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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic William Waters Property

and/or common Lloyd W. Brown Property

2. Location:

street & number 16500 Oak Hill Road ___ not for publication

city, town Silver Spring _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	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	_x_not applicable	_x_no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name Lloyd W. Brown

street & number 16500 Oak Hill Road telephone no.:

city,town Silver Spring state and zip code Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 2384

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 162

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: 15-80 (PACS D3.39)

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

Resource Count: 5

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

The William Waters Property is a 2-story, 3-bay I-house on the west side of Oak Hill Road in the Silver Spring vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1890, the building has numerous additions.

The structure has a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is an external brick chimney centrally located on the north facade. The house is of wood frame construction with wood siding and it has a stuccoed foundation. The windows are double-hung and sliding with wood and aluminum sash. The house has a 1-story hipped roof porch which is enclosed on the east elevation and screened on the south elevation. There is a 1-story, flat roof, brick veneer addition on the north elevation, and a 1-story, flat roof, wood frame addition on the west elevation. This addition has a rooftop wood railing around its perimeter.

The east, or front elevation has a 1-story, full-width enclosed porch and a raised basement. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical with three 2-light sliding windows in the enclosed porch. The second story of the original house has two 1/1 double-hung windows and one sliding window. ere is a diamond shaped window in the cross gable. Alterations to the elevation include the installation of replacement windows, and the enclosed front porch.

The east elevation of the 1-story brick veneer addition has one 1/1 double-hung window.

The north elevation of the original house has a centered, exterior brick chimney and one 2-light window east of the chimney on the second floor

The north elevation of the 1-story brick addition has a poured concrete foundation. The fenestration pattern of the basement is symmetrical with one 2-light fixed window, and a door with 4-lights. The door is accessed by concrete steps. At the first story level, there are two 1-light awning windows, and a wood door with an aluminum storm door. This door is accessed by a wood stair. The north elevation of the enclosed porch has a 2-light sliding window.

The west, or rear elevation has a 1-story, flat roof, wood frame addition. This addition has a rooftop wood railing around its perimeter. The fenestration pattern is irregular with one 2/2 double-hung window with an aluminum awning, and two Chicago-type windows on the first story. The second story of the original house has two 2-light windows, each with an aluminum awning.

The west elevation of the brick veneer addition has one 2-light window in the basement and one awning window on the first floor.

The south elevation of the original house has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern. The first story has a pair of 2-light sliding windows, and a wood door with 4-lights and an aluminum storm doors. The first floor of the original house is enclosed by the 1-story, hipped roof screened porch. The second story has one 1/1 window and a fixed 4-light window. The south facade of the story wood frame addition has one 4/4 double-hung window.

7. Description (Continued)

There are four outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a barn with a front gable roof covered with corrugated metal. Constructed circa 1910, it is of wood frame construction. The structure is located west of the house.

The second outbuilding is a feed shed, with a front gable roof covered with corrugated metal. Constructed circa 1950, it is of wood frame construction, The structure is located east of the barn and west of the main house.

The third outbuilding is a 1-story front gable stable with a raised metal seam roof, constructed circa 1960. The walls are of metal and plywood panels. It is located west of the house and east of the barn and feed shed.

The fourth outbuilding is a 1-story side gable frame shed. It has a concrete masonry foundation and has a raised metal seam roof. The walls are covered with aluminum siding. The shed was constructed circa 1950. It is located west of the house and east of the barn, feed shed and stable.

property is located on the west side of Oak Hill Road, with open space to the west, residential property to the north and south, and a new housing development to the east. The property's setting is rural.

8. Significance

Survey No. M: 15-80 (PACS D3.39)

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	
x_1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__theater
__1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation
		__invention		__other (specify)

Specific dates circa 1890 **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 William Waters Property was originally on approximately 23 hectares (57 acres) of land which Charles and Ella Waters sold to William Waters in 1883. Tax and deed records indicate that the house was built during the time William Waters owned the property. In 1898, William and Harriet Waters sold the land to John R. Batson. The property remained in the Batson family until 1928, when litigation between Richard Batson and Edward Batson resulted in the sale of the property to Herbert E. Thompson, Jesse D. Brown, and Luther C. Poole. Over the next 20 years, Thompson eventually bought out Brown's and Poole's interest in the 23 hectare (57 acre) parcel, while also selling parts of the land to others. In April 1946, Herbert and Annie Thompson conveyed approximately 9.7 hectares (24 acres) of the original 23 hectares (57 acres) to Kevin and Mary Howard. The Howards subsequently conveyed this land to Royal and Laura Shultz in December 1949. The Shultz's in turn conveyed the land to Herbert and Dorothy Jones in February 1950. In September 1957, the Jones's conveyed 7.8 hectares (19.3 acres) of this land to Lloyd W. Brown, the current owner.

