

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 15200 Barnesville Road Survey Number: M 18-8 -

Property Address: 15200 Barnesville Road, Boyds, MD 20841

Project: Rehabilitation Loan Agency: CDBG

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Boyd's Historic District Survey Number: M 18-8 -1

Listed Eligible _____ Comment _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

The resource contributes/ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

Location Design Setting Materials

Workmanship Feeling Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The property at 15200 Barnesville Road is located within and is a contributing element in the National Register Eligible Boyd's Historic District.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files
and Maryland Inventory files

Prepared by: Pamela James, Sugarloaf Regional Trails

J. Ellen France 11/23/93
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

R. Andrews 7-26-94
Reviewer, NR program Date

[Handwritten initials]

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

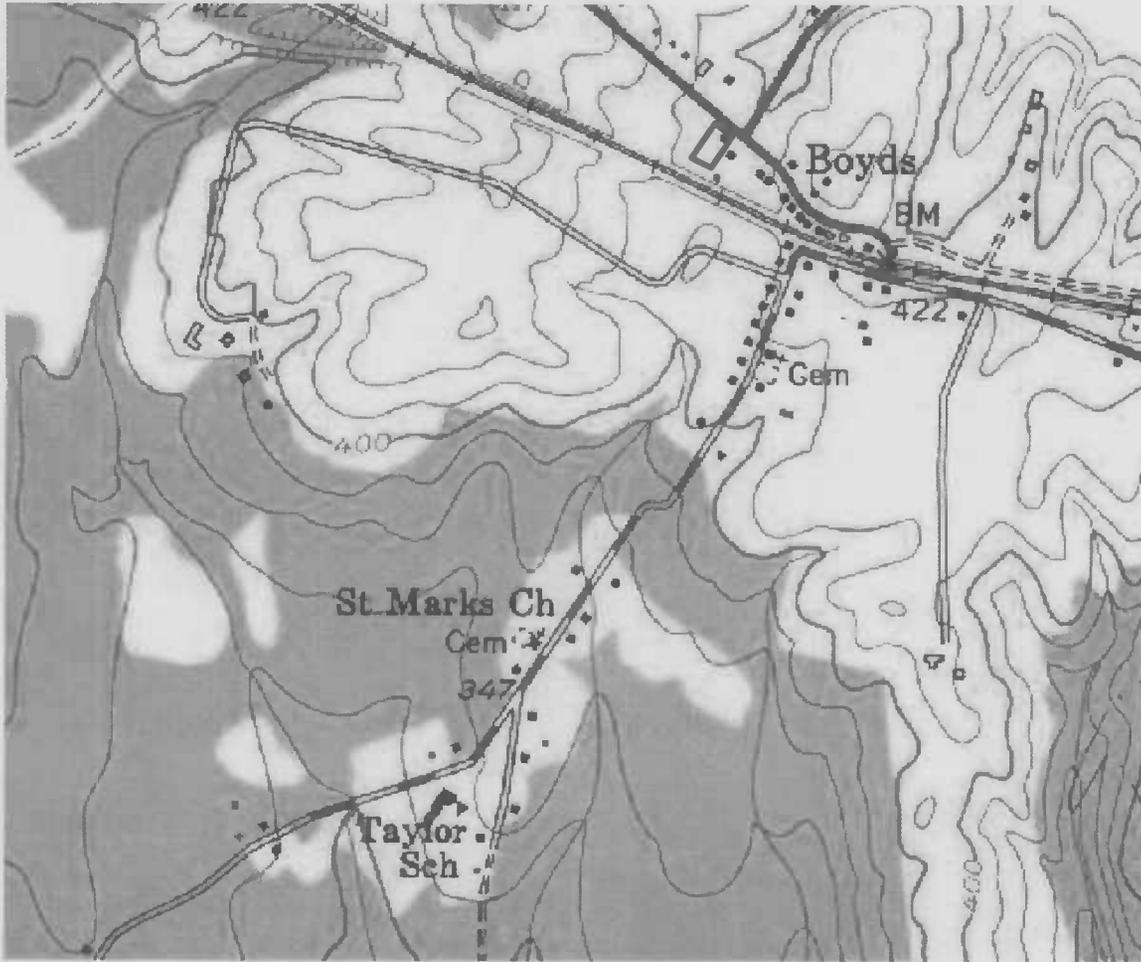
Historic Environment: Village

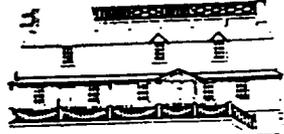
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/single dwelling

KnownDesignSource: none

M:18-8

15200 Barnesville Road, Boyds
Germantown Quadrangle





INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

M:18-8-1

Property/District Name: Boyd's/White Grounds Historic Survey Number: ~~11-18-8-1~~

Project: MD 117 from MD 121 to MD 124 Agency: FSHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name Ron Andrews (82) Date 1982

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District consists of two distinct communities, a white community (Boyd's) and a black community (White Grounds). The District contains of 40 major buildings including houses, churches, schools and 60 commercial structures. Structures date from the late 19th and early 20th century and are mostly frame.

Boyd's/White Grounds is representative of rural towns which grew up around railroad ~~stops~~ in the Piedmont Region. In addition, it clearly illustrates the effects of a segregated society with the two distinct towns separated by approximately 600 feet, each containing its own stores, school and church. The village of Boyd's was constructed by Col. James Alexander Boyd, contractor for the Metropolitan Branch of the B+O RR. The earliest structures in town were worker's housing, but Boyd himself constructed his own home and farming operation here as well. White's Ground grew up as blacks purchased land in the area after the Civil War.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historic Trust

Inventory from 1981

Prepared by: Margaret Coleman, Sugarloaf Regional Trails 1973

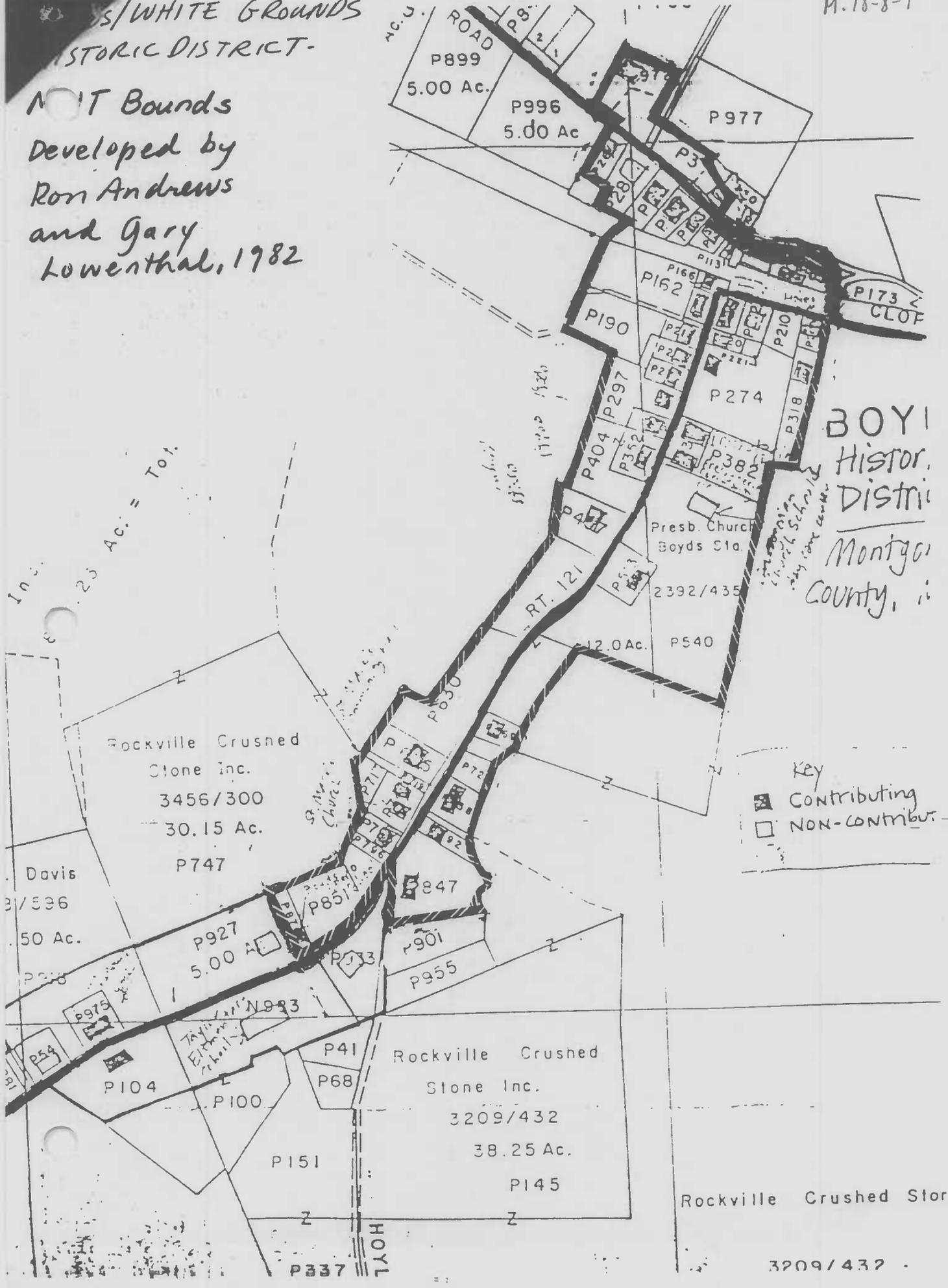
Elizabeth Annold Date 1/2/90
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

Reviewer, NR program _____ Date _____

WHITE GROUNDS HISTORIC DISTRICT

NOT Bounds
Developed by
Ron Andrews
and Gary
Lowenthal, 1982



BOYD
Historic
District
Montgo
County, Ga

Key

- Contributing
- NON-Contributing

In: 25 Ac. = Tot.

Davis
3/536
50 Ac.

