Survey No M28-11

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

# Maryland Historical Trust
# State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

**historic** Sandy Spring, Maryland

**and/or common** Sandy Spring Historic District

## 2. Location

**street & number** Rt. 108, Meeting House Rd. & Bentley Rd. ___ not for publication

**city, town** Sandy Spring ___ vicinity of **congressional district** 8th

**state** Maryland **county** Montgomery

## 3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| _X_ district | ___ public | _X_ occupied | ___ agriculture | ___ museum |
| ___ building(s) | _X_ private | ___ unoccupied | _X_ commercial | ___ park |
| ___ structure | ___ both | ___ work in progress | _X_ educational | _X_ private residence |
| ___ site | **Public Acquisition** | **Accessible** | ___ entertainment | _X_ religious |
| ___ object | ___ in process | _X_ yes: restricted | ___ government | ___ scientific |
| | ___ being considered | ___ yes: unrestricted | ___ industrial | ___ transportation |
| | ___ not applicable | ___ no | ___ military | ___ other: |

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

**name** Mutliple ownership (see listings and map)

**street & number** telephone no.:

**city, town** state and zip code

## 5. Location of Legal Description

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

**street & number** folio

**city, town** Rockville **state** Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

**title** M-NCPPC Historic Sites Inventory

**date** 1976 ___ federal _X_ state _X_ county ___ local

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

**city, town** Rockville **state** Maryland

# 7. Description

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| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
|---|---|---|---|
| ___ excellent | ___ deteriorated | ___ unaltered | ___ original site |
| ___ good | ___ ruins | ___ altered | ___ moved date of move _____ |
| ___ fair | ___ unexposed | | |

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

The Sandy Spring Historic District is located in a small rural village in northeastern Montgomery County. The district begins at the Farquhar property along Rt. 108 to the west (where the Marden Lane Houses, #23-95, leaves off) and continues down Rt. 108 heading east to the "Cloverly" estate. Also included within the boundaries of the district are the buildings along Meeting House Road and "Bloomfield" and the John Bentley House along Bentley Road.

The Sandy Spring Historic Distric consists of a variety of structures of various styles, dating from the late eighteenth through the mid twentieth centuries. These include a range from simple vernacular designs to fine examples of Federal, Victorian, Colonial Revival, etc. architecture. The district does include some open space as well as more recent infills. A number of the more recent structures, however, are fairly sympathetic to the previously existing buildings.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. M:28-11

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

**Specific dates** **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state __local

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

The Sandy Spring Historic District is significant for its collection of structures dating from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries which are united in the continuing history of the Sandy Spring community. These buildings trace the growth of a rural village as well as the history of periods and styles of architecture found in Montgomery County. The structures range from the simple vernacular dwellings to some of the finest old homes in Montgomery County. In additon, a few of these buildings represent a familiar and established feature of the community. Included is the Sandy Srping Store, possibly the oldest continually operating gerneral store in the county, and the Savings Institution of Sandy Spring and the old Mutual Fire Insurance Copany of Montgomery County Building, both landmarks of county history.

In additon to its architectual significance, Sandy Spring is also of historical and cultural importance to Montgomery County. It is among the oldest settlements in the county, first settled in 1727. The community, established by the Quaker Friends, centered around the Meeting House. During the nineteenth century, Sandy Spring was the center of a number of improvement efforts, the influence of which spread throughout the county. It was the birthplace of persons whose contributions have been highly noted and of inventions and experiments, particularly in the field of agriculture. The first efforts in the experimentation and study of methods of farming were conducted here and resulted in the formation of the Farmer's Club of Sandy Spring. Numerous other improvement societies were formed here such as the Women's Mutual Improvement Society, the Benevolent Aid Society, the Enterprise Club, the Horticultural Club, the Lyceum Company, etc. Sandy Spring was also the site of the first free black settlement in the county, centering around the Sharp Street Church. In addition, the Sandy Spring Community is also significant to the ecnomic heritage of the county. The Savings Institution of Sandy Spring, established in 1868, was the first organization of its kind in the county, as was the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, established in 1848, providing aid in the time of disaster throughout the county and the state.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M 28-11

Montgomery County Land Records, Register of Wills and Tax Assessments
The Annals of Sandy Spring Vol. I-V
Records at the Sandy Spring Museum
Interview with Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar, 12/84
Roger B. Farqhhar, Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Md.

# 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of nominated property** _____

**Quadrangle name** _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Zone | Easting | Northing | B | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| C | | | | D | | | |
| E | | | | F | | | |
| G | | | | H | | | |

**Verbal boundary description and justification**

**List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **state** | **code** | **county** | **code** |
| **state** | **code** | **county** | **code** |

# 11. Form Prepared By

**name/title** Catherine Crawford

**organization** Mont. Co. Hist. Preservation Comm. **date** 1/85

**street & number** **telephone**

**city or town** Rockville **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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

Montgomery County Historic Sites Survey, Site #M28-11
Sandy Spring Historic District
Sandy Spring, Maryland
Access: Public/Restricted

Description:

The Sandy Spring Historic District is located in a small rural village in northeastern Montgomery County. The district runs from the Farquhar property at the western end to "Cloverly" at the eastern end and includes buildings along Meeting House Road and Bentley Road. Sandy Spring consists of a variety of structures of various styles, dating from the late eighteenth through the mid twentieth centuries. These include a range from simple vernacular designs to fine examples of Federal, Victorian, Colonial Revival, etc., architecture.

Significance:

Sandy Spring is significant for its collection of buildings dating from the late eighteenth through the mid twentieth centuries which include a wide range of styles as well as some of the finest old homes and landmarks of Montgomery County. It is also one of the oldest settlements in the county, first settled in 1727. The area was settled by the Quaker families of Brooke and Thomas, and was centered around the Quaker Meeting House. During the nineteenth century Sandy Spring was the center of a number of improvement efforts, the influence of which spread throughout the county. It was the birthplace of persons whose contributions have been highly noted and of inventions and experiments, particularly in the field of agriculture, as well as important economic institutions.

of social and intellectual activity, which the residents considered one of the distinquishing factors of their community. Members of the community as well as guest speakers from all over gave lectures on a wide variety of subjects here at the the Lyceum. The horticultural fairs were held here as well as dramatic recitations, etc. (Annals, Vol. I, p. 154-155). The building was enlarged in 1884 to accomodate increased neighborhood use (Annals, Vol. II, p. 23). In 1928-1930 the Lyceum was remodelled by architect Milton Bancroft and renamed the Community House. The original entry at the west elevation was blocked by the addition of a brick chimney and a new entry and porch were built onto the south elevation facing the Meeting House (Farquhar, p. 58). Then, in 1958, a long, single story addition was made to the eastern elevation (Ibid.). The old Lyceum continues to serve Sandy Spring as a community center and Sunday school.

This is a single story, frame structure, four bays wide with a bracketed, gable roof covered with raised-seam metal. A bracketed, hipped roof entry porch shelters the doorway (the second bay from the left of western side). To the eastern side elevation if a long, low single story, four bay wide addition. The building is lit by six over six sash windows.

To the south of the Lyceum is the cemetary for the Sandy Spring Quaker Meeting, located to the other side. The Meeting House is a fine Federal style brick structure of great significance to the community. It was constructed in 1817. The Friend's Meeting House is already on both the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places.

Further down Meeting House Road is "Auburn." Auburn was built in 1818 by William Thomas of Cherry Grove for his daughter, Eliza, who a few years later married William Henry Stabler of "Harewood." The property was part of the estate of William's mother, Deborah Stabler. Title to the property was convyed to William Stabler in 1825, the year he married. The brick used to construct the house were made from the same clay pit and kiln used to produce the brick for the Meeting House (Farquhar, 97). William H. Stabler was a farmer and blacksmith. He and his wife, Eliza, raised six children here. Of them, William died young in 1867. Henrietta and Martha married and left the area. Joseph, Lucy, and Ellen, never marrying, lived out their lives here at Auburn. Ellen lived the longest, passing away in January of 1924. Auburn was left to her nephew, Frances Snowden, who later conveyed the property to his son, Edward, in 1931 (Deed522-432). Edward had been living here since his marriage to Nellie Kelly in 1921 (Farquhar, p. 98). Edward and Nellie Snowden ran a dairy farm here for nearly twenty-four years. In 1945 Auburn was finally sold out of the family to Thomas T. Mott (Deed 974-363). It was later

conveyed to Thomas T. Mott, Jr. in 1961, following the death of his father. Thomas Mott, Sr. was the founder of Mott Motors in Washington, D.C.

Auburn is a fine brick and frame residence which has grown over the years. The current owners, the Motts, believe that the north one and a half story ell of common bond brick was the first section of the house built. Then, what is now the main block of the house was added. This section is two stories high and three bays wide. It is also of brick construction. It has a gable roof with a dentilled cornice and a brick chimney at each gable end. The entry is located to the western side. The structure is lit by six over six sash windows with segmental arched window heads. To the eastern side was built a frame section. This is a slightly shorter two stories in height and is one bay by one bay with a gable roof. Finally, a brick addition was made to the eastern side of the house which resembles the main block. This is a two story, two bay by one bay section with a gable roof. The cornice line, windows, etc. have been repeated. A porch supported by doric columns runs the length of the two brick sections across the facade. Also on the property are a number of interesting outbuildings. Southwest of the house is a large, common bond brick bank barn with a frame gable roof. Its structure is held together by hand hewn pegs. To the east of the house is a one and a half story smoke house and dairy. The first story is of field stone construction and the second of brick, now partially covered over with plaster. It has a shingled gable roof and a brick end chimney. finally, there is a one story, gable roof frame structure with a front gabled entry porch.

Also on Meeting house Road is "Harewood." This is a large, two story, five bay by one bay frame residence with a wooden shingle gable roof with three gabled dormers to the front and rear of the house. The entry is located to the western side. A porch supported by four chamfered posts covers the entry and the two bays to the east of it. The house is lit by six over six sash windows and has a center brick chimney. At the east, side elevation is another entry, covered by a porch running the length of that side of the main block. Like Auburn, Harwood has been added to over the years. At the west elevation is a modern two story porch which is screened in on the first story and enclosed on the second. To the rear of the house are two ells, one to the east side and one to the west. Between them is a two story porch, is enclosed on the first story and screened in on the second. These rear wings also have gabled dormers. At the gable end of each wing is an exterior brick chimney. Beside the east elevation porch is a single story stone section, two bays by one bay with a gable roof. The entry is covered by a gabled hood supported by chamfered posts.

Attached to the south elevation are a series of gable roof sheds. Also on the property is Edward Stabler's engraving shop. This is a one and a half story frame structure, three bays by two bays with a center gable roof. The centrally located entry is covered by a gabled hood. To the rear is a single story, gable roof addition.

