CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: CH-424 (PACS A38) **Construction Date:** 1908

Name: Brown Property

Location: 7830 Leonardtown Road (MD 5), Hughesville vicinity, Charles County

Private/Education/Occupied/Excellent/Restricted

Description: The Brown Property is located on the east side of Leonardtown Road (MD 5) in the Hughesville vicinity, Charles County. The property includes a 2½-story, 3-bay, Four-square residence, a front-gable cottage, a garage, a wood-frame shed, a barn, and two pre-fabricated sheds. The 2½-story, Four-square residence, constructed in 1908, has a 1-story, brick addition which was constructed circa 1990 and projects from the north elevation. The original section of the structure has a parged foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The hipped roof has asphalt shingles and two brick chimneys; one interior chimney near the south elevation and one exterior chimney on the north elevation. The structure is now used as a daycare center and preschool. Located south of the Four-square is a 2-story, front-gable cottage, which is used as two apartments. Constructed circa 1920, the cottage has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The structure has large, shed dormers on both the north and south elevations and an interior brick chimney. In addition to the two residences, there are five outbuildings on the property; a wood shed, a garage, a tobacco barn, and two modern sheds.

Significance: The Brown Property is located on a 1.86 hectare (4.6 acre) parcel of land on the east side of Leonardtown Road (MD 5). The Four-square residence was constructed in 1908, according to Charles County tax records, and was converted to a daycare center and preschool in 1987, when the current property owners acquired the premises. The property is not significant, as the Four-square has been significantly altered through the construction of the 1-story, brick addition, and the use of insensitive building materials. In addition, the cottage on the property has been altered through the installation of siding and replacement windows, and is a poor example of a common building type.

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
January 1997/revised February 1998

Survey No. CH-424 (PACS A38)

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
MD 5 - Hughesville Project

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Brown Property

2. Location:

street & number 7830 Leonardtown Road (MD 5) ___ not for publication

city, town Hughesville _x_ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Charles

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___district	___public	_x_occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_x_building(s)	_x_private	___unoccupied	___commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	_x_education	_x_private residence
___site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	_x_yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	_x_not applicable	___no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name John M. and Carolyn A. Brown

street & number 7830 Leonardtown Road telephone no.: (301) 645-1046

city,town Hughesville state and zip code MD 20637-3104

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Charles County liber 1247

street & number Charles Street folio 411

city,town La Plata state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city,town state

7. Description

Survey No. CH-424 (PACS A38)

ndition		Check one	Check one	
_x_excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_x_original site	
___good	___ruins	_x_altered	___moved	date of move _____
___fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 7

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

The Brown Property is located on the east side of Leonardtown Road (MD 5) in the Hughesville vicinity, Charles County. The property includes a 2½-story, 3-bay, Four-square residence, a front-gable cottage, a garage, a wood-frame shed, a tobacco barn, and two pre-fabricated sheds.

The 2½-story, Four-square residence, constructed in 1908, has a 1-story, brick addition which was constructed circa 1990 and projects from the north elevation. The original section of the structure has a parged foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The hipped roof has asphalt shingles and two brick chimneys; one interior chimney near the south elevation and one exterior chimney on the north elevation. A hipped roof dormer with a vinyl, sliding window is located on the front (west) elevation and all windows in the structure are vinyl, replacement units. The front elevation has a front-gable hood over the entry, which is supported by two columns. The entry has a 3-light transom and 2-light sidelights. The addition to the Four-square has a front-gable pediment supported by four columns. The structure is now used as a daycare center and preschool.

ocated south of the Four-square is a 2-story, front-gable cottage, which is used as two apartments. Constructed circa 1920, the cottage has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The structure has large, shed dormers on both the north and south elevations and an interior brick chimney. The windows in the structure are a combination of wood, 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung.

In addition to the two residences, there are five outbuildings on the property. The first outbuilding is a wood-frame garage, constructed circa 1920. Located east of the Four-square and north of the cottage, the structure has a front-gable, metal roof, wood clapboard siding and no foundation.

The second outbuilding is a circa 1920 shed, covered with plywood. The gable roof is covered with asphalt sheets and the structure is supported by concrete blocks. The shed is located east of the house, north of the cottage and west of the garage.

