WA-III-009

Brownsville Survey District

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the "vertical files" at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 04-25-2013

Brownsville Historic District
WA III 009
Brownsville, Maryland
1824-1924
Private

Brownsville is a small village located at the west foot of South Mountain in southern Washington County's Pleasant Valley. The survey area contains 24 contributing resources (23 buildings and a cemetery) and 4 noncontributing resources, arranged linearly along either side of Boteler Road. Historic architecture consists of a roughly equal mix of modest 19th-century regional vernacular dwellings and early-20th century national house types. The village contains no currently operating commercial or civic buildings. With few exceptions, all houses have been altered with the addition of artificial siding and replacement windows, but most retain their fundamental form and fenestration patterns. In addition, the village retains a well-preserved village landscape that reduces the visual impact of these changes and allows the village to communicate its historic qualities.

The Brownsville Historic District is historically significant for its association with the early settlement and community development in Washington County. First Settled in the late-18th century and established as a postal village in 1833, the community grew up around the tannery established by John Brown (1792-1888) in the 1830s. In the second half of the 19th century Brownsville developed into a small but locally important market and manufacturing center. The community is typical of the myriad of towns and villages that emerged in Washington County and elsewhere in response to improved transportation networks. Brownsville's initial development coincides with the opening of the nearby Chesapeake & Ohio Canal in the 1830s and its later expansion followed the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Brownsville in 1867. The Brownsville Historic District is also important for its cohesive collection of modest historic properties constructed between c. 1824 and c. 1925. The district illustrates in equal measures the region's 19th-century local vernacular building traditions as well as the emergence of nationally popular building types in the early 20th century.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-III-009

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Brownsville Historic District

other

2. Location

street and number Boteler Road not for publication

city, town Brownsville ___ vicinity

county Washington

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

Name multiple owners; see continuation sheets street and number telephone

city, town state zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse liber folio

city, town Hagerstown tax map 84 & 86 tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
X district
_____ building(s)
_____ structure
_____ site
_____ object

Ownership
_____ public
X private
_____ both

Current Function
_____ agriculture
_____ commerce/trade
_____ defense
X domestic
_____ education
X funerary
_____ government
_____ health care
_____ industry
_____ landscape
_____ recreation/culture
X religion
_____ social
_____ transportation
_____ work in progress
_____ unknown
_____ vacant/not in use
_____ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
23	4	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
24	4	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 0

7. Description

Inventory No. WA III 009

Condition

___ excellent _____ deteriorated
X_ good _____ ruins
___ fair _____ altered

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

Description Summary

Brownsville is a small village located at the west foot of South Mountain in southern Washington County's Pleasant Valley. The survey area contains 24 contributing resources (23 buildings and a cemetery) and 4 noncontributing resources, arranged linearly along either side of Boteler Road (Figure 6). Historic architecture consists of a roughly equal mix of modest 19th-century regional vernacular dwellings and early-20th century national house types. The village contains no currently operating commercial or civic buildings. With few exceptions, all houses have been altered with the addition of artificial siding and replacement windows, but most retain their fundamental form and fenestration patterns. In addition, the village retains a well-preserved village landscape that limits the visual impact of these changes and allows the village to communicate its historic qualities.

Comprehensive Description

This quiet hamlet sits at the west foot of South Mountain, four miles north and south of Harper's Ferry and Rohrersville, Maryland respectively. The survey area contains a total of 24 contributing and 4 noncontributing resources located on either side of a .45 mile section of present-day Boteler Road. The historic district is visually identifiable as the area of Boteler Road generally characterized by relatively small lots, narrow frontage and houses constructed close to the road. A thick line of trees separate the house lots on the east side of Boteler Road from the farm fields and woodlands located farther up South Mountain. Brownsville Pass, Yourtee Road and an unnamed lane that extend from the north side of Boteler Road provide access to these farms.

The Emmanuel Jennings house at **2515** Rohrersville Road represents the district's northern boundary. This address corresponds with the termination of Boteler Road at its intersection with Route 67 (Rohrersville Road). The district's southern limit occurs at **2353** Boteler Road, near the Brownsville Church of the Brethren cemetery. Route 67 provides the district's western border. The district's eastern boundary is formed by the house lots immediately adjacent the east side of Boteler Road. Farms and scattered modern residential development typify the immediate area north, south and east of the district. The marshy area once located behind **2408** Boteler Road is now a state-owned park and pond. Access to the park is off of Route 67.

The application of modern materials and modest stylistic reference complicate the accurate dating of Brownsville buildings, but a combination of surviving physical evidence and archival research indicates that 3 contributing resources pre-date 1850, 9 have components dating to 1850-1900, and the remaining 12 were constructed between 1900-1925. Four survey district buildings post-date 1950 and are designated as noncontributing resources.

Brownsville's historic 19th-century center is located on either side of Boteler Road in the area between Brownsville Pass and Brownsville Road. An early-20th century building boom more than doubled the size of village. Most of this later construction occurred near or north of the intersection of Boteler Road and Brownsville Pass. No physical evidence indicates village development ever extended to Brownsville Pass, even though Brownsville Pass once served as an important crossing point across South Mountain.

Brownsville's historic architecture presents a roughly equal mix of 19th-century regional vernacular types and early-20th century national styles. More than two-thirds of Brownsville's buildings utilize frame construction. The frame I-House represents the most common building type, followed in popularity by 1920s Foursquare and gable-front houses influenced by the Colonial Revival style. Brownsville's 19th-century building stock generally lacks any stylistic reference and without exception features stone foundations and some degree of banked construction. Due to the steep slope, bank houses on the east side of Boteler Road have a high exposed front (west) foundation wall. In contrast, dwellings on the opposite side of Boteler Road have front entrances placed only slightly above grade and even the banked houses display comparatively low rear foundation walls.

In contrast, 20th-century buildings were inspired by nationally popular designs, most especially the Foursquare house type. These 20th-century buildings also deviate from tradition in the form and material of their foundation. Here builders rejected banked construction and instead built concrete block foundations on artificially raised and graded lots surrounded by poured concrete retaining walls.

The majority of Brownsville buildings are 2 ½-stories in height and a front porch is a nearly ubiquitous feature. Frame construction dominates. One brick house, one log house and one combined timber frame/log/frame dwelling represent the exceptions. Few buildings have escaped receiving artificial siding and replacement windows. The district's complete lack of stone buildings and small number of log construction is remarkable considering how popular these forms were in the surrounding area. The village's only all stone house was demolished c. 1970 when Route 67 was constructed. The possibility that siding and later additions disguise log construction cannot be discounted.

While Brownsville emerged as a local manufacturing and commercial center in the second half of the 19th century, no visible evidence of this history remains. The large tannery complex that inspired the growth of the town was demolished in 1890 and is now the site of a partially wooded lot. The Castle store at **2347** Boteler Road is stripped of its commercial trappings and was recently converted into a single-family dwelling. Only the foundation of the 1890s Brown store survives. Ground-level businesses probably operated at **2409** and **2415** Boteler Road, but their current appearance only hints at this possibility.

The post office at **2439** Boteler Road represents Brownsville's only remaining non-residential building. All but 5 resources are single family houses. Three duplexes, a mid-20th-century apartment building, and a concrete block garage used as a house represent the exceptions. The1852 Brownsville Church of the Brethren building was demolished in 1978, but the cemetery, along with memorial stones honoring Brownsville founders, remains on the east side of Boteler Road near the district's southern boundary.

Early 20th century tax assessments indicate outbuildings were associated with most village houses, but most either have not survived or are not visible from the public right of way. Outbuildings are mentioned in the description section but are not identified as contributing or noncontributing because obscured viewsheds prevented an accurate count and evaluation of secondary structures.

Please refer to attached table for individual resource descriptions and ownership information.

8. Significance

Inventory No. WA III 009

Period	Areas of Significance		Check and justify below	
__ 1600-1699	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
X 1800-1899	X architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
X 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	X commerce	__ recreation	__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ ethnic heritage	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning	__ exploration/	__ maritime history	X transportation
	__ conservation	X settlement	X military	__ other:

Specific dates 1833 (C&O Canal) 1867 (B&O Railroad)

Architect/Builder Emmanuel Jennings
Walter Brown

Construction dates 1824 (1st house built in Brownsville)

Evaluation for:
___ National Register _____Maryland Register ____X____not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary

The Brownsville Historic District is historically significant for its association with early settlement and community development in Washington County. First settled in the late-18th century and established as a postal village in 1833, the community grew up around the tannery established by John Brown (1792-1888) in the 1830s. By the second half of the 19h century Brownsville had developed into a small but locally important market and manufacturing center. The community is typical of the myriad of towns and villages that emerged in Washington County and elsewhere in response to improved transportation networks. Brownsville's initial development coincides with the opening of the nearby Chesapeake & Ohio Canal in the 1830s and its later expansion followed the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Brownsville in 1867. The Brownsville Historic District also achieves significance for its architecture. The town's collection of 19th- and early 20th-century architectural resources nicely illustrates the transition away from regional vernacular building traditions at the turn of the 20th century in favor of nationally popular building.

Period of Significance

Brownsville's period of significance is defined as 1824-1925. The early date represents the construction of John Brown's house at **2403** Boteler Road, while the later represents the conclusion of Brownsville's early-20th century building boom. Approximately 85% of survey district buildings were constructed during this period.

History & Context

Brownsville is located in southern Washington County in the lower part of an area known as Pleasant Valley. The valley's name derives from a 1747 land patent. While southern Washington County's first land patents date to the 1730s, most were claimed by investors from eastern Maryland who had little or no intention of moving to the area, but instead hoped to profit from future land rents or resale. The area, then part of Frederick County, developed slowly. Early attempts at concentrated settlement throughout what became Washington County were undermined by hostile Indians and remained largely unsuccessful until the conclusion of the French and Indian War in 1763. With the cessation of hostilities immigration quickly resumed, nascent settlements reestablished and new communities formed. By 1776 the area's population reached the point that Washington County was established as a separate entity.[1]

Early settlers pressed into the area attracted by the availability of fertile land. Some of these new farms were established by English or Scotch Irish settlers from the Chesapeake area, but many were associated with immigrating Germans moving out of Pennsylvania.[2] More than two centuries later the legacy of this ethnic minority remains apparent in the names of the residents, as well as the area's historic vernacular architecture and numerous Lutheran and Brethren Churches.

German immigrant John Hager's 1762 town of Elizabethtown (now Hagerstown) emerged as the largest population center west of Frederick. Other early communities included Williamsport, Sharpsburg and Hancock. The growth pattern of these towns was typical in that development coincided with access to the growing network of road and turnpikes. Towns emerged as market centers, but the

region's prosperity derived from a robust grain-based agricultural economy. By extension, grain mills also flourished and, as indicated by place names like Garrett's Mill and Claggett's Mill, often served as the nucleus for the development of villages.

Situated between the Elk and South Mountains in southern Pleasant Valley, the future Brownsville area was remote even by late-18th century standards. Roads through the heavily wooded lower valley were local thoroughfares that failed to draw the attention of Dennis Griffith or other early Maryland cartographers.[3] Travel to Hagerstown from lower Pleasant Valley involved a slow 20 mile wagon journey. And while more direct access to Frederick and eastern markets was available through several natural gaps or passes, grain, even when milled into flour or distilled whiskey, was cumbersome to transport by wagon across the mountain.

Water represented the era's preferred method of transport. Then as today the Potomac River formed Washington County's southern boundary. From nearby Harper's Ferry its course traveled 60 miles to Georgetown, but many parts of the often swift and rocky river remained unnavigable until the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal in 1850. Due to this transportation-related isolation, villages were slow to form and lower Pleasant Valley remained an area of dispersed farms and mills until the second quarter of the 19th century.[4]

Henry Boteler, III (1728-1814) is believed to be the Brownsville area's first ethnic European settler. Born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, Boteler purchased 100 acres of land called *Thomas' Forest* from William Thomas in 1755. He built a stone cabin and larger log house before briefly returning to St. Mary's County to marry Ellen Elsby.[5] Boteler located his farm on South Mountain, near the end of present-day Yourtee Road. Its location appears on the 1877 county atlas as the residence of A. B. Yourtee (Figure 4). Boteler's stone house was subsequently incorporated into an 1892 building. The Boteler/Yourtee House, known to the family as Greystone, is listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties as WA-III-067.

Rudolph Brown (1740-1821), whose descendent went on to establish Brownsville, was another other early valley settler. Some sources indicate Brown was born in North Carolina while others claim he was a Pennsylvania native. All sources agree he was an ethnic German who immigrated to Maryland from Pennsylvania.[6] He was already a Washington County resident in 1781 when he bought a "stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farm utensils and household goods" from Tobias Brothers. Lacking sufficient cash for the purchase, the medium of exchange was Brown's promised delivery of grains, meat, wool, flax and other farm products.[7] Rudolph Brown established his farm approximately a half-mile north of the present Brownsville Church of the Brethren Cemetery on what is now the Wilbur Jennings Farm.[8]

Between 1795 and 1811 Rudolph, along with his son Tobias Brown (1766-1859), Henry Beall and Zachariah Claggett (1760-1825) purchased hundreds of acres of the land in and around present-day Brownsville, including signficant acreage from Henry Boteler.[9] Brown was an ethnic German while Claggett and probably Beall were born in Prince George's County, Maryland.[10] According to family tradition the first house within Brownsville was built in 1824 by Rudolph's grandson, John Brown (1792-1888). John was a War of 1812 veteran who saw action at the Battle of North Point.[11] Located at 2403 Boteler Road, the original 2-story, four-room, timber frame bank house has been expanded and modernized over the years, but is in good condition and retains much of its interior historic fabric.[12]

In 1833 the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal extended its lock system to Harper's Ferry and the impact on southern Washington County was immediate. Towns, factories and mills quickly developed along the canal's route. The population grew as job seekers, including many foreign immigrants, moved to the area. Inland farmers and industry also benefited. Agricultural products and commodities such as stone and lumber that were too cumbersome to transport long distances by wagon could now be floated down the Potomac. Coal came in from Western Maryland and provided fuel for growing industries.

Brownsville's emergence as a community directly corresponds with the opening of the C&O Canal. The village, located four miles north of lock 31 at Weverton, received a post office the same year the canal was extended to Harper's Ferry.[13] At about this time John Brown opened a tannery across the road from his house. Its presence attracted other craftsmen that used leather in their trade, such as harness and shoe makers. Brown served as the village's second postmaster, a position his family would continue to hold for 112 years.[14] While the opening of the tannery is considered to be the seminal event in Brownsville's creation, proximity to the canal helped to make Brownsville a convenient location to set up business.[15] Civic institutions developed. A school was in operation by the 1830s and St. Mark's Episcopal Church was built in 1839.[16] The congregation's founding members included Zachariah Claggett's sons, Dr. Horatio Clagett (d. 1850) and Samuel Clagett, as well as Alexander Grim and Samuel L. Yourtee. The school has been demolished, but the church remains standing less than a half-mile south of the survey area.[17]

Rudolph Brown, himself a minister's son, held the first Church of the Brethren meetings (originally known as German Baptists or colloquially as Dunkards) in his home. Services then moved to a school house near Brownsville. In 1852 a one-and-a-half story stone church measuring 66' x 34' was erected with donations of land and money provided by George and Abraham Yourtee, and Tobias, Abraham and Daniel Brown. The church, designed to accommodate 400 worshipers, seems exceptionally large for a small, mixed-faith hamlet, and shows the builders' confidence in the continued growth of both the town and congregation.[18] The stone building was demolished in 1978, a decade after the congregation moved to a new building adjacent to Route 67. A large cemetery and memorials to the town's founding members mark the location of the first church.

It is not easy to determine from census records how many persons actually lived within the village as opposed to the surrounding farms, but that source indicates that by 1860 Brownsville was well-established community of approximately a dozen families. Brownsville occupations were typical of the wider Pleasant Valley region. In addition to John Brown's tannery, there were two shoemakers, a weaver, dentist, teacher, merchant, clerk, carpenter, cooper and clock repairman. Farmers and laborers resided within the village center as well as the surrounding countryside.

Thomas Taggert's 1858 Map of Washington County, Maryland shows Brownsville located at the intersection of "the Road to Rohrersville" and the east-west route known as Brownsville Pass (Figure 2). Brownsville Pass, now a narrow local road and access point for the Appalachian Trail, was one of several important mountain gaps that provided a natural east-west crossing across South Mountain. Brownsville Pass led across the mountain and connected Pleasant Valley with Burkittsville and roads to Frederick and points east. This crossing was a strategic position during the Civil War's Battle of South Mountain.

Washington County's role in the Civil War is important and well documented. While the most famous and bloodiest action occurred on September 17, 1862 at the Battle of Antietam where nearly 23,000 soldiers fell, smaller battles, skirmishes and troop movements took place in Pleasant Valley throughout most of the four year conflict. The sympathies of Brownsville residents mirrored divisions found in many places. Members of the Claggett, Grim and Boteler families owned dozens of slaves and presumably were inclined to the Confederate position.[19] The Brethren Church, however, took a strong stand against slavery and after 1837 excommunicated slave owners. An 1864 newspaper notice advertising an upcoming Union rally at Brownsville indicates some residents were quite open in their support of the Union.[20] The Yourtees staunchly supported the Confederate cause.[21] The Brown family had pro-Union sympathies. There is, however, no known relationship between the Brown family of Brownsville and famed local abolitionist John Brown who led a raid on Harpers Ferry.

Brownsville's most direct and prolonged involvement during the Civil War came in the days immediately prior to the Battle of Antietam in the action known as the Battle of South Mountain. On September 11, 1862 General Lafayette McLaws' and General Robert H. Anderson's divisions entered into Pleasant Valley by Brownsville Pass prior to moving on the Federal garrison at Harper's Ferry. McLaws commandeered St. Mark's Church, located a quarter mile south of town, for his headquarters while Anderson's troops bivouacked north of town (Figure 3).

After McLaws and Anderson pulled out, Brigadier General Paul Seemes' brigade was left behind, charged with defending the gaps and denying Union reinforcements entry into Pleasant Valley. Semmes believed Union forces would attempt to enter the valley via Brownsville Pass and so remained camped with the bulk of his force at the foot of the pass. William Parham's undersized brigade was dispatched two miles north to Crampton's Gap only as a contingency. Seemes was wrong. Union troops entered Pleasant Valley from the north. [22] Upon realizing his error, he left Brownsville to support Parham at Crampton's Gap, but arrived too late to be of use and withdrew back to Brownsville. The federal army took up position in Pleasant Valley, forcing Lee to move his troops out. All Confederate generals were ordered to proceed to Sharpsburg. The Federal army pursued and famously engaged at Antietam on September 17, 1862.

