

I. PATUXENT HISTORIC DISTRICTS

SANDY SPRING HISTORIC DISTRICT (1753+)

28/11

One of the oldest settlements in the county, Sandy Spring was not a formally platted village, but was rather a kinship community that evolved over time. Founding families were relations of Richard Snowden, Quaker

developer and land speculator. In 1715 he patented *Snowden's Manor*, and in 1743 *Snowden's Manor Enlarged* which included the Olney-Sandy Spring area. His daughters Deborah and Elizabeth married James Brooke and John Thomas, respectively, and built houses in what became Sandy Spring, in 1728. The settlement took its name from the Sandy Spring, a water source that bubbled up through a patch of white sand.

The Brooke and Thomas families were founders of the Sandy Spring Friends Meeting in 1753. The Meeting House served as the spiritual center for the community. While most other early communities grew around a commercial

core, Sandy Spring evolved from the Meeting House. With the formal organization of the Friends Meeting, a frame structure was built in 1753. The *Sandy Spring Meeting House*, the third on the site, is a brick building, built in 1817. Typical of Quaker meeting houses, the Sandy Spring Friends Meeting House has a rectangular form with two front entrances, is simple in design, yet made of high quality materials. According to tradition, the bricks were made at a nearby farm and laid by mason William W. Farlin. Woodworker Mahlon Chandlee built the hardwood benches that grace the modest interior. In the adjacent cemetery, simple markers identify the Quaker graves. The earliest graves were unmarked, though written records report the first burial in 1754. The Community House is a two-story building erected in 1859 as the Lyceum. The grounds are sheltered by a grove of mature trees including a county champion yellow poplar or tuliptree.

The early 1800s was an era of prosperity in the community. A commercial area began to develop, with a general store and post office dating from about 1817. A blacksmith shop followed in 1819. By the mid-1800s, Sandy Spring was the center of innovations that benefited the entire county. The oldest agriculture organization in the U.S., the Sandy Spring Farmers Club, was established here. Sandy Spring Quakers established early bank and insurance companies that still thrive today. The Savings Institution of Sandy Spring, organized in 1868, is the oldest bank in the county. Its first permanent home was the brick *Sandy Spring Bank* building, built in 1895. Established in 1848, the *Montgomery Mutual Fire*



Kimberly Proffno Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Sandy Spring Meeting House (1817)



M-NCPPC, 1992

Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building (1904)



Frank Lea, courtesy Sandy Spring Museum

Olney-Sandy Spring Road, looking west; photo c1916

Insurance Company was the earliest insurance company in the county, providing aid in time of disaster. The 1904 building housed the company before new quarters were built on Meetinghouse Road. Built by the community, the *Lyceum* (1859) reflects the Quaker commitment to education and continues to be a center of social and intellectual activity in Sandy Spring.

BROOKEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT NR

23/65

Richard Thomas founded the community of Brookeville in 1794 on land his wife Deborah Brooke Thomas inherited from her grandfather James Brooke. Brooke was an influential Quaker settler and a major landholder. Thomas laid out 56 quarter-acre lots sited along two major streets and two side streets. The majority of houses in the historic district date from the 19th century. Several Federal style buildings in Brookeville were built in the early 1800s.

Quickly growing as a bustling market town, Brookeville had two mills, a tanning yard, stores, a post office, and two schools. During the early 1800s, Brookeville was a center for commerce and education serving the surrounding, largely agricultural area. The *Brookeville Academy* was a regionally prominent center of learning, which attracted students from Baltimore, Washington, and Frederick.

Taking a leading role in the developing science of agriculture, town residents, including Thomas Moore and Caleb Bentley, were part of a network of progressive agronomists who initiated and promoted significant improvements in farming methods.

The brick house at 205 Market Street, built c1798 by Caleb and Henrietta Bentley, is known as the *Madison House*, is best known as it served refuge to President Madison and his staff during the War of 1812. For two days while the British invaded and occupied Washington, in 1814, President Madison conducted the business of the Federal government from the Bentley residence. Thereafter, Brookeville was remembered as the nation's capital for a day. Other early houses include the log house at 313 Market Street, the stone *Valley House* (318 Market Street), stone *Miller's House* (203 Market Street), and the c1840 *Riggs-Jordan House* (207 Market Street).



Madison House (c1798); 1930s view

George Beall collection, MNCPPC



Valley House (18th century)

MNCPPC, 1994



Brookeville Academy (1810; 1840)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1989



MHCNPPC, 1992

Riggs-Jordan House (c1840)



MHCNPPC, 1985

Salem Methodist Church (1910)

The *Brookeville Academy*, established in 1808, was one of the first private academies in the country. Male students came throughout the state, boarding with local families and studying a classical curriculum with the aid of a 600-volume library. The first story of the stone building was built in 1810 and the second story added in 1840. The student body outgrew the building in 1869 and the school moved to **Bordley's Choice** (see related site). In later years, the building served as the Odd Fellows Hall and as an annex for St. John's Church. In 1989, the Town of Brookeville purchased and restored the Academy as a community center.

By 1880, Brookeville was the third largest community in the county, with 206 residents. The town incorporated in 1890 with a local government of three elected officials. The Gothic Revival *Salem Methodist Church*, with pointed-arch windows and decorative bargeboard (gingerbread), was built in 1910. The Town's commercial business began to decline in the early 1900s, as the advent of the automobile changed mobility patterns. In recent years, a dramatic increase in north-south traffic through the Brookeville Historic District threatens the character of the town and safety of residents. The State Highway Administration is considering options for a highway bypass. Covering approximately 60 acres, Brookeville today consists of 55 individual properties with about 125 residents.

INDIVIDUAL SITES

CLIFTON (c1742) NR
17107 New Hampshire Avenue

15/41

Clifton is the earliest known house in the county designed with Georgian principles of double pile plan and open staircase. The dwelling was built when Maryland was a colony and the Patuxent watershed area was a frontier. John and Elizabeth Snowden Thomas built the house c1742, according to tradition. Elizabeth's father was Richard Snowden III, owner of extensive lands in Maryland and original patentee of *Snowden's Manor*, a grant of 1,000 acres on which Clifton was built.

The house is associated with early Quaker settlement in Montgomery County. John and Elizabeth Thomas were among the first Quakers to settle in the Sandy Spring area. Their children, Samuel, Elizabeth and John became founding members of the Sandy Spring Meeting. Another son, Richard Thomas, was an influential Quaker and builder of other significant brick houses, including **Cherry Grove**, **Norwood**, and **Mount Airy**. Before building Clifton, the elder Thomas' had previously lived at Cherry Grove, in a c1727 log house that preceded the present brick house. Descendants of the Thomas family continued to reside at Clifton into the mid-1900s.

The brick gambrel roof structure is typical of early-18th century dwellings of the Chesapeake area. According to tradition, this main section was built of bricks from England. Bricks were used as ballast and exchanged for tobacco grown by colonists. The bricks are laid in Flemish bond with a checkerboard pattern created by alternating glazed black headers with red stretchers. The foundation is soapstone capped with two courses of brick that serve as an unmolded water table. The main block was enlarged in 1846 with the addition of the north wing.

The house has a double-pile corner passage plan. The first floor is divided into four rooms with corner fireplaces in all but the unheated entrance hall room that contains the stair. Outfitted with handsomely turned balusters and newel post, the staircase has a closed stringer. Adjacent to the stairhall is the best room which displays raised paneling on the chimney pile and a corner cupboard, known in the 18th century as a buffet. Corner fireplaces warmed each of the three living spaces.

THE SANDY SPRING
End of Meetinghouse Road

28/36

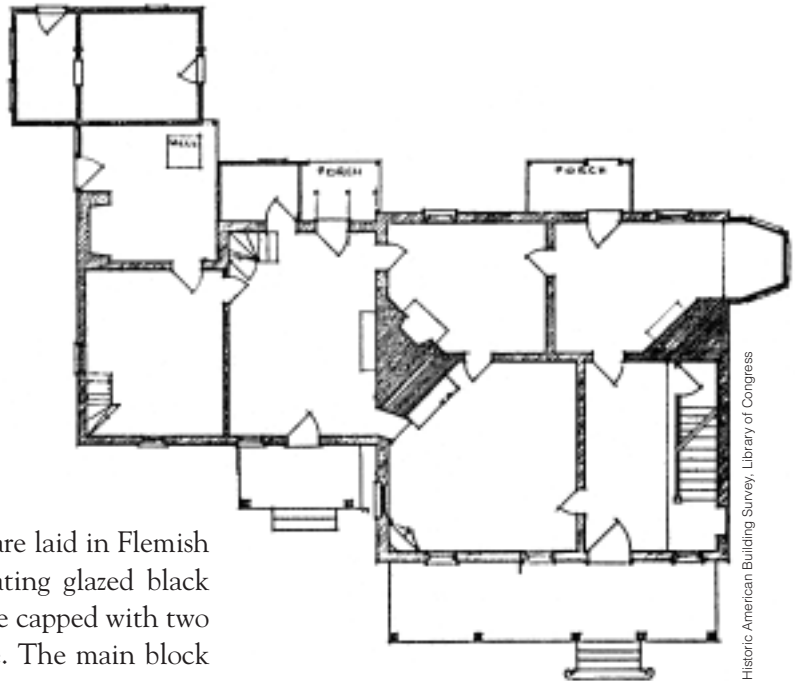
This spring was the namesake for the nearby Quaker community. According to tradition, the spring bubbled up through a patch of white sand. The spring is no longer active. A cement covering from 1914 commemorates the spring with the inscription "Sandy Spring" and the year 1745.



Clifton (c1742)

15/41

M-NCPPC, 1986



Clifton first floor plan

15/41

Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress



The Sandy Spring

28/36

K. Whitney, Traces, for M-NCPPC, 1990



George Beall collection, M-NCPPC

Norwood (1751); photo 1930s 28/13

NORWOOD (1751)
17201 Norwood Road

28/13

A grand residence built in 1751, Norwood is one of a group of substantial brick houses built by the Quaker Thomas family. The original five-bay structure has a double-pile, central passage plan. The slightly asymmetrical front façade features Flemish bond brickwork, a molded watertable, and a brick beltcourse. The doorway with fanlight and front portico are not original. Windows on the first level are clearly wider than originals, since the flat-arch lintels do not extend to their full width. Large and irregular, the brick was likely made on site. The construction date is found on a cast-iron fireback along with the inscription *R, S, and T*. The letters are presumed to be the initials of original owners Richard Thomas and Sarah Thomas. In addition to its association with the Thomas family, Norwood has additional historical significance as the home of Joseph Moore, local leader, director of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and one-term State Senator (1882). Moore constructed the east wing of the house in 1867 and built two Gothic Revival outbuildings that are still extant: a carriage house and granary. The well-landscaped grounds also include a bank barn.

