



HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Marc Elrich
County Executive

Robert K. Sutton
Chairman

Date: November 1, 2022

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mitra Pedoeem
Department of Permitting Services

FROM: Rebecca Ballo
Historic Preservation Section
Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission

SUBJECT: Historic Area Work Permit #1008756: Installation of interpretive signage.

The Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) has reviewed the attached application for a Historic Area Work Permit (HAWP). This application was **Approved** at the October 26, 2022 HPC meeting.

The HPC staff has reviewed and stamped the attached construction drawings.

THE BUILDING PERMIT FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE ISSUED CONDITIONAL UPON ADHERENCE TO THE ABOVE APPROVED HAWP CONDITIONS AND MAY REQUIRE APPROVAL BY DPS OR ANOTHER LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE WORK CAN BEGIN.

Applicant: M-NCPPC Parks; Jamie Ferguson (Agent)
Address: 15215 Barnesville Road, Boyds

This HAWP approval is subject to the general condition that the applicant will obtain all other applicable Montgomery County or local government agency permits. After the issuance of these permits, the applicant must contact this Historic Preservation Office if any changes to the approved plan are made. Once work is complete the applicant will contact Rebecca Ballo at 301.563.3404 or rebeccah.ballo@montgomeryplanning.org to schedule a follow-up site visit.





**APPLICATION FOR
HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT**
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
301.563.3400

FOR STAFF ONLY:
HAWP# _____
DATE ASSIGNED _____

APPROVED
Montgomery County
Historic Preservation Commission



REVIEWED
By Rebecca Ballo at 4:28 pm, Nov 01, 2022

APPLICANT:

Name: _____

E-mail: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Daytime Phone: _____

Tax Account No.: _____

AGENT/CONTACT (if applicable):

Name: _____

E-mail: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Daytime Phone: _____

Contractor Registration No.: _____

LOCATION OF BUILDING/PREMISE: MIHP # of Historic Property _____

Is the Property Located within an Historic District? Yes/District Name _____

No/Individual Site Name _____

Is there an Historic Preservation/Land Trust/Environmental Easement on the Property? If YES, include a map of the easement, and documentation from the Easement Holder supporting this application.

Are other Planning and/or Hearing Examiner Approvals /Reviews Required as part of this Application? (Conditional Use, Variance, Record Plat, etc.?) If YES, include information on these reviews as supplemental information.

Building Number: _____ Street: _____

Town/City: _____ Nearest Cross Street: _____

Lot: _____ Block: _____ Subdivision: _____ Parcel: _____

TYPE OF WORK PROPOSED: See the checklist on Page 4 to verify that all supporting items for proposed work are submitted with this application. Incomplete Applications will not be accepted for review. Check all that apply:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Deck/Porch | <input type="checkbox"/> Shed/Garage/Accessory Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addition | <input type="checkbox"/> Fence | <input type="checkbox"/> Solar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> Hardscape/Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree removal/planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grading/Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Roof | <input type="checkbox"/> Window/Door |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct and accurate and that the construction will comply with plans reviewed and approved by all necessary agencies and hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.

Signature of owner or authorized agent

Date

Description of Property: Please describe the building and surrounding environment. Include information on significant structures, landscape features, or other significant features of the property:

Description of Work Proposed: Please give an overview of the work to be undertaken:

REVIEWED

By Rebecca Ballo at 4:28 pm, Nov 01, 2022

APPROVED

Montgomery County

Historic Preservation Commission



Handwritten signature of Rebecca Ballo in black ink, positioned above a horizontal line.

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By Rebecca Ballo at 4:28 pm, Nov 01, 2022

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1. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

a. *Description of existing structural and environmental setting, including historic features and significance.* The Boyd-Maughlin House, located at 15215 Barnesville Road, is listed as a primary resource in the Boyd's Historic District (18/8-1). The district is comprised mostly of frame, vernacular Gothic Revival commercial and residential structures initially erected to house laborers laying the Metropolitan line of the B&O. The Boyd-Maughlin house, constructed in 1866 for James Boyd and eventually occupied by David Maughlin, is among the eldest and predates the 1873 establishment of the village.

