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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Carroll Property

and/or common John Hardisty Property

2. Location:

street & number 3921 Sandy Spring Road ___ not for publication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	___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:
	_x_not applicable	___no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name John T. Hardisty

street & number 5316 Portsmouth Road telephone no.:

city,town Bethesda state and zip code MD 20816

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 4057

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 576

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

Survey No. M:34-18 (PACS E1.8)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
__excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	___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 Carroll Property is a 2-story, 4-bay house on the south side of Sandy Spring Road in Burtonsville vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1900, the building is square in plan, composed of a gable-front and wing building with a front-gable addition within the "L" formed by the front and side-gables. The result is two parallel front-gables with a side-gable in the rear. The house also has an enclosed wrap-around porch on the front, east and south elevations and a projecting, 1-story side-gable addition on the west elevation. The house has four brick chimneys, including one at each gable end of the rear side-gable, one on the rear addition and one on the front elevation.

The structure is of wood frame construction with both weatherboard and wood shingle siding, and it has a stuccoed foundation. The windows are combination of double-hung, casement and fixed sash wood and vinyl windows. The house has an enclosed gable and shed roof porch on the front, east and south elevations. The porch has a wood shingle siding with two fixed sash windows and one 1/1 double-hung window.

portion of the enclosed porch is open on the north, or front facade in front of the eastern front gable. It has a wood corner post, a simple wooden railing and a wood porch floor. The first story entrance is a 15-light panel and glass door located in the open porch of the east front gable. The fenestration pattern is irregular, with one 10-light, fixed sash window on the first story in the west addition and two 28-light fixed sash windows in the enclosed porch. The second story has two double-hung windows, including one 6/6 window located in the gable end above the front door and one 1/1 window located in the west front gable.

The west elevation has an irregular fenestration pattern with four 1/1 replacement double-hung windows and one panel and glass door on the first story. The second story has two 6/6 double-hung windows and a small 6-light casement window in the gable end of the attic level.

The rear, or south, elevation also has an irregular fenestration pattern with two 1/1 replacement double-hung windows, one 2-light window and one glass and panel door on the first story. The second story has two windows, including a 1/1 vinyl replacement window and one 6/6 double-hung window.

The east elevation has an irregular fenestration pattern with a pair of 6-light fixed sash windows, a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows, a set of four 1/1 double-hung windows, a single 6-light fixed sash window and a panel and glass door on the first floor. The side entrance is located under a wooden shed roof extending from the enclosed side porch. The second story has 2 windows, including one 1/1 double-hung vinyl replacement window and one 6/6 double-hung window. Alterations to the building include the enclosure of the wrap-around porch, the one-story addition to the west elevation, and the addition of a brick exterior chimney on the front elevation.

7. Description (Continued)

There is one outbuilding associated with this property. The outbuilding is a dependency, with a front-gable roof with a side-gable addition. Constructed circa 1900, it is of wood frame construction. The structure is located south of the rear of the house.

The property is located on the south side of Sandy Spring Road, with residential property to the east and west, commercial property to the north and forested land to the south. The property's setting is altered from its historic character by the location of Sandy Spring Road approximately 21 meters (70 feet) from the front of the house. Sandy Spring Road, as it passes this property, is a 4-lane divided highway.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:34-18 (PACS E1.8)

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	
__1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__theater
x 1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation
		__invention		__other (specify)

Specific dates circa 1900 **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 Carroll Property is identified in the Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area. John T. Hardisty purchased the property from the Director of Finance of Montgomery County on April 1, 1971. Deed references prior to 1971 could not be located. The house, constructed circa 1900, was most likely built as a result of the suburban growth spreading outward from the District of Columbia into Montgomery County.

The Carroll Property is located in 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 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 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).

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, northern Prince George's and neighboring Howard County. Shopping centers and widened roads laced 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).

