

**Staff Draft Amendment to the
Master Plan for Historic Preservation:
Upper Patuxent Area Resources**



Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
December 2009

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Staff Draft Amendment to the
Master Plan for Historic Preservation:
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Cover photograph: Etchison Historic District, c1935 *(Source: Steven Hawkins)*

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THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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 an historic resource is placed on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, the adoption action officially designates the property as an historic site or historic district, and subjects it to the further procedural requirements of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

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

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

1. Historical and cultural significance

The historic resource:

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

2. Architectural and design significance

The historic resource:

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

THE PROCESS OF AMENDING THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The STAFF DRAFT PLAN is prepared for presentation to the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission. The Staff Draft reflects the recommendations of the Historic Preservation staff. The Historic Preservation Commission holds a public hearing and receives testimony, after which it holds public worksessions to review the testimony and revise the Staff Draft Plan as appropriate. When the Historic Preservation Commission's changes are made, the document becomes the Public Hearing Draft Plan.

The PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT PLAN reflects the Historic Preservation Commission's recommendations for amending the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. Its recommendations are not necessarily those of the Planning Board; it is prepared 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 master plan amendment to the County Council with copies to the County Executive who must, within sixty days, prepare and transmit a fiscal impact analysis of the Planning Board Draft Plan to the County Council. The County Executive may also forward to the County Council other comments and recommendations.

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

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

IMPLEMENTING THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Once designated on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, historic resources are subject to the protection of the Montgomery County Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the County Code. Any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and an 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 an historic area. Section 24A-6 of the Ordinance states that a Historic Area Work Permit for work on public or private property must be issued prior to altering an historic resource or its environmental setting. The design of public facilities in the vicinity of historic resources should be sensitive to and maintain the character of the area. Specific design considerations should be reflected as part of the Mandatory Referral review processes.

In many cases, the parcels of land on which historic resources sit are also 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. In certain specific cases, however, 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 current information on the status of preservation incentives including tax credits, tax benefits possible through the granting of easements on historic properties, outright grants and low-interest loan program.

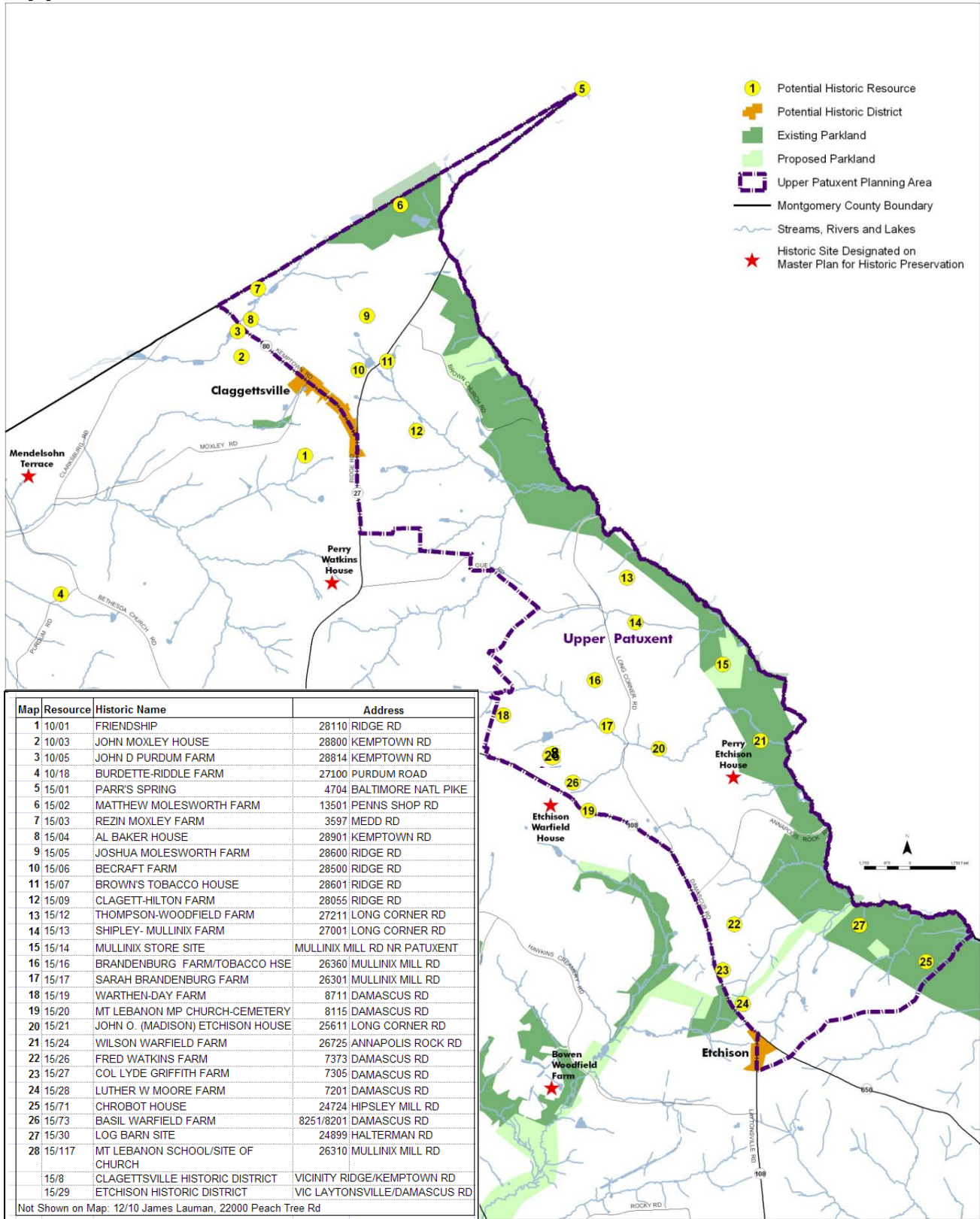
THE AMENDMENT

The purpose of this Amendment is to designate 13 individual sites and 2 historic districts on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. In addition the Amendment considers the removal of 16 individual sites from the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*.



1909 USGS map, Damascus quadrant

Upper Patuxent Area Historic Resources



1. Designate on Master Plan for Historic Preservation and/or Add to Locational Atlas:

The following resources are recommended for designation on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. Resources not currently on the *Locational Atlas*, and identified below with an asterisk (*), are recommended to be added to the *Locational Atlas* until such time as they are designated on the *Master Plan*.

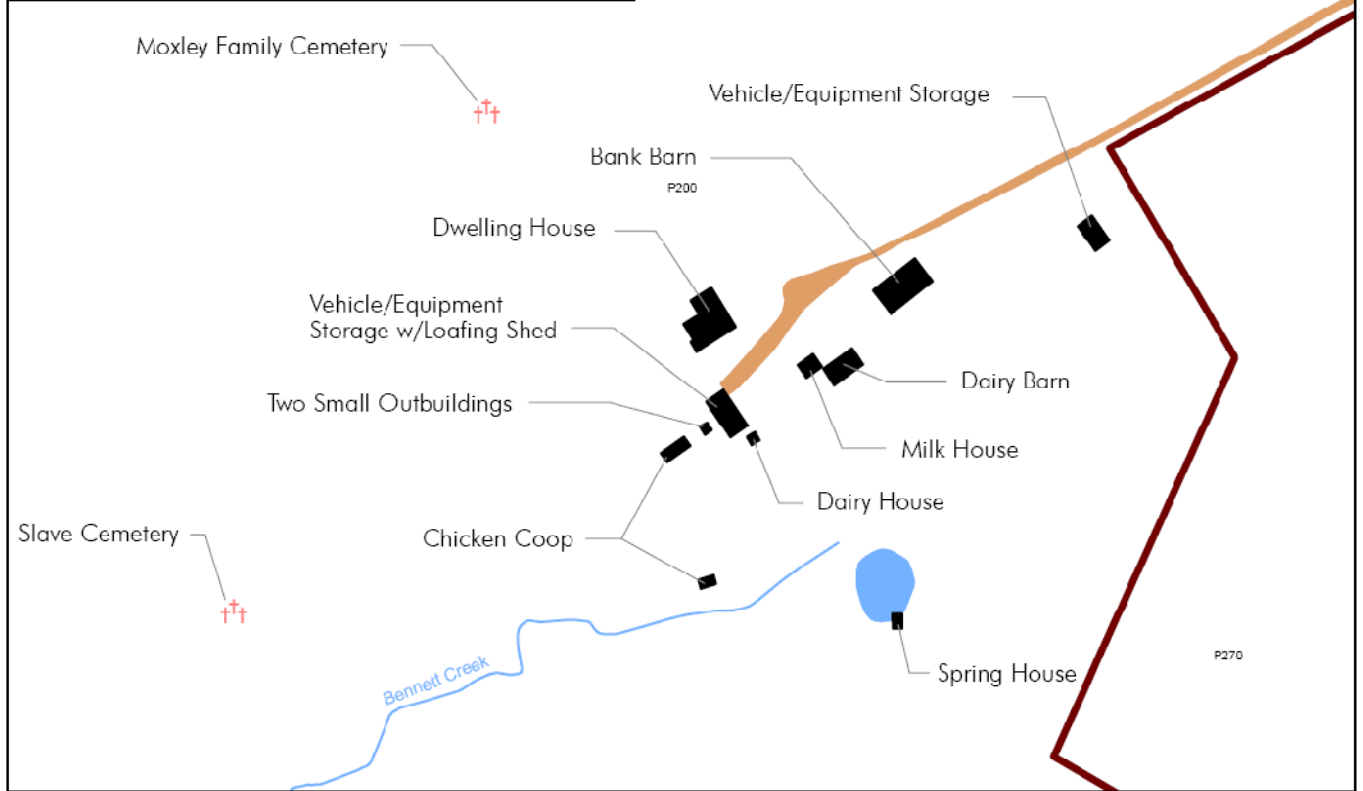
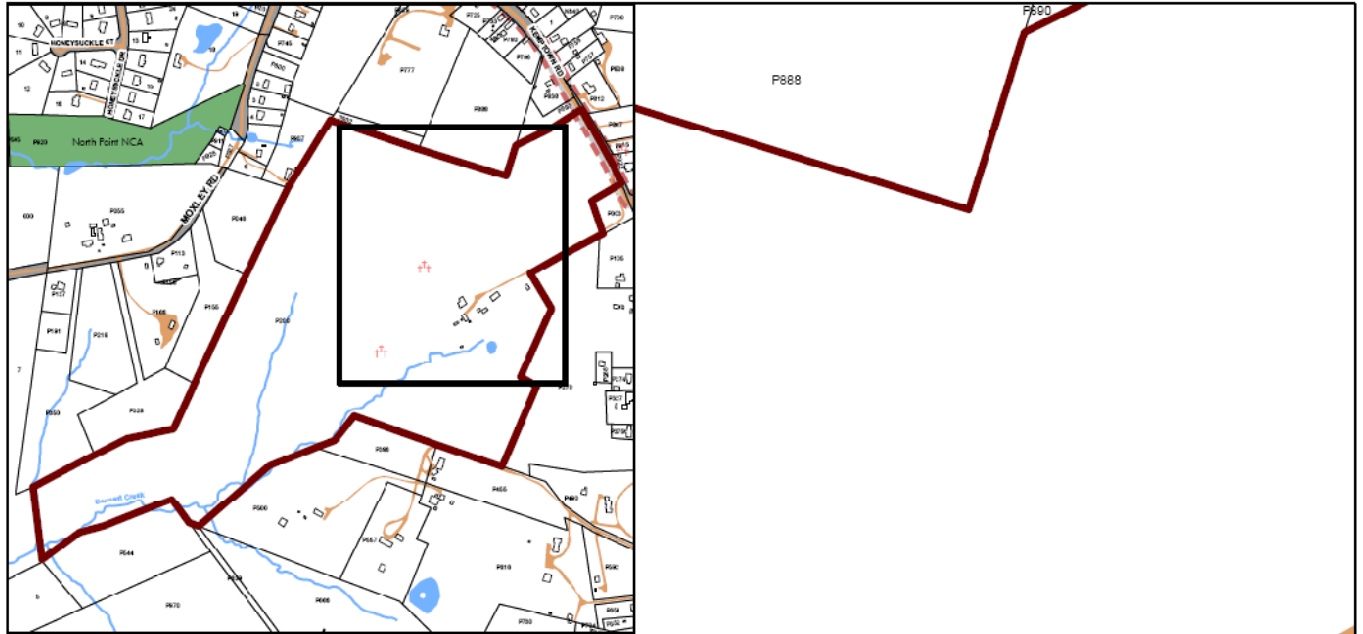
Resource #	Historic Name	Street Address	
10/1	Friendship	28110	Ridge Road
15/1	Parr's Spring	4704	Baltimore Nat'l Pike
15/4	Alfred Baker House	28901	Kempton Road
15/5	Molesworth-Burdette Farm	28600	Ridge Road
15/8	Clagettville Historic District	Vicinity Ridge Road & Kempton Road	
15/13	Shipley-Mullinix Farm	27001	Long Corner Road
15/16	Clagett-Brandenburg Farm & Tobacco House	26360	Mullinix Mill Road
15/17	Sarah Brandenburg Farm	26301	Mullinix Mill Road
15/20	Mt Lebanon MP Church-Cemetery	8115	Damascus Road
15/28	Luther W Moore Farm	7201	Damascus Road
15/27	Col Lyde Griffith/Mehrle Warfield Farm	7305	Damascus Road
15/29	Etchison Historic District	Vicinity Laytonsville & Damascus Roads	
15/71	Chrobot House (Margaret Price House)*	24724	Hipsley Mill Road
15/73	Basil Warfield Farm*	8251/8201	Damascus Road
15/117	Mt Lebanon School/Site of Mt Lebanon ME Church*	26310	Mullinix Mill Road











