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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Willard Marlow House I & II

and/or common William Ellin Property

2. Location:

street & number 2700 Fairland Road ___ not for publication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	_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 William Ellin c/o David Tolley

street & number 11920 Lynncrest Road telephone no.:

city,town Monrovia state and zip code MD

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 2333

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 200

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:34-21 (PACS E5.21)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
__excellent	___deteriorated	_x_unaltered	_x_original site	
___good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date of move _____
_x_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 Willard Marlow House I is a 2-story, 3-bay side-gable cottage on the north side of Fairland Road in the Silver Spring vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1920, the building has a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof porch on the front facade, with brick columns and a low brick wall, and a 1-story addition on the rear elevation. The structure has a side gable, asphalt shingle roof and is of wood frame construction with asbestos siding. It has a concrete foundation and double-hung wood windows. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation and an interior brick chimney is located on the north side of the roof ridge.

The south, or front facade has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with a panelled wood door with twelve fixed lights centered between two, triple, 4/1, double-hung windows on the first story. The second story has two, paired 6/1 double-hung windows.

The west elevation has an exterior brick chimney and an irregular fenestration pattern, with one, fixed sash window on the basement level and one, paired 6/1 double-hung window on the first story. Six-light casement windows are located on both sides of the chimney on the first story. The second story has two 6/1, double-hung windows and 6-light casement windows on both sides of the chimney. There is also a 6-light casement window in the gable end.

The west elevation of the rear addition has a symmetrical fenestration pattern, with three 3/2, fixed-sash windows.

The north, or rear elevation has a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof addition. The fenestration pattern of the main house is symmetrical, with one, paired 6/1, double-hung window on the first story. A glass and wood panelled door with four fixed lights is located east of this window. The second story has two 6/1, double-hung windows.

The north elevation of the rear addition has a wood and glass panelled door with four lights. The fenestration pattern is irregular with seven 3/2 fixed-sash windows and one 6/1 double-hung window.

The east elevation has a projecting bay and a wood bulkhead door which provides access to the basement. The fenestration pattern is irregular, with two, 3-light, fixed sash windows on the basement level and two, paired 6/1, double-hung windows on the first story. The paired window in the first bay is projecting and has a shed roof. In addition, one 6/1 double-hung window is centered between the paired windows, at a slightly elevated level. The second story has two, 6/1 double-hung windows and a 6-light casement window is located in the gable end.

The east elevation of the rear addition has no fenestration.

There are three outbuildings associated with this building. The first outbuilding is a garage, with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Constructed circa 1920, it is of wood frame construction. The structure is located north of the house.

7. Description (Continued)

The second outbuilding is a shed with a gable roof that is partially collapsed. Constructed circa 1920 it is of wood frame construction. The structure is located northeast of the house and east of the garage.

The third outbuilding is a shed with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Constructed circa 1920, it is of wood frame construction and is located east of the house and southeast of the garage and the first shed.

The Willard Marlow House II is a 1½-story, 3-bay bungalow-style house on the north side of Fairland Road in the Silver Spring vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1920, the building is a typical bungalow form with integral porches and symmetrical, inset shed-roof dormers on both the front and rear elevations. The front porch has brick columns and a low brick wall, while the rear porch has been enclosed. The structure has a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and two brick chimneys; an exterior chimney on the west elevation and an interior chimney at the roof ridge. The house is clad in asbestos siding, has a concrete foundation, and has double-hung wood windows.

The south, or front facade has a full-width, integral porch with exposed rafters. The first story entrance is a glass and wood panelled door with twelve fixed lights. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical with two, paired 6/1 double-hung windows on the first story. There is a paired 6/1 double-hung window in the shed dormer. Typical elements of the bungalow style, including an integral porch, inset shed dormer, paired windows and exposed rafters are evident on this elevation.

The west elevation has an exterior brick chimney and an irregular fenestration pattern with one 3-light fixed sash window on the basement level and one, paired 6/1 double-hung window on the first story. There is one, paired 6/1 double-hung window and an opening with the sash removed, both in the gable end. Near the north corner of the elevation is a pair of 6-light casement windows, with one-half of the window missing.

The north, or rear elevation has an irregular fenestration pattern with four, paired 6-light casement windows, one 6/1 double-hung window, and a wood door on the first story. There is one, paired 6/1 double-hung window in the inset dormer.

The east elevation has a ½-story concrete block structure attached to the facade which supports an oil tank. The fenestration pattern is irregular with two, 3-light fixed sash windows on the basement level and two, paired 6/1 double-hung windows on the first story. The first bay is projecting with a shed roof and a 6/1, double-hung window is centered between the paired windows, at a slightly elevated level. There are two 6/1 double-hung windows and a 6-light casement window in the gable end.

