

MHT EASEMENT WITHIN BROOKEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. Brookeville Academy, 5 High Street, Brookeville M: 23-65-8

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Brookeville

AND/OR COMMON

Brookeville Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Intersection of Maryland Route 97 and Brighton Road
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Brookeville

VICINITY OF

Eighth

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Montgomery

CODE

031

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Private and Public Owners (See Continuation Sheet #11)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Rockville

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE 1936

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN Washington

STATE D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

M: 23-65

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The incorporated town of Brookeville, Maryland is located in Montgomery County on Maryland Route 97, two miles north of Olney on what was formerly the Old Westminster Pike. The town is situated on a plateau with the Reddy Branch in an arc to the north of it.

Brookeville is a crossroads village, with almost all of the houses found along the two main streets, Market and High. The majority of the structures were built before 1900. They range in style from the Federal Jordan house to the simple, vernacular cabin known as the Blue House. The houses are built of stone, brick, and frame and cover a period from 1779 to the 1950s. Most of the new buildings are located on the southern approach to the town are built in a modern colonial form not incompatible with the rest of the town.

There are currently forty-five buildings in Brookeville, thirty-three of which are over fifty years old. These include four brick and three stone structures; the rest are of frame. Most of them are situated on quarter-acre lots. With the exception of the Post Office and plumbing shop, the town is a residential one. Of particular interest are the many outbuildings and the brick sidewalks.

Following are descriptions of ten of the buildings in Brookeville. Some are representative structures, while others are the important ones both architecturally and in the town's history.

The Public School House, North Street *Photo #1*

The Brookeville Public School House is removed from the crossroads of Market and High Streets and is located on North Street, facing south.

Built on fieldstone foundations, this frame, two bay by one bay, 1-1/2 story schoolhouse has white novelty siding. There is a one-story gabled pavilion on the south elevation. Stone steps lead to the south (front) wooden paneled door which is centered on this pavilion and is surmounted by a single-light transom. A similar wooden paneled door is located on the north elevation. All the window openings have been covered by plywood boards.

The gable roof has been covered with green asbestos shingles. There is one interior stone chimney and one exterior stove chimney at the northeast corner of the north elevation.

HERITAGE HOUSE, 307 Market Street *Photo #2*

This Federal-style, 2-1/2 story, three bay by two bay, L-plan house sits close to Market Street, facing south.

Built on fieldstone foundations, this brick house has Flemish bonded brick on the south elevation and common bonded brick throughout the rest of the house. A frame rear ell built on the north elevation has grooved decorative novelty siding. Two brick steps and a simple stoop lead to the south (front) door. This is a large wooden paneled door

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

flanked by five-light sidelights and surmounted by a six-light transom. A second porch on the west elevation extends along the frame (north) addition. Four wooden steps lead to the wooden porch floor. Three square wooden posts support a half-hipped roof covered by green asbestos shingles. The porch is partially enclosed at the south end. A wooden paneled door leads into the house.

There are six-over-six, double hung windows set into flat arches (only over first floor windows) and flanked by wooden louvered shutters. There are two small four-light windows in the west and east gable ends.

The gable roof is covered by raised seam metal roofing. The cornice line is boxed and returned. There are two interior chimneys: one at the west end of the brick (south) section and one above the frame (north) section.

SALEM CHURCH, HIGH STREET. Photos 5-1

This two bay by five bay, 1-1/2 story frame church was moved from its original position on the southeast side of High Street (adjacent to its cemetery) to its present location on the northwest side of High Street.

Built on fieldstone foundations, the church has a marble cornerstone which reads: Salem Methodist Protestant Church 1833-1910. The church faces southeast and has white clapboarded exterior walls. There is a three-story, square bell tower at the south corner of the southeast (front) elevation. The front door to the church is set into this tower. It is a double wooden door with lancet panels, surmounted by a fixed triangular stained glass window. A gabled hood with a porch frieze is perpendicular to the tower and extends out over the entry; it is supported by carved wooden braces. There is a spindle at the peak of this gable. Above the entry, on the tower, is a semi-circular stained glass window on the southeast and southwest elevations. Just below the bell opening there is a denticulated cornice line. Four square wooden posts support the tower's hipped roof which is covered by raised seam metal roofing and has a turned balustraded railing at the four outer edges. The large church bell is set into an area enclosed by a turned balustraded railing. A second entrance to the church, on the southwest elevation, has a glass and wooden paneled door. A gabled hood with sawtooth decoration overhangs the door and is supported by two simple wooden braces. Four wooden steps lead to this doorway.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

There are one-over-one, double-hung lancet windows of stained glass in this church. On the southeast elevation is a large lancet stained glass window. At both the southeast and northwest gables there are small semi-circular windows. The church has a gable roof with pressed metal covering. At the southeast gable end there is a simple decorative bargeboard of intersecting boards. On the southwest elevation is an interior stone chimney with a corbelled cap.

HOWARD HOUSE (ROTTER), 301 MARKET STREET

This 2-1/2 story, three bay by four bay house faces south on Market Street.

Built on brick foundations, this brick house has Flemish bonded walls on the east elevation and common bonded walls throughout the rest of the house. A two-story frame addition with novelty siding was added during the late nineteenth century to the west and north elevations. There is a one-story frame pavilion on the south elevation. Double wooden paneled doors, flanked by four-light sidelights and surmounted by a six-light transom, open into the house on the south elevation. The pavilion has a flat roof with a denticulated cornice.

There are six-over-six, double-hung windows throughout the house. At the first level, south and west elevations, there are six-over-nine, double-hung windows. Some two-over-two, double-hung windows remain in the north and west frame additions. Generally, windows throughout the house are flanked by wooden louvered shutters.

The house has a hipped roof. There are two interior chimneys at the northeast and southeast corners of the east elevation and one interior chimney at the southwest corner of the west elevation.

There is a wrought iron fence which runs along the outer perimeters of the property. Brick gate posts admit the visitor to the brick walk that leads to the south (front) door.

SHADOW LAWN (JENSEN), 211 Market Street

This 2-1/2 story, three bay by five bay, L-shape frame house faces south on Market Street.

Built on fieldstone foundations reinforced by concrete, the exterior walls have white clapboards. The south (front) porch has a flat roof with a bracketed cornice line and is supported by four square posts. A balustraded railing encloses the porch which may be reached by three wooden steps. The south door is wooden paneled. Single-light sidelights
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(SIGNIFPTION, continued)

flank the door and a single-light transom surmounts it. Two heavy foliated brackets support the lintel above the door.

The west porch has a flat roof supported by two square posts. The porch area is enclosed by a balustraded railing. Two wooden steps lead to the porch and the wooden paneled west door.

The west porch has a flat roof supported by two square posts. The porch area is enclosed by a balustraded railing. Two wooden steps lead to the porch and the wooden paneled west door.

There are six-over-six, double-hung windows throughout the house. On the south elevation at the first level these windows extend down to the porch floor. On the east and west elevations there are molded, round-headed, six-over-six, double-hung windows.

