Survey No. M: 15-79 (PACS D4.8)

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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Warwick P. Miller Property

and/or common Ingliss Property

2. Location:

street & number 16401 New Hampshire Avenue ___ not for publication

city, town Ednor _x_ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___district	___public	_x_occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_x_building(s)	_x_private	___unoccupied	___commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___education	_x_private residence
___site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	_x_yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	___not applicable	___no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name Claire Ingliss

street & number 16401 New Hampshire Avenue telephone no.:

city,town Ashton state and zip code Maryland 20905

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records of Montgomery County liber 4354

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 86

city,town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city,town state

7. Description

Survey No. M: 15-79 (PACS D4.8)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
_excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_x_original site	
_x_good	___ruins	_x_altered	___moved	date of move _____
___fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 2

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

The Warwick P. Miller Property is a 2-story, 3-bay I-house on the east side of New Hampshire Avenue in the Ednor vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed in 1878, the building has a 2-story rear ell at the northeast corner. The rear ell has a 2-story shed roof extension.

The structure has a standing seam metal side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney centered on the east gable, and a large exterior brick chimney, on the exposed east facade of the original house. It is of wood-frame construction with horizontal beveled wood siding, and it has a stone foundation. The windows are double-hung aluminum sash. The house has a ½-width porch on the west elevation. The porch has a standing-seam metal shed roof, two chamfered wood posts, a wood railing, a wood floor and brick foundation, with one brick step.

The west, or front elevation of the original house has a ½-width, off-center porch. The first story entrance is a six panel wood door with an aluminum storm door, located slightly off center to the north. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical. The first story has one 2-light wood awning window in the first bay, and one 1/1 double-hung window with applied muntins in the third . The awning window is somewhat smaller than the double-hung window. The second story has two 1/1 double-hung windows with applied muntins in the second and third bays. Deterioration is evident in the warping of the standing seam metal roofs.

The north elevation of the original house and the rear ell has an exposed stone basement. The fenestration pattern is irregular, with no windows on the basement level and two 1/1, double-hung windows on the first story. The second story has one 1/1 window with applied muntins, one 6/6 double-hung wood window with a wood storm window, and one 6-light fixed wood window. There is an attic vent in the gable end.

The north elevation of the 2-story extension has as irregular fenestration pattern, with one 6/6, double-hung window. The second story has one 6/6 double-hung window and one 4 light fixed window.

The east, or rear elevation has no fenestration on the exposed part of the original house.

The east elevation of the 2-story extension has a fenestration pattern that is asymmetrical, with one pair of 6/6 double-hung windows on the first story. The second story has one 1/1 double-hung window with applied muntins.

The south elevation consists of the I-house, the 2-story rear ell, and the 2-story extension. The fenestration pattern of the original house is symmetrical, with no windows on the basement level and one 1/1 double-hung window with applied muntins on the first story. The second story has one 1/1 double-hung window with applied muntins. There is an attic vent in the gable end.

7. Description (Continued)

The south elevation of the rear ell has one 6/6 double-hung window on the first story, and one 1/1 double-hung window with applied muntins on the second story. The rear ell has a stone bulkhead with wood doors to the cellar. The 2-story extension has a heavy timber frame entry porch. The framing is hand hewn and is mortised, indicating the framing was used in a previous building. The entry is gabled with wood rafters and wood shingles. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical, with a 9-light wood panel door with an aluminum storm door on the first story, and one 6/6 double-hung window on the second story.

There is one outbuilding associated with this property. The outbuilding is a garage, with a front-gable roof covered with corrugated metal. Constructed circa 1950, it is of concrete masonry construction and is located southeast of the house.

The property is located on the east side of New Hampshire Avenue, with residential property to the north, woods to the east and a church to the south. The property is heavily wooded and set back from New Hampshire Avenue. The ground slopes slightly east. The property's setting is rural suburban.