The house sits on a 2.0 -acre parcel surrounded by parkland on a gentle rise overlooking Barnesville Road. The only historic structure on the site is the house. The site is leased for residential use.

b. *General description of project and its effect on the historic resources and environmental setting.*

The project seeks to install interpretive signage along an existing paved trail.

The project will not have an Adverse Effect on the historic integrity of the contributing resource or the historic district. Cultural Resources worked extensively with the Boyds Historical Society throughout this project. They will have a positive impact by providing historic information to Park visitors and are an asset the community sought for the park.

2. **SITE PLAN:** see attached

3. **PLANS AND ELEVATIONS:** N/A

4. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS:

The signs are composed of 36" x 24" embedded fiberglass panels set at a 45-degree angle on brown aluminum posts. The cantilevered exhibit base is set into the ground at an ADA compliant waist height of 28"-32". Cement will be used to anchor the sign posts in the ground to prevent easy removal by vandals and heaving in the winter. The sign will be fabricated by Pannier, a National Park Service approved vendor. The design of the interpretive material follows a standard being set for all historic markers being placed within the county's Parks system.

5. **PHOTOGRAPHS:** see attached

6. **TREE SURVEY:** N/A - The signs will not be placed next to any mature trees.

7. ADDRESS OF ADJACENT AND CONFRONTING PROPERTY OWNERS

Adjacent: the adjacent, separate legal parcels are owned by MNCPPC. There are no adjacent private property owners.

Confronting:

- 15203 Barnesville Road (US Post Office)
- 15189 Barnesville Road (private residence)



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Rebecca Ballo

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 By Rebecca Ballo at 4:28 pm, Nov 01, 2022

Site Plan



Proposed Location for the Interpretive Signage



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Photo 1: Boyd-Maughlin House



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Photo 2: Location for the five interpretive signs, with the house and town of Boyds in the background

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Historic Preservation Commission


Robert A. ...

Signage Proofs:

HistoryInTheParks.org




Col. James Alexander Boyd




COL. JAMES ALEXANDER BOYD
(Courtesy Octavia Maughlin)

A native Scotsman, 25-year-old James A. Boyd (1823-1896) arrived in Philadelphia in 1848 with stone cutting skills and immediately became employed as a construction engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad. In 1865, Boyd came to Montgomery County to work on the toughest section of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad line from Sellman to Little Seneca. To accommodate railroad workers—both white and African American—Boyd built shelters on 1,150 acres he purchased on behalf of his employer. In return for his service, the B&O named the new thriving village in his honor. Boyd settled with his wife, Sarah Rinehart Boyd, at their new, stately rural estate called, Bonnie Brae. His farm, valued at \$30,000 in 1880, had 71 cows, 4 oxen, 15 horses, 50 sheep, 35 pigs, 50 chickens, and 162 acres of wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, and fruit trees.



SARAH RINEHART BOYD
(Courtesy Octavia Maughlin)


Boyd was also a community activist, who helped to establish the Boyds Presbyterian Church and funded the construction of its original sanctuary and parsonage. For his efforts, the press reported in 1890 “nothing could better illustrate the influence of one intelligent enterprising and public-spirited man in a community that the complete revolution in the entire order of things wrought by Col. Boyd.” On the day of his funeral in December 1896, all trains were ordered to stop at Boyd’s Station as a sign of respect. One eulogy described that Boyd was “like the rugged mountains of his native country land—rock-ribbed but beautified by the verdure with which nature covers them.”




THE NAME BONNIE BRAE MEANS “BEAUTIFUL HILLSIDE.” BOYD SELECTED THIS LOCATION BECAUSE IT REMINDED HIM OF SCOTLAND.
(Courtesy Montgomery History)

Bonnie Brae


Named after his native home in Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, Bonnie Brae (shown above) was a vast improvement over the log cabin originally situated on the 118-acre farm Boyd bought in 1869. The three-story residence was considered spacious with 12 rooms. Interior furnishings and paintings were supplied by W.W. Maughlin and Sons, a Baltimore based company. Boyd surrounded his home with a collection of “picturesquely placid Quakerlike buildings” including barns, tenant houses, and even a store for his farm employes. Miles of white-washed fences enclosed beautiful trees, an extensive lawn and productive fields. These were the results of Boyd draining the wetlands on his property and using fertilizers such as guano to convert previously overworked tobacco fields cultivated by enslaved laborers. By restoring the soil’s fertility, observers admired the shift from the “goose-grass, sedge bush land” into a lush landscape where “two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.” Bonnie Brae was in ruins by 1980 and subsequently demolished.