GREENWOOD
(1755 brick gambrel section; 1807/1853 stone main block)
21315 GEORGIA AVENUE

23/46

Greenwood was one of the leading plantations in Montgomery County. Under the ownership of Allen Bowie Davis, Greenwood was a 1,100 plantation supported by 100 slaves. This was one of the largest groups of



M-NCPPC, 1986

Greenwood 23/46
(1755 brick gambrel section, center;
1807/1853 stone main block, left)

slaves in the county. Davis, who published an early guide to farming, was a leading progressive farmer in the antebellum era when technology was first being applied to agriculture. He was president of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and a founder and director of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and served in the State House of Delegates from 1861 to 1864. Davis, an avid supporter of education, was a founder of the Maryland Agricultural College, now University of Maryland. The Greenwood estate was home to Thomas Davis III (father of Allen

Bowie Davis), who served under George Washington in the Whiskey Rebellion, served five terms in the State House of Delegates, was a justice of the Circuit Court, and president of the Executive Council of Maryland.

The residence represents an evolution of construction from the early 1700s until the mid 1800s. The northern (right) stone part of the rear wing was built, according to tradition, in 1735 by Larkin Pierpont (first

story), and later expanded with a second story. An exterior fireplace on its north end is an uncommon example of a feature more typical of Virginia, used for laundering, butchering and soap-making. Pierpont's great-nephew Ephraim Davis built a gambrel roof dwelling (now part of rear wing) of brick in 1755. The double-pile dwelling had its front entrance on the east side. Three corner fireplaces warmed the first floor rooms. Thomas Davis III, son of Ephraim, built the eastern (right) part of the front block (1807). A carving in the east gable records Thomas Davis' initials and the date. His son, Allen Bowie Davis, transformed the dwelling into a Romantic Revival mansion in the 1850s, expanding the main block by adding the western section, installing gingerbread trim, and building a three-story tower at the front west corner (later demolished). The property includes a fine collection of farm buildings, stone walls, and the Davis family cemetery.



Clare Lise Cavicch, M-NCPPC, 1999

Greenwood front façade, main block 23/46

FALLING GREEN (1764)

23/57

4501 Olney-Laytonsville Road

Falling Green is a fine, well-preserved Georgian residence with a 150-year association with the Brooke family, one of the oldest and most illustrious in Montgomery County. James Brooke, Quaker settler, conveyed the land in 1745 to his son Basil who built the Georgian house in 1764. Like the original section of Norwood, Falling Green is a five-bay brick house with a center passage plan, yet it is only one room deep. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the structure features a beltcourse, molded watertable, and crenelated cornice molding.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Falling Green (1764) 23/57

BORDLEY'S CHOICE (1765; 1868)

23/66

20015 Georgia Avenue

A fine example of a Second Empire style building, this stone structure served for over 50 years as the Brookeville Academy, a prestigious private school. The building, known historically as both Bordley's Choice and Marywood, was built as a residence in the mid-1700s for the locally prominent Riggs family. The original section, a three bay, two story stone structure facing east, has a cornerstone dated 1765. Thomas Riggs, the original owner, conveyed the property to his nephew Thomas and wife Mary Riggs. The younger Thomas served a term in the state militia, and was a founder and trustee of the **Brookeville Academy**, established 1815. When the original academy in the town of Brookeville outgrew its building, the trustees acquired Thomas Riggs' old house. In 1868, the house was expanded and designed in the fashionable Second Empire style with a slate mansard roof. Random uncoursed fieldstone is accented with brick arched lintels and sills at window openings. Dominating the main (west) façade is a projecting pavilion with two-story portico.



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 2001

Bordley's Choice (1765; 1868) 23/66



M-NCPPC, 1986

Cherry Grove (1773)

28/9

CHERRY GROVE (1773)
17530 New Hampshire Avenue

28/9

Richard Thomas, one of the major landowners in the County, built this early brick house in 1773. Thomas was an active Revolutionary and represented lower Frederick County in the Maryland Convention to ratify the Constitution. Cherry Grove, constructed of locally fired brick, features a three-course beltcourse and flat-arch lintels. The double-pile corner passage floorplan is similar to that of **Clifton** (c1740s), with the main entrance opening into a historically unheated stair hall. The staircase has a closed stringer with turned balusters and a fluted square newel. Chimney walls of all three rooms with fireplaces are paneled and the best (front) room features a round arched built-in cupboard or buffet. A log house was built on this site in 1728 by Richard's parents John and Elizabeth Snowden Thomas. The log structure was destroyed by fire in 1771, leaving only part of the original kitchen. The kitchen wing (left) was rebuilt in 1932, yet includes parts of the 1728 brick chimney and fireplace.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Pleasant Fields (c1775-99)

23/31

PLEASANT FIELDS (c1775-99)
4615 & 4801 Sundown Road

23/31

The handsome Georgian-style residence at Pleasant Fields was probably built in the last quarter of the 18th century. The generously proportioned dwelling is constructed of coursed, rough-cut stone with quoining blocks at the corners. The lintels are stone blocks with splayed ends. The main section has a center hall plan. A rear wing, which may predate the main building, has a basement kitchen with cooking fireplace. This wing originally had a gable roof, later changed to a gambrel. Pleasant Fields is associated with Henry Gaither I (1757-1811), a significant Revolutionary

leader, and was the home of generations of the Gaither family throughout much of the 19th century. The farmstead includes a notable gambrel-roof bank barn of sawn timber construction. Accomplished barn-builder August Priebe constructed the barn using trees from the property that he sawed on his own steam-powered circular saw mill. The property includes a stone smokehouse and the Gaither family cemetery.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Edgehill (c1780; Mid 1800s; 1841)

23/17

EDGEHILL (c1780; Mid 1800s; 1841)
4920 Griffith Road

23/17

Edgehill Farm is a rare surviving example of an intact and cohesive complex of domestic and agricultural buildings from the 18th and 19th centuries. The property includes a telescope-type farmhouse and several outbuildings, including a log slave quarters, log smokehouse, a frame chicken house, a corncrib, a bank barn rebuilt in 1933, and a 20th-century dairy building. In addition, there are three cemeteries on the property.

Henry Griffith II, one of the largest landowners in the county, built the oldest section of the house c1780-5. The frame house was a room-

over-room dwelling. The structure may contain brick nogging used for insulation and stability. Set on a low stone foundation, the house has a gable roof with a brick chimney. A shed porch extends across the full width of the front elevation. At the south end of this original building is the kitchen, originally constructed as a one-story, detached frame structure, and sharing the chimney of the house. About 1841, Henry's grandson, Thomas Griffith, expanded the house with a side-passage, Greek Revival frame section built about 1841. The house, which retains a high degree of original features, is, especially on the interior, a lesson in vernacular Greek Revival detailing. The kitchen was later raised to two stories and attached to the house by a one-bay frame hyphen around the mid-19th century. The Griffith family of Edgemoor donated land for St. Bartholomew's Church, dedicated in 1819.

The complex of outbuildings on the property are well maintained and contribute greatly to the overall significance. They are excellent examples of period ancillary agricultural structures and are today rarely found intact.

BROOKEVILLE WOOLEN MILL AND HOUSE NR

(House Late 1700s-Early 1800s; Mill by 1816)

1901 Brighton Dam Road

A rare surviving example of a woolen mill complex, this site includes a mill structure and house. Both buildings exhibit superior stone masonry with rough-dressed quarry stone, hewn lintels and quoins. Banked into a hillside, the structures are one and a half stories tall with exposed basements. The stone house type with galleried porches across basement and first story levels on the downhill side is more typical of miller's houses in southeastern Pennsylvania and northeastern Maryland. The Hawlings River valley, tributary to the Patuxent, was one of the first areas in the county to be settled. A number of small woolen factories and fulling mills were built during the embargo period of the War of 1812. The date of the house is uncertain. The 1783 tax assessment lists several stone Riggs houses. By 1816, David Newlin was operating the woolen mill, known as the Brookeville Woolen Factory, manufacturing cloth and blankets from fleece.

BROOKEVILLE WOOLEN MILL WORKER'S HOUSE

(c1810s-1850)

20529 Riggs Hill Way

The Mill Worker's Stone House is a 2½-story stone building sited on a partially wooded and rolling farmland lot near the Hawlings River in northeastern Montgomery County. Recent research has linked the house to the **Brookeville Woolen Mill** as the probable site of worker's housing, based on its similar construction to the mill and the miller's house and its close proximity to both. The Woolen Mill was in use throughout much of

23/69



Brookeville Woolen Mill (by 1816) 23/69

M-NCPPC, 1986



Brookeville Woolen Mill House 23/69
(late 1700s-early 1800s)

M-NCPPC, 1986



Brookeville Woolen Mill 23/148
Worker's House (c1810s-1850)

Jack Burton, 2000



Kimberly Prothro, Traces, for MNCPPC, 1990

Gittings Ha Ha (By 1783)

23/73

the 1800s into the early 1900s. Historic maps and 20th century aerial photographs indicate that house was directly accessible from the mill. Furthermore, its floor plan and orientation suggests that it was used for domestic purposes.

GITTINGS HA HA (By 1783) 23/73
21030 New Hampshire Avenue

A dwelling built on the property by 1783 may form the nucleus of this house that has evolved in several stages over the years. The residence was the home of the Leeke-Brown

family of Brighton for over a century and a half. The property includes a stone icehouse, two log outbuildings with pyramidal roofs, a log granary and a family cemetery with graves of Revolutionary War soldiers. In the 18th century, the term ha ha was used to describe landscaped grounds in which a sunken fence separated active farms and pasture from the residential setting. By eliminating the need for a structural fence, the ha ha made the landscape appear natural. Evidence of an actual ha ha on this site, however, has not been found. The ten-bay, side-gable house was one of the early land grant properties in the county.



Michele Naru, MNCPPC, 1999

Prospect Hill (By 1783)

23/72

PROSPECT HILL (By 1783)
1811 Brighton Road

23/72

Prospect Hill farm survives as a significant reminder of Montgomery County's Revolutionary-era heritage. The main house on the property was built by 1783 by James Holland, a Revolutionary War patriot, and used by him and other local patriots as a meeting place to discuss their role in the American Revolution. The 60-acre property includes the farmhouse with its intact, Federal-period interior detailing, an English barn, a single-crib barn, and a family cemetery. Historically, the property included a woolen mill, a stone quarry, and slave quarters, none of which are extant today. The main farmhouse is a two-story, frame structure, with a distinctive double-story porch extending across the south elevation. Similar galleried porches are found on the two nearby **Holland Houses: Grafton Holland Farm** and **Landgate**. The house was built in two separate phases, including a one-room, two-bay section to the east, which served as a chapel, and a three-bay, side-passage section to the west.



