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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic William Rich Property

and/or common Smith/Andrews Property

2. Location:

street & number 15210 Old Columbia Pike ___ not for publication

city, town Burtonsville ___ 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 Dierdre Smith and Wendy Andrews

street & number 15210 Old Columbia Pike telephone no.:

city,town Burtonsville state and zip code Maryland 20866

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records of Montgomery County liber 13376

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 201

city,town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area

date 1976 ___federal ___state ___county _x_local

depository for survey records Montgomery County Historical Society

city,town Rockville state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No.: M: 34-22 (PACS D3.7)

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 William Rich Property is a 2½-story, 3-bay I-house on the west side of Old Columbia Pike in Burtonsville, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1870, the building has a side-gable roof with a centered, 2-story rear ell. The ell has a 1-story hipped roof addition on the south and west elevations.

The house has a roof which is covered with asphalt shingles. The side-gable of the I-house has cornice returns; the gable roof on the ell does not. The I-house has an interior brick chimney located at the north bay. The house is of wood frame construction with asbestos siding. The foundation of the I-house and ell is stone, and the foundation of the hipped roof addition is parged concrete masonry. The windows are double-hung wood sash. The house has a 1-story full-width hipped roof porch on the east elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is supported by turned posts. The porch has a wood railing and a lattice skirt.

The east, or front elevation has a centered entrance which is a wood panelled interior door with aluminum storm door. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical, with two 2/2 double-hung windows on the first story and three 2/2 double-hung windows on the second story. The second story windows have shutters.

The north elevation of the I-house has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern. There is one 2/2 double-hung window on the first story and one 2/2 double-hung window on the second story. Both windows are aligned and have shutters. Directly above the second story window, in the gable end, is a 4/2 double-hung window.

The north elevation of the ell has a deck constructed of pressure treated lumber. There is a sliding glass door which opens onto the deck. The second story has one 2/2 double-hung window. The north elevation of the hipped roof addition does not have any fenestration.

The west, or rear elevation of the I-house is only partially visible. The elevation has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern. There is one 2/2, double-hung window on the first story, and two 2/2 double-hung windows on the second story.

The west elevation of the ell has one 4/2 double-hung window in the gable end. The hipped roof addition has one 2/2 double-hung window and three 1-light casement windows. The addition also has 2 skylights in the gable.

The south elevation of the I-house has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern. There is one 2/2 double-hung window on the first story and one 2/2 double-hung window on the second story. Both windows are aligned and have shutters. Directly above the second story window, in the gable end, is a 4/2 double-hung window.

7. Description (Continued)

The south elevation of the ell has one 2/2 double-hung window on the second floor. The 1-story addition has a pair of 2/2 double-hung windows, a wood door with 3 fixed lights, one 2/2 double-hung window, and three 1-light casement windows.

There is one outbuilding associated with this property. The outbuilding is a shed, with a front gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Constructed circa 1990, it is of wood frame construction. The shed is located west of the house.

The property is located on the west side of Old Columbia Pike, with residential property to the west and south, and open space to the north and east. There are several mature trees on the property.

8. Significance

Survey No. M: 34-22 (PACS D3.7)

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	
x_1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__theater
__1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation
		__invention		__other (specify)

Specific dates circa 1870 **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 William Rich Property is identified on the 1879 Hopkins Atlas, and consisted of approximately 2.8 hectares (7 acres) of land, until 1883, when it was then sold to Mary Phair. In 1896, Mary Phair sold the property to Kate Cole, who later sold the property to Charles Rich in 1902. In 1958, the widow of Charles Rich, sold 0.25 hectares (0.614 acres) of the property to Theodore Siehler and Richard Brown. Siehler and Brown eventually sold the property to Robert and Dorothy Birch in 1966. The Birch's owned the property until 1976, when the property was sold to Donald and Paula Woodward. Over the next twenty years the property was conveyed several times; the last transaction was in 1995, when the Dierdre Smith and Wendy Andrews, the current owners, bought the 0.25 hectare (0.614 acre) parcel.

The William Rich Property is located in Burtonsville, on land originally patented in 1703 as "Bear Bacon" and in 1715 as "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" in what was then Prince George's County. "Bear Bacon" was approximately 245 hectares (605 acres) of land stretching from present Oursler Road to Old Columbia Pike. "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" was approximately 1214 hectares (3000 acres) of land 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. Later additions to the patent north and northwest of the present junction of U.S. 29 and MD. 198 eventually covered 3749 hectares (9265 acres) by 1743. (Geraci, Walker and Donnary 1976: 4; Cook, 1976: 270-271). As settlement in the new county increased, the need for improved roads became apparent. The Columbia Turnpike Company was chartered in 1809 to build a road from Georgetown, D.C. to Ellicott's Mills, and construction began in 1810 (present U.S. 29 and Old Columbia Pike follow the route of this original road) (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976, 107).