The third outbuilding is a 2-story tobacco barn, which appears to date to the same period as the Four-square residence. It is a front-gable structure with a metal roof and vertical, wood siding and is located east of all other structures on the property.

The fourth and fifth outbuildings are modern, pre-fabricated sheds. The sheds are located just east of the cottage and southeast of the Four-square structure.

8. Significance

Survey No. CH-424 (PACS A38)

riod	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
__prehistoric	__archaeology-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	
__1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__theater
x_1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation
		__invention		__other (specify)

Specific dates 1908 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: ___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 Brown Property is located on a 1.86 hectare (4.6 acre) parcel of land on the east side of Leonardtown Road (MD 5). The Four-square residence was constructed in 1908, according to Charles County tax records, however, there are no detailed, published historic maps of Charles County, Maryland that locate and indicate ownership of structures. The property may have been used as tobacco farm at one time, as indicated by the presence of the tobacco barn on the property. The property was converted to a daycare center and preschool in 1987, when the current owners acquired the premises.

The Maryland Colony was granted by King Charles I to Lord Baltimore in 1632. Two years later, the first European community was established at St. Mary's City. Subsequent colonization moved north, along the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers. As settlers migrated away from St. Mary's City, the formation of a new county became necessary, and Charles County was founded in 1658. This area was originally inhabited by Algonquins of the Powhatan Confederacy. Road clearing began in the mid-eighteenth century as a result of the establishment of port towns and Maryland's rising population. Tobacco cultivation dominated the economic and social life of Charles County until the mid-nineteenth century when soil exhaustion required agricultural diversification. The introduction of rail lines in the late nineteenth century linked Charles County with the north and south, encouraging trade. While the suburbanization of Charles County was ensured by the widespread availability of the automobile in the mid-twentieth century, the County has retained its rural and agricultural character.

The area that became Hughesville was located in Lord Baltimore's grant of 6,879.9 hectares (17,000 acres) of Newport Hundred to Major William Boarman during 1650-1699. This land included the region "east of Zachiah Swamp" and became known as Boarman's Manor. Hughesville does not appear on an 1840 Map of a Part of Maryland, and Fisher's 1852 Gazetteer of the State of Maryland did not list the community. Hughesville was located at the crossroads of two of the main routes through Charles County: Burnt Store to Patuxent City and on to Annapolis, (Burnt Store Road and Prince Frederick Road/Route 231) and Bryantown to Charlotte Hall and on to St. Mary's City (Leonardtown Road/Route 5). Accordingly, Hughesville is shown on Martenet's 1866 Map of Maryland, Atlas Edition. The 1871 State Gazette and Merchants and Farmers Directory for Maryland and the District of Columbia called Hughesville a "post town." Bland's 1887 Maryland Directory and State Gazetteer listed both Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches in Hughesville as well as a Friends' school, four (4) general merchandise stores, two (2) saloons, two (2)

8. Significance (Continued)

undertakers, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a tobacco buyer, and a population of fifty (50). Gannett's 1904 Gazetteer of Maryland defined Hughesville as a "post village...on the Washington, Potomac and Chesapeake Railroad" (Gannett 1904: 43). By 1906 the community was known as "a station of the Southern Maryland Railroad...and a banking town" with two (2) physicians, two (2) general stores, two (2) blacksmiths, a grist and saw mill, a flour mill, an undertaker and livery, a hotel, a hotel and saloon, a grocer and saloon, an insurance salesman, and a population of 150 (Maryland 1906: 667).

The Four-square house was popular in both suburban and rural areas of America from the late 1890s into the 1920s. Four-square dwellings, such as the primary structure on the Brown Property, are usually 2 to 2½-stories tall with a simple square or rectangular plan, low-pitched, hipped roof, and a front entrance, usually off-centered, which served as the focal point of the facade. They also commonly featured dormers on all planes of the roof and a wide 1-story front porch. Inside are usually four roughly equal-sized rooms on each floor, with a side stairway. Exterior wall surfaces were generally clad in clapboards or wood shingles. In vernacular examples, the Four-square often featured hipped dormers, a 1-story, full-width front porch, and double-hung sash windows.