2. Remove from Locational Atlas:

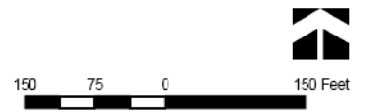
The following resources are recommended for removal from the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*:

Resource #	Historic Name	Street Address	
10/3	John Moxley House	28800	Kempton Road
10/5	John D. Purdum House	28814	Kempton Road
10/18	Burdette-Riddle Farm	27100	Purdum Road
12/10	James Lauman Farm	22000	Peach Tree Road
15/2	Matthew Molesworth Farm	13501	Penns Shop Road
15/3	Rezin Moxley House	3597	Medd Road
15/6	Becraft Farm	28500	Ridge Road
15/7	Brown's Tobacco House	28601	Ridge Road
15/9	Capt Clagett-Hilton Farm	28055	Ridge Road
15/12	Thompson-Woodfield Farm	27211	Long Corner Road
15/14	Mullinix Store Site		Mullinix Mill Road
15/19	Warthan-Day Farm	8711	Damascus Road
15/21	John O. Etchison House	25611	Long Corner Road
15/24	Wilson Warfield Farm	26725	Annapolis Rock Road
15/26	Fred Watkins Farm	7373	Damascus Road
15/30	Log Barn Site	24899	Halterman Road

*=Resource Not Currently Listed on the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*



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



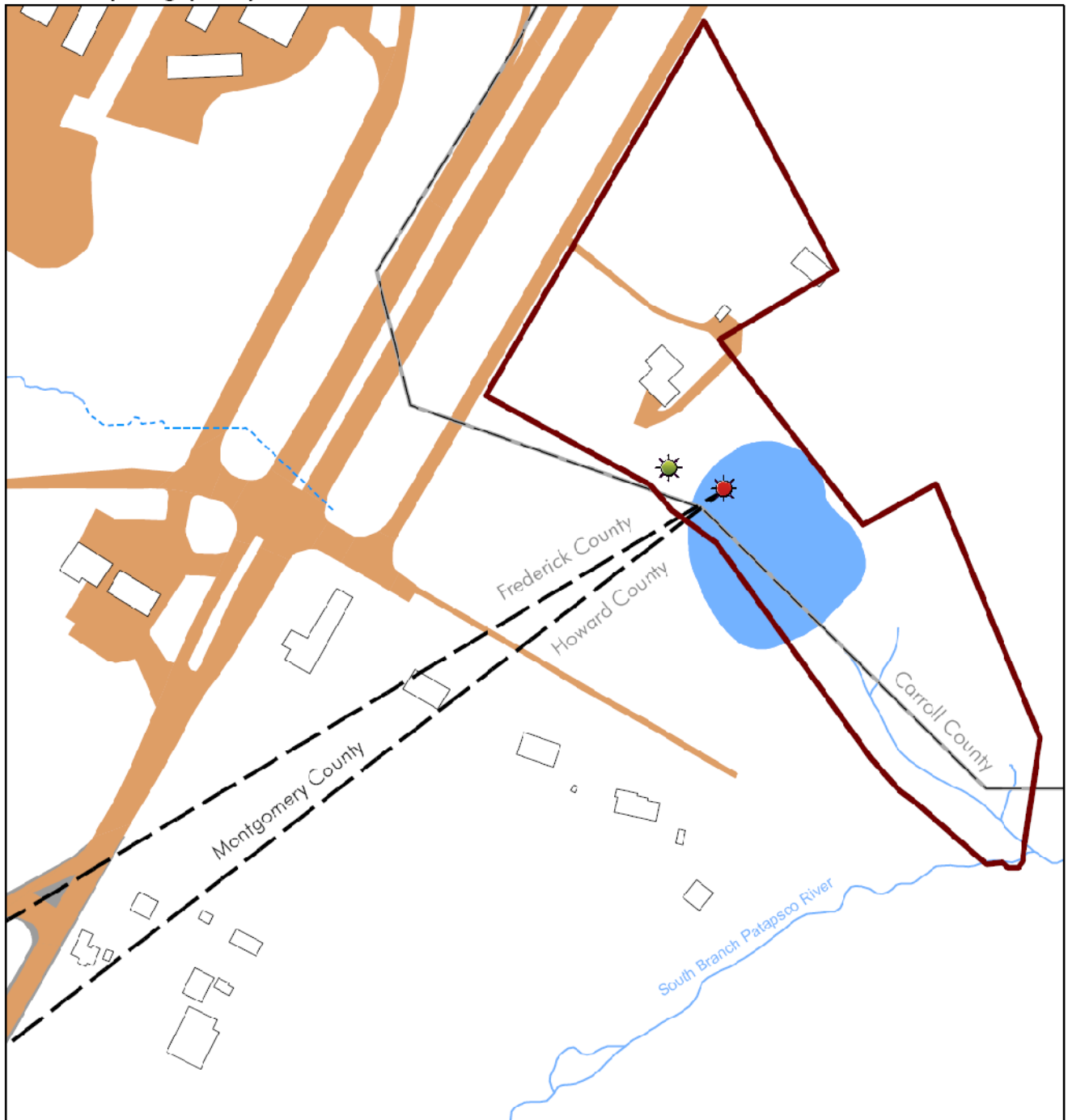












10/1 Friendship Farm, 28110 Ridge Road



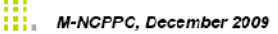
Located on the southern boundary of Clagettsville, Friendship derives its name from one of the earliest and largest land patents in the area. William Moxley was married in 1785 and was already living on the farm when his father Nehemiah conveyed it to him in 1827. The farm is owned by a seventh-generation Moxley descendant. The farm includes an outstanding array of buildings and structures that typify farming as it evolved in Montgomery County through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Contributing buildings and structures include a dwelling house, bank barn, gambrel-roofed dairy barn and milk house, spring house, two vehicle and storage buildings, one with attached loafing shed, two chicken coops or poultry houses, a dairy house, and two domestic outbuildings of unknown purpose. The dwelling house, which is log covered by siding, has two front doors, a regional type derived from German building traditions from Pennsylvania that is no longer common in Montgomery County. The property also contains a family cemetery and a slave cemetery. Set in a valley, the farmstead is clustered in an area of about 4.7 acres, approximately 1000 feet off the public road.

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a





 Environmental setting	 Streams, rivers and lakes
 Pavement outside of ROW	 Hidden hydrologic feature
 Public Right of Way (ROW)	 Water features
 Montgomery County boundary	 Parr Spring boundary marker
 Other County boundary	 DAR monument



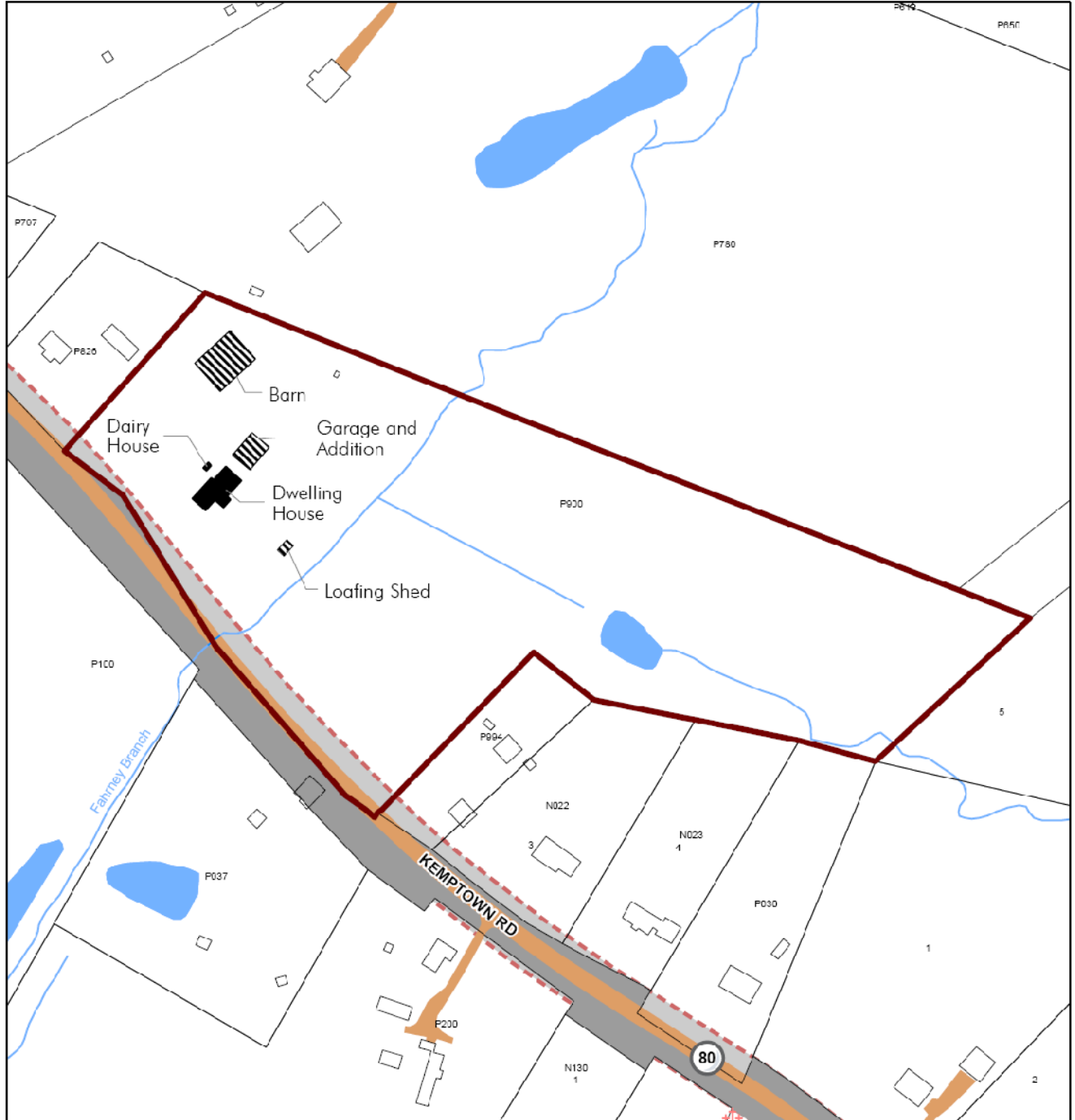
15/1 Parr's Spring, 4704 Baltimore National Pike











Parr's Spring is a long-established and unique boundary point for Montgomery County, a commonly referenced landmark, and a notable natural feature. The spring has been a county boundary since at least as early as 1726. Since 1776, this site has been the only place in Maryland where four counties meet: Montgomery, Frederick, Carroll, and Howard. The jurisdictions marked by Parr's Spring varied over time, as new counties were carved from old to meet the needs of new population centers for accessible county seats. Parr's Spring has appeared on many early maps, including the 1795 Griffith's Map of Maryland and, possibly, the 1707 Franz Ludwig Michel Map of the Shendoah Valley and Upper Potomac River. Parr's Spring was named for John Parr, a Maryland resident and landowner from the 1700's who also lent his name to nearby Parr's Ridge, which in part runs through Montgomery County, and Parrsville, near Mt. Airy. Many notable surveys have included Parr's Spring, including the 1834 Frederick-Montgomery County Boundary Survey and the 1980 Frederick-Montgomery-Howard County Resurvey, conducted by the Maryland Geological Survey at the request of the Maryland Assembly. In 1985 the Maryland Geological Survey dispelled a long-standing misconception that Parr's Spring formed the Patuxent River's headwaters when it officially identified a spring to southwest of Parr's Spring as the river's source. Parr's Spring is actually the headwaters of the Potapsco River, which runs between Carroll and Howard Counties. A modern concrete marker protruding from a pond indicates the site of the spring and the junction of the four counties. The original boundary stone may be next to the concrete marker under the water.

