

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Dayspring Retreat Inventory Number: M: 19-6
 Address: 11301 Neelsville Church Road 11425 Neelsville Church Road Historic district: yes no
 City: Germantown Zip Code: 20876 County: Montgomery
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Gaithersburg
 Property Owner: Church of the Saviour Tax Account ID Number: 03401412
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): N100 Tax Map Number: FU23
 Project: Mid County Corridor Study, Montgomery County, Maryland Agency: Montgomery Co. Dept. of Public Works & T
 Agency Prepared By: EAC / Archaeology
 Preparer's Name: Suzanne Stasiulatis Date Prepared: 6/22/2013

Documentation is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) # M: 19:6

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes

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

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Dayspring Retreat District comprises a large agricultural and rural landscape, and is located in Germantown, Maryland, northeast of the center of Germantown. Buildings used for non-denominational religious purposes on the property represent four phases of occupation: the 19th century, the early 1920s, the 1960s – 1980s, and the modern 2000s. Because the contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures represent a variety of periods of development, the architectural styles, configurations, and distinctions vary greatly throughout the District. The main entrance is located at 11301 Neelsville Church Road. The surrounding properties consist of modern cul-de-sac residential developments and houses along rural roads.

The District's landscape is undulating and includes wooded areas, active and fallow agricultural land, a stream, a man-made lake (circa mid-1950s), and two ponds (1957; and circa 1960) used for agricultural purposes. The land rises from the southeast to the northwest across the property. A small gravel road leads to various buildings and structures throughout the main property. Additional buildings are accessible from a no-outlet road, extending north just northwest of the main entrance, along Neelsville Church Road. Also, a driveway leads from the road to 11425 Neelsville Church Road.

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MHT Comments:

Jim Jarman
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
R. Kuntz
 Reviewer, National Register Program

8/5/2013
 Date
8/23/13
 Date

Buildings and structures more than 45 years old associated with Dayspring Retreat include: 1) Farm House/Church (1920); 2) The Overlook (1961); 3) Barn Ruins (19th century); 4) The Farm Market Building (circa 1960s-1970s); 5) Lake of the Saints (circa 1960s); 6) The Inn (1961-1962); 7) The Lodge of the Carpenter (1954); 8) The Amphitheater (1957); 9) 11425 Neelsville Church Road (The Gatehouse) (1961); 10) Cramb's Bridge (1956); 11) Alice's Pond (1957); 12) Merton Pond (circa 1960s) 13) The Athletic Field (circa 1950s), and 14) The Camp Area with Tent Platforms (1957). Buildings and structures less than 45 years old associated with Dayspring Retreat include: 1) One-Story Frame Residence (1973); 2) Wellspring Conference Center (1973); 3) Jacob's Well (1973); 4) Bethsaida (1973); 5) Siloam (1973); 6) Woodside (1973); 7) Rehoboth (1973); 8) the Bathhouse (circa 1970s); 9) The Pavilion (circa 1970s); 10) the Director's Residence (Circa 1970s); 11) two Net-Zero Electricity Houses (2004-2006); and 12) the Greenhouse (2008-2010); Resources not associated with Dayspring Retreat: 1) Horace Waters Small House (circa 19th century); 2) Horace Waters Tin-Roofed Shed (circa 19th century); and 3) Horace Waters Outhouse (circa 19th century).

Farm House/Church

The two-story Colonial Revival Four-Square farmhouse has a low pitch, pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles. A hipped dormer with wide overhanging eaves, a fixed four-pane window, and a louvered vent is located centrally on the façade. An interior slope chimney is located on the southeast slope. An exterior end chimney is located on the northwest elevation. The farmhouse is clad in blue wood siding and has a first floor wraparound porch and concrete foundation. A one-story, one-room 1976 addition is located adjacent to and southeast of the porch.

The second story of the southwest, three-bay façade holds three pairs of double-hung sash windows with accompanying non-functional louvered shutters. The first floor contains two pairs of double-hung sash windows on either side of a six-paned, four-paneled main door with two half-height side lights. A storm door is located in front of the door, and two porch lights are located on either side of the entryway.

The second story of the southeast elevation holds two double-hung sash windows, spaced evenly, with accompanying non-functional louvered shutters. At the first-story level, under the low pitch, wraparound porch roof, two sets of double-hung sash windows are located directly under the second-story windows. The southwest window has non-functional louvered shutters, but the half-height northwest window does not. A side door with a storm door is located adjacent to the second set of windows.

The northwest elevation contains two double-hung sash windows with non-functional louvered shutters at the second story level and two paired sets of double-hung sash windows with non-functional louvered shutters on the first floor level.

The northeast elevation has similar materials, form, and fenestration. A hipped dormer with overhanging eaves is at roof level and contains paired four light windows. Three sash windows with non-functional louvered shutters are on the second story. The first story has two single windows and one set of paired windows; the north single window has one non-functional louvered shutter, while the other windows do not have any shutters. A small, enclosed entry way with front gable roof and overhanging eaves is located just north of the center of the elevation. Its door has a nine light window and two vertical panels.

The wraparound porch, which extends across the full length of the southwest façade and southeast elevation, consists of an overhanging low pitch, roof, clad in asphalt shingles, with overhanging eaves. The roof is set on simple concrete Tuscan order columns on piers, spaced at the corners, at the entryway, and between the entryway and the south corner of the façade. On the southeast elevation, three additional columns are spaced between the corner pillar and the transition to the addition. The porch rests on a concrete foundation, and four concrete steps with wooden handrails lead to the central entryway. A wooden balustrade extends between the columns.

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The house is surrounded by a large lawn with sparse trees and vegetation. An access road leads from Neelsville Church Road past the north elevation and leads to newer construction buildings and the Barn Ruins down the hill.

The Overlook

The Overlook is a one-story, stretcher course brick and vinyl-clad sided Ranch residence, with a side-gable, low pitch, asphalt clad roof that has overhanging eaves at the façade and rear elevation. One chimney stack is located internally, on the peak of the roof. The other is located at the rear of the residence.

The west facing façade contains two sash windows with non-functional louvered shutters at its north end. This area is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. A slightly exposed brick foundation and basement window are visible in this area as well. The rest of the façade is clad with stretcher course brick. The main doorway is located at the center of the façade, and two windows are located on the southern portion of the façade. One is a bay window with canted sides, and the other is a short sash window with non-functional louvered shutters.