McLaws reentered Brownsville after Antietam. St. Mark's Church, and probably all other Brownsville buildings, housed wounded soldiers. The town apparently escaped significant damage during the Confederate occupation, but Union Troops subsequently burned St. Mark's Church in order to prevent its use again in any future invasion.[23] The entire area endured the economic hardship associated with the collateral damage that comes from being the theater of war. The effect of destroyed crops and timber, commandeered supplies and livestock, as well as injuries and loss of life sustained by area participants, was felt well after Lee's surrender at Appomattox.[24]

In 1867, after years of lobbying, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extended its operations through Pleasant Valley. The route started along the Potomac River at Weverton where it intersected with the B&O's main line. From Weverton it travelled north 24 miles to Hagerstown. The route included a Brownsville stop that was actually located a half mile west of town. The extension of the B&O is credited with helping to revive Washington County's suffering post-war economy.[25] While the railroad brought significant expansion to Hagerstown and nearby towns such as Rohrersville, Brownsville only experienced modest growth in the fourth quarter of the 19th century.

1870 census records show Brownsville as a community mostly comprised of laborers, merchants and manufactures. Many businesses, such as the harness maker, wagon maker and blacksmith continued to cater to area farmers. Five Brownsville residents worked for the railroad. That source also records that in addition to shoe making, Brownsville had developed a small textile industry. William Stewart and Joshua Rephart are both listed as woolen merchants and a weaver is living in Rephart's home. Their neighbor, Otho Castle, worked as a sewing machine agent. The 1877 Lake Griffing and Stevens Atlas depicts Brownsville as a village of approximately 20 buildings and a population of 68. [26] The homes of John and Cornelius Brown, now **2403** and **2408** Boteler Road respectively, are identified, as is the Church of the Brethren Cemetery. Other surviving buildings shown on this map include "Mrs. Blessing" at **2347** Boteler Road and "Mrs. S.E. Miller" at **2350** Boteler Road

Census records indicate that by the 1880s, Brownsville's manufacturing businesses were in decline. Nathaniel Grim and John Martin's shoe making business continued, but by 1880 the wool and weaving operations were gone. Cornelius Brown opened a general store and post office in 1886, but closed his tannery and demolished its buildings in 1890.[27] According to Washington County historian, Thomas Williams, the county's local manufacturing was adversely affected by growth of large factories. Small craftsmen were unable to compete with large factories and cities grew at the expense of local business.[28] In addition an 1889 flood baldly damaged the canal, which remained closed until 1894.

The panics of 1873 and 1893 depressed the national economy and local farmers were hurt by sharply falling grain prices. While wheat remained Washington County's staple crop, prices declined through the third quarter of the 19th century as western farms flooded eastern markets with grain. Washington County farmers began to turn their focus to dairy and fruit. Orchard products, especially peaches and apples became important seasonal commodities. [29]

Twelve Brownsville buildings date to the1824-1900 time frame. All are vernacular buildings executed without any obvious stylistic detail. Some embody building traditions brought to the area by emigrating Pennsylvania Germans. The earliest section of **2403** Boteler Road was built for ethnic German, John Brown. During remodeling in the 2000s, Architectural historian Paula Reed examined the original 1824, two-story, four-room, timber frame core and the later, two-room 19th-century log addition. Her findings have not yet been published, but both timber and log construction methods proved very popular with ethnic German builders. [30]

Perhaps more telling is the banked construction of the house and associated stone springhouse, as well as the dwelling's massive gable-end stone chimney. Banked construction was not exclusive to people of Germanic background, but it proved so immensely popular with that group, both for dwellings and barns, that it has become a hallmark of German vernacular architecture.[31] All of Brownsville's 19th century buildings exhibit some degree of banked construction, with the slope of the lot determining the extent. Building into a bank solved the problem of building on a slope, provided insulation against temperature fluctuations, and also created a full-height basement-level work area, storage space or business space.

The district's second oldest building is probably the c. 1840 Cornelius Brown House, which is unique as the district's only brick building. According to Brown family tradition the bricks for the house were hauled by wagon from Frederick. While Washington County does have a few examples of 18th-century brick construction, the material did not come into general use until the 19th- century with most examples dating from after 1820.[32] In rural areas stone, and especially log, remained the more popular choices due to the widespread availability of those materials. Erecting log buildings also required less skill and effort. Frame construction dominated in the later part of the 19th century as the railroad increased the availability of mill-sawn lumber and prefabricated building materials. This is true of Brownsville where the overwhelming majority of buildings are frame.

According to County Commissioner tax assessments, the value of improved lots in Brownsville from 1896-1906 mostly ranged from $250 to $500. George T. Brown's house and lot (the John Brown House at **2403** Boteler Road) was valued at $400, while his store and stock and trade were worth $1,200. His father's brick house at **2408** Boteler Road was valued at $600. Assessments for "farm lots" "mountain land" and "tenant houses" indicate that some village residents who engaged in other occupations also maintained farming interests. [33]

The early 20th century coincided with economic turn around. Between 1910 and 1925, Brownsville experienced a building boom that more than doubled the size of the town. By 1914 the population of Brownsville, including surrounding farms, had reached 136. Most of the new construction took place at the north end of the village near the intersection of Brownsville Pass and Boteler Road on subdivided farmland sold by William Boteler and Emmanuel Jennings. Lot size ranged from a quarter to a half acre. Emmanuel Jennings no doubt also built a number of Brownsville's early-20th century buildings, and probably made a tidy profit doing so as, in addition to his farming interests, Jennings worked as a carpenter, owned a sawmill and a roof-shingle machine.[34] During the teens and twenties land prices in Brownsville soared. A few years before improved lots were selling for a few hundred dollars, but by the second decade of the 20th century the sale price of a Brownsville "house and lot" often exceeded $1,000.[35]

In their construction, Jennings and other builders of these 20th-century houses rejected regional vernacular traditions, including the use of banked construction and stone foundations and instead erected nationally popular house types. The Foursquares at **2433** and **2439** Boteler Road, and the Colonial Revival style, gable-front houses at 2458 and 2415 Boteler Road represent this change. Builders of this period faced the same topographical challenges of slope, but instead of building into the bank, they used concrete retaining walls and grading to achieve a level building surface.

As before, Brownsville's expansion is a reflection of broader trends. Brownsville's 20th-century building boom overlaps with the period from about 1910 to 1920 when farm families in much of the country prospered because of sustained high prices and high yields. By extension, the absence of post-1925 construction corresponds with the agricultural depression that started in the mid 1920s,

proceeding the Great Depression of the 1930s.[36] Furthermore, a disastrous flood in 1924 caused such extensive damage to the C&O canal that the decision was made to permanently shut down operations. Villages and crossroad communities everywhere experienced decline as the automobile allowed rural residents to travel to larger towns and cities for work and shopping.[37] Brownsville and the immediate area experienced few effects of the post-World War II building boom seen in so many communities throughout the nation. Only four of the village's primary buildings post-date 1950, though one of those, **2353** Boteler Road, may contain an earlier core.

The construction of Route 67 started in 1969. The new alignment bypassed Brownsville, as well as many of the valley's other small communities. Already struggling businesses suffered from the lack of through traffic and closed. Today the post-office remains Brownsville's only non-residential concern. Despite the lack of commerce, Brownsville presents itself as a stable residential community. Except for **2409** Boteler Road, which is in poor condition, and **2515** Rohrersville Road which is vacant and deteriorating, village architecture is generally in good, if somewhat altered, condition.

Resource History

Twelve of the district's 24 contributing resources appear to have some 19th century fabric, while 12 contributing buildings firmly date to 1910-1925 period. Four noncontributing resources post-date 1950.

The district's two oldest surviving buildings are significant for their direct association with Brownsville's founding family. Previous investigations suggest the original timber frame core of the John Brown house at **2403** Boteler Road dates to c.1824. A log section was added later in the 19th century followed by several 20th-century expansion episodes.[38] A 1902 deed records the presence of wash house, ice house and spring house, of which only the spring house survives. The foundation of a c. 1886 store, demolished in 1955, also remains on the property.

According to Brown family tradition, John Brown's father, Tobias Brown, built the brick house at **2408** Boteler Road about 1840 with bricks hauled by wagon from Frederick.[39] Tobias Brown sold the three-acre property, which also included the tannery, to his son, John for $750. John's son, Cornelius, lived in the house and also worked at the tannery. He inherited both upon his father's death in 1888. The brick house is known in town as "Miss Sarah's," a reference to Cornelius' daughter who inherited the property following his death in the early 1900s. The 1877 county atlas identifies the homes of John and Cornelius Brown, as well as the tannery location. (Figure 4).

The framing and stone foundation of **2347** Boteler Road likely date to the mid-19th century, though the exterior is almost entirely new. The building is remembered as the former Castle Store.[40] Anna Blessing acquired the property in 1845.[41] "Mrs. Blessing" and the "S.T. Blessing Store" are identified in this location on the 1877 Atlas. Cornelius Castle had married Anna Blessing's daughter in 1845. He was a tailor, but the 1870 census identifies him as a "dry goods merchant." The gable-end store front windows and most other early material were removed c. 2005 when the store was converted into a single-family dwelling.

The small building at **2353** Boteler Road is located immediately north of the Castle Store. Samuel Blessing acquired the half-acre parcel from the estate of Daniel Brown in 1864.[42] The current structure rests on what appears to be a 19th-century foundation, but is composed mostly of modern material. The setback does not match buildings shown on the 1877 Atlas which suggests the foundation is associated with an outbuilding or post-dates that source.

The 1852 Brownsville Church of the Brethren building stood immediately south of Mrs. Blessing's property. The stone structure was demolished in 1978 after the congregation relocated to a new building along Rohrersville Road. The 2.5 acre cemetery containing 209 known graves marks the original church's location.

The I-House house at **2413** Boteler Road was most likely constructed between 1867 and 1870. It sits on part of a three-acre parcel sold to Drucilla Smith by Francis Boteler in 1867 for $500. Her residence is identified on the 1877 Atlas and census records indicate she was living in this location by at least 1870. In 1900 the "house and lot," the later then consisting of a quarter of an acre, was sold to Annie Jennings Soley for $500.[43]

The small, but interesting banked buildings at **2409** and **2415** Boteler Road are on part of Mrs. Smith's three- acre, 1867 purchase. 1870 and 1880 census records seem to associate **2409** with the shoemaker Joshua Shankle and shoemaker Nathaniel Grim, respectively. These buildings are identical in size and in form of their tall stone foundation with street-level basement entrance. Their configuration is well suited to a basement-level business and 1st-level living area. They are also similar to houses along Weverton Road built in the 1870s and 80s. The 1st floor living level of **2415** Boteler Road was completely rebuilt c. 1920 and later converted into a garage. **2409** retains most of its 19th century fabric, but is in a deteriorated state.

Current tax records state **2430** Boteler Road was built in 1883. In September 1883 George A. Thomas, blacksmith, purchased the quarter acre lot from William Boteler for $38. This was not a family conveyance so the small amount indicates no existing improvements at the time of sale proving the house was not constructed until late 1883 at the earliest. The land conveyed within the family for nominal amounts until the 1940s and the dwelling's heavily modernized condition leaves little in the way of additional dating evidence.

Another 19th-century building stands at **2342** Boteler Road. Current tax records state that the house was built in 1800, but the source for this proposed very early construction date is unknown and contrasts with the physical appearance. The house, now a duplex, was clearly built in two stages, with the earliest perhaps being that represented on the 1877 Atlas as the estate of "A. Burns." The 1850 and 1860s census identifies Andrew Burns as a weaver and his son, Andrew, also living in his household, as a shoemaker. In those years the property is valued at $600 and $700 respectively.

In 1881 Lottie Bean acquired the two-acre lot from the heirs of Andrew Burns for $600.[44] Later that year Bean subdivided the property and sold the reduced one-acre lot associated with the current building to Jacob and Mary Frederick for the curiously low amount of $68.[45] There is no apparent family relationship between Bean and Frederick that would explain why the property sold for such a small sum unless the previous sale price reflected the value of looms and other equipment more than physical improvements. In 1902 the property sells for $400 suggesting the dwelling achieved its present configuration during the Frederick's 20 year ownership.

Next door at **2348** Boteler Road, the builder rejected the dominant I-House plan and constructed the district's only known example of the gable-front-and-wing form. Current tax assessment data estimates the construction date of this heavily modernized house to be 1910, but it was probably constructed at about the same time as **2342** Boteler Road. District building's firmly dated to the 20th century rest on concrete block foundations, but 2348 has a stone foundation that is typically associated with 19th century resources. The soft brick used in chimney construction also appears to be of 19th-century vintage. The house sits on one half of the 2-acre lot Lottie Bean purchased in 1881 and sold to William J. Frederick later that year.[46]

Tax records indicate **2350** Boteler Road was built in 1902, but the 2/2 windows and decorative window surrounds are suggestive of 19th-century construction. The large center chimney and reconfigured front door indicates the building was formerly a duplex, or perhaps a combined dwelling/business. Sarah E. Miller purchased the approximately .75-acre property and water rights from Henry Boteler in 1865 for $1,340.[47] Five years later the census taker estimated the value of her real estate at $10,000, making it one of the most valuable properties in Brownsville.

By way of comparison, John Brown's property was worth an estimated $7,500. Census data indicates Sarah E. Miller and family left Brownsville before 1880, but the property remained in the ownership of the Miller family into the 20th century.

With the possible exception of **2348** and **2350** Boteler Road whose construction dates remain uncertain, no buildings in the district can be firmly dated to the period between the late 1880s and about 1910. But starting in 1910 and lasting until c. 1925 Brownsville experienced a building boom that nearly doubled the size of the village. Almost all of this new construction took place at the north end of the village on previously undeveloped farm land owned by the Boteler, Brown or Jennings families.

The I-House at **2442** Boteler Road was constructed between 1910 and 1912. In 1910 John E. Brown purchased the lot from Emmanuel Jennings (1852-1938) for $40 and conveyed the lot to his newly married daughter Rachel Jennings. Two years later Rachel and Clinton Jennings sold it to Rachel's sister, Mary Moore, for $250. The house may have been built by Emmanuel Jennings who was a carpenter and sawmill operator. Emmanuel Jennings is also the most likely builder of **2450** Boteler Road. In 1910 he and his brother George purchased the lot for $40. In 1922 they sell the same-sized property for $3,000.[48]

Emmanuel Jennings lived at what is now **2515** Rohrersville Road. Jennings acquired the property after his marriage to Angeline Brown (1855-1933). Tradition holds that the oldest part of this now-vacant, 2-story, v-notched log, stone and frame house dates to c.1799.[49] This claim remains unsubstantiated and if true likely refers to the partially collapsed rear stone ell. The relatively good condition of the exposed logs and definite late-19th century character of the second story are not consistent with such an early building date. The property later passed to Jennings' grandson Rev. John Grim. The house and stone building are vacant and for sale.

The I-House at **2434** Boteler Road was built between April, 1910 when the lot sold for $410 and March, 1911 when Edward Mullendore purchased the "house and lot" for $1,250.[50]

William and Stella Brown commissioned the construction of the elegant Foursquare dwelling at **2433** Boteler Road about 1921. Its German siding, wide overhanging eaves and horizontal emphasis resemble the Foursquare at **2439** Boteler Road. Now the U.S. Post Office, **2433** Boteler Road is believed to have been constructed for John R. Brown about 1922.[51] Both houses were possibly constructed by John Brown's uncle, Walter Brown, who census records indentify as a mason and carpenter.[52] Another Foursquare stands at **2465** Boteler Road. Dating to c. 1910, it is smaller and more vertical in its orientation than **2433** and **2469** Boteler Road.

The stucco-covered, Foursquare duplex at **2423** Boteler Road is unique among district buildings. Ira and Nellie Kaetzel purchased the lot in 1922. The Kaetzels defaulted on the mortgage and the house was sold at auction in 1937. The house was probably built as a single-family dwelling but converted to a duplex by the Kaetzels for financial reasons.[53] The 1930 census indicates Dorothy Grayson and Samuel Harley were living as borders in the Kaetzel's house.

The modest, gable-front Colonial Revival style buildings at **2458** and **2419** Boteler Road are nearly identical. Both feature an interesting cove cornice treatment and tripartite gable windows. Both houses also share a complicated chain of title involving multiple parcels and missing deeds that conclude with an association with Samuel Jennings. Both appear in form and material to date to the early 1920s. Samuel Jennings sold **2419** Boteler Road to Ira and Nellie Kaetzel for $3,500 in March, 1922. The significant price suggests existing improvements. As with **2432** Boteler Road, the Kaetzels defaulted on the mortgage. Jennings repossessed the property and in April, 1924 sold it to Laura and David Fouch.[54] Samuel Jennings also owned **2458** Boteler Road, which he conveyed to his daughter Nellie Jennings.

One of the district's most distinctive buildings is found at **2432** Boteler Road. Current tax assessments indicate this small cottage of eight gables was built about 1914. This date is consistent with physical evidence. This dwelling and the previously described c. 1883 I-house at **2430** Boteler Road are both associated with lots George Thomas purchased from William Boteler in 1883. In 1914

Thomas' widow Marietta conveys both properties to her daughter Rheda Potter and her husband Joseph. Both properties subsequently conveyed within the family for nominal amounts until the 1940s.

The Brownsville building boom ended in the mid 1920s in response to the combined economic impact of the closing of the C&O canal, the agricultural downturn, Great Depression and World War II. The small frame house at **2418** appears to date to the 1950s, and if so represents the first surviving house built within Brownsville in approximately 30 years. A mostly 1970s vintage concrete block, four-unit, handicapped-assessable apartment building also shares this address. A small section of exposed stone suggests that part of this otherwise completely modern building may be associated with an older structure.

While many of the district's building have been modernized over the years, many of these changes are reversible and almost all resources retain their fundamental form and fenestration patterns. Eighty-five percent of the district's 28 resources contribute to the district. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting feeling and association and an acceptable level of integrity of workmanship and materials. When viewed collectively, the district is well able to communicate its historic significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. WA III 009

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .45 mi x .05 = 14.4 acres
Acreage of historical setting 14.4 acres
Quadrangle name Keedysville Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

2515 Rohrersville Road represents the district's northern boundary. This address corresponds with the termination of Boteler Road at its intersection with Route 67 (Rohrersville Road). The district's southern limit occurs at **2353** Boteler Road, near the Brownsville Church of the Brethren cemetery. Route 67 provides the district's western border. The district's eastern boundary is formed by the house lots immediately adjacent to the east side of Boteler Road. The district is characterized by relatively small lots, narrow frontage and buildings constructed close to the road as opposed to the large farms and scattered modern residential development that typifies the immediately surrounding area.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Sherri Marsh Johns		
organization	The Ottery Group	date	June 2010
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive	telephone	(301) 260-1924
city or town	Olney	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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[2] Thomas J.C. Williams, History and Biographical Record of Washington County, Maryland. (Hagerstown: Runk & Titsworth, 1906), 21.

