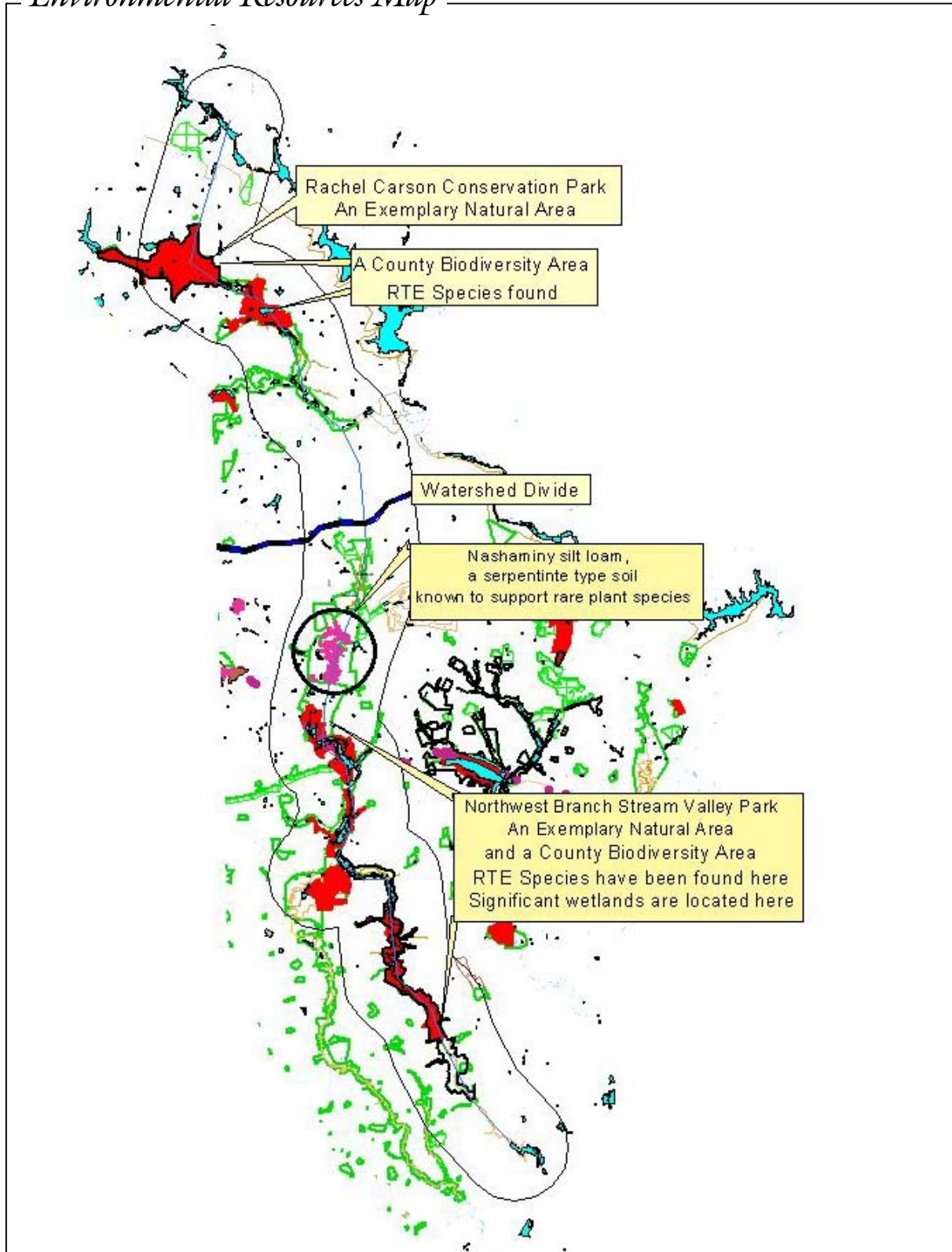


Appendix

Environmental Resources Map



Relationship to Other Plans Chart

<u>Countywide Park Trails Plan (1998, amended 2004):</u>	<p>Identifies three greenway corridors to link the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers.</p> <p>Identifies the Northwest Branch Trail Corridor (now the Rachel Carson Greenway) as one of the corridors and recommends a comprehensive trail planning study of the corridor be initiated.</p>
<u>Sandy Spring/Ashton Master Plan (1998)</u>	<p>Recommends the portion of the Greenway Corridor that traverses Sandy Spring include a Rural Legacy trail to commemorate the County's role in the Underground Railroad. Proposes a trail alignment and an associated rural setting for the trail south of MD 108.</p> <p>Recommends village green in Sandy Spring that could serve as a focal point for the Rural Legacy Trail as it reaches the village center.</p> <p>Recommends a trail connection between MD rte 108 and the Hawlings River with the exact location to be determined by the Parks Department.</p>
<u>Kemp Mill Master Plan</u>	<p>Identifies potential future trail connection to Rachel Carson Greenway.</p>
<u>Olney Master Plan</u>	<p>Recommends properties within the Rachel Carson Greenway be added to the park system.</p> <p>Identifies need to study more options for trail connectivity north of Rachel Carson Conservation Park.</p>
<u>Montgomery County Heritage Area Management Plan</u>	<p>Recommends an interpretive theme entitled, "Quakers and the Underground Railroad" in the vicinity of Sandy Spring.</p> <p>Recommends the Rural Legacy trail be the focus of a walking tour.</p>

**Legacy Open Space
Functional Master Plan**

Identifies the Northwest Branch Corridor as a priority planning area for selecting the best trail corridor and selecting properties that should be considered for public acquisition to achieve important heritage interpretation, natural resource, and trail connectivity goals.

This Trail Corridor Plan meets the planning goals established in the Legacy plan. The adoption of this Trail Corridor Plan will amend the Legacy open Space program

Historic/Cultural Sites Table

From south to north

MP=Master Plan of Historic Preservation Site

A=Archaeology site

C=cultural

Site	Location	RCG Segment	Description	Type	Historic Marker
Burnt Mills		2	This was one of the county's earliest gristmills from the mid-18th century originally called Bealle's Mill. Later owners included Manatee and Bond. It consisted of two large frame buildings. The dam for the millpond was where the WSSC dam is now.	A, C	
Morse Filtration Complex		2	The Burnt Mills Water filtration facility supplied clean water for Montgomery and Prince George's Counties from 1929 to the 1950s. At the height of its operation it processed 10 million gallons of water a day. The two pump houses remaining from the complex have architectural significance as examples of Georgian Revival style and as typical of public works design of the period.	MP 33/22	
Mica Mine Ruins		2	<p>The mine is located in a wooded area on the western bank of the Northwest Branch adjacent to the Springbrook Forest subdivision. Although nothing remains of the shafts, tunnels or structures, there are a number of shallow trenches and waste piles that mark the area where open digging occurred.</p> <p>Mica is a silver colored, heat resistant rock that can be split into thin transparent sheets. In the late 1800's it became popular for use in illuminating heating stoves, and new sources of the material were sought. Workable quantities were discovered in Maryland, particularly in Montgomery and Howard Counties. The Gilmore Mica Mine (named for one of its founders) began operations here in 1882. It featured a fifty-foot vertical shaft with several horizontal tunnels leading out from it. Imported mica later curbed the demand for local materials but the mine reopened on several occasions as new needs for the product arose. It finally ceased operation in the 1920's and had largely disappeared by the time construction of Springbrook Forest subdivision began in the 1940's.</p>	MP 32/1	
