

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

1707075504

M# 275

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON:				
AND/OR HISTORIC: Montmorency				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: 15711 Layhill Road (Northwest Branch Golf Course)				
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring				
STATE: Maryland		COUNTY: Montgomery		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY <i>(Check One)</i>		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC				
Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
PRESENT USE <i>(Check One or More as Appropriate)</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>(Specify)</i> _____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____				
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission				
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Avenue				
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring		STATE: Maryland		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Montgomery County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville		STATE: Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic Sites in the Bi-County Region				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission				
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Avenue				
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring		STATE: Maryland		

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a two story, frame structure, built in several sections. The west end is a three bay house with internal end chimneys; the two east bays are an addition, also with an internal chimney. Across the facade is a three bay porch with square column supports. Windows are 6/6 double hung sash. The doorway has sidelights and a six-light transom. The present siding is asbestos shingle.

North of the house is a frame bankbarn on a stone foundation. The framing is hewn and pegged together. The siding is tongue and groove. In the end facades are square-headed, louvered windows, and in the gable ends, an arched, louvered window.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable, and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
|--|--|---|---|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Montmorency," *Historic Montgomery County, Maryland*
Farguhar, 1952
Historian's Files, M-NCPPC

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	o	.	"	o	.	"			
NE	o	.	"	o	.	"			
SE	o	.	"	o	.	"			
SW	o	.	"	o	.	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreeage Justification:

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC DATE: 22 Apr 74

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

In strolling around the house in 1961, the author was especially impressed with the extensive views in every direction without any obstructions; the mountains in Virginia, and Strong Hold nearby, from the site 360 feet above the tidewater. Grand views, all!!!!

Revisiting the family burial plot of the Peter family (associated with the Father of Our Country), it was gratifying to see that the present owner has reverence for the resting place of the illustrious dead. When it was visited in 1945-50 the iron fence was falling away, the plot a jungle

of bushes and weeds, and the stone flat markers covered with debris and weeds, making it difficult to read the inscriptions. Now this has all been cleaned up and a neat grass lawn surrounds the grave markers. The iron fence is now in place and the little gate functions, as of yore!!!!

“The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth 'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.”

THOMAS GRAY

Montmorency

THE Bready family has been in uninterrupted possession of this farm for one hundred years since it was sold in 1849 to close the estate of Richard Holmes, and was purchased, together with the Llewellyn Fields Farm by David Bready. Montmorency, it is believed, was the name given to the estate by the Bredys when the two farms were one plantation of 540 acres. Since 1870 the northern part with the brick house has gone by various names, “Llewellyn Fields” having been the one most recently given it. The name Montmorency, given to the southern part, has a half-mile frontage on the east side of the Norwood pike (Layhill Rd.)

The Bredys came to America from Switzerland about 1775, the first one of that name having been George, the father of David Bready. David was born in 1796 in Frederick County, married Ann Elizabeth Kellar and moved to this property in 1849. His sons, John and Samuel K., lived on this property—John in the brick house at Llewellyn Fields part of the time, and for a number of years on farms he owned near Olney. John Bready, born in October, 1827, married Catharine Bear of Frederick County. Children of this union were George W., who died in 1923, a highly esteemed veterinarian; Levi, who died in 1939 and to whom this farm was left by his father, John; and Maurice. When John Bready died in July, 1906, he owned several other farms, one of which was formerly the Roseneath farm of Colonel Washington Bowie, containing 288 acres with a stone house which he left to Maurice.

Levi who inherited Montmorency lived at the old home for some years and married later in life. To his brother Maurice he left a life estate in Montmorency which upon his death went to two nephews. Maurice Bready died May 2, 1956. One of his nephews moved into the old home and has lived there since. In 1961 the farm was sold to the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, upon which it is proposed to lay out a golf course. This acreage adds to a considerable amount already under the MNCPPC, for park development along the Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River.

Present plans of the Park Commission do not contemplate removal of the interesting farm house.

During the last half of the last century there were no better managed or more productive farms anywhere in Montgomery County than these Bready and Cashell farms. David Bready and his sons operated the two farms as one until his death in 1869. At that time the places were separated—and sold at public auction to close the Estate of David Bready. The Llewellyn Fields half was purchased by Hazel B. Cashell. John Bready bought the Montmorency farm. These farmers gloried in the life of agriculture, and made it profitable. They believed with George Washington that “Agriculture is the most useful, the most healthful, and the most noble pursuit of man.” The results obtained by Richard Holmes in pre-Civil War years with his hundred slaves, on 540 acres, were far inferior.