8. Significance (Continued)

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 Carroll Property is a gable-front and wing cottage which has been enlarged. Between 1870 and 1940 the vernacular cottage style was typically built for Americans of modest means. They are characterized by simple ornamentation and mass-produced components, such as door frames, moldings, sash and window units, and porch decoration. The development of post-Civil War machinery capable of producing large amounts of standardized housing elements, such as those found in cottages, contributed greatly to the development of the modern American housing industry. Designs for vernacular cottages were obtained from popular magazines, such as House Beautiful, or carpenter's and builder's journals, such as American Builder. A variety of front-gable, side-gable, cross-gable, gable-front and wing and hipped roof frame cottages were developed in the early to mid-twentieth century. Front-gable and hipped roof cottages are one to two-stories tall, 3 bays wide and several rooms deep. Side-gable, cross-gable and gable-front and wing structures are usually two to two-and-a-half-stories tall, are typically two to three bays in width and vary from one to three rooms deep. They usually include a porch covered with a shed roof. Porches are supported by posts often containing machine-produced Victorian ornamentation. Some cottages feature ornamentation drawn from Craftsman style or Colonial Revival architecture (Gottfried and Jennings 1988, viii-xv).

National Register Evaluation:

The Carroll Property, constructed circa 1900, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property does not meet Criterion A or B, since there is no known association with historic events or significant persons. It is not eligible under Criterion C due to several additions which have compromised the architectural integrity of the building. The front-gable was added, the wrap-around porch was enclosed and several of the windows have been replaced. Finally, the property has no known potential to yield any information important in prehistory or history, and therefore is not eligible under Criteria D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended_____ Eligibility Not Recommended XX

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: 9/25/98

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No.M:34-18(PACS E1.8)

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.

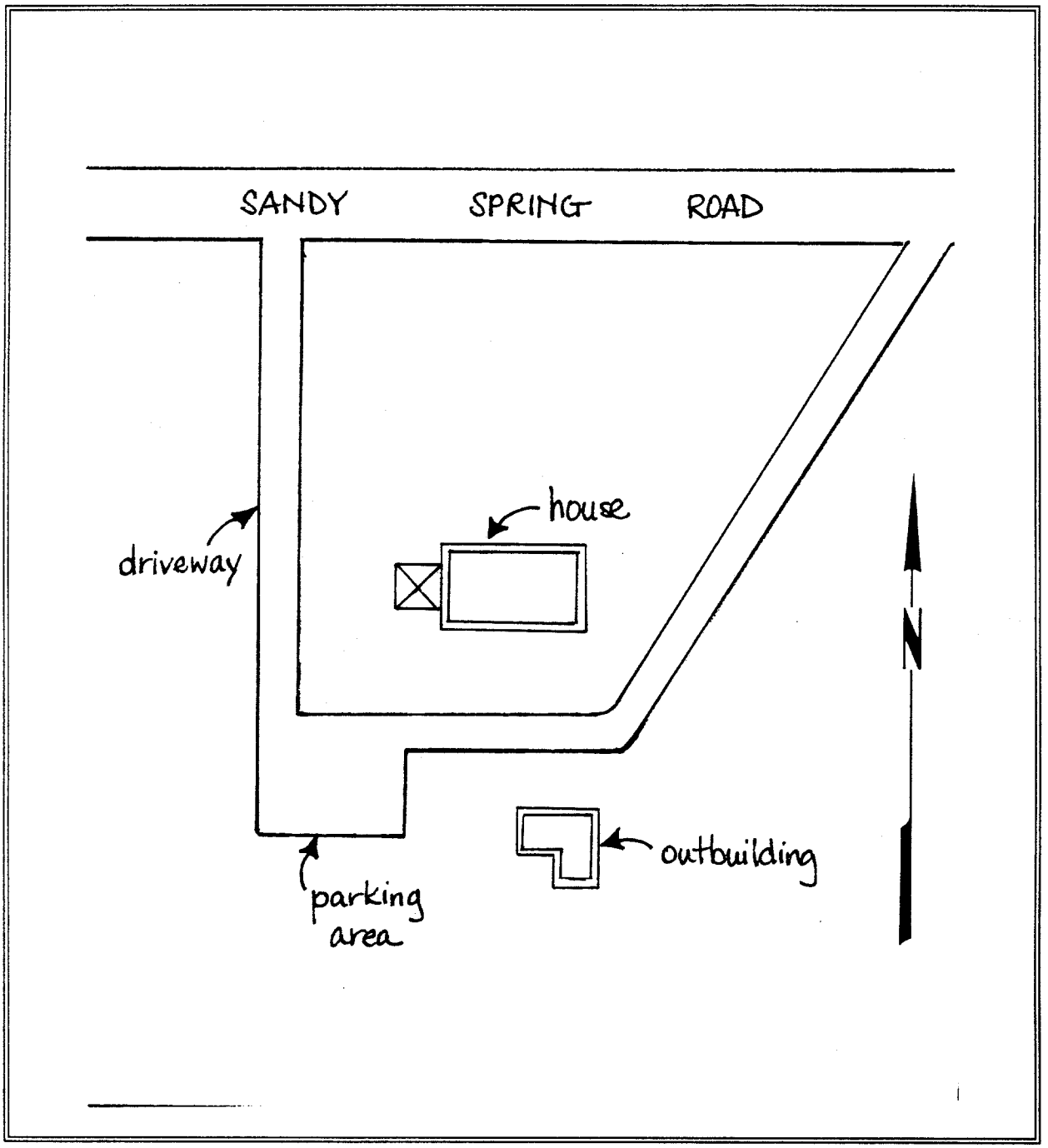
Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

