

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Dawsonville Historic District

and/or common Dawsonville

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Routes 28 & 107, on White's Ferry and Sugarland Roads not for publication

city, town Dawsonville vicinity of congressional district 3rd

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple ownership- see listing

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title M-NCPPC Historic Sites Survey

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Park Historian's Office

city, town Rockville state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. ^M18-23

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Dawsonville is located in the still rural area of Western Montgomery County, in the Seneca Creek region. It lies just above the fork of Darnestown Road (Route 28) and White's Ferry Road (Route 107), where Sugarland Road crosses through. The historical/architectural resources of Dawsonville are clustered about this intersection. The buildings found are a range of vernacular, Victorian Gothic and Colonial Revival styles, dating from the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. It appears to have lost very few of its original structures which remain largely intact. There is very little infill of modern, unsympathetic buildings.

The proposed historic district begins at the east with the Allnut/Windolph House and follows the southern side of White's Ferry Road to include the two properties along the southwest side of Sugarland Road. The boundaries continue up the north side of White's Ferry Road to include the Millar House and the old school house. Also included are the residences of Dr. N.S. White and Dr. Upton Nourse which sit across from each other to the east and west of Sugarland Road, north of White's Ferry Road. Included among these these boundaries is only one infill structure. This is a small Cape Cod like building which is located between the Allnut/Windolph House and the Stang House, on the corner of the Road to the Primitive Baptist Church property which is also included within the boundaries of the proposed Dawsonville Historic District.

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 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 type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or	
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Dawsonville is significant for its varying collection of building forms which include a wide range of localized styles from the simple to the complex. In Dawsonville is found the austerity of the working class residence, a simple, functional commercial structure and the church of a strict Baptist congregation. Also found, is the more imposing Seneca Sandstone residence of Nathan Allnut, the large Gothic Revival home of Dr. Nathan Smith White and the Colonial Revival residence of Dr. Upton Nourse. In addition to the range in residential forms, Dawsonville has a schoolhouse, a church and a blacksmith shop turned general merchandise store and a variety of out-buildings. These buildings span approximately seventy-five years, from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. Thus, the architecture of Dawsonville is representative of a broad span of building styles and types found in rural Montgomery County.

Historically, Dawsonville was settled quite early, before the establishment of Montgomery County, by the Dawsons, the Allnutts and the Darbys (and the Darnalls and the Dysons in the broader area). It was a richly arable farming community of better than average means, located within easy range of the Boyd's Station along the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad, providing transport of agricultural goods and access to more populated areas of the county.

HISTORY

Thomas Dawson was the first to settle in the area, following his marriage to Elizabeth Lowe in 1740, thus establishing a long line of Dawson's from whom the town received its name (Jane Chinn Sween, "History of Dawsonville and Seneca, Montgomery County, 1967, p.1). James Allnutt was the first of his line to settle here, purchasing seven hundred and forty-six acres of "Thomas Dsicoverly" in 1763, in what was then Frederick County (Sween, p. 2). By 1865, in the area where the current Dawsonville settlement is located, there was only the residence and blacksmith shop of Nathan Allnutt, a school house and the Stang residence (Martinet & Bond Map). The surrounding area was ditted with the farms of member of the Dawson, Darby, Allnutt and Dyson families.

The years between 1865 and 1879 saw some growth. There was still a school and a blacksmith shop, though they were not the same ones found here in 1865. Nathan Allnutt added a store building which included a post office (formerly located on the southeast corner of White's Ferry and Sugarland Roads). A few other residences were added including the home of Dr. Nathan Smith White. Still, Dawsonville remained a quite farming community. Boyd's Station was not to far from Dawsonville (about four miles), providing transport for crops, supplies, etc. and passengers as well, to and from market and towns like Rockville, the county seat which was the closest town of size.

According to T.S. Boyd's History of Montgomery County, Maryland, the Dawsonville area farms produced wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and tobacco. Thomas Scharf stated in his History of Western Maryland that the Dawson family for whom the town was named were among the oldest and most wealthy in the district (p.797). Thus, Dawsonville must have been an area of rich, arable farmland.

Dawsonville continued to grow during the 1880's through 1910 or so though, again, it remained a small community. It never had much more than a store and post office and a blacksmith shop. The store in Dawsonville was operated during the last decades of the nineteenth century by Arthur William Allnutt and Henry Clinton Allnutt. It was later operated by Lawrence Allnutt from the early 1900's until it burned down in 1922 (Sween, p. 24). Milton Darby also operated a store in Dawsonville, from the 1890's, into the early twentieth century. Later, after both had gone out of business, the Stangs converted their blacksmith shop into a store and gas station in the 1920's. There is no store or any other type of commercial enterprise in Dawsonville today. The town now is strictly residential.

RESOURCES

#16420 Darnestown Road is a fine example of the early, Seneca Sandstone residences built in this area, near the Seneca quarries. The house is constructed of irregular courses of rough-cut stone. The lintels are of large, single blocks of square cut, tooled ashlar. The sills are the same but only about one-third the width. It has a large, two story main block, five bays wide, with a two story, five bay long rear ell to the western side. Both sections have gable roofs. The entry is to the center of the facade. It is set back into the stone walls and has a four light transom above. The house is lit by six over six sash windows with shutters. At the gable ends are two, four light casement windows, one to either side of the chimney block. A porch, the style of which suggests that it was an early twentieth century addition, runs the length of the facade. It is a shed roof porch supported by four battered piers resting on stone pedestals. To the southeast elevation of the wing are two stories of porches, supported by chamfered wooden posts with an ornate, picketed balustrade. There are chimneys at both gable ends of the main block. The one at the eastern elevation is an exterior chimney and the one at the western end is flush with the wall. The ell has two interior stacks. The eaves are bracketed in the gable ends of the main block and in the ell.

In 1837, Andrew Offutt died possessed of a large tract of over seven hundred acres of land in what was to become Dawsonville and the surrounding area. His property was left to his widow and nine children who later partitioned it off into five lots. Two hundred and nineteen and a half acres along with the improvements to the property was retained by his widow as her dower right and the remaining lots were sold off (Judgment Record, JGH 2/228). Lot #2, consisting of one hundred and eighty-eight and a half acres was purchased by Nathan White Allnutt in February of 1856 (Deed JGH 5/242). He presumably built this fine stone residence following that purchase.

Nathan White Allnutt was the son of Lawrence and Eleanor S. White Allnutt. The Allnutts were among the first settlers to this area beginning with James Allnutt who purchased seven hundred and forty-six acres of land in Montgomery County in 1763, then part of Frederick County (Sween, p. 2). Nathan Allnutt was a farmer with extensive land holdings which he acquired over the years. According to Hopkins Atlas of 1879, he had one thousand acres in the Dawsonville area. He died on October 24, 1901, leaving his wife, Margaret E. Allnutt and nine children.

Part of Nathan Allnutt's land had already been deeded out to various children, but much remained. Richard, one of the sons, continued to operate the family farm where he, his mother, a sister, a family friend and the cook resided. According to the equity proceedings, Richard devoted his entire

time to the cultivation and management of the farm and the care of the livestock. However, because the property was not susceptible to partition amongst so many heirs, it was eventually divided up and sold off in 1912. Lot #2 of three lots, consisting of one hundred and eleven and a half acres including all the improvements; a ten room stone dwelling, two tenant houses of four and six rooms respectfully, a large bank barn, corn house and wagon shed under one roof, a shed for farming implements, blacksmith shop and other necessary outbuildings (Equity #2686, Judgment Record 13/379). All three lots, totalling over five hundred acres was sold to one of the heirs, Lawrence Allnutt, for \$16,838.50 in October of 1912 (Deed 230/164). The sale of lot #2, however, was subject to the dower rights of his mother, Margaret Allnutt, which included a life estate and rights to the crop of corn on the said land (Ibid.)

