

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Jacqueline H. Rogers
Secretary, DHCD

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Free Negro Settlement / Brooke Road Survey Number: M.28-10
Historic District, Sandy Springs, Montgomery County

Project: Rural Sanitation Project Agency: Mont. Co. / CDBG

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: Ron Andrews
Beth Hannold Date: 10/24/91

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Though of historical ~~value~~ interest, the free negro settlement located at Brooke and Chandler Hill Roads no longer convey a sense of the late 18th and early 19th century community formed by negroes freed by area slaveholders. The area lacks cohesiveness and retains few if any structures from the period of significance. Most of the houses date from the 20th century.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory # 28-10
and project files

Prepared by: Lois Synderman

Elizabeth Hannold Date: 11/1/91
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

R. Andrews Date: 1 Nov 91
Reviewer, NR program

OK

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Alleghany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

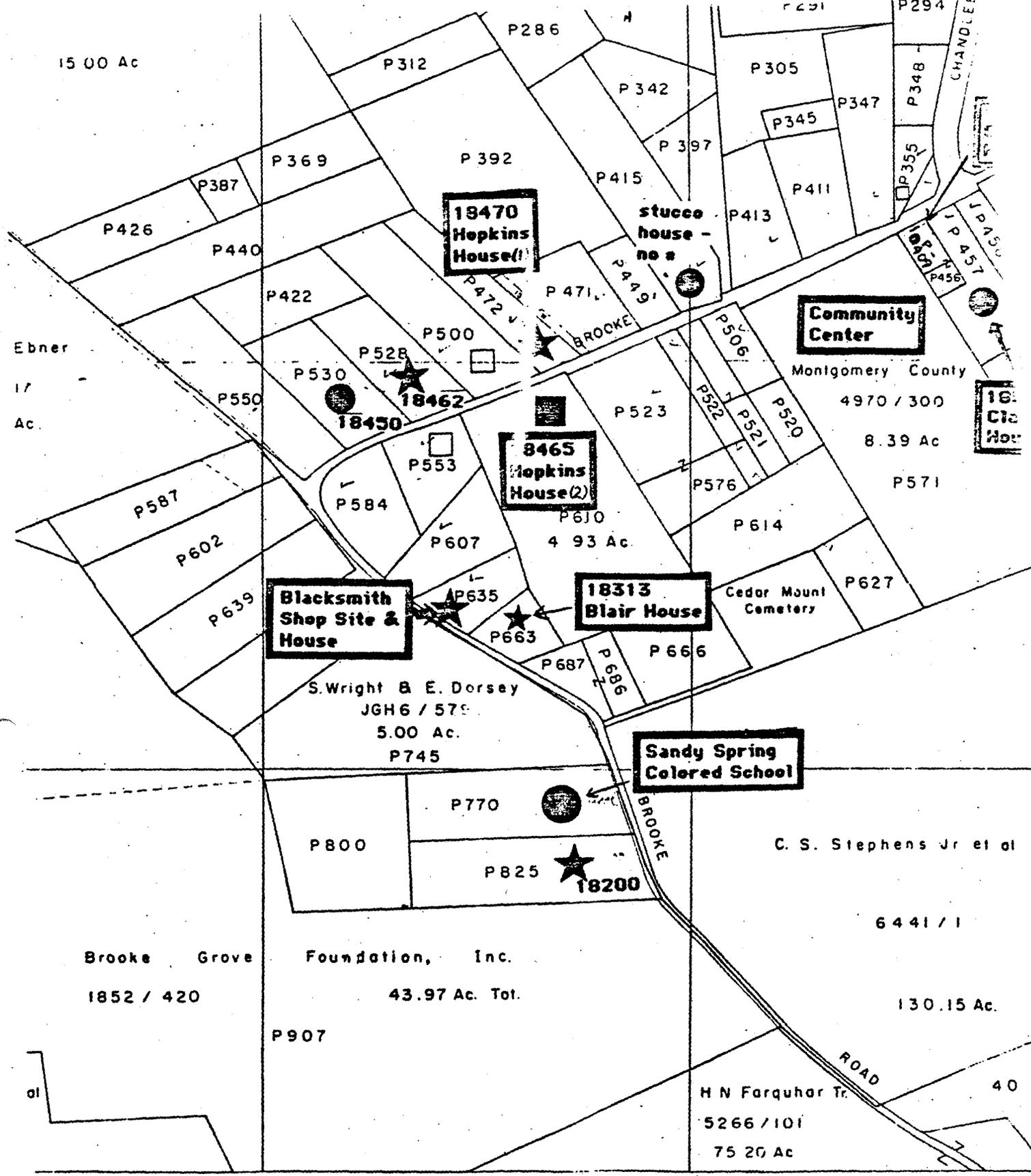
Category: District

Historic Environment: Rural

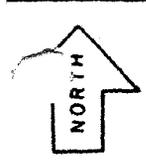
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Village Community

Known Design Source: _____

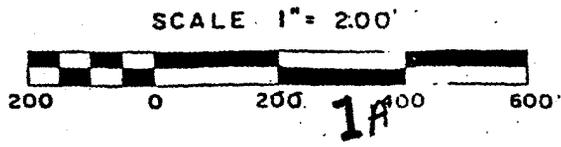
M. 28-10



J 2



DIST.	CURRENT TO
8	12-1-84



Map JT 123

W. S. S. C. 225 NW 2
Location

MIN

Capsule Summary

Free Negro Settlement (28/10)

Brooke and Chandlee Mill Roads, Sandy Spring, Md.

Public/Private

19th-20th century (mid-late 19th C.)

The Free Negro Settlement in Sandy Spring is historically significant because it was one of the earliest free black settlements in the state. Many of the current residents are descendants of the blacks who settled in the area in the 18th and 19th centuries, attracted by the tolerant attitudes of the Sandy Spring Quakers. Most of the remaining structures date from the early 20th century, with a few turn-of-the-century buildings and one which dates, in part, from the mid-19th century.

Survey No. M 28/10

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name) Free Negro Settlement

historic Free Negro Settlement

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Brooke and Chandlee Mill Roads ___ not for publication

city, town Sandy Spring ___ vicinity of congressional district 8

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Various Owners

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, Md. state Md.

