

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_\_\_  
no X

Property Name: Howard Marlow Property Inventory Number: M:34-16  
Address: 2610 Fairland Road City: Silver Spring Zip Code: 20904  
County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Beltsville  
Owner: SHA Is the property being evaluated a district? \_\_\_\_\_ yes  
Tax Parcel Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project: MO891B21/US 29 at Fairland and Musgrove Agency: SHA  
Site visit by MHT staff: X no \_\_\_\_\_ yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the property is located within a historic district \_\_\_\_\_ yes X no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
NR-listed district \_\_\_\_\_ yes Eligible district \_\_\_\_\_ yes Name of District: \_\_\_\_\_  
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource \_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context \_\_\_\_\_ yes

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)* Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ yes X no

Criteria: \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in Compliance files

**Description of Property and Eligibility Determination** *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

In January 1998, the Howard Marlow Property was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Keeper of the National Register under Criterion C "for its intact collection of early 20th century rural architecture". According to previous documentation, the Marlow house ( ca. 1910), although modest in scale, is a distinctive example of a four-square residence because of its high degree of integrity of original materials, design, and workmanship which is enhanced by unaltered architectural details and a rural setting of former field and pasture. Retaining its rural agricultural setting, the property also contains an associated acreage of field and pasture and a cohesive collection of relatively unaltered outbuildings dating to the early 20th century including a barn, corncrib, and several storage buildings and sheds.

The Marlow house is an example of an American Foursquare that is one of the most popular (not styled) house forms in the nation in the early twentieth century. It illustrates the key features of the form: 2 ½ stories, square plan, low-pitched pyramidal roof, off-center front entrance, full-width one-story front and rear porches, and six-over-one double-hung sash windows. The Marlow property originally included a large frame barn, a concrete block garage, a frame workshop, and three frame sheds. The barn and workshop (shed #2) were razed pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement between SHA and the MHT executed February 16, 2001 due to the structures' dilapidated state. Additional photography, a site plan and a statement of significance were completed at that time as part of the documentation stipulated by the MOA. Presently, the corn crib, shed #3 and the garage (which is not contributing) are the only extant outbuildings. Shed #1 was removed from the site at an

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended X

Criteria: \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ None

MHT Comments Previously (1/98) determined eligible, but has since lost integrity to such a degree that it no longer meets criteria

Andrew Lewis ✓  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Service

[Signature]  
Reviewer, NR Program

6/26/03  
Date  
6/27/03  
Date

## NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Howard Marlow Property

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unknown time.

In 2001, SHA entered into a lease agreement with a landscaping supplier who constructed large concrete block bins on the property to hold gravel, topsoil, mulch and sand. The area immediately surrounding the house has been paved with gravel and is used to park large trucks and construction equipment. In addition, two trailers were placed on the property and a small one room pre-fabricated building that serves as the office. A chain link security fence was constructed around the house. These changes have altered the original setting that included pastures and fields that surrounded the house.

As previously stated, the corn crib and Shed # 3 are the only remaining outbuildings. Shed #3 was described on the 1996 MIHP form as an 1910 outbuilding built of wood frame construction with a shed roof. However, the shed consists of four wood poles and plywood siding and appears to be a later vintage. SHA concludes that shed #3 does not contribute to the property's illustration of early twentieth century agricultural and architectural themes and is not a contributing building to the significance of the Marlow Property. The one-story shed (Shed #1), possibly used for milking, was located on its northwest end and is now gone. The circumstances relating to its removal are not known. The concrete block garage was previously determined non-contributing.

The Marlow house has suffered substantial deterioration in the last two years. In the 2000 report, Marlow Property Condition Assessment and Recommendations prepared by John Milner, the front porch is described in "relatively poor condition...the northwest corner is especially damaged and is resting on temporary shoring consisting of several bricks".

During recent years, the interior of the house has been used for storage of landscaping equipment. An inspection of the property revealed that most of the interior hardware has been removed. On the exterior, the majority of shutters have been removed or have fallen apart. The house overall is in poor to fair condition and would require a major rehabilitation to restore it to a usable condition.

In summary, the documentation in the MHT files indicates that the Marlow Property is the only representative early twentieth-century small-scale agricultural property in eastern Montgomery County identified to date. However, because of the loss of three of the contributing outbuildings and the physical alterations to the property, SHA believes the Marlow property no longer possesses sufficient integrity to qualify for inclusion in the NRHP as an example of popular (not styled) domestic and agricultural architecture from the early twentieth century in eastern Montgomery County. Although the Marlow house is an example of an American Four-square style, without the associated acreage of field and pasture and a cohesive collections of relatively unaltered outbuildings it no longer conveys its historical association with early 20th century agricultural architecture. The Marlow house represents a popular house style that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type; period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic values. The Marlow property, therefore, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C.

The Marlow property is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state or national history (Criterion A). The property is not known to be associated with the lives of persons significant in the local, state, or national past (Criterion B). Finally, the property does not meet Criterion D, as it has no known potential to yield important information.

Prepared by: Liz BuxtonDate Prepared: 03/24/2003**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**Eligibility recommended       Eligibility not recommended       Criteria:     A     B     C     D Considerations:     A     B     C     D     E     F     G     None

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Service

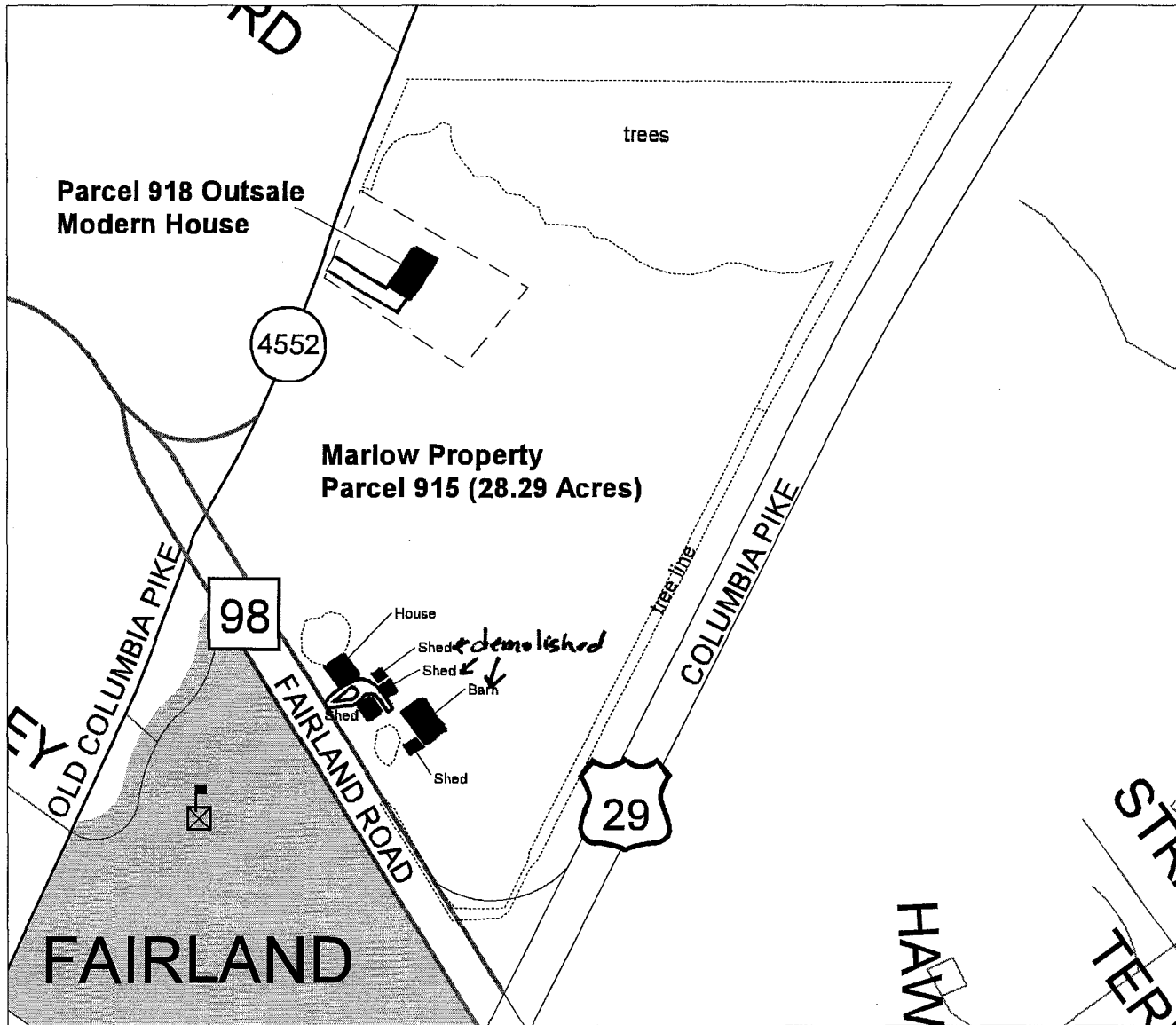
Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

