

M-14-3  
ETCHISON-WARFIELD LOG HOUSE  
Damascus  
Private

circa 1800

The log section of this 1-1/2 story house with frame shed roof addition has been altered little since its date of construction. It is one of the finest remaining examples of log construction in the area. The interior retains early mouldings and fireplace mantel.

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Etchison Log House

AND/OR COMMON

Warfield/Etchison Log House

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

8251 Damascus Road

CITY, TOWN

Damascus

VICINITY OF

Gaithersburg CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Warfield family

unoccupied (except  
for occasional hay  
storage)

Telephone #: (301)253-2496

STREET &amp; NUMBER

8251 Damascus Road

CITY, TOWN

Gaithersburg

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20760

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: TD no. 17

Folio #: 60

STREET &amp; NUMBER

S. Washington &amp; W. Montgomery St.

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE  
Maryland**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Historic Sites in the Bi-County Region

DATE

1969 and 1974

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

National Capital Park and Planning Commission - Maryland

CITY, TOWN

8787 Georgia Avenue

STATE  
Silver Spring, Maryland

**7 DESCRIPTION**

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	<b>CHECK ONE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE c. 1800

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

\*\*\* SEE ATTACHED PAPER \*\*\*

(A cemetery exists on the Warfield property on the north side of Damascus Road. The stones are overgrown but it is known that members of the Etchison family and relatives were buried here through the late 19th century.)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) local history
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      c. 1800                      BUILDER/ARCHITECT      unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Settlers began arriving in the Damascus area of Montgomery County, Maryland, in the mid-1700's. The settlers came primarily from other Maryland counties such as Prince Georges and Anne Arundel to clear lands and grow tobacco. In 1779, John Ray obtained a patent for a 2725-acre tract of land called "The Addition to Ray's Adventure."<sup>1</sup> The 1783 tax lists for Montgomery County recorded eight residents on this tract owning several log and frame structures. Although the Etchison/Warfield log house is not one of these earlier buildings it was built in the same vicinity and continued a tradition of log building.

The house stands on a 57-acre tract of land patented to Martha Etchison in 1901. The earliest ownership of the house is unclear, but Martha Etchison's husband Lloyd probably took up residence in the house around the year 1854, when 96 acres across the road were deeded to Lloyd by his father, William Etchison. These 96 acres were originally part of "The Addition to Ray's Adventure."<sup>2</sup> At this time Lloyd was a 42-year old bachelor. In 1868 Lloyd married Martha Bird, a widow with a young son. The Greek Revival-style addition was probably built after the marriage (it has since been torn down).

The house is substantially unaltered from its original condition thus providing a valuable opportunity for the study of vernacular architecture. The house and its inhabitants played a role in the development of Montgomery County, thus the site makes a contribution to local history.

<sup>1</sup>Patent Certificate, BC & GS#50, 184, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

<sup>2</sup>Liber JGH#3, folio 209-210, Montgomery County Courthouse.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

\*\*\* SEE ATTACHED PAPER \*\*\*

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Terry Lynn Prokopp/Graduate Student Museum Studies

ORGANIZATION

George Washington University

DATE

Summer 1981

STREET &amp; NUMBER

1836 Ontario Place N.W. #2

TELEPHONE

(202) 332-4291

CITY OR TOWN

Washington, D.C.

20009

STATE

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

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

NOMINATION FORM  
for the  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>				
COMMON: Warfield Log House				
AND/OR HISTORIC: Etchison/Warfield Log House				
<b>2. LOCATION</b>				
STREET AND NUMBER: Rte. 108 at Mullinix Mill Road				
CITY OR TOWN: Damascus				
STATE: Maryland		COUNTY: Montgomery		
<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)		Public Acquisition:		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) unoccupied
Yess: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
<b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>				
OWNER'S NAME: Raymond Warfield				
STREET AND NUMBER: 8251 Damascus Road				
CITY OR TOWN: Gaithersburg			STATE: Maryland	
<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Boothville			STATE: Maryland	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>				
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic Sites in the St-County Region				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1983 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Montgomery County Capital Park and Planning Commission				
STREET AND NUMBER: 9707 Georgia Avenue				
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring			STATE: Maryland	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Warfield Log House is a small structure with a three-bay, main (north) facade and a large stone chimney on the west end. It was built in two sections, the original structure being the single north room. The south room was added by raising and extending the entire south slope of the roof, giving the house the appearance of a "salt box."

An integral shed-roofed porch runs across the north facade; four thin poles presently supporting the porch roof replace large square posts evidenced in old photographs. The windows flanking the door are 4/4 double hung sash, the glazed panes of which are wider than high. The logs of the facade are lathed diagonally and plastered; a chair-rail and baseboard protect the plaster. At one time, the plaster may have extended to the plate, but at present the front wall above the height of the doorhead is shingled. On the north roof slope, are two dormers with triangular heads. The windows are 2/2 double hung sash.

On the east end is a doorway in the south room; at one time there was a kitchen wing extending to the east of the house and thus this was an interior doorway. The south room and the entire east end have been covered with tin, but old photographs show them as clapboard-sheathed. There was also a large, external stone chimney base with brick stack at the west end of the south room.

The original south exterior wall is still visible as the partition wall between the two main rooms. On its inner and outer faces it is plastered to a boxed cornice with a beaded board fascia.

The north room has a fireplace on the west wall (closed-up) and a boxed staircase in the southeast corner. A chair rail, consisting of a beaded board and semi-circular projecting moulding, runs around all the walls. The baseboard, a beaded board, runs behind the boxed staircase, suggesting that it may be an addition. The mantel is simple--a moulding around the fireplace opening, a frieze, a bed moulding and shelf. The walls are plastered with diagonally placed lath nailed to the logs.

The loft is divided into two rooms with a lateral partition wall of vertical beaded boards. Both rooms have a chair rail identical to the one on the first floor. At the corner staircase, the chair rail follows the slope of the stairs to form a "V" in the corner of the room. The baseboards vary, however; in the east room, it serves as a nailer for the partition wall and is thus a horizontal board with a chamfer and bead on the outer face. The other baseboards are beaded boards, varying only in height.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The rail around the stair well consists of square posts, beaded at each corner. The top rail has the same profile as the posts, while the other two rails are narrow beaded boards. The rails are mortised into the posts. The rooms are ceiled at the collars, short pieces of lath being nailed to the collars with cut nails.

The roof framing consists of log rafters birdmouthed over the uppermost log which is chamfered on its outer face. The rafters support nailers of rough-sawn lumber and sheathing. On the north slope, the roofing material is tin; on the original south slope, it is riven clapboards, cut in about two foot lengths, overlapping both longitudinally and latitudinally.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*(This area is currently blank for the user to provide a statement of significance.)*

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

M-14-3

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreege Justification:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES:

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC

DATE: 8 Jan 74

STREET AND NUMBER:  
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring

STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:  
 National  State  Local

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

CHAIN OF TITLE

M-14-3  
Etchison/Warfield log house  
Route 108 and Mullinix Road

The site is currently resided in by the children of Raymond Warfield who has passed away since the last survey was done in 1974.

3/30/1935 Deed	From the Farmers' Banking and Trust Company of Montgomery County to Raymond L. Warfield.
528/395 11/10/1931 Deed	To Farmers' Banking and Trust, mortgage default (Equity 6195).
PBR 288/417 12/9/1919 Deed	From Charles E. Woodfield to George W. and Eliz- abeth A. Duvall.
PBR 254/118 1/14/1916 Deed	From Willie Newton and Cora B. Bird to Charles E. Woodfield.
TD 17/60 4/15/1901 Deed	Patent to Martha W. Bird Etchison.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
 21 STATE CIRCLE  
 SHAW HOUSE  
 ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: M-14-3
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: MAGI 1601765304
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME: Etchison/Warfield Log House
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME: Etchison Log House
PRESENT USE: VACANT
ORIGINAL USE: Dwelling
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER: N/A
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR: N/A
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Fair (X) Poor: ( )
THEME:
STYLE:
DATE BUILT: c. 1800

COUNTY: Montgomery
TOWN: Damascus (vicinity of Gaithersburg)
LOCATION: Rte. 108 at Mullinix Road (across from 8251 Damascus Road)
COMMON NAME: Etchison/Warfield Log House
FUNCTIONAL TYPE:
OWNER: Warfield Family ADDRESS: 8251 Damascus Road Gaithersburg, MD 20760
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes ( ) No (X) Restricted ( )
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local ( ) State (X) National ( )

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:  
 Structural System

- Foundation: Stone(X) Brick ( ) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )
- Wall Structure
  - Wood Frame: Post and Beam (X)\* Balloon ( ) \* (Shed Addition)
  - Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick ( ) Stone ( ) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )
  - Iron ( ) D. Steel ( ) E. Other: LOG
- Wall Covering: Clapboard (X) Board and Batten ( ) Wood Shingle ( ) Shiplap ( )  
 Novelty ( ) Stucco ( ) Sheet Metal (X) Aluminum ( ) Asphalt Shingle ( )  
 Brick Veneer ( ) Stone Veneer ( )  
 Bonding Pattern: Other:
- Roof Structure
  - Truss: Wood (X) Iron ( ) Steel ( ) Concrete ( )
  - Other:
- Roof Covering: Slate ( ) Wood Shingle (X) Asphalt Shingle ( ) Sheet Metal (X)  
 Built Up ( ) Rolled ( ) Tile ( ) Other:
- Engineering Structure:
- Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers ( ) Cupolas ( ) Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds (X) Ells ( )  
 Wings (X) Other: (wing has been torn down)

Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip ( ) Shed ( ) Flat ( ) Mansard ( ) Gambrel ( ) Jerkinhead ( )  
 Saw Tooth ( ) With Monitor ( ) With Bellcast ( ) With Parapet ( ) With False Front ( )  
 Other:

Number of Stories: 1 1/2  
 Number of Bays: 3  
 Approximate Dimensions: 15' x 18'  
 Entrance Location: N

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat ( ) Zoning ( ) Roads ( ) Development ( ) Deterioration (X) Alteration ( ) Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive ( ) Negative ( ) Mixed ( ) Other: unknown
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ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The earliest section of the house was constructed of bird-mouthed logs approximately 1 foot square. It consists of a 3-bay north facade and a stone chimney on the west end. An integral shed-roofed porch runs across the north facade. Two 4/4 double-hung sash windows flank the central doorway. The facade is lathed diagonally and plastered as are the interior walls. On the north roof slope are two dormers with triangular heads. The windows are 2/2 double-hung sash. The ground floor room has a fireplace on the west wall which has been closed and adapted for a stovepipe. The wood mantel is still in place and consists of a moulding surround, frieze, bed moulding and shelf. In the southeast corner is a boxed staircase. The loft is divided into two rooms by a beaded board partition wall of vertical beaded boards. The south shed addition was built of frame construction. A new south roof slope was constructed from the original roof ridge to the south wall of the shed room. The original south exterior wall of the log section is visible as the partition wall between the two rooms. The original south roof slope is also visible from this room. A doorway on the east wall of the shed room was once an interior doorway.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe) to a 1 1/2-story Greek Revival addition since torn down. A summer kitchen of frame construction stands behind the house. Across the road stands a log meat-house and a log tobacco house which may have been built by Lloyd Etchison or by Raymond Warfield who acquired the land in the 1890's.

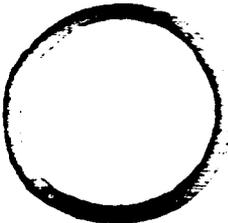
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

In 1854, at the age of 42, Lloyd Etchison received 96 acres of land from his father. The log house stands on a 57-acre tract to the south of these 96 acres. The 57-acre tract was patented to Lloyd's wife (who he married in 1868) in 1901. Like his father, Lloyd was a tobacco farmer. It is unclear who built the house and related structures. Settlers began arriving in the area in the mid-1700's. The 96 acres of land received by Lloyd in 1854 were part of a patent known as "The Addition to Ray's Adventure" which was patented to John Ray in 1779. The log house and buildings were built after this date. Aside from some wiring for electricity in the early 20th century and removal of the Greek Revival wing, the house has remained unchanged. It thus provides a valuable chance for the study of a vernacular structure which played a role in the development of the Damascus area. The study of this structure is of interest beyond purely local significance.

REFERENCES:

\*\*\* SEE ATTACHED PAPER FOR MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION \*\*\*

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane()Woodland()Scattered Buildings()  
 Moderately Built Up()Densely Built Up()  
 Residential()Commercial()  
 Agricultural()Industrial()  
 Roadside Strip Development()  
 Other:

RECORDED BY: Terry Lynn Frokopp

ORGANIZATION: George Washington Univ.

DATE RECORDED: SUMMER 1981

THE ETCHISON/WARFIELD LOG HOUSE:  
A Century of Changes in Montgomery County

Terry Lynn Prokopp  
Vernacular Arch. 351  
April 1981

The first Anglo-American settlers began arriving in the Damascus area of Montgomery County in the mid-1700's.<sup>1</sup> These settlers were primarily descendants of the early settlers of older Maryland counties such as Prince Georges and Anne Arundel. They came to clear new lands and carry on the Chesapeake tradition of tobacco farming. In 1779, John Ray, an early settler in the area, obtained a patent for a 2725 acre tract of land called -- "The Addition to Ray's Adventure."<sup>2</sup> In 1783, the tax lists for Montgomery County recorded eight residents on "The Addition to Ray's Adventure," owning among them: "a logg kitchen; two logg dwelling houses; two logg houses; a small logg dwelling and tobacco house," and several other log buildings. The residents also owned a number of frame buildings, including: "a good frame tobacco house."<sup>3</sup>

The Etchison/Warfield Log House is probably not one of these earlier buildings although it was built in the same vicinity. The house stands on a 57 acre tract of land patented to Martha Etchison in 1901. The earliest ownership of the house is unclear; but Martha Etchison's husband Lloyd probably took up residence in the house around the year 1854, when 96 acres across the road were deeded to Lloyd by his father, William Etchison. These 96 acres were originally part of "The Addition to Ray's Adventure."<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Janie W. Payne, "Brief History of Damascus," p. 1.

<sup>2</sup>Patent Certificate, BC & GS #50, 184, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

<sup>3</sup>Tax Lists, Montgomery County, 1783.

<sup>4</sup>Liber JGH #3, folio 209-10, Montgomery County Land Records.

The history of the Etchison/Warfield Log House reflects a number of aspects of the history of the Damascus area: agricultural and economic developments, as well as changes in building practices and architectural styles. The house was built in three stages. The earliest stage is a one room, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story log structure with a three-bay main (north) facade and a large stone chimney on the west gable end. This was followed by the addition of a shed room on the south end of the house. On the east wall of the south addition is a doorway which once lead to a kitchen wing that extended to the east of the house. This wing has since been torn down but is documented in early photographs, including those taken for the Historic American Building Survey in 1936.

#### STAGE I: LOG HOUSE

In his article, "Folk Housing: The Key to Diffusion," Fred Kniffen states, "simpler folk construction was typically clapboarding over frame rather than log."<sup>5</sup> While this has been found to be true by recent scholars, log building appears to have been a widely used method of construction in the Damascus area of Montgomery County throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In addition, it was used interchangeably with frame construction. As the tax lists for Montgomery County in 1783 show, a farmer might have built a frame tobacco house and log dwelling, or vice versa.

Tobacco farming flourished in the area throughout the late 18th century and settlers continued to arrive. By 1822, the population was large enough to inspire the building of

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<sup>5</sup>Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," p. 565.

a Methodist Episcopal Church or "meeting house."<sup>6</sup> This meeting house was located less than a mile from the site of the Etchison/Warfield Log House. The first stage of the house was probably built during this period of growth and prosperity in the early 19th century.

The builder of the first stage of the house remains anonymous. Whoever the builder was, his choice of log construction may have been influenced by the large number of log buildings in the area, as well as economic considerations. The structure is approximately 15½' X 18', one and a half stories in height, with an exterior stone chimney on the west gable end. An integral shed-roofed porch runs across the north facade; four thin poles presently supporting the porch roof replace earlier square posts which are evident in the earlier photographs of the house. The structure is built on a fieldstone foundation.

This earliest section of the house was constructed of hewn logs approximately one foot square. Beginning about 1732, Pennsylvania German forms of corner timbering were carried into central Maryland, by German and Scotch-Irish settlers from Pennsylvania; V-notching became the predominant type of notching in Maryland.<sup>7</sup> The Etchison/Warfield Log House exhibits this type of V-notching (see photograph 4). The logs are chinked with a mixture of sand and limestone, and fieldstones. The north facade is lathed diagonally and plastered. The plaster is protected by a chair rail and baseboard. Corner boards extend vertically from the porch to just above the doorhead on the facade. Side rails were tenoned into the corner boards

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<sup>6</sup>Janie Payne, "From Mt. Lebanon," p. 1.

<sup>7</sup>Fred Kniffen, "Building in Wood," p. 59.

and ran to the earlier square porch posts. The facade may originally have been plastered to the plate, but at the present time, the facade above the doorhead is covered with wood shingles. The east gable end is presently covered with tin but earlier photographs indicate that both the east and west gable ends were covered with weatherboards.

The north facade consists of a central doorway of vertical beaded boards flanked by two windows. The windows are 4/4 double hung sash, the glazed panes of which are wider than high. On the north roof slope are two dormers with triangular heads. At present the dormer windows are 2/2 double hung sash, but an earlier photograph shows that the windows were, at one time, 6/6 double hung sash. (See photograph 1.)

The original south exterior wall is still visible as the partition wall between the north and south rooms. On its inner and outer faces it is plastered to a boxed cornice with a beaded board fascia. This south facade consists of a central doorway of vertical beaded boards similar to the door of the north facade. Cracks in the plaster on the interior of the wall indicate that a window may have originally flanked the door on the southwest side. (See Plan 1.)

