

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

DOE yes no**1. Name:** (indicate preferred name)

historic J.T. Waters Property

and/or common Barton Joint Venture Property

2. Location:street & number 6001 Sandy Spring Road not for publicationcity, town Laurel vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	

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

name Barton Joint Venture / Edward S. Alexander

street & number 200-A Monroe Street telephone no.:

city,town Rockville state and zip code MD 20850

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Prince George's County liber 3961

street & number County Administration Building folio 611

city,town Upper Marlboro 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. PG:60-17 (PACS E7.13)

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

Resource Count: 4

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

The J.T. Waters Property is a 2-story, 5-bay gable-front-and-wing house on the south side of Sandy Spring Road in the Laurel vicinity, Prince George's County. The house was constructed in two phases beginning circa 1860. The first section to be constructed was a 2-story, side-gable log building. Attached to the east gable end of the log building is a 2-story, front-gable, wood-frame addition, constructed circa 1930.

The structure has an asphalt shingles roof, with an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the two building sections, originally at the gable end of the log building. A second brick chimney is centrally located in the front-gable addition. The house is covered with asbestos shingle siding. The foundation under the log building is stone, while the front-gable section has a concrete block foundation. The windows are wood 4/4, 6/6 and 3/1 double-hung. The house has two entry porches on the front elevation. The porches have small front-gable roofs each supported by two wood posts.

The north, or front facade has a wood panel door, a 4/4 double-hung window and a 6/6 double-hung window on the first story of the log section. The front-gable addition has a wood panel door and 3/1 double-hung window. The second story of the log section has two 4/4 double-hung windows, while the second story of the front-gable addition has two 3/1 double-hung windows.

The east elevation has two 3-light awning windows in the basement level. The first story has a single and a pair of 3/1 double-hung windows, while the second story has two 3/1 double-hung windows.

The rear elevation has a 1-story, partially enclosed shed roof porch on the front-gable section. The porch is enclosed with asbestos shingles and a 2/1 double-hung window. The remainder of the porch is screened. In the foundation of the porch is a wood bulkhead basement entry. The second story of the front-gable addition has two 3/1 double-hung windows. The first story of the log section has a 4/4 double-hung window, while the second story has a single 2/2 double-hung window. Attached to the first story of the log section is a lean-to shed with wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

The west elevation has no openings on the log section. The west elevation of the front-gable addition, which extends beyond the rear of the side-gable log section, has a pair of 3/1 double-hung windows on the first story.

There are three outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a side-gable barn, with a standing-seam metal roof. Constructed circa 1920, it is of wood-frame construction and is located southwest of the house. The second outbuilding is a shed. The building is severely deteriorated and covered with vegetation. The shed is located directly south of the house. The third outbuilding is also a shed, located east of the house. The third shed has a gable roof covered with wood shingles and vertical wood siding on the exterior.

The property is located on the south side of Sandy Spring Road with industrial property to the east and forested land to the south and west.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG:60-17 (PACS E7.13)

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communication	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates circa 1860 **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 J.T. Waters Property, located south of Sandy Spring Road, appears on Martenet's 1861 Map of Prince George's County in the name "J.T. Waters." The house is located on Hopkins' 1878 Atlas of Prince George's County in the name "Mrs. Tighe." Michael Tighe acquired the premises and its associated 35.41 hectare (87.5 acre) parcel in 1899. Michael and Mary Tighe sold the property Richard Cockerville in 1907. Cockerville added an approximately 1.01 hectare (2.5 acre) lot to the parcel in 1907 and sold the property to Nellie Carr in 1909. Carr sold the 36.42 hectare (90 acre) parcel and premises to Harry and India Barton in 1919. The Bartons reduced the parcel associated with the premises to 8.59 hectares (21.25 acres) in 1971. The parcel retains this size and is currently owned by Barton Joint Venture.

The J.T. Waters Property is located in the Laurel vicinity. Laurel is located on land originally patented to Richard Snowden in 1715 as "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" in Prince George's County. "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. The 1715 patent increased the already substantial Snowden land holdings, and later additions to Snowden land eventually covered 3749 hectares (9265 acres) by 1743 (Geraci, 1976: 4; Cook, 1976: 270-271).