Prehistoric Rock Shelters	Below Kemp Mill Site	2	Practicing floodplain agriculture, tribal peoples from villages along the Potomac River and, later, Southern Maryland, supplemented their crops by hunting and gathering within the Piedmont stream valleys of our County. Beginning circa 1000 B.C., early Woodland Indians used rock shelters as "prehistoric motels", leaving behind their Selden Island type, soapstone-tempered pottery and stone tools. There is a gap between them	A	

Site	Location	RCG Segment	Description	Type	Historic Marker
			and the Late Woodland occupants circa A.D. 1300, who left behind Shepardware (crushed rock temper) and Pageware (crushed limestone temper) bowls. The interaction between these two peoples was probably friendly because of their temporal overlap and borrowing of ceramic traditions. Discarded tools reflect food-related activities: hunting, gathering and butchering. Typical discarded and burned bones include: white-tailed deer, fox, woodchuck, cottontail rabbit, squirrel, turtle, snake, fish and bird. The use of short-term, base-camp rock shelters by local tribes reflects a strategy of supplementing their farming needs with wild flora and fauna. By A.D. 1600, all these peoples were long gone from Montgomery County. Scientists are still researching where they came from and where they went.		
Kemp Mill Site		3	An early map of Maryland indicates a mill on this site in 1794 owned by Quaker preacher Evan Thomas of Sandy Spring. Thomas' mill, leased to Thomas Brown in 1803, was sold to Aaron Dyer in 1816. Francis Valdenar purchased the frame saw and gristmill in 1833. During the 1830 decade a small settlement called Claysville existed near the mill containing a store and tanyard. The name Kemp Mill materialized in 1857 when Valdenar sold to George Kemp. Kemp's family operated the mill until 1905. When the center of milling shifted to the mid-west in the late 1800s, many small family mills in Montgomery County like Kemp Mill closed. In 1919 the mill burned. M-NCPPC purchased the mill site in 1957.	C (33/5)	Bronze
Prehistoric Hunting & Gathering Sites	Near Llewellyn Fields (MP 28/17), Norwood Rd. & Northwest Branch	4	<p>For thousands and thousands of years, Archaic Period peoples roamed this stream valley, better able to make use of increasingly diverse, local environments brought about by warmer Holocene temperatures after the last Ice Age. Relying less on quarry-centered activity, small, pre-tribal nomadic bands could range further afield. Lacking ceramics, agriculture and settled villages, these migrants followed a seasonal round, camping near the same local resources time and time again. As nut-bearing trees became more plentiful, mast products from acorns, hickory nuts and black walnuts became available in autumn and seeds from chenopod and grapes in late summer. The forest also gave forth abundant edible greens, tubers and roots. Campsite remains include small living spaces linked to tool and food processing activity areas.</p> <p>Based on projectile point style, two different groups can be identified for Montgomery County, a narrow-blade and a broad-blade tradition. Narrow-blade peoples (8000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.) continued earlier trends, equally dividing their time between creek-side sites and interior camps and using the Fall & Winter to hunt</p>	A	