The roof framing consists of seven common-rafters spaced approximately three feet apart and birdmouthed over the uppermost log which is chamfered on its outer face. The ridge of the roof is partially visible through the ceiling of the loft rooms. The rafters are half-lapped at the ridge beneath a ridge-pole. The north roof slope is now covered with tin; but, earlier photographs show the roof covered with wood shingles. Vestiges

of these shingles are visible beneath the tin roofing. The original south slope was covered with riven clapboards which are approximately 18' in length, overlapping both longitudinally and latitudinally. This roof slope is preserved beneath a new south roof constructed at the time the rear shed addition was added.

The single ground floor room has a fireplace on the west wall and a boxed staircase in the southeast corner. The walls are lathed diagonally and plastered. The lathes are nailed to the logs with cut nails which appear to be the type produced from 1815 through the late 1830's in the United States.<sup>8</sup> A chair rail, consisting of a beaded board and semi-circular projecting moulding, runs around all the walls. The baseboard, a beaded board, runs behind the boxed staircase as well. This might suggest that the staircase was a later addition. However, the chair rail does not run behind the staircase nor do the walls behind the staircase appear to have been plastered at any time. It seems likely that the staircase was built at the same time that the walls were plastered. It is possible that the baseboard was extended behind the staircase at the time the walls were plastered in order to serve as a nailer or to give a better seal at the point where the flooring meets the log walls.

The staircase is boxed in with vertical beaded boards. A door opens to the area beneath the staircase which contains several shelves for storage. The treads extend over the risers approximately one half inch.

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<sup>8</sup>Lee Nelson, "Nail Chronology."

The fireplace on the west wall consists of a simple beaded moulding around the fireplace opening, a frieze, a bed moulding and a shelf. The sections of the mantel are joined with round wooden pegs. The style of the bed moulding and shelf reflect a Georgian tri-partite symmetry and is reminiscent of late colonial and Federal Style mantels. The fireplace was probably used for cooking at the time this section of the house was constructed. It was later closed up and adapted for the attachment of a stove-pipe, possibly when the shed addition was added. (See photograph 5.)

The loft is divided into two rooms by a lateral partition wall of vertical beaded boards. Both rooms have a chair rail identical to the one on the first floor. At the corner staircase, the chair rail follows the slope of the stairs to form a "V" in the corner of the room. (See photograph 6.) The baseboards vary; in the east room, it serves as a nailer for the partition wall and is thus a horizontal board with a chamfer and bead on the outer face. The other baseboards are beaded boards. The baseboard on the partition wall varies in height from that on the outer walls of the west room. This indicates that the partition wall may have been a later addition. The rail around the stairwell consists of square posts, beaded at each corner. The top rail has the same profile as the posts, while the other two rails are narrow beaded boards. The rails are tenoned into the posts.

The loft rooms are ceiled at the collars. Short pieces of lathing are nailed to the collars with cut nails of the same type as those used on the lathing in the ground floor room.

The walls are lathed diagonally, as were those on the ground floor, and plastered.

On the east wall of the loft is a small square casement window consisting of four glazed panes. It is side-hung and opens outward. On the west wall is a small rectangular double casement window which is wedged between the chimney and the line of the original south roof slope. (See photograph 8.) It also has four lights, but is constructed somewhat differently from the window on the east wall. The inner pane of both windows are no longer present.

A cellar extends under the entire area of the log structure. The walls of the cellar are fieldstone and the floor is earth. The cellar has an exterior entrance and is ramped with earth to the base of the cellar. The cellar entrance is now covered with tin, as is the entire east side of the house, but the interior of the cellar can be glimpsed by lifting a corner of the tin. The cellar was used for storage as is indicated by two wooden shelf units on the north and south walls. There are also two large metal hooks visible on a floor joist near the entrance to the cellar. At one time, a double-doored, enclosed wooden entrance extended from the side of the house as is evident in Historic American Building Survey photo 2.

There is no documentary evidence indicating the identity of the builder of this first stage of the house, or the date of its construction. The log wall construction is built in a traditional way that was practiced in both the 18th and 19th centuries and thus makes dating difficult. The use of a ridge-pole, however, was more frequent after 1800 in the United States,

and may indicate a date of construction after the turn of the century. Also, the walls of the house were probably lathed and plastered within a short amount of time after the log construction was completed. The type of cut nails used on the walls indicates that they were lathed sometime after 1815. Although these two pieces of evidence cannot be used to date the house conclusively, they indicate a date range which would coincide with the period of growth in the Damascus area in the early 19th century.

#### STAGE II: SHED ADDITION

The south shed roof addition was the second stage of building. The exterior of the walls are now covered with tin and the interior is covered with thin particle board. The wall construction is partially visible beneath the tin at the southeast corner of the house. (See photograph 10.) The walls of the addition were frame construction, lathed horizontally and plastered. The rear exterior was probably covered with weatherboard although these have since been torn away.

Rather than roofing the addition with an extension of the original south roof slope, which would cause a visual break in the roof line, an entirely new roof was constructed over the earlier roof. (See Plan 3.) The upper rafters of this roof were nailed to the original roof at the ridge and extend to the rear wall of the addition. Wide weatherboards were used to cover the open space between this upper roof line and the original south slope. (See H.A.B.S. photo 3.)

The rear wall of the addition consists of a central door of narrow vertical boards flanked by two windows. The window at the southwest corner of the room is identical to those on the north facade of the log structure and may have been moved from the rear wall of the log section when the shed room was added. The window at the southeast corner of the room is 2/2 double hung sash. On the east wall is a door of vertical beaded boards which once lead to an east kitchen wing.

A large chimney was constructed on the west end of the addition. This chimney was constructed with a base of field-stone and a brick stack, a common form in Maryland and Virginia.<sup>9</sup> The shed addition was probably used as a kitchen when it was first built. The stack had fallen away by 1936 and is now totally absent. The area of the wall where the chimney once stood is now covered with tin.

The ceiling is lathed and plastered; the lathes are nailed to narrow horizontal beams with cut nails similar to those used in the earlier log structure.

The addition may have been built by the same person who built the earlier log section of the house. The type of cut nails used in lathing the walls indicates that they were lathed sometime between 1815 and the late 1830's. The use of frame construction and a different type of chimney represents a change from the mode of construction used in the first stage of the house. These changes may represent the expanding financial resources of the owner of the house.

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<sup>9</sup>John Rempel, Building in Wood, p. 19.

The builder of the first two stages of the Etchison/Warfield Log House drew inspiration from a variety of influences. Pennsylvania German methods of log construction were combined with a traditional form of Tidewater house which undoubtedly reflects English roots. The form of the house is similar to a description of "typical" Tidewater building given by Fred Kniffen: "one room deep, one story and often an attic, steep roof, exterior end chimneys, . . . , front gallery and shed roof addition."<sup>10</sup> The choice of log construction and one room length for the first stage of building may be due to economic considerations on the part of the builder. Wood was abundant on the land and building with logs was relatively inexpensive as compared to frame construction. Yet, the large cellar and the dressing of the interior and exterior of the earliest stage of the house reflects the ambitious intentions of its builder. The builder expressed his faith in the future in the building of his house. The use of frame construction for the shed addition and of a brick chimney stack may reflect the economic growth of the owner within the first two decades of residence in the house.

Continued use of the land in Montgomery County resulted in soil depletion which caused diminishing returns in tobacco crops throughout the early 19th century. By 1830, "Montgomery land had become a synonym for poverty" and "few enterprising young men settled on their father's farm."<sup>11</sup> Between 1830 and 1840, residents began to leave the area in large numbers. The

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<sup>10</sup>Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," p. 565.

<sup>11</sup>Thomas J. Scharf, History of Western Maryland, vol. 2, p. 653.

population of the county dropped from 19,816, in 1830, to 15,456, in 1840. The "period of old fields, decaying worm fences, and mouldering homesteads" reached its climax in 1840. The Etchison/Warfield Log House may have been abandoned by its owner during this period. After 1840, a method of fertilization was introduced in the area, and the farmlands began to be productive. The population remained stable throughout the 1840's and early 1850's, but by 1860, the population had grown to 18,322.<sup>12</sup> It was during this period of new growth that Lloyd Etchison took up residence in the house.

In 1854, Lloyd received 96 acres of land and a child's portion from his father William. He had remained a bachelor in his father's household until this year, when, at the age of 42, he left to set up his own household. It is unclear as to how Lloyd gained possession of the log house, which stood across the road from his 96 acres of land. Yet, he must have moved into the house shortly after he received the land from his father, as no house was ever built by Lloyd on the 96 acre parcel. In 1865, the Bond & Martenet map of Montgomery County records Lloyd Etchison as the owner of the house. In any event, Lloyd was probably the builder of the third stage of the house.<sup>13</sup>

### STAGE III: EAST KITCHEN WING

On the east wall of the shed roof addition is a door of vertical beaded boards. This door was an interior door for the

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<sup>12</sup>T.H.S. Boyd, History of Montgomery County, p. 107.

<sup>13</sup>Information in this paragraph taken from Montgomery County Land Records, the 1850 census, and William Etchison's will.

east kitchen wing which is visible in earlier photographs. The door was probably added at the time that the kitchen wing was built and not as a side entrance to the shed addition because of the unusually close placement of the door to the rear wall of the log section of the house.