Harewood was built in 1793 by William and Deborah Stabler. Deborah had inherited the property from her mother, Elizabeth Brooke Pleasants (the daughter of James Brooke of Charley Forest, one of the founders of Sandy Spring). The house was made from the hand hewn log tobacco barn, chinked with stone and mortar, which had already been standing. The house was covered with frame siding (Farquhar, p. 173). William died in 1806. In 1820, Deborah became the dean of the girls section of the Fair Hill School, one of the first privately run schools in the county. She also served as a Quaker minister for forty years. After Deborah Stabler's death in 1845,her property was divided into three tracts (Hraewood, Auburn and Sandy Spring farm) as directed by her will (VMB 4-373). Edward Stabler, the oldest of five sons, gained possession of Harewood. He married Ann R. Gilpin and together they raised ten children here. Edward Stabler was a man of highly notable accomplishments. He was Sandy Spring's first postmaster, running the post office at Harewood. He was the first to experiment with Peruvian guano to restore the soil exhausted from tobacco growth; an important contribution to the entire county. He was the first president of the Mutual fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, established in 1848. In addition, Edward Stabler was a skilled engraver. A number of his seals, engraved in his shop on the property. were used by the Federal Government (Farquhar, p. 174). Edward died in September of 1883. His youngest of two sons, Arthur Stabler, inherited Harewood and lived here until his death in 1918. The Stabler heirs later sold Harewood to Dean Acheson and family in 1925 (Deed 374-320). Mr. Acheson was a lawyer who also served as Secretary of the Treasury under Franklin Roosevelt and as Secretary of State under Harry Truman. Dean Acheson died in 1971. His wife, Alice later sold Harewood to Dr. and Mrs. Burton A. Johnson.

Returning to the Olney-Sandy Spring Road (Rt. 108) and continuing east, on the corner of MeetingHouse Road is the modern Sandy Spring Volunteer fire Department. Next door the the firehouse is a row of nineteenth century vernacular frame residences. For the most part, these houses have been altered over the years. One, however, remains in what appears to be fairly original condition (#708). This is a true one and a half story, three bay by one bay frame residence with a gable roof with a center brick chimney. The entry is covered by a decora-

tive entry porch with beveled posts with jig-sawn brackets and balustrade. To the east of these houses is a small, frame Cape Cod style dwelling.

The next structure is "Roadside." This residence was probably built during the 1870's by Benjamin Rush Roberts of Cloverly. After his death in 1880 the house and lot of 7/8 acre became the property of his widow, Mary L. Roberts. This house was evidently used as a rental property by the Roberts. The real estate inventory following Mrs. Roberts death in 1888 mentions the frame house and lot adjoining Dr. C.E. Iddings home, then occupied by Sophia Robison (Docket HCA 5-277). Mrs. Robison, a widow,moved here in 1884 with her children, aunt and sister. She later purchased the house in 1894 (Deed JA 42/347). That same year the Enterprise Telephone company was established by Harold Stabler and the central office was set up in the front part of Roadside. Mrs. Robison took care of the financial part of the business. The telephone exchange operated here for twenty-one years (Annals, Vol. IV, p. 341). After Sophia Robison's death on September 3, 1919, the telephone exchange was moved to Ashton and Roadside was sold by Mrs. Robison's children and heirs at a private sale to Sarah E. Taylor (Deed 292-171). Mrs. Taylor died in 1941 leaving the house to Amelia and Mary Featherstone to be conveyed after their deaths to Mary and Chandlee Robison (Will HCG 33-467). The latter sold the property in 1948 and it then passed through a succession of owners. Finally, in May of 1958 it was purchased by Thomas F. Lansdale, the current owner (Deed 2458-534).

Roadside is a two story, three bay by one bay frame residence covered by wooden shingles. It has a gable roof and a brick center chimney. The centrally located doorway is covered by a front gabled hood. To the rear, western side of the house is a two story, gable roof ell with a porch running along the western side. This ell connects the main block to a large rear section which is a two story, frame gable roof structure. The house is three bays by two bays with a centrally located entry. A porch supported by Victorian turned posts covers the entry and southern end bay. Decorative jig-sawn trim lines the eaves. There is a center brick chimney. The wings, although in what appears to be original condition, is now vacant and boarded up, and in need of attention.

To the east of Roadside is commercial property including a rental center. Next door to this is "Elmhurst." This is a two story, three bay by one bay frame residence with a gable roof with gabled dormers. A new entry has been made at the east side at the northeast corner of the house. Projecting eastward from the rear, southeast corner is a two story one bay by one bay gable roof wing with an two story extending bay at the east elevation. A wing is also found projecting southward from the rear southwest

corner. From this extends yet another wing, in a westerly direction. A new porch with posts and balustrade runs from the wing at the east elevation, then across the facade and partially across the west elevation. The house is now lit by six over six sash windows. This house was a Victorian style residence but has recently been remodeled. The basic structure of the old house has been changed somewhat. The original entry at the northeast end of the facade has been removed and a new entry added. The gable roof on the rear east side wing has been changed from a front facing gable to a side gable roof. The old, two over two sash windows have been replaced. The Victorian style jig-sawn porches have been replaced by modern substitutes and the entire house has been aluminum sided. Elmhurst is the home of the Thomas F. Lansdale family. The house, probably built during the last decades of the nineteenth century, has been in the Lansdale family for many years. The Lansdale's also own the adjoining property, the former site of Sherwood Mill, which they were the last to run.

M:28-11

HISTORY & SUPPORT

Sandy Spring developed as a small, largely residential town with an agriculturally based economy. It was a Quaker settlement and is still today inhabited by decendents of the old founding families. Unlike many of the towns which were established in Montgomery County during the latter part of the eighteenth and throughout the nineteenth centuries, Sandy Spring was not the result of a convienent trade or transport route. The first store was not constructed until decades after the early settlers arrived. No tavern or inn is known to have existed here. It was not along a major road and despite high hopes in the late nineteenth century, the railroad never passed through. Instead, life in Sandy Spring revolved around the Quaker Meeting House established by the town's founding fathers.

These Quakers were content to live on the peaceful farmlands of upper Montgomery County, far from the city. Sandy Spring grew slowly and with little commercial development. Yet despite the relative simplicity of the town itself, it was probably the most progressive community in nineteenth century Montgomery County. The influence of its residents and organizations spread throughout the county. Sandy Spring became the center of a number of socities and institutions designed to improve the quality of life and of commerce in Montgomery County. Likewise, a number of its residents, such as Isaac Briggs, Edward Stabler, William H. Farquhar, etc., made significant contributions to county history. In addition, the Sandy Spring area has some of the oldest settlements and nistoric homes in the county including the Meeting House, Auburn, Harewood, etc.

Sandy Spring lies on two tracts of land referred to as "Charley Forest" and "Addition to Charley Forest." Charley Forest was granted to Major John Bradford and contained 1,230 acres, to which was added the "Addition to Charley Forest" on September 16, 1720. This property was soon after purchased by James Brooke who, along with his wife, Deborah Snowden Brooke, became the first settlers to the Sandy Spring area in 1727. Two years later they were joined by Deborah's sister, Elizabeth, and her husband, John Thomas. The Thomases had acquired from Elizabeth's father, Richard Snowden, the nearby "Snowden's Manor" tract, patented to Richard Snowden on December 10, 1715. Messers Brooke and Thomas, both from old southern Maryland families, had adopted their wives' Quaker faith. Other Quaker "Friends" joined them, coming from older settlements in Anne Arundel and Talbot Counties. A log meeting house was constructed. It was later replaced by a frame building in 1753 and, finally, the present brick Meeting House was erected in 1817.

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The name Sandy Spring came from a spring of water located on the "Harewood" farm, not far from the Meeting House. It was said that this spring bubbled up through a patch of white sand, though the soil in the area was not itself sandy; hence the name "Sandy Spring." The marked spring can still be found, though it no longer bubbles up from the sand.

The Quakers of Sandy Spring kept a written record of their history which took the form of the Annals of Sandy Spring, which appeared in five volumes covering the years from 1863-19 . The Annals provide a valuable source for the interpretation of life in Sandy Spring from the mid nineteen through the mid twentieth centuries. According to the Annals (Vol.I, p.IV) the early inhabitants "were confined within no precisely defined limits, but were linked together by the ties of similarity in birth, education, and manner of living..." This attitude persisted. The Annals often speak of the Sandy Spring "community." This is an indication of the bonds that existed between the friends of Sandy Spring. It was an unusually close-knit, cooperative community. It also meant that the boundries of the community extended beyond any imposed by postal designations. An article which appeared in the Washington Star on August 26, 1917, stated that "the Sandy Spring neighborhood is extensive and cannot be defined with precision... The Sandy Spring neighborhood extends west from Sandy Spring Meeting to Olney... northwest to Brookville... east to the upper Patuxent River... southeast to Spencerville... and south to Colesville."

It was more than their religion that bound them, though many of the commonly held ideas and beliefs could be traced back to tenets of the Quaker faith. Included were their beliefs in the equality of persons, high regard for education and the overall dedication to the improvement of the mind and of the quality of life. A team of sociologists who studied the area in 1912 came to the conclusion that the population of Sandy Spring had "atained a rare sort of social solidarity which permits them to retain the institutions of the past while still making room for the best that the present has to offer... they have, moreover, a highly cultured group strong in its advocacy of good schools and through education. Illiteracy is altogether absent... This uniformly high cultural level is fundamentally responsible for the high degree of prosperity which the community has been able to maintain" (Annals, Vol. IV, p.141-142, excerpts given from Eastman & Morse, "A Rural Survey in Maryland).

Sandy Spring was slow to develop commercially. Its first post office was established in 1817 at "Harewood,"

the home of its postmaster, James Stabler, later succeeded by Edward Stabler. The Sandy Spring general merchandise store opened in 1819 under the proprietorship of James P. Stabler and Caleb Bentley (and has been in operation since). Along with the store was a blacksmith shop. A stage coach delivered mail once a week at this time, arriving from Washington on Friday and leaving again on Sunday. Later, a line ran between Sandy Spring and Laurel. It had two stages running at different hours so that one arrived twice daily, each making a single round trip (Harold Stabler, "Some recollection, Anecdotes and Tales of Old Times," July 1962, Sandy Spring Museum).

As in many areas of the county, tobacco became the primary crop grown on Sandy Spring farms. It made money until the soil became exhausted by the drain of all the nutrients which tobacco demands. Agriculture in Montgomery County then hit a slack period. Thus, the Quakers began to experiment with methods of fertilization. The first experiments were made with lime and then with bone dust. In 1844 Edward Stabler began experimenting with Peruvian Guano with great success. Word was soon spread to his neighbors and throughoutt the county, resulting in a return of agricultural prosperity. An additional result was the formation of the Farmer's Club of Sandy Spring in 1844. This is the oldest agricultural organization in the nation, leading the county in the study and development of agriculture. This type of interest in the science of farming had in fact been a long standing tradition in Sandy Spring. The first record found of a farmers organization dates back to 1799 with a copy discovered of "The Constitution of the Farmers Society established at Sandy Spring..." signed by Roger Brooke, grandson of founding settler, James Brooke (Roger Brooke Farquhar, Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland, p. 42).