John O. Brostrup, Historic American Building Survey, 1936

Harewood
(1793, incorporates earlier structure)

28/35

HAREWOOD (1793, incorporates earlier structure)
17600 Meetinghouse Road

28/35

Harewood is the earliest homestead established in what became the Sandy Spring community. According to tradition, this 2½-story structure began as a log tobacco barn, converted into a house in 1793, by William and Deborah Stabler. The log structure was concealed beneath clapboard sid-

ing. Deborah's grandparents, pioneering Quaker settlers Elizabeth Snowden and James Brooke, had conveyed the property in 1788 (Meeting House Tract) to their daughter Elizabeth Brooke Pleasants. Pleasants may have built the log structure soon thereafter. After William's death Deborah became dean at Fair Hill, a Quaker boarding school and was a Quaker minister for 40 years. Harewood was the birthplace and residence of Edward Stabler, first postmaster of Sandy Spring, a position that he held for 53 years. The house served as the community's first post office. Edward was a founder of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company; an innovator, introducing the use of Peruvian guano fertilizer in 1844; and a skilled engraver whose seals and stamps were used by state and federal agencies. In 1925, Dean G. Acheson, Secretary of State under Harry Truman, purchased Harewood as a summer retreat. The property remained in the Acheson family until 1977.

SHARON (1795)

23/93

18430 Brooke Grove Road [18201 Marden Lane]

This modest dwelling was the home of Isaac Briggs (1763-1825), nationally influential engineer, scientific farmer, and surveyor. Briggs came from Pennsylvania in 1793 to survey the new District of Columbia. He married Hannah Brooke and settled here, building a log house about 1795. Thomas Jefferson appointed his trusted friend Briggs as Surveyor General of Mississippi Territory, stating, "He is Quaker, a sound Republican, and of a pure and unspotted Character. In point of science, in astronomy, geometry and mathematics he stands...second to no man in the United States." Briggs was a chief engineer of the Erie Canal and succeeded his brother-in-law Thomas Moore as chief engineer of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Isaac Briggs was a strong proponent of scientific farming. In 1803, he and James Madison founded the American Board of Agriculture, forerunner of the Department of Agriculture. Madison was elected the Board's first secretary and Madison the first president. Briggs, with his brothers-in-law, developed the mill village of Triadelphia.



Sharon (1795)

23/93

The main block is a two-story log structure built in 1795. The east wing is built of log and frame. A brick rear section dates from the 20th century. According to tradition, the property became known as Sharon under ownership of daughter Sarah in reference to valued flowers she grew. Grandson James P. Stabler, Jr. constructed in 1878 the first telephone line in the county, running between Sharon and nearby Brooke Grove.

THE OAKS (c1797-1814) NR
5815 Riggs Road

23/26

With its gambrel roof form and log construction, The Oaks represents the persistence of traditional building techniques. This dwelling was built some 50 years after gambrel roof houses were built elsewhere in the region.



George Beall collection, M-NCPPC

The Oaks (c1797-1814);
photo 1930s

23/26

Both the main block and kitchen wing are log with weatherboard siding. The main house has brick chimneys, while the kitchen wing has a massive stone base chimney. Two front doors open into separate parlors in a tradition characteristic of southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland houses. One parlor contains a fine paneled chimney wall and a tight winder stair leads to the second level. In 1797, Samuel Riggs acquired this property of 223 acres. His son Reuben was already residing here when he inherited

the land upon Samuel's death in 1814. The Riggs family included prominent tobacco planters active in civic life. Expanding the plantation to 800 acres, Reuben and wife May Thomas Riggs prospered, living here most of their lives. The property includes a bank barn with stone foundation and board and batten smokehouse. All buildings including the house were moved in 1980 from adjacent sites to their current location.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Tusculum (c1797)

23/15

TUSCULUM (c1797)
4609 Damascus Road

23/15

In the mid-1700s, Henry Griffith established this large estate, later known as Sundown Farms. Griffith was a prominent Marylander who, in addition to being a member of the Annapolis Convention that formed the Association of Freeman of Maryland, witnessed the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The main house is a 2½-story cross-gable stone and frame structure that is the product of several building campaigns. The oldest part of the house appears to be the principal stone wing that was built c1797. The attached frame ell may incorporate parts of a log house, which according to tradition Henry Griffith built in 1747. The barns are described on p.129.



Kimberly Prothro, M-NCPPC, 1990

Elton (1822-36 sections)

23/9

ELTON (Late 1700s; 1822-36)
3801 Elton Farm Road

23/9

A handsome stone dwelling with a commanding view, Elton was built in three sections, the oldest dating from the late 1700s. The earliest section was the three-bay rear wing built facing east toward Hights Branch of the Patuxent (see next page). Perpendicular to the original house, another three-bay block (left) was built facing the access road, Elton Farm Road. The final three-bay section (far left) with grander proportions was then added to the west. Henry Griffith, owner of the property in the late 1700s and builder of the Griffith-Hutton House, may have built Elton's earliest

section. George Gaither probably built one or both of the front sections while he owned the property from 1822-1836. Elton is the resting place of Civil War hero Lieutenant Colonel Ridgely Brown, whose family resided here in the mid-1800s. Built into the hillside below the house is a stone smokehouse with a stone dairy attached on the downhill side.

FAR VIEW (*Late 1700s; 1800s*)
21450 New Hampshire Avenue

23/71

A noteworthy collection of stone Federal era buildings, the Far View farmstead includes a dwelling, bank barn and slave quarters. A plain solid appearance and beautiful view characterize the attractive residence. Historian Roger B. Farquhar cites the skilled Gaither family builders as the probable masons for this well-constructed dwelling. Basil Griffith owned the property during this era, followed by his son John. Basil's wife, a Gartrell, inherited the several hundred acres, originally surveyed as *Gartrell's Adventure*. The house was built in two phases. The northern (left) section, likely dating from the late 1700s, was built of uncoursed rubblestone with corner quoins. This original section had a single-pile, side-hall plan with winder stairs. Later in the 1800s, the south stone section was added, transforming the dwelling to a center hall plan. A bank barn constructed of rubblestone with corner quoins was erected in 1836, as recorded in gable end carving. From the same era are stone slave quarters with substantial quoining blocks. The quarters have four rooms and a large fireplace with a cellar lit by an iron barred window.



Kimberly Prothro, M-NCPPC, 1990

Elton (*Late 1700s section*)

23/19



M-NCPPC

Far View (*Late 1700s; 1800s*)

23/71

OLNEY HOUSE (*Late 1700s; Early 1800s*)
3308 Olney-Sandy Spring Road

23/98

Located at the intersection of the Brookeville-Washington Turnpike and the Olney-Sandy Spring Road, the Olney House is a rare survivor of the historic Olney community. The area was first known as Fair Hill, named for Richard Brooke's house built near the crossroads in 1770. By 1800 the area became known as Mechanicsville after artisans and craftsmen flocked to the area. Whitson Canby, a Quaker potter who ran the Fair Hill Pottery Manufactory, built the log core of today's Olney House. This original structure is now the east wing (left). In 1837, Charles and Sarah Brooke Farquhar took residence here. Naming their estate Olney, after the English village inhabited by poet William Cowper, the Farquhars expanded the log house over the years. Adjacent to the brick chimney on the east end is a bake oven with stone foundation carved with the initials "C F" and date of 1841. The five-bay main block was built in two parts, a three-bay east section and a two-bay west section. Both parts are believed to date from the early 1800s. The front door opens into a stair hall with a parlor on either side. The property includes a stone springhouse.



Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Olney House
(*Late 1700s; Early 1800s*)

23/98

WOODLAWN (c1800-25)
16501 Norwood Road

28/14

One of the finest estates in the county dating from the early 1800s, Woodlawn includes a handsome brick mansion and a superb collection of outbuildings in a beautifully landscaped setting. The house was probably



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1999

Woodlawn (c1800-25)

28/14

built either by Richard Thomas or his grandson, Samuel Jr., recipient of the property upon Richard's death in 1806. According to tradition, Samuel and Anna Thomas operated a Quaker boarding school at Woodlawn before 1819. Dr. William Palmer purchased the estate in 1825, moving to Montgomery County from Pennsylvania. Palmer was a founder of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The symmetrical front façade of the five-bay Federal style house features Flemish bond brick and a fanlight transom over the central entrance. William Palmer expanded the house with a kitchen wing. In 1881, his son, Benjamin Palmer, added the northwest wing. In 1832, master stonemason Isaac Holland

built an exceptional three-story stone bank barn with four large round-arched openings on the basement level. The property also includes a combination dairy and smokehouse of stone, a log house, and board and batten tenant house. Grounds include significant mature trees, including an Osage Orange with 11-foot trunk circumference, 100-foot high American Linden, and a 1999 County Champion Norway Spruce. The property, owned by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, is open to the public on special occasions.

BLOOMFIELD (c1790-1800; 1838-1848; c1870)
18000 Bentley Road

28/63



Michele Naru, MNCPPC, 1999

Bloomfield

28/63

(c1790-1800; 1838-1848; c1870)

A prime example of the architectural evolution of domestic building in rural Montgomery County, Bloomfield is one of several adjacent properties associated with the Bentley family. Caleb Bentley and his son Richard Bentley owned and occupied Bloomfield from the early 1800s until 1914. The Bentleys were Quaker farmers, entrepreneurs, and active participants in the Sandy Spring community. According to tradition, Bloomfield was connected with the Underground Railroad. The Bentleys were said to have sheltered at least one runaway slave here and provided supplies to others. The original house, the center two bays, was probably built c1790-1800. This section likely had a room-behind-room plan with a winder stair. Between 1838 and 1848, the Bentleys built a two-bay west wing (left). The addition transformed the house into a center-passage plan with straight flight stair of transitional Federal-Greek Revival design. The c1870 east wing has a second staircase featuring a turned newel post. The two-story portico was added in the early 1900s. The property includes a brick smokehouse, built by 1848, and a log springhouse.