The Snowden family had established a grist mill at Laurel about 1810. In 1824, the grist mill was adapted to spin cotton yarn that was shipped to textile mills. In 1835, the mill was converted back to a grist mill. Snowden family members and the O.C. Tiffany company of Baltimore established the Patuxent Cotton Manufacturing Company. Factory buildings were built along the river, and the town of Laurel developed as a manufacturing town along Main Street running between the factory and the B&O Railroad station (Prince George's County 1974: 283; Prince George's County Historical Society 1980: 37). Laurel became the largest town in the county. The textile mill provided the basis for Laurel's economy into the twentieth century. When textile output began to decline early in the century, Laurel began to develop as a suburb for both Washington and Baltimore. Located halfway between the two cities, Laurel was accessible to commuters by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and by U.S. 1 (Prince George's County 1974: 284).

The oldest section of the J.T. Waters Property is constructed of log. Log buildings were a practical solution for shelter in a region rich with timber. The timber was readily available and often squared, split or faced before assembled into the building form. The logs are laid horizontally and intersect at the corners at corner posts or are notched with various types of corner timbering. The spaces between the logs are chinked with materials such as clay, stones or shingles. The exterior of the building was often sheathed with wood clapboards. Log

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: J.T. Waters Property

SURVEY NO.: PG:60-17 (PACS E7.13)

ADDRESS: 6001 Sandy Spring Road, Laurel vicinity, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

buildings continued to be constructed even after the ascendancy of other construction techniques. The construction of log buildings continued into the late nineteenth century as a simple, economical housing type in rural locations (Stotz 1936:12 and Kniffen and Glassie 1986:173).

An addition was constructed to the log building circa 1920. The front-gable addition is in the vernacular cottage style, common in the early twentieth century. 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-gabled, side-gable, cross-gable and hipped roof frame cottages were developed in the early to mid-twentieth century. Front gable and hipped roof cottages are primarily one to one-and-a-half-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).

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

The J.T. Waters 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 suffers from a loss of integrity. The building has been sided with asbestos shingles and the rear porch has been partially enclosed. In addition, the building is an indistinctive example of its type. The site integrity suffers from the lack of maintenance, the associated outbuildings are showing signs of deterioration and the setting has been altered by the close proximity of the house to a divided four-lane highway (MD 198). 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: Andrew... Date: 7/25/01

Reviewer, NR Program: ... Date: 11/9/01

✓-entered

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG:60-17 (PACS E7.13)

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
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 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 purposes 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: J.T. Waters Property

SURVEY NO.: PG:60-17 (PACS E7.13)

ADDRESS: 6001 Sandy Spring Road, Laurel vicinity, 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. 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.
- Farquhar, Roger Brooke. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland. Washington: Judd and Detweiler, Inc., 1962.
- Geraci, Ron, Vicki Walker and Linda Donnary. Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- ttfried, 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.
- Kniffen, Fred B. and Henry Glassie. "Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective." In Common Places, Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, ed. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, 159-181. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1986.
- Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
- "The Laurel Factory." News and Notes from the Prince George's County Historical Society. (July 1980): 38-40. (First published in The American Farmer. Baltimore, Maryland, August 1845.)
- 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.
- Prince George's County Community Renewal Program. The Neighborhoods of Prince George's County. Upper Marlboro, Maryland: Prince George's County Government, 1974.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: J.T. Waters Property

SURVEY NO.: PG:60-17 (PACS E7.13)

ADDRESS: 6001 Sandy Spring Road, Laurel vicinity, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Rockville Historic District Commission. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: West Montgomery Avenue Historic District. Rockville, Maryland, 1973.

Stotz, Charles M. The Architectural Heritage of Early Western Pennsylvania: A Record of Building Before 1860, Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1966.

Tindall, George Brown. America: A Narrative History. 2 vols. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1984.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