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



CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Carroll Property
SURVEY NO.: M:34-18 (PACS E1.8)
ADDRESS: 3921 Sandy Spring Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Data 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

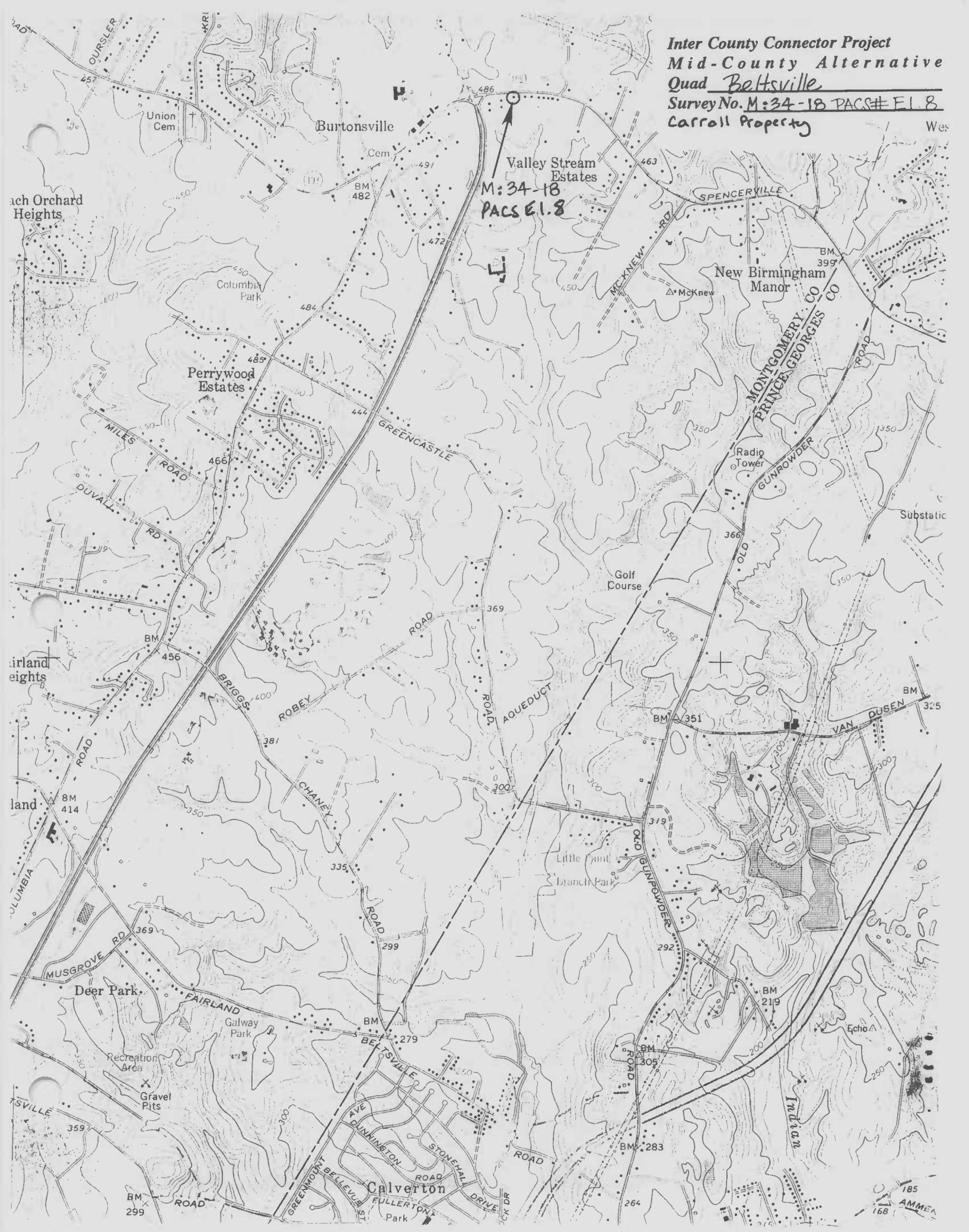
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