GRAFTON HOLLAND FARM (c1800, c1835, mid-1800s) 23/82
2222 Brighton Dam Road

The Grafton Holland House represents the evolution of a house owned by the same family for over a century. It is one of three Holland farms in the Hawlings River Valley. The first eastern (left) section of the house was probably built about 1800. The one-story log structure has an internal end chimney noteworthy for its substantial stone construction. In 1834, Grafton Holland inherited 92 acres from his father James Holland. Grafton is thought to have built the western section c1835, soon after his inheritance. Facing north the three bay dwelling has a two-story rear gallery porch. Like the two other Holland houses in the valley (**Prospect Hill** and **Landgate**), there is a blank end wall (west) lit only by two attic windows. The two structures were probably joined in the mid-1800s, before Grafton's 1864 death. The farmstead includes a gambrel-roof bank barn and corncrib.



Grafton Holland Farm 23/82
(c1800, c1835, mid-1800s)

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

ROSE HILL (c1800; 1885) 28/22
10 Watergate Court

Like Pleasant View, Rose Hill has a one-room deep, center passage block added onto an older rear section. About 1800 Dr. Benjamin Duvall built the original log house. Duvall, a wealthy planter, was a leading Jacksonian Democrat. He conveyed the property to his daughter Deborah who married Thomas Canby III. Canby had been a teacher at the Quaker Fair Hill School before his marriage and later became a prosperous farmer. William Maudit Canby inherited the house and 135 acres after his mother's death in 1864. During the Civil War Canby had been arrested and imprisoned at Fort Delaware for sheltering Confederate spy Walter Bowie at Rose Hill. President Lincoln subsequently pardoned Canby. He was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates serving three terms in 1876, 1878, and 1891. The main two-story block built in 1885 reflects Canby's status in the community. Canbys continued to reside here into the 1970s. In 1990, a two-story garage wing was built giving the house an H-shaped footprint.



Rose Hill (c1800; 1885) 28/22

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

FAIR HILL (c1800-10; 1820) 23/29
5929 Sundown Road

Fair Hill consists of a c1800 commercial block, an eastern extension built c1820, and a rear addition. Known as Bowman's Store, the commercial block, on the west (left) end, was a log structure that became an important early meeting place in the Laytonsville area. Built between c1800 and 1810, it is one of the few remaining commercial buildings that survive from that era. The 1820 east wing is frame construction with brick nogging. The whole is simply styled and proportioned. In later years, a one-story porch and stucco siding united the front façade. A stone dairy has a projecting front gable roof.



Fair Hill (c1800-10; 1820) 23/29

Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 2001



M-NCPPC

Frederick Gaither Farm
(1806; By 1856)

23/35

FREDERICK GAITHER FARM (1806; By 1856) 23/35
3111 Mt Carmel Cemetery Road

Built in two phases, the main house on the property is a 2½-story, five-bay stone structure covered with a gable roof. In 1806, owner and builder Frederick Gaither built the original house, a three-bay, side-passage plan structure that is now the right section of the main block. A date stone located in the south gable end of this section reads “FG 1806.” The farm is located on a tract of land that was originally part of the land grant made to Benjamin Gaither in 1725. The land remained in the Gaither family throughout the 18th and most of the 19th century, finally leaving family

ownership in 1854. By 1856, a two-bay extension was built, converting the house into a five-bay, central-passage-plan structure. The property includes eight associated domestic and agricultural buildings, including a large stone bank barn, and a two-story stone kitchen/slave quarters. The property has been known as Rolling Acres.



M-NCPPC

Samuel O. Dorsey House
(1807; Last quarter of 1800s)

23/6

SAMUEL O. DORSEY HOUSE (1807; Last quarter of 1800s) 23/6
5701 Damascus Road

The Samuel O. Dorsey House, also known as Pleasant’s Retreat, is located on a 238-acre parcel of land near Laytonsville. John Burgess built the original 1½-story log house in 1807. In the late 1800s, Samuel O. Dorsey added a one-room deep, center passage house on the front, retaining the log section as a rear wing. Dorsey lived on the property for over 60 years. The farm complex includes a large bank barn, a drive-through corncrib, several agricultural sheds, and a small fenced cemetery containing the grave of Samuel O. Dorsey.

DELLA BROOKE (1817) 23/92
1710 Gold Mine Road

Della Brooke has one of the finest collections of farm buildings in the county, the work of owner and builder Mahlon Chandlee (1790-1890). Recognized as a fine woodworker, the remarkable Chandlee was also a miller, farmer, and inventor. He built the saw mill on the Hawlings River which he outfitted “with attachments for grinding meal and chop.” The mill produced lumber for many buildings in the area, including Della Brooke and the **Sandy Spring Meeting House**. Chandlee built the Della Brooke house in 1817 shortly after he erected the stone bank barn. The five-bay house has a center hall double-pile plan. He complemented these structures with a woodworking and blacksmith shop, built of half stone and half frame, and stone smokehouse. Chandlee inherited the 400-acre farm from his mother, Deborah Brooke Chandlee whose grandfather James Brooke the Elder once owned 11,000 acres in the Sandy Spring area. The farm is named for the Protestant Colony of Della Brooke in St. Mary’s County established in 1650 by Robert Brooke.



M-NCPPC

Della Brooke (1817)

23/92

LONGWOOD (1817) 23/63
2900 Dubarry Lane

Longwood is a commanding brick house originally built in 1817 by Mary Brooke Moore and Thomas Moore. Mary was the granddaughter of James Brooke the Elder, who originally patented the land in 1745. Mary inherited the 387-acre property in 1793. Thomas Moore was a distinguished engineer who supervised construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal in Virginia. He is credited with designing the first successful refrigerator, patented in 1803. Like his friend Thomas Jefferson, Moore advanced improved methods of agriculture. According to tradition, the first moldboard plow in the country, which Jefferson imported from France, was tested at Longwood. Thomas McCormick, carpenter and nephew of Thomas Moore, built the house. On the main (east) façade, bricks are laid in Flemish bond while other elevations are laid in common bond. Chimneys feature distinctive round-arched caps. A two-story portico was added after 1935 when the house was the administration building for Longwood Preparatory School for Boys, founded by Washington lawyer George Kimmel and operated until 1951.



Longwood (1817) 23/63

Kimberly Prothro, M-NCPPC, 1990

VILLAGE OF TRIADELPHIA & TRIADELPHIA CEMETERY 23/37 & 23/38
(1817-1899)
Triadelphia Road

The Village of Triadelphia was established circa 1809 by three Quaker brothers-in-law, Isaac Briggs, Caleb Bentley and Thomas Moore. The three men, each locally prominent in the Sandy Spring-Olney area, formed Triadelphia as a center for saw- and gristmilling. By the 1850s, the town had grown to over 400 residents and boasted several mills, a general store, a church, a blacksmith's shop, and a post office. In 1868, a flood destroyed much of the town, and a second flood a few years later did even more damage. By the turn of the twentieth century, the village was mostly deserted. In the 1940s, the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission purchased the land as part of the Triadelphia Reservoir. In 1943, the WSSC completed the Brighton Dam and filled the reservoir. Today only foundations of the town remain, and are only accessible during droughts. This archaeological site has the potential to yield information about the pre-industrial heritage of Montgomery County.

Triadelphia Cemetery, located south of Triadelphia Road, has 33 grave markers in a large parcel that is fenced off and maintained by the WSSC. Burials range from 1817 to 1899. Many of those buried in the cemetery were residents of the bustling mill town in the early- and mid-nineteenth century.



Triadelphia Cemetery 23/38

Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999



Triadelphia Mill Complex
(no longer standing) 23/37

Historic American Building Survey, 1936



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

Oakley Cabin (1820s)

23/60

OAKLEY CABIN (1820s)

23/60

Brookeville Rd, between Grayheaven Manor Rd. & Rt. 97

Built on the Oakley Farm of Richard Dorsey, this log house dates from the 1820s as documented in archeological digs. The Oakley mansion no longer stands. The cabin was likely home to slaves from the Oakley Farm and later to free black families. The 1½-story dwelling has a stone chimney with brick stack. Oak and chestnut logs are joined with dovetail joints and chinked with stones, now largely covered with cement. In plan, there are two rooms divided by a bead board partition wall. A boxed staircase leads to the upper loft. The cabin, owned by Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, functions as a living history site and museum.



Nikosa Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Llewellyn Fields (c1820)

28/17

LLEWELLYN FIELDS (c1820)

28/17

812 Lindsey Manor Lane

This elegant Federal style brick mansion, built about 1820, exhibits outstanding architectural details. The center of the five-bay main façade is accented on the first level by a keystone fanlight over the central door. Mirroring the three-part composition of door and sidelights is a Palladian-influenced window on the second level. Raised corner blocks punctuate flat window lintels and mouse tooth dentils embellish the roof cornice. Three dormers in the standing seam roof have round arched windows framed by pedimented pilasters. The property, known historically as Montmorenci, according to equity records, includes a large brick dual smokehouse and dairy. The residence was the home of William Holmes, Judge of the Circuit Court, member of the State House of Delegates and wealthy landowner.

Walnut Hill (c1820; c1823-44)

23/89

WALNUT HILL (c1820; c1823-44)

23/89

19515 New Hampshire Avenue

This brick farmhouse is noteworthy as the home of Elizabeth Elicott Lea (1797-1858), writer of one of the best-loved housekeeping guides of the era, *Domestic Cookery, Useful Receipts and Hints to Young Housekeepers*. Elizabeth Lea inherited the property in 1823, moving to the wilderness of Montgomery County from Wilmington with her husband Thomas Lea and seven children. The Leas expanded the original house, the east end (right), to accommodate their growing family. The earlier structure had been built c1820 by David Frame who later built the core of **Brooke Meadow** (1823). Betsy Lea, as she was known to the family, was well educated, industrious, and a liberal Quaker. Intending the book to serve as a handbook for the inexperienced newlywed, she published her cookbook at her



M-NCPPC

own expense in 1845. By 1879, 19 editions had been published. She installed a bake oven manufactured by H. Reid of Baltimore to test her recipes, located in the dining room that was originally the kitchen. In her cookbook Lea included directions for oven baking, "If you have a large family, or board the laborers of a farm, it is necessary to have a brick oven, so as to bake but twice a week." Above the kitchen was the small bedroom where the bedridden Lea wrote much of her cookbook. A brick smoke-house stands nearby.

BROOKE MEADOW (1823; Mid 1800s)
1711 Gold Mine Road

23/84

The Brooke Meadow farmstead is associated with the remarkable Samuel Ellicott, described by historian Farquhar as "one of the most successful and...shrewdest businessmen of the area." Ellicott was director and incor-

porator of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The earliest section of the brick house is on the east (right). David Frame built this house in 1823, as recorded in a marble plaque on the second level. In 1838, Frame sold the property to Ellicott who built the west end and shed-roofed kitchen before his death in 1880. The original block had an entrance hall with double parlors. In the west end is a dining room with white marble mantel complementing those found in each parlor. The kitchen wing has a large cooking fireplace. The



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

property includes an early corncrib with steeply pitched roof. A White Ash on site has been designated a County Champion Tree.

