Survey No.M:15-88 (PACS D2.9)

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

DOE ___yes ✓no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Henry S. Krusen Property

and/or common Brincefield Property

2. Location:

street & number 4200 Sandy Spring Road ___ not for publication

city, town Burtonsville _x_ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___district	___public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_x_building(s)	_x_private	_x_unoccupied	___commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___education	___private residence
___site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	_x_other: vacant
	_x_not applicable	_x_no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name Calvin M. and A.W. Brincefield

street & number 8709 38th Avenue, College Park telephone no.:

city,town Burtonsville state and zip code MD 20740

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 2989

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 195

city,town Rockville state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city,town state

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one	
__excellent	_x_deteriorated	___unaltered	_x_original site	
___good	___ruins	_x_altered	___moved	date of move _____
___fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 4

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

The Henry S. Krusen Property is a 2-story, 3-bay I-house on the north side of Sandy Spring Road in the Burtonsville vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1880, the building has a rear ell with a shed roof addition on the north elevation. The house has three interior, brick chimneys, located at each of the gable ends.

The structure has wood shingles on the south, or front, elevation of the side-gable roof, with asphalt shingles on all other roof surfaces. It is of wood frame construction with german wood siding, and it has a stone foundation. The windows are presently boarded over, however, prior photos show that they are a combination of 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung windows. The house has a 1-story, hipped roof porch on the south, or front elevation. The porch has four square columns resting on a poured concrete slab.

The south, or front, facade has 3 bays. The first story entrance is centrally located in the front elevation, with a single double-hung window on each side of the door. The second story has two 2/2, double-hung windows. Deterioration is evident in the rotting wood shingle roof and the rotting wooden front porch.

The east elevation has a three-sided bay window with a hipped roof. The fenestration pattern is irregular, with three 1/1 double-hung windows in the bay on the first story. The second story has one double-hung window.

The east elevation of the rear ell addition has two windows and one door on the first story. The second story has one double-hung window.

The north, or rear, elevation has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with one double-hung window on both the first and second stories.

The north elevation of the rear addition has a shed roof enclosed porch on the first floor. The first story has a band of windows, while the second story has a single double-hung window.

The west elevation has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern with one double-hung window on both the first and second stories.

The west elevation of the rear ell addition has a band of windows on the first story with a single double-hung window on the second story.

There are three outbuildings associated with this property. The first two outbuildings are sheds, with shed roofs covered with metal. Constructed circa 1880, they are of wood frame construction. The structures are located northeast and northwest of the rear of the house.

7. Description (Continued)

The third outbuilding is a produce stand, with a flat roof. Constructed circa 1950 it is of wood frame construction. The structure is located along Sandy Spring Road, west of the house.

The property is located on the north side of Sandy Spring Road, with residential property to the south and east, commercial property to the west and open space to the north. There are trees to the west of the house and open space on the other sides. The property gradually slopes down toward the rear of the property.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:15-88 (PACS D2.9)

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 1880 **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 Henry S. Krusen Property was purchased by Henry S. Krusen in 1878. Miles and Susannah (Collinsgrove) Krusen moved to Montgomery County in the 1850s or 1860s with their only child Henry, born December 24, 1851. In 1872 Henry married Sarah Ellen Burton and purchased 132 acres of land in 1878, near the Burton family lands, surveyed as "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" and ce owned by Benjamin D. Carr. Soon after the purchase he began construction of his house, ich he owned until 1891. In February of that year Henry sold 2.02 hectares (5 acres) and the house to Mary Jane Homer. Mary J. Homer sold the house to Stella B. Grady in 1898, who added 3.64 hectares (9 acres) to the property by 1900. The property was sold four times in the twentieth century, but the size of the parcel remained relatively intact. Two parcels were subdivided from the land in 1950 and 1957, one to the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, and the second to the Potomac Electric Power Company. The remaining land associated with the property is 4.64 hectares (11.47 acres).

The Henry S. Krusen Property is located in the town of Burtonsville. Burtonsville is situated on land originally patented in 1703 as "Bear Bacon" and in 1715 as "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" in what was then Prince George's County. "Bear Bacon" was approximately 245 hectares (605 acres) of land stretching from present Oursler Road to Old Columbia Pike. "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" was approximately 1214 hectares (3000 acres) from Old Columbia Pike to the present city of Laurel, and from south of Greencastle and Van Dusen Roads to north of Sandy Spring Road. Later additions to the patent north and northwest of the present junction of U.S. 29 and MD. 198 eventually covered 3749 hectares (9265 acres) by 1743. (Geraci, Walker and Donnary 1976: 4; Cook, 1976: 270-271). As settlement in the new county increased, the need for improved roads became apparent. The Columbia Turnpike Company was chartered in 1809 to build a road from Georgetown, D.C. to Ellicott's Mills, and construction began in 1810 (present U.S. 29 and Old Columbia Pike follow the route of this original road) (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976, 107).