Burton family records indicate that their ancestors settled in the area by 1707. Basil Burton settled east of the turnpike in 1817. Basil's son, Isaac, considered the founder of the community, bought out his family's share of his father's land in 1825, and by 1850 the crossroads of the Columbia Turnpike and the Laurel-Sandy Spring Road was known as Burtons. The community remained small and rural in the decades after the Civil War. It had a population of about fifty people, a Baptist church, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and a store (Dixon-Williams 1994, A-41).

Montgomery County remained predominantly rural as the twentieth century began. The extension of Washington trolley lines encouraged development close to the District line, but population growth fell below national averages and some areas of the county experienced declining population. Road improvements and the increase in the size of the federal government began to reverse that trend after the First World War, but Burtonsville remained a small crossroads. In the 1920s the

8. Significance (Continued)

buildings within the community did not have indoor plumbing, electricity was a luxury, and the only telephone was in the general store (Daniels). The Great Depression caused much hardship among the area's farmers; farm prices fell drastically and the county could not afford to improve roads, utilities, and schools. Burtonsville did not benefit from the increase in federal employment brought by the New Deal.

In the 1980s, continued growth of federal and private sector employment and the new U.S. 29 highway made Burtonsville accessible to new residents and commercial development. Today Burtonsville retains a rural character. Old working farms still remain, but the area is becoming one of the major suburban centers outside of Washington, D.C.

The standard I-house is one room deep and two stories tall with three to five openings on each story. From the front, an I-house is often indistinguishable from a Georgian house. The gable view, however, reveals the greater depth of the Georgian house. Chimneys are located on the interior of the gable ends, however, external chimneys are characteristic in the Chesapeake region. Usually, an I-house has a one-story porch running the length or nearly the length of the long side. On the interior, a central hall separates the two rooms on the first floor; the second floor contains either two or four sleeping chambers. Due to the narrowness of the main [illegible]e, many I-houses have kitchen wings to the rear. Initially, stone masonry construction was [illegible]ed but by the mid-nineteenth century, as pre-cut lumber became increasingly available, frame construction became the norm. During the Victorian period, pre-cut detailing or a two-tiered porch was commonly grafted onto the traditional I-house. The I-form was popular into the early twentieth century, with examples appearing in catalogs of mass-produced suburban houses (Gowans 1992).

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1870, the William Rich Property is not eligible for the National Register. The property is not eligible under Criterion A or B, as it is not associated with historically significant persons or events. The property is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is an undistinguished example of a vernacular I-house that has been altered. The 1-story hipped roof addition and the construction of the pressure treated lumber deck have compromised the original design by introducing elements that have changed the character-defining features of the original house. In addition, a recent housing development, located immediately west and southwest of the property, and the proximity of the property to frequently used Old Columbia Pike, have introduced visual and audible intrusions which compromise the setting of this formerly rural property. Finally the property has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, does not meet Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended X
Comments: _____

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: 8/25/98
Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: 8/27/98

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No.:M:34-22(PACS D3.7)

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/Ryan P. McKay

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. 1879. Reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968.

Coleman, Margaret Marshall, and Anne Dennis Lewis. Montgomery County: A Pictorial History. Norfolk: Donning Co., 1984.

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 Sept. 1994: A-4.

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

Gowans, Alan. Styles and Types of North American Architecture. New York: Harper Collins, 1992.

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 the County of Montgomery, Maryland. Philadelphia, 1879. Reprint.

Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

Lord, Elizabeth M. Burtonsville Heritage: Genealogically Speaking. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Martenet, Simon J. Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland. Baltimore, Maryland: Simon J. Martenet, 1865. Reprint.