Brooke Meadow (1823; Mid 1800s) 23/84

ELLCOTT GOLD MINE (Mid 1800s)
19401 Prospect Point Court
2201 Gold Mine Road

23/84-1

Located at the northernmost end of the Appalachian Gold Belt, the Ellicott Mine was the first of a series of gold mines that opened in Montgomery County in the mid-1800s. Samuel Ellicott invited New York geologist Ebenezer Emmons to inspect the site and he summarized his findings in the *Maryland Journal* of April 1849. Samples indicated the mine would provide a valuable yield. Ellicott contracted to sell the property to a New York gold company but the deal fell through. A total yield of \$2000 worth was reported from the mine. The site includes the 60-foot mine shaft and trench.



M-NCPPC, 1989

Ellicott Gold Mine (Mid 1800s) 23/84-1

ROSENEATH (c1825-1830)
17979 Bowie Mill Road

23/101



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

Roseneath (c1825-1830)

23/101

Roseneath was built c1825-1830 for Thomas Johns Bowie, son of Washington Bowie, wealthy Georgetown shipping merchant. The elder Bowie had purchased 2,000 acres and lived at nearby **Oatland** (see description in Central County section). Roseneath, on its 600-acre property, was the local social center through much of the 1800s. Thomas Johns Bowie was a Harvard graduate, Justice of the Peace, and director of the Brookeville Academy. His son, Washington Bowie III, born at Roseneath and resident until 1889, was appointed honorary colonel by the Civil War veterans whom he entertained here. He served on the staff of Governor Oden Bowie from 1869-1872 and, in 1893, President Cleveland appointed him Deputy Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Baltimore. Washington

Bowie IV, born at Roseneath in 1872, became a World War I General. Roseneath is one of three Olney area houses associated with the Bowie family, the others being **Flint Hill** and **Oatland**. Of the three, Roseneath is the oldest and the only masonry one. The dwelling is a distinguished yet modest example of Federal style architecture. Palladian-inspired three-part windows on the south façade and a rear transverse stair hall bear similarity with the Peter family houses at William Thornton's Tudor Place and Montevideo. The first level of the house is fieldstone while the second level is brick. In the cellar is a kitchen with cooking fireplace.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2001

Rockland (1838, 1850)

23/97

ROCKLAND (1838, 1850)
3100 Brimstone Academy Drive

23/97

Rockland was the residence of Benjamin Hallowell, influential Quaker educator and agriculturalist. Hallowell was a founder of Swarthmore College, was first president and a founder of the college that became the Agricultural College of the University of Maryland, and established Brimstone Academy in Alexandria, Virginia. The main five-bay block with center passage plan was likely built about 1838, incorporating an earlier log structure. A significant interior feature is an elliptical arch between the two east rooms. The house was expanded about 1850 with dual service wings to create a large formal double residence. The west wing had been removed by c1900 and was rebuilt in the late 1980s.



Kimberly Profino, M-NCPPC, 1990

Retirement (1842)

23/19

RETIREMENT (1842)
5501 Griffith Road

23/19

Retirement is a substantial stone dwelling built in 1842 by Ulysses and Julia Riggs Griffith. The symmetrical five bay façade has a Federal style doorway with a round arched tracery fanlight. The main block has a center hall plan with a door opening into the back yard. A two-story stone rear ell contains a kitchen with large fireplace and bake oven. The house replaces an earlier Griffith dwelling from the late 1700s. The property includes a family cemetery.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1842-5; 1910)
3427 Olney-Laytonsville Road

23/98-4

The oldest Episcopal Church building in continuous use in Montgomery County, St. John's is one of only two historic structures remaining in the Olney crossroads. The church was organized as a separate congregation within St. Bartholomew's Parish, Laytonsville, sharing its rector. Ignatius and Eliza Waters donated land for the church. Construction of the 1½-story, post and beam structure was begun in 1842 and completed in 1845, when the church was consecrated. Originally located west in the adjacent cemetery lot, the church was moved in 1910 and placed on a fieldstone foundation. The structure was then enlarged with a three-story bell tower and enhanced with stained glass lancet or pointed arch windows. In 1979, the vestibule was enlarged to its current appearance. Today this vital congregation operates a large parish school for elementary and middle school children.



St. John's Episcopal Church 23/98-4
(1842-5; 1910)

Lois Snyderman, M-NCPPC, 1986

ROSLYN BANK BARN (c1844)
20401 New Hampshire Avenue

23/79

Henry Stabler established the estate known as Roslyn after purchasing 60 acres in 1843. Stabler was a prosperous farmer and eminent horticulturist. One of his accomplishments while living at Roslyn was the development of a widely-sold Stabler strain of corn. Roslyn is located in Brighton, an agricultural center which included a grange hall and cattle scales. Though the house has been greatly altered, the barn is a fine example of a 19th century bank barn. Round stone columns support the overhanging second story. Large quoining blocks and stone window lintels accent rough coursed foundation stone. Since the barn is built on flat land, it was artificially banked with a ramped driveway leading to the upper level. On the interior, storage bins flank the large central bay.



Roslyn Bank Barn (c1844) 23/79

Kimberly Prothro, Traces for M-NCPPC, 1990

MOUNT AIRY (1845)
18120 New Hampshire Avenue

28/3

Mount Airy is significant for its association with the Quaker community as it was a center for social and cultural events since the mid-1800s. The original house, built in 1799 by Richard Thomas of Cherry Grove, was destroyed by fire in 1845 and was rebuilt using salvaged bricks. The Greek Revival doorway with transom and sidelights is highly representative of this era. During the Civil War era, the home was owned by Bernard Gilpin and was said to have been a stop on the Underground Railroad. According to tradition, a lamp was placed in the window to signal runaway slaves that Mount Airy was a safe house. The brick house covered with pebbledash has a side gable form and a center hall plan. The property includes a brick smokehouse.



Mount Airy (1845) 28/3

Nicola Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1993



Michele Naru, MHCPPC, 1999

Riverton (1848)

23/90

RIVERTON (1848)
1201 Gold Mine Road

23/90

Riverton provides important information about Montgomery County's pre-Civil War history and heritage. Joshua Peirce and his son, Edward Peirce, built Riverton in 1848. Prominent local Quaker farmers, the Peirce family came to Sandy Spring from Pennsylvania in the 1820s. The property is directly associated (through the destruction by fire of Joshua Peirce's barn in 1844) with the formation of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1848. The company was started by area farmers (many of whom were Quakers) as a way to support area farming. The concept of fire insurance for a rural area was a progressive development for its time and important in the development of the county.

Constructed in 1848, Riverton is a five-bay, center-passage house constructed of stone and covered with a pebble dash stucco finish. It is set upon a low stone foundation and is covered with a gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. A two-story rear service wing was constructed circa 1880 to replace an earlier log kitchen on the site. The Claysville Mill, a gristmill built c1880 and in use until c1930, was moved from the Laytonsville area to this site in 2000.



Michele Naru, MHCPPC, 2000

Claysville Mill (c1880)

GREENWOOD MILLER'S COTTAGE & MILL SITE
(Mid 1800s)

23/45

21414 Georgia Avenue



MHCPPC, 1986

Greenwood Miller's Cottage
and Mill Site (Mid 1800s)

23/45

Situated on the Hawlings River, the Greenwood Mill was built c1840 by Allen Bowie Davis. The saw and gristmill serviced Davis's own Greenwood farm and the farmers in the immediate area. The miller's house may have been constructed about 1865 and was the residence of Wilson Johnson, a former Greenwood slave and long-time miller and blacksmith. Of frame construction, the miller's house was sided with foundation stones and millstones taken from the frame mill when the mill was razed about 1926 for the relocation and widening of Route 97 (Georgia Avenue). Pieces of millstones from Greenwood Mill were also used in a wall surrounding the Davis family cemetery on the Greenwood property across the road.

OAK GROVE (c1850)
19201 Georgia Avenue

23/64



Kimberly Prothro, Traceries for MHCPPC, 1990

Oak Grove (c1850)

23/64

The work of a talented yet unknown builder, Oak Grove is elegant in its balance and proportions. Built c1850, this is a late example of a house with Federal style details—denticulated cornice, round-arched chimney hoods, and flat-arch lintels. Greek Revival influence, popular by this time, is found in the rectilinear doorway with transom and sidelights, and three-part second level window. Ignatius Waters, Jr. and Mary Sollers Waters built the house on 204 acres that he had inherited in 1847 from his father Ignatius Waters, onetime owner of over 1,200 acres. Assessed at \$4,000 by 1857, the house was described as "a fine, large and substantial brick house with good cellar and basement rooms." In 1870, teacher and farmer James Hallowell and wife Margaret Stabler of Harewood purchased the property and their family remained here until 1947.

CLOVERLY (c1849-1852)
321 Olney-Sandy Spring Road

28/65

A distinguished brick residence, Cloverly was the home of John Bentley who served in the State House of Delegates in 1912. Benjamin Rush Roberts built the Greek Revival house between 1849 and 1852 on part of Caleb Bentley's Bloomfield estate and named the property Sherwood. John and Cordelia Bentley moved here from Oakleigh in 1888, renaming the estate Cloverly, and the property remained in the family until 1940. The front façade is laid in Flemish bond and is finished with a brick sawtooth cornice. Windows have brick jack-arched lintels painted to resemble stone. Gable dormers are later additions. The grounds include a historic carriage house and contemporary stable.



George Beall collection, M-NCPPC

Cloverly (c1849-1852); photo c1930s 28/65

WILLOW GROVE (c1850)
16301 Batchellor's Forest Road

23/115

Roger Brooke VI, a direct descendent of James Brooke, a Quaker convert, was the first settler to the Sandy Spring area, and one of the founding members of Sandy Spring Friends Meeting. Brooke built Willow Grove about 1850. The house exhibits Federal and Greek Revival styling. The center-passage dwelling has a two-story rear ell, and notable interior detailing. Outbuildings include a large barn, chicken house, and springhouse.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Willow Grove (c1850) 23/115

BERRY-MACKALL HOUSE
(1852-7 Rear Ell; 1868-1875 Main Block)
17017 Georgia Avenue

23/104

The Berry-Mackall House, originally built between 1852 and 1857, is a well-recognized, pre-Civil War landmark along the Washington-Brookeville Turnpike (now Georgia Avenue). The dwelling was built by Elisha Berry, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Montgomery County. In 1868, the property was acquired by Robert McGill Mackall, a member of Mosby's Raiders during the Civil War, who significantly improved the property by adding the two-story frame building to the front of the original structure, and by constructing the still-extant carriage house on the site.