On the south side of the house, within the gable end with flush eaves, vinyl siding is present. An entryway under an aluminum awning is located centrally, and one sash window is situated towards the rear of the house.

The house is located on a sloping lot that drops off dramatically at the rear of the house. Trees are very sparse, and a lawn surrounds the property. A walkway leads from the road accessing the southern portion of the property to the door. Another walkway passes the south side of the house and continues to the rear of the house.

Barn Ruins

The Barn Ruins are located southeast of the farm house and consist of a rough, cut course stone masonry foundation with four-to-six-foot-high walls. A metal, low pitch shed roof now extends from the east wall to the interior. Two openings, potentially doorways, are present on the south wall. The barn is set into a steep slope, surrounded by lawn. A modern greenhouse is located directly east of the Barn Ruins. The barn is located north of an existing access drive and is surrounded by lawn. Outside of the immediate vicinity are the Greenhouse, the two Net-Zero Electricity Houses, and agricultural fields.

The Farm Market Building

The Farm Market Building is located in the southern portion of the property, near the barn ruins, the Greenhouse, and the Net-Zero Electric Houses. The Farm Market is a masonry block building with a front gable moderately pitched roof. The side gable consists of horizontal siding. The eaves overhang the southeast façade and rear elevation. A garage door is located east on the façade. A small concrete extension of the garage is located just outside of the door. A painted mural at the south end is located adjacent to the garage door. On the northeast elevation, a plain door is present at the north end.

The Inn

The Inn is a one-story, L-shaped plan, stretcher course brick-clad building, composed of three distinct but connected wings. The two rectangular, linear plan, five bay dormitories are at each end of the L and have hipped roofs. A one-bay restrooms and washroom section with a pyramidal roof is the central block of the plan, and two narrow paned hyphens with low pitched side gable roofs extend to each wing. Each roof has overhanging eaves.

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The southeast dormitory wing contains an entryway leading from a parking area off the access road. The entryway is beneath a cross-hipped, low pitch roof with two porch supports, and it includes a raised door leading to nine bedrooms and a common area. The long sides of the wing contain five metal, double casement windows over a six panel base with brick header sills. The windows are flush with the roof. Two vents are located on the interior slope of each side of the roof.

The northeast dormitory wing is similar in shape, form, and detail. A similar entryway and low pitch porch roof are located at the northeast entrance, but two porch supports are located on a brick pier. The three windows on the northeast side of the elevation are identical to those on the other wing. A five paneled recessed door with plain surround and paneled lintel is located in the first bay. In the second bay, a single paned window is located above paneling with a brick header sill. The surround is flush with the roof line. Five windows mimicking the windows on the other wing are located on the northwest elevation.

At the central block, the southwest elevation of the roof has two vents and a protruding post for electric lines. The building has a single window, identical to those on the wings, on the southwest elevation. Electrical boxes are also located on the west side of the southwest elevation. The northwest elevation roof has three vents. The elevation contains no windows, but an HVAC unit and additional vent are located there. The northeast elevation roof has one vent in its slope.

The property is located on a relatively level lot, among sparse trees and lawn. The building is accessible by a short walkway, which leads from a parking area at the end of the access road to the northwest end of the property. Another pathway leads to the lower Lodge of the Carpenter, located to the northeast.

The Lodge of the Carpenter

The one-story Lodge of the Carpenter has a southeast facing three-bay façade and very low pitch shed roof. The roof includes overhanging, close-interval, bracketed eaves on all sides. The front of the roof extends approximately eight feet, creating a full-width porch. The building is clad in wood siding and stretcher course brick. A capped exterior end chimney with a corbelled proximal end is located on the northwest elevation, and a capped and corbelled interior chimney is located on the northwest portion of the roof.

The symmetrical southeast façade, clad in wood siding, contains two sets of three four-light windows, flanking a paned door with a screen storm door. A one-light transom is located over the door, and two full-length, fixed pane side lights with transoms are located on either side of the door. Two porch lights are located on either side of the entryway. The full-length porch is raised on a stretcher course-clad brick foundation with a concrete cap. Three concrete steps at the porch's southeast side leads to a lawn, and the one step at its southwest side leads to the southwest entrance. Six simple porch supports are spaced evenly across the front of the porch.

The wood sided, northeast elevation contains one large, fixed, one-pane window, located towards the anterior of the building, and a paned and paneled door with two concrete steps and a storm door, located toward the posterior. A raised, stretcher course brick-clad foundation is exposed.

The northwest (rear) elevation of the Lodge contains (from north to west): a three-light window; a paned and paneled door with two concrete steps; two spaced, four-paned windows. The brick-clad foundation is exposed on the north end.

The southwest elevation is composed of wood siding and stretcher course brick cladding at the south end. Most of this elevation consists of glass, namely two large, fixed, one-pane windows flanking a door with full-length, wide sidelights. The large paned side

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door is covered with a screen door. No foundation is exposed on this elevation, but a decorative stone patio extends the full length of the elevation.

The lot steeply slopes from the wooded anterior to the building, levels off, and then steeply slopes at the front lawn. A panoramic view of surrounding nature, agriculture, a pond, and wooded areas in the distance is visible from this location. An asphalt path with a metal railing leads from the Inn upslope and to the west.

The Amphitheater

The Amphitheater is set on a dense wooded hillside in the center of the property, just off the road leading to the north side of the property. It consists of a wood stage raised on brick piers located at the lower elevation of the south side. A wooden railing surrounds three sides of the stage. Approximately eight rows of wood benches are set into the hillside.

11425 Neelsville Church Road (The Gatehouse)

The property at 11425 Neelsville Church Road is located adjacent to the southwest corner of the Dayspring Retreat parcel. The one-and-one-half story, four-bay, two-pile Cape Cod residence is clad in siding and stretcher course brick. It has a cross gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. One gabled dormer window with a sash is located on the east side of the southeast facing façade.

The cross gable moderately pitched roof is located on the south side of the southeast façade. The gable is clad in siding, and stretcher bond brick is present below the gable. A large bay window, with an asphalt shingle roof that extends from the gable of the cross gable, is present in the center of this portion of the façade. Below the window, but still in the bay, is horizontal siding. The window itself has twenty-four lights in the projecting portion and twelve light sashes on each of the angled sides. The recessed front porch contains a door and storm door, as well as two identical sash windows between vertical siding. The porch is raised on a brick foundation and uses three porch supports. Three steps off of a sidewalk lead directly to the front door.

