NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE

other names/site number M:25-22

2. Location

street & number 11011 Glen Road N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Potomac N/A ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Montgomery code 031 zip code 20854

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Beale, Edward, House
Name of Property

Montgomery Co., MD M:25-22
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20thCENTURY REVIVALS/
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Stone/Granite
Wood/Weatherboard
roof Stone/Slate
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 1

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Pope & Kruse, Architects

Narrative Statement of Significance SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 7
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 19

Bibilography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Beale, Edward, House
Name of Property

Montgomery Co., MD M:25-22
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 6.49 acres
USGS quad: Rockville, MD-VA

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	307420	4324440
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 22
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 22
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William Bushong, Historic Preservation Planner
Clare Lise Cavicchi, HIstoric Preservation Planner

organization M-NCPPC date 3 April 1996

street & number 8989 Georgia Avenue telephone (301) 495-4570

city or town Silver Spring state MD zip code 20910-3760

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Timothy and Kristin C. Junkin

street & number 11011 Glen Road telephone (301) 469-0590

city or town Potomac state MD zip code 20854

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Facing west on a knoll above the Piney Branch, the Edward Beale House, once the centerpiece of a 500-acre farm, is located on a 6.49 acre parcel accessed by a long driveway off Glen Road. Though this Colonial Revival style residence is designed to look like a Pennsylvania farmhouse that has evolved over centuries, in fact it was designed as an ensemble, and constructed at one time, in 1938. The Beale House has a modified telescope form composed of stone and frame sections covered with side gable slate shingle roofs. The main 2-½ story stone block has asymmetrical fenestration and an entry porch. Frame wings, including a garage, are sheathed with wide weather boarding and foundations are concrete. Chimneys, walkways and porch decking are stone. The interior reflects the Colonial Revival style in woodwork, mantels, moldings, and paneled cabinets. In excellent condition, the property has had few alterations since its construction.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

Section number 7 Page 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The house is constructed on a concrete foundation and sheltered by side gable slate shingle roofs with triple rows of snow catchers lining all eaves. Multi-pane double hung windows have operable shutters with wrought iron catches.

The main stone block of the side gabled residence is 2-½ stories tall and four bays wide, facing west. On the south gable end is a 1 story, 1 bay library wing with stone gable end wall. To the north extends a 2 story 2 bay kitchen wing connected on its north end to the 1-½ story, 4 bay garage. Attached further north of the garage is a 1 story, 1 bay pump room section.

Windows on the main stone block are 9 over 9 sash with paneled shutters on the first story and 6 over 9 with louvered shutters on the second. These windows are capped with stone lintels and rest on wood sills. For the most part, windows on the ancillary sections are 6 over 6 sash with louvered shutters.

West Elevation

The main block is constructed of rough coursed stone, a mica schist form of granite from the local Stoneyhurst quarries. Fenestration is asymmetrical with an entrance in the second bay. The entrance porch has a front gable roof supported by slender turned posts of solid heart pine. The gable end of the porch is sheathed with flush board siding above a scalloped starting board. The ceiling of the entrance porch is tongue and groove beaded fir, while the floor and door sill are flagstone. The single leaf, 6 panel door has a shouldered architrave. Basement windows are metal hoppers with concrete sills. The first (north) bay contains a single 6 over 12 sash window with paneled shutters located between the first and second story, marking an interior staircase. All windows have stone keystone lintels and wooden sills. A wide fascia board extends under the eaves on front and rear facades. The side gable roof is punctuated by three gable dormers symmetrically arranged on the front slope. An interior stone chimney is located flush with the south gable end. On the north end of the roof's east slope stands an exterior stone chimney.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

The west elevation of the library wing is punctuated by a single 9 over 9 window with paneled shutters. The recessed entrance to the kitchen is accessed through a segmental arched opening and outfitted with a paneled bench seat. Like the main entrance porch, the floor is flagstone. The kitchen door is paneled and glazed. The garage, which projects beyond the plane of the main block and other sections, contains three automobile sized overhead doors. Three front gable dormers on the garage's west (front) roof plane echo the dormers on the main block.

East Elevation

Unlike the front elevation, the rear facade of the main block has symmetrical fenestration. Windows on both levels have louvered shutters. Bays 3 and 4 contain two single pane French doors flanked by matching vertical door-size windows.

The library wing to the south is faced with an shed roof porch enclosed with vertical single pane windows. Entrance is through a central multi-panel door. The fascia board across the porch is scalloped, like the front porch. Kitchen, garage, and pump room sections step back progressively from the main block on this elevation. The kitchen has an entrance in the south bay with double glazed doors sheltered by a simple door hood. Windows in the adjacent bay are paired 6 over 6 sash. The garage section has 6 over 9 sash windows on the first level and wall dormers with 6/6 sash windows on the second level. A single glazed and paneled door is located on the pump house section.

Setting

The Beale House is located on a 6.49-acre parcel accessed by a long driveway ascending from Glen Road. The house, facing west, is set back from the drive with a broad lawn accented by mature trees and surrounded by primarily wooded land. The back yard drops precipitously down toward a tributary of Piney Branch, located along the eastern edge of the property. A board fence, possibly dating from the Beales' ownership, lines the western edge of the driveway and continues along the northern edge of the property, dividing it from a local horse trail.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

Flagstone walkways lead to the front door and kitchen door. On the east side, a large flagstone patio which faces a pool located down a grassy slope from the house. Granite walls along the patio are capped with flagstone.

Interior

The main block has a three room Continental or German plan composed of stair hall, dining room, and living room. On the first level, in general, floors are random width oak, walls and ceilings are plaster with wood cornices and chair rails. Second level floors are 2" wide, straight grain oak.

In the paneled stair hall, the open string stair case has paneled wainscoting, scrolled stair ends, and a ramped mahogany handrail supported by turned balusters and newel post. The stair well is punctuated by drop pendants at stair run intersections and at the ceiling. The library has vertical tongue and groove paneling of 3/4 inch yellow poplar. The south wall has built-in bookshelves above paneled cabinets. Fireplaces in the library and living room, with soapstone facing and hearths, have cast iron drop doors that empty into a basement ashpit. The master bedroom fireplace also has soapstone facing and hearth while the secondary bedroom, over the dining room, has a plastered brick hearth. Each fireplace has a decorative wood mantel and mantel shelf, no two of which are alike. The bedroom over the kitchen has no fireplace, nor do the servants' rooms over the garage.

