison (#14/3). The one-room structure has a box staircase leading to a loft bedroom.

Dating from the first quarter of the 19th century is the log portion of **Woodbourne**



*Etchison-Warfield Log House*

*M-NCPPC, 1971*

(#14/51) at 21000 Blunt Road. Harriet Dorsey Blunt expanded the house with brick about 1845.

### **Mills**

Grist mills were established along major waterways in the late 1700s. During this period, before towns and villages were laid out, the mills formed a kind of community center. The communities of Goshen and Browningsville, for example, grew around mill complexes. Goshen Mills, established by 1792, included a massive three-story brick merchant mill and a frame gristmill. The complex was built on the Goshen Branch of Great Seneca Creek. A mill on a nearby Goshen tributary (operated by Harry Dorsey) was built by 1798. About 1804, James Day built a mill on Bennett Creek, in the area known later as Browningsville.

Another mill stood on a nearby tributary by 1798. Harry Dorsey operated the mill and built a house nearby. The present **Avalon** (#14/55), 9400 Huntmaster Road, was built by his son, Harry Dorsey, Jr. in 1920 after the earlier house was destroyed by fire.

### **Communities**

The earliest communities in northern Montgomery County, including Hyattstown, Clarksburg and Damascus, were established to serve the needs of travelers. Before the community known as Damascus was subdivided, there had been a small settlement—James Whiffing had a dwelling, store, blacksmith shop, and stables on the site by 1814. In 1816, Edward Hughes bought 40 acres from Whiffing and platted Damascus in 14 lots. A desire for street improvements was one of the main reasons for the 1890 incorporation of Damascus.

Goshen was a thriving crossroads community by 1800. Ignatius Pigman established the Goshen Methodist Church in 1790. Goshen Mill was built by 1792, about which time the **Goshen Store** (#14/58) opened. By 1800, there were a store, blacksmith and copper



**DIST.**

**Goshen Mills P.O.**

**Cracklinton**

**Laytonville P.O.**

**Clayville**

**Seneca River**

**Map of Goshen, Indiana, showing the Seneca River and surrounding areas. The map includes numerous place names, including Goshen Mills P.O., Cracklinton, Laytonville P.O., and Clayville. It also shows the Seneca River and various landowners and residents, such as Wm. Thompson, R. Jones, S.O. Jones, Remus G. Dorsey, and others. The map is oriented with North at the top and includes a scale bar at the bottom.**

---

*G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Montgomery County*





*Goshen Store*

*M-NCPPC, 1986*

shops, storehouses, and smokehouses. Michael Pugh opened the Goshen post office in 1853.

The Goshen Post Office remained in operation until 1905. The Goshen School was established by 1865. The handsome **Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church** (#14/41) was built in 1870, designed by Washington, D.C. architect Walter West.

Later communities served farmers and families who lived in the immediate vicinity. Typically these small villages had a general store, church, and school. The buildings were often simple vernacular or folk architecture. Through the mid-1800s, the most common building type for community structures was a one-story gable front form. This type was found on the original Wesley Grove church, and it still is found in the



*Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church (1870)*

*M-NCPPC, 1999*

original section of the Woodfield store, and the Woodfield Odd Fellow Hall (now an education building for the Wesley Grove church) in the **Woodfield Historic District** (#14/16).

### **Dairy Farming, 1920s-1930s**

Road improvements were a major benefit to farmers. In the late-19th century, farms with direct access to the railroad had a market for shipping farm goods. With improved roads, a larger group of farms had access to markets.

Paved roads and motor trucks brought dairying to the Damascus area in the mid-1920s. By the mid-1930s it was a major source of income for local farmers. One of the earliest dairy farmers in the Goshen area was Zachariah MacCubbin Waters, who



*Zachariah MacCubbin Waters House*

*M-NCPPC, 1974*

purchased his parents farm in 1870 and died in 1920. The **Zachariah MacCubbin Waters House** (#14/43), built about 1817, is located at 2205 Foxlair Road.

Within four years of Henry Ford's introduction of his Model T, there were one million registered cars in the country. One in every five County residents owned a car by 1930. Montgomery County's roads were improved with new road surfaces after 1910. Route 27 was first paved in 1914, and in the mid-1920s, Route 108 was paved. Farmers continued to use horse-drawn wagons until about 1920, when motor trucks were generally available.

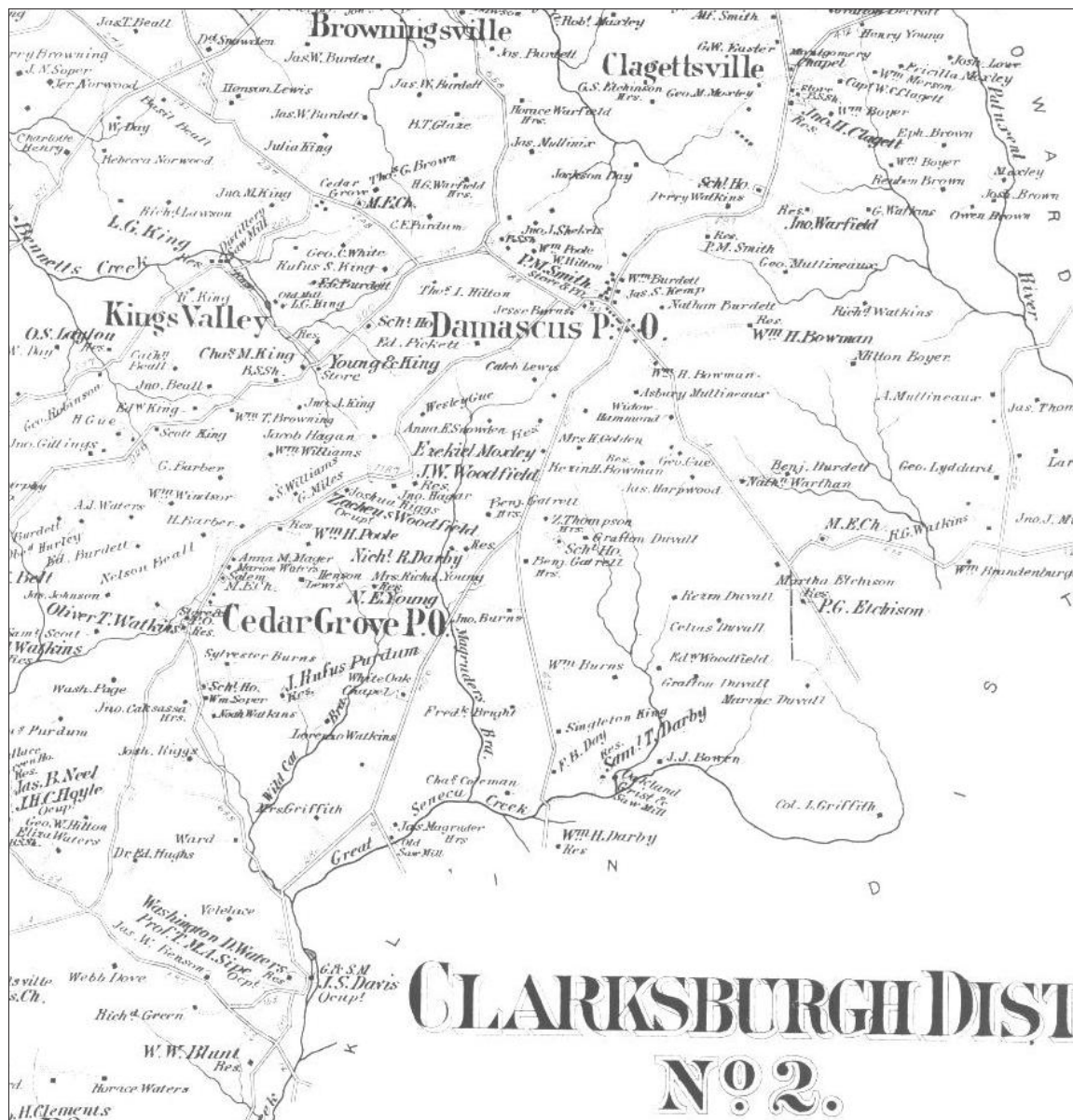


Other new technology representative of early twentieth century farms include concrete block construction and self-supporting gambrel roof trusses.

## Twentieth Century Expansion

Damascus thrived in the 1920s, due to improved roads. In 1914, the State had 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 Route 27. This road provided access to the National Road leading to Baltimore, and it was the first paved road connecting Washington and Frederick.

In the mid-1920s the road from Damascus to Laytonsville, Route 108, also known as Damascus Road, was paved as a two-lane concrete road. Local landowners planted



*Damascus Vicinity in 1879*

*G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Montgomery County*

## History of the Damascus and Goshen Areas

---

sycamore trees along a four-mile stretch of the road between Jarl Drive and Griffith Road as part of a statewide beautification project. Woodfield Road (Rt. 124) was paved about 1932.

Following road improvements, the community of Damascus thrived. The post office, which had been closed since 1908, re-opened in 1923. The Damascus Community Fair was organized in 1927, in order to educate farmers and home economists and to promote community spirit. Other examples of the vitality of Damascus during this era include the opening of the Bank of Damascus (1921) and the accreditation of Damascus High School (1924).

The period after World War II was marked by growth and expansion. To service the growing population, the Damascus Volunteer Fire Department was established in 1944. The Damascus Recreation Center, established in the 1940s, provided bowling alleys, pool tables and a restaurant. Boyer and Cramer opened their hardware store in 1947, reviving a general store that first opened in the c1890s and had closed during the Depression. The Damascus High School opened in 1950. The **Druid Theatre** (#11/6-2), a 400-seat theatre, was the first fully air-conditioned theater in the Damascus area. The theatre, designed after Washington's Apex Theatre (no longer standing), opened in 1947 and operated until the 1970s. The theatre is named for its owner Druid Clodfelter.



*The Druid Theatre 1945-47*

*M-NCPPC, 1990*



The purpose of this amendment is to designate historic resources in the Damascus-Goshen Area. The amendment designates 18 individual historic sites and one historic district on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, retains four historic resources on the Locational Atlas, removes 34 individual historic resources and one historic district from the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites, and recommends that the Planning Board place one resource on the Locational Atlas. Three sites recommended by the Planning Board for designation were not recommended by the Council for placement on the Locational Atlas, nor were the sites designated on the Master Plan.

### Summary Tables

Table 1. Resources Designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation

Resource Number	Resource Name	Address
10/13-1	Browningsville Hall	11701 Bethesda Church Road
11/1	Perry Watkins House	27130 Ridge Road
11/3	William Bowman Farm (Hood Farm)	26221 Howard Chapel Drive
11/10	Kingstead Farm	11415 Kingstead Road
11/21	Rezin Bowman Farm	9190 Damascus Road
11/24	Grafton Duvall Farm	25005 Johnson Farm Drive and 9420 Hawkins Landing Road
14/3	Etchison-Warfield Log House	opposite 8251 Damascus Road
14/14	Bowen-Woodfield Farm	24227 Hawkins Landing Road
14/16	Woodfield Historic District	Woodfield Road
14/16-2	Bright-Watkins House	23812 Woodfield Road
14/16-4	Bright-Ward House	23816 Woodfield Road
14/16-5	Millard and Julia Thompson House	23825 Woodfield Road
14/16-6	Melvin and Annie Wood House	23828 Woodfield Road
14/32	James Rufus and Della King Farm	9333 Watkins Road
14/45	James Magruder Farm	22525 Wildcat Road
14/53	Wightman House (Thompson House)	9821 Wightman Road
20/41	Benson House	9710 Wightman Road
20/42	Sarah Posey House	9631 Wightman Road
20/46	Black and White Inn	20611 Goshen Road

Table 2. Resources Retained or Placed on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites

Resource Number	Resource Name	Address
11/19	George and Mary Warfield Farm	25723 Woodfield Road
11/23	Rezin Duvall Farm	9011 Hawkins Creamery Road
14/12	Hawkins Creamery (Yesteryear Farm)	7420 Hawkins Creamery Road
14/49	Woodfield Farm	21521 Wildcat Road
15/116	Inez Zeigler McAbee House	9342 Holsey Road

Map 2. Damascus-Goshen Sites Designated in this Amendment

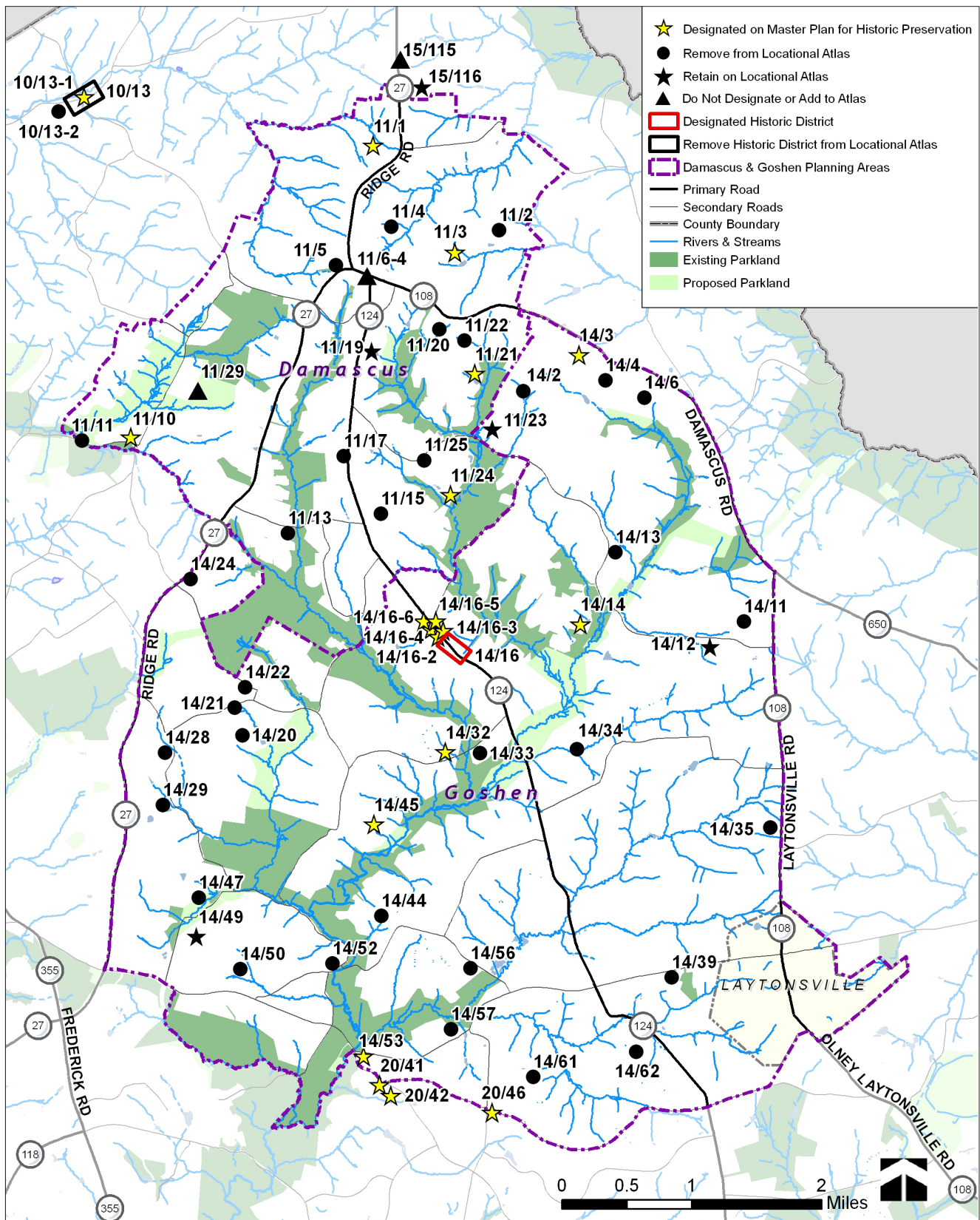


Table 3. Resources Not Designated and Removed from the Locational Atlas

Resource Number	Resource Name on the Master Plan	Address
10/13	Browningsville Historic District	Clarksburg Road
10/13-2	Browningsville School	27431 Clarksburg Road
11/2	Milton Boyer House	26643 Howard Chapel Drive
11/4	Nathan Burdette House	9700 Highview Avenue
11/5	Sheckles House	10017 Locust Drive
11/11	Luther G. King Miller's House and Mill Site	11711 Kingstead Road
11/13	Young Family Cemetery	Sweepstakes Road
11/15	Kemp-Biggs Farm	24621 Tandem Drive
11/17	Ezekiel Moxley House	25008 Woodfield Road
11/20	Widow Hammond Farm	9200 Damascus Road
11/22	George Gue Farm	9100 Damascus Road
11/25	Howard Day House	9400 Hawkins Creamery Road
14/2	Duvall Farm	25804 Bowman Acres Lane
14/4	Jefferson & Florence Duvall House	8120 Jonnie Lane
14/6	Jerry Williams Farm	7810 Damascus Drive
14/11	Scott-Etchison House	7211 Hawkins Creamery Road
14/13	Mobley-Howard Farm	8311 Hawkins Creamery Road
14/20	Lorenzo Watkins Farm	10820 Watkins Road
14/21	J. Rufus Purdum House	10710 Watkins Road
14/22	Purdum Family Cemetery	Watkins Road
14/24	Snyder Hotel	24219 Ridge Road
14/28	John Cassassa Farm	23000 Davis Mill Road
14/29	Joshua Riggs House	22821 Ridge Road
14/33	Franklin King Farm	9010 Watkins Road
14/34	Darby-Green Farm (Sunrise Farm)	23101 Woodfield Rd/22717 Woodfield Rd
14/35	John Allnut House	22522 Laytonville Road
14/39	Brooke Grove Church	7700 Brink Road
14/44	Waters Farm	9601 Huntmaster Road
14/47	Butler's Orchard Log House	22200 Davis Mill Road
14/50	Benson-Sibley Farm	10715 Brink Road
14/52	Dr. Washington Waters House (Sycamore Hollow)	21600 Davis Mill Road
14/56	Goshen School House	9110 Huntmaster Road
14/57	Richard Jones House and Cemetery	9201 Brink Road
14/61	Somerset Orme Jones House	8615 Lochaven Drive
14/62	Chloe Pope Thompson House (Albert Stewart House)	22 Delta Court

Table 4. Resources Not Listed on the Locational Atlas and Not Designated on the Master Plan

Resource Number	Resource Name	Address
11/6-4	Druid Clodfelter House	9810 Main Street
11/29	Ira Jones Farm	15601 Kings Valley Road
15/115	Friendship Church	27701 Ridge Road



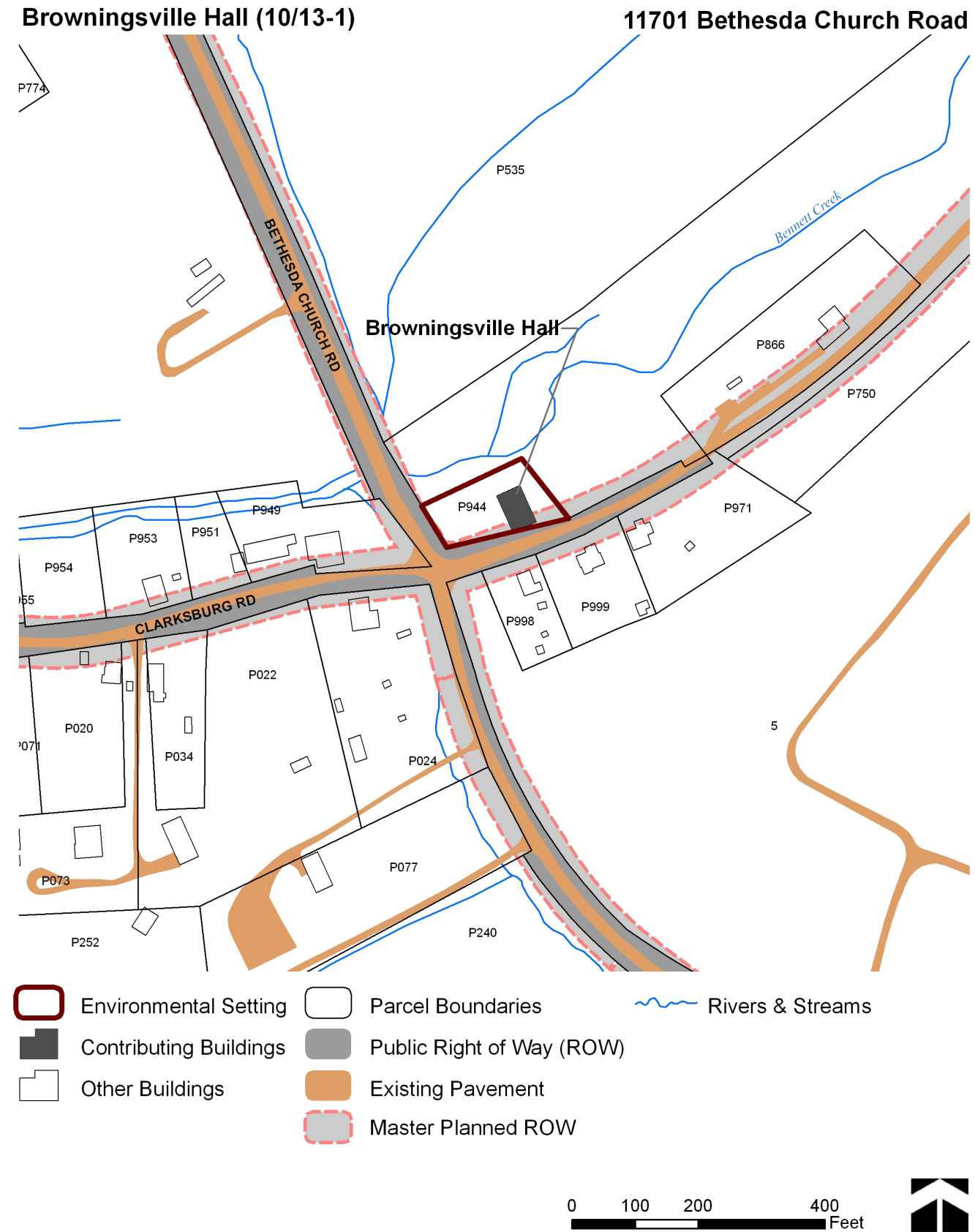


---

# Historic Resources

Resources Designated on the Master Plan







**10/13-1 Browningsville Hall,  
11701 Bethesda Church Road**

Local citizens built the six-bay by three-bay structure about 1922. The structure is important for its connection with the Walker family and with the Browningsville Band. Many communities, large and small (including Kings Valley), had volunteer brass bands in the late 19th and early 20th century that played at picnics, fairs, and concerts. The Browningsville Band has been the only one in the county that has survived. William A. Walker organized the Browningsville Band in 1884. Beginning in the mid-1900s and after the construction of the Browningsville Hall, the band met in the building for weekly practices from January through June. Other community groups that used the hall included the Bethesda Methodist Church, the International Order of Good Templars Lodge, and the YMCA. The hall has a stage where locals presented plays, concerts, and other performances. The hall continues to be owned by the Walker family of Mendelssohn Terrace. The building is highly representative of an early 20th century community building and has a high level of integrity.

