Survey No. M:34-24(PACS D3.27)

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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Clarence and Catherine Wright Property

and/or common Vanvig Property

2. Location:

street & number 13991 Old Columbia Pike ___ not for publication

city, town Fairland _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	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	_x_not applicable	_x_no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name John and Jane Vanvig

street & number 13991 Old Columbia Pike telephone no.:

city,town Silver Spring state and zip code MD 20904

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 11689

street & number 50 Maryland Avenue folio 387

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: 2

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

The Wright Property is a 1½-story, 2-bay Bungalow on the east side of Old Columbia Pike in the Fairland vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed in 1932, the building is rectangular in plan with a full-width shed roof addition on the rear elevation. The north elevation has a 1-story screened porch addition with a flat roof. The lot slopes down toward the rear of the property exposing the basement level on the rear elevation.

The structure has an asphalt shingle side-gable roof and gable dormers on the front and rear elevations. An exterior brick chimney and projecting bay are located on the south elevation. The house is of wood-frame construction with vinyl siding and has a stuccoed concrete foundation. The windows are 6/1 double-hung. The house has an integral porch on the front elevation. The porch has a wood floor and four tapered wooden posts on brick piers.

The front, or east facade entrance is located in the first bay, near the northeast corner. The doorway consists of a wood paneled door with 6-lights. The second bay on the first story is a triple window with 6/1 sash. The second story has a triple 6/1 double-hung window in the gable dormer.

The north elevation has an irregular fenestration pattern, with two 3-light awning windows on the basement level and two bays on the first floor. The first bay is a single-light fixed window located near the northeast corner, while the second bay is a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows. The second floor has two 6/1 double-hung windows. A 1-story flat roof porch extends from the rear shed roof addition on the north elevation. Within the porch, on the north elevation are two 6/1 double-hung windows and a single 15-light glass door.

The rear, or west elevation has an exposed basement level with two 1/1 double-hung windows and a wood paneled door covered by a metal awning. These openings were created when a garage door was enclosed. The first story has a triple window and a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows in the shed roof rear addition. The second story has a triple 6/1 double-hung window in the gable dormer.

The south elevation has two 2-light awning windows and a 3-light awning window in the basement level. The first floor has four bays. The first and second bays are 6-light casement windows which flank the exterior brick chimney. The third bay is projecting bay with a triple 6/1 double-hung window with a shed roof. The fourth bay, a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows, is located in the shed roof rear addition. The second floor has a central pair of 6/1 double-hung windows flanked by two 6-light casement windows.

Typical elements of the Bungalow style, including an integral porch, low-pitched side-gable roof, gable dormers, tapered porch posts, projecting bays and 6/1 double-hung windows are evident in this structure. Alterations to the property include the construction of a full-width shed roof rear addition and the covering of the exterior surfaces with vinyl siding.

There is one outbuilding associated with this property. The outbuilding is a garage, with a front-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Constructed circa 1932, it is of wood-frame construction with board-and-batten style siding. The garage has two hinged doors on the first

7. Description (Continued)

story and a loft door on the front elevation. The east side has two 6/6 double-hung windows on the first story. The west side has a 1-story shed roof addition. The structure is located east of the house.

The property is located on the east side of Old Columbia Pike, with residential property to the north and south, Old Columbia Pike to the west and Columbia Pike to the east. The property has a driveway which encircles the house and provides access to the garage. The rear of the property, east of the garage, consists of open space and gardens. The property's setting remains unaltered.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:34-24(PACS D3.27)

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 1932 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

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 property on which the Wright house stands belonged to the Miles family in the late nineteenth century. Florence Miles and Edith Cora sold 5.05 hectares (12.47 acres) to Joseph Authur and Henrietta Briggs in 1929. Arthur and Briggs sold .81 hectares (2 acres) to Clarence and Catherine Wright in 1932. According to Montgomery County tax records the house was constructed in 1932. The Wrights sold the house and .44 hectares (1.08 acres) of land to the current owners, John and Jane Vanvig, in 1993.