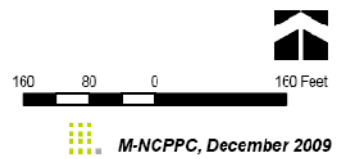
Criteria: 1a, 1d



DAR Marker



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





15/4 Alfred Baker House, 28901 Kemptown Road

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

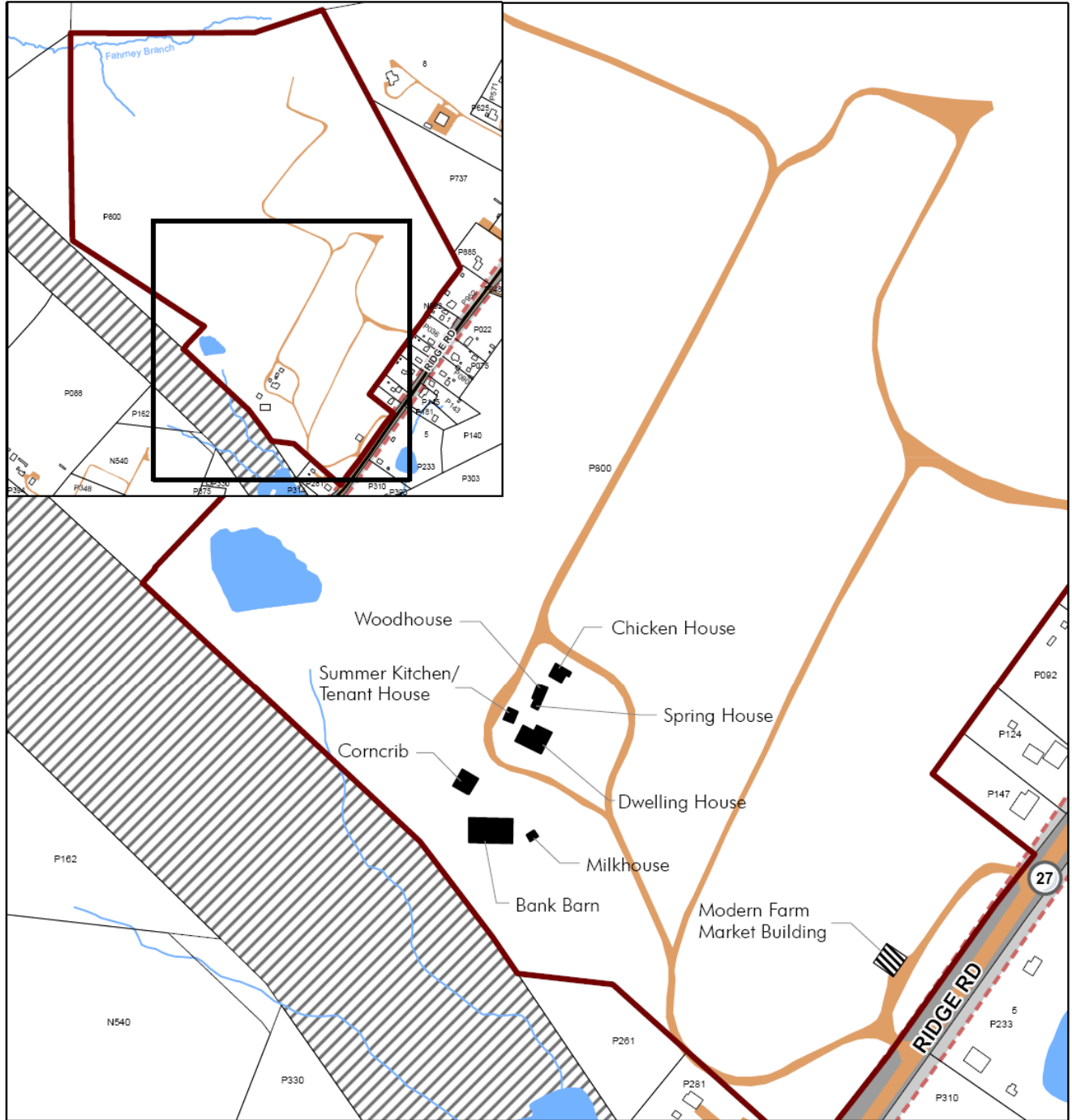
Alfred Baker married first in 1832 to Louisa Moxley. The earliest part of the house, the rear portion, is believed to date from c1843-50. Until his death in 1885, Alfred Baker lived here, operating a farm as well as preaching the gospel. He outlived his only child (a daughter) and two wives, and was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











The resource includes a contributing dairy with projecting front gable roof. Non-contributing structures are a barn, garage, and loafing shed.

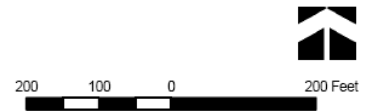
Criteria: 1a, 1c, 1d

Molesworth-Burdette Farm (15/5)

28600 Ridge Road



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





15/5 Molesworth–Burdette Farm, 28600 Ridge Road

The Molesworth–Burdette Farm is an outstanding farm complex that is notable for its well-maintained Victorian Vernacular dwelling house of high architectural integrity and distinction, its diverse and well-maintained array of agricultural outbuildings, and its prominent setting on a slope above Ridge Road. The resource has strong architectural significance and exemplifies the agricultural heritage of Upper Montgomery County in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The farmstead represents two periods of ownership by two prominent families: the Molesworths, from 1854 to 1897; and the Burdettes, from 1897 to 1969. The only building that predates the Burdette ownership, the elegant stone spring house is believed to have been built by the Molesworth family.

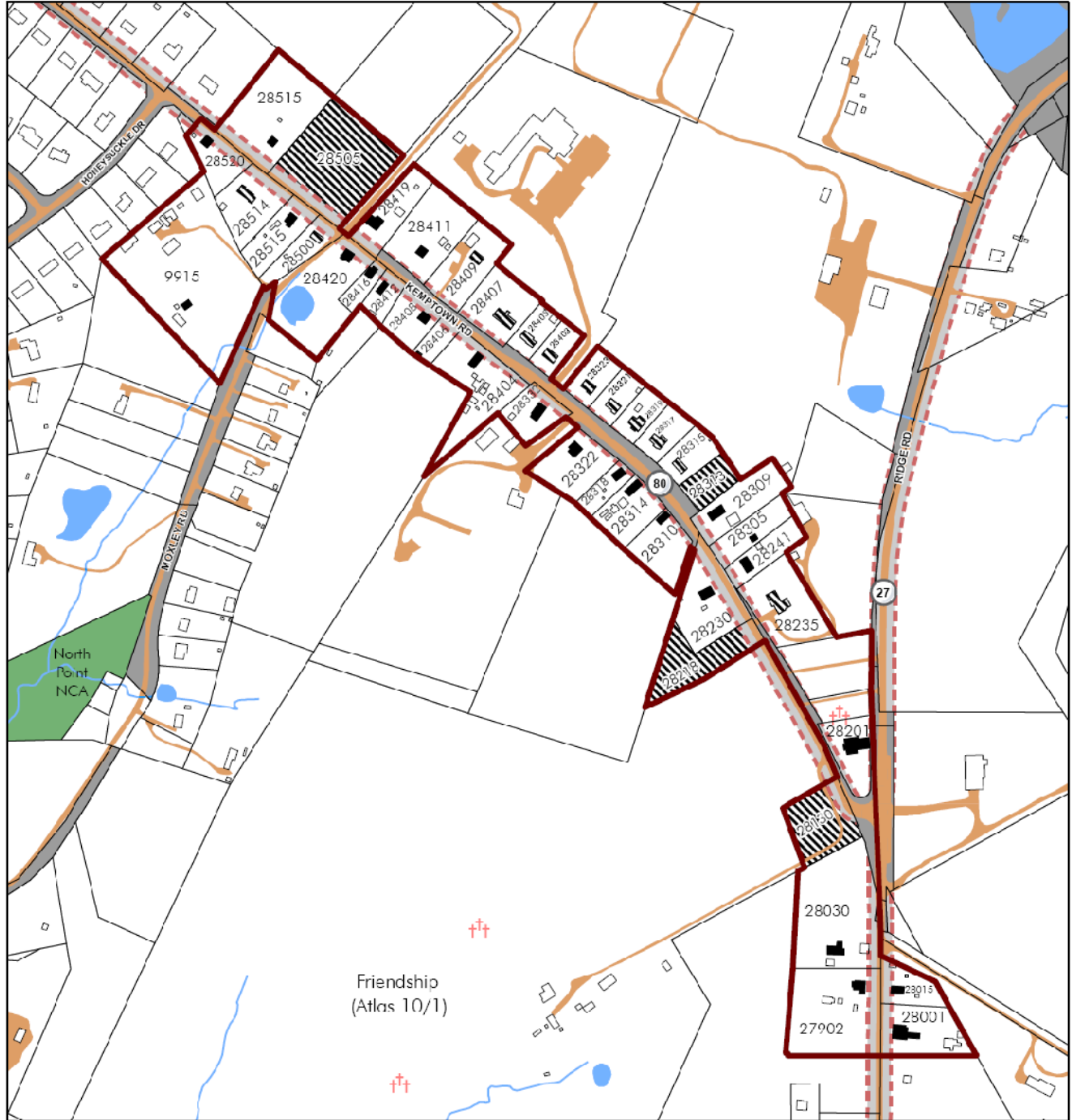
Contributing buildings and structures on the property are the 1911 dwelling house, a summer kitchen/tenant house, a stone spring house that was once fed water by a windmill, a woodhouse/equipment and storage building, a chicken coop with attached outhouse and greenhouse, a closed forebay bank barn, a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













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

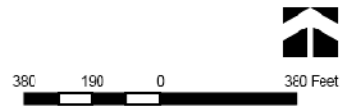


Summer Kitchen

Clagetsville Historic District (15/8)



- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|----------------|
|  | Clagetsville Historic District |  | Contributing buildings |  | Water features |
|  | Pavement outside of ROW |  | Non-contributing buildings |  | Cemeteries |
|  | Parcel boundaries |  | Other buildings | | |
|  | Public Right of Way (ROW) |  | Existing Parkland | | |
|  | Master planned ROW |  | Streams, rivers and lakes | | |



15/8 Clagettville Historic District



Clagettville, located at the junction of Ridge Road (Rt 27) and Kemptown Road (Rt 80), is characterized by Gothic Revival inspired residences and punctuated with a picturesque church and augmented with several commercial structures. Clagettville was established at the intersection of roads leading to New Market (Quaker Road, later known as Kemptown Road) and Mount Airy (Ridge Road), two early and major communities on the National Pike, a key early thoroughfare for this portion of Maryland. The majority of the community was originally part of the Friendship Farm (#10/1), with land conveyed by George Moxley and his son Cornelius. Generations of the Moxley family settled in Clagettville from the 1880s through the 1940s. Clagettville is named for William Clagett, landowner since before the Civil War, who established the first store and conveyed land for a school. The Montgomery Methodist Church has had roots here since the first church was built in 1881. The community is characterized by Gothic Revival influenced architecture and features double entry façade houses, a local folk tradition.