ZONING: C-1

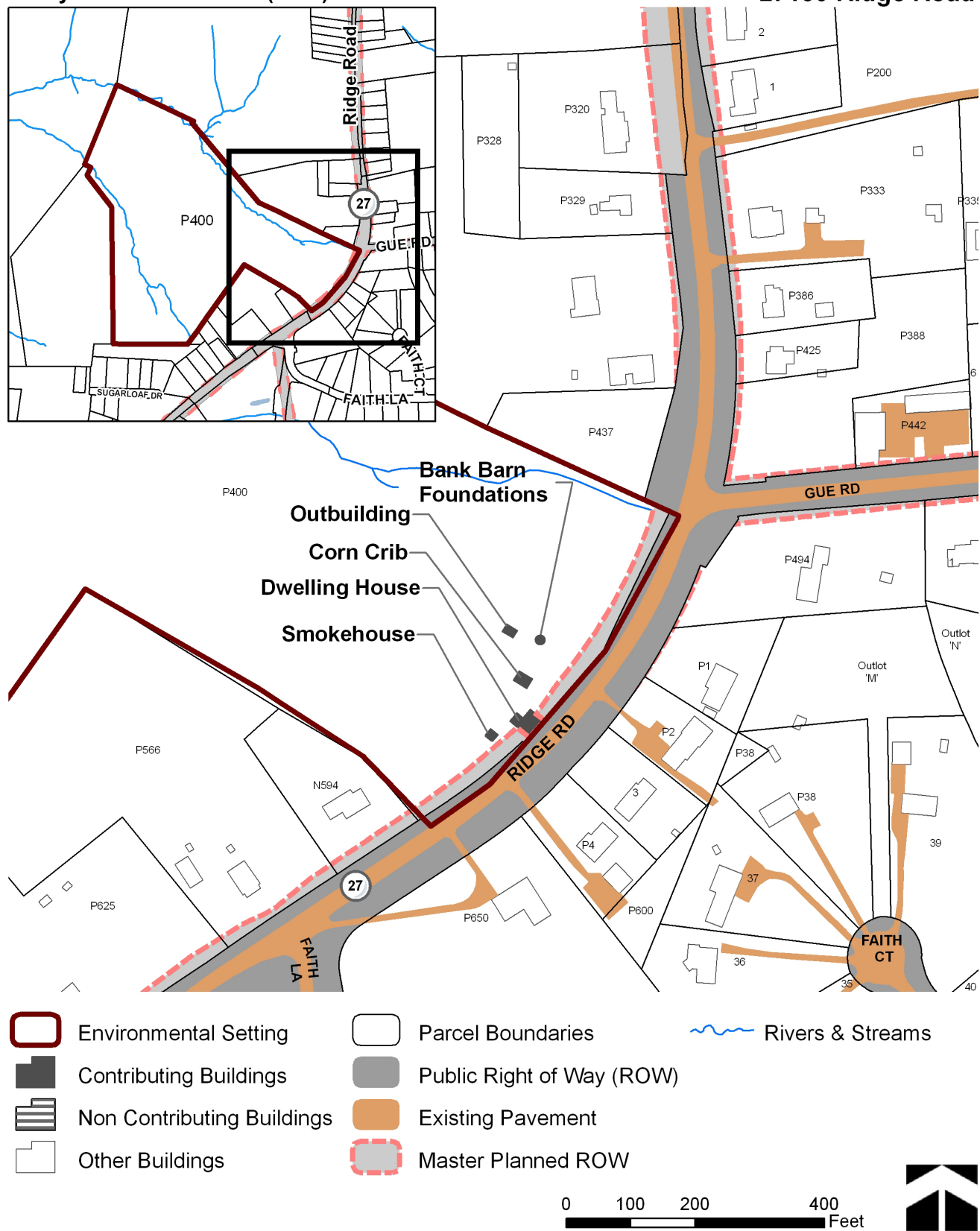
CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, and 2a

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: parcel P944; 11,756 square feet.

The setting excludes the master planned right-of-way for Bethesda Church Road. The parcel and the southern end of the hall building extend into the master planned right-of-way for Clarksburg Road. If Clarksburg Road is widened, design compromises for the road, which runs in front of Browningsville Hall, may be necessary for the preservation of the hall.

Perry Watkins House (11/1)

27130 Ridge Road







#### **11/1 Perry Watkins House, 27130 Ridge Road**

The Perry Watkins House is a rare example of a freestanding log dwelling that was once commonplace in upper Montgomery County. By the late 1700s, settlers in the Damascus area established tobacco farms. Frederick, established 1748, was the major community in the area. Some early houses were constructed along prominent ridgelines, while others faced key waterways. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, most dwellings were simple one- or two-room structures often built of log. Ridge Road was a principal market route established in 1774 for travel from Frederick to Annapolis.

This one and a half story log structure was built in two sections, with two rooms on each floor. The house was built by c1848 for Jeremiah Watkins, with the earlier section possibly built about 1807. Greek Revival influence is seen in the north mantel and in wide cornerboards. A box staircase stands in the southwest corner of the north room. In the 20th century, a frame kitchen wing was built on the back of the house. The house is the earliest known residence of the Watkins family, who were prominent in the Damascus area.

ZONING: RC

CRITERIA: 1a, 1c, 2a, and 2e.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: 50 acres, parcel P400.

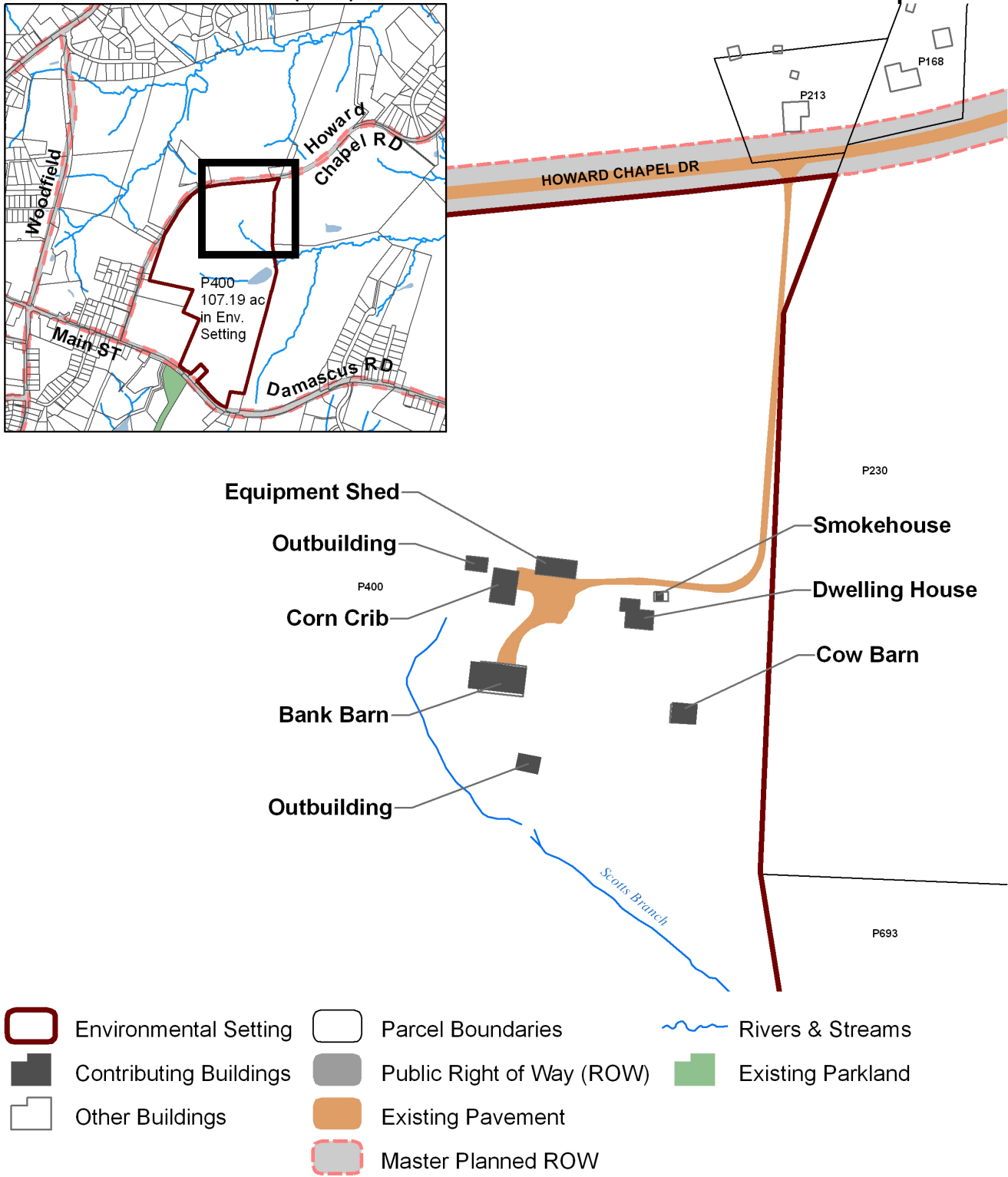
This setting may be reduced at the time of subdivision and must include the log dwelling house, the corn crib, smokehouse, and bank barn foundations, plus sufficient buffering land to distinguish the historic structures and setting from new construction. Through the Woodfield Road Extended project, the right of way is adjusted to exclude the historic house. The environmental setting does not include the master planned right-of-way north and south of the historic house. A stormwater management pond is planned directly north of the bank barn foundation.

Historic Resources

Resources Designated on the Master Plan

William Bowman Farm (11/3)

26221 Howard Chapel Drive





#### **11/3 William Bowman Farm (Hood Farm), 26221 Howard Chapel Drive**

The William Bowman Farm dates from the 1840s. Like other early residences described above, the house was built to face a waterway. In this case, the dwelling faces Scotts Branch, which feeds into the Patuxent River. William H. and Sarah Miller Bowman operated a large tobacco farm. In 1850, they owned 340 acres, of which 260 acres were cultivated. The farm remained in the family for close to a century.

The farmstead is significant for representing agriculture of this time period. The dwelling has a two-story gallery porch once common in this area. Of the few examples of these porches still extant, most have been partially or completely enclosed. The multi-purpose bank barn has a high level of integrity and is highly represent of the 1840s era. In 1850, Bowman had horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and stored wheat, corn, and oats, as well as the primary crop of tobacco. The comprehensive farmstead includes smokehouse, corn crib, tenant house, equipment shed, and early 20th century cow barn with decorative concrete block.

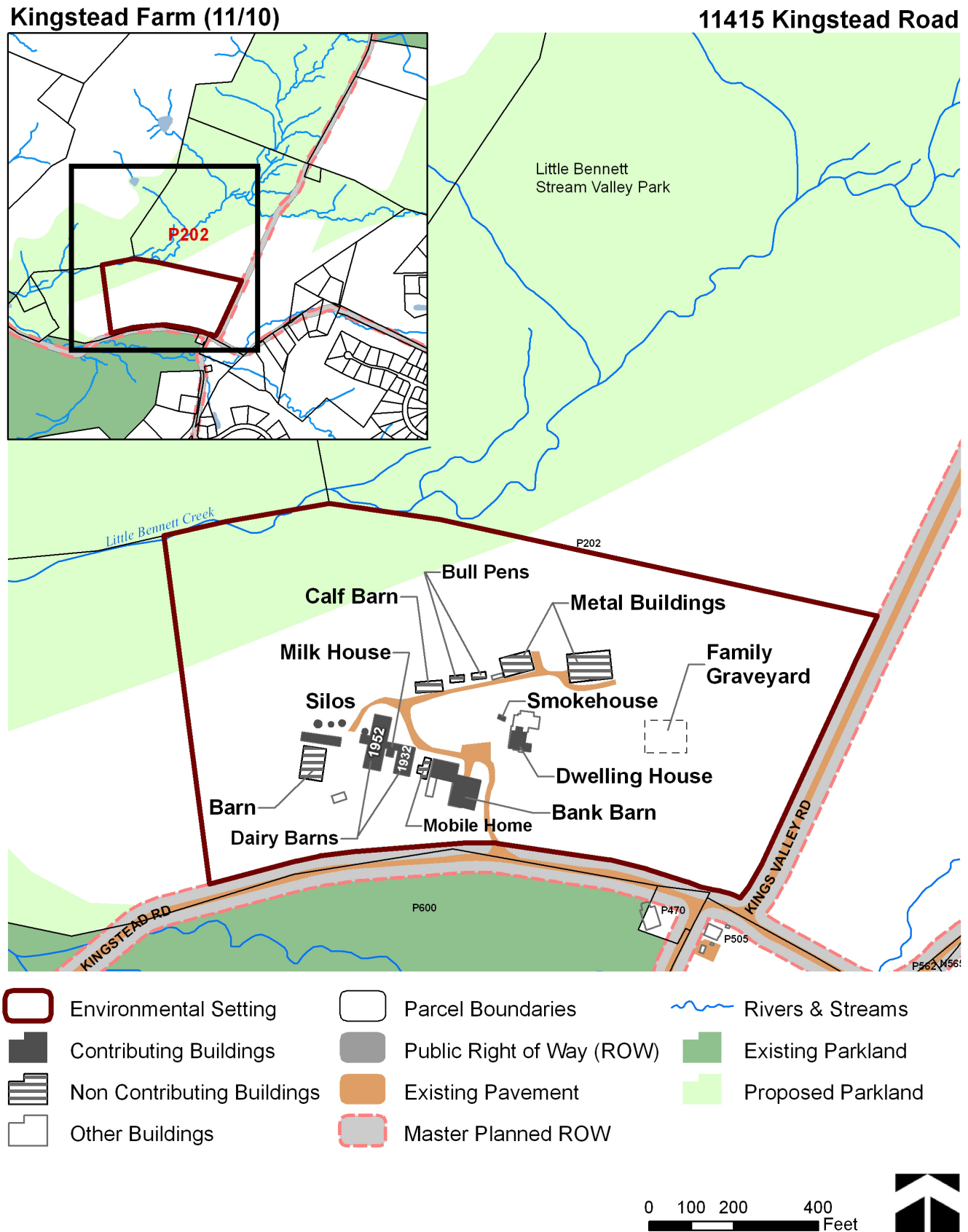
ZONING: RC

CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, 2a, and 2d.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: 107.17 acres, being that portion of parcel P400 bounded by Howard Chapel Road to the north, and Damascus Road to the south.

At the time of subdivision, the following features should be included: the dwelling house, smoke house, concrete block cow barn, bank barn, corn crib, equipment house, and the headwaters of Scott's Branch. The vista of the farmstead from Howard Chapel Drive is significant. The setting excludes the master planned rights-of-way for Howard Chapel Drive and Damascus Road. The setting also excludes the portion of the parcel located south of Damascus Road. The environmental setting should include a reasonable buffer so the physical attributes herein described convey the rural context of this resource.







## Historic Resources

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan

---



#### **11/10 Kingstead Farm, 11415 Kingstead Road**

The Kingstead Farm is significant historically and architecturally. The resource was the early 19th century homestead of John Duckett King, the original settler of the King family who were influential in the early settlement of the Damascus region and whose descendants extended throughout upper Montgomery County. The farmstead represents an important evolution from tobacco farming, to dairy farming, to cattle breeding. It is one of the few remaining viable cattle operations in this region today.



Architecturally, the Kingstead Farm complex includes a timberframe bank barn and concrete block dairy barns and milk house that are highly representative of construction methods used for farming buildings in the late 19th and early 20th century. Located in the heart of Kings Valley and at a crossroads, the farmstead is a prominent local visual feature.

## Historic Resources

---

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan

ZONING: RNC/TDR

CRITERIA: 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2d, and 2e.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The parcel P202 is bisected by Kings Valley Road. The recommended environmental setting is 26 acres of Parcel P202 that includes the entire complex of buildings and borders on Kingstead Road and extends to Little Bennett Creek.



The intent of establishing the setting is to enable future farming operation and to preserve the agricultural context of the resource. Designation of this resource shall not be construed to require issuance of a historic area work permit for customary farming operations. The designation recognizes the buildings in their current state as of the date of adoption of this Amendment by the County Council and does not require the owners to change, build, or amend any of the resources to restore them to their appearance prior to the date of adoption of this Amendment.



## Historic Resources

---

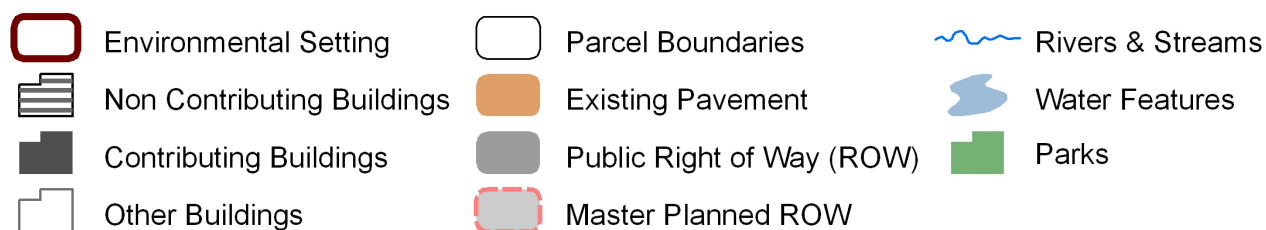
### Resources Designated on the Master Plan

Retaining farming operations is essential to the historic character of the area. As long as a portion of the King Farm lying west of Kings Valley Road remains in agricultural production, there shall be a presumption that a substantial hardship would be created by enforcing demolition by neglect provisions of Chapter 24A on any on-site agricultural building.



The vista of the farmstead from Kings Valley Road is significant. Contributing buildings include the dwelling house, bank barn, two concrete block dairy barns and milk house, concrete block domestic outbuilding (smokehouse), silos, sileage feeder, and family graveyard. Non-contributing buildings include three metal barns built in the late 20th century, concrete block bull pens, 1965 calf barn and mobile home. The setting excludes the master planned rights of way for Kings Valley Road and Kingstead Road, and excludes that portion of the property that lies east of Kings Valley Road. The Historic Preservation Commission shall be lenient in allowing roadway improvements to Kings Valley Road and Kingstead Road necessary for public safety.