Lawrence Allnutt owned other lots in Dawsonville in addition to the family farm, including a lot improved by a residence (#16715 White's Ferry Road), and a store lot. In addition to being a farmer, Lawrence Allnutt was also a store keeper. The store was formerly located on the northeast corner of White's Ferry and Sugarland roads. It is now gone.

In 1922, the property was sold to William C. Fulton. However, he and his wife later defaulted on the mortgage and in July of 1926 it was sold by trustee. The equity proceedings included an extensive description of the property and its relation to the surrounding area.

All that farm containing 394.4 acres.... described in deed,,,230/164.... This property is improved by a cut stone dwelling house of 9 rooms and bath, large bank barn for 15 or more horses, cattle shed with cement floor for 30 to 40 head of cattle with loft above for hay, etc. Cornhouses for 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of ear corn, shedding for wagons and implements, large barrack for hay, poultry house, meat house, ice house, 2 tenant houses, etc. This farm is mostly all cleared and in a state of cultivation with about 50 acres in meadow of permanent sod, much of which is blue grass, is in fair state of fencing; well watered and is bisected by Big Seneca Creek, is also traversed by a graded macadem highway, leading from Washington, D.C. to Frederick, Md.... is situated in the village of Dawsonville in the heart of a thriving agricultural community about four miles from the B&O Railroad at Boyds Station....

In December of 1929 the farm was purchased by John Windolph of Washington, D.C. The farm then consisted of three hundred and ninety-four and four-tenths acres. It still remains in the Windolph family. Title is held by the Windolph/Williams Farm Corporation, a partnership between the Windolphs and their daughter and son-in-law, Chris and Howard William. They currently operate a swine farm here (Becky Brashear, Frederick News Post, May 11, 1982, Section B-1).

The Old Primitive Baptist Church, now known as the Dawsonville Mennonite Church is a pristine, simple yet elegant late nineteenth century rural vernacular ecclesiastical structure. The original frame structure is a tall, single story and is three bays by four bays with a front facing gable roof covered with raised seam metal. In the facade gable end is a octagonal plaque which reads "A.D. 1889." The entry, with double wood panel doors, is to the center of the facade. Above it is a high, round arch stained glass window with a block pattern around the perimeter. segmented in the arch, and with a sunburst pattern in the top. So either side of the entry is a window. The windows all around are long, narrow six over six sash with round arches and shutters arched to fit. The church rests on a seneca sand stone foundation and has three small basement windows at the north side elevation. At the entry is a three step concrete slab platform. At the southern side elevation there has been added a single story wing with a double door entry which connects to a larger addition. This is a one story two bay by four bay gable roof addition. The addition has been sensitively designed to reflect the styling of the original. They are four over four sash with round arches with matching shutters. The exterior walls are German siding look-alike (of pressed wood?) at the southern side elevation is an entry. In the facade is a plaque reading "A.D. 1979."

The church was originally built in 1889 by the trustees of the Seneca Primitive Baptist Church. Supposedly the original church founded in 1772 located about one mile from the present building on a hill overlooking Seneca Creek near Route 28 was plagued by the flooding of the creek which made the church inaccessible for services. Finally, after one threat of failure due to lack of membership, Nathan Allnutt offered to trade the church property for a lot in Dawsonville in which to build a more conveniently located church (Donald Leavitt, MHT FORM FOR Dawsonville Primitive Baptist Church MNCPPC FILES). A quit-claim deed from Nathan Allnutt heirs to the church trustees in 1909 states that the intent of conveyence was "for the use and benefit of Seneca Primitive Baptist Church whose house of meeting gor public worship stands upon said lot in village of Dawsonville (Deed 206/433). Membership fell off in the twentieth centruy, supposedly due to the strictness of both the services and the expectations on the everyday life of its members. By 1953 there were no living members of the board of trustees and in 1975 the church was finally formally dissolved (Equity #51856). Meanwhile, a Mennonite sect requested use of the building for services and was granted permission. Finally in 1976 the property was transfered to the Dawsonville Mennonite Church.

The property on which the four buildings along the south side of Whites Ferry Road east of Sugarland Road site can all be traced back to the Stange family. Joseph and Anna Hagan Stang were German immigrants who supposedly settled in Dawsonville after living first in Baltimore (where they were married) and then Germantown (Sween p. 29). They purchased four and one half acres of "The Mary" tract from Thomas D. Darley in May of 1859 (Deed JGH 7/43). Based on what they paid for those four and one half acres - \$500.00, which far exceeded the value of the property there may have been a small, early dwelling house here then which could have been incorporated into the family residence at 16600 Whites Ferry Road. Extensive changes and additions to this house make it difficult to date, though we know the Stangs were living here at least by 1865 when they appear on the Martinet & Bond Maps. The Stangs had eight children, a number of whom at least stayed in Dawsonville. One of the Stangs, Frederick C., appears as owner of three buildings and a blacksmith shop here. According to Boyd's History of Montgomery County Maryland, Frederick C. Stang was the blacksmith in Dawsonville.

According to the land records, however, Peter J. Stang acquired the bulk of the property sometime after his mother's death, IN L*(& (Deed JA 60/4). His brother, Frederick C. purchased from all the heirs of Joseph, his father one acre years before, in 1883 (Deed EBP 28/63). The Stang family house was on the property owned by Peter Stang, who retained possession of it until his death at which time it passed on to his heirs, a wife, Anna, and four children Peter Stang was a blacksmith operating first a shop near Lawrence Allnutt's property and later at the corner of Sugarland Road, with two of his brothers. One of the children, Oscar F. Stang purchased the property from the others in 1945 (Deed 959/233).

In 1900, however, Peter Stang sold a 3/4 acre lot to his son George W. Stang for \$175.00 in March of 1900 (Deed TD 14/8). Sometime between then and 1910 George Stang built the house which now stands here next to the Stang family home, #16610 Whites Ferry Road. George Stang was a builder who is said to be responsible for a number of houses in the area including Dr. Nourse's house (16610 Sugarland Road) and probably has own house here (Sween p. 31) He and his wife, Bertha B. Stang lived here with their nine children until March of 1928 when they sold the house to Jacob M. and Beulah V. Johnson (Deed 454-258), at which time they moved to Gaithersburg (Sween, p. 31). The Johnsons later defaulted on the mortgage and the house had to be sold by trustee. The advertisement of sale described the property in 1938 as located in the village of Dawsonville . . . improved by a five room frame dwelling, two car garage, meat house, poultry houses and other out buildings with some fruit trees, a good well of water at the door; in a good neighborhood and "accessible" to electricity and telephone. (Equity #8532 Judgment Record 84-41). Since 1942 this has been the home of Leslie T. Luhn family (Deed 884-412).

Next door is #16620. This residence was probably built by Robert H.C. Allnutt, who purchased Frederick Stang's one acre lot in December of 1907 (Deed 196/353). The property was Frederick Stang's blacksmith shop lot, which still stands on the southeast corner of White's Ferry and Sugarland Roads. An historical photograph (circa. 1927, Montgomery County Historical Society Library, Photo Collection), shows the current building without the facade porch and three facade bays. Instead the building originally had a double garage door front. At the western side elevation were two, six over six sash bays and an entry to the rear end. A gas pump sat near the northwest corner of the shop with a sign with a star in the middle, around which read "Gasoline Filling Station." Behind this building was a long, single story, board and batten shed-like building. The blacksmith shop and service station was later converted into a general merchandise store, sometime before 1920 (Jane Sween). The blacksmith shop was operated by Frederick, Peter and Joseph Stang. The store with gas pump was later operated by Oscar Stang.