Along with the Farmer's Club were a number of socities and organization established in Sandy Spring over the years. All were aimed at improvements of some sort. The Enterprise Club was formed in 1866 for young farmers. There was also the Horticultural Society founded in 1865 which held yearly exhibits at the lyceum until 1887. For the women, the Ladies Mutual Association for Improvement was established in 1857 by Mary Needles Roberts. It is believed to be the longest running womens organization in the county, combining literary, horticultural and domestic interests. Concern for the welfare of those less fortunate was evident by the formation of the Benevolent Aid Society. Human rights was also an issue. The Maryland sufferage movement began in Sandy Spring with the Maryland Women's Sufferage Association lead by Caroline Miller beginning in 1889. This group and one in Baltimore were the only active feminist groups in the state from the 1880's to the early twentieth century. Sandy

Spring is also the site of the oldest free black community in Montgomery County, centering around the Sharp Street Methodist Church established in 1822. To this was later added a free school for blacks. Also in the interest of learning and of the study of literature and practical science was the Lyceum, constructed adjacent to the Meeting House in 1859. Here, a group formed to engage in discussion and debates and listen to lectures given by both residents of the community and by guest speakers.

Education was a primary concern of the Sandy Spring residents. A suprising number of the residents attended college in the nineteenth century, men and women alike. Isaac Briggs of "Sharon," best known as a surveyor who helped implement L'Enfant's plan for Washington, D.C. and for his participation in the surveying of the Louisiana Purchase, operated the first school in Sandy Spring, beginning in the late 1780's. The school building was constructed of logs and located near the Meeting House. Quite a number of schools operated in Sandy Spring over the years, beginning in the early 1800's. Included were schools at Fairhill, Fulford, Rockland, Stanmore and at Sherwood (later to become a public school).Thus, the residents of Sandy Spring established educational institutions long before the introduction of the county public school system. In fact, among the administer of the newly established county public school system (1864) was Sandy Spring's own William Henry Farquhar. A small one room schoolhouse operated for years and years, on Meeting House Road. One of these still stands.

Two commercial institutions significant to the county were founded in Sandy Spring. These are the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, begun in 1848, and the Sandy Spring Savings Institution, begun in 1868. Both were the first such organizations of their kind in the county. Both met with great success and are still in operation today. According to the Annals (Vol.I, p. 90) the success was a result of "joint action for a common beneficial purpose as the crowning operation of the grand associative principal." The bank and Insurance company were then "further illustrations of that operating power" in the community. Other commercial endevors in Sandy Spring included the Sherwood Steam Mill, started by Benjamin Rush Roberts in 1853, and the Enterprise Telephone Company, organized in 1894.

As mentioned, Sandy Spring was content to develop slowly and remained, therefore, a largely residential farming community. The Martenet & Bond Map of 1865 indicates a limited number of business establishments. Included were the Sandy Spring store with a wheelwright shop next door, across the street, the insurance office

(to which would soon be added a room to house the bank), H. Johnson's residence and shoe shop and G. Tucker's residence and blacksmith shop. Behind these, on Meeting house Road, was the meeting house, the Lyceum, the schoolhouse, "Auburn" and "Harewood." Down the main road heading towards Ashton was the steam and grist mill, "Bloomfield" and "Cloverly." A few other scattered residences appeared.

Little had changed by 1879, the year that Hopkin's Atlas was printed. There was the addition of a residence or two. In "Some Recollections, Anecodotes and Tales of Old Times" by Harold Stabler, he describes the Sandy Spring of the 1880's or so; "Sandy Spring store was operated and I believe was owned by the firm of Gilpin and Bentley... One of these was the postmaster. Some years later Samuel B. Wetherald took over... He and his family lived in 'Earnshaw' (now gone) across from 'Holly Cottage.' The toll gate was opposite the insurance office and Perry Leizear... collected tolls from a tiny brick building on the north side of the road. The Postal telegraph office... established in the early 1880's was located in this small 'toll house.' Where the engine house of the Sandy Spring Volunteer Fire Department now stands and east of there was a row of several detached houses. One of the two Frank Leizears in the neighborhood lived in one, Jim Grady, a stone and brick mason lived in another. 'Old man' Oldfield's tiny saddlers shop was also in this row. Further east was the home of Mrs. Robison, sister Mary Fowler and children. In Mrs. Robison's home the Enterprise Telephone Company established its central office... Next to the Robison's was Dr. C. Edward Iddings... Further towards Sherwood School was the steam mill... operated by James T. Henderson."

RESOURCES

Beginning at the western end of the Sandy Spring Historic District, on the northern side of the Olney-Sandy Spring Road (Rt. 108) is the Farquhar family property. #1601 is a fine, elaborate Colonial Revival Residence influenced by the preceeding Queen Anne and Shingle styles. It is an asymmetrical, two story residence and has a gambrel roof main block with overhanging, bracketed eves. A single two bay dormer protrudes from the roof's center. A large two story extending bay window is located to the eastern side of center. A porch supported by pairs of doric columns with balustrade runs from this extended bay around the western side of the house to a two story one bay by three bay hipped roof wing at the northwest corner. Another two story hipped roof wing appears at the rear northwest corner to the rear of which is a single story gable roof wing. The entry is located just west of the extending bay. To the east side of the bay is a palladian window center between the two stories (in a stair well). The house is lit by fifteen over one sash windows and has a center brick chimney. At the eastern side elevation is a porte cochere.

In 1838 William Henry Farquhar began farming on a portion of "Charley Forest" which he had acquired from Isaac Bond and from his mother-in-law, Hannah Brooke Briggs, wife of Isaac Briggs of "Sharon." He built a home here for he and his wife, Margaret Briggs, and called it "The Cedars" for all the cedar trees on the property. In addition to being a farmer, William H. Farquhar was one of the founders of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the first president of the Montgomery County School Board, and for twenty years the historian of the Annals of Sandy Spring. Allen, the youngest of the five Farquhar children, later inherited "The Cedars." He was an officer and employee the the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In 1901, Allen Farquhar had a new home built at "The Cedars" to replace the old family dwelling. The present residence was designed by the Baltimore architectual firm of Ghequier & May (T. Buckler Ghequier and Howard May) and constructed by Walter E. Burnham, contractor. The Cedars was built as a two family home. The smaller western section of the house was built for Allen's sister, Ellen Farquhar, who had been a teacher at "Stanmore." The larger portion of the house was inhabited by Allen, his wife, Charlotte, and their children, Marion and Arthur Douglas.

Arthur Douglar Farquhar later acquired possession of "The Cedars." In November of 1919 he married Helen Thomas Nesbitt of "Tanglewood." Like his father and grandfather, Arthur Farquhar was connected with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was the secretary treasurer and later, president. Arthur Farquhar also farmed the

the property growing wheat, hay and corn and raising sheep, pigs and chickens. Arthur and Helen Farquhar raised four children here; Norman, Gordon, Margaret and Ann. Arthur Farquhar passed away on February 20, 1977. His widow, Helen, still resides at The Cedars.

The Dutch influenced Colonial Revival cottage just west of The Cedars was built for Allen Farquhar and his new bride in 1926. Arthur and Helen Farquhar and family had been residing at The Cedars for a number of years when Allen Farquhar , a widower, decided to remarry when in his 70's. In order to make a new home of their own for he and his wife, this house was built.

This is a two story, three by two bay frame residence. It has a gambrel roof with a continous, three bay dormer. The centrally located entry way is covered by a gabled hood. To the rear of the house is a modern, two story addition. The windows on the first floor facade are triple grouped. The house has a center brick chimney.

To the east of The Cedars is the modern Sherwood Elementary School. Next to that is "Avalon," the home of Dr. Charles Ligon and family. This is the only residence in the Sandy Spring District designated as an individual site. It was, however, denied Master Plan status. Though possibly not eligable on its own, it certainly adds to the historic district. This large brick residence was built in 1855-1856 by Alban Gipin.

Next door to Avalon is # . According to Mrs. Helen Farquhar, this house was built for Mrs. Annie Kirk after the death of her husband. Charles and Annie Brooke Kirk had lived at "Fair Hill I," the site of one of the area's first schools and the home of the Kirk family from 1865 until 1923.Charles Kirk died in 1923 at which point Annie Kirk sold Fair Hill I. In March of 1924 she purchased a lot of 20,739.74 square feet from Mary E. Gilpin of Avalon and had this house built. It remained in the Kirk family until March of 1944. It then passed through a succession of owners.

This is a fine example of the Dutch influenced Colonial Revival residence. It is a two story, five bay by two bay house with a gambrel roof. A five bay continous dormer protrudes from the roof. A porch supported by four squared posts covers three of the five bays, the central one being the entry. The house is lit by six over one sash windows and has a brick chimney at each gable end.

Just east of this is "Holly Cottage." This is a lovely, asymmetrical Queen Anne style residence. It is two stories with a hipped roof with cross gables. There is a front facing gabled section with a double window on the second story and a small, double, rounded top window

in the gable end. Below, on the first story, is the entry. A porch supported by squared Italinate style columns in pairs runs the length of the facade. The house is lit by one over one sash windows.

Holly Cottage was built by Lucy Gilpin in 1903 on the site of the old Gideon Gilpin house (Annals, Vol. III, p. 269). The Gilpin family owned and ran the Sandy Spring Store adjacent to this property. Lucy Gilpin was from Baltimore City and evidently did not occupy this house throughout her entire period of ownership. In 1909 Dr. Charles Iddings and family moved into Holly Cottage and Dr. Iddings opened his practice here (Annals, Vol. IV, p. 10). Lucy Gilpin later sold both Holly Cottage and the store to Sallie P. Brooke in July of 1923 (Deed 334-312). She lived here for many years first with her sister, Emily B. Coulter, and later with her neice, Jean Coulter (Annals, Vol. IV, p. 430). Ms. Brooke finally sold Holly Cottage in December of 1950.

The Sandy Spring Store next door to Holly Cottage is perhaps the oldest continually operating general store in Montgomery County. It was built in 1818-1819 by Caleb Bentley and James P. Stabler, its first proprietors. It is Sandy Spring's first and only store. Caleb Bentley of "Bloomfield" was formerly of Brookeville. He was one of the founders of the Brookeville Academy and of the mill town of Triadelphia. James P. Stabler of "Harewood" was Sandy Spring's first postmaster. This store was probably the first commercial enterprise in the town along with the blacksmith shop built adjoining it. Years later Caleb's son, Richard T. Bentley, joined the business.