The northeast elevation contains three sash windows. One is located in the gable, and two are evenly spaced at the first floor level.

The property is located at a high point on the lot and is surrounded by sparse trees. A lawn is present throughout the property. The driveway leads up to the northeast side of the property and is placed significantly below the level of the house. A number of steps lead directly to the main entryway sidewalk from the driveway.

Neelsville Church Road Buildings

A number of Modern Shed style buildings constructed in the 1970s and 1980s are located along an access road off of Neelsville Church Road. The One-Story Frame Residence has a moderately pitched shed roof with an intersecting opposite direction shed roof in the center of the main roof and one at the north side, creating a reverse bay. The entire roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Vertical wood siding clads the building, except for an exposed foundation on the façade. Small windows in multiples or single are placed along the façade and in the reverse bay. Two small paired windows are located on the south elevation.

Wellspring Conference Center is a one-story vertical wood siding functional building with two large edged peaks that extend another story and a half. These high pitched peaks may or may not be utilized space. The roofs are clad with asphalt shingles and a long series of paned windows extends along the façade at the first story level. A car entry port is located adjacent to the front door on the north elevation.

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Jacob's Well is a one-and-one-half story three-bay residence clad in vertical wood siding with a moderately pitched shed roof clad in asphalt shingles. An extension of the shed roof is located centrally over a protruding bay. Sets of three windows with simple metal surrounds are present in the central bay and at each side. The entry way is located on the south side of the protruding bay. A set of wood stairs with a wood railing leads to the half story level on the south elevation.

Two other buildings in this style are located along the access road, Bethsaida and Siloam. Rehoboth and Woodside are modern residences. Rehoboth is a Split Level brick and wood siding clad building with two moderately pitched side gable roofs and a central interior slop chimney. Woodside is a two-story vertical wood siding clad building with a moderately pitched cross gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. It has variations of overhanging eaves and an interior slope chimney. Windows are paired and placed as ribbon windows.

The integrity of the Dayspring Retreat is moderate to high, with buildings that adequately retain integrity individually. Although some of the buildings do not contribute to a fully cohesive district, they are contained in areas that do not affect the integrity of the rest of the property. The location of the district as a whole, and the individual buildings, has not been altered. Some building components have been altered or additions have been created but on the whole exhibit integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. For example, the Farmhouse/Church has an addition on the rear. Also, the Lodge has a roof modified from flat to hipped. The property exhibits setting, feeling, and association compatible with the retreat.

PROPERTY HISTORY/ HISTORIC CONTEXT

Dayspring Retreat, a religious retreat, is part of the non-denominational Church of the Saviour. The philosophy of the church as a whole focuses on individual leadership and initiative. The Church also focused on activism and championed racial diversity within its congregation. Small mission divisions of the church focus on housing for the poor, jobs, and healthcare (Evans 1987). The Church was set up in the early 1940s by Gordon and Mary Cosby and incorporated in Washington, D.C., with seven members in 1953.

Reverend Gordon Cosby (1917- 2013) was the founder of The Church of the Saviour and a minister. He was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on July 3, 1917. Cosby was known for incorporating the Church of the Saviour as an early interracial church. His many contributions to his church included founding the Christian coffeehouse known as Potter's House; forming a small mission, For Love of Children; marching for Civil Rights; and developing ministries to help communities cope after the District of Columbia riots of 1968. The church was legally incorporated in 1953. In 1995, The Church of the Saviour separately incorporated into nine small independent faith communities, which include Lazarus, Dayspring, Eighth Day, Festival Church, Friends of Jesus, Jubilee, New Community, Potter's House, and Seekers (Church of the Saviour 2013; Callings 2013).

Dayspring Retreat was an outgrowth of The Church of the Saviour. Planned as a rural retreat focused on silent contemplation, Dayspring was founded to provide an escape from the city for church members and to host its programs. The rural character of Germantown in the mid-twentieth century made it an attractive location for these purposes, which continues through the present day (Church of the Saviour 2013). At its founding, Reverend Cosby proposed,

The one journey that ultimately matters is the journey into the place of stillness deep within one's self. To reach that place is to be at home; to fail to reach it is to be forever restless (Church of the Saviour 2013)

In 2003, a large tract of land (206.69960 acres) was set out, named Dayspring Farm (Dayspring Retreat) and owned by The Church of the Saviour. An additional property was acquired at a later date. The Dayspring Retreat parcel as it exists today is the same size (Montgomery County Land Records 2013). The land includes portions of lots acquired as early as 1953. On September 25, 1953,

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Arthur W. Erickson and Ruth Anna Erickson deeded the largest portion of the tract to The Church of the Saviour. Other portions of parcels were obtained between 1958 and 1982: May 16, 1958 – Lillian Mae Sibley, Francis Irene Arnold, Edward Montgomery Sibley, and Joseph Russell Sibley (heirs of James E. Sibley and Hettie K. Sibley) to The Church of the Saviour; February 15, 1966 - Henry J. Wright, Jessica M. Wright, John T. Wright, and Eva M. Wright to The Church of the Saviour; February 27, 1974 – Victor Ochsman, John W. Neumann, Stanley Bender, Howard M. Bender, Morton A. Bender, Sam Cohen, Morton Funger, and Ralph Ochsman (Ayr lawn Associates) to The Church of the Saviour; August 31, 1982 – K. Robert McIntire and Shirley C. McIntire to The Church of the Saviour (Montgomery County Circuit Court 2013). These transactions amounted to the large parcel set out and used as Dayspring Retreat today.

The idea of Dayspring was conceived in 1952, as a place to go to for retreat. Three female members of the church, Carolyn Johnson, Jessie Henderson, and Sally Jumper, were instructed to find:

A farm large enough for a general fellowship area; it must have a spot which could be developed as a retreat area; it must have a site appropriate for a children’s camp; it must have an area suitable for farming, to help cut down on the overhead through the years. Furthermore, the terrain must be such that each area would be separate and at a distance from the others. It must be within an hour’s drive from the church. It must be easy to locate. In order that it might be used right away it must have a farmhouse on it in reasonably good condition. Most difficult of all, it must be purchasable for less than \$40,000 with favorable terms of financing! (O’Connor 1963)

In May of 1953, after looking at fifty farms, the Church found Dayspring. The property had a long, panoramic sweep, a farmhouse, barns, pasture land, woods, and a stream that could be dammed to create a pond. The built environment at Dayspring would be built in pieces, by necessity and as funds allowed.