Robert H.C. Allnutt was a wood carver and a life-time bachelor (Jane Sween). After his death in 1922, he left his one acre of land, dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings to his nephew, William Wallace Poole and niece, Nannie White (Real Estate Inventory, HCA 25/355). They sold the house in 1926 to Charles W. and Annie W. Morningstar (Deed 412/79). The Morningstars later defaulted on the mortgage and in April of 1934 it was offered for sale by trustee. The improvements were described as a "Dwelling house of about seven rooms, cellar and well of water convenient to the house, stable, blacksmith shop and corn house under one roof, and a meat house. Electricity is available if desired" (Equity #7038, Judgment Record 67/178). Since 1956 this has been the home of Wilmer A. and Dorothy E. Hunsecker.

The Stang family home, #16600, is a vernacular dwelling house which has evidently gone through a number of changes. The first story of the main block of the house is constructed of random ashlar Seneca Sandstone with a large chimney block of the same material. The second story is of frame construction, covered with german siding. The main block is a two story three bay by one bay (the one bay being on the second story of the western elevation) with a gable roof covered with raised seam metal. The entry is to the center of the facade. A low hipped roof porch covers the facade bays, supported by turned, bracketed posts. The windows are two over two sash with shutters. There is a small, four light casement window in the west gable end above the single window and two of the same in the east gable end, one to either side of the chimney block. The exterior chimney at the west gable end has a stone base with a brick flue. To the southwestern corner of the house is a large addition. It appears to be of frame construction with brick veneer. It is a two story, three bay by two bay section with a gable roof covered with raised seam metal. At the western elevation is an entry with a

broken pediment above. To the southern side is a low sitting six over six sash window and to the northern side of the entry is a double six over six sash window. The two bays in the second story of this elevation are two over two sash as also appear twice in the south gable end. On the first story of the south elevation are two rectangular casement windows. There are no windows in the first story of the northern elevation. In the northern gable end, between this rear section and the main block is a corbelled brick chimney. Also, to the rear, is a third section, two bays long, across the rear of the main block, joining with the brick section. This other section is of the same brick on the first story and has a frame second story with a gable roof covered with composition shingles. On the first story is an unornamented entryway with a six over six sash window to the western side. Above these two bays is a double six over six sash window.

#16610, the George W. Stang house, is a two story, three bay wide frame dwelling with a gable roof covered with raised seam metal. At both side elevation are one bay by one bay shed roof frame wings. The first story facade has three bays with the entry to the center. On the second story facade are two windows, one over each of the windows on the first story. The windows are six over six sash with wide board framing. Covering the facade bays is a low hipped roof porch supported by four, slightly tapering wood posts resting on masonry pedestals. At the eastern gable end is an interior brick chimney. At the rear elevation is a one story, three bay by one bay shed roof addition with sliding casement windows. The exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles.

#16620 White's Ferry Road is a simple, unornamented, two and a half story, three bay by two bay frame residence with a front facing gable roof. The entry, with a wooden panel door with a glass panel above, is to the center of the facade with a six over six sash window to either side. On the second story are three, six over six sash windows and in the gable end is an identical six over six sash window. Running the length of the facade is a wooden shed roof porch supported by four Doric columns. To the rear of this rectangular dwelling is a single story, one bay by one bay, flat roof addition with railings around the perimeter. The exterior walls are covered with german siding and the roof with raised seam metal.

The former blacksmith shop turned general merchandise store and gas station is a one story, three bay by three bay frame structure with a front facing gable roof. The windows are covered with shutters. Across the facade is a shallow, wooden, shed roof porch supported by plain wooden posts. The exterior walls are covered with german siding with composition shingles on the roof.

Along Sugarland road, beginning at the corner of White's Ferry Road are two properties that can be traced back to the same original owner, #16510 and #16530. According to Jane C.

Sween's "History of Dawsonville and Seneca," (p. 38), a portion of the Joseph Byrd Farm was purchased by Milton C. Darby who built a separate residence and store. In February of 1891 Mr. Darby purchased three acres of "The Mary" for \$1,050 (Deed 25/154). The 1891 tax assessment records show an improvement value of \$600 with \$700 worth of "stock in trade," indicating that he was by then in the mercantile business. Milton Darby's family was from the Dawsonville area, as was his wife's, Margaret Allnutt, a daughter of Nathan Allnutt. Mr. Darby remained here until his death in 1931 at which point his property passed on to his wife and his nieces and nephews. He had no children of his own (Will PEW 20/232). Both the house and the store building were sold in March of 1946. The store, #16530, was purchased by Kenneth D. and Mary Lee Marrow who renovated it, turning it into a residence (Sween, p. 38). It is still being used as such today. The Darby residence has been the home of Henry O. and Dorethea D. Benedict since 1959 (Deed 2683/295).

The Darby residence, #16510 Sugarland Road, is typical of the late Victorian era residences of rural Montgomery County. It is a two story, three bay wide, gable roof dwelling with a gable end facade in which is found a small, one over one sash window. The entry is to the center of the facade. In the second story facade, to the center is a single, one over one sash window, to either side of which is a double one over one sash window. The plain wooden porch running the length of the facade is enclosed with screening. At the side elevation is a slightly extended, two story bay. The exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles.

#16530 Sugarland Road, formerly the store, is a rectangularly shaped, two story, two bay by five bay frame building with a front facing gable roof. The entry is to the western end of the facade with a full sized, six over six sash window to the other side. Covering the entry is a gabled hood, supported by plain rounded posts on a concrete foundation. Centered above the two bays on the first story is a triple casement window, six light to each part. Above this in the gable end is a four light casement window. A combination of window styles appears on the west side elevation. On the first story towards the facade are french doors. To the side of this is a typical six over six sash window. To the side of this are three consecutive, six light casement windows. In the second story are three bays. At either end is a typical window with a smaller scale window to the center. To the center of the rear elevation is an exterior gable end chimney with a stone base and brick flue. On the first story to the western side of the chimney is a two bay by one bay shed roof section with ceiling to floor lights (three rows of four lights per bay). On the second story, there is a typical window to either side of the chimney block. In the rear gable end are patterned shingles. Running along the eastern side elevation is a single story shed roof addition, one bay deep.

#16715 White's Ferry Road appears to be a circa. 1880 Gothic style residence which has undergone "contemporary" additions in more recent years. Despite the sizeable modern additions, remnants of the original building remain. The house, however, has more of a modern look at present. In May of 1880, Arthur Williams purchased one acre, two roods and 3 perches of the Samuel Dyson farm for \$145.62 (Deed EBP 22/227). He and his wife, Annie, sold the property to John A. Chiswell in July of 1882 for \$1,500 (Deed 27/22). Chiswell in turn sold it to Lawrence Allnutt for \$3,000 in September of 1889 (Deed JA 15/186). This succession seems to indicate that Arthur and Annie Williams built a dwelling which was considerably enlarged by John A. Chiswell just a few years later. Perhaps, Lawrence Allnutt and family lived here before purchasing the Dr. Smith White house in 1895. According to Jane Sween (p. 33) Dr. Upton Nourse and his bride, Alice rented this house from 1901 until 1914 when their own house was completed.