The kitchen wing was of frame construction covered with weatherboards which were protected by double corner boards. The wing was one room deep and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  stories in height. The roof lacks dormers and has a Greek Revival return; both features of the Greek Revival style.<sup>14</sup> The kitchen wing had a small interior brick chimney which indicates a change in cooking methods. The wing was built on a fieldstone foundation and had front and rear porches. (The rear porch was probably added at a later date.) The facade consisted of a central doorway flanked by two windows which were 6/6 double hung sash. There were two rectangular windows on the upper east gable end and one on the west gable end. (See H.A.B.S. photos.)

Shortly after 1868, Lloyd married a widow, Martha W. Bird, who had a young son. The kitchen wing may have been built by Lloyd at this time. As a bachelor, Lloyd would not have needed such an addition, but the arrival of a wife and son undoubtedly required an expansion of space. Although the Greek Revival style had its heyday from 1820 through 1830, popular styles often reached rural areas later and remained in vogue longer. The construction of the Damascus Methodist Episcopal Church in 1869, indicates that the style was still popular in the Damascus

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<sup>14</sup>Joan Webber, How Old is Your House? A Guide to Research, p. 48.

area at this late date. (See print 13.) The Church was constructed of frame with double corner boards and a similar Greek Revival return. The Church was constructed less than two miles from the Etchison/Warfield Log House.

Although the wing could have been built before Lloyd took up residence in the house, the lack of a deed or title to the house indicates that it may have been abandoned by its owner and later claimed by Lloyd. An owner in faltering economic straits would probably not have had the funds to construct such an addition in the 1830's or 40's.

#### OUT BUILDINGS

The 57 acre tract on which the house stands and the 96 acre parcel across the road, comprised the farm of Lloyd Etchison. Several outbuildings exist on the land which were associated with the house in earlier days.

Lloyd Etchison, like his father and grandfather, was a tobacco farmer. One tobacco house is evident in an early photo of the house; this building has since fallen down. (See photograph 14.) It may have been built by the earlier owner of the house but was used by Lloyd and by his wife Martha after his death. A similar tobacco house exists on the north side of the road. The 96 acres given to Lloyd were part of the estate of his grandfather, John Etchison. A resurvey of the land left by John Etchison, in 1814, listed the following improvements: "about 2000 rails; one stable, logs; one meat house, logs; and one spring house, logs."<sup>15</sup> Thus the tobacco

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<sup>15</sup>Maryland Hall of Records, patent IB #G 313.

house must have been built at a later date. One small meat house stands behind the Victorian I house built by Basil Warfield in 1893. The meat house is built of V-notched log construction, as were the two tobacco houses, and stands on a fieldstone foundation. The gable roof is covered with tin and part of the facade is covered with "board and batten". It is possible that this meat house is the one mentioned in the resurvey of 1814. However, it is more likely that the meat house and tobacco house were built by Lloyd Etchison between 1854 and his death in 1878. (See photographs 15 - 18.)

A summer kitchen still stands behind the house. It was built of frame construction and covered with weatherboards protected by double corner boards. The summer kitchen is visible in earlier photographs and was probably built sometime between the second and third stages of the house. (See H.A.B.S. photo 2 and photograph 12.) The summer kitchen has an entrance on the north gable end and one 6/6 double hung sash window on the east and west sides. A small exterior brick chimney is propped up by boards on the south gable end.

Martha Etchison continued to farm tobacco on the 57 acres of land surrounding the house after her husband's death in 1878. The 96 acres of land on the north side of the road were acquired by Basil Warfield in 1893 along with the various outbuildings mentioned earlier, and was converted to dairy farming. The house was inhabited through the 1950's; although the house was converted to electricity sometime in the early 20th century, the basic structure of the house has changed little since the

earliest days of its construction. As such it is a valuable piece of evidence for studies of vernacular architecture.

The various stages of the house reflect economic and agricultural changes in Montgomery County, as well as architectural changes. The house went from log to frame construction, and from vernacular to semi-popular in its last stage. It is now in danger of deterioration. The fact that the house no longer functions as a dwelling may be a telling statement of changes in building, living and agricultural practices in Montgomery County over the past century and a half, which have rendered the structure obsolete.

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1830, 1840, 1850.

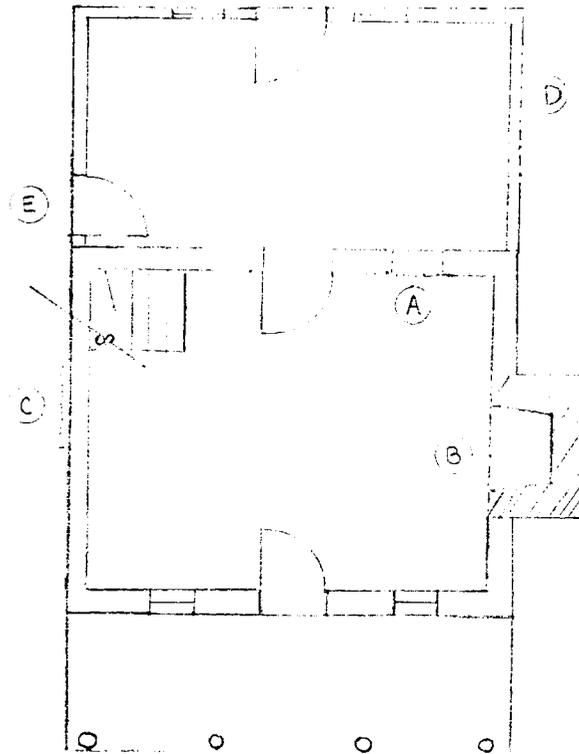
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\_\_\_\_\_. Liber IB #G folio 313.

ADDENDA:

Nelson, Lee. "Nail Chronology: As An Aid To Dating Old  
Buildings," History News, Volume 24, No. 11, November,  
1968.

- A. CRACKS IN PLASTER INDICATE PRESENCE OF EARLIER WINDOW
- B. FIREPLACE COVERED UP AND ADAPTED FOR STOVE PIPE
- C. DUGOUT AREA OF EARTH AND STONE LEADING TO CELLAR
- D. EVIDENCE INDICATING LOCATION OF EARLIER STONE CHIMNEY
- E. DOOR LEADING TO EAST KITCHEN WING



0 2 4 6 8 10  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



TERRYLYNN PROKOPP

M-14-3

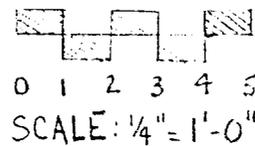
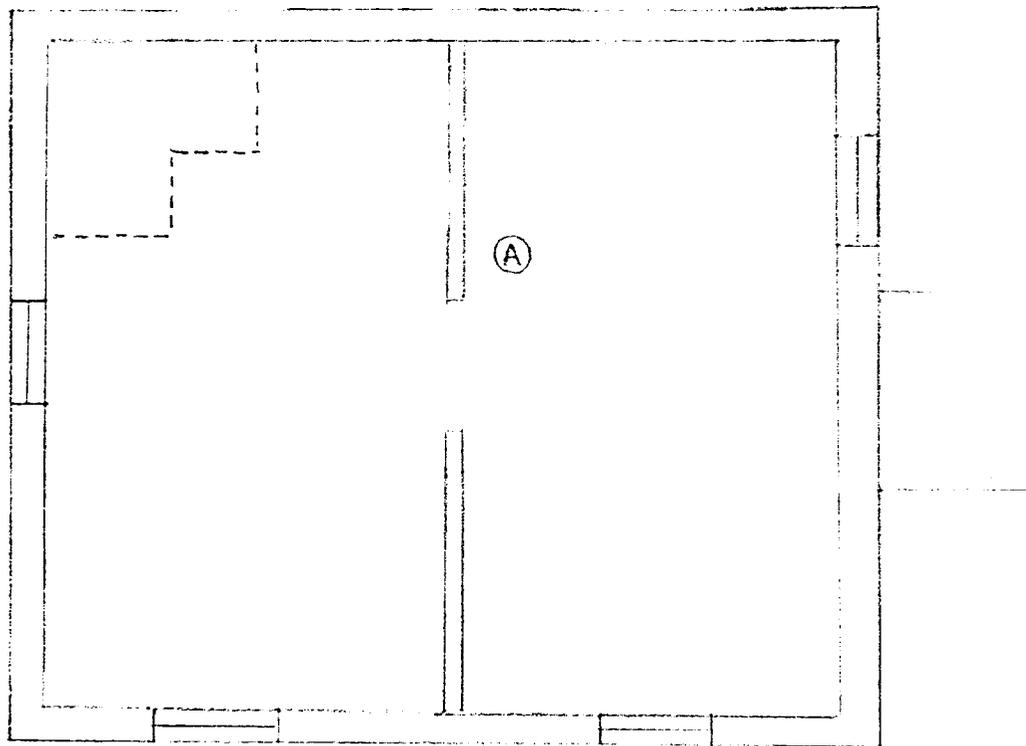
ETCHISON/WARFIELD LOG HOUSE  
DAMASCUS, MARYLAND