The Berry-Mackall House is a good illustration of the evolution of the rural domestic building in Montgomery County. The house was built in three distinct phases. In the 1850s, Elisha Berry built a modest, two-story frame structure. By 1875, Mackall added a new, side-passage house on front of the original house, and, during the first quarter of the 20th century, a two-story rear wing with a shed roof was further appended to the dwelling, giving the house its three-part appearance. The farmstead features a Gothic Revival carriage house, built 1859-1868, (currently a secondary residence), a smokehouse from the original period of construction, and a 20th-century barn.



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

Berry-Mackall House 23/104
(1852-7 Rear Ell; 1868-1875 Main Block)



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

Gustavus Jones Farm
(c1853; Late 1800s)

23/58

GUSTAVUS JONES FARM
(c1853; Late 1800s)
4112 Brookeville Road

23/58

This farmstead, established in the 1850s, represents an evolution of change as the Jones family's fortunes increased. Facing south toward a tributary of the Reddy Branch, the house was begun as a log house built by Gustavus Jones, a Brookeville wheelwright. The building was expanded by another log section and then in the later 1800s by a three bay frame section on the east end (right). A family cemetery is located near the house with earliest gravestones dating from 1853. A log smokehouse, board and batten

bank barn, corncrib, concrete block springhouse, and abandoned quarry contribute to the historic setting.

SYCAMORES (c1854; 1896)
15708 Sycamore Grove Court

23/112

Adrian Rowe Wadsworth, a Connecticut lawyer, built this dignified stone residence on a 240-acre farm. According to historian Roger Farquhar, the house was completed in 1854. Wadsworth was among the first property owners in the county to assist in establishing a public school for African-American children, selling a lot for this purpose to the school board in 1873. Freed slaves who had worked at Sycamores lived on land Wadsworth sold and donated, in a community known as Mount Pleasant,



Brian Lione, M-NCPPC, 1999

Sycamores (c1854; 1896)

23/112

later Norbeck, at the intersection of Muncaster Mill Road and Georgia Avenue. In an inventory taken at Sycamores in 1888, livestock included horses, steers, oxen, cows, sheep, chickens, hogs, and bees. That year, Edward B. and Mary R. Prescott, of Illinois, purchased the farm. The dwelling has a double-pile plan with center hall passage. The cubical house is 65 feet on each side. When the original flat roof was damaged in an 1896 storm, the Prescotts replaced it with the Second Empire style mansard roof. Queen Anne details typical of this era are seen in the dormers: windows have small border panes and walls are sided with fishscale wood shingles. A porch wraps around all four sides of the residence.

FAIRFIELD (1856)
20010 New Hampshire Avenue

23/85

Carpenter Edward Peirce and stonemason Isaiah Coar built Fairfield in 1856. A Montgomery County native, Peirce, in 1849, sailed around Cape Horn to California in search of gold. He soon found more wealth in plying his skills as a carpenter than panning the streams. Upon his return, Peirce began, in early 1856, construction of Fairfield with local mason Coar. Coar cut stones from a nearby quarry to build the walls and the large interior fireplace, while Peirce did all of the carpentry.

Set well back from the road with a large expanse of mature shade trees, the stone residence is a three-bay, side-gabled structure. The house is designed in the Greek Revival style, but also reflects the influence of California Spanish architecture. Rear extensions were added to the home in 1870 and 1969. The property includes three domestic outbuildings, a contemporary carport and a mid 20th century canoe barn. Most notable of the outbuildings is a combination octagonal smokehouse/privy/shed constructed of uncoursed rubble and rough cut boards.



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

Fairfield (1856)

23/85

CLOVER HILL (c1794; 1857-8) NR
21310 Zion Road

23/51

Primarily an Italianate style residence of 1857-1858, Clover Hill contains evidence of several building campaigns. The initial building on the property began as a log dwelling house, was rebuilt in stone in circa 1794, then later enlarged with a kitchen and a transverse hall running in front of the two-room structure. In 1857, the house was remodeled and a unique, three-story, cantilevered spiral staircase was added to the center hall. The ell-shaped stone house is set upon a stone foundation and clad with a stuccoed finish and has a cross-gabled roof and central-passage plan. A central projecting gable, with tri-partite windows and a bracketed cornice emphasizes the central entrance. Although generally Italianate in style, the house has strong Gothic and Greek Revival details as seen in the windows and interior trim.

Clover Hill has a long-standing connection to military and political figures from the area. Ephraim Gaither, who remodeled the house in 1857, served in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1817 to 1821. A



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Clover Hill (c1794; 1857-8)

23/51

Confederate cavalry officer owned the residence during the Civil War. State Senator Henry Benson purchased Clover Hill in 1891, and an Army Major bought the house in 1926.



M-NCPPC, 1986

Hopkins-Frey House
(Mid 1800s; 1885-1891; 1940s)

28/32

HOPKINS-FREY HOUSE (Mid 1800s; 1885-1891; 1940s)
204 Heil Road

28/32

The Hopkins-Frey House was built in three sections. The earliest section is the main block (right) built in the mid-1800s by the Hopkins family. This 2½-story frame house has log floor joists and attic beams. Originally the house had two front doors side by side, a feature more commonly found in Pennsylvania German houses and evident in only a handful of houses in this area. Typical of Mid-Atlantic houses is the center placement of the chimney. A two-story frame kitchen was added on the west gable end, built between 1885 and 1891, by Julia or John Frey. In the 1940s, a garage wing was built west of the kitchen wing. One of the front doors was removed and the opening covered with siding after c1940. A one-story family room addition was built in the 1990s on the rear of the main block.

HOLLAND FARM (Pre-1865; Wings c1879)
2030 Brighton Dam Road

23/81



M-NCPPC, 1989

Holland Farm
(Pre-1865; Wings c1879)

23/81

The Holland family first purchased land in the area in 1742. The Hawlings River is said to have been named after the family (originally called Holland's River). The original core of the dwelling is a central two-story log section built by 1865. On the east façade, the roof eaves flare out to extend over a two-story gallery porch. North and south wings were built in 1879. Immediately north of the house are a 12' x 12' brick smokehouse and frame dairy while a stone springhouse stands to the south. A stone and frame crib barn dates from the mid 1800s. An 1827 bank barn was rebuilt in 1912,

based on a date stone. The 60' x 40' structure has board and batten siding and a gambrel roof. A drive in double corncrib was probably built in the 20th century. The property has been known as Landgate.

HOLLAND STORE AND HOUSE (c1860 original block)
16400 Layhill Road

23/119



M-NCPPC, 1984

Holland Store and House
(c1860 original block)

23/119

One of three general stores still in operation in the county, the Holland Store was built about 1860 when James Holland purchased land for the purpose. Located at the intersection of roads to Baltimore and Olney, the store was at the heart of a community that became known as Holland's Corner. In 1889, James Holland was selected postmaster when the cross-roads was issued a post office and was renamed Norwood. The structure was expanded to accommodate both the store and living space for the storekeeper. A visitor recalled the Holland Store in the early 1900s when residents could buy sugar by the pound scooped from a barrel (54¢ a pound) and cheese was sold by the chunk, custom-cut from a cheese wheel stored in a wooden box.

MARY CHANDLEE HOUSE (1860) 28/1
18820 New Hampshire Avenue

The original owner of the house was Mary Chandlee, a member of the Quaker family who arrived in Sandy Spring in the early 1800s. Built in 1860, the frame dwelling has a brick end chimney and vernacular Greek Revival detailing. The house is similar in overall form to **Mount Airy**, also built in the pre-Civil War era by a Quaker family.



Mary Chandlee House (1860) 28/1

HOWARD FAMILY CEMETERY (c1862) 23/8
Elton Farm Road, West Side

Enoch George Howard was born a slave and became a prosperous landowner and patriarch of a prominent family of educators, journalists and law officers. Howard was a field foreman on Beale Gaither's plantation in 1857 when he bought his own freedom and that of his wife Harriet with savings obtained from selling produce. Howard had cultivated a small plot of land given him by Gaither. The Howards bought the freedom of their five children in 1860, and two years later had the means to purchase the Gaither house and 289.5 acres. Enoch George Howard prospered as a farmer and landowner, acquiring a total of 600 acres of land during his lifetime. On this land a number of sites and structures have existed over the years, including a burial plot for the Howard family. The buildings have deteriorated since the days of the Howard family, but the cemetery is in good condition. It has been maintained over the years. The tombstones are in good condition and a contemporary wood and wire fence has been placed to protect it from the cultivated fields that surround the site.



Howard Family Cemetery (c1862) 23/8

BROOKE MANOR (1862; 1940s) 23/108
16300 Georgia Avenue

Brooke Manor, located on Georgia Avenue in Olney, was originally built c1862 by Roger Brooke, Jr., son of James Brooke, a large Montgomery County landholder. During the 1940s, William Brooke Johns significantly enlarged the house, transforming it into a stone-veneered frame structure dominated by a Classical Revival portico. Generally L-shaped in plan with a main block and two-story rear ell with additions, the frame dwelling has a cross gable roof and four stone chimneys. Brooke Johns was a nationally reknown Vaudeville banjo player in the 1920s, a county commissioner in the 1940s, and a host of a local children's television show in the 1950s. The property has also been known as Barnesley.



Brooke Manor (1862; 1940s) 23/108



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

John D. Berry House 23/103
(1863 with later additions)

JOHN D. BERRY HOUSE (1863 with later additions) 23/103
17201 Palomino Court

John D. Berry was the grandson of Richard Berry who first acquired property locally in the late 1700s, and by 1807 owned nearly 1,000 acres. The core of this frame farmhouse was built by John D. Berry in 1863. The present house has four distinct sections, one of which may be of log construction. By 1884, John D. Berry built the bank barn and stone carriage house. According to insurance records, the farmstead was augmented by the smokehouse, built between 1884 and 1888.