Site	Location	RCG Segment	Description	Type	Historic Marker
			deer, turkey, bear, squirrel, rabbit, beaver, otter, muskrat, duck, geese and quail. The broad blade users are slightly later in time (3000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.) and, besides tracking such animals, were more focused on river and aquatic resources. Living in semi-permanent, multi-band base camps along the Fall Line, they could roam both the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, harvesting marine shellfish, freshwater clams, mussels and such migrating fish as shad, herring, rockfish and sturgeon, available between March & June.		
Holland Store	Norwood And Layhill/Ednor Rd.S	5	Built in 1860 by James Holland, this is one of three general stores still in operation in Montgomery County.	MP 23/119	
Woodlawn Manor and the Rural Legacy Trail	16501 Norwood Rd.	5	Woodlawn's connection with prominent Quakers and with the Underground Railroad makes this a place of very special significance to the history of our state and our nation. The stately house is a prime example of a well-to-do farm mansion of the early 19th century, and the wonderful stone barn adds an air of individuality. Rural Legacy Trail. This 1.7 mile trail has been interpreted with a map/brochure and signage as an "Underground Railroad Experience Trail" for visitors to experience, each in his own way, the feelings of being an enslaved person escaping to freedom—noting along the way various natural features that a fugitive would use or be confounded by on his journey. The trail goes from Woodlawn Manor to the Sandy Spring. The Trail is listed as a Program with the National Network to Freedom.	MP 28/14	Bronze
Sandy Spring, The		5	The name of the community came from this spring of clear water bubbling up through sand that forms the headwaters of a tributary to the Northwest Branch. Local residents used this water communally from the 1720s. The date on the concrete archway, 1745, refers to the founding of the local Friends Meeting. Asa Stabler built the archway in 1914.	MP 28/36	Bronze
Harewood	17600 Meetinghouse Rd., Sandy Spring	5	Private home. This farm was built by Edward Stabler, local postmaster, writer, inventor and farmer in 1823 on land given him by his mother, Deborah Pleasants Stabler, granddaughter of Richard Brooke. The original house has been altered and a number of outbuildings added. In 1925 Dean Atchison, Secretary of State under President Truman, purchased the property and lived here until his death in 1971.	MP 28/35	