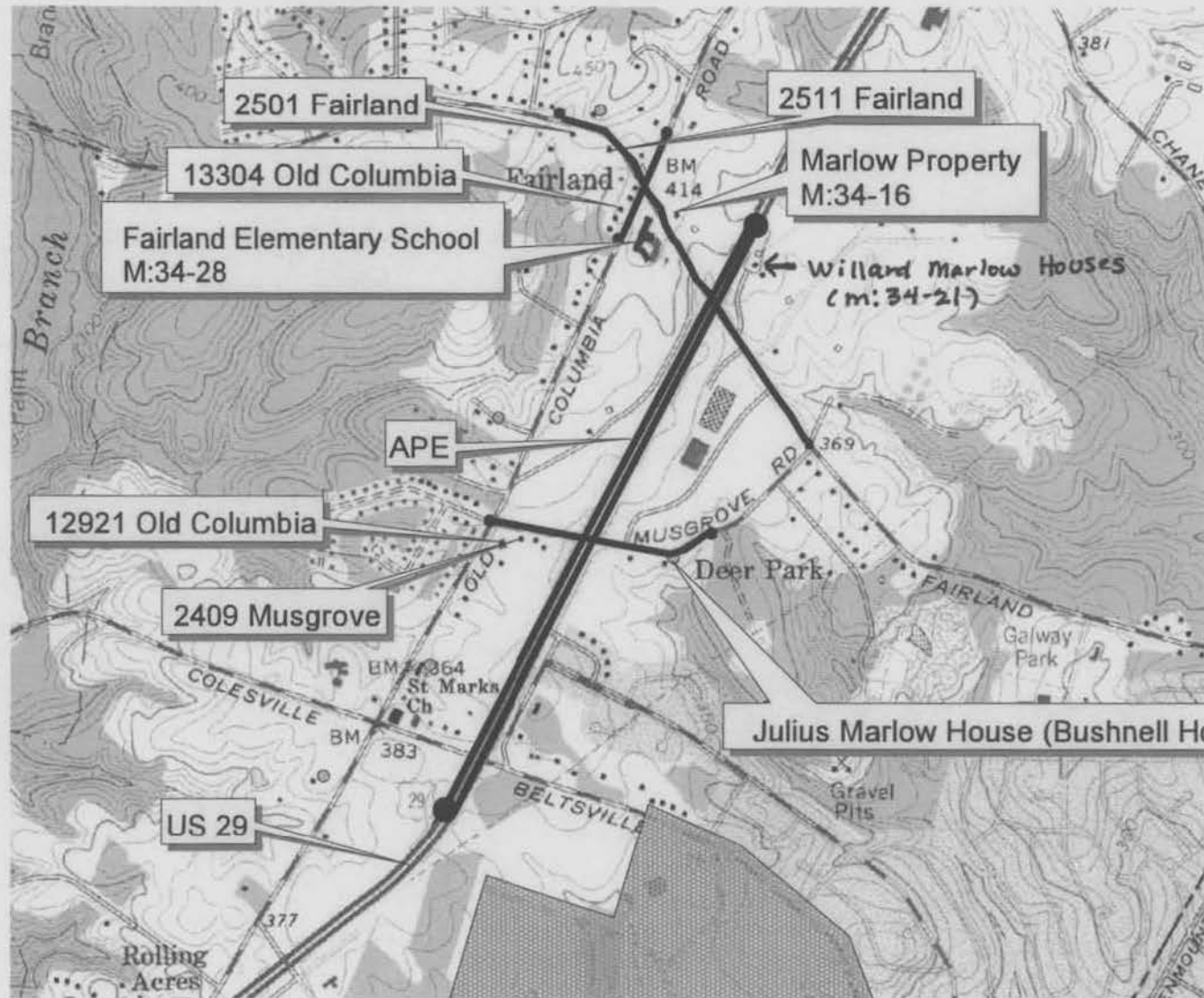
**M: 34-16**  
**Marlow Property Site Plan**

Beltsville Quad  
Montgomery County



M: 34-16

US 29 at Musgrove Road & Fairland Road  
 Montgomery Co.  
 Beltsville Quad  
 Attachment II showing APE



- Mihp.shp
- Swnrhp3m.shp
- USGS Topo Quad Index
- County



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M. 34-16

Howard Marlow Property

Mont Co.

L. Burton

Feb. 2003

1111 S. 200

Leukemia, Schuler



M: 34-16

Howard Marlow property

West Co

L. Burton

Feb 2, 1933

AGFA

NOV 15 1920

Looking east





M. 34-16

Howard Marlow property  
Mont. Co

L. Burton

Feb 2003

(M) SHPO

Looking South



m: 34-16

Marlow property  
Mont. Co.

L. Buxton

March 2003

MD SHPD

facing South



Mr. 34-16

Howard Marlow House

Mont. Co.

L. Buxton

3/03

MD 5400

Looking North



M 34-16

Howard Morrow House

Morris Co.

L. Paxton

MD 34 PD

slips

Looking NW





M: 34-16

Howard Marlow Property  
Garage

48301144 16 M-2-17 000020

100



M: 34-16

Arward Marlow House

Mond Co

1. 1910

M: 34-16

Living Room

AGFA  
Prestige  
DIGITAL  
4310  
4311  
4312  
4313  
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4316  
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4400

AGFA

AGFA

AGFA

AGFA

Prestige  
DIGITAL

Prestige  
DIGITAL



M' 34-16

Howard Marlow proposed

Shed #3 Corn crib

7/20/20



M: 34-16

Howard Marlow property

Shed/Garage

MD SHPD

Buxton

Looking North west

AGFA 420  
Prestige  
DIGITAL  
450816 H H H 1-1 5000 2403/100





M: 34-16

Howard & Madison House

Mont. Co.

L. Buxton

May 5, 1920

2/03

Leo King

NO. 1342016 G. B. H.  
4330 16 H H H 2-34 600 20634100



M'34-16

Howard Marlow property

4359 10 14 H H-2 04/1908 2083/100



W. 3rd St.

Howard Martin Property  
Ment. Co.

L. Buxton

Feb. 2003

AD 5420

Looking east



M: 34.16

Howard Marlow Paper Co.  
Mord. Co.

Li Buxton

Feb. 2003

MS SHPO

Looking Source









M: 34-16

4. Marlow property - Corn Crib

Mont Co.

L. Buxton

March 2003

MD SHPD

facing east



M: 54-16

Marlow property

Mont. Co

L. Burton

MD 54 PD

March 2003

Facing N away from House



M: 34-16

4. Marlow property  
Mont. Co

L Buxton

March 2003

MD SHPO

looking North at Storage Bldg



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

DOE \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no

**1. Name:** (indicate preferred name)

historic Howard Marlow Property

and/or common Willard Marlow Property

**2. Location:**

street &amp; number 13425 Old Columbia Pike

\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Silver Spring

☒ vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county Montgomery

**3. Classification:****Category**

\_\_\_ district

☒ building(s)

\_\_\_ structure

\_\_\_ site

\_\_\_ object

**Ownership**

\_\_\_ public

☒ private

\_\_\_ both

**Public Acquisition**

\_\_\_ in process

\_\_\_ being considered

\_\_\_ not applicable

**Status**

\_\_\_ occupied

☒ unoccupied

\_\_\_ work in progress

**Accessible**☒ yes: restricted

\_\_\_ yes: unrestricted

\_\_\_ no

**Present Use**

\_\_\_ agriculture

\_\_\_ commercial

\_\_\_ education

\_\_\_ entertainment

\_\_\_ government

\_\_\_ industrial

\_\_\_ military

\_\_\_ transportation

\_\_\_ museum

\_\_\_ park

☒ private

\_\_\_ residence

\_\_\_ religious

\_\_\_ scientific

\_\_\_ other:

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

name Willard H. Marlow

street &amp; number 24025 Old Hundred Road

telephone no.:

city,town Comus

state and zip code MD

**5. Location of Legal Description**

Land Records Office of Montgomery County

liber 9392

street &amp; number Montgomery County Judicial Center

folio 550

city,town Rockville

state MD

**6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys**

title

date

\_\_\_ federal

\_\_\_ state

\_\_\_ county

\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records

city,town

state

## 7. Description

Survey No. M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

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

Resource Count: 7

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

The Howard Marlow Property is a 2½-story, 2-bay Four-square house on the east side of the Old Columbia Pike in the Silver Spring vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1910, the building has 1-story, full width, hipped roof porches on both the front and rear elevations. Attached to the rear porch is a 1-story addition, which projects north of the north facade. It has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof with an interior brick chimney. The structure is wood frame construction with wood siding, has a concrete foundation, and double-hung wood windows.

The west, or front facade has a 1-story, hipped-roof porch with wood posts and wood lattice skirting. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical, with a glass and wood panelled door and one 1/1 double-hung window on the first story. The window, which is larger than the other windows in the structure, is a later replacement. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows.