[3] Dennis Griffith, *Map of the State of Maryland, 1794* [map]. In: Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Coale III. *The Maryland State Archives Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908.* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), 66.

[4] Charles Varle, *A Map of Frederick and Washington Counties. 1808* [map]. In: Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Coale III. *The Maryland State Archives Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908.* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), 107.
[5] Thomas J.C. Williams, *History and Biographical Record of Washington County,* Maryland. (Hagerstown: Runk & Titsworth, 1906), 1036.
[6] Ruth L. Henry, *Rudolph Brown of Maryland* (Westminster: Willow Bend Books, 2001), 1.
[7] Land Records of Washington County, Liber B, Folio 530.
[8] Stone memorial marker, Brownsville Church of the Brethren Cemetery , Boteler Road, Brownsville, Maryland..
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[10] Will of Zachariah Magruder Clagett, August 2, 1824. Viewed at http://www.phelpsfamilyhistory.com/genealogy/d0006/f0000047.asp
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[12] Patricia Schooley, *Architectural and Historic Treasures of Washington County, Maryland.* (Keedysville: Washington County Historical Trust, 2002), 276.
[13] Chester M. Smith, Jr., *The Postal History of Maryland, the Delmarva Peninsula, and the District of Columbia: the Post Offices and First Postmasters from 1775 to 1984* (Burtonsville: The Depot, 1984), 198.
[14] "Miss Sarah Brown Last Descendent of John Brown Residing in Brownsville." Undated and unattributed newspaper article in the Brownsville clippings file of the Washington County Historical Society.
[15] Schooley, 278.
[16] Church records report that the Vestry of Saint Mark's Parish of Frederick and Washington Counties approved the construction of a church in Brownsville on August 21, 1837, but Zachariah Claggett's 1824 will makes reference to both an "old" and "new" meeting house near his lands adjoining Henry Boteler. See endnote 10.
[17] Saint Luke's Episcopal Church, "Saint Luke's Episcopal Church, Brownsville, Maryland." Viewed at http://www.stluke.ang-md.org/History.html.
[18] Scharf, 531.
[19] 1850 U.S. census, Slave Inhabitants in Subdivision No. 2 in the County of Washington, Maryland. Digital image, Ancestry.com. Viewed at http://search.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=View&r=an&dbid=8055&iid=MDM432_302-0271.
[20] Herald and Torch Light, 9 March 1864
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[22] James V. Murfin, *The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign, September 1862* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1965), 135.
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[24] Williams, p. 367.
[25] Williams, P. 368.
[26] Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, *An Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland.*"(Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877). Viewed at http://www.whilbr.org/WashingtonCounty1877/index.aspx.
[27] Scharf, p 772.
[28] Williams, p. 368.
[29] Williams, p. 364
[30] Sally McMurry, *From Sugar Camps to Star Barns: Rural Life and Landscape in a Western Pennsylvania Community*, (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2001), 23.
[31] Ibid.
[32] Paula Stoner, "Early Folk Architecture of Washington County" *Maryland Historical Magazine* 4 (1977) :518.
[33] Washington County Commissioners Tax Assessment, District 8. 1896-1906. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.
[34] Maryland and State Gazetteer, 1912-1914. (Baltimore: R. L. Polk & Co., 1914).

[35]This statement is based upon the sale price listed in deeds with cited examples provided in individual resource histories.
[36] McMurry, p. 113.
[37]Ibid p.117.
[38] As communicated to author by Stephen and Sherri Specht, current owners of the John Brown House, on June 11, 2010.
[39]"Miss Sarah Brown Last Descendent of John Brown Residing in Brownsville."
[40] Schooley, p. 278.
[41] Land Records of Washington County, Liber 81, Folio 89.
[42] Land Records of Washington County, Liber EO 161, Folio 523.
[43] Land Records of Washington County, Liber GMS 290, Folio 510.
[44] Land Records of Washington County, Liber 82, Folio 138.
[45] Land Records of Washington County, Liber 128, Folio 123.
[46] Land Records of Washington County, Liber 82, Folio 329.
[47] Land Records of Washington County, Liber LBN 1, Folio 165.
[48] Land Records of Washington County, Liber EO 163, Folio 198.
[49]Frank Woodring," Window to Brownsville, Maryland," Cracker Barrel (April/May 2002):15.
[50] Land Records of Washington County, Liber EO 136, Folio 121.
[51] Land Records of Washington County, Liber 163, Folio 503.
[52] Maryland and State Gazetteer.
[53] Land Records of Washington County, Liber 168, Folio 147.
[54] Land Records of Washington County, Liber 162, Folio 180.

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Maryland Inventory of

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Inventory No.
WA-III-009

Name Brownsville Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 10 Page 1

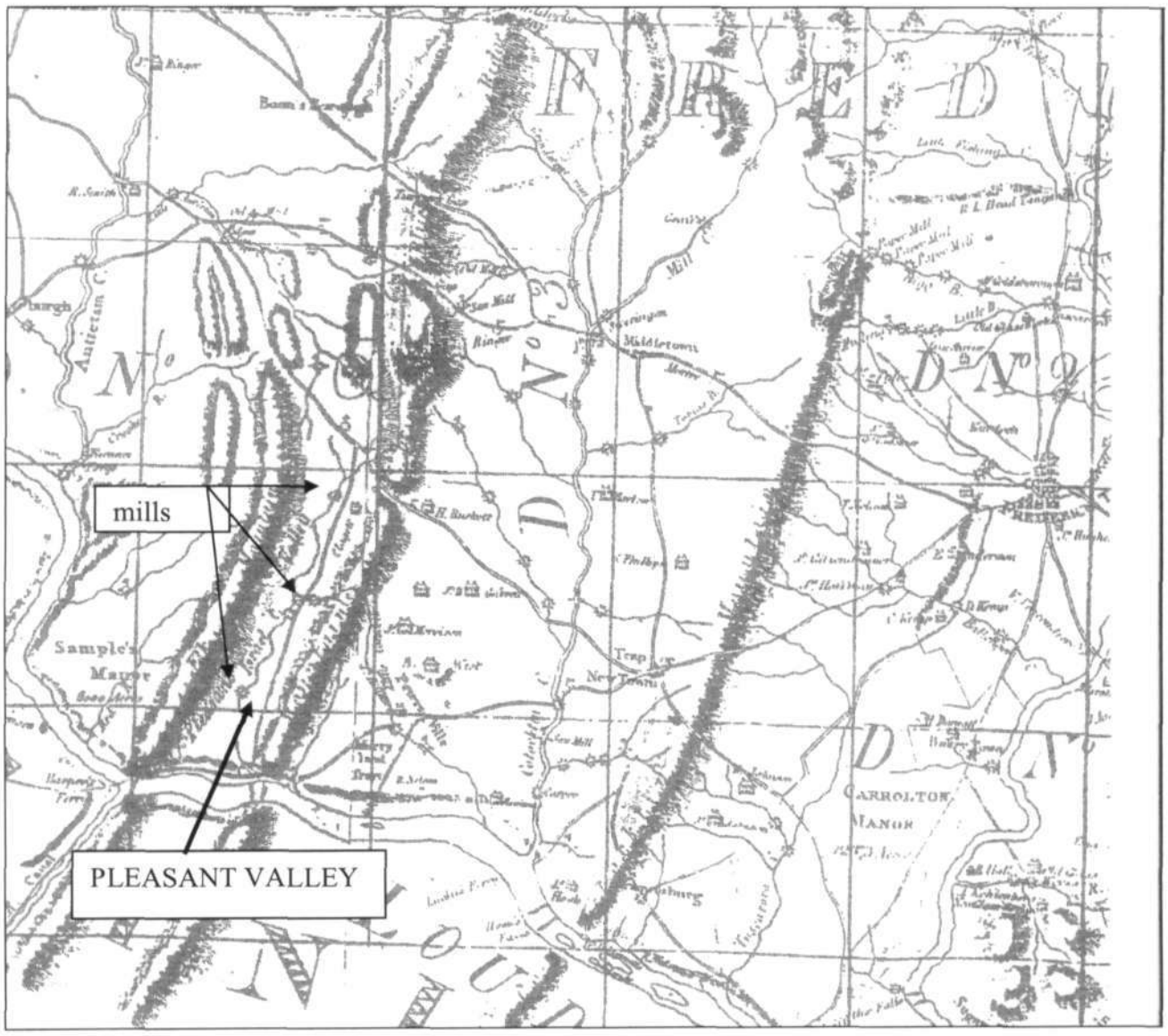

Figure 1: Charles Varle's 1808 Map of Frederick and Washington Counties showing the location Pleasant Valley.

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Inventory No.
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Name Brownsville Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 10 Page 2

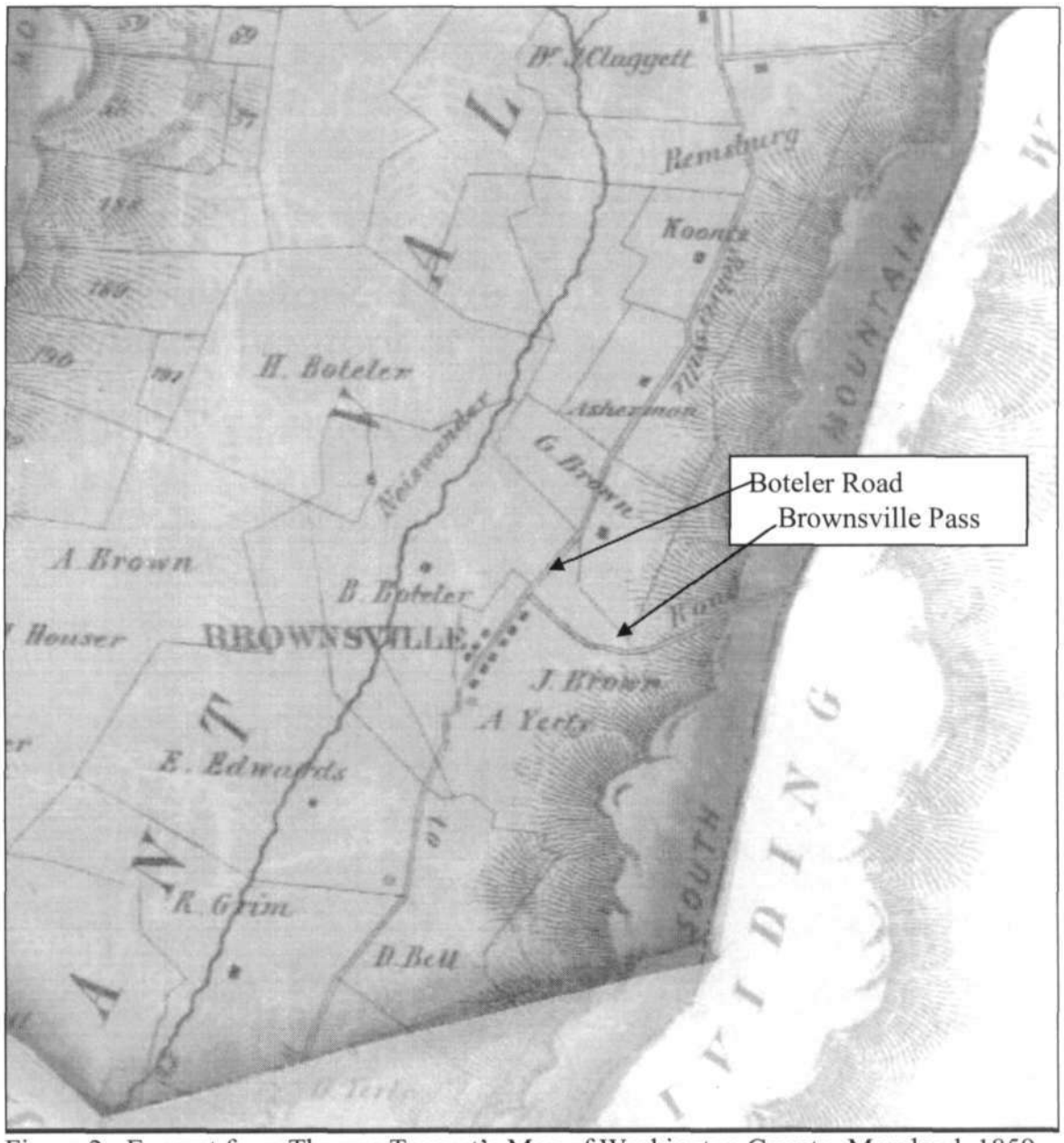

Figure 2: Excerpt from Thomas Taggert's Map of Washington County, Maryland, 1859.

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Inventory No.
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Name Brownsville Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 10 Page 3

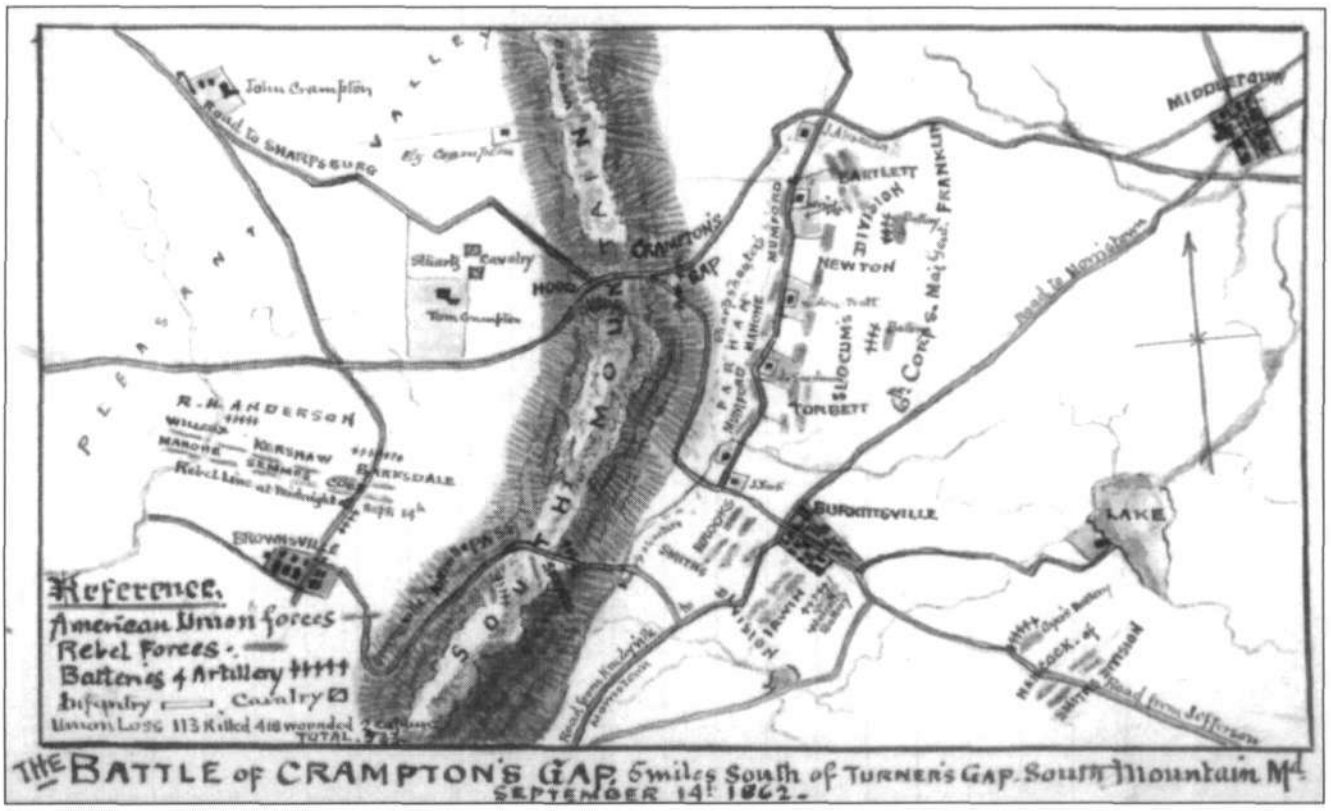

Figure 3: Excerpt from a map in Robert Knox Sneden Diary in the collection of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond Virginia. The above map shows the position of troops around Brownsville prior to the Battle of Crampton's Gap and also is the only source to suggest Brownsville extended to an area along Brownsville Road.