The development of the Four-square house was part of a stylistic movement known as "Rectilinear" which represented a reaction against the ornate Queen Anne style of the late 1880s. It was part of the same movement which produced the Colonial Revival style which returned to the symmetry of Georgian and Federal designs, and the Prairie School which stressed horizontal lines and intersecting, perpendicular planes. Four-square homes contain features of both the Colonial Revival and Prairie styles but the style developed independently from them (Wells 1987, 51). Like Colonial Revival houses, Four-square homes emphasize geometric forms, and like Prairie houses, they have low-pitched roofs and windows that feature multi-light panels. Yet the Four-square houses also differ from these other styles in significant ways. Unlike Colonial Revival houses, Four-squares do not contain historical features such as Palladian windows, fanlights, and ornamented bracketing. They also often have off-center entrances. Designers of Four-squares also rejected the Prairie School emphasis on horizontal lines and irregular forms.

From the architectural avant-garde, the Four-square form moved to popular builder's magazines, beginning in 1895 when they began publishing drawings of such houses. Companies such as Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck included Four-square variations among the designs for which they offered complete, pre-cut materials shipped ready for assembly (Wells 1987, 53).

The second residence on the Brown Property is an example of a front-gable cottage. Between 1870 and 1940 the vernacular cottage style was typically built for Americans of modest means. They are characterized by simple ornamentation and mass-produced components, such as door frames, moldings, sash and window units, and porch decoration. The development of post-Civil War machinery capable of producing large amounts of standardized housing elements, such as those found in cottages, contributed greatly to the development of the modern American housing industry. Designs for vernacular cottages were obtained from popular magazines, such as House Beautiful, or carpenter's and builder's journals, such as American Builder. A variety of front-

8. Significance (Continued)

gable, side-gable, cross-gable and hipped roof frame cottages were developed in the early to mid-twentieth century. Front-gable and hipped roof cottages are primarily 1 to 1½-stories tall, 3-bays wide and several rooms deep. Side-gable and cross-gable structures are usually 2 to 2½-stories tall, are typically 2- to 3-bays in width and vary from one to three rooms deep. They usually include a porch covered with a shed roof. Porches are supported by posts often containing machine-produced Victorian ornamentation. Some cottages feature ornamentation drawn from Craftsman style or Colonial Revival architecture (Gottfried and Jennings 1988, viii-xv).

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed in 1908, the Brown Property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the Four-square residence has been significantly altered through the construction of the 1-story brick addition, and the use of insensitive building materials such as vinyl siding and replacement windows. In addition, the cottage on the property has been altered through the installation of siding and replacement windows, and is a poor example of a common building type. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended ✓

Comments: _____

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: 5/15/98

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: 5/20/98

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. CH-424 (PACS A38)

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Hughesville, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

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 Caroline Hall

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company date January 1997/revised February 1998

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412 telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore 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
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Bland, John R., ed. The Maryland Directory and State Gazetteer. Baltimore: The Baltimore Publishing Company, 1887.

Brown, Jack D., et al. Charles County, Maryland, A History. La Plata: Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Caravan, Jill. American Barns, a Pictorial History. Philadelphia and London: Courage Books, 1995.

Charles County Department of Assessment and Taxation. 101 Catalpa Drive, La Plata, Maryland.

Charles County Land Records Office. Charles County Courthouse, Charles Street, La Plata, Maryland.

Fisher, R.S. Gazetteer of the State of Maryland, Compiled from the Returns of the Seventh Census of the United States, and Other Official Documents. Baltimore: James S. Waters, 1852.

Gannett, Henry. A Gazetteer of Maryland. Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 231, Series F, Geography, 39. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904.

Glassie, Henry. Patterns in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968.

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9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Map of a Part of Maryland, Copied from the Geological State Map. 1840. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

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State Gazette and Merchants and Farmers Directory for Maryland and the District of Columbia. Baltimore, 1871.

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Wearmouth, John M. Charles County's Railroad. Prince George's County Historical Society, Glendale, Maryland.

Wells, Camille, ed. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1986.