The north elevation has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with two 3-light fixed sash windows on the basement level and two 6/1 double-hung windows on the first story. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows.

The north elevation of the 1-story addition has one 6/1, double-hung window.

The east, or rear elevation has a full-width screened porch. Attached to the porch is a 1-story addition which projects north of the northeast corner of the building. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical with two wood doors on the first story. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows.

The east elevation of the 1-story addition has no openings.

The south elevation has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with two 3-light fixed sash windows on the basement level and two 6/1 windows on the first story. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows and there is a small, square 6-light, fixed sash window between the first and second stories, placed slightly off center.

The south elevation of the 1-story addition has a glass and wood panelled door with four lights.

There are six outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a two-car garage with a front-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Constructed circa 1940, it is of concrete block construction with wood siding in the gable end, and is located east of the main house.

The second outbuilding is a wood frame shed with a front-gable roof, constructed circa 1910. The structure is located northeast of the house and northwest of the garage.

The third outbuilding is a shed of wood frame construction, with a shed roof and vertical wood siding. Constructed circa 1910, it is located northeast of the house and north of the garage.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

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## 7. Description (Continued)

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The fourth outbuilding is a barn with a gambrel roof and vertical wood siding. Constructed circa 1910, it is located northeast of the house and garage.

The fifth outbuilding is a storage building, constructed circa 1910. It has a gable roof, and vertical board siding spaced for ventilation. It is located east of the house and garage and south of the barn.

The sixth outbuilding is a shed, constructed circa 1910. It has a shed roof and is located east of the house and garage and south of the barn.

The property is located on the east side of Old Columbia Pike with open space to the north, east and west, however, the property is surrounded on three sides by multi-lane roadways. Despite its location, the buildings have sufficient setback to preserve some rural feeling.

## 8. Significance

Survey No. M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

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

**Specific dates circa 1910**

### 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 Howard Marlow Property is located in the area of the historic crossroads of Fairland. As early as 1882, the Marlow family owned and farmed considerable property in this area. The property at 13425 Old Columbia Pike was approximately a 20 hectare (50 acre) parcel, owned by George Marlow in 1882. The property passed through the Marlow family, including ownership by Howard Marlow in 1899 and Willard Marlow in 1921. The current owner, also named Willard Marlow, acquired the property in 1968. Throughout several transfers of ownership, the property size remained constant. The property is currently vacant and the associated land is reportedly under consideration for development.

Fairland is located on land originally patented to Archibald Edmonston in 1720 as "Deer Park" in what was then Prince George's County. "Deer Park" was grant of 276 hectare (682 acres) between the Paint Branch and Little Paint Branch, and from approximately Randolph Road to Briggs Chaney Road (Boyd 1879: 38).

During the early settlement period, both Prince George's and Montgomery counties had an agriculture-based economy. Directly or indirectly, every resident earned his livelihood from the land and its yield. When Prince George's County was formed in the late seventeenth century, colonists had already begun to clear native forests for fields. Tobacco was the region's principal cash crop, and the economy revolved around its production.

By the 1870s the "Gilded Age" (1870-1895) of materialism was beginning. It was during this period of massive land speculation and radical changes in the traditional methods of transportation that the phenomenon known as suburbanization was born. Beginning in the 1880s, the economy of Montgomery and Prince George's counties began to shift away from agriculture, becoming increasingly more dependent upon the federal government and the jobs it provided (M-NCPPC 1993:25). The combined influences of an expanding capital city, speculative developers, and easier, more convenient modes of transportation stimulated suburban growth in both Montgomery and Prince George's counties. However, Fairland was far enough away from the District of Columbia to remain a small and rural community. In the decades after the Civil War, Fairland had population of about 50 people, an Episcopal church, a schoolhouse, and a store.

The "motor car", first manufactured for sale in 1895, prompted expansive economic and social changes after the turn of the century. The automobile and an improved system of roads offered further opportunity for suburban expansion; new communities appeared, in some cases quite distant

## CONTINUATION SHEET

### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

### STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

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ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

## 8. Significance (Continued)

from railroad and streetcar lines. Although Fairland remained a small community until after the Second World War, development occurred along the Columbia Pike. The historic crossroads of Fairland has largely been replaced by modern development.

The Four-square style, like the Howard Marlow Property, was popular in both suburban and rural areas of America from the late 1890s into the 1920s. American Four-square dwellings are usually two to two-and-a-half-stories tall with a simple square or rectangular plan, low-pitched, hipped roof, and a front entrance, usually off-centered, which served as the focal point of the facade. They also commonly featured front and side dormers and a wide one-story front porch. Inside are usually four roughly equal-sized rooms on each floor, with a side stairway. Exterior wall surfaces were generally clad in clapboards or wood shingles. In vernacular examples, the Four-square often featured hipped dormers, a single-story, full-width front porch, and double-hung sash windows.

The development of the Four-square house was part of a stylistic movement known as "Rectilinear" which represented a reaction against the ornate Queen Anne style of the late 1880s. It was part of the same movement which produced the Colonial Revival style which returned to the symmetry of Georgian and Federal designs, and the Prairie School which stressed horizontal lines and intersecting, perpendicular planes. Four-square homes contain some features of both the Colonial Revival and Prairie styles but the style developed independently from them (Wells 1987, 51). Like Colonial Revival houses, Four-square homes emphasize geometric forms, and like Prairie houses they have low-pitched roofs and windows that feature multi-light panels. Yet the Four-square houses also differ from these other styles in significant ways. Unlike Colonial Revival houses, for example, Four-squares do not contain historical features such as Palladian windows, fanlights, and ornamented bracketing. They also often have off-center entrances. Designers of Four-squares also rejected the Prairie School emphasis on horizontal lines and irregular forms. From the architectural avant-garde, the Four-square form moved to popular builder's magazines, beginning in 1895 when they began publishing drawings of such houses. Companies such as Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck included Four-Square variations among the designs for which they offered complete, pre-cut materials shipped ready for assembly (Wells 1987, 53).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

## 8. Significance (Continued)

### National Register Evaluation:

The Howard Marlow Property, constructed circa 1910, 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. In addition, it is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is not a significant example of the Four-square style and the associated agricultural buildings lack any historical or architectural distinction. Finally, the property does not meet Criterion D, as it has no known potential to yield important information.

*Criteria A & C  
PK*

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended *XX*

Eligibility Not Recommended

Comments: *An intact garden farm example. CBZ PK mad  
decommissioning of the field in Sept 1997.*

Reviewer, OPS: *[Signature]*

Date: *8/25/95*

Reviewer, NR Program: *PK*

Date: *8/27/98*

*[Signature]*

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Survey No. M:34-16(PACS E6.19)

See Attached

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## 10. Geographical Data

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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
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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Caroline Hall

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

## 9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

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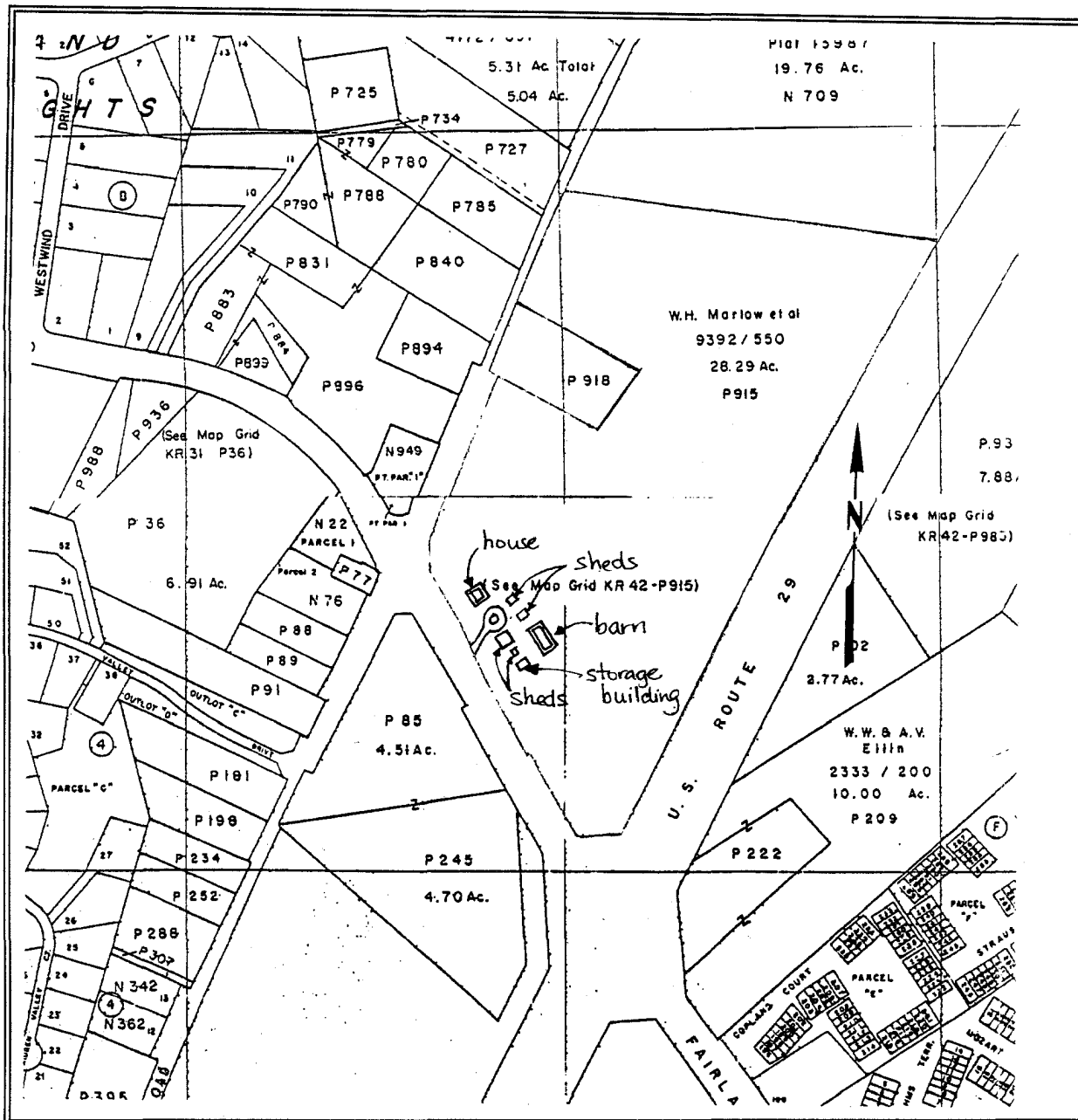


