

CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: M:28-52 (PACS 4.16) Construction Date: Circa 1925

Name: Henry and Bessie Stabler Property

Location: 16640 New Hampshire Avenue, Ashton vicinity, Montgomery County

Private/Residence/Occupied/Good/Yes:restricted

Description:

The Henry and Bessie Stabler Property is a 2-story, 3-bay Dutch Colonial Revival-style house on the west side of New Hampshire Avenue in the Ashton vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1925, the building consists of a side-gambrel roof with a sunroom on the south elevation and several rear additions. The structure is of wood-frame construction with a parged concrete foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The windows are wood double-hung and the house has exterior end chimneys.

Significance:

The land comprising the Henry and Bessie Stabler Property was part of a 107.75 hectare (266.25 acres) parcel when purchased by Robert H. Miller in 1902. In 1925, a 1 hectare (2.5 acre) lot was subdivided from the larger tract and sold to Henry and Bessie Stabler. The house was constructed on the lot circa 1925. Adeline Finney owned the property from 1937 until 1943, when sold to August and Marjorie Kohlman. Burwell and Hilda Powell bought the property in 1944 and sold it to Elmer and Onie Lorenz in 1958. In 1963, Jacob and Jacqueline Mumper bought the property from the Lorenz's. Upon their divorce in 1969, the house transferred to Chester and Willa Belle Willis. The current owners, Donald and Jane Golden, bought the house and lot in 1974. The property retains its original size of 1 hectare (2.5 acres).

Maryland Historical Trust
 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
 Montgomery-Prince George's Short-term Congestion Relief

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Henry and Bessie Stabler Property (preferred)

and/or common Golden Property

2. Location:

street & number 16640 New Hampshire Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Ashton X vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

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

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

name Donald C. and N. J. Golden

street & number 16640 New Hampshire Avenue telephone no.:

city, town Silver Spring state and zip code MD 20904

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 4586

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 688

city, town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. M:28-52 (PACS 4.16)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" 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: 3

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

The Henry and Bessie Stabler Property is a 2-story, 3-bay Dutch Colonial Revival-style house on the west side of New Hampshire Avenue in the Ashton vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1925, the building consists of a side-gambrel roof with a sunroom on the south elevation and several rear additions. The structure is of wood-frame construction with a parged concrete foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The windows are wood double-hung and the house has exterior end chimneys.

The east, or front facade has a central entry with a single-light wood panel door. Above the door is a compass-headed roof supported by wood brackets. Two pairs of 6/1 double-hung windows are located on the first story. The second story has three pairs of 6/1 double-hung windows in a shed roof dormer. The sunroom on the south elevation has two large wood 8/8 double-hung windows on the front elevation. A 1-story hipped roof kitchen extension wraps-around from the rear elevation to the north side elevation and is visible from the front of the house. The kitchen extension has a small inset entry porch with a concrete stoop and a wood panel door with diamond-shaped lights.

The south elevation has three 8/8 double-hung windows in the sunroom. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows. A second floor addition over the kitchen extension has a 6/1 double-hung window.

The rear elevation has a 6/1 double-hung window and wood door with a single-light within the kitchen extension. The rest of the elevation is covered by a large gable roof screened porch. The rear elevation of the sunroom has two 8/8 double-hung windows. The second story a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows and a single 6/1 double-hung window. The second story addition over the kitchen extension has a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows.

The first and second stories of the north elevation each have two 6/1 double-hung windows. The first story of the kitchen extension has a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows, while the second story addition to the kitchen extension has a single 6/1 double-hung window.

There are two outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a garage, with a clipped gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Constructed circa 1925, it is of wood-frame construction with a concrete slab foundation and wood siding. The building has two overhead wood doors on the north elevation and a shed roof addition on the west elevation. The addition has wood sliding doors and a carport. The structure is located northwest of the house.

