

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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Harry T. Burton Property

and/or common Curley Property

2. Location:

street & number 4700 Sandy Spring Road

___ not for publication

city, town Burtonsville

 vicinity of

congressional district

state

Maryland

county

Montgomery

3. Classification:**Category** district building(s) structure site object**Ownership** public private both**Public Acquisition** in process being considered not applicable**Status** occupied unoccupied work in progress**Accessible** yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no**Present Use** agriculture commercial education entertainment government industrial military transportation museum park private residence religious scientific other:**4. Owner of Property:** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Curley et. al.

street & number 4700 Sandy Spring Road

telephone no.:

city,town Burtonsville

state and zip code Maryland 20866

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records of Montgomery County

liber 4889

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center

folio 695

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: 15-90 (PACS D2.7)

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date of move _____

Resource Count: 4

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

The Harry T. Burton Property is a 2-story, 3-bay I-house on the north side of Sandy Spring Road in Burtonsville, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1860, the building has several rear additions and a gable entry porch.

The structure has a side gable, standing seam metal roof, with an interior chimney at the west end. It is of wood frame construction with vinyl siding and it has a stone foundation. The windows are double-hung aluminum sash. The house has a 1-story gable entry porch on the south elevation. The porch has a standing seam metal gable roof and is supported by three turned wood posts.

The south, or front facade has a gabled entry porch with a concrete floor. The basement level has no windows. The first story entrance is off center to the east, and is a 1-light wood door and a wood screen door. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical, with three 1/1, double-hung windows on the first story. The second story has three 1/1 double-hung windows. All windows on this elevation have plastic shutters.

The west elevation has no fenestration. There is a brick chimney buttress penetrating the siding at the center of the facade.

The north, or rear elevation, has a large 2-story ell. The 2-story ell has a 2-story extension to the north that has a lower roof peak than the ell. The fenestration on the original house is irregular with one 1/1 double-hung window in a small lean-to on the first story, and one 1/1 double-hung window on the second story.

The east elevation has a 2-story bay window. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical; there is one 1/1 double-hung window in each bay wall on both the first and second stories. There is a 1/1 double-hung window in the gable peak. The bay has a hipped roof, and the gable has wood shingles.

The west elevation of the 2-story ell and extension has a lean-to addition with a steel framed bay window. The fenestration pattern is irregular with one 1/1 double-hung window on the first story. The second story has two 1/1 double-hung windows. The 2-story ell has an interior chimney at the gable peak.

The north elevation of the 2-story ell has no fenestration. The 2-story extension has a treated lumber deck and a shed roof porch. The fenestration pattern of the extension is irregular with one 1/1 double-hung wood window and one 2/2 double-hung wood window on the first story. The second story has one 1/1 double-hung window.

The east elevation of the 2-story ell has a hipped roof, screened porch, and an interior brick chimney near the original house. The fenestration pattern of the ell is irregular with two 2/2 double-hung windows and one 1-light wood door. The second story has one 1/1 double-hung window and a fixed octagon window. The east facade of the 2-story extension has a 1/1 double-hung window on the second story. The porch is enclosed at the northeast corner. The east part of the facade of the enclosed area has a sliding aluminum window, and the north facade has a 4-light wood door with a wood screen door.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Harry T. Burton Property

SURVEY NO.: M: 15-90 (PACS D2.7)

ADDRESS: 4700 Sandy Spring Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

7. Description (Continued)

There are three outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a barn, with a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. Constructed circa 1890, it is of wood frame construction, with a stone foundation. The structure is located north-northeast of the house.

The second outbuilding is a stable with a corrugated metal, gable hipped roof. Constructed circa 1940, it is of wood frame construction. The structure is located northwest of the house and west of the barn.

The third outbuilding is a garage with an asphalt shingle, gable roof. Constructed circa 1960, it is of concrete masonry construction. The structure is located immediately north of the house, southwest of the barn, and east of the stable.

The property is located on the north side of Sandy Spring Road, with open space to the north and east, and residential property to the west. The house is set back about 250 yards from the road. The site is generally cleared of trees and has numerous hills. There are high voltage power lines bisecting the property immediately east of the house. The property's setting is rural suburban, but the introduction of power lines visually impacts the site.