JAMES BOYD AND HIS FAMILY ARE SEEN HERE ENJOYING THE OUTDOORS AT BONNIE BRAE WHILE IN THEIR LEISURE. IT WAS AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN WHO OVERLAID AESTHETICS THAT ATTENDED TO THE FAMILY’S NEEDS.
(Courtesy Montgomery History)




IN 1880, THERE WERE 6,996 HORSES AMONG 1,741 MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARMS OF THE NUMBER, BOYD HAD 15 HORSES—THE AVERAGE WAS FOUR PER FARM. THE VALUE OF ALL HIS LIVESTOCK FACTORED INTO THE OVERALL WORTH OF HIS AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS, BOYD’S 1880 FARM WOULD BE WORTH ALMOST A MILLION DOLLARS TODAY.
(Courtesy Montgomery History)



HistoryInTheParks.org




Boyd~Maughlin House




JAMES AND SARAH BOYD HAD ONE ADOPTED SON, THEIR NEPHEW JAMES BOYD MAUGHLIN. IN 1866, BOYD BUILT THIS TWO-STORY, FRAME, CLAPBOARD HOUSE IN THE RURAL GOTHIC-STYLE. TODAY, IT IS AMONG THE OLDEST HOUSES IN BOYDS, PREDATING THE 1873 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VILLAGE. KNOWN AS THE “DAIRYMAN’S HOUSE,” THIS DWELLING SERVED AS THE RESIDENCE FOR THE FARM MANAGER, THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS POSITION ON THE PROPERTY, WHO FOLLOWED BOYD’S PHILOSOPHY: “Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.”

When it came to dairy farming, Boyd was extremely progressive. Between 1871 and 1880 Boyd outfitted his property with several outbuildings including a dairy barn that could hold 50 cows, “25 on a side, with broad pathway for feeding, and water-troughs and feed-troughs for each animals...the floor is concrete, kept scrupulously clean...” His innovations were years ahead of accepted agricultural practices in northern Montgomery County. His cows, a hybrid of Alderney and Durham, produced 180 gallons/day which Boyd shipped chilled by train to Washington, D.C. Boyd also grew wheat and corn in fields irrigated by a wind-mill pump; managed an orchard; and constructed and maintained 8 barns, a dairy, a washhouse, and an ice house.




THE BARN THAT YOU SEE TO THE LEFT OF THE HOUSE IS NO LONGER STANDING TODAY, BUT ONE OF MANY OUTBUILDINGS THAT ONCE STOOD ON THE LARGER BONNIE BRAE PROPERTY.
(c. 1880. Courtesy Montgomery History)




THIS HOUSE IS THE ONLY REMAINING STRUCTURE ON THE BONNIE BRAE PROPERTY. IT WAS OWNED BY THE FAMILY UNTIL THE MID-1900S. IT IS DESIGNATED ON THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION AS THE BOYD MAUGHLIN HOUSE.
(Courtesy Montgomery History)

Farm Labor


An agricultural operation of this magnitude required hired labor. Boyd employed men from the local African American community to farm his extensive acreage, including John (Henry) Duffin and his son Addison. John built his first home in the White Ground area. His wife, Maria, was also employed by the Boyds, working as a domestic at Bonnie Brae.



THE OLDEST SECTION OF THIS TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WAS FIRST BUILT BY JOHN DUFFIN ON THE CORNER OF JAMES DUFFIN ON LAND ADJACENT TO HIS FATHER’S HOUSE.
(Courtesy Montgomery History, ca. 1860)



ADDISON DUFFIN
(c. 1880)



CECELIA DUFFIN
(c. 1880)

As one admirer noted: “His farm is a card inviting strangers to examine and purchase in the neighborhood.”