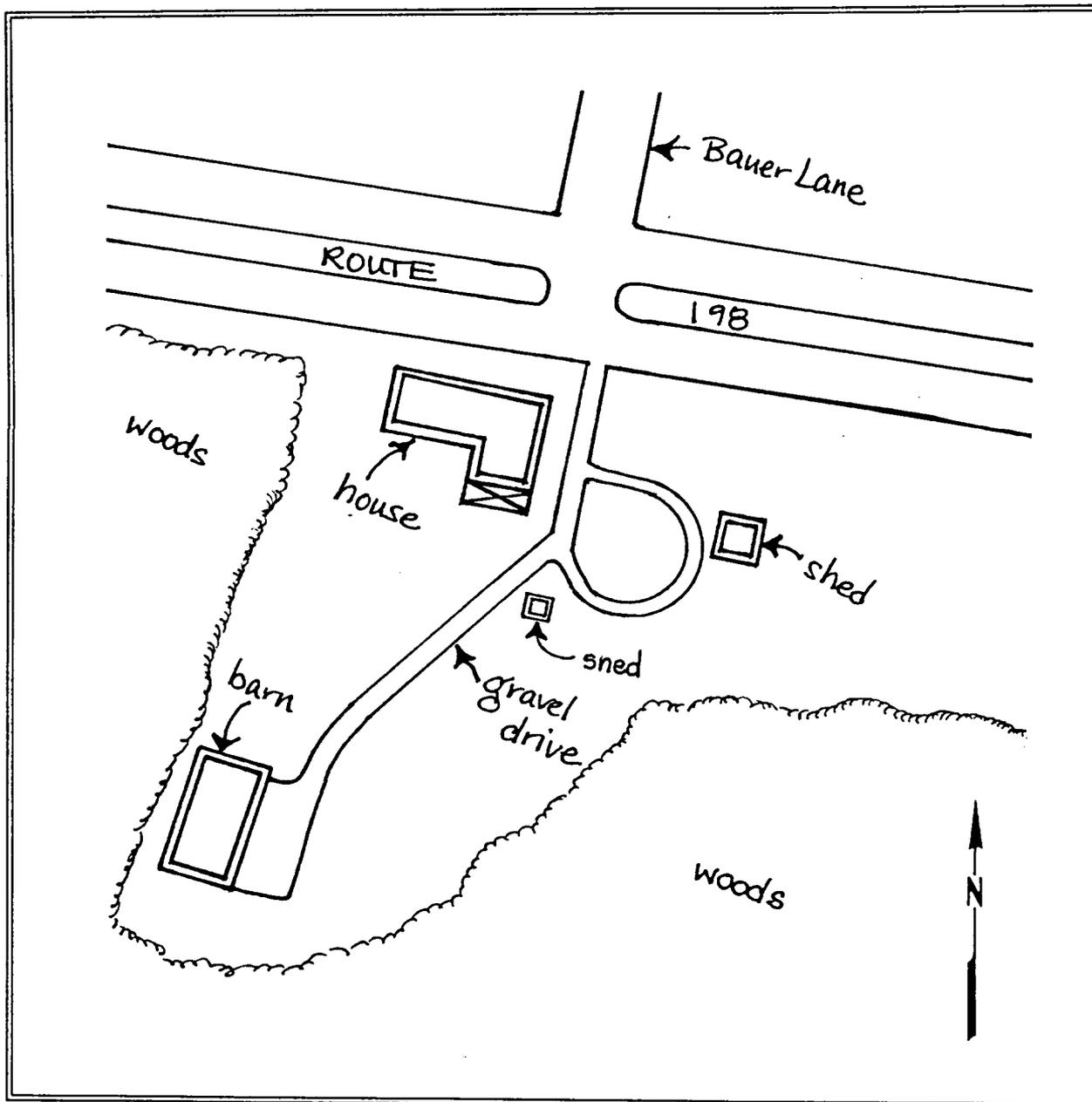
SOURCE NAME: J.T. Waters Property

KEY NO.: PG:60-17 (PACS E7.13)

ADDRESS: 6001 Sandy Spring Road, Laurel vicinity, Montgomery County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: J.T. Waters Property

SURVEY NO.: PG:60-17 (PACS E7.13)

ADDRESS: 6001 Sandy Spring Road, Laurel vicinity, 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):

2) Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

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

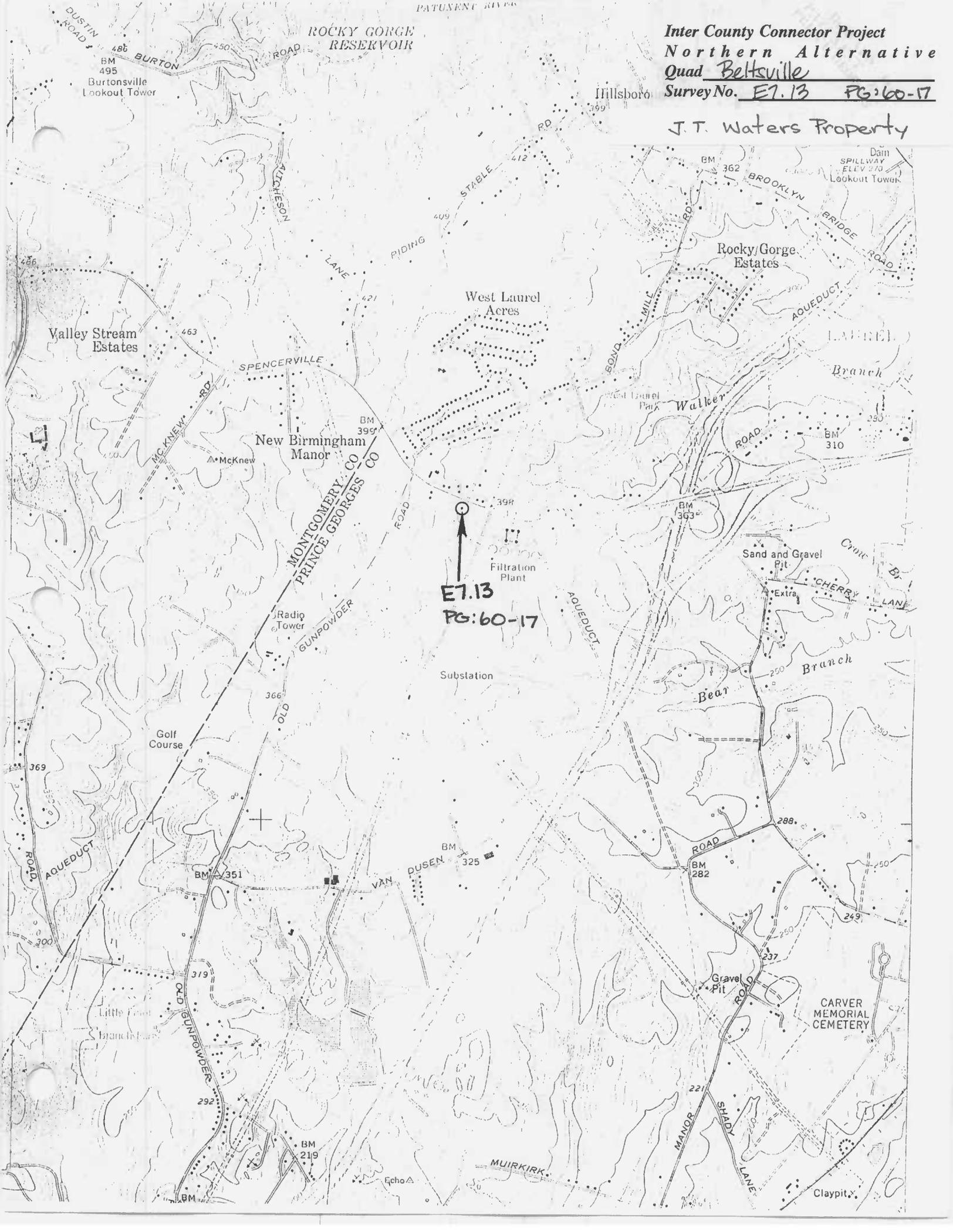
Preparer:

P.A.C. Spero & Company

October 1996

Inter County Connector Project
Northern Alternative
Quad Beltsville
Survey No. E7.13 PG:60-17

J. T. Waters Property



↑
E7.13
PG:60-17



1. The first

2. The second

3. The third

4. The fourth

5. The fifth

6.



1 PE 62-17

2 ST 1000.5114

3 Tom Sambo 100 100

4 P-C Sparrow in NW Canada
d = 7, Delta 1200

5 6000 South Spr at Fann
1000 8000

6 2000



1. 1st 2nd 3rd

2. 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th

3. 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th

4. 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th

5. 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th

6. 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th



1950

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...





1. $P \equiv \neg Q \cdot R$

2. $\neg P \vee (R \vee \neg R)$

3. $\neg P \vee R \vee \neg R$

4. $\neg P \vee R$ (Disjunctive syllogism)
5. $\neg P \vee R$ (Simplification)

6. $\neg P \vee R$ (Simplification)

7. $\neg P \vee R$



1. $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ - 100

2. $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ - 100

3. $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ - 100

4. $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ - 100

5. $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ - 100

6. $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ - 100