Three barrel vaulted hallways are found: connecting the stair hall with the kitchen on the first story and flanking both sides of the stair hall on the second story. A box stair leads from the kitchen entrance to quarters over the garage.

Though the house was designed to look like a traditional farmhouse, it was equipped with modern amenities. Beyond the obvious indoor plumbing, electricity, and telephone outlets, the house was built with a system for summoning servants identified in the specifications as a "six point automatic set back annunciator" with push buttons located at the front door, kitchen door, living room, library, and master bedroom. Specifications also called for special radio outlets throughout the house

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connected to aerials in the attic.

Alterations

On both the exterior and interior the Beale House exhibits remarkable integrity. Some changes have been made, however, to original features. French doors were installed on the rear facade, before 1988, replacing two 9 over 9 sash windows. A one story porch on the east facade of the library section has been enclosed by the present owners. A pool was installed in the back yard in 1988. After original terra cotta French drains recently failed, they were replaced with black plastic French drains.

Originally comprising 500 acres of land, the property has been subdivided over the years. The current parcel comprises 6.49 acres.

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(8-86)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period:

Modern Period - A.D. 1930-Present

Historic Period Themes:

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Domestic/single dwelling

Known Design Source: Pope & Kruse, architects

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(8-86)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Beale House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a highly significant local representative of Colonial Revival estate architecture built during the depression years of the 1930s. The house is one of only two known extant estate residences that represent this type and period of design in Montgomery County. Designed and built in 1938 by Delaware architects Pope and Kruse, the residence romantically idealizes the colonial past and exemplifies American Colonial Revival design of this period. The designers purposely used early American historic buildings as sources for "correct" classical principles and simplicity of proportions to create a "simple" and "honest" domestic architecture that was sensible, patriotic, and modest.

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SIGNIFICANCE:

Pope and Kruse, Architects

Background and Training

George Edwin Pope (1900-1975) was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, but he was raised in Parkersburg, West Virginia where his family moved shortly after his birth. He attended the local public schools and continued his education at the Carnegie Institute of Technology (now merged with Carnegie Mellon University) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania as a student of architecture. In 1923 he began working in Pittsburgh as a draftsman and two years later moved to Wilmington, Delaware where he found work in the office of Edward Canby May. The young architect left May in 1927 to establish the short-lived partnership of Pope and Manning. A rare biographical sketch of Pope published in 1929 did not identify any commissions, but noted, "he is carrying on a growing business and making friends with his splendid ideas to offer to those who desire to erect building of any nature."[1] Pope cultivated the firm's social connections and largely managed the business affairs as Kruse was famous for his Quaker reserve and scholarly preoccupation with design.

Albert Kruse (1897-1974) was the senior member of the firm and was a highly respected regional practitioner who was generally recognized by his peers as an authority on early American architecture. Kruse, an architect and artist, was born and raised in Wilmington, Delaware and received his education at the local Friends School. In 1916 he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he studied architecture and engineering as both an undergraduate and post-graduate. Kruse found employment after graduation as a draftsman with Maginnis and Walsh in 1922. This Boston firm specialized in ecclesiastical and collegiate architecture at this time. Maginnis was a highly talented draftsman who taught pen-and-ink drawing at the Cowles Art School. Kruse may have developed his rendering skills while with the firm. After two years he moved to Philadelphia to work with Day and Klauder and was closely associated with designs for collegiate Gothic style buildings at

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Princeton University, the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State College, and Wellesley College.[2]

Kruse worked for Day and Klauder for nine years, but with the severe downturn in the building industry during the Great Depression lost his position. Like other jobless architects of his generation, Kruse found employment with a New Deal relief program for architects known as the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). In 1933 the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress joined together to create HABS. Launched as a public works agency for architects by architects, HABS was similar to other creative New Deal initiatives, such as the Federal Writer's Program and the Federal Theatre Project. However, unlike those sister programs, HABS survives and its mission of the preservation of our built heritage continues today.[3]

Kruse was one of a number of talented young architects recruited by HABS to conduct surveys throughout the country. The money and personnel for the HABS program originally was set out by quotas for the states. In 1933-1934 Kruse directed the survey of historic buildings in Delaware and the Eastern Shore. He had become an ardent student of eighteenth century American buildings and a noted authority on the Georgian architecture of Delaware. In 1932 Kruse published New Castle Sketches, a handsome compendium of lithographs of "colonial survivals," with historical information written by his sister Gertrude Kruse. The original lithographs of these New Castle buildings would eventually be acquired for the permanent collection of the Delaware Art Museum. Kruse also exhibited water colors and illustrated Thomas Canby's Age of Confidence, a best-selling novel in the 1930s. His commemorative plates and medals for the 1938 Delaware Tercentenary, "Brandywine Academy," and "Old Brandywine Village, 1776" are treasured by collectors today.[4]

Kruse was greatly respected by his peers for his pioneering work as a preservation architect and scholarly interpretations of Colonial Revival designs. He became active in the profession after he joined the Delaware Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1934 later serving as the chapter's secretary in 1938-39 and president in 1940-41. Kruse had a deep influence

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on the profession in Delaware as a local AIA officer and a prominent member of the Delaware State Board of Architectural Examiners from 1940 to 1949. However, his colleagues elected him a member of the AIA College of Fellows in 1951 based on his contributions to American design. Kruse's nomination noted that his architecture was "grounded in native realism" and "reflects good taste, elegance, and suitability for its locality."[5]

Architectural Practice

The firm of Pope and Kruse established their partnership in 1935 in Wilmington, Delaware and practiced in Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania bringing John McCune III into the firm as a partner in 1961. Both Pope and Kruse retired by 1974 and McCune established a successor firm known as McCune Associates which he merged with Diamond, Inc. in 1983. This architecture and engineering firm is still in business in Delaware today.[6] The architects began their business in the 1930s as specialists in historic preservation and residential work and by the 1950s were well-regarded for their traditional Colonial Revival designs for modern public buildings, religious, and educational institutions. The firm's early commissions, in addition to the residence for the Beales, were restorations of the ca. 1665 "Old Dutch House" in New Castle, Delaware (1936) and Georgian Revival designs for the Hines house in Foxchase, Delaware (1937), the Meeds house in Easton, Maryland (1937), and the Tallman (1938) and Capelle houses (1941) located at Westover Hills in Wilmington, Delaware.[7]