The cross gable roof has a raised seam covering. There is a round-headed window in the south elevation. The boxed cornice line has paired brackets. There is one interior end chimney in each of the west and east gable ends and one interior end chimney in the north gable end.

BROOKEVILLE ACADEMY, High Street. *Photo #7*

This handsome 2-1/2 story, three bay by two bay structure faces south on High Street.

Built on fieldstone foundations of random, uncoursed fieldstone with corner quoins, the second story was not added until 1848. Changes are evident in the stonework. On the west elevation, the center window was probably used as a door as there are parallel seams below the window with rubblestone laid up within the seams. Above the window the stone lintel is larger and longer than for any of the other windows on that facade.

There are two doors leading into the building on the south elevation. The east door has been covered by a plywood plank, and the original west door has been replaced by a modern hollow wooden door. Both doors have stone sills and lintels. One fieldstone step leads to each door on the south elevation.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

There are nine-over-nine, double-hung windows at the second level of the north and south elevations. There are twelve-over-eight, double-hung windows at the second level of the east and west elevations. There are two eight-light casement windows at the north and south gable ends.

On the east elevation there is a one-story frame addition, shingled, with a shed roof. Perpendicular to this is a cinderblock addition with a low shed roof.

The Academy Building has a gable roof with black asbestos covering. At the north and south elevations there are interior end chimneys.

MRS. PORTER'S COTTAGE SCHOOL (WRIGHT), 210 Market Street *Photo 8*
This 2-1/2 story, five-bay house faces north on Market Street.

Built in sections on stone and brick foundations, this frame house has white novelty siding. The north (front) porch has four large wooden columns which support a half-hipped roof. The north door is glass and wooden paneled. It is flanked by two-light sidelights and surmounted by a three-light transom. The south porch has a shed roof which is supported by one square post. The south door is wooden paneled and is surmounted by a one-light transom.

There is a variety of windows in this house. On the north elevation at the first level there are four long, two-over-two, double-hung windows. In the north cross gable there is a six-over-six, double-hung window flanked by two-light windows. On the west elevation there is a two-story bay window. On the east elevation at the first level, there are three sixteen-light windows and at the second level of the same elevation there are two eight-over-eight, double-hung windows as well as one sixteen-light window. There are two six-over-six, double-hung gabled dormers on the south elevation.

The cross gable roof has raised seam metal covering. The gable ends are all shingled. On the west elevation the roof extends out over the two-story bay, its cornice line boxed and closed to form a triangular pediment over the bay window. There are two interior chimneys in the north section of the house at the east and west ends. An exterior stone chimney is built against the west exterior wall of the south ell. A one-story addition to the south end of the north section abutting the south ell has a flat roof and, on the west elevation, a false front.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

ORNDORFF MEMORIAL HALL, High Street

This common bonded brick, 2-1/2 story, seven bay by two bay town meeting place was built about 1927. It faces southeast on High Street.

Built on brick foundations, the second story appears to have been added later. There is a 1-1/2 story projecting pavilion with a half-hipped roof on the southeast (front) elevation. Double glass and wooden paneled doors are set into the pavilion and are surmounted by a semi-circular window. There is a cement keystone above this window. Six poured concrete steps with wrought iron hand rail on either side lead up to these double doors. Beside the center stairs are stairs leading down to the cellar door. The rectangular opening is reinforced by poured concrete and enclosed by an iron railing. On the northwest elevation there is a one-story addition with a half-hipped roof covered by raised seam metal roofing. There is a second story door with glass and wooden paneled door that opens out on to a metal step with hand railings.

There are six-over-six, double-hung windows throughout the building with stone sills. The hipped roof has black asbestos covering and a ventilator cupola at the center of the roof ridge. The cupola has a pyramidal roof surmounted by a round ball.

MADISON HOUSE, 205 Market Street

This seven bay by three bay, 2-1/2 story house was built in three sections over a period of years. It faces south on Market Street.

Built on fieldstone foundations, the east section was Brookeville's first post office, opened in 1802. It is brick and is 1-1/2 stories high and two bays across. The middle section is three bays across and 2-1/2 stories high. It, too, is constructed of brick. The west section, also brick, is two bays across and 2-1/2 stories. On the south (front) elevation center section, there is a wooden paneled door surmounted by a four-light transom. Three brick steps lead to this door. There is a heavy wooden "Indian" door composed of two layers of heavy wooden boards and studded with nail heads on the south elevation of the east wing. There is a screened porch at the north elevation which faces east. This porch has four square posts which support a shed roof. The north door is wooden paneled and is surmounted by a four-light transom.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

There are a variety of windows in this house. There are two six-light casement windows in the east gable at both the first and second levels. There are twelve-over-eight, double-hung windows on the north elevation as well as ten-light casement windows. There are two six-light casement windows in the east gable end.

There is a gable roof over each section, covered in each case by raised seam metal roofing. There are two interior chimneys at the east and west ends of the center section. There is an exterior fieldstone fireplace at the east end of the east section and an exterior end chimney at the north end of the north ell.

JORDAN HOUSE (SCHMIDTLEIN) HOUSE, 207 Market Street *photo #11*
This 2-1/2 story, three bay by two bay, L-shaped house faces south on Market Street.

Built on fieldstone foundations of white-painted common bonded brick, three widths deep, this is a most elegant and dignified house. The south (front) porch has a square roof with full entablature and a denticulated cornice line supported by two fluted square wooden posts. The south (front) door is a double wooden paneled door flanked by six-light sidelights and surmounted by a five-light transom. Four steps lead to a small poured concrete stoop and the north wooden paneled door. There is a third porch on the east elevation; it has a square flat roof supported by two square wooden posts at the two outer corners. Two wooden steps lead to the porch and to the east wooden paneled door.

There are six-over-six, double-hung windows throughout this house set in flat arches. At the second level of the south elevation is a large central window with a six-over-six, double-hung window flanked by two-over-two, double-hung windows, the whole surmounted by a triangular wooden paneled pediment and supported at the outer corners by brackets. A smaller window at the third level repeats this design motif: a three-over-three, double-hung window flanked by one-over-one, double-hung windows. There are three two-light eyebrow windows on the north elevation.

The house is most unusual in having a shed roof covered by copper and tin raised seam metal roofing. The cornice line is boxed and bracketed on the south, east, and west elevations. On the north elevation at the west is a brick addition added during the 1920s.

There is a central hall on a north-south axis. At the southeast corner is the dining room, its fireplace now blocked up on the east wall; SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

at the southwest corner there is a parlor, its fireplace retains the original mantelpiece. In the northeast corner is the kitchen. This was modernized and expanded to the north. The 1920s northwest room is a family room with stuccoed walls.