MARCH 14, 1981

M.14-3

LOFT

A. BEADED BOARD  
PARTIAL WALL

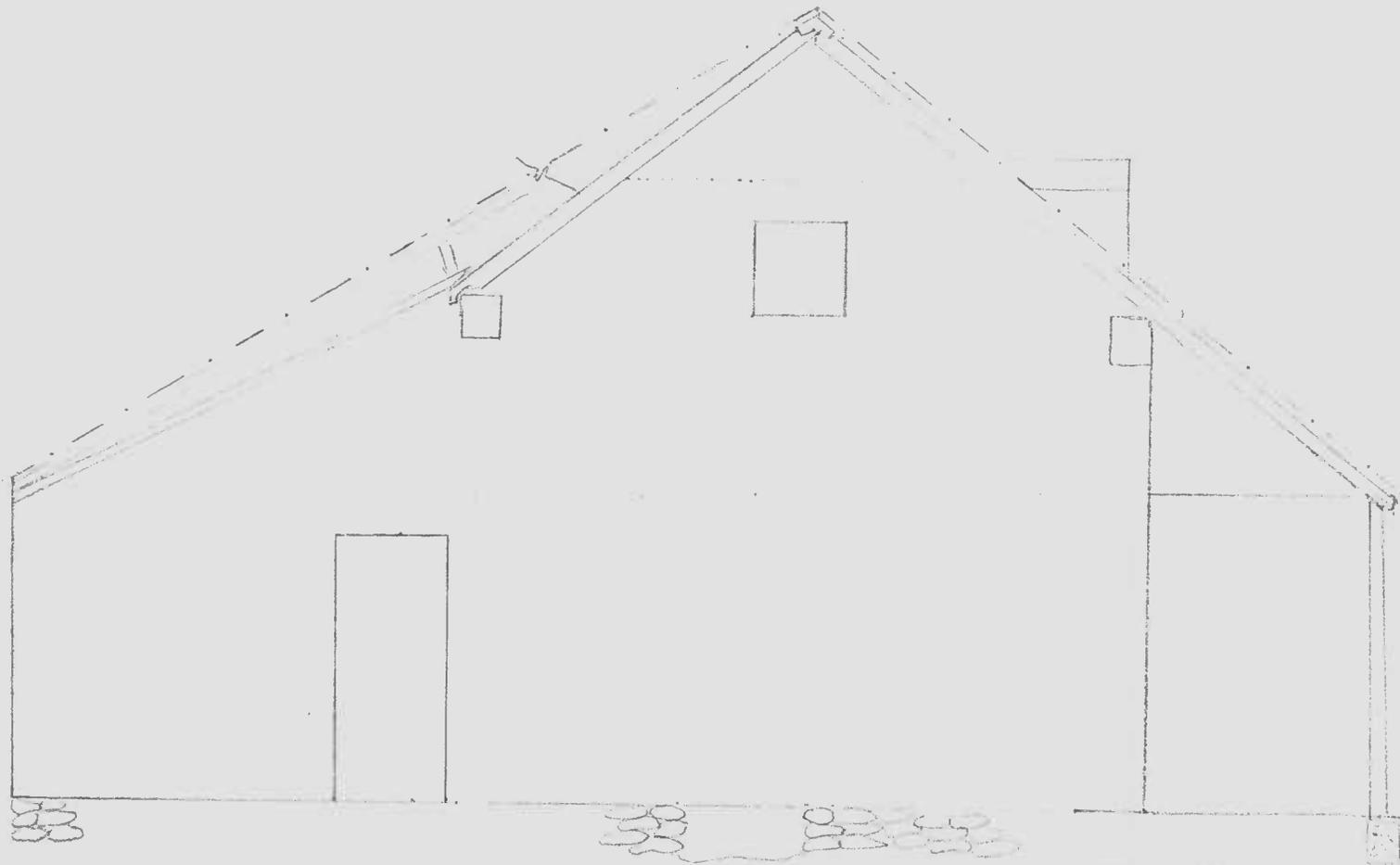


M-14-3

ETCHISON/WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

SECTION: ROOF CONSTRUCTION

EAST GABLE END



SCALE:   
 $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

M-14-3

ETCHISON/WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

Small Cabin  
Fitchison, Maryland

362



Historic American Buildings Survey  
John O. Brostrup, Photographer

August 3, 1938  
11:55 A. M.

VIEW FROM NORTH (front)

HABS No.

M:14-3

AID

16 1938

1 1



Small Cabin  
Stehison, Maryland



Historic American Buildings Survey  
John C. Brostrup, Photographer

August 3, 1936  
12:00 M.

DETAIL OF CHIMNEYS (from West)

HABS No.

M114-3

HABSP

AND

John C. Brostrup

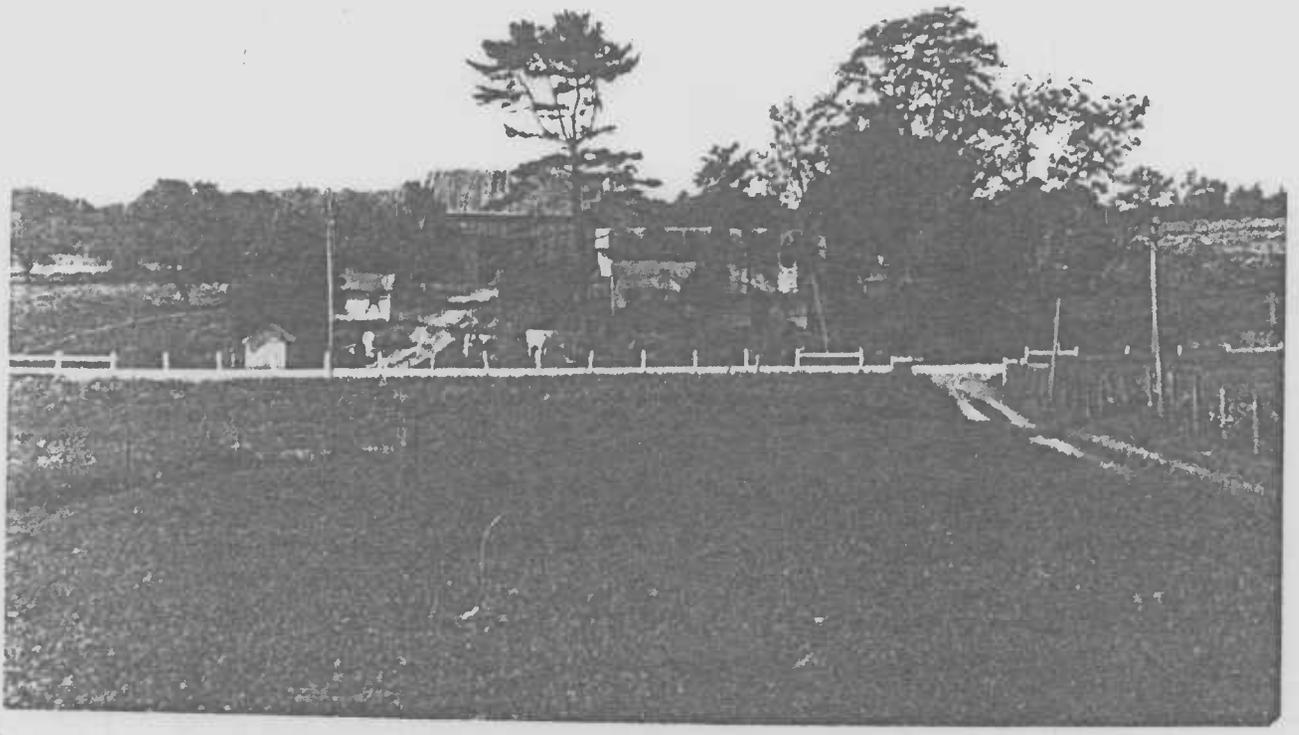
1-2

362

M:14-3



View South, ca. 1890's



2

View southwest from 96 acre tract on North side of Rte. 108. ca. 1930-37



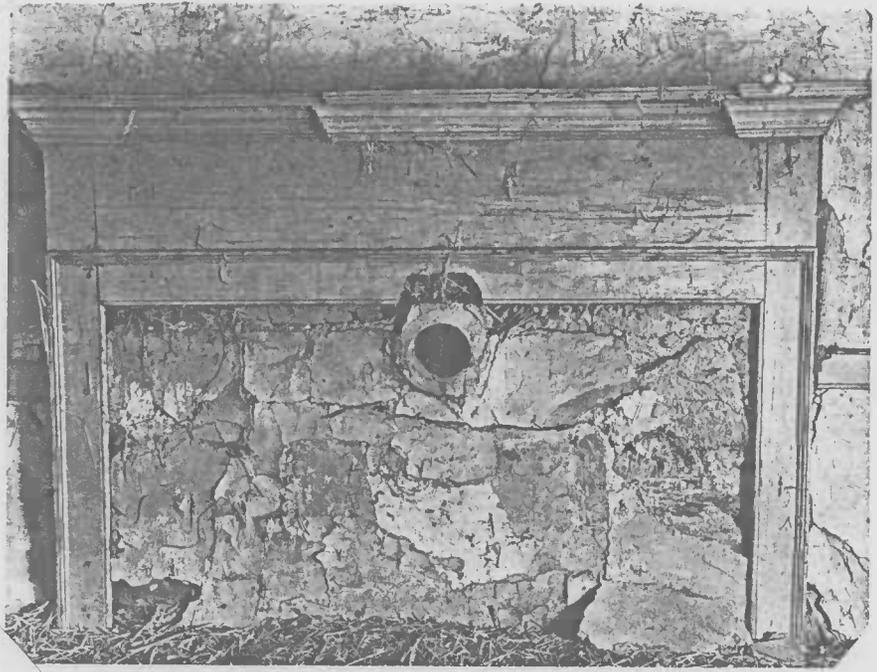
3

View South. March 1981.