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


Inter County Connector Project
Mid-County Alternative
Quad Beltsville
Survey No. M:34-18 PACS# E1.8
Carroll Property
M:34-18
PACS E1.8
Burtonsville
Union Cem
Cem
Valley Stream Estates
Columbia Park
Perrywood Estates
New Birmingham Manor
McKnew
SPENCERVILLE
MCKNEW RD
MONTGOMERY CO
PRINCE GEORGES CO
Radio Tower
GUNPOWDER
OLD
Golf Course
GREENCASTLE
MILES ROAD
DUVALL RD
BRIGGS
ROBEY ROAD
AQUEDUCT
CHANEY
VAN DUSEN
Little Paint Branch Park
MUSGROVE RD
Deer Park
FAIRLAND
Galway Park
BELTSVILLE
Recreation Area
Gravel Pits
Calverton
Park
Echo
Indian
Substatic
ach Orchard Heights
airland eights
land
OURSLER
BM 482
BM 399
BM 456
BM 414
BM 351
BM 325
BM 279
BM 305
BM 219
BM 283
BM 299
BM 359
BM 264
BM 185
BM 168

1) M:34-18
2) CARROLL HOUSE
3) Montgomery
4) Jim Lambusino
5) Feb. 7 uary 1996
6) P.A.C. Spero & Company, Jewson, MD
7) 3921 Sandy Spring Rd, front elevation
8) 1 of 6

Jeep

1) M. 34-18
2) CARROLL HOUSE
3) Montgomery
4) [illegible]
5) Feb 1996
6) PAC Spero & Co. Towson MD
7) 3921 Sandy Spring Rd. west elevation
8) 2 of 6

1) M:34-18

2) CARROLL HOUSE

3) Montgomery

4) Jim Tamburrino

5) Feb. 1990

6) P.A. C Spero + Co, Towson MD

7) 3921 Sandy Spring Rd, detail of west addition

8) 3 of 6

1) M:34-18
2) CARROLL HOUSE
3) Montgomery
4) Jim Tambussino
5) Feb. 1996
6) PAC Spero + Co, Towson MD
7) 3921 Sandy Spring Rd rear elevation
8) 4 c.

1) M 34-18
2) CARROLL HOUSE
3) Montgomery
4) Jim Tambussino
5) February 1996
6) P.A.C. Spero & Co, Towson, MD
7) 395 Sandy Spring Rd. east elevation
8) 5 of 6

1) M:34-18
2) CARROLL HOUSE
3) Montgomery
4) Jim Tamburrino
5) Feb 1996
6) P.A.C. Spero + Company, Towson MD
7) 3921 Sandy Spring Road, outbuilding
8) 6 of 6