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

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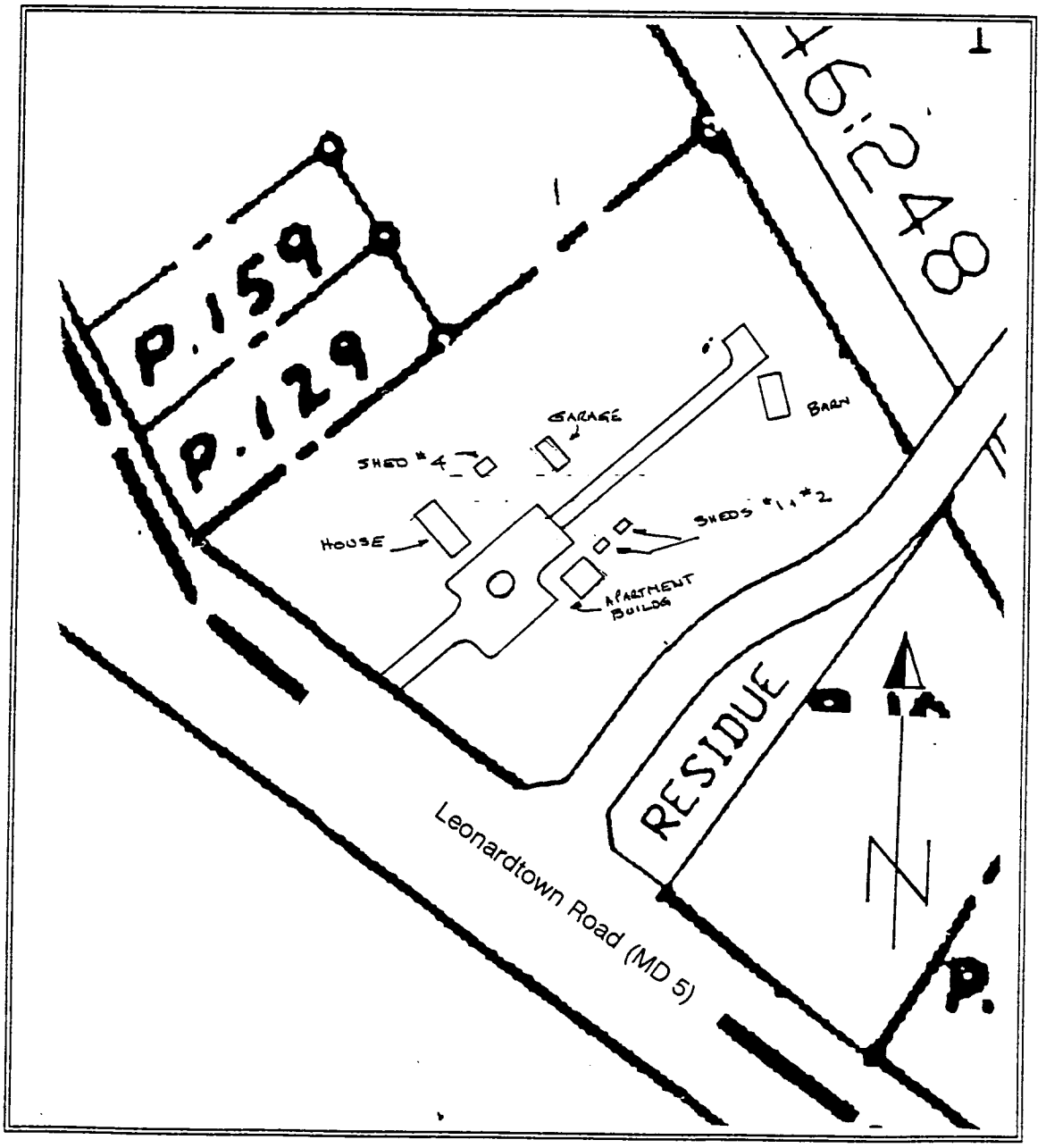
Witney, Dudley and Eric Arthur. The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North America. New York: Arrowood Press, 1972.