Rockville Crushed
Stone Inc.
3456/300
30.15 Ac.

Rockville Crushed
Stone Inc.
3209/432
38.25 Ac.

Rockville Crushed Stor
3209/432

HOYL
P337

Presb. Church
Boyd's Sta.

Presbyterian
Church School

RT. 121

P173
CLOP

17702 1820

12.0 Ac. P540

2392/435

P747

P927
5.00 Ac.

P955

P104

P151

P145

P41

P68

P847

P901

P977

P996
5.00 Ac.

P899
5.00 Ac.

P190

P162

P166

P1131

P1130

P1129

P1128

P1127

P1126

P1125

P1124

P1123

P1122

P1121

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 18/8/1
Magi #

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Boyds Station

AND/OR COMMON

Boyds/White Grounds Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

White Grounds Road

CITY, TOWN

Boyds

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Various

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

___ FEDERAL STATE COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M17-8-1

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Boyds Historic District is located in northwest Montgomery County on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It consists of about 70 acres, 42 major buildings (houses, stores, and churches) and numerous outbuildings.

The town is composed of two distinct communities which will be described separately. One was a white community (Boyds) which grew up here when the railroad was built, and the other a black community (White Grounds) which grew up at one end of the railroad town, seemingly unrelated to it. Physically the two residential areas are separated by about 600 feet of undeveloped land, and each is centered around its church. The commercial area is located on the north side of the railroad tracks, connected to the two residential areas along White Grounds Road by a subway below the tracks.

The white community has 17 houses, one church and two church halls south of the railroad. All of the houses and the church date from the late 19th or early 20th century. One church hall is the only modern structure in this section. All of the houses (except the brick parsonage) and the church are frame structures; the church hall is of concrete block. The houses are mostly large Victorians with many cross gables or simpler two-story buildings with single cross gable. There are several early 20th century cottages also. The buildings here line either side of the road. From the railroad tracks to the church, the buildings are set close to road and close to each other and surrounded by many trees. Beyond the church are two houses, one on either side, set back from the road on a slope. Beyond this is undeveloped land, and beyond that the black community.

The black community is similar to the white one, though the houses are set slightly farther apart and are generally more vernacular structures on a smaller scale, although the two-story house with cross-gable is seen as well. Beyond the church in this section are several houses and the Boyds Negro School, then the modern Taylor School, and beyond that several more houses.

The commercial section is on higher ground than the parts of the district across the railroad tracks. There are fewer trees around the several houses here and the road is wider. Hoyle's Mill, the grocery store and a modern store building are clustered by the railroad directly across the tracks from White Grounds Road. There are several houses, similar to those in the black and white residential areas, across and down the road from these commercial buildings.

Boyds has the aura of another period, with all the older housing stock clustered beneath the trees and a small commercial area that serves only the immediate vicinity. The railroad tracks running through the district are reminiscent of the time when the town was dependent on rail transportation. Surrounding the town is farmland and woodland at the southern end. The abrupt change in use from farm/woods to town lots helps to distinctly define the borders of the historic district.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

Victorian Rail-
road Town

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Boyd's Historic District is a Victorian village, built as a direct result of the railroad, and named for the branch's contractor, James Alexander Boyd. The town is untouched by the twentieth century's yen for shopping malls and high-rise apartments. The single commercial area includes one grocery store, one farm supply store, and one small business. The Boyd's Historic District focuses on two churches, St. Mark's Methodist and Boyd's Presbyterian. Builders of all the historic houses can be traced to one of these chapels. As the life of each individual is centered in the family, so the church is an integral part of family life in Boyds.

The rural heritage has been retained in this American small town. The quiet, shaded street, the railroad subway for passengers, the pretty houses, and the simple churches should be preserved for future generations. Boyds citizens want the town to stay the way it is. The Boyd's-Clarksburg Historical Society was formed in May, 1978 as an outgrowth of the community interest in historical affairs.

The town was built on a 72 1/4-acre tract of land named ^{by} Thomas Howard in 1753, The Resurvey on Gum Spring.¹ Gum Spring is still active, pouring forth delicious, cool drinking water for all who thirst. Tall oaks surround the spring, which is kept covered with a piece of tin to keep the water clean. The current owner is Rockville Crushed Stone, Inc.²

White Grounds Road is narrow and winding. Leafy, green trees meet overhead, a welcome sight for federal bureaucrats returning home on the train. This was a poor and backward agricultural district by the time of the Civil War, and not even slave labor was able to wrest more than a marginal return from its exhausted soil, for the soil is thin and rocky, underlaid by diabase deposits.

Col. Boyd was a Scottish immigrant who held the contract to build the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, completed in 1873. The routing of the railroad created the town, originally one of Boyd's labor camps. In addition, he bought 1100 acres of land for his own use, on both sides of the track, and introduced the era of dairy farming to northwestern Montgomery County.

Boyd built a model village, surrounded by white board fence, and made up of a large, rather elegant main house, commodious houses for his farm administrators, small houses for the workers, and numerous barns and farm outbuildings. Thereby he created a flourishing dairy industry, and milk was whisked into Washington farm-fresh, using the new transportation method -- the railroad.³

James E. Williams and Mahlon T. Lewis moved here from Clarksburg and opened a store beside the depot in 1878. These three men, Boyd, Williams and Lewis, created a town, and revitalized the local economy.

(continued on Attachment Sheet A)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c. 70 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE NONE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Pamela James, Architectural Description

NAME / TITLE

Margaret M. Coleman; Map - Ann Stevenson, Photographs - Anne Lewis

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

1978

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland

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~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
Box 87, Sugarloaf
Dickerson, MD 21038
(301) 926-4510

1. Name: Boyds Station/Boyds-White Grounds Historic District

2. Planning Area/Site Number: 18/8/1 3. M-NCPPC Atlas Reference: Map 6:H-14

4. Address: White Grounds Road, Boyds, Maryland.

5. Classification Summary

Category district Previous Survey Recording yes
 Ownership private Title and Date: M-NCPPC, 1976
 Public Acquisition NA
 Status occupied/unoccupied
 Accessible yes restricted/no Federal State x County x Local
 Present use commercial/educational/private residence/religious/
 transportation.

6. Date: late 19th, early 20th century 7. Original Owner: Richard Gott, James E. Williams, James A. Boyds and others.

8. Apparent Condition

a. Various b. unaltered/alterd c. original site

9. Description: The Boyds Historic District consists of 42 major buildings and numerous outbuildings. It has the aura of another period, with all the older housing stock clustered beneath old shade trees, and a small commercial area that serves only the immediate vicinity.

The town is composed of two distinct communities, a white community (Boyds), and a black community (White Grounds). The two areas are separated by about 600 feet of undeveloped land. The white community has 17 houses, one church, and two church halls. All of the houses and the church date from the late 19th or early 20th c. and are frame. The houses are mostly large Victorians with many cross-gables or smaller two story buildings with single cross gables.

The black community is similar to the white one, though the houses are set slightly farther apart and are generally on a smaller scale. Beyond its church are several houses and the Boyds Negro School, the modern Taylor School and beyond that several more houses.

The commercial section is set across the railroad tracks on higher ground.

10. Significance: Boyds Station Historic District captures the rural heritage of America's small towns. The village of Boyds was built by Col. James Alexander Boyd, contractor for the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad. Its first houses were a labor camp for the railroad construction crews. Boyd introduced modern techniques of dairy farming to northwestern Mont. Co. on his 1100 acre farm. The farm, surrounded by white board fence, had his elegant house and commodious houses for his farm administrators, small houses for the workers, and numerous barns and farm outbuildings. James E. Williams and Mahlon T. Lewis moved here from Clarksburg and opened a store beside the depot in 1878. These two men, and Col. Boyd created the town. Williams built 8 houses for members of his family. Boyds Presbyterian Church was built in 1876 for the white community and St. Mark's United Methodist Church was established by the black community, which had grown up as blacks bought land along White Grounds Road after the Civil War. Two schools were established -- one for white and one for black children. Two general stores opened, and a mill.

It was a progressive community and had its own telephone exchange, The Boyds Telephone Co., before 1895. Trains brought in tourists to the Tenmile Creek valley nearby, and boarding houses sprang up as a new industry -- tourism-- began. People commuted by train to jobs in Washington.

By the 1930s the automobile lessened the importance of the railroad. Boyds still is a commuter stop. The churches are unchanged; the school buildings remain, but blacks and whites now go to Edward U. Taylor School. One general store and a new farm implement store remain.

11. Researcher and date researched: Margaret M. Coleman, 1978
 Pamela James, Arch. Description

12. Compiler: Gail Rothrock

13. Date Compiled: 10/79

15. Acreage: c. 70 acres

14. Designation Approval

Boyds Station

New residents were attracted to the village. A wealthy heiress, Mary Howe Totten, rode through town in her compartment, and decided to build a home at Boyds.⁴ Captain F.P. Meigs purchased a lot directly across the track from Boyd's home, and built a magnificent structure in 1879.⁵

Two nineteenth century churches dominate activities in the town. One church serves the black community, and one the white. The blacks built homes around St. Mark's United Methodist Church. Their ancestors settled in the area in the late eighteenth century, making them the oldtimers of Boyds.⁶ The white community is located near the Boyds Presbyterian Church, and was settled in the late nineteenth century. Two general stores opened, and a mill. Two schools were built -- one for the black, and one for the white children. Tobacco planters switched to dairy farming for their major source of income. It was a progressive community, and had its own telephone exchange, the Boyds Telephone Company, before May, 1895.⁷ Trains brought in tourists to the Tenmile Creek Valley nearby, and boarding houses sprang up as a new industry began -- tourism. Just as the railroad made possible a modern agricultural economy, so also it provided ready passenger service to Washington, and by the mid-1800s, daily commuting to jobs in Washington had begun. Trains stopped frequently at Boyds Station, and also at the home of Col. Boyd, James Williams, and others on request.⁸

In 1928 the track was doubled and straightened. Access to the heiress' house was cut off, and the Meigs' house was taken apart and moved.⁹ The advent of the motor car liberated the population from dependence on the railroad, and railroad service declined accordingly all along the line. However, Boyds still has a small corps of devoted rail commuters, and the trains stop there twice each morning and evening to accommodate them, but there is no longer a railroad depot at Boyds Station.