**9190 Damascus Road**







**11/21 Rezin Bowman Farm,  
9190 Damascus Road**

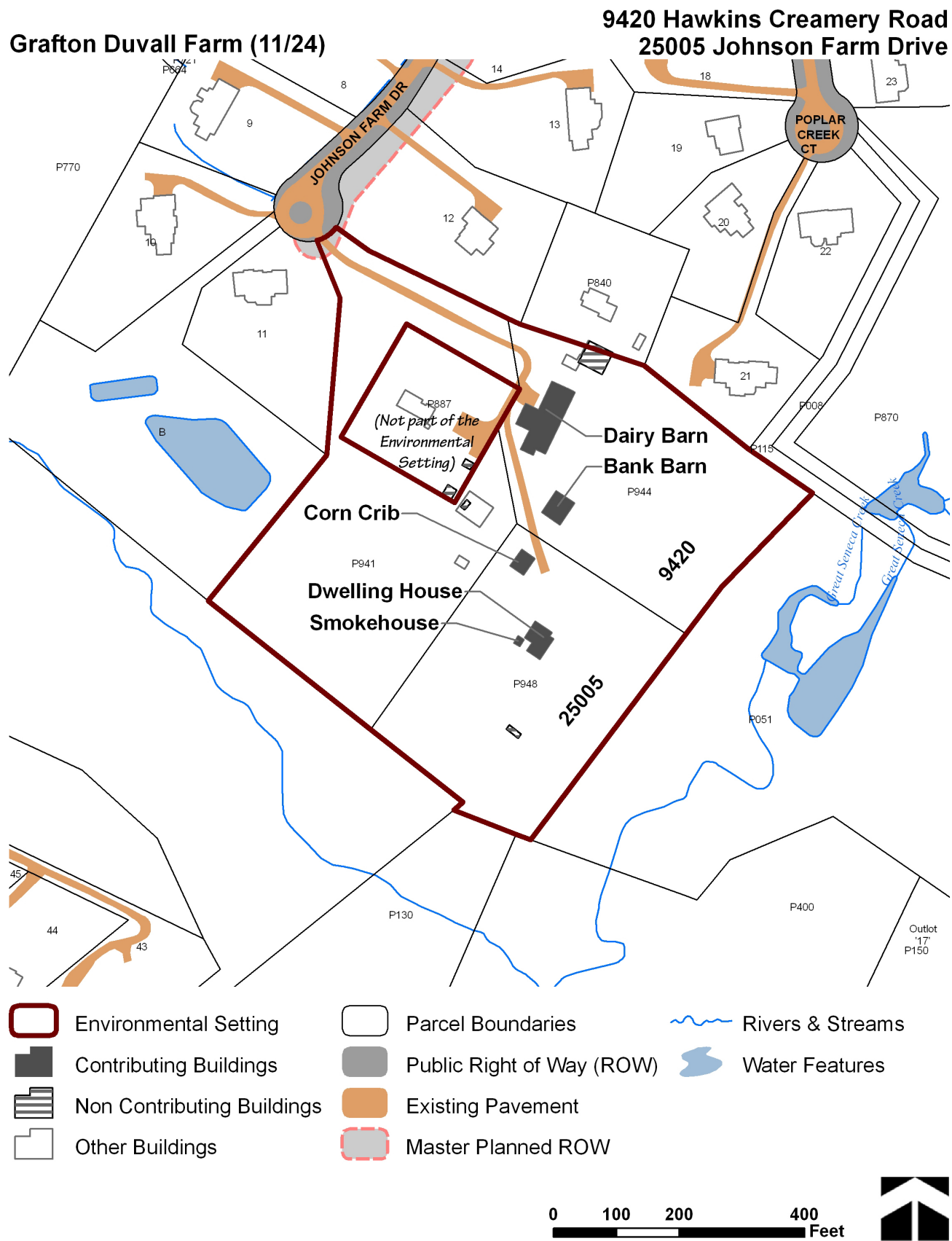
The Rezin Bowman Farm was established at the headwaters of Great Seneca Creek. The farmstead is significant for its collection of buildings that represent an evolution of construction. By 1850, Aden Bowman (1787-1868) owned 520 acres of land and resided on this farm. He built the bank barn sometime after he acquired this land in 1827. Typical of successful farmers of the era, he grew a principal crop of tobacco, had diverse livestock, and grew corn, oats and wheat. His son, Rezin H. inherited the farm that he maintained through the century. The center cross gable dwelling represents a house type that was popular in Montgomery County from the post-Civil War era through the early 20th century. Claude Burdette continued the farm by introducing dairy cows, housed in the 16-cow dairy barn built by 1939.

ZONING: RE-2C

CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, 2a and 2d.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: Lot 3A, 9.7 acres.

The setting includes the dwelling house, corn crib, bank barn, dairy barn, and milk house. Since the dwelling house has had many alterations, additional changes should be reviewed with leniency by the Historic Preservation Commission. The property may include a cemetery, described in Aden Bowman's 1868 will.







**11/24 Grafton Duvall Farm,  
25005 Johnson Farm Drive and 9420 Hawkins Creamery Road**

One of the earliest of several Duvall farms in the area, this outstanding farmstead was established in the early 1800s by John Duvall (c1774-1858). His son Grafton (b1814) and his wife Harriet Sheckles made this farm their home. The farm descended to their son, William Franklin "Frank" Duvall (1854-1933), who married Harriet Purdum. Dating from the early to mid-1800s are the dwelling, log smokehouse, and bank barn. The original two-room dwelling has a center chimney typical of northern county houses. The substantial dairy barn was built in 1945 and expanded, showing the success of this industry during this era.

ZONING: RE-2C

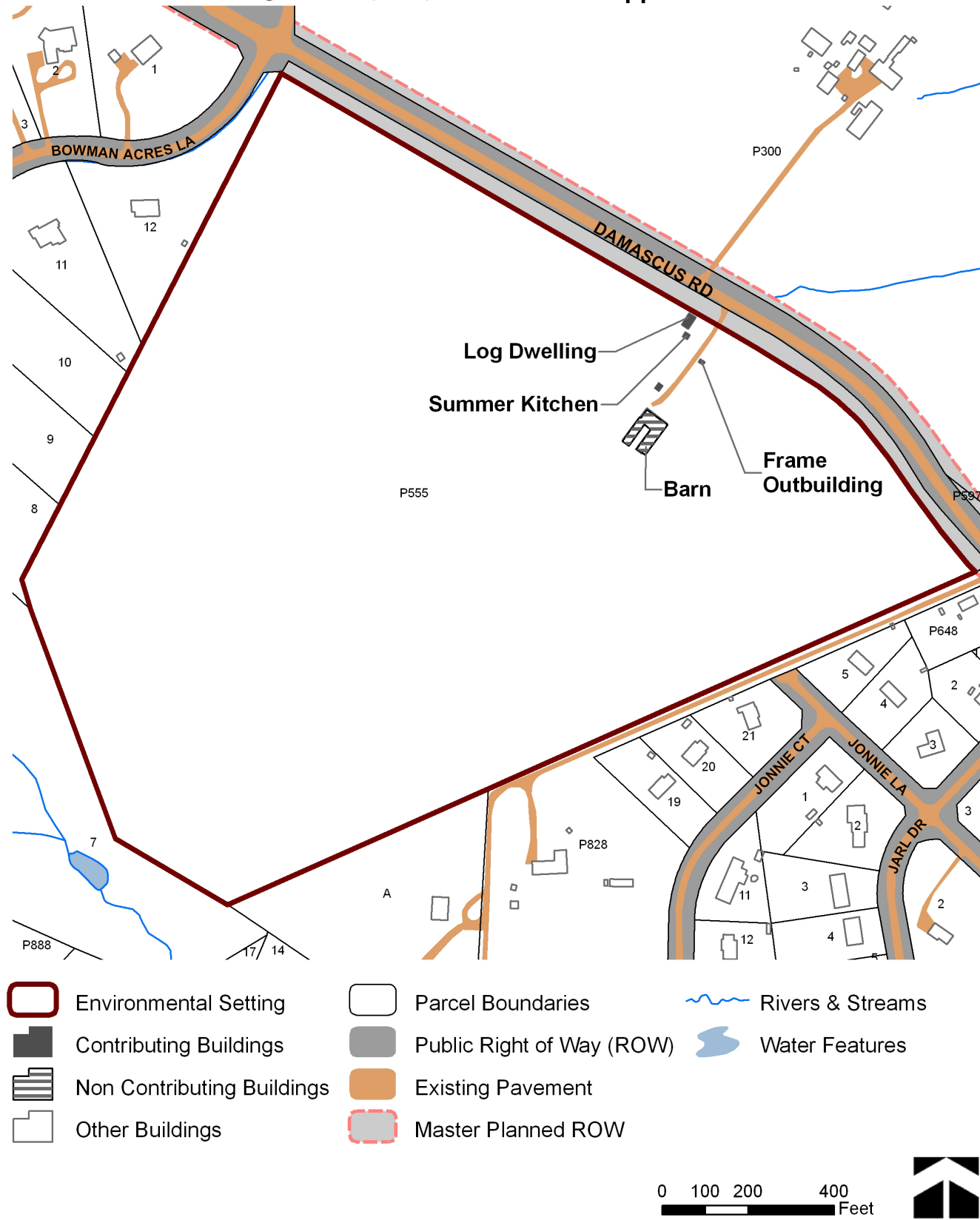
CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, 2a and 2d.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: 1.83-acre parcel P948, and 2.89-acre P870.

The setting includes the dwelling house, smokehouse, and corn crib on parcel P948 and includes the dairy barn, bank barn, and non-contributing house on the adjoining parcel P870 (25001 Johnson Farm Drive).

Etchison-Warfield Log House (14/3)

Opposite 8251 Damascus Road





## Historic Resources

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan



#### **14/3 Etchison-Warfield Log House, opposite 8251 Damascus Road**

Like the Perry Watkins House, the Etchison-Warfield House was built directly on the Frederick-Annapolis market road. This early 19th century log dwelling has long been recognized as a significant architectural resource. In 1936, it was recorded by the Historic American Building Survey. The Etchison House epitomizes early Montgomery County architecture in its blending of Germanic and English building traditions. The structure has suffered from neglect. It has lost its stone chimney. A Greek Revival kitchen wing no longer stands. The building, however, has a high level of integrity, especially on the interior. Especially noteworthy are the plaster walls on exterior front and rear walls and the interior trim, including high-style mantel, chair rails and baseboards. The dwelling has been compared with The Oaks, of Laytonsville, (MP site #23/36), c1797-1814, which shares such features as chair rails and loft partition walls. The Etchison family owned this property through most of the 19th century and the Warfields have been the owners since 1893.

ZONING: RC

CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, 2a, and 2e.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: 56 acres, parcel 555.

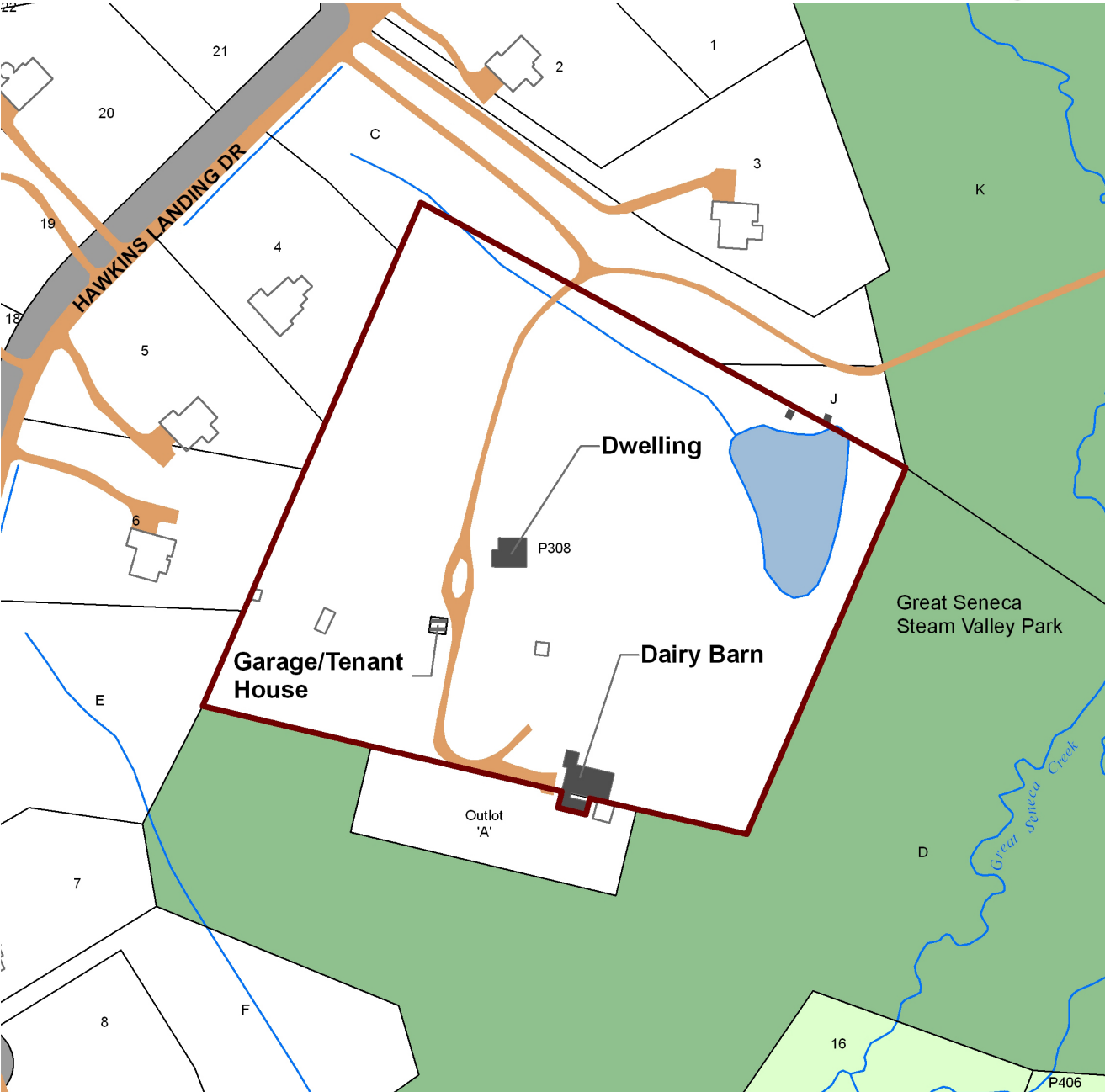
At the time of subdivision the features to be included in a refined environmental setting are the log dwelling house, the summer kitchen south of the house, small outbuilding east of the driveway, and views of the log house from Damascus Road to the northwest and southeast. The setting excludes the master planned Damascus Road right-of-way.

Historic Resources

Resources Designated on the Master Plan

Bowen-Woodfield Farm (14/14)

24227 Hawkins Landing Drive



- |                            |                           |                   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Environmental Setting      | Parcel Boundaries         | Rivers & Streams  |
| Contributing Buildings     | Public Right of Way (ROW) | Water Features    |
| Non Contributing Buildings | Existing Pavement         | Existing Parkland |
| Other Buildings            |                           | Proposed Parkland |

0 100 200 400 Feet





## Historic Resources

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan



#### **14/14 Bowen-Woodfield Farm, 24227 Hawkins Landing Drive**

The Bowen-Woodfield Farm is highly representative of a progressive-era farmstead. The house is noteworthy for conveying an architectural styling popular in the early twentieth century but found in Montgomery County mainly in Chevy Chase and Bethesda. Characteristic of this era is architectural detailing includes bracketed eaves, molded window cornices, and corbelled chimneys.



The farmstead was operated by James Bowen, a New York native, and his wife Eliza in the late 1800s and early 20th century. In 1920, the Bowens conveyed the farm to Grant E. Woodfield, who established a 186-acre dairy farm. The dairy barn, three bays by ten bays, has a gambrel roof with metal ventilators. A covered walkway connects the structure with a milkhouse.

ZONING: RC

CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, 2a, and 2d.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: 11 acres, parcel P308.

The dwelling house, and dairy barn are contributing resources. The garage/tenant house is non-contributing. The environmental setting includes that portion of the dairy barn's footprint that extends into Outlot A.



*Woodfield Store (c1885-1890; 1910)*

#### **14/16 Woodfield Historic District, Woodfield Road**

The Woodfield community is a linear community that grew to serve the farming families in the immediate area. Woodfield included a church (first built 1880), a store and post office (1885) and social hall (1905). The Woodfield Historic District, as delineated in this Amendment, has a period of significance beginning in 1880, when the first structures were built, to 1955, the end of the construction boom following the Second World War. Residences in Woodfield date from three main periods: late 19th century, early 20th century, and the period after World War II.



*23643 Woodfield Road*

In the late 1800s, farmsteads along Woodfield Road had rectangular parcels of land stretching to Great Seneca Creek on the east side, and to Magruder Branch on the west side. The Hopkins Atlas of 1879 (see p.6) shows these farms belonged to Frederick Bright, William Burns, Singleton King and Charles Coleman (Franklin King). Singleton King had a farm on Garfield Drive to the south (Historic Resource #14/15, Removed from Locational Atlas). He donated land for the construction of the first Wesley Grove church in 1880. The Woodfields built a store between 1885 and 1890. James Hawkins bought the store and, in 1910, added an Italianate-style commercial addition (southern section, left in the photograph) and a center-cross gable residential addition (northern section, right).



## Historic Resources

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan



*Hawkins Store*

*Source: Damascus History CD*

Farmers began subdividing lots facing Woodfield Road in the mid to late 19th century. The earliest farmers to create building lots along Woodfield Road were on the southeast (Singleton King) and the northwest. The next generation of lots was created in the early 20th century, on the Bright Farm in the center western section, and on the northeast, along Woodfield School Road. Finally, the farm along the central east was portioned off for lots immediately after World War II. As some farms have ceased operation in more recent years, the fields behind the Woodfield Road houses have been subdivided, with access roads of Echo Creek Court, White Peach Court, Magruder Knolls Court, and the houses at Woodfield Estates.



*Wesley Grove United Methodist Church (1910)*

The earliest public buildings in Woodfield were a church, store, and social hall. Each of these three buildings was the same building type: one-story, front-gable structures that were typical of public buildings in the Damascus-Goshen area during the mid to late 1800s. While the early church is no longer extant, the store still stands as the central section of the existing store building, and the social hall is located at 23614 Woodfield Road. The present church building was built in 1910 and features pointed, Gothic-style windows and a distinctive bell tower.

#### Preservation of Physical Context

A significant feature of the Woodfield Historic District is the rural streetscape which is characterized by mature trees, the orientation of houses to the road, and the modest scale of architectural elements fronting the road. Review of proposed changes should ensure that these features are respected. In addition, this critical characteristic requires careful attention by appropriate agencies to developments that could adversely impact Woodfield's rural character.



*The Woodfield Historic District streetscape is defined in part by the mature tree canopy. Greater leniency shall be made in review of additions to Third Period houses, such as these Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival examples.*

#### Categorization of Resources and Design Review

There are four categories of buildings in the Woodfield Historic District: First Period, Second Period, Third Period, and Non-Contributing. The first three categories are historic structures, the last category is not historic. The purpose of categorization, in addition to providing information about the nature of the structures and context of the community, is to provide the Historic Preservation Commission and property owners with guidance for review of proposed changes. The first and second period resources are Outstanding Resources that are to receive the highest level of scrutiny, meaning that they will receive the most detailed level of design review.

In reviewing proposed changes to buildings within the Historic District, the Historic Preservation Commission will utilize the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." The Commission will employ County wide and/or historic district specific design guidelines should they be developed in the future.



23643 Woodfield Road

**First Period Resource:** These structures date from Woodfield's earliest time period, 1880-1910. First period structures are Outstanding Resources that receive the most detailed level of design review. Residential building types for first period resources include three-bay, side gable structures and center cross-gable structures (such as the one pictured). The majority of the resources in this category are frame, two-story structures.

## Historic Resources

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan

#### **Second Period Resource:**

The second period of residences date from 1910-1935. Like First Period structures, these buildings are Outstanding Resources that receive the highest level of design review. Second Period resources include Craftsman-style bungalows; front-gable cottages; and two-story, hipped-roof Four-Square type houses. These are one and a half to two-story structures of frame construction.