Kimberly Proffno, Traceries for M-NCPPC, 1990

Locust Hill springhouse
Locust Hill (1868) 23/59

LOCUST HILL (1868) 23/59
4415 Brookeville Road

This substantial stone dwelling is associated with the prominent Riggs family of upper Montgomery County. John Adams Riggs built the house in 1868 upon inheriting 260 acres from his father Remus Riggs. The construction date is carved in the wall of the main façade. The house is built of uncoursed fieldstone with corner quoins. Windows have granite lintels and sills. In style, the residence is transitional, with Greek Revival influence evident in the front doorway with rectilinear transom and sidelights, and shallow hipped roof, and Italianate influence in roofline with deep eaves, simple brackets, and corbeled chimney stacks. The farmstead has a notable collection of farm buildings including a bank barn and stone springhouse.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1999

PLEASANT VIEW (c1868-71)
410 Norwood Road

28/19

The Holland family helped establish the Norwood community of Holland's Corners. Amos Holland built Pleasant View about 1870 with a harmonious blend of stylistic influences, as seen in the Greek Revival cornice returns, Gothic Revival cross gable roof, and Italianate style round-arched windows. This main block is a one-room deep, center-passage house, a popular building type through the 1800s. In keeping with the innovative character of Sandy Spring area residents, Amos Holland installed an advanced hydraulic motor which supplied water to farm outbuildings. The earliest part of the house is the rear kitchen wing, which may date from the late 1700s or early 1800s. Amos' father Isaac Holland may have built this section or it may predate his 1820 purchase. This rear section, which faces the driveway, has brick-nogged walls and a boxed stair. Outbuildings include a log cabin, which may have been used as a smokehouse, and a carriage house. Nearby a bank barn and corncrib were historically part of the farm complex but are excluded from the environmental setting.

TANGLEWOOD 15/37
(1871)
315 Ashton Road

The attractive and spacious residence known as Tanglewood was the home of community leader Alban Gilpin Thomas and hostess Susannah Leggett Thomas. At the time of their marriage, in 1871, the Thomases built the house and continued to expand and improve it over several decades. A storekeeper in Ashton since the 1860s, Alban became the community's first postmaster in 1884, opening a section of his store to accommodate the post office, as was the custom. He was president of the Sandy Spring Bank, and organized Citizens National Bank in Laurel. After 1928, Frederick Thomas lived at Tanglewood with his family and succeeded his father Alban as bank president. A striking aspect of the Tanglewood property is its outstanding collection of outbuildings, including a brick smokehouse, Gothic Revival corncrib, board and batten work shed. On the main house, a second story addition was built in 1987 over an enclosed side porch. Ownership by the Thomas family descendants has continued into the 21st century.



Pleasant View (c1868-71)

28/19

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975



Tanglewood (1871)

15/37

Tanglewood brick smokehouse



M-NCPPC, 1982



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

Mt. Zion School (1872)

23/53

MT. ZION SCHOOL (1872)
Southwest corner of Mt. Zion
and Brookeville Roads

23/53

The crossroads community of Mt. Zion is historically notable as a small African-American community established in the county after the Civil War by freed slaves. Prior to the Civil War, blacks were attracted to this part of the county because of the anti-slavery sentiment that prevailed amongst the local Quaker and Methodist community in the Olney-Brookeville-Sandy Spring area. Built in 1872, the schoolhouse served many local black communities. Mt. Zion School is a small, rectangular building constructed of wood frame

and clad with board and batten siding. It is set upon a stone pier foundation (filled in with concrete block) and is covered with a gable roof sheathed with corrugated tin. A brick chimney protrudes from on center of the south slope of the roof. The schoolhouse is a single bay wide and four bays deep. The front of the building is defined by a single, central entry. The entry is reached by a wooden stair, set upon concrete block piers and has a wood replacement door. Six over six windows define the side elevations. A small concrete block addition is located on the north side of the former schoolhouse.

Bleakwood (1877)

23/33



Kimberly Prothro, Traberries for M-NCPPC, 1990

BLEAKWOOD (1877)
3730 Damascus Road

23/33

Bleakwood is significant as a well-preserved Gothic Revival influenced dwelling. The one-room deep, two-story house is dressed with Victorian era trimmings: a Gothic Revival-style center wall dormer, segmental arched windows at the attic level, and full-width front porch with decorative stickwork. Typical of many houses in the county, Bleakwood retains pre-Civil War era architectural details in its rectilinear front doorway and Greek Revival cornice returns. The house has a traditional floor plan with central hall and flanking parlors. In 1877, Dr. John D. Dwyer, a local dentist, built the house, which remained in the family for over a century.

PLEASANT VIEW (By 1878; c1885)

23/47

21000 Georgia Avenue

This modest dwelling was part of Greenwood Plantation, the huge estate owned by Allen Bowie Davis who served in the Maryland House of Delegates. Research indicates that the structure served as the overseer's house for Davis' plantation. In addition, the dwelling is said to have housed the tollgate keeper for the Washington-Westminster Turnpike (present-day Georgia Avenue). The main block is a three-bay frame structure facing north. The date of 1740 is said to be carved into a fire-place stone later covered with plaster board. The dwelling represents the post-Civil War downsizing of slave-supported Greenwood, as Davis sold off property to former slaves and workers. The west wing was added about 1885 when Davis sold the house and 17 acres to a former worker, Lafayette Dwyer. In the 1940s, a bay window was added to the west wing, which was expanded to incorporate a milk house. The property retains a notable collection of outbuildings including a springhouse.



Brian Liene, M-NCPPC, 2000

Pleasant View (By 1878; c1885)

23/47

NATHAN SHAW HOUSE / MUNCASTER MILLER'S HOUSE (1879)

23/111

15910 Emory Lane

The Nathan Shaw House, also known as the Muncaster Miller's House was constructed circa 1879, probably by Nathan Shaw who was a miller. William Muncaster, a successful land owner and grist and saw mill operator in the region, later used the dwelling as a tenant house for his mill operators. The property is significant as a surviving remnant of a mill complex, a long obsolete and quickly vanishing resource.

The residence, a three-bay house with a T-shaped footprint, is situated atop a knoll overlooking the corner of Muncaster Mill Road and Emory Lane, near Norbeck. Several mills once thrived along the nearby North Branch of Rock Creek. The house may incorporate the foundations of earlier buildings on the site. Adjacent to the miller's house are a carriage house and a barn.



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

Nathan Shaw House/
Muncaster Miller's House (1879)

23/111

HOWARD CHAPEL SITE & CEMETERY (c1879)

23/11

Howard Chapel & Elton Farm Roads

The property known as the Howard Chapel and Cemetery is at the north-western corner of the junction of Howard Chapel Road and Elton Farm Roads. The site originally included a school, built by 1879, a church, built



Michele Nani, M-NCPPC, 1999

Howard Chapel Site and Cemetery 23/11
(c1879)

in 1889, and a cemetery, with burials beginning in 1901. The only remaining resource is the cemetery surrounded by a black metal fence.

Located on a 204-acre parcel of land owned by Enoch George Howard, this site was the community center of an African-American community established after the Civil War. Howard was a former slave who bought his freedom in 1857 and became a prosperous landowner and family patriarch. He erected a school c1879 for local black children in this era of segregation. Ten years later he built a

chapel that was served by a circuit minister from the Washington Negro Conference. The chapel, in use until 1930, burned in 1976. The first burial in the cemetery, located north of the church, was in 1901 when George Howard, an ancestor of Enoch George Howard, was interred. Descendants of individuals buried at this site still reside in the region, attesting to a strong, historically established African American presence in the area.

CONRAD ROYER HOUSE (1880) 23/5
5900 Damascus Road

Conrad Royer House (1880) 23/5



Kimberly Profino, Traceries for M-NCPPC, 1980

Built in 1880, this frame dwelling is a fine example of a traditional house outfitted in Victorian era dressing. For its time period, the house has up-to-date Gothic Revival features: center cross gable, cut-work porch brackets, and corbeled chimneys. Yet traditional Greek Revival characteristics persist in cornice gable returns, doorway transom and sidelights, and low horizontal massing that are more typical of the pre-Civil War era. Conrad Royer, a wheat farmer, purchased 183 acres in 1879 from the heirs of Israel Griffith. He built the house after the original house was destroyed by fire. According to family history, Royer owned the first wheat-thrashing machine in Montgomery County. The farm remained in the family for nearly a century.

ASHTON ORTHODOX MEETING HOUSE (1880)
16923 Norwood Road

28/11-3

One of two Quaker meetinghouses in the county, the Ashton Meeting House represents a schism in the Quaker Meeting dividing Orthodox followers from Hicksites. Followers of Elias Hicks had a person-centered, rather than Christ-centered, religious outlook while the Orthodox had a traditional Quaker interpretation of the Bible and belief in the divinity of Christ. Orthodox Quakers separated from the Hicksite Sandy Spring Meeting in 1861 and built this new meeting house in 1880. In contrast to the traditional Quaker form and simple details of the Sandy Spring Meeting House, the Ashton Meeting House has a cross gable T-shaped form and is decorated with Carpenter Gothic trim. The meetinghouse was originally located east of the Sherwood High School site. After the reunion of Orthodox and Hicksite meetings in 1950, the building was no longer used as a meeting house. Between 1952 and 1982, the relocated structure was situated west of the school, serving first as auxiliary classroom space and then as the Sandy Spring Public Library. The building has functioned once again as a meeting house since its final relocation to the Sandy Spring Friends School in 1982.



Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Ashton Orthodox Meeting House 28/11-3
(1880)

OAKLEIGH (1882) 28/64
18010 Bentley Road

Richard Bentley of Bloomfield built Oakleigh for his son John C. Bentley, in 1882, the year of John's marriage. The elder Bentley carved the 14-acre Oakleigh property out of his Bloomfield estate. The main block is a one-room deep, center-passage house. Embellishing this popular vernacular form are notable Italianate features. The heavy, paneled front door has round arched glazed panels that echo round arched sidelights. A bold key-stone architrave outlines the doorframe. Three symmetrically arranged dormers are embellished with applied Italianate style molding.

Oakleigh (1882) 28/64
Detail, south door (right)



Kim Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999



Michele Nani, MNCPPC, 1999

Thomas Moore House (1885) 23/120

For much of the 20th century Oakleigh was owned by Jack Bentley, pitcher for the Washington American League Baseball Club and the New York Giants.