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title M-NCPPC Survey

date 8/75 ___ federal ___ state county ___ local

depository for survey records History Division, M-NCPPC

city, town 6700 Needwood Rd. Rockville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. M. 28/10

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair

- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved

date of move _____

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

8. Significance

Survey No. M:28/10

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

Specific dates Mid-late 1800's **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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:28/10

1. Farquhar, R.B. Old Homes & History of Mont. Co. (1962)
2. Maryland Historical Atlas (1974)
3. Sandy Spring and Black History Notes, Rockville Library, Maryland Room
4. Educational Survey...of Mont. Co. Md., U.S. Gov't. P.O. (1913)

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 Lois Snyderman, Researcher

organization Historic Preservation Commission
 Montgomery County date September, 1985

street & number 100 Maryland Ave. telephone 251-2799

city or town Rockville state Md.

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

Free Negro Settlement (28/10)

7. Description

Located approximately two miles NW of the village of Sandy Spring on Brooke and Chandlee Mill Roads, the Free Negro Settlement is a small, predominantly black, rural community attractively situated in an area of open fields and woodlands. Of the approximately 276 residents, about 90% are black and most are homeowners.

The community is composed primarily of well-maintained single-family residences surrounded by mature trees on large lots. There is a mixture of older, two-story frame houses and mid-20th century brick and frame ramblers, with a few mobile homes. The only non-residential buildings are a 20th century frame schoolhouse on Brooke Road which has been bricked-over and converted to office use and the Ross J. Boddy Community Center, also on Brooke Road, which was used as a colored school until the coming of integration in the 1950's, when it became the community center. Behind the community center is the old Sharp Street Methodist Church cemetery.

Few of the existing structures date from the 19th century, the primary period of settlement. A number of older buildings (several of log construction) were demolished in the 1960's and 70's, when the county undertook an urban renewal and code enforcement program in the area.

Of those buildings which remain, the following are of interest as historic resources:

The dwelling at 18200 Brooke Road (west side of the road), is a two-story, three bay by one, gable-roofed farmhouse which dates from the turn-of-the-century. Covered with white clapboard, the house has a center chimney and a one story, shed-roofed porch across the main (east) facade. There is a one bay shed-roofed addition at the rear.

North of this building on the same side of Brooke Road stands what was once the Sandy Spring Colored School, a frame building which has now been bricked-over; the roof has been raised to create an additional floor. Built in the 1930's and used as a schoolhouse until the school moved to what is now the community center in the 1950's, the configuration of the building

Description (cont.)

is much the same as it was when it was a school, except for the changes noted above.

(Brooke Road changes direction as it turns to go up the hill and the following houses are on the north side of the road),

The dwelling at 18450 Brooke Road, presently vacant and in poor condition, is a one-story, three bay by two gable-roofed structure dating from the 1930's; a one-story enclosed porch covers the main (south) facade. Next door, at 18462 Brooke Road, is an early 20th century dwelling, a two-story, three bay by one, gable-roofed structure with a small window in the gable end. A one-story enclosed porch covers the center entrance and there is a central brick chimney.

The next resource on the north side of Brooke Road, at 18470, is the Hopkins House, one of the larger houses in the community, a turn-of-the-century, two-story, three bay by one gable-roofed structure with a peaked center gable. The peaked gable has a small window and there are two small windows in the gable end of the house. A one-story shed-roofed porch covers the width of the main (south) facade and there is an addition at the rear.

Just beyond this house is a small one-story stucco-covered building dating from the 1930's, five bay by one, with a gable roof which extends out over the main facade to form a porch across the width of the main (south) facade. The structure was used as a residence but has been vacant for several years.

Retracing Brooke Road, beginning at the intersection of Chandlee Mill and Brooke Roads, the following structures on the south (and then east) side of the road are of historical interest.

18549 Brooke Road, the Clagett house, was built in the 1930's and is a two-story, two bay by three structure with a gable roof; the gable end faces the street. A one-story porch covers an entrance on the west elevation and there is a one-story shed-roofed porch with turned posts across the width of the main (north) facade, with another entrance on that facade. Both the porch and main roof are of raised seam tin. The house is covered with German siding.

Description (cont.)

Next door, at 18545, is the Cook house, a small one-story gable-roofed structure built in the 1940's and used as a store and poolroom in the 40's and 50's, before being converted for residential use.

A short distance past the community center, at 18465 Brooke Road, is the yellow frame Hopkins House, a mid-19th century structure with later additions. Set back from the main road at the end of a gravel driveway, the oldest part of this house, of log construction, is a two-story, gable-roofed structure which runs parallel to the road. The west end of this part of the house is partially hidden by a two-and-one-half story gable-roofed ell which was added in the 1920's. A two-story shed-roofed addition on the rear dates from the 1950's. There is an enclosed one-story porch across the main (north) facade.

Around the bend in the road, on the east side of Brooke Road, and almost across from the old schoolhouse, is the Blair House, at 18313 Brooke Road. Built c. 1883-1895, this two-and-one-half-story clapboarded frame house is two bay by two, with a gable roof of standing seam tin. The front part of the house is on a foundation of fieldstone; a two-story lean-to in the rear has a brick foundation and a pent roof. There is a variety of window types, with several six over six double hung sash windows in the original frame portion. Research indicates that it was erected soon after Josephine Blair bought 1/2 acre from Rachael Hopkins in 1893, since it appears on the 1896 tax assessment record as a four room frame house. According to a resident of the area, it was used as a store from the late 1930's until the 1950's.

The Blair house, the house nearby at 18200 Brooke Road, and the Hopkins House at 18470 Brooke Road are all good examples of the early agrarian one-room houses built by free blacks during the late 19th century. The Blair House has been vacant for several years and is in poor condition (more detailed description available from MHT survey form, completed in 1979).

On the north side of the Blair House is the site of a community blacksmith shop, marked only by concrete blocks lying on the ground. The blacksmith shop operated on this site from 1919 to 1975 and the small flat-roofed house which belonged to the blacksmith is still standing on a hill near the site of the shop.

Free Negro Settlement (28/10)

8. Significance

The small black community located just north of Sandy Spring is historically significant because it was one of the earliest free black settlements in the State. Some of the Sandy Spring Quakers emancipated their slaves as early as the Revolutionary War period. The newly-freed blacks settled north of Sandy Spring on Brooke and Chandlee Mill Roads and south of the village on Norwood Road. The anti-slavery attitudes of the Quakers, their willingness to sell land to the former slaves and their support for black educational efforts helped to attract other free blacks to Sandy Spring during the Civil War years.