The property is located on the north side of Fairland Road, with residential property to the east and a six-lane highway (Rt. 29) to the south and west. The property's setting is greatly altered the intrusion of modern housing and major roadways.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:34-21 (PACS E5.21)

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

Specific dates circa 1920 **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 location of the Willard Marlow Houses is shown on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas as land near the home of Julius Marlow. The earliest reference to the specific property is a deed which documents that Julius Marlow conveyed a parcel of land to Willard E. Marlow on May 10, 1885. Howard McC. Marlow acquired an adjacent parcel of land from James Viers on September 21, 1899. Willard E. Marlow acquired this parcel from Howard McC. Marlow on November 26, 1921, after which, the residences currently on the property were constructed. Willard E. Marlow subsequently conveyed his 1885 land acquisition to Benjamin Ellin on January 18, 1923. On January 5, 1942, Benjamin Ellin acquired the adjacent parcel of land from Willard E. Marlow. Benjamin Ellin then conveyed the land to William and Adeline Ellin on April 18, 1957. The Ellins are the current owners of the property.

The Willard Marlow Houses are located in the northern Silver Spring neighborhood of Fairland. The houses are located on land originally patented to Archibald Edmonston in 1720 as "Deer Park" in what was then Prince George's County. "Deer Park" was grant of 276 hectares (682 acres) between the Paint Branch and Little Paint Branch, and from approximately Randolph Road to Briggs Chaney Road (Boyd 1879: 38).

By the 1870s the "Gilded Age" (1870-1895) of materialism was beginning. It was during this period of massive land speculation and radical changes in the traditional methods of transportation that the phenomenon known as suburbanization was born. Beginning in the 1880s, the economy of Montgomery and Prince George's counties began to shift away from agriculture, becoming increasingly more dependent upon the federal government and the jobs it provided (M-NCPPC 1993:25). The combined influences of an expanding capital city, speculative developers, and easier, more convenient modes of transportation stimulated suburban growth in both Montgomery and Prince George's counties. However, Fairland was far enough away from the District of Columbia to remain a small and rural community. In the decades after the Civil War, Fairland had a population of about 50 people, an Episcopal church, a schoolhouse, and a store.

The "motor car", first manufactured for sale in 1895, prompted expansive economic and social changes after the turn of the century. The automobile and an improved system of roads offered another opportunity for suburban expansion; new communities appeared, in some cases quite distant from railroad and streetcar lines. Although Fairland remained a small community until after the Second World War, development occurred along the Columbia Pike. The historic crossroads of Fairland has been replaced by modern development.

8. Significance (Continued)

Between 1870 and 1940 the vernacular cottage style, like that exhibited in the Willard Marlow House I, 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-gabled, 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 and cross-gable 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).

The bungalow became the dominant style of middle and working class housing in the period between 1900 and 1920. It was a style spread primarily by plans sold in popular catalogues, rather than by architects. Like the Willard Marlow House II, bungalows are typically one-and-a-half-story structures, with low, horizontal lines and an integral porch on the front of the house. They are also characterized by a series of broad gables that form contiguous and receding planes. Gables often are bracketed and have wide projecting eaves. Roofs are gently pitched and often have either gable or shallow shed dormers. Windows are either sash or casement with many lights or single panes of glass. Bungalows are also notable for their earth-tone stains and use of natural materials such as stones, shingling, or stucco. The bungalow form frequently features Craftsman-style detailing, such as exposed rafter tails, wood brackets under eave overhangs, three-over-one double-hung sash windows, and wide wood frames around doors and windows. There are numerous variations to the bungalow style such as the Colonial, Swiss, and Spanish. Bungalows were enormously popular in the early years of the twentieth century because they were inexpensive to design and build. Their emergence coincided with the rise in the number of working and middle class Americans who could afford to purchase a house (Klein 1985, 44).

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

The Willard Marlow House I and House II, both constructed circa 1920, are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A or B, as it has no known association with historic persons or events. It does not meet Criterion C as both structures are common building forms and undistinguished architectural styles. Finally, the property is not known to have any potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended_____ Eligibility Not Recommended XX

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: 8/27/98

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

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No.M:34-21(PACS E5.21)

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

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.

.raci, Ron, Vicki Walker, and Linda Donnary. Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1988.

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.

Klein, Marilyn W. and David P. Fogle. Clues to American Architecture. Washington D.C. and Philadelphia: Starrhill Press, 1986.

Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

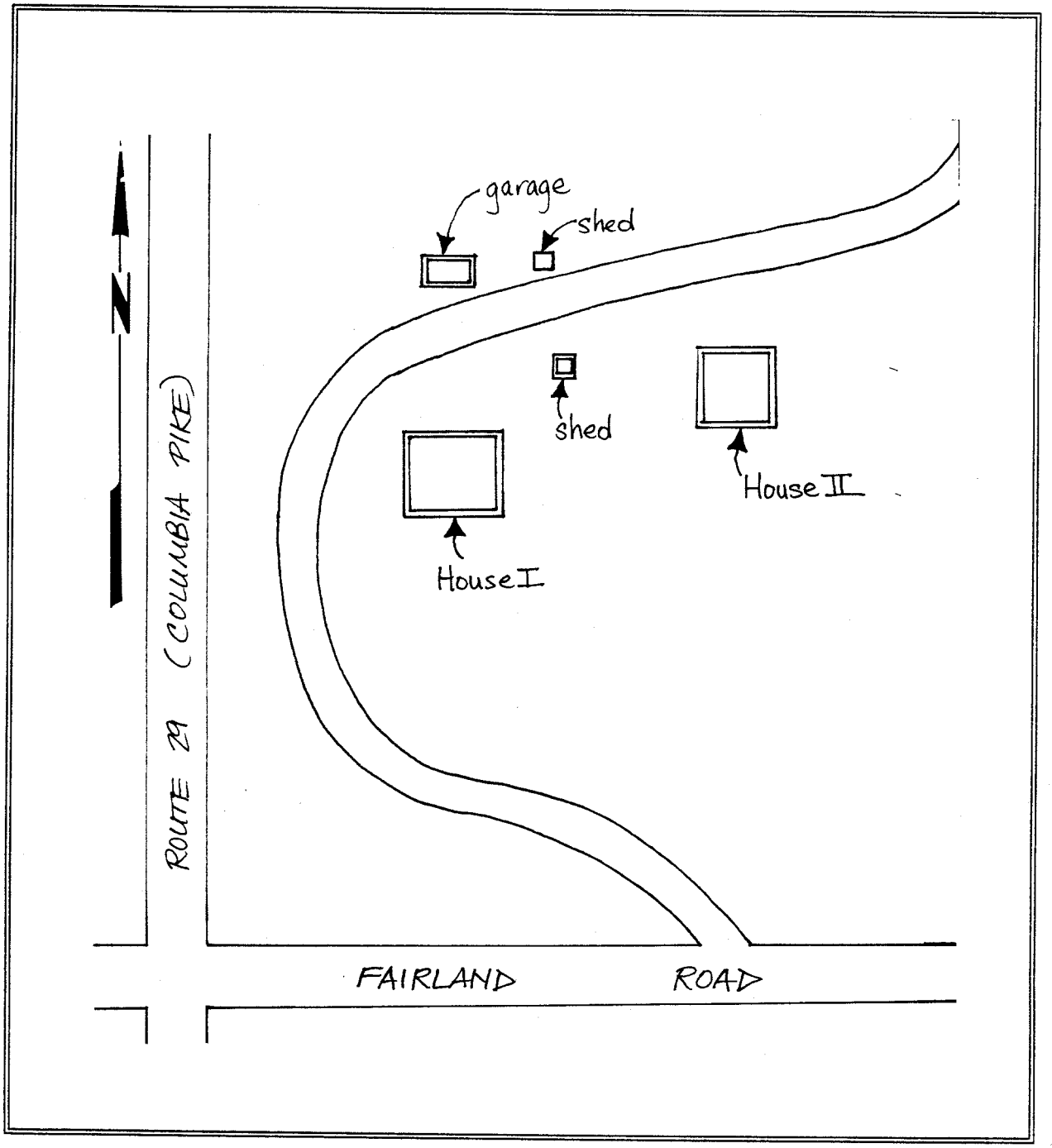
Martenet, Simon J. Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland. Baltimore, Maryland: Simon J. Martenet, 1865; reprint, Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Landmarks of Prince George's County. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993.

lindall, 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: Willard Marlow House I & II
SURVEY NO.: M:34-121 (PACS E5.21)
ADDRESS: 2700 Fairland Road, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

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:34-21 PACS# ES.21
Willard Marlow House I & II
Peach Orchard Heights
Paint Branch
Columbia Park
Perrywood Estates
Good Hope
Cem
Paint Branch Park
Fairland Heights
Fairknoll
Fairland
Recreation Center
M:34-21
Deer Park
Galway Park
Recreation Area
Gravel Pits
Fairview Estates
Manor
St Marks Ch
Rolling Acres
Jackson Road Sch
Calverton
Calverton Sch
Fullerton Park
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

1 MS 5-1-21

2 Willard Marlow House I-II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spec and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2100 Jarland Road, south elevation
House #1

8 1 of 11

1 MD SHA 21

2 Willard Marlow House I & II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2700 Fairland Road, west elevation
House #1

8 2 of 11

1 [illegible]

2 [illegible] Maglev House I+II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spec and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2700 Fairland Road, north elevation
House #1

8 3 of 11

1 34-21

2 Willard Marlon I & II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spec and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2100 Fairland Road, east elevation, House #1

8 4 of 11

1 M:34-21

2 Howard Marlow House I-II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2100 Fairland Road, garage House #1

8 5 of 11

1 01:34-21

2 Willard Marlon Howe I & II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spec and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2100 Fairland Road, shed #1 - House #1

8 6 of 11

1 M: 3[illegible]

2 [illegible] House [illegible]

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2700 Fairland Road, shed #2, House #1

8 7 of 11

1 MD:34-27

2 Willard Marlon House I-II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spec and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2100 Fairland Road, south elevation
House #2

8 B & W

1 M 34-21

2 Willa of Marlow House I & II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2100 Fairland Road, west elevation, House # 2

8 9 of 11

1 MT-34-71

2 Willard Marlow House I & II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2100 Fairland Road, north elevation, House # 2

8 10 of 11

1 MD 34-21

2 Jordan & Marlow House I - II

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spaw and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 2900 Fairland Road, east elevation, House #2

8 11 of 11