In 1839, Joseph Gilpin became the proprietor of the store. It then operated under the firm of Gilpin and Bentley (Richard T.). According to local legend, the store was raided by Mosby's Confederate Rangers in 1864, resulting in a skirmish (Sentinel, September 29, 1955). The store remained in the Gilpin family until 1923 when Lucy Gilpin sold it. Before then, the store was run by Samuel B. Wetherald, who rented the building from his cousin, Mary Gilpin. According to Robert P. Wetherald in "Further Rememberences of My Youth," (Sandy Srping Museum Files) "Father's store... was stocked with almost everything a country family needed; dry goods, shoes... foods of all kind and hardware. There were no package goods in those days, flour and corn meal milled locally were sold in bulk. Syrup and molasses was stocked in large fifty gallon barrels, salted fish and meat were avalible... once a month father went to Baltimore to replenish his stock." Samuel Wetherald ran the store for many, many years, also serving as the postmaster, retiring in 1923 after thiry-five years (Annals, Vol. V, p. 61).

In 1923 the store was purchased by Sallie B. Brooke, who owned it only a few years before selling it to Herbert H. Adams (Deed 398-159). According to the Annals (Vol III, p.442) the store was enlarged and painted in the fall of 1908. The real change, however, came in 1939 when Mr. Adams added apartments above and a new section housing the post office to the east elevation. The entire building was enclosed in siding. Herbert Adams ran the store until his death on December 28, 1946. He left his property to his wife, Mary Kendall Adams. The property was assessed at that time and described as a combination store and apartment building on the corner of Brooke Road and the main highway (Rt. 108), in the business section of Sandy Spring. The building was described as a frame structure with a metal roof with a cement finish front- part of which is over frame and part over cinderblock. It has a partial cellar. About 3/4 of the first floor was occupied by the grocery and hardware store and the other 1/4 by the post office. On the second floor were four modern apartments, each with two bedrooms, living room, dinette, kitchen, and bath. Attached to the rear of the building was a five car frame garage (Real Estate Inventory OWR 9-354).

In July of 1947 Mary K. Adams sold the store and post office to Dorsey O. and Mildred L. Hawkins (Deed 1096-266). Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have run the store for many years, providing friendly service to their customers. The store includes a meat and deli counter and some hardware and household goods in addition to groceries. They recently decided to retire, selling the store to Nancy Barton and Geraldine Lavagnino in December of 1984.

Across Brooke Road are three fairly modern brick commercial structures which house a number of shops and businesses. East of this is a low income housing development currently under construction by the Housing Oppurtunities Commission of Montgomery County. The cluster of homes sits back off the road with an entry on Rt. 108. Along this section of Rt. 108 are a number of modern Cape Cod style homes, along with some vacant property.

On the corner of Rt. 108 and Bentley Road is the Phillips 66 service station, #510. It was built by Spencer J.H. Brown in 1919 on a section of his "Bloomfield" home which fronted on Rt. 108. According to the Annals (Vol. IV, P. 337), the garage was "large enough to contain a good sized shop, where all kinds of Ford auto supplies were kept... It is the first building in the neighborhood to make use of terra cotta tiles and is electrically lighted, with many conveniences for first class work." Spencer Brown's garage was obviously quite modern in its time. In June of 1972 Mr. Brown finally sold the service station. This is one of the few old style auto service stations left in Montgomery County. It is a single story,

brick structure built in two connecting sections. The first is a three bay wide office. In the center is the entry with a plate glass store front window to either side. It has a hipped roof which extends out to form a canopy over the pumps. Connecting is a larger, rectangularly shaped garage, also with a hipped roof. The roof, no longer covered with terra cotta tiles, is now covered by asphalt shingles.

The residences along Bentley Road include a few older homes. The first is "Bloomfield," #18000. Bloomfield has undergone a number of changes over the years. According to Roger B. Farquhar in his book, Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland (p. 103), "In the intervening years the house has been raised and remodeled and high front columns in the Colonial manor-house style have been added to the front. A number of additions had been made to the sides many years ago." The present Bloomfield is a large, two story, frame seven bay wide residence with a gable roof. The house has a two story high porch supported by doric columns which runs the length of the facade. It is lit by six over six sash windows and is cover- by aluminum siding.

Bloomfield is said to have been built by Richard Thomas of "Cherry Grove" for the overseer of his farm, circa. 1790 (Farquhar, p. 102). In 18 the house was purchased by Caleb Bentley and his wife Henrietta Thomas (deed ). Caleb Bentley came here from Brookeville, where he was the town's first postmaster and one of the founders of the Brookeville Academy. Here, he opened Sandy Spring's first General Store in 1818-1819.

Caleb Bentley died in 1851, followed by his wife in 1860. Bloomfield, originally called "Bloomingdale" by Caleb and Henrietta Bentley, was passed on to their son, Richard T. Bentley. Richard continued the business at the store. He was also a farmer and one of the founders of the Farmer's Club begun in 1844 as well as a director of the Savings Institution of Sandy Spring and from 1883 until 1889 the president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company (Farquhar, p. 103). Richard Bentley married Edith Dawson Needles in 1842, with whom he raised eight children. After Edith's death in 1894, Bloomfield was passed on to their son, Edward N. Bentley. He lived here with his wife, Harriet E. Chandlee. The house was finally sold out of the Bentley family in 1914, after the death of both Edward and Harriet Bentley. For twenty years it was the home of Mr. Spencer J.H. Brown (1925-1945). Mr. Brown owned the auto service station.

Next door is "Oakleigh," #18010, also a Bentley family home. Oakleigh was built in 1882 by John C. Bentley, son of Richard T. Bentley of Bloomfield. John Bentley had that year married Cornelia Hallowell of

"Rockland." Mr. Bentley was a farmer, active in the Farmer's Club of Sandy Spring, and a director of the Savings Institution. John and Cornelia Bentley later moved to "Cloverly" after the death of its owner, Mary Needles Roberts, in 1888. They retained possession of Oakleigh, however. It was rented out to other members of the Bentley family including Edward Bentley and later his daughter and son-in-law, Mary C. and Frank Pole Robison. Two couples just married made Oakleigh their first home; Richard H. and Olivia Lansdale in 1913 and Francis and Irene Miller in 1915 (Files, Sandy Spring Museum).

On December 27, 1913, John C. Bentley died. As stated in his will, "Knowing my son, John N. Bentley desires to live in the country and be a farmer, and being desirous to place him in a position that he may do so... I give and bequeath to my son the farm owned by me called Oakleigh..." (Will HCA 14/270). John N. Bentley- better known as Jack Bentley- married Helen Murray. He became a well known baseball player. Jack Bentley was a pitcher for the Washington American League Baseball Club and later played for the New York Giants (Star, "Sandy Spring Retains Its 18th Century Character," March 20, 1975). John Needles Bentley died on October 24, 1969 leaving Oakleigh to his wife, Helen (Will WES 7003-242).

Oakleigh is a large, two story, five bay wide vernacular Victorian residence. It is symmetrically balanced and has a gable roof and three gable dormers with carved,pedimented, segmentally arched windows. A porch supported by doric columns covers the center three bays. The entry has sidelights and a segmentally arched top. There is an interior corbelled brick chimney at each gable end. At the southwestern side elevation is a two story, two bay wide frame wing with a gable roof. At the gable end is a composite masonry chimney consisting of a large stone base with a brick flue with a corbelled top. The house is lit by two over two sash windows. It rests on a stone foundation and is covered with aluminum siding.

Located along Bentley Road but fronting on Rt. 108 is "Cloverly." This is a fine example of a late Federal style residence. It is a symmetrically balanced, two story, five bay wide structure constructed of brick in Flemish bond on the facade and of Federal bond on the sides and rear (Farquhar, p. 125). It has a gable roof with two gabled dormers. A porch supported by four squared doric columns covers the center three bays. The doorway has a plain lintel with a full transome and sidelights. Cloverly is lit by six over six sash windows with plain lintels. There is a corbelled brick chimney at each gable end.

Cloverly, originally called, "Sherwood," was built in 1852 by Benjamin Rush Roberts. The property on which

the house was constructed was forty-seven acres of Richard T. Bentley's farm, Bloomfield. Mr. Roberts lived here with his wife, Mary Needles Roberts. He was a farmer and miller. In 1853 he built a steam powered grist mill across the road (Rt. 108) from his residence ("The Book of the Sandy Spring Meeting House Centennial," August 25-26, 1917, p. 30). Benjamin Rush Roberts was also director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1854 until his death in 1880. Mrs. Mary Roberts was the founder of the Ladies Mutual Association for Improvement established in 1857. This is one of the oldest women's organizations in the Nation, if not the oldest. The group was organized to "elevate the minds, increase the happiness, lighten the labor or add to the comfort of one another, our families or friends" (Files, Sandy Spring Museum). The association combined literary, horticultural and domectic interests. It still meets.

Mary Needles Roberts died predeceased by her husband and with no children in 1888. Cloverly was then purchased by John C. and Cornelia Bentley. John Bentley was the son of Richard T. Bentley from whom Benjamin R. Roberts had purchased the property. Mr. John Bentley was a farmer and a director of the Savings Institution fo Sandy Spring. He and his wife raised four daughters and one son, John N. Bentley, who rose to fame as a baseball pitcher in the American Baseball League. John C. Bentley died in 1913. His widow continued to live at Cloverly.

Returning to the western boundary of the Sandy Spring Historic District and traveling down the southern side of the Olney-Sandy Spring Road (Rt. 108), the first site of historical interest is the Sharp Street Methodist Church and associated buildings. It is the religious, educational and social center of the oldest free black community in Montgomery County, as well as the first independent black church. This site has already been placed on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

To the east of Sharp Street Church is some vacant land. Then comes Norwood Road to the east of which is a new development of townhouses. This is followed by the main branch of the Savings Institution of Sandy Spring. This is the oldest bank in Montgomery County. It was organized by a group of twenty-six area citizens in accordance with an act of assembly approved March 28, 1868. The bank opened for business on April 13, 1868, with Caleb Stabler as its first president. The first office was located in a small portion of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building. An addition was later

made to this structure, in 1878, to accommodate the growing savings bank (One Hundred Years of Saving in Sandy Spring, 1868- 1968, printed for private distribution by the Savings Institution of Sandy Spring, 1968, p. 9-13). It met with great success and continued to grow. Ten years after the bank was founded, it could be said that, "The bank is on a solid foundation" (Annals, Vol. I, p. 181). The savings institution eventually outgrew its small office in the Mutual Fire Insurance building. In 1895 it put up its own building on a lot purchased from Mary E. Gilpin ("One Hundred Years of Savings," p. 13). The Savings Institution of Sandy Spring has since expanded and now occupies also the (second) Mutual Fire Insurance Company building and now has six branch offices (Ashton, Olney, Burtonsville, Colesville, Layhill and Clarksburg).