In the 1820's the first Sharp Street Methodist Church was erected to serve the religious needs of the black communities in the Sandy Spring - Olney area and there was a school for blacks behind the Church early in the 20th century. "In 1901, the Labor Department published a study of the area; Negroes of Sandy Spring were chosen largely because of 'a long-continued free existence in the midst of surrounding slavery'. The study estimated 1,000 blacks of a total Sandy Spring population of 1,700, and noted that the area attracted blacks from the south (enroute to Northern jobs) and from elsewhere in Maryland. Questionnaires indicated that 3/4 of the community had lived there for more than 20 years, that there was a lower rate of illiteracy and higher rates of employment and stability than in other similar areas, that most adults had agricultural or domestic occupations, that more than 1/3 owned their own homes, others lived on lands of their employers, many had local savings accounts, belonged to local churches, and sent their children to school at least 6 months of the year."⁽¹⁾

The Free Negro Settlement is notable for the fact that many of its current residents are descendants of the free blacks who settled there in the 17th and 18th centuries and many of the families are interrelated. The community retains a strong sense of historical continuity and cohesiveness, in spite of the loss of many of its older buildings in the 60's and 70's.

1 - From ACHS Summary Form prepared by Sugarloaf Regional Trails, 2/79.

M:28-10

To: The Montgomery County Historic Preservation
Commission

From: Lois Snyderman, Researcher

Subject: Free Negro Settlement (28/10)

Date: September 28, 1985

The Free Negro Settlement in Sandy Spring is historically significant because it was one of the earliest free black settlements in the state. Many of the current residents are descendants of the blacks who settled in the area in the 18th and 19th centuries, attracted by the tolerant attitudes of the Quakers in Sandy Spring.

Few of the structures from that period remain, however, with most of the existing buildings dating from the early 20th century or later. There are a small number of turn-of-the-century buildings and one which, in part, dates from the mid-1800's.

Given the lack of a concentration of early buildings, the FNS may not meet the criteria for historic district designation. There are individual buildings which could be considered for designation, however.

FREE NEGRO SETTLEMENT (28/10)

M: 28-70

7/5/85

PARCEL	LIBER/FOLIO	ACRE-AGE	OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS	PROPERTY ADDRESS
77			NO LISTING	
193	1757/424	19570F	CHARLES G. & E.L. THOMAS 18608 CHANDLEE MILL ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	**NO IMPROVEMENTS SAME
240	850/208	19152F	CHARLES G. & E.L. THOMAS 18608 CHANDLEE MILL ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
294	3463/330	0.60	CLARENCE JR. & R. A. GREENLEE (NO ADDRESS GIVEN) SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	18600 CHANDLEE MILL ROAD
347	4225/441	1.44	HOWARD F. & E.V. HILL 18540 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
348	899/201	0.77	LEONARD & L.P. HALL (NO STREET ADDRESS) SANDY SPRING, MD 20862	18506 CHANDLEE MILL ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860
355	6578/705	0.22	CAROLYN N. SNOWDEN ET AL BOX 155 SANDY SPRING, MD. 20860	18500 CHANDLEE MILL RD.
397	6114/130	1.00	CRAIG OFFORD 18520 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING 20860	BROOKEVILLE ROAD 20860 NO NUMBER GIVEN
405	5852/616	1.00	J.E. & A.S. BISHOP 18561 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
409	4636/789	0.19	EDITH C. & M.C. COOK 18545 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
411	3039/462	1.00	JAMES W. HILL 18532 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	18528 BROOKE ROAD
413	4942/36	1.00	L.E. LEWIS ET AL C/O JOSEPH M. WRIGHT SR. BOX 7759 SILVER SPRING, MD 20907	BROOKE ROAD - NO * GIVEN
415	2728/249	2.30	C.W. OFFORD (CLIFTON) BOX 62 SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	BROOKE ROAD - NO * GIVEN
449	1211/554	0.50	GEORGE I. & G.E. CAMPBELL 18500 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME

FREE NEGRO SETTLEMENT (28/10)

M:28-10 7/5/85

PARCEL	LIBER/FOLIO	ACRE-AGE	OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS	PROPERTY ADDRESS
457	5345/204	1.00	MABEL B. CLAGGETT ET AL 18549 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
458		0.65	CHARLES E. CLAGETT 18553 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
471	6011/692	1.00	GREGORY A. & T.M. BACON 18474 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
472	3586/51	1.00	JOHN W. & L HOPKINS BOX 141 SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	18470 BROOKE ROAD
500	3590/301	2.00	FRANCIS E. & J. HOPKINS SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	18466 BROOKE ROAD
506	4885/400	0.50	SAMUEL W. JOHNSON ET AL BOX 85 SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	BROOKE ROAD - NO # GIVEN
514	642/296	6.70	TOBIAS R. & H. J. ELCORN 18557 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	18551 BROOKE ROAD
520	EA104/135	0.50	ALLEN BROOKS 18501 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
521	3096/380	0.27	ALLEN W. & R.V. BROOKS 18501 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	BROOKE ROAD - NO # GIVEN
522	3096/379	0.36	LUCY M.W. & E.F. COOK BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	BROOKE ROAD - NO # GIVEN
523	1659/8	1.63	MINERVA I. WASHINGTON 18471 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	NO ADDRESS GIVEN
528	NOT LISTED	1.00	SADIE BUDD 18462 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
530	PEW 14/11	1.00	RICHARD E. BUDD C/O JAMES A. FOREMAN JR. 18715 BROOKE ROAD BOX 32 BRINKLOW, MD. 20862	18450 BROOKE ROAD
543			NO LISTING	

FREE NEGRO SETTLEMENT (28/10)