At the gateway to the southern edge of the district are historic Clagett Houses and the site of the first store. The church and cemetery mark the primary intersection of roads. Houses have fairly consistent setbacks and lot sizes. The historic district contains 32 buildings. The majority were historically residences. The district includes two religious buildings—a church with cemetery and a former parsonage. There are three historically commercial buildings: a two-story 1915 store, a one-story c1930 store, and a gas station. The district includes 25 contributing resources and 12 non-contributing resources. The resources are further summarized in the table.

The residences date from four historic periods: c1860-84, 1885-1904, 1905-40, and 1941-1950. Structures built after 1950 are non-contributing and merit the lowest level of scrutiny for proposed changes.



First Period c1860-1884

The houses in the period are side gable structures that have Federal and Greek influenced design details. Examples are 28001 Ridge Road (Clagett House), and 28310 Kemptown Road. A vernacular house type highly representative of Clagettville is the double entry house. The earliest known example in the area is the Friendship Farm house (Resource 10/1). Four double entry type houses have been identified, though only one, at 28318 Kemptown, still retains both door openings. Other Clagettville examples include

William Clagett's house at 28015 Ridge Road (1874), and Albert Baker House (1884), 28420 Laytonsville Road.



Second Period 1885-1904

The house form most typical of this era is the Gothic Revival influenced house with center cross gable front facade. There are six examples of this type, found at 28020 Ridge, and Kemptown Road houses 28318, 28322, 28332, 28404, and 28515. Particularly distinctive in this group is 28322 Kemptown Road, which in addition to having a center cross gable roof, features a Queen Anne style tower and shingle siding details. This residence, like others in this era, was built with chimney flues for wood stoves rather than fireplaces. Houses are typically 2 to 2 ½ stories tall and 3-4 bays wide with front porches.



Third Period 1905-40

Structures from this period include Craftsman style bungalows and Four Squares, Colonial Revivals, and Tudor Revival houses. The structures tend to be smaller than earlier houses, typically 1½ story with smaller footprints. In this group are also three commercial buildings, each built adjacent to the proprietor's residence. Harvey Moxley's c1908-15 store is a two-story front gable structure which originally had a full width front porch. Willie B Moxley's 1930 store at 28314 Kemptown Road is a one-story front gable building which had its entry in the front gable façade facing the street. H Deets Warfield's garage is at 28030 Ridge Road, built next to the house in which he grew up, 28020 Ridge Road. The meeting hall built by the Montgomery Methodist church in 1916 also was a front gable structure which stood at 28130 Ridge Road is no longer standing.



Fourth Period 1941-50

Structures built after World War II continued to have a historical connection with Clagettville. Annie Easton and her husband John Esworthy built their house on Easton family property at 28412. This era saw the first use of brick in the community. The Montgomery Church congregation built a brick faced parsonage at 28241. The same year, the church received a face-lift when it was encased in brick siding and the belfry was opened up.


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



Street Address		Historic Name	Style/ Type	Date	Period	Category	
9915	Moxley Road	Isaac Moxley Farm Building	Log House	c1800-1860	1	C	
28520	Kempton Road	Wm Alfred Smith House	Greek Revival	c1861-75	1	C	
28015	Ridge Road	William C. Clagett House	Double Entry	c1874	1	C	
28001	Ridge Road	John H. Clagett Hse	Greek Revival, Ctr hall	1879	1	C	
28420	Kempton Road	Albert W. Baker House	Double Entry	c1884	1	C	
28404	Kempton Road	John Burdette House	Double Entry/ Ctr Cross Gable/ Gothic Revival	c1884-1899	2	C	
28020	Ridge Road	Samuel D Warfield House	Ctr Cross Gable/ Gothic Revival	c1899	2	C	
28515	Kempton Road	Ollie & Lelia Moxley Farm	Ctr Cross Gable/ Gothic Revival	1896	2	C	
28408	Kempton Road	Lewis & Laura Easton House	Queen Anne	c1895-1905	2	C	

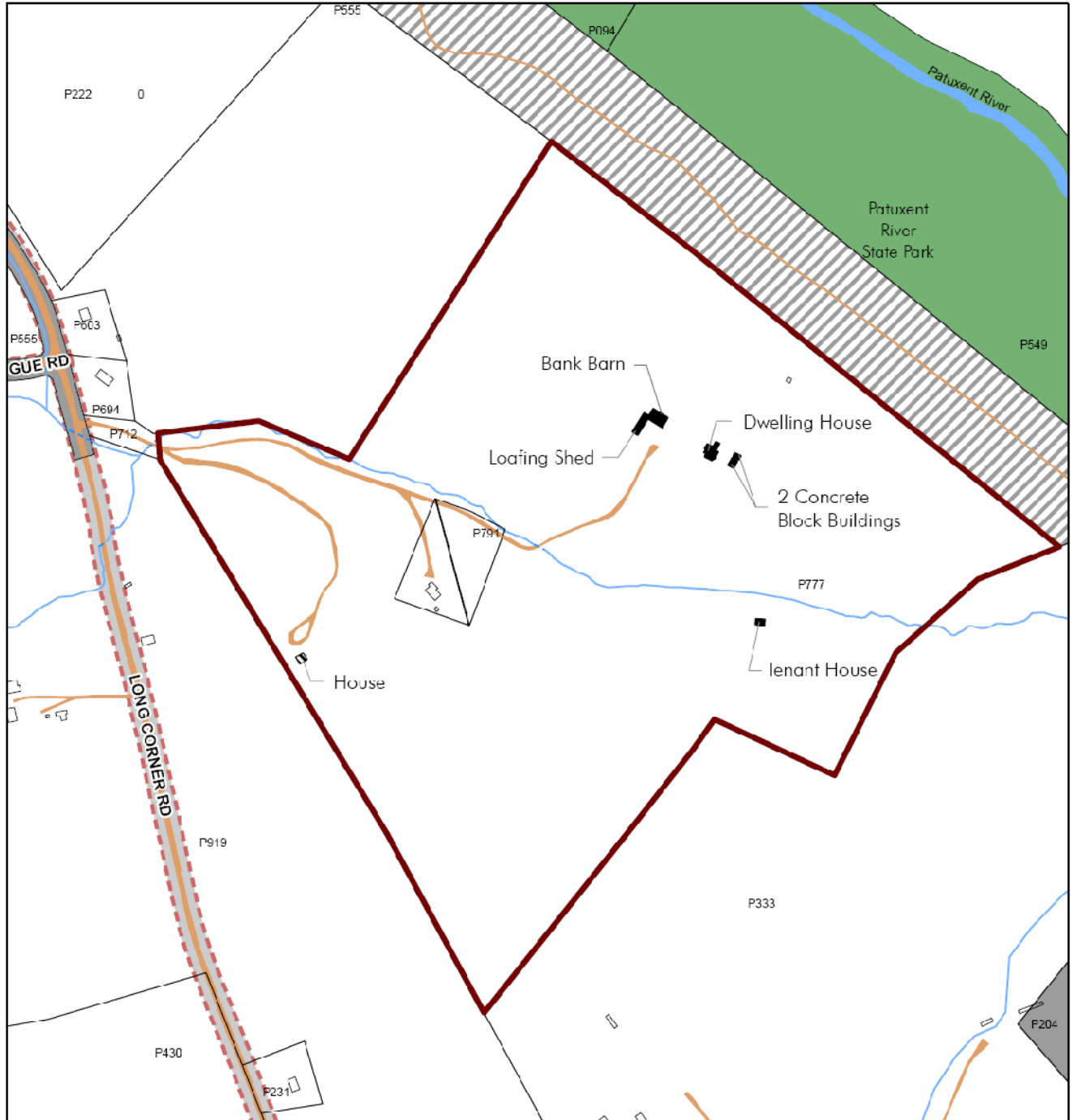
28318	Kemptown Road	Ira Dorsey Moxley	Double Entry/ Ctr Cross Gable/ Gothic Revival	c1901	2	C	
28322	Kemptown Road	Robt B & Susan Moxley House	Queen Anne	c1900-03	2	C	
28332	Kemptown Road	Robt (Jake) & Orida Moxley	Altered	c1900-03	2	C	
28310	Kemptown Road	Wm & Agnes Haines	3Bay Side Gable	1904	2	C	
28201	Kemptown Road		Church	1904	2	C	
28314	Kemptown Road	Harvey W Moxley Store	Vernacular	c1908-15	3	C	
28411	Kemptown Road	Ollie & Tressie Moxley	Col Rev 4 Sq	1918	3	C	
28510	Kemptown Road	Millie Moxley & Fuller Phebus	Craftsmn Bungalow	c1924-28	3	C	
28416	Kemptown Road	Willie B Moxley Store	Vernacular	1930	3	C	
28230	Kemptown Road	Wm C & Ilda Moxley	Craftsman Bungalow	1930	3	C	

28309	Kempton Road	Harvey W Moxley House	Craftsmn Cottage	1931	3	C	
28030	Ridge Road	Warfield-Moxley Service Station	Commercial	c1935/ c1970s	3/NC	C	
28305	Kempton Road	Winfred & Imogene Perkinson	Tudor Revival	1935	3	C	
28419	Kempton Road		Vernacular	1941	4	C	
28412	Kempton Road	John Robt Esworthy	Cape Cod	1942	4	C	
28241	Kempton Road	Church Parsonage	Colonial Revival	1948	4	C	
28514	Kempton Road	John Seipp		c1950-53	NC	NC	
28405	Kempton Road	Evelyn Humerick	Minimal Traditnal	1957	NC	NC	
28403	Kempton Road	Bowersox Hse	Minimal Traditnal	1959	NC	NC	
28323	Kempton Road	William Whitman	Minimal Traditnal	1960	NC	NC	

28235	Kempton Road	Edmond & Joyce Warfield Rhodes	Minimal Traditional	1961	NC	NC	
28321	Kempton Road		Minimal Traditional	1961	NC	NC	
28319	Kempton Road		Minimal Traditional	1963	NC	NC	
28407	Kempton Road		Minimal Traditional	1963	NC	NC	
28317	Kempton Road		Minimal Traditional	1965	NC	NC	
28500	Kempton Road	Kaetzel		1968	NC	NC	
28315	Kempton Road		Ranch	1974	NC	NC	
28409	Kempton Road		Contemporary	1978	NC	NC	

Shipleigh-Mullinix Farm (15/13)

27001 Long Corner Road



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



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

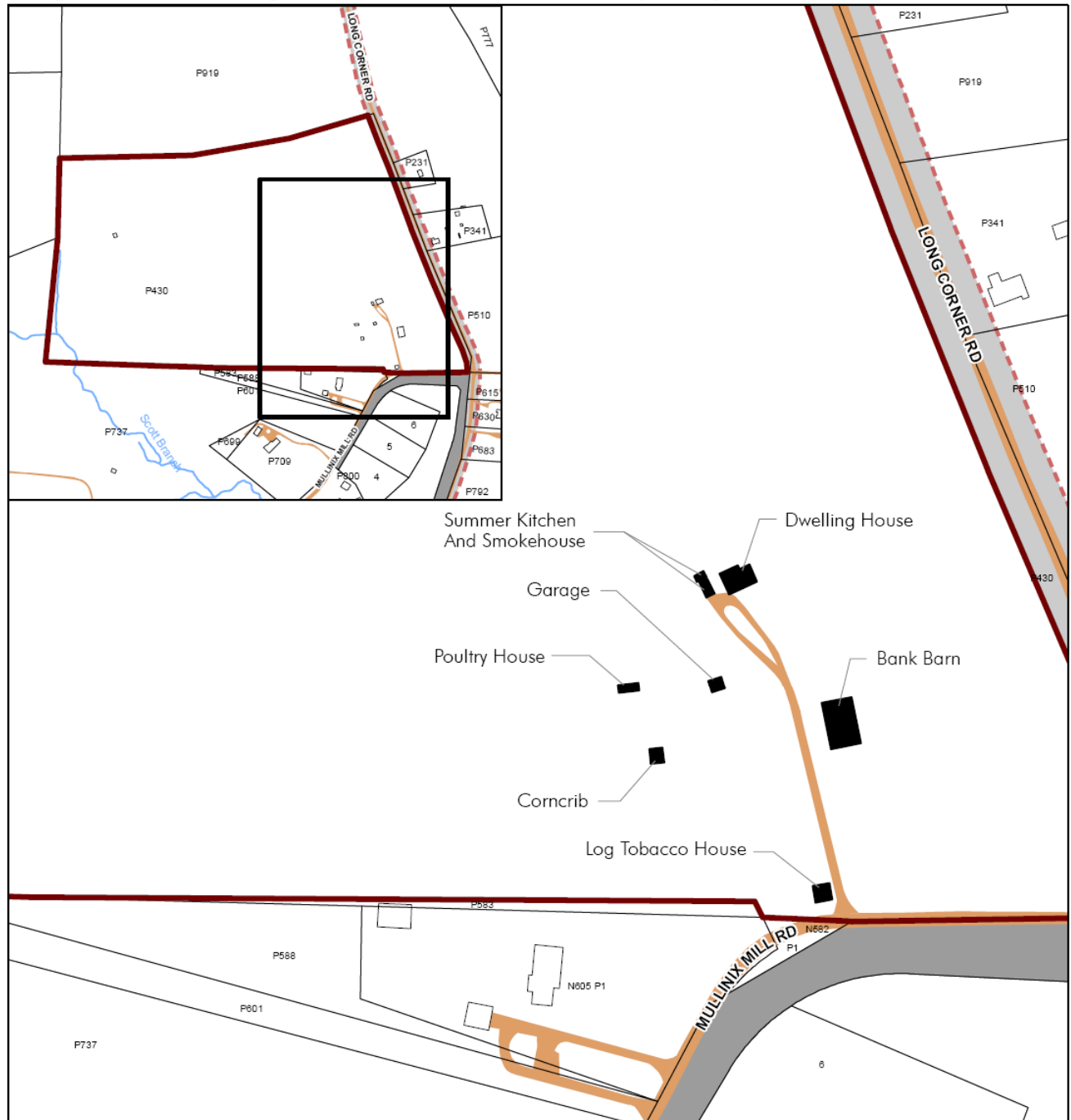
The Shipley-Mullinix Farm is significant historically and architecturally. Historically, the farm has had a lasting association with two of Maryland's long-established families. The Shipleys owned the farm from 1834 to 1883 and are descended from Adam Shipley, who records show was in Anne Arundel by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