The Savings Institution of Sandy Spring is a fine Neoclassical structure. It is one story high and three bays wide and has a center gable roof, hidden behind the false front facade. To the center of this front is a square drum with a pronounced cornice and a wide band of plain trim rising above. To either side, the same cornice line appears in a stepped formation. A full height entry porch supports a classical pediment with two pairs of doric colunms. Behind this is the pavillioned entry with a large broken pediment. To either side of the entry is a six over six light sash window with a semi-circular transom. At both side elevations are single story, gable roof wings, one bay wide. These wings are lit by six over six sash windows with contrasting lintels and sills. At the gable end is an exterior brick end chimney. Above each wing on the roof of the main block is a gabled dormer.

Next door is the old Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County building, now occupied by the offices of the Savings Institution of Sandy Spring. This building is a fine example of Colonial Revival architecture. It is a two story, three bay by two bay brick structure with a low, overhanging hipped roof with a pronounced, bracketed cornice with a wide band of plain trim, and a large, single bay, hipped dormer. It has a double door entry with transom light. The entry is covered by an elaborate porch with a flat roof with a dentilled cornice supported by a grouping of three doric columns resting on square piers at each side. The building is lit by eighteen over one sash windows. The first story facade windows are topped by an arched window crown of bricks on end with keystone. There is a center brick chimney. To the eastern side elevation is a two story, three bay wide brick wing with a hipped roof. To the rear is a single story, flat roof brick addition.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County was founded in 1848 in response to the burning

of a barn near the Hawlings River. In June of 1842 Dr. Charles Farquhar submitted a proposal to form the insurance company at a public meeting. The company was finally organized on March 4, 1848, with Edward Stabler as the first president and first policy holder. Edward Stabler's home, "Harewood" along with the Brookville Academy building served as the first offices until 1857, when a lot was purchased and a small, one room structure was erected ("Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1848-1948," A.D. Farquhar, President, Sandy Spring, Maryland, p. 9-31). The company, which insured property throughout the county and the state, was the first such institution of its kind in Montgomery County. The original office building was a mansonry structure, one story high, three bays by one bay with a central brick chimney and had a gable roof with Gothic Revival bargeboards. It had a small entry porch, also with Gothic trim. In 1878 a one room addition was made to house the Savings Institution. Finally, in 1904 it was decided that additional space was greatly needed and thus a new structure should be built. As stated in Vol. III of the Annals, p. 281, "The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, after many years of prosperity, has grown wealthy, and as a natural consequence it felt that its modest and picturesque building at the head of the Meeting House lane was no longer adequate to its ideas and needs; therefore, it resolved on building itself a new home during the spring and summer of 1904." On September 20, 1904 the new building was occupied. Its "beauty and elegance" were highly regarded. It was said to be "both inside and out... a structure of which the neighborhood may well be proud" (Annals, Vol. III, p.299). The new office was designed by Baltimore architect, T.B. Ghquier and erected by Richardson & Burgess of Washington, D.C. The new "statelier mansion," Mr. Farquhar, its president, felt, was "more in keeping with the size , prominence, prosperity and reputation" of the company. Later, in 1934, an addition was made.

Just east of the fire insurance building is Meeting House Road. Down this lane are a number of important buildings. On the right or western side is the new, modern home of the fire insurance company (now called Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company). This is a Colonial style building, obviously modeled after Brafferton Hall at the College of William and Mary. It is a large, two story thirteen bay by seven bay brick structure. It has a hipped roof with a gable front with five gabled dormers to each side and has a slight overhang with a dentilled cornice. A decorative tower rises from the center of the roof. It is surrounded by a roof balustrade with a corbelled brick chimney at each corner. Similar chimneys also appear at each corner of the building itself. The entry is set back behaind a brick archway. The building is lit by fifteen over fifteen sash windows. Balconies appear at the end bays on the second story and at the center bay over the entry. At both side eleva-

tions is an entry covered by a pedimented portico.

On the left or eastern side of the road, the first structure of interest is the Janney house. This is a fine example of Bungalow style architecture. It was built circa. 1930 by Joseph E. and Huldah N. Janney. In April of 1928 the Janneys had purchased a lot of 14,700 square feet from Mary J. Leizear (Deed 458-281). Joseph died on March 24, 1933, leaving his property to his wife for her lifetime, to be passed on to their children after her death (Will HGC 5-63). Huldah Janney died on September 19, 1957. At that time her property was assessed and described as 23,535 square feet (she had added to the original lot), improved by a two story, frame, wooden shingle Bungalow, 25 x 30 feet. It contained five rooms and a bath on the first floor. The second floor was unfinished and used for storage. A porch, 7 x 10 feet, covered the entry (Real Estate Inventory, EA 100-77). The Bungalow then became the property of her children, Mildred Huldah Morse, J. Ellicott Janney and Virginia McPherson Lloyd (Will EA 81-465). In October of 1968 the house was sold to the current owners, Carl R. and Jane L. Sidell (Deed 3810-648).

This is a simple yet elegant, one and a half story, three bay wide, frame , shingle covered residence with a hip-on-gable roof. Covering the centrally located entrance is an entry porch with a center gable roof supported by two pairs of squared, doric columns with balustrade. To either side of the enrty is a triple, six over one sash window surrounded by a plain, wide frame.

To the southeast of the Janney Bungalow, set back from the road, is an old turn-of-the-century schoolhouse. This building was part of the Sherwood School. Mrs. Helen T.N. Farquhar remembers starting school here in 1906. Grades first through third were then taught here by a single teacher.

The schoolhouse is a simple, tall one story, three bay wide frame structure with a gable roof. There is an entry porch supported by plain wooden posts.

Next door to the schoolhouse is the Lyceum building. This was constructed in 1858-1859 as a "temple of literature and practical science" (Annals Vol. I, p. 3). Its construction was a community effort, financed through contributions of labor and supplies. It opened February 16, 1859 (Roger B. Farquhar, Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland). It was used as a lecture hall, for public discussions, the meeting of various societies and clubs, school and group exibitions, etc. (Annals, Vol.I, p. 12). Furthermore, it was at a meeting of the Lyceum Company on April 6, 1863 that it was decided that an historian be appointed to keep a record of neighborhood events and history that would later take the form of the Annals of Sandy Spring. The Lyceum, then, was the center

M:28-11

Sandy Spring Historic District- Current Property Owners

P-366, 1601 Sandy Spring Rd
Helen N. Farquhar, trustee %Alex Brown & Sons
730 15th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

P-587, 1701 Sandy Spring Rd.
Hugh & T.F. Metheny
Sandy Spring, Md. 20860

P-447, 449, 450, 451, 452, 455; 416 & Telephone Exchange House
Thomas F. Lansdale
416 Sandy Spring Rd.

P-334, Ptnshp. Sandy Spring Mall
14507 Gilpin Rd.
Silver Spring, Md. 20906

P-313, 314, Sandy Spring Shopping Center
Benjamin Isaacson & W. Wolf
7733 Alaska Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

P-455, 1310 Sandy Spring Rd.
Sharpstreet Methodist Church % Mabel D. Thoman
200 Norwood Rd.
Silver Spring, Md. 20904

P-344 Sherwood Elementary School
Bd. of Education

P-327, 1201 Sandy Spring Rd.
Charles H. & Roberta S. Ligon

P-330, 1001 Sandy Spring Rd.
Fay & P.J. Thomas

P-370, 371, 908 Sandy Spring Rd.
Sandy Spring National Bank and Savings Institution

P-387, 900 Sandy Spring Rd.
Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company Office Bldg.

p-318, 913 Sandy Spring Rd.
J. Justus, Jr. & K.R. Meyer

P-333, 905 Sandy Spring Rd.
Sandy Spring Store
Nancy Barton & Geraldine Lavagnino

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P-368,396, 816 Sandy Spring Road
Sandy Spring Vol. Fire Dept.
16910 Georgia Ave.
Silver Spring, Md. 20904

P-389, 802 Sandy Spring Rd.
Harry & M.O. Easton

P-337, 801 Sandy Spring Rd.
Newton & L.C. STull

P-390, 708 Sandy Spring Rd.
Frank S. Kemp, trustee % W. Lenore F. Kemp

P-391, 704 Sandy Spring Rd.
Myrtle Harding et al
P.O. Box 24
Sandy Spring, Md. 20860

P-338, 617 Sandy Spring Rd.
Alfred & E.L. Abbott
P.O. Box 183
Sandy Spring Md. 20860

P-339, 613 Sandy Spring Rd.
Helen M. Thurman

P-340, 609 Sandy Spring Rd.
Robert C. & V.K. Rivenbark

P-419, 616 Sandy Spring Rd.
Patricia J. Salins

P-315, 835 Sandy Spring Rd.
Leonard D. & E.V. Dawson

P-420, 700 Sandy Spring Rd.
Norman E. & J.W. Michener

p-362, 513 Sandy Spring Rd.
Sarah V. Brown

P-398, 501 Sandy Spring Rd.
Ruben & E. Garcia

p-354, 355, 401 Sandy Spring Rd.
Francis Snowden

P-444, 17809 Meeting House Rd.
Carl R. & J.L. Sidell

P-446 (Old School House)
Vernon & S.V. Dantz
P.O. Box 84
Sandy Spring, Md. 20860

M:28-11

P-553 (Meeting House)
Herbert Stabler et al, trustee of Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting of Friends
Spencerville, Md.

P-725, 17617 Meeting House Rd.
William H. & O.G. Hodges

P-933, 17600 Meeting House Rd.
Burton & M.M. Johnson

P-217, 321 Sandy Spring Rd.
Richard A. & G.F. Edsall

P-241, Bentley Rd.
Lea F & P.H. Gilpin

P-138, 18019 Bentley Rd.
Holly B. Irvin

P-125, 128, 18000 Bentley Rd.
Stanley R. & M.E. Samms

P-77 18010 Bentley Rd.
Helen M. Bentley

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST 1607284129
M#28-11

# INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC: Sandy Spring, Md.

AND/OR COMMON: Sandy Spring Historic District

## 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Rt. 108 (Sandy Spring Rd,)

CITY, TOWN: Sandy Spring — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Mont.

