Survey No. M:28-48(PACS C6.1)

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
Intercounty Connector Project

. Name:  (indicate preferred name)

historic Jesse D. Brown House

and/or common Albert Kay House

2. Location:

street & number 15383 New Hampshire Avenue  ____ not for publication

city, town Cloverly  x  vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland  county Montgomery

3. Classification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>district</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>x occupied</td>
<td>agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x building(s)</td>
<td>x private</td>
<td>x unoccupied</td>
<td>commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>work in progress</td>
<td>park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>Public Acquisition</td>
<td>x: restricted</td>
<td>x: private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>in process</td>
<td>yes: unrestricted</td>
<td>education</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>being considered</td>
<td>x: no</td>
<td>x: residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td>government</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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

name Albert J. Kay

street & number 9506 Biltmore Drive

city,town Silver Spring  state and zip code  MD 20901

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County  liber 5770

street & number 50 Maryland Avenue  folio 581

city,town Rockville  state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>title</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>federal</th>
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<th>county</th>
<th>local</th>
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depository for survey records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>state</th>
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7. Description

<table>
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<th>Check one</th>
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<td>__deteriorated</td>
<td>__unaltered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_good</td>
<td>__ruins</td>
<td>_x_altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_fair</td>
<td>__unexposed</td>
<td>__original site</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

Survey No. M:28-48(PACS C6.1)

Resource Count: 1

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

The Jesse D. Brown House is a 2½-story, 3-bay Four-square located at the southeast corner of New Hampshire Avenue and Briggs Chaney Road in the Cloverly vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed in 1921, the building has a hipped roof front porch and a partially enclosed rear porch.

The structure has a pyramidal hipped roof covered with standing seam metal, with a hipped roof dormer on the front elevation and an interior brick chimney east of the roof peak. It is of wood-frame construction with wood siding and cornerboards, and it has a concrete block foundation. The windows are wood 2/2 double-hung. The front porch has a concrete floor and four tapered wooden posts supported by concrete piers.

The front, or west facade has a central entrance with a wood panel door and an aluminum storm door. The first story of the front facade has a pair of windows on both sides of the entryway. The second story has three single double-hung windows, while the attic level has two double-hung windows in the hipped roof dormer.

The north elevation has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with two, single double-hung windows in both the first and second stories.

The rear, or east elevation has a partially enclosed 1-story hipped roof porch. The south end of the porch is enclosed with wood siding and a pair of 6-light awning windows. The remainder of the porch is screened. The second story has three, single double-hung windows.

The south elevation has an irregular fenestration pattern, with two single-light awning windows in the basement level. The first story has a central entrance consisting of a solid wood panel door located at grade level. The first story entrance is flanked by two single-lights. Above the entrance is a double-hung window located between the first and second floor levels. The second story has two double-hung windows vertically aligned over the first story windows.

Alterations to the property include the partial enclosure of the rear porch.

There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

The property is located at the southeast corner of New Hampshire Avenue and Briggs Chaney Road, with a shopping center to the north, wetlands to the south, residential property to the east and an open field to the west. The property's setting is suburban and has been altered by the widening of New Hampshire Avenue.
### Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Areas of Significance</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>prehistoric</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1500-1599</strong></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>x 1900-</strong></td>
<td>invention</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Specific dates 1921

**Builder/Architect Unknown**

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

Jesse D. Brown purchased 46.76 hectares (115.55) acres of land from Samuel and Julia Thompson in 1913. A 1920 insurance policy for Jesse D. Brown describes a 2-story frame house with two porches and 8 rooms under construction two miles south of Ednor on the Colesville Pike (New Hampshire Avenue). According to the policy, the house was completed by 1921. Jesse Brown sold the house and 46.72 hectares (115.45 acres) in 1944 to Henry and Margaret Brown. The property containing 1.46 hectares (3.6 acres) was conveyed to the heirs of Margaret Brown in 1979. The house and .55 hectares (1.37 acres) was purchased by the current owner, Albert J. Kay, in 1981.