Burton family records indicate that their ancestors settled in the area by 1707. Basil Burton settled east of the turnpike in 1817. Basil's son, Isaac, considered the founder of the community, bought out his family's share of his father's land in 1825, and by 1850 the crossroads of the Columbia Turnpike and the Laurel-Sandy Spring Road was known as Burtons. The community ıained small and rural in the decades after the Civil War. It had a population of about fifty people, a Baptist church, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and a store (Dixon-Williams 1994, A-4).

During the twentieth century, the size of Burtonsville increased gradually as the Washington suburbs spread further north, and large employers located their operations in Silver Spring,

8. Significance (Continued)

northern Prince George's and neighboring Howard County. Shopping centers and widened roads replaced the historic crossroads. A 1960s master plan for the Fairland-Beltsville corridor marked eastern parts of Burtonsville as an "employment center" for the area. However, even though public utilities were extended to the community in the early 1970s, a sewer moratorium was imposed before extensive development occurred. Land unsuitable for septic systems also slowed growth in the Burtonsville area (Daniels).

In the 1980s, continued growth of federal and private sector employment and the new U.S. 29 highway made Burtonsville accessible to new residents and commercial development. Today Burtonsville retains a rural character. Old working farms still remain, but the area is becoming one of the major suburban centers outside of Washington, D.C.

The Henry S. Krusen Property is an I-house constructed circa 1880. The standard I-house is one room deep and two stories tall with three to 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 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:

The Henry S. Krusen Property, constructed circa 1880, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A or B, since there is no known association with historic events or significant persons. It does not meet Criterion C because of the alteration of the front porch, addition to the rear ell, removal of windows on the rear and west elevations and lack of material integrity due to deterioration. In addition, the property has no known potential to yield information important to prehistory or history, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended_____ Eligibility Not Recommended XX

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: _____

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: 8/27/98

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. M:15-88(PACS D2.9)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Beltsville 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/Tim Tamburrino

organization 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.

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.

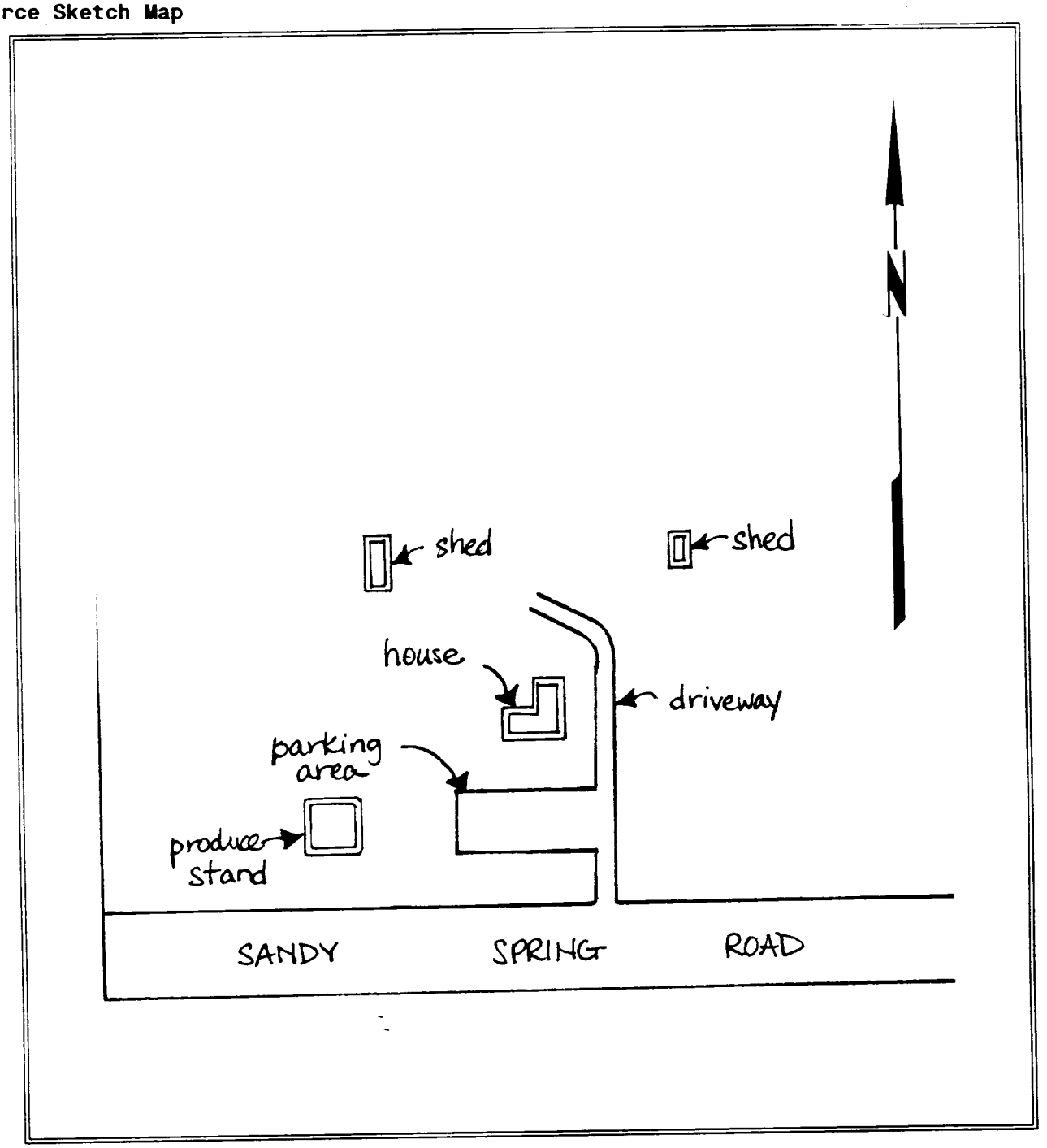
Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