In the 1940s the firm began obtaining larger scale commissions beginning with the Delaware State Highway Administration Building in Dover (1942). After World War II they rehabilitated the New Castle Presbyterian Church (1949) and designed a new Presbyterian Church in Dover (1950) and the Highlands Elementary School in Wilmington (1953). During the 1950s and 1960s the state awarded the firm numerous contracts for Georgian Revival public buildings in Dover including the State Supreme Court, State Police Headquarters, and the State Museum. They also obtained commissions for a series of state police stations built in this period at Wilmington, Dover, Bridgeville, and Georgetown. The firm later restored Mount Harmon in

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Earleville, Maryland for Mrs. Harry C. Boden IV in 1963 and the Reed Creek Farm in Centreville, Maryland for Bradford Smith, Jr. between 1961 and 1968.[8]

The Beales' Patronage of Pope and Kruse

It is not known exactly why Edward and Ruth Beale employed out-of-state specialists to design their house in 1938. However, their social status and personal interests may provide some clues. Beale, a respected patent attorney, had been raised in Potomac and attended Montgomery County's Central High School. He obtained a collegiate education at Lehigh University receiving a B. S. degree in chemistry and at George Washington University obtaining his law degree. After passing the bar exam in 1926, Beale worked in the patent department for du Pont de Nemours and Company in Delaware from 1927 to 1931. He then accepted a supervisor's job with Standard Oil Company in Chicago, Illinois managing their patent department's legal work. In 1937 Beale moved to Washington and set up an independent office as a patent attorney. He interrupted his lucrative practice during World War II, served in the European theater, and ended his Army career at the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1945 he returned to his residence in Potomac and resumed his law practice until his retirement in 1970.[9]

Colonel Edward Beale and his wife Ruth Eshelman Beale were prominent members of Montgomery County society. The Beales were renowned for their hospitality and locally famous for the good food, wine, and fellowship shared with the Potomac Hunt Club and their non-hunting neighbors at an annual Thanksgiving reception.[10] In 1934 the Washington Riding and Hunt Club, which had hunted in Rock Creek Park between 1910 and 1927 and later at Bradley Farms and other locations in Montgomery County, moved their kennels out to Harry Semmes' Great Elm Farm on Glen Road.[11] The Master of Fox Hounds Association of America, the ruling body of the sport, assigned the Potomac Hunt a large territory in Montgomery County, roughly 10 miles wide and 20 miles long, north of the Potomac River to old Route 355 and stretching from Potomac Village to the Frederick County line. It was the job of the Hunt committee to make friends with the landowners and gain their cooperation with the plans for the

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season's events and the placement of jumps and fences. The Beales purchased more than 500 acres off Glen Road in the midst of Potomac Hunt country in 1936 and must have immediately been courted by the organization. This prestigious club, which had succeeded the earlier Dumblane and Chevy Chase Hunt Clubs, claimed a historical lineage reaching back into the early nineteenth century and its membership rolls listed many prominent Washington judges, diplomats, military men, senators, and congressmen.[12]

In addition to his memberships in many social and professional groups including the Congressional Country Club, the Army and Navy Club, American Bar Association, American Patent Law Association, and Judges Advocate Association, Beale was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Mrs. Beale, also a Washington area native and graduate of George Washington University, had keen interests in gardening and was a founding member of the County's "The Country Gardeners" and supported historic preservation as an early member of the Friends of Great Falls Tavern.[13]

It is possible that the Beales became aware of Pope and Kruse's credentials as restoration architects and designers through Delaware connections established during Edward Beale's employment at du Pont. However, it is certain that the Beales sought architects to design a colonial house appropriate to their social status and town and country lifestyle. Most importantly, the Beale's wished to realize an idealized image of the colonial past in the house's architecture, which required simplicity and authentically designed details. This interest in authenticity may have influenced the Beales's selection of Pope and Kruse as architects. Their rendition for the Beales of an eighteenth century Quaker vernacular stone Georgian house, commonly built in the mid-Atlantic region in the 18th century, was highly representative of a national trend toward modest yet romantic country houses desired by upper-middle-class Americans during the later years of the Great Depression.[14]

See Continuation Sheet No. 13

The Beale House in the Context of the Estate Architecture of Montgomery County, 1900-1941

By the 1930s Montgomery County boosters proudly claimed that the area was the "Home Community of the Nation's Capital." A 1932 publication described impressions of the County's residential character in a drive from Washington as "one is first impressed with the substantial development of suburban residences; then come the large estate homes that rest comfortably on commanding sites and dot the landscape in picturesque patterns; and finally one enters the agricultural sections."[15] The County's domestic architecture built before World War II did reflect this general pattern of development.

All of the County's major suburban neighborhoods such as Somerset, Chevy Chase, Kensington, North Woodside, Woodside Park, and Takoma Park were clustered on or near the District of Columbia boundary line. Many of these communities, most of which began development in the late nineteenth century, experienced substantial growth in the 1920s.

Many farmsteads of the outer agricultural sections also have survived and today this belt contains the County's most significant concentrations of historic vernacular architecture. Some of these farmhouses, such as Glenmore (M:29/38), the Brunett House (M:32/6), and Drayton (M:15-51), represent significant late 1930s remodelings in the Colonial Revival or Neo-classical style. The Conley House (M:34/10) built in Fairland about 1902 and the 1937 Olney Manor Farm (M:23/102) are examples of the few large scale Neo-colonial farmhouses built in the agricultural belt in this period.

The middle belt of estate houses built in the first half of the twentieth century have been most impacted by the County's explosive suburban development after World War II. Today there are few extant estate houses with any appreciable acreage. Most of these comparative properties were architect-designed houses built before the onset of the Great Depression and represent an earlier Colonial Revival design tradition. These mammoth houses boasted details and proportions inspired by Neo-colonial or English country homes of the Georgian Period. Symbols of wealth,

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these estates were synonymous with design opulence and suburban luxury.