However, the churches are unchanged. In appearance, total membership and corporate wealth, they are very much the same as they were at the turn of the century. The school buildings remain, but black and white children learn together in a new school, named for Edward U. Taylor, the first black to achieve prominence in the Montgomery County school system. One general store remains, and a farm implement store completes the business district. The house built by the heiress, and the resorts of Tenmile Creek Valley are threatened by a proposed lake. But the churches have remained constant. They are the focal point of the town of Boyds.

St. Mark's United Methodist Church

St. Mark's Church is the center of the black community. Worshipers have gathered every Sunday in a church at this location since before 1879. The church is currently supported by about eighty member families, led by Rev. Albert Lockett. A community building next door is used for Sunday School classes, church dinners and a variety of

Boyd's Station

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#

social events. The church is maintained by volunteer labor provided by members. A cemetery behind the buildings is carefully tended by parishioners.

The church was completed in 1893. In 1879 Col. Boyd sold the fifty-five square perches to the church trustees for educational and religious use "in the building now thereon or in any building that may hereafter be erected thereon."¹⁰ Therefore it is assumed that the present building is on the site of an earlier church. The minister was shared with black churches in Germantown, Clarksburg, and Hyattstown, a practice that continues today with the exception of Hyattstown, now defunct.

Boyd's Negro School

St. Mark's doubled as a school for black children until the "Negro School" was completed, in the late 1890s. In 1936 school was closed, and the students bussed to another segregated school in Clarksburg.¹¹ The Negro School building is now vacant.

The Duffin House, 19935 White Grounds Road

Henry, Caleb and Addison Eugene Duffin are listed as trustees on the 1879 deed to St. Mark's. Addison Duffin bought land across the street from the church, and built a house, 19635 White Grounds Road.¹² Until a manse was built, the St. Mark's ministers lived at the Duffin's, and the Duffins lived at the Nathan Gott Farm, Bucklodge. In the early 1900s a manse was built, and the Duffin family moved into the house Addison had built, across from the church. Addison Duffin died in the house he had built, on a Sunday morning, his sixtieth wedding anniversary. Duffin's daughters, Mrs. Edna Johnson and Miss Lorraine Duffin, now own the Duffin home. They are influential in the community; Lorraine is treasurer of the Boyds-Clarksburg Historical Society. Both ladies consider their church an outgrowth of their home. They attend services regularly, and frequent the gravesites of their ancestors.¹³

The Duffins are representative of the many black families who chose to remain in the area. Other names in the current community also found on the 1867 Slave Census include Hawkins, Johnson, Hebron, Nailor (current spelling, Naylor), Coates and Talley.¹⁴

The Resurvey on Gum Spring

In 1870 a certain James Emory Williams of Clarksburg bought The Resurvey on Gum Spring from George Clements.¹⁵ Railroad construction had commenced, and he probably recognized that Clarksburg was going to be bypassed completely, and that prospects were brighter at Boyds. Williams built for himself a seventeen-room house, several barns and tenant houses. He hired a tutor for his children, and operated his own school in his home.¹⁶ When the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad came through his property, he became the first stationmaster,

Boyd's Station

postmaster and store owner. According to his descendants, the town was first called Williamsburg.¹⁷ His house is now gone, but numerous barns and outbuildings remain. (Current owner, Rockville Crushed Stone.¹⁸)

Boyd's Presbyterian Church, 19901 White Grounds Road

Williams sold part of Gum Spring land to the Boyd's Presbyterian Church trustees in July, 1876. Eighty-four square perches of land was dedicated to God and the Presbyterian Church. Williams, Col. Boyd, Mahlon T. Lewis, Williams' business partner, Benjamin Gott and William Rinehart, Boyd's brother-in-law, were the founding trustees.¹⁹ The Board of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States granted a mortgage of \$583 to begin construction of a "House of Worship." In 1878 an additional three-fourths acre was added for a cemetery.²⁰

The Rev. T. Davis Richards was hired as the first minister. He bought slightly more than three acres of Gum Spring adjacent to the church in 1891,²¹ and built a house. Richards tolerated no deviations of opinion. He and Boyd quarreled. Richards attempted to have both Boyd and his wife removed from the Presbyterian Church, and Boyd tried to have Richards defrocked.²² Neither was successful, but Richards left Boyds. The early records of the church disappeared at the same time. Richards sold his house to James L. and Alice C. Higgins in December, 1896.²³ Subsequently he moved to Germantown, and became the minister of the Neelsville Presbyterian Church.²⁴

At the turn of the century the vestibule, steeple and bell were added to the building, paid for by various fundraising activities generated by church members.²⁵ Throughout the years members have continued to contribute time and talents as well as money.

In 1923 a community hall was built on part of the original plot. Sarah Ellen Boyd donated the major construction fund, and the Ladies Aid Society held oyster and ham suppers as fundraisers.²⁶

Sarah Boyd, widow of the Colonel, left a legacy of \$75,000 to the church in 1925.²⁷ A manse was built, and the remainder invested.

Stained glass windows were installed the same year for a donation of \$75.00

Twelve acres of adjoining land were bought in 1957, and a Christian Education Building was constructed.²⁸ Named Kerr Fellowship Hall, the structure is used on Sundays for Sunday School, and throughout the week by the Boyd's Day Care Center, Boyd's-Clarksburg Historical Society, Civic Association, Federal Credit Union, and numerous adult education classes.

Following Rev. T. Davis Richards' departure, the church had no fulltime minister for thirty years. However, a Rev. James Patterson Kerr came to the Boyd's Presbyterians from 1928 to 1960; Rev. Philip J. Lee, 1962-1967; and the current minister, Rev. Merritt Ednie arrived in 1969. Current membership is about eighty families.²⁹

Boyd's Station

The Caroline Rine House, 19925 White Grounds Road

In addition to the land sold to the church, Williams deeded one-quarter acre to a Caroline E. Rine in 1881.³⁰ Rine managed to build herself a house twenty-four years before women voted. Subsequently the house was sold to James Higgins for the use of his invalid sister.³¹ The home is now owned by Mrs. Mable Ballenger and has been inhabited mostly by single women.³²

Mahlon T. Lewis House,

Williams sold land to his partner, Mahlon T. Lewis of Clarksburg.³³ Lewis built the house now owned by Harold J. Lutz, and converted into large apartments.³⁴ Williams and Lewis owned and operated the Boyd's store from 1873-1878, known as Williams & Lewis.³⁵

Williams Houses, 19810 to 19934 White Grounds Road

At the turn of the century, Williams built houses for his five children, granddaughter, and sister. The homes built by Williams for his family include:

1. 19810, present owner, Garvin Tankersley, built for William's sister, Susan Collum Watkins, Mrs. Charles Watkins.³⁶
2. 19900, present owner, D. Dwight Mote, built for William's son, William.³⁷ Mote was attracted to the area because of the train. He walks the short distance from his house to the train stop, and rides into the District of Columbia everyday.
3. 19910, built for daughter Cora Lee, Mrs. George Findlay Pollock; present owner, Rufus Gilliam.³⁸
4. 19916, built for son John M.; present owner, Steven C. Gibson.³⁹
5. 19920, built for daughter Lulu Belle, Mrs. Benjamin Dutrow; present owner, Gary Lowenthal.⁴⁰
6. 19924, built for granddaughter, Florence White, called "Dottie." Dottie was raised by her grandparents. She was orphaned in 1882 as an infant, and her parents received the dubious honor of becoming the first people to be buried in the brand new Presbyterian Cemetery at Boyd's. Beulah Orme is the current owner.⁴¹
7. 19934 was built for William's son, James B., and his wife, India Estelle. Present owner is M. Cariolen Spring.⁴²

Boyds Station

8. 19940, first owned by Lulu Belle Williams Dutrow, and since 1972 by

James E. Guynn.
In 1922, Cora Lee Pollock brought to court a case naming her siblings and Aunt Dottie as defendants in an equity case.⁴⁴ James and Sarah Jane Williams had died intestate, and the family was in agreement that a judge should decide the inheritance. Each one bought back his own house for a total of \$11,393.00. Costs amounted to \$697.90. The remaining \$10,695.10 was distributed evenly among the heirs.

Boyds Station and Subway

The railroad station is gone. Although no clear description of the first one has been located, mention is made on an 1879 map of a station in Boyds. A magnificent, brick structure was built in 1886 on the south side of the tracks, designed by the B & O's Chief architect, E.F. Baldwin. A third station, of frame construction, was built in 1928, closed in the late 1950s, and torn down in 1968.⁴⁵

In 1928 the single track was doubled, and an elaborate passenger subway was installed.⁴⁶ Five separate cement stairways were constructed, one leading to White Grounds Road, one to Barnesville Road, one to a sidewalk under the railroad bridge, one to the store, and one to the Guynn's house.

White Grounds Road

White Grounds Road was commissioned in 1875 to connect Dawsonville with Boyds Station. Property owners requested payment of \$3,925, but received \$2,645. Landowners involved were Nathan W. Allnutt, Thomas Rawlings, John R. Dawson, Benjamin F. Dyson, Benjamin C. Gott, the heirs of George Hoyle, Joseph Davis, George H. Clements and James E. Williams.⁴⁷

Boyds Commercial District

A grocery store, farm implement store, and a small manufacturer form the Commercial District. Boyds Market stocks a wide variety of grocery items, and also sells freshly made, delicious sandwiches. Anderson's Supply Company, the farm store, stores supplies in a nineteenth century building which was built as Hoyle's Mill. The Hoyle family had operated a mill on Little Seneca Creek for more than a century. But in 1893 Smith Hoyle moved into Boyds, and built a new mill alongside the railroad tracks. The small manufacturer is the National Solvent Company.