The central stairway ascends south to north. It is a double-run, open-string stairway with decorative brackets. Floors are now narrow hardwood. The walls and ceilings are plaster over lath (the ceilings are ten feet high). The kitchen hall and kitchen have tongue and groove wainscoting. The doors are wooden paneled and have molded surrounds. Several of them including the south, west and east outside doors, retain the original box locks and brass keys.

North of the house and separated by a short distance from the outhouse attached to the north ell of the main house is the old office of Dr. Artemus Riggs. The house was moved to this location from a position west of the house. When it was first moved here it was used as a summer kitchen. A large, bullet-shaped wooden water pump just outside the kitchen door is set on a wooden platform. Water is caught in a wooden trough.

The north yard is beautifully landscaped. A grape arbor runs on a north-south axis. Japanese Ginko trees were planted in the yard by Mrs. Jordan when she returned here from living in Japan. There is an apple orchard, and at one time there was an apiary.

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The historical development of Montgomery County followed the pattern of other central Maryland counties, including Washington, Frederick, Carroll, and Howard. Unlike those of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland; the agricultural communities here consisted of farms rather than large plantations. These farms were not as self-sufficient as the plantations and in response to their needs, many small towns sprang up. By 1879, when the Atlas of . . . Montgomery County was published by G.M. Hopkins, there were nineteen villages and towns spread evenly throughout Montgomery County. Brookeville was one of these, and it is described in the history in the Atlas as a "thriving and populous village in the center of a fertile county." (Hopkins reprint, p. 7.)

By comparison with other towns in the Atlas, Brookeville was in 1879, one of the better developed in the County. The census of 1880, as reported by Scharf in his History of Western Maryland, shows that Brookeville had the third largest population: 206 people, after Rockville's 688 and Poolesville's 287. (Scharf, p. 655.) In 1978, with all the suburban development spreading out from Washington, Brookeville is one town that has been able to retain its early flavor. Many 19th and some 18th and 20th century buildings line the crossroads, and large trees envelop the town like a canopy, emphasizing its separateness from the modern life encroaching upon it. The citizens of Brookeville are concerned that their town remain intact; they are fearful that the fate of Olney, two miles away and destroyed by development, may also be the fate of Brookeville, and they want to preserve the village for the future.

The town of Brookeville is laid out on part of a tract called Addition to Brooke Grove, one of the many parcels acquired by James Brooke the Elder a Quaker, in April 1745, and added to his plantation called Brooke Grove. This land was inherited in 1793 by his granddaughter Deborah, wife of Richard Thomas. A portion of the present west end of the town was part of the share allotted to Deborah's sister Mary, wife of Thomas Moore.

Tradition has set the founding of Brookeville in 1794, for it was in that year that Richard Thomas is thought to have built his grist mill on the Reddy Branch at the eastern end of the town and the stone miller's house just across the mill race from it. There were at the time a few other houses, notably the Madison House, the Blue House, and the Valley House.

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(SIGNIFICANCE continued)

It was for his wife's portion that Richard Thomas conceived the idea of laying out a little town. He called it Brooke Ville, after his wife's family. He selected a little plateau for his site, one well-watered by Reddy Branch on the north, Spring Branch on the east, and Meadow Branch on the west, and two ever-flowing springs, one at each end of the proposed town.

He laid out fifty-six lots, most of them of one-quarter acre each, ranged along two principal streets--Market and High Streets--and four side streets--North, South, Spring, and Race Streets. Then, on one day, October 31st, 1800, he and his wife sold thirteen lots at prices of ten, eleven, and twelve dollars each. By 1806, they had sold twenty lots. The remaining lots remained in Deborah's possession until her death.

The little town grew and prospered as the nation grew, with the demands made on it by Europe eager for our agricultural exports and other raw products. Brookeville is situated in the midst of some of the most fertile land in Maryland, on which were many prosperous farms and plantations. There was a demand for a town that could supply the services required by a farming area.

Brookeville served the rural community well. By 1813, it had at least fourteen houses built along the two main streets. There were two mills, a tan yard, two stores, a blacksmith, a post office, a fine private boys' school, and a constable to watch over all.

Throughout the nineteenth century, the town continued to flourish. There were blacksmiths who made agricultural implements, seed stores, carriage builder, wagon builders, a saddler and harness-maker, two doctors, a tailor, dressmakers, shoemakers, several stores, an undertaker, and a post office. Two excellent private boarding schools, the Brookeville Academy for boys and Mrs. Porter's cottage school for the Education of Young Ladies, provided secondary education for those able to pay for it, while a two-room public school served the elementary grade. There were two churches, both Methodist, and a cemetery. A private circulating library and a debating society provided a bit of intellectual stimulus.

History has ignored Brookeville almost completely. Although in its beginnings a predominant Quaker village, the town was touched by the excitement of war, when on the night of August 26, 1814, President Madison sought shelter for the night at the home of Caleb Bentley. Brookeville

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9.

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(SIGNIFICANCE continued)

was full of refugees from the burning of Washington by the British. All night commotion prevailed, soldiers camped on the meadow by Reddy Branch, couriers riding, more refugees streaming into town. The next day the President went back to his burned out White House with Col. James Monroe, and the town returned to its tranquil ways. But since then, Brookeville has been pleased to call itself "United States Capital for a Day."

In 1890 the town became incorporated, with a local government of three elected commissioners.

After the turn of the century, the busy life of the individual artisan working in his own small shop gave way to the faster and better production of big factories and well developed transportation. Brookeville was a victim of this trend. The mills closed and the shops shut down as their owners grew old and retired. Younger men earned their living elsewhere. Brookeville became a residential community.

Although Brookeville is touched now by the new developments that threaten some day to engulf it, a hauntingly picturesque little village still remains. Even though the shops and grist mills are gone and some of the very old houses have disappeared, the town yet lives, neat and ordered, with a population mixture of young and old, a viable community conscious of its heritage and anxious to preserve it.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Brookeville is a unique town in Montgomery County because of its collection of unaltered early and mid-19th century architecture and its pristine setting. Montgomery County is under great development pressure, and new development has encroached upon many of the county's earlier towns, e.g. nearby Olney. Brookeville remains untouched, with its narrow, curving streets and great trees. The houses represent most periods of architecture from the late 18th century to the 20th, but predominantly the Federal and mid-19th century, with Victorian touches. These are typical examples of these styles, in largely unaltered condition.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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SEE CONTINUATION SHEET # 10.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 75 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME _____			QUADRANGLE SCALE _____				
UTM REFERENCES							
A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
E	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	F	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
G	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	H	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Julie Shipe, Sylvia Nash/Candace Reed

ORGANIZATION

Historical Preservation Committee of Brookeville/
Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

September/October 1978

STREET & NUMBER

Box 66/ Box 87, Stronghold

TELEPHONE

(301) 926-4510 (Sugarloaf)

CITY OR TOWN

Brookeville/Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20729/20753

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

MRE

M:23-65

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM

May 1, 1986

MAY 6 1986

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

TO: Richard Ferrara, Director
Department of Housing and Community Development
John L. Menke, Director
Department of Environmental Protection
✓ J. Rodney Little, Director
State Historic Preservation Office
Philip Cantelon, Chairperson
Historic Preservation Commission
Richard S. Allan, President of the Commissioners
Town of Brookeville

FROM: Melissa C. Banach, Coordinator
Community Planning North *MCB*

SUBJECT: Preliminary Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for
Historic Preservation: Town of Brookeville
Historic District.