Architecturally, the farm is significant for its fine array of buildings and structures that illustrate farm life from the mid 1800s to the 1920s. Contributing buildings include a three-bay farmhouse, attached ice house, bank barn, dual entry tenant house, chicken coop, and frame outbuilding. Non-contributing buildings include a loafing shed attached to the bank barn and two concrete block outbuildings. The fine three-bay dwelling house sits on the crest of the hill overlooking an expanse of woods and fields. It was probably built by Larkin Shipley between 1851 to 1857. The attached ice house, substantial bank barn, chicken coop, and frame outbuilding date from the second half of the nineteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century. A common folk building is the dual-entry tenant house, which was probably built around 1910 or later and is currently in ruinous condition. The two concrete-block outbuildings and the loafing shed attached to the bank barn date from the 1920s or later. A non-contributing resource located on the farmstead is a ranch house located on the southwest boundary of the property. An interior parcel, P791 (tax ID 12-02393851) is not included in the designation and contains a house built c1982. The Shipley-Mullinix Farm has an unusually beautiful, secluded, and undisturbed setting, illustrative of a cultural landscape highly representative of Upper Patuxent farms in the mid-1800s

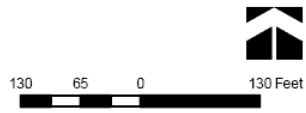
Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a, 2d, 2e



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



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





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

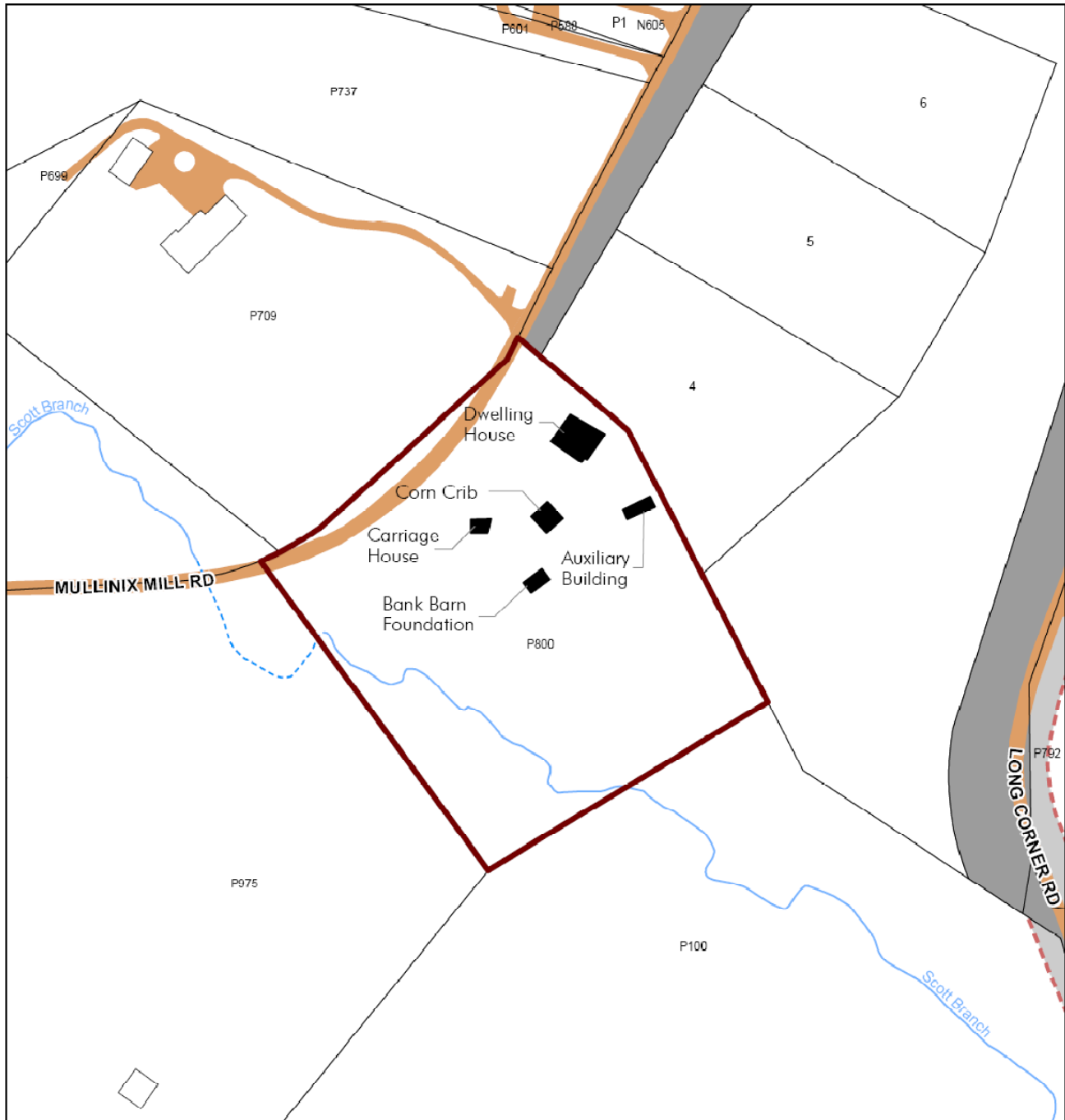
The Clagett-Brandenburg Farm is significant for its rare, intact log tobacco house, its intact agrarian landscape, its highly representative collection of agricultural buildings showing farm life from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, the remarkable integrity of its buildings and structures, and a pattern of ownership illustrative of the extensive kinship communities in Montgomery County's Agricultural Reserve. William O. M. and Elizabeth Clagett are believed to have built the main block of the dwelling house after they purchased the 163.5-acre property in 1847. William and Elizabeth Clagett probably also built the log tobacco house. William Asbury Brandenburg was unmarried when he bought the 82.5-acre property and moved into the old dwelling house. He likely built the new section of the house around 1913-1914 about the time of his marriage and birth of his first child. Brandenburg built the barn about 1917. His son, Jeremiah E. Brandenburg, rebuilt the smoke house, about 1945, and built the garage from the timbers of an old barracks that stood near the bank barn. In this area of the county, tobacco was farmed well into the 20th century. The Brandenburg family has owned the farm since 1898. The dwelling house, tobacco house, summer kitchen, smokehouse, bank barn, corn crib, garage, and poultry house are contributing resources.









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

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



Dwelling House



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





15-17 Sarah Brandenburg Farm, 26301 Mullinix Mill Road

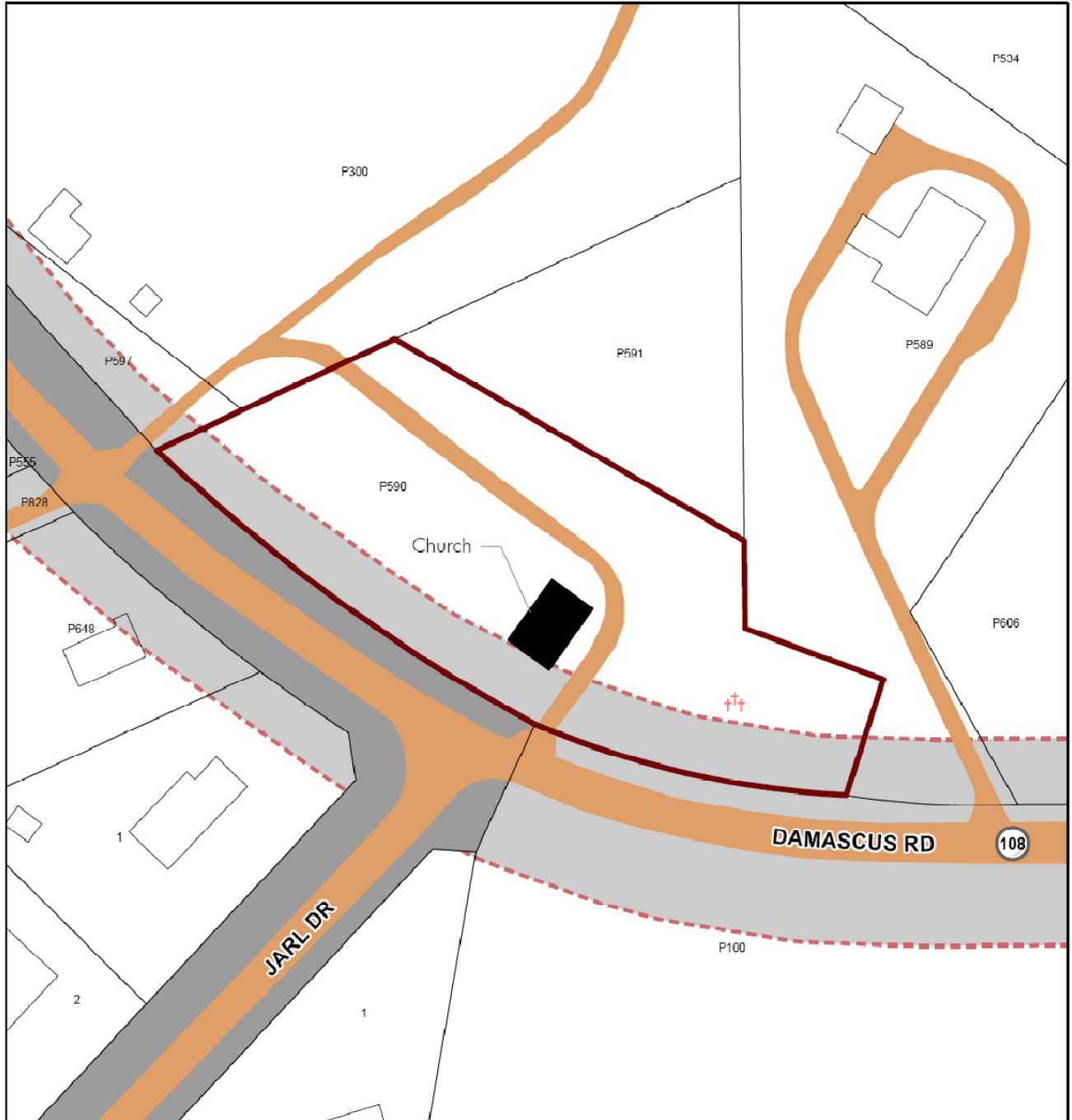
The Sarah Brandenburg Farm has architectural as well as historical and cultural significance. Architecturally, the property is significant both for its individual buildings and as a complex. The Queen Anne-influenced Victorian Vernacular dwelling house, built c1913-15, is one of only a few found in the Upper Patuxent area. The farm also contains an unusual asymmetrical combination corn crib and granary. Other contributing resources are a front-gabled carriage house, a smoke house, and a summer kitchen, and bank barn foundation. As a complex, the farm buildings illustrate numerous aspects of farm life in this portion of Montgomery County from before the Civil War through the early 1900's: the orientation of pre-Civil War domestic buildings toward rivers and post-Civil War buildings toward newly constructed streets; the grain and tobacco-based farming economy; and use of outbuildings for domestic activities. Historically, the farm represents longevity of ownership by two prominent families: the Etchisons (from c1819 to 1867) and the Mullinix/Brandenburgs (1867 to 1943). The assemblage of the farm property and its conveyances over time illustrate various aspects of agricultural Montgomery County's social heritage: the typical, highly proximate extended family settlement patterns in farming areas; the Maryland legislature's practice of requiring affected land owners to build state-authorized roads; the ever-present threat of farm debt and farm auctions; and the interruptions to daily life created by the Civil War.