Boyds Station

FOOTNOTES

1. Patent Certificate BC & GS #2/422-424, Hall of Records, Annapolis. Thomas Howard buys Resurvey on Gum Spring from Charles, Lord Baron of Baltimore, September 25, 1753. Patent includes 100 acres "under new rent." States also a discovery of vacant land of 150 acres. Payment was seven pounds, ten shillings paid to Lord Baltimore by T. Howard. Land is located in "Conigocheige Manor," and subsequently noted on BC & GS #5/61, February 20, 1756, to Thomas Howard by Horatio Sharpe, Governor of Maryland.
2. Montgomery County Land Record, 3335/424.
3. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland; Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1968, reprint; p. 734.
4. Hershey Ayton, who was long a friend of the Totten family, and a frequent visitor to their home, Winderbourne. Gaithersburg, Personal Interview, 1978.
5. T.H.S. Boyd, History of Montgomery County, Maryland from Its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. Clarksburg: 1879. Republished Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1972; p. 113.
6. United Slave Census, 1867. Viewed on microfilm, Rockville Public Library, 1978.
7. Montgomery County Sentinel, May 17, 1895.
8. Mrs. Edna Duffin Johnson, daughter of Addison Eugene Duffin; Personal Interview, 1978.
9. Hershey Ayton, a long time friend of the Totten family. Personal Interview, 1978.
10. EBP 20/7. Duffy family buys land from Boyd for a church. Addison Eugene Duffin changed the name from Duffy to Duffin, according to his daughters, Edna Johnson and Lorraine Duffin. 1879.
11. Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown, History of the Black Public Schools of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1872-1961. Vantage Press, Inc., New York, 1978.
12. JA 58/196. Addison Eugene Duffin buys the land for his house, 1897.
13. Newspaper clipping owned by the Duffin sisters: "Obit: August 1904. Maria Duffin, colored, one of the oldest slaves in this section of the county, died at her home here last night, in her eightieth year after an illness of several months. She was born near here and was

FOOTNOTES

owned by a family named Edelyn, who sold her for \$1,600 to the late John Darby of this place where she lived several years after the abolition of slavery. For the last thirty-four years she has been a servant at the home of Mrs. Sarah E. Boyd and was one of the most esteemed colored woman in the County." Maria Duffin was the mother of Addison, and lived next door.

14. Slave Census
15. EBP 8/59. George H. and Sarah E. Clements sell to James E. and Sarah E. Williams for \$1,083.75, The Resurvey on Gum Spring, 72½ acres, November 24, 1870.
16. Hershey Ayton.
17. Ibid. Also Mrs. Anna Williams Headley, Gaithersburg, granddaughter of Williams. Personal Interview, 1978.
18. 3335/474. Rockville Crushed Stone Deed to the Spring, and William's Farm.
19. EBP 15/284. Boyd et al buy land from J. Williams, July 17, 1876.
20. EBP 18/307. Boyd et al buy additional land from Williams, July 23, 1878.
21. Earle L. Vail, The Presbyterian Church at Boyd's Station, The First One Hundred Years; Boyds Presbyterian Church, Boyds, 1976; p. 11. Also Charles G. Linthicum, Personal Interview, 1978.
22. JA 56/488. Higgins buys land from Richards, December 29, 1896.
23. TD 12/452. Richards buys land from John T. Gassaway, Germantown; February 14, 1900.
24. Charles G. Linthicum, 86 years a resident of Boyds. Personal Interview, 1978.
25. Vail, p. 15.
26. Ibid., p. 16.
27. PEW 2/461, 1925. Will of Sarah Boyd.
28. 2392/435. Church buys 12 acres from Garvin and Ruth Tankersley, 1957.
29. Vail, pp. 21-32, 39-40 and 41. Also Merritt Ednie, "Boyds Presbyterian Church Family:" Boyds, 1977.
30. EBP 25/489. Caroline E. Rine buys a lot from James Williams; 1881.
31. JA 11/48. James Higgins buys the Rine House; 1888.

FOOTNOTES

32. 1196/290. Current deed for Rine house, held by Mrs. Mable Ballenger.
33. Portrait and Biographical Record; Chapman Publishing Co., New York; 1898; p. 770.
34. 4628/851. Harold J. Lutz buys the Mahlon T. Lewis house.
35. Portrait and Biographical Record; p.770.
36. 2843/68. Garvin E. Tankersley buys the Watkins house; 1961.
37. 4195/120. D. Dwight Mote buys Will William's house.
38. 1856/20. Rufus Gilliam buys Cora Lee Pollock's house, 1953.
39. 4758/193. Steven Gibson buys the John M. Williams house, February, 1976.
40. 5109/256. Gary Lowenthal buys the Lulu Belle Dutrow house, March 28, 1978.
41. 670/444. Beulah Orme buys Florence White house, 1937.
42. 677/456. Rupert W. Spring buys a second Lulu Belle Dutrow house, 1937.
43. 4210/603. James E. Gynn buys Lulu Belle's house, 1972.
44. Equity #3873, Cora Lee Pollock vs. Florence M. and Nathan Smith, White, Lulu B. and Benjamin H. Dutrow, James B. and India E. Williams, John W. and Ada Williams, and William M. and Sarah G. Williams, 1922.
45. Carlos Avery, "Victorian Stations on the B & O's Metropolitan Branch," Rockville, 1978.
46. Ibid.
47. EBP 14/10. White Grounds Road commissioned; 1875.

Bibliography

Primary Sources

I. Hall of Records, Annapolis

Patent Certificate BC & GS #2/422-424; Thomas Howard buys Resurvey on Gum Spring from Lord Baltimore, September 25, 1753.

Patent Certificate BC & GS #5/61; Horatio Sharpe, Governor of Maryland, assigns Gum Spring to Howard, noting "Conigocheige" Manor, February 20, 1756.

II. Montgomery County Records

Equity Case #3873, Cora Lee Pollock vs. Florence M. and Nathan Smith White, Lulu B. and Benjamin H. Dutrow, James B. and India E. Williams, John A. and Ada Williams, and William M. and Sarah C. Williams; 1922.

Land Records

- EBP 15/284. Boyd et al buy land from J. Williams; 1876.
EBP 17/449. Mortgage granted trustees of Presbyterian Church; 1878.
EBP 18/307. Boyd et al buy additional land from Williams; 1878.
2392/435. Tankersley sells land to Church; 1957.
EBP 20/7. Duff Family buys land for Church; 1879.
JA 58/196. Addison Eugene Duffin buys land for his home; 1897.
EBP 8/59. J. Williams buys The Resurvey on Gum Spring; 1870.
EBP 25/489. Caroline Rine buys land from Williams; 1881.
JA 11/48. James Higgins buys Rine House; 1888.
278/443. Smith Hoyle buys house from S. Williams; 1919.
JA 56/488. Higgins buys from Rev. T. Davis Richards; 1896.
333 474. Rockville Crushed Stone Co. deed to Gum Spring and Williams Farm.
1196/250. Current deed to Caroline Rine house, held by Mable Bollenger.
JA 23/318. Richards buys land from Williams; 1891.
TD 12/452. Richards buys land from John T. Gassaway, Germantown; 1900.
2392/435. Presbyterian Church buys 12 acres from Tankersley; 1957.
4628/851. Harold K. Lutz buys the Mahlon T. Lewis house.
2843/61. G. Tankersley buys the Watkins house; 1961.
4195/120. D. Dwight Mote buys Will Williams house.
1856/20. Rufus Gilliam buys Cora Lee Pollock's house; 1953.
4758/193. Steven Gibson buys the John M. Williams house; 1976.
5109/256. Gary Lowenthal buys the Lulu Belle Dutrow house; 1978.
670/444. Beulah Orme buys Florence White house; 1937.
677/456. Rupert W. Spring buys a second Lulu Belle Dutrow house; 1937.
4210/603. James E. Guynn buys a Williams house; 1972.
EBP 14/10. White Grounds Road commissioned; 1875.

Wills

PEW 2/461. Will of Sarah E. Boyd; 1925.

III. Newspaper

Old newspaper clipping owned by the Duffin sisters, Mrs. Edna Johnson and Miss Lorraine Duffin.
Montgomery County Sentinel, May 17, 1895.

IV. Census

United States Slave Census, 1867. Seen on microfilm in Rockville Public Library.

V. Personal Interviews

Ayton, Hershey. Gaithersburg, Maryland; 1978.
Duffin, Lorraine. Boyds, 1978.
Foreman, Ethel. Clarksburg, 1978.
Headley, Mrs. Anna Williams. Gaithersburg, 1978.
Johnson, Mrs. Edna Duffin. Boyds, 1978.
Mote, D. Dwight and Jane. Boyds, 1978.
Young, Mrs. Eleanor Maughlin. Kensington, 1978.
Vail, Earle L. Boyds, 1978.

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Ednie, Merritt. "Boyds Presbyterian Church Family;" Boyds, Md., 1977.

Hutchinson, William E., Eileen McGuckian et al, "Boyds Biking Trail;" Sugarloaf Regional Trails; Maryland-National Parks and Planning Commission, Silver Spring, 1978.

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Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland; Vol. I; Regional Publishing Co., 1879; reprinted, Baltimore, 1968.

Vaile, Earle L. The Presbyterian Church at Boyd's Station, The First One Hundred Years; Boyds Presbyterian Church, Boyds, 1976.

Clarke, Nina H. and Lillian B. Brown. History of the Black Public Schools of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1872-1961. Vantage Press, Inc., New York, 1978.

Property Owners - Boyds Historic District

Attachment Sheet A - Page 11
Property Owners

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#

. Mark's United Methodist Church
X Mrs. Mary Naylor, 19610 White Grounds Road (Trustee)

Board of Education
850 Hunsford Drive, Rockville

Mrs. Edna Johnson and Miss Lorraine Duffin
19935 White Grounds Road

Mr. and Mrs. Garvin Tankersley
Owners: 19810 White Grounds Road

Rockville Crushed Stone, Inc.
13900 Piney Meeting House Road
Rockville

William W. Burdette
19735 White Grounds Road

M C and M T Diggins
19933 White Grounds Road

Henrietta Randolph
521 18th NE
Washington D.C.