I am pleased to transmit to you this Preliminary Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:

Pursuant to the adoption by the Town of Brookeville of the County's Preservation Ordinance and request for enforcement thereof, this document contains the recommendations of the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission on the designation of the entire Town of Brookeville as a County Historic District.

The Montgomery County Planning Board will hold a public hearing on this Preliminary Draft Amendment on Thursday, June 5, 1986, at 8:00 P.M., in the Community Room of the Longwood Recreation Center, Georgia Avenue at Old Longwood School, Brookeville, Maryland.

Should you have any questions concerning this specific Preliminary Draft Amendment, please do not hesitate to contact Marty Reinhart at 495-4565.

MCB:MR:dws
Attachment

M:23-65

PRELIMINARY DRAFT AMENDMENT
TO THE
MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION:
TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
ATLAS #23/65

May 1986

An amendment to the Approved and Adopted Olney Master Plan, June 1980; being also an amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District and to the Master Plan of Highways within Montgomery County, Maryland.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910-9990

14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772-3090

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

M:23-65

Pursuant to Ordinance No. 85-1 of the Town of Brookeville, Article 28 of the Annotated Code of Maryland and Chapter 24A and Chapter 33A of the Montgomery County Code, the Montgomery County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission hereby gives notice that it will hold a public hearing on the following:

PRELIMINARY DRAFT AMENDMENT TO

THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

THURSDAY, June 5, 1986

at

8:00 P.M.

in the

Community Room of the Longwood Recreation Center
Georgia Avenue at Old Longwood School
Brookeville, Maryland

to take testimony on whether or not the following historic resource presently listed in the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County should be included in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

RESOURCE

Brookeville Historic District - including
all properties within the Town Boundaries

ATLAS #

23/65

On March 11, 1985, the Commissioners of the Town of Brookeville enacted Ordinance No. 85-1 under the applicable provisions of the Town's Charter. That action accepted coverage of Montgomery County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the County's Code, and requested enforcement thereof.

At the request of the Town Commissioners, the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission reviewed the architectural and historical significance of the Brookville area according to criteria listed in the Preservation Ordinance and nominated the entire Town of Brookeville for placement on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. If designated on the Master Plan, the Historic District will be protected under the Preservation Ordinance which provides certain controls regarding alteration, demolition, and maintenance of property within the District.

The Preservation Commission's nomination is contained in the Preliminary Draft Amendment, which is available for public inspection at The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Regional Headquarters at 8787 Georgia Avenue in Silver Spring.

M:23-65

Previous public meetings on the adoption of the Preservation Ordinance and the district nomination were held on March 11, 1985 and on June 20, 1985 by the Brookeville Town Commissioners and the Montgomery Historic Preservation Commission respectively.

The primary purpose of this public hearing is to allow for interagency review and comment on the long range planning and policy implications of the proposed district for the County.

Persons wishing to testify should call 495-4600. If you are unable to attend, write your concerns to the Montgomery County Planning Board at 8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910-9990 and they will be made part of the public hearing record.

Thomas H. Countee, Jr.
Thomas H. Countee, Jr.

THC:MR:ms

ABSTRACT

M:23-65

TITLE: Preliminary Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for
Historic Preservation: Town of Brookeville
Historic District

AUTHOR: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning
Commission

SUBJECT: Preliminary Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for
Historic Preservation: Town of Brookeville
Historic District

PLANNING AGENCY: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning
Commission

SOURCE OF COPIES: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning
Commission
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910

SERIES NUMBER: 8062862506

NUMBER OF PAGES: 19

ABSTRACT: This document contains the text, with supporting maps,
for an amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Pres-
ervation and to the 1980 Approved and Adopted Olney
Master Plan. It contains the recommendation of the
Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission to
designate the Town of Brookeville as a County Historic
District to be protected under the provisions of the
County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A
of the Montgomery County Code, duly adopted in 1985 by
the Town of Brookeville.

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

M:23-65

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Montgomery County
Planning Board

Norman L. Christeller, Chairman

Mable Granke, Vice Chair
Judith B. Heimann
Betty Ann Krahnke
Richmond M. Keeney

Prince George's County
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Prince George's County Parks and Recreation Department

Patricia Plunkett
Community Relations Officer, Montgomery County

Robert D. Reed
Community Relations Officer, Prince George's County

COMMISSION REGIONAL OFFICES

8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20907
14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is a bi-county agency created by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1927. The Commission's geographic authority extends to the great majority of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties; the Maryland-Washington Regional District (M-NCPPC planning jurisdiction) comprises 1,001 square miles, while the Metropolitan District (parks) comprises 919 square miles, in the two Counties.

The Commission has three major functions:

- (1) The preparation, adoption, and from time to time amendment or extension of the General Plan for the physical development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District;
- (2) The acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of a public park system; and
- (3) In Prince George's County only, the operation of the entire County public recreation program.

The Commission operates in each county through a Planning Board appointed by and responsible to the county government. All local plans, recommendations on zoning amendments, administration of subdivision regulations, and general administration of parks are responsibilities of the Planning Boards.

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INTRODUCTION

M: 23-65

In July 1979 the County moved to establish permanent tools for protecting and preserving its historic and architectural heritage by adopting a functional Master Plan for Historic Preservation and enacting a Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the County Code.

The Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission was created with the enactment of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance and was charged with the responsibility of researching and evaluating historic resources according to criteria specified in the Ordinance. The Commission then recommends those worthy of preservation to the Montgomery County Planning Board for inclusion in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation and protection under the Ordinance.

THE AMENDMENT PROCESS

Upon receiving a recommendation from the Historic Preservation Commission, the Planning Board holds a public hearing to make its determination using the same criteria, considering the purposes of the Ordinance, and balancing the importance of the historic resource with other public interests.

If, in balance, the Planning Board finds the historic resource should be designated it will then forward a Master Plan Amendment to the County Council. The Council may hold a hearing before it acts, if appropriate. Upon approval by the Council and adoption by the Planning Board of the amendment, the historic resource would then become designated on the Master Plan, and thus, subject to the protection of the Ordinance.