..e Wright Property is located on the east side of Old Columbia Pike in the Fairland area. Fairland is 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) of land between the Paint Branch and Little Paint Branch, and from approximately Randolph Road to Briggs Chaney Road (Boyd 1879: 38).

During the early settlement period, both Prince George's and Montgomery counties had an agriculture-based economy. Directly or indirectly, every resident earned his livelihood from the land and its yield. Although tobacco was the heart of an agricultural economy, the area was not entirely devoid of industry. Some iron was mined and worked in the Upper Patuxent region (M-NCPPC 1993:9), and the Snowden Iron Works was one of the successful business endeavors of the Snowden family. Although secondary to tobacco, grains were an important crop in both Prince George's and Montgomery counties. Land in the northern regions of Prince George's County, for example, was particularly suited to the production of grain (M-NCPPC 1993:16).

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 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 further opportunity for suburban expansion; new communities appeared, in some cases quite distant

8. Significance (Continued)

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.

The Wright Property is an example of early twentieth century development along the Columbia Pike corridor. The house on the property is in the Bungalow-style. 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. 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 typical Bungalow 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).

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

Constructed in 1932, the Wright 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. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is an example of a common building type which lacks individual architectural significance. This building has been covered with vinyl siding, the basement garage entry was enclosed and a screen porch was added. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended X

Comments: _____

Reviewer, OPS: E. Hannold/K. Williams Date: 11/25/1996

Reviewer, NR Program: [signature] Date: 3/4/02

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:34-24(PACS D3.27)

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .44 hectare (1.08 acres)
Quadrangle name Beltsville, MD 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 December 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.

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.

Gottfried, Herbert and Jennings, Jan. 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.

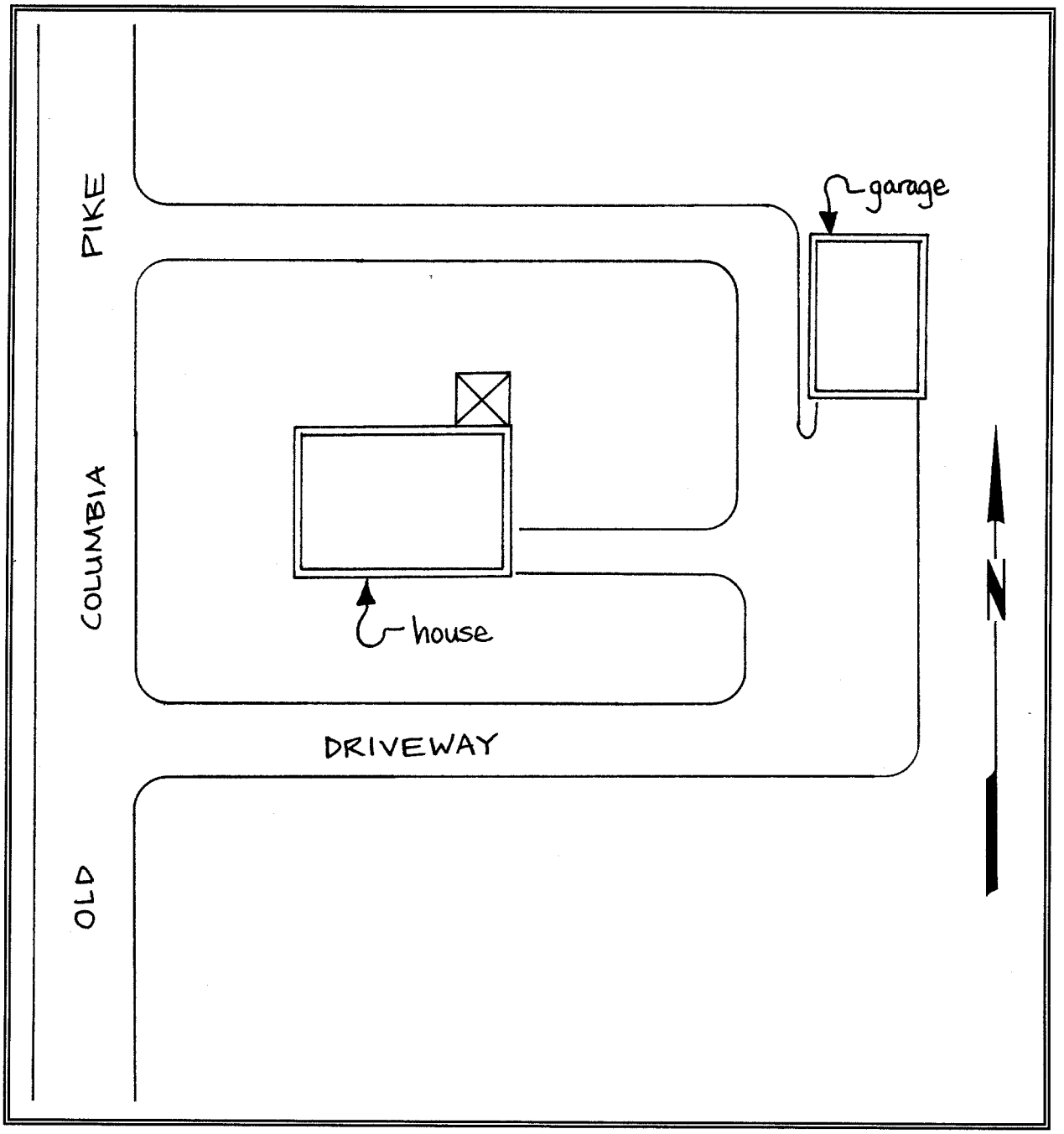
Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