In June of 1921 Lawrence and his wife, Ella Allnutt sold this house to J. Lawn Thompson and his wife, Anna (Deed 304/444). Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of Dr. Charles Waters, a former resident of the neighboring house in which the Allnutts also later lived. Thus, she had spent time in Dawsonville as a child. The Thompsons used this house as a summer home (Sween, p. 33).

In 1938, this house was purchased by Edward and Roger Darby of Dawsonville (Deed 722/215). It remained in the Darby family for many years. Following the death of Roger Darby in June of 1950, the house was sold. Mr. Darby's Real Estate Inventory at the Register of Wills described the property as one acre, two roods and three perches improved by a detached, frame, two story, eight room and bath dwelling with oil/hot water heat and no cellar. Also on the property was listed a two car frame garage (Wcc 7/430). Since August of 1952, this has been the home of Jack and Jane Millar, who undoubtedly made the current additions (Deed 1699/250).

Next door is the one room Dawsonville Schoolhouse, now being used as a private residence. According to the school board records, on June 1, 1894 a levy request for \$525 "for a new house" at Dawsonville, plus \$75 for furniture, was submitted. On October 1, 1894 it was recorded that the new schoolhouse had been insured for \$525 (Guy Jewell, "Schools That Were, Montgomery County Historical Society Files; Schools, Public). This new building was constructed to replace the old log schoolhouse which sat nearby (northwest corner of White's Ferry and Sugarland Roads). In July of 1923 it was decided that due presumably to a lack of attendance (which had been a problem earlier) the students would be transferred to Poolesville and on February 2, 1924 the sale of the "abandoned school" was authorized (Ibid.). It was purchased for \$100 by Joe Byrd (Ibid.).

The basic structure remains though alterations have been made. An historic photograph of the school, circa. 1927 shows a single story, one bay (entry only) by three bay (with the shutters closed) frame structure with a front facing gable roof with a single cross brace in the gable end. The exterior walls were covered with german siding. There was no entry porch, only a wooden entry platform. It had an interior, brick chimney towards the front of the building at the peak of the roof (M.C.H.S. photo collection). A later, undated photograph shows the same building, by then a residence, with asbestos shingles added and the shutters removed to expose the six over six sash windows (Ibid.). The school-house as it presently exists, has shorter replacement windows, one over one sash. The stone foundation has been covered with concrete. A one bay deep rear shed addition has been made and an aluminum awning covers the front entry with a concrete stoop and with an iron railing. The basic structure is still that of a one story, one bay by three bay frame building with a front facing gable roof. The exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles and the roof with raised seam metal.

#16610 is among the best examples of early Colonial Revival architecture found in Montgomery County. The house is of considerable size and styling. It was constructed for Dr. Upton D. Nourse and his wife, Alice, and family in 1914 (Sween, p. 23). Dr. Nourse, already a resident of Dawsonville, purchased over three acres from Lawrence and Ella Allnutt in June of 1913 (Deed 236/326). Dr. Nourse then hired local builder, George Stang, to construct the current dwelling which included the offices of Dr. Nourse's medical practice (Ibid.). According to the inventory of his personal property (no real estate inventory) the offices included a front, back and middle office and a waiting room (WCC 5/198). Upton Nourse graduated from Georgetown University Medical School in 1900 and in 1901 married Alice Windsor of Darnestown (Ibid.). They had two children, Rebecca Darby Nourse and Alice Curry Nourse. Following the death of Dr. Nourse, Alice Nourse, his wife, sold the property in August of 1949 to John Gary Fawcett and his wife, Mary (Deed 1299/145). John Fawcett is also a physician would currently operates a medical practice from the adjoining offices.

This is a two story, three bay by four bay frame dwelling house. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a flat top with upper porch balustrade. Also at the roof are gabled dormers with shingled side walls and sunburst patterns in the gable ends. There are two single bay dormers at the front elevation, one, single bay dormer at the northeast side elevation and a double bay dormer at the southwest side elevation. A wooden porch supported by Doric columns with balustrade runs the length of the facade, including a single story section at the northeast elevation, and part way along the southwest side elevation. At the

centrally located entry, the porch extends slightly and is supported here by pairs of columns. Along the roof line of the porch runs a balustrade. At the northeast side elevation is a single story, one bay wide, flat roof section from which extends perpendicularly, a single story section with an entry (doctors offices). The central entry with simple cornice and frieze entablature is flanked by sidelights. The house is lit by one over one sash windows. At the southwest side elevation on the first story is a three sided extended bay. There are two interior brick, corbelled chimneys, one at the top of the southwestern slope of the roof and the other at the rear slope. The exterior walls are covered with weatherboard siding and the roof with composition shingles.

#16611, across Sugarland Road from the Nourse house, is a Victorian era, Gothic Revival influenced home of Dr. Nathan Smith White. In March of 1874, Dr. White purchased from the heirs of Benoni Dawson, six acres and twenty-seven perches of the seventy-four acre Dawson farm for \$616.87 1/2 (Deed EBP 12/353). According to the tax assessment records, by 1875 Dr. White had constructed a residence and other improvements valued at \$3,500, which was quite a substantial amount for the time. Dr. Smith served for many years as Dawsonville's physician. In 1882, he married Ella Clarke Bouic, daughter of Judge Bouic of Rockville (Sween, p. 21).

Dr. White died in 1885 where upon his heirs decided, due to the inability to fairly partition the property, it should be sold. According to the equity proceedings, the six and seven-eighths acres were improved by a "commidious dwelling house and necessary outbuildings" (Equity #596, Judgment Record JA 1/62). It was, however, difficult to sell due to its "undesirableness for anyone except a professional man." However, a Dr. Charles Waters had previously located in Dawsonville with the intent of practicing medicine. As the logical choice, Dr. Waters purchased the property (at less than market value). He presumably operated a doctor's office here, as must have Dr. White.

Sometime after purchasing the property Dr. Waters established the "Fariview Seminary" for girls here in this residence (Sween, p. 21). Dr. Waters was also a minister of the Baptist Church (Ibid.). In 1895, he sold the property and moved to Gaithersburg, increasing the schools enrollment.

The property was then purchased by Lawrence Allnutt of Dawsonville. Lawrence Allnutt was one of the sons of Nathan and Margaret Allnutt (stone house, #16420). Lawrence Allnutt owned other properties in Dawsonville including a frame store house of which he was the proprietor. Lawrence and his wife, however, defaulted on the mortgage and in December of 1924 the property was sold at a trustees sale held on the premises. It was described as six acres and twenty-seven perches "improved by a twelve room frame dwelling and out-buildngs" (Equity #4338, Judgment Record 29/390).

In October of 1925 Samuel and his sisters, Mary and Elsie Byrd purchased the property and moved here from the Byrd family farm (Deed 384/315). Samuel Byrd was the postmaster of Dawsonville (Sween, p. 23). None of the three ever married. They lived here until Mary Byrd, the last surviving tenant, sold the property to James D. and Macie King in October of 1950 (Deed 1452/49). The house remained in the King family for many years.