M. 28-10

7/5/85

PARCEL	LIBER/FOLIO	ACRE-AGE	OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS	PROPERTY ADDRESS
550	3569/225	2.00	HAROLD L. HOPKINS SR. 18446 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
553	3990/614	1.00	DENNIS L. & P., D. CARROLL 18451 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
571			NO LISTING	
576			MINERVA I. WASHINGTON 18471 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	**NO IMPROVEMENTS NO ADDRESS GIVEN
584	5857/244	1.00	CHARLES L. HILL, JR. 18532 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	BROOKE RD. - NO * GIVEN
587	3702/59	1.52	EDWIN G. & B.H. WILLSON BOX 82 ASHTON, MD. 20861	**NO IMPROVEMENTS BROOKE RD. - NO * GIVEN
602	4213/10	2.00	BERTHA G. LEE ET AL BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	BROOKE ROAD - NO * GIVEN
607	3990/609	1.00	CHARLES L. HILL BROOKE ROAD (NO *) SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	18325 BROOKE ROAD
610	1038/474	4.93	RICHARD E. HOPKINS 18465 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
614	888/68	2.00	BENJAMIN FULLER 1271 PENN ST. N.E. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002	**NO IMPROVEMENTS BROOKE ROAD - NO * GIVEN
627	2839/125	0.36	LUCY M. W. & EARL F. COOK (NO STREET ADDRESS) SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	18505 BROOKE ROAD
635	5290/735	0.50	JOSEPH HARRIDAY 18321 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	BROOKE ROAD - NO * GIVEN
639	4022/726	2.00	EDWIN G. WILLSON BLDGER INC. BOX 32 ASHTON, MD 20861	NO ADDRESS GIVEN
663	5062/634	0.50	CLIFTON W. & E.B. OFFORD 18520 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	18313 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20727 (BLAIR HOUSE)

M:28-10

FREE NEGRO SETTLEMENT (28/10)

7/5/85

PARCEL	LIBER/FOLIO	ACRE-AGE	OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS	PROPERTY ADDRESS
666	5836/252	1.08	DORIS T. & L.T. WEBSTER 18301 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	SAME
686	5990/896	14113F	PHYLLIS H. & H.E. DUTTON, JR. 18305 BROOKE ROAD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	**NO IMPROVEMENTS SAME
687	4073/833	0.40	HAROLD E. & P.H. DUTTON BOX 73 SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	18305 BROOKE ROAD
745			NO LISTING	
770	4880/695	2.00	WAYNE D. PARROTT 1400 OLNEY-SANDY SPRING RD SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	BROOKE ROAD - NO * GIVEN (SANDY SPRING COLORED SCHOOL)
825	2391/408	1.96	ELSIE HOPKINS (NO ADDRESS GIVEN) SANDY SPRING, MD 20860	BROOKE ROAD - NO * GIVEN

Capsule Summary

Free Negro Settlement (28/10)

Brooke and Chandlee Mill Roads, Sandy Spring, Md.

Public/Private

19th-20th century (mid-late 19th C.)

The Free Negro Settlement in Sandy Spring is historically significant because it was one of the earliest free black settlements in the state. Many of the current residents are descendants of the blacks who settled in the area in the 18th and 19th centuries, attracted by the tolerant attitudes of the Sandy Spring Quakers. Most of the remaining structures date from the early 20th century, with a few turn-of-the-century buildings and one which dates, in part, from the mid-19th century.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey # M 28/10

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name) Free Negro Settlement

historic Free Negro Settlement

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Brooke and Chandlee Mill Roads not for publication

city, town Sandy Spring vicinity of congressional district 8

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Various Owners

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, Md. state Md.

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title M-NCPPC Survey

date 8/75 federal state county local

depository for survey records History Division, M-NCPPC

city, town 6700 Needwood Rd. Rockville state Md.

Free Negro Settlement (28/10)

8. Significance

The small black community located just north of Sandy Spring is historically significant because it was one of the earliest free black settlements in the State. Some of the Sandy Spring Quakers emancipated their slaves as early as the Revolutionary War period. The newly-freed blacks settled north of Sandy Spring on Brooke and Chandlee Mill Roads and south of the village on Norwood Road. The anti-slavery attitudes of the Quakers, their willingness to sell land to the former slaves and their support for black educational efforts helped to attract other free blacks to Sandy Spring during the Civil War years.

In the 1820's the first Sharp Street Methodist Church was erected to serve the religious needs of the black communities in the Sandy Spring - Olney area and there was a school for blacks behind the Church early in the 20th century. "In 1901, the Labor Department published a study of the area; Negroes of Sandy Spring were chosen largely because of 'a long-continued free existence in the midst of surrounding slavery'. The study estimated 1,000 blacks of a total Sandy Spring population of 1,700, and noted that the area attracted blacks from the south (enroute to Northern jobs) and from elsewhere in Maryland. Questionnaires indicated that 3/4 of the community had lived there for more than 20 years, that there was a lower rate of illiteracy and higher rates of employment and stability than in other similar areas, that most adults had agricultural or domestic occupations, that more than 1/3 owned their own homes, others lived on lands of their employers, many had local savings accounts, belonged to local churches, and sent their children to school at least 6 months of the year."⁽¹⁾

The Free Negro Settlement is notable for the fact that many of its current residents are descendants of the free blacks who settled there in the 17th and 18th centuries and many of the families are interrelated. The community retains a strong sense of historical continuity and cohesiveness, in spite of the loss of many of its older buildings in the 60's and 70's.

1 - From ACHS Summary Form prepared by Sugarloaf Regional Trails, 2/79.

Free Negro Settlement (28/10)

7. Description

Located approximately two miles NW of the village of Sandy Spring on Brooke and Chandlee Mill Roads, the Free Negro Settlement is a small, predominantly black, rural community attractively situated in an area of open fields and woodlands. Of the approximately 276 residents, about 97% are black and most are homeowners.

The community is composed primarily of well-maintained single-family residences surrounded by mature trees on large lots. There is a mixture of older, two-story frame houses and mid-20th century brick and frame ramblers, with a few mobile homes. The only non-residential buildings are a 20th century frame schoolhouse on Brooke Road which has been bricked-over and converted to office use and the Ross J. Boddy Community Center, also on Brooke Road, which was used as a colored school until the coming of integration in the 1950's, when it became the community center. Behind the community center is the old Sharp Street Methodist Church cemetery.

Few of the existing structures date from the 19th century, the primary period of settlement. A number of older buildings (several of log construction) were demolished in the 1960's and 70's, when the county undertook an urban renewal and code enforcement program in the area.

Of those buildings which remain, the following are of interest as historic resources:

The dwelling at 18200 Brooke Road (west side of the road), is a two-story, three bay by one, gable-roofed farmhouse which dates from the turn-of-the-century. Covered with white clapboard, the house has a center chimney and a one story, shed-roofed porch across the main (east) facade. There is a one bay shed-rooted addition at the rear.

North of this building on the same side of Brooke Road stands what was once the Sandy Spring Colored School, a frame building which has now been bricked-over; the roof has been raised to create an additional floor. Built in the 1930's and used as a schoolhouse until the school moved to what is now the community center in the 1950's, the configuration of the building

Description (cont.)

is much the same as it was when it was a school, except for the changes noted above.