*23721 Woodfield Road*

#### **Third Period Resource:**

The third historic period in Woodfield is 1935-1955. Structures built during this period are Contributing Resources. This Amendment recognizes the constraints inherent in the small scale of Third Period houses. These structures would receive greater leniency in their review. Additions should be placed to the rear, or in



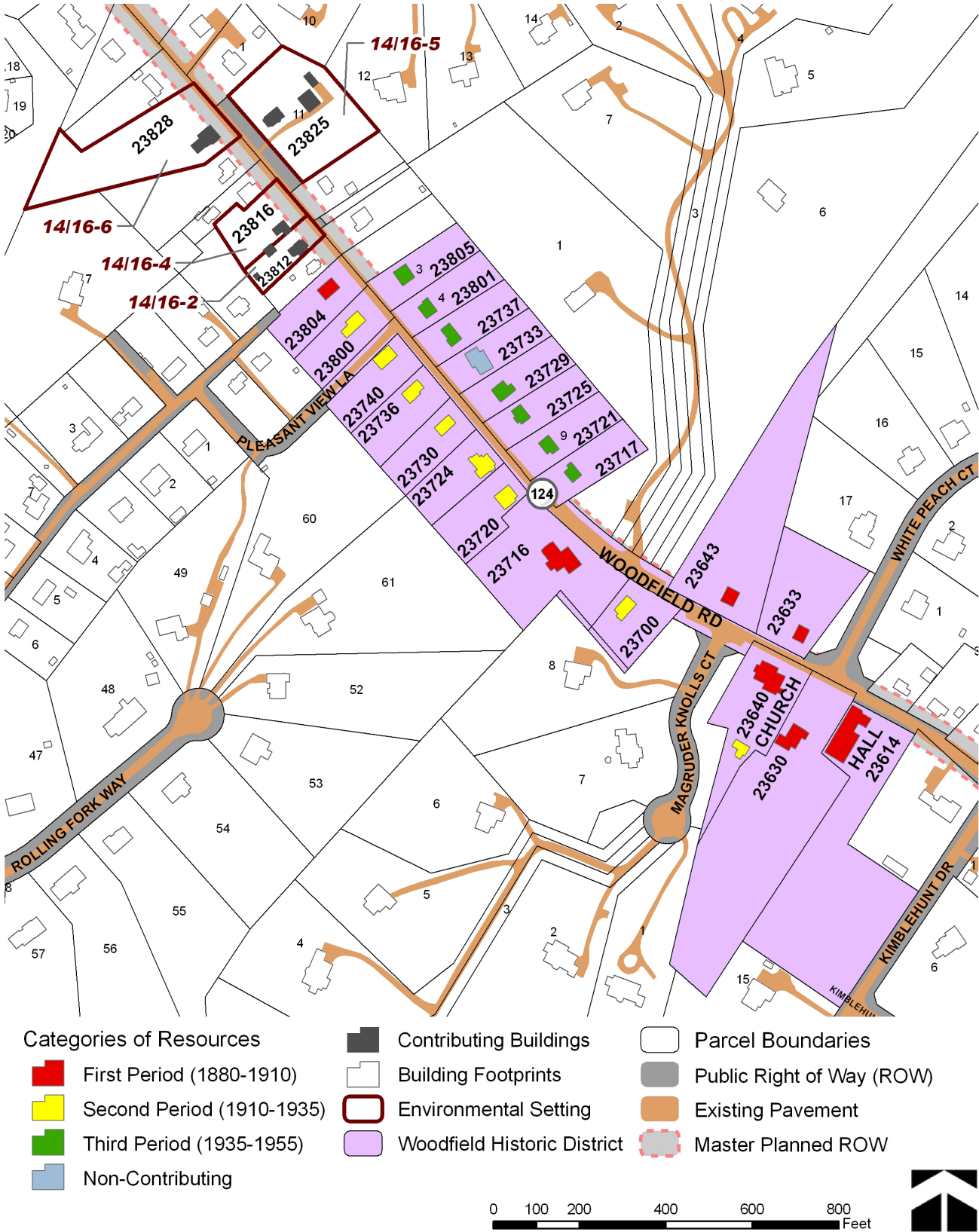
*23720 and 23724 Woodfield Road*

some cases, to the side, of existing structures so that they are less visible from the public right of way. Third Period Resources are characterized by Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival brick-clad residences. While these resources are of secondary historic and architectural significance, they contribute to the pattern of development in their contribution to the Woodfield streetscape.

**Non-Contributing Resource:** A resource in this category was built after 1955, which is the end of Woodfield's period historic significance. HPC review of proposed changes to a structure in this category should receive the most lenient level of design review.



Woodfield Historic District (14/16) and Individual Sites





## Historic Resources

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan

Table 5. Woodfield Historic District (Resource #14/16)

Woodfield Rd Address	Period Range	Period	Date	Style/Type	Parcel	Historical/Architectural Notes
23614	1880-1910	1	1910,c1950	Hall	Par B	Education Building
23630	1880-1910	1	1908	Colonial Rev	P760	Singleton/Mary King House
23633	1880-1910	1	c1885	3-Bay, Side-Gable	P644	Mary Ward House
23640A	1880-1910	1	1910	Center Cross-Gable	P706	Wesley Grove Church
23640B	1880-1910	1	c1909	Colonial Rev	P706	Robie H. King House
23643	1880-1910	1	c1896-1901	Center Cross-Gable	P598	Ignatius/Alberta Ward
23700	1910-1935	2	c1924-1935	Bungalow	P649	Elgie/Belle Watkins
23716	1880-1910	1	c1885-1890	Store	P621	Woodfield Store
23717	1935-1955	3	1946	Cape Cod	P541	Stucco w/brick trim
23720	1910-1935	2	1935	Craftsman Cottage	P569	
23721	1935-1955	3	1948	Colonial Rev	P567	Brick w/stone trim
23724	1910-1935	2	1910	Four Square	P570	Pebble Dash
23725	1935-1955	3	1946	Colonial Rev	P514	Frame
23729	1935-1955	3	1949	Colonial Rev	P515	
23730	1910-1935	2	c1910	Four Square	P564	
23733	1956+	NC	1970	Ranch	P462	
23736	1910-1935	2	c1908	Four Square	P517	
23737	1935-1955	3	1953	Colonial Rev	P462	
23740	1910-1935	2	1930	Bungalow	P518	
23800	1910-1935	2	1937	Bungalow	P508	Wood shingle siding
23801	1935-1955	2	1949	Colonial Rev	P463	
23804	1880-1910	1	1860-1900	3 bay, side-gable	P465	
23805	1935-1955	3	1946	Colonial Rev	P456	Brick

#### Woodfield Individual Sites



#### **14/16-2 Bright-Watkins House, 23812 Woodfield Road**

This residence was one of a group built at the turn of the 20th century on land owned by Franklin and Cedelia Bright. In 1900, the Brights obtained 135 acres on the west side of Woodfield Road from family members. By 1906, a row of houses was built in this vicinity, including 23816 Woodfield Road. This three bay, side gable house has a central chimney and full width porch. As is typical of Woodfield houses from this era, the front door has a transom but no sidelights. The windows and front door have been replaced. When it was surveyed in 1986, the house had a standing seam metal roof, bracketed squared porch posts, and 2/2 sash windows.

Zoning: RE2

Environmental Setting: Parcel P453, including the master planned right-of-way for Woodfield Road.

## Historic Resources

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan



#### **14/16-4 Bright-Ward House, 23816 Woodfield Road**

This two story, side gable house is located at the north end of the Woodfield community. The property was part of a 135-acre parcel owned by Amanda Bright from 1880. According to tradition, the house was built during her ownership. Bright family heirs conveyed the property in 1900 to Franklin M. and Cedelia M. Bright, who subdivided parcels over the next decade. In 1908, they sold a 36-acre parcel to Charles W. and Hattie L. Ward for \$907.75. In 1915, the property was further reduced to its present half-acre lot.

The side gable roof has gable cornice returns and an end chimney. A two story rear ell is augmented by a one story shed roof addition. The frame house is covered with stucco siding. The windows and front door have been replaced. A large detached garage includes living space and attic. The approximately one-half acre property contains mature trees, including magnolia and oak.

Zoning: RE2

Environmental Setting: Parcel P412, including the master planned right-of-way for Woodfield Road.





**14/16-5 Millard and Julia Thompson House,  
23825 Woodfield Road**

This Colonial Revival house, built about 1907, features a full-width porch and side polygonal bay. The hipped roof is covered with standing seam metal and has a hipped dormer window above the front façade. The house has pebble dash siding and vinyl soffits. Most windows are 3/1, with a 5/1 picture window next to the front door. The door has no sidelights and has a transom frame that has been enclosed. A replacement porch has fluted columns. A hipped roof garage/carriage house has new windows and double rolling doors. A concrete block structure is located near the garage. The property includes several mature maple trees and a gravel driveway leading to the garage.

Millard and Julia Thompson acquired the 105-acre property in 1900. In 1907 they took out a mortgage for \$1600. Julia A. Thompson (1863-1940) was the daughter of James E. and Alice E. Penn Duvall. In 1879, she married Millard F. Thompson (1856-1930), the son of Evan C. and Sarah A. Thompson, and they had five children. The Thompsons were buried at Upper Seneca Baptist Church in Cedar Grove. Before the property was subdivided, it included a concrete block dairy barn and milk house, timberframe one-level barn, and corn crib. The farm had an older house set closer to Great Seneca Creek, as evidenced by the 1906 USGS map. It was the property of William Burns from 1879.

Zoning: RE2

Environmental Setting: Parcel P240, including the master planned right-of-way for Woodfield Road.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan



#### **14/16-6 Melvin and Annie Wood House, 23828 Woodfield Road**

This frame residence, built about 1890, exhibits Vernacular Gothic influence with its center cross gable roof, lancet window, and tall corbelled chimney. A wraparound porch has a concrete block base with poured concrete deck and simple posts. The cornice returns on front and side gables. The house is sided with cementitious shingles and roofed with standing seam metal. Windows are 2/2 sash, and the front door, a hollow-core replacement, is surmounted by a two-light transom. A two-story rear ell extending to the west has 2/2 sash windows. A concrete block garage is attached to the west end of the rear ell.

The property was owned by Melvin and Annie Wood from 1890-1905. Wood bought the half-acre parcel for \$100 from Joseph Wood, possibly his father. Joseph and Melvin Wood both hailed from Frederick County. Joseph had purchased 3+ acres including this lot in 1889. When Melvin and Annie Wood sold the property in 1905, they got \$450 indicating that a house was built by that time. Ignatius Ward's house, built about the same time, at 23643 Woodfield Road was assessed at \$450 in 1901. Julia A. Thompson paid \$500 for the property in 1907. She and her husband Melvin Thompson owned 23825 (Resource #14/16-5) across the road and had five grown children at the time. Upon her death in 1940, the property was sold for \$1701.

Zoning: RE2

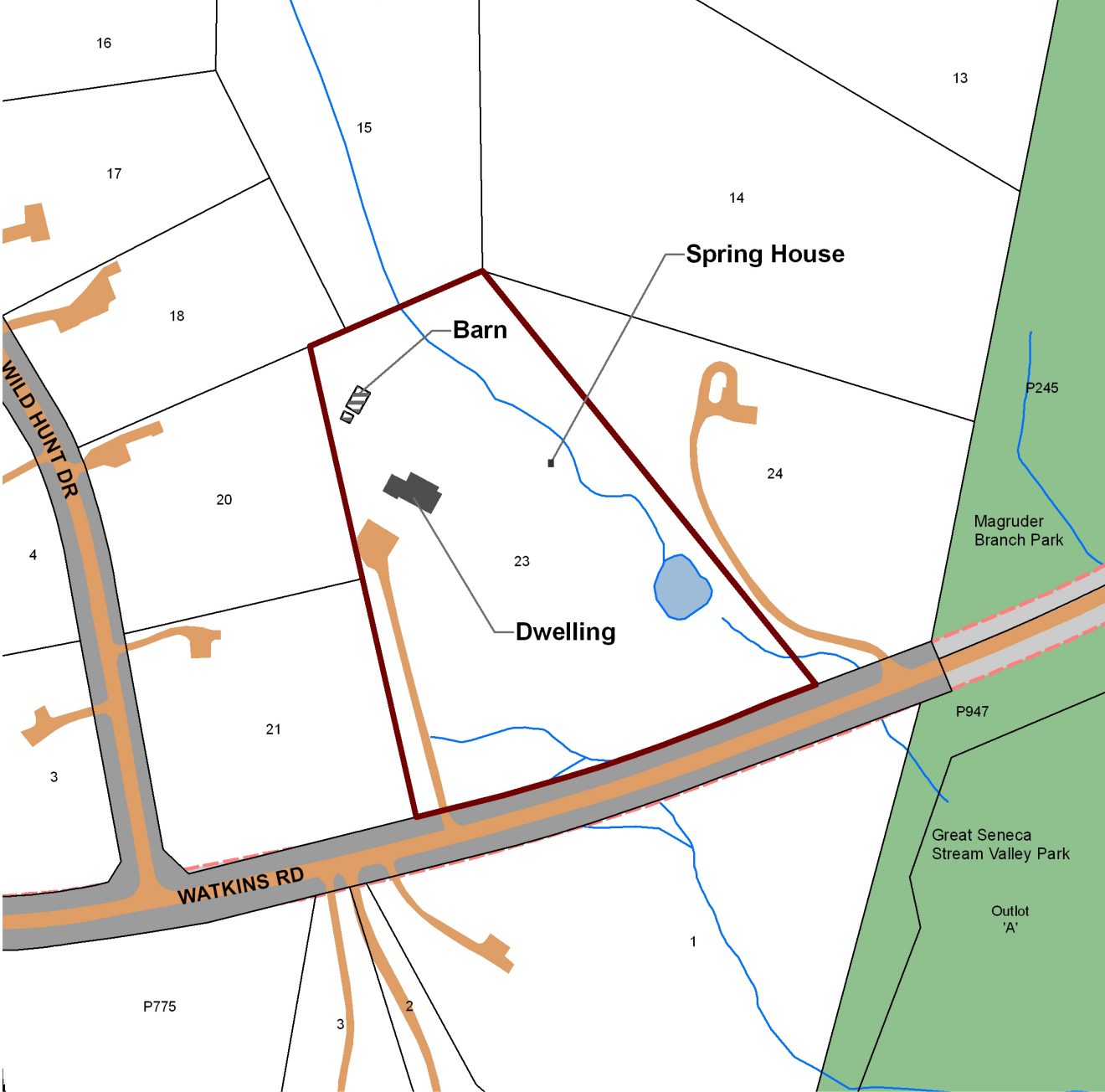
Environmental Setting: Parcel P396, including the master planned right-of-way for Woodfield Road.

Historic Resources

Resources Designated on the Master Plan

James Rufus and Della King Farm (14/32)

9333 Watkins Road



- |                            |                           |                   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Environmental Setting      | Parcel Boundaries         | Rivers & Streams  |
| Contributing Buildings     | Public Right of Way (ROW) | Water Features    |
| Non Contributing Buildings | Existing Pavement         | Existing Parkland |
|                            | Master Planned ROW        |                   |





**14/32 James Rufus and Della King Farm,  
9333 Watkins Road**

This farmstead is highly representative of the growth of the Great Seneca Creek area around the turn of the 20th century. The dwelling was built about 1898, two years after the marriage of James Rufus King and Della King. For \$1,208, King had acquired the 151-acre property from his parents, Singleton L. and Mary R. E. King, in 1897. The eldest of seven children, James Rufus was the great-grandson of John Duckett King. Watkins Road was platted in 1905, connecting Woodfield Road with the Wildcat Road-Brink Road corridor. The King Farm prospered and expanded to 233 acres by 1913. The house, with its three-story tower, is a noteworthy example of Victorian era architectural styling. With its prominent setting on an open knoll overlooking Watkins Road and the Magruder Branch, the resource is a local landmark.

ZONING: RE2

CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, 2a, and 2e.

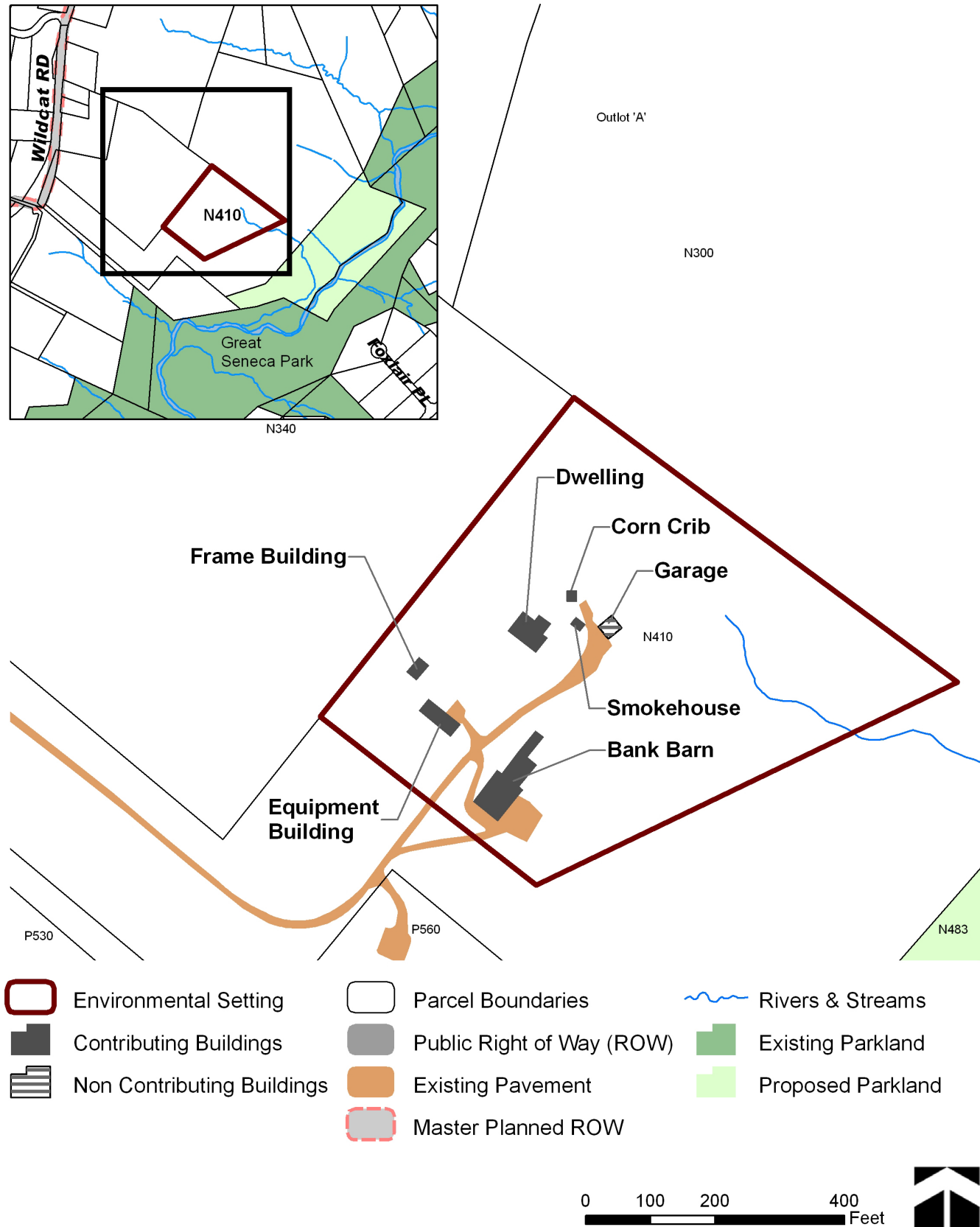
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: 6.48 acres; Block A, Lot 23.

Contributing buildings are the dwelling house and spring house. The barn is non-contributing. In the event of further subdivision, the environmental setting to be determined is to include the dwelling house, spring house, and the vista from Watkins Road. The setting does not include the master planned right-of-way for Watkins Road.



James Magruder Farm (14/45)

22525 Wildcat Road





#### **14/45 James Magruder Farm, 22525 Wildcat Road**

The dwelling house at the James Magruder Farm was, like the Rezin Duvall House, built to face Great Seneca Creek. It is also significant for its collection of outbuildings, including log smokehouse, single corn crib, and bank barn. Like the Etchison House, the early dwelling has an English Tidewater form. Weatherboards of irregular width are laid with a shallow lap and feature a bottom bead that is typical of early 19th century dwellings.

