

PH0168785

DATA SHEET

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Montgomery
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	SEP 25 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
AND/OR HISTORIC:
Layton House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Southwest corner of Maryland Route 108 and Maryland Route 420

CITY OR TOWN:
Laytonsville CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Eighth

STATE <u>Maryland</u>	CODE <u>24</u>	COUNTY: <u>Montgomery</u>	CODE <u>031</u>
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>unoccupied</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comments <u>last used as residence</u> <u>inhabitable</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Alfred Boccabello

STREET AND NUMBER:
13707 Mariana Drive

CITY OR TOWN:
Rockville STATE:
Maryland CODE:
24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET AND NUMBER:
Rockville STATE:
Maryland CODE:
24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

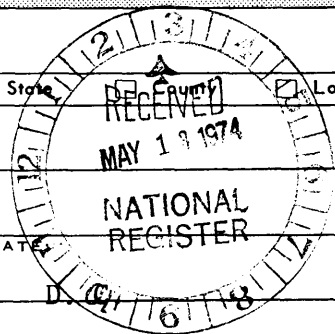
TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY:
1936 Federal State Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
10 1st Street, S.E.

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington STATE:
D.C. CODE:
11



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:	Maryland
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7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a two story, brick, Federal-style house with a three bay main (north) facade and an "A" roof. The entrance is through the west bay of the facade; the door has three-light sidelights and a multi-paned transom light. The windows, all six-over-six double hung sash, have stone sills and wooden lintels, the latter ending with bulls-eye design impost blocks. The Flemish bond walls are carried over the lintels without releveling arches. The windows are shuttered. A cornice below the eaves consists of three courses of brick, the lowest of headers, the middle of angled bricks, and the highest of stretchers.

On the east end, which is laid up in common bond, the double chimney stacks are joined by a curtain which rises above the ridge of the roof. The sides of the gable terminate at the lower end with parapets. There is a single window between the stacks at the attic level and there are two second floor windows at the extreme ends of the walls. A later, gable-roofed addition projects from the end wall at the first floor level and shelters the entrance to the cellar.

The west end wall, also common bond brick, is blank except for a single window centrally positioned at the first floor level.

On the south end is a common bond brick, two story addition with a two story galleried porch along the east side and a shed roof sloping from west to east. The addition has a brick stack rising in the southwest corner and a second stack along the west wall.

In plan, the house has the end-hall and double parlor arrangement common in Federal houses. The staircase rises along the west wall of the hall to a landing, where there is a doorway to the second floor of the addition. The staircase continues to the second floor of the main house in the reverse direction from the rise to the landing. The parlors have been remodelled, although some of the door frames and the brick hearths are original. The staircase appears to be original. In the kitchen wing, the fireplace in the southwest corner is of generous proportions, with an exposed brick arch.

Several outbuildings stand on the property. A small brick shed has an "A" roof; the double doorway is spanned by a large wooden lintel.

A story-and-a-half log slave quarters was moved onto the property. It has a three bay facade with central doorway and flanking windows. A small internal chimney on the north end is intended for a stove flue. The quarters is one room with a small, boxed staircase leading to the loft. In construction, the inner and outer surfaces of the logs are squared, while the upper side has an inverted "V" profile so that it fits into notches on the lower side of the adjoining perpendicular log. The gable ends are clapboarded.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The Layton House, built by the family from whom the town takes its name, is in a part of Montgomery County that was sparsely settled by holders of large tracts of land until the Revolutionary War era and that was never to see many houses built in a formal Federal or Greek Revival style. It is remarkable, therefore, that the first house built in the present town and the focal point around which Laytonville developed, is a self-consciously Federal-style house of a plan and form that was very popular in early nineteenth-century Montgomery County. Lying at the intersection of the Old Baltimore Road and the road from Washington and Mechanicsville (now Olney) to Damascus and Frederick, the house stood on a natural site for a small commercial and trade center. Since it lay in Cracklin District, the earliest name for the town was Cracklintown: as late as 1878, the Hopkins Atlas refers to it as "Cracklintown or Laytonville P. O.," the first name reflecting the geographical location and the second the name of the postmaster. Both names are found in the 1850 census, but in the list of principal villages, only the nomenclature "Latonsville" appears. Thus, by 1850, the Layton family were prominent enough to have imprinted their name on the town although the older usage persisted.

The first reference to the Layton family in the land records of Montgomery County is to Elias Layton, a Virginia farmer who moved to Montgomery County after the Revolutionary War. In 1787, he deeded to his son Uriah Layton, seventy-four acres of land. In 1835, Asher Layton deeded to his son, John R. Layton, the real estate he had purchased from Uriah Layton's heirs; it is in this transaction that the first reference is made to habitation on the Layton family's land, although the house appears to predate the mid-1830's. In the 1850 census, the head of the household is John R. Layton, a saddler worth \$8,000; his father, Asher, also lives in the household, as do the unrelated Mobley family. (The Mobleys will later purchase land across the road from the Layton house and open a store there; George Mobley became postmaster in the 1870's.)

With a value of \$8,000, John Layton was the wealthiest man in Laytonville. On the 1868 "Martinet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County," he is shown owning his house and the saddle shop across the Baltimore Road from it. On the 1878 Hopkins Atlas map, his heirs own his house, the shop and three adjacent houses, and several lots on the northeast corner of the

(see continuation sheet)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Montgomery County Land Records.
 Census of the United States, 1850.
 "Martinet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland," 1865.
Hopkins Atlas of Forty Miles around Washington, D. C. 1878
Montgomery County Story (Montgomery County Historical Society pub.),
 August 1962 and November 1962.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

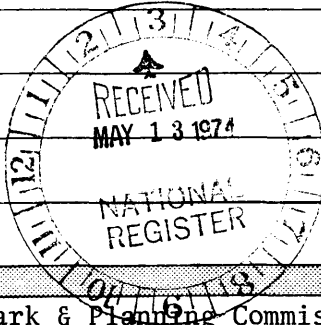
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		39 ° 12 ' 42 "	77 ° 08 ' 36 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

UTM
 18T314960
 4342200
 W11

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **Less than one acre**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Researcher, Md.-National Capital Park & Planning Commission**
Christopher Owens, Park Historian, and Catherine Pierce, Historical /
 ORGANIZATION **Trust** DATE **Oct. 24, 1973**
For the Montgomery County Committee, Maryland Historical/
 STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road
 CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE **Maryland** CODE **24**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
 Title State Historic Preservation Officer
 Date April 24, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

AT Warner
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 9/25/75

ATTEST:
Donald M. Kenberg
 Keeper of The National Register
 Date 9/24/75

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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(Number all entries)

Layton House

Number 8. Significance continued.

intersection. (In an 1872 deed of trust, the property was conveyed to John Layton's sons, Charles, Robert, and Lycurgus, who were to hold the land for the use of his widow, Eliza, during her lifetime and were to sell it upon her death, the proceeds to be divided among themselves and their sisters; John Layton died sometime between 1872 and 1876, the exact date being uncertain, and his unmarked grave is in a field behind the house.)

Thus, the significance of the house lies in its being the earliest consciously-styled house in the area, in the role of the owner in the community as postmaster and prominent merchant and landlord, and in the town's serving as the center of settlement in northern Montgomery County and the house's serving as the center of settlement in the town.

The slave quarters came from the Nellie Griffith farm north of Laytonsville near Etchison. It was in deteriorating condition and the former owners of the Layton House, Augustus Lee, purchased it and moved it.