Horace Waters occupied the property in the nineteenth century and used the property and portions of adjacent parcels as a farm (McDaniel 1979). When The Church of the Saviour bought the property, several buildings, some of which are still extant to this day, were identified as tracing back to Horace Waters. A barn built during the nineteenth century was burned in 1973 by arsonists. The barn is thought to have been a Maryland-style bank barn that dated to the Civil War and the period of the Waters occupation (Schoap 2013). The stone foundation is still intact. In addition, a small house, tin-roofed shed, and outhouse are located on the grounds; all are collapsed, according to retreat staff. All of these buildings are believed to date to the time of Horace Waters. No extant primary dwellings dating from the period of Horace Waters are currently on the property (Crawford 1984).

One of the main reasons the property was purchased was the existence of the extant farmhouse, which could immediately serve church functions. The house was built in approximately 1920 by Zachariah Thomas Briggs. It was situated on the site where the former Horace Waters House stood (Crawford 1984). This Colonial Revival four square farmhouse was the main functional feature on the property prior to the formation of Dayspring Retreat. It is located just off of Neelsville Church Road and serves as a focal point and starting point for the property. An addition was constructed on the eastern side of the farmhouse as a house for the retreat host in the 1970s. At present, the house serves as the church and gathering place for the Dayspring Retreat (Schoap 2013).

The first major area that was developed was the retreat. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the beginnings of the retreat were solidified. The first building constructed under The Church of the Saviour was The Lodge of the Carpenter, built from 1954 to 1956. The building design is attributed to Earl Disque, and it was constructed by volunteers (O’Connor 1963). Disque was the Supervising Landscape Architect for the National Park Service. The Lodge’s position on the tract was chosen because the windows could open to woods and meadows. (Schoap 2013).

At that time, fences were repaired, the fields were limed and fertilized, wheat farming started, over two hundred trees were planted

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For Arbor Day, an Athletic Field was built, roads were placed through the woods, and trails were cleared throughout the property (O'Connor 1963). Alice's Pond was constructed and named after Alice Fenn, a longtime church member (Dayspring 2013). The pond appears in 1957 historic aerial photographs (Netronline 2013). A turf and vegetable farm was started in the mid-1950s, in order to bring in funds (Schoap 2013).

A stone arch bridge was completed by Ian Cramb, then the chief stonemason of Scotland's Iona Christian Community, while he visited Dayspring in the summer of 1956. Cramb, who served as a stonemason's apprentice in Dunblane, Scotland, was surrounded there by masterworks. In 1957, he became Master Stonemason for the restoration of the Abbey of Iona's monastic buildings. He worked in Scotland on numerous religious properties and, in 1959, moved to the United States to set stone and marble on the Capitol building; he later served as a marble mason for the Raeburn Building and the World Bank Building in Washington, D.C. (Cramb 2006).

An amphitheater with a brick, stone, and wood platform and wooden benches was built soon after, in 1957, in the style of Cramb's bridge. In that same year, a Camp Area with Tent Platforms, a picnic pavilion, and a bathhouse for hosting events and camping activities were built. In the early 1960s, several more accessory features were built. Two irrigation ponds, Lake of the Saints and Merton Pond, were constructed for agricultural use. The Inn was built to accommodate retreat residents. Lake of the Saints and Merton Pond are discernable in 1970 historical aerial photographs, but not in aerial photographs from 1963 or prior (Netronline 2013).

In 1961, after raising ten thousand dollars to supplement funds the church had set aside for construction, plans for The Inn were solidified (O'Connor 1963). The Inn served as accommodation for overnight visitors. It included eighteen rooms, each with a bed, desk, chair, and sink; the rooms are similar to monastic cells. The two wings of the building were named "Matthew" and "Mark," after Biblical figures. It is thought that Claude Ford, an American Institute of Architects-registered architect, designed The Inn. Both The Inn and The Lodge of the Carpenter were built away from the road, so as to avoid noise from traffic and, thus, support the Church's belief in quiet contemplation. In 1990, a replacement roof structure, peaked in form, was designed and constructed to replace the existing flat roof on the Inn (Schoap 2013).

The Gatehouse was built by the first farm manager, Tom Hubers, in 1961, when the property was a turf farm. Later, in 1968, a new residence, The Overlook, was built to house the farm manager. On February 6, 1970, Thomas Tucker Hubers and Carolyn Johnson Hubers deeded their property at 11525 Neelsville Church Road (The Gatehouse), Germantown, MD, to The Church of the Saviour (Montgomery County Circuit Court 2013).

Later, in the 1970s and 1980s, several more support buildings were constructed at the western edge of the property, which is accessible from Neelsville Church Road; these included the Wellspring Conference Center, a cottage, and a residence for the director. The buildings are named Wellspring Center, Jacob's Well, Siloam, Bethsaida, Rehoboth, and Woodside. These are large, Modern Shed style functional buildings or residences that facilitate the retreat's activities and purpose. Rehoboth is the exception, as it is a modern, Split Level residence. In addition, a large shed for maintenance and storage was built in the farm fields in the 1980s.

The retreat continues to add functional buildings to the grounds today. In the early 21st century, following recognition as a sanctuary for silence and wildlife habitat by the United States Department of Agriculture, several sustainable buildings were constructed. Two passive, green, solar cottages were built, as well as a solar greenhouse where vegetables are grown year-round. The retreat now has twenty-five buildings and ten permanent residents. A barn is planned to be rebuilt over the foundation ruins to assist the sustainable function of the retreat (Schoap 2013).

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EVAULATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dayspring Retreat District was evaluated according to the criteria set out in "National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," in consideration of Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties, which states "A religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architecture or artistic distinction or historical importance" (Andrus & Shrimpton 1990). Significance predating Dayspring Retreat was not evaluated because this property no longer reflects the nineteenth and early half of the twentieth century agricultural context.

The Dayspring Retreat District is not eligible for listing under Criterion A for association with an important event or trend. The Church of the Saviour contributed to social philanthropy and diversity inclusion; regardless of the significance of this secular pattern of events associated with the church, Dayspring does not have an important association with them. Instead, the district is most closely associated with a potential religious significance, being an early manifestation of the idea of a religious retreat in the greater Washington, DC area.