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 and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993.

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):

Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

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

Suburban

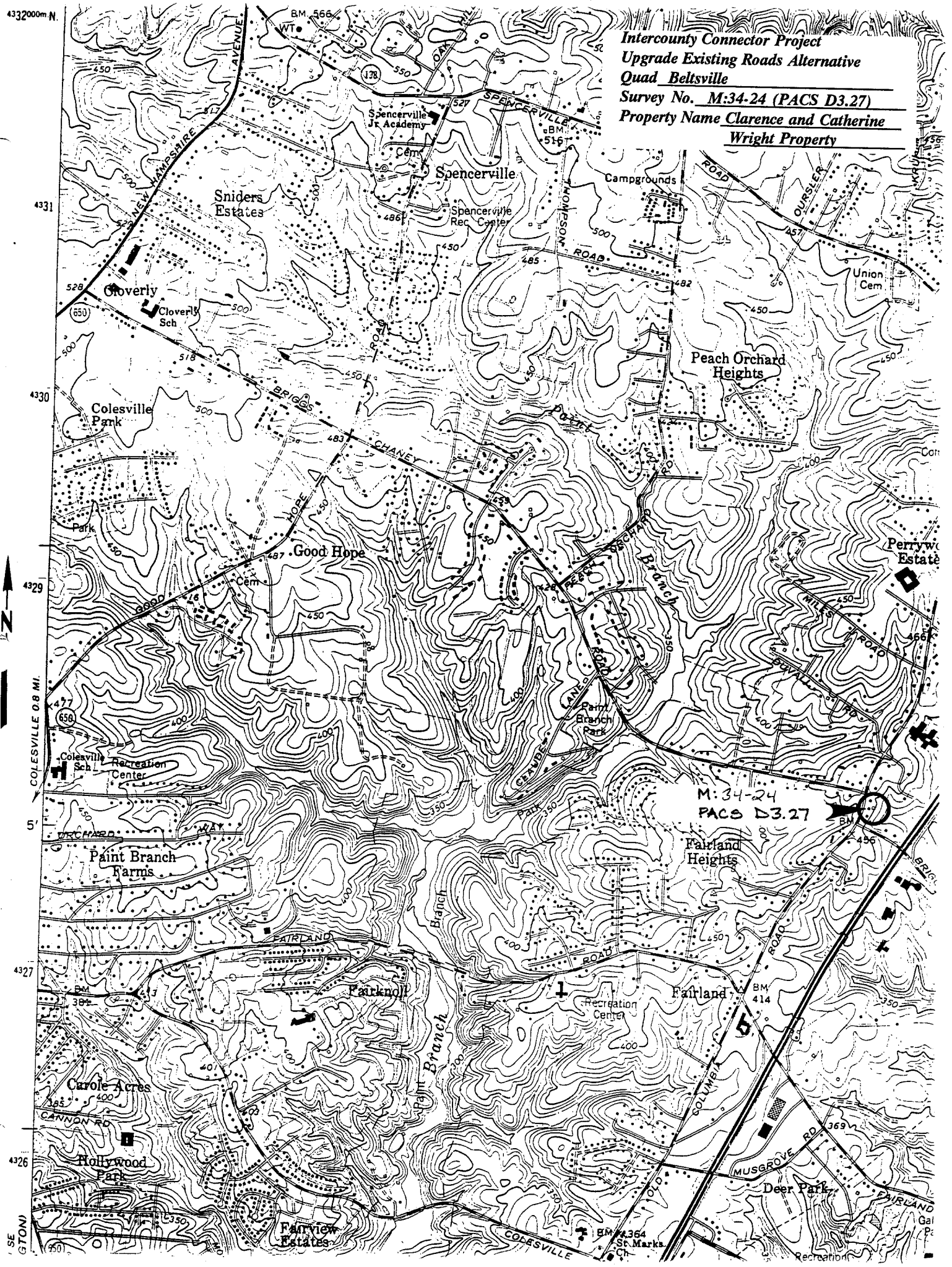
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Private Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