8. Significance

Survey No. M: 15-79 (PACS D4.8)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
__prehistoric	__archaeology-prehistoric	__Community planning	__landscape architecture	__religion
__1400-1499	__archeology-historic	__conservation	__law	__science
__1500-1599	__agriculture	__economics	__literature	__sculpture
__1600-1699	__architecture	__education	__military	__social/ humanitarian
__1700-1799	__art	__engineering	__music	__theater
_x1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__transportation
__1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__other (specify)
		__invention		

Specific dates 1878 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national ___state ___local

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

The location of the subject property is shown on the 1865 Martenet and Bond Map as a property belonging to Warwick P. Miller. The earliest reference to the property is a deed which documents that Robert H. Miller acquired the land from William Magruder on May 2, 1854. On February 28, 1857, Warwick P. Miller purchased the land from Robert H. Miller, his father. Warwick P. Miller conveyed approximately 40.5 hectare (102 acres) of land to his grandson, Robert H. Miller, Jr., April 25, 1911. The next reference to the property is a deed dated December 12, 1942, in which the heirs of Robert H. Miller, Jr. conveyed land to Isabel Wesley. Anthony Inglis inherited land from Isabel Wesley on February 29, 1968, and Claire Inglis, the current owner, acquired the land from Anthony Inglis on March 9, 1973.

The 1865 Martenet and Bond map shows the house of Warwick P. Miller east of where the house now stands. Miller's house was named "Alloway." Built circa 1835, "Alloway" was destroyed by fire circa 1940. A 1994 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Historic Site Inventory Form documents several "Alloway" outbuildings that still remain. Tax records and a field survey indicate that the subject property was built in the 1870s; however, it is not known if the house was used as an outbuilding or as a tenant house by the Miller family.

The Warwick P. Miller Property is located near the junction of New Hampshire Avenue (MD 650) and Spencerville Road (MD 198). Although the street address of the house is the Colesville area of Silver Spring, the house is actually close to Spencerville, named for the founder, William Spencer. The location of the house is on land originally patented in 1703 as "Bear Bacon" and in 1715 as "Snowden's Manor Enlarged" in what was then Prince George's County. This patent was a resurvey of earlier Snowden patents, and it increased Snowden family holdings to 3749ha (9265 acres) of land in what is now four Maryland counties. In 1850, William Spencer of Pennsylvania settled in the area when he led his relatives and others from Southhampton Township, Pennsylvania into Montgomery County around 1848. A small community was formed by Spencer on the Laurel Road (present Spencerville Road) called Drayton which connected the Quaker settlements of Sandy Spring and Ashton with the railroad line at Laurel. The settlement was renamed Spencerville in 1859 in honor of William Spencer.

In the late nineteenth century, Spencerville reached its peak of importance as an economic and social center. The town contained over 100 residents, as well as two stores, a post office, a blacksmith shop, a physician's office and a grange.

The town began to decline in the first few decades of the twentieth century as the local economy shifted from agricultural to a reliance on the industries and job opportunities created by the

8. Significance (Continued)

federal government. The town was small and rural until after the Second World War, when rapid economic growth in southern Montgomery County and improved roads made Spencerville accessible to new residents. Empty lots in the town were filled with modern residences, while the area still retains a rural character. Many of the old working farms remain, however, the area continues to grow into one of the major suburban centers outside of Washington, D.C.

The Warwick P. Miller property is a 3-bay I-house. The standard I-house is one room deep and two stories tall with three or five openings on each story. From the front, an I-house is often indistinguishable from a Georgian house. The gable view, however, reveals the greater depth of the Georgian house. Chimneys are located on the interior of the gable ends, however, external chimneys are characteristic in the Chesapeake region. Usually, an I-house has a one-story porch running the length or nearly the length of the long side. On the interior, a central hall separates the two rooms on the first floor; the second floor contains either two or four sleepingchambers. While the I-house on the Warwick P. Miller Property has a 3-bay configuration, it lacks the symmetry of its primary elevation typical of I-houses. In addition, the porch on the front elevation is uncharacteristically proportioned. Despite the apparent assymetry of the front facade, however, the structure does exhibit a center-hall plan, common to I-houses.