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):

1. Agriculture
2. Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

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

Rural

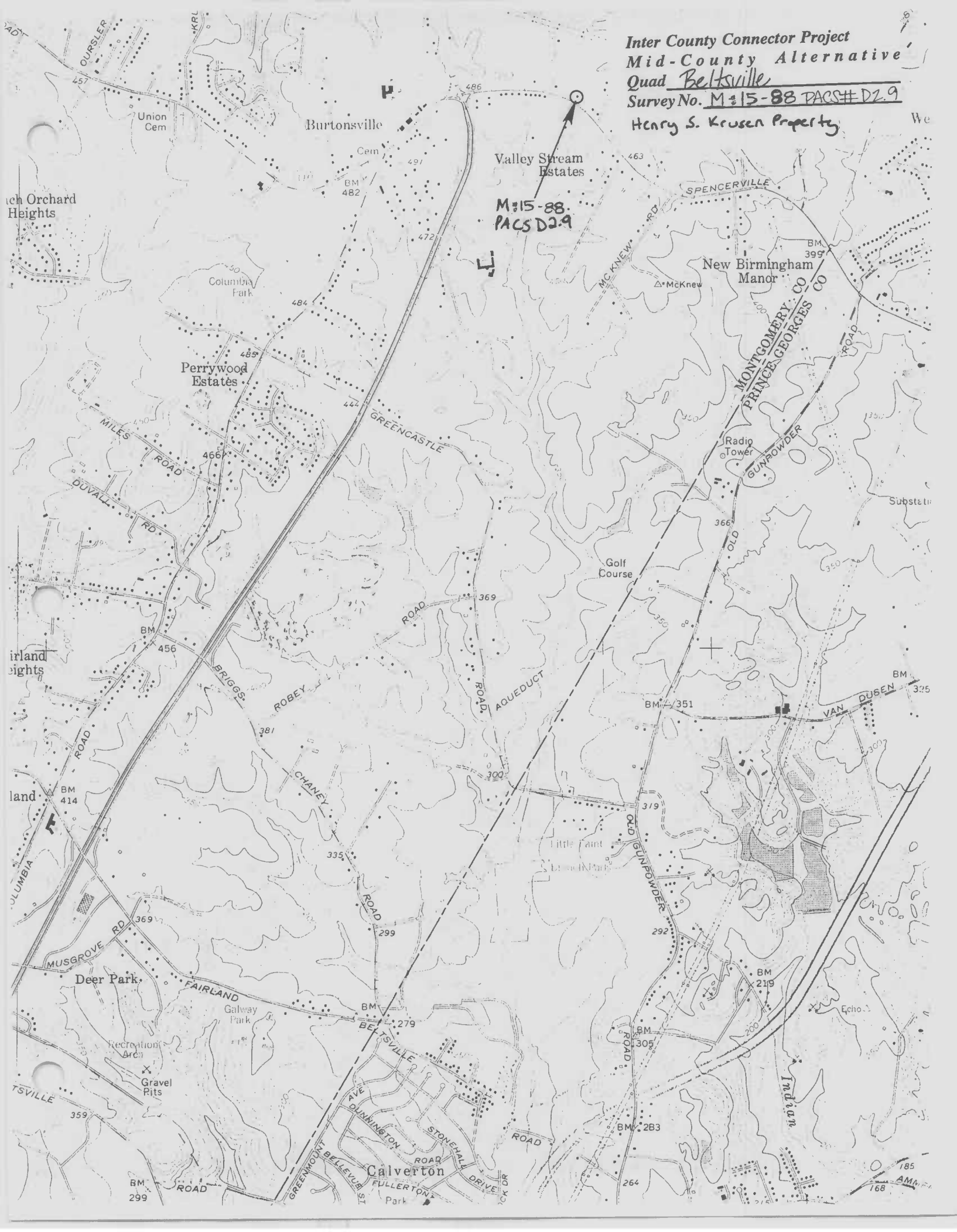
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Farm, Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