The second outbuilding is a shed, with an interior space divided into horse stalls. Constructed circa 1925, it is of wood-frame construction with wood siding. The structure is located north of the garage and northwest of the house.

The property is located on the west side of New Hampshire Avenue, with a golf course and modern residential development to the north, south and west.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:28-52 (PACS 4.16)

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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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 (specify)	

Specific dates Circa 1925 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 comprising the Henry and Bessie Stabler Property was part of a 107.75 hectare (266.25 acres) parcel when purchased by Robert H. Miller in 1902. In 1925, a 1 hectare (2.5 acre) lot was subdivided from the larger tract and sold to Henry and Bessie Stabler. The house was constructed on the lot circa 1925. Adeline Finney owned the property from 1937 until 1943, when sold to August and Marjorie Kohlman. Burwell and Hilda Powell bought the property in 1944 and sold it to Elmer and Onie Lorenz in 1958. In 1963, Jacob and Jacqueline Mumper bought the property from the Lorenz's. Upon their divorce in 1969, the house transferred to Chester and Willa Belle Willis. The current owners, Donald and Jane Golden, bought the house and lot in 1974. The property retains its original size of 1 hectare (2.5 acres).

The house is located on the west side of Georgia Avenue in the Ashton vicinity. The community of Ashton in northern Montgomery County was, until 1890, a part of neighboring Sandy Spring and shares that town's early Quaker roots. Ashton centers roughly on the intersection of MD 650 (New Hampshire) and MD 108 (Olney-Sandy Spring Road) where early Quaker farmers brought their produce to be weighed. The crossroads also attracted Caleb Stabler and Charlie Porter who opened a store around 1860 and named it Ashton. The actual significance of this name is uncertain. In 1889 Alvin G. Thomas, a Quaker, took over the Ashton store. This community commenced its official existence when it received a post office in 1890, taking its name from Stabler and Porter's store.

Twentieth century development in Ashton featured the community's rural character. In fact the first "development" in 1934 consisted of six "farmettes" complete with a small orchard and barn, and room for gardening and animals. Further developments undertaken since World War II, such as Ashton Pond and Ashmead, often took shape as planned communities under the supervision of local, as well as outside developers. Current county zoning, which requires lots of 2 hectares (5 acres), has helped preserve the rural nature of Ashton.

The house on the Henry and Bessie Stabler Property was constructed in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. Popular in the years from 1880 to 1955, the Colonial Revival style resulted from a rebirth of interest in the colonial English and Dutch houses of the eastern seaboard coincident with the Philadelphia Centennial. Stylistic details in Colonial Revival dwellings were drawn predominantly from Georgian and Federal styles; secondary influences included Dutch Colonial and English Postmedieval types. Late nineteenth century examples of Colonial Revival were often

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Henry and Bessie Stabler Property

SURVEY NO.: M:28-52 (PACS 4.16)

ADDRESS: 16640 New Hampshire Avenue, Ashton vicinity, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

asymmetrical and exhibited a combination of Queen Anne features, such as turrets and wide porches, and Colonial features such as Palladian windows and Adamesque swags or urns. Examples built from 1915 to 1935 reflected colonial precedents more closely, while those built after World War II simplified the style, with details which only suggested rather than duplicated the original examples. Various sub-styles, such as the Dutch Colonial Revival, were popular during the early to mid-twentieth century.

Colonial Revival houses are usually strictly rectangular in plan with few projections and have symmetrical facades. They range from one to three stories with hipped, side-gable, cross-gable, or gambrel roofs. Clapboard is the most popular sheathing material, although brick is not uncommon. After World War II, colonial homes frequently featured a brick-sided first story with an overhanging wood-sided second story. In more elaborate homes, a hipped roof is often topped with a flat deck and balustrade or a cupola. Pedimented doorways and fanlights are common. Some pediments evolved into porticos with slender columns. The typical form of the windows is rectangular with double-hung sash. Palladian windows are common on more sophisticated dwellings. The addition of side porches, terraces and sunrooms are modern features common to Colonial Revival homes (McAlester 1984, 321-6).