8. Significance

Survey No.: M: 15-90 (PACS D2.7)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communication	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates circa 1860

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 Harry T. Burton House is shown on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas as a property belonging to Isaac Burton, Jr. Tax records indicate that the house was built circa 1860, but it is not known if Isaac Burton, Jr. bought or built the house. Burton's residence was a house on the south side of the Laurel-Sandy Spring Road; it is not known if one of Isaac Burton Jr.'s fifteen surviving children lived at the property on the north side of the road. Harry T. Burton, a grandson of Isaac Burton, Jr., is listed as the family representative in legal records that describe the property. The earliest reference to the property is a deed which documents that Harry T. Burton, et al, conveyed to Robert Aitcheson 30 hectare (74 acres) of land on May 12, 1900. Harry T. Burton represented his uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and cousins. Robert Aitcheson was the widower of Harry T. Burton's aunt, Elizabeth. On June 24, 1939, the heirs of Robert Aitcheson and his second wife Sarah conveyed 30 hectare (74 acres) of land to Joseph Leiter Aitcheson, the youngest son of Robert and Sarah. This land was added to 38 hectare (95.08 acres) of land that Joseph had purchased from Robert and Sarah Aitcheson in 1927. On December 29, 1976, Joseph and his wife Lillian conveyed 16.24 hectare (40.13 acres) of this land to their children and grandchildren. Joseph Leiter Aitcheson, Jr., Jane Curley, Jody Ann Aitcheson, Robert Curley, Jr., Jay Leiter Curley, and Todd Curley are the current owners of the property.

The Harry T. Burton House is located near Burtonsville, 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 hectare (605 acres) of land stretching from present Oursler Road to Old Columbia Pike. "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" was approximately 1214 hectare (3000 acres) of land 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 hectare (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

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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ADDRESS: 4700 Sandy Spring Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

remained 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).

Montgomery County remained predominantly rural as the twentieth century began. The extension of Washington trolley lines encouraged development close to the District line, but population growth fell below national averages and some areas of the county experienced declining population. Road improvements and the increase in the size of the federal government began to reverse that trend after the First World War, but Burtonsville remained a small crossroads. In the 1920s the buildings within the community did not have indoor plumbing, electricity was a luxury, and the only telephone was in the general store (Daniels). The Great Depression caused much hardship among the area's farmers; farm prices fell drastically and the county could not afford to improve roads, utilities, and schools. Burtonsville did not benefit from the increase in federal employment brought by the New Deal.

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 residence on the Harry T. Burton Property is a 3-bay I-house. 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 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).

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SURVEY NO.:M: 15-90 (PACS D2.7)

ADDRESS: 4700 Sandy Spring Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1860, the Harry T. Burton Property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. The property is not eligible under Criterion C, as the design of the original house has been compromised by alterations. The 2-story extension, screened and enclosed porch, the treated lumber deck, and wood shingles in the east gable of the original house have altered the character defining features of the original I-house. In addition, the location of high voltage power lines on the property have introduced a visual element that does not have historical associations with the property. 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: [Signature]

Date: 8/27/98

Reviewer, NR Program: [Signature]

Date: 8/27/98

[Handwritten mark]

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. M:15-90(PACS D2.7)

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
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall/Ryan McKay

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Harry T. Burton Property

SURVEY NO.: M: 15-90 (PACS D2.7)

ADDRESS: 4700 Sandy Spring Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. 1879. Reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968.
- Coleman, Margaret Marshall, and Anne Dennis Lewis. Montgomery County: A Pictorial History. Norfolk: Donning Co., 1984.
- Cook, William G. Montpelier & the Snowden Family. Privately Printed, 1976.
- 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 Sept. 1994: A-4.
- Geraci, Ron, Vicki Walker, and Linda Donnary. Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- Jwans, 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 the County of Montgomery, Maryland. Philadelphia, 1879. Reprint.
- Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
- Lord, Elizabeth M. Burtonsville Heritage: Genealogically Speaking. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- Martenet, Simon J. Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland. Baltimore, Maryland: Simon J. Martenet, 1865. Reprint.

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ADDRESS: 4700 Sandy Spring Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

10. Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

1. Agriculture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

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

Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

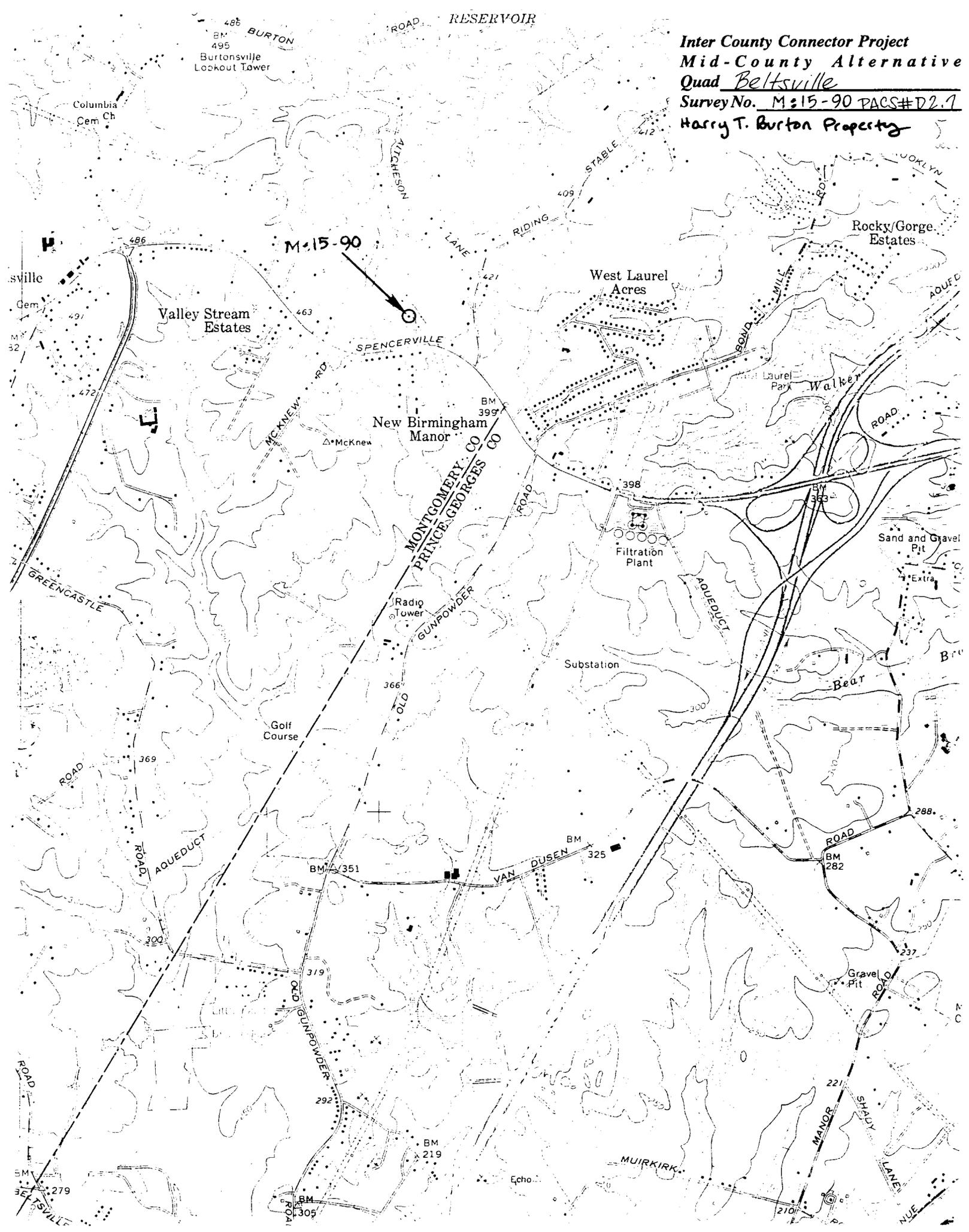
Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

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

Inter County Connector Project
Mid-County Alternative
Quad Beltsville
Survey No. M:15-90 PACS#D2.1
Harry T. Burton Property



488
BM
495
Burtonsville
Lookout Tower

Columbia
Cem Ch

Valley Stream
Estates

New Birmingham
Manor

West Laurel
Acres

Rocky/Gorge
Estates

SPENCERVILLE

MONTGOMERY CO
PRINCE GEORGES CO

Filtration
Plant

Substation

Golf
Course

Sand and Gravel
Pit

ROAD
BM
282

Gravel
Pit

BM
219

Echo

MUIRKIRK

MANOR
ROAD

SHADY
LANE

BM
279

ROAD
BM
305

210



1. 1-2-96

2. 1-2-96

3. Montgomery County

4. Ryan McKay

5. February 1996

6. PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7. 4700 Sandy Spring Road, south facade

8. 1 of 5



1 M15-90

2 Harry's Buxton Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Ryan McKay

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spers and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 110 Sandy Spring Road, east and north
facade

8 2 of 5



1 1/15 96

2 ~~Montgomery County~~

3 Montgomery County

4 Ryan McKay

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21286

7 4700 Sandy Spring Road, west facade

8 3 of 5



1 113-1-73

2 - Miss^s Burton Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Ryan McKay

5 February 1996

6 PAC Sperry and Company. Towson MD

7 4700 Sandy Spring Road. bank ²¹²⁰⁴ bairn

8 4 of 5



- 1) 111 15 99
- 2) Harry F. & Mary Property
- 3) Montgomery County
- 4) Ryan McKay
- 5) February 1996
- 6) PA C SPERO & COMPANY, TOWSON, MD 21204
- 7) 4700 SANDY SPRING ROAD, STABLE
- 8) 5 of 5