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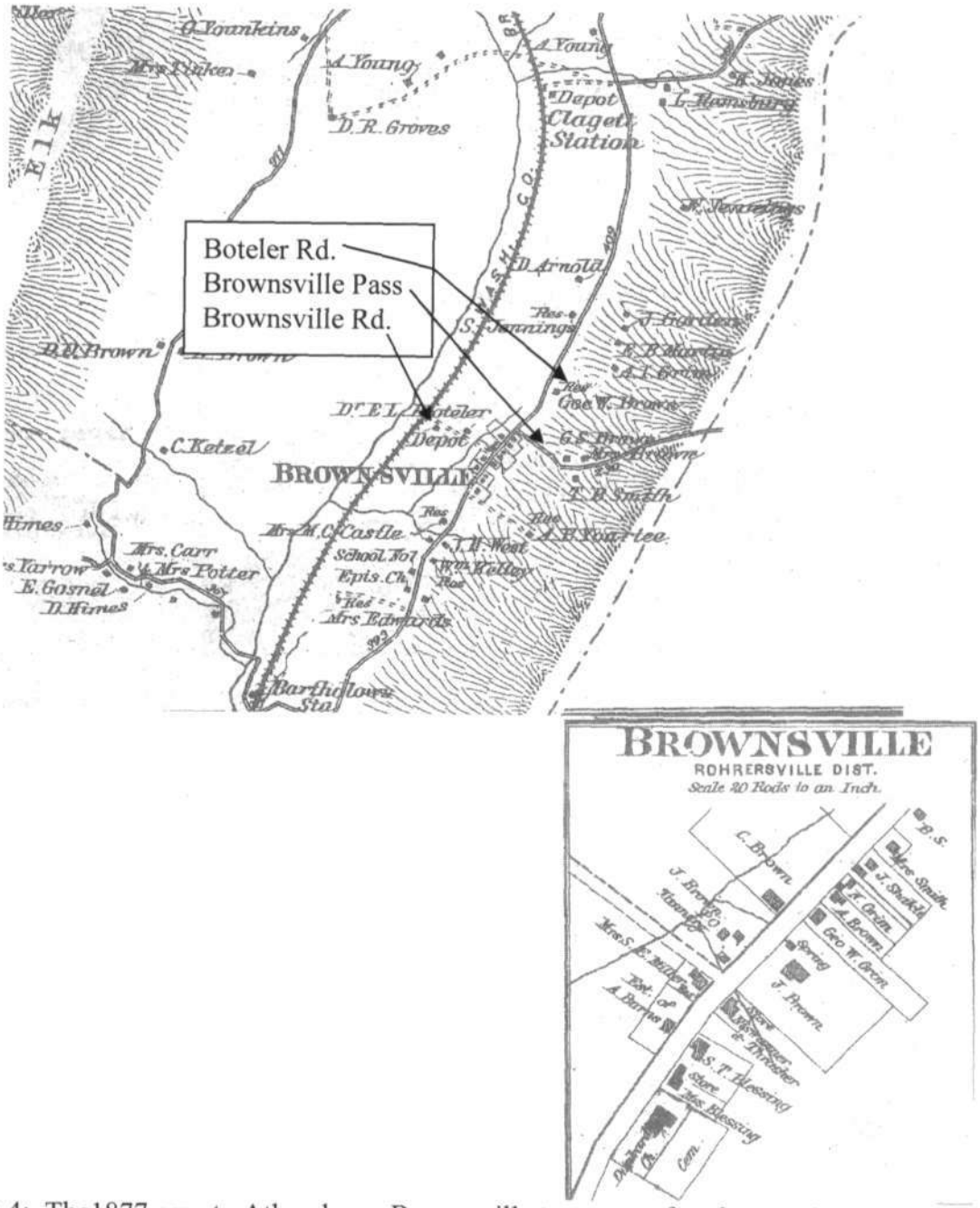

Figure 4: The1877 county Atlas shows Brownsville ten years after the opening of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

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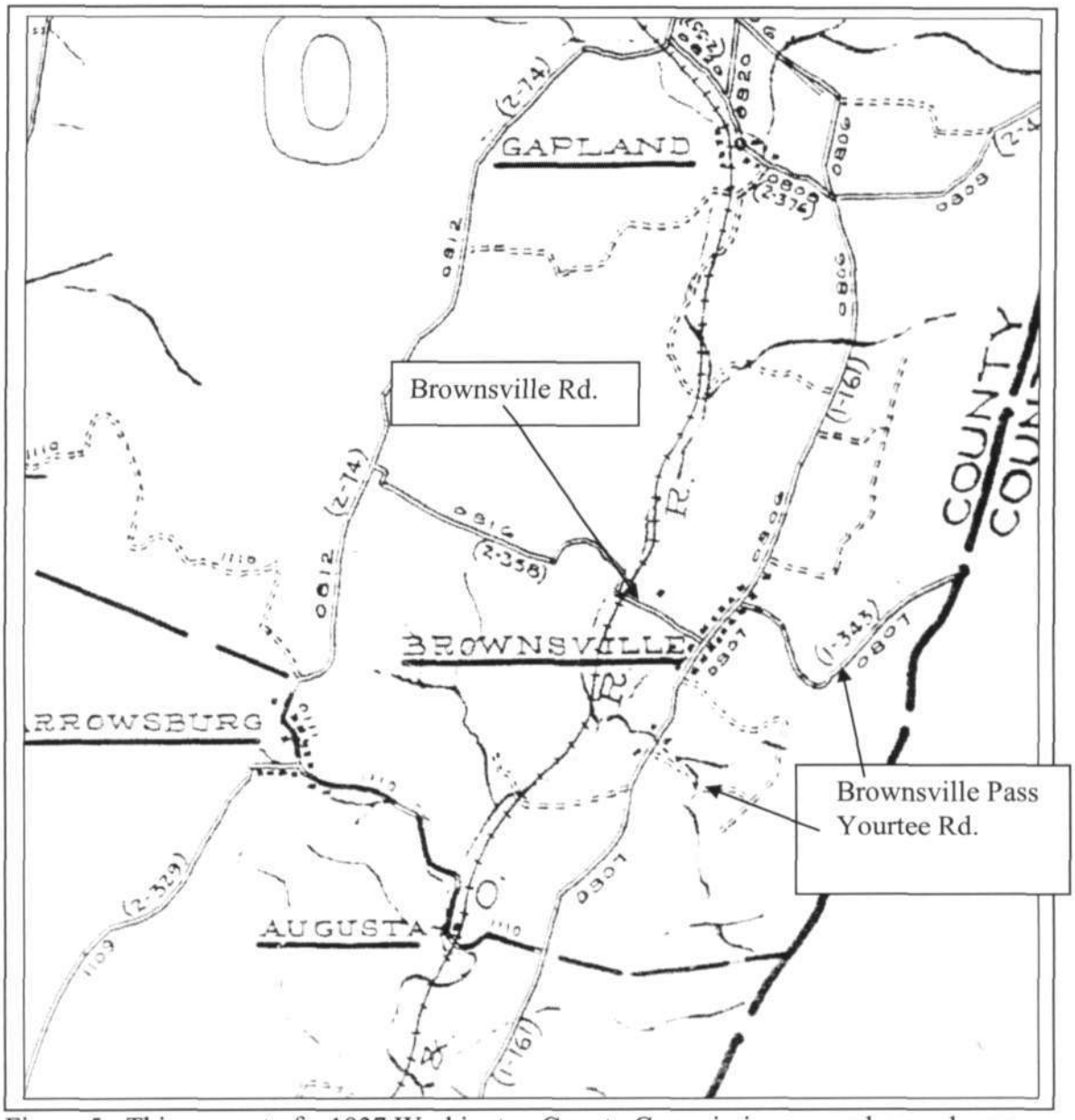

Figure 5: This excerpt of a 1937 Washington County Commissioners road map shows roads prior construction of Route 67 in the early 1970s. Brownsville Pass is still shown as a through road.

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WA-III-009

Name Brownsville Historic District
Continuation Sheet

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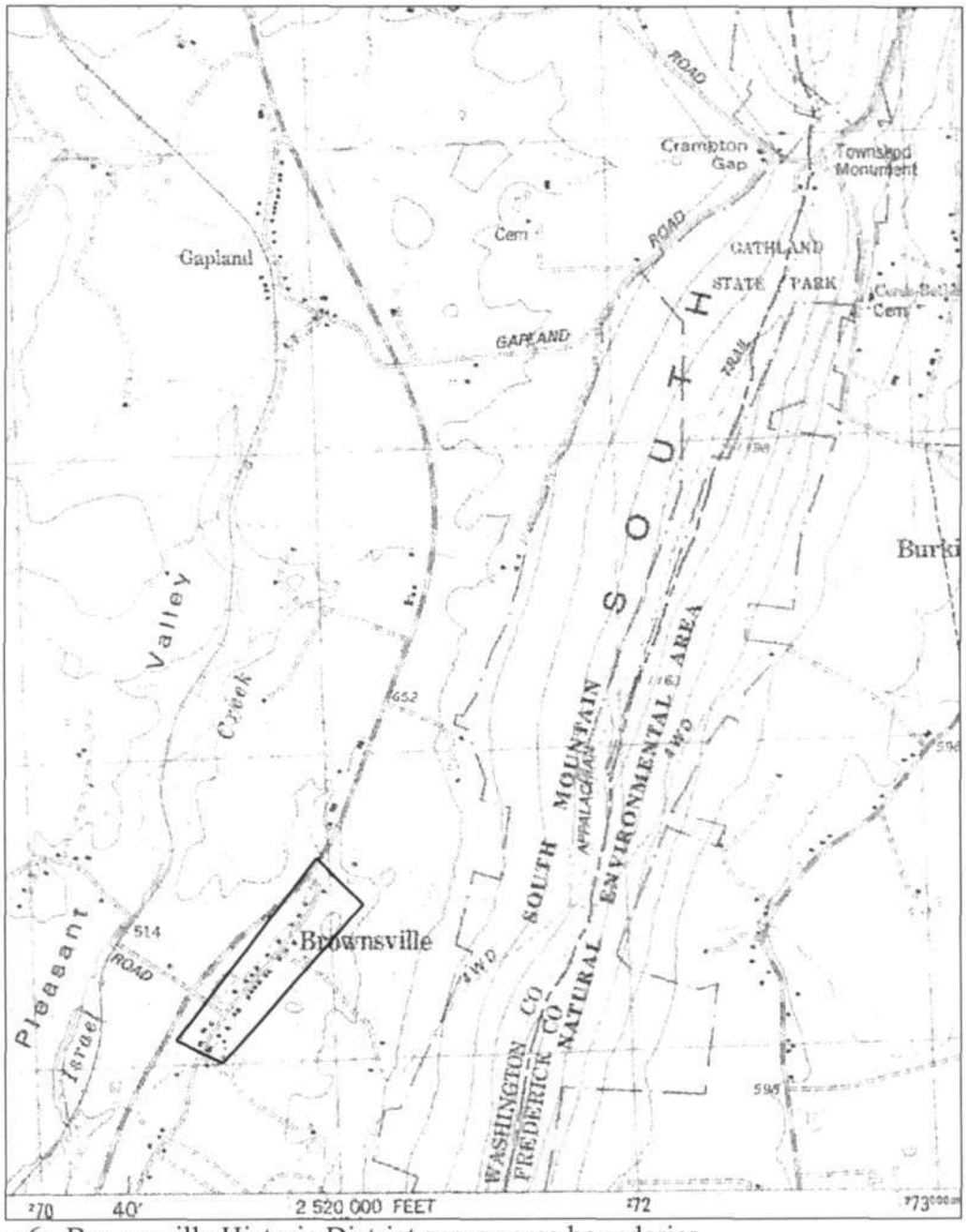
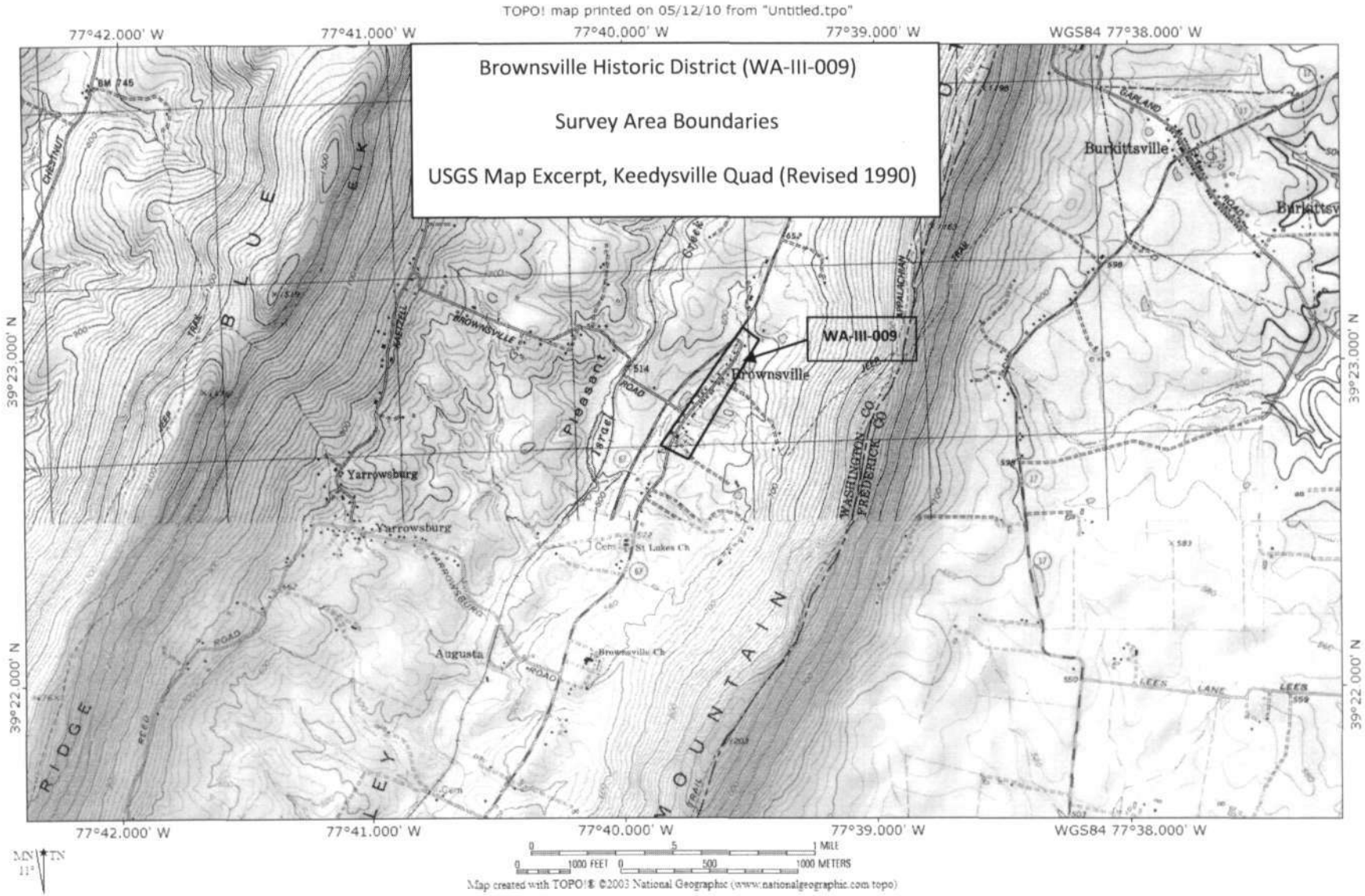


Figure 6: Brownsville Historic District survey area boundaries.
USGS Map Excerpt, Keedysville Quad (Revised 1990).

Brownsville Historic District (WA-III-009)

Survey Area Boundaries

USGS Map Excerpt, Keedysville Quad (Revised 1990)



Property Owner/ Address	Tax Map, Parcel	Date	Property Description	C/ NC
1. 2465 Boteler Road Mr.Tambra Ambos 2465 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 55	c. 1910	2 ½-story, 3 bay, vinyl-clad, frame Foursquare with full-width hipped-roof porch; pyramidal roof; front hipped-roof dormer; concrete block foundation; modern 1/1 windows; early glazed and paneled front door may be original. Outbuilding: early-20th century gable-front shed	C
2. 2458 Boteler Road Mr. Douglas Mongan 2458 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 126	c. 1921	2 ½-story, 2-bay, gable-front frame dwelling; coved front cornice treatment and tripartite attic window; 1/1 windows and 15-light door with 2-light transom appear original; full-width shed-roof porch supported by Doric columns built at grade level; south side-entry porch and north side modern addition. Outbuilding: early, but heavily remodeled garage south of house	C
3. 2450 Boteler Road Clifford & Dorothy Johnson 1051 W. Pine Street Coal Township, PA 17866	84, 125	c. 1913	2-story, 3-bay, vinyl-clad, frame I-House; grade-level, ¾-width front porch with poured concrete floor and turned posts accented with jig-sawn brackets; 2-story kitchen ell plus shed-roof back porch; modern doors and windows throughout house. Outbuilding: large, modern, 1 ½-story garage/workshop at north side of house	C
4. 2449 Boteler Road Robert & Mary Ellen Younkins 2449 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84,47	c. 1925	1 ½-story, 3-bay, vinyl-clad, side-gable frame house centered on large lot. Concrete block foundation; nearly full-width front, shed-roof dormer; 3/1Crafstman style sash windows arranged in pairs; mid-20th century glazed and paneled door; relatively recent pedimented entry portico with poorly constructed wooden stairs; exterior brick fireplace at south end. Outbuildings: none visible	C

5. 2442 Boteler Road Charles and Anne Sullivan 2442 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 92	c. 1910	2-story, 3-bay, vinyl-clad, frame I-House on low fieldstone foundation; modern doors and 1/1 windows; ¾-width hipped-roof porch supported by four turned posts; poured concrete porch floor sits at grade. Outbuilding: modern side-gable concrete block garage.	C
6. 2439 Boteler Road (United States Post Office) Robert & Mary Ellen Younkins 2449 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 68	c. 1922	2 ½-story, 2-bay, German-sided, wide Foursquare; parged block foundation; pyramidal main roof with hipped-roof dormer; 1/1 double-hung sash windows with unmitered casings and bold drip cap; 3-part bay window on first and second story; full-width front porch with tapered square columns; porch enclosed at north corner to accommodate post office entrance; enclosed rear sleeping porch. Outbuilding: early-20th century frame garage	C
7. 2434 Boteler Road Daniel Shaffer 2434 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 91	c. 1910	2-story, 3-bay, aluminum-clad frame I-House with standing seam metal roof; boxed cornice on façade and partial returns at gable ends; 2-story rear kitchen ell and attached shed-roofed porch; 1/1 replacement windows and surrounds; single-pane transom light over early glazed-and-paneled door; exterior concrete block stove chimney at south gable end; ¾-width hipped roof porch supported by turned posts accented with decorative, jig-sawn brackets; grade level, poured concrete porch floor. Outbuildings: none visible	C
8. 2433 Boteler Road	84, 67	c. 1921	Large, 2 ½-story, 2-bay, German-sided, hipped-roof frame Foursquare dwelling with parged block foundation; wide overhanging eaves ; 3 light, hipped-roof dormer; wide 1/1 windows with unmitered surrounds and bold drip cap; 3-part picture window with similar surround; wrap around, hipped-roof porch supported by square, fluted posts resting on brick piers.	C

			Outbuilding: early-20th century,1-bay, frame, gable-front garage.	
9. 2432 Boteler Road Larry Kelbaugh 1100 Peach Orchard Lane Brunswick, MD 21716	84,89	c.1914	Unusual, 1 ½-story, gable-front, 3-bay, frame cottage with standing seam metal roof; walls covered with diamond-pattern asphalt shingles applied over German siding. 1/1 replacement windows appear mostly in pairs, with one pair on either side of center entrance and also in upper half-story; 3 large gable dormers break cornice on side walls; full-width, hipped-roof porch supported by square posts; grade-level, poured concrete porch floor; rear, shed kitchen wing. Outbuildings: none	C
10. 2430 Boteler Road George McCelvey 2430 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21717	84,227	c. 1883	Modernized, vinyl-clad, 2-story, 6-bay, side-gable, duplex built in two stages; deep window openings possible indication of log construction; 2-story kitchen ell extends from rear, southwest corner; standing seam metal roof and low parged foundation; new doors and modern 1/1 windows throughout; hipped-roof porch inadequately supported by four turned posts; poured concrete porch floor is at grade level Outbuildings: two early-20th century frame sheds; early-20th century, 2-car, vinyl-clad garage with a recycled 2/2 side window.	C
11. 2423 Boteler Road Russell and Margaret Tritapoe 2423 Boteler Road Brownsville, Md 21715	84,48	c. 1922	2 1/2 - story, 2-bay, frame, stucco-covered, Foursquare, multi-family dwelling; hipped-roof pierced on three sides by shed-roof, 2-light dormers; 1/1 replacement windows; 2 front entrances fitted with 12-light front doors and surrounded by transom and sidelights; full-width shed-roof porch supported by four Doric order columns; small side entry porch on north side.	C