The Dayspring Retreat District is not eligible under Criterion B for association with significant persons. Some figures noted in review of historic documentation are associated with the religious group and are instrumental in the development and conveyance of the church's ideals. Despite the impact on religious ideology and representation, the most of the individuals directly ascribed to Dayspring were not influential in the secular world. The founder of Church of the Saviour, Gordon Cosby, was influential in philanthropic ways and in promoting racial diversity; however, any potential significance of this individual's secular work are not associated with Dayspring Retreat. Individuals recognized in research conducted for this study do not meet significance criteria for significant persons.

The Dayspring Retreat is not eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance. The buildings on the property are each routine examples of their type or style; none embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The District contains a variety of periods of extant buildings, structures, and ruins; while together they serve a unified purpose as a religious retreat, architecturally, they do not represent a significant and distinguishable entity. Although two architects and a stonemason are known to have contributed to the District, their works are not considered to significantly contribute to the trend of architecture in the larger area, and the individuals are not considered designers of masterworks.

The Dayspring Retreat is not eligible under Criterion D for information potential. Little information could be obtained through archaeological investigation. An understanding of the history of this District can be adequately grasped through the examination of written records. Previous occupation by Waters can be linked to the typical development of the area at that time. There is no concrete supposition that this site would contain resources that can contribute in any higher regard to scholarly research than can other areas in the vicinity.

The Dayspring Retreat is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, because it does not meet the applicable significance criteria necessary to make it eligible.

SOURCES

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Church of the Saviour. Pamphlet. "N. Gordon Cosby July 3, 1917 – March 20, 2013." 2013.

----. "Who is Church of the Saviour." <http://www.inwardoutward.org/page/who-church-saviour>, 2013.

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Schoap, Margaret. Personal Communication. 9 April 2013.

Unknown Author. "A Brief History of the Church of the Saviour's Dayspring Farm." Files of Susan Soderberg, 2013.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

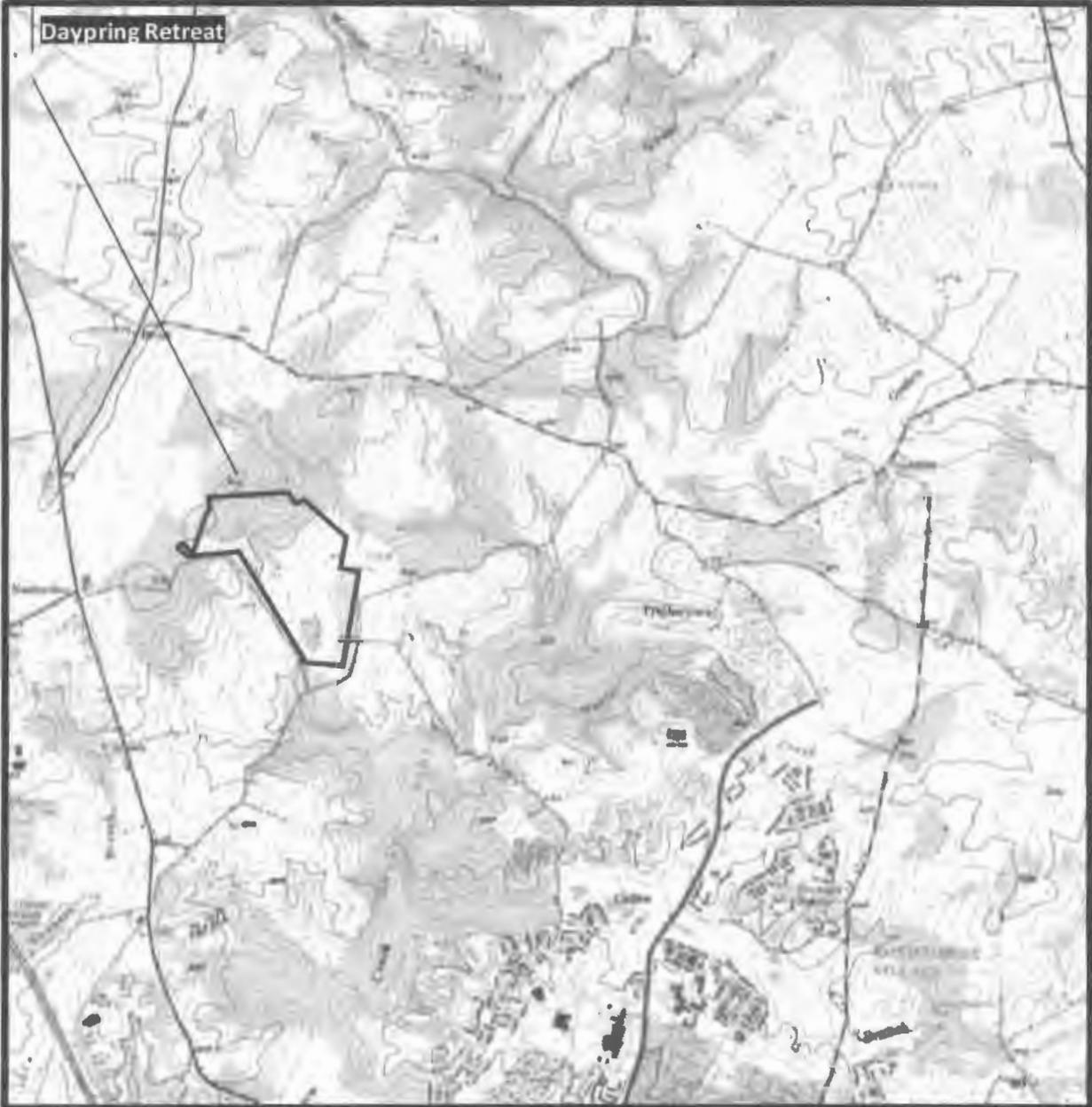
Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