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1925, the Henry and Bessie Stabler 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 undistinguished example of a ubiquitous building type. As such, the building must possess excellent integrity of form, massing, materials and character-defining elements to be considered representative of its building type. The house on the Henry and Bessie Stabler Property lacks architectural and material integrity, and therefore is not representative example of its building type. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and the form of the house has been altered by several additions, including an addition to the second story of the kitchen extension and a large rear porch. 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 XX

Comments EVALUATION CONCURRENCE IN COMPLIANCE FILE.

Reviewer, OPS: [Signature] Date: 4/20/99
Reviewer, NR Program: [Signature] Date: 5/3/99

[Signature]

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. M:28-52(PACS 4.16)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Clarksville, 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 May 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 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: Henry and Bessie Stabler Property

SURVEY NO.: M:28-52 (PACS 4.16)

ADDRESS: 16640 New Hampshire Avenue, Ashton vicinity, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. 1968. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company.
- Brugger, Robert A. 1988. Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Coleman, Margaret Marshall. 1984. Montgomery County: A Pictorial History. Rev. 1990. Norfolk and Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers.
- Farquhar, Roger Brooke. 1962. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland. Washington: Judd and Detweiler, Inc.
- Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. 1976. A Grateful Remembrance: the Story of Montgomery County, Maryland. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society.
- Hopkins, G.M. [1879] 1975. Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington including the County of Montgomery, Maryland. Reprint. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.
- Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
- Martenet, Simon J. [1865] 1975. Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland. Reprint. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
- Montgomery County Historical Society. Vertical Files. "Ashton".
- Sharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. 2 vols. Philadelphia: 1882. Rprt. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968.
- Tindall, George Brown. 1984. America: A Narrative History. 2 vols. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

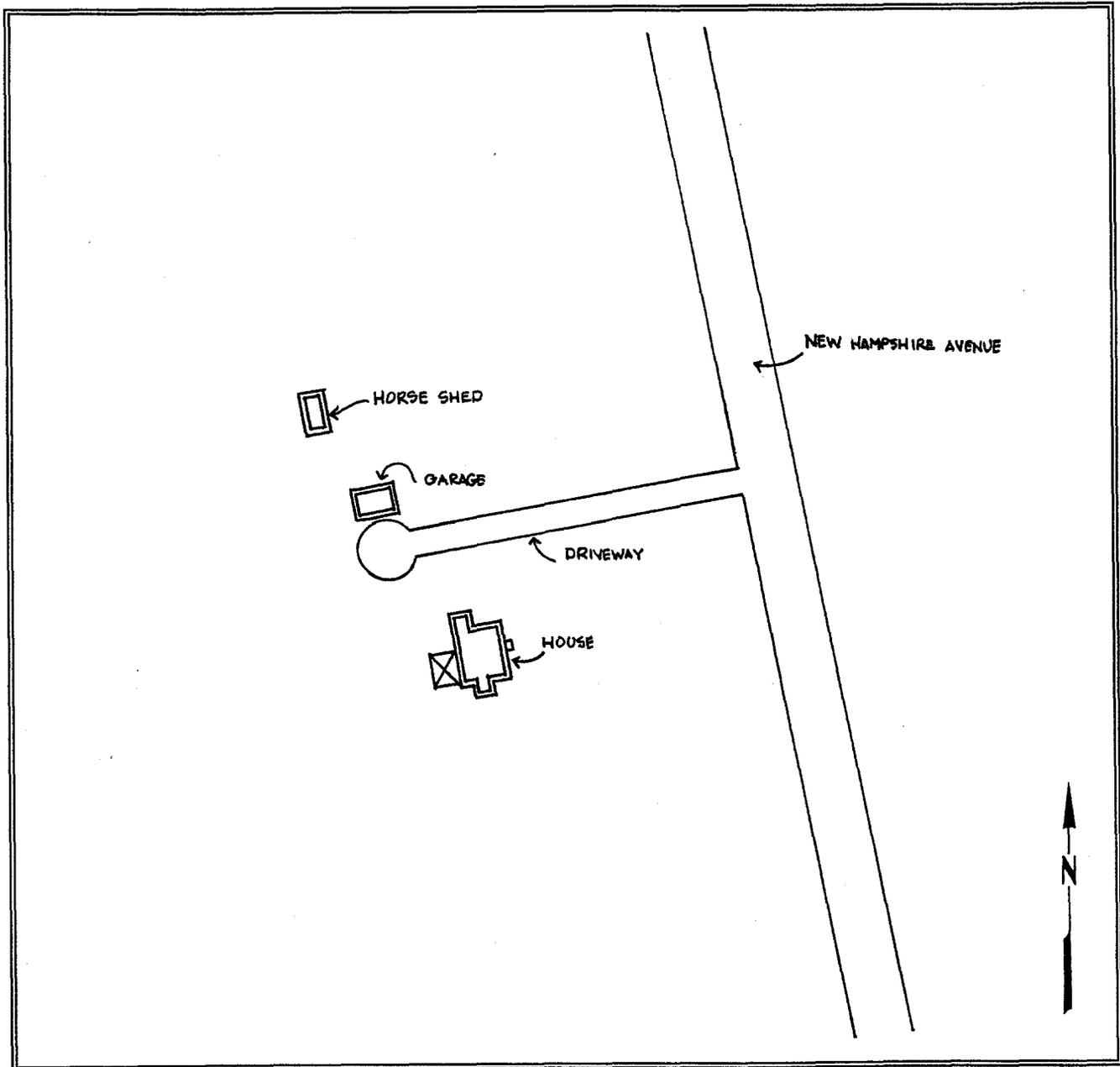
RESOURCE NAME: Henry and Bessie Stabler Property