Boyds Presbyterian Church
Rev. Merritt W. Ednie, pastor
19904 White Grounds Road

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gloyd
19921 White Grounds Road

Mrs. Mable Ballenger
19925 White Grounds Road

Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Lutz
19134 Bucklodge Road

Mr. and Mrs. J A Kay
15010 Clopper Road

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Guynn
19940 White Grounds Road

M. Cariolen Spring
19934 White Grounds Road

Mrs. Beulah Orme
19924 White Grounds Road

Gary Lowenthal
19920 White Grounds Road

Mr. and Mrs. Steven C. Gibson
19916 White Grounds Road

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus C. Gilliam
19910 White Grounds Road

Rev. and Mrs. Merritt W. Ednie
19904 White Grounds Road

Mr. and Mrs. D. Dwight Mote
19900 White Grounds Road

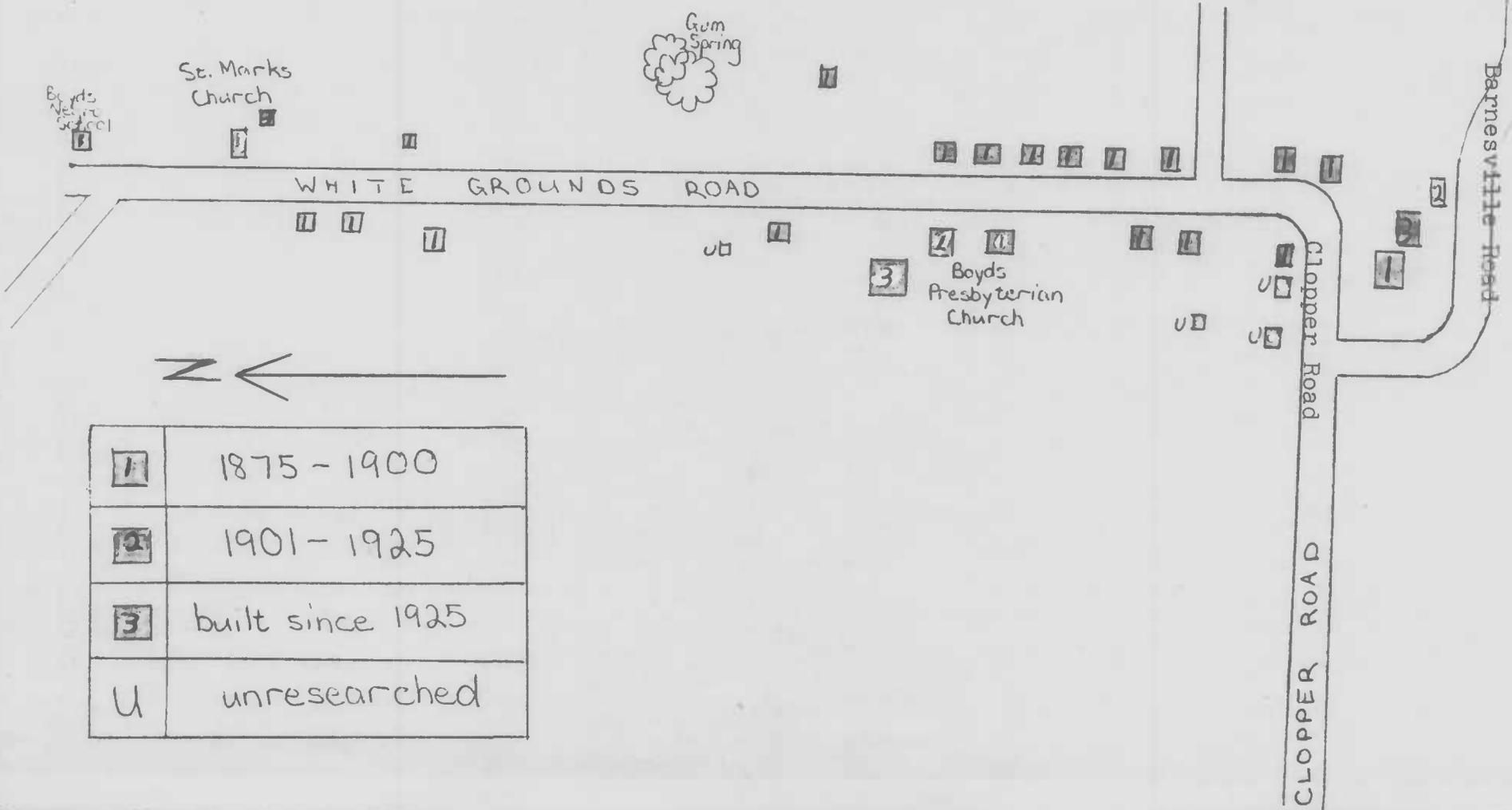
William Anderson
15100 Barnesville Road

Boyds Market
15100 Barnesville Road

National Solvents Co., Inc.
15114 Barnesville Road

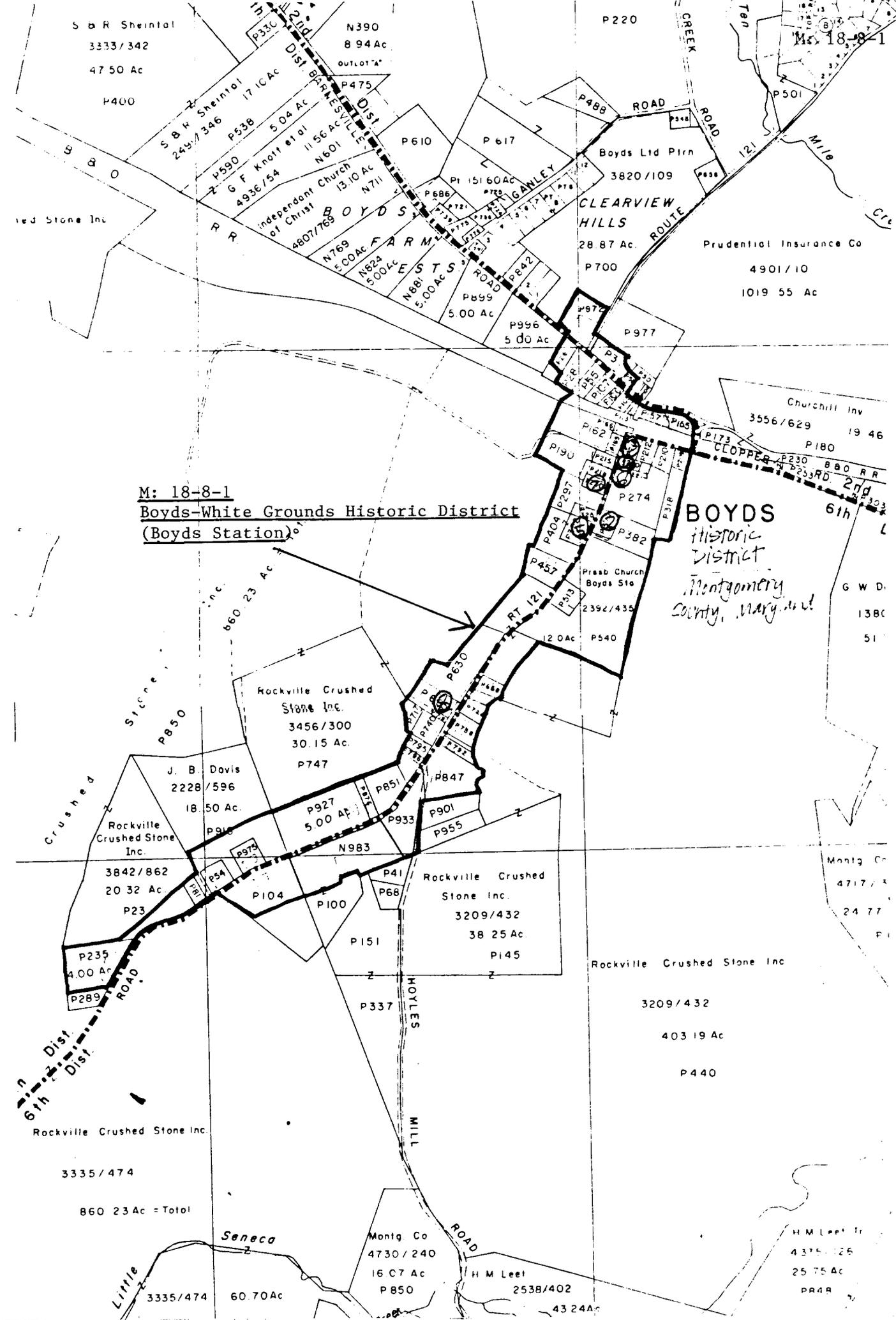
HISTORIC BOYDS

Attachment Sheet B
 Boyds/White Grounds Road Historic District
 Drawn By Ann Stevenson, 1978



1	1875 - 1900
2	1901 - 1925
3	built since 1925
U	unresearched

M: 18/8/1
 MAGI#



M: 18-8-1
Boyd's-White Grounds Historic District
(Boyd's Station)

BOYDS
Historic District
Montgomery County, Maryland

S B R Sheintal
 3333/342
 47.50 Ac
 P400

N390
 8.94 Ac
 OUTLOT A

P220

M: 18-8-1

S B H Sheintal
 245/346
 P538
 17.10 Ac
 P590
 5.04 Ac
 G F Knott et al
 4936/54
 N601
 11.56 Ac
 Independent Church
 of Christ
 13.10 Ac
 N711
 4807/768

Boyd's Ltd Pirn
 3820/109
 P486
 ROAD
 ROAD
 P501

CLEARVIEW HILLS

Prudential Insurance Co
 4901/10
 1019.55 Ac
 P700

N769
 5.00 Ac
 N824
 5.00 Ac
 N881
 5.00 Ac
 P899
 5.00 Ac
 P996
 5.00 Ac

28.87 Ac
 P700

P977

Churchill Inv
 3556/629
 19.46
 P180

P190
 P215
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 P399
 P400

Prasb Church
 Boyd's Sto
 2392/435
 P540

Rockville Crushed
 Stone Inc.
 3456/300
 30.15 Ac
 P747

J. B. Davis
 2228/596
 18.50 Ac
 P916

Rockville Crushed Stone
 Inc.
 3842/862
 20.32 Ac
 P23

Rockville Crushed
 Stone Inc.
 3209/432
 38.25 Ac
 P145

Rockville Crushed Stone Inc

3209/432

403.19 Ac

P440

Rockville Crushed Stone Inc.