			Outbuildings: none; parcel 48 also includes frontage on opposite side of the street.	
12. 2419 Boteler Road Carrie and Carmen Lincks 2419 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84,70	c. 1920	2-1/2 story, 2-bay, gable-front frame house closely resembling 2458 Boteler Road; asbestos shingles; concrete block foundation; 1/1 windows; coved front gable with tripartite window and stick work; 3-part picture window right of; replaced shed-roof front and south-side porch; Outbuildings:	C
13. 2415 Boteler Road Michael Fink 2313 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, part of 63	1920s 1st story on 19th century basement	small, 1-story, 3-bay, side-gable, frame, banked building set on tall fieldstone foundation; walls covered with asphalt shingles; boxed eaves; interior brick stove chimney at north end; centered vertical beaded-board, grade-level, front basement door; 1st-story, horizontal-panel door located 8 feet above grade and inaccessible; original 1/1 windows on either side of door and in north wall; garage door in south wall enters into 1st-floor; loft door above garage opening; large joists (probably hewn) in basement, but light-dimensioned framing and materials above indicate e. 20th century dwelling on 19th century foundation. Outbuildings: late-20th century, 2-story, concrete block, banked garage with 2nd floor residence	C
14. 2413 Boteler Road (3rd quarter of 19th century) Michael Fink 2313 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, part of 63	3rd quarter of 19th century	2-story, 3-bay, vinyl-clad, banked I-House on tall fieldstone foundation; 2/2 windows; modern doors; rebuilt hipped-roof porch rests on modern brick foundation; south side entrance into basement; low interior chimney at north end and modern exterior chimney along south wall; 1-story rear kitchen wing post-dates main house. Outbuildings: none	C

15. 2409 Boteler Road Robert Roelkey 2409 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 62	3rd quarter of 19th century	Small, deteriorated, 1-story, 3-bay, side-gable, frame, banked building; tall fieldstone foundation similar to 2415 Boteler Road; standing seam metal roof; aluminum siding; boxed eaves with partial cornice returns; front dormers each fitted with 6-light casement widow; other windows, front door and porch are modern replacements; raised panel door in front basement entrance; large exterior stone chimney at north end. 1 ½-story rear ell not original to house	C
16. 2408 Boteler Road (1850) Cornelius Brown House Scott and Kimberly Farrow 2408 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 86	c. 1840	2-story, 2-bay, side-gable 6:1 common bond brick house; later 1 ½ story, 5:1 common bond brick rear ell corbelled brick cornice; soldier course flat arch and wood sills frame modern 1/1 windows; early-20th century, full-width porch with poured concrete floor on grade; c. 1920s front door. Rear 2-story gallery porches removed. Outbuildings: German-sided springhouse on stone foundation; modern 2-bay garage.	C
17. 2407 Boteler Road Stephanie Hertogs 2407 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 195	c. 1924	Substantially altered, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-front, vinyl clad, frame, banked dwelling built on tall concrete block foundation; low-pitch gable roof with boxed eaves and partial returns; modern door and 1/1 windows; wrap around wood deck; shed porch on south side. Outbuildings: mid-20th century concrete block garage.	C
18. 2403 Boteler Road John Brown House Stephen Specht 2403 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	86, 49	c. 1824 with later additions	Large, 2-story, 3-bay, side-gable, vinyl-clad, house displaying multiple building episodes that include log, timber frame and frame construction. Main house sits on tall fieldstone stone foundation built into bank; slate roof with mix of square and round shingles; partially screened, wrap-around porch supported by turned posts with spindle work; large, exterior stone chimney at south end, 20th century exterior brick chimney at north end;	C

			1/1 replacement windows; doors not visible; large, 2-story rear ell and large, north-side modern addition. Outbuildings: 2-story, stone springhouse with overhang	
19. 2350 Boteler Road John Kraus 2350 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 189	c. 1875-1900	Long, 2-story, 4-bay, German-sided, side-gable, frame dwelling with 2-story kitchen ell; stone foundation; 2/2 windows with chamfered head casings; recently constructed ¾-width, hipped-roof porch with poured concrete floor at grade level; new front entrance; ghosting evidence and center chimney may indicate constructed as a duplex. Outbuildings: large metal garage, frame shed and frame carport	C
20. 2348 Boteler Road Jeffrey Higgins 2699 Monocacy Ford Road Frederick, MD 21701	86, 55	1910	2-story, gable-front-and-wing, frame house on stone foundation; standing seam metal roof; 6/1 windows may be original; ; replacement front doors in both gable-front and wing sections; vinyl siding except for vertical wood siding under rebuilt, L-shaped, shed-porch; stone bulkhead entrance at south end. Outbuilding: 1970s vintage trailer	C
21. 2347 Boteler Road Castle Store (former) John and Susan Keeney 2353 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	86, 64	Mid-19th century, extensively renovated c. 2005	2 ½-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling on tall stone foundation; house faces north with west side gable oriented to Boteler Road; modern windows with many openings reconfigured when converted from store to dwelling; modern center door protected by raised shed-roof portico; wood board-and brace-basement door. Outbuilding: frame privy	C
22. Brownsville Church of the Brethren Cemetery Brownsville Church of the	86, 81	1852-present	2.5 acre cemetery containing 209 known graves. Earliest grave markers date to 1850s. Memorial stones list early Brownsville settlers and church history; church on this site demolished 1978.	C

Brethren 1911 Rohrersville Road Brownsville, MD 21715				
23. 2342 Boteler Road Melissa Keller and Michael Wentzell 2432 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	86, 56	c. 1882	2-story, 3-bay aluminum-clad, single-pile plan, side-gable, duplex on stone foundation; built in two stages, with 2 northern most bays and large brick chimney representing original house; 2/2 windows throughout; modern doors; rebuilt, ¾-width , grade-level, hipped-roof porch with poured concrete floor. Outbuilding: recently constructed, 2-story banked garage with upper level apartment.	C
24. 2515 Rohrersville Road Ms. Mary Grim 2515 Rohrersville Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 123	c. 1799 (family tradition) with obvious l. 19th century modifications	Vacant and deteriorating 1 ½-story, 2-bay, v-notched log house on banked, stone foundation; German-sided frame second story added later; full-width, shed-roof porch 6/6 double-hung sash windows with peaked and chamfered head casings resemble 2350 Boteler Road. Outbuildings: log spring house with overhang; closed-forebay bank barn; collapsed log building; modern concrete block building with old exterior stone chimney.	C
Noncontributing Resources				
25 & 26. 2418 Boteler Road Mark and Bonnie Fraley 2418 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, 88	 1950s 1970s	Two adjacent noncontributing buildings share this lot and physically display this address. Dwelling 1: 1-story, aluminum-sided, gable front, frame house Dwelling 2: 1-story, asymmetrical, multi-family apartment; mostly constructed of concrete block, but small section of exposed stone on south wall indicates a possible earlier core.	

			Outbuildings: none	
27. 2414 Boteler Road Michael Fink 2313 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	84, part of 63	1970s	1-story,-2-bay, side-gable, concrete block garage used a dwelling.	NC
28. 2353 Boteler Road Susan and John Keeney 233 Boteler Road Brownsville, MD 21715	86, 62	2006 (tax record) on older foundation	Small, 1-story, 1-bay, vinyl-clad, gable-front frame building with metal roof and fieldstone foundation. 6-light fixed sash window in gables and two 6/6 windows in north wall; south wall has large sliding glass door and crudely constructed shed porch; shed-roof rear addition. According to neighbors, house is new but incorporated some recycled building material. Outbuildings: stone ruins behind building	NC

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.
WA-III-009

Name Brownsville Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 10 Page 7

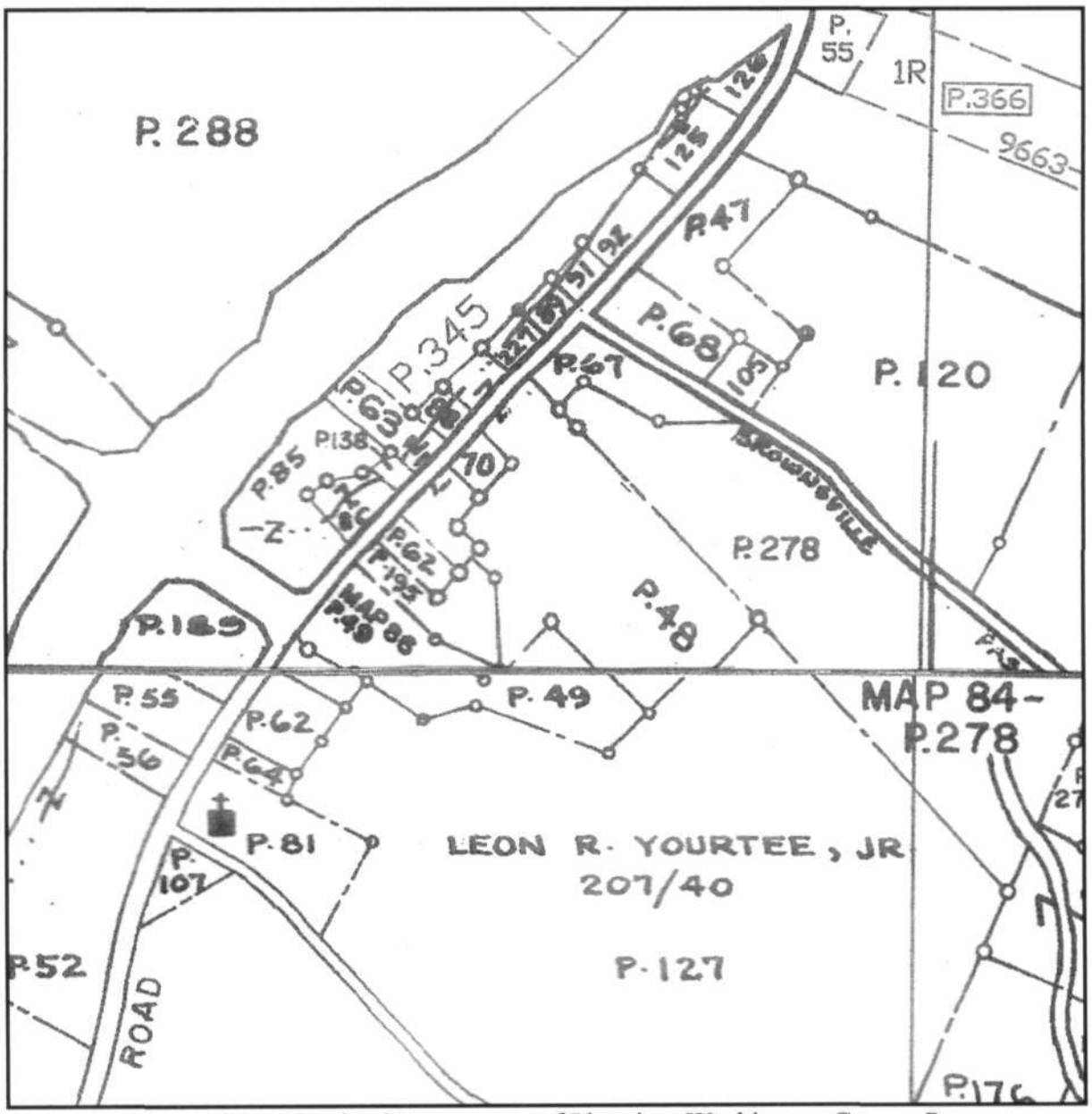


Figure 7: Excerpt from Maryland Department of Planning, Washington County Property Maps 84 and 86 showing parcel numbers as referenced in resource descriptions.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of

Inventory No.
WA-III-009

Historic Properties Form

Name Brownsville Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 10 Page 8

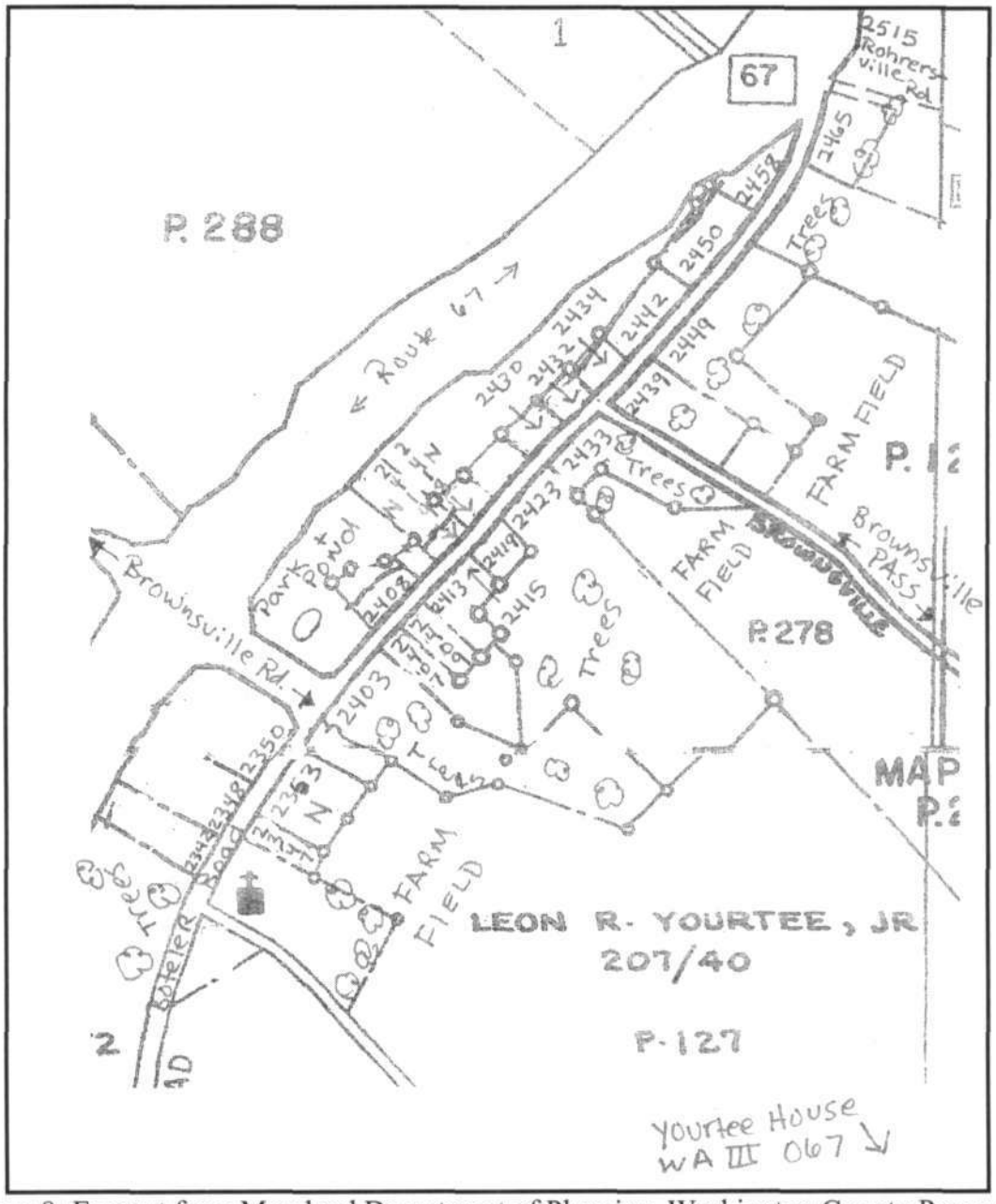


Figure 8: Excerpt from Maryland Department of Planning, Washington County Property Maps 84 and 86 showing Boteler Road street numbers as referenced in resource descriptions.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.
WA-III-009

Name Brownsville Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 10 Page 9

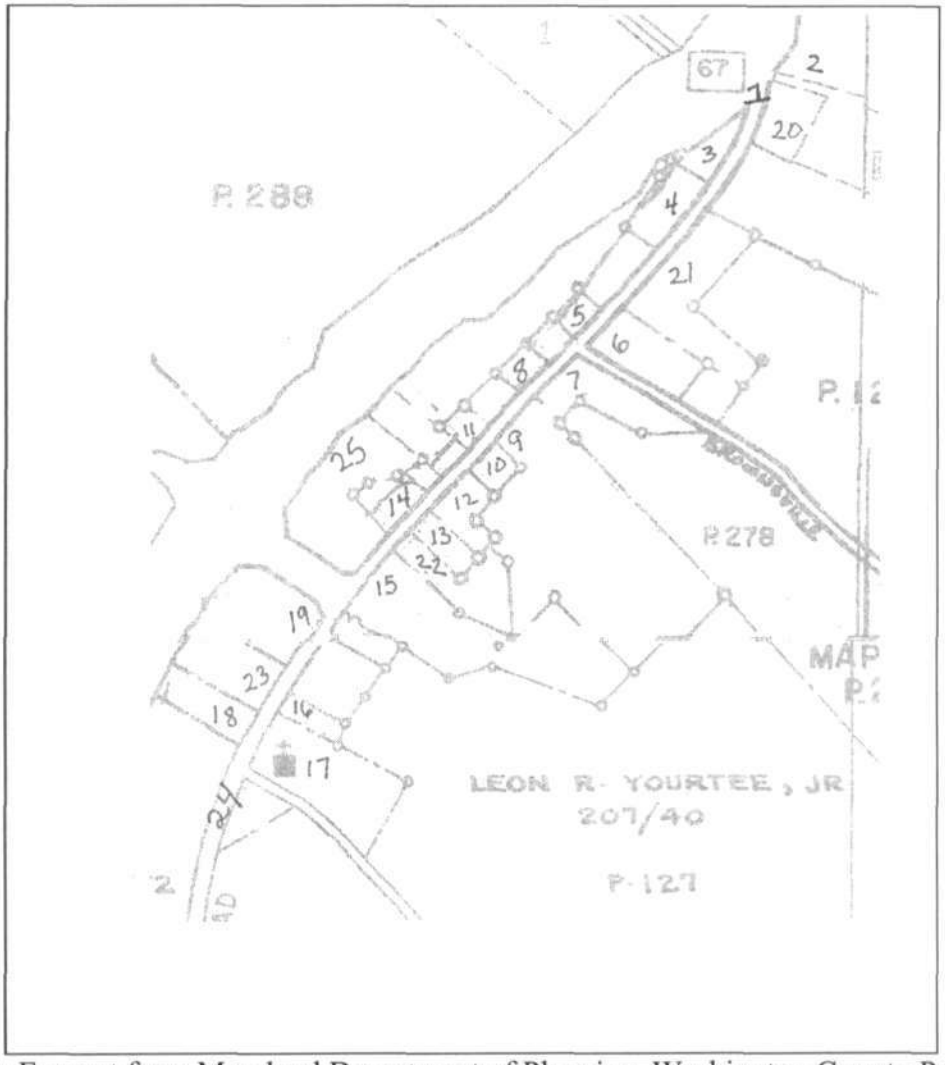


Figure 9: Excerpt from Maryland Department of Planning, Washington County Property Maps 84 and 86 showing photograph locations. Numbers correspond with photograph number labeled on the back of each image.