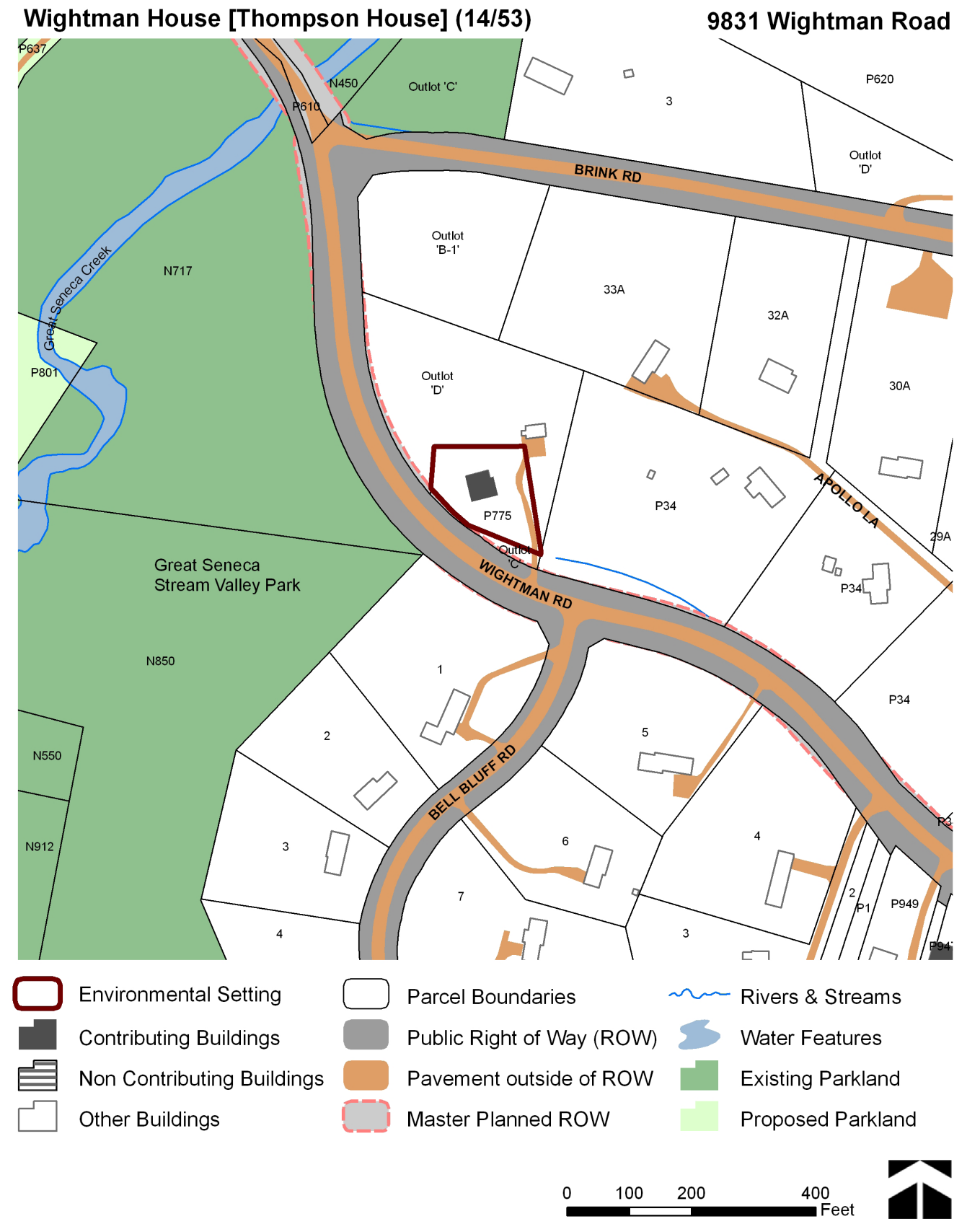
James Magruder, Jr. probably built the house about the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Riggs, in 1831. Both families were prominent in county history. James' father grew up at Stoneyhurst (MP site #29/41) and Elizabeth at The Oaks (MP site #23/26). James was a wealthy man. He inherited 240 acres of land, and operated a sawmill and a tobacco plantation. He had six slaves and owned \$1616 in silver plate. Nearby is the tributary that came to be known as Magruder's Branch.

ZONING: RDT

CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, and 2a.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: Parcel P410, 8.5 acres, not to be reduced further in the future.

The setting includes the dwelling house, log smokehouse, single corn crib, and bank barn. The original block of the house is highly significant. Later additions to the house may be changed with leniency of review, as long as they do not have a greater impact on the historic block than the existing additions.







#### **14/53 Wightman House (Thompson House), 9821 Wightman Road**

This resource is significant to the history of Prathertown, an African-American kinship community established after the Civil War. John and Mary Wightman built the house soon after they acquired the property in 1904. The Wightmans were white farmers who employed Prathertown residents on their 141-acre property. The property was subdivided sometime after 1965.

The Queen Anne-influenced design of the residence reflects a knowledge and acceptance of national architectural trends that is not common in the Damascus area in this time period. The house has replacement siding and windows.

ZONING: T-S

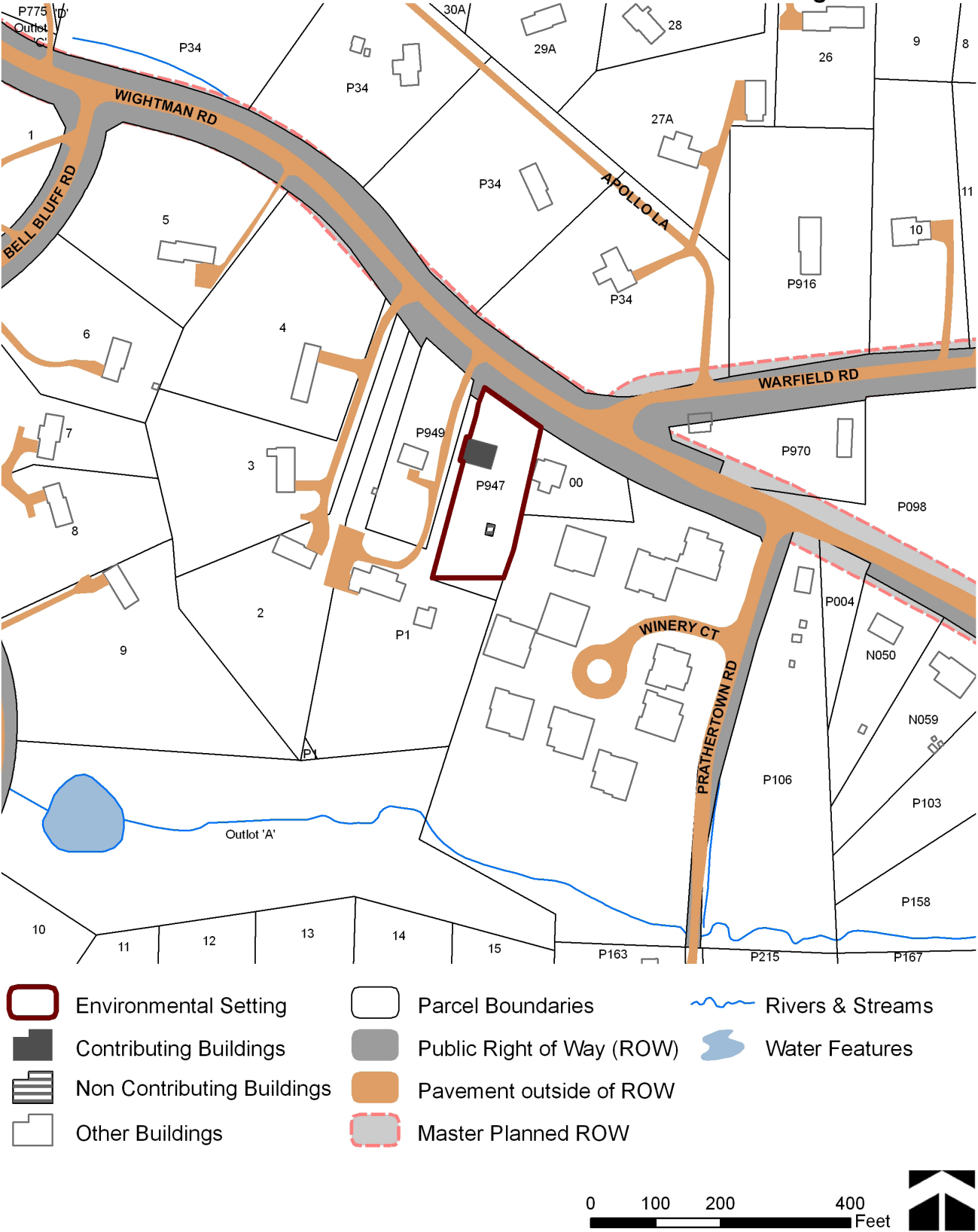
CRITERIA: 1a and 1d

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: Parcel P775, being 0.49 acres.

The setting excludes the right-of-way for Wightman Road.

Benson House (20/41)

9710 Wightman Road





**20/41 Benson House,  
9710 Wightman Road**

The Benson House is an early 20th century frame structure associated with William H. Benson. The Bensons bought 2 acres in 1864. In 1882-3, the Bensons sold seven acres to the Prathers who established Prathertown, an African-American community.

The house was constructed between 1900 and 1910. A one-story addition was constructed after 1975. Siding and windows have been replaced. The Benson House is one of a small group of houses that are significant for representing the Prathertown community.

ZONING: R-200

CRITERIA: 1a and 1d

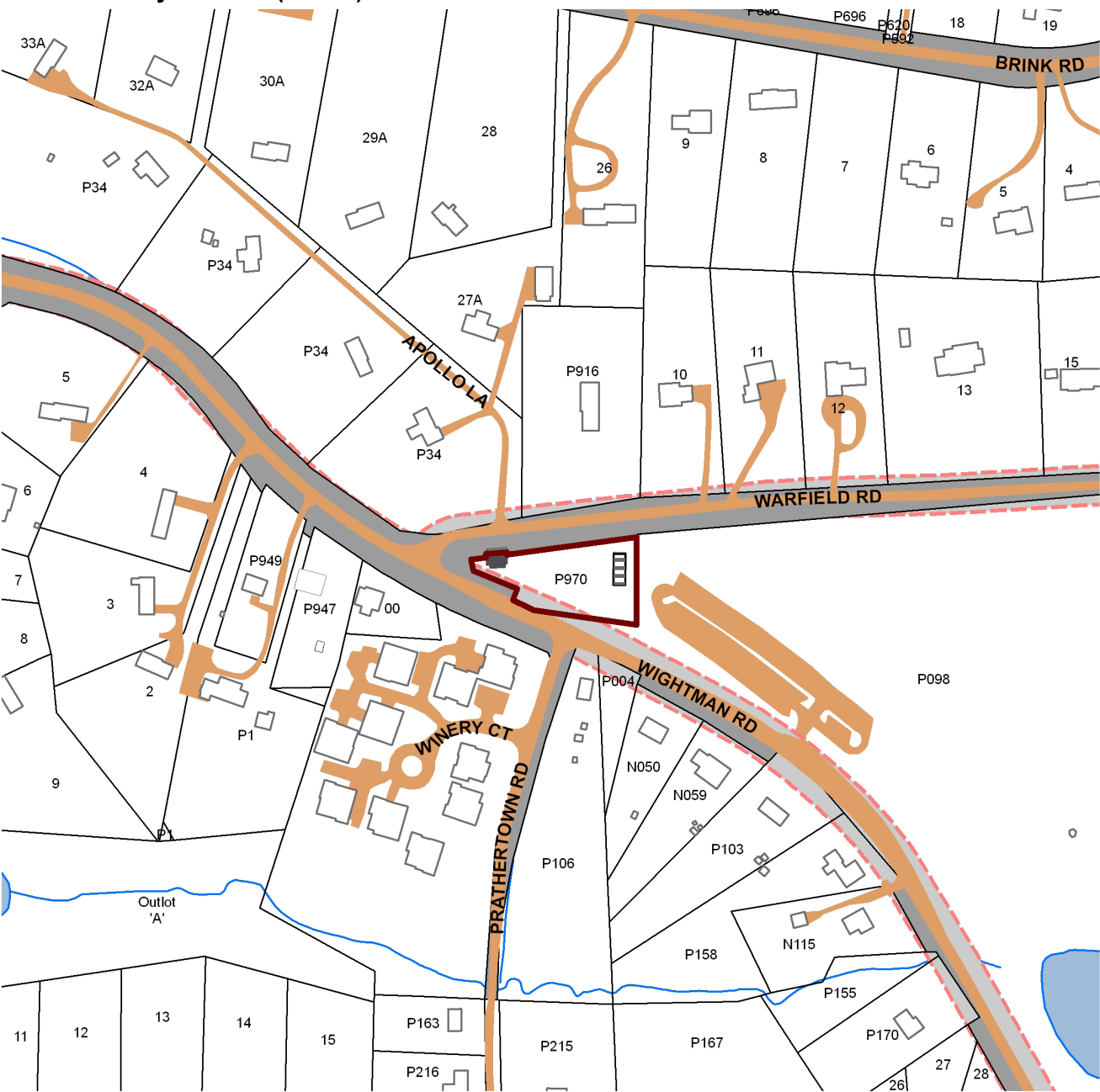
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: Parcel P947, being 30,492 square feet.

The setting excludes the master planned right-of-way for Wightman Road. The setting also includes that western portion of the house which extends into parcel P1.



Sarah Posey House (20/42)

9631 Wightman Road



- |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Environmental Setting      |  Parcel Boundaries         |  Rivers & Streams |
|  Contributing Buildings     |  Public Right of Way (ROW) |  Water Features   |
|  Non Contributing Buildings |  Pavement outside of ROW   |                                                                                                        |
|  Other Buildings            |  Master Planned ROW        |                                                                                                        |

0 100 200 400 Feet





**20/42 Sarah Posey House,  
9631 Wightman Road**

The Sarah Posey House dates from about 1910. According to tradition, John and Mary Wightman built the house for farm workers. Sarah J. Posey bought the house with over an acre of land in 1916. The resource represents an African American residence dating from an era of restricted ownership. Sarah Posey was a midwife who delivered babies for Prathertown residents and John Posey operated a sawmill on the adjoining lot.

The house has a good level of integrity. Though it has cementitious siding, the house has its original windows, and patterned tin shingle roof. The prominent location of the house and its generous proportions make this a physically noteworthy historic resource in the area. The Posey House is one of a small group of houses significant for representing the Prathertown community.



ZONING: T-S

CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, and 2a

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: Parcel P970, 0.6 acres (27,007 square feet) and that part of the structure that extends into the master planned right-of-way for Warfield Road.

### Resources Designated on the Master Plan



- |                                                                                     |                            |                                                                                     |                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | Environmental Setting      |  | Parcel Boundaries         |
|  | Contributing Buildings     |  | Public Right of Way (ROW) |
|  | Non Contributing Buildings |  | Pavement outside of ROW   |
|  | Other Buildings            |  | Master Planned ROW        |







**20/46 Black and White Inn,  
20611 Goshen Road**

The resource has significance for providing accommodations for African Americans in an era when public conveniences for black citizens were severely limited. Berry and Emma Frazier bought the land in 1882, the same year that Prathers bought land in what became Prathertown. Charles Harris and his wife Alberta Frazier Harris operated the Black and White Inn in an era of segregation. Blacks who were not able to stay elsewhere were assured of accommodations when traveling or visiting relatives in this part of the county. Later in the 20th century, the Harrises operated a store and confectionary here. This type of center cross gable house was popular throughout the late 19th and early 20th century. The resource is significant as one of a small group of buildings that represent the Prathertown community.

If Goshen Road is widened, the resource will need to be moved from its current location. Its new location should be on its current parcel, outside the road widening project, but retaining a reasonable environmental setting and also retaining the orientation of the structure to Goshen Road.

ZONING: R-200

CRITERIA: 1a, 1d, and 2a.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: One acre, parcel P258.

The house is currently set within the rights-of-way for Goshen and Warfield Roads. One non-contributing, non-historic garage is located on the parcel. The garage may be demolished in the event that the Black and White Inn structure is moved for the Goshen Road widening project.



---

# Historic Resources

Resources Retained or Placed on the  
Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites







**11/19 George and Mary Warfield Farm,  
25723 Woodfield Road**

The Warfield Farm is an outstanding and cohesive example of a turn of the twentieth century farmstead. George W. Warfield (1864-1954) and Mary E. (1871-1914) bought 137 acres at an auction in 1898, paying \$2768.77. The Warfields built the Gothic Revival house and bank barn about two years after buying the property. The concrete block dairy barn represents the early twentieth century dairy farming operations. It dates from the era when Elisha Warfield (1893-1965) and his wife Ethel P. Warfield (1894-1979) assumed ownership of the farm, in 1938. The farm has remained in the ownership of the same family for over a century.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Retained or Placed on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites

---



#### **11/23 Rezin Duvall Farm, 9011 Hawkins Creamery Road**

The Rezin Duvall Farm is an outstanding early farmstead that is significant historically as an early Duvall farm, and architecturally, for its collection of farm buildings that are early and evolutionary. The original log dwelling exists as the back kitchen wing of the present dwelling. It was built to face Great Seneca Creek, located about 400 feet due west. The house has a box staircase in the northwest corner and a partition wall in the upstairs loft room. On the south gable end of the log house, Sherwood Duvall, in 1918, built the main block that now overlooks the road from high on its knoll.



The resource is significant for representing the Duvalls who were key figures in the development of the Damascus area. Lewis Duvall obtained the original 1754 patent for 265 acres here. Rezin Duvall, who obtained title in 1867, established Hawkins Creamery Road, originally called Duvall Road, with a petition of 1884. Sherwood was a founder of the Bank of Damascus and a County Commissioner. The Duvall family continues to own the farmstead. The complex of farm buildings is significant. It includes a smokehouse, corn crib, barrack barn, and dairy barn.





**14/12 Hawkins Farm  
(Yesteryear Farm),  
7420 Hawkins Creamery Road**

The Hawkins Farm is significant for representing the late 19th to early 20th century history of agriculture in the area. In addition, the residence is an outstanding example of high-style architecture noteworthy in this part of the county. The Hawkins family purchased land including this property in 1860. The bank barn dates from 1898. The dwelling house, built c1905-7, was the residence of William Hawkins and Nellie May Linthicum who married in 1909.

The few houses in the area that were built with an attempt at architectural style are essentially vernacular forms, typically a center-cross gable type, that have been dressed up with architectural features such as a tower, a two-story bay, or an elaborate porch. In contrast, the Hawkins Farm is a comprehensively designed structure, with a complex building form. There is a level of architectural detailing, from the denticulated cornice found on porch cornice, main cornice, and tower to the exaggerated dormer cornice returns, that is unparalleled in the area. The Hawkins established a creamery at their farm, which became a successful operation. The site of the creamery structure is believed to have been northwest of house, at the bend in the driveway.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Retained or Placed on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites



#### **14/49 Woodfield Farm, 21521 Wildcat Road**

This resource is important architecturally and historically. The 1903 dwelling house is significant for its stylistic detailing uncommon in this part of the county. Outstanding architectural features are a pedimented, polygonal projecting pavilion, slender pilasters and scroll porch brackets. The house represents the development of the area. The Woodfields acquired the property in 1882 and Wildcat Road was platted as a public road in July 1899, connecting Old Baltimore Road (Brink Road) with Davis

Mill. The stylish 1903 residence was built a few years after this important thoroughfare was completed. The Woodfield family has owned the property for over 120 years.



#### **15/116 Inez Zeigler McAbee House, 9342 Holsey Road**

This resource represents the history of the Friendship community and the significant role of Inez Zeigler McAbee. According to tradition, the dwelling was the home of John Holsey on land bought from the Mullinix family in 1835. The Holseys and other African Americans who settled in the area were known to be slaves on the Mullinix plantation. The log dwelling was moved about 200 yards in the early 1900s, and it has been altered with

new windows, siding, and an addition. Yet, since the importance of the building is in its historical associations, the physical changes are not significant.

Inez Zeigler McAbee was inducted into the County's Human Rights Hall of Fame for her work as a civil rights activist. She is the great-great-granddaughter of John Holsey. The house has remained in the same family for some 170 years.

There is no right-of-way currently established for Holsey Road, which is a non-classified secondary road. The resource is an addition to the 1976 locational atlas.



---

# Historic Resources

Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan  
and Removed from the Locational Atlas





## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas

#### **10/13 Browningsville Historic District**

The early community of Browningsville was named for the Browning family who were early settlers. The community grew around a grist mill and saw mill. A post office opened in 1832 and closed in 1899. Later in the century, Browningsville included a general store, blacksmith shop, carriagemaker, and, noteworthy among up-County communities, its own library. The Browningsville Band, organized in 1884, has remained active into the 21st century.



Browningsville today is largely residential. The mill structure is no longer standing. The general store no longer operates. Two residences in the district have been demolished (27444 and 27452) in recent years, and one is abandoned (27458). The remaining buildings, for the most part, have diminished integrity with alterations including artificial siding, new windows, and removal of architectural features.