#16611 Sugarland Road has a two and a half story, three bay by three bay frame main block with a gable roof with a center facade gable. To the rear is a one bay by three bay ell. To the center of the facade is the main entry with a double door with beveled glass panels that run the length of the door. Above the entry is a two light transom. An Adams style Georgian entry porch with slightly tapering squared columns with pilastera against the wall, with balustrade, and a flat roof covers the entryway only. At the base of both front columns rest concrete lion statuary. Above the entry porch is a door with a large transom-like window above it (however, there is no railing here which seems to indicate that this is not the original porch). Above this, in the gable facade, is a round, fixed window. The windows in the main block are two over two sash with decorative arching windowheads. In the gable ends of the main block are windows, nearly the same size. At the northeast side elevation is a three sided hipped roof bay window. The house has a broad cornice board with dentilled eaves. There are two large, corbelled brick chimneys on the main block. One is at the roof's peak to the side of center. The two story rear ell, one bay by three bays, also has a gable roof with the same cornice board and dentilling. It too has two over two sash windows but with plain architrave windowheads as opposed to the arched windowheads in the main block. To the southwest side elevation of the ell are other additions. It appears that a single story shed roof addition was made along the entire side elevation and, later, a second story story (the second kitchen, up-stairs) was added. This is probably so because this whole section has a modern design, with a flat roof, casement windows, etc., yet it has a stone foundation like the rest of the house, and an extremely decorative, Gothic porch runs along the rear of the ell and this section. This wooden porch is supported by beveled posts with decorative brackets with a cut-out balustrade and a dentilled cornice. It has been enclosed with a double door, glassed paned entryway and continuous six over six sash windows all around. "Florida room additions have also been made at both side elevations. The first, on the southwest side elevation of the main block is a single story, flat roof, three continuous bay by eight continuous bay frame section which covers the two bays towards the front on the main block. The second of these additions is at the northeast side elevation of the rear ell. There is an entry at the front. It is a single story, three bay by one bay flat roof frame

section. At its northeast side elevation is a centrally located entry with a double, two over two sash window to either side.

The surrounding yard was once carefully landscaped. It has a boxwood lined walk, pines, cedars and other trees, a fountain with statuary and a wrought iron gate. Also on the property are a number of outbuildings. The most interesting is a small, single story, three bay by one bay, gable roof, frame structure. It is a two room building with two facade entries, one at either end. Recently removed from the roof near the gable end (due to disrepair) was a small bell tower with the bell still intact. This house was probably built as a servant's or farm hand's quarters, with the bell perhaps, to call in the hands. The exterior walls are covered with german siding. It has both two over two and six over six sash windows. Also on the property is a hipped roof, german sided, two car garage, measuring two bays by one bay with six over six sash windows. There is a small, gambrel roof barn and a few other small assorted outbuildings.

CURRENT OWNERS

- P-790 16420 Darnestown Road
Windolph/Williams Farm Corporation
Boys, Maryland 20841
- P-332 Dawsonville Mennonite Church, Inc.
White's Ferry Road.
Germantown, Maryland 20767
- P-264 16600 White's Ferry Road
Thomas A. & K.W. Twetten
415 West Side Drive, #303
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878
- P-266 16610 White's Ferry Road
Leslie Todd Luhn
- P-320 Unimproved, adjoining, same as above
- P-267 16620 White's Ferry Road
Wilmer A. & D.E. Hunsecker
- P-271 16530 Sugarland Road
Martin W. & C.M. Cole
- P-325 16510 Sugarland Road
Henry O. & D.D. Benedict
- P-610 (small portion of, on north side of road), Schoolhouse
J.D. Jr. & E. Byrd
16310 Sugarland Road
- P-242 16715 White's Ferry Road
Jack W. & J.E. Millar
- P-616 11611 Sugarland Road
Dick Shisler et al
- P-410 16610 Sugarland Road
John G. & M.S. Fawcett

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

1. NAME

COMMON: Dawsonville

AND/OR HISTORIC: Dawsonville Historic District

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Rte. 28 and Rte. 107

CITY OR TOWN: Dawsonville

STATE: Maryland COUNTY: Montgomery

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	Public Acquisition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes:
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted
<input type="checkbox"/> No				

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Various Private Owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: Rockville Maryland

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: None

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Uncltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>The town of Dawsonville dates from before 1878, although only a few buildings from that early a time survive.</p> <p>At the west end of town is a frame one-room schoolhouse. The gabled facade faces south and has a central doorway. The sidewalls have three windows. The windows have been altered and the siding is asbestos shingle.</p> <p>Several late-nineteenth or early twentieth century houses stand along Sugarland Road. One has a tall, hipped-roof with a "Widow's Walk" at the peak. Each flank has dormered windows with pattern-shingle wood gables. The house is a large, square mass sheathed in clapboard with a porch around three sides. Another house is a rectangular mass with a central gable and bracketed eaves. There is a one story, balustraded porch with square posts.</p> <p>At the east end of town is a large, two story stone house with a stone el extending to the south. The main block has a five bay facade with a central doorway. At either end are chimneys, the one at the east end external and the one at the west end flush gable. The el has two interior stacks. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash with stone lintels and sills. The gable ends have bracketed, boxed cornices, the faces of which are beaded boards. The cornice across the main facade is boxed and moulded. The stone springhouse is modern. There are a double corn crib and board and batten smokehouse. The shed-roofed porch across the facade of the house is also an addition.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The Mennonite Church, built in 1889, is a frame, gable-end structure with a central doorway set with an arched opening; the "tympanium" thus created is glazed. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash with arched heads and shutters. In the gable, there is an octagonal placque with the inscription "A.D. 1889" in raised letters. The interior is plainly decorated, with a wooden ceiling at the level of the collars and wainscotting of narrow boards. A raised dias has a podium and chairs in the Eastlake style.

M:18-23

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 16th Century
- 18th Century
- 20th Century
- 17th Century
- 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |
|---|--|---|--|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

[Empty space for the Statement of Significance]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:18-23

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blank area for Major Bibliographical References.

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				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

Blank area for Acreage Justification.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC DATE: 17 May 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