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):

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Dwelling

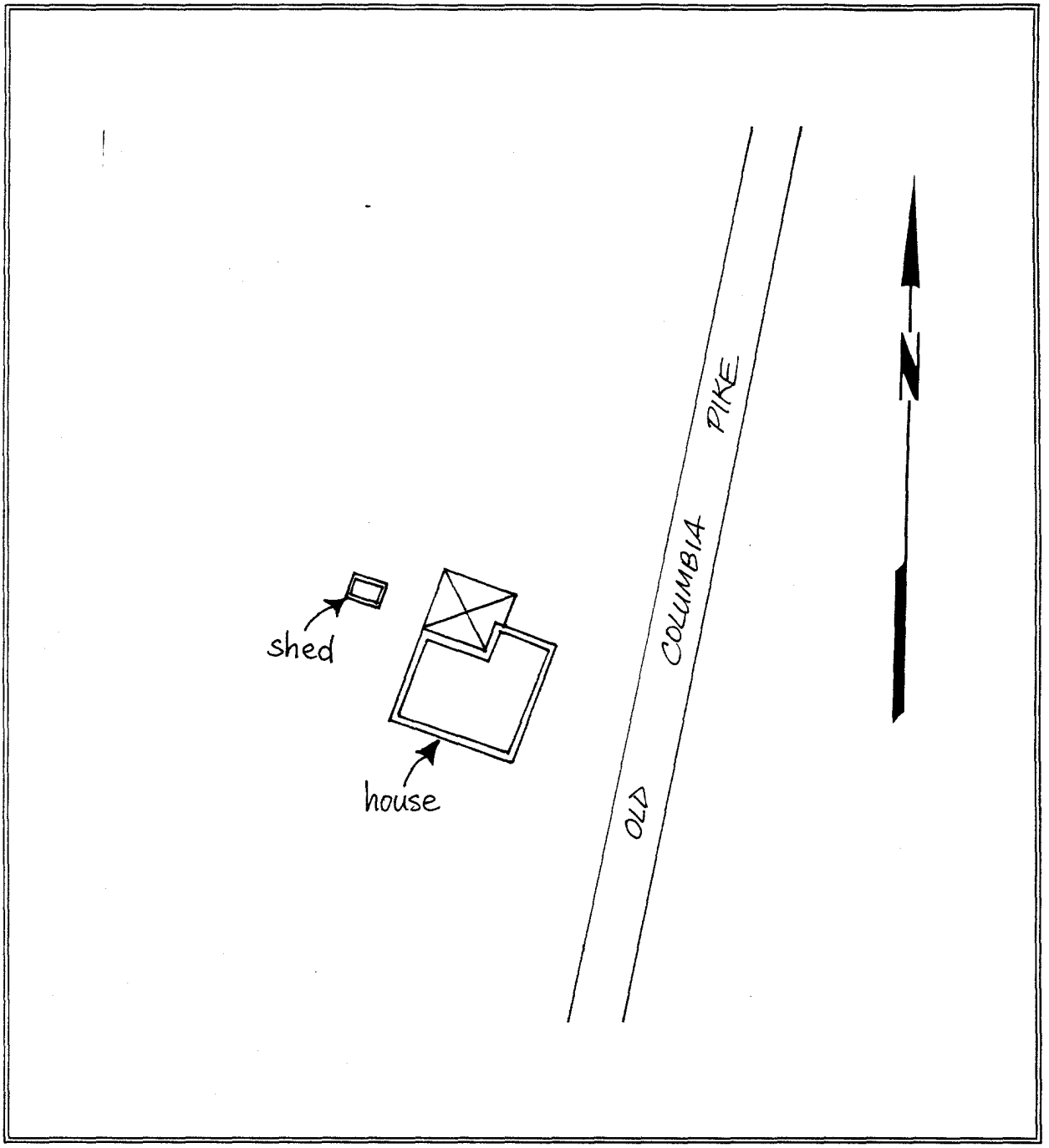
Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