**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST**  
**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

**SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)**

**ADDRESS:** 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

Resource Sketch Map:



CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

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):

1. Agriculture
2. 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):

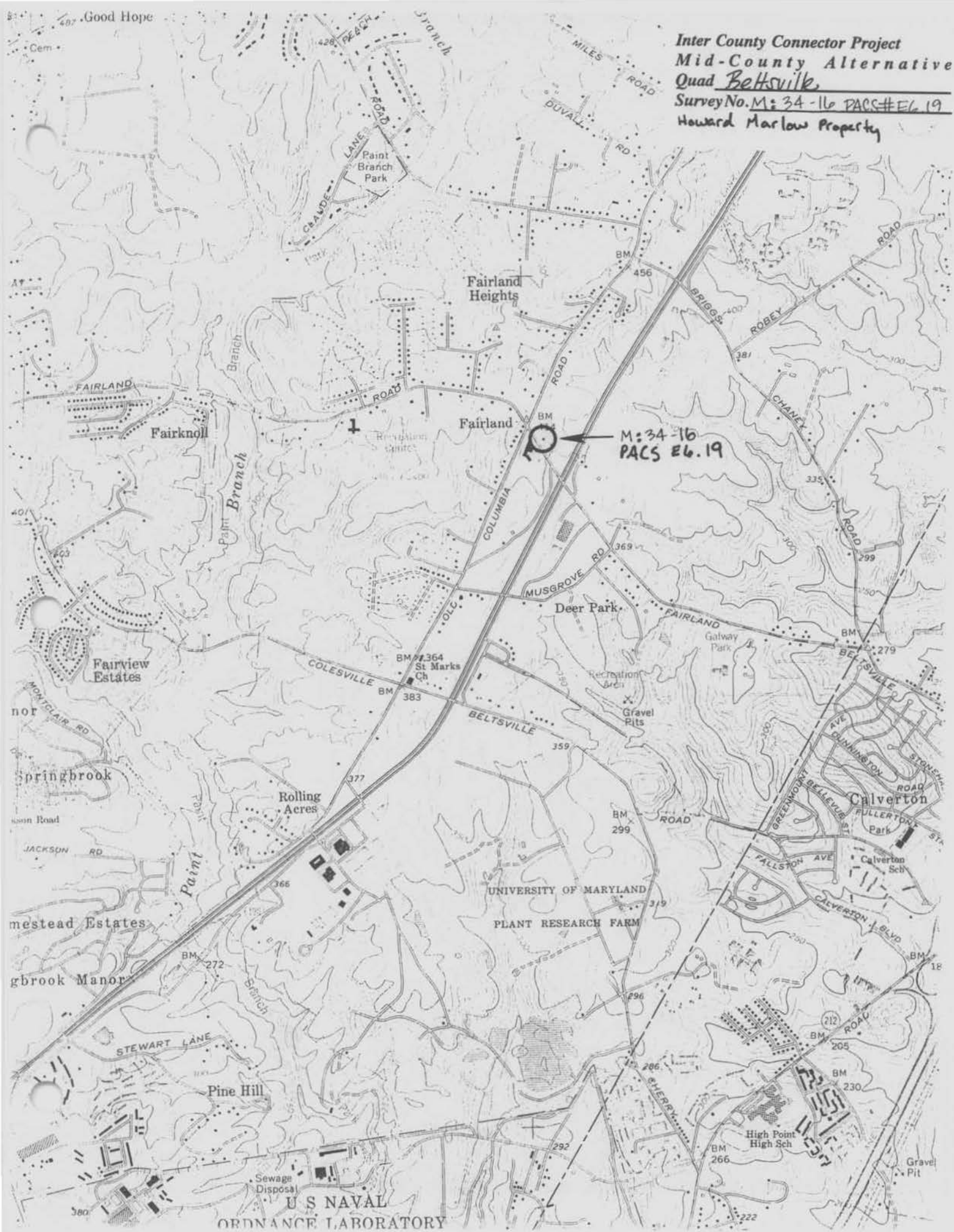
Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

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

Inter County Connector Project  
Mid-County Alternative  
Quad Beltsville  
Survey No. M: 34-16 PACS# EL 19  
Howard Marlow Property





1 1133-12

2 Edward Marrow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spew and Company, Tawson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, west elevation

8 1 of 9



- 1 M: 34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Spec and Company, Towson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, north elevation
- 8 2 of 9





- 1 m. 34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Speco and Company, Tauson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, east elevation
- 8 3 of 9



- 1 M: 34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow's Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Spew and Company, Tawson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, south elevation
- 8 4 of 9



- 1 M: 34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Speio and Company, Towson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike. garage
- 8 5 of 9



1 1113416

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

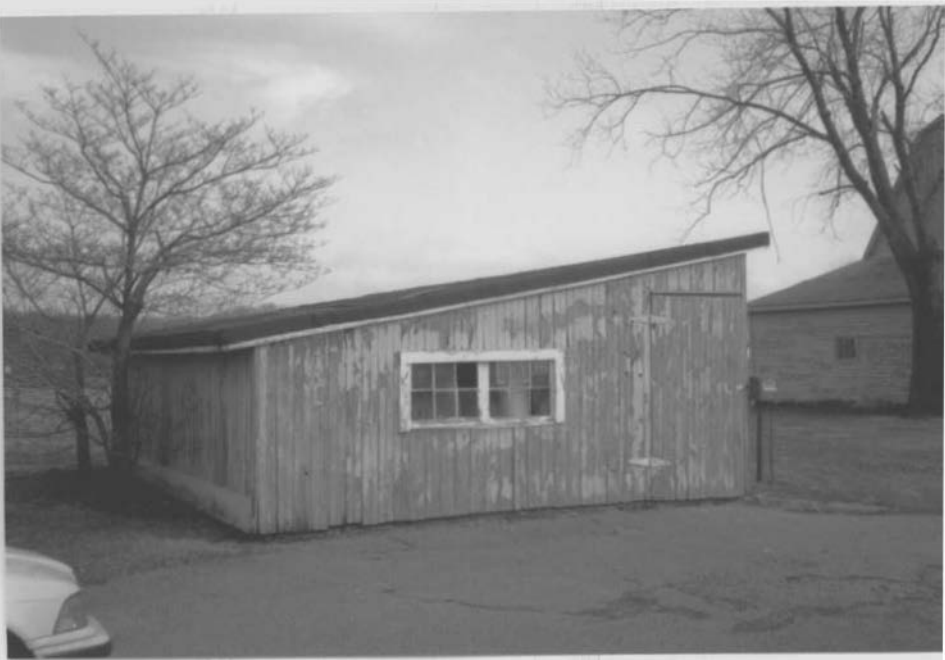
4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spew and Company, Tawson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Shed #1

8 6 of 9





- 1 m:34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, shed #2
- 8 7 of 9



1 M. 34-16

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, bairn

8 8 of 9



1 m: 34-16

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, storage  
building + shed  
#3

8 9 of 9

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 34-16

### Addendum

Marlow Property  
Katy Harris  
April 2001

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#### Marlow Property Statement of Significance

As part of the Maryland State Highway Administration's (SHA) former Intercounty Connector project between I-270 and US 1 in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, SHA documented and then purchased the Marlow Property. A Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form was completed and transmitted to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). While that form found the property to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, later consultation between SHA, the MHT, and the Keeper of the National Register determined the property as *eligible* for the National Register.