Like the Master Plan itself, these amendments would not attempt to specifically delineate the appurtenances and environmental setting for each resource. As a general rule, the resource would be recommended for placement with its original or existing property boundaries or, in the event of subdivision, at least the minimum size lot permitted by the zone in which the resource occurs, unless the Planning Board, upon the advice of the Historic Preservation Commission, finds that a larger area is essential to preserve the integrity of the site. The Master Plan Amendment will, however, indicate where the environmental setting is subject to refinement in the event of development. Where applicable, the amendment will describe an appropriate setting and specify those features of the site and their location relative to the resource that the setting is intended to protect. It is anticipated that for a majority of the sites designated, the appropriate point at which to refine the environmental setting will be when the property is

subdivided. Designation of the entire parcel at the time of placement on the Master Plan will therefore allow the maximum flexibility to preserve the site while retaining the ability to be responsive to development plans which recognize important features of the resource.

M:23-65

Once designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and a Historic Area Work Permit issued. The Ordinance also empowers the County's Department of Environmental Protection and the Historic Preservation Commission to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

It is the intent of the Master Plan and Ordinance to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting and enhancing Montgomery County's heritage for the benefit of present and future residents. The accompanying challenge is to weave protection of this heritage into the County's planning program so as to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights.

THE AMENDMENT
TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
#23/65

Note: On March 11, 1985, the Commissioners of the Town of Brookeville enacted Ordinance No. 85-1 under the applicable provisions of the Town's Charter. That action accepted coverage of Montgomery County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the County's Code and requested enforcement thereof. The following amendment is based on the findings of the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and provides for the designation of the Town of Brookeville as a Historic District to be protected under Montgomery County's Preservation Ordinance:

Finding of Historic and Architectural Significance

The Town of Brookeville was established in 1794 by Richard Thomas on land inherited by his wife, Debra, from her grandfather, James Brooke the elder, a Quaker. At that time there were three houses in the community, the Madison house, the Blue house, and the Valley house. Fifty-six lots were laid out by Richard Thomas, 20 of which were sold by 1806. Brookeville grew and thrived as it met the demands of the many prosperous farms which surrounded it. By 1813 the thriving rural community had fourteen houses, two mills, a tanning yard, two stores, the black smith, the post office, a boys school, and a constable. The town continued to

M:23-65

flourish in the 19th century as additional shops and services, including a girls school, two churches, and a cemetery were added. Brookeville was important locally as the center of commerce and education. It also had national significance as the home of the Bentley and Moore families, both of which were nationally prominent and were instrumental in founding the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Attesting to this is the fact that President Madison sought shelter for the night at the home of Caleb Bentley on August 26, 1814, when the British occupied Washington during the War of 1812. Brookeville is unique as a collection of relatively unaltered 19th century buildings which continue to exist in the same relationship as when they were originally built.

Ordinance Criteria

The Preservation Commission unanimously recommends that the Brookeville Historic District be placed on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation based on the following Ordinance criteria for designation:

- 1a "Has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the county, state, or nation" based on its importance as a commercial and education center for the surrounding Quaker community;
- 1b "Is the site of a significant historic event" specifically President Madison's visit during the War of 1812, making Brookeville capitol of the United States for a day;
- 1c "Is identified with a person or group of persons who influenced society" - the Brooke family who were prominent and influential Quakers, the Bentleys, and the Moores;
- 1d "Exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the county and its communities";
- 2a "Embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" including the spectrum of building styles typical in Montgomery County from the late 18th through the 19th century;
- 2c "Possesses high artistic values";
- 2d "Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction."

M:23-65

In addition, the Commission found that the Brookeville Historic District met the following criteria from the "Guidelines for Historic Districts": associative, location, design, setting, combination of materials, ambiance, and age.

District Boundaries

At the request of the Town Commissioners, the Preservation Commission recommends the boundaries of the Brookeville Historic District coincide with the Town boundaries. As shown in the attached map, the district incorporates approximately 173 acres.

(Note: Historic research submitted by the Preservation Commission in support of the nomination and a description of the buildings in the district are provided in the Appendix of the Amendment.)

IMPLEMENTATION

Historic Area Work Permit Process

As noted earlier, once designated on the Master Plan, any significant changes to historic resources within a Historic District must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and a Historic Area Work Permit issued under Sections 24A-6, 7, and 8 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

The Historic Preservation Commission has developed Guidelines to assist individuals wishing to nominate potential Districts and individual property owners within designated Districts. The general philosophy of these Guidelines is that Historic Districts are living and working areas where special attention is paid to protecting those qualities which make them significant resources for the County. They must not become areas where protective concerns override all other activities. For example, in rural districts not only can vernacular architecture and important settings be protected, but working farms can be sustained to provide close to market produce, and rural villages retained to provide local, small-scale goods and services.

According to the Guidelines a Historic District as identified, and if approved for inclusion in the County's Master Plan for Historic Preservation, shall consist of the entire area represented by all of the historic resources with their appurtenances and environmental setting. Non-historic properties within the boundaries of the Historic District are also subject to regulation, as they are considered appurtenances and part of the environmental setting of the historic resources of the District.

The Ordinance does require the Preservation Commission to be lenient in its judgment of plans for structures of little historic or architectural significance or for plans involving new construction unless such plans would seriously impair the historic or architectural value of surrounding resources or impair the character of the district.

Local Advisory Committees

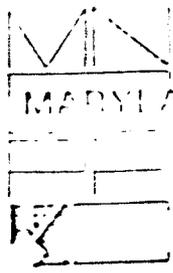
The Guidelines encourage the establishment of local advisory committees for District supervision where appropriate, e.g., local municipalities may wish to appoint such committees for Historic Districts lying within their jurisdiction. The committees' work can include development of local design review guidelines which set a standard for physical changes which can be made in the District. They also monitor design activities in their Districts for the County Commission. Local guidelines may be based on the Design Guidelines Handbook, and are subject to the approval of the Commission.

Preservation Incentives

Appendix A of the Master Plan for Historic Preservation outlines a number of federal and state incentives for designated historic properties including tax credits, tax benefits possible through the granting of easements on historic properties and outright grant or low interest loan programs.

In addition to these federal and state incentives, the Montgomery County Council passed legislation in September 1984 to provide for a tax credit against County real property taxes in order to encourage the restoration and preservation of privately owned structures located in the County. The credit applies to properties designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation either individually or as recognized resources within a designated Historic District. (Chapter 52, Art. VI.)

The Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission, together with the County's Department of Finance, administers the tax credit. Information concerning the eligibility requirements and application procedures for the credit is available through the Preservation Commission at 251-2799.



M:23-65

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See correspondence dated May 1, 1986

ACTION TAKEN

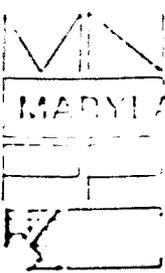
PRELIMINARY DRAFT AMENDMENT TO
THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

THURSDAY, June 5, 1986
at
8:00 P.M.
in the
Community Room of the Longwood Recreation Center
Georgia Avenue at Old Longwood School
Brookeville, Maryland

to take testimony on whether or not the following historic resource presently listed in the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County should be included in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

RESOURCE
Brookeville Historic District - including all properties within the Town Boundaries

ATLAS #
23/65



M: 23-65

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See correspondence dated June 13, 1986

ACTION TAKEN

M: 23/65.....Town of Brookeville Historic District

I am pleased to transmit to you this Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

This document contains the recommendation of the Montgomery County Planning Board on the designation of a historic district in the Town of Brookeville.