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



Corn Crib

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



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

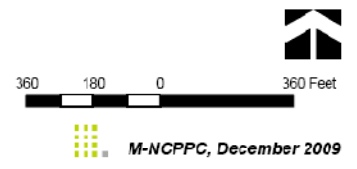
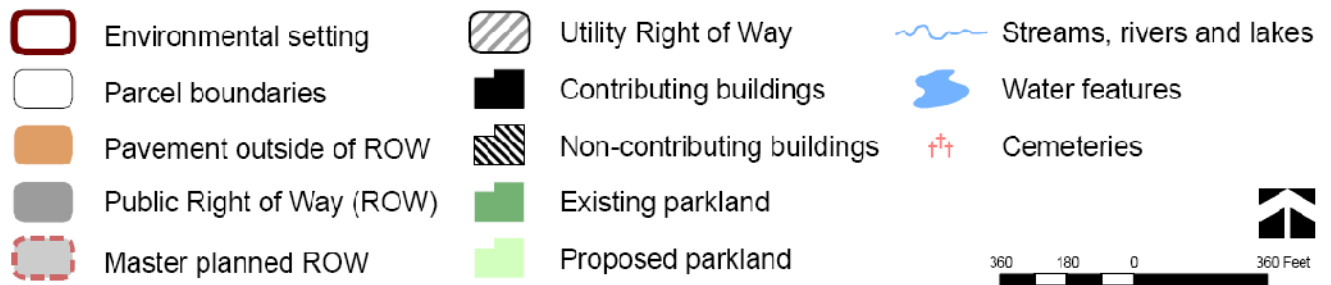
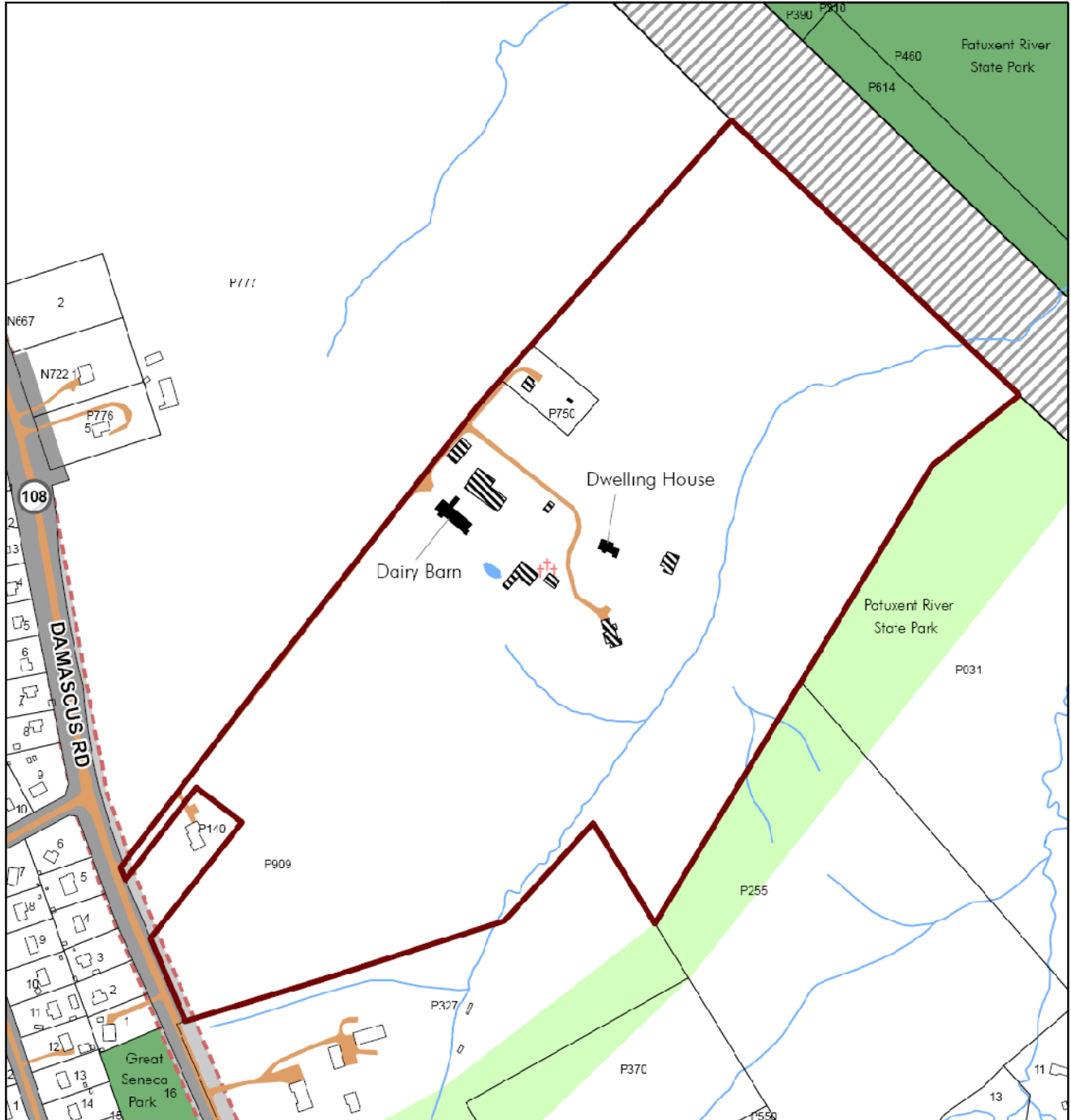




15/20 Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant Church and Cemetery, 8115 Damascus Road

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

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















15/27 Col. Lyde Griffith/Mehrle Warfield Farm, 7305 Damascus Road

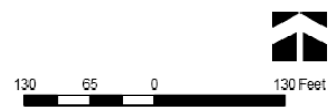
The Col. Lyde Griffith Farm has historical significance for its association with an influential citizen and early settler of the Etchison area. Col. Lyde Griffith (1774-1832) patented the 1,196 acre tract known as Griffithsburg. Lyde's property included the Griffith family graveyard. Chrome mines were operated on his land in the 19th century. Col. Lyde was the grandson of patriot Henry Griffith. The farm has architectural significance for the residence, which is highly representative of the first decade of the turn of the 19th century. The log and frame house was likely built between 1797, the date of Col. Lyde Griffith's first marriage to Anne Poole Dorsey, and 1809, when he married his second wife, Amelia Wayman. The three bay house is a traditional form that was used throughout the region in this era. The dairy barn has additional architectural and historical significance for being highly representative of 20th century dairy farming practices and construction techniques. Mehrle Warfield constructed the concrete block dairy barn in 1930, with additions in 1937 and 1957.

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





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





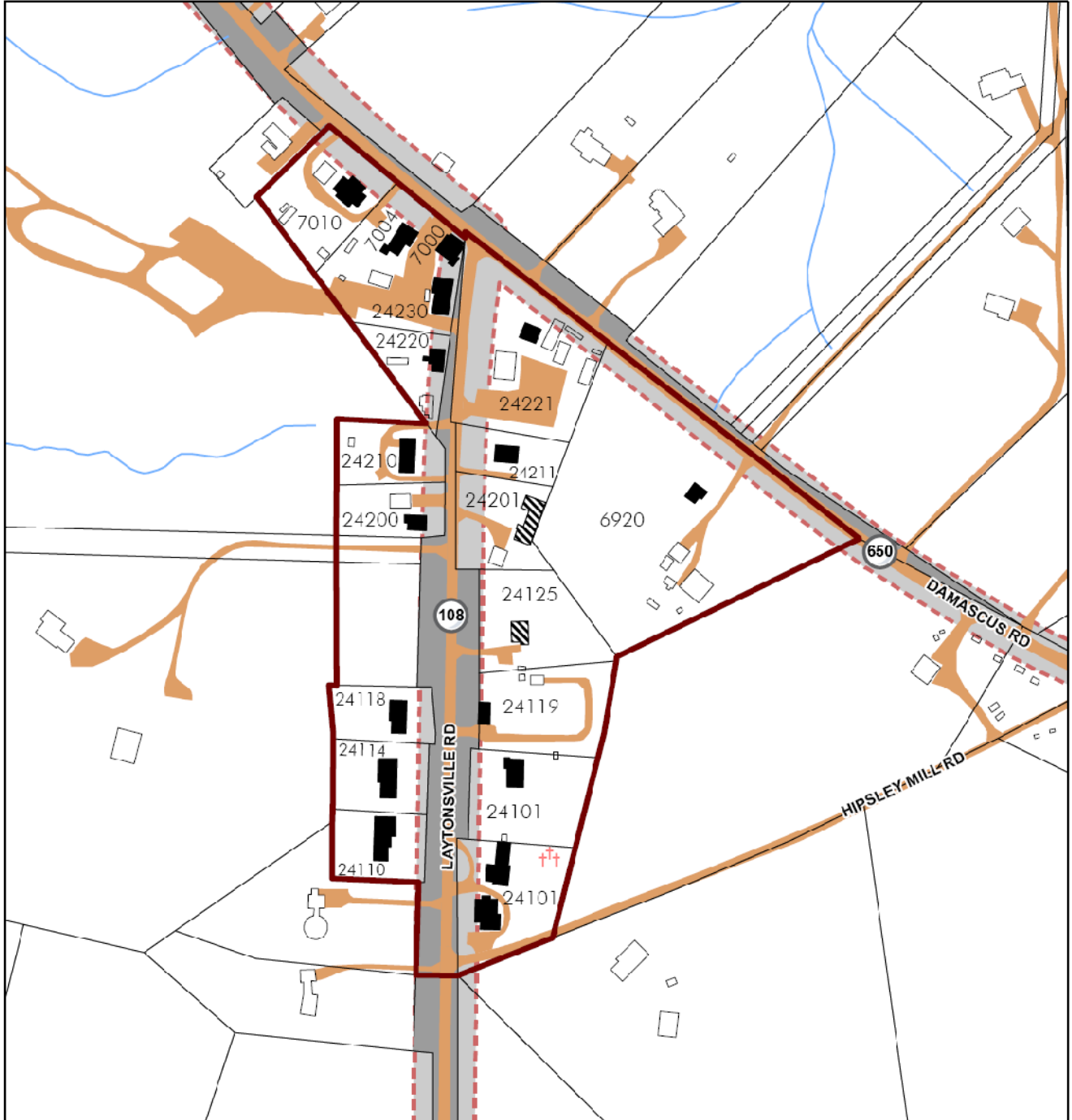
15/28 Luther Moore Farm, 7201 Damascus Road











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

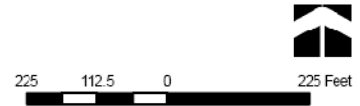
Criteria: 1a, 2d, 2a



Etchison Historic District (15/29)



- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Etchison Historic District |  | Contributing buildings |
|  | Parcel boundaries |  | Non-contributing buildings |
|  | Pavement outside of ROW |  | Other buildings |
|  | Public Right of Way (ROW) |  | Streams, rivers and lakes |
|  | Master planned ROW |  | Cemeteries |



15/29 Etchison Historic District



Nettie Hawkins Store (1915)



Etchison-Hawkins House (c1876-78)

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

Etchison developed as a rural crossroads village beginning in the immediate post-reconstruction period. The Etchison community has its origins with the 1876 acquisition by Marcellus Etchison of land at the crossroads. A community identity, however, preceded Etchison, as the area had acquired the name of Ragtown sometime in the mid-1800s. Beginning in the 1880s, Etchison was populated largely with members of the Hawkins family, who were instrumental in operating commercial enterprises and active leaders in the Mt. Tabor Church. Members of the Moore family, associated with the Luther Moore Farm (15/28) also built houses in Etchison. Hawkins family members continued to build houses in Etchison into the mid-20th century. The district displays an unusual dichotomy between residents who built outmoded residences long after popularity waned on a regional scale, reflecting persistence of tradition, and up-to-date styles indicative of a consciousness of current trends in architectural design. There are three periods of significance for the district: 1876-1900, 1901-1941, and 1945-65.