The William Waters Property is located on Oak Hill Road, north of 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 Spencerville 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 3749 hectares (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. A small community called Drayton was formed by Spencer on the Laurel Road (present Spencerville Road), 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 agriculture to a reliance on the industries and job opportunities created by the 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

8. Significance (Continued)

new residents. Empty lots in the town were filled with modern residences, while the surrounding area retained 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 William Waters Property is an I-house. The standard I-house is one room deep and two stories tall with 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 sleeping chambers. Due to the narrowness of the main core, many I-houses have kitchen wings to the rear. Initially, stone 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 circa 1890, the William Waters 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 1-story hipped roof porch, the 1-story, flat roof, brick veneer addition, and the 1-story, flat roof, wood frame addition 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_____

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: _____

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: 3/11/02

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No.M:15-80(PACS D3.39)

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 P. McKay

ganization 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.

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):

1. Agriculture
2. Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

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

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Farm/Dwelling

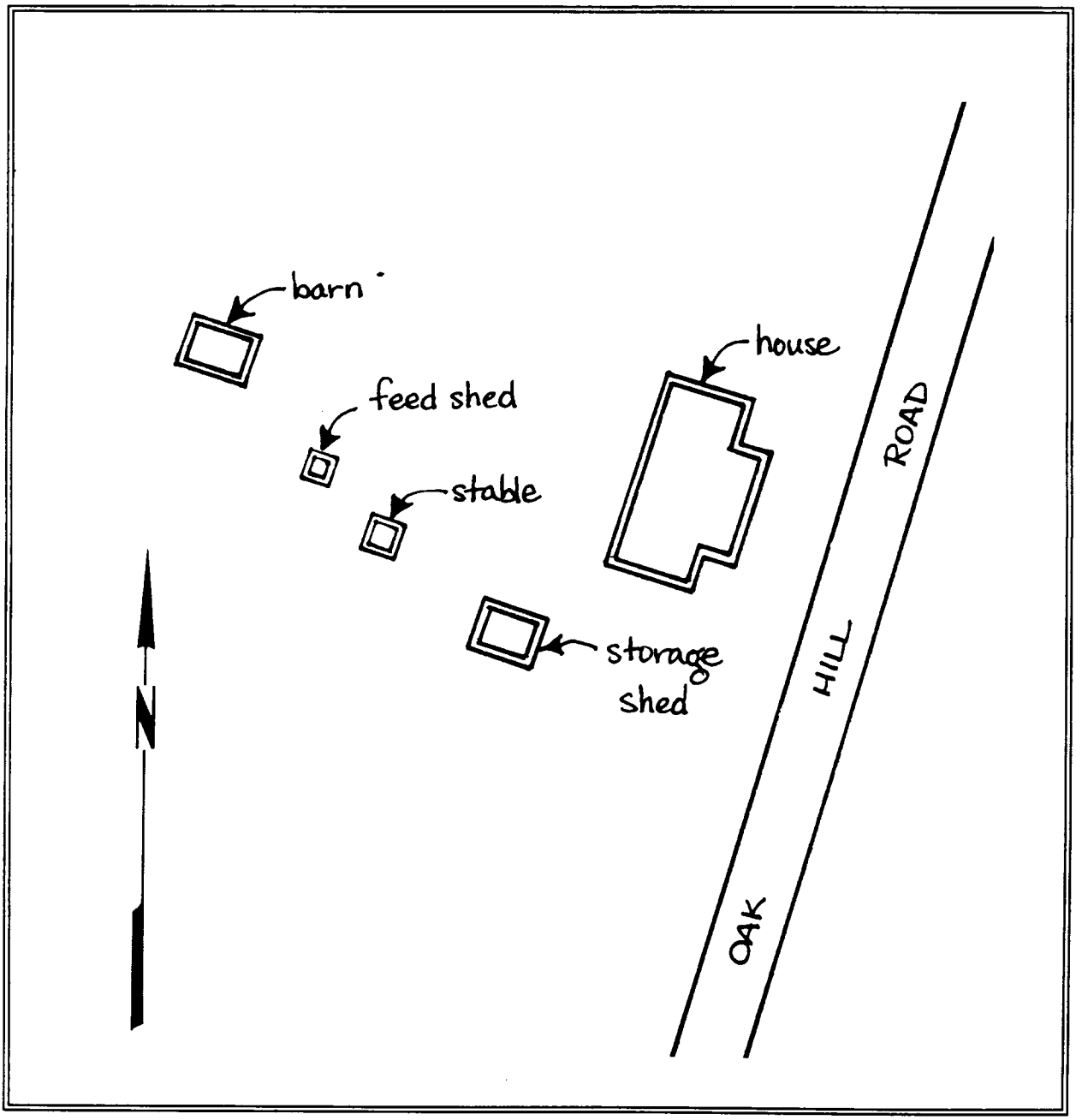
Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

