

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.



Three generations of Sonnemanns have designed significant structures in Montgomery County. Photo c1900.

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

Philadelphia architectural firm. Edward Schoeppe (1890-1943) received a certification in Architecture from University of Pennsylvania in 1913, and a B. Arch from MIT in 1915. He established his own firm in Philadelphia in 1920. Schoeppe became principal designer for the Glen Echo Park Company. By 1934 he had established a partnership with Norman Alexander and continued to specialize in recreation buildings. NR, www.philadelphiabuildings.org.

 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
 Asbury 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 Mikkelson's Subdivision of the Town of Chevy Chase. In the 1930s, he worked as an architect for George F. Mikkelson, 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 Boston 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 Godey's Lady's Book and is best known as architect of major Philadelphia churches. Chandler worked for Edwin and Edward Baltzley 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, c1891, Glen Echo Chautauqua—Second story demolished

Edward Baltzley 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

David H. Condon (1916-1996)

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, 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 whom he 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

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 for Gordon & Madden, Rochester, NY. Cutler began his own practice 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

Lynbrook 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

Lynbrook 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)

Dean studied at Yale, Columbia, and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. He worked for Delano & Aldridge, New York, and John Russell Pope. Dean practiced in Washington from 1910-15. Dean went back to New York and designed the Woman's Cosmopolitan Club (1917). NR

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

Jules Henri de Sibour (1872-n.d.)

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.



Howard Wright Cutler

Proctor, Washington Past and Present (1930).
Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

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, c1925:

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 & Poindexter 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, c1894, 3. E. Lenox

George C. Wedderburn Residence, 1905, 8 E. Irving



Leon Emile Dessez

Chevy Chase Historical Society

Edward W. Donn, Jr. (1868?-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 Saint 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



Donn in 1905

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."

Donn House, 3810 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase Village, by 1911

J. W. Wideman House/Springer House, 18 West Lenox Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1915

3706 and 3708 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase Village, Attribution based on similarity with 18 W. Lenox.

Chevy Chase Circle Fountain, 1933

Chevy Chase Club remodeling, 1933, Partial glass enclosure of west porch

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.



Henry M. Earle (right)

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 Ebersson (1875-1954) Architect

Ebersson was a nationally recognized designer of theaters. An Austrian native, Ebersson 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 Ebersson 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

Freeny 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 corres)

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 American'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 then 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 Kauffman, 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

Thomas M. Anderson House, 39 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1881. Remodeled by Groomes, 1915.

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

Talbot House, 100 Forest Avenue, Rockville, 1891 (Altered)
 Kilgour House, 25 Wall Street, Rockville, 1892 (Partially Reconstructed)
 Maddox House, E. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1892 (Demolished)
 Julia Anderson House, 100 S. Washington Street, Rockville, 1893
 Etchison Drug Store, E. Diamond Avenue and Summit Avenue,
 Gaithersburg, 1894
 William Reading's Cabin John Farm, 1894 plans
 Jacob Poss House, N. Washington Street, Rockville, 1895 (Demolished)
 Fairview Seminary/Summit Hotel, Summit & Frederick Avenues,
 Gaithersburg, 1895 (Demolished)
 Fairgrounds Buildings, Rockville, 1895 (Demolished)
 Christ Episcopal Church, Steeple reconstruction, Rockville, 1896
 Milton, 15512 White Willow Lane, 1897 (Demolished)
 Hege House, 12 Baltimore Road, Rockville, 1898-9 (Demolished)
 Mrs. George Bradley House, Rockville, 1898
 Norman Wootton House, Dickerson, 1900
 Methodist Episcopal Church, South Remodeling, 108-112 West
 Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, 1900-1
 Farmers Bank, E. Montgomery Avenue and Court Street, Rockville,
 1901 (Demolished)
 Walter Mobley House, Derwood, 1902
 Mount Prospect, 13601 Travilah Road, Potomac, 1902
 Clifford Robertson, 107 Fleet Street, Rockville, 1904
 Wilkerson Jones House, Dickerson, 1904
 Rockville High School, Montgomery Avenue and Monroe Street,
 Rockville, 1904-5
 Hege House, 200 Monroe Street, Rockville, 1906
 Montrose Schoolhouse, Randolph Road, Rockville, Designed 1907-8. Built
 1909, \$2,200
 High School, Clarksville, Howard County,
 1913