#### **10/13-2 Browningsville School, Vicinity of 27431 Clarksburg Road**

This resource is recommended for removal from the Locational Atlas. The Planning Board would support efforts to appraise the condition of the structure and pursue options for its preservation. The relocation of a structure is not a first choice for preservation. In this case, this once-public building is inaccessible even for viewing from the public right of way and is in essentially the back yard of a resident's property. Moving the building could be a valid option for its preservation.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas



#### **11/2 Milton Boyer House, 26643 Howard Chapel Drive**

The Milton Boyer House was demolished in the fall of 1997. The Fire Department obtained a demolition permit from the Department of Permitting Services, which failed to identify the structure as a historic resource listed on the Locational Atlas. The house was Gothic Revival in style, with center cross gable form. A section of the structure was of log construction. The residence had been owned by the Boyer family for over a century.



#### **11/4 Nathan Burdette House, 9700 Highview Avenue**

Nathan J. Burdette (1842-1922) is said to have built this house about the time of his 1866 marriage to Rispa Lewis (1844-1914). A timberframe bank barn described in the 1973 survey is no longer standing. This dwelling suffers impaired integrity, with alterations including vinyl siding, replacement door and partially enclosed porch. The 30.87-acre property includes the dwelling house, a dilapidated corn crib, a collapsed barn and two small outbuildings near the

house. The property is affected by the Woodfield Road Extension project. A consultant for the road project found the property to not be eligible for the National Register.



#### **11/5 Sheckles House, 10017 Locust Drive**

Sometime after placement on the Locational Atlas in 1976, the Sheckles House at 10017 Locust Drive was demolished. The house was located on parcel P659. There is no record of a demolition permit from DPS, whose database goes back to 1987. The Sandy Spring Bank, which owns the property, is unable to determine if there was a structure on the property when they acquired it in 1987. The structure had

been under ownership of the previous family from 1948. The house was a side gable structure with some Germanic influence, having dual front doors and a central chimney.



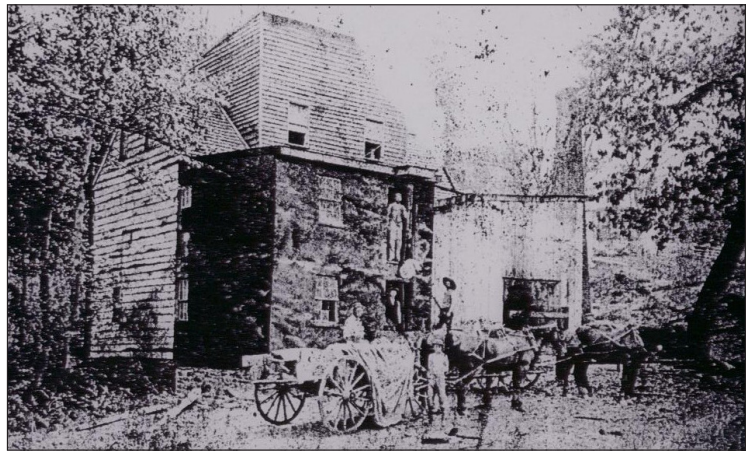
## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas

#### 11/11 Luther King Millers House and Mill Site, 11711 Kingstead Road

Luther King operated a grist mill (c1800-1830) on this site, and a nearby whiskey distillery. A log house, said to date from c1899, was later used as miller's house and expanded. The grist mill no longer stands. A small building, used to store whiskey, was the scene for social gatherings and band performances. The miller's house has been substantially altered with a front concrete block addition, front enclosed porch, and replacement windows.

Luther King's whiskey distillery site, located in nearby Little Bennett Regional Park, is interpreted through signs and brochures.



*Luther King Mill*

*Source: Damascus History CD*



#### 11/13 Young Family Cemetery, Sweepstakes Road

The Young Family Cemetery is located in the M-NCPPC's Upper Magruder Branch Stream Valley Park, off Sweepstakes Road. There are three headstones lying prone, in fair to good condition. The Historic Preservation Commission previously reviewed the cemetery in 1985 and recommended at that time that it be removed from the Locational Atlas. The Commission reviewed the resource again in 2004 and reaffirmed their recommendation not to designate the property. The HPC has an established policy of only designating family cemeteries if they are on the same property as one or more standing structures that have historic or architectural significance, or if the cemetery is the burial site of an outstanding individual. This cemetery meets neither of these qualifications.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas



#### **11/15 Kemp-Biggs House, 24621 Tandem Drive**

The Kemp family is said to have built this house, altered by vinyl siding and fixed shutters, about 1900. A bank barn with tile silo burned after 1974. Archie Biggs (d1984), who farmed here from 1945 to 1975 and was architect for the Treasury Department and the USDA, may have designed tenant house built c1940.

When this property was included in the Locational Atlas, there were a bank barn, tile silo, and several other outbuildings. Of these outbuildings, only some loafing sheds remain. The bank barn was destroyed by fire in 1979. The dwelling house is a center cross-gable structure that has artificial siding and fixed shutters and a porch that does not appear to be original.



#### **11/17 Ezekial Moxley House, 25008 Woodfield Road**

Ezekial Moxley owned the property from 1869-1875. Previous owners had been William Willson of John (1805) and Richard Young, Sr. (1835). Physical evidence does not support an earlier claim that this residence includes a log structure. The dwelling has had many alterations, including addition of aluminum siding and window replacement. The slate roof

described in earlier documentation is no longer in place. No longer extant are outbuildings that had included a bank barn, log tobacco house and other log outbuildings.



#### **11/20 Widow Hammond Farm, 9200 Damascus Road**

The dwelling on this property, constructed of log and timberframe, is said to have been a tenant house for this property. The main dwelling house was located east of the present driveway. The Widow Hammond's name appears in this vicinity on the 1879 Hopkins Atlas.

In addition to the tenant house, the 15-acre property includes a log outbuilding. The main dwelling and bank barn have

been demolished. The one-room deep tenant house is partially constructed of log. The house has a center hall plan. The east room and stair hall are contained within the log structure. Alterations to the house include side and rear additions, vinyl siding, new portico with metal posts, and new windows replacing the original 6/6 sash. A dilapidated log outbuilding was at one time used as a residence, though its original purpose is unknown.

## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas

#### **11/22 George Gue Farm, 9100 Damascus Road**

Following the 2005 Planning Board evaluation of this resource, the property owner filed an application to demolish the buildings, in conjunction with a subdivision plan for this 124-acre property. The 20th century house, vaguely Colonial Revival in appearance, had been covered with asbestos shingle siding and altered with replacement front and rear porches. Also demolished



were a bank barn and a plain concrete-block and frame cow barn. A large dairy barn photographed in 1974 had been demolished sometime before 2003. Sarah Ellen Bowman Gue, wife of George Gue, had inherited 180 acres from her father, Aden Bowman in 1868. Sarah grew up on the farm that her brother inherited, the Rezin Bowman Farm, due south (#11/21).

#### **11/25 Howard Day House, 9400 Hawkins Creamery Road**

This residence contains a two-story 12' x 16' log section. Howard Day acquired the five-acre property in 1912. A previous owner was Rezin Bowman, who owned 151 acres from 1819. The dwelling house has had many alterations and additions over the years. The structure has been encased in aluminum and vinyl siding, and the windows have been replaced. Additions include dormers on the front block, and a rear addition, built in several stages, that is taller than the original house. The grounds include three non-contributing structures (two garages and a shed) and an in-ground pool.





## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas



#### **14/2 Duvall Farm, 25804 Bowman Acres Lane**

This 67-acre property lies north of Hawkins Creamery Road and south of Damascus Road. The farmstead was part of Rezin Duvall's 95 acres, which included (#11/23), the Rezin Duvall Farm. The resource includes a dwelling house, a domestic outbuilding, and a non-contributing barn. The ell-shaped dwelling house has a side gable front block. The structure has been altered with vinyl siding and

replacement windows. A one-story livestock barn has been built on the foundations of a bank barn. The domestic outbuilding, probably a smokehouse, has replacement siding. The farm remains in the Duvall family.



#### **14/4 Jefferson and Florence Duvall House, 8120 Jonnie Lane**

Jefferson Duvall and Florence Williams Duvall built the house c. 1900-1903 on 50 acres, formerly part of the Williams farm. This dwelling has been altered by the removal of a front porch, the addition of stucco siding, a replacement door, and concrete steps. In 1962, the farm was subdivided, leaving the house on 1.6 acres.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas



#### **14/6 Jerry Williams Farm, 7810 Damascus Road**

This farm of 141 acres includes a dwelling house, a bank barn, dairy barn, and milk house. The property was the residence of Jerry Thomas Williams, three-term county council member (1954-65). His grandson, Jerry Hyatt, was elected state delegate in 1974. Williams' grandfather was Jeremiah Lewis Williams, born 1841 and died 1907. This elder Jerry Williams is shown living at this farmstead on the Hopkins Atlas of 1879.

The center cross gable house has been greatly altered with siding, replacement windows and an enclosed front porch. The dairy barn and bank barn are in poor condition. The 19th century frame dwelling has been altered by the enclosure of the front porch, addition of aluminum siding, and replacement windows. Nearby is the site of an earlier log dwelling, long ago demolished.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas



#### **14/11 Scott-Etchison House, 7211 Hawkins Creamery Road**

This 14.8-acre property is part of the land acquired by Mary E. Scott in 1868. She built the center cross-gable house soon thereafter. Mary Scott, a widow of Samuel Scott, was a dressmaker. She sold the property in 1881 to Marcellus Etchison, a Damascus area merchant. His daughter, Fannie Etchison Chrobot, continued to own the property until 1968. The main center cross-

gable block is altered with artificial siding, replacement windows, and a replacement porch. Dominating this section is a brick, 38'x24' rear addition. A log double-crib barn has been demolished.



#### **14/13 Mobley-Howard Farm, 8311 Hawkins Creamery Road**

This farmstead includes a dwelling house, bank barn and smokehouse. The house has been built and expanded in three separate periods, is covered with vinyl siding, and has a replacement door and surround. It was originally a three-bay side gable structure built in 1893. It was expanded in 1909 and again in 1974-84. The property was once a 110-acre farm and is

now 6.38 acres. Historic outbuildings are a smokehouse and a bank barn. Non-historic features are a pool and poolhouse directly behind the dwelling house.

This property has been in the Lee family since 1955. Col E. Brooke Lee moved to the Mobley-Howard House in 1955 with his third wife Nina Lee. It is one of several that Lee purchased between 1953 and 1959 when he retired from politics to become a real estate developer and a farmer. E. Brooke Lee, instrumental in regional planning in Montgomery County, was a person significant to local history. Lee became one of the largest Polled Hereford Cattle breeders in the country. At its height he owned 12 additional farms in Frederick and Howard Counties. Brooke and Nina lived here briefly before moving to the Gartrell Farm (which had been listed on the Locational Atlas, but was removed due to its altered condition) Llewellyn Fields (28/17), where Lee resided from 1934 until 1946, is designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, though it was not designated for its connection with Lee.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas

#### **14/20 Lorenzo Watkins Farm, 10820 Watkins Road**

This resource was once a noteworthy farmstead. Unfortunately the house has been greatly altered since the Watkins family sold the farm in 1999. The main block includes a log section, on the north end, and featured Greek Revival cornice returns and Gothic Revival bargeboard. A two-story gallery porch on the east side has been largely enclosed and the remaining open

section replaced. Windows have been replaced and vinyl siding installed. The present main entrance is through a one story addition on the north end.



The dwelling and two small domestic outbuildings to the northwest of the dwelling are on the one-acre parcel P438. The remaining outbuildings, including the dairy barn and corn crib, and the driveway in to the dwelling house from Watkins Road, are on parcel P500, being 113.9 acres, and under separate ownership.

#### **14/21 J. Rufus Purdum House, 10710 Watkins Road**

This resource includes a dwelling house and a small outbuilding on a 69,260 square-foot lot. John Rufus Purdum, born 1827, owned a 203-acre farm here in 1879. His house is prominently featured on 1865 and 1879 maps. The integrity of the dwelling house has been compromised. The structure is covered with aluminum siding. The windows have been replaced. On the primary façade, mid-20th century picture windows flank the front entrance.





## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas



#### **14/22 Purdum Family Cemetery, Watkins Road**

The Purdum Cemetery is on a 32.68 acre parcel on Watkins Road. Located about a half-mile from the intersection of Kings Valley Road, the cemetery is on a knoll, in a small grove of trees. A cast iron fence in poor condition encompasses the graveyard. There are about six extant gravestones, some of which have fallen over. The historically related James Rufus Purdum House (14/21) is on the opposite

side of Watkins Road and has a separate owner. The Historic Preservation Commission has established a policy of only designating family cemeteries if they are on the same property as one or more standing structures that have historic or architectural significance, or if the cemetery is the burial site of an outstanding individual. This cemetery meets neither of these qualifications.



#### **14/24 Snyder Hotel, 24219 Ridge Road**

The Snyder Hotel represents the summer resort industry in the greater Germantown area after the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad was completed in 1873. The structure was built in two main sections. The original section is the south end, built in the mid-1800s by Hannah and William Poole. The three-bay, side-gable dwelling has a central door with a small transom.

Harriet Snyder had purchased the property from the Pooles in 1886. She built the north section in 1905 to accommodate her hotel business. There were two parlors on the main floor. Harriet Poole Snyder (b1853), daughter of Hannah E. Poole, married Rhinaldo Snyder (b1842) about 1875. In 1900, they had six children. Mrs. Snyder met vacationers at the Germantown Train station and brought them to her hotel. Since 1945 the hotel has been owned by the Applebys who have operated an antiques business.

Though consultants have identified this resource to be eligible for National Register designation, the Planning Board found that the structure has been altered and its architecture is not distinguished.

## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas

#### **14/28 John Cassassa Farm, 23000 Davis Mill Road**

An arson fire seriously damaged the John Cassassa Farmhouse about 1985. A 1989 site visit revealed that the house was in ruinous and damaged condition and a dairy barn was partially collapsed. According to the owner, the County had the structures taken down about 1994.



#### **14/29 Joshua Riggs House, 22821 Ridge Road**

This residence was built about 1902 by Burwell Linthicum, replacing a c1839 log house built by Joshua Riggs. The structure has been altered with stucco siding, and replacement windows and doors. A clapboard outbuilding, likely a smokehouse, has had windows and doors installed. Linthicum also built a bank barn (illustrated in *Places from the Past*) that collapsed after mid-1970s. A springhouse was located near Davis Mill Rd. The property has had a succession of owners since 1940.



#### **14/33 Franklin King Farm, 9010 Watkins Road**

Part of extensive land owned by Singleton King, this farmstead was owned by son Franklin King, 1903-1911. The resource is a dwelling house and several small outbuildings including a dairy, poultry houses and a garage, on 11.67 acres. This dwelling has an early 20th century front block and a rear wing that may an earlier log house. The house had been abandoned for many years when it was surveyed in 1989. In 1990, the present owner began renovation work. The house now has vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows and replacement porch. A barrack barn photographed in July 2002 is no longer standing.





## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas



**14/34 Darby-Green Farm  
(Sunrise Farm),  
23101 Woodfield Road/  
22717 Woodfield Road**

This resource is significant for representing the early 20th century dairy industry of Montgomery County. The Darby-Green farmstead is composed of an outstanding collection of highly representative outbuildings. The farmstead includes a comprehensive grouping of early to mid-20th century, concrete block agricultural outbuildings built

by the Greens. These structures include a substantial dairy barn, milk house, calf barn, tenant house, cow shed and pumphouse. Not seen elsewhere is the equipment building that has living space on the upper level, accessed by an exterior stair and lit by dormer windows. In addition, the complex includes domestic frame outbuildings, a smokehouse and dairy, which are representative of the 19th century Darby family ownership. The dwelling house was built in at least three stages and has had non-compatible alterations, including the addition of picture windows and a two-story portico to the front façade.



**14/35 John Allnutt House,  
22522 Laytonville Road**

This residence, said to date from the 1870s, was remodeled in the 1940s to its present Colonial Revival appearance. John Allnutt bought 321 acres in 1869. By 1879, he owned nearly 600 acres on both sides of Laytonville Road. The rich loam soil contributed to the success of his farm. He built houses for his eight children. His son Jacob's residence at 23601 Laytonville Road, is Master Plan site #23/123.

The house was remodeled in the 1940s and an attached garage was constructed on the north side of the house. The dwelling, a concrete block stable with terra cotta trim and a concrete equipment building are located on 10 acres.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas

#### **14/39 Brooke Grove Church, 7700 Brink Road**

The Brooke Grove congregation was established in 1871. The structure dates from 1955 and was sided with stoneface siding in 1960. The original 1871 structure was destroyed by fire and replaced by a second church in 1879. This building was demolished and replaced by the present structure. The cemetery includes gravestones from as early as 1896 of families including Dorsey, Prather, Williams and Riggs. The Brooke Grove community included a school (1889-1955), southeast of the church, and a lodge hall with general store (late 1800s), northeast of church. Staff does not find the church eligible for designation.



#### **14/44 Waters House, 9601 Huntmaster Road**

This farmstead was home to three generations of the Waters family. The earliest portion of the main dwelling is said to be the rear section, dating from the mid-19th century. The front block dates from the 1920s. The dwelling has had many alterations, including aluminum siding, replacement windows and an asphalt shingle roof. Front and rear porches of the structure have been enclosed and/or replaced.



A log outbuilding may have been an earlier dwelling. Its integrity was impaired when it was moved from its original location. The property also includes a barrack barn and a smokehouse. Immediately behind the house is a five-car garage. The Waters family is represented by the already designated Zacchariah MacCubbin Waters House (14/43), located nearby.

## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas



#### **14/47 Butlers Orchard Log House, 22200 Davis Mill Road**

George Butler established Butler's Orchard, a pioneering pick-your-own produce operation. George Butler (1929-2000) was a University of Maryland horticulture major and Silver Spring native. He and his wife Shirley bought a 37-acre peach orchard in 1950. The Butlers added strawberries in 1956, which became the primary crop. George Butler became a highly regarded expert in strawberry growing.

The original two-bay, side-gable log core of the dwelling house has V-notched corners and fieldstone chimneys that represent residential construction of the late 18th and early 19th century. The Butler family expanded the log house with several additions in the mid-and late 20th century. The property includes a small structure that was the original market stand.



#### **14/50 Benson-Sibley House, 10715 Brink Road**

At the time of listing on the Locational Atlas, the Benson-Sibley Farm had a rare standing tobacco barn. The tobacco barn is no longer extant. The bank barn collapsed during a recent severe storm. The remaining buildings are a dwelling house, smokehouse, and a milk house. While the architecture of the house has some interest in its Craftsman-influenced style, staff finds that it is not significant enough to merit designation and the window replacement has impaired the structure's integrity.



#### **14/52 Dr. Washington Waters House/ Sycamore Hollow, 21600 Davis Mill Road**

The center section includes log construction that was probably built in at least two stages, divided by a chimney. There are some 6/6 sash windows in this section. The lower level has been used as a kitchen. This portion of the house suffered from extensive fire damage in 1988. The main Greek Revival block was built about 1800 and rebuilt following a fire in 1840. The house is on parcel P750, which is 10.5 acres. The bank barn is located on a separate parcel.



## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Designated on the Master Plan and Removed from the Locational Atlas

The house has had many alterations. With the addition of an attached garage, artificial siding and a multi-pane bay window, the earliest sections have diminished integrity. The earliest section is the easternmost portion that was a one story and loft log building with internal stone chimney. This portion was altered by a polygonal bay window on the south side, an attached garage (1960) on the east, and dormer windows (1974). The original staircase/ladder was replaced by a staircase from Thomas' Delight (c1670) on the Eastern shore.

#### **14/56 Goshen School, 9110 Huntmaster Road**

The one-room frame school, dating from about 1900, has been encased in new additions. A concrete block dwelling was constructed on the front of the school. The original structure was used as a school for 16 years until its use as such was supplanted by the construction of the Laytonsville Elementary School.



#### **14/57 Richard Jones House and Cemetery, 9201 Brink Road**

John Jones bought this property in 1803. Soon after he married Anne Waters, in 1820, Jones is said to have built the house. The original structure may be the north-facing, side gable section. The 130-acre Jones Farm operated with the assistance of five slaves. The family included 10 children, the youngest of whom continued to reside here until her death in 1929.

After the death of John and Anne in 1847 and 1859, their children managed the farm. The family sold the property in 1930. The property is now 3.14 acres. The family cemetery, located on a separate parcel (P510), has burials from 1847 (John Jones) to 1929 (daughter Emma).