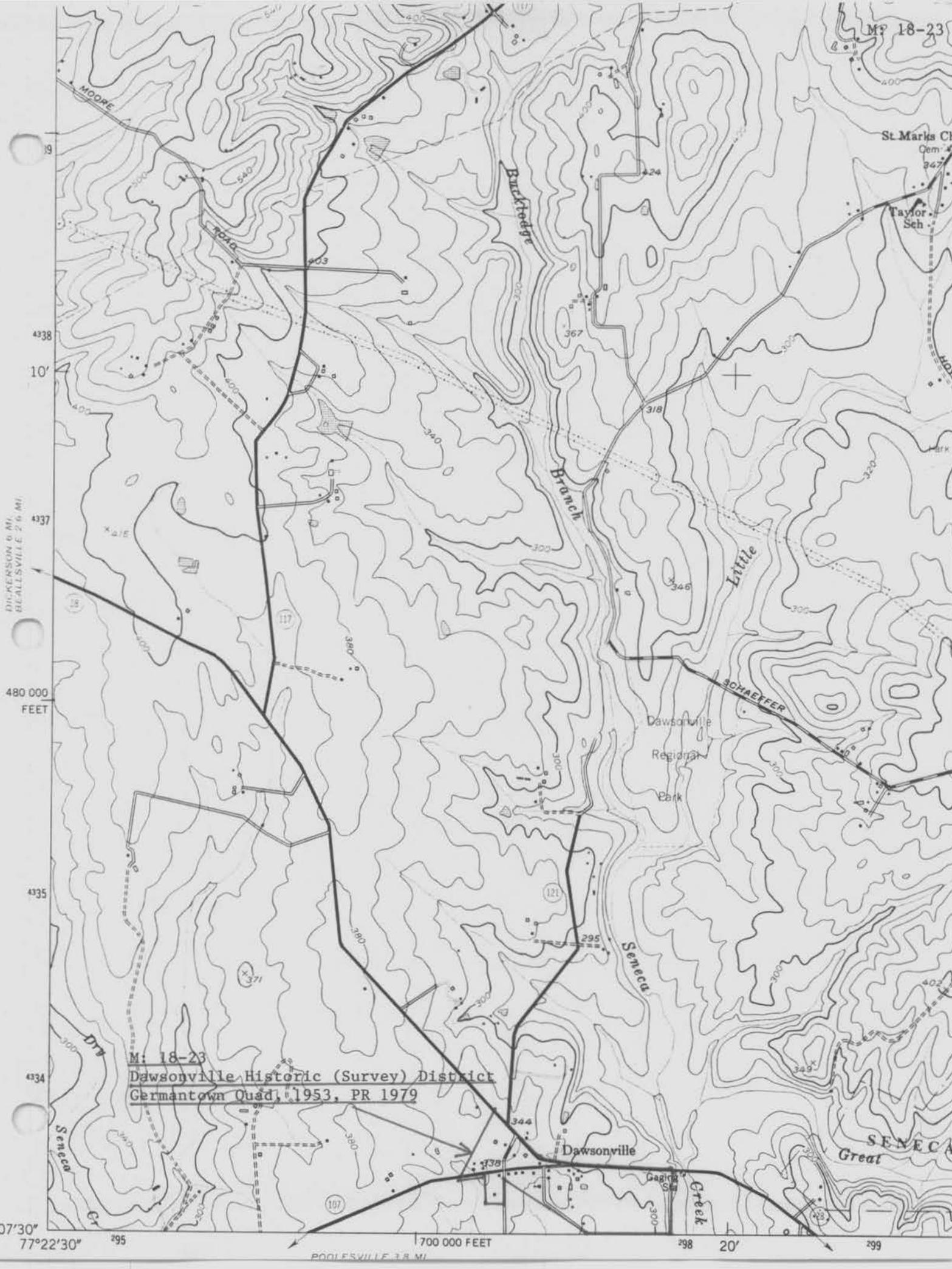
Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M: 18-23

St. Marks Ch
Cem 347

Taylor Sch



DICKENSON 6 MI
BALLSVILLE 2.6 MI

480 000
FEET

M: 18-23
Dawsonville Historic (Survey) District
Germantown Quad, 1953, PR 1979

3°07'30"
77°22'30"

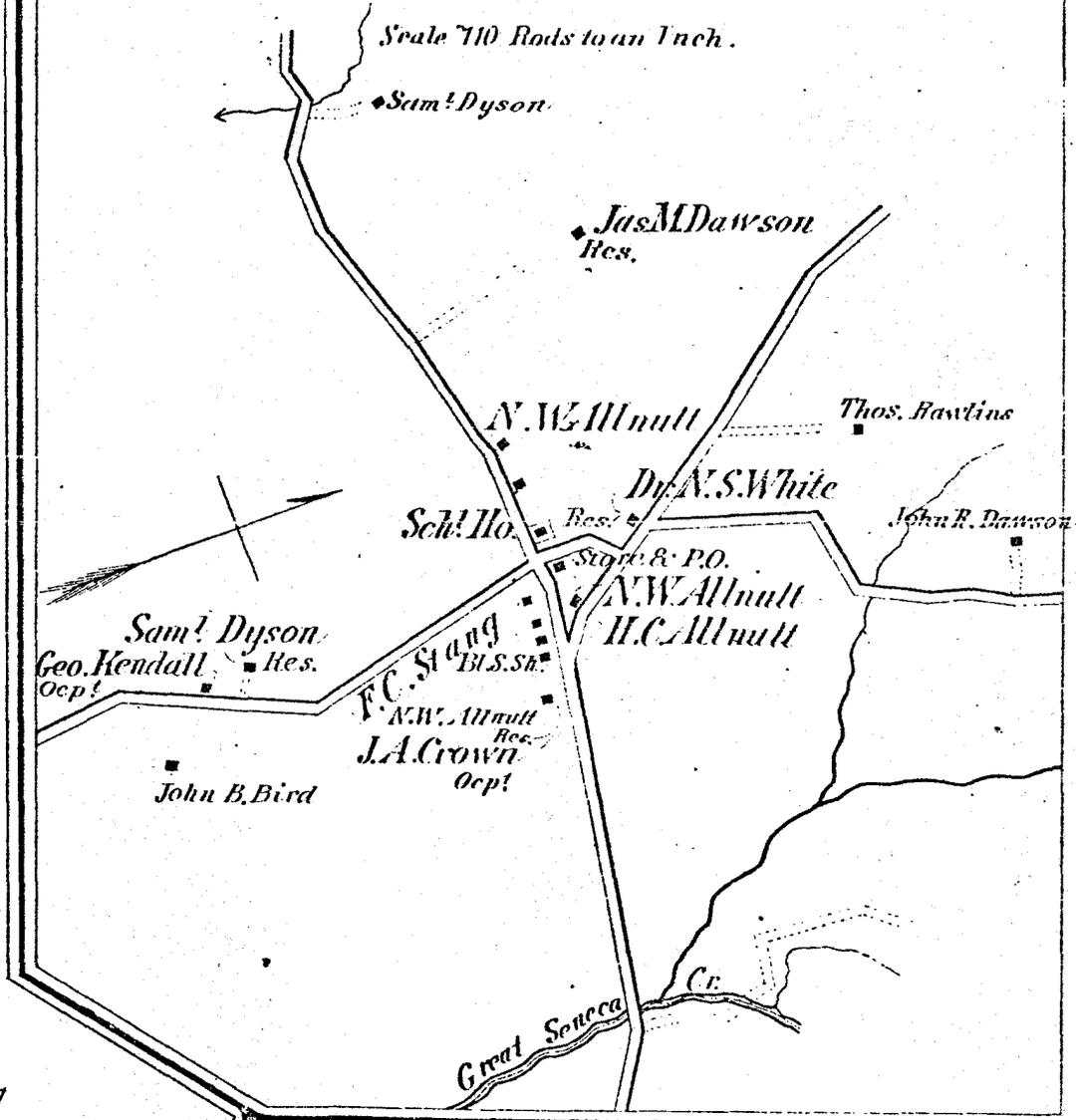
700 000 FEET

POOLSVILLE 3.8 MI

298 20' 299

DAWSONVILLE P.O.

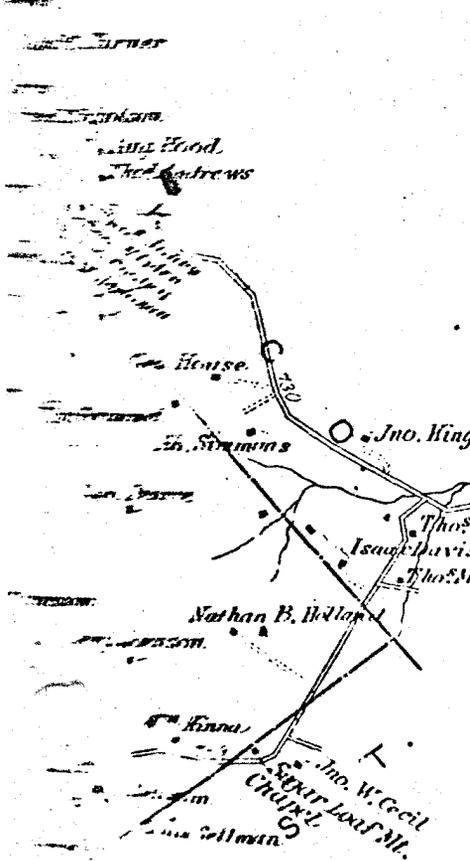
Scale 710 Rods to an Inch.



