Survey No. M:15-92 (PACS D10.5)

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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic George H.M. Bennett Property

and/or common Poole Property

2. Location:

street & number 2900 Spencerville Road ___ not for publication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	_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 Kenneth L. Poole, et. al.

street & number 2900 Spencerville Road telephone no.:

city,town Burtonsville state and zip code MD ~~02130~~ 20866

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 11856

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 468

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	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_x_original site	
_x_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 George H.M. Bennett Property is a 2½-story, 3-bay I-house with a center gable, on the north side of Spencerville Road in the Burtonsville vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1890, the building has a 2-story rear ell, a 1-story, full-width, hipped roof porch on the front elevation, and three interior brick chimneys. The structure has an asphalt shingle roof on the front, or south side of the original portion of the house and on the rear ell, while the rear, or north side of the original portion of the house has a metal roof. The house is of wood frame construction with asbestos siding and has double-hung wood windows. The original section has a stone foundation and the rear ell has a concrete foundation.

The south, or front facade has a 1-story full-width porch with wood columns, and a central entrance with a wood door with one fixed light. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical, with two 2/2 double-hung windows. The second story has three, 1/1 double-hung windows, and a 1/1 double-hung window in the gable end.

The west elevation of the original portion of the structure has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern with one, 2/2 double-hung window on the first story. The second story has one, 2/2 double-hung window and a 1/1 double-hung window in the gable end.

The west elevation of the rear ell has an irregular fenestration pattern with an entrance infilled with plywood on the first story. The second story has one, 1/1 double-hung window and one, 2/2 double-hung window. A 1-story shed roof addition projects from the west elevation, and has a 4-light fixed-sash window, a 24-light fixed-sash window, and a wood door with twelve fixed lights.

The north, or rear elevation of the rear ell has an irregular fenestration pattern with one, 6/6 double-hung window, an entrance with a wood panelled door, and two 8-light fixed windows on the first story. The second story has two, 1/1 double-hung windows and there is a vent with louvers in the gable end.

The east elevation of the original portion of the structure has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern with one, 1/1 double-hung window on the first story. The second story has two, 1/1 double-hung windows, and a 1/1 double-hung window in the gable end.

The east elevation of the rear ell has a set of three, 6/6 double-hung windows, a glass and wood panelled door, and a pair of 6/6 double-hung windows on the first floor. The second story has a set of four, 1/1 double-hung windows and two, 1/1 double-hung windows.

There are four outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a shed, with a front-gable, metal roof. Constructed circa 1900, it is of wood frame construction with a concrete foundation and is located north of the house.

The second outbuilding is a shed with a metal roof, which is in ruins. Constructed circa 1900, it is of wood frame construction with a concrete foundation and is located north of the house and the first shed.

7. Description (Continued)

The third outbuilding is a modern metal storage building with a side-gable roof. The structure is located northeast of the house and southeast of the two sheds.

The fourth outbuilding is a modern shed of wood frame construction with an asphalt shingle shed roof. The structure is located east of the house and southeast of the other outbuildings.

The structures are setback from Spencerville Road, on a large lot with a small stand of trees to the northeast. It is surrounded by residential property in a suburban setting.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:15-92 (PACS D10.5)

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.

According to the Land Records of Montgomery County, two of the three parcels which now comprise the George H.M. Bennett Property were once owned by Asher D. Bennett. In 1862, Asher Bennett conveyed this land to his son, George H.M. Bennett, who built the house currently on the property. In 1903 and 1927, Bennett sold two parcels of land to Luther C. and Maggie D. Poole. These parcels included approximately 16.18 hectares (40 acres) of land. In 1919, approximately 61 hectares (4 acres) of additional land were conveyed from Richard O. Lowe, et ux to Luther ole, et ux. Today, the property contains 6.71 hectares (16.59 acres).

The George H.M. Bennett Property is located near Burtonsville in Montgomery County, Maryland. The location of Burtonsville is 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) 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 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 shington trolley lines encouraged development close to the District line, but population growth ell 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

8. Significance (Continued)

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 George H.M. Bennett 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 the rear. Initially, stone masonry construction was used but by the mid-nineteenth century, 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 George H.M. Bennett Property is not eligible for inclusion on 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 it lacks sufficient architectural distinction or significance and its integrity has been compromised by several alterations. Finally, the property has no known potential to yield information important in prehistory or history, and therefore, does not meet Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended X

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: Andrew Lewis Date: 12/14/01

Reviewer, NR Program: [illegible] Date: 12/14/01

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No.M:15-92(PACS D10.5)

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

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.