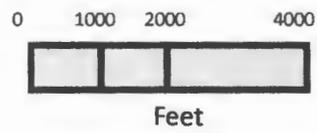
Date

Dayspring Retreat
Location Map
M: 19-6
Germantown, MD 20876

Date: 4/24/13



Gaithersburg, Maryland
7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle



Dayspring Retreat District
M: 19-6
Site Plan and Photo Key
Germantown, MD 20876

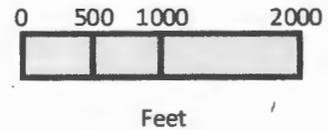
Date: 4/9/13

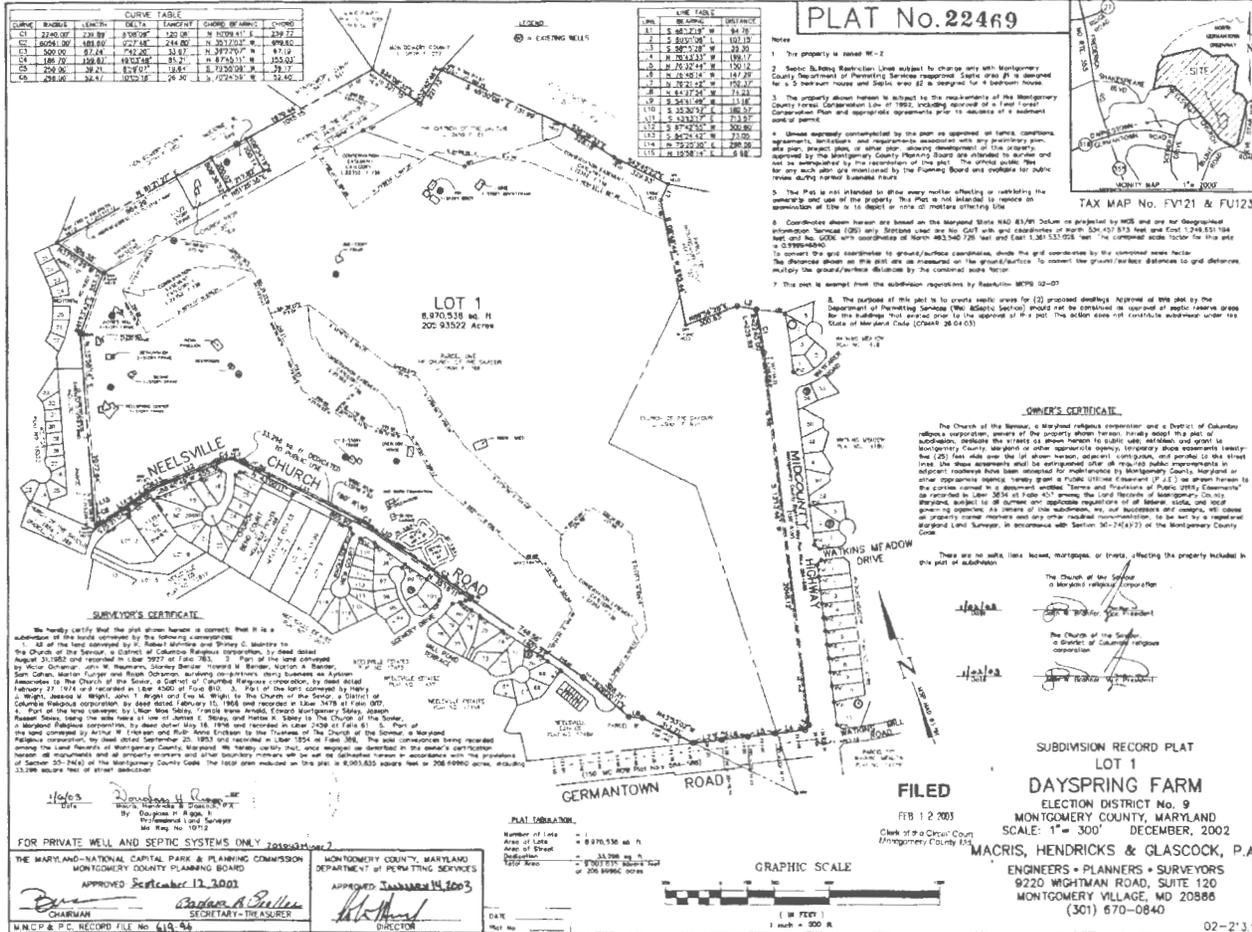


Legend

✦ Dayspring Retreat District

➔ Photo Location/Number





CURVE	BEARING	LENGTH	DELTA	TANGENT	CHORD	CHORD BEARING	CHORD CURVE
CL	S 24° 05' 00" W	235.89	130° 00' 00"	132.90	N 50° 04' 11" E	S 29° 55' 49" W	239.77
CL	S 60° 06' 30" W	183.89	127° 34' 30"	216.80	N 30° 27' 01" E	S 69° 32' 59" W	189.82
CL	S 00° 00' 00" W	212.84	174° 00' 00"	212.84	N 89° 59' 59" W	S 00° 00' 01" W	212.84
CL	S 88° 10' 10" W	120.82	183° 08' 30"	85.21	N 87° 55' 11" E	S 01° 04' 49" W	120.82
CL	S 24° 05' 00" W	38.21	130° 00' 00"	38.21	N 50° 04' 11" E	S 29° 55' 49" W	38.21
CL	S 24° 05' 00" W	38.21	130° 00' 00"	38.21	N 50° 04' 11" E	S 29° 55' 49" W	38.21

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
1	S 48° 21' 18" W	84.76
2	S 80° 15' 06" E	111.73
3	S 20° 52' 28" W	33.49
4	N 26° 32' 57" E	100.17
5	S 75° 32' 14" E	110.12
6	N 22° 28' 14" W	147.29
7	S 72° 12' 24" E	100.07
8	S 41° 37' 24" W	71.23
9	S 38° 31' 04" E	113.18
10	S 22° 30' 12" E	186.27
11	S 23° 32' 27" E	71.23
12	S 87° 42' 53" W	300.80
13	S 22° 30' 12" E	212.00
14	S 22° 30' 12" E	200.20
15	N 15° 28' 14" E	84.76