This statement of significance was prepared to satisfy, in part, the stipulations of a Memorandum of Agreement regarding demolition on the Marlow Property signed by the SHA and MHT in February 2001. It includes the following components: property history, agricultural context, architectural context, comparison to similar properties, and property significance.

#### *Property History*

Land records research indicates that the property was part of Marlow family holdings in northeastern Montgomery County as early as 1882 (see Chain of Title below). In a deed transferring the property from George and Julia Marlow to Samuel and Catherine Vandenburg, the property is described as 50 ½ acres called "The Covenant of Peace." The property retained this description and name through 1899, when it was conveyed back into the Marlow family, specifically to Howard McC. Marlow.

It was during Howard Marlow's ownership of the property that the dwelling and at least some of the outbuildings might have been constructed. It has been assumed, based on the dwelling's American Foursquare form, that the dwelling was constructed around 1910, but county tax assessment records could not be located to corroborate or dispute this assumption. The barn also exhibits the frame construction and gambrel roof of barns popular in the early twentieth century throughout the nation.

In 1921, Howard Marlow conveyed the property to Willard J. Marlow in consideration of an undisclosed amount. This is the first transaction in which the 50 ½-acre (also described as 51 acres) property was conveyed without other tracts, indicating its possible self-sufficiency as a farm at this time. It is, therefore, a reasonable assumption that the dwelling would have been constructed by 1921 or very shortly thereafter.

One outbuilding on the property, in particular, which may have been constructed later in the property's history, possibly after 1946, is the concrete block garage. The remainder of the outbuildings appear to date to the same time as the construction of the dwelling and barn, circa 1910 - 1921.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 34-16

### Addendum

**Marlow Property**  
**Katry Harris**  
**April 2001**

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#### Chain of Title

Book 9392 08/09/1989	Page 550	To: Willard H. Marlow, Mary Lee Davids, and Laura Katherine Robey From: Willard H. Marlow (for estate of Pearl M. Marlow) and Willard J. Marlow (died 04/17/1982)
	51 acres	Same as tract conveyed to Willard J. Marlow in 1921 (see next entry).
	\$	(not specified)
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	51 acres	Land called "The Covenant of Peace." Part of land conveyed to Howard McC. Marlow in 1899 (see next entry).
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	\$1,800	(at auction)
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	64 ½ acres (total)	Several tracts called "The Covenant of Peace." Tract 1 = 4 ½ acres; Tract 2 = 9 ½ acres; and Tract 3 = 50 ½ acres. (Tract 3 is likely the subject tract of this chain of title.) Same properties as conveyed to Samuel D. Vandenburg and wife in 1882 (see next entry).
	\$3,000	
Book E.B.P. 25 02/02/1882	Page 423	To: Samuel D. Vandenburg and Catharine A. Vandenburg From: George W. Marlow and Julia A. Marlow
	85 ½ acres (total)	Property called "The Covenant of Peace" consisting of three tracts. Tract 1 = 24 ½ acres; Tract 2 = 9 ½ acres "house and lot called Jacksonville;" and Tract 3 = 50 ½ acres "Covenant of Peace."
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#### Agricultural Context

*The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey* (March 1981) includes a historic context for Montgomery County. In that context, the authors state that Montgomery County was predominately an agricultural county until the late nineteenth century when suburban development around the growing Nation's Capital began.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 34-16

### Addendum

Marlow Property  
Katty Harris  
April 2001

Page 3

As the suburbs encroached on the farmland, it would be expected that the numbers of acres being farmed would reflect the pressure. After 1900, this was the case. The total acreage in farms fell from 283,469 in 1900 to 238,728 in 1930.... The number of farms increased, causing the average number of acres to drop from 224.5 acres [in 1870] to 185.0 [in 1900]. This reflected the necessary switch from tobacco, a crop which needs extensive land, to wheat, which uses comparatively little. The drop in average farm size generally continued reaching 124.1 acres in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981: 171).

The declining trend in average farm sizes from 1900 to 1930 is illustrated in the table below.

#### Farm Acreage: 1900 – 1930

Year	Number of Farms in Acreage Range								Total Number of Farms	Average Acres per Farm
	3-9 Acres	10-19 Acres	20-49 Acres	50-99 Acres	100-174 Acres	175-259 Acres	260-499 Acres	500-999 Acres		
1900	117	158	279	397	549	285	242	38	2,085	136.0
1910	367	239	338	404	531	283	246	28	2,442	111.9
1920	201	192	277	393	510	281	236	21	2,145	121.4
1930	248	170	239	345	415	244	189	27	1,924	124.1

Source: Wesler et al. 1981: 175

The historic context prepared for the Intercounty Connector project (revised October 1996) also described the switch from tobacco to other crops, especially wheat.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad allowed farmers in formerly remote areas to access markets and fertilizers easier. A result of this was the clearing of fields in former woodlands, and better yields as the tobacco worn fields became replenished. Farmers benefited from new technology as grain threshers assisted in harvesting. Corn and wheat production increased (PAC Spero and Company 1996: 91).

Although the Marlow property is not located near the Metropolitan Branch line, it is likely that it benefited from access improvements, especially the general improvements to the state and county's roads in the early twentieth century. The context continues,

For many, the location of a road along farmland meant increased property value. Between 1917 and 1946, the value of land along a hard-surfaced road increased by 39 %, compared to 21 % for farms along unimproved roads.

Agricultural buildings increased 126 % if located along an improved road, while those buildings that were not only increased 15 %. The increase can be interpreted as the land's potential for suburban development or the potential for marketing produce. Both of these factors were influential in the rise of assessed property value, which enticed many farmers to sell their land to developers (PAC Spero and Company 1996: 93; citing Hiebert and MacMaster 1976: 240).

In addition to these changes in the size of farms and the shift from tobacco to grain and other agricultural products, the early twentieth century was a period of "scientific" farming. Periodicals and farming organizations aided in the sharing of agricultural methods and strategies. One of the "scientific" principles popular at the time was the use of gambrel roof barns to house livestock and store grains. Several variations of these barns developed, most notably the Wisconsin Dairy Barn and



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the Eire Shore Barn (Noble and Cleek 1995: 117 and 122). While these two barns are common in the Midwest, illustrations were published nation-wide.

In Maryland, many barns illustrated the influence of German and English settlement, particularly where bank barns were appropriate because of topography. Montgomery County retains examples of these early type barns, for instance at the John Curtis Farm (M: 23-39) discussed in more detail below.

*Architectural Context*

The historic context prepared for the Intercounty Connector project (revised October 1996) described the American Foursquare and its importance in national architectural history. This context was summarized on the MIHP form prepared for the Marlow Property:

The Four-square style, like the Howard Marlow Property, was popular in both suburban and rural areas of America from the late 1890s into the 1920s. American Four-square dwellings are usually two to two-and-a-half stories tall with a simple square or rectangular plan, low-pitched, hipped roof, and a front entrance, usually off-centered, which served as the focal point of the façade. They also commonly featured front and side dormers and a wide one-story front porch. Inside are usually four roughly equal-sized rooms on each floor, with a side stairway. Exterior wall surfaces were generally clad in clapboards or wood shingles. In vernacular examples the Four-square often featured hipped dormers, a single-story, full-width front porch, and double-hung sash windows (PAC Spero and Company 1996).

In *A Field Guide to American Houses*, examples of the Foursquare form are illustrated under the stylistic headings of Colonial Revival, Mission, and Prairie (McAlester and McAlester 2000). With or without stylistic details, the Foursquare was a popular housing form throughout the nation between 1900 and 1930.

The agricultural buildings of this period generally reflected popular "scientific" agriculture principles and local vernacular forms. They were generally frame construction with brick, concrete block, or stone foundations as necessary for larger structures. In Montgomery County, the influence of German and English barn forms, in particular, has survived in some examples.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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#### Comparison to Similar Properties

The Marlow Property is an example of an early twentieth-century, small-scale farm property in eastern Montgomery County, Maryland. It includes a 2 ½ -story dwelling in the American Foursquare form, a large frame barn, a concrete block garage, a frame workshop, and three frame sheds. To compare the property to other farm properties in the vicinity (located on the same and adjacent USGS quadrangle maps), SHA staff architectural historian, Katry Harris, examined the documentation of farms included in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties in January 2001. The table below illustrates the nearby farm properties examined and the periods which they represent.