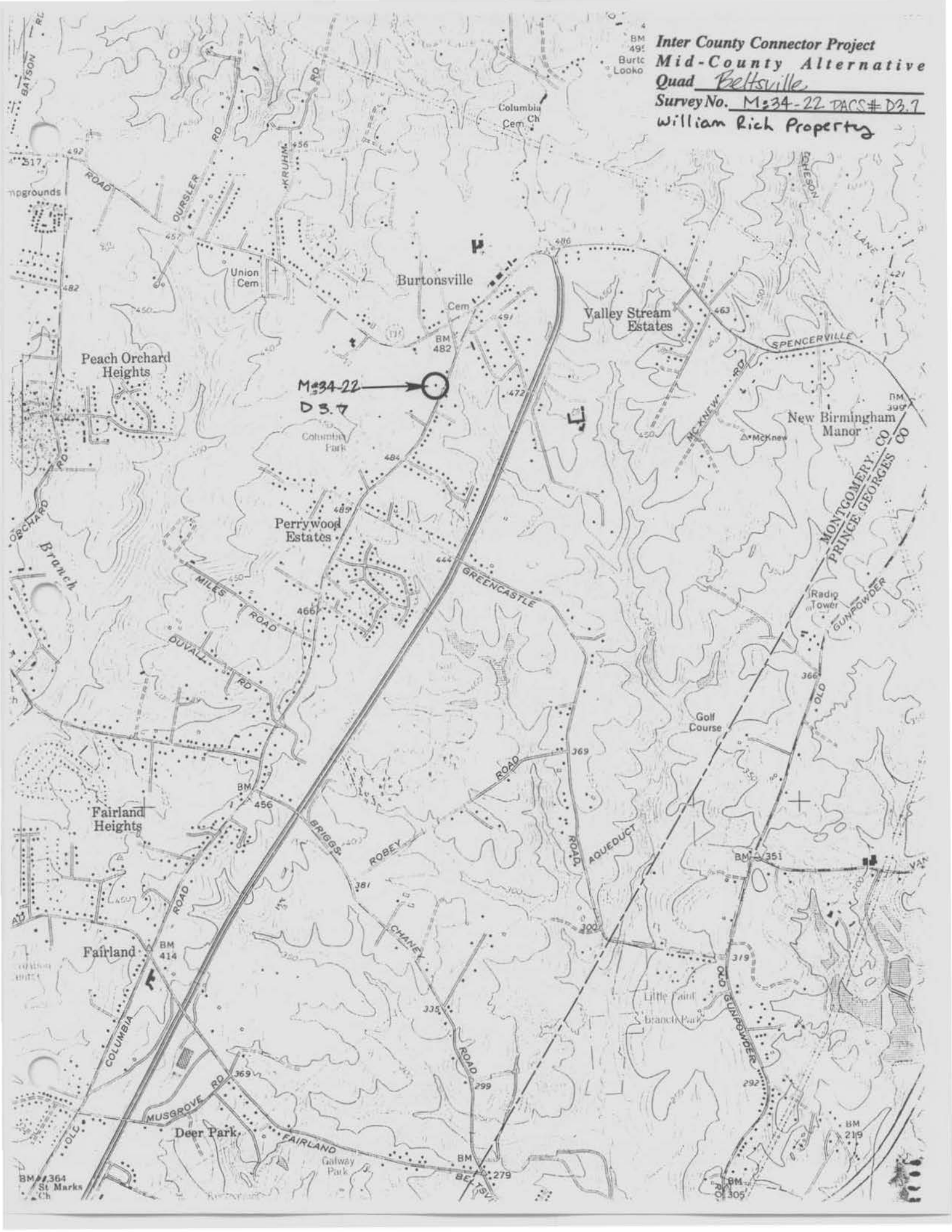
None

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

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map




Inter County Connector Project
Mid-County Alternative
Quad Beltsville
Survey No. M:34-22 PACS # D3.7
William Rich Property
M:34-22
D3.7
Burtonsville
Cem
Union Cem
Columbia Cem Ch
Peach Orchard Heights
Valley Stream Estates
New Birmingham Manor
Perrywood Estates
Columbia Park
Fairland Heights
Fairland
Deer Park
Galway Park
Golf Course
Radio Tower
Little Paint Branch Park
St Marks Ch
MONTGOMERY CO
PRINCE GEORGES CO
GREENCASTLE
MILES ROAD
DUVALL RD
BRIGGS
ROBEY
CHANEY
ROAD
AQUEDUCT
OLD GUNPOWDER
MUSGROVE RD
FAIRLAND
BELTSV
COLUMBIA
ORCHARD RD
SPENCERVILLE
MCKNEW RD
OURSLER RD
KRUHM RD
BATSON RD
Branch

1 M 34-22

2 William Rich Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 15210 Old Columbia Pike, main (East) and South facades

8 1 of 5

1 M: 34-22

2 William Rich Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 15210 Old Columbia Pike, North facade

8 2 of 5

1 M: 34:22

2 William Rich Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Conder

5 February 1996

6 TAC Spencer and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 15210 Old Columbia Pike. Rear (West) facade

8 3 of 5

1 M:34-22

2 William Rich Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Cowden

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company. Towson MD 21204

7 15210 Old Columbia Pike, South facade

8 4 of 5

1 M: 34-22

2 William Rich Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Adrienne Condon

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 15210 Old Columbia Pike, prefabricated shed

8 5 of 5