Several additions have been made to the house that have virtually encased the original structure. The house has been reoriented, so that one approaches from the historic back of the original dwelling. Like other early houses, the Richard Jones House had been built to face the local waterway, in this case, the Goshen Branch of Great Seneca Creek.





---

# Historic Resources

Resources Not Listed on the Locational Atlas and  
Not Designated on the Master Plan



## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Listed on the Locational Atlas and Not Designated on the Master Plan



#### **14/61 Somerset Orme Jones House, 8615 Lochaven Drive**

This dwelling was the tenant farm house for Somerset Jones. Somerset Orme Jones (1834-1914) was elected to the State House of Delegates in 1875 and 1883. He was a founder and director of the First National Bank of Gaithersburg (1891). A trustee of the Goshen Methodist Church, he was on the building committee for the structure built in 1870. The son of Richard Jones, he resided nearby at 9201 Brink Road (#14/57). The frame dwelling

does feature cornice returns and bracketed gable ends, but does not adequately represent a type or period of construction.



#### **14/62 Chloe Pope Thompson House (Albert Stewart House), 22 Delta Court**

This frame residence, built about 1861, was the home of sisters Chloe Pope Thompson and Emaline Pope Stewart. Emaline died in 1876, and Chloe continued to live here until her death in 1911. The 240-acre property included the eight-room dwelling with a barn, corn house, granary and other outbuildings. Now on a one-acre lot, the original house has been expanded several times over the years. There are replacement windows and

siding. The owners have recently replaced a non-historic two story-portico with a more sympathetic one-story front porch.



#### **11/6-4 Druid Clodfelter House, 9810 Main Street**

This outstanding Tudor Revival residence dates from 1942. The residence is constructed of brick with stone trim. The prominent brick chimney has a shouldered stack with decorative iron letter "C". There is a basement garage on the one story west side. This residence is one of the largest and best-designed mid-20th century houses in Damascus. The architect is unknown. The house is located on a 1.75-acre lot planted with several mature trees.

Druid and Dorcas Miles Clodfelter acquired the property in 1941 from Reuben and Gertrude Poole. The land was assessed at \$400. In 1942, improvements were added, assessed at \$8,500. The Clodfelters' son, Druid, Jr, inherited the property in 1986. Druid Clodfelter built the Druid Theatre (MP site #11/6-2), begun in 1945 and completed in 1947. He owned the theater until 1977. Consultants have found this resource to be National Register eligible.

## Historic Resources

### Resources Not Listed on the Locational Atlas and Not Designated on the Master Plan



#### **11/29 Ira Jones Farm, 15601 Kings Valley Road**

This resource was identified as part of a survey of twentieth-century agricultural buildings, in 1987. The significance of the resource was in a gambrel-roof bank barn that is no longer standing. The c1921 barn was recognized as the first example of a self-supporting truss roof in the Damascus area. The other gambrel roof barns in the area were built 1930 and later. The only standing building on the

property is a 1912 house. The center-cross gable residence has a standing-seam metal roof and a full-width porch. The three-bay house has vinyl siding, yet it retains its 2/2 sash windows and the gable window which have Gothic-influenced triangular heads. The house rests on a stone foundation. The Jones Farm is owned by the King family of Kingstead Farm. The farmstead is historically part of the King family, having been built by Ira Jones and Amy King Jones (1881-1955). Amy was the daughter of Rufus Filmore King, and great-granddaughter of John Duckett King.



#### **15/115 Friendship Church, 27701 Ridge Road**

The Friendship Church was built in 1901, in an African American community known as Friendship, located near Clagettsville. The congregation organized in the late 1800s and constructed its first structure, a simple frame building with pine benches. When the members had the means, they constructed the present building. The front-gable form is typical of early 20th century African American churches.

The building features Gothic Revival-inspired triangular-headed windows. The structure was moved about 50 feet back from Route 27 in 1942. As part of the project to give the church a new foundation, a basement was built to hold a kitchen and meeting room. The church is highly representative of early 20th century African American churches that were the center of the local community. The property includes a cemetery, with burials from as early as 1885.



---

The Montgomery County Council approved this *Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources* in two resolutions.

The first resolution, adopted January 27, 2009, designated 19 individual sites, removed 34 individual sites from the Locational Atlas, and placed one historic resource on the Locational Atlas.

The second resolution, adopted April 5, 2011, vacated the designation of 23815 Woodfield Road as an individual resource.

Both resolutions are attached and their decisions are reflected in the body of the Amendment.

**CORRECTED COPY**

Resolution No.: 16-828  
Introduced: December 9, 2008  
Adopted: January 27, 2009

**COUNTY COUNCIL FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND  
SITTING AS THE DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THAT PORTION  
OF THE MARYLAND-WASHINGTON REGIONAL DISTRICT  
WITHIN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

---

By: District Council

---

**SUBJECT:** Approval of Planning Board Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources

1. On February 25, 2008 the Montgomery County Planning Board transmitted the Planning Board Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources (hereafter referred to as the Amendment) to the Council.
2. The Amendment recommended:
  - a) designating 23 individual historic sites and one historic district on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation;
  - b) removing 32 individual historic resources and one historic district from the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites; and
  - c) retaining one historic resource on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites.
3. On April 23, 2008 the County Executive transmitted to the County Council his comments on the Amendment.
2. On June 10, 2008 the County Council held a public hearing regarding the Amendment. The Master Plan was referred to the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee for review and recommendation.
3. On June 23, July 7, October 20, and October 27, 2008 the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee held worksessions to review the issues raised in connection with the Amendment.
4. On November 25, 2008 and January 27, 2009 the County Council reviewed the Amendment and the recommendations of the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee.

Clerk's Note: Errors corrected on pages 2-5.

Action

The County Council for Montgomery County, Maryland, sitting as the District Council for that portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery County, Maryland, approves the following resolution:

The Planning Board Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources is approved with revisions. Council revisions to the Planning Board Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources are identified below. Deletions to the text of the Plan are indicated by [brackets], additions by underscoring.

Page viii: Druid Theatre label on the map:

[11/006] 11/6-2 Druid Theater

Page 1: THE LAY OF THE LAND, section as follows:

Early roads were established along the ridgelines and farms were oriented toward waterways, most notably along Seneca Creek

Page 3: the picture caption as follows:

Etchison-Warfield Log House, M-NCPPC, 1972

Page 6: TWENTIETH-CENTURY EXPANSION as follows:

This road provided access to the National Road leading to Baltimore, and it was the first paved road connecting Washington and Frederick.

Page 8: First paragraph, third sentence:

The Damascus Community Fair was organized in 1927, in order to educate farmers and home [economyists] economists and to promote community spirit.

Page 9: First paragraph:

The purpose of this amendment is to [consider designation of] designate historic resources in the Damascus-Goshen Area. The amendment [recommends designation of 23] designates 19 individual historic sites and one historic district on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, recommends the removal of [32] 34 individual historic resources and one historic district from the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*, [and] recommends the retention of [one] 4 historic [resource] resources on the *Locational Atlas*, and recommends that the Planning Board place one resource on the Locational Atlas. Three sites recommended by the Planning Board for designation were not recommended by the Council for placement on the Locational Atlas and



Index of Historic Sites, nor were the sites designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

Page 9: Individual Sites [Recommended for *Master Plan* Designation] Designated in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation – Damascus-Goshen Resources*

Resource #	Name of Resource		Address	
10/13-1	BROWNSVILLE HALL	11701	BETHESDA CHURCH	RD
11/1	PERRY WATKINS HOUSE	27130	RIDGE	RD
11/3	WILLIAM BOWMAN HOUSE/HOOD FARM	26221	HOWARD CHAPEL	DR
[11/6-4	DRUID CLODFELTER HOUSE	9810	MAIN	ST]
11/10	KINGSTEAD FARM	11415	KINGSTEAD	RD
[11/19	GEORGE AND MARY WARFIELD FARM	25723	WOODFIELD	RD]
11/21	REZIN BOWMAN FARM	9190	[MAIN] DAMASCUS	[ST] RD
[11/23	REZIN DUVALL FARM	9011	HAWKINS CREAMERY	RD]
11/24	FRANK DUVALL FARM	25005	JOHNSON FARM	DR
[11/29	IRA JONES FARM	25601	KINGS VALLEY	RD]
14/3	ETCHISON-WARFIELD HOUSE	8251	DAMASCUS	RD
[14/12	HAWKINS CREAMERY/YESTERYEAR FARM	7420	HAWKINS CREAMERY	RD]
14/14	BOWEN FARM/UPPER SENECA FARM	24227	HAWKINS LANDING	RD
14/16	WOODFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT		WOODFIELD	RD
14/16-2		23812	WOODFIELD	RD
14/16-3		23815	WOODFIELD	RD
14/16-4		23816	WOODFIELD	RD
14/16-5		23825	WOODFIELD	RD
14/16-6		23828	WOODFIELD	RD
14/32	KING FARM	9333	WATKINS	RD
[14/34	DARBY-GREEN FARM/SUNRISE FARM	23101	WOODFIELD	RD]
14/45	J. MAGRUDER HOUSE	22525	WILDCAT	RD
[14/49	WOODFIELD FARM	21521	WILDCAT	RD]
14/53	WIGHTMAN (THOMPSON) HOUSE	9831	WIGHTMAN	RD
[15/115	FRIENDSHIP CHURCH	27701	RIDGE	RD]
[15/116	INEZ ZEIGLER McABEE HOUSE	9342	HOLSEY	RD]
20/41	BENSON HOUSE	9710	WIGHTMAN	RD
20/42	SARAH POSEY HOUSE	9631	WIGHTMAN	RD
20/46	BLACK AND WHITE INN	20611	GOSHEN	RD

Page 11: Retain or Place Resource on *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*

The following [resource is] resources are recommended for placement or retention on the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*:

Resource #	Historic Name		Address	
[10/13-2	BROWNSVILLE SCHOOL	27431	CLARKSBURG	RD]
11/19	GEORGE AND MARY WARFIELD FARM	25723	WOODFIELD	RD
11/23	REZIN DUVALL FARM	9011	HAWKINS CREAMERY	RD

Resource #	Historic Name	Address	CORRECTED PAGE	
14/12	HAWKINS CREAMERY/YESTERYEAR FARM	7420	HAWKINS CREAMERY	RD
14/49	WOODFIELD FARM	21521	WILDCAT	RD
15/116	INEZ ZEIGLER McABEE HOUSE	9342	HOLSEY	RD

Page 11: Removal of Resources from the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*

The following properties are being recommended for removal from the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*:

Resource #	Historic Name	Address		
10/13	BROWNSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT		CLARKSBURG	RD
10/13-2	BROWNSVILLE SCHOOL	27431	CLARKSBURG	RD
11/2	MILTON BOYER HOUSE	26643	HOWARD CHAPEL	DR
11/4	NATHAN BURDETTE HOUSE	9700	HIGHVIEW	AVE
11/5	SHECKLES HOUSE	[10025] 10017	LOCUST	DR
11/11	LUTHER G. KING [FARM] MILLER'S HSE	11711	KINGSTEAD	RD
11/13	YOUNG CEMETERY		SWEEPSTAKES	RD
11/15	KEMP-BIGGS FARM	24621	TANDEM	DR
11/17	EZEKIEL MOXLEY HOUSE	25008	WOODFIELD	RD
11/20	WIDOW HAMMOND FARM	9200	DAMASCUS	RD
11/22	GEORGE GUE FARM	9100	DAMASCUS	RD
11/25	HOWARD DAY HOUSE	9400	HAWKINS CREAMERY	RD
14/2	DUVALL HOUSE	25804	BOWMAN ACRES	LN
14/4	JEFFERSON & FLORENCE DUVALL HSE	8120	JONNIE	LN
14/6	JERRY WILLIAMS FARM	7810	DAMASCUS	DR
14/11	SCOTT-ETCHISON HOUSE	7211	HAWKINS CREAMERY	RD
14/13	MOBLEY-HOWARD FARM	8311	HAWKINS CREAMERY	RD
14/20	LORENZO WATKINS FARM	10820	WATKINS	RD
14/21	J. RUFUS PURDUM HOUSE	10710	WATKINS	RD
14/22	PURDUM CEMETERY		WATKINS	RD
14/24	SNYDER HOTEL	24219	RIDGE	RD
14/28	JOHN CASSASSA FARM	23000	DAVIS MILL	RD
14/29	JOSHUA RIGGS HOUSE	22821	RIDGE	RD
14/33	FRANKLIN KING [CHAS COLEMAN] FARM	9010	WATKINS	RD
14/34	DARBY-GREEN FARM/SUNRISE FARM	23101	WOODFIELD	RD
14/35	JOHN ALLNUTT HOUSE	22522	LAYTONSVILLE	RD
14/39	BROOK GROVE CHURCH	7700	BRINK	RD
14/44	WATERS FARM	9601	HUNTMASTER	RD
14/47	BUTLER'S ORCHARD LOG HOUSE	22200	DAVIS MILL	RD
14/50	BENSON-SIBLEY FARM	10715	BRINK	RD
14/52	DR. WASHINGTON WATERS HOUSE	21600	DAVIS MILL	RD
14/56	GOSHEN SCHOOL HOUSE	9110	HUNTMASTER	RD
14/57	RICHARD JONES HOUSE/CEMETERY	9201	BRINK	RD
14/61	SOMERSET O. JONES HOUSE	8615	LOCHAVEN	DR
14/62	CHLOE THOMPSON [STEWART] HOUSE	22	DELTA	CT

Properties considered for the Master Plan for Historic Preservation that were not designated and are not recommended for the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites

Resource #	Historic Name	Address		
11/6-4	DRUID CLODFELTER HOUSE	9810	MAIN	ST
11/29	IRA JONES FARM	25601	KINGS VALLEY	RD
15/115	FRIENDSHIP CHURCH	27701	RIDGE	RD

Page 13: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

parcel P944; 11,756 square feet. The setting excludes the master planned [rights] right of way for Bethesda Church Road [and Clarksburg Road]. The parcel and the southern end of the hall building extend into the master planned right of way for Clarksburg Road. If Clarksburg Road is widened, design compromises for the road, which runs in front of Browningsville Hall, may be necessary for the preservation of the hall.

Page 15: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, second sentence:

[Planning staff is working with DPWT staff to adjust the ROW for] Through the Woodfield Road Extended project, the right of way is adjusted to exclude the historic house [to minimize impact on this resource]. The environmental setting does not include the master planned [road] ROW north and south of the historic house. A stormwater management pond is planned directly north of the bankbarn foundation.

Page 16: Amend map to show revised setting and master planned rights of way. Correct labeling from Corn Barn to Cow Barn.

Page 17: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

[238.37]107.17 acres, being that portion of parcel P400 bounded by Howard Chapel Road to the north, and Damascus Road to the south. At the time of subdivision, the following features should be included: the dwelling house, smoke house, concrete block cow barn, bank barn, corn crib, equipment house, and the headwaters of Scott's Branch. The vista of the farmstead from Howard Chapel Drive is significant. The setting excludes the [Howard Chapel Drive right] master planned rights of way for Howard Chapel Drive and Damascus Road. The setting also excludes the portion of the parcel located south of Damascus Road. The environmental setting should include a reasonable buffer so the physical attributes herein described convey the rural context of this resource.

Pages 18 and 19: Delete the map, picture, and all text.

Page 20: Map revisions include revision of contributing and non-contributing resources noted in the text, deletion of two structures no longer standing, location of family graveyard, specification of 26 acre setting, and proposed parkland boundaries.



Page 21: Second Paragraph

[The King family has proposed an addition on the dwelling house that staff finds to be compatible with the historic structure.]

Page 21: ZONING:

[RDT] RNC/TDR

Pages 21 and 22: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

The parcel P202 is bisected by Kings Valley Road. The recommended environmental setting is [approximately 25-30] 26 acres of Parcel P202 that includes the entire complex of buildings and borders on Kingstead Road and extends to Little Bennett Creek. [The setting excludes property on the east side of Kings Valley Road and excludes the road right of way. The vista of the farmstead from Kings Valley Road is significant. Contributing buildings include the dwelling house, bank barn, two concrete block dairy barns and milk house, concrete block domestic outbuilding (smokehouse), and cow barn. Non-contributing buildings include three metal barns built in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and silos built after 1950.]

The intent of establishing the setting is to enable future farming operation and to preserve the agricultural context of the resource. Designation of this resource shall not be construed to require issuance of a historic area work permit for customary farming operations. The designation recognizes the buildings in their current state as of the date of adoption of this Amendment by the County Council and does not require the owners to change, build, or amend any of the resources to restore them to their appearance prior to the date of adoption of this Amendment.

Retaining farming operations is essential to the historic character of the area. As long as a portion of the King Farm lying west of Kings Valley Road remains in agricultural production, there shall be a presumption that a substantial hardship would be created by enforcing demolition by neglect provisions of Chapter 24A on any on-site agricultural building.

The vista of the farmstead from Kings Valley Road is significant. Contributing buildings include the dwelling house, bank barn, two concrete block dairy barns and milk house, concrete block domestic outbuilding (smokehouse), silos, silage feeder, and family graveyard. Non-contributing buildings include three metal barns built in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, concrete block bull pens, 1965 calf barn, and mobile home. The setting excludes the master planned rights of way for Kings Valley Road and Kingstead Road, and excludes that portion of the property that lies east of Kings Valley Road. The HPC shall be lenient in allowing roadway improvements to Kings Valley Road and Kingstead Road necessary for public safety.

Pages 24 and 25: Delete map and all text.

Page 26: Revise map to show environmental setting and first title.

**11/21 Rezin Bowman Farm, 9190 [Main Street] Damascus Road**

Page 27: First Title

**11/21 Rezin Bowman Farm, 9190 [Main Street] Damascus Road**

Page 27: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

[25.86 acres (p915).] Lot 3A, 9.7 acres. [A reduced] The setting [shall include] is a 9.7 acre parcel which includes the dwelling house, corn crib, bank barn, dairy barn and milk house. Since the dwelling house has had many alterations, additional changes should be reviewed with leniency by the Historic Preservation Commission. [The environmental setting should include a reasonable buffer so the physical attributes herein described convey the rural context of this resource.] The property may include a cemetery, described in Aden's 1868 will.

Pages 28 and 29: Delete map and all text.

Page 30: Revise map to show master planned right of way, current lot configuration, and designated setting.

Page 30: First title: **Grafton Duvall [/ Frank Duvall] Farm (11/24)**

Page 31: First title

**11/24 Grafton Duvall [/ Frank Duvall] Farm, 25005 Johnson Farm Drive  
[(Former] and 9420 Hawkins Creamery Road [)]**

Page 31: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

[One-acre] 1.83-acre parcel P948, and [two acres of] 2.89-acre P870. The setting [is approximately three acres, which] includes the dwelling house, smokehouse and corn crib on [the one-acre] parcel P948 and includes the dairy barn, [and] bank barn, and non-contributing house on the adjoining parcel P870 [of approximately two acres, and excludes the one-acre P887] (25001 Johnson Farm Drive).

Pages 32 and 33: Delete map and all text

Page 35: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

56 acres (P555). At the time of subdivision the features to be included in a refined environmental setting are the log dwelling house, the summer kitchen south of the house, and small outbuilding east of the driveway, and views of the log house from Damascus Road to the northwest and southeast. The setting excludes the master planned Damascus Road right of way.

Pages 36 and 37: Delete map and all text

Page 38: Revise map to exclude Outlot A with the exception of the footprint of that portion of the Dairy Barn complex that extends into Outlot A.

Page 39: First title

**14/14 Bowen [House]-Woodfield Farm, 24227 Hawkins [Creamery] Landing Drive**

The Bowen-Woodfield [House] Farm is highly representative of a progressive-era farmstead.

Page 40: Replace the map to conform to the table of addresses in the Woodfield Historic District and individually designated sites.