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. CC

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

9 W. Melrose Street and 11 East Irving Street, Chevy Chase Village

H. D., Attribution based on similarity



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 park-

ing 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: Burleigh (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
 Charles F. R. Ogilby Residence, 17 Primrose Street, 1911
 J. E. Jameson Residence, 13 Oxford Street, c1922
 John Curtis Walker, Jr. Residence, 11 W. Lenox, 1924-25
 Edward J. Walsh House, 2 E. Newlands, c1910; Sleeping porch, c1916; Porch addition, c1925
 William J. McNally House, 4 E. Newlands, c1910
 Robert Corby House, c1911, 6 E. Kirke; Living and sleeping porch, c1913
 Paul Sleman House Sleeping Porch, 26 W. Kirke, c1921
 John L Weaver House, 101 E. Kirke, 1899
 George F. Mikkelson House, 35 W. Lenox, 1925
 W. E. Springer House Addition, 18 W. Lenox
 Thomas W. Brahany House Alteration, 5914 Cedar Parkway, 1927
 W. S. Corby Residence Remodeling, Chevy Chase Circle, c1911 & 1914
 Gateway c1915; Garage c1924 (2413); Garage Alteration, 1927; Redecoration and landscaping, 1929; Niche, 1930
 Chevy Chase Library, 1900, Original design; Alterations and additions.
 Chevy Chase Methodist Episcopal Church, c1929
 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 St, 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
 Dulin 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, 4-1932
 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, Elreane 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
Heister House, 27 Primrose, Chevy Chase Village, by 1912. Hollow tile construction.

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

Mt. 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 Poindexter (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 Stellwagen 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



Philip M. Jullien

Proctor, Washington Past and Present (1930). Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

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 row-houses. Justement formed his own firm in 1924 and worked until his death in 1968. The firm was known for its hospitals, schools, commercial buildings, and large-scale housing projects, including Fort

Dupont Dwellings (1939). Justement received many local and national awards. AIA 100

Falkland Apartments, Silver Spring, 1936-8

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.cmhpf.org> <www.uchs.net/Woodlands>

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

Albert Kruse and George Edwin Pope

Wilmington Delaware 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



Albert Kruse

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 Sligo, 1930

Silver Spring projects advertised in 1933 include South Woodside Park, Sligo 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, 1927

Builder, Office at 4 Decatur St., Cottage City, Maryland (7-24-1926 Eve Star ad)

3807 Thornapple St., Section 5, Chevy Chase, 1926

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 the five-block Mikkelson Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase, 1931-1935. Mikkelson constructed hundreds of houses in the Town of Chevy Chase.

Yancey Milburn (1890-1977)

Architect LOC

M/M 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

Poplar 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/user/roshel/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.. WWA

John F. Wilkins Estate, 12800 Viers Mill Road, Rockville, c1917
Woodend (Audubon Naturalist Society), 8940 Jones Mill Road, North Chevy Chase, 1927-8

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-Chevy Chase Shopping Center, Bethesda, 1936-7
Joseph Houghton House Addition, 3516 Shepherd, Martin's Additions, 1938
Army Mapping 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

Stonecraft, 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

Four Corners Shopping Center, c1932-46
Woodmor Houses, Colesville Road, Four Corners, c1932-46
Westmoreland Hills Houses, c1932-46
Westhaven Houses, c1932-46
Singer Sewing Machine Building, Silver Spring, c1932-46

Warren R. Seltzer, Architect

Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. OSHEL
1234 Pinecrest Circle, Woodside Park, 1929

Shannon & Luchs, Builders

The Shannon & Luchs Construction Company was one of the most prominent regional real estate offices and most prolific Chevy Chase building concerns in the interwar period. Herbert Shannon and Morton Luchs established the firm in 1906. Working closely with architect **Arthur Heaton**, the company became known for its innovative plans. Among its projects are the Burleith subdivision (1923-8), which broke the convention of standardized rowhouse design; the Wrenwood (1928), one of the region's earliest cul-de-sac plan subdivisions; and the Connecticut Avenue Park and Shop (1930), the earliest drive-in shopping center in the area. Between 1929 and 1932, Arthur Heaton designed many houses in the company's Chevy Chase Park and Forest Section of the Town of Chevy Chase. Other architects working for Shannon & Luchs were **Harvey P. Baxter, E. Burton Corning**, and **Harry Edwards**. Herbert T. Shannon was a founding member and first president of the Home Builders Association of Washington, Inc., established in 1924. M-NCPPC, CC, LONGSTRETH, OFFUTT