Brownsville Historic District (WA-III-009)
Photograph Log
Photographs taken May, 2010
By Sherri M. Johns

1. View from north end of survey district, facing south.

2. 2515 Rohrersville Road, facing north.

3. 2458 Boteler Road, facing west.

4. 2450 (right) and 2442 (left) Boteler Road, facing southwest.

5. 2430 (right) and 2432 (left) Boteler Road, facing southwest.

6. 2439 Boteler Road, facing east.

7. 2433 Boteler Road, facing northeast.

8. 2430, 2432 and 2434 (from left to right) Boteler Road, facing northwest.

9. 2423 Boteler Road, facing east.

10. 2419 Boteler Road, facing east.

11. 2418 Boteler Road, (both buildings in photo physically display this address), facing southeast.

12. 2415 Boteler Road, facing west.

13. 2413 Boteler Road, facing northeast.

14. 2408 Boteler Road, facing southwest.

15. 2403 Boteler Road, facing northeast.

16. 2347 Boteler Road, facing southeast.

17. Brownsville Church of the Brethren Cemetery, facing east.

18. 2342 Boteler Road, facing northwest.

19. 2350 Boteler Road, facing southwest.

20. 2465 Boteler Road, facing southeast.

21. 2449 Boteler Road, facing east.

22. 2407 Boteler Road, facing east.

23. 2348 Boteler Road, facing southwest

24. View from south end of district, camera facing north.

25. View from Route 67, facing east towards district. 2408 and 2403 Boteler Road visible on left.

WA-III-009
Brownsville, Maryland
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
May 2010
neg at MD SHPO
View from North end of district; 2458
Boteler Road shown at Right of Photograph;
Camera facing south

Photo 1 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville Maryland; 2515 Rohrersville Road
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg. at MD SHPO
Camera facing North
Photo 2 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2458 Butler Road
WASHINGTON CO., MD
by Sherr. Johns
MAY 2010
neg at 2010
Camera facing West

Photo 3 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2450 (Right) And
2442 (left) Butelor Rd
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg at MD SHPO
camera facing SW
Photo 4 of 29

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2430 (Right) And 2432 (left)
Butler Rd.
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg at MD SHPO
camera facing SW
Photo 5 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville MD: 2439 Butler Rd.
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns, MAY 2010
Neg. at MD SHPO
Camera facing East
Photo 6 of 25

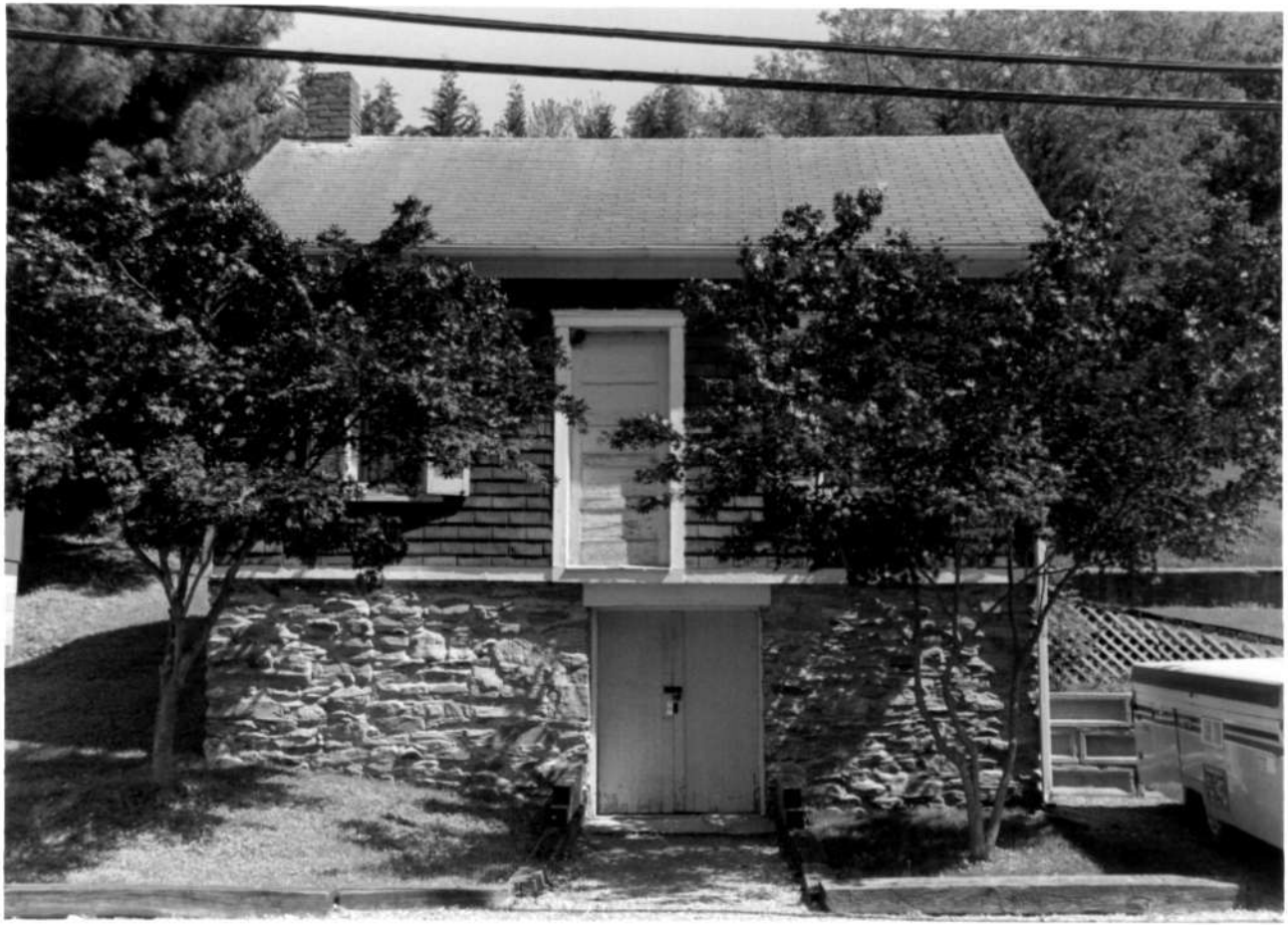
WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2433 Bolton Rd.
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
Neg at MD SHPO
Camera facing NE
Photo 7 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville Road: 2430, 2432 + 2434 + 2442
Boteler Rd (left to right)
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
Neg at MDSHPO
Camera facing NW
Photo 8 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD ; 2423 Butler Rd.
Washington Co. MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
Neg. at MD SHPO
Camera facing East
Photo 9 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2419 Butler Rd.
Washington Co, MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg at MD SHPO
camera facing East
Photo 10 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville MD; 2418 Butler Rd.
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
Neg. at MD SHPO
camera facing SW
Photo 11 of 25



WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2415 Boteler Rd.
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
Neg. at MD SHPO
Camera facing East
Photo 12 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2413 (~~Right~~ left) + 2409 (~~left~~ Right)
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg at MD SHPO
photo 13 of 25
camera facing NE

2408

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2408 Boteler Rd, Wash. Co.
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg. at MD SHPO
camera facing SW
Photo 14 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2403 Boteler Rd
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg. at MD SHPO
Camera facing NE
Photo 15 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2347 Butler Rd
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
Neg. at MD SHPO
Camera facing SE
Photo 16 of 25

BROWNSVILLE
CEMETERY
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

WA-111-009
Brownsville, MD; WASHINGTON CO.,
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg at MD SHPO
Brownsville Cemetery
camera facing EAST
photo 17 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD; 2342 Butler Rd
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
MAY 2010
neg. at MD SHPO
Camera facing NW
Photo 18 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD
WASHINGTON CO., MD
by Bei Bei Su, August 2010
Neg at MD SHPO
Camera facing SW
2350 Boteler Rd
19 Photo of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MARYland
WASHINGTON, CO., MD
by BeiBei SU, August 2010
neg. at MD SHPO
2465 Boteler Rd.
Camera facing SE
PHOTO 20 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD
WASHINGTON CO, MD
by Bei Bei Su, August 2010
Neg at MD SHPO
2407 Boteler Rd
Camera facing East
Phot 21 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD
WASHINGTON CO., MD
by Bei Bei Su, august 2010
Neg. at MD SHPO
2449 Boteler Rd.
Camera facing EAST
photo 22 of 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD
WASHINGTON CO., MD
by Bei Bei Su, augut 2010
Neg at MD SHPO
2348 Boteler Rd
Camera facing SW
Photo 23 of 25

BROWNSVILLE

WA-III-009

Boteler Road, Brownsville
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns
May 2010
neg. at MD SHPO
view from south end of
District, camera facing North

Photo ~~14~~ 24 of ~~24~~ 25

WA-III-009
Brownsville, MD
Washington Co., MD
by Sherri Johns, MAY 2010
Neg at MD SHPO
View from Rt 67 facing East
towards historic district
Photo 25 of 25

WA-III-009
District 8
Map 84
MAGI # 2210535404

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Brownsville, Maryland

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Maryland Route 67 between Boonsboro and Harpers Ferry

CITY, TOWN

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
6

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Washington

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple Owners

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

__ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Washington County Court House

Liber #:
Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER
West Washington Street,

CITY, TOWN
Hagerstown

STATE
Maryland 21740

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__ FEDERAL __ STATE __ COUNTY __ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

WA-III-009

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X__ORIGINAL SITE
X__GOOD	__RUINS	X__ALTERED < 50%	__MOVED DATE____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Brownsville, Maryland is a small village located at the west foot of South Mountain. It was settled by the Brown family who established a tannery and store around which the village grew. Most of the buildings are of log, brick or frame construction and date from the 19th century. One house (building # 1) is of timber framing with brick nogging. It probably dates from the second quarter of the 19th century. It is said to have been the home of George Thomas Brown. On the opposite side of the road from this house is a brick dwelling (building # 2) dating from the third quarter of the 19th century. It is most worthy of note for its interior hand painted walls featuring swags and birds. On the same side of the road as building # 2 and to its south is the site of the tannery. Across the road from it was a store.

Other buildings include churches, one of which appears to date from the mid 19th century (building # 3). It is a stone stuccoed structure slated for demolition.

Adjacent to the village is a two story, five bay brick farmhouse painted gray, which probably dates from the second quarter of the 19th century. It has elaborate window and entrance treatment at the main facade with a central entrance consisting of double front doors each with four rectangular panels in which are low relief raised ovals. Beside the door are colonnettes and sidelights above panels with similar oval trim. An eight light transom extends across the top of the entrance below a lintel with decorated corner blocks. Windows also have wide lintels with decorated corner blocks. A house with similar details and built by the same family is located several miles south of Brownsville, (see WA-III-014). This house was built by the Boteler family and remains in that family today.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

WA-III-009

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	X COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Brownsville is an example of a small village that grew around a family - owned business, in this case, a tannery. The adjacent farmhouse built by the Boteler family is an example of a refined vernacular dwelling showing the influence of the Federal Style.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

WA-III-009

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Paula Stoner, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION
Preservation Associates

DATE
June 1978

STREET & NUMBER
109 West Main Street, Box 202

TELEPHONE
301-432-5466

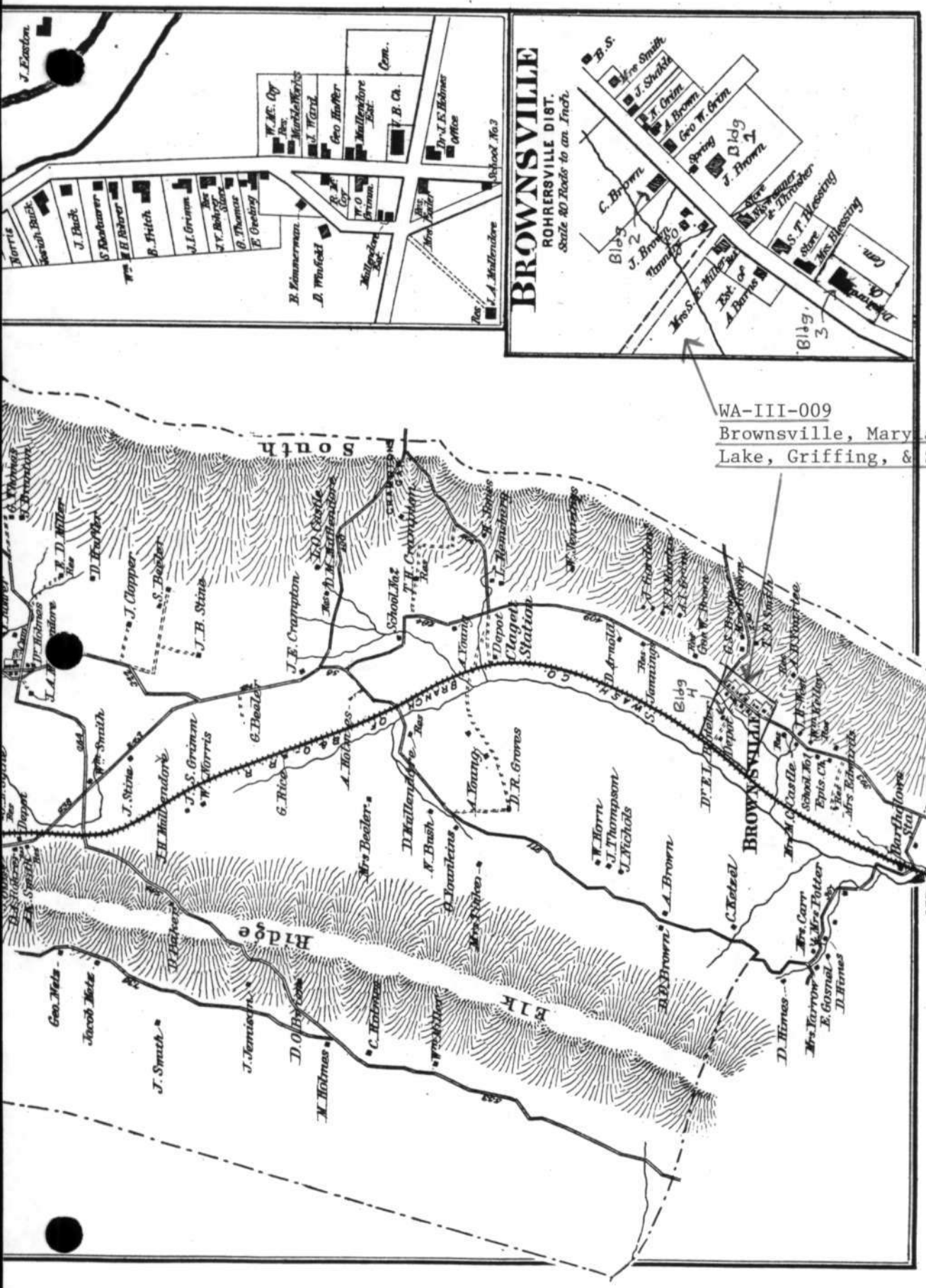
CITY OR TOWN
Sharpsburg

STATE
Maryland 21782

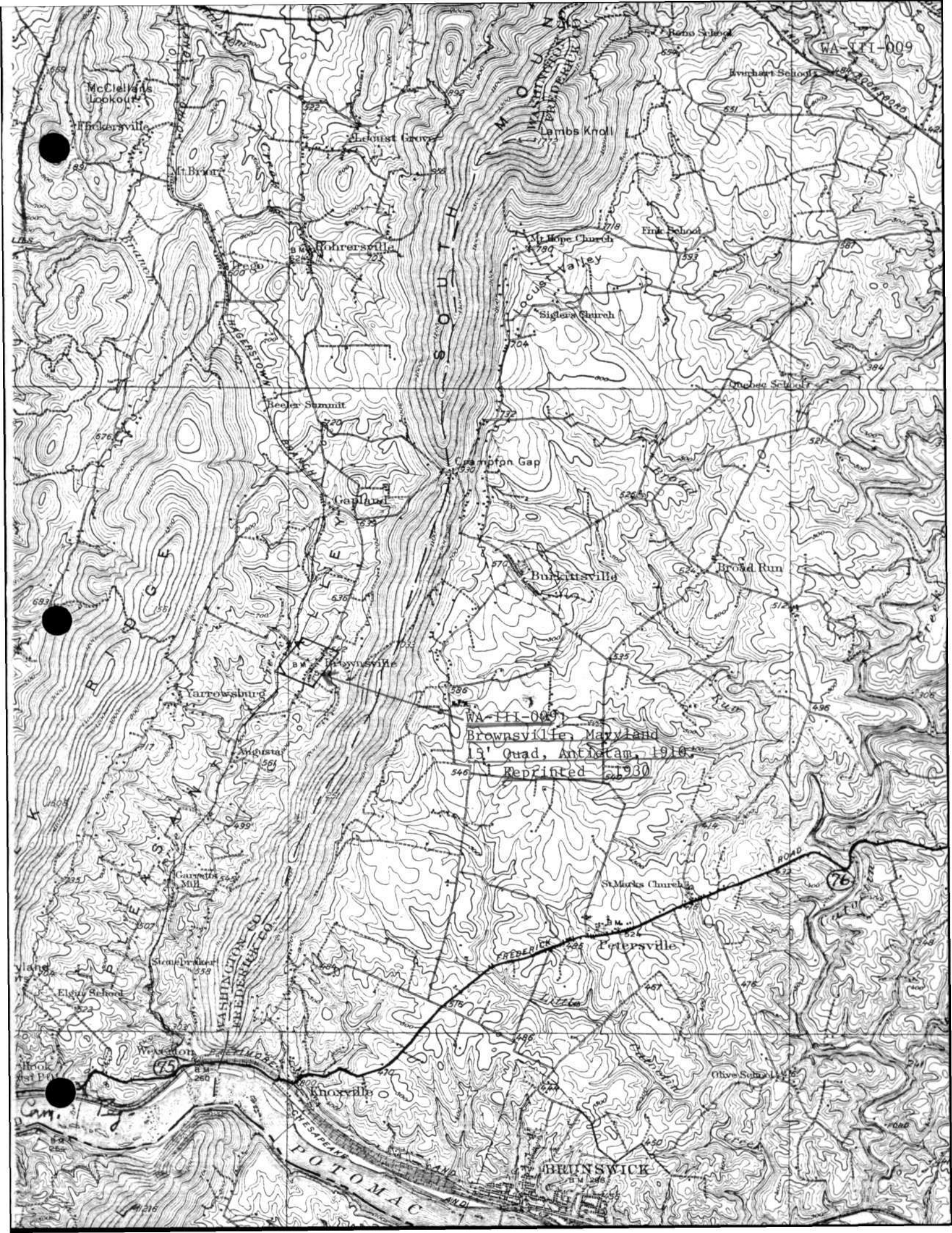
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