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 September 1994: A-4.

Arquhar, 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.

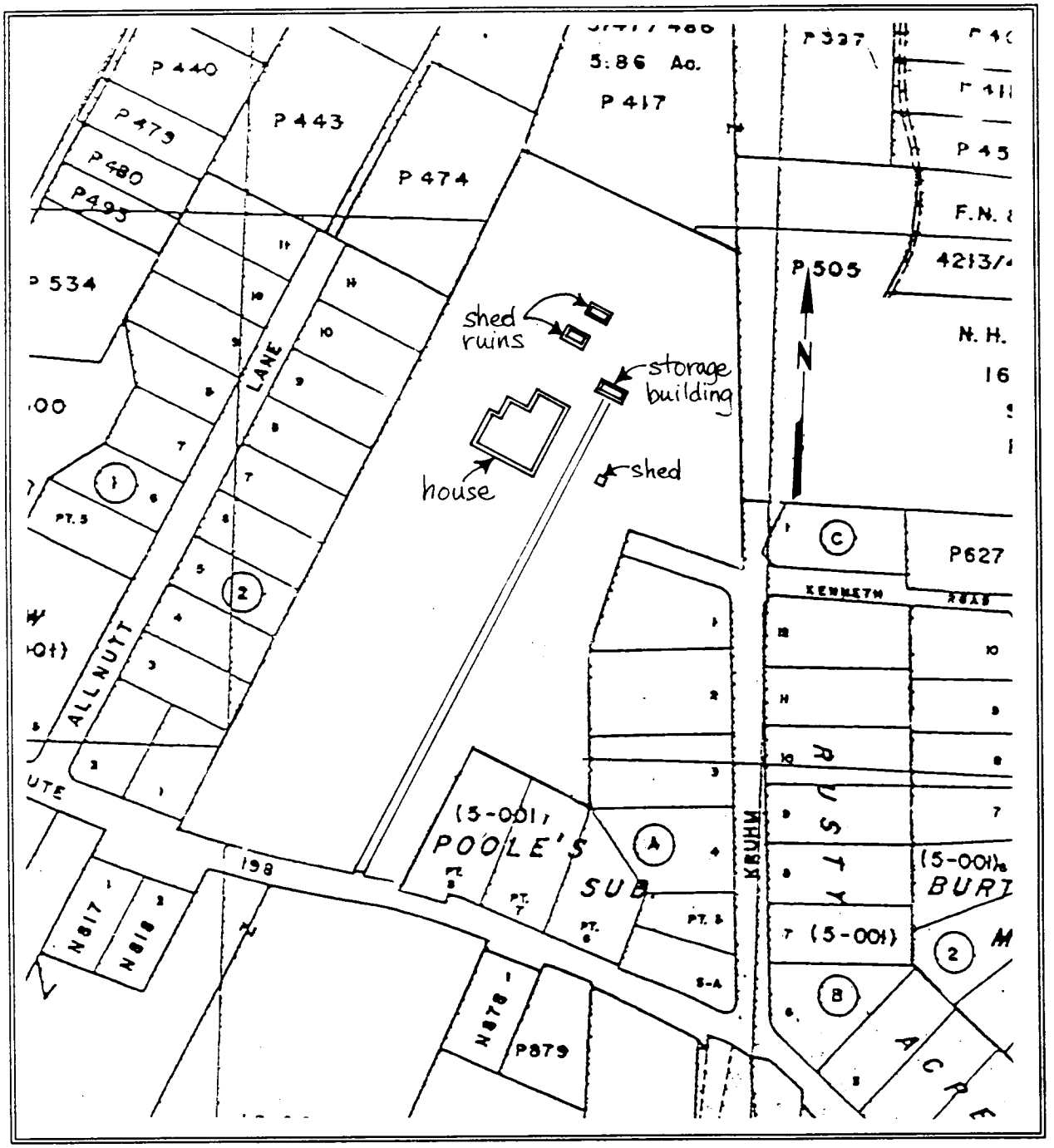
Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

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):