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRESENT USE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ DISTRICT | — PUBLIC | ✓ OCCUPIED | ✓ AGRICULTURE | — MUSEUM |
| — BUILDING(S) | ✓ PRIVATE | — UNOCCUPIED | ✓ COMMERCIAL | — PARK |
| — STRUCTURE | — BOTH | — WORK IN PROGRESS | — EDUCATIONAL | ✓ PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| — SITE | PUBLIC ACQUISITION | ACCESSIBLE | — ENTERTAINMENT | ✓ RELIGIOUS |
| — OBJECT | — IN PROCESS | ✓ YES: RESTRICTED | — GOVERNMENT | — SCIENTIFIC |
| | — BEING CONSIDERED | — YES: UNRESTRICTED | — INDUSTRIAL | — TRANSPORTATION |
| | | — NO | — MILITARY | — OTHER |

## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Various private owners & institutions Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: — VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Montgomery County Cthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: Rockville

STATE:

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE:

DATE:

— FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

CITY, TOWN:

STATE:

## 7 DESCRIPTION

M:28-11

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|---|---|---|---|
| __EXCELLENT | __DETERIORATED | __UNALTERED | ✓ ORIGINAL SITE |
| ✓ GOOD | __RUINS | ✓ ALTERED | __MOVED DATE_____ |
| __FAIR | __UNEXPOSED | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a small rural village in eastern Montgomery County. The historic area boundary begins on the west at Sharp Street Methodist Church.It then runs NE behind the village store,up Brooke Rd. to the site of Charley Forest,east to the end of Bentley Rd.,then south across Rt.108 to the site of the "Sandy Spring",then NW across Norwood Rd.,back to the Church.

This area includes the following sites and structures;

Sharp Street Methodist Church- One of the oldest Negro congregations in Mont.Co.,an early focal point of the free Negro community.This is a country Gothic frame bldg. that has been covered with a brick veneer in recent years.

Sandy Spring Village- Includes the old store of Gilpin and Bentley that was raided by Mosby"s Confederate rangers during the Civil War.The old frame bldg. is now obscured by a modern veneer.(Still in use as a store.) The old Mutual Insurance Co. one of the oldest insurance companies in the U.S.,was founded by local Quaker businessmen.Savings Institution of Sandy Spring-another sucessful local Quaker business founded in the 19th.C. and still operating.There are some mid-20th.C. brick bldgs.along Rt.108 across from the firehouse.East of here, along Rt,108,are several small frame houses dating from the 1800's.The ruins of Lansdale's Mill is beyond these.Across the street and north of here along Bentley Rd.,are the following notable houses:

Bloomfield- Large,two story frame house built in two sections. Now presents a "colonial" appearance w/two story columned porch. (See Farquhar"s history of the house.)

John Bentley House- Also two story frame,w/a lower wing set back from the west end of the house.Features a stone-base kitchen fireplace on the outer wall here.Main house has five bay main (south) facade w/a central door.Three dormers on roof.Built in 1882 by John Bentley,father of well-known baseball player,Jack Bentley,whose widow lives here now.

Cloverly- Alate Federal style brick house of wide (five bay) dimensions.Center door in south facade shaded by a "farmers porch". Steep A roof and flush end wall chimneys.Built in 1852.(See Farquhar's history of house.)

Continuing south,back across Rt.108,there are several notable places along Meetimg House Rd.They are;

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

M:28-11

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| __PREHISTORIC | __ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | __COMMUNITY PLANNING | __LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | ✓RELIGION |
| __1400-1499 | __ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | __CONSERVATION | __LAW | ✓SCIENCE |
| __1500-1599 | ✓AGRICULTURE | __ECONOMICS | ✓LITERATURE | __SCULPTURE |
| __1600-1699 | ✓ARCHITECTURE | ✓EDUCATION | __MILITARY | ✓SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| ✓1700-1799 | __ART | __ENGINEERING | __MUSIC | __THEATER |
| ✓1800-1899 | ✓COMMERCE | ✓EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | ✓PHILOSOPHY | __TRANSPORTATION |
| ✓1900- | __COMMUNICATIONS | __INDUSTRY | __POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | __OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| | | ✓INVENTION | | |

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#7 - Continued

Friends Meeting House- A handsome,Federal style brick structure built in 1817 and little changed since then.Cemetery adjacent. On the National Register of Historical Places.
Auburn- An attractive,small brick house built in three sections, (two of brick,one of frame.)Exceptional outbuildings include a rare brick barn and a very rare "shingle factory",a small frame bldg. in excellent ,restored condition,where shingles were made.
Harewood- Home to many famous people,this is a large,two story frame structure w/weatherboard siding and internal fireplace chimneys.Part of it underneath is a log building.There are five uneven bays on the main (north) facade and three dormer windows in the steep roof.The most interestimg outbldg. is the workshop of Edward Stabler,who was an inventive genius who created numerous U.S. government seals here in the early 1800"s.The most recent owner of Harewood was Dean Acheson,former U.S. Secretary of State.

Beyond this,at the head of the North West Branch,is the original Sandy Spring,for which the community was named.It has been restored recently.

#8 - Significance

This is a small community from which many remarkable contributions have been made.The original settlement in the mid-1700's centered around the Friend's Meeting,and the community spawned numerous creative individuals throughout the years.
(See Farquhar's book and the forthcoming BiCentennial history of Montgomery County.)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

M:28-11

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Farquhar, Roger B. Old Homes and History of Mont.Co.,Md. 1962
(See also ,individual histories of houses Auburn,Bloomfield,
Cloverly,and Harewood.)
Scharf,Thomas J. History of Western Maryland 1882 Vol.I

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

| STATE | COUNTY |
|---|---|
| STATE | COUNTY |

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Michael F, Dwyer Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION
Maryland Nat'l. Cap.Park & Planning

DATE
8/12/75

STREET & NUMBER
8787 Ga. Ave.

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN
Silver Spring

STATE
Maryland

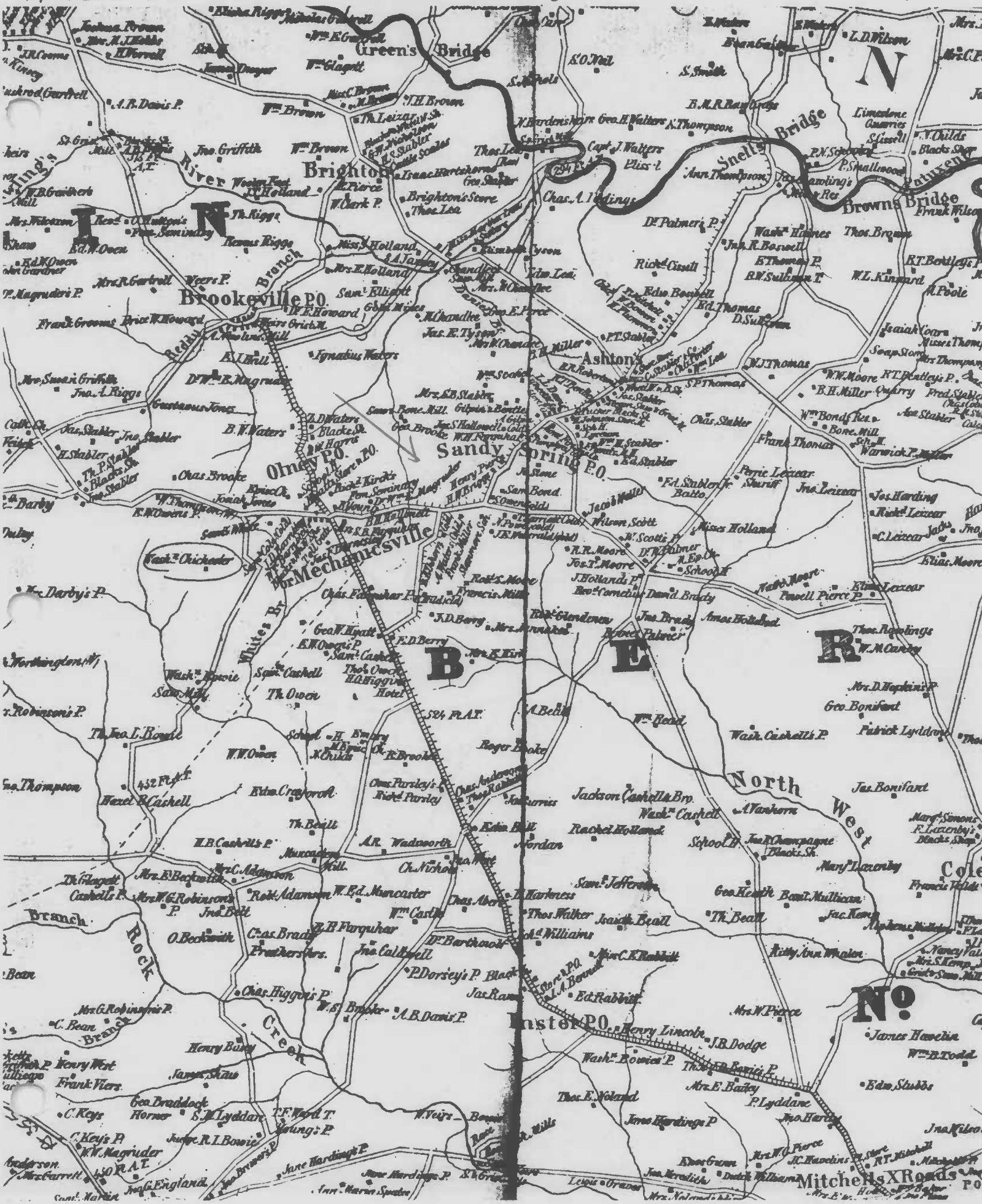
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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

PS-1108

MARTENET & BOND'S MAP OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. 1865 M:28-11



M:28-11

press in the year 1878 by G. M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington DC.

HOPKIN'S ATLAS OF 15 MILES AROUND WASHINGTON INCLUDING THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, 1879.