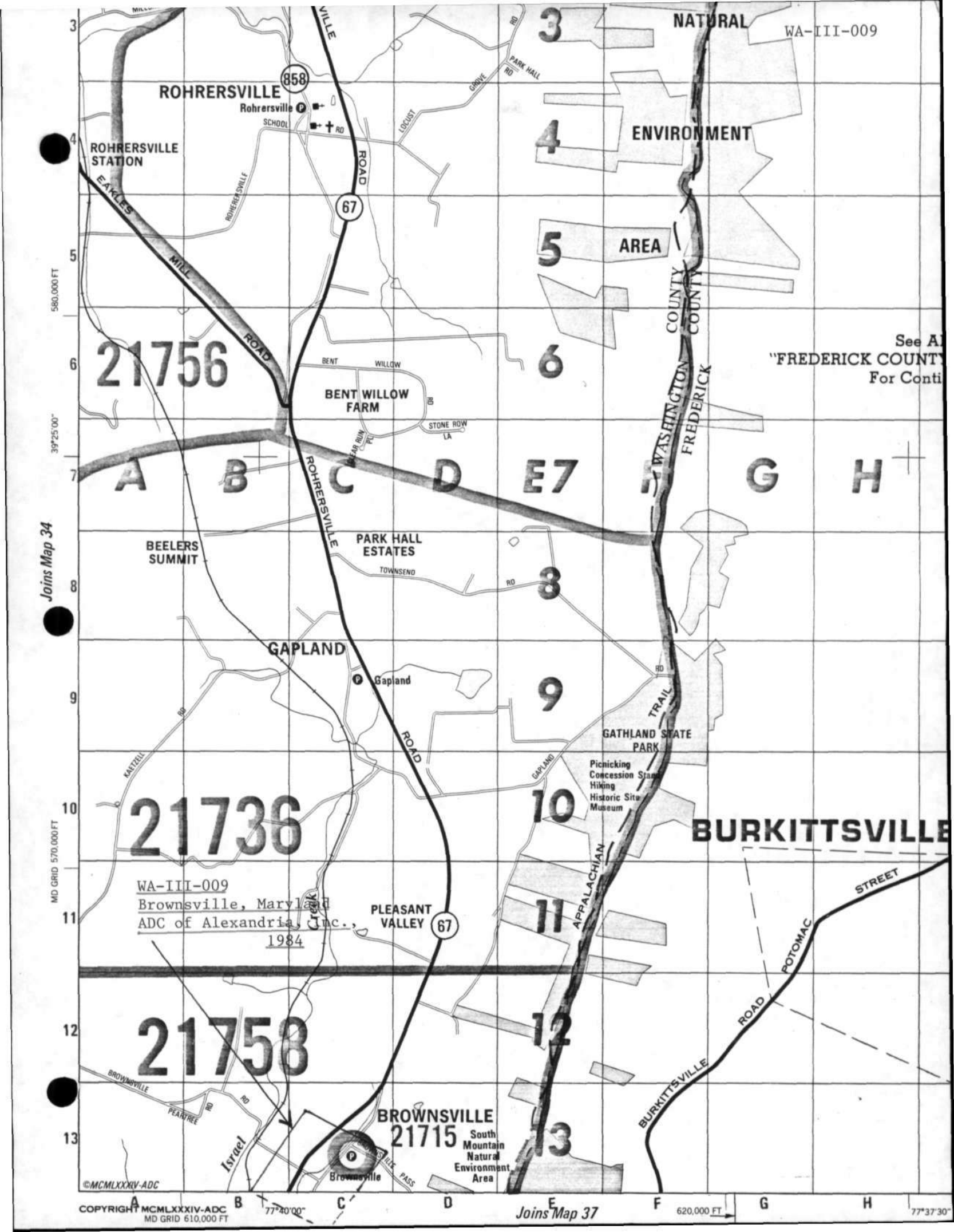
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

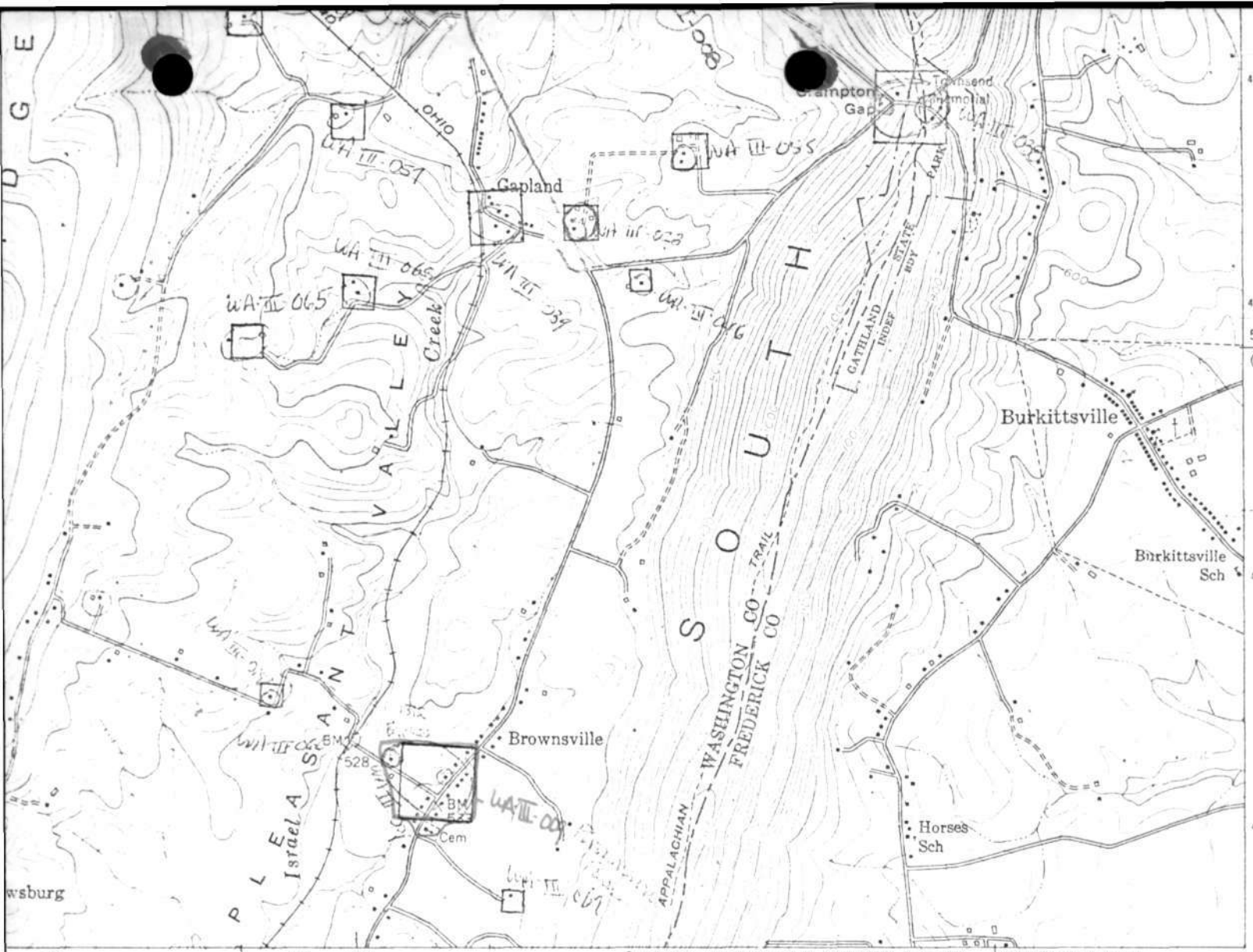


WA-III-009
Brownsville, Maryland
Lake, Griffing, & Stevenson Atlas, 1877


WA-III-009
Brownsville, Maryland
15' Quad, Antietam, 1910
Reprinted 1930
McClellans Lookout
Flickersville
Locust Grove
Mt Brion
Lambs Knoll
Rohrersville
Trego
Mt Hope Church
Fink School
Locust Valley
Siglers Church
Quebec School
Beeler Summit
Crampton Gap
Gapland
Burkittsville
Broad Run
Brownsville
Yarrowsburg
Augusta
Garrett's Mill
St Marks Church
Petersville
Stonebraker
Elgin School
Weverton
Knoxville
Olive School
BRUNSWICK
POTOMAC
CHESAPEAKE AND
WASHINGTON CO
FREDERICK CO
FREDERICK
ROAD
HAGERSTOWN
BRANCH
SOUTH MOUNTAIN
RIDGE
75
76


WA-III-009
NATURAL
ENVIRONMENT
AREA
ROHRERSVILLE
Rohrersville
858
ROHRERSVILLE STATION
EAKLES MILL ROAD
ROHRERSVILLE ROAD
67
LOCUST GROVE RD
PARK HALL RD
SCHOOL RD
21756
BENT WILLOW FARM
BENT WILLOW RD
STONE ROW LA
BEAR RUN RD
A B C D E7 F G H
BEELERS SUMMIT
PARK HALL ESTATES
TOWNSEND RD
Joins Map 34
GAPLAND
Gapland
KAETZELL RD
GAPLAND ROAD
21736
GATHLAND STATE PARK
Picnicking
Concession Stand
Hiking
Historic Site
Museum
TRAIL RD
BURKITTSVILLE
APPALACHIAN
WASHINGTON COUNTY
FREDERICK COUNTY
See A
"FREDERICK COUNTY
For Conti
WA-III-009
Brownsville, Maryland
ADC of Alexandria, Inc.,
1984
PLEASANT VALLEY
67
21758
BROWNSVILLE PEARTREE RD
Israel
BROWNSVILLE
21715
South Mountain Natural Environment Area
Brownsville
BURKITTSVILLE ROAD
POTOMAC STREET
580,000 FT
39°25'00"
MD GRID 570,000 FT
©MCMLXXXIV-ADC
COPYRIGHT MCMLXXXIV-ADC
MD GRID 610,000 FT
77°40'00"
Joins Map 37
620,000 FT
77°37'30"

Keedysville Quad



1 MILE

5000 6000 7000 FEET

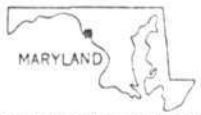
1 KILOMETER

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
1963

Heavy-duty — Light-duty

Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route — State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

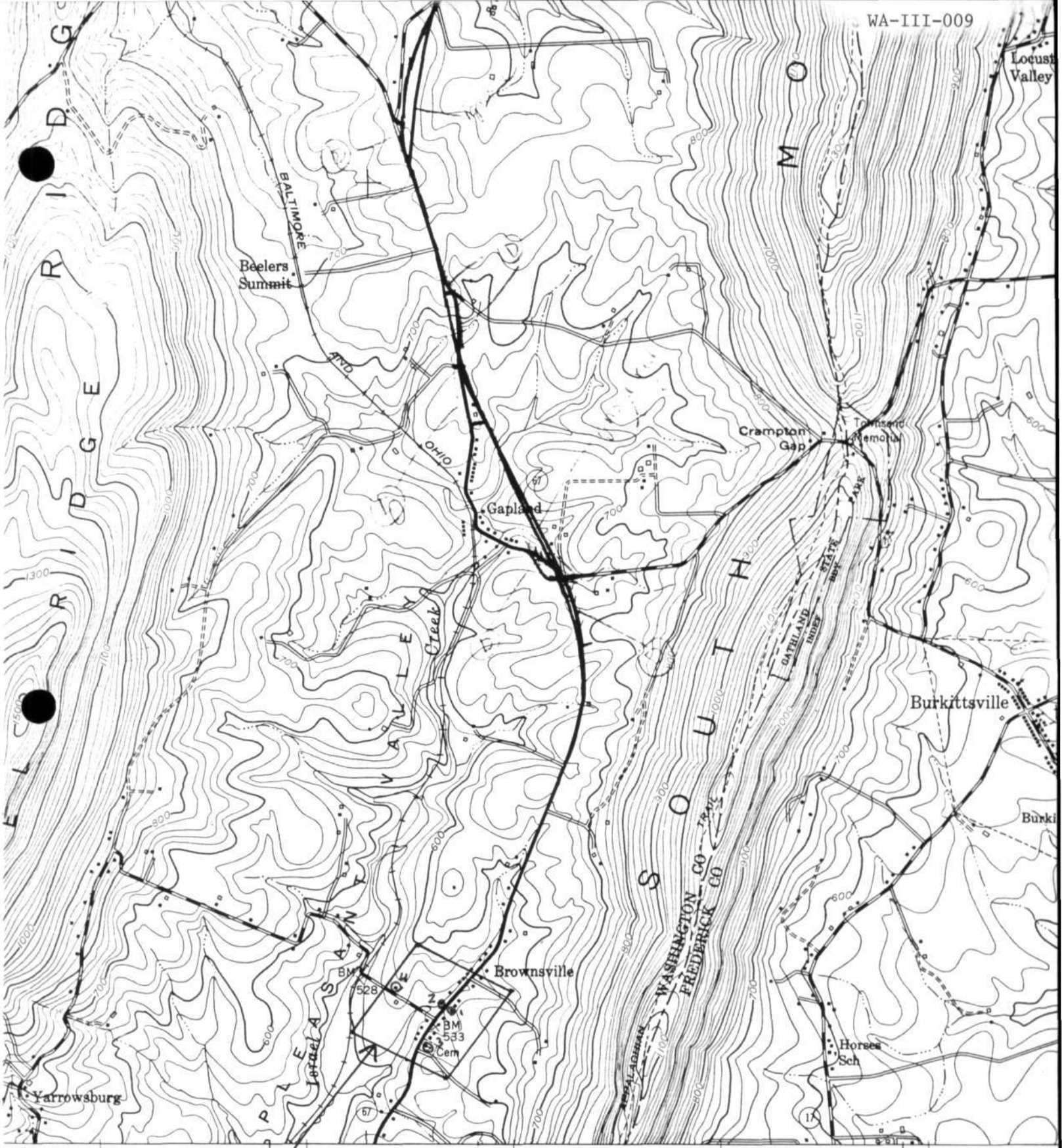
KEEDYSVILLE, MD.–W. VA.

N3922.5—W7737.5/7.5

1953

FEET

URACY STANDARDS
ASHINGTON, D. C. 20242



:24000

WA-III-009
Brownsville, Maryland
Keedysville Quad, 1953

0 000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

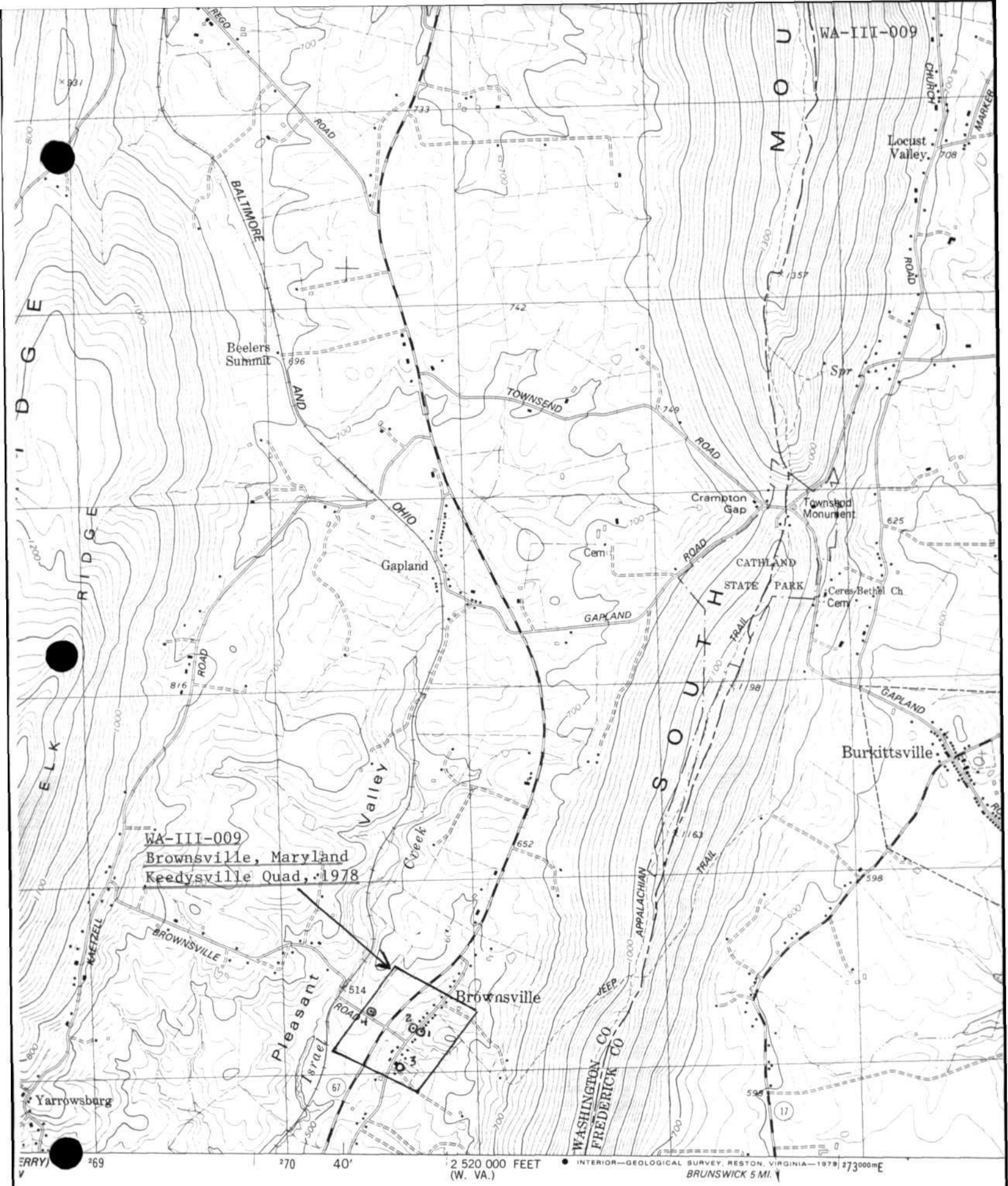
RVAL 20 FEET
N SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
1963

Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route — State Route

MARYLAND
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

KEEDYSVILLE, MD.—W
NW/4 ANTIETAM 15' QUADRANGL
N3922.5—W7737.5/7.5


WA-III-009
WA-III-009
Brownsville, Maryland
Keedysville Quad, 1978
Beelers Summit
Gapland
Crampton Gap
Townsend Monument
CATHLAND STATE PARK
Ceres Bethel Ch Cem
Locust Valley
Burkittsville
Brownsville
Yarrowsburg
Pleasant Valley
Israel Creek
ELK RIDGE
SOUTH MOUNTAIN
BALTIMORE AND OHIO
TOWNSEND ROAD
GAPLAND ROAD
BROWNSVILLE ROAD
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
WASHINGTON CO
FREDERICK CO
2 520 000 FEET (W. VA.)
40'
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979
BRUNSWICK 5 MI.
1 MILE
4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road

WA-III-009
N.W. View
Jan. 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
General View
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

PAULA STONER DICKEY
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HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
N. view
Jan. 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
General Views
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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WA-III-009
S. view
Jan. 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
General View
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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WA-III-009
Jan 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
General View
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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WA-III-009

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 1
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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WA-III-009

Bldg #1, N.W.