Should you have any questions concerning this Amendment, please do not hesitate to contact Marty Reinhart at 495-4565.

MCB:MR:dws
Attachment

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

16 05705329

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Brookeville Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Brookeville

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Rte. 97 & Brighton Road

CITY, TOWN

Brookeville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**

- DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

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

PRESENT USE

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

various owners

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1936

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D.C.

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

M.23-65

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a picturesque, country village consisting of about 20 older homes. The town is situated on a knoll, at what first appears to be the end of Rte. 97 (the old Westminster Road.) Ready Branch, a small stream, flows behind the village and there once were mills at both ends of town on this creek. Entering the town from the south, on Rte. 97, there are several early-20th Century frame houses. Then, on the left, is the ca. 1900 Methodist Church, a frame, country Gothic structure with a bell tower. Beside this are one or two late-19th Century frame houses, with German siding and modest Victorian trim. Across the street, the most notable building is the old Brookeville Academy, a Federal-style, three-bay, fieldstone structure. This has a steep "A" roof, with double entrances in the south gabled facade. There are quoin blocks on the corners, and rough stone lintels over each of the windows. The upper-story windows have 12/8 sash, and the first floor windows are 6/6. The chimneys are internal.

Proceeding north on this side of the street, one comes to the still-operating Post Office, a one-story, frame structure with a low-pitched hip roof. This has a central door on the (west) street side and the door has a transom-light.

Across the intersection is a large, red brick structure of wide dimensions that exhibits elements of Federal, Greek Revival and Victorian architecture. This building faces south on Market Street (was the Casanges House.) Going west along Market Street there is another brick house, this one a three-bay, Federal building, with the door in the east end bay. Chimneys are internal, and like most houses in town, it now has a metal roof. There is a long frame addition to the rear (the house is being restored.) Next to this are two, frame houses perched high on the hillside (one is abandoned.) Continuing west, there is a small, blue frame house that once was a candy shop. The tiny, three-bay part exhibits a building style seen only in the earliest homes in the County—a Tidewater house, with steep roof and overhanging porch. This has a one-bay, flat-roofed addition on the west end. Beyond are the ruins of Newlin's Mill, and an attractive, stone, three-bay house of Federal design. There are several notable outbuildings here, including the old town spring. The south side of Market Street contains a number of altered frame homes dating from the late-19th Century.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

BROOKEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
#7 Description (con't.)

M:23-65

Returning to the center of town and heading east, there are two or three short rows of frame buildings on the south side of Market Street. Most of these have Victorian facades, some featuring barge boards and dentil cornices.

On the north side of the street are several, elegant brick homes, situated on large grassy lots. These are some of the finest "town houses" seen in the area. One of these is a full, three-story house. Perhaps the best known of these brick houses is the "Madison House", owned by the Archer family. This is a Federal-style house, built in several sections. The main, three-bay part has a door in the west-end bay, and the chimneys are internal. Added onto the west end is a two-bay part, of similar design. Built into the hillside in the east yard is a small, bank-type, fieldstone cottage, that once served as a miller's house for the old Brookeville Mill that dated back to about 1794. Across Market Street, at the creek, is an interesting building that is obviously quite old. Although remodeled, it still exhibits a massive, external stone chimney with a large brick stack.

Not seen from the street are an abandoned, one-room schoolhouse, and a late-19th Century frame house (now the Powers House) -both along a dirt alley (North Street.)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M:23-65

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

SPECIFIC DATES	Founded 1794, Incorporated 1890	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
----------------	------------------------------------	-------------------

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Brookeville was the center of commerce and refinement for the surrounding Quaker community.

Various other statements and details are present but are mostly illegible due to heavy noise and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- 1) Brookeville House Tour Map (Aug., 1953) Mont. Co. Hist. Soc.
 - 2) "Brookeville (History of)". MONTGOMERY CO. STORY. (Aug., 1968) Mont. Co. Historical Society. (p. 781)
 - 3) Scharf, J. Thos. HISTORY OF WESTERN MARYLAND. (1882) (Vol. I)
 - 4) Farquhar, Wm. Henry. ANNALS OF SANDY SPRING (April 1884) p. 35.
- CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Ready Branch on the north, old cemetery on Rte. 97 on the south, "The Porches" estate on the east and Rte. 97 & Zion Rd. on the west.

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

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

M-NCPPC

DATE

8/15/75

STREET & NUMBER

8787 Georgia Ave.

TELEPHONE

589-1480

CITY OR TOWN

Silver Spring

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

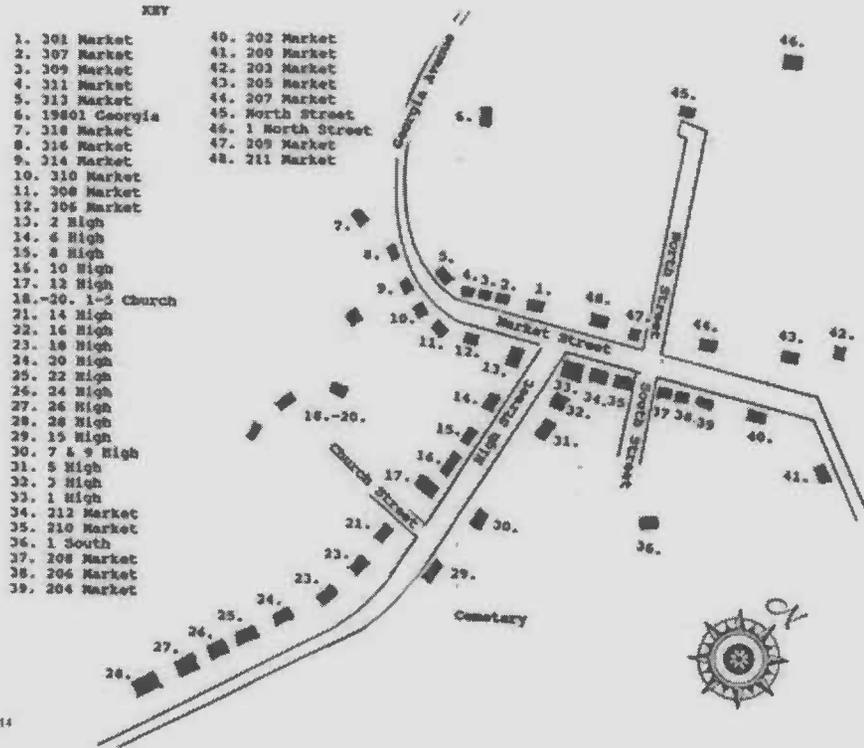
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