(Brooke Road changes direction as it turns to go up the hill and the following houses are on the north side of the road),

The dwelling at 18450 Brooke Road, presently vacant and in poor condition, is a one-story, three bay by two gable-roofed structure dating from the 1930's; a one-story enclosed porch covers the main (south) facade. Next door, at 18462 Brooke Road, is an early 20th century dwelling, a two-story, three bay by one, gable-roofed structure with a small window in the gable end. A one-story enclosed porch covers the center entrance and there is a central brick chimney.

The next resource on the north side of Brooke Road, at 18470, is the Hopkins House, one of the larger houses in the community, a turn-of-the-century, two-story, three bay by one gable-roofed structure with a peaked center gable. The peaked gable has a small window and there are two small windows in the gable end of the house. A one-story shed-roofed porch covers the width of the main (south) facade and there is an addition at the rear.

Just beyond this house is a small one-story stucco-covered building dating from the 1930's, five bay by one, with a gable roof which extends out over the main facade to form a porch across the width of the main (south) facade. The structure was used as a residence but has been vacant for several years.

Retracing Brooke Road, beginning at the intersection of Chandlee Mill and Brooke Roads, the following structures on the south (and then east) side of the road are of historical interest.

18549 Brooke Road, the Clagett house, was built in the 1930's and is a two-story, two bay by three structure with a gable roof; the gable end faces the street. A one-story porch covers an entrance on the west elevation and there is a one-story shed-roofed porch with turned posts across the width of the main (north) facade, with another entrance on that facade. Both the porch and main roof are of raised seam tin. The house is covered with German siding.

Description (cont.)

Next door, at 18545, is the Cook house, a small one-story gable-roofed structure built in the 1940's and used as a store and poolroom in the 40's and 50's, before being converted for residential use.

A short distance past the community center, at 18465 Brooke Road, is the yellow frame Hopkins House, a mid-19th century structure with later additions. Set back from the main road at the end of a gravel driveway, the oldest part of this house, of log construction, is a two-story, gable-roofed structure which runs parallel to the road. The west end of this part of the house is partially hidden by a two-and-one-half story gable-roofed ell which was added in the 1920's. A two-story shed-roofed addition on the rear dates from the 1950's. There is an enclosed one-story porch across the main (north) facade.

Around the bend in the road, on the east side of Brooke Road, and almost across from the old schoolhouse, is the Blair House, at 18313 Brooke Road. Built c. 1883-1895, this two-and-one-half-story clapboarded frame house is two bay by two, with a gable roof of standing seam tin. The front part of the house is on a foundation of fieldstone; a two-story lean-to in the rear has a brick foundation and a pent roof. There is a variety of window types, with several six over six double hung sash windows in the original frame portion. Research indicates that it was erected soon after Josephine Blair bought 1/2 acre from Rachael Hopkins in 1893, since it appears on the 1896 tax assessment record as a four room frame house. According to a resident of the area, it was used as a store from the late 1930's until the 1950's.

The Blair house, the house nearby at 18200 Brooke Road, and the Hopkins House at 18470 Brooke Road are all good examples of the early agrarian one-room houses built by free blacks during the late 19th century. The Blair House has been vacant for several years and is in poor condition (more detailed description available from MHT survey form, completed in 1979).

On the north side of the Blair House is the site of a community blacksmith shop, marked only by concrete blocks lying on the ground. The blacksmith shop operated on this site from 1919 to 1975 and the small flat-roofed house which belonged to the blacksmith is still standing on a hill near the site of the shop.

Lois Snyderman
8804 Spring Valley Road
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
(301) 654-6423

M-28-10

May 28, 1986

FREE NEGRO SETTLEMENT - 28/10

Additional Chandlee Mill Road Structures

Except for the old mill at 19320 (converted for residential use) and the houses at 18914 and 18844 Chandlee Mill Road (which probably date from the early 1900's or late 1800's) the Chandlee Mill Road structures are mid-late 20th century. 18914 is a three bay, two story, side-gabled house with a front peak and twin end chimneys; a one-story shed-roofed partially enclosed porch covers the main facade. The house is in poor condition. 18844 is similar in style, although larger, and is undergoing renovation; in the process, it is being altered extensively. The old mill at 19320, previously considered and rejected by the Historic Preservation Commission, has been renovated and considerably enlarged.

The more recent residences (which I will not describe in detail) generally fall into two broad categories: one story, gable-roofed "ramblers" and one and one-half or two story "Cape Cods." The buildings vary in their use of porches, dormers, carports and exterior finishes. The area retains its rural quality, although the development planned for the farm on the east side of Chandlee Mill Road may change that.

Chandlee Mill Road was (and still is) an integral part of the Free Negro Settlement. And, like Brooke Road, few 19th and early 20th century structures remain as visual reminders of an earlier era.

To: The Montgomery County Historic Preservation
Commission

From: Lois Snyderman, Researcher

Subject: Free Negro Settlement (28/10)

Date: September 28, 1985

The Free Negro Settlement in Sandy Spring is historically significant because it was one of the earliest free black settlements in the state. Many of the current residents are descendants of the blacks who settled in the area in the 18th and 19th centuries, attracted by the tolerant attitudes of the Quakers in Sandy Spring.

Few of the structures from that period remain, however, with most of the existing buildings dating from the early 20th century or later. There are a small number of turn-of-the-century buildings and one which, in part, dates from the mid-1800's.

Given the lack of a concentration of early buildings, the FNS may not meet the criteria for historic district designation. There are individual buildings which could be considered for designation, however.