3335/474

860.23 Ac = Total

Seneca

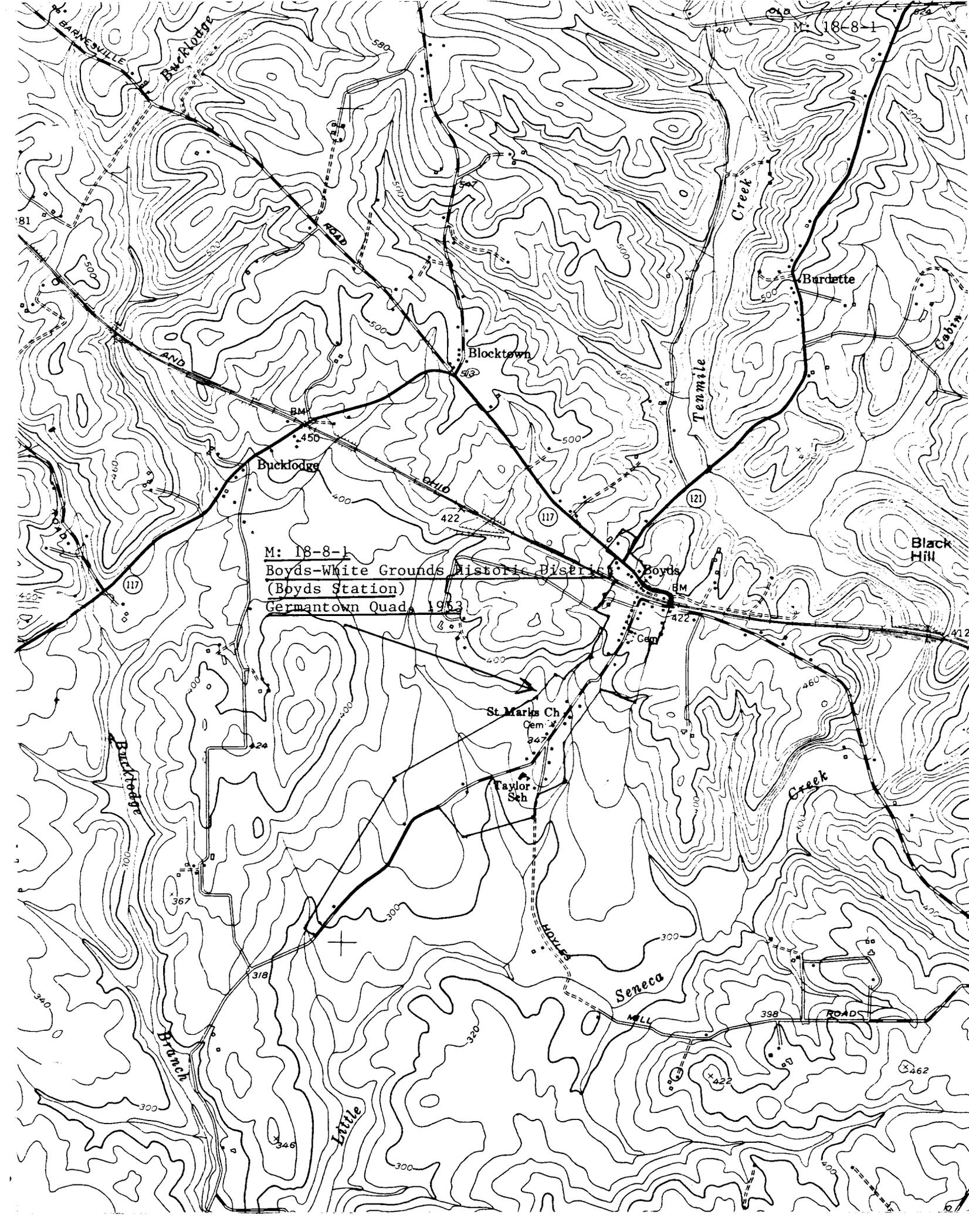
Montg Co
 4730/240
 16.07 Ac
 P850

H M Leet
 2538/402

H M Leet
 4375/125
 25.75 Ac
 P848

Little
 3335/474
 60.70 Ac

43.24 Ac



M: 18-8-1
Boyd's-White Grounds Historic District
(Boyd's Station)
Germantown Quad, 1953

M: 18-8-1

81

450

(117)

(117)

(121)

412

367

318

300

320

300

398

422

462

340

300

346

300

400

81

BARNEVILLE

Buckdodge

ROAD

AND

Blocktown

Buckdodge

Boyd's

Black Hill

Burdette

Cabin

Tennile

Creek

Buckdodge

Branch

Little

St. Marks Ch.

Cem.

Taylor Sch.

Seneca

Creek

ROADS

MILL

Attachment Sheet C
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, west

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



Boyd's Negro School

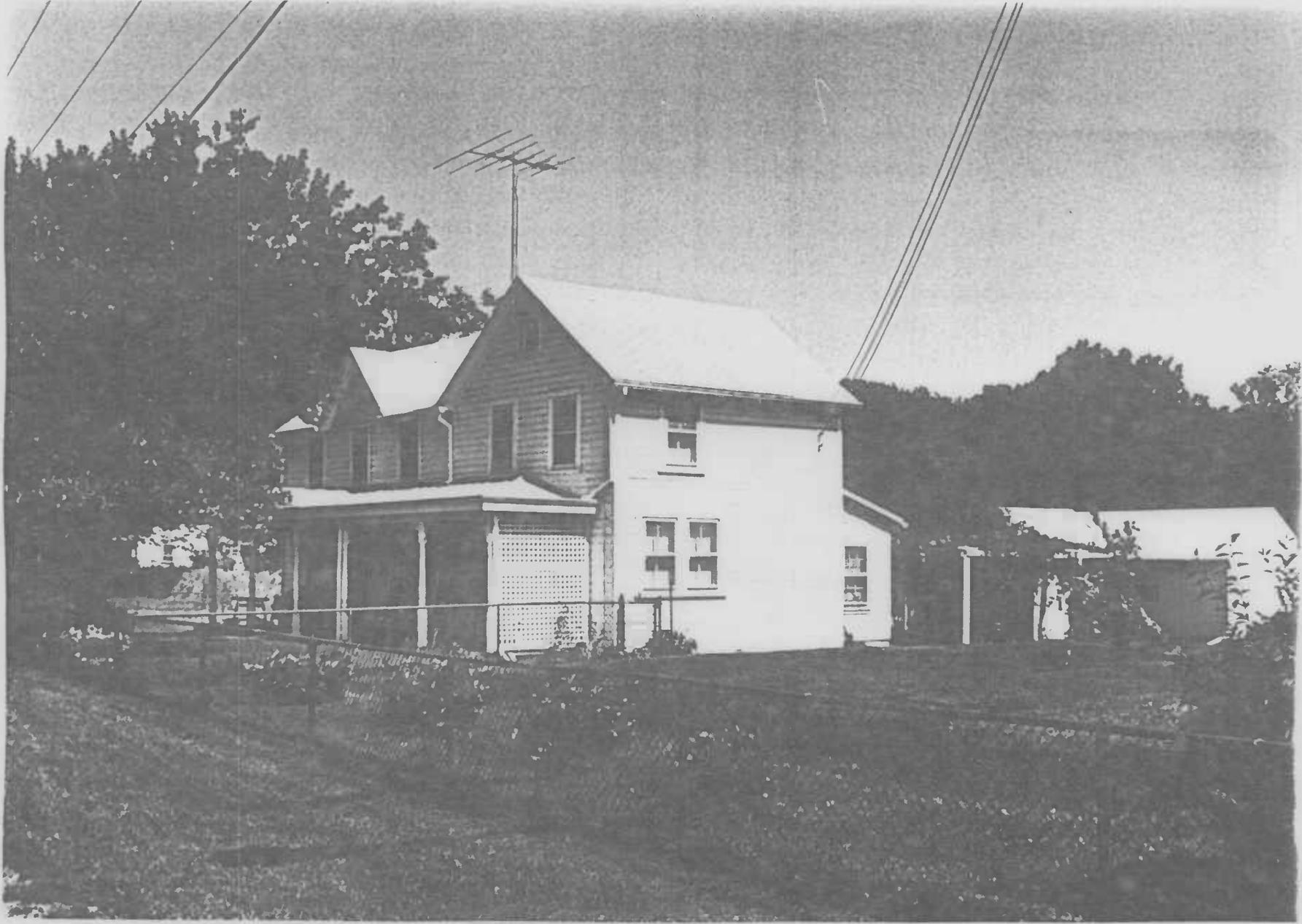
Attachment Sheet D
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District
St. Mark's United Methodist Church
Taken by Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, West

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



Attachment Sheet E
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District
Addison E. Duffin House
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, North and East