Site	Location	RCG Segment	Description	Type	Historic Marker
Sandy Spring Friends Meeting House	17801 Meetinghouse Rd., Sandy Spring	5	<p>This brick structure was built in 1817 near the site of earlier buildings used for Meeting. James Brooke gave the land in 1753. The benches and interior beams were sawn at the local Chandlee Mill. The porch was added in 1868. The original interior was partitioned into two sections—for men and women; but the partition was taken down in 1968 and used to construct the gallery for the expanding congregation.</p> <p>The cemetery was opened in 1754. The simple headstones mark the graves of many of the original settlers of Sandy Spring. James Brooke came to the area in the 1720s and married Deborah Snowden, daughter of local Quaker Richard Snowden. John Thomas married her sister, Elizabeth. These families formed the core of the Sandy Spring Friends Meeting.</p>	MP 28/11	
Sandy Spring Museum	17901 Bentley Rd.	5	<p>The museum was established in 1980 and moved to this new building in 1997. The building was designed by local architect Miche Booz and his partner Thomas Bucci.</p> <p>Open Mon / Wed / Thurs 9-4. Sat & Su 12-4. www.sandyspringmuseum.org</p>	C	
Bloomfield	18000 Bentley Road	5	<p>Private home – provides insights into residents of the house: farmers and Quakers who were active and contributing members to the greater Sandy Spring community. According to tradition, the owners of the house, the Bentley family, offered their house as a stop on the Underground Railroad.</p>	MP 28/63	
Oakleigh	18010 Bentley Road	5	<p>Private home – Oakleigh survives as a good example of a vernacular Italianate house with strong ties to the Bentley family, who made significant contributions to the local community</p>	MP 28/64	
Sharp Street Church	1310 Olney-Sandy Spring Road	5	<p>The oldest African-American congregation in the county. Formed in 1822, the church became the educational, and social center for the extensive black community and housed the first school for black children (c1864).</p>	MP 28/11-2	
Odd Fellows Lodge	1310 Olney-Sandy Spring Rd.	5	<p>Built in the 1920's, the lodge served as a health and life insurance agency for the African-American community of Sandy Spring as well as a social center. The lodge closed in 1975.</p>	MP 28/66	
Sandy Spring Slave Museum	Brooke Rd., Sandy Spring	5	<p>This private museum focuses on the heritage of African Americans from their origin in Africa to their struggle for civil rights in America. There is a room for local African American history. Tours of this museum can be arranged by calling 301-384-0727 or</p>	C	

Site	Location	RCG Segment	Description	Type	Historic Marker
			contacting slavemuseum@yahoo.com . Open by appointment. www.sandyspringslavemuseum.org		
Ellicott Gold Mine	19401 Prospect Point Rd., Off Gold Mine Rd., Brookeville	6	This mine was the first in a series of gold mines that opened in Montgomery County in the mid-1800's.	MP23/84	
Riverton	1201 Gold Mine Rd., Brookeville	6	Private home	MP 23/90	
Brookeville Woolen Mill & House	1901 Brighton Dam Rd., Brookeville	6		MP 23/69	
Brookeville		Off 6		MP 23/65	
Bordley's Choice	20015 Georgia Ave.	Off 6	Private home	Mp 23/66	
Oakley Cabin	3610 Brookeville Rd., Brookeville	Off 6	Public – open Saturdays noon-4pm, April-November This 19th century log house originally belonged to the farm known as Oakley. Colonel Richard Brooke constructed the main house at Oakley, no longer standing, during the late 18th century. After the death for Richard Brooke in 1788, the Oakley farm passed to his daughter, Ann. Through her marriage to William Dorsey, the farm came into the Dorsey family. Upon the death of William Dorsey in 1818, the property passed to his son, Richard Dorsey. Richard Dorsey was the first to employ a large number of slaves on the farm. In 1836 Dorsey sold Oakley to Dr. William B. Magruder. Possibly constructed just before or after emancipation, the house continued to be use das tenant housing throughout the 20th century, until its purchase in 1969 by the Commission. Operated today by M-NCPPC with volunteers.	MP 23/60	
Greenwood Mill Site	Georgia Ave. & Hawlings River	7	Situated on the Hawlings River, the land was purchased by Thomas Davis in 1810, and the mill was constructed ca. 1840 by his son, Allen Bowie Davis. It was a typical saw and gristmill servicing Davis's own Greenwood farm and the immediate countryside. The original sections of the miller's cottages were constructed ca. 1865 for Davis's resident miller. In the 1870's, the mill was leased to John Q. Bazzell, a machinist, who added and iron foundry and machine shop to the mill building. During that period Bazzell resided in the miller's cottage. After an intervening ownership, Samuel M. Speck bought the mill in 1903 and operated it as a gristmill until the 1920's. When Route 97 was relocated in the earlv 20th centurv. the mill was razed. The miller's cottgae then	MP 23/45	

Site	Location	RCG Segment	Description	Type	Historic Marker
			passed through a series of owners and underwent a number of alterations and additions.		
Greenwood	21315 Georgia Ave.	7	Private home	MP 23/46	
Gaither's Mill Site		7	The Gaither family were prominent large landowners and among the first settlers of the county in the early 1700's. Col. Henry Gaither who lived at nearby "Pleasant Fields" was a noted patriot on the Revolutionary War and members of his family were distinguished figures in Maryland politics, business, and agriculture. It is interesting to note that Henry Gaither Sr. was listed as owning a number of mills on his properties and one of these was possibly the forerunner of the mill here.	C	
Blick's Rock		7	Prehistoric quartzite quarry	A	

INSIDE BACK COVER



**RACHEL CARSON GREENWAY
TRAIL CORRIDOR PLAN**

The Maryland-National Capital Planning Commission
Montgomery County Department of Park and Planning