The Jesse D. Brown House is located in a section of Montgomery County known as Cloverly. Cloverly is the name given to a region in Eastern Montgomery County which extends for several miles around the town of Spencerville. On present maps, Cloverly is often linked to the intersection of New Hampshire Avenue and Briggs Chaney Road. In the nineteenth century this area consisted of agricultural and open land and small villages. Farmsteads produced tobacco in the early nineteenth century, followed by wheat and dairy production in the mid to late nineteenth century. The development of the region was aided by a network of major travel routes, including the Ashton-Colesville Turnpike (New Hampshire Avenue), Old Baltimore Road (Layhill/Ednor Road) and the Laurel Road (Spencerville Road). The town of Spencerville developed in the late nineteenth century and prospered into the twentieth century as the commercial center of the Cloverly area. The region had a large number of Quaker and Methodist settlers, and several nineteenth century African American settlements.

During the twentieth century, the economy of Montgomery County shifted away from agrarian to service, government, insurance and banking industries to support the growing Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The effect of this change spread north into the Cloverly area. Many of the historic farmsteads were developed into suburban neighborhoods, small villages were infilled with new construction and farmhouses were "updated" with additions, stylistic alterations and infrastructure improvements. Today, few farmhouses, and even fewer farmsteads, exist in the Cloverly area, as suburban development continues (M-NCPGC 1995, 34-37).

The Jesse D. Brown House was constructed in the Four-square style during the early suburban development period of the Cloverly area. The Four-square house was popular in both suburban and rural areas of America from the late 1890s into the 1920s. American Four-square dwellings are usually two to two-and-a-half-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 one-story front porch. Inside are usually four roughly equal-sized rooms on each floor, with a side stairway.
8. Significance (Continued)

Exterior wall surfaces were generally clad in clapboards or wood shingles. In vernacular examples, the Four-square often featured hipped dormers, a single-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.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

Constructed in 1921, the Jesse D. Brown House 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 it lacks architectural distinction. The house is an undistinguished example of a common building type. This building does not include any distinctive features of the Four-square style and suffers from a loss of setting due to the widening of New Hampshire Avenue. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.
9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .55 hectare (1.37 acres)
Quadrangle name Kensington, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>code</th>
<th>county</th>
<th>code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall/Tim Tamburrino

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company
date December 1996

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 purposed 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
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Jesse D. Brown House
SURVEY NO.: M: 28-48 (PACS C6.1)
ADDRESS: 15383 New Hampshire Avenue, Cloverly vicinity, Montgomery County, Maryland

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)


Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.


Mutual Fire Insurance Policy #63159

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Jesse D. Brown House
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ADDRESS: 15383 New Hampshire Avenue, Cloverly vicinity, Montgomery County, Maryland

Continuation Sheet

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

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):

Private Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
December 1996
Intercounty Connector Project
Upgrade Existing Roads Alternative
Quad, Beltsville
Survey No. M:28-48 (PACS C6.1)
Property Name Jesse D. Brown House
1. 128-48
2. J. D. Brown House
3. Montgomery
4. T. M. Tamburino
5. July 1996
7. 15383 New Hampshire Ave., Front Elevation
8. 1 of 4
1. M 28-48
2. Jesse D. Brown House
3. Montgomery
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. July 1996
6. P.A.C. Spero & Company, 40 W. Chesapeake Ave, Suite 412, Towson MD 21204
7. 15383 New Hampshire Ave, North Potomac
8. 2 of 4
1. M: 28-48
2. Jesse D Brown House
3. Montgomery
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. July 1996
6. P.A.C. Spero & Company, 410 W. Chesapeake Ave, Suite 410, Towson MD 21204
7. 15383 New Hampshire Ave, Rockville, MD 20852
8. 3 of 4
1. M: 28-48
2. Jesse D. Brown House
3. Montgomery
4. Tim Tamburino
5. July 1996
6. P.A.C. Speed & Company, 40 W. Chesapeake Ave., Suite 412, Towson MD 21204
7. 15383 New Hampshire Ave., South elevation
8. 4 of 4