THOMAS MOORE HOUSE (1885) 23/120
17214 Doctor Bird Road

The Thomas L. Moore House is an elegantly designed Victorian-era villa that enjoys a commanding view of the still rural landscape. On the occasion of his marriage, Thomas L. Moore acquired a tract of land from his father and built this spacious house in 1885. Set upon a stone foundation and having a T-shaped footprint, the house has a cross gable roof with jerkin-head ends and brick corbeled chimneys. Victorian-era influence is seen in its projecting bays, dormer windows, wrap-around porch, vertical 2/2 sash windows, and scroll-sawn porch brackets. The house retains exquisite interior detailing and has a high degree of integrity.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 2000

Amersley (1886; 1892) 23/118

AMERSLEY 23/118
(1886; 1892)
16212 Whitehaven Road

R. Rowland Moore built Amersley in 1886. A farmer, Moore profited from the railroad industry by sawing railroad ties. Restrained in design, yet substantial and well built, Amersley was one of the first houses in the Sandy Spring area to have steam heat, installed in 1889. Also notable are the interior chimneys, uncommon features in Maryland. In 1892, Rebecca Thomas Moore and husband Tarlton Stabler took residence

here, the same year expanding the house. Operating a creamery and ice cream business at Amersley, the Stablers owned the property until 1928.

JACOB ALLNUT HOUSE (1887) 23/123
23601 Laytonsville Road



Brian Lione, MNCPPC, 1999

Jacob Allnut House (1887) 23/123

The Jacob Allnut House is a high-style Queen Anne house more typically found in suburban communities of Kensington and Takoma Park. The German-sided house has fishscale shingles in pedimented gables and a wraparound porch sheltering three elevations. Jacob was 36 when his father, John Allnut, built this house on Laytonsville Road. In the late 19th century, John Allnut owned land from Griffith Road to Etchison, along Route 108. The rich loam soil of the area contributed to the success of his farm. John built substantial dwellings for his children: village houses for his two daughters, and farm houses for six sons. The Jacob Allnut farm has been one of the few Allnut houses to survive. The farm, which had beef cattle, chickens, hogs, and an apple orchard, remained in the family until 1934.

HYATT-JONES HOUSE (*Late 1800s*)
16644 Georgia Avenue

23/107-1

Located in the historic community of Oakdale, the Hyatt-Jones House is a well-preserved Victorian era dwelling. A house was built on this site between 1866 and 1878. The main part of the house has Queen Anne influenced shingled gables. Similar detailing is found on the **Ned Watkins House** (1892) and the **Belward Farm** (1891). Windows are two over two sash. The cornice is enhanced with returns at the front and side gables.



Clare Lise Cavocchi, M-NGPPC, 1999

Hyatt-Jones House (Late 1800s) 23/107-1

MOUNT PLEASANT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
(*c1890-1895*)
4031 Muncaster Mill Road

23/113-1

As in most settlements of freed slaves, community life at Mount Pleasant centered on the church. African-American residents established the Mount Pleasant community on Muncaster Mill Road when Adrian R. Wadsworth of **Sycamores** sold or donated the land. Mount Pleasant had one of the first public schools in the county for blacks, built c1872. The church was originally established in the school. In 1895, church trustees formally purchased land for the church, though the structure may have already been completed by then. A cornerstone is obscured by layers of paint. The modest frame church was stuccoed in the 1930s, and memorial windows were installed under Rev. Walter Williams (1943-1961). A front vestibule built in the early 1960s was expanded in 1989 with flanking restrooms.



Lois Snyderman, M-NGPPC, 1986

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church (c1890-1895) 23/113-1

DR. BIRD HOUSE (*1897-1898*)
17420 Doctor Bird Road

23/121

The Dr. Bird House was built in 1897-1898 for Dr. Roger Brooke and was the longtime residence of Dr. Jacob Wheeler Bird. Dr. Bird (1885-1959) took over Dr. Brooke's medical practice following his death in 1909, and moved into his combined residence/office. Dr. Bird lived an extraordinary life of service and commitment to better health care and service to his community. He is best known as founder of Montgomery General Hospital, in the early 20th century, but was also instrumental in founding the Social Service League, the Juvenile Court, the Maryland State Welfare Department, and was a longtime member of the Maryland State Board of Health.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NGPPC, 1999

Dr. Bird House (1897-1898) 23/121

The dwelling is a five-bay, L-shaped frame structure consisting of a main block and rear ell. Designed in a transitional Colonial Revival style influenced by the picturesque



Brian Lione, MNCPPC, 1999

Royer-Brooks Farm (1907; 1924) 23/12

Victorian aesthetic, the residence has a cross gable roof with decorative fish scale shingles enlivening the gable ends and cornice line. The original massing has been altered by the addition of a single-story sunroom addition, and by several other shed-roof additions, including a second-story sleeping porch.

ROYER-BROOKS FARM (1907; 1924) 23/12
23200 Howard Chapel Road

The residence on the Royer-Brooks Farm is a late, local interpretation of the Queen Anne style. William J. and Rosa Royer built the house in two stages, in 1907 and 1924. Dominating the main façade is a two story polygonal bay capped by a pedimented, shingled gable. The property, sold out of the

Royer family in 1939, is named in part for Elizabeth Brooks who restored the house c1970. The farmstead, also known as Greendale, includes several outbuildings, most notably a large bank barn with stone foundation.



Greenhome & O'Mara, for MNCPPC, 1990

Oakdale Emory Methodist Church (1914) 23/106

OAKDALE EMORY METHODIST CHURCH (1914) 23/106
3515 Emory Church Road

This Victorian Gothic style church was built in 1914. The congregation was first organized in 1801. The original frame church, located at Emory Lane and Cashell Road, was first named Emory Methodist Church South, reflecting a split among Methodists over the issue of slavery. Part of the Rockville Circuit, the congregation shared an itinerant preacher with churches in Rockville, Brookeville, Gaithersburg, and Barnesville. In 1947, the church was renamed Oakdale Emory in recognition of the Oakdale community which had grown along Georgia Avenue. The ell-shaped plan was popular for churches built in the early 1900s. An elaborately bracketed and gabled turret shelters a bell beneath a polygonal hipped roof. A one-story vestibule, added later, shelters congregants coming and going.



Nicola Yearwood, MNCPPC, 1989

Sharp Street Church (1923) 28/11-2

SHARP STREET CHURCH (1923) 28/11-2
1310 Olney-Sandy Spring Road

The oldest African-American congregation in the county, Sharp Street United Methodist Church was formed in 1822. Openly opposing slavery in the 1770s, Sandy Spring Quakers freed blacks and conveyed land for a church and dwellings. In addition to serving as a house of worship, the Sharp Street Church became the educational, and social center for the extensive black community that grew in the Sandy Spring area. The first school for black children in the county was held in the Sharp Street Church c1864. Quakers supported the school financially and by supplying teachers from the nearby Friends School. Originally housed in a log cabin, the church was replaced in 1886 by a frame building that burned in 1920.

The present structure was constructed in 1923. The church takes its name from Baltimore's Sharp Street Church, regarded as the Mother Church of black Methodism.

ODD FELLOWS LODGE (1920s)
1310 Olney-Sandy Spring Road

28/66

The Odd Fellows Hall is a two-story, gable-fronted frame structure set upon a concrete foundation. The building measures 27' x 52' and is two bays wide and four bays deep. The weatherboard walls are clad with asphalt siding and the roof is covered with sheet metal. There are two brick chimney flues projecting from the roof, one towards the front and one towards the rear.

The Odd Fellowship was founded in England in the 18th century. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America began in Baltimore with the founding of Washington Lodge Number 1 in April 1819. The lodge in Sandy Spring was built sometime during the 1920s and served the community for approximately 50 years until it closed in 1975.

Although not an African American fraternal organization at the national level, the Odd Fellows institution served as a health and life insurance agency for the African-American community of Sandy Spring. The members paid fees to the club and it provided medical and funeral expenses for its members. The Odd Fellows Lodge also played an active social role in the African-American community as the site of various dances and social events. During the days of segregation, the Odd Fellows Hall stood as a place of worship, a place for social activities, a place for chance at educational pursuits. Historically the Odd Fellows has been a group that has come to rescue the populace by filling many gaps not met by other organizations.



Odd Fellows Lodge (1920s) 28/66

HEADWATERS (1927)
11 Shallow Brook Court

23/100

This grand-scale neoclassical residence was built by Lionel C. Probert, Vice President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and was later the summer estate of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Probert built the house in 1927 after an earlier house on the site burned. Physical evidence, including paper labels and numbered architectural features, suggests that the house was an enlarged and adapted mail-order house. Such a custom modification was rare for the popular Sears, Roebuck and Company. Probert sold the 272-acre estate in 1937-8 to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior under Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Ickes was a leading conservationist who championed federal parkland preservation. Under the Ickes' ownership, President Roosevelt was a frequent guest, enjoying poker games and lawn parties at Headwaters. The property includes servants quarters, converted into a guest house.



Headwaters (1927) 23/100



Michele Naru, MNCPPC, 1999

Olney Manor (1937)

23/102

OLNEY MANOR (1937)
17510 Prince Phillip Drive

23/102

Built in 1937, the Classical Revival Olney Manor features a double-story, pedimented portico. It is a three-part brick structure, consisting of a 2½-story, five-bay center block with lower 1½-story flanking wings. The house, which faces west to Georgia Avenue, is covered with a gable roof with slate shingles and grand end chimneys. The property also includes a tenant house, a large bank barn, a crib barn, several equipment sheds, and several domestic outbuildings, most of which survive from the 19th century period of construction.

John Beane constructed Olney Manor. Beane was a businessman who ran a wholesale supply company in Washington, D.C. and operated dairy farms on his Montgomery County property until his death in 1941. The farm remained in Beane family hands for forty years. The property is now located in a contemporary residential subdivision.

FREEMAN BARN AT SUNDOWN FARM/TUSCULUM
(1942; 1944-6)
4601 Damascus Road

23/15-1

An important group of 20th century agricultural buildings is located west of the Griffith-Hutton House (p. 103). The first is a late example of a post and beam barn, built in 1942, covered with a gable roof, clad with sheet metal, and features two ventilators at the ridge. The barn is sheathed in vertical boards with slit ventilators. The interior is divided into three bays

with a central drive-in crib and equipment/hay storage areas to either side. August Priebe built the second, northernmost barn in 1944-46. The barn has served as a stable, apparently since its construction. It has a frame structure, is two stories in height, 24 bays long and seven bays wide, and is covered with a steep gambrel roof with a hay hood. The north side contains a shed addition extending the entire length of the north elevation. The roof is covered with sheet metal and



Kimberly Prothro Williams, MNCPPC, 1999

Barns at Sundown Farm/
Tusculum (1942; 1944-6)

12/15-1

the ridge has three ventilators topped with weather vanes. Each gable end has three central double sliding doors, one on each level. The third story's door is protected by a small gabled roof extension, or hay hood. The interior is divided into wood box stalls on either side of a central passageway. A third southernmost barn of the group is a late 19th-century gable-roofed frame structure with vertical board walls. The interior of the barn has been extensively altered for use as an assembly hall.