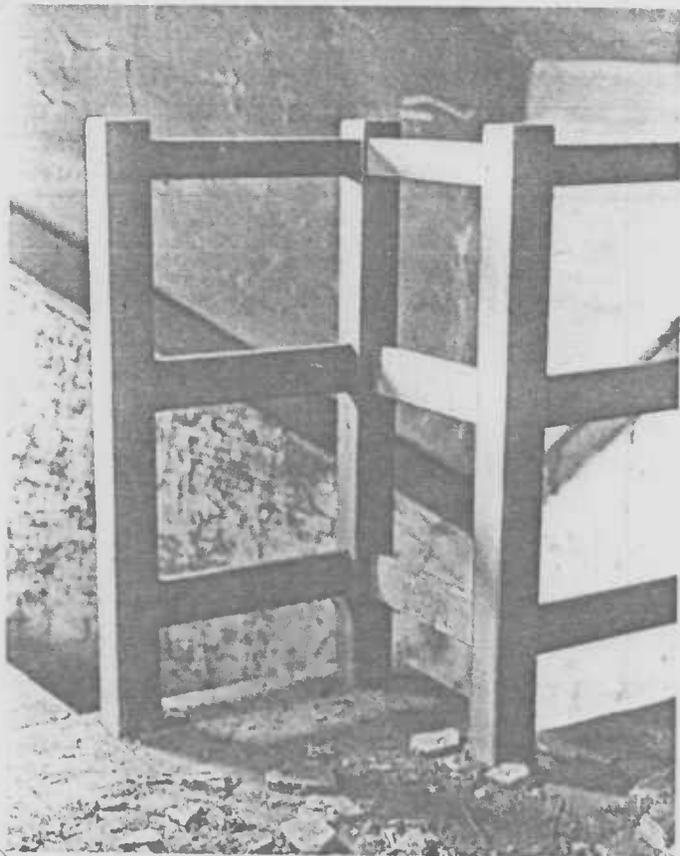
4

Detail of log construction. Northeast corner beneath porch roof. (Shingles covering facade above doorhead also visible) March 1981



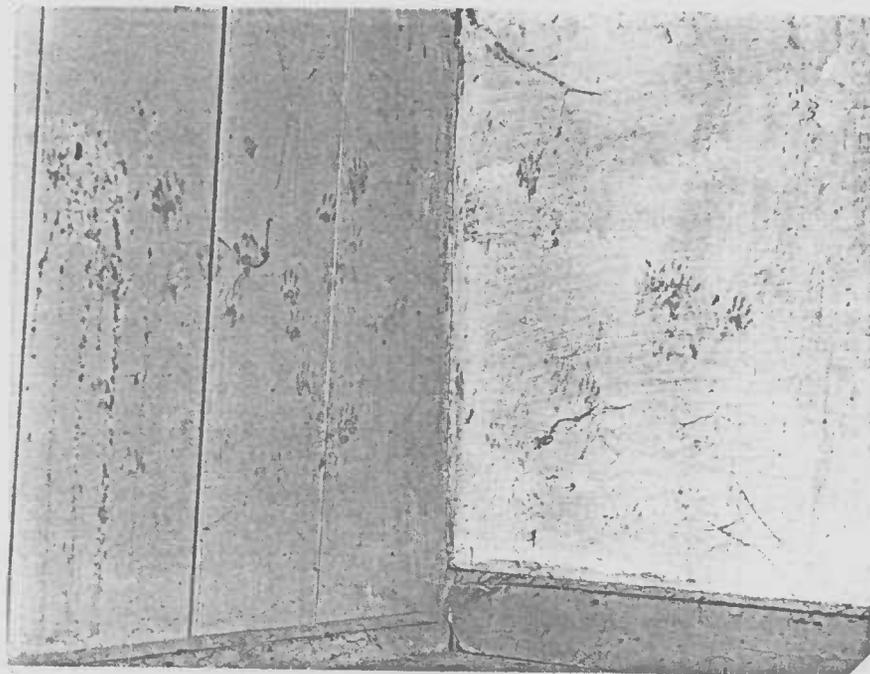
5

Detail of Fireplace, March 1981.



6

Detail of balustrade and chair rail, loft room, Southeast corner. March 1981.



7

Detail of southeast corner of West loft room showing partition wall and baseboards.

March 1981.



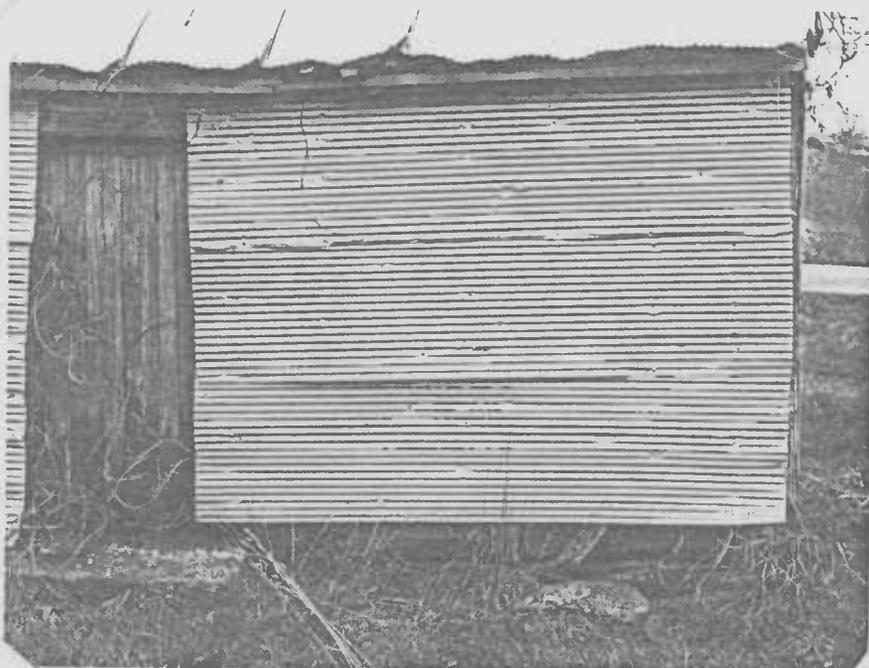
8

Detail of window, loft room, West gable end. March 1981.



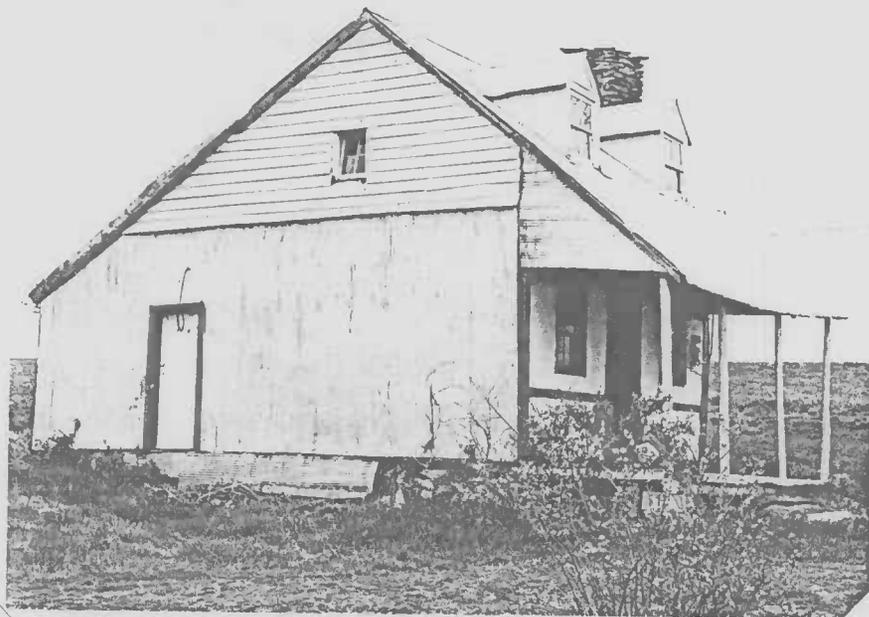
9

Detail of West gable end. Earlier weather-board siding and roof line of north log section visible to right of chimney. March 1981