BEALLSVILLE P.O.

Scale 110 Rods to an Inch.

T.



C. Brewer

MEDLEY DIST.

NO. 3.

Mont Co.

Scale 1 3/4 Inches to a Mile.



Note: The Figures on the Roads represent the Distance in Rods from junctions.

DAWSONVILLE P.O.

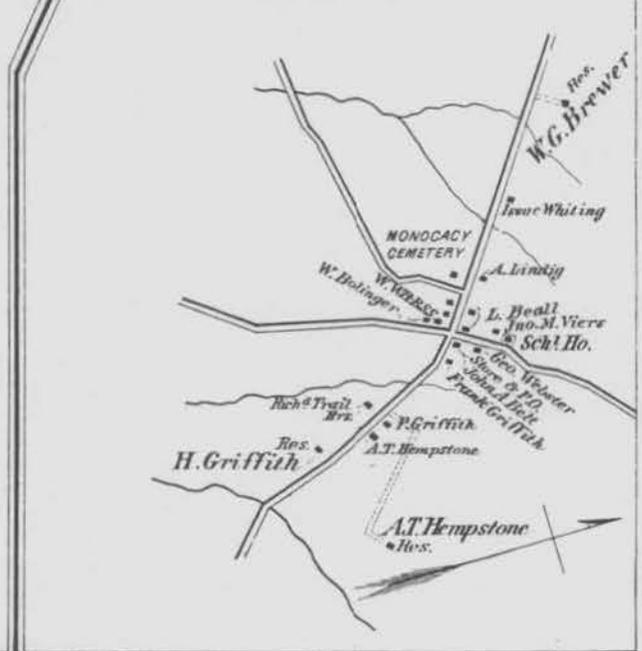
Scale 110 Rods to an Inch.

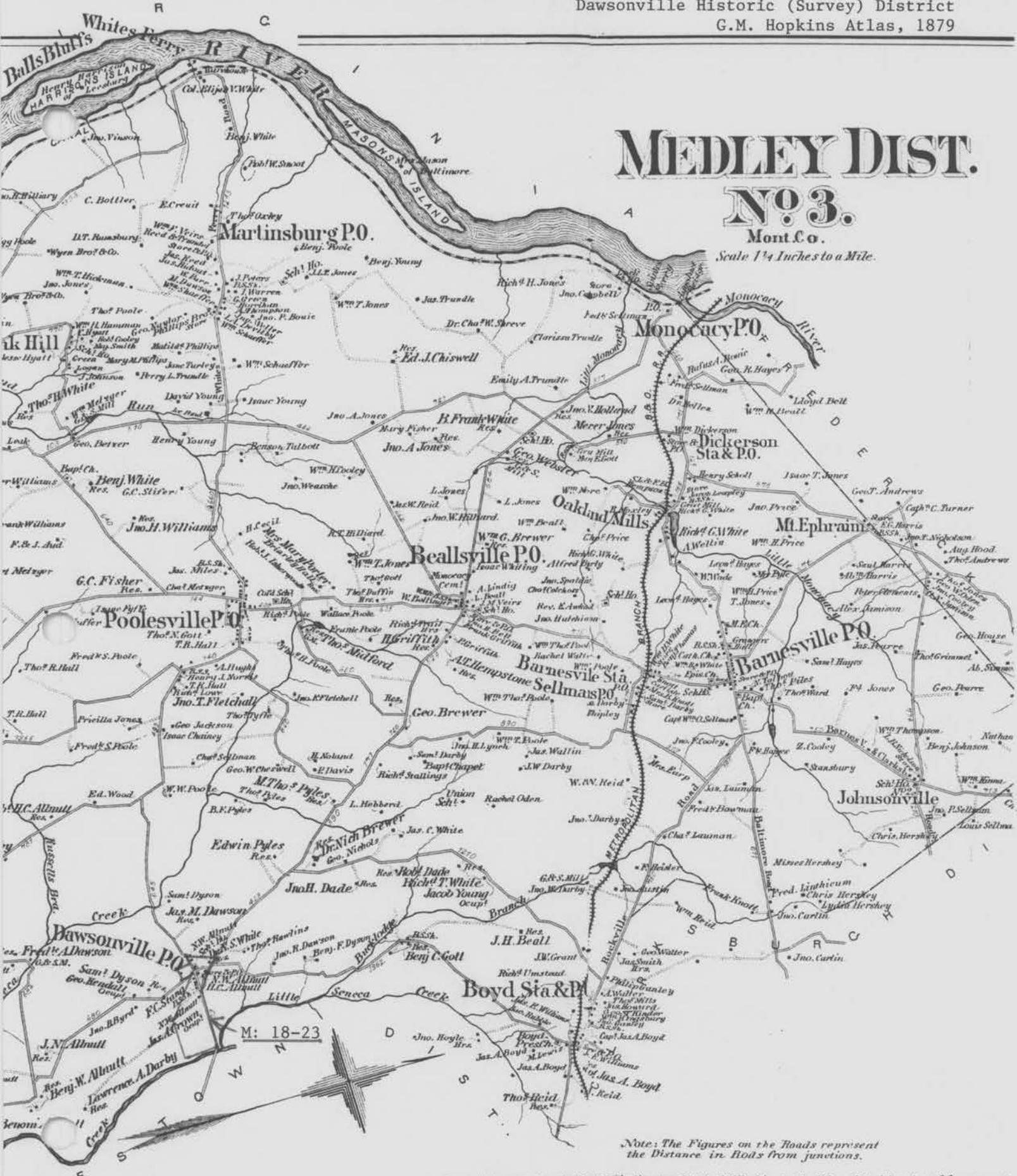


M: 18-23

BEALLSVILLE P.O.

Scale 110 Rods to an Inch.





MEDLEY DIST.

No. 3.

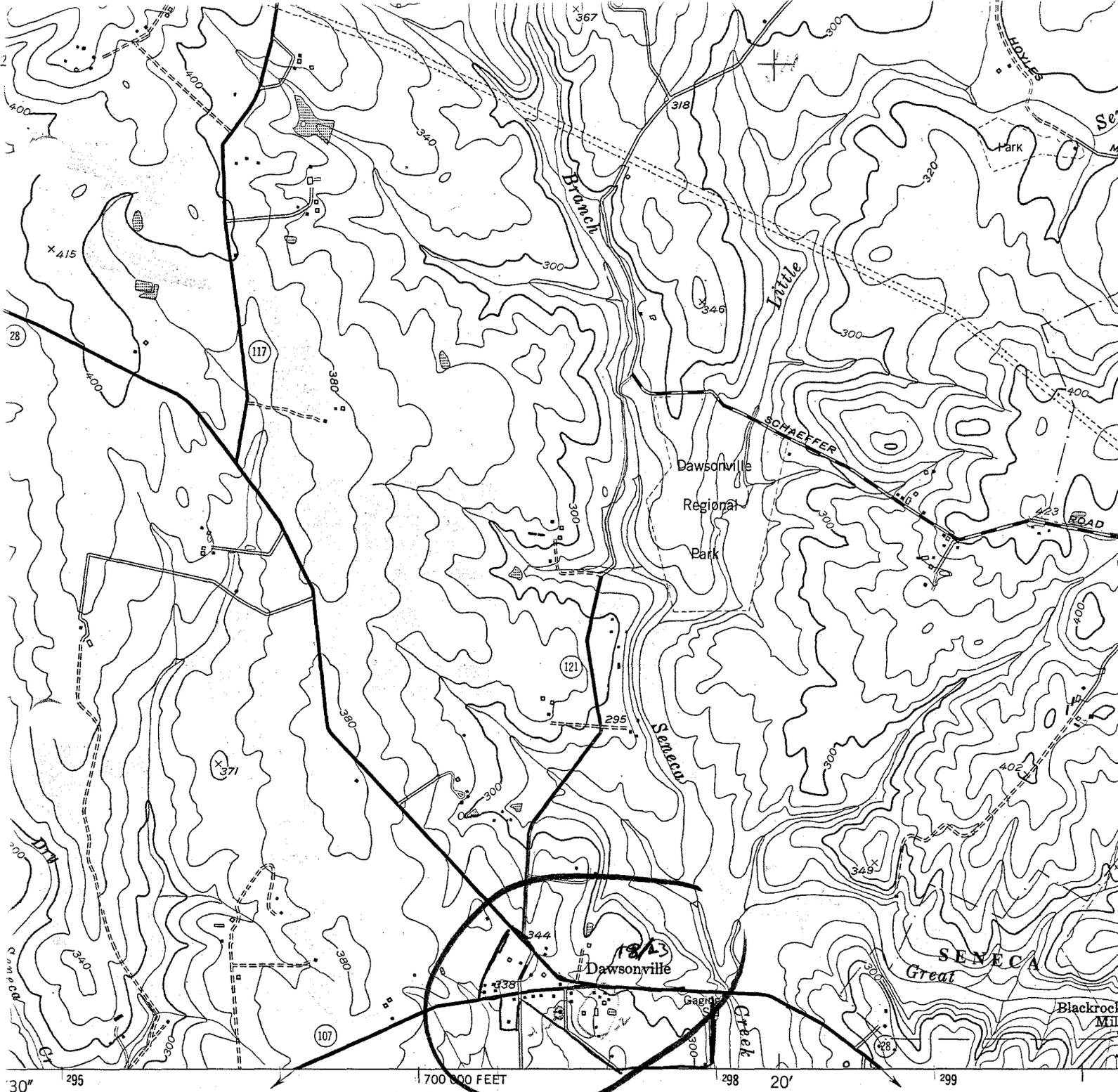
Mont. Co.

Scale 1/4 Inches to a Mile.

M: 18-23

Note: The Figures on the Roads represent the Distance in Rods from junctions.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at



Map compiled by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USC&GS

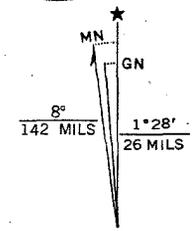
Topography from aerial photographs by KEK plotter
 Aerial photographs taken 1942. Field check 1943
 Revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Cylindrical projection. 1927 North American datum
 100-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
 100-foot Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 Line 18, shown in blue

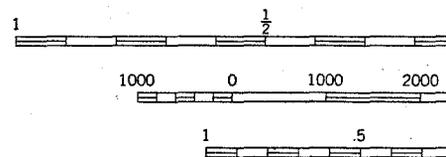
Vegetations shown in purple and woodland compiled by the Geological
 Survey from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other source data
 This information not field checked. Map edited 1978
 Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest
 information available from the controlling authority

POOLESVILLE 3.8 MI.

DARNESTOWN 2.4 MI.



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



M:18-23

CONTOUR
 NATIONAL GEODE

Germantown Quad

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS



M: 18-23

Former store (?)

Route 107 & Sugarland Rd.

Dawsonville, MD

Andrea Rebeck 1987

Looking Southeast

Stang Blacksmith Shop/
General store bldg.



#18-23 DRANSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

#16420 DARNESTOWN RD.

5/80



#10-23 DAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
16600 WHITE'S FERRY RD.

5/86



#18-23 DAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
ORIGINALLY - PRIMITIVE BAPTIST
CHURCH

NOW - DAWSONVILLE MENNONITE
CHURCH

5/06



#18-23 DAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

ORIGINALLY - PRIMITIVE BAPTIST
CHURCH

NOW - DAWSONVILLE MENNONITE
CHURCH

5/06



#18-23 WILSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

16610 WHITES FERRY RD.

5/86



#18-23 DAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

16620 WHITES FERRY RD

5/06



#1B-23 DANEDONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
STANG BLACKSMITH SHOP / GENERAL
STORE BLDG.

CORNER SUGARLAND & WHITE'S
FERRY ROADS

5/06



#10-23 DRAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

16510 SUGARLAND RD.

S/EG



#18-23 DANSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
14530 WHITES FERRY RD.

5/06



#18-23 DUNSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
16530 WHITES FERRY RD.

5/86



#18-23 DAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
16721 WHITE'S FERRY RD.
5/08



#18-23 DAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
16715 WHITE'S FERRY ROAD
5/86



#18-23 JARVISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
16611 SWEARLAND RD.

5/06



#18-23 DRAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
14611 SUGARLAND RD.

5/86



#18-23 DAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
16611 SUGARLAND RD.

5/86



#18-23 DAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
16611 SUGARLAND RD
5/06



#18-23 DRANSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

14611 SUEMARRLAND RD.

5/86



#18-23 DRAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

16611 SUGARLAND RD. -

OUTBUILDING

5/06



#18-23 DAWSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
16611 SUGARLAND RD. -
OUTBUILDINGS

5/86



#18-23 DAVENONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
16610 SUGARLAND RD.

5/86



#18-23

NAME STANG HOUSE
16600 White's Ferry Rd
LOCATION Rt. 107 DAWSONVILLE, Md
FACADE N
PHOTO TAKEN 5/17/74 MOWYER



#18-23

NAME STANG HOUSE
16600 White's Ferry Rd
LOCATION Rt 107 DAWSONVILLE, Md.
FACADE SW
PHOTO TAKEN 5/17/74 MDWYER



#18-23

NAME DAWSONVILLE, Md.

LOCATION ~~E~~^S SIDE Rt. 107 11610 White's Ferry Rd (L)

FACADE ~~E~~ NE 816620 White's Ferry Rd (R)

PHOTO TAKEN 5/17/74 MOWER



#18-23

NAME DAWSONVILLE, Md

LOCATION Rt 107 (REAR)

Rear of 16610 White's Ferry Rd (R)
& rear of 16620 White's Ferry Rd (L)

FACADE SE

PHOTO TAKEN 5/17/74 MOWEE



#18-23

NAME STORE + BLACKSMITH SHOP
LOCATION Rt 107 + SUGARLAND RD DAWSONVILLE, Md
FACADE NE
PHOTO TAKEN 5/17/74 MOWYER

Stang Blacksmith Shop/General store Bldg (L)
16530 White's Ferry Rd (MD 107) (R)



18-23

NAME DAWSONVILLE SCHOOL
16721 White's Ferry Rd
LOCATION Rt 107 DAWSONVILLE, Md
FACADE SE
PHOTO TAKEN 5/17/74 MDWYER



#18-23

NAME 'ALLNUIT HOUSE ?

LOCATION Rt. 107 & Rt. 28 DAWSONVILLE, Md,

16610

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 5/17/74 M DWYER



NAME

ALLNUTT HOUSE ?

#18-23

LOCATION Rt. 107 & Rt. 28 DAWSONVILLE, Md.
16610

FACADE NW

PHOTO TAKEN 5/17/74 M DWYER