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name Blair House
2. Planning Area/Site Number 28/10 3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 9
L-20
4. Address 18313 Brooke Road
Sandy Spring, MD
5. Classification Summary
 Category building
 Ownership private
 Public Acquisition _____
 Status unoccupied
 Accessible no
 Present use other, vacant
 Previous Survey Recording M-NCPPC Federal ___ State x County x Local ___
 (Title and date: Inventory of Historical Sites - 1976)
6. Date c. 1883-1895 7. Original Owner
Josephine and Robert Blair
8. Apparent Condition
 a. deteriorated c. original site
 b. altered
9. Description: This two-bay two and a half story rectangular frame house faces southwest. The front part, built on fieldstone foundations, has a gable roof of standing seam tin. The two story lean-to rear has brick foundations and a pent roof. The chimney stack begins in the rear of the front room and extends up through the second story to emerge above the roof. The front elevation has six over six double hung sash windows; the rear has six over six and six over four double hung windows. Access to the root cellar located beneath the front of the house is from the outside, southeast side, where an open hatchway with no structural supports has been dug.
10. Significance
 This house is significant as part of the historical Black community of Sandy Spring, free soon after the Revolutionary War.
 A 1901 study of this community estimated that out of a total Sandy Spring population of 1700, there were 1,000 Blacks, and 3/4 of the community had lived there for more than 20 years. More than 1/3 owned their own homes, and there was evidence of a higher rate of employment and stability than in other similar areas.
 Josephine Blair bought 1/2 acre from Rachel Hopkins in 1893 and by 1896 she and her husband, Robert, had erected a 4-room frame house and had purchased an adjoining strip of land. The 1896 tax assessment valued the land at \$25, improvements at \$175, livestock at \$5, household furniture at \$45, and other personal property at \$5. The Blairs sold the property to Sarah Edwards in 1914 for \$425. It remained in the Edwards family until 1977, when it was sold to Clifton Offord, who also lives on Brooke Road.
11. Date researched and researcher Eileen McGuckian -- 11/78
Candy Reed - Architectural Description
12. Compiler Gail Rothrock 13. Date Compiled 2/79 14. Designation
Approval _____
15. Acreage $\frac{1}{2}$ acre

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 28/10

MAGI:

Free Negro Settlement

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Blair House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 18313 Brooke Road

CITY, TOWN SANDY SPRING VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 8

STATE Maryland COUNTY Montgomery 20860

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Clifton W. & E.B. Offord Telephone #: 774-7087

STREET & NUMBER 18520 Brooke Road

CITY, TOWN SANDY SPRING VICINITY OF STATE, zip code Maryland 20860

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 5062
Folio #: 634

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Rockville STATE Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE M-NCPPC

DATE 1976 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN Rockville STATE Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

M:28-10

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This simple two-bay frame house is located on a slight rise along Brooke Road, where a small enclave of Black families live and work their gardens. This neighborhood has a rich texture of old and new houses, open and fenced lots and fields, and a liberal sprinkling of mobile homes set alongside or behind houses. This community is an appealing one for the neatness and industry evident in the houses and the land surrounding them.

The house at 18313 Brooke Road is a good example of the early agrarian one-room houses built by free blacks during the late Nineteenth century. It has been vacant for several years and is in poor condition.

The house is two bays wide (approximately 15') and two and a half stories high. It is a rectangular frame structure with white clapboards and green corner boards and porch. The front porch is constructed just above ground level and is supported by concrete blocks. Originally, there was just one room, probably on the southwest, now the front of the house. It has a gable roof, its roof line is roughly parallel to the street. A two story lean-to addition was added at the rear with a pent roof. The chimney stack begins in the rear of the front room and extends up through the second story and emerges above the roof, at the point where the rear addition joins the original structure. The standing seam tin roof has been patched with aluminum panels. There is a great variety of window types in this house: the original front portion of the house has several six-over-six double hung sash windows. In both gables there is a fixed two-light window. The lean-to addition has both six-over-six and six-over-four double hung sash windows. Access to the root cellar located beneath the front of the house is from the outside, southeast side, where an open hatchway, with no structural supports, has been dug. The field stone foundations which define the cellar are deteriorating. There is a brick foundation under the rear lean-to addition.

The front entrance on the right-hand bay leads into a single room. Along the left wall is a flight of stairs leading to the second floor. The chimney stack has a hole which was evidently a stove flue and is located on the interior wall. Just to the left of the chimney is a doorway which leads into the rear room. The rear room has a single window on each of the two side walls and a door on the rear wall which leads to the outside. A small corner bathroom sink is in the corner against the interior wall in a position roughly adjacent to the front room stairway. To the right of the interior door are two built-in wall cupboards constructed of tongue and groove pine. The second floor plan is similar to the first floor. The front room is slightly smaller because of the stairway and landing. The rear room has a built-in closet that backs onto the stairway. There is a dropped ceiling in the front room. It was impossible to tell if there had once been an attic room. There are wooden floors throughout the house, but the front first floor and the rear second floor rooms have linoleum coverings.

The walls and ceilings have been covered in many places by painted plaster board. A four paneled wooden door leads from the front to the rear room on the first floor. The door knob has an old-style key hole and is possibly the original exterior door. Paneled doors lead into the two upstairs rooms. There is no significant hardware or trim. There is an exterior lamp on the SE exterior wall. Heating was probably by wood or coal

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY burning stoves.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M:28-10

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1883-1895 BUILDER/ARCHITECT _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Sandy Spring was settled in the 18th century by Quakers who brought with them agricultural acumen, social and philanthropic concerns, and, often, slaves. During the Revolutionary War period, many of these families emancipated their slaves and in several ways continued contact with them. These free Negroes settled north of the village on what became Brooke Road, and south on Norwood Road. Many of these families still live in the area.

Along the road "from Sandy Spring to George E. Brooke's Mill", Rachel Hopkins purchased 1/2 acre of land in 1882 for \$37.50.¹ The following year Hopkins sold the lot at a loss to Josephine Blair.² By 1896 Josephine Blair and her husband Robert had erected a 4-room frame house and had purchased an adjoining strip of land; the 1896 tax assessment valued the land at \$25, improvements at \$175, livestock at \$5, household furniture at \$45, and other personal property at \$5.

In 1901, the Labor Department published a study of the area; Negroes of Sandy Spring were chosen largely because of "a long-continued free existence in the midst of surrounding slavery". The study estimated 1,000 blacks of a total Sandy Spring population of 1,700, and noted that the area attracted blacks from the south (enroute to Northern jobs) and from elsewhere in Maryland. Questionnaires indicated that 3/4 of the community had lived there for more than 20 years, that there was a lower rate of illiteracy and higher rates of employment and stability than in other similar areas, that most adults had agricultural or domestic occupations, that more than 1/3 owned their own homes, others lived on lands of their employers, many had local savings accounts, belonged to local churches, and sent their children to school at least 6 months of the year.³

The Blairs in 1914 sold the house and lot to Sarah Edwards for \$425.⁴ After Sarah Edwards died in 1935, she left the property to her husband Arthur, who in turn willed it to Irving Fuller, a nephew.⁵ The property did not change hands again until December 1977, when it was sold to Clifton Offord, who also lives on Brooke Road.⁶ 18313 Brooke Road was rented out until about two years ago.