#### Eastern Montgomery County Farm Properties in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Eligibility Not Considered in Filter)

MIHP #	Name	Quad	Period of Significance	Context Period
M: 15-60	Duvall-Kruhm Farm	Beltsville	1851 - ? (built c. 1864)	1815 - 1870
M: 15-69	Ashton Acres Farm	Clarksville	19 <sup>th</sup> century	1815 - 1870
M: 22-26	Belt Farm	Kensington	19 <sup>th</sup> century	1815 - 1870
M: 23-6	Samuel O. Dorsey Farm	Sandy Spring	1807 - 1926 (built 1807 with changes in late 19 <sup>th</sup> century)	1680 - 1815 1815 - 1870 1870 - 1930
M: 23-12	Greendale Farm	Sandy Spring	1907 - 1939 (built 1907 with changes 1912 - 1923)	1870 - 1930
M: 23-39	John Curtis Farm	Sandy Spring	1870 - ? (built c. 1870)	1870 - 1930
M: 23-50	Charles AC Higgins Farm	Sandy Spring	1860 - 1941 (built c. 1860 with changes 1869 and 1880 - 1890)	1815 - 1870 1870 - 1930
M: 23-70	Flamingo Farm	Sandy Spring	Pre-1878 - ?	1870 - 1930
M: 27-13	Parker Farm	Kensington	1893 - ?	1870 - 1930
M: 28-11-03	Harewood Farm	Sandy Spring	Pre-1792 - 1971	1680 - 1815 1815 - 1870 1870 - 1930 1930 - Present
M: 28-11-06	Auburn Farm	Sandy Spring	1818 - 1945	1815 - 1870 1870 - 1930
M: 28-23	Moore Farm (demolished Pre-1985)	Kensington	?	?
M: 34-11	Cherry Hill Plant Research Farm	Beltsville	1939 - ? (built 1939 - 1945)	1930 - Present

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Marlow Property  
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*Italics indicate properties only evaluated under the 1870 – 1930 context period.*

Of the 13 farm properties identified in the vicinity, only four were evaluated under the same context period as the Marlow Property, 1870 – 1930, the Industrial/Urban Dominance Period. Each of these four are compared and contrasted with the Marlow Property below.

The Greendale Farm (M: 23-12) includes a frame I-House with a projecting bay and a number of agricultural outbuildings “including several, nice frame barns on stone foundations.” Because of the form of the dwelling and the stone foundations of the barns, this property has more commonalties with nineteenth-century agricultural properties than with twentieth-century farms such as the Marlow Property. Architectural significance, and not agricultural significance, was identified in the MIHP documentation. The documentation also indicated National Register eligibility.

The John Curtis Farm (M: 23-39) includes a log and frame house, a frame tenant house, a bank barn, a wagon shed, a corn house, a large granary, and other outbuildings. Like the Greendale Farm, the John Curtis Farm has more commonalties with nineteenth-century farms than those of the twentieth century. Also, architectural significance, and not agricultural significance, was identified in the MIHP documentation. The documentation did not indicate National Register eligibility.

Flamingo Farm (M: 23-70) includes a frame farmhouse with a “Victorian appearance.” No outbuildings are mentioned in the documentation. Because of the form of the dwelling and the lack of agricultural outbuildings, this property is not comparable with the Marlow Property. The documentation also did not indicate National Register eligibility.

Lastly, the Parker Farm (M: 27-13) included a dwelling described as an American Foursquare with a lantern at the peak of its pyramidal roof. No outbuildings were described. The dwelling was demolished in 1980. Architectural and local history significance, and not agricultural significance, were identified in the MIHP documentation. Because the dwelling was demolished, the documentation did not indicate National Register eligibility.

In summary, the research in the MIHP files indicates that the Marlow Property is the only representative early twentieth-century agricultural property in eastern Montgomery County identified to date.

#### ***Property Significance***

The Marlow Property is an illustration of popular (not styled) domestic and agricultural architecture from the early twentieth century in eastern Montgomery County. It also represents early twentieth century agriculture in the locality and is the only such property identified to date.

At 50 ½ acres, the property is smaller than the countywide average farm size between 1900 and 1930. However, 16 –19 % of the farms in the county during this period were similar in size to it. In addition, while the precise agricultural products of the property are not known, it is likely to assume from the variety of agricultural outbuildings on the property that the mixed agronomy of its time and place is also represented here. The barn, in particular, illustrates the application of “scientific” farming principles and the past production of livestock and grains on the farm.

The American Foursquare dwelling on the property is an intact example of one of the most popular (not styled) house forms in the nation in the early twentieth century. It illustrates the key features of the form:

- 2 ½ stories
- square plan
- low-pitched pyramidal roof

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
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- 
- off-center front entrance
  - full-width one-story front and rear porches
  - six-over-one double-hung sash windows

No significant alterations to the design, materials, or workmanship of the building have been observed in survey efforts.

The barn is a one and one-half story frame gambrel-roof barn. It has large double wagon doors on its southwest and northeast sides. It has Dutch doors on its southeast end. It may have also had a hay hood on its southeast end, but deterioration has obscured its original form. A one-story shed, possibly used for milking is located on its northwest end.

**The barn illustrates the influence of “scientific” barns and the history of English barns in the locality. The gambrel roof became popular at the end of the nineteenth century because it provided more loft area than similarly sized barns with gable roofs (Noble and Cleek 1995: 37). Other barns of this period that use the gambrel roof include the Eire Shore Barn and the Wisconsin Dairy Barn. The characteristics of these “scientific” barns were published nation-wide, although examples are most common in the Midwest. The wagon doors on the sides of the barn are characteristics of the English barn that was historically common in the locality (Noble and Cleek 1995: 77).**

The other agricultural outbuildings do not specifically illustrate “scientific” agricultural principles or specific architectural forms. They do, however, indicate that a variety of agricultural products and activities were part of the property’s history.

The concrete block garage does not contribute to the property’s illustration of early twentieth century agricultural and architectural themes.

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Inventory No. M: **34-16**

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**Marlow Property**  
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**April 2001**

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***References Cited***

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2000 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

**Noble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek**

1995 *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

**PAC Spero and Company**

1996 *Maryland Historic Context, Montgomery and Prince George's County, Intercounty Connector Project*. Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. With contributions by Mary F. Barse, State Highway Administration. March 1996. Revised October 1996.

**PAC Spero and Company**

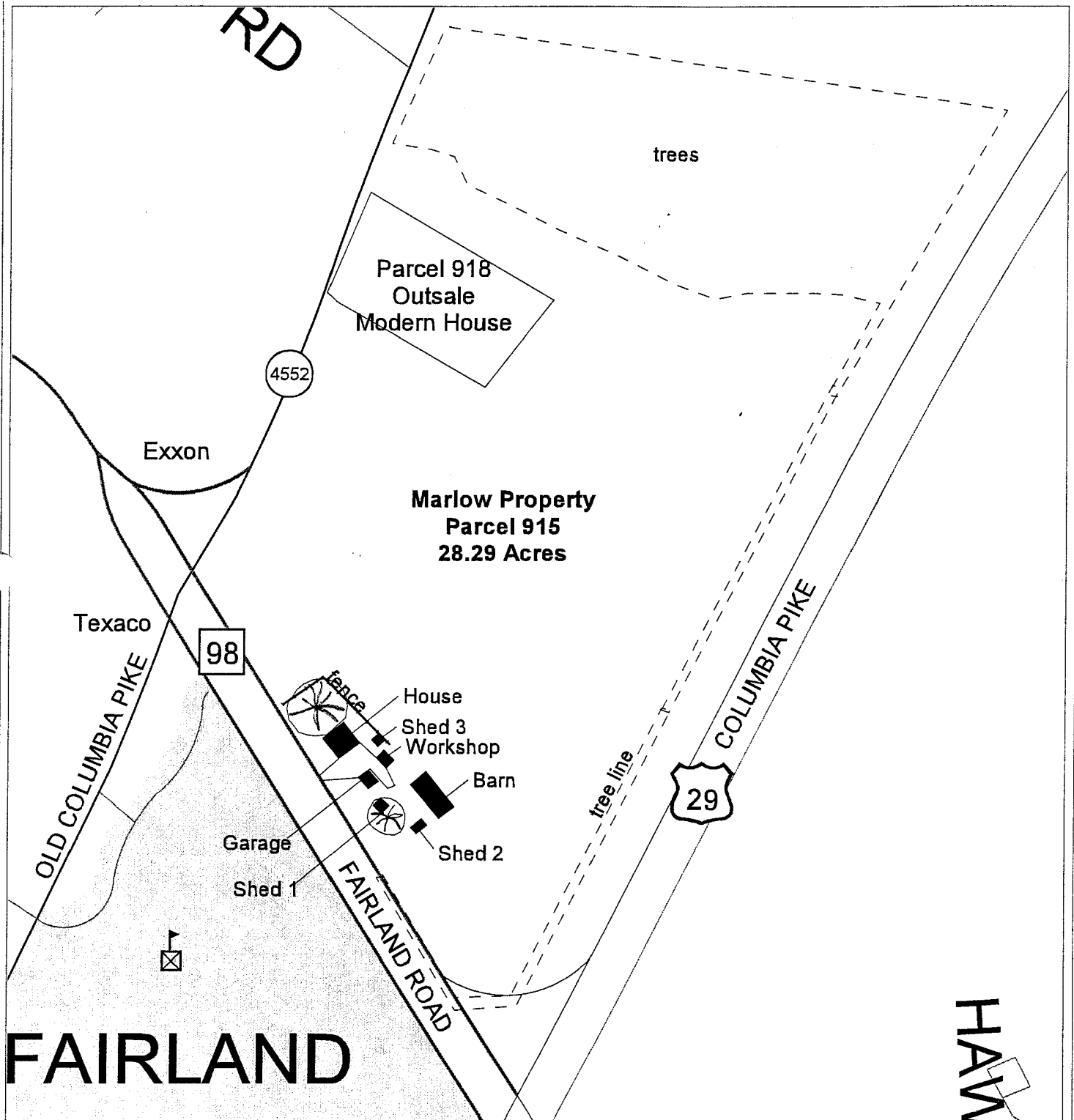
1996 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form: *The Marlow Property*. Resource Number M: 34-16.

**Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Fordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furgurson**

1981 *The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey*. Volume 3: Piedmont. Maryland Historical Trust manuscript Series, Number 7. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Maryland Board of Public Works. March 1981.

# Marlow Property Site Plan

M: 34-16



1:3000

500 0 500 Feet



## **Marlow Property (M: 34-16)**

### **Statement of Significance**

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The declining trend in average farm sizes from 1900 to 1930 is illustrated in the table below.

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Source: Wesler et al. 1981: 175

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Although the Marlow property is not located near the Metropolitan Branch line, it is likely that it benefited from access improvements, especially the general improvements to the state and county's roads in the early twentieth century. The context continues,

For many, the location of a road along farmland meant increased property value. Between 1917 and 1946, the value of land along a hard-surfaced road increased by 39%, compared to 21% for farms along unimproved roads. Agricultural buildings increased 126% if located along an improved road, while those buildings that were not only increased 15%. The increase can be interpreted as the land's potential for suburban development or the potential for marketing produce. Both of these factors were influential in the rise of assessed property value, which enticed many farmers to sell their land to developers (PAC Spero and Company 1996: 93; citing Hiebert and MacMaster 1976: 240).

In addition to these changes in the size of farms and the shift from tobacco to grain and other agricultural products, the early twentieth century was a period of “scientific” farming. Periodicals and farming organizations aided in the sharing of agricultural methods and strategies. One of the “scientific” principles popular at the time was the use of gambrel roof barns to house livestock and store grains. Several variations of these barns developed, most notably the Wisconsin Dairy Barn and the Eire Shore Barn (Noble and Cleek 1995: 117 and 122). While these two barns are common in the Midwest, illustrations were published nation-wide.

In Maryland, many barns illustrated the influence of German and English settlement, particularly where bank barns were appropriate because of topography. Montgomery County retains examples of these early type barns, for instance at the John Curtis Farm (M: 23-39) discussed in more detail below.

### *Architectural Context*

The historic context prepared for the Intercounty Connector project (revised October 1996) described the American Foursquare and its importance in national architectural history. This context was summarized on the MIHP form prepared for the Marlow Property:

The Four-square style, like the Howard Marlow Property, was popular in both suburban and rural areas of America from the late 1890s into the 1920s. American Four-square dwellings are usually two to two-and-a-half stories tall with a simple square or rectangular plan, low-pitched, hipped roof, and a front entrance, usually off-centered, which served as the focal point of the façade. They also commonly featured front and side dormers and a wide one-story front porch. Inside are usually four roughly equal-sized rooms on each floor, with a side stairway. Exterior wall surfaces were generally clad in clapboards or wood shingles. In vernacular examples the Four-square often featured hipped dormers, a single-story, full-width front porch, and double-hung sash windows (PAC Spero and Company 1996).

In *A Field Guide to American Houses*, examples of the Foursquare form are illustrated under the stylistic headings of Colonial Revival, Mission, and Prairie (McAlester and McAlester 2000). With or without stylistic details, the Foursquare was a popular housing form throughout the nation between 1900 and 1930.

The agricultural buildings of this period generally reflected popular “scientific” agriculture principles and local vernacular forms. They were generally frame construction with brick, concrete block, or stone foundations as necessary for larger structures. In Montgomery County, the influence of German and English barn forms, in particular, has survived in some examples.

### *Comparison to Similar Properties*

The Marlow Property is an example of an early twentieth-century, small-scale farm property in eastern Montgomery County, Maryland. It includes a 2 ½ -story dwelling in the American Foursquare form, a large frame barn, a concrete block garage, a frame workshop, and three frame sheds. To compare the property to other farm properties in the vicinity (located on the same and adjacent USGS quadrangle maps), SHA staff architectural historian, Katry Harris, examined the documentation of farms included in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties in January 2001. The table below illustrates the nearby farm properties examined and the periods which they represent.

#### **Eastern Montgomery County Farm Properties in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Eligibility Not Considered in Filter)**

MIHP #	Name	Quad	Period of Significance	Context Period
M: 15-60	Duvall-Kruhm Farm	Beltsville	1851 - ? (built c. 1864)	1815 – 1870
M: 15-69	Ashton Acres Farm	Clarksville	19 <sup>th</sup> century	1815 – 1870
M: 22-26	Belt Farm	Kensington	19 <sup>th</sup> century	1815 – 1870
M: 23-6	Samuel O. Dorsey Farm	Sandy Spring	1807 – 1926 (built 1807 with changes in late 19 <sup>th</sup> century)	1680 – 1815 1815 – 1870 1870 – 1930
<i>M: 23-12</i>	<i>Greendale Farm</i>	<i>Sandy Spring</i>	<i>1907 – 1939 (built 1907 with changes 1912 – 1923)</i>	<i>1870 – 1930</i>
<i>M: 23-39</i>	<i>John Curtis Farm</i>	<i>Sandy Spring</i>	<i>1870 - ? (built c. 1870)</i>	<i>1870 – 1930</i>
M: 23-50	Charles AC Higgins Farm	Sandy Spring	1860 – 1941 (built c. 1860 with changes 1869 and 1880 – 1890)	1815 – 1870 1870 – 1930
<i>M: 23-70</i>	<i>Flamingo Farm</i>	<i>Sandy Spring</i>	<i>Pre-1878 - ?</i>	<i>1870 – 1930</i>
<i>M: 27-13</i>	<i>Parker Farm</i>	<i>Kensington</i>	<i>1893 - ?</i>	<i>1870 – 1930</i>
M: 28-11-03	Harewood Farm	Sandy Spring	Pre-1792 – 1971	1680 – 1815 1815 – 1870 1870 – 1930 1930 – Present
M: 28-11-06	Auburn Farm	Sandy Spring	1818 – 1945	1815 – 1870 1870 – 1930
M: 28-23	Moore Farm (demolished Pre-1985)	Kensington	?	?
M: 34-11	Cherry Hill Plant Research Farm	Beltsville	1939 - ? (built 1939 – 1945)	1930 – Present

*Italics indicate properties only evaluated under the 1870 – 1930 context period.*

Of the 13 farm properties identified in the vicinity, only four were evaluated under the same context period as the Marlow Property, 1870 – 1930, the Industrial/Urban

Dominance Period. Each of these four are compared and contrasted with the Marlow Property below.

The Greendale Farm (M: 23-12) includes a frame I-House with a projecting bay and a number of agricultural outbuildings "including several, nice frame barns on stone foundations." Because of the form of the dwelling and the stone foundations of the barns, this property has more commonalties with nineteenth-century agricultural properties than with twentieth-century farms such as the Marlow Property. Architectural significance, and not agricultural significance, was identified in the MIHP documentation. The documentation also indicated National Register eligibility.

The John Curtis Farm (M: 23-39) includes a log and frame house, a frame tenant house, a bank barn, a wagon shed, a corn house, a large granary, and other outbuildings. Like the Greendale Farm, the John Curtis Farm has more commonalties with nineteenth-century farms than those of the twentieth century. Also, architectural significance, and not agricultural significance, was identified in the MIHP documentation. The documentation did not indicate National Register eligibility.

Flamingo Farm (M: 23-70) includes a frame farmhouse with a "Victorian appearance." No outbuildings are mentioned in the documentation. Because of the form of the dwelling and the lack of agricultural outbuildings, this property is not comparable with the Marlow Property. The documentation also did not indicate National Register eligibility.

Lastly, the Parker Farm (M: 27-13) included a dwelling described as an American Foursquare with a lantern at the peak of its pyramidal roof. No outbuildings were described. The dwelling was demolished in 1980. Architectural and local history significance, and not agricultural significance, were identified in the MIHP documentation. Because the dwelling was demolished, the documentation did not indicate National Register eligibility.

In summary, the research in the MIHP files indicates that the Marlow Property is the only representative early twentieth-century agricultural property in eastern Montgomery County identified to date.

### *Property Significance*

The Marlow Property is an illustration of popular (not styled) domestic and agricultural architecture from the early twentieth century in eastern Montgomery County. It also represents early twentieth century agriculture in the locality and is the only such property identified to date.

