ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Following is a listing of architects, landscape architects, and builders known to have worked in Montgomery County through the mid 1900s. The list is intended as the basis for research and it is hoped that it will be substantially expanded in the future. At the end of the listings is a key to sources and acronyms.

**Joseph Abel** (1905-n.d. (after 1978))
A native Washingtonian, Abel received an architectural degree from George Washington University. He apprenticed with George Santmyers, in the 1920s, and worked as a draftsman for Arthur B. Heaton. Abel later founded the firm of Dillon & Abel with another apprentice of Santmyers, Charles Dillon. Abel is recognized for his apartment house designs, including the Cleveland Park apartments (1928) and the Governor Shepherd Apartments (1940). Broadmoor, W&S 1327 Connecticut Avenue, NW 7702 Connecticut Avenue, Town of Chevy Chase, 1941

**Alexander, Becker, and Schoeppe**

Crystal Pool, 1931, Glen Echo Park
Spanish Ballroom, 1933, Glen Echo Park
Administration Building, 1940, Glen Echo Park (Edward Schoeppe)

**Raymond Leroy Baker** (b1898)
African American builder, studied building construction at Armstrong H.S., Washington, D.C. Apprenticed with uncle S. Leonard Gray. Built Rockville houses on Martin’s Lane, Bickford Lane, N Washington St, Rockville Pike. McGUCKIAN
Alfonzo Lee House, 203 Martin’s Lane, Rockville, 1924-5
Ashbury Methodist Church, Black Rock Road, 1959-62

**Ephraim Francis Baldwin** (1837-1916), Architect
Baldwin, a New York native, moved to Baltimore as a boy. He apprenticed with John R. Niernsee of Baltimore, an architect of churches, railroads, and banks. With Josias Pennington, he formed the partnership of Baldwin & Pennington of Baltimore, in 1883.

During the period 1873-96, Baldwin and Pennington designed dozens of stations for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The firm also designed stations for the Western Maryland Railroad, the Cumberland and Pennsylvania, and the Maryland Central Railway. AVERY, AAA
Rockville Railroad Station, 1873
Gaithersburg Railroad Station and Freight House, 1884
Kensington Railroad Station, 1891
Dickerson Railroad Station, 1891
St. John’s Church, Forest Glen, 1894

**Harry Barrett** (1902-1978) AIA
Barrett was trained in his native England and worked for the NY firm Peabody, Wilson & Brown. In 1941 he began work in Washington, D.C., as staff architect to the British government and designed several embassies. He began his own practice in 1946. AIA 100
National 4-H Club Headquarters, Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, 1960

**Nathan Franklin Barrett** (1845-1919) ASLA
An early landscape architect and an urban planner, Barrett had a successful practice, serving clients nationally. Largely self-taught, Barrett began studying landscape architecture in 1866 and received his first commission in 1869. He worked for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, designing station grounds. In 1872, he designed the town plan for Pullman, Illinois. He was landscape architect for Essex County Park Commission, NY (1895), and was president of the American Society of Landscape Architects (1903), an organization he helped found. His work includes many prominent estates throughout the northeast, and the Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine, Florida. M-NCPPC, CC
Chevy Chase Section 2, town plan, Chevy Chase Village, 1892

**Harvey P Baxter** (c1894-1964) AIA
Baxter received his only architectural training in high school and designed several houses in his native Petersburg, Va, before moving to Washington in 1920. He was a partner in Parks and Baxter and then...
worked independently. Baxter designed Tilden Gardens Apartments and lived at Ellicott St. NW. He worked with Merle T Jacobs Inc, builders in 1940. AIA 100

Town of Chevy Chase:
- 7002 Maple (old 6402), 1940, brick and cinderblock, $7500
- 7104 & 7106 Oakridge Street, 1940
- Also probably 7103 and 7105 Oakridge Street, 1940
- 7109, 7111, 7201 Oakridge Street, 1941
- 4303 Thornapple Street, 1941

Frank G. Beatty, Architect
OSHEL
- 1401 Woodside Parkway (Beatty Residence), Woodside Park, 1937

Scott Bell, Builder
- Warren Methodist Episcopal Church, Martinsburg, 1903
- Loving Charity Hall, 1912
- St. Paul’s Methodist Church

Robert F. Beresford (1879-1966) AIA
Beresford attended a two-year academic program at Princeton University. He worked in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and Office of the Architect of the Capitol. In 1909, he worked for Jules Henri DeSibour and for Appleton P. Clark. In 1920 he established his own practice. Beresford designed Petworth Gardens (1921), an early garden apartment complex. He was named the associated architect with Warren & Wetmore on the construction of the Mayflower Hotel (c1925). AIA 100, OSHEL
- Woodside Park Entrance Columns and Shelters, c1923 (Demolished 1950)

Ralph W. Berry
Architect and civil engineer. In 1928, Berry designed and surveyed Mikkelsen’s Subdivision of the Town of Chevy Chase. In the 1930s, he worked as an architect for George F. Mikkelsen, builder, according to building permits from 1930s. Berry was Superintendent and Building Inspector for the Town of Chevy Chase, in 1932. Residing at 7605 Meadow Lane, 1930s. Identified in 1927 as a Topographic engineer for US Geological Survey, living at above address, 1927. M-NCPPC.
- Chevy Chase Fire House, Connecticut Avenue & Dunlop Street, 1931
- Town of Chevy Chase:
  - 7108 Meadow Lane (old 6508), 1935
  - 4100 Thornapple, 1935
  - 7002 Beechwood, 1936, $8,500
  - 7004 Meadow Lane, 1936, $8,000 brick & hollow tile, slate roof
  - 7006 Meadow Lane, 1936, $8,000 " " "
  - Beechwood, 1937, $8,500 brick & hollow tile, slate roof
  - 7002 Valley, 1936, " " " "
  - 7000 Valley, 1936, " " " "

Arthur L. Blakeslee
Senior Architect, Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury
OSHEL
- Blakeslee Residence, 1108 Highland Drive, Woodside Park, 1929

Boss & Phelps, Builders
Major developers in the Chevy Chase area, Boss & Phelps built houses ranging from spacious Tudor Revivals to smaller-scale Colonial Revivals. Between 1922 and 1924 they built houses in the Cleveland Park area. M-NCPPC, CC
- 26 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase Village, c1920
- 30 West Irving Street, Chevy Chase Village, c1920
- 4004 Thornapple Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1926

Rhees Burket
Architect
- North Four Corners (Later, Four Corners) School, 1941-2
- Richard Montgomery High School, 1942

Michael Byrne & Company
- Monocacy Aqueduct, contract to complete. Completed 1833.

Alexander Case, Builder
- Layton House (1804), 14/37. Also built other brick houses in Laytonsville area

Mahlon Chandlee (1790-1890) Builder, Woodworker, Miller
- Chandlee Saw Mill, on the Hawlings River outfitted “with attachments for grinding meal and chop.”
- Della Brooke, 1817
- Sandy Spring Meeting House, benches, 1817

Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr. (1845-1928) AIA
- A Washington, D.C. native, Chandler was an influential Philadelphia architect. He co-founded the AIA’s Philadelphia Chapter and was organizer and first director of the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania. Chandler published cottage designs for Godsey’s Lady’s Book and is best known as architect of major Philadelphia churches.
- Chandler worked for Edwin and Edward Bartley of Glen Echo. In addition to the following buildings, he and/or Victor Mindeleff may have designed the original façade of the Clara Barton House (1890).
- NR, AAA
- Amphitheater, 1891, Glen Echo Chautauqua—No longer standing
- Pa-taw-o-meck Café
- Caretakers Cottage, 1891, Glen Echo Chautauqua—Second story demolished
- Edward Balfzley House, 1891, 5415 Monican Road, Glen Echo Heights
- Kimmel House, c1891, 5446 Monican Road, Glen Echo Heights—Attribution based on Chandler sketch, Athenaeum

Leon Chatelain, Jr. (1902-1979) FAIA
- Born in Washington, D.C., Leon Chatelain, Jr. received his training at George Washington University’s School of Architecture. He established his architectural office in 1930. He later formed the partnerships of Chatelain, Gauger and Nolan (1956) and Chatelain, Samperton, and Nolan (1970). His projects in Washington, D.C., include the Equitable Life Insurance Company (Fannie Mae), Wisconsin Avenue; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 17th Street; and the Chinese Community Church. His son, Leon Chatelain III, operates the Washington-based firm of Chatelain Architects, PC. CHATELAIN, LOC
- W. H. Collier House, near Olney, 1937-8
- C&P Telephone Building Addition, Bethesda, 1938-9
- Westmoreland Congregation Church, Massachusetts Avenue, Bethesda

Appleton P. Clark, Jr. (1865-1955)
- A Washington, D.C. native, Clark received his only formal training in a high school course. He apprenticed with A. B. Mullett in the mid-1880s before opening his own practice. Notable designs include the Foundry Methodist Church (1903-4), the Jewish Community Center (1910), and the Presidential Apartments (1922). AIA 100
- Strathmore Hall, c1900
- 5 E. Kirke Street, c1902
- James F. Barbour, Country House, 1902, Chevy Chase Lake

Charles Lilly Coltman
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, c1828-36. NR
Reading House, c1853-5, 44 Wellesley Circle, Glen Echo

Architect who helped introduce modern building design to the Washington area after World War II. His projects include Tiber Island, Carrollsburg Square, and the Washington Design Center. He was a Chevy Chase resident. POST

Carderock Springs houses
Hollin Hills houses

George S. Cooper (1864-1929)
A Washington native, Cooper took an architecture course after public school graduation. He worked for Gray & Page, Hornblower & Marshall, and A. B. Mullett. Cooper formed a partnership with B. Carlyle Fenwick in 1886, and established his own practice in 1888. He designed numerous apartments including Westover, Gladstone, Carlyle Fenwick in 1886, and established his own practice in 1888. He designed numerous apartments including Westover, Gladstone, and Lafayette. Cooper was architect/owner of Bradley Lane development, Town of Chevy Chase, in the 1920s. WP 1903, ABD

John L. Weaver Cottage, Chevy Chase Village, 1895
Either 16 E Melrose or 8 Lenox, Chevy Chase Village. 32 x 40 Colonial, 2 stories & attic, 12 rooms, $5,000

Edward Burton Corning (1889-1957)
A Washington native, Corning graduated from McKinley Technical High School, studied architecture at George Washington University. He worked for Arthur B. Heaton with home later became a partner. Corning began his own practice in 1932. 1920: Burton's architect office was in his father's house at 3509 Cummings Lane. In 1927, the architect lived at 4102 Leland. After 1927, residence at 4115 Leland, designed by Arthur Heaton. Partner with Raymond G. Moore from 1942. Upon his death, Corning was living at 3508 Leland (E of Brookville Rd), Chevy Chase. Corning's work includes the B'nai B'rith Headquarters and Mass Ave Parking Shops. POST, Landmark Form, M-NCPPC files.

Town of Chevy Chase:
7303 Maple, 1935, $9,000 brick and slate with garage
7214 Maple, 1937, $8,000 brick with slate roof, attached garage
3916 Virgilia, 1937, $9,000 brick with slate
3918 Virgilia, 1937, $9,000 brick with slate roof
7102? Beechwood, 1938, $7,000 brick and hollow tile, slate roof
6808 Hillcrest, 1938, $7,000 brick and hollow tile, slate roof
Aspen Street House for A E Corning, by 1936

Other Montgomery County Buildings: The Women's Club of Chevy Chase, 1938

WTOP Transmitter, 1939
Chevy Chase Baptist Church, 1948? Western Avenue? (POST obit)
M-NCPPC Regional Office Building, 8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, 1957 (Corning and Moore)

Paul Philippe Cret (1876-1945) FAIA
A French native, Cret studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Lyon and Paris. He came to the U.S. in 1903 as Professor of Design at the University of Pennsylvania. Cret designed the Folger Shakespeare Library (1929-31), the Pan-American Union Building, and the Federal Reserve Board Building (1935-7), in Washington, D.C.; the Memorial Arch, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; and several public buildings in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Albany. AAA

Bethesda Naval Hospital Tower Complex, 1939-42 (Supervising Architect)

Howard Wright Cutler (1883-1948) AIA
A Colorado native, Cutler received a B. Arch. from Mechanics Art Institute. He worked in 1906 and designed the Eastman Kodak Building. After World War I, Cutler began a practice in Washington, D.C., opening the partnership of Cutler & Moss. In 1923 he opened his own practice and was a Silver Spring resident, apparently working out of his Dale Drive house. Cutler, the principal architect of Montgomery County’s academic architecture from the mid-1920s to the mid-1940s, played a pivotal role in the development of county schools. His architectural designs evolved from Art Deco to Classical Revival to streamline Art Moderne.

WPP, ALEXIS

Takoma Park-Silver Spring

High School (Silver Spring Intermediate School), 1925 Demolished

Silver Spring Intermediate School Auditorium, 1928

Garrett Park School, 1927-8

Clara Barton School, 1928

Colesville Elementary School, 1929

Chevy Chase Elementary School, 1930

Park Street Elementary School, 1934-5

Damascus Elementary School, 1935

Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, 1935

Montgomery Blair High School, 1935

Montgomery Hills Junior High School, 1936-7

Westbrook Elementary School, 1939

Lynnbrook Elementary School (East Bethesda), 1941 with Katherine Cutler

Katherine M. Cutler

Katherine Cutler was the first female licensed architect in the state of Maryland. She was a partner with her father, Howard Cutler, in the firm Cutler & Cutler. WPP

Lynnbrook Elementary School (East Bethesda), 1941, with Howard Cutler

Clara Hyatt House, Germantown, c1942 Brick Tudor Revival

Frank E. Davis (1839-1921) AIA
A native of Ellicott Mills, Md, Ellicott studied with Baltimore architects William H. Reasin, Edmund Lind, and Thomas and James Dixon. Davis was a founding member of the Baltimore Chapter of the AIA. Established a partnership with his brother Henry R. Davis, c1870s-1915. Designed the State Normal School and Bayview Asylum in Baltimore, and Prince George's County Courthouse (1881). RBC

Christ Episcopal Church, South Washington Street, Rockville, 1886

Red Brick Courthouse, 1890, Rockville

Edward Clarence Dean (1879-1950)

In the Woods (David Fairchild House), Kensington, 1910

Jules Henri de Sibour (1872-1940)
A French native, De Sibour was educated at Yale University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He was a partner with Bruce Price, NY. De Sibour is best known for his grand Beaux Arts style mansions.
Consulting architect for U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis. De Sibour designed the McCormick Apartments (National Trust for Historic Preservation Building), 1915-16; the Moore House (Canadian Embassy), 1906; and the Embassy of Columbia (1906). Operated Woodside Homes Corporation of the Woodside Development Corporation, by 1925. WW, OSHEL, Dupont Circle NR
Chevy Chase Clubhouse, 1911
Woodside Park Houses, Silver Spring, c.1925:
1505 Grace Church Road (demolished), Woodside Park
The Dale, 1512 Grace Church Road, Woodside Park
The Fireside, 1310 Noyes Drive, Woodside Park
Possibly 1518 & 1524 Grace Church Road, Woodside Park

Leon Emile Dessez
(1858-1918) AIA
Dessez, a Washington native, apprenticed with Hornblower & Poinexter and opened his own practice in 1886. He was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA. Dessez worked as a draftsman in the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. He designed the Vice President’s House (former Superintendent’s House for the U.S. Naval Observatory), in 1893. The same year he became a Chevy Chase Land Company officer and chief architect. Dessez built Jenifer St NW house for himself in 1911. In addition to the following, Dessez may also have designed houses at 16 E. Melrose, 7 Newlands, and 16 Magnolia Parkway in Chevy Chase Village. M-NCPPC files, CC, AAA
Cady-Lee House, 1887, Takoma Park
Chevy Chase Village H.D.:
T. W. Birney House, 1893, 9 E. Kirke
D. S. Porter House, 1894, 9 E. Lenox
Morris Hacker House, c.1894, 3. E. Lenox
George C. Wedderburn Residence, 1905, 8 E. Irving

Edward W. Donn, Jr. (1865?-1953), FAIA
A native Washingtonian, Donn was the son of an architectural draftsman who worked for Thomas U. Walter at the U. S. Capitol and who was supervising architect for St. Elizabeth’s Hospital. Donn graduated from MIT in 1891 and did post-graduate work at Cornell University. He had a two-year partnership with Walter Peter, and was chief designer for the Office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury (1899-1902). From 1902 to 1912, he joined in partnership with Waddy Butler Wood and William I. Deming to form Wood, Donn and Deming. Donn and Deming formed a new partnership in 1912, which operated until 1923, when both men formed individual practices. Donn, an authority on early American architecture and a pioneer in restoration architecture, continued to work until his retirement in 1931. Donn was a founder of the Washington Chapter of the AIA. He was a member of the Chevy Chase Club and designed his own residence in Chevy Chase Village. AIA 100, CC. See also entry for Wood, Donn & Deming. Donn’s memoirs at the AIA Library state that the WDD firm designed “a number of houses in Chevy Chase, Maryland.”

George Dorsey
African-American “community carpenter”. McGUCKIAN
Jerusalem Baptist Church (1874) destroyed by fire

Donald Hudson Drayer (1909-1973) Architect
Inverness Guest House, 1964 (Library of Congress)

Henry M. Earle Builder, Realtor
In 1893 the Chevy Chase Land Company hired Earle “to stimulate interest in the sale of lots, particularly to club members, and the building of homes. He was paid a commission on the sale of lots and cost of the dwellings and later formed Earle Brothers, Builders.” Earle was a charter member and first Sec/Treasurer of the Chevy Chase Club. He worked with architect Louis Meline. Hillyer manuscript, CC
Attributions:
16 W. Kirke Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1895
10 E. Lenox Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1899.

John J. Earley (1881-1945) Master
Craftsman
Born in New York City, Earley moved to Washington, D.C. as a boy and studied at St. John’s College. He apprenticed with his father, a stone carver and church artist. He took over the studio when his father died in 1906. Over the next 20 years Earley was a pioneer in the use of mosaic concrete for building construction. His “Earley Process,” the basis for concrete panel construction, had its origins in 1911 research at the National Bureau of Standards. The Earley Studio’s design for Meridian Hill Park (1916) was a prototype for decorative use of exposed aggregate concrete in landscape architecture. Earley’s projects included the East Potomac Park Field House (1919), the Shrine of the Sacred Heart (1923), and the Department of Justice (1933). NR
Polychrome Houses, 1934-1935, Colesville Road

John Eberson (1875-1954) Architect
Eberson was a nationally recognized designer of theaters. An Austrian native, Eberson came to the U.S. in 1901, served as an apprentice to a St. Louis theater designer and established his own firm in Hamilton, Ohio. The firm relocated to Chicago by 1910 and then to New York City in the 1920s. Notable projects include the Crown and Paradise Theaters in Chicago; the Majestic Theaters of Savannah,
San Antonio, and Houston; and the Rex Theatre, Paris (1932). Most of the 13 movie theaters Eberson designed in the Washington area have been demolished. NR

Silver Theatre and Shopping Center, Silver Spring, 1938
Bethesda Theater, 1938

Thomas H. Edwards
See Delos H. Smith and Edwards

Fuller & Garrett
Architects Thomas J.D. Fuller and Urias Garrett established a partnership in 1892. A native Washingtonian, Fuller (1870-1946) received a B.S. in architecture from Cornell University in 1892. After the dissolution of Fuller & Garrett, he worked for Hornblower & Marshall, assisting in the design of the Museum of Natural History (1904-11), and the Baltimore Custom House (1903-8). Though Fuller was a Kalorama resident, he was a member of the Chevy Chase Club from 1892. He later had his own practice. AIA 100

Plans for 3 cottages in Chevy Chase, 1896
Chevy Chase School, 1898, 3905 Bradley Lane, Town of Chevy Chase

Gaither Builders
Far View, c1800

John Gardner, Builder
Hyattstown Methodist Episcopal Church, North, 1856
John Gardner House (pre Civil War)
E. G. Gardner House, c1861, Hyattstown
Residence (Cracked Claw Restaurant), 3363 Urbana Pike, Urbana
Dwyer

Reginald W. Geare (d.1927) Architect
Geare designed Mediterranean style houses in Kalorama Triangle (1913-14) and the Town of Chevy Chase (1920s). He is best known for his Georgian Revival theater designs, including the Apollo (1913) of Martinsburg, WV, and Washington, D.C.’s Knickerbocker (1915), Metropolitan (1917) and Lincoln (1921). Geare’s career was ruined following the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater after a heavy 1923 snowstorm. Although Geare was exonerated from any wrongdoing, he committed suicide in 1927. GOODE, TRACERIES, M-NCPPC, CC, www.travelwv.com

Town of Chevy Chase, Geare Attributions:
Campbell-Whiteford House, 4101 Leland Street, 1917
Simkins-Adams House, 4103 Leland, 1917 (Similar to 4101)
Gravatt House, 4105 Leland Street, c1917
Frenzy House, 4106 Leland Street, c1919
Reginald Geare House, 4101 Stanford, 1927 (oral history: c1920-21)
Davidson House, 4103 Stanford, c1927
Horton House, 4105 Stanford, c1927
4109 Rosemary Street, similar to 4101 Stanford, built 1925 (bldg permit correcs)

Charles M. Goodman (d.1992) AIA
Goodman pioneered the architecture of houses in suburban developments after World War II. His Hollin Hills housing development in Alexandria, Virginia (1949), has been studied as a model of its type for almost five decades. Other noteworthy housing developments are Hickory Cluster (1964-5) in Reston, Virginia, and River Park (1962), in Southwest Washington, D.C.. Goodman’s community and architectural designs were praised for the preservation of natural features and variety of design and siting. Before World War II, Goodman was a leading designer of government buildings, including the Federal Building of the New York World’s Fair, many Federal Post Office buildings, and the Terminal Building at Washington’s National Airport. LOC, VENTRE

Hammond Hill Subdivision, Wheaton, 1949
20 houses, $10,500 each
Rock Creek Woods, Kensington, 1959 3 models, 70 houses, $21,950-22,750

S. Leonard Gray
African American builder who worked with partner James Boswell, building houses in Rockville’s Haiti, Lincoln Park, and Washington Street. McGuCKIAN
Nora and Arthur Johnson House, 11 Martin’s Lane, Haiti, 1916
Evelyn Johnson House, 13 Martin’s Lane
Daisy and Nathaniel Webster House, 12 Martin’s Lane (possible attribution)

Rose Isabel Greely (1887-1969) FASLA
One of America’s first female landscape architects and a native Washingtonian, Rose Greely designed residences and gardens in and around Washington, D.C. from 1926 through the 1950s. She was trained at the Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture for Women (1919), worked with Boston landscape architects for two years, and the worked for The House Beautiful journal. In 1923, Greely returned to Washington, D.C., working as a draftsman for architect Horace W. Peaslee, where she specialized in landscape architecture. She began her own practice in 1925 and was licensed to practice architecture in 1926. Greely designed small city gardens, suburban gardens, and country estates. Projects include the Aberdeen Proving Grounds landscape, 1934-5; Brazilian Embassy landscape (McCormick House, 3000 Massachusetts Avenue), 1929-31; the Army & Navy Country Club grounds, Arlington; and Cosmos Club landscape, 1941. LAWSON

Whitman Cross grounds, 101 E. Kirke Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1928
A. Lothrop Luttrell (Walter G. Peter architect), Old Georgetown Road, 1940
James M. Barnes, Montevideo, 16801 River Road, 1947-50
Rudolph Kaufman, Chevy Chase, possibly 1 West Melrose
Marwood, 11231 River View Drive, Potomac, 1950-1
Admiral Ralph Riggs, Rockville, 1953

Thomas C. Groomes (1847-1934) Builder/Architect
A native of Olney, Groomes advertised himself as a carpenter-builder by 1876. Like other carpenters of the era, Groomes was also an undertaker. He was described as an architect as early as 1879 with his design of Rock Spring, and Groomes advertised himself as such in the 1890s. Groomes moved his business to Rockville by 1888. He moved to Washington, D.C. in 1922. M-NCPPC, PR

Rock Spring, 1879, 15021 Rocking Spring Drive
John L. Brunett House, 14 Baltimore Road, Rockville, 1887 (Demolished)
Philip D. Laird House, 310 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1887 (Altered)
Groomes House and Office, East Montgomery Street, Rockville, 1888 (Demolished)
Rebecca Veirs House, 100 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1888-9 (Altered)
Samuel S. Robertson House, 6825 Needwood Road, 1889
Judge Lyddane House, W. Montgomery and S. Adams, Rockville, 1889 (Demolished)
Robert Bradley House Remodeling, 227 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1889-90 (Altered)
Hege House, 212 Reading Avenue, Rockville, 1890, Attribution
Clarence L. Harding

An active architect in Washington, D.C. in the late 1800s, Harding established a partnership with Frank Upman in 1904. Harding and Upman were prominent apartment and commercial building designers before World War I.

6 E. Lenox Street, Chevy Chase Village H. D.

Clarence L. Harding

Robert L. Harris

Architect for the State of Maryland

Silver Spring Armory, 1927

Arthur B Heaton (1875-1951) FAIA

A native Washingtonian, Heaton served short apprenticeships with Hornblower & Marshall and Paul Pelz, and opened his own practice in 1900. Assoc architect for GWU campus. Supervising architect for Washington Cathedral, c1908-c1922. Over his 50-year practice he designed a substantial number of buildings, several of which are locally and federally designated landmarks. Projects include the National Geographic Building (1930), Highland Apartments (1914) and Altamont Apartments (1901). An automobile enthusiast, Heaton ingeniously accommodated cars in many of his designs. Affiliated with Shannon & Luchs for whom he designed first multi-level parking facility in D.C. (1926) and Cleveland Park’s Park & Shop (1930) first neighborhood shopping center of its kind. Earlier, Heaton worked with S&L in Washington residential developments: Burleith (1923), a community of moderate income rowhouses, and Wrenwood (1928), detached houses arranged around cul-de-sacs. Among the many houses Heaton designed in Chevy Chase are a group of houses Shannon and Luch’s Chevy Chase Park. Heaton lived in Cleveland Park for several years where he designed several houses. AIA 100, NR, CC, M-NCPPC

Chevy Chase Village:

All Saint’s Episcopal Church, 3 Chevy Chase Circle, 1901 With Waddy Wood

Chevy Chase Club, office alterations, 1944

Charles D. Parker House, possibly 10 Newlands

Oliver Street Group Houses, Chevy Chase Land Co, c1937

Byron W. Graham House Alterations, 3800 Bradley Lane, 1920

(Demolished)

Town of Chevy Chase:

E Burton Corning House, 4115 Leland, 1927

Chevy Chase Park, House Type A, 6904 Maple Ave, 1929

Chevy Chase Park, House Type B, 6906 Maple Ave, 1929

Chevy Chase Park, House Type C, 6908 Maple Ave, 1929

Chevy Chase Park, House Type D, 6910 Maple Ave, 1929

6502 Maple, Star Model House, 1930

M/M E Hackett, 6501 Maple Ave, 1931

Dr Wilson House, Grounds of Chevy Chase School, 1931

7214 Maple, c1932

FOREST SECTION SUBDIV: Leland, Ridgewood and Oak Lane, 1932

4200, 4202 Leland, 1-1932

Dulyn House, 4127 Leland, 2-1932

Wendell & Arlene Schuh House, 7415 Ridgewood, 2-1932

Dorothy and Willard King House, 7405 Ridgewood, 1-1932

Gillis House, 4129 Leland Street

4204, 4206 Leland, 1-1932

3 Bedrm House: 4208 Leland, 4135 & 4137 Woodbine, 9-1932

M/M Ross C Thompson House, 7407 Ridgewood, 9-1932

7201 Ridgewood, Mr & Mrs Charles M Nash House, 1935

Chevy Chase Seminary, Alterations and Additions, 1928

Chevy Chase School, Alterations, 1937. Brick veneer added to clapboard frame

Other Projects: H. Tudor Morsell House, 6817 Connecticut Ave, 1921, Section 3, Chevy Chase

3810 Leland Street, Elrane Pipes House, 1-1939, Section 5, Chevy Chase
Michael Heister
Partner with Frank P. Milburn. Milburn, Heister and Co. Architects was known for its hollow tile courthouses. A South Carolina native, Milburn designed buildings at the University of North Carolina (1907-12) and the State Houses of Florida and South Carolina. Locally, the firm designed the Powhatan Hotel, Pennsylvania and 18th Streets, Washington D.C. (1911). Selections from the Work of Milburn & Heister, 1907 at George Washington University. BB
S. G. Henseley, Builder
Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870-1

Robert H. Hill (b.1904)
African American builder from Sandy Spring, formed Sandy Spring Construction Company in the 1940s. Constructed an estimated 250 residences, churches, and other structures, including a brick funeral home. McGUCKIAN

William T. Hilton, Builder
Sugarloaf Mountain Chapel, 1861
Mr. Ephraim, 1868
Thomas White House, Barnesville, 1903
Christ Chapel/Hilton Shop, Barnesville, 1876

Hornblower & Marshall
Though no known Montgomery County buildings have yet been directly attributed to Hornblower & Marshall, the firm influenced many architects who worked in the county. Joseph C. Hornblower (1848-1908), FAIA, was one of the first American students to formally study architecture in Paris. He graduated from Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School in 1869. He established an architectural practice with William Pindexter (1877-9) before opening his own firm. In 1883, he joined long-time friend J. Rush Marshall in a partnership. Marshall (1851-1927), FAIA, was trained at Rutgers Scientific School and on tour in Europe. He worked under A.B. Mullett in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in 1872. Hornblower & Marshall was a prolific and successful firm that operated for over 25 years. The firm was known mainly for its Colonial Revival and Romanesque Revival residences for Washington's social and political elite. Later public buildings include the Baltimore Customs House (1903), the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History (1904), and the Army and Navy Club Building (1911). AIA 100

Howard Brothers
African American Builders
Pleasant View M.E. Church, 1888, Rebuilt 1914

David J. Howell (b.1863) Civil Engineer and Landscape Architect
Trained at Washington and Lee University. Howell began his career as an engineer and railway surveyor for the State of Virginia. He was a USGS topographer (1884-7) until, at the age of 23, he started his own practice, which became David J. Howell & Son. He became a national planning expert on waterways, railways, water supply systems. Howell was superintendent for the National Zoo, and worked with the Chevy Chase Land Company over two decades. His firm planned numerous subdivisions in the metropolitan area, including Massachusetts Park, Sixteenth Street Heights, Richmond Park, and Forest Hills. M-NCPPC, CC
Chevy Chase Water Tower, Rosemary Circle, 1893
Chevy Chase Section 4 plan, Town of Chevy Chase, 1909
William H. Walker Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase, 1920
Chevy Chase Section 5 Re-Subdivision, 1922

J. Frederick Imirie (1899-1967) Builder
Born in Washington, D.C., Imirie grew up in the Latham-Imirie House, Town of Chevy Chase. He ran his own Bethesda-based construction business from about 1920 to the early 1930s. He was Montgomery County's first building inspector from 1933-35. He organized the Appraisal Branch of the National Park Service of which he was head from its origins in 1955 until his retirement in 1966. It was estimated that he directed the appraisal of more than $60 million worth of land bought by the National Park Service. M-NCPPC, OFFUTT
4012 Thornapple Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1926
Bethesda Fire Station, Old Georgetown Road, 1926
$15,694.15

Lindley Johnson (1854-1937) AIA
A prominent Philadelphia architect, Johnson received a B.S. from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied at the Atelier Moyaux in Paris and worked for architect Frank Furness one year before establishing his own firm. Johnson was a founding member of Philadelphia's T-Square Club. He is mainly known for his residential work and resort hotels. He was the lead architect for the Chevy Chase Land Company, designing six model cottages, a hunt club (not built), hotel, and houses for company officers. M-NCPPC, CC, BDPA
Edward Stellwagon House (The Lodge), 5804 Connecticut Avenue, 1892
Nyman House, 5901 Connecticut Avenue, c1892 (Demolished)
Herbert Claude House, 5900 Connecticut Avenue, c1892
Newlands, Residence, Chevy Chase Circle, c1893
Chevy Chase Inn, Connecticut Avenue, 1893 (Demolished)
William M Stewart House, 1892, residence, stable, barn

Philip M. Jullien (1875-1963)
Jullien, a native Washingtonian, worked in the city for two years before moving in 1897 to New York. He became affiliated with several leading architectural firms and earned national acclaim for his work. In 1917, Jullien returned to the Washington area and resided in Chevy Chase Village (30 Quincy Street). M-NCPPC, WPP, CC
George A. Lewis Residence, 34 Quincy Street, 1922
Congressional Country Club, River Road, 1924
Taylor-Britton House (Boxwood), Expansion, 3815 Bradley Lane, c1929, Attribution

Louis Justement (1891-1968) FAIA
Justement came to Washington, D.C. from his native New York to attend George Washington University. He graduated with a degree in architecture in 1911 and worked for Milburn & Heister for several years. He became a draftsman for the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. In 1919 he joined Alexander Sonnemann to form Sonneman and Justement. Among the firm’s designs are Kalorama Triangle rowhouses. Justement formed his own firm in 1924 and worked until his death in 1966. The firm was known for its hospitals, schools, commercial buildings, and large-scale housing projects, including Fort
Charles Barton Keen (1868-1931)
Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen (1868 - 1931). Keen received his architectural training at the University of Pennsylvania. He designed country estates in Winstom-Salem (Reynolda House, 1917), Newport, Rhode Island, and West Chester, Pennsylvania. Keen may be best known for his 19th century Philadelphia suburban developments (Pelham, Overbrook, Ogontz Park, Glenside). MNCP-PC <www.cnhpf.org> <www.uchs.net/Woodlands>

Charles I Corby House (Strathmore Hall), c1914 Alteration of 1900 house (see Appleton Clark)

Albert Kruse

George Edwin Pope

architectural firm established 1935. Albert Kruse (1897-1974), FAIA, was a preservation architect who was director of the Historic American Building Survey for Delaware. His restorations include Mount Harmon, Earleville, Maryland, and Reed Creek, Centreville, Maryland. AIA, M-NCPPC

Col. Edward Beale House, 11011 Glen Road, Potomac, 1938

E. Brooke Lee

World War I hero, county political boss, and real estate magnate, Lee was the president of North Washington Realty Company that developed a series of Silver Spring area family estates during the interwar period. Known as the Colonel, Lee was a close associate of Maryland Governor Albert C. Ritchie and worked as his legislative agent, 1920-35. Lee was elected to the House of Delegates in 1926, and soon became House Speaker. His political influence in Annapolis made him a formidable power in county politics and land development. He was a strong advocate of planned suburban growth in Montgomery County and was instrumental in establishing both the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (1916) and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (1927). In addition to the projects listed below, North Washington developed Northgate, and Rock Creek Park Estates, in the District of Columbia. M-NCPPC, H & MacM

Gist Blair Property Subdivision, 1921
Blair-Takoma Subdivision, 1924 $6,000 houses
Colonial Village
North Hills of Shilo, 1930
Silver Spring projects advertised in 1933 include South Woodside Park, Shilo Park Hills, Highland View, North Hills, Country Club Park, and Indian Spring Park

Charles M Lightbown (d.1942)
Builder and Realtor, living at 3905 Thornapple, Town of Chevy Chase, 1934
4 Dorset Avenue, Kenwood, 1934
The Old Stone House, Georgetown, by 1940

Seneca Baptist Church, Restoration, 15811 Darnestown Road, 1940

Maddux, Marshall & Co.
Retired military officers formed Maddux, Marshall and Company, a Washington-based real estate development firm. The company was a charter member of the Home Builders Association of Washington, Inc. (1924). In Garrett Park, the Maddux, Marshall Company built Chevy houses, one-story, two-bedroom cottages with built-in radios and optional garages complete with Chevrolet cars. The Chevy House at 10912 Montrose Avenue dates from 1927. The company, later known as Maddux, Marshall, Mallory and Moss, expanded into apartment and hotel complexes in the late 1920s but collapsed when the Great Depression hit. M-NCPPC, OFFUTT

Battery Park, Bethesda, 1922
Garrett Park subdivision, 1924 $7,500-8,500 houses

William J. Marsh (d.1926) FAIA
William Johnston Marsh was born in Washington and studied architecture as an apprentice. He worked for Hornblower & Marshall until he established his own practice in 1892. Marsh established a partnership with Walter G. Peter in 1898, which lasted until Marsh's death. See Marsh & Peter. WP 1903, M-NCPPC, NR

Alton, Crosby Noyes Mansion, 1000 Mansion Drive (Site of Woodside Park), Silver Spring, 1891, $7,000 (Demolished)

Marsh & Peter

Walter G. Peter and William J. Marsh formed a partnership in 1898, which lasted until Marsh's death in 1926. Marsh & Peter's projects included the Willard Hotel, First Church of Christ Scientist, the Evening Star Building, Walter Reed Army Hospital (by 1908), and the DAR Administration Building. WP 1903, M-NCPPC, NR

Boland Hall, Georgetown Preparatory School, 10900 Rockville Pike, North Bethesda, 1917
Rudolph Kauffman House, by 1903 (Note: Kauffman at 1 W Melrose, Chevy Chase, by 1927. Rose Greely landscape architect for Kauffman)

Thomas McCormick, Builder

Longwood, 2900 Dubarry Lane, Brookeville, 1817

Montgomery Cunningham Meigs (1816-1892)
A native Georgian, Meigs moved to Philadelphia in his childhood and attended the University of Pennsylvania for one year. He entered the United States Military Academy, graduating fifth in his class in 1836. On assignment with the Engineer Corps, Meigs designed many significant engineering projects. His design for the monumental Cabin John Aqueduct was for some 50 years unsurpassed as the longest masonry arch in the world. From 1853-9 he supervised the building of the Capitol's wings and dome; and from 1855-9, the extension of the General Post Office Building. During the Civil War, Meigs rose to the rank of Major General. He later supervised plans for the War Department Building (1866-7), the National Museum (1876) and the Pension Office Building (1882). <www.qmfound.com/BG_Montgomery_Meigs.htm>

Cabin John Aqueduct, 1853-63

Louis D. Meline, Architect
Meline worked with builder Henry M. Earle to build several early houses in Chevy Chase Village. Meline was a member of Chevy Chase Club in 1893. See also Henry M. Earle. M-NCPPC, CC
Chevy Chase Village H. D. :
Lemly House, c1896, 4 Laurel Parkway
4 & 6 W. Kirke Street, 1895
C. B. Browne House, c1895, 11 W. Irving Street
Annie Lewis House, c1897, 4 W. Melrose
16 W. Kirke, 1895 Attribution

Mihran Mesrobian (1889-1975)
A native of Turkey, Mesrobian was born of Armenian parents and was architect to the Sultan in Istanbul before he immigrated to the U.S. in 1921. Mesrobian was chief architect for developer Harry Wardman from 1921 until 1930 when he established an independent practice. His architectural style passed through many phases. His Washington projects include apartment houses and hotels. Art Deco apartments in Cleveland Park are Sedgwick Gardens (1931) and The Macklin (1939). NR, SSA See Design Action 2:3, May/June 1983 issue on Mesrobian by Caroline Mesrobian Hickman

7410 Connecticut Avenue, 1941 Art Deco residence, Town of Chevy Chase

George F Mikkelson, Builder
A prolific builder in the early 20th century, Mikkelson was a Chevy Chase resident, living at 104 Western Avenue (1920) and 35 West Lenox Street (Designed by Arthur Heaton, 1925). Mikkelson often worked with architects Ralph Berry and A. W. Smith. He established Lenox Street (Designed by Arthur Heaton, 1925). Mikkelson constructed hundreds of houses in the Town of Chevy Chase.

Yancey Milburn (1890-1977)
Architect LOC
M/IM Donald Woodward House, Veirs Mill Road, Meadow Hill, near Rockville, 1932

Victor Mindeleff (1860-1948) FAIA
Born in London, Mindeleff attended a four-year program at the Emerson Institute in Washington, D.C. Early in his career (1881-90) he studied native ruins in the American Southwest and wrote a book on the subject for the Smithsonian. Mindeleff served as architect for the U.S. Life-Saving Service, c1897. He designed several shingled and towered life saving stations in Michigan, Maine, North Carolina, and Virginia. By 1906, he was architect at the Treasury Department. By 1914, Mindeleff established his own practice. He and/or Chandler may have designed the original front façade of the Clara Barton House (1890).

Entrance Tower, 1890, Glen Echo Chautauqua
Hall of Philosophy, 1891, Glen Echo Chautauqua. Demolished.
Edwin Baltzley House, 1891, Glen Echo Heights
30 cottages and 8 residences, Glen Echo, 1892

Joseph and Henry Mobley, Brothers
Builders, African American
Pendarv Grove Baptist Church (1893), MP

Milton Dana Morrill, Architect
Ernest Hathaway House, 5904 Cedar Parkway, Chevy Chase Village, 1909, Reinforced concrete

John Mount, Builder
Mendelsohn Terrace, 1880
Bethesda Church

Tilghman Moyer & Company, Architects
Farmers Banking and Trust Company, 1930-1, Montgomery Courthouse
H.D., Rockville
Bank of Bethesda, 1940

A.B. Mullet and Company, Builders
Avalon Farm, 9400 Huntmaster Road, c1920

John H. Nolan (b1861)
Described in 1912 as "one of Washington's most prominent builders," Nolan was known for his many residences, apartment houses, and commercial buildings. A Washington native, he apprenticed with builder Robert I. Fleming before establishing his own office in 1892. Built the Westover, Kensington, and Gladstone Apartments, and Bancroft Hotel. WP 1903, ANDERSON

Frank T. Browning House, Forest Glen, c1892-1912

Harvey L. Page
One of the most innovative Washington architects of his time, Page had a Washington architectural practice from about 1880-1897. Among his works are the Woman's National Democratic Club (1892), the Army and Navy Club, the Metropolitan Club, and the Italian Legation. Francis Newlands met in Page’s D. C. office to first organize the Chevy Chase Club. M-NCPPC, loc.gov, Dupont Circle NR
7209 Cedar Avenue, Takoma Park, c1885-1888

James Louis Parsons (1847-?) Builder
A Virginia native, Parsons learned the trade of carpentry in the U.S. Quartermaster's Department. He came to Washington, D.C. in 1873, worked as a journeyman, and opened his own business. By 1903, he was "one of the leading builders of the nation's capital." Among his projects are Stoneleigh Court Apartments and Fort Myer Administration Building. WP 1903

Chevy Chase Houses for Prof. Rawson, D. S. Carll, S. H. Walker, T. W. Smith, Elmer Gates (By 1903)

Horace W. Peaslee, AIA
Chairman of the Architects' Committee on Model Homes, Wynnewood Park. In the fall of 1925 the newspaper had decided to sponsor model homes in 1926. A committee of architects was assembled to assess designs submitted to them by developers and builders. The selected projects were featured in the Evening Star's real estate section week after week in the spring of 1926 as progress in their construction was followed. OSHEL; cpcug.org/cher/h07.htm

Thomas W Perry (b.1885)
By 1912, 27-year-old Thomas W. Perry was a coal and wood supplier, living in North Chevy Chase, Connecticut Avenue. His residence was at 3805 Shepherd Street. Directories listed him as a building material supplier in 1927. Perry was also reportedly a source for architectural plans for builders in the Chevy Chase area. M-NCPPC, CC

Walter G. Peter (1868-)
Architect Walter Peter graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890 and worked for Hornblower & Marshall. In 1898, he formed a partnership with William J. Marsh. See Marsh and Peter. After Marsh’s death in 1926, Peter worked independently. The son of Armistead Peter, Walter Peter grew up at Tudor Place and was a member of the Chevy Chase Club. He designed the George Freeland Peter House for his brother. M-NCPPC, WP 1903, NR

George Freeland Peter House, 1930 design
A. Lothrop Luttrell House, Old Georgetown Road (Reference from Greely papers, 1940 grounds)

George Edwin Pope
See Albert Kruse

John Russell Pope (1874-1937) FAIA
A native New Yorker, Pope was the first to win a scholarship to the American Academy in Rome (1895). He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, 1900. He established his own practice in the U.
S. and became known for his classical style buildings. His work includes the Terminal Station, Richmond, Virginia; Baltimore Museum of Art; and Scottish Rite Temple (1911), Constitution Hall, National Archives Building, National Art Gallery (1941), and Jefferson Memorial (1943) in Washington, D.C. WWAA

John F. Wilkins Estate, 12800 Viers Mill Road, Rockville, c1917
Woodend (Audubon Naturalist Society), 8940 Jones Mill Road, North Chevy Chase, 1928

Porter & Lockie
Irwin S. Porter (1888-1957), AIA, was born and educated in Washington, D.C. where attended George Washington University. He worked for Hornblower & Marshall (c1907-11) and Waddy Butler Wood (c1912-22). Porter and Joseph A. Lockie (1881-1957), AIA, formed a partnership in 1923, which lasted until Lockie's death in 1949. Porter and his sons, James I. And Steven S. subsequently formed the firm of Irwin S. Porter & Sons. Irwin Porter died in 1957. Porter & Lockie's projects include the Brookings Institute (1930), Lutheran Church of the Reformation (1935); the Walker Building (1936); and the Scottish Rite Temple (1940). AIA 100, AIA Library, TRACERIES, LONGSTRETH, ALEXIS

Charles B. Hawley House, 8650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, 1929
Nathaniel Mountford House, 5903 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase Village, 1929 $40,000
William Hill House, River Road, Potomac, 1930
All Saint's Church Addition, 3 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C., 1936
Bethesda-Chase House Shopping Center, Bethesda, 1936-7
Joseph Houghton House Addition, 3516 Shepherd, Martin's Additions, 1938
ArmyMapping Service, Brookmont, 1941-46

Frank Proctor
An architect, Proctor received several commissions from the Montgomery County Public Schools.
Bradley Elementary School, 1942
Woodlin Elementary School, Silver Spring, 1945
South Four Corners (Later Pine Crest) School, 1942 Proctor designed with others.

Frederick Bennett Pyle (1867-1934) AIA
Educated at Swarthmore (BS 1889), Pyle moved to Washington, D.C. in 1892. Pyle worked independently throughout his professional career. Pyle designed many of the elegant residences that characterize Cleveland Park, Kalorama Triangle, and Mount Pleasant. His projects include the City Club, the Philipsborn & Company Building (1919) and the Evans Building (1924). AIA 100
Columbia Country Club, Connecticut Avenue, North Chevy Chase, 1909

George Nicholas Ray (1886-1959) AIA
A Washington, D.C. native, Ray studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1917 he formed a partnership with Clarke Waggaman, which lasted only two years, abbreviated by Waggaman's unexpected death in 1919. Ray was appointed in 1919 to a committee to promote architectural registration. Ray designed several prominent Washington, D.C. buildings including the Dupont Circle Branch of the Riggs Bank and Randall Hagner Office, on Connecticut Avenue. From 1931 to 1953, Ray worked in the real estate field, first as sales manager and then president and chairman of the board of the Randall H. Hagner & Co real estate firm. M-NCPPC, TRACERIES, Waggaman and Ray Archives at LOC.

William T Davis House, Thornapple and Ridgewood, 1916, Town of Chevy Chase

Waggaman & Ray:
Britton-Taylor House Alterations, 3815 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase
Section 3, 1922. East and west wings
Silver Spring Country Club, Proposed, c1921-1940

Luther Reason Ray (1892-1978)
Brookville Pharmacy, 7025 Brookville Road, Proposed new front, 1955

Rodier & Kundzin, AIA
Gilbert LaCoste Rodier (1890-1971) was self-trained in architecture. In his early years, he was office manager for George Oakley Totten. During World War I, he worked for the War Department and designed Arlington National Cemetery's street system. After the war, Rodier joined his father's architectural firm, Rodier & Kundzin. In 1928, the firm, with Allied Architects, designed the Longworth House Office Building, and the Federal Courts Building. From 1930, until his retirement in 1960, Rodier worked for the U.S. Public Housing Authority. AIA 100, OSHEL
Stonecroft, Philander D. Poston House, 1202 Woodside Parkway, Woodside Park, 1927
1211 Woodside Parkway, Woodside Park, 1928
9021 Fairview Road, Woodside Park, 1929

George T. Santmyers (1889-1960)
A Virginia native, Santmyers was raised in Baltimore. He opened his architectural firm in Washington in 1914 where he worked until his death in 1960. Santmyers is known for his Art Deco-style garden apartments, often clustered in multi-block complexes. Santmyers designed over 400 apartment buildings in Washington, D.C., earning him the title of “the most prolific architect of Washington apartment buildings in the history of the city” (Goode). Notable projects include Park View Terrace (1939) and Park Crest Gardens (1941) and lobbies of the Normandie and Delano apartment-hotels. W&S, GOODE2
Montgomery Arms Apartments, Silver Spring, 1941

William Saunders, Landscape Architect
Garrett Park street plan and landscaping, 1886

Thomas Franklin Schneider (1859-1938) AIA
Schneider, the son of a German printer, was a Washington native. He worked for the architectural firm Cluss & Schultze from 1875-1883. At the age of 23, Schneider opened his own office, in 1883. Schneider designed and built approximately 2,000 structures in Washington, including the Cairo Hotel (1894) and his own Romanesque Revival-style 50-room residence at 18th and S Streets (1891). M-NCPPC
Forest Inn Hotel, National Park Seminary, 1887

Edward Schoeppe
See Alexander Becker and Schoeppe

Schreier & Patterson
Edwin Philip Schreier (1904-1985) came to Washington, D.C. from New England to attend the Catholic University, from which he graduated in 1927. He began his architectural career working for Upman & Adams, and James E. Cooper, and later joined Allied Architects of Washington. In 1932, he was appointed Municipal Architect and established the firm of Schreier & Patterson. The firm became Schreier Patterson & Worland in 1946. From 1950 until his retirement in 1978 Schreier worked independently. AIA 100, LOC
House No. 3, Franklin Street, Chevy Chase View, 1938
112 Kennedy Drive, Kenwood, c1932-46

Architects and Builders
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS 331
Delos H. Smith and Thomas H. Edwards, Washington
Delos Hamilton Smith (1884-1963) was a graduate of George Washington University, receiving a B.S. Arch in 1906 and an M.S. Arch in 1916. He began his architectural career in Washington, D.C., training in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury (1906) and with the firms of Hornblower & Marshall (1907-9), Hill & Kendall (1910-1), and Jules Henri de Sibour (1911-2). During World War I, he was Supervising Engineer at the U.S. Naval Academy. Acting on his interest in historic architecture, Smith conducted a pioneering survey of historic buildings in Annapolis after World War I and photographed Montgomery County structures for the Historic American Building Survey (1936). The firm of Smith & Edwards operated between 1924 and 1934. AIA 100, NR, OFFUTT
St. John’s Episcopal Church, Wisconsin Avenue and Bradley Lane, Bethesda, c1914. Delos H. Smith.
All Saints Episcopal Church Addition, 1926
Grey Courthouse, Rockville, 1931 Smith & Edwards, Architects

Alexander H. Sonnemann (1872-1956)
Descended from a long line of architects and engineers, Sonnemann was the son of Rebecca and Georg Frederic Ludwig Ottmar Sonnemann. Alexander Hebern Sonnemann was trained by his father, did an apprenticeship, and opened his own office in 1895 when he was 23. He grew up on the family farm on Brookville Road (later Sections 6 & 7, Chevy Chase Village) and later lived at 129 Grafton Street. He designed numerous commercial buildings and over 40 apartment houses including Kew Garden Apartments, Q Street, and the addition to Kennedy-Warren Apartments. Alexander joined with Louis Justement in the firm Sonnemann & Justement (1919-24). Sonnemann designed several homes for family members in Chevy Chase, and, from 1927, was the architect for Kennedy-Chamberlin’s Kenwood subdivision. Sonnemann family records, M-NCPPC, CC, Offutt, Traceries
Alice Sonnemann & John W. Essex House, 101 Primrose Street, by 1902
Theodore Sr. & Eliza Sonneman House, 6515 Brookville Road, Martin’s Additions, 1906
Theodore Jr. & Madeleine Sonneman House, 6307 Broad Branch Road, 1915
Frank T. Essex, 105 Primrose Street
Alexander H. Sonnemann House, 129 Grafton Street, c1927
H. Donald Sonnemann House, 5902 Kirkside Drive, c1932
Frederick Stohlan House, 101 Grafton Street, 1936 (CCHS photo 672)
Kenwood Houses, Kennedy-Chamberlin Development Company, 1927-8
Kenwood Golf and Country Club, 1928

Georg Frederic Ludwig Ottmar Sonnemann (1824-1904)
An architectural engineer, Ottmar received his training from Giessen University, in Hessen, Germany, and came to the U.S. in the 1840s
and settled in the Chevy Chase area (Martin’s Additions). He was assistant engineer under Captain Montgomery C. Meigs from 1855, supervising construction of the U. S. Capitol dome and expansion and the Cabin John Bridge.

Karl O. Sonnemann (1899-1967)
The son of Alexander H. Sonnemann, Karl Sonnemann came from a long line of architects and engineers. After graduating from Carnegie Tech in 1925, Karl was architect for the Federal Works Agency and its successor, the General Services Administration, until his retirement in 1964. He supervised plans for the remodeling of the White House under President Truman and another major in the Engineer Corps. Totten projects were almost exclusively for residential building as well as commercial structures. A native Washingtonian, Waggaman traveled in Europe (1889) and studied in Paris (1898). Upon his father’s insistence, Waggaman studied law, graduated from the Catholic University in 1901 and embarked on a career as a lawyer. Upon his father’s death in 1906, Waggaman began designing houses, with no formal architectural training. The first residence he designed was his own, at 2600 Connecticut Avenue (1907). In 1917 he formed a partnership with George N. Ray, the same year he was elected into the American Institute of Architects. Waggaman died unexpectedly at the age of 42 during a flu epidemic. His work includes the Argentine Embassy, Home Savings Bank, Knights of Columbus, and the Corbin’s Highwood Estate. GCW, CC, LOC

Ryan Devereaux House Alterations, 3911 Bradley Lane, Town of Chevy Chase, 1910
William T. Davis House, Ridgewood and Thommapple, 1913; Also 1916
Waggaman & Ray
Evans Browne House, Chevy Chase (Browne living at 10 E Lenox in 1912)
Senator Newlands House, Chevy Chase
W. B. Chisholm House, 1907-1919 Unidentified house on Bradley Lane
J. D. Morgan House Addition, 1 Quincy St, Chevy Chase Village, After 1909
Alton, Frank B. Noyes House, Terrace and Interior Changes, Silver Spring (now Woodside Park), 1914
Montgomery Country Club, Laytonsville, 1913-19
Pleasant Hills, J. Thomas Kelley House, Addition, Darnestown, 1916

Wolcott Clarke Waggaman
The son of architect Clarke Waggaman, Wolcott “Doggie” Waggaman was well known for his upscale urban residences. His projects include the Tudor Revival Merchandise House, Dupont Circle (1912). Georgetown Univ Spec Collections; LOC; Dupont Circle Citizens Assn (www.hillrag.com)

Kentsdale, 9510 Henswell Place, Potomac, 1925

Harry Wardman (1872-1938) Builder
An English native, Wardman ran away from home and landed in New York. He apprenticed with a carpenter and became known as an expert stairbuilder. He moved to Washington by 1897 and worked for architect T. F. Schneider who encouraged Wardman to establish his own company. Wardman became astonishingly successful builder, working in a partnership and independently. By 1925, he estimated he had built 4,500-5,000 houses. At the height of his career, it was said that a tenth of Washington’s residents were living in a Wardman building. The builder expanded with a real estate division that later offered mortgages and insurance. Wardman engaged several local architects over the years, including Mihran Mesrobian. Wardman’s work includes some 500 apartment buildings, including the Dresden and Cathedral Mansions on Connecticut Avenue; the Northumberland, on New Hampshire Avenue; and the Wardman Park, later the Washington Sheraton (1917). Hotels include the Hay-Adams and the Carlton. SSA

Monroe and R. B. Warren, Inc. Builders
The Warren Brothers’ prolific construction company was regionally known for pioneering the construction of cooperative apartments in
Washington. Monroe Warren (1895-1983) and his younger brother R. Bates Warren established their partnership in 1919, at the beginning of a construction boom. Their projects include the Kennedy Warren and Tilden Gardens (1927). Monroe Warren was president of the Home Builders Association of Washington, Inc., from 1928-30. After R. B. Warren left the firm, Monroe Warren worked with Edgar Kennedy and then set up a second firm, known as Meadowbrook, Inc, which operated from 1932 to 1966. Rising young practitioners including Harvey P. Baxter, E. Burton Corning, and Harry Edwards worked for the Warrens. During the 1930s, the firm became one of the most active builders of grand-scale, low-cost housing in the Washington area. The Leland subdivision was one of the first suburban communities in the region to include a shopping center. By 1954, the firm had built more than 5,000 houses in the region. M-NCPPC, GOODE2, CC

Leland Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase, 1924
Tudor Shopping Center, Wisconsin & Leland Avenues, Bethesda, 1926-7
Monroe Warren Residence, 7320 Meadow Lane, c1926
Meadowbrook Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase
Forest Section, Town of Chevy Chase
4408 Ridge Road, Chevy Chase, 1930
4112 Aspen Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1933 $6,393.00
4704 Chestnut Street, West Chevy Chase, 1934

A. C. Warthen
Kensington builder KH
Arthur Williams House, 10400 Montgomery Avenue, Kensington, c1890
Edward Rabbitt House, near Norbeck, 1895
Alphonso Hart House, 10300 Fawcett Street, Kensington, 1893
Sohl House, 30 Hesketh, 1920, Chevy Chase Village
H. Tidel Morsell House, 6817 Connecticut Ave, Section 3, Chevy Chase, 1921 see Heaton
4102 Rosemary, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925
103 Virgil, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925
7200 Meadow, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925
4004 Thornapple, Town of Chevy Chase, 1926

Willard Warthen, Kensington builder
The Women’s Club of Chevy Chase Clubhouse, 1938 $30,000 OFFUTT

Edwin Weihe (1907-n.d.) AIA
A native of Washington, D.C., Weihe obtained his B. Arch. from George Washington University in 1931. He was a draftsman, then designer, for Chas. H. Tompkins Co. for five years, and served as architect for the Stone Construction Company for two years. Weihe was a part-time instructor in architectural design (1933-4). He established his own firm in 1939.

7408 Ridgewood, Town of Chevy Chase, 1937

Edwin M. West, Builder
Higgins House, 304 Great Falls Road, Rockville, 1888
West House, 114 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, 1889
Almoney House, 105 S. Van Buren St., Rockville, 1889
Kellogg House, 300 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, 1889 [Partially Destroyed by Fire]
Rockville Academy, 103 S. Adams Street, Rockville, 1890
Rockville Christian Church, 101 W. Jefferson St., Rockville, 1893
Hogg House, Rebuilt, 201 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, by 1900

Walters West
Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870

John J. Whelan (1902- )
Born in Philadelphia, Whelan grew up in Atlantic City, NJ, where his father was a builder. He graduated from Princeton University with a B. Arch. in 1925. In 1926, he established McConihe-Whelan Co Inc. in partnership with builder and Princeton classmate F. Moran McConihe. By 1928-9, he had established his own architectural practice. During World War II, Whelan was a design engineer for the U.S. Navy, serving at bases in New York and New Jersey. Whelan began experimenting in low-cost, prefabricated houses in 1930. His patented houses arrived already furnished and, much like diners of his day, were ready to move in upon delivery. In 1948, two years after working on a project of prefabricated houses in Oregon, he moved his architectural practice there. Projects include the Turkish Embassy and the Royal Norwegian Embassy. TRACERIES

Marwood, 11231 River View Drive, Potomac, 1931 $118,000
Pooks Hill, Remodeling, Bethesda (Demolished) 10,000
McCook Dunlop House, Chevy Chase Lake 18,000
Drew Pierson House, Potomac 10,500
Harold Killen Group of Houses, Takoma Park 15,000
Mobile Houses (Prefabricated in Three Sections), Glen Echo 4,000
Anon Koeber Group of Houses, Chevy Chase 40,000

William J. Wire
Civil Engineer (1927 Polk Dir.)
Residence at 3915 W. Aspen Street, Town of Chevy Chase, by 1925
3911 Aspen Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925
3904 and 3906 Blackthorn St., Town of Chevy Chase, 1926

J. Winthrop Wolcott, Jr.
Architect, U. S. Treasury Department. ALEXIS
National Institutes of Health, Buildings 1-6, Bethesda, c1936-40

Edward Woltz
Architect KH
10213 Montgomery Avenue, Kensington, c1892-4
Graham H. Woolfall, architect
Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. OSHEL
Pinemere (Woolfall Residence), 1227 Pinemere Circle, Woodside Park, 1928

Waddy Wood (1869-1944) FAIA
Wood studied engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute for two years and continued his education by pursuing architectural collections of the Library of Congress. He began his architectural career in 1892, working as the construction architect for large commercial projects in Washington, D.C. Wood was the architect for the Cleveland Park Company, in1897, designing the first houses in the area. In 1902, he helped established Wood, Donn and Deming, with Edward W. Donn, Jr. and William I. Deming. In 1912, Wood established an independent practice. His projects include the Woodrow Wilson House (1915), Commercial National Bank (1917), All States
Hotel (1927), and the South Building of the Department of the Interior (1935–6). AIA 100, CC, M-NCPPC, LOC, AIA Library, RA

All Saint’s Episcopal Church, 3 Chevy Chase Circle, Chevy Chase Village, 1901 With Arthur Heaton

Martha Bachrach House, 15 E. Melrose, Chevy Chase Village, by 1912

Minneferede House, 8 Oxford Street, Chevy Chase Village, by 1916 $12,500

William I. Deming House, 4 Oxford Street, Chevy Chase Village, by 1912

Frank A. Steele Company speculative houses, Chevy Chase Terrace, 1923

Frank L. Wagner House, Rock Creek Park Chevy Chase Clubhouse Addition, 1924-1928 Howse P. Corcoran House, unidentified

Waddy Butler Wood

Wood, Donn, & Deming

Waddy B. Wood, Edward W. Donn, Jr., and William I. Deming established a partnership in 1902. WDD was best known for its large traditional residences and elegant office structures. Notable projects include the Union Trust Bank (1906) and the Masonic Temple (1938). The firm dissolved in 1912. AIA 100, LOC

C.W. Donn House, 3810 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase Village, by 1916

C. L. Frailey House, 1909, site of 3800 Bradley Ln, no longer standing. Later altered by Arthur Heaton, Byron U Graham House LOC

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959)

Internationally renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright designed close to 500 buildings between the years 1885 and 1959 and had a profound impact on architecture and interior design. Wright worked with Adler & Sullivan, in Chicago, from 1888–93, and established his own practice in 1893, which he pursued until his death in 1959. A proponent of organic architecture, he developed his own Prairie and Usonian residential styles. Wright lived most of his life in his native Wisconsin, residing at other times in New York City, Germany, Japan, Oak Park (Illinois), and in Arizona, the winter location of his Taliesin School. After his death, his third wife, Olgivanna Wright, ran the Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture, until her death in 1985. The house he designed in Montgomery County is one of three FLW houses in the Washington metropolitan area and one of two in the State of Maryland. M-NCPPC, All-Wright Site: Frank Lloyd Wright Building Guide

Robert Llewellyn Wright House, 7927 Deepwell Drive, Bethesda, 1953

Charles Zeller

Architect

Longwood School for Boys, gymnasium (now Longwood Recreation Center), 1946

SOURCES

AAA American Art Annual
www.sah.org/aame/bioint.html

ABD American Biographical Directory, 1908.


BDPA Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, AIA Library


LOC Library of Congress <loc.gov>


NR National Register of Historic Places, Inventory Form


M-NCPPC Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Silver Spring, Md.

PR Peerless Rockville H. P., Ltd. Files


RA Robinson & Associates, Research Files


TRACERIES Traceries, Research Files

VENTRE Francis & Mary Vemire, “Rock Creek Woods: Beginnings through Transitions,” Towne, 12-1995


WPP John C. Proctor, Washington, Past and Present, A History. 1930


WW Who’s Who in American Art