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

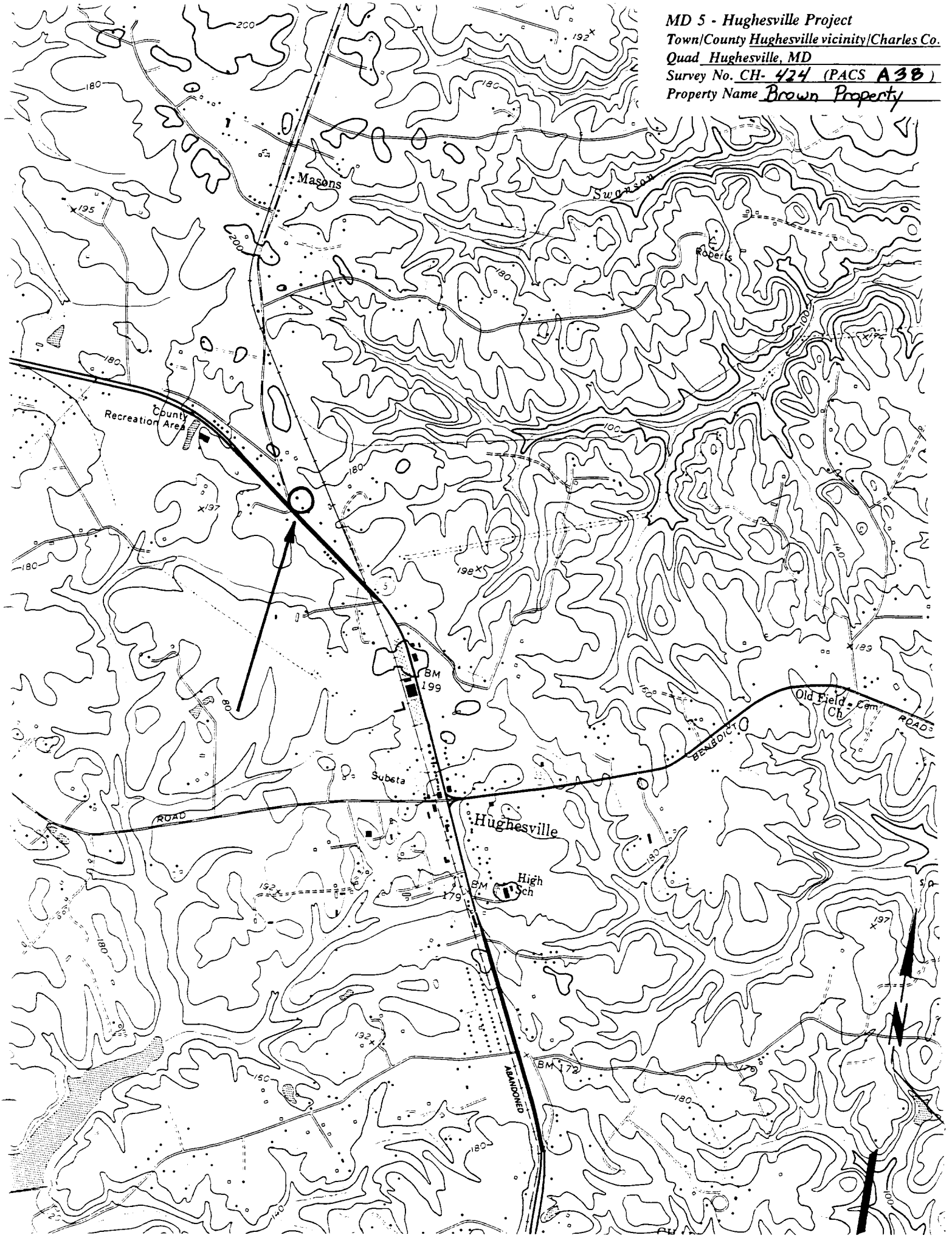
Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
January 1997/revised February 1998

MD 5 - Hughesville Project
Town/County Hughesville vicinity/Charles Co.
Quad Hughesville, MD
Survey No. CH- 424 (PACS A38)
Property Name Brown Property



1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Front elevation, view E

8 1 of 11

1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Rear and north elevations, view SW

8 2 of 11

1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 South elevation, view N

8 3 of 11

1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 apartment building. front and north elevations. view SE

8 4 of 11

1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MDSHPO

7 Barn, north elevation, view SE

8 5 of 11

1 CR-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Front elevation, view NE

8 6 of 11

1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Apartment bldg, front elev, view E

8 7 of 11

1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Sheds 1 and 2, view SE

8 8 of 11

1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Shed 4, view NE

8 9 of 11

1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 garage (3), view N

8 10 of 11

1 CH-424

2 Brown Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Tim Tamburrino

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Barn, West elevation, view E

8 11 of 11