Architect John Russell Pope's 1925 Wilkens Estate (M:30/1) and 1927 Woodend (M:35/12) are two of the County's most outstanding examples of this type of Georgian Revival country house. Two other houses on this scale with similar architectural aspirations are the 1920 Charles Corby Estate [Strathmore Hall] (M:30/12) and the 1931 George Freeland Peter Estate (M:35/9) designed by Washington architects Appleton P. Clark, Jr. and Walter G. Peter respectively. Other Period Revival estate houses in the County created by Washington architects include the 1926 Mediterranean Revival Kentsdale (M:29/18) by Wolcott Waggaman and the 1931 Beaux Arts/French Eclectic Marwood (M:29/6) by John J. Whelan.

All of the houses were elaborately designed and represent a golden age of estate architecture in Montgomery County that ended with the coming of the depression and the bank panics of 1933. By the end of the decade, the area's economy had recovered enough that the upper-middle-class again could build new country houses. However, these estates, as was the national trend, tended to be more modest in scale and ornament. Architectural historian David Gebhard has noted that during the depression "the number of large- to medium size dwellings built in the more formal and often sumptuous colonial Georgian style decreased substantially, and when they were built the general inclination was to turn to the earlier, simpler phase of the Georgian. . . ." [16] The Beale House and the 1939-1941 brick Georgian style Shepard House (M:33/23) attributable to John Russell Pope's successor firm, New York architects Eggers and Higgins, are the County's only known examples of this more primitive Georgian Revival estate architecture built after 1933.

The Design Significance of the Beale House

The inspiration for the design of the Beale House is the vernacular architecture of southeastern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware. Colonial Revival buildings that are similar in design and materials to the Beale House, variously called the "Pennsylvania House" or "Pennsylvania Farmhouse Type," were

See Continuation Sheet No. 15

widely published in professional and popular periodicals at this time. When handled by architects of the skill of Pope and Kruse, these buildings have a strong ring of authenticity.[17] The Beale House's architectural significance is enhanced by the fact that the house plans and construction specifications still exist. With this documentation, the Beale House contributes not only to our understanding of the interchange between scholarly interest in early American architecture and the Colonial Revival movement, but also to the nature of the practice of architecture and building process in the County during the 1930s.

Although nothing is known about Pope's interest in historic architecture, it is well-documented that Kruse had a passion for historical accuracy in his designs. Kruse had first hand experience with HABS documentation standards and throughout his career consulted on restoration projects in New Castle, Odessa, Dover, and Wilmington, Delaware. In his capacity as a restoration architect, he worked with Boston architects Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, principal architects for the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia after 1946, on preservation plans for New Castle, Delaware. He was renowned for his enthusiasm for measuring and drawing colonial buildings. Delaware architect Dick Dayton recalled that Kruse had a deep interest in the scale and details of historic buildings. Dayton fondly recalled how Kruse often became absorbed by a historic building's details. He remembered a visit with Kruse to Bohemia, a historic house in Cecil County, Maryland, when his colleague, enamored by the Chinese Chippendale main staircase, suddenly disappeared and was found measuring the balusters. Kruse later used the design in his restoration of Mount Harmon for Mrs. Bodin in Earleville, Maryland.[18] The Beale House is Montgomery County's only known work by a regional master restoration architect of the stature of Albert Kruse.

Much like Philadelphia architects Louis Duhring, R. Brognard Okie, and Carl Ziegler, today considered masters of regional Colonial Revival design, Pope and Kruse were exponents of a country house architecture that was at heart romantic and based on a design philosophy that revered indigenous building. The design of the Beale House was largely inspired by Kruse's interpretation of what was then called the "Pennsylvania

See Continuation Sheet No. 16

colonial." However, his interest in 18th century Mid-Atlantic buildings and even some knowledge of Potomac building traditions and materials, may also have been significant. Pope and Kruse specified the use of stone from the nearby Stoneyhurst Quarries for the house's main block. These quarries had provided stone for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Cabin John Bridge, and the Washington Aqueduct as well as well known farmhouses in the region like 1767 Stoneyhurst (M:29/41) and Glenmore.

As the study of 1930s architecture expands beyond high art modernism, the contributions of traditional designers like Pope and Kruse will be added to our appreciation of American design in the first half of the twentieth century. In the Beale House this firm created a distinctive example of Colonial Revival period revival architecture in Montgomery County that combines a scholarly understanding of vernacular 18th century design of the Delaware Valley with 20th century amenities for modern living.

See Continuation Sheet No. 17

1. Wilson Lloyd Bevan, ed., History of Delaware Past and Present. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1929), 210.

2. George S. Koyl, ed., American Architects Directory (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1962), 396; and "Kruse, Albert" Baldwin Memorial Files, American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, D.C.

3. Charles E. Peterson, "The Historic American Buildings Survey: Its Beginnings" In Historic America: Buildings, Structures, and Sites (Washington: Library of Congress, 1983), 7-21.

4. "Kruse, Albert." Baldwin Memorial Files, American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, D.C.

5. Albert Kruse, Membership File, RG 803, Box 111, Folder 20, American Institute of Architects Archives, 1735 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.

6. "Kruse, Albert." Baldwin Memorial Files, American Institute of Architects Archives and Library, Washington, D.C.; and Personal Interview with Dick Dayton, Newark, Delaware, February 9, 1996.

7. "Kruse, Albert." Baldwin Memorial Files, American Institute of Architects Archives and Library, Washington, D.C.

8. Ibid.

9. "Edward B. Beale, 80, Dies; Retired Patent Attorney," *Evening Star* (Washington), 1981: C-6.

10. Stuart G. Tipton, "Friends, Neighbors and Loved Ones of Ed Beale," Typescript 1981 Eulogy, Edward Beale, Biographical Vertical File, Montgomery County Historical Society,

See Continuation Sheet No.18

Rockville, MD.

11. Austin H. Kiplinger, *The How Not To Book of Country Life*, (Private printing, 1973), 70-73.

12. Ibid., 70-73.

13. *Evening Star* (Washington), June 7, 1981: C-6 and "Ruth Eshelman Beale, 83, owned farm in Potomac," *Montgomery Journal*, January 27, 1984: A4.

14. David Gebhard, "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s." *Winterthur Portfolio*, 22 (Summer/Autumn 1987), 119-20.

15. Montgomery County: Home Community of the Nation's Capital. (Washington: Judd and Detweiler, 1932). A copy of this booster booklet is located in the Montgomery County History Vertical File at the Rockville Public Library, Rockville, MD.

16. David Gebhard. "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s." Winterthur Portfolio 22(Summer/Autumn 1987), 131.