At 50 ½ acres, the property is smaller than the countywide average farm size between 1900 and 1930. However, 16 -19 % of the farms in the county during this period were similar in size to it. In addition, while the precise agricultural products of the property are not known, it is likely to assume from the variety of agricultural outbuildings on the

property that the mixed agronomy of its time and place is also represented here. The barn, in particular, illustrates the application of “scientific” farming principles and the past production of livestock and grains on the farm.

The American Foursquare dwelling on the property is an intact example of one of the most popular (not styled) house forms in the nation in the early twentieth century. It illustrates the key features of the form:

- 2 ½ stories
- square plan
- low-pitched pyramidal roof
- off-center front entrance
- full-width one-story front and rear porches
- six-over-one double-hung sash windows

No significant alterations to the design, materials, or workmanship of the building have been observed in survey efforts.

The barn is a one and one-half story frame gambrel-roof barn. It has large double wagon doors on its southwest and northeast sides. It has Dutch doors on its southeast end. It may have also had a hay hood on its southeast end, but deterioration has obscured its original form. A one-story shed, possibly used for milking is located on its northwest end.

The barn illustrates the influence of “scientific” barns and the history of English barns in the locality. The gambrel roof became popular at the end of the nineteenth century because it provided more loft area than similarly sized barns with gable roofs (Noble and Cleek 1995: 37). Other barns of this period that use the gambrel roof include the Eire Shore Barn and the Wisconsin Dairy Barn. The characteristics of these “scientific” barns were published nation-wide, although examples are most common in the Midwest. The wagon doors on the sides of the barn are characteristics of the English barn that was historically common in the locality (Noble and Cleek 1995: 77).

The other agricultural outbuildings do not specifically illustrate “scientific” agricultural principles or specific architectural forms. They do, however, indicate that a variety of agricultural products and activities were part of the property’s history.

The concrete block garage does not contribute to the property’s illustration of early twentieth century agricultural and architectural themes.

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1981 *The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey*. Volume 3: Piedmont. Maryland Historical Trust manuscript Series, Number 7. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Maryland Board of Public Works. March 1981.



M: 34-16

Marlow Property  
Montgomery Co., Md.  
by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of House Facing NW

1/31





M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHOO

NE Elevation of House Facing SW

2/31



M: 34 - 16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SW Elevation of House Facing NE

3/31



V: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

General view of property w/ Eastern Elevations  
of house and Shed #3 - Facing West.

4/31



M: 34-16

Minklow Property  
Montgomery Co. Md.  
by Kathy Harris  
12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

S and SE Elevations of Shed #3 Facing N  
5/31





W: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Surz

12/3/2000

neg @ N 754PO

NW and SW Elevations of Shed #3 Facing NE.

6/31



M: 34-16

Mazlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

hcg @ MD SHPO

NE Elevation of Shed #3 w/ NE Elevation of House  
Facing SW

7/31



N 34-16

Work on Property

Montgomery Co., Md

by Peter H. Hays

12/13/2000

neg @ 110.500

3/4 elevation of Workshop Facing NE

8/31



Ms 34-16

Marlow Property  
Mortgage Co., Md.  
by Kathy Harris

12.3.2000

neg @ MD 2400

NE Elevation of Workshop w/ NE Elevation of  
Garage Facing SW

9/31





M: 34-16

Marlow Property  
Montgomery Co, Md.  
by Kately Harris  
12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO  
SE Elevation of Vestibule w/ SE Elevation of  
House Facing NW  
10/31



N: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Hanks

12/13/2000

neg @ MD 3450

NW and SW Elevations of Workshop Facing E

11/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

NW Elevation of Garage Facing SE

12/31

NO  
TRESPASSING

DO NOT  
THROW  
LITTER  
\$1000  
FINE



M: 34 - 1G

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Hazzis

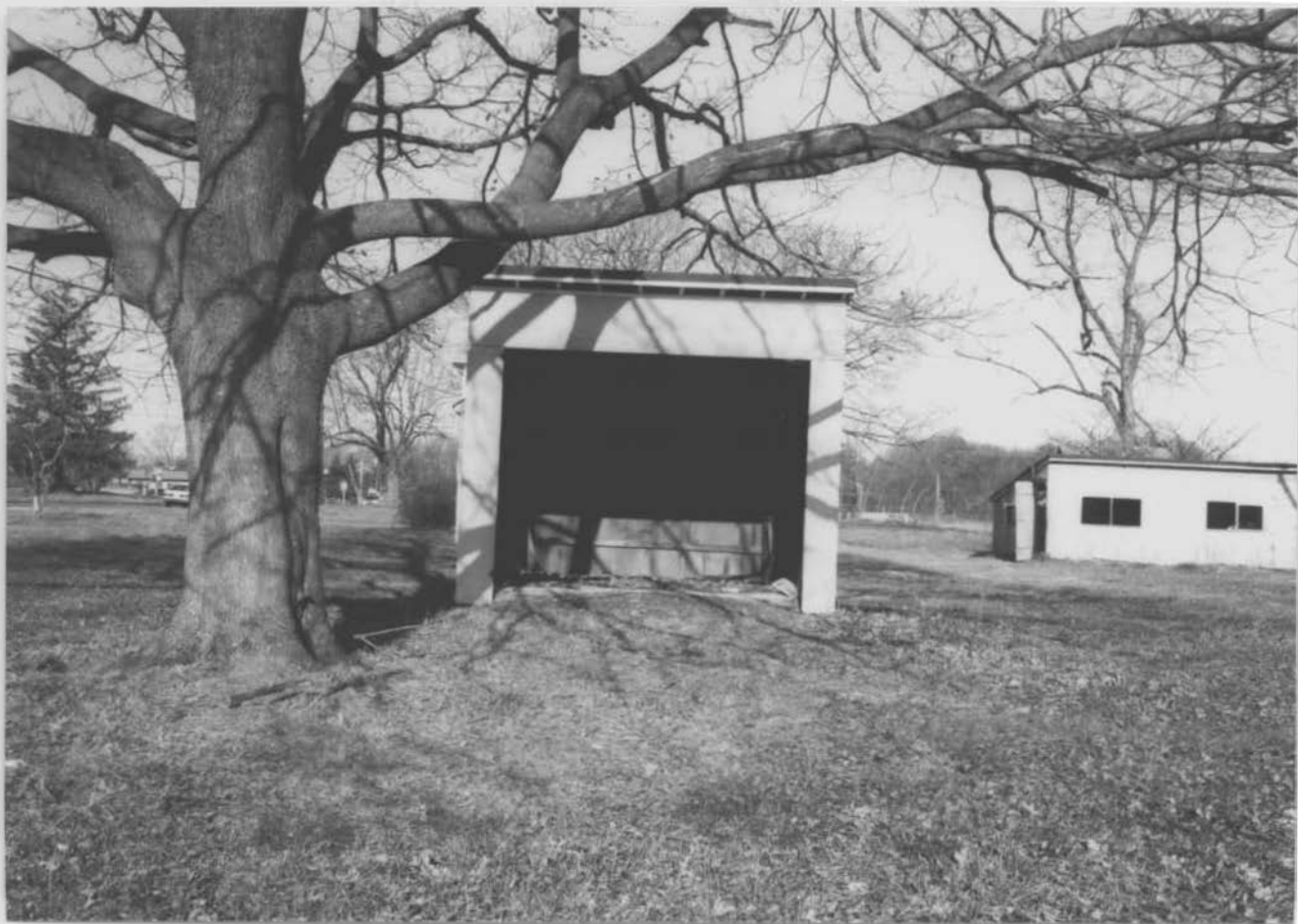
12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SW Elevation of Garage Facing NE

13/31





M: 34 - 16

Marlow Property  
Montgomery Co., Md.  
by Katriy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of Shed #1 w/ SE Elevation of Workshop  
Facing NW

1A/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ NO 5100

NE Elevation of Shrd #1 Facing SW

15/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

NE Elevation of Shed #2 Facing SW

16/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

leg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of Shrd #2 Facing NW

17/31





M: 34-16

Marlow Property  
Montgomery Co. Md  
by Kathy Morris  
12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

NW Elevation of Shed #2 Facing SE  
18/31



W: 34-16

Marlow Property  
Montgomery Co., Md.  
by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD S4PO

SW Elevation of Shed #1, Shed #2, & Barn Facing NE  
19/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Hains

12/13/2000

heg @ MD SHPO

SW Elevations of Shed #2 and Barn Facing NE

20/31



M: 34. 16

Marlow Property  
Montgomery Co., Md  
by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SW Elevations of Shed #1, Shed #2, and Barn Facing NE  
21/31





M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Lazzis

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of Barn Facing NW

22/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ NW S&PO

NE Elevation of Barn Facing SW

23'31"



11234-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPo

NW Elevation of Barn Facing SE

24/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD 5400

General view of property facing N

29/31





M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

General view of property facing N

30/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

General view of property facing ESE

31/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

View from property facing S

25/31



M: 34-16

Maxlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

View from property facing SW

26/31





M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Harris

12/12/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

View from property facing WSW

2-1/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

View from property facing W/

28/31