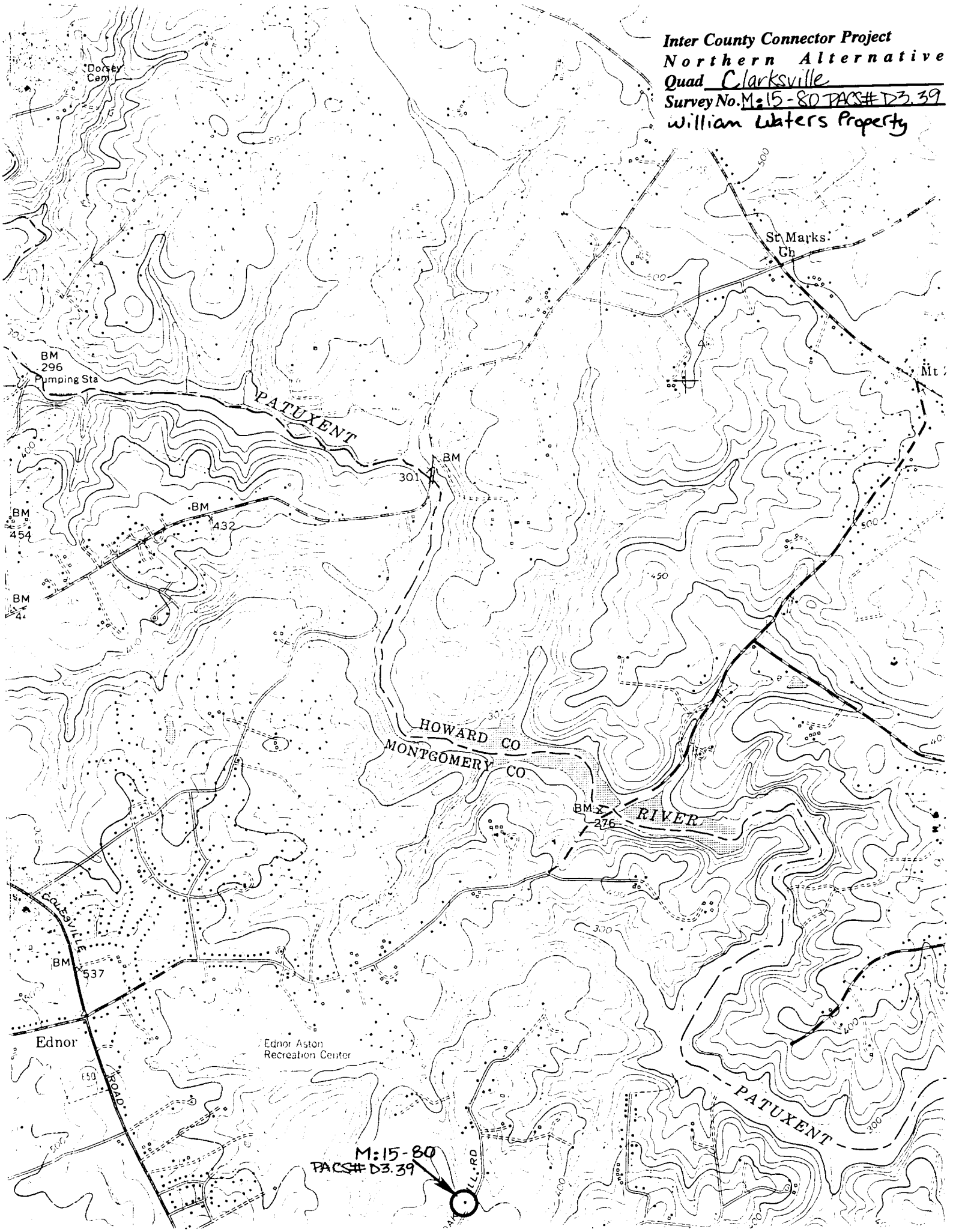
None

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

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:




Inter County Connector Project
Northern Alternative
Quad Clarksville
Survey No. M:15-80 PACS# D3.39
William Waters Property
Dorsey Cem
St Marks Ch
BM 296 Pumping Sta
PATUXENT
BM 301
BM 432
BM 454
HOWARD CO
MONTGOMERY CO
BM 276
RIVER
COLESVILLE
BM 537
Ednor
Ednor Aston Recreation Center
ROAD
PATUXENT
M:15-80
PACS# D3.39

1 MIHP-80

2 William Waters Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Corder

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD

7 16500 Oakdale Road, Main (East) and South facades

8 1 of 8

1 M:15-80

2 William Waters Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 16500 Oak Hill Road, North facade

8 2 of 8

1 M: 15-80

2 William Waters Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Condon

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 16500 Oak Hill Road, North and Rear (West) facades

8 3 of 3

1 N: 15-80

2 William Watters Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Carder

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 16500 Oakhill Road, South facade

8 4 of 8

1 M:15-80

2 William Hodges Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Condon

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 16500 Oak Hill Road, barn

8 5 of 8

1 [illegible] 5-80

2 William Waters Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 16500 Oak Hill Drive, feed shed

8 6 of 8

1 M:19-80

2 William Waters Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 16500 Oak Hill Drive, stable

8 7 of 8

1 M:15-80

2 William Waters Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 16500 Oak Hill Road, storage shed

8 8-68