Page 41: First title

**14/16 Woodfield Historic District and Individual Sites**

Page 43:

**14/16 Woodfield Historic District**

Woodfield Rd Address	Period Range	Period	Date	Style/Type	Parcel	Hist/Arch Notes
23614	1880-1910	1	1910,c1950	Hall	Par B	Education Building
23630	1880-1910	1	1908	Colonial Rev	P760	Singleton/Mary King Hse
23633	1880-1910	1	c1885	3-Bay, Side-Gable	P644	Mary Ward House
23640A	1880-1910	1	1910	Center Cross-Gable	P706	Wesley Grove Church
23640B	1880-1910	1	c1909	Colonial Rev	P706	Robie H King House
23643	1880-1910	1	c1896-1901	Center Cross-Gable	P598	Ignatius/Alberta Ward
23700	1910-1935	2	c1924-1935	Bungalow	P649	Elgie/Belle Watkins
23716	1880-1910	1	c1885-1890	Store	P621	Woodfield Store
23717	1935-1955	3	1946	Cape Cod	P541	Stucco w/brick trim
23720	1910-1935	2	1935	Craftsman Cottage	P569	
23721	1935-1955	3	1948	Colonial Rev	P567	Brick w/stone trim
23724	1910-1935	2	1910	Four Square	P570	Pebble Dash
23725	1935-1955	3	1946	Colonial Rev	P514	Frame
23729	1935-1955	3	1949	Colonial Rev	P515	
23730	1910-1935	2	c1910	Four Square	P564	
23733	1956+	NC	1970	Ranch	P462	
23736	1910-1935	2	c1908	Four Square	P517	
23737	1935-1955	3	1953	Colonial Rev	P462	
23740	1910-1935	2	1930	Bungalow	P518	
23800	1910-1935	2	1937	Bungalow	P508	Wood shingle siding
23801	1935-1955	2	1949	Colonial Rev	P463	
23804	1880-1910	1	1860-1900	3 bay, side-gable	P465	
23805	1935-1955	3	1946	Colonial Rev	P456	Brick



Woodfield Rd Address	Period Range	Period	Date	Style/Type	Parcel	Hist/Arch Notes
[23808]	1935-1955	3	1946	Cape Cod	P454 ]	
[23811]	1935-1955	3	1944	Tudor Rev	P410	Brick w/stone trim ]
[23812]	1880-1910	1	c1860-1900	3 bay, side-gable	P453	Frame]
[23815]	1910-1935	2	1938	Cape Cod	P400	Frame]
[23816]	1880-1910	1	c1860-1900	3 bay, side-gable	P412	Farmhouse:135 acres (1852)]
[23820]	1880-1910	1	1900	Center Cross-Gable	P413 ]	
[23824]	1935-1955	3	1947	Cape Cod	P397	Stucco ]
[23825]	1910-1935	2	c1905	Four Square	P240	Pebble Dash; 38 acres, mature trees]
[23828]	1880-1910	1	1910	Center Cross-Gable	P396]	

#### INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC SITES IN WOODFIELD

Resource #	Address	Date	Style/ Type	Parcel	Notes
<u>14/16-2</u>	<u>23812 WOODFIELD RD</u>	<u>c1860-1900</u>	<u>3 bay, side-gable</u>	<u>P453</u>	<u>Frame</u>
<u>14/16-3</u>	<u>23815 WOODFIELD RD</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>Cape Cod</u>	<u>P400</u>	<u>Frame</u>
<u>14/16-4</u>	<u>23816 WOODFIELD RD</u>	<u>c1860-1900</u>	<u>3 bay, side-gable</u>	<u>P412</u>	<u>Farmhouse:135 acres (1852)</u>
<u>14/16-5</u>	<u>23825 WOODFIELD RD</u>	<u>C1905</u>	<u>Four Square</u>	<u>P240</u>	<u>Pebble Dash; 38 acres, mature trees</u>
<u>14/16-6</u>	<u>23828 WOODFIELD RD</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>Center Cross-Gable</u>	<u>P396</u>	<u>Frame</u>

#### Page 47: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

6.48 acres; Block A, Lot 23. Contributing buildings are the dwelling house and spring house. The barn is non-contributing. In the event of further subdivision, the environmental setting to be determined is to include the dwelling house, spring house, and the vista from Watkins Road. The setting does not include the master planned right of way for Watkins Road.

Pages 48 and 49: Delete map and all text

Page 50: Revise map to show proposed parkland.

#### Page 51: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Parcel [N410] P410, 8.5 acres, not to be reduced further in the future. The setting includes the dwelling house, log smokehouse, single corn crib, and bank barn. The original block of the house is highly significant. Later additions to the house may be changed with leniency of review, as long as they do not have a greater impact on the historic block than the existing additions.

Pages 52 and 53: Delete map and all text

Page 55: First title

**14/53 Wightman House (Thompson House), [9831] 9821 Wightman Road**

Pages 56 and 57: Delete map and all text

Pages 58 and 59: Delete map and all text

Page 61: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Parcel P947, being 30,492 square feet. The setting excludes the master planned right of way for Wightman Road. The setting also includes that western portion of the house which extends into parcel P1.

Page 63: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

0.6 acres (27,007 square feet), parcel P970. [The setting does not include the rights of way for Wightman Road, nor Warfield Road.]

Page 65: First and second paragraph

The [structure] resource has significance for providing accommodations for African Americans in an era when public conveniences for black citizens were severely limited. Berry and Emma Frazier bought the land in 1882, the same year that Prathers bought land in what became Prathertown. Charles Harris and his wife Alberta Frazier Harris operated the Black and White Inn in an era of segregation. Blacks who were not able to stay elsewhere were assured of accommodations when traveling or visiting relatives in this part of the county. Later in the 20th century, the [Harris'] Harrises operated a store and [confectionary] confectionary here. This type of center cross gable house was popular throughout the late 19th and early 20th century. The resource is significant as one of a small group of buildings that represent the Prathertown community.

[The Master Plan alignment for Goshen Road will impact this resource. The Department of Public Works and Transportation and the Historic Preservation Commission have agreed that moving the building is the best solution for its preservation. The HPC recommendation is to relocate the building] If Goshen Road is widened, the resource will need to be moved from its current location. Its new location should be on its current parcel, outside the road widening project, but retaining a reasonable environmental setting and also retaining the orientation of the structure to Goshen Road.

Page 65: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

One acre, parcel P258. The house is currently set within the rights of way for Goshen and Warfield Roads. One non-contributing, non-historic garage is located on the parcel. The garage may be demolished [when] in the event that the Black and White Inn structure is moved for the Goshen Road widening project.

Page 66: Delete page

After Page 65: Retain on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites:

**11/19 George and Mary Warfield Farm, 25723 Woodfield Road**

The Warfield Farm is an outstanding and cohesive example of a turn of the twentieth century farmstead. George W. Warfield (1864-1954) and Mary E. (1871-1914) bought 137 acres at an auction in 1898, paying \$2768.77. The Warfields built the Gothic Revival house and bank barn about two years after buying the property. The concrete block dairy barn represents the early twentieth century dairy farming operations. It dates from the era when Elisha Warfield (1893-1965) and his wife, Ethel P. Warfield (1894-1979) assumed ownership of the farm, in 1938. The farm has remained in the ownership of the same family for over a century.

**11/23 Rezin Duvall Farm, 9011 Hawkins Creamery Road**

The Rezin Duvall Farm is an outstanding early farmstead that is significant, historically, as an early Duvall farm, and architecturally, for its collection of farm buildings that are early and evolutionary. The original log dwelling exists as the back kitchen wing of the present dwelling. It was built to face Great Seneca Creek, located about 400 feet due west. The house has a box staircase in the northwest corner and a partition wall in the upstairs loft room. In 1918, on the south gable end of the log house, Sherwood Duvall built the main block that now overlooks the road from high on its knoll.

The resource is significant for representing the Duvalls, who were key figures in the development of the Damascus area. Lewis Duvall obtained the original 1754 patent for 265 acres here. Rezin Duvall, who obtained title in 1867, established Hawkins Creamery Road, originally called Duvall Road, with a petition of 1884. Sherwood was a founder of the Bank of Damascus and a County Commissioner. The Duvall family continues to own the farmstead. The complex of farm buildings is significant. It includes a smokehouse, corn crib, barrack barn, and dairy barn.

**14/12 Hawkins Farm, 7420 Hawkins Creamery Road**

The Hawkins Farm is significant for representing the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century history of agriculture in the area. In addition, the residence is an outstanding example of high-style architecture noteworthy in this part of the county. The Hawkins family purchased land, including this property, in 1860. The bank barn dates from 1898. The dwelling house, built c1905-7, was the residence of William Hawkins and Nellie May Linthicum, who married in 1909.

The few houses in the area that were built with an attempt at architectural style are essentially vernacular forms, typically a center-cross gable type, that have been dressed up with architectural features such as a tower, a two-story bay, or an elaborate porch. In contrast, the Hawkins Farm is a comprehensively designed structure, with a complex building form. There is



a level of architectural detailing, from the denticulated cornice found on porch cornice, main cornice, and tower, to the exaggerated dormer cornice returns, that is unparalleled in the area. The Hawkinses established a creamery at their farm, which became a successful operation. The site of the creamery structure is believed to have been northwest of the house, at the bend in the driveway.

#### **14/49 Woodfield Farm, 21521 Wildcat Road**

This resource is important architecturally and historically. The 1903 dwelling house is significant for its stylistic detailing, uncommon in this part of the county. Outstanding architectural features are a pedimented, polygonal projecting pavilion, slender pilasters, and scroll porch brackets. The house represents the development of the area. The Woodfields acquired the property in 1882, and Wildcat Road was platted as a public road in July 1899, connecting Old Baltimore Road (Brink Road) with Davis Mill. The stylish 1903 residence was built a few years after this important thoroughfare was completed. The Woodfield family has owned the property for over 120 years.

#### **Recommended for inclusion in the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites**

#### **15/116 McAbee House, 9342 Holsey Road**

This resource represents the history of the Friendship community and the significant role of Inez Zeigler McAbee. According to tradition, the dwelling was the home of John Holsey, on land bought from the Mullinix family in 1835. The Holseys and other African Americans who settled in the area were known to be slaves on the Mullinix plantation. The log dwelling was moved about 200 yards in the early 1900s, and it has been altered with new windows, siding, and an addition. Yet, since the importance of the building is in its historical associations, the physical changes are not significant.

Inez Zeigler McAbee was inducted into the County's Human Rights Hall of Fame for her work as a civil rights activist. She is the great-great-granddaughter of John Holsey. The house has remained in the same family for some 170 years.

*Following page 67: Resources Recommended for Removal from the Locational Atlas and Index of History Sites*

#### **10/13-2 Browningsville School, Vicinity of 27431 Clarksburg Road**

This resource is recommended for removal from the *Locational Atlas*. The relocation of a structure is not a first choice for preservation. In this case, this once-public building is inaccessible, even for viewing from the public right of way, and is essentially in the back yard of a resident's property. Moving the building could be a valid option for its preservation.

Following page 89: *Resources Recommended for Removal from the Locational Atlas and Index of History Sites*

**14/34 Darby-Green Farm, 23101 Woodfield Road/22717 Woodfield Road**

This resource is significant for representing the early 20<sup>th</sup> century dairy industry of Montgomery County. The Darby-Green farmstead is composed of an outstanding collection of highly representative outbuildings. The farmstead includes a comprehensive grouping of early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete block agricultural outbuildings built by the Greens. These structures include a substantial dairy barn, milk house, calf barn, tenant house, cow shed, and pumphouse. Not seen elsewhere is the equipment building that has living space on the upper level, accessed by an exterior stair and lit by dormer windows. In addition, the complex includes domestic frame outbuildings, a smokehouse, and dairy, which are representative of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Darby family ownership. The dwelling house was built in at least three stages and has had non-compatible alterations, including the addition of picture windows and a two-story portico to the front façade.

Following page 99: *Resources Not Designated and Not Previously Identified on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites:*

**11/6-4 Druid Clodfelter House, 9810 Main Street**

This outstanding Tudor Revival residence dates from 1942. The residence is constructed of brick with stone trim. The prominent brick chimney has a shouldered stack with a decorative iron letter "C". There is a basement garage on the one story west side. This residence is one of the largest and best-designed mid-20<sup>th</sup> century houses in Damascus. The architect is unknown. The house is located on a 1.75-acre lot planted with several mature trees.

Druid and Dorcas Miles Clodfelter acquired the property in 1941 from Reuben and Gertrude Poole. The land was assessed at \$400. In 1942, improvements were added, assessed at \$8,500. The Clodfelters' son, Druid, Jr, inherited the property in 1986. Druid Clodfelter built the Druid Theatre (Master Plan site), begun in 1945 and completed in 1947. He owned the theater until 1977. Consultants have found this resource to be National Register eligible.

**11/29 Ira Jones Farm, 15601 Kings Valley Road**

This resource was identified as part of a survey of twentieth-century agricultural buildings, in 1987. The significance of the resource was in a gambrel-roof bank barn that is no longer standing. The c1921 barn was recognized as the first example of a self-supporting truss roof in the Damascus area. The other gambrel-roof barns in the area were built 1930 and later. The only standing building on the property is a 1912 house. The center-cross gable residence has a standing-seam metal roof and a full-width porch. The three-bay house has vinyl siding, yet it retains its 2/2 sash windows and the gable window, which have Gothic-influenced triangular heads. The house rests on a stone foundation. The significance of the resource was in the gambrel-roof bank barn that was recognized as the first example of a self-supporting truss roof in the Damascus area. The other gambrel roof barns in the area were built 1930 and later. The

Jones Farm is owned by the King family of Kingstead Farm. The farmstead is historically part of the King family, having been built by Ira Jones and Amy King Jones (1881-1955). Amy was the daughter of Rufus Filmore King, and great-granddaughter of John Duckett King.

**15/115 Friendship Church, 27701 Ridge Road**

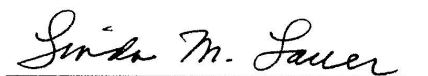
The Friendship Church was built in 1901, in an African American community known as Friendship, located near Clagettsville. The congregation organized in the late 1800s and constructed its first structure, a simple frame building with pine benches. When the members had the means, they constructed the present building. The front-gable form is typical of early 20<sup>th</sup> century African American churches.

The building features Gothic Revival-inspired triangular-headed windows. The structure was moved about 50 feet back from Route 27 in 1942. As part of the project to give the church a new foundation, a basement was built to hold a kitchen and meeting room. The church is highly representative of early 20<sup>th</sup> century African American churches that were the center of the local community. The property includes a cemetery, with burials from as early as 1885.

**General**

All pictures included in the Plan are to be revised, where appropriate, to reflect District Council changes to the Planning Board Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources. Maps should be revised, where necessary, to conform to Council actions and indicate master planned rights-of-way. The text is to be revised, as necessary, to achieve clarity and consistency, to update factual information, and to convey the actions of the District Council. All identifying references pertain to the Planning Board Draft Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Resources.

This is a correct copy of Council action.



Linda M. Lauer, Clerk of the Council



Resolution No.: 17-92  
Introduced: March 1, 2011  
Adopted: April 5, 2011

**COUNTY COUNCIL FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND  
SITTING AS THE DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THAT PORTION  
OF THE MARYLAND-WASHINGTON REGIONAL DISTRICT  
WITHIN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

---

By: Councilmember Floreen

---

**SUBJECT:** Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources by vacating the designation of 23815 Woodfield Road #14/16-3 as an individual historic resource

**Background**

1. On February 25, 2008 the Montgomery County Planning Board transmitted the Planning Board Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources (hereafter referred to as the Amendment) to the Council.
2. The Amendment recommended by the Planning Board would have included 23815 Woodfield Road in the Woodfield Historic District. The Planning Board did not recommend approval for designation as an individual historic resource.
3. On November 25, 2008 and January 27, 2009, the County Council reviewed the Amendment and the recommendations of the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee and adopted it with amendments on January 27 by approving Resolution 16-828.
4. The Council's action on January 27, 2009 removed 23815 Woodfield Road from the Woodfield Historic District and designated 23815 Woodfield Road as an individual resource #14/16-3.
5. On November 30, 2010 the Council approved Historic Preservation Amendment 10-1. That amendment to Chapter 24A allows the Council to vacate the District Council's previous action, designate the resource as an individual site, include the resource within the boundary of the historic district, or affirm the District Council's previous action under the circumstances surrounding the designation of 23815 Woodfield Road.
6. The Council introduced this resolution On March 1, 2011 and held a public hearing on March 29, 2011. The resolution was referred to the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee.

7. On April 4, 2011 the Committee recommended approval of the resolution as introduced.
8. On April 5, 2011 the County Council reviewed the Amendment and the recommendations of the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee and agreed to its approval.

### Action

The County Council for Montgomery County, Maryland, sitting as the District Council for that portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery County, Maryland, approves the following resolution:

The Approved Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources is revised to vacate the designation of 23815 Woodfield Road, #14/16-3, as an individual historic resource. Council's revisions to the Approved Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources are identified below. Deletions to the text of the Plan are indicated by [brackets], additions by underscoring.

Abstract Page, second sentence:

The amendment designates [19] 18 individual historic sites and one historic district on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, retains four historic resources on the *Locational Atlas*, removes 34 individual historic resources and one historic district from the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*, and recommends that the Planning Board place one resource on the *Locational Atlas*.

Page 17, first paragraph:

The purpose of this amendment is to designate historic resources in the Damascus-Goshen Area. The amendment designates [19] 18 individual historic sites and one historic district on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*...

Page 17, Summary Table:

DELETE the line starting with 14/16-3.

Page 47:

Woodfield Individual Sites

[14/16-3 Thomas and Jessie Grimes House, 23815 Woodfield Road

This frame Cape Cod style house was built for Thomas F. and Jessie E. Grimes in 1938. The Grimes couple purchased the half-acre parcel of land in 1937 from Elmer and Mary Green. The Greens had acquired, in 1922, a 40-acre parcel and subsequently subdivided it into several lots,

including the half acre on which the Grimes' built their house. The residence is typical of the modest houses constructed in the post-Depression era. It is located in the community known as Woodfield, and is adjacent to the Woodfield Historic District.]

[The house is covered with aluminum siding. A side porch extends from the south gable end. Steps with a handrail lead to the front entrance. The 6/6 sash windows were replaced by 1/1 windows after July 2002.]

[Zoning: RE2

Environmental Setting: Parcel P400, including the master planned right-of-way for Woodfield Road.]

#### **General**

All pictures and maps included in the Plan are to be revised, where appropriate, to reflect the District Council's action to vacate the designation of 23815 Woodfield Road, #14/16-3, as an individual historic resource. All identifying references pertain to the Approved Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Damascus-Goshen Resources.

This is a correct copy of Council action.

  
Linda M. Lauer, Clerk of the Council



### **County Council**

Phil Andrews, President  
Roger Berliner, Vice President  
Marc Elrich  
Valerie Ervin  
Nancy Floreen  
Michael Knapp  
George L. Leventhal  
Duchy Trachtenberg

### **County Executive**

Isiah Leggett

### *The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission*

Samuel J. Parker, Jr., Chairman  
Royce Hanson, Vice Chairman

### **Commissioners**

#### *Montgomery County Planning Board*

Royce Hanson, Chairman  
John M. Robinson, Vice Chair  
Joe Alfandre  
Jean B. Cryor  
Amy Presley

#### *Prince George's County Planning Board*

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

### **Historic Preservation Commission**

David S. Rotenstein, Chairman  
Thomas C. Jester, Vice Chair  
Caroline Alderson  
Timothy J. Duffy  
Warren Fleming

Sandra Heiler  
William Kirwan  
Leslie K. Miles  
Jorge Rodriguez

---

A plan provides comprehensive recommendations for the use of public and private land. Each plan reflects a vision of the future that responds to the unique character of the local community within the context of a countywide perspective.

Together with relevant policies, plans should be referred to by public officials and private individuals when making land use decisions.

## **THE PLAN PROCESS**

The STAFF DRAFT PLAN is prepared for presentation to the Montgomery County Planning Board, which reviews it and makes preliminary changes as appropriate, and approves it for public hearing. After the Planning Board's changes are made, the document becomes the Public Hearing Draft Plan.

The PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT PLAN is the formal proposal to amend an adopted master plan or sector plan. Its recommendations are not necessarily those of the Planning Board; it is prepared for the purpose of receiving 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 Board's recommended Plan and reflects their revisions to the Public Hearing Draft Plan. The Regional District Act requires the Planning Board to transmit a sector plan 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.

## Acknowledgments

---

### **MONTGOMERY COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT TEAM**

Rollin Stanley, Director

John Carter, Chief, Urban Design and Historic Preservation

### **PRINCIPAL AUTHOR**

Clare Lise Kelly, Historic Preservation Planner

### **CONTRIBUTING STAFF**

Scott Whipple, Historic Preservation Coordinator

Judy Daniel, Community-Based Planning Division

Kevin Leonard, Mapping

Darrell Godfrey, Graphic Design

Katherine Shifflet, Intern

Luke Idziak, Intern

### **PHOTOGRAPHY**

Clare Lise Kelly

Katherine Shifflet

Luke Idziak





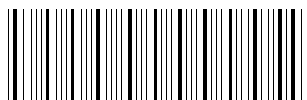
# Damascus-Goshen

HISTORIC RESOURCES

**Approved and Adopted • April 2009**

 Montgomery County Planning Department • M-NCPPC  
MontgomeryPlanning.org

\$20



1110000026