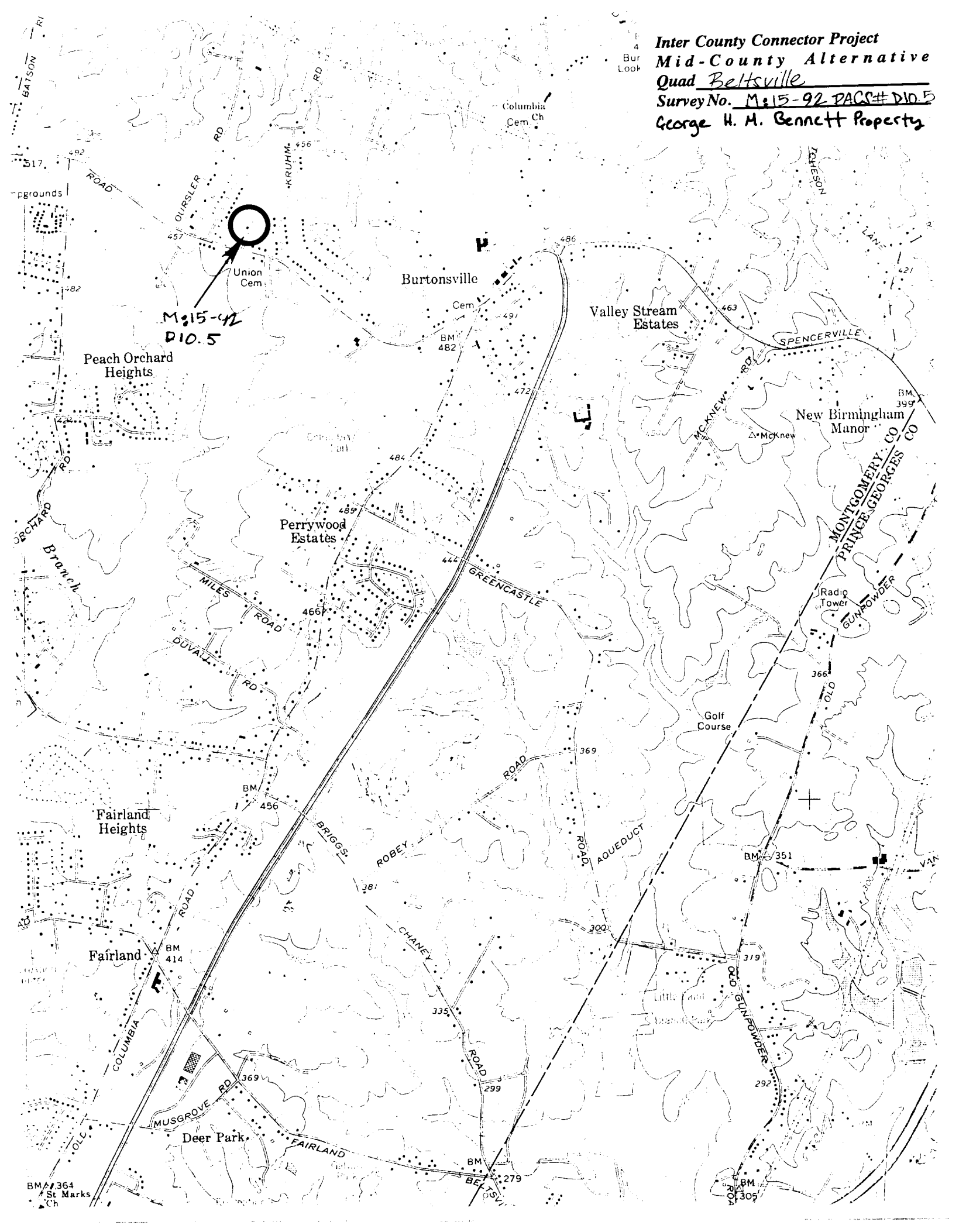
Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

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

Inter County Connector Project
Mid-County Alternative
Quad Beltsville
Survey No. M:15-92 PAGS# D10.5
George H. M. Bennett Property



1 MIHP-92

2 George Bennett Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adverse Condition

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2900 Spencerville Road, main (south) facade

8 1 of 7

1 [illegible]

2 [illegible] Bennett House

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2900 Spencerville Road, main (South) facade

8 2 of 7

MIHP 15-92

1 George Bennett Property

2 Montgomery County

3 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PHC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2900 Spencerville Road, east and rear (N) facade

8 3 of 7

1 M 15-92

2 George Bennett House

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company Towson MD 21204

7 7900 Spencerville Road, west facade

8 4 of 7

1 M-15:02

1 George Bennett Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company. Tawson MD 21204

7 2900 Spencerville Road. frame shed
runs #1

8 5 of 7

1 M 15 [illegible]

2 George Bennett Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company. Tawson MD 21204

7 7900 Spencerville Road. frame shed runs #2

8 6 of 7

1 M-15:92

2 George Bennett Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cauden

5 February 1996

6 DAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2900 Spencerville Road, prefabricated metal storage building

8 [illegible]