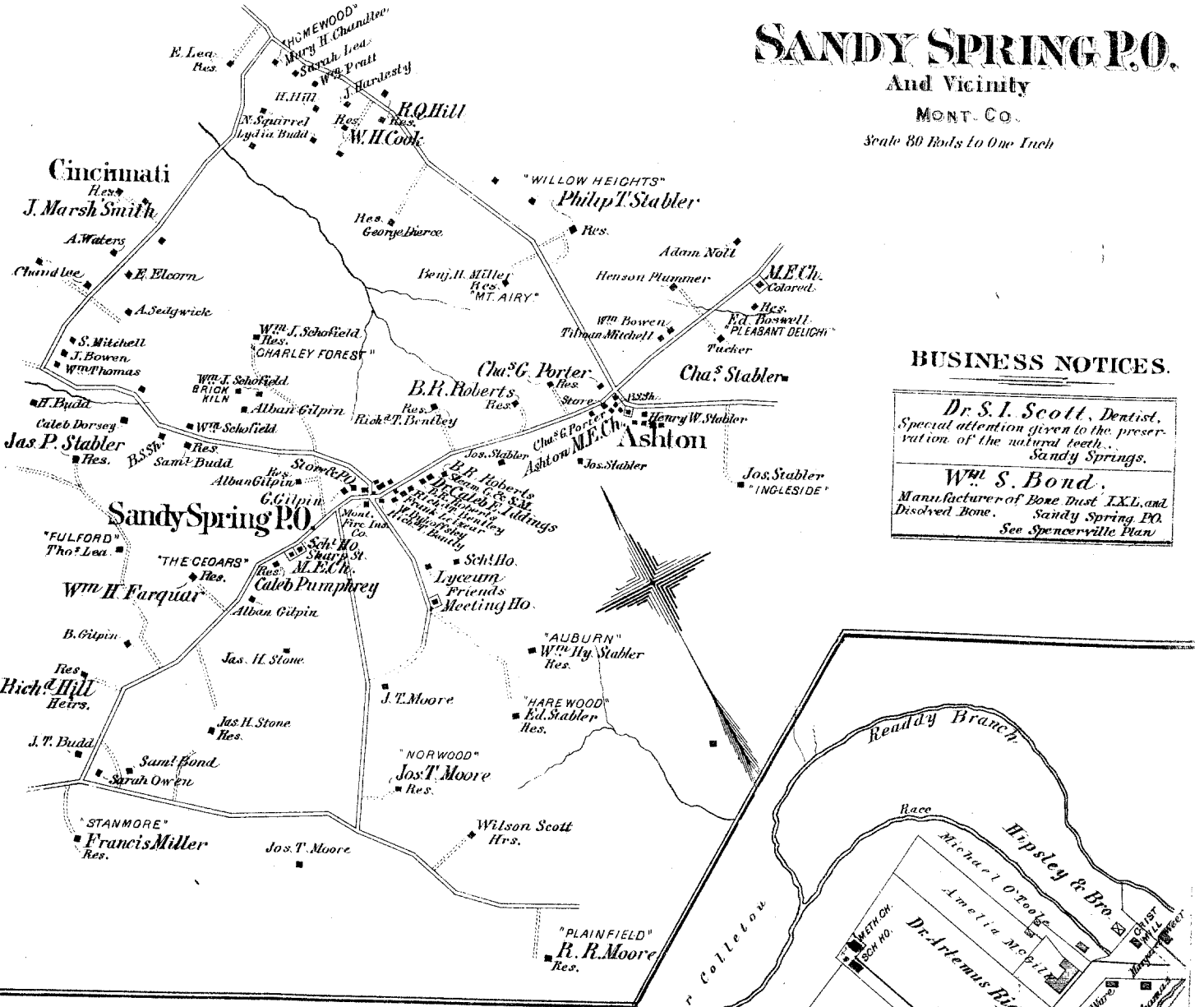
M:28-11

# SANDY SPRING P.O.

## And Vicinity

MONT. CO.

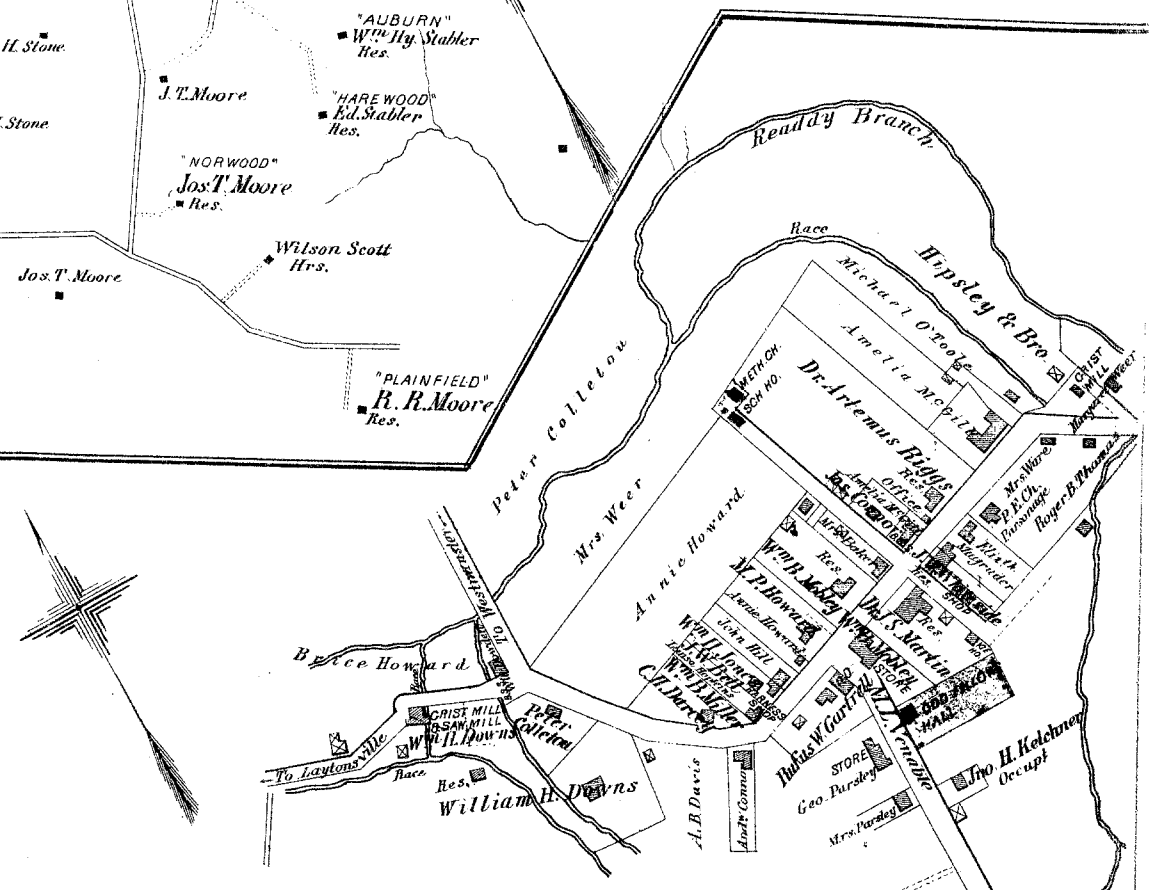
*Scale 80 Rods to One Inch*




## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Dr. S. I. Scott**, Dentist,
Special attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth.
Sandy Springs.

**Wm. S. Bond.**
Manufacturer of Bone Dust, I.X.L. and Dissolved Bone. Sandy Spring P.O.
See Spencerville Plan




## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**W.H. Jones,**
Proprietor of Carriage & Machine Shops. All work in his line done at the lowest prices on Twelve months credit.

**Jno. Wm. Whiteside,**
Carriage Trimmer & Upholsterer.
All kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Express Wagons. Trimming and Upholstering done in all variety of material, to order and in latest style.
Good and Ample Room for Storage.

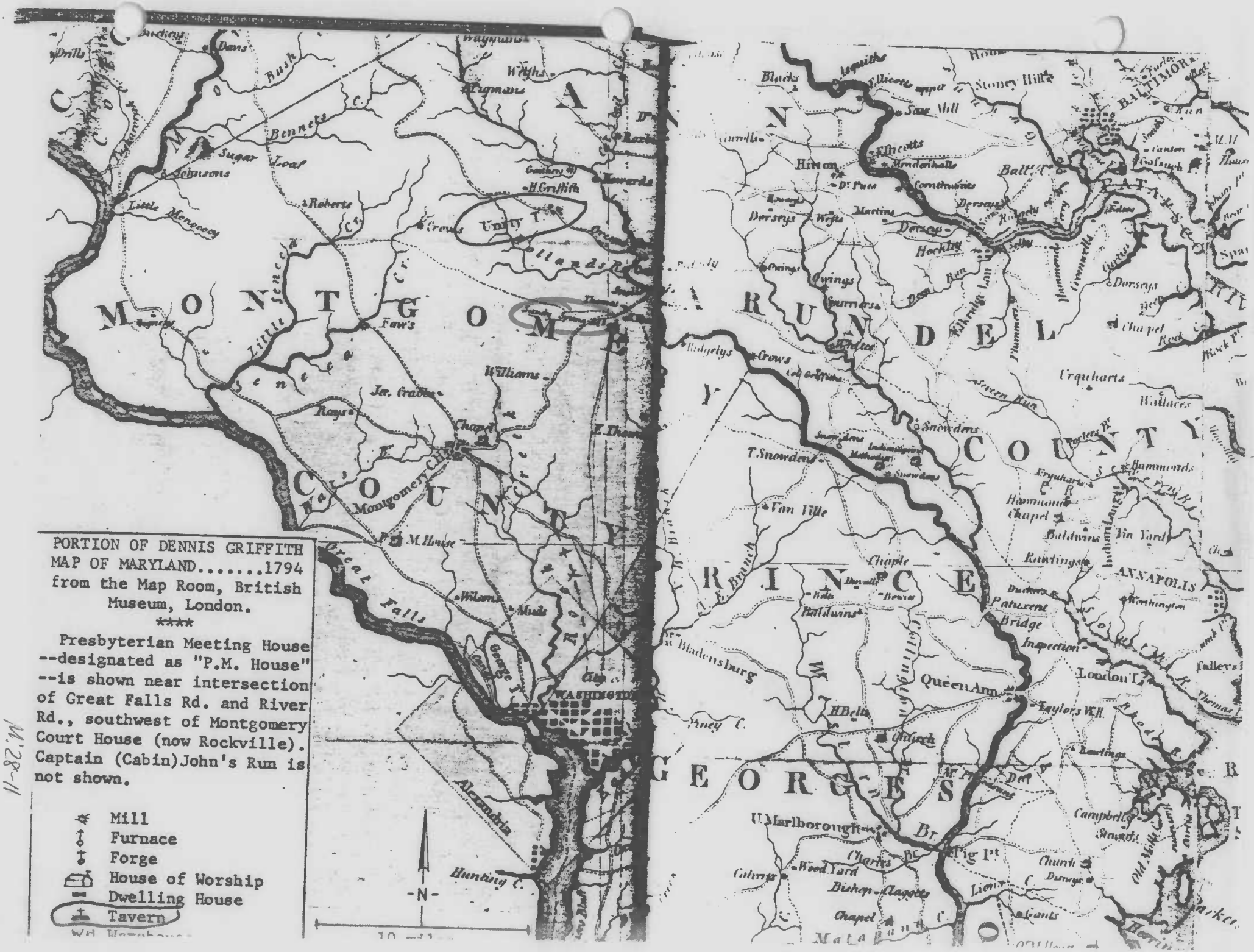
**Wm. B. Mobley.**
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Clothing, Crockery & Wooden ware, Cigars and Tobacco.