Due to the narrowness of the main core, many I-houses have kitchen wings to the rear. Initially, one masonry construction was used but by the mid-nineteenth century, as pre-cut lumber became increasingly available, frame construction became the norm. During the Victorian period, pre-cut detailing or a two-tiered porch was commonly grafted onto the traditional I-house. The I-form was popular into the early twentieth century, with examples appearing in catalogs of mass-produced suburban houses (Gowans 1992, 55-6).

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed in 1878, the Warwick P. Miller Property is not eligible for the National Register. The house is not eligible under Criterion A; no event or patterns of events significant in local, state, or national history have been determined to be associated with the house. The house is not eligible under Criterion B; no person significant in local, state, or national history has been determined to have been associated with the house. The house is not eligible under Criterion C; the house is an undistinguished example of a vernacular I-house that has been altered. The 2-story rear ell, the 2-story extension, and the heavy timber porch have compromised the intent of the original design by introducing elements that have changed the character defining features of the original I-house. Finally the property has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, does not meet Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended_____ Eligibility Not Recommended X

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: _____

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: _____

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:15-79(PACS D4.8)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Clarksville

Quadrangle scale 1: 24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall/Ryan McKay

anization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date October 1996

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

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

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Boyd, T.H.S. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.

Brugger, Robert A. Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988.

Coleman, Margaret Marshall. Montgomery County: A Pictorial History. Norfolk and Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers, 1984, rev. 1990.

Daniels, Lee A. "Burtonsville: A town of the past trapped between the future." Washington Post. no date.

Dixon-Williams, Gail. "Originally Burtons, this suburb has come a long way from 1800's." Burtonsville Gazette, 14 September 1994: A-4.

Farquhar, Roger Brooke. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland. Washington: Judd and Detweiller, Inc., 1962.

Geraci, Ron, Vicki Walker, and Linda Donnary. Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Gowans, Alan. Styles and Types of North American Architecture. New York: Harper Collins, 1992.

Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. A Grateful Remembrance: the Story of Montgomery County, Maryland. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976.

Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington including County of Montgomery, Maryland. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1879; reprint, Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society, 1975.