It was said that Holmes liked to buy slaves, but never wanted to sell one. As a result, with so many to feed and clothe, even on a 540-acre plantation, they were driven to beg and steal from the neighbors.

The frame house at Montmorency is a commodious country home, part of which still includes some of the original house, built before the brick house on Llewellyn Fields was erected in 1820.

Montpelier



NO. 75 E-6 HENRY BROOKES CA. 1783-'03
BRICK AND FRAME PART LATER

EVEN an admirer of Colonial houses on the alert for a new "find" to enjoy might fail to notice the excellent house shown when speeding north on Route 355. It is located a mile north of Gaithersburg, and is largely concealed from view by a wealth of aged trees in a wide expanse of lawn. About two hundred yards west of the highway, the manor house has an impressive approach along a winding driveway.

Henry Brookes' descendants, the records and an examination of the house, seem to confirm the tradition that he built Montpelier between 1783 and 1793. Brookes was born in Prince George's County in 1728, and married Martha Bowie, a daughter of James Bowie of John. He owned a number of large tracts in Prince George's when he began to acquire lands in Montgomery County in 1780. He ultimately owned at least one thousand acres in Montgomery County.

Brookes' will, probated in 1807, made bequests to eight children by name. He made cash bequests of 300 pounds to Martha, 900 pounds to Letitia, and gave a gold morning ring to

Eleanor. He also made bequests to grandchildren and assigned several slaves by name to his children. Brookes bequeathed to his widow, Martha B., a life estate in Montpelier and the residue of his estate personal and real, and named their son James Bowie Brookes his sole executor, the farm with manor house to go to James upon the death of the mother.

James Bowie Brookes married Juliet Bowie, daughter of Major Walter Bowie of Prince George's County, Major Bowie was in the Maryland assembly for a number of years, and also served in the Congress of the United States, and was the grandfather of Oden Bowie, Governor of Maryland.

In March, 1814, the Montpelier tract with 786 acres, was sold to Samuel Funk. A mortgage was recorded for a total sum of \$22,800 in favor of Martha, relict of Henry Brookes, and James Brookes, heirs of Henry Brookes deceased, late of Montgomery County. Funk evidently failed to keep his commitment on this deal, and the Brookes' repossessed the property in 1823. They sold it again in 1830. Mrs. James A. Starkey, of Montgomery County, the former Miss Bessie Nurse Brookes, is a great-great-granddaughter of Henry Brookes.

In 1830 James B. Brookes and his wife Juliet B. Brookes sold Montpelier to Samuel Miller, and in 1838 Elijah Thompson acquired several tracts, including the house, the deeds being dated 1838, 1841, 1843 and 1846. A map dated 1865 (Martinet & Bonds) shows Elijah Thompson as owner. In 1885 in the division of the estate of Elijah Thompson, deceased, part of the tract called Montpelier was conveyed to David Munro by John W. Wade. This included the manor house. In 1905 David Munro sold the plantation to George Washington Burnap Bartlett.

G. W. B. Bartlett was born in Baltimore in 1843 and made the old estate his summer home

HISTORIC MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

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Died 19, January, 1848." A large marble slab is chiselled with, "In Memory of Thomas Peter, Born January 6, 1776, Died April 16, 1834." On another marble slab appears, "Sacred to the Memory of Martha Custis Peter, Relict of Thomas Peter, Born December 31, 1777, Died July 13, 1854." Columbia Peter was also buried there.

After Mrs. Thomas Peter's death in 1854 the place was held in trust for John P. Custis Peter's heirs, et al., the trustee being Dr. Wm. B. Vinson who sold the property to Joseph Dyson in December, 1878. Dyson, known as "Old Joe," lived on a farm nearby, and never occupied the Montevideo house. In time he sold it to a number of the Dysons of the next generation including Dr. V. H. Dyson of Laytonsville and Joe Dyson II. The last-named lived in the house for some years. About 1944 the Dyson owners sold the place with 171 acres to Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes of Washington. The Barnes' are actively operating the farm with a manager, have constructed a new driveway from the Seneca Road, and are making improvements in the house.

The walls of the house were built of the familiar red sandstone quarried nearby. This same quarry furnished the stone with which the Smithsonian Institution was built. The same

stone was used also for many of the locks on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal which is within 500 yards of the house.

The photograph shows the front, or south, of the house. The rear view is the same: large double doors with fan lights and side glass lead into a wide front hall running through the house. This hall has an elaborate rounded arch, dividing the hall into two parts. The arch has deeply-fluted columns matching the door trim which is built up of heavily-fluted sides, upon pedestals. The main stairway, located in an enclosed hall in the northwest corner of the house. It has a small round baluster of walnut, and small square spindles. Under this stairway is another one leading to an outside door and to the cellar. This door gave access to an outside two-story kitchen formerly attached to the west side of the house.