See Sheet Attachment I for Footnotes

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bulletin of the Dept. of Labor #32, Jan. 1901, Wash: GPO, 1901.
Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland
Tax Assessment Records of Montgomery County, Maryland
M-NCPPC Historical Sites Atlas

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1/2 acre

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	Eileen McGuckian	Candy Reed - <u>Architectural Description</u>
ORGANIZATION	Sugarloaf Regional Trails	DATE 11/8/78
STREET & NUMBER	Box 87	TELEPHONE 926-4510
CITY OR TOWN	Dickerson	STATE Maryland 20753

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~~ SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
~~The Shaw House, 21 State Circle~~ Box 87, Stronghold
~~Annapolis, Maryland 21401~~ Dickerson, Md. 20753
~~(301) 267-1438~~ (301) 926-4510

Attachment Sheet I

FOOTNOTES:

1. Land Records of Montgomery County, Md. EBP26/310.
2. Ibid, EBP29/351
3. Bulletin of the Dept. of Labor #32, Jan. 1901, Wash. GPO, 1901.
4. Land Records, op. cit, 240/210.
5. Will Records of Montgomery County, HGC23/463 (1939).
6. Land Records, op. cit., 5062/634.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Free Negro Settlement

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Sandy Spring-Brooke Rd. Community

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Brooke Rd. & Chandlee Mill Rd.

CITY OR TOWN:
Sandy Spring

STATE: Maryland COUNTY: Montgomery

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
various owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:
Rockville Maryland

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed <small>(Check One)</small>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Uncltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site <small>(Check One)</small>
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>This is a rural black community that is located in a fairly isolated section of Sandy Spring. The present dwellings are a mixture of older, two-story frame houses, and mid-20th Century brick and frame rambler. Near the curve of Brooke Rd. is a 20th Century frame schoolhouse. Some of the old "frame" houses are probably built of logs, but the walls are covered with asphalt siding, etc. Few, if any, have fireplace-type chimneys.</p> <p>Nearby, on Rte. 108, is the old Sharp Street Methodist Church.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is one of the oldest free Negro settlements in the State of Maryland. Some of the white Quaker settlers freed their slaves as early as the Revolutionary War period. Many of the present inhabitants of this community are descended from these people. Names include Budd, Mitchell, Sedgewick, Dorsey, Thomas and Bowen.

Various county urban renewal projects are designed to replace deteriorated housing here. Presumably, this will call for the removal of some of the oldest dwellings.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:28-10

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- 1) Farquhar, R.B. OLD HOMES & HISTORY OF MONT. CO. (1962)
- 2) MARYLAND HISTORICAL ATLAS (1974) Maryland Hist. Trust.
- 3) Sandy Spring & Black History Notes-Rockville Library, Maryland Room.
- 4) EDUCATIONAL SURVEY...OF MONT. CO., MD. U.S. Gov't. P.O. (1913) by the Presby. Church's Board of Home Missions (excellent source.)

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	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC DATE: 8/13/75

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Ave.

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring STATE: Maryland

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

Significance of this property is:
 National State Local

Signature

18313 Brooke Rd
 2 bays at front
 brick foundations under rear / Stone under orig
 frame
 Clapboarding
 corner boards
 very simple rectangular w/ rear add.