(Courtesy: Loretta Duffin and Edna Johnson, Sugarhill Regional Trails)

REVIEWED

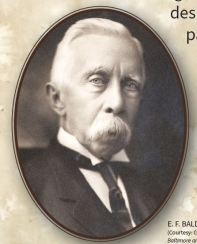
By Rebecca Ballo at 4:28 pm, Nov 01, 2022

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B&O Railroad

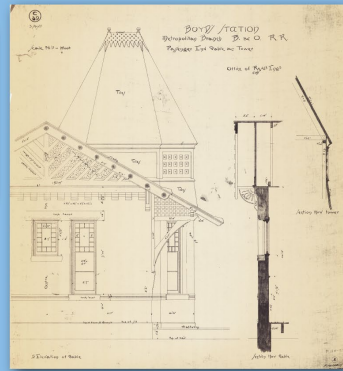
Following the Civil War, traveling westward rapidly from Washington, D.C. through Montgomery County became a reality. The timing could not have been more beneficial for local farmers, whose fortunes were revived by the faster shipment of perishable goods such as milk, fruit, and garden crops to markets near and far. Even larger industries, like the sandstone quarries in Seneca, that originally relied on the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal to transport their goods, shifted to railway shipments out of Boyds. These trains were also utilized by commuter passengers, those who worked in the nation's capital, but lived in the new rural villages established along the way. In 1887, B&O architect E. F. Baldwin designed and constructed a brick combination passenger and freight station, complete with a slate roof and iron roof crest for the Boyds stop—a facility that was sacrificed when the company introduced double tracking to the line in 1928.



E. F. BALDWIN, architect
 (Courtesy: Carlisle P. Arvey, E. Francis Bradburn, Architect: The B&O, Baltimore and Beyond, Baltimore Architectural Foundation, 2018)



ON THE RIGHT SIDE IS THE SECOND STATION BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1928. THE FIRST STATION BUILDING, ON THE LEFT SIDE, WAS BUILT IN 1887. (Courtesy: John K. King Collection and John S. Collier)



THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR THE BOYD'S STATION DEPOT AS DESIGNED BY E. F. BALDWIN, ca. 1887. (Courtesy: National Archives of American History, Smithsonian Institution)



A VIEW OF THE RAILROAD CROSSING AT WHITE GROUND ROAD IN BOYDS, 1905. (Courtesy: MontgomeryHistory)

METROPOLITAN BRANCH									
BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.									
TIMED T. A. B.L.E.									
TRAIN SERVICE EAST									
STATIONS	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu
Wash. City	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
Beltsville	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15
Boyds	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
Clarksville	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45
Frederick	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Gettysburg	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
Hagerstown	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Frederick	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
Boys	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Beltsville	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Wash. City	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30



THE ORIGINAL DEPOT AT BOYD'S STATION, ca. 1887. (Courtesy: B&O Railroad Museum and John S. Collier)

"Growing up we always called the town "Boyd" because that was the name on the B&O Railroad Station in town. Old timers called the town "Boyd's Station."
 CYNTHIA HEISLER MEININGER, 2010

Boys and White Grounds Communities

After the railroad arrived in 1873, this community along White Ground Road blossomed. Its segregated development encapsulated the post-Reconstruction realities of the American South, with whites and blacks primarily living on opposite sides of the town. Divided by 600 feet of woods, Boys (for the whites) and White Grounds (for the African Americans) had similar types of Victorian period vernacular-style homes, with the only distinction found in scale and detailing. Both communities had churches that served the spiritual needs of its residents. In 1876, Boys Presbyterian Church, and in 1893 the new house of worship for St. Mark's United Methodist Church was constructed. African American children attended classes at St. Mark's (replacing the older White Oak Chapel) until the Boys Negro School opened in 1895.



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 MONTGOMERY COUNTY
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION

When Boys Negro School, a one-room school, closed in 1936, students attended the Rocky Hill School in Clarksburg. Eventually all schools for African American students in upper Montgomery County were consolidated to the newly established Edward U. Taylor School, which opened in 1952 in Boys. It did not desegregate until 1961, seven years after *Brown v. Board of Education*. Ten Mile Creek School, which opened in 1897, served white children in Boys. Regardless of color, local businesses, such as the Williams and Lewis Store and the Hoyle's Mill, accepted any paying customer. The Boys-White Grounds Historical District, made up of 42 buildings on over 70 acres of land, was added to the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 1984. Walk around and enjoy all this community has to offer - you'll soon understand why Boys is "Home in the Country."