The dining room in which there is a fireplace with a green marble mantel, is west of the main entrance hall. Each of the first floor rooms have heavy plaster cornices around the ceilings.

On the second floor there are four bedrooms, and west of the hall is one large bedroom. The second floor ceilings are nine feet in height. The basement is divided by stone walls twenty-four inches thick into four large rooms and one small wine cellar.

Montmorency

THE Bready family has been in uninterrupted possession of this farm for one hundred years since it was sold in 1849 to close the estate of Richard Holmes, and was purchased, together with the Llewellyn Fields Farm by David Bready. Montmorency, it is believed, was the name given to the estate by the Breadys when the two farms were one plantation of 540 acres. Since 1870 the northern part with the brick house has gone by various names, "Llewellyn Fields" having been the one most recently given it. The name Montmorency, given to the southern part, has a half-mile frontage on the east side of the Norwood pike.

The Breadys came to America from Switzer-



NO. 62 E-10 WILLIAM HOLMES CA. 1810 OR
BEFORE FRAME

land about 1775, the first one of that name having been George, the father of David Bready. David was born in 1796 in Frederick County, married Ann Elizabeth Kellar and moved to this property in 1849. His sons, John and Samuel K., lived on this property—John in the brick house at Llewellyn Fields part of the time, and for a number of years on farms he owned near Olney. John Bready, born in October, 1827, married Catharine Bear of Frederick County. Children of this union were George W., who died in 1923, a highly esteemed veterinarian; Annie E., unmarried, who died in 1943; Levi, who died in 1939 and to whom this farm was left by his father, John, and Maurice, still living in 1951 in the old home on Montmorency. When John Bready died in July, 1906, he owned several other farms, one of which was formerly the Roseneath farm of Colonel Washington Bowie, containing 288 acres with a stone house which he left to Maurice.

Levi who inherited Montmorency lived at the old home for some years but married later in life, working as a tenant farmer for many years with considerable success. He was a picturesque character, very thrifty and preferring to appear in old clothes. No one would ever take him for a man of property with considerable money in the Sandy Spring Savings Bank. Upon his death he left an ample amount of cash to both his wife and brother Maurice. To the latter he left a life estate in Montmorency which will go upon the death of Maurice to two nephews. Maurice, hale and hearty in his middle eighties, still enjoys his life as a bachelor in the old home.

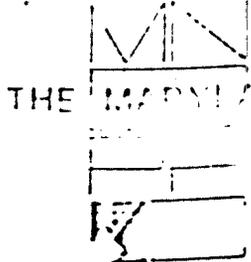
During the last half of the last century there were no better managed or more productive farms anywhere in Montgomery County than these Bready and Cashell farms. These farmers gloried in the life of agriculture, and made it profitable. They believed with George Washington that "Agriculture is the most useful, the most healthful, and the most noble pursuit of man." The results obtained by Richard Holmes in pre-Civil War years with his hundred slaves, on 540 acres, were far inferior.

It was said that Holmes liked to buy slaves, but never wanted to sell one. As a result, with so many to feed and clothe, even on a 540-acre plantation, they were driven to beg and steal from the neighbors.

A Civil War story about John Bready is told by his son Maurice. When General Bradley T. Johnson, a native of Frederick County, was marching through Montgomery with about 2,000 cavalymen, John rode out toward Olney to look over the situation. A Frederick farmer named Lumm had stopped to spend the night at Bready's on his way to Washington with a two-horse wagon containing farm produce. Bready mounted one of his oldest and slowest horses, while Lumm took one of his fine team and rode along, leaving his wagon and the other horse in the barn. When they met General Johnson and the cavalry, Johnson knew Lumm, and snarled, "What are you doing down here?" Lumm admitted he was on the way to Washington with farm produce. The General then snapped "Aha! Taking butter and eggs down there to feed old Abe Lincoln, are you?" Then the General turned to a subordinate, "Put this man under arrest" he said. The Cavalry marched on down the road toward Colesville with their captive. John Bready was allowed to ride back to his home on his old horse. Before they let Lumm go they took his good horse however in exchange for a broken-down cavalry horse. With this sadly matched pair he was all day getting back to Frederick County.

The frame house at Montmorency is a commodious country home, part of which still includes some of the original house, built before the brick house on Llewellyn Fields was erected in 1820.