put roof
 Clapboarded
 cornerboard
 door
 has metal
 staplings

Wood

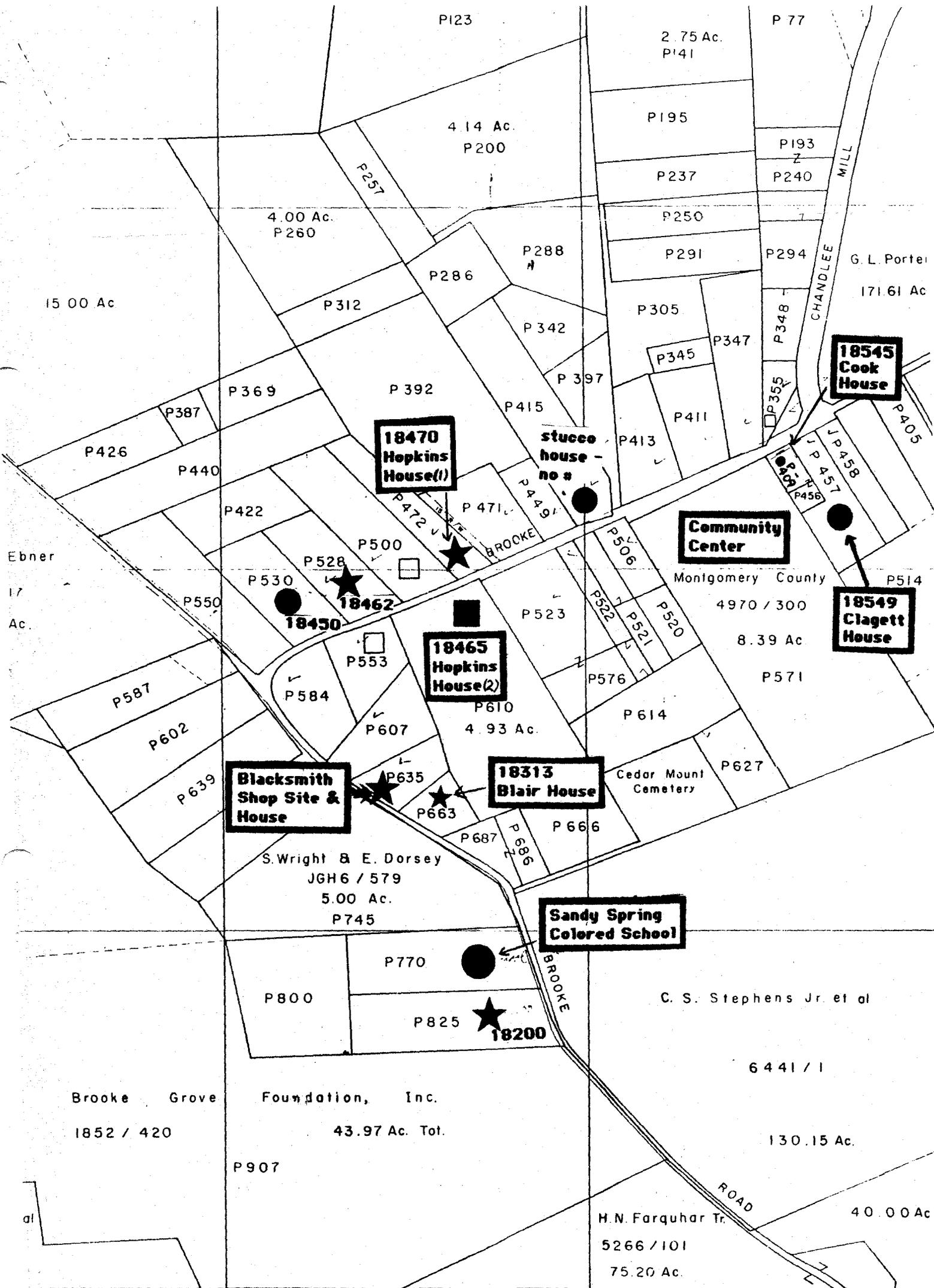
porch
frame



2 windows panes in front door

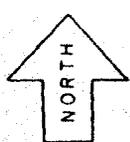
Gable roof
 seamed tin roof / patched w/ aluminum
 irregular clapboards across front 4" & wide

front porch held up w/ cinderblocks
 (4) 2x4 posts railing



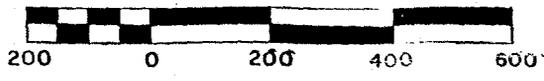
J 2

M:28-10



DIST.	CURRENT TO
B	12-1-84

SCALE 1" = 200'

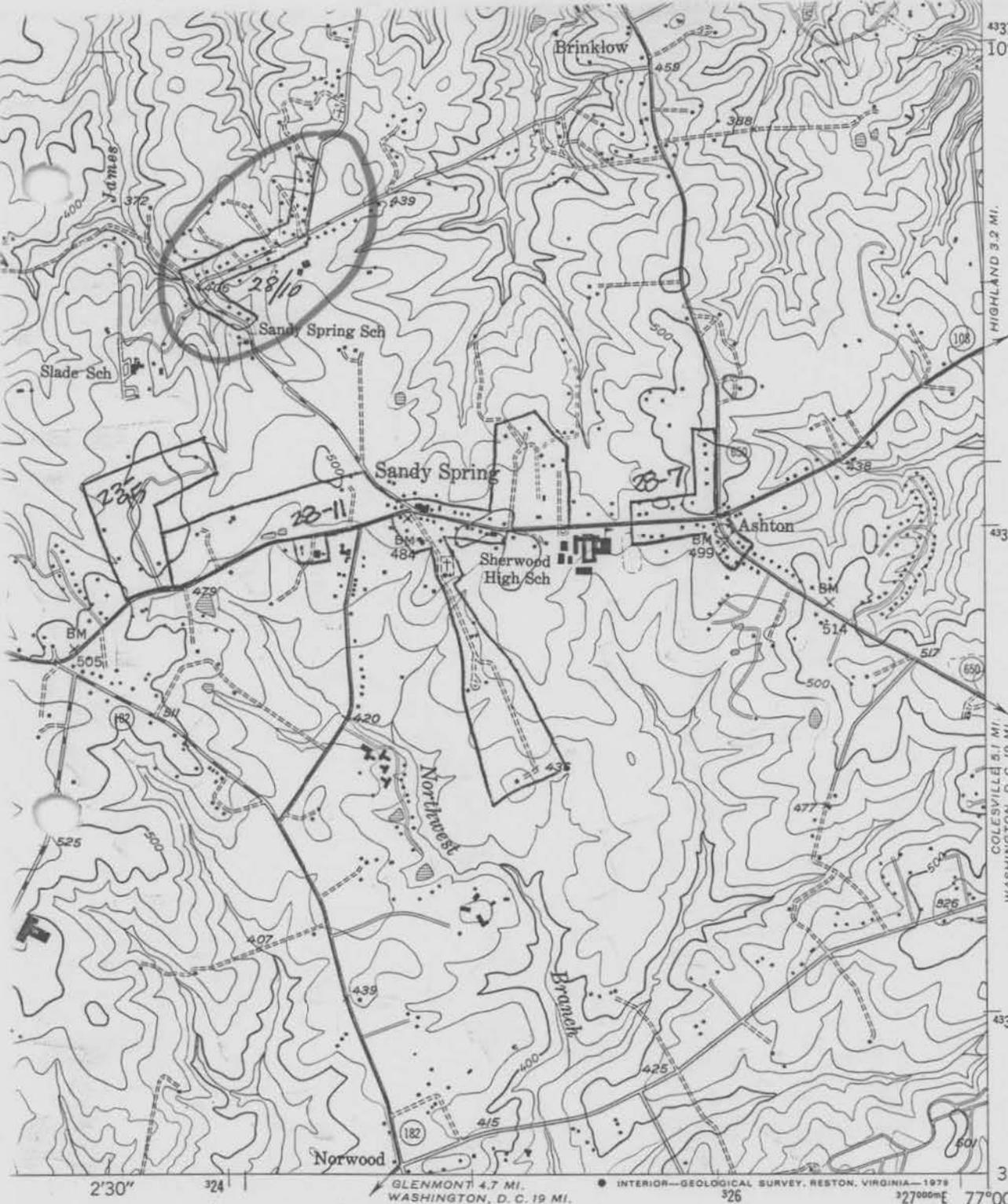


Map JT 123

W. S. S. C. 225 NW 2
Location: OLNEY

MID 1900's	LATE 1800's - EARLY 1900's	1930's - 1940's	POST 1940
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M:28-10
Sandy Springs
Quad



4337
10'
HIGHLAND 3.2 MI.
4335
COLESVILLE 5.7 MI.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 19 MI.
433000m.N.
39°07'30"
2'30" 324 326 327000m.E 77°00'

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS | DRY WEATHER ROADS |
| Heavy-duty _____ 4 LANE 16 LANE | Improved dirt _____ |
| Medium-duty _____ 4 LANE 16 LANE | Unimproved dirt _____ |
| Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface - - - | |
| □ U. S. Route | ○ State Route |

SANDY SPRING, MD.

N3907.5—W7700/7.5

1945
PHOTOREVISED 1979
DMA 5562 II NE—SERIES V833

(BELTSVILLE)
5662 III SW



M#28-10

NAME TYPICAL "FREE NEGRO" HOUSE (ACTUALLY, LATE-19th C.)

LOCATION BROOKE RD., SANDY SPRING, MD.

FACADE N

PHOTO TAKEN 8/13/75

M. NEWER