# BROOKVILLE.

## Mont. Co.

*Scale 300 feet to One Inch*

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



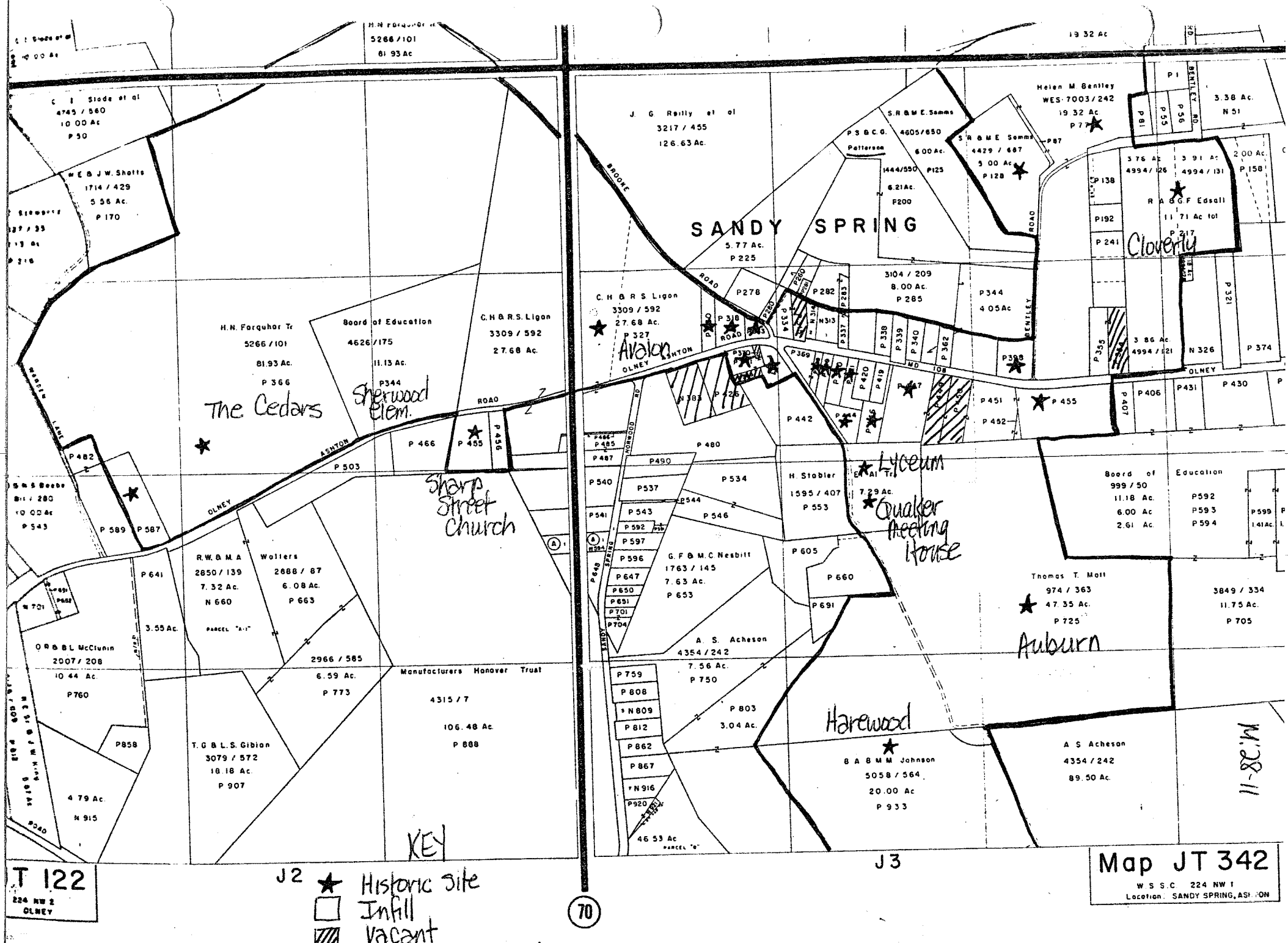

PORTION OF DENNIS GRIFFITH MAP OF MARYLAND.....1794 from the Map Room, British Museum, London.

****

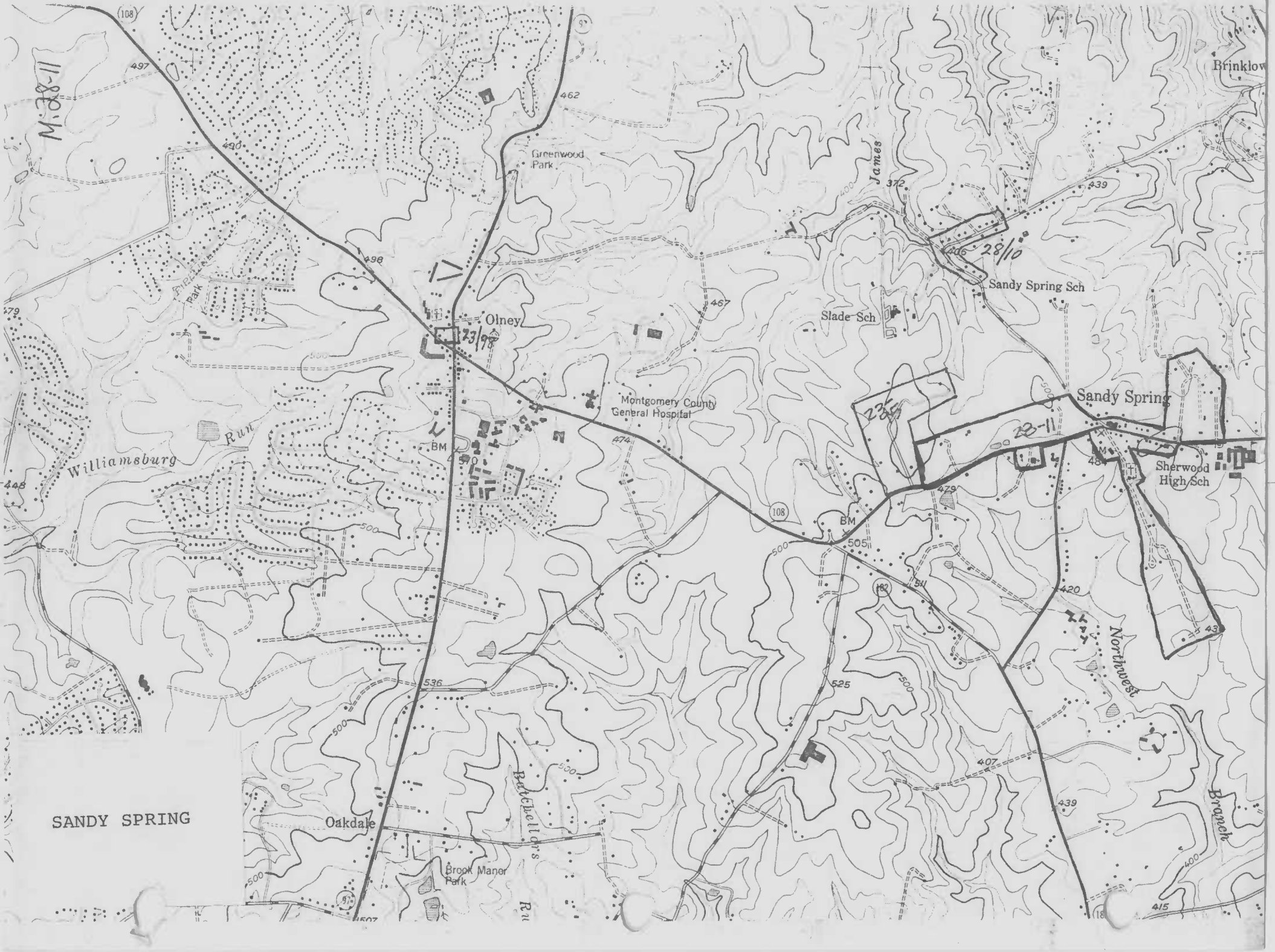
Presbyterian Meeting House --designated as "P.M. House" --is shown near intersection of Great Falls Rd. and River Rd., southwest of Montgomery Court House (now Rockville). Captain (Cabin)John's Run is not shown.

- Mill
- Furnace
- Forge
- House of Worship
- Dwelling House
- Tavern

M.I. 28-11



SANDY SPRING
The Cedars
Sherwood Elem.
Sharp Street Church
Avalon
Lyceum
Quaker Meeting House
Cloverly
Auburn
Harewood
KEY
Historic Site
Infill
Vacant
District Boundaries
J2
J3
70
T 122
224 NW 2
OLNEY
Map JT 342
W.S.S.C. 224 NW 1
Location: SANDY SPRING, ASHTON


M-28-11
Brinklow
Greenwood Park
James
Sandy Spring Sch
Slade Sch
Olney
23/98
28/10
Montgomery County General Hospital
Sandy Spring
23-11
Sherwood High Sch
Williamsburg Run
Northwest Branch
Oakdale
Brook Manor Park
Batchellors Ru
SANDY SPRING

M# 2811 Sandy Spring Hist Dist

Mutual Fire Insur. Co. Bldg.

M #28-11 Sandy Spring Hist Dist

66

M#2811 Sandy Spring Hist Dist
501 Sandy Spring Rd

M#2811 Sandy Spring Heat Desk
#708 Sandy Spring Rd.

M#2811 Sandy Spring Hist Dist
Telephone Exchange Hs.

M#28-11 Sandy Spring Hist Dist
Streetscape

M# 28-11 Sandy Spring Hist Dist
# 416 Sandy Spring Rd.

M#2811 Sandy Spring Hist Dist.
Holley Cottage

M#2811 Sandy Spring Hot Dist

M#78-11 Sandy Spring Hist Dist
#913 etc. Sandy Spring Rd.
Store & P.O.

M#28-11 Sandy Spring Hist Dist.

M # 2811 Sandy Spring Hist Dist
Lyceum
Meeting Hs Rd

M #2841 Sandy Spring Hist Dest.
Sandy Spring Savings
District

M #28-11 Sandyspring Hist Dist.
#10010 Bentley Rd.
"Oakleigh"

M#28-11 Sandy Spring Hist Dist
#18000 Bentley Rd
"Bloomfield"

M # 2811 Sandy Spring Hist Dest
Meeting House Rd.

NAME CLOVERLY M#28-11 S.S. HIST. DIST.

LOCATION Rt. 108 SANDY SPRING, Md

FACADE S

PHOTO TAKEN 8/12/75 MOWYER

NAME JOHN BENTLEY HSE (OAKLEIGH) - 1882

LOCATION BENTLEY Rd SANDY SPRING, Md

FACADE S

PHOTO TAKEN 8/12/75 MDWYER

S.S. HIST. DIST.

M #28-11

NAME SANDY SPRING HIST DIST. - #708 WAS FRANK LEISHEAR'S HSE

LOCATION Rt 108 SANDY SPRING, Md M#28-11

FACADE N

PHOTO TAKEN 8/12/75 MOWYER