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10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

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):

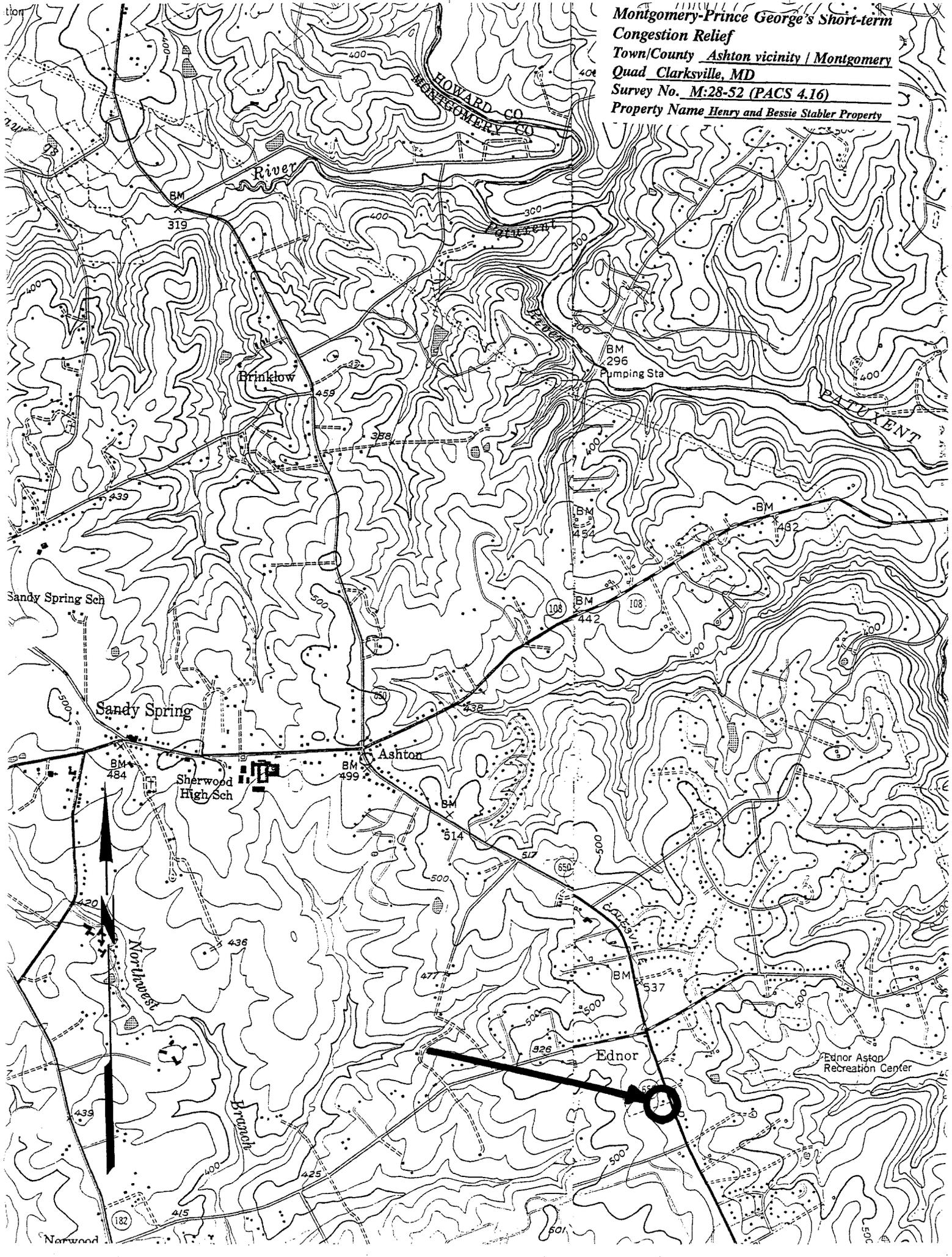
Private Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer
P.A.C. Spero & Company
May 1998

Montgomery-Prince George's Short-term
Congestion Relief
Town/County Ashton vicinity | Montgomery
Quad Clarksville, MD
Survey No. M:28-52 (PACS 4.16)
Property Name Henry and Bessie Stabler Property





M-28-52

HENRY + BESSIE STABLER PROPERTY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

4-98

MARYLAND S4P0

FRONT ELEVATION

V10



M-28 52

HENRY + BESSIE STABLER PROPERTY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

4-98

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST CORNER

2/10



M-28-52

HENRY + BESSIE STABLER PROPERTY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

4-98

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION

3/10



M-28-52

HENRY + BESSIE STABLER PROPERTY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

4-98

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST CORNER

4/10



M-28-S2

HENRY + BESSIE STABLER PROPERTY

MONTGOMERY CO. MD

TIM TAMBUCCINO

H-98

MARYLAND SHPO

WEST (REAR) ELEVATION

5/10



M-28-58

HENRY + BESSIE STABLEK PROPERTY

MONTGOMERY Co., MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

4-98

DEPT 2071 9414 110

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST CORNER

6/10



M-28-52

HENRY + BESSIE STABLER PROPERTY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

4-98

MARYLAND SHIP

GARAGE, VIEW FROM WEST

7/10



M-28-52

HENRY + BESSIE STABLER PROPERTY

MONTGOMERY Co., MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

4-98

MARYLAND SHPO

GARAGE, VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

8/10



M-28-52

HENRY + BESSIE STABLER PROPERTY
MONTGOMERY CO., MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

4-98

SEP 0271 4 NH 32

MARYLAND SHPO

OUTBUILDING; VIEW FROM NORTH

9/10



M-28-52

HENRY + BESIE STABLER PROPERTY

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

4-98

59 0271 44432

MARYLAND SHPO

OUTBUILDING, VIEW FROM NORTH WEST

10/10