PLAT No. 22469



- The property is zoned M-2.
- Specific Planning Restrictions: Lines subject to change any with Montgomery County Department of Planning Services response. Single use plan is designed for a 3 bedroom house and double car garage for a bedroom house.
- The property shown herein is subject to the requirements of the Montgomery County Forest Conservation Law of 1992, including approval of a final Forest Conservation Plan and separate site plan to address a minimum 20% wooded portion.
- Issues necessarily contemplated by the plan as approved or future conditions, agreements, restrictions and requirements associated with any preliminary plan, site plan, project plan, or other plan, including development of the property, approved by the Montgomery County Planning Board are intended to survive and not be superseded by the restriction of the plat. The entire public file for any such plan are maintained by the Planning Board and available for public review during normal business hours.
- The Plat is not intended to affect any rights affecting or affecting the ownership and use of the property. This Plat is not intended to release an encumbrance of title or to depict or note of matters affecting title.
- Coordinates shown herein are based on the Maryland State NAD 83/NA Datum as projected by NGS and are Geographical coordinates (Decimal Degrees) only. Distances used are the GCS with coordinates of North 530,437.913 feet and East 1,749,553.156 feet and the GCS with coordinates of North 483,340.726 feet and East 1,361,533.028 feet. The combined scale factor for this plat is 0.99999428.
- To convert the grid coordinates to ground/surface coordinates, divide the grid coordinates by the combined scale factor. To convert the ground/surface distances to grid distances, multiply the ground/surface distances by the combined scale factor.
- This plat is exempt from the subdivision regulations by Resolution M295 02-07.
- The purpose of this plat is to create specific areas for (2) proposed dwellings. Approval of this plat by the Department of Planning Services (the Adjoining Section) should not be construed as approval of specific reserves areas for the buildings that would occur to the approval of a plat. The action does not constitute subdivision under the Code of Montgomery Code (2004-08-03).

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE

The Church of the Servant, a Maryland religious corporation and a District of Columbia religious corporation, owners of the property shown herein, hereby adopt this plat of subdivision, declares the interest of shown herein to public use, addition and grant to Montgomery County, Maryland or other appropriate agency, temporary above easements (width: five (5) feet wide over the lot shown herein, adjacent to Watkins Meadow Drive) to the street line. These easements shall be relinquished after all required public improvements to adjacent properties have been completed for maintenance by Montgomery County, Maryland or other appropriate agency, unless grant a more limited easement (P.U.C.) as shown herein to the corner corner in a permanent easement. Terms and Conditions of Public Utility Easements are attached hereto. This plat does not create the lot of the Montgomery County, Maryland, Adjoining Section and appropriate regulations for all other lots, and other appropriate agencies, as owners of the subdivision, are not successors and owners, will cause all property corner markers and any other natural monumentation, to be set by a registered Maryland Land Surveyor, in accordance with Section 361-74(4)(3) of the Montgomery County Code.

There are no liens, taxes, mortgages, or trusts affecting the property included in this plat of subdivision.

The Church of the Servant
a Maryland religious corporation
By: *[Signature]*
Secretary

The Church of the Servant
a District of Columbia religious corporation
By: *[Signature]*
Secretary

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the plat shown herein is correct, that it is a subdivision of the lands conveyed by the following conveyances:

- 25 of the land conveyed by a Deed dated and recorded in Liber 1077 of Page 783; 1 Part of the land conveyed by the Church of the Servant, a District of Columbia religious corporation, by deed dated August 20, 1923 and recorded in Liber 1077 of Page 783; 1 Part of the land conveyed by Victor Schwaner, John W. Reardon, Stanley Bender, Howard M. Bender, Victor A. Bender, Saml Carter, Martin Custer and Ralph Oberman, banking corporations, Henry Summers as Adjoining Parties to the Church of the Servant, a District of Columbia religious corporation, by deed dated February 27, 1924 and recorded in Liber 4262 of Page 810; 34 Part of the land conveyed by Henry A. Wright, James W. Wright, John T. Wright and E. W. Wright to the Church of the Servant, a District of Columbia religious corporation, by deed dated February 15, 1926 and recorded in Liber 3678 of Page 697.
- Part of the land conveyed by Clara Ann Hahley, Francis Ann Arnold, Edward Montgomery Sibley, Joseph Reesman, being the wife and son of James C. Reesman and Maria A. Sibley to the Church of the Servant, a District of Columbia religious corporation, by deed dated August 15, 1926 and recorded in Liber 4728 of Page 11.
- Part of the land conveyed by Arthur W. Folsom and Ruth Anne Erwin to the Trustees of the Church of the Servant, a Maryland Religious Corporation, by deed dated September 20, 1923 and recorded in Liber 1254 of Page 396. The said conveyance bears record among the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland in hereby certify that, unless approved as described in the owner's certificate, hereon all encumbrances and all property interests and other boundary matters shall be set by a registered Maryland Land Surveyor, in accordance with the provisions of Section 361-74(4) of the Montgomery County Code. The lot area indicated on this plat is 8,970,538 square feet or 206.6996 acres, excluding 33,296 square feet of street dedication.

10/6/03
Date: *[Signature]*
By: Douglas P. Riggs, Jr.
Montgomery County Surveyor
Md Reg No. 10712

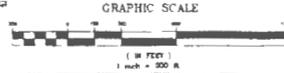
FOR PRIVATE WELL AND SEPTIC SYSTEMS ONLY 2018-01-01-2

APPROVED September 12, 2001
Chairman: *[Signature]*
Secretary-Treasurer: *[Signature]*

APPROVED January 14, 2003
Director: *[Signature]*

PLAT INFORMATION

Number of Lots = 8,970,538 sq. ft.
Area of Lots = 206.6996 acres
Depth of Street = 206.6996 acres
Total Area = 206.6996 acres



FILED
FEB 12 2003
Clerk of a Circuit Court
Montgomery County, MD

SUBMISSION RECORD PLAT
LOT 1
DAYSRING FARM
ELECTION DISTRICT No. 9
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
SCALE: 1" = 300' DECEMBER, 2002
MACRIS, HENDRICKS & GLASCOCK, P.A.
ENGINEERS + PLANNERS + SURVEYORS
9220 WIGHTMAN ROAD, SUITE 120
MONTGOMERY VILLAGE, MD 20886
(301) 670-0840

02-21311
619-96

Montgomery County Circuit Court. "Plat No. 22469." mdlandrec.net. www.plats.net, 2013

Dayspring Retreat District**M: 19-6****Photo Log**

Germantown, MD 20876

Date: 4/9/13

Photographer: Suzanne Stasiulatis

Camera: Nikon D80

Photo Number	Inventory Photograph Number	Direction Facing	Photo Location	Subject
1/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-09_01.tif	N	Lawn	The Farmhouse/Church
2/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-09_02.tif	SE	Lawn	The Overlook
3/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-09_03.tif	NW	Farm Road	Barn Ruins
4/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-05_04.tif	NW	Access Road	The Market Building
5/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-09_05.tif	SE	Access Road	The Lake of the Saints
6/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-09_06.tif	NW	Pathway	The Inn
7/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-09_07.tif	NE	Pathway	The Lodge of the Carpenter
8/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-09_08.tif	SE	Lodge of the Carpenter	property landscape
9/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-09_09.tif	NE	Access Road	The Ampitheater
10/10	M; 19-6_2013-04-09_10.tif	NW	Driveway	11425 Neelsville Church Road, Germantown, Maryland (The Gatehouse)

*Photographs are printed on Hewlett Packard Premium Plus Photo Paper (glossy) with HP Viverra inks.