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


Intercounty Connector Project
Upgrade Existing Roads Alternative
Quad Beltsville
Survey No. M:34-24 (PACS D3.27)
Property Name Clarence and Catherine Wright Property
M:34-24
PACS D3.27
Spencerville
Spencerville Jr Academy
Spencerville Rec Center
Sniders Estates
Cloverly
Cloverly Sch
Colesville Park
Good Hope
Peach Orchard Heights
Campgrounds
Union Cem
Perrywood Estate
Paint Branch Park
Colesville Sch
Recreation Center
Paint Branch Farms
Fairland Heights
Fairknoll
Fairland
Carole Acres
Hollywood Park
Fairview Estates
Deer Park
St Marks Ch
NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE
SPENCERVILLE ROAD
THOMPSON ROAD
BRIGGS CHANEY ROAD
GOOD HOPE ROAD
PEACH ORCHARD RD
CLAUDE LANE ROAD
MILES ROAD
DUVALL RD
ORCHARD WAY
FAIRLAND ROAD
COLUMBIA ROAD
MUSGROVE RD
CANNON RD
COLESVILLE
COLESVILLE 0.8 MI.
Paint Branch
N

1. M:34-24
2. Wright Property
3. Montgomery
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. July 1996
6. P.A.C. Spero & Company, 40 W. Chesapeake Ave, Suite 412, Towson MD 21204
7. 13991 Old Columbia Pike, west and North Elevations
8. 1 of 5

1. M: 34-24
2. Wright Property
3. Montgomery
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. July 1996
6. P.A.C. Spero & Company, 40 W. Chesapeake Ave, Suite 412, Towson MD 21204
7. 13991 Old Columbia Pike, South Elevation
8. 2 of 5

1. M. 34-24
2. Wright Property
3. Montgomery
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. July 1996
6. P.A.C. Spero & Company, 40 W. Chesapeake Ave, Suite 412, Towson MD 21204
7. 13991 Old Columbia Pike, rear elevation
8. 3 of 5

1. M-34-24
2. Wright Property
3. Montgomery
4. Tim Tamburino
5. July 1996
6. P.A.C. Spool & Company, 40 W. Chesapeake Ave, Suite 412, Towson MD 21204
7. 13991 Old Columbia Pike, garage
8. 4 of 5

1. M-34-24
2. Wright Property
3. Montgomery
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. July 1996
6. P.A.C. Spuo & Company, 40 W. Chesapeake Ave., Suite 412, Towson MD 21204
7. 13991 Old Columbia Pike, garage
8. 5 of 5