Some of the woodwork and details of the west part of the house which faces south including the center hall give the appearance of age. The east half of the house was built by John Bready after the Civil War. The whole is a typical, comfortable house having the prosperous appearance of a gentlemen's home of the better type.



M.27-5

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See correspondence dated June 12, 1984

ACTION TAKEN

The following sites have been reviewed and found not suitable for regulation under the Historic Preservation Ordinance. Those sites also listed on the Locational Atlas will no longer be subject to regulation under the Moratorium on Alteration and Demolition.

Site No.

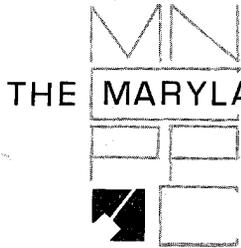
10/2		
10/9		23/70
10/11		23/98-1
10/22		24/12
10/25		24/14
10/54		24/15
10/71		25/1
10/73		25/10-1
	<u>Site No.</u>	
	15/68	
	15/69	<u>27/5</u>
10/74	16/19	27/7
11/8	*17/4	*27/11
12/14-1	17/55	*27/13
12/16	18/1	28/15
12/26	18/9	28/26
	18/22	30/3
13/15	18/27	30/7
13/16	18/29-1	30/9
13/28	19/8	30/15
13/32	19/18	30/17
	19/20	30/19
14/1	20/6	31/9
14/15	20/14	33/3
14/18	20/27	33/5
14/19	22/5	33/11
14/23	22/6-1	*34/1
14/30	22/18	*34/9
14/31	22/21	
14/40	22/22	
14/48	22/23	
14/54	22/24	
15/10	23/13	
15/11		
15/18		
*15/62		

Site No.

- 35/6
- 36/9
- *37/4

*Recommended for designation by the Mont. Co. Historic Preservation Commission.

**These sites were previously considered by the County Council and found not to warrant regulation under the Historic Preservation Ordinance. They are listed here to bring the functional Master Plan in conformance with Council's actions.



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20907

June 11, 1982

M:27-5 MRE
RECEIVED

JUN 15 1982

MARYLAND HISTORICAL
TRUST

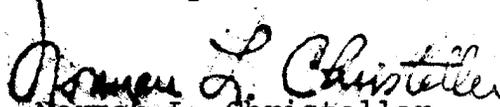
Mr. J. Rodney Tittle, Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Mr. Tittle:

On June 3, 1982, the Montgomery County Planning Board held a public hearing to make a finding as to the significance of the historic resource identified as Montmorency, listed on the "Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County" (M-NCPPC 1976), as Site No. 27/5 pursuant to Application for Demolition filed by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission under 24A-10 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance. The site was evaluated by the Historic Preservation Commission and found not to meet ordinance criteria for placement on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. At the conclusion of the public hearing the Planning Board voted unanimously not to place the resource on the Master Plan and not to keep it on the Locational Atlas. The above action of the Planning Board will allow the application by the Park Department for a permit to demolish Montmorency to be approved pursuant to provisions of Section 24A-10 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Although intended for demolition and removed from the Locational Atlas the site will remain listed on the Maryland Historical Trust's inventory. If you have any questions concerning this action, please feel free to contact staff at 565-7354.

Sincerely,


Norman L. Christeller
Chairman

NLC:MM:nm



In July 1895 Lycurgus Cashell supervised the haymaking operation at Montmorency (also called Llewellyn Fields) on the southwest corner of the Norwood-Layhill crossroads. Montmorency, a prosperous farm, was owned by Hazel B. Cashell, Lycurgus's father. Rebecca Cashell, in her long, black dress with the leg o'mutton sleeves and white apron, gathered eggs. Nearly everyone in the photograph wore a hat, either a coolie-style or a straight-brim straw hat; a white muslin cap; or a wide-brimmed straw sunbonnet. Courtesy of Mary Groomes Hobbs

George Jefferson Belt is shown leaving Montgomery County to fight for his country in the Spanish-American War, circa 1898. Belt is seated on his ship's deck, second from the right in the front row. Courtesy of Eveleen Hobbs Carter

A symbol of progress, this brick house was built by William Waters, in 1817. The photograph was taken circa 1860. The house was con-

structed of bricks either brought from England as ship ballast, or made from clay taken from the property, or with some of each; sources of infor-

mation disagree.

The Waters family, of English descent, prospered. They owned many slaves, and they constructed outbuildings until the estate resembled a small village. Members of the family built several large homes along Waters Road. William's grandson, Horace Waters II, opened a general store in Germantown and invested in a dairy barn and cows. Horace's son, Julian, owned the farm from 1904.