17. Gebhard, "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s." 126-128.

18. Personal Interview with Dick Dayton, February 9, 1996.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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See Continuation Sheet No. 20

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----------. **Atlas of Metropolitan Washington.** n. p., 1894.

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Peterson, Charles E. "The Historic American Buildings Survey: Its Beginnings." in **Historic America: Buildings, Structures, and Sites.** Washington: Library of Congress, 1983, 7-21.

"Ruth Eshelman Beale, 83, Owned Farm in Potomac." **Montgomery Journal.** January 27, 1984, A4.

See Continuation Sheet No. 21

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

Section number 9 Page 21

Sween, Jane Chinn. **Montgomery County: Two Centuries of Change.** Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1984.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property comprises Parcels 475 and 362 on Montgomery County Tax Map grid FQ122. Boundaries are shown on the map which accompanies this documentation, labeled National Register Boundary and drawn to the scale 1"=383′.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property, 6.49 acres, comprises the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource which retains integrity of feeling and association and which provides an appropriate setting. When constructed, the house was the focus of a 500-acre estate; subdivisions since that time have reduced the property to the present parcel.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

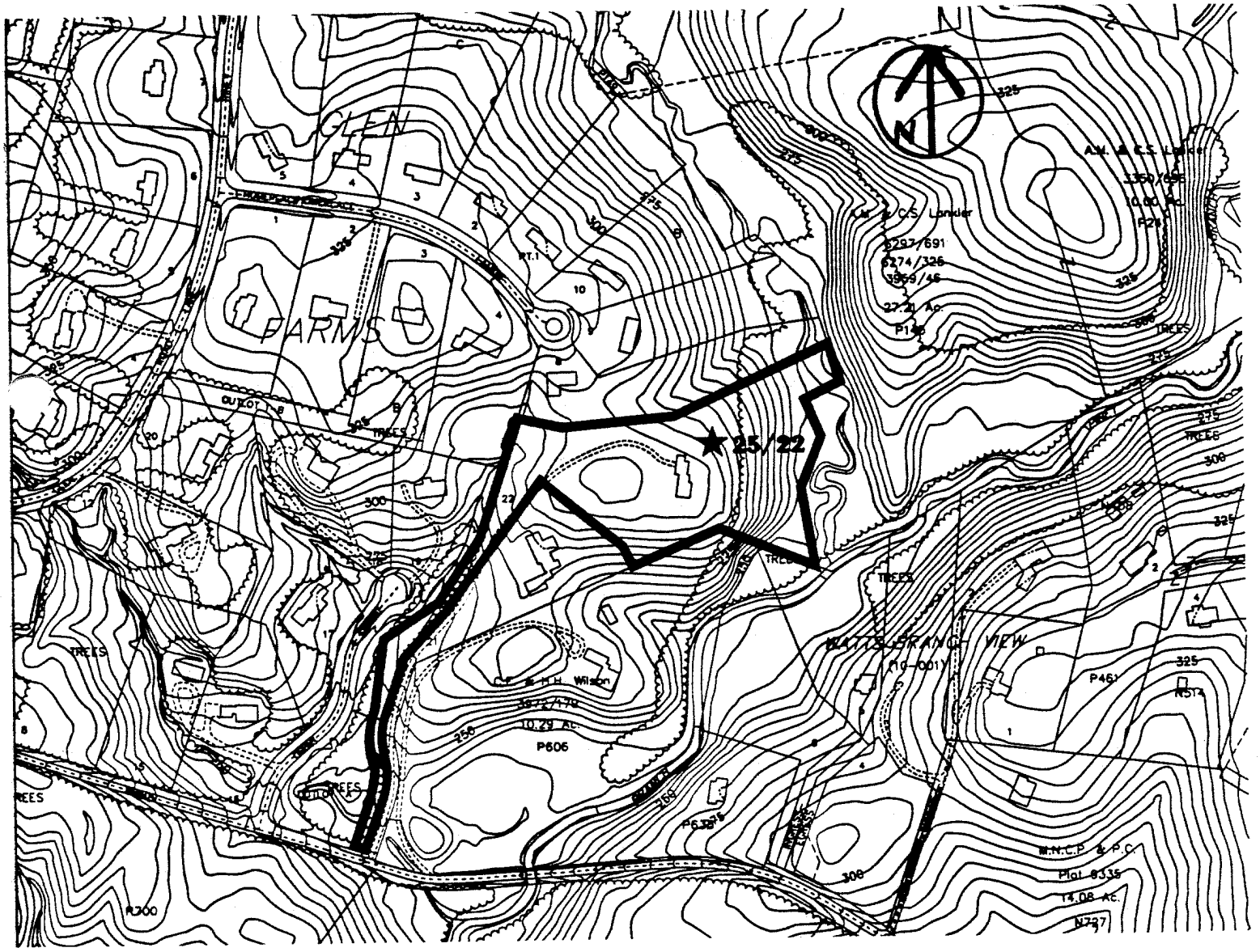
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