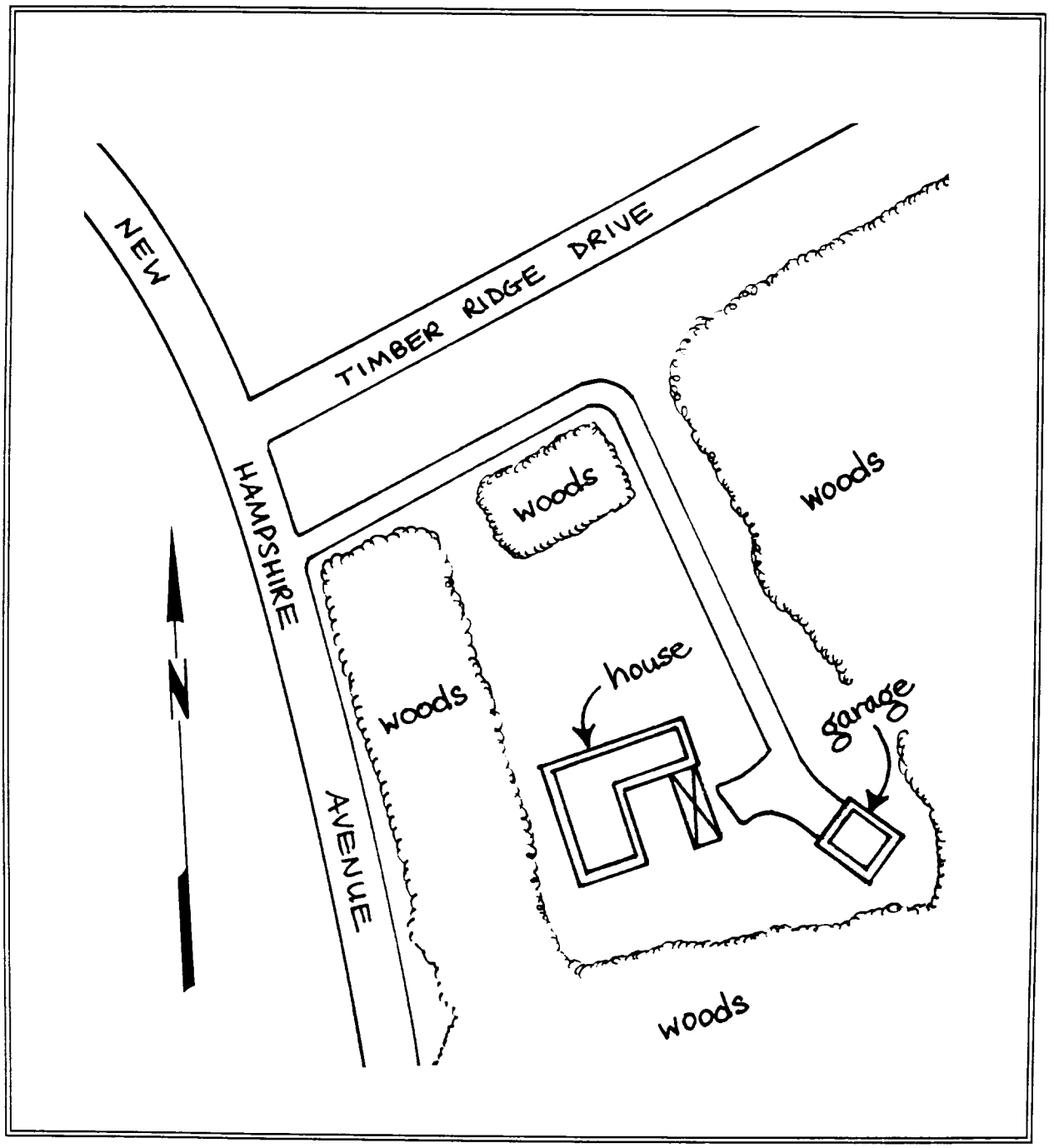
Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

Martenet, Simon J. Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland. Baltimore, Maryland: Simon J. Martenet, 1865; reprint, Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.

Tindall, George Brown. America: A Narrative History. 2 vols. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1984.