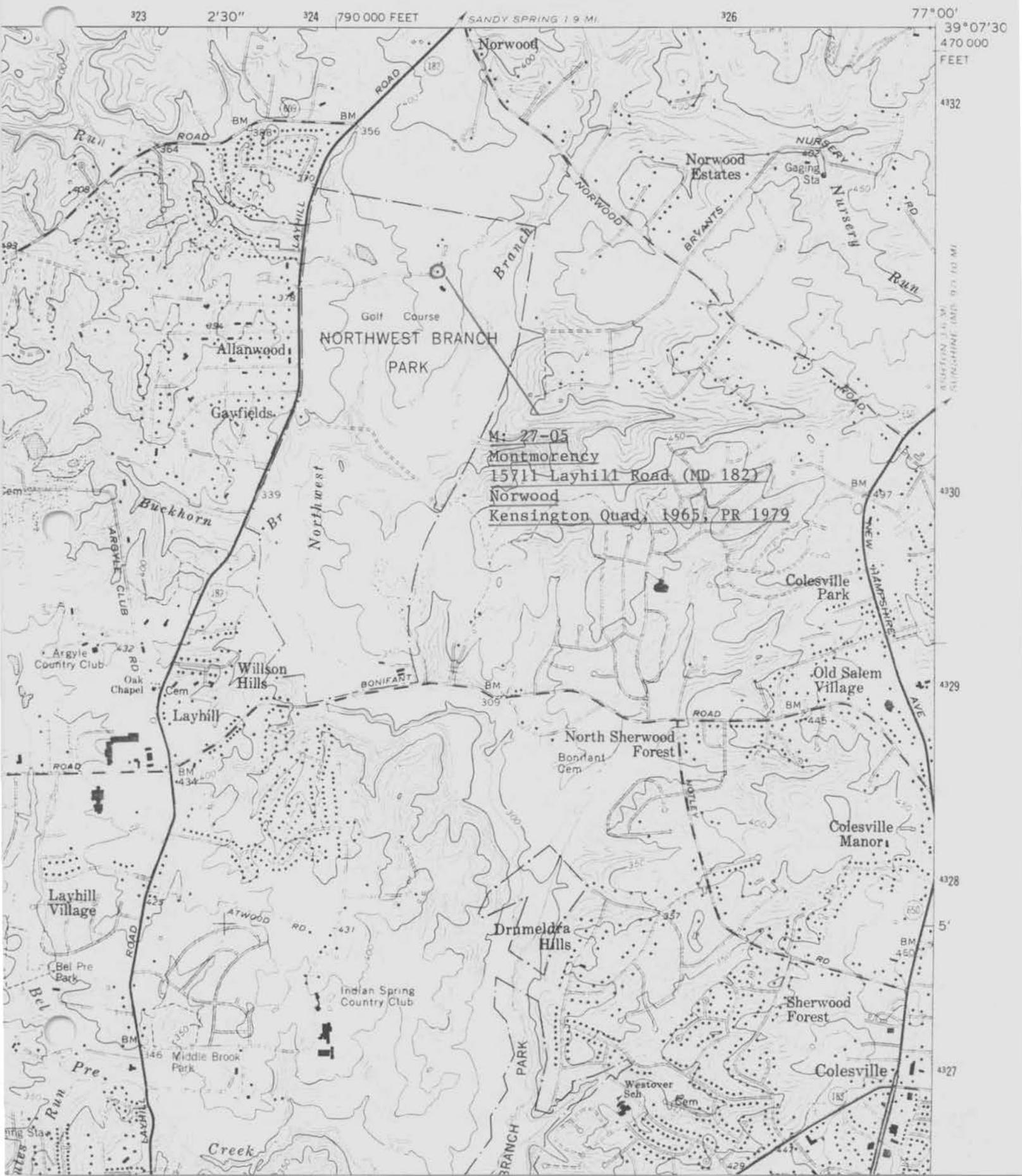
In September 1933, the Farm Women's Market opened in Bethesda. Mrs. Eleanor Cissell Waters, Julian's



Coleman, Margaret Marshall and Anne Dennis Lewis
1984 Montgomery County: A Pictorial History.
Norfolk: Donning Company.

KENSINGTON QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND-MONTGOMERY CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5662 III
CLARK



M: 27-05
Montmorency
15711 Layhill Road (MD 182)
Norwood
Kensington Quad, 1965; PR 1979



NAME M: # 27-5 MONTMORENCY

LOCATION LAHILL RD., NORWOOD, MD.

FACADE S

PHOTO TAKEN 4/22/74 M. DWYER