M: 19-6

Dayspring Retreat District
Montgomery County, MD

Suzanne Stasiulatis

4/9/13

MD SHPO

Facing north from lawn, viewing the facade
of the Farmhouse.

1/70



M: 19-6

Dayspring Retreat District

Montgomery County, MD

Suzanne Stasiulatis

4/9/13

MD SHPO

Facing southeast from the lawn, viewing the
Overlook House.

2/10



M: 99-6

Dayspring Retreat District

Montgomery County, MD

Suzanne Stasiulis

4/9/13

MD SHPO

Facing northwest from the farm field road, viewing
the barn ruins.

3/10



M: 19-b

Dayspring Retreat District
Montgomery County, MD
Suzanne Stasiulats

4/9/13

MD 5110

Facing northwest, viewing the Market Building

4/10



M: 19-6

Payspring Retreat District
Montgomery County, MD

Suzanne Stasiulaks

4/9/13

MD SHPO

Facing Southeast, viewing the Lake of the
Saints and agricultural fields

5/10



M: 19-6

Dayspring Retreat District

Montgomery County, MD

Suzanne Stasiulatis

4/9/13

MD SHPO

Facing northwest from the pathway, viewing
the Inn.

6/10



LODGE

41

M: 19-6

Dayspring Retreat District

Montgomery County, MD

Suzanne Stasiwats

4/9/13

MD SHPO

Facing northeast from the parking, viewing
the Lodge of the Carpenter

7/10



M 419-6

Day Spring Retreat District
Montgomery County, MD

Suzanne Stasimatis

4/9/13

MD SHPO

Facing southeast from the Lodge of the Carpenter,
viewing the property's landscape.

8/10



M 119-b

Dayspring Retreat District
Montgomery County, MD
Suzanne Stasiulak

4/9/13

MD SHPO

Faeng northeast, viewing the Amphitheater -

9/10



M319-b

Dayspring Retreat District

Montgomery County, MD

Suzanne Stasoulatis

4/9/13

MD SHPO

Facing northwest, from the driveway, viewing
11425 Neelsville Church Road. (the Gatehouse).

10/10

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Trundle and Briggs Farmhouses

and/or common Old Horace Water Farm

2. Location

street & number 11200 & 11301 Neelsville Church Road not for publication

city, town Germantown vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Trundle- Clifford & Evangeline Kolson

Briggs- Church of the Savior cr. N.S. Cosby

street & number 11200 & 11301 Neelsville Church Rd. telephone no.:

city, town Germantown state and zip code Maryland, 20767

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber 4219/99

street & number folio 1854/369

city, town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title M-NCPPC Historic Sites Inventory

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records M-NCPPC Park Historian's Office

city, town Rockville state Maryland

3. Significance

Survey No. M:19-6

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
----------------	-------------------

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
Level of Significance: national state local

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

Located near the site of the Old Horace Waters Farm are two older houses which sit across the road from each other. The first is a turn of the century rural vernacular dwelling. It is rather plain architecturally. The main block is a narrow three bays, with a rear addition. The house appears to be in fairly original condition with the exception of a modern bay window located on the first story, side elevation facing the street. Also on the property is a large bank barn in fair condition and a smaller barn also in fair condition.

The house was built for Annie Eliza Dorsey Trundle on property which she received from her father, the late Remus Dorsey.¹ Annie died in 1910 leaving her "Neelsville Farm" to her granddaughter, Alice Dorsey Trundle.² In 1938 the bank foreclosed on the farm and it was offered for sale. The property was then described as 52 acres (with 35 acres in woodland and the balance in tillable or pasture land). the improvement were described as a six room frame dwelling, a bank barn, double corn house, wagon shed and other outbuildings.³ The property was sold to Raymond and Maybelle Harper who kept it for twenty years before selling the house on three acres to Robert and Mary McMullen.⁴ The house was purchased by the present owners, Clifford and Evangeline Kolson in May of 1972.⁵

Across the street is a twentieth century Colonial Revival style house. It is a three by two bay structure with one over one windows. A porch, supported by large rounded columns resting on concrete pedestals, runs the length of the facade. The house has a hipped roof with a single hipped roof dormer. These features are typical of Colonial Revival or "Four-Square" houses built during the early part of the twentieth century.

The house was built about 1920 by Zachariah Thomas Briggs on what was the old Horace Waters Farm. Zach replaced the old farmhouse with the present dwelling.⁶ He purchased the farm, consisting of approximately 180 acres, in 1915 from Elisha and

See Attachment Sheet A

Attachment Sheet A

Nettie Etchison.⁷ Zach died in 1935 leaving the farm to his wife, Eleanor and nine children. They later sold the property in 1950.⁸ In 1953 the property was purchased by the Church of the Savior and now serves as the "Day Spring Farm" and church retreat.⁹

¹Will JWS 1/58, Montgomery County Register of Wills.

²Will HCA 8/278, " "

³Equity #8655, Montgomery County Central Files.

⁴Deed 7244/141, Montgomery County Land Records.
& 2571/147

⁵Deed 4219/99. " "

⁶Equity #2184, Montgomery County Judgement Records, 6/220.

⁷Deed 248/220, Montgomery County Land Records.

⁸Deed 1470/226, " "

⁹Deed 1854/369, " "

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M #19-6

1604285908

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Old Horace Waters Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Neelsville Church Road

CITY, TOWN

Germantown

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Church of the Savior

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Neelsville Church Road

CITY, TOWN

Germantown

STATE, zip code

Maryland

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

DATE

___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

M:19-6

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a two-story, frame farmhouse of unknown background. This farm was once owned by Horace Waters and this may be his old home in part.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M:19-6

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Used as a church-affiliated retreat called Day Spring Farm.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

M:19-6

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

M-NCPPC

DATE

7/24/74

STREET & NUMBER

8787 Georgia Ave.

TELEPHONE

589-1480

CITY OR TOWN

Silver Spring

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