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

11. Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

2. Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Suburban

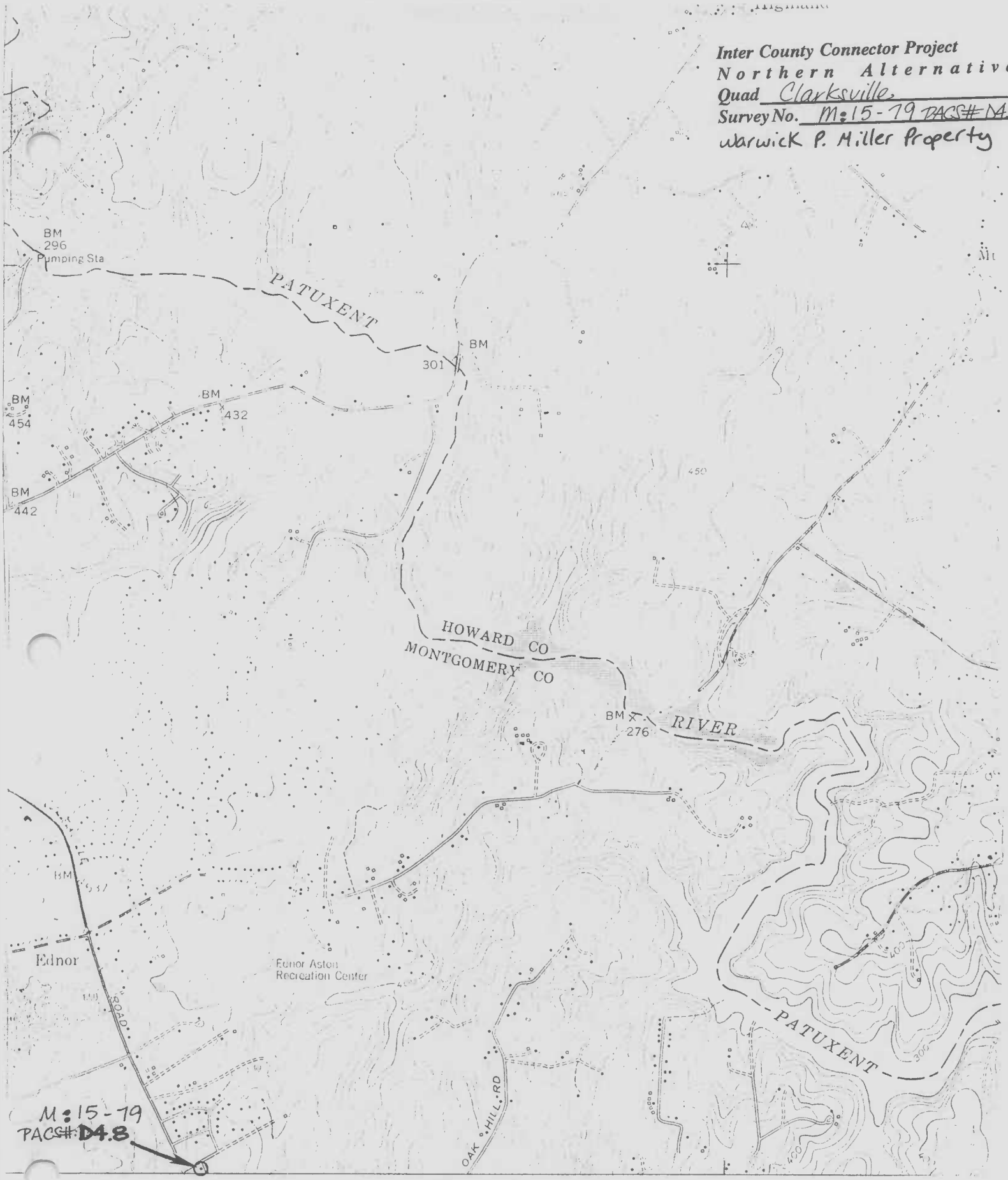
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
October 1996


Inter County Connector Project
Northern Alternative
Quad Clarksville
Survey No. M:15-79 PACS# D4.8
Warwick P. Miller Property
BM
296
Pumping Sta
PATUXENT
BM
301
BM
454
BM
432
BM
442
450
HOWARD CO
MONTGOMERY CO
BM
276
RIVER
Ednor
Ednor Aston
Recreation Center
ROAD
OAK HILL RD
PATUXENT
300
M:15-79
PACS# D4.8

1 M 15-19

2 Warwick P. Miller Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Ryan McKay

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spec and Co, Tavern MD 21204

7 1401 Newhampshire Avenue, rear (west) facade

8 1 of 3

1) III-15-79

2) Warwick P. Miller Property

3) Montgomery County

4) Ryan McKay

5) February 1990

6) P.A.C. Spero & Company, Towson MD

7) New Hampshire Ave., Main Facade

8) 2 of 3

1)

2)

3) Montgomery County

4) Ryan McKay

5) February 1996

6) P.A.C. Speco + Company, Towson, MD

7) 1640 New Hampshire Avenue East Facade

8) 3 of 3