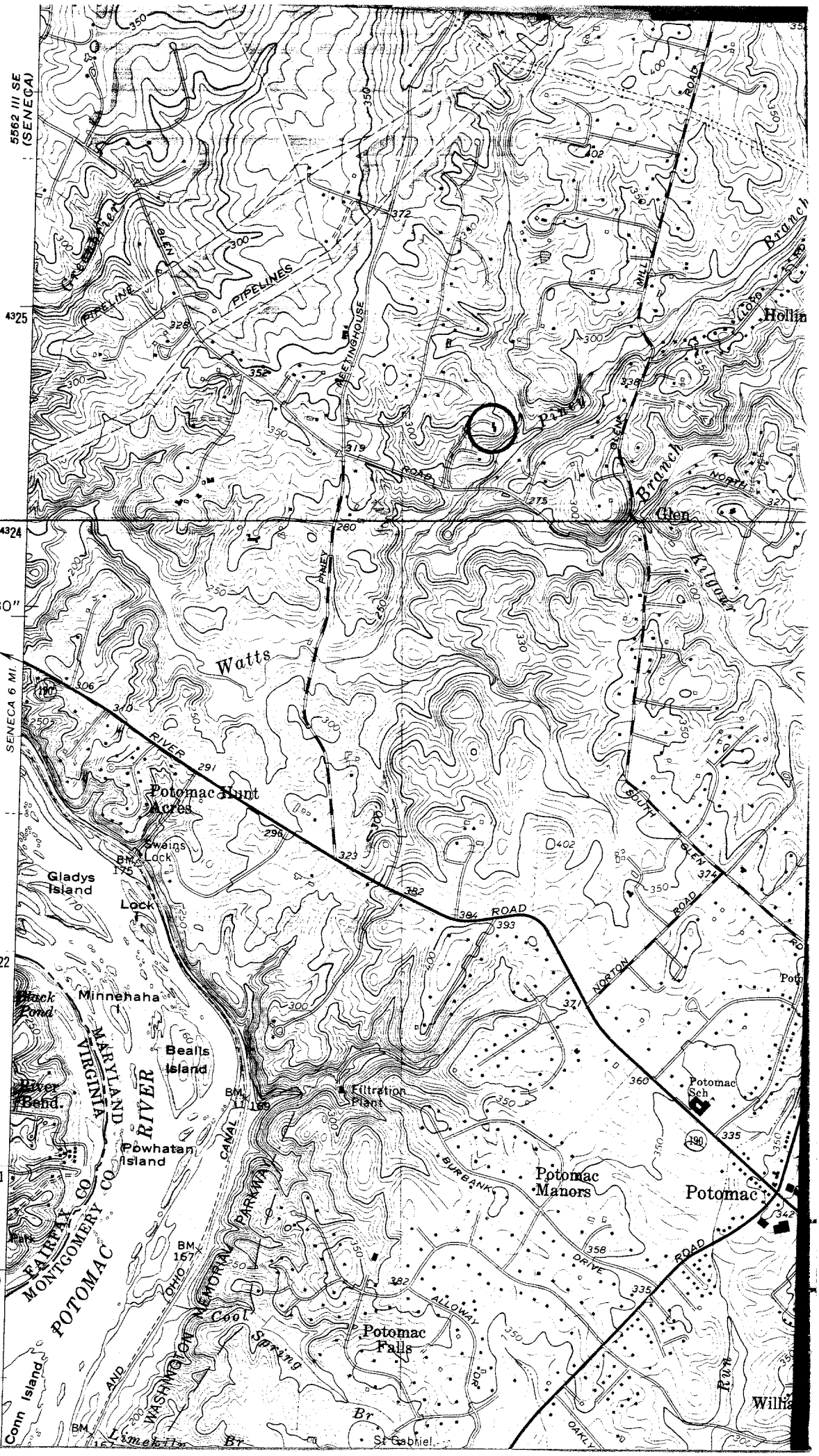
Section number 10 Page 23

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY _ Scale: 1" = 383'



M-25/22
BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

18-307420-
4324440



M-25/22 BEALE HOUSE 1-5

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: WILLIAM BUSHONG 4/96

NEG. LOCATION: MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW: WEST ELEVATION, CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

STARLB 02668 NNN1R

M-25/22 BEALE HOUSE 2-5
MONTGOMERY CO., MD
PHOTOGRAPHER: WILLIAM BUSHONG
4/96

NEG. LOCATION: MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW: EAST ELEVATION, CAMERA
FACING NORTHWEST

STARLB 02668 NNN1A

M-25/22 BEALE HOUSE 3-5

MONTGOMERY CO., MD.

PHOTOGRAPHER: WILLIAM BUSHONG 4/96

NEG. LOCATION: MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW: ENTRY PORCH DETAIL,
CAMERA FACING EAST

STARLB 02568 NNW2A

M-25/22 BEALE HOUSE 4-5

MONTGOMERY CO., MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: WILLIAM BUSHONG 4/96

NEG. LOCATION: MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW: MAIN STAIRCASE, WEST SIDE

STARLB 02568 NNN1A

M-25/22 BEALE HOUSE 3-5

MONTGOMERY CO, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: WILLIAM BUSHONG
4/96

NEG. LOCATION: MARYLAND
SHPO

VIEW: ENTRY PORCH
DETAIL, CAMERA
FACING EAST

STARLB 02568 MNH1A

CAPSULE SUMMARY

FOR

BEALE ESTATE

11011 GLEN ROAD, POTOMAC

Montgomery County Survey Prefix & Site Number: M-25/22

Approximate Building Date: 1938

Town or Vicinity in which Resource is Located: Potomac

Access: Private

The Beale Estate is a stone Colonial Revival house, built in 1938. The structure is fairly typical of the substantial Colonial Revival houses constructed in subdivisions close to Washington, D.C. in the early twentieth century. It is unusual, however, because it was constructed alone, in a rural area far from contemporary developments. This resource is representative of the historical trend in the Potomac-Travilah area during the early 20th century in which upper middle class residents constructed country estates to enjoy a natural setting and pursue such bucolic activities as fox hunting and weekend farming.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. M 25-22

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic: Beale Estate

and/or common:

2. Location

street & number: 11011 Glen Road ___ not for publication

city, town: Darnestown ___ vicinity of congressional district: 8

state: MD 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	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	X no	___ military	___ other:

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

name: Timothy D. & Kristin C. Junkin

street & number: 11011 Glen Road telephone no.: (301) 469-0590

city, town: Potomac state and zip code: MD 20854

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Montgomery County Courthouse liber 7923

street & number: 51 Monroe Street folio 821

city, town: Rockville state: MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title: Montgomery County Locational Atlas of Historic Sites

date: 1976 ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: M-NCPPC

city, town: Silver Spring state: MD

7. Description

Survey No. M: 25-22

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

The Beale Estate, reached by a long, winding drive from Glen Road, is surrounded by primarily wooded land. The stone Colonial Revival house, built in 1938, is located on a hilltop overlooking Watts Branch, facing west. The structure has two stone and frame wings and attached garage which are original.

The house is constructed of a combination of rough coursed fieldstone and frame covered with weatherboard. Roofs are slate, and windows are mainly six over six.

The main block, two and one half story and four by two bay, has a side gable roof, exterior end chimneys, and a stone foundation. Windows on the second story are six over nine sash with louvered shutters and six over six with paneled shutters on the first. All have stone lintels with keystones and wooden sills. A wide fascia board extends under the eaves on front and rear facades.

The main (west) facade is asymmetrical with entrance in Bay 2. A front gable door hood, sheltering a paneled door with recessed paneled walls, is supported by slender turned posts and applied pilasters. The gable end is covered with horizontal flush board siding with scalloped bottom edge. The first bay contains a single nine over twelve sash window with paneled shutters, located between stories. Three front gable dormers are symmetrically arranged on the front roof slope.