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



Mt. Tabor Church, original 1881 church (left) and 1914 church (right)

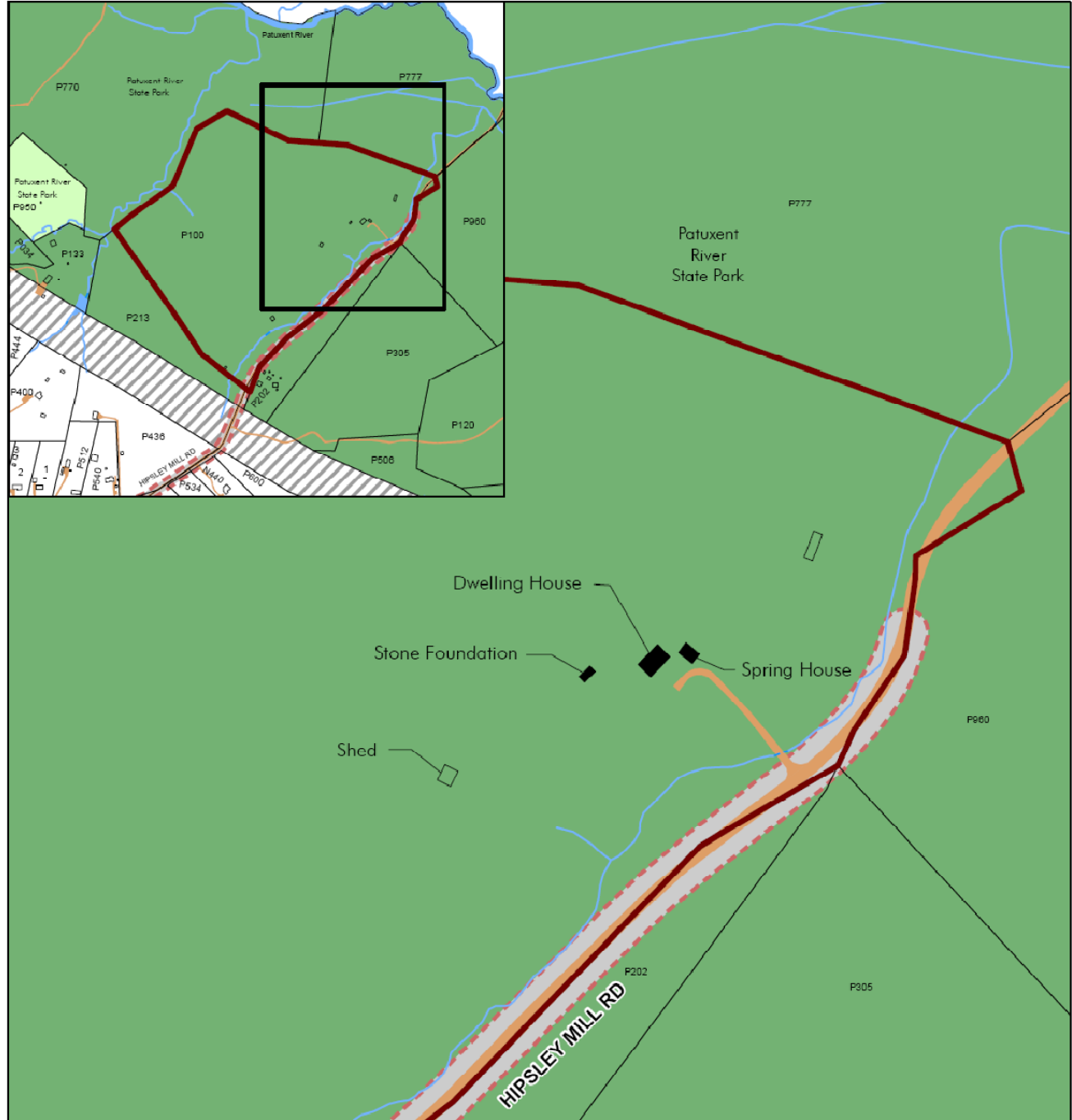
15/29 Etchison Historic District












Street Address		Historic Name	Style/ Type	Date	Category	
6920	Damascus Rd	Walter & Ida Allnut House	Vernacular Gothic Revival	c1912-17	C	
7000	Damascus Rd	Nettie Hawkins Store (Etchison Store)	Commercial Bungalow	c1915	C	
7004	Damascus Rd	Etchison-Hawkins House	Victorian Vernacular	c1876-80	C	
7010	Damascus Rd	Thomas F Hawkins house	Colonial Revival Bungalow	c1917-18	C	
24101 A	Laytonsville Rd	Second church	Gothic Revival	1914	C	
24101 B	Laytonsville	Mt Tabor Cemetery		1884	C	
24101 C	Laytonsville Rd	Original church	Vernacular, Front Gable	1881	C	
24110	Laytonsville Rd	Claudia & Luther Howard House	Ranch	1963	C	
24114	Laytonsville Rd	J Ernest and Ruth Hawkins House	Ranch	1961	C	
24115	Laytonsville Rd	Mt Tabor Parsonage	Ranch	1965	C	
24118	Laytonsville Rd	Bogley House	Ranch	ca 1958	C	

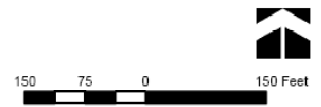
24119	Laytonsville Rd	E Dorsey Hawkins House	Vernacular, Three Bay, Side Gable	c1880-82	C	
24125	Laytonsville Rd	Marshall House	Neocolonial Saltbox	1994	NC	
24200	Laytonsville Rd	Gertrude Bowman & Norman Weber House	Colonial Revival Bungalow	c1937	C	
24201	Laytonsville Rd	James & Willie B Gue House	Modified Cape Cod	c1944	NC	
24210	Laytonsville Rd	Tom and Jane King	Ranch	c1960	C	
24211	Laytonsville Rd	Virginia Weber & R. Washington Bowman House	Colonial Revival Bungalow	c1937	C	
24220	Laytonsville Rd	Hipsley-Hawkins House	Vernacular	mid-1800s; c1912-23	C	
24221	Laytonsville Rd	William and Pearl Moore House	Vernacular Gothic Revival	c1916	C	
24230	Laytonsville Rd	Hawkins Feed Store	Vernacular Moderne	c1922-23/ c1947-48	C	

Chrobot House (15/71)

24724 Hipsley Mill Road



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

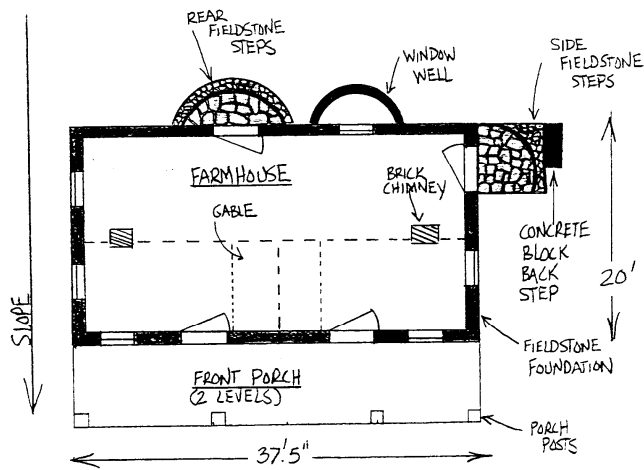




15/71 Chrobot House (Margaret Price House), 24724 Hipsley Mill Road
Not Currently Listed on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites

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

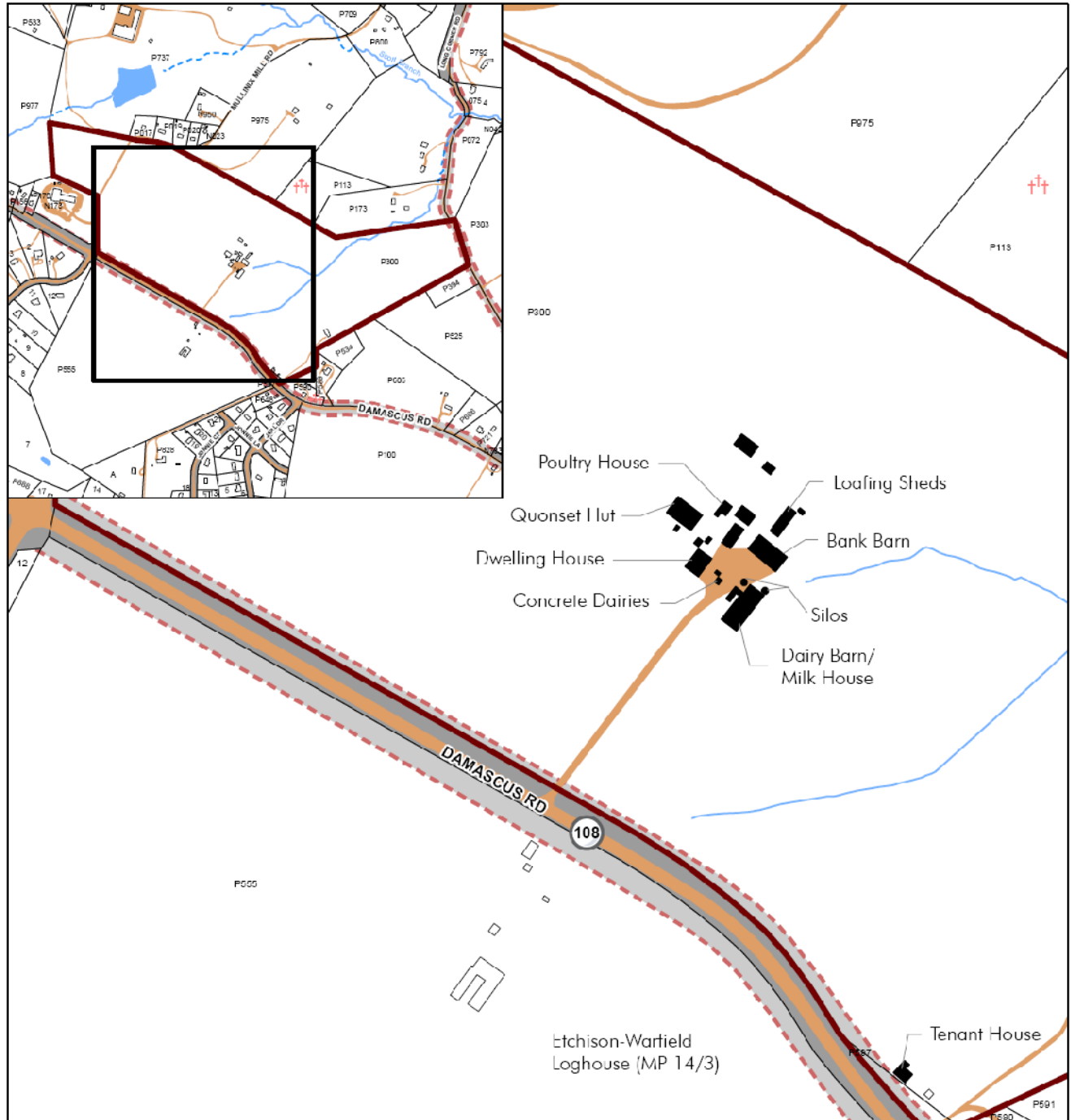
Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a














Source: Charles Mazurak, Maryland DNR

Basil Warfield Farm (15/73)

8251 + 8201 Damascus Road



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



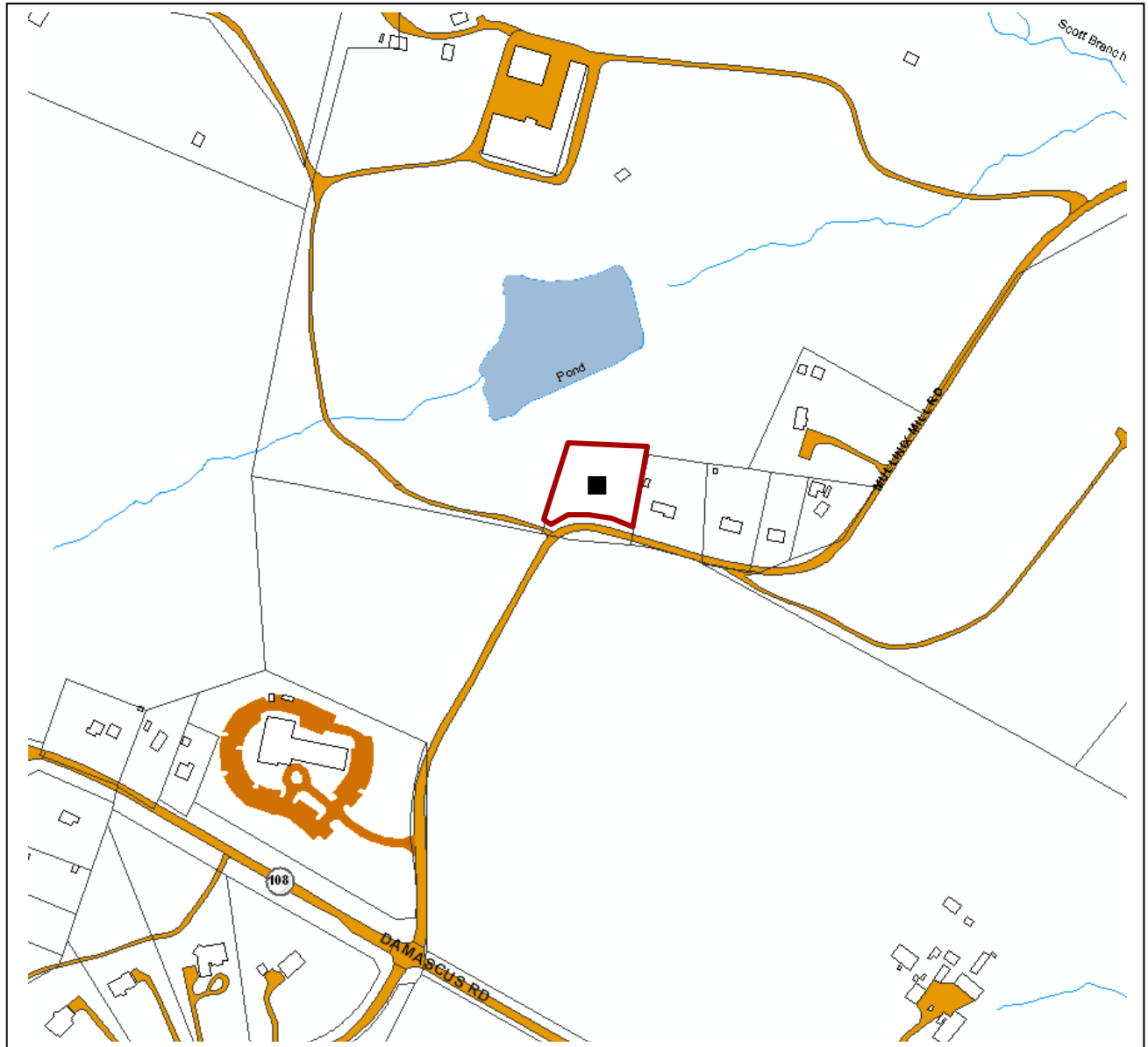












15/73 Basil Warfield Farm, 8201 and 8251 Damascus Road
Not Currently Listed on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites

The Warfield Farm includes an outstanding collection of residential and agricultural buildings that form one of the most complete farmsteads in the region with a high level of integrity. Set on a knoll overlooking Damascus Road, the farmstead commands a fine vantage point. Basil Warfield (1859-1931) established the farm with his wife Alice, née Mullinix, in 1893. The main dwelling house, sheltered in a grove of mature trees, is a fine example of a Gothic inspired center cross gable house with full width porch. A dual entrance tenant house (8201) is highly representative of a traditional building form found in the upper Patuxent region. Prominently located east of the house is a gambrel roof dairy barn and milk house, built by Raymond Warfield in 1930. Contrasting concrete blocks embellish the structures. The dairy barn was expanded in 1951 with an addition of similar design. A large timberframe bank barn (1916) with vertical board siding features ornate sheet metal ventilators, and is augmented by a shed-roof corn crib. Two silos are significant features that are uncommon in the area: a terra cotta silo with dome roof and a concrete block silo. Farm buildings dating from the 1920s include two small concrete block buildings--a dairy building and a storage building—and an ell-shaped poultry house with attached terra cotta block privy. A log barn located near the house was moved to a back field on the farm. All structures mentioned above are contributing resources.

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





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



15/117 Mt. Lebanon School and Site of Mt. Lebanon ME Church, 26130 Mullinix Mill Road
Not Currently Listed on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites

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

The property was the site of the first church in the Upper Patuxent – Benton’s Church, founded 1822, later known as Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, and forerunner of today’s Damascus United Methodist Church, located elsewhere. The church was likely a log structure and was later covered with horizontal wood siding. Parishioners were instrumental in getting government approval for one of the area’s earliest public roads – the western portion of Mullinix Mill Road, leading from the church to Damascus Road. Union and Confederate soldiers are said to have quartered in the church and watered their horses at nearby Scotts Branch, then known as Swan Harbor. Around 1872, the church was used as a school, known as the Mt. Lebanon School. This building was demolished in 1904. The structure had been used for manual training, surely some of the area’s earliest vocational classes. It was also likely the site where a new congregation, the Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant Church, was organized prior to construction of a new building, at 8115 Damascus Road (Resource #15/20).

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

Criteria: 1a, 1d, 2a

RESOURCES NOT RECOMMENDED FOR DESIGNATION



10/3 John Moxley Farm, 28800 Kemptown Road

The John Moxley Farm is a 70.9-acre farm on the east side of Kemptown Road (Route 80), located near (within 1500 feet of) the boundary of Montgomery and Frederick Counties. The property, historically part of the large tract of land known as Friendship, is primarily open fields sloping gently down from the eastern corner toward the northwestern property line. The five-bay dwelling house is believed to have been built about 1877 when Jonathan (known as John) Moxley acquired the property from his father Ezekial Moxley. Alterations include replacement siding, tri-part picture windows flanking the front door, and a wrap-around porch dating from the early 20th century. In the early 20th century, the property included a wormweed distillery. This part of Montgomery County was one of the few areas anywhere known for growing and processing wormweed for health-related purposes. The wormweed mill was identified separately as a historic resource and has been previously evaluated and removed from the Atlas. The farmstead includes the dwelling house, a smoke house, concrete block front-gabled garage, gable-roofed concrete block dairy barn and attached milk house, a concrete block silo, a shed-roofed vehicle and equipment storage building. A log barn which stood when the property was originally surveyed in the 1970s does not appear to be still standing. The property included a family cemetery which was disturbed by farming operations. Loose tombstones are located on the eastern portion of the property.

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



10/5 John D Purdum House, 28814 Kemptown Road

The John Purdum House, built in the mid-19th century, is a four bay, side gable structure with a rear ell. The house is covered with artificial siding and windows have been replaced. A wraparound porch has scrolled brackets and turned posts. The house may have once had two front doors, judging by the symmetrical arrangement of the upper bays, and its similarity with other two-door houses of this era and in this region. In 1852, John Purdum married Sarah Ann Baker, daughter of Al Baker. The property was part of the holdings of Al Baker (Resource #15/4, 28811 Kemptown Road). It is believed that the couple, with their six children, lived here until the death of Sarah Purdum in 1876. The John D Purdum House is situated on the Fahrney Branch, which runs northwest of the dwelling house and crosses Kemptown Road.

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



1974 photograph

10/18 Burdette-Riddle Farm, 27100 Purdum Road

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



2008 Pictometry, view north

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



12/10 James Lauman Farm, 22000 Peach Tree Road

The side-gable house on the James Lauman Farm has been extensively damaged by fire from a lightning strike in June 2007. The windows were 6/6 sash but have mostly been removed or damaged. The structure is braced frame construction on a stone foundation and is covered by a standing seam metal roof and artificial siding dating from about the 1960s. In addition to the house, the resource includes two outbuildings. The house has a center passage plan with four-panel doors. A one-level timberframe barrack barn is three bents wide. The center bent has a dirt floor while the outer two bents have raised wood floors. A grain room with walls of beaded tongue and groove vertical boards is tucked in the corner of one of the outer bents. The roof is standing seam metal. An open shed with board and batten walls is attached to one gable end of the barrack barn. A single crib log barn has a dirt floor and partial loft. The east eaves façade has wide board siding, and a door with a log sill. A shed roof overhang on this façade is held up by posts. The property is owned by Alice Cerino, Anne Laney and Jim Laney whose parents owned the property by the 1960s.

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



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

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

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

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



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

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

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



15/6 Becraft Farm, 28500 Ridge Road

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



Log House, no longer standing



Bank Barn, right, no longer standing

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



15/7 Brown Tobacco House, 28601 Ridge Road

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

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



1973 photo Michael Dwyer

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



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

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

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



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

The Thompson-Woodfield Farm included a bank barn and center cross gable house when it was surveyed in 1973. The house has been disfigured with the loss of the center gable and removal of front porch. Other alterations include replacement windows, and artificial siding. The bank barn is no longer standing. The farm was apparently owned by James Thompson by 1878 who had a residence located further east, closer to the Patuxent River, according to G M Hopkins map. The existing dwelling, built closer to Long Corner Road, has a building form and style more typical of the c1900 era. Albert W and Virginia D Woodfield acquired the property in 1951 from Stinson and Annie Hilton. Albert W Woodfield Jr et al have owned the property since 2000.



1974 photo Michael Dwyer

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



1973 photograph, Michael Dwyer

15/14 Mullinix Store Site, Mullinix Mill Road, near the Patuxent River

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

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



15/19 Wathen-Day, 8711 Damascus Road

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



Resource Not Recommended for Designation



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

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

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



15/24 Wilson Warfield, 26725 Annapolis Rock Road

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



Springhouse/Dairy

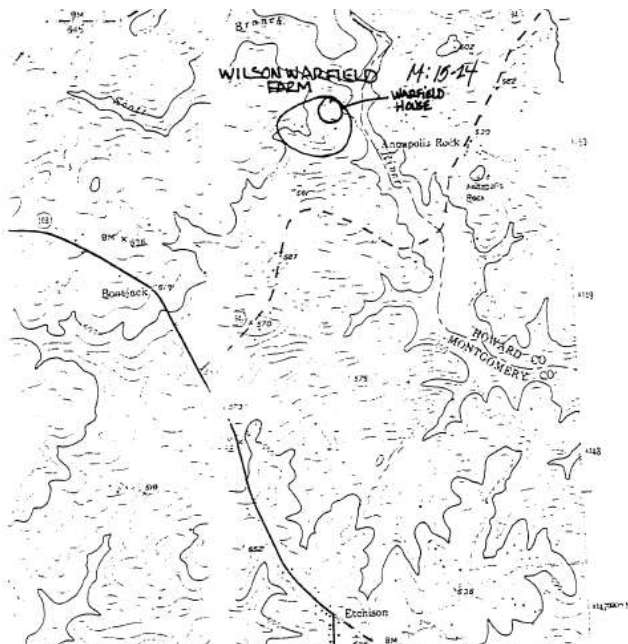
Wilson Warfield Site 2 is more remote and is located approximately ½ mile closer to the Patuxent River. This site consists of an abandoned house in deteriorated condition. A smaller structure, likely a summer kitchen, is located nearby.



Front façade of house at Wilson Warfield Site 2, with collapsed front porch.



Summer Kitchen



Resource Not Recommended for Designation



15/26 Fred Watkins House, 7373 Damascus Road

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

Resource Not Recommended for Designation



Barn on original Halterman Road site, 1979 view

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

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



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