AT ONE TIME, THIS BUILDING - THE ODD FELLOWS SOCIETY LODGE - ALONG WITH THE OAK HAVEN BALL FIELD AND DANCE PAVILION, SERVED THE SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF THE LOCAL AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY.
 (Photos courtesy of M. C. P. C. unless otherwise noted)

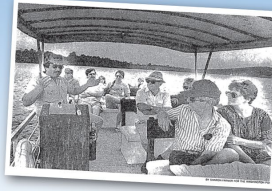
EDWARD U. TAYLOR SCHOOL
 WHEN THE BOYD'S SCHOOL WAS DESEGREGATED IN 1961, WHITE CHILDREN WERE SENT TO A FORMERLY SEGREGATED SCHOOL. THIS WAS THE ONLY SCHOOL IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MAYBE EVEN IN ALL OF MARYLAND, WHERE THIS HAPPENED.

While the town of Boyd was named after James Boyd, "White Grounds" reflected the white appearance of the soil in some places.

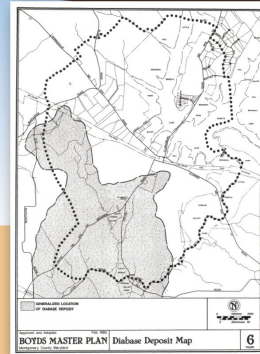


Development of Little Seneca Lake

Probably the most noticeable feature in Boyds is Little Seneca Lake. Did you know it was manmade? As early as 1960, the county planned this lake partly as a means of flood control, but the goals shifted in the late 1970s when its function evolved to providing an emergency water supply for Washington metro area. The 505-acre reservoir required the acquisition of four dairy farms, two mills and more than 20 households. Today, Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) manages the dam and its outflow, while the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission maintains this 4.25-billion-gallon lake. The one consistent objective was to create a recreational outlet as part of the larger Black Hill Regional Park which officially opened on Memorial Day 1987.



FORMER PARKS NATURALIST KEN ERNST GIVING TOURS ON THE NEW LAKE AT BLACK HILL REGIONAL PARK AS PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE JUNE 14, 1987 EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON POST. (COURTESY: M-NCP&P)

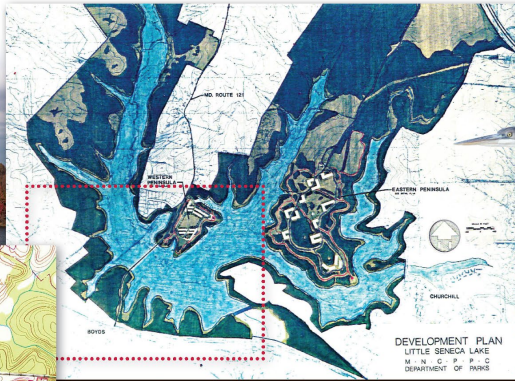


Diabase Stone

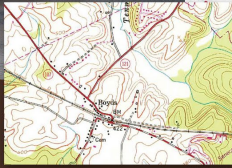
(Rockville Crushed Stone Quarry)

Perhaps the least visible natural feature of Boyds is the diabase bedrock. Also called dolerite, this fine-to-medium grained intrusive igneous rock is extremely hard and tough. Once crushed, diabase is used as a construction aggregate for paved road beds, buildings, and within dams. After 40 years, the county finally succumbed to the wishes of the citizens and rejected the proposal to establish a quarry in the center of the Boyds community. Much of the land that would have been a quarry is now the Hoyles Mill Conservation Park.

THIS 1978 MAP (SEE BELOW) SHOWS WHAT BOYDS LOOKED LIKE PRIOR TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LITTLE SENECA LAKE. ITS FOOTPRINT IS SHOWN IN RED ON THE LARGER 1988 MAP IN THE BACKGROUND.



(COURTESY: M-NCP&P, ca. 1988)



(COURTESY: USGS)



GOLD! After the Civil War, prospectors dug pits to look for gold on land that became part of this regional park. Commercial gold mining in Montgomery County ended in the 1950s.

Remember! Parks Rules & Regulations state: "Using metal detectors and/or digging into the surface of Park Property is prohibited."

APPROVED
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 Historic Preservation Commission



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