Three frame sections, covered with weatherboard siding, extend progressively to the north of the main block. Attached to the main block is a two story, tow bay kitchen section, connected to a one and one half story, four bay, three car garage. Three front gable dormers on the garage's west (front) roof plane echo the dormers on the main block. Attached further north of the garage is a one story, one bay section.

South of the main block stands a one story, one bay wing which is frame with a stone gable end wall.

The rear (east) facade of the main block contains, in Bays 3 and 4, two single pane French doors flanked by matching door-size windows. The doors exit onto a large flagstone patio which faces a pool.

Remaining bays contain windows as on the front elevation, with three dormers above. All shutters are louvered.

(Continued)

Located on the rear facade of south wing is a one-story enclosed porch with a shedroof. The multi-pane center entrance has three long single-pane casement windows on either side. On the rear of the north wing, the two-story kitchen addition has an entrance in the south bay. Three front-gable wall dormers are located on the garage section. The one-story storage room addition to the north of the garage has an entrance from the east elevation and a skylight in the east roof plane. THere is a simple six over six sash window in the gable end of the north-most addition.

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey. It is said to contain wide plank floors, decorative woodwork and moldings.

Alterations

The setting of the property was greatly compromised when, in 1989, a house was constructed near the end of the long driveway, just before approaching the Beale house. To the advantage of the latter, however, it is located downhill from the historic resource.

French doors were installed on the rear facade, probably replacing an earlier entrance. The kitchen was remodeled after the Buchanens purchased the property in 1975. Since 1988, a one story porch on the east facade of the south section has been enclosed and the pool and stone walkway were installed in the backyard.

No historic outbuilding are known to exist.

8. Significance

Survey No. M: 25-22

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1938 **Builder/Architect** Unknown ~~Edward B. Beale~~

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B X C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __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 Beale Estate is fairly typical of the substantial Colonial Revival houses constructed in subdivisions close to Washington, D.C. in the early twentieth century. It is unusual, however, because it was constructed alone, in a rural area far from contemporary developments. This resource is representative of the historical trend in the Potomac-Travilah area during the early 20th century in which upper middle class residents constructed country estates to enjoy a natural setting and pursue such bucolic activities as fox hunting and weekend farming.

The Beale Estate was built for Col. Edward Belknap Beale and Ruth Eshelman Beale in 1938. The Beales, who patterned their house after a vernacular Pennsylvania farmhouse, went through the effort of importing stone from that state for construction of the main section of the house. Vermont slate shingles were used for the roof. With its use of high quality materials and attention to historical accuracy in architectural detail, the Beale house is a fine example of the academic Colonial Revival houses constructed in upper middle class suburbs in the Northeastern United States. It is unusual in this area for existing on its own, and not as part of a subdivision.[1]

When the couple acquired this farm two years earlier, Edward was in the process of establishing a private practice as a patent lawyer. A native of Potomac, Edward was also a chemical engineer. Ruth Beale worked in the Office of the U.S. Postmaster General.[2] In contrast to their white collar professions, the Beales enjoyed bucolic pursuits. They were active in the Potomac Hunt and employed a tenant farmer (who lived in the old Samuel Jones house for many years) to help them farm the land.[3]

The Beales resided here for 37 years before they sold the house on a six acre lot. The present owners acquired the property in 1988.

Preservation Planning Data

a. Geographic Organization: Piedmont

b. Chronological/Developmental Period:
Modern Period - A.D. 1930-Present

c. Historic Period Themes:
Agriculture
Architecture
Social/Education/Cultural

d. Resource Type:
Category: Building
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function: House
Use: Residential

Chain of Title

1938 Fannie Dawson, widow of Henry Dawson to Edward B. Beale (Deed 701:448)

1975 Edward & Ruth Beale to Henry and Michelinne Buchanen 6.21 acres (Deed 4612:647)

1988 Timothy and Kristin Junkin (Deed 7923:821)

Endnotes

1 Catherine Crawford, MHT form, 10/1982. For an example of a contemporary subdivision of this type, see Woodside Park, in Silver Spring, developed in the 1920s. (Resource #36/18). Michael Dwyer first identified the significance of the Beale estate as an isolated structure in his 1975 MHT form. The present owners, the Junkins, own the architect's specifications for the house but it was not available to researchers.

2 **Washington Post** 6/7/1981 cited in Catherine Crawford, MHT form, 10/1982. Ruth Beale obituary, **Montgomery Journal**, 1-27-1984.

3 **Washington Post** 6/7/1981 cited in Catherine Crawford, MHT form, 10/1982. Ruth Beale obituary, **Montgomery Journal**, 1-27-1984. Margo McConihe, **History of Potomac** (1970), n.p.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M. 25-22

See Attached Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 6.49A

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

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	Clare Lise Cavicchi		
organization	M-NCPPC	date	June 1994
street & number	8787 Georgia Avenue	telephone	(301)495-4570
city or town	Silver Spring	state	MD

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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746

BEALE ESTATE

M-25/22

11011 GLEN RD

DAMNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY.)

L. SNYDERMAN

11/93

WEST (MAIN)

NEG: MD SHPO

1 of 11

9190-21

BEALE ESTATE

M25/22

11011 GLEN RD

DARNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY.)

L. SNYDERMAN

11/93

WEST (NORTH END) (MAIN)

NEG: MD SHPO

2 of 11

9190-22

BEALE ESTATE

M 25/22

11011 GLEN RD

DARNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY.)