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



Attachment Sheet G
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#

Gum Spring
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, West



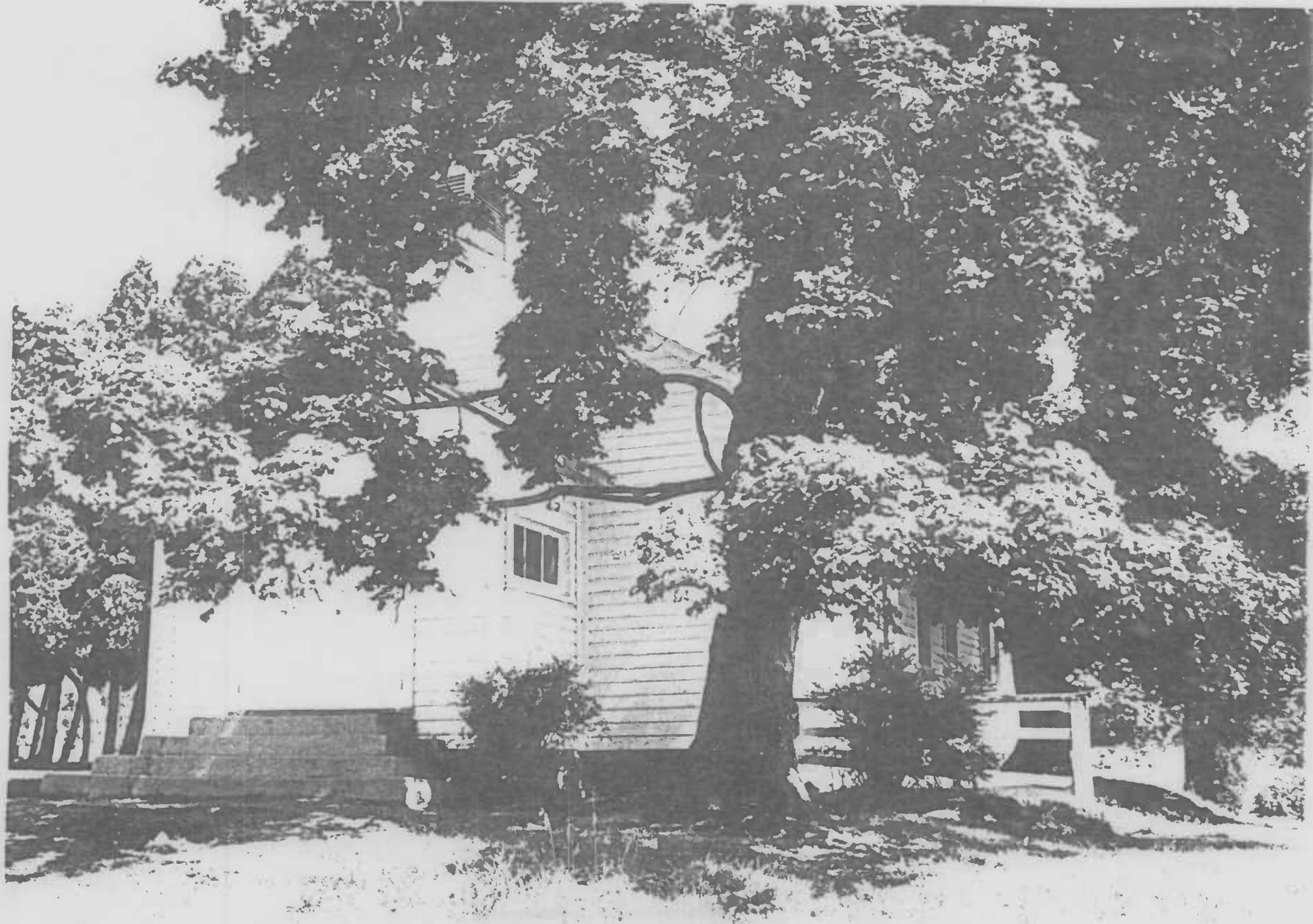
Attachment Sheet H
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District
William Williams House
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, West

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



Attachment Sheet I
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, East
Boyd's Presbyterian Church Hall

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



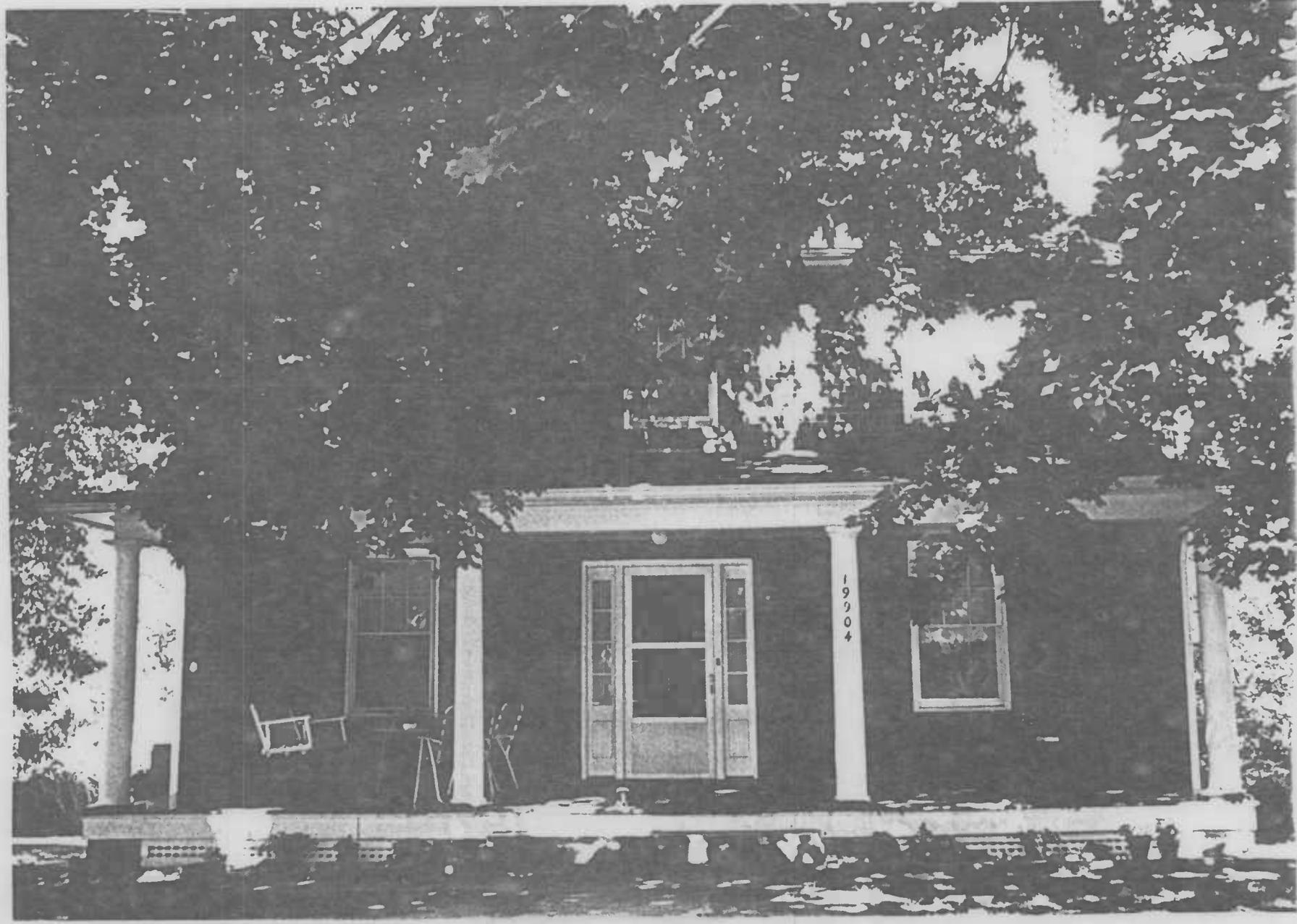
Attachment Sheet J
Boys/White Grounds Historic District
Boys Presbyterian Church
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, East

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



Attachment Sheet K
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District
Boyd's Presbyterian Church Parsonage
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, West

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



Attachment Sheet L
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District
Rev. T. Davis Richards House
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, East

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



Attachment Sheet M
Boys/White Grounds Historic District
Smith Hoyle House
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, North and West

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



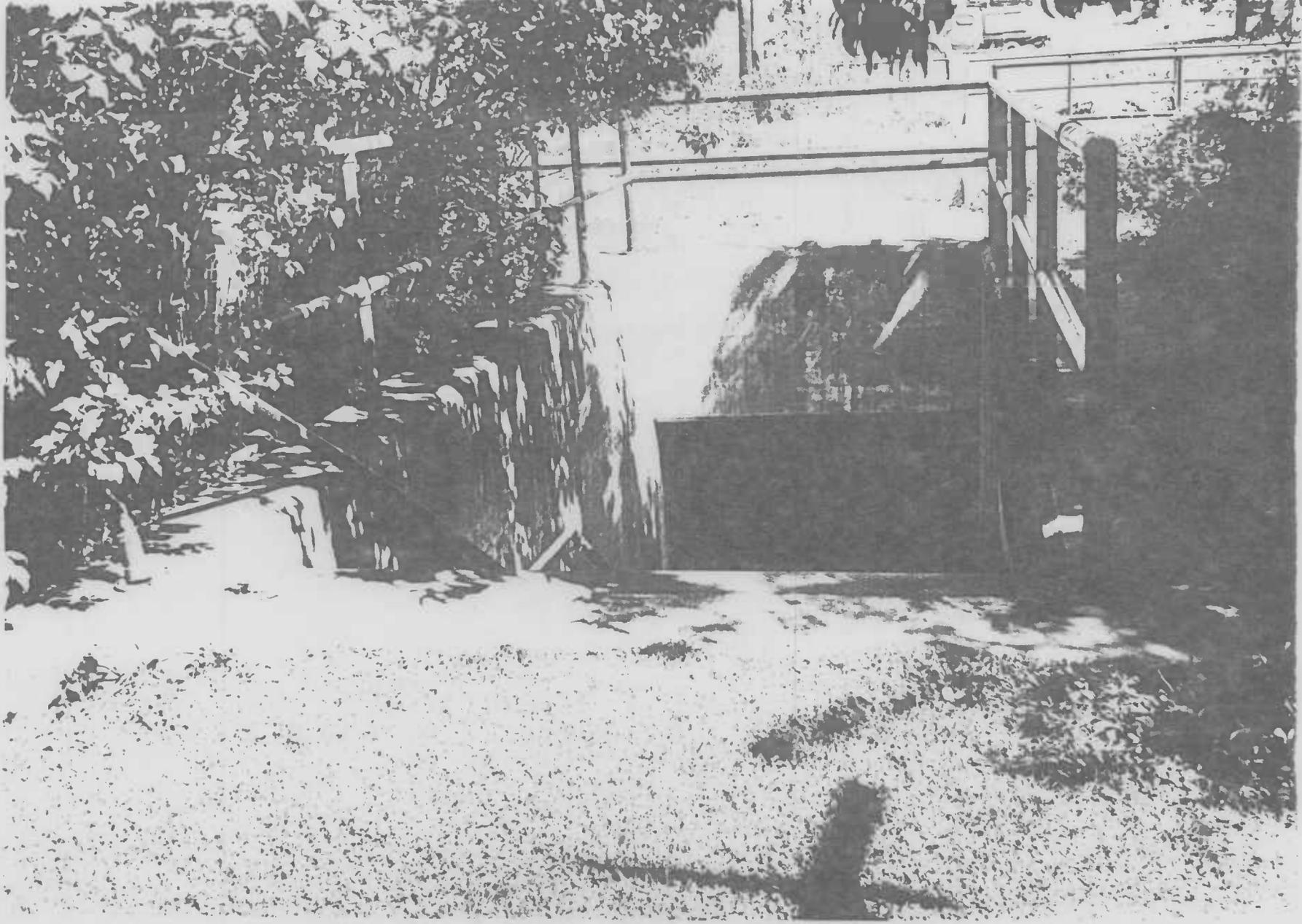
Attachment Sheet N
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District
Caroline Rine House
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, East