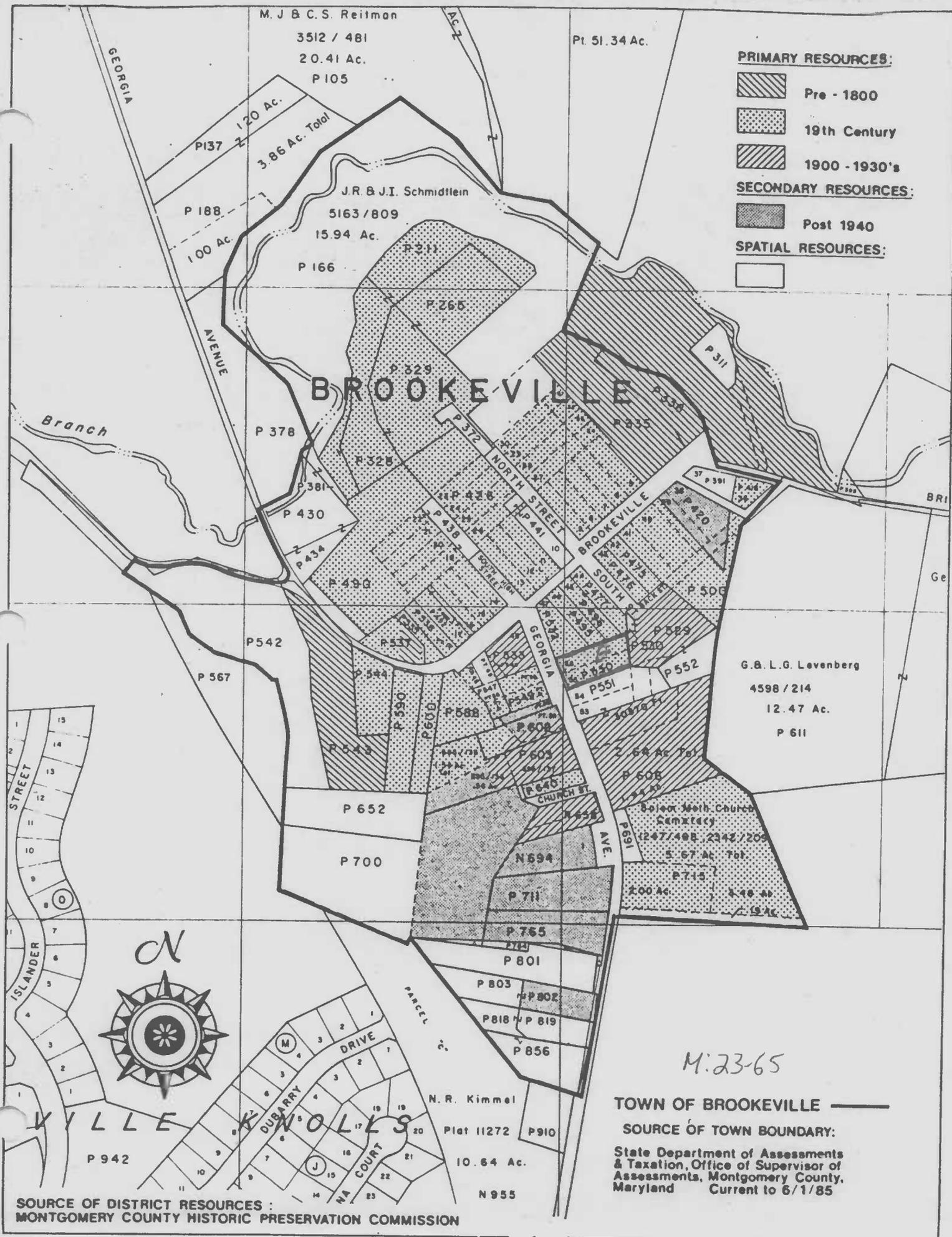
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

Walking Tour of the Town Of Brookeville, MD

[Page 1](#) || [Page 2](#) || [View Print Version "PDF"](#)

Smaller Map





- PRIMARY RESOURCES:**
- Pre - 1800
 - 19th Century
 - 1900 - 1930's
- SECONDARY RESOURCES:**
- Post 1940
- SPATIAL RESOURCES:**
-

SOURCE OF DISTRICT RESOURCES :
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

TOWN OF BROOKEVILLE ———
SOURCE OF TOWN BOUNDARY:
State Department of Assessments
& Taxation, Office of Supervisor of
Assessments, Montgomery County,
Maryland Current to 6/1/85