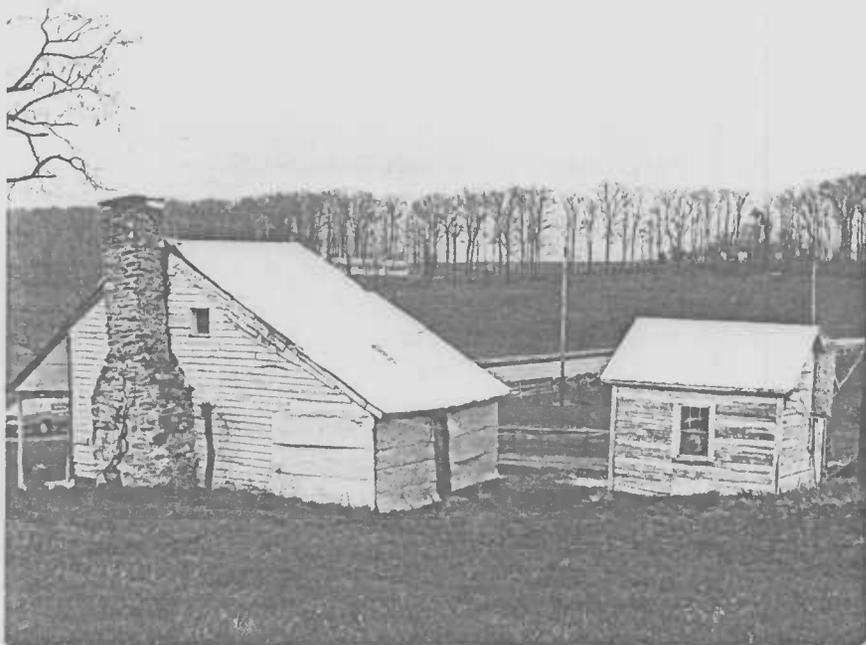
10

View Northeast. Detail of rear façade of shed addition showing central doorway. Frame wall



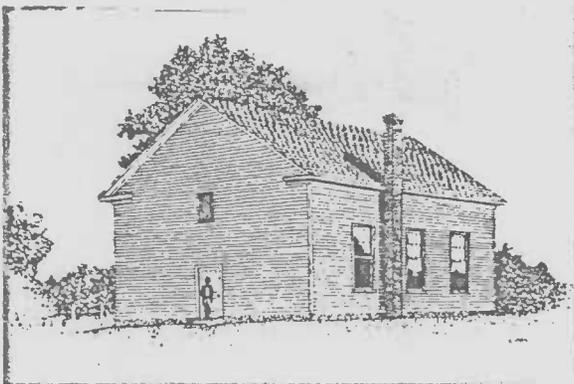
11

View West. Interior door to east Kitchen wing visible. Entrance to cellar is directly below gable end window. March 1981.



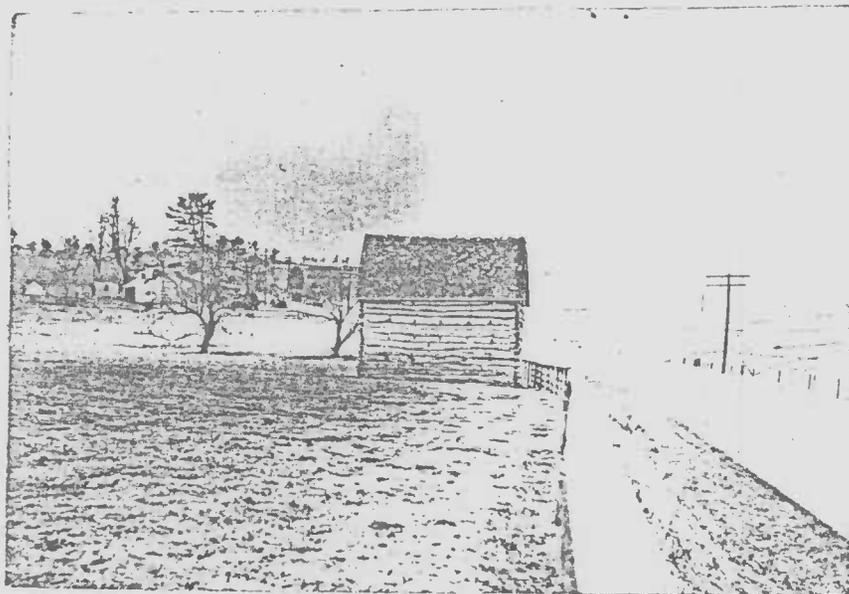
12

View east showing relationship of house to summer Kitchen. March 1981.



13

Damascus Methodist Episcopal Church  
built in 1869. Frame construction  
with Greek Revival return.



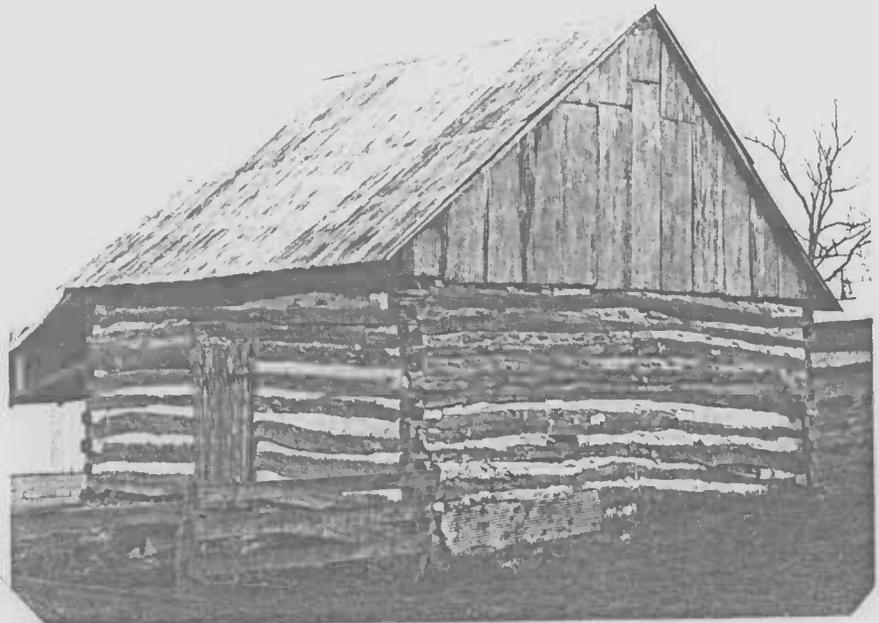
14

Log tobacco house on South side  
of Rte. 108, owned by Martha Etchison.  
Etchison/Warfield Log House visible  
in distance. Photograph taken March 10,  
1943. No longer standing.



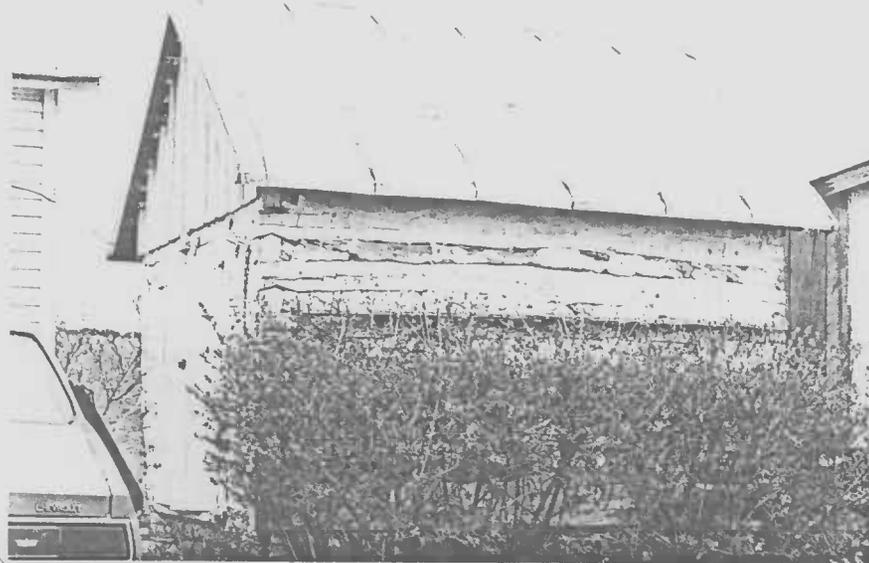
15

View East. Log tobacco house on North side of Rte. 108. Original doorways now replaced by sliding metal door. March 1981.



16

View South. Possibly original door. March 1981.



17

View North. Meathouse, North side of  
Rte. 108, behind I-house built by Basil  
Warfield 1893. March 1981.

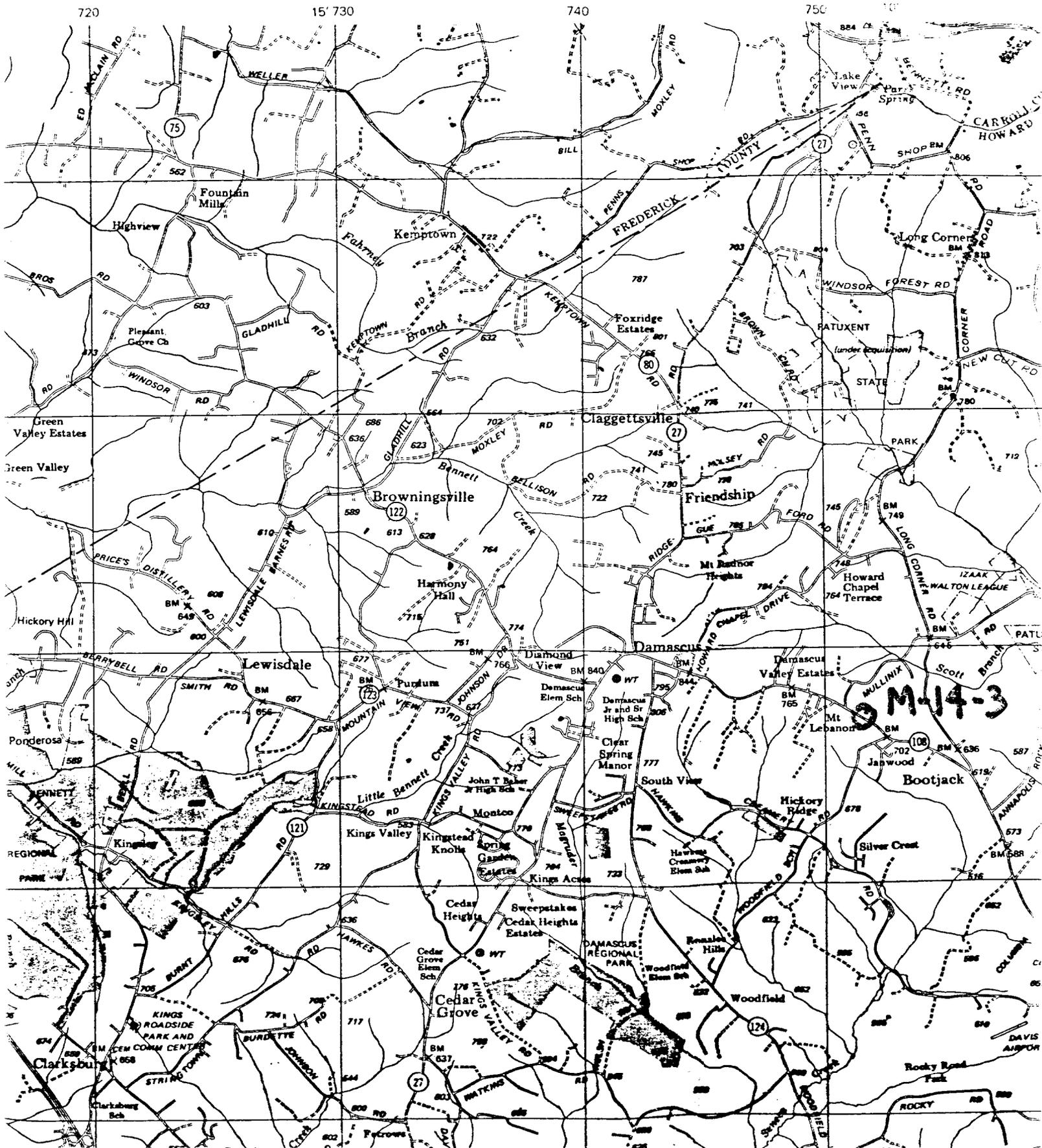


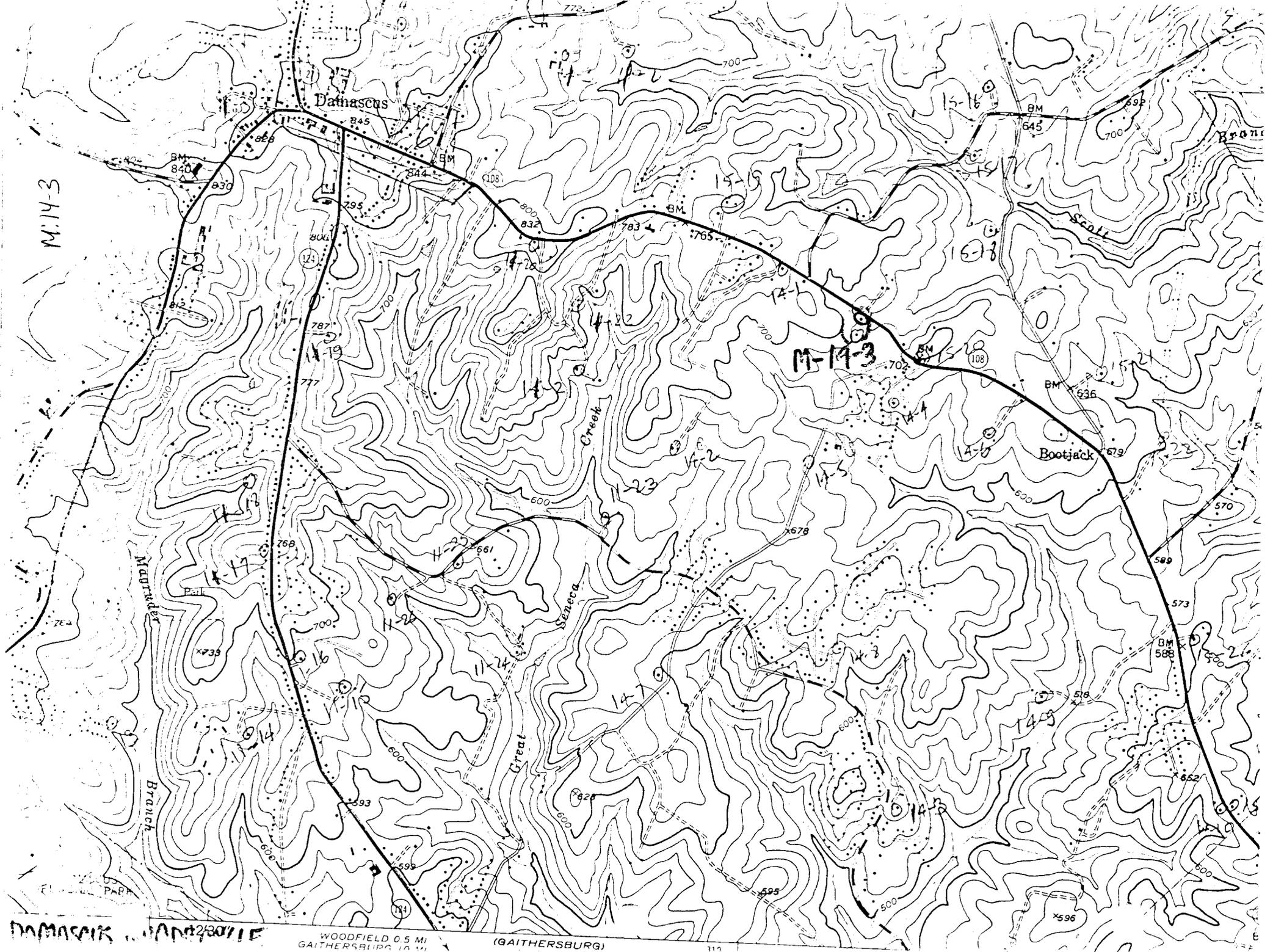
18

Detail of doorway and log construction.  
Meathouse. March 1981.

# MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST SURVEY MAP: MONTGOMERY COUNTY

M:14-3





M-14-3

M-14-3

DAMASCUS

WOODFIELD 0.5 MI  
GAITHERSBURG 10 MI (GAITHERSBURG)

112



M: #14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md.

FACADE NE

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 M DWYER



M; #14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE N - FRONT PORCH

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 M DWYER



no. #14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 M. BOWYER



M: #14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE N - EAVES, FRONT PORCH

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 M DWYER



M: #14-3

NAME ETCHISON/WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE INT. - MANTEL IN W WALL

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 MOWYER



M: #14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE INT. - MANTEL IN W WALL

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 MDWYER



M: #14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE - WASH HOUSE?

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 MDWYER



M; #14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION SE INTERIOR, STAIRCASE

FACADE Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 MOWYER



M; #14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE INT., SE CORNER 2ND FLOOR

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 MOWYER



121; #14-3

NAME WARFIELD / ETCHISON LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE W - INT., 2ND FLOOR

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 MOWYER



M: #14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE INT. - NW CORNER

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 M DWYER



M: # 14-3

NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE INT. - SW CORNER

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 MDWYER



NAME ETCHISON / WARFIELD LOG HOUSE - BARN

M: #14-3

LOCATION Rt. 108 ETCHISON, Md

FACADE N

PHOTO TAKEN 1/16/74 MOWYER



Etchison/Warfield Log House M-14-3  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Terry Lynn Prokopp  
March 1981

neg loc: T. L. Prokopp  
1836 Ontario Pl. N.W. #2  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
camera facing south direction  
1/3



Etchison/Warfield Log House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Terry Lynn Prokopp  
March 1981

M-14-3

neg loc: T. L. Prokopp  
1836 Ontario Pl. N.W. #2 D.C. 20009  
camera facing west direction  
2/3



Etchison/Warfield Log House  
and Summer Kitchen

M-14-3

Montgomery County, Maryland

Terry Lynn Prokopp

March 1981

neg loc: T. L. Prokopp

1836 Ontario Pl. N.W. #2 D.C. 20009

camera facing east direction

3/3