Feb. 1975

Brownsville, Maryland

Building # 1
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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Brownsville, Maryland

Building # 1
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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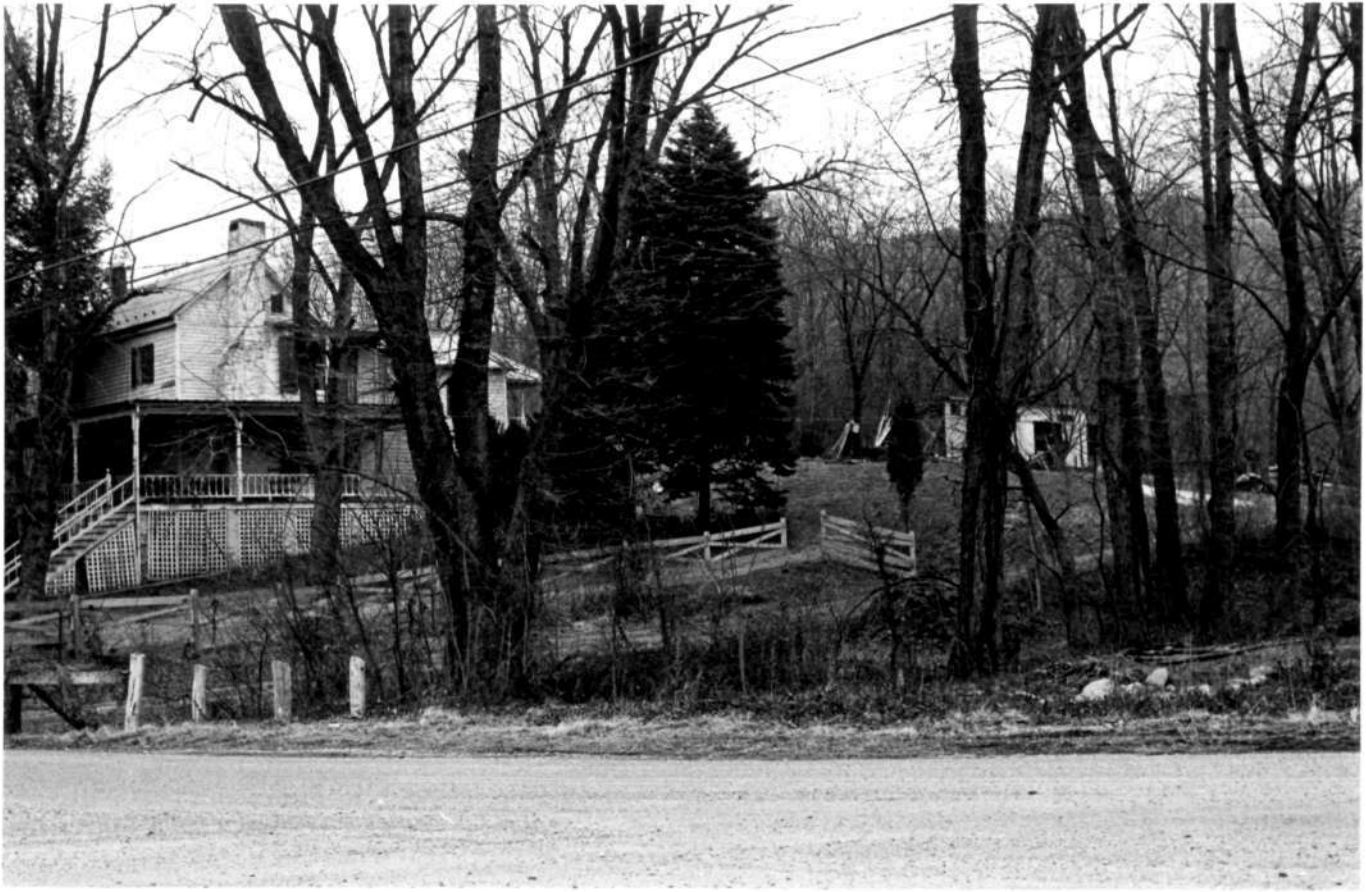

WA-III-009

Dwelling #1 and general store site - NE view

Jan. 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 1
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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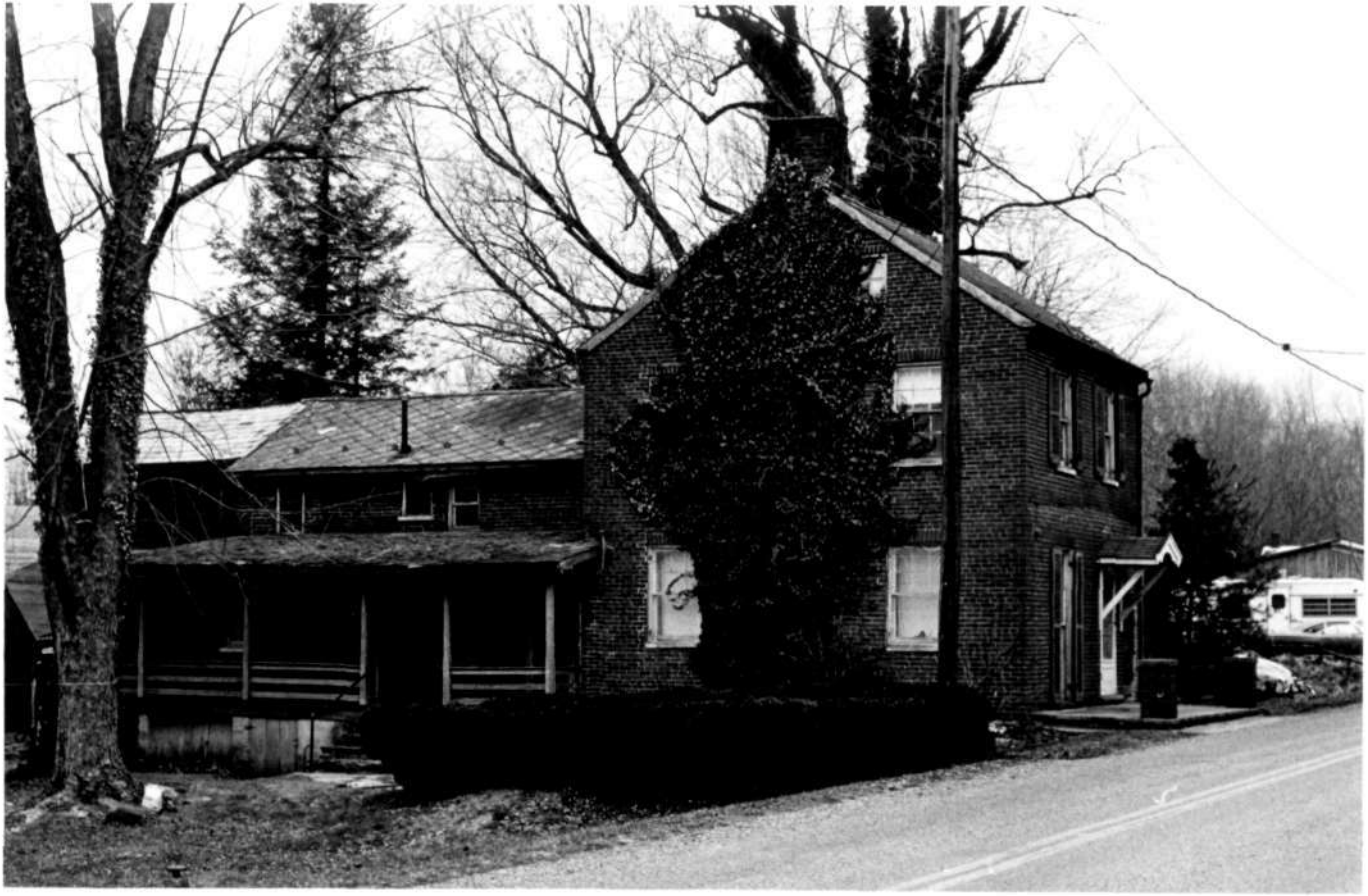

WA-III-009
S.E.
Jan. 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
S.E. Detail
Dwelling #2
Jan. 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
Dwelling 2
out building,
N.W. view
Jan. 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
Dwelling 2
N
Jan 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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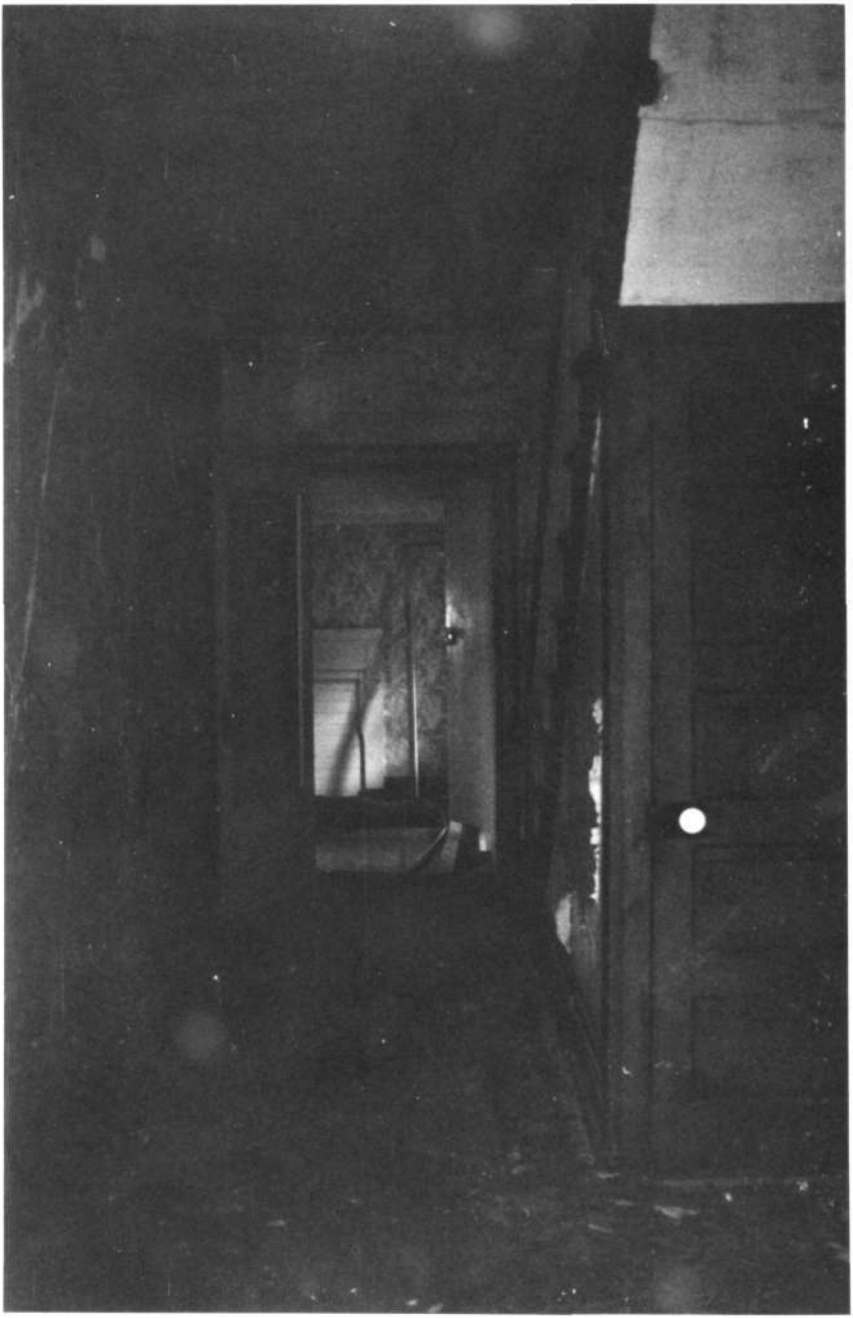
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



WA-III-009

Nave from front entrance

April, 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67
Between Boonsboro and Harpers
Ferry Road

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
2nd floor hall
April, 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67
Between Boonsboro and Har-
Ferry Road per

PAULA STONER DICKEY
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HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009

1st floor, So. room

April, 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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Building # 2
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and Harper's Ferry Road

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WA-III-009

2nd floor So. room

April, 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-019

entrance hall, detail

April, 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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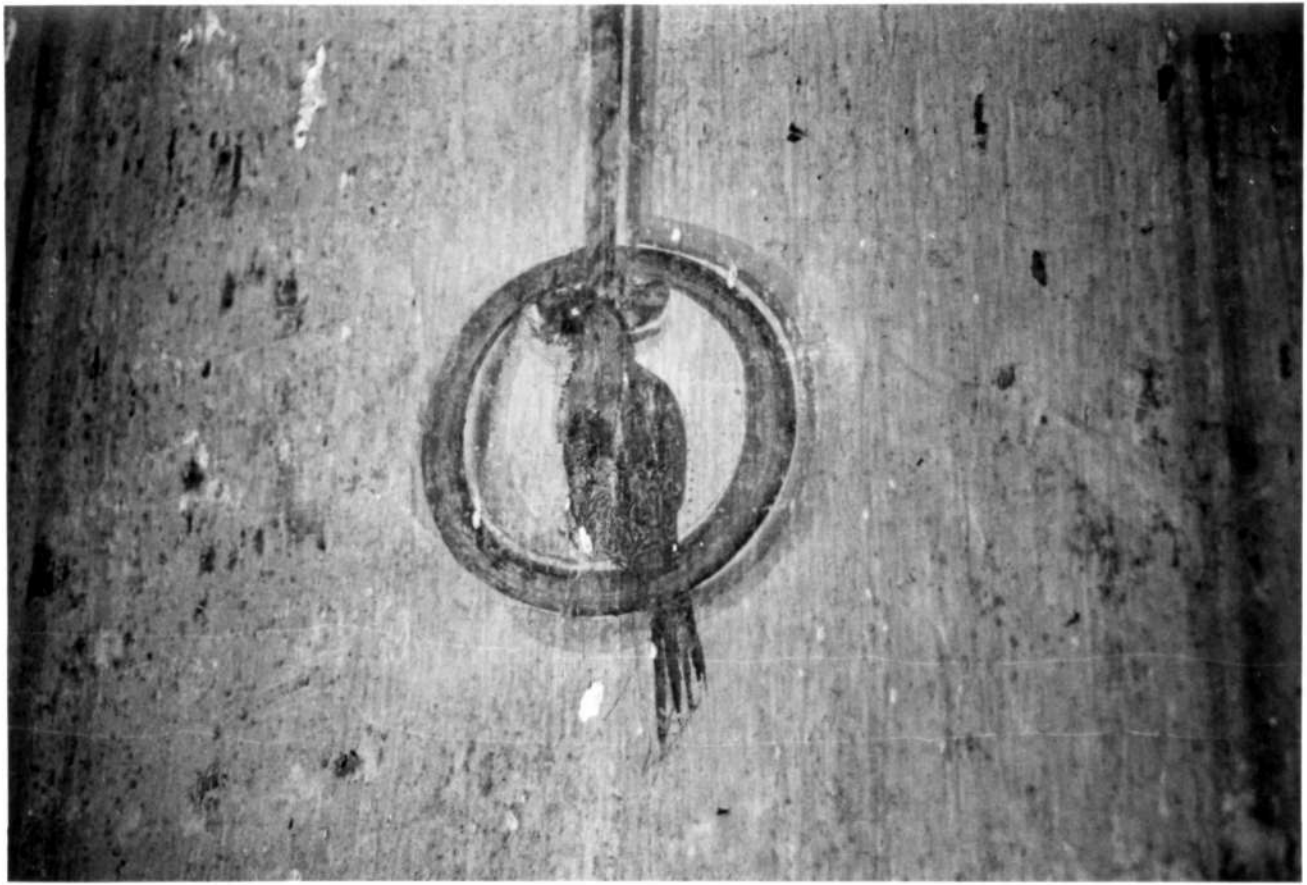

WA-III-009
entrance hall, detail
April, 1975

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
Dwelling #2
Date unknown

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
Brownsville Co. 1915 - N. view
Dwelling #2

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

PAULA
CONSULTANT, WA
HISTORICAL SITES SU

WA-III-009
Members of the Brown Family
Date unknown
Dwelling #2

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 2
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON
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PLEASANT
VALLEY
Auction Co.

WA-III-009

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 3
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009

May, 1977

Bldg. 3

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 3
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-II-604

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 3
Md. Rt. 67, between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
S.W.

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 4

Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
N.E.

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 4
Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

PAULA STORER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

WA-III-009
ENTRANCE DETAIL E.

Brownsville, Maryland
Building # 4

Md. Rt. 67 between Boonsboro
and Harper's Ferry Road

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CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY