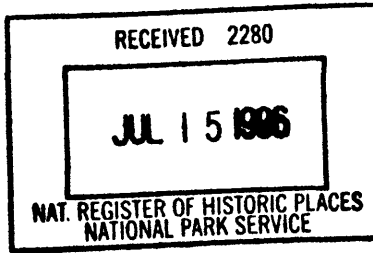


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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street & number 11011 Glen Road N/A not for publication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

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

3-16-96

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)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- 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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

Section number 7 Page 1

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- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

United States Department of the Interior
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- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

Section number 7 Page 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

Section number 7 Page 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

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

Section number 7 Page 5

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.

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

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 7

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 19

Bibliography

(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

Acreege of Property approximately 6.49 acres

USGS quad: Rockville, MD-VA

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	3 0 7 4 2 0	4 3 2 4 4 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

Section number 8 Page 6

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

Section number 8 Page 7

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.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

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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

See Continuation Sheet No. 9

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

Section number 8 Page 9

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 10

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
MarylandSection number 8 Page 10

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
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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

See Continuation Sheet No. 12

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
Montgomery County
Maryland

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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

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Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
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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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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

BEALE, EDWARD, HOUSE
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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

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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

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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.

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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.

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NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY Scale: 1" = 383'