L. SNYDERMAN

11/93

WEST (MAIN)

NEG: MD SHPO

3 of 11

9190-23

BEALE ESTATE
M25/22
11011 GLEN RD
DARNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY.)
L. SNYDERMAN
11/93
SOUTH
NEG: MD SHPO
4 of 11

9/90-24

BEALE ESTATE
M25/22
11011 GLEN RD
DAMNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY)
L. SNYDERMAN
11/93
EAST (REAR) (MAIN BLOCK)
NEG: MD SHPO
5 of 11

9190-24A

Beale Estate
M25/22
11011 Glen Rd
DARNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY)
L. Snyderman
11/93
East (Rear- South End)

NEG: MD SHPO
6 of 11

9297-1

Beale Estate
M25/22
11011 Glen Rd
DARNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY.)
L Snyderman
11/93
East (Rear - North End)

NEG: MD SHPO
7 of 11

9297-2

Beale Estate
M 25/22
11011 Glen Road
DARNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY.)
L Snyderman
11/93
East (Rear)

NEG: MD SHPO
8 of 11

9297-3

Beale Estate
M25/22
11011 Glen Road
BARNESTOWN, MD 20894 (MONT. CTY.)
L Snyderman
11/93
East (Rear - North End)
NEG: MD SHPO
9 of 11

9297-4

Beale Estate
M-25/22
11011 Glen Rd.
DARNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY.)
L Snyderman
11/93
East (left) + North (right)
NEG: MD SHPO
10 of 11

9297-5

Beale Estate (View from Driveway to House)
M-25/22
11011 Glen Rd.
DARNESTOWN, MD 20874 (MONT. CTY.)
L. Snyderman
11/93
West
NEG: MD SHPO
11 of 11

9297-6

Survey No. M25-22

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Beale Estate

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 11011 Glen Road ___ not for publication

city, town Potomac ___ 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	___ educational	x private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	x no	___ military	___ other:

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

name Henry & Micheline Buchanan

street & number 11011 Glen Road telephone no.:

city, town Potomac state and zip code Maryland, 20854

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Court House liber 4612

street & number folio 647

city, town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MNCPPC Historic Sites Inventory

date 1976 ___ federal x state x county ___ local

depository for survey records Park Historian's Office

city, town Rockville state Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

M:25-22

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	✓ORIGINAL SITE
✓GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a handsome, estate-type of property located on a remote wooded hilltop overlooking Watts Branch. The house here is a large, stone Georgian-Revival building, probably erected in the late-1920's. The style is similar to others built in the Bethesda-Rockville Pike area at that time. There are four bays in the main (west) facade, but the north-end bay consists of a single opening at mid-story height. The door and windows occur south of this - giving the house an unusual, Federal-type arrangement. There are three dormers on the roof, and fireplace chimneys sit at both ends. There are several lower, frame additions extending from the north end of the main house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8. Significance

Survey No. M:25-22

Period

___ prehistoric
___ 1400–1499
___ 1500–1599
___ 1600–1699
___ 1700–1799
___ 1800–1899
___ 1900–

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

___ archeology-prehistoric
___ archeology-historic
___ agriculture
_x_ architecture
___ art
___ commerce
___ communications
___ community planning
___ conservation
___ economics
___ education
___ engineering
___ exploration/settlement
___ industry
___ invention
___ landscape architecture
___ law
___ literature
___ military
___ music
___ philosophy
___ politics/government
___ religion
___ science
___ sculpture
___ social/humanitarian
___ theater
___ transportation
___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1938 **Builder/Architect**

Check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __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 Beale Estate is significant as an example of a stone Georgian Revival house, a style popularly built in the surrounding Washington, D.C. area during the late 1920's and after. The house was built by Edward B. Beale in 1938.[1] Edward, a native of Potomac, was a chemical engineer and a patent lawyer with a private practice first established in 1936. The house was built as it stands today, with the frame wings at the north end of the main house. Edward purchased the land on which his house was built from Fannie Dawson, widow of Henry Dawson, in June of 1938.[3] The land had once been part of the Samuel Jones farm during the mid to late 1800's and was one of the most extensive land holdings in the area. Edward Beale modeled the house after a Pennsylvania stone farmhouse. The house was elaborately built with materials imported from all over. The stone used for the construction of the 16 inch thick walls was brought in from Pennsylvania and the slate for the roof, from Vermont. The interior features include wide plank floors and highly decorative woodwork and moldings. The house on 6.21 acres was sold by Edward and his wife, Ruth, in January of 1975 to the present owners, Henry and Micheline Buchanan.[4] The Buchanans have remodeled the kitchen but the house remains otherwise unchanged. They also have in their possession Edward Beale's record book with all the building specifications for the house.[5]

[1]Conversation with the present owner, Micheline Buchanan, 10/29/82.
[2]Washington Post, June 7, 1981.
[3]Deed 701/448, Mont. Co. Land Records.
[4]Deed 4612/647," "
[5]Micheline Buchanan.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:25-22

Mont. Co. Land Records
Washington Post 6/7/81
Conversation with Micheline Buchanan, present owner

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 6.21 acres

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

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 Catherine Crawford

organization Mont. Co. Hist. Preservation Commission date 10/82

street & number telephone

city or town Rockville 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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

M #25-22

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:

AND/OR HISTORIC: Beale Estate

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 11011 Glen Road

CITY OR TOWN: Potomac

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Montgomery

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☑ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☑ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☑ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☑ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☑ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Henry M. Buchanan

STREET AND NUMBER: 11011 Glen Road

CITY OR TOWN: Potomac

STATE: Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Rockville

STATE: Maryland

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

M:25-22

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) ☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed	
	(Check One) ☐ Altered ☐ Unaltered	(Check One) ☐ Moved ☑ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*If known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a handsome, estate-type of property, located on a remote wooded hilltop overlooking Watts Branch.

The house here is a large, stone, Georgian-Revival building, probably erected in the late-1920's. The style is similar to others built in the Bethesda-Rockville Pike area at that time. There are four bays in the main (west) facade, but the north-end bay consists of a single opening at mid-story height. The door and windows occur south of this-giving the house an unusual, Federal-type arrangement. There are three dormers on the roof, and fireplace chimneys sit at both ends. There are several lower, frame additions extending from the north end of the main house.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:25-22

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☐ 19th Century
- ☑ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- Aboriginal
  - ☐ Prehistoric
  - ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This was part of the Samuel Jones farm in the mid-late 1800's. This was one of the largest holdings in this hilly, remote area (Old Jones house included in partition from Beale estate to Lanklers in 1950's.) The stone house here was probably built during the 1920's, when similar properties were in vogue in rural areas close to Washington, D.C. This place, however, was unique, since it was set off by itself in an area still untouched by subdivision activity. It marked a turning point, however, for in the following decades the "estate" pattern here grew like wildfire.

Apparently built by Edward R. Beale, who had a 560 acre farm here during the early-mid 20th Century.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:25-22

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1) 1940's Real Estate Map-Mont. Co. Historical Society.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC

DATE: 3/5/75

STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Ave.

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring

STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature