CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: PG:85A-49 (PACS 1.19) **Construction Date:** Circa 1935

Name: Charles and Grace Potter Property

Location: 13216 Brandywine Road, T.B. Vicinity, Prince George's County

Private/Private Residence/Occupied/Good/Accessibility Restricted

Description:

The Charles and Grace Potter Property is a 2-story, 2-bay Four-square located in the T.B. vicinity, Prince George's County. The property is situated along a gravel lane which extends east from Brandywine Road. Constructed circa 1935, the property consists of a residence and two outbuildings. The residence is a vernacular building inspired by the Four-square movement with a broad hipped roof, paired windows and a hipped roof front porch. The structure is of wood-frame construction with a parged concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle exterior walls and an asphalt shingle roof. The windows are wood 6/1 double-hung units and exterior brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located on the east (rear) and north elevations. Both front and rear porches have been enclosed.

Significance:

The land associated with the Charles and Grace Potter Property was historically part of a large tract of land owned by William H. Grimes in the late nineteenth century. In 1879, William H. Grimes sold approximately 47.5 hectares (117.4 acres) of land to J. Eli Huntt. The property known as "Woodlawn" passed to J. Eli Huntt's wife Laura, then to his daughter Mary E. Bowling. In 1917, Mary E. Bowling sold the property to Abner N. Mason. Mason sold 37.1 hectares (91.7 acres) of land to Charles and Grace Potter in 1932. A house was constructed on the property by Charles and Grace Potter circa 1935. The property, including an additional .4 hectares (1 acre) sold to the Potters by Harry Lusby in 1931, was purchased by William and Winnie Satterwhite in 1945. The property was reduced in size to 12.8 hectares (31.6 acres) when sold in 1947 to Edward and Florence Cockrum. Potomac and Electric Power Company bought the house and 5.8 hectares (14.4 acres) of the land in 1975. In 1977, the current owners Francis and Jane Jenkins bought the property. The current size of the property is .9 hectares (2.22 acres).

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
September 1998

Survey No. PG:85A-49 (PACS 1.19)

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
MD 5 Brandywine Interchange

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Charles and Grace Potter Property (preferred)

and/or common Jenkins Property II

2. Location:

street & number 13216 Brandywine Road ___ not for publication

city, town T.B. _X_ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Prince George's

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 Francis and Jane Jenkins

street & number 13300 Brandywine Road telephone no.:

city,town Brandywine state and zip code MD 20613

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Prince George's County liber 4901

street & number Prince George's County Judicial Center folio 70

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:85A-49 (PACS 1.19)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_X_original site	
_X_good	___ruins	_X_altered	___moved	date of move _____
___fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 3

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

The Charles and Grace Potter Property is a 2-story, 2-bay Four-square located in the T.B. vicinity, Prince George's County. The property is situated along a gravel lane which extends east from Brandywine Road. Constructed circa 1935, the property consists of a residence and two outbuildings. The residence is a vernacular building inspired by the Four-square movement with a broad hipped roof, paired windows and a hipped roof front porch. The structure is of wood-frame construction with a parged concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle exterior walls and an asphalt shingle roof. The windows are wood 6/1 double-hung units and exterior brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located on the east (rear) and north elevations. Both front and rear porches have been enclosed.

The 1-story hipped roof porch on the front, or west elevation has an asphalt shingle roof and is supported by two tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch has been enclosed with asbestos shingle siding and two 3-part sliding metal windows. The main entrance to the house is located on the south elevation of the porch. The entrance is a vinyl 6-panel door flanked by 3-light side-light windows. The second story of the front elevation has two pairs of 6/1 double-hung windows.

The north elevation has two sliding metal windows on the basement level. An exterior brick chimney is flanked by 6/1 double-hung windows on both the first and second stories. The first story also has a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows and the second story has a single 6/1 double-hung window.

The rear, or east elevation has an enclosed shed roof porch supported by concrete block piers. The porch is covered with asbestos shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof. The east elevation has a single-light wood door and two windows. The first window is 6/1 double-hung and the second is 2/2 double-hung with horizontally-divided lights. The north elevation of the porch has no fenestration, while the south elevation has a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows. The first story of the house has a 6/1 double-hung window. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows.

The south elevation has a central single-light wood panel door at grade level. The first story has a single 6/1 double-hung window and a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows. A 6/1 double-hung window is located between the first and second stories, and the second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows.

7. Description (Continued)

Access to the interior of the building was not available.

There are two outbuildings associated with this property. Both outbuildings appear to date to the early twentieth century, however they were most likely moved to this location after 1985. The structures do not appear on the USGS Quadrangle map of this region and the buildings are on modern foundations. The first outbuilding is a workshop located south of the house. Constructed circa 1935, it is of wood-frame construction on a concrete block foundation. It has a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are sheathed in German wood siding. The north elevation has a 9-light vinyl door and two 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows. An opening for a third window has been enclosed with wood siding. The west gable end has a 9-light vinyl door and a 6/6 vinyl double-hung window. The attic level of the west gable end has a single 6/6 vinyl double-hung window. The east gable end has a window in-filled with wood siding on the first story and a single 6/6 vinyl double-hung window on the attic level.

A garage, the second outbuilding on the property, is located south of the house and workshop. The garage, constructed circa 1910, has a corrugated metal hipped roof, vertical wood siding and a concrete slab foundation. The west elevation has two modern overhead doors, the south elevation has two metal storm windows and the north elevation has a single metal storm window.

To the north of the house is the site of a former building. All that remains of the building is a portion of a brick chimney.

The Charles and Grace Potter Property is located along a gravel access lane which extends east from Brandywine Road. The house and outbuildings are located approximately 75 meters (250 feet) west of MD 5 (Branch Avenue). The property's setting is rural with high-tension power lines and towers to the south and residential properties to the north and west.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG:85A-49 (PACS 1.19)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
__prehistoric	__archaeology-prehistoric	__Community planning	__landscape architecture	__religion
__.400-1499	__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 1935 **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 land associated with the Charles and Grace Potter Property was historically part of a large tract of land owned by William H. Grimes in the late nineteenth century. In 1879, William H. Grimes sold approximately 47.5 hectares (117.4 acres) of land to J. Eli Huntt. The property known as "Woodlawn" passed to J. Eli Huntt's wife Laura, then to his daughter Mary E. Bowling. In 1917, Mary E. Bowling sold the property to Abner N. Mason. Mason sold 37.1 hectares (91.7 acres) of land to Charles and Grace Potter in 1932. A house was constructed on the property by Charles and Grace Potter circa 1935. The property, including an additional .4 hectares (1 acre) sold to the Potters by Harry Lusby in 1931, was purchased by William and Winnie Satterwhite in 1945. The property was reduced in size to 12.8 hectares (31.6 acres) when sold in 1947 to Edward and Florence Cockrum. Potomac and Electric Power Company bought the house and 5.8 hectares (14.4 acres) of the land in 1975. In 1977, the current owners Francis and Jane Jenkins bought the property. The current size of the property is .9 hectares (2.22 acres).

The Charles and Grace Potter Property is located east of Brandywine Road in the vicinity of T.B., Prince George's County. T.B. is located at the junction of two pre-Revolutionary roads. One road connected the port at Piscataway to southeastern Prince George's County along the Patuxent River; the other connected St. John's Church at Accokeek with Upper Marlboro. A later road, cut in the mid-nineteenth century, led directly south from T.B. into Charles County (MHT, PG:85A-33). The stagecoach from Washington, D.C. stopped regularly at T.B. during the nineteenth century (Community Renewal Program 1974, 414). Local tradition holds that the name "T.B." was taken from an early boundary marker placed at the division line between the lands of the William Townshend family on the west and the Brooke family on the east (MHT, PG:85A-33). Other sources state that the initials stand for Major Thomas Brooke of the British militia. In 1664, Brooke received a patent for a 2,530 acre tract, known as Brookefield, in this area (Martin 1969).

The first store at the crossroads known as T.B. was constructed circa 1830 by the Tomlin family. After the Civil War, A.W. Marlow opened a second store (MHT, PG:85A-14). In 1862, a merchant and farmer named J. Eli Huntt moved to T.B. Huntt bought the Tomlin and Marlow properties and opened his own business in the Marlow store. Huntt also brought a blacksmith and physician into the village. When the village population peaked at 150 in the late 1880s, the community included schools for black and white children, two nearby Methodist churches, two blacksmith's shops, two undertakers, two general stores and two doctors (MHT, PG:85A-33).

8. Significance (Continued)

T.B. was in danger of decline by the end of the nineteenth century. During the 1870s and 1880s, both the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and the Southern Maryland and Point Lookout Railroad had bypassed T.B. in favor of the village of Brandywine, located two miles to the east. Businesses and other activities favored this location, and T.B. remained a small, crossroads village serving only local farmers and travelers. William G. Becker tried to develop the "Littleworth" subdivision northwest of T.B. during the 1930s, however only a few lots were ever developed. Several dwellings were constructed around the periphery of the village between 1930 and 1950. In 1927, the Governor Crain Highway, now Route 301, was constructed along a new alignment immediately east of T.B. In 1950 Maryland Route 5, which formerly followed Brandywine Road north of T.B. and Old Brandywine Road south of T.B., was moved to a new alignment immediately east of Brandywine Road. Although Route 5 did not result in extensive demolition, T.B. failed quickly after its construction (MHT, PG:85A-33).

The residence on the Charles and Grace Potter Property is an example of a Four-square. The Four-square house was popular in both suburban and rural areas of the United States from the late 1890s into the 1920s. Four-square dwellings are usually 2- to 2½-stories tall with a simple square or rectangular plan, low-pitched, hipped roof, and a front entrance, usually off-centered, which served as the focal point of the facade. They also commonly featured dormers on all planes the roof and a wide 1-story front porch. Inside are usually four roughly equal-sized rooms on each floor, with a side stairway. Exterior wall surfaces were generally clad in clapboards or wood shingles, with some brick examples. In vernacular examples, the Four-square often featured hipped dormers, a 1-story, full-width front porch, and double-hung sash windows.

The development of the Four-square house was part of a stylistic movement known as "Rectilinear" which represented a reaction against the ornate Queen Anne style of the late 1880s. It was part of the same movement which produced the Colonial Revival style which returned to the symmetry of Georgian and Federal designs, and the Prairie School which stressed horizontal lines and intersecting, perpendicular planes. Four-square homes contain features of both the Colonial Revival and Prairie styles but the style developed independently from them (Wells 1987, 51). Like Colonial Revival houses, Four-square homes emphasize geometric forms, and like Prairie houses, they have low-pitched roofs and windows that feature multi-light sash. Yet the Four-square houses also differ from these other styles in significant ways. Unlike Colonial Revival houses, Four-squares do not contain historical features such as Palladian windows, fanlights, and ornamented bracketing. They also often have off-center entrances. Designers of Four-squares rejected the Prairie School emphasis on horizontal lines and irregular forms.

From the architectural avant-garde, the Four-square form moved to popular builder's magazines, beginning in 1895 when published drawings of such houses began appearing. Companies such as Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck included Four-square variations among the designs for which they offered complete, pre-cut materials shipped ready for assembly (Wells 1987, 53).

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1935, the Charles and Grace Potter 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 a ubiquitous building type which lacks architectural significance. The property is common of mid-twentieth century residences that integrated simplified elements of popular styles into basic building configurations. The house is not a significant example of mid-twentieth century design. In addition, the material and design integrity of the building have been compromised by alterations such as the enclosure of the front and rear porches. 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 PAT WOULD LIKE TO HAVE MORE INFO ON THE CHIMNEY & WHAT WAS ONCE THERE.

Reviewer, OPS: [signature] Date: 12/8/98

Reviewer, NR Program: [signature] Date: 12/18/98

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No.PG:85A-49(PACS1.19)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Piscataway, 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	Tim Tamburrino		
organization	P.A.C. Spero & Company	date	September 1998
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)

Community Renewal Program. 1974. The Neighborhoods of Prince George's County. Upper Marlboro, MD: Prince George's County.

Land Records Office of Prince George's County. Upper Marlboro, MD.

Martin, M.W. 1969. Home Is a Place Called 76. Baltimore Sun, 27 July. Maryland Historical Society. Vertical Files. "T.B., Prince George's County."

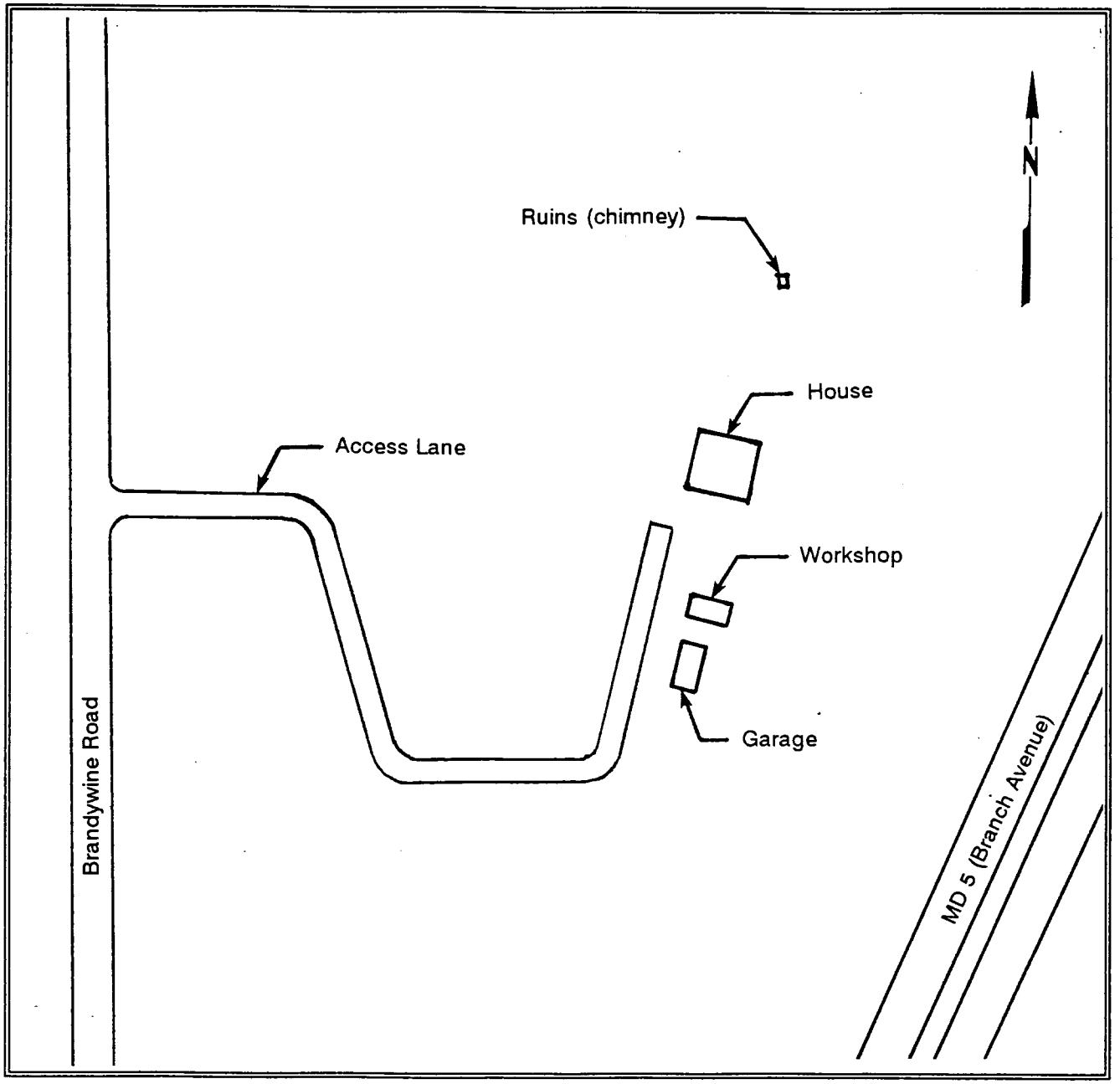
Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). 1986. Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form. Tee Bee, Prince George's County, Maryland. PG:85A-33. Crownsville, MD.

Tax Assessment Office of Prince George's County. Upper Marlboro, MD.

Wells, Camille, ed. 1987. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture II. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press.

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Modern Period (A.D. 1930-Present)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture and Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

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

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

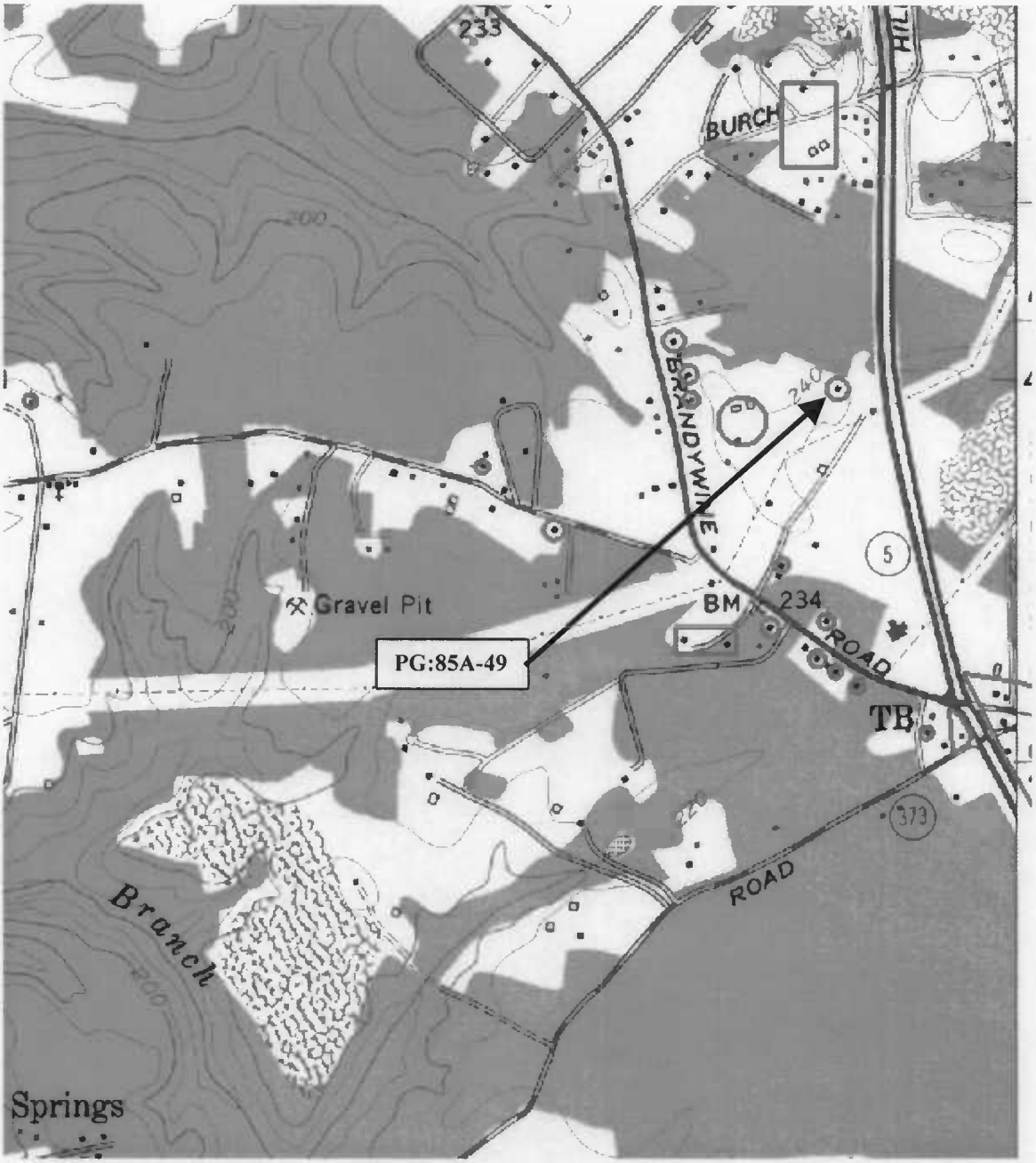
Agriculture and Private Residence

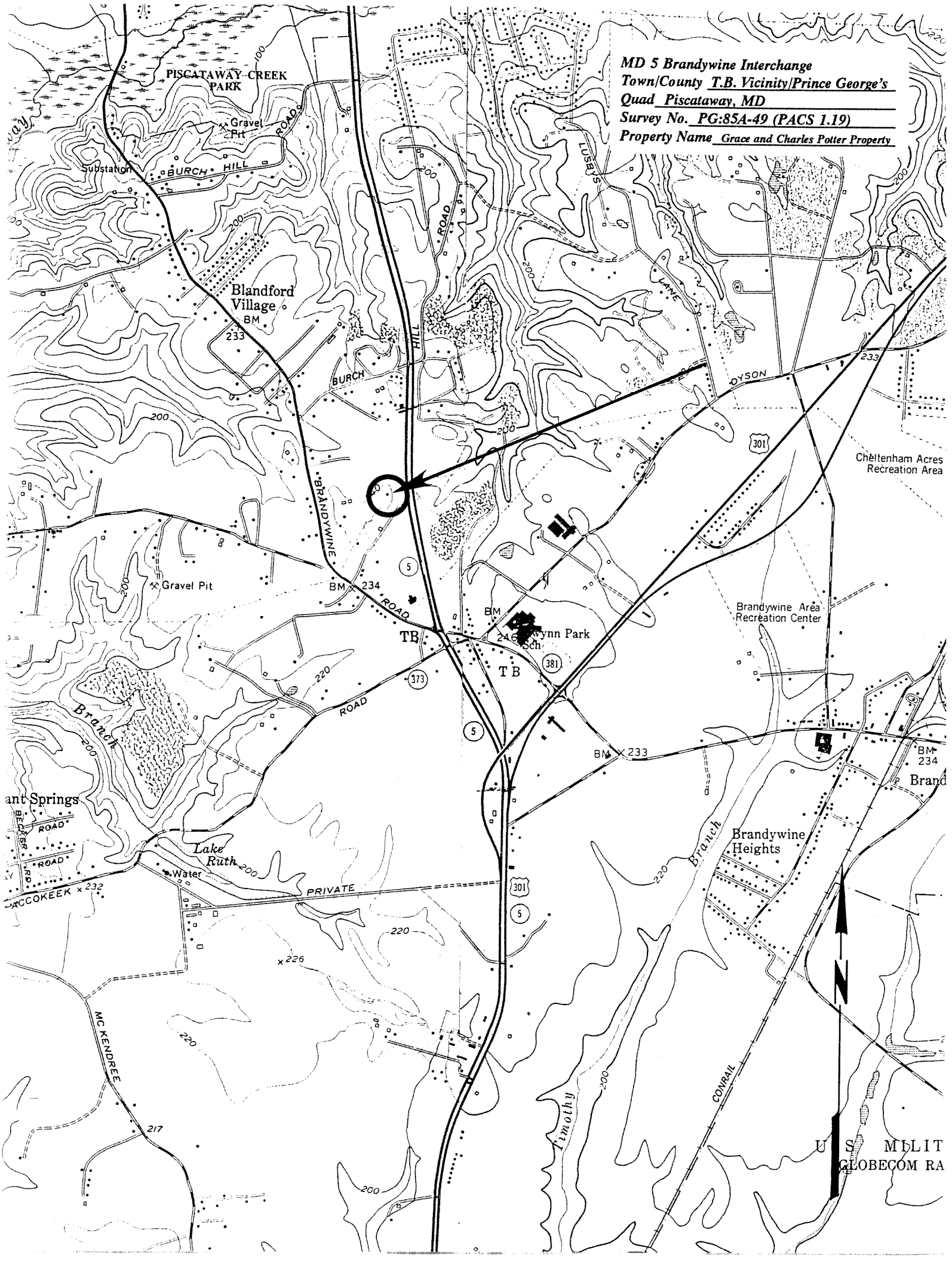
Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
September 1998

PG:85A-49
Charles & Grace Potter Property
(Jenkins Property II)
13216 Brandywine Road (MD 381)
Piscataway quadrangle




MD 5 Brandywine Interchange
Town/County T.B. Vicinity/Prince George's
Quad Piscataway, MD
Survey No. PG:85A-49 (PACS 1.19)
Property Name Grace and Charles Potter Property
PISCATAWAY CREEK PARK
Gravel Pit
Substation
BURCH HILL ROAD
Blandford Village
BM 233
BURCH HILL ROAD
LUSBYS LANE
DYSON
BRANDYWINE ROAD
Gravel Pit
BM 234
TB
BM 246
Wynn Park Sch
T B
Cheltenham Acres Recreation Area
Brandywine Area Recreation Center
BM 233
BM 234
Brand
Branch
ant Springs
BECKER RD
ROAD
Lake Ruth
Water
PRIVATE
ACCOKEEK 232
Brandywine Heights
Branch
MC KENDREE
217
Timothy
CONRAIL
U S MILIT
GLOBECOM RA

1
2
6

1. [illegible] 85A-119

2. [illegible] Property

3. Prince George's [illegible]

TowsonPho! 09 381*81 N N N 1 36 2

4. Tim Tamburini

5. Sepleman [illegible]

6. Maryland SHPO

7. [illegible]

8. [illegible]

1. PG: 85A - 49

2. Charles and Grace Potter Property

3. Prince George's Co. MD

TowsonPhol 07 381*81 N N N 2 -152

4. Tim Tamborino

5. September 1998

6. Maryland SHPO

7. 13216 Brandywine Road, NE corner, View, SW

8. 2 of 8

1. PG: 85A-49

2. Charles and Grace Potter Property

3. Prince George's Co. MD

TowsonPho! 08 381*81 N N N 1 222

4. Tim Tamburino

5. September 1998

6. [illegible]

7. 3216 Brandywine Road, SE corner View [illegible]

8. 3 of 8

1. DS: 85 A - 49

2. Charles and Grace Potter Property

3. Prince George's Co, MD

TowsonPho! 10 381*81 N N N 1 -27 2

4. Tim Tamburino

5. September 1992

6. Maryland Stone

7. 13216 Brandywine Rd, Workshop, View NE

8. 4 of 8

1. PG: 85A-49

2. Charles and [illegible] Potter Property

3. Prince George's Co, MD

TowsonPhot 11 381*81 NNN1 102

4. Tim Tamburino

5. September 1998

6. Maryland SHPO

7. 13216 Brandywine Rd, workshop, view SW

8. 5 of 8

1. PG: 85A - 49

2. Charles and Grace Potter Property

3. Prince George's Co. MD

Towson/Ho! 06 385#81 N1 N2 062

4. Tim Tamburrino

5. September 1998

6. Maryland SHPO

7. 13216 Branaglines Road, GARAGE, view SW

8. 6 of 8

1. TG: BDA 4[illegible]

2. Charles and Grace Potter Property

3. Prince George's Co, MD

TowsonPhot 13 381*81 N N N 1 -14 2

4. Tim Tamburri O

5. September 1993

6. Manglo a SAMG

7. TS 2/3 [illegible] Rocco, GA-A-SE, [illegible] NE

8. [illegible]

PG: 35A-49

2. Charles and GRACE POTTER PROPERTY

3. Prince George's Co. MD

TowsonPhot 07 385*81 N N N 2 -04 2

4. Tim Tamburrino

5. September 1998

6. [illegible]

7. 13216 Brandywine Road, building [illegible] (Summer) view [illegible]

8. 8 of 8