M:23-65



sandy spring
quad

incorporated
town boundaries

Brookeville
Historic
District

M.23-68

Mt Zion

Reddy Branch

Brookeville

Olney

Montgomery County
General Hospital

BM 523

BM 570

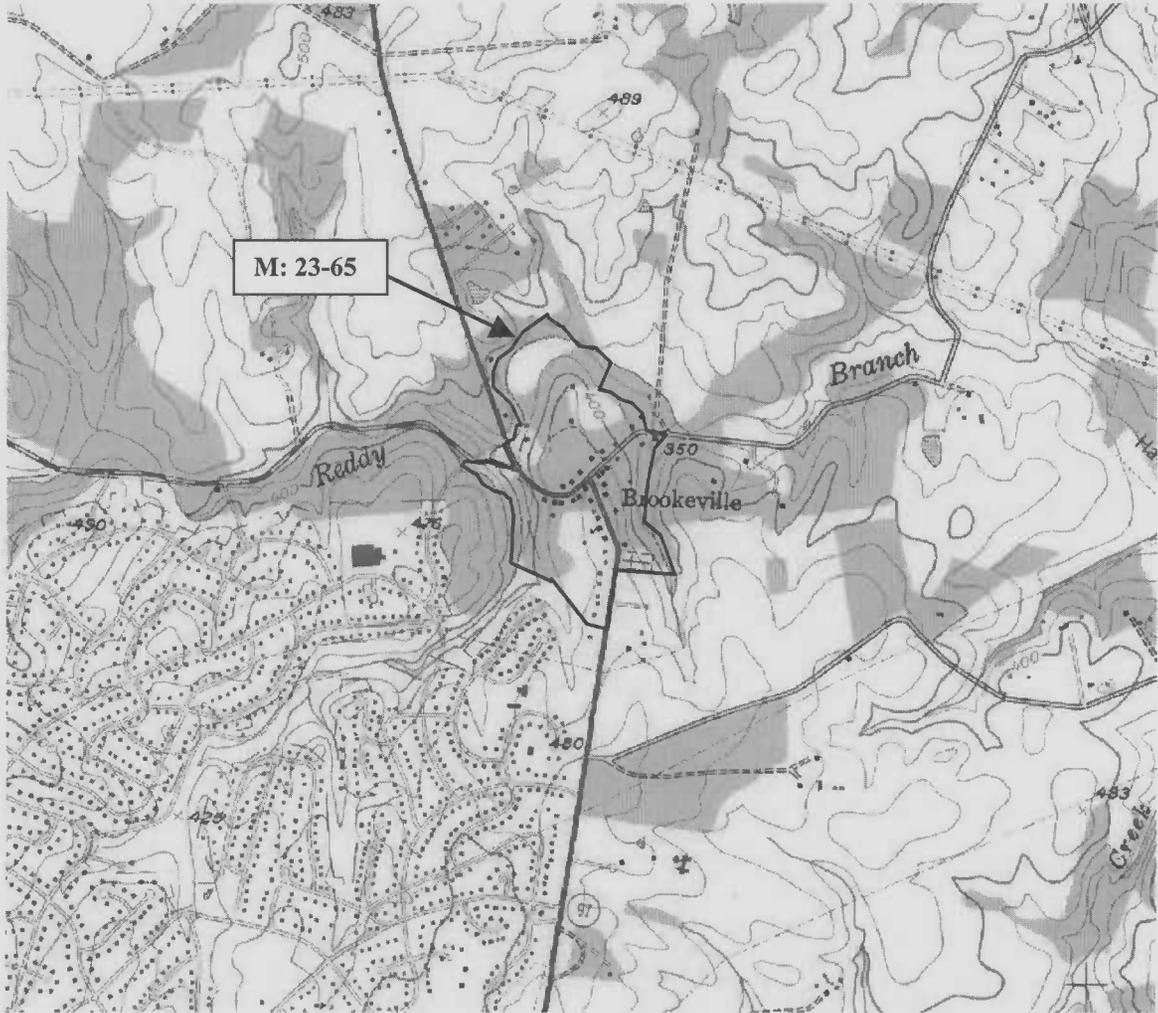
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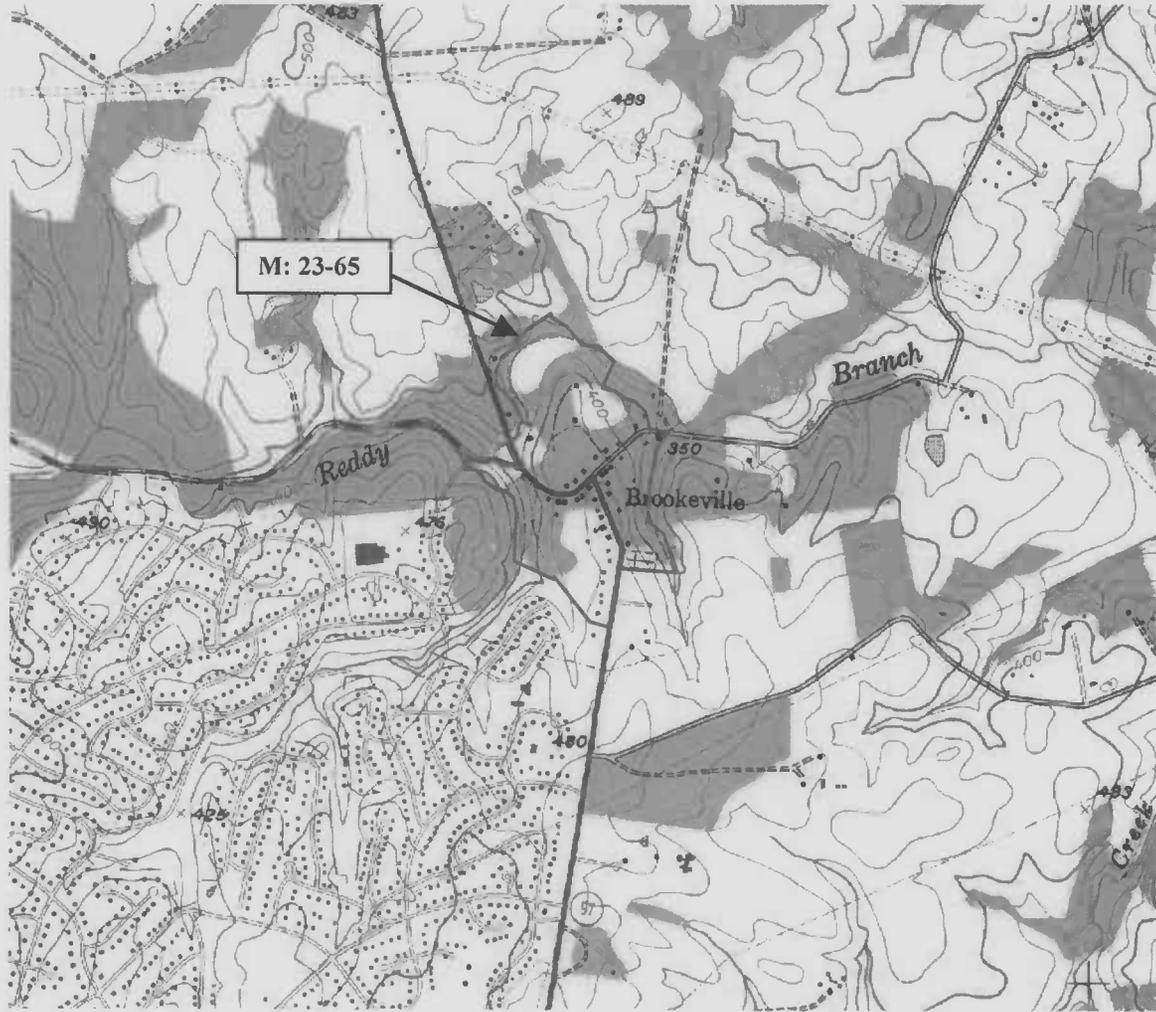
57



M: 23-65
Brookeville Historic District
Sandy Spring Quadrangle



M: 23-65
Brookeville Historic District
Sandy Spring Quadrangle





#23-65

NAME "MADISON HOUSE"

LOCATION E. MARKET ST., BROOKEDALE, MD.

FACADE S

PHOTO TAKEN 8/15/75

M. DWYER



#23-65

NAME DR E HOWARD HSE

LOCATION BRIGHTON RD BROOKVILLE MD

FACADE NE

PHOTO TAKEN 8/15/75 MOWYER



#23-65

NAME BROOKVILLE, MD. #1's 208, 206 + 204 E. MARKET
Historic District

LOCATION E. END OF TOWN ST.

FACADE NW

PHOTO TAKEN 8/15/75

M. RUYER



#23-65

(BROOKEVILLE, MD.)

NAME

LOCATION 307 MARKET ST., BROOKEVILLE, MD.

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 8/15/75

M. DWYER



#23-65

NAME Brookeville Historic Dist STONE HOUSE (GRAHAM)

LOCATION RTE. 97, BROOKEVILLE, MD.

FACADE N

PHOTO TAKEN 8/15/75

M. DWYER

M:23-65



M:23-65

Brookville Historic District

Jennifer K. Cosham

March 7, 2004

Digital color photo on file at MHT



M:23-65

Brookville Historic District
Roadside Marker

Jennifer K. Cosham

March 7, 2004

Digital color photo on file at MHT