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



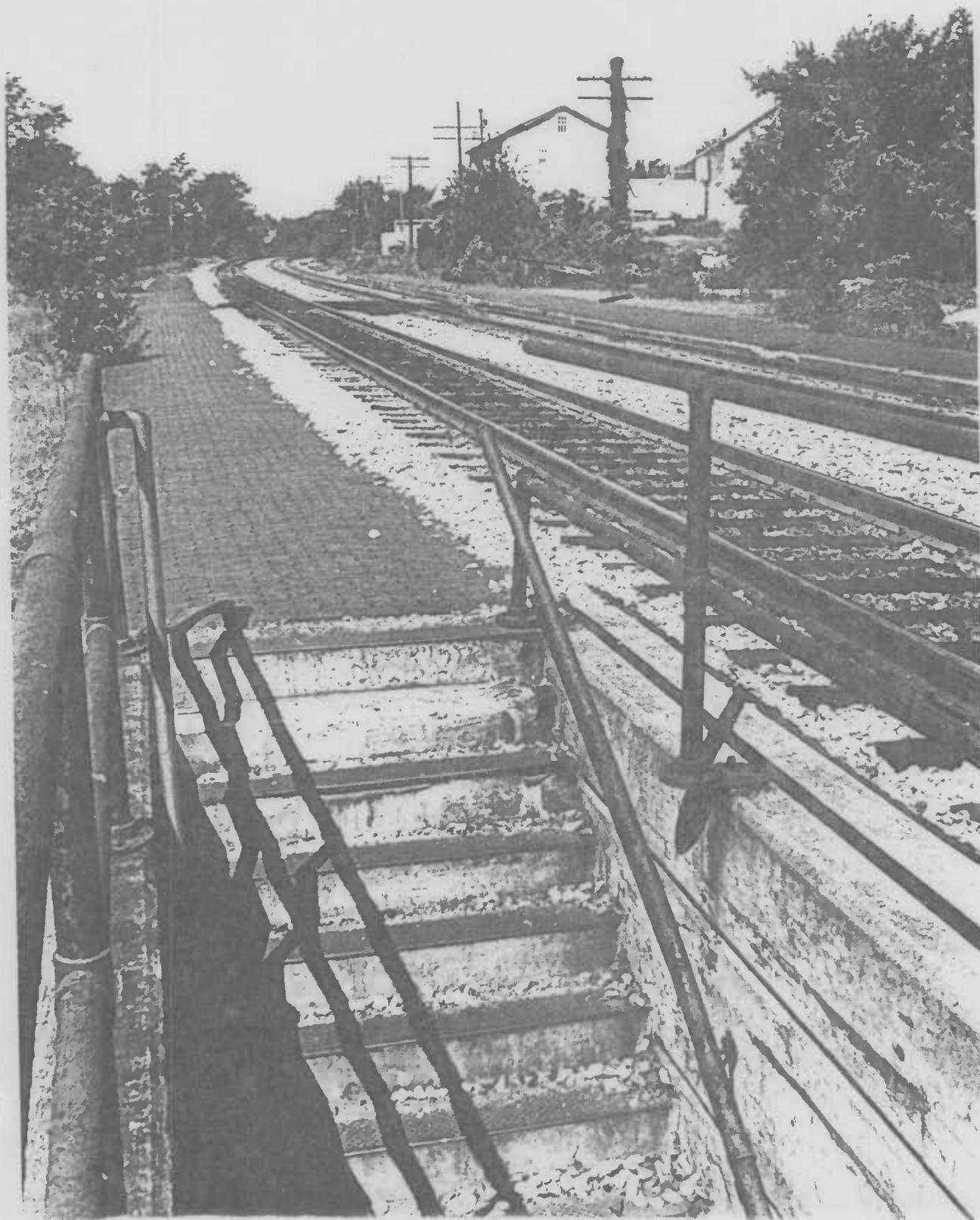
Attachment Sheet 0
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District
Railroad Subway at Boyd's Station
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, North

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



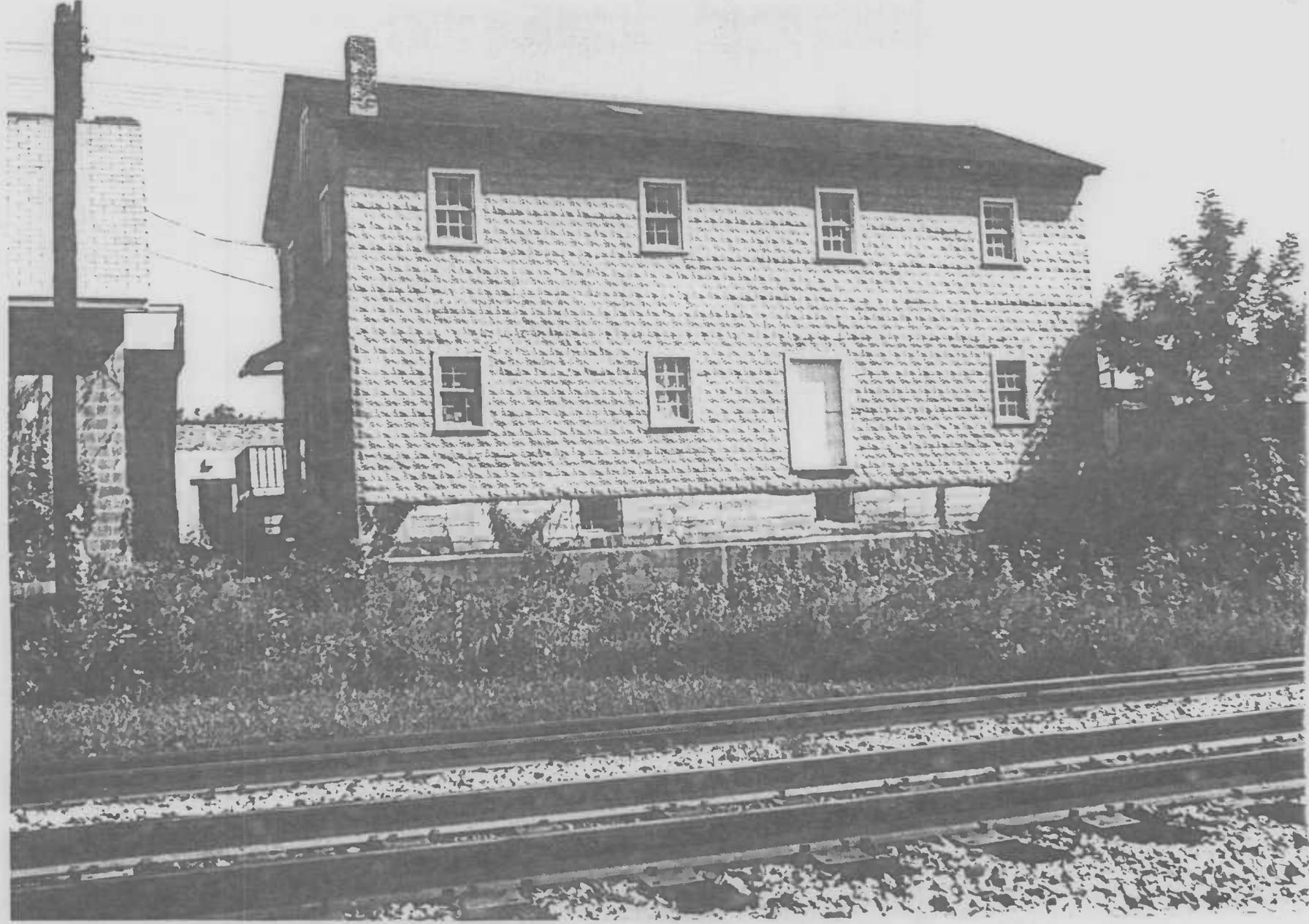
Attachment Sheet P
Boys/White Grounds Historic District
Railroad at Boyds Station, Showing One of Three Subway Exits
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, West

M:18/8/1
MAGI#



Attachment Sheet Q
Boyd's/White Grounds Historical District
Smith Hoyle's Mill
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, North

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#



Attachment Sheet R
Boyd's/White Grounds Historic District

Houses and Presbyterian Church Steeple
Taken By Anne Lewis, 1978
Facade, East

M: 18/8/1
MAGI#