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


Inter County Connector Project
Mid-County Alternative
Quad Beltsville
Survey No. M:15-88 PACS# D2.9
Henry S. Krusen Property
M:15-88
PACS D2.9
Burtonsville
Union Cem
Valley Stream Estates
Columbia Park
Perrywood Estates
New Birmingham Manor
McKnew
SPENCERVILLE
MCKNEW RD
MONTGOMERY CO
PRINCE GEORGES CO
GREENCASTLE
MILES ROAD
DUVALL RD
Radio Tower
GUNPOWDER
OLD
Golf Course
ROAD
AQUEDUCT
BRIGGS
ROBEY
CHANEY
VAN DUSEN
Little Paint
MUSGROVE RD
Deer Park
FAIRLAND
Galway Park
BELTSVILLE
Recreation Area
Gravel Pits
DUNNINGTON
STONEHALL
DRIVE
Calverton
FULLERTON
Park
GREENMOUNT
BELLEVUE ST
Indian
Echo
BM 482
BM 399
BM 456
BM 414
BM 351
BM 279
BM 305
BM 219
BM 283
BM 299
BM 325
457
486
491
463
472
484
485
444
466
366
369
381
300
319
335
299
292
359
264
185
168

1) M: 15 - 88
2) Henry S. Kirsten Property
3) [illegible]
4) Tim [illegible]
5) Feb 1996
6) P.A.C. Spire - Company [illegible]
7) 4200 Sandy Spring Road, front elevation
8) 1 of 7

1) M:15-84
2) Henry E. Knusen Property
3) Montgomery
4) Tim Tamburini
5) Feb. 1996
6) P.A.C. Spen + Company Towson MD
7) 4200 Sandy Spring Road, last elevation
8) 2 of 7

1) M 15-88
2) Henry S. Krusen Property
3) Montgomery
4) Tom Tamburrino
5) Feb. 1996
6) P.A.C. Spero & Co, Towson MD
7) 4200 Sandy Spring Rd, rear elevation
8) 3 of 7

1) M-15=88
2) Henry S. Krusen Project
3) Montgomery
4) Jim Tamburrino
5) Feb 1996
6) P.A.C. Spero + Co., Towson MD
7) 4200 Sandy Spring Rd, west elevation
8) 4 of 7

1) M 15-88
2) Henry S Krusen Property
3) [illegible]
4) Jim Vanderhoven
5) Feb 1996
6) P.A.C. Spero + Co, Towson MD
7) 4200 Sandy Spring Road, Oldbuildings
8) 5 of 7

1) M15-88
2) Henry S. Krusen Property
3) Montgomery
4) [illegible]
5) Feb. 1996
6) P.A.C. Spero & Company, Towson MD 21204
7) 4200 Sandy Spring Rd., rear of property, 4 outbuilding
8) 6 of 7

1) M-15-81
2) Henry S Krusen Property
3) [illegible]
4) Jim Jamburrino
5) Feb. 1996
6) P.A.C. Spero - Co, Towson MD
7) 4200 Sandy Spring Rd, Produce Stand
8) 7 of 7