Chevy Chase Park, Re-Subdivision, Town of Chevy Chase, 1929-30
Rollingwood, Chevy Chase, 1936

Simpson Family Builders

John Simpson, Sr. (1834-1907) was the patriarch of a large family of carpenter-builders who formed a consortium that operated through the late 1800s and early 1900s. The business of extended family members included Orem and Troths. Simpson settled in the Jones Mill Road area by 1894, where he and his wife raised a large family, including nine children. His son-in-law, **Horace Troth, Sr.**, a carpenter, joined Simpson's children in working for him. John Simpson, Jr. (d.1919) built 7315 Brookville Road (1905) and set up a workshop in the barns and outbuildings on the property. He became Vice President of the Chevy Chase Citizens Assn, Section 5. Nephews Horace Troth, Jr. and William Orem, Jr. became painter and realtor for the business. Frank Simpson assumed operation of the family business after John Jr.'s death. In the 1930s, the Simpsons worked in conjunction with **A. W. Smith**, architect. M-NCPPC, CC, OFFUTT

Newark Street, Cleveland Park, 1910 John Simpson, Sr.
Orem House, 3718 Williams Lane, Chevy Chase Section 5, by 1912
3914 East-West Highway, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925
7003 Meadow Lane, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925
Elmer and Janet Troth Hall House, 3608 Spring Street, Chevy Chase Section 3, 1925
4130 Leland Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1937
Chevy Chase United Methodist Church, Conn. Ave., 1935 Edward L. Simpson, builder

A. W. Smith, Architect

Associated in the 1930s with major Chevy Chase builders **Simpson Family** and **George F. Mikkelson**. Like architect **Ralph W. Berry**, he was at one time building inspector for Chevy Chase Section 4.

Smith's residence/office was at 4829 Leland Street, in the Town of Chevy Chase. M-NCPPC, CC, OSHEL

4130 Leland Street, Town of Chevy Chase, 1937

7409 Ridgewood, Town of Chevy Chase, 1937
4213 Thornapple, Town of Chevy Chase, 1939
9114 Crosby Road, Woodside Park, 1940

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 Sonneman & Justement (1919-24). Sonneman 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. & Madelene 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 Stohlman 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



Alexander H. Sonnemann

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. Capital 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 for the National Cancer Institute. [TRACERIES, nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/tour/models2.html](http://TRACERIES.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/tour/models2.html)

Bethesda Post Office, 7400 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, 1938
National Institutes of Health (First building constructed 1938)
Karl Sonnemann House, Dorset Avenue, Kenwood, 1939
National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, 1962



Georg Frederic Ludwig Ottmar
Sonnemann

Courtesy, Margery Solan

George Oakley Totten, Jr. (1866-1939) AIA

Totten has been described as "the most popular society architect during Washington's Gilded Age." Totten graduated with an MA from Columbia University and studied on fellowship at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. From 1895-8 he was chief designer of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Totten worked in partnership with Laussat R. Rogers until 1907 when he established his independent firm. In World War I, Totten served as



George Oakley Totten, Jr.

a major in the Engineer Corps. Totten projects were almost exclusively opulent residences or embassies and include the Embassy of Pakistan (1909), the Turkish Embassy (1915), the Ecuadorian Embassy (1922), and the Congressional Club. AIA 100, SCOTT
Henry H. Glassie House, 4201 Bradley Lane, Town of Chevy Chase, 1910

Horace E Troth, Builder

Troth built many houses in the Chevy Chase area and was a member of the **Simpson Family** of builders. He was the son-in-law of builder John Simpson, Sr. In 1944, he was appointed Superintendent and Building Inspector for Chevy Chase Section 5. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Chevy Chase Citizens Assn Section 5, from 1916-1918. M-NCPPC, CC, OFFUTT

H. E. Troth House, 3621 Raymond Street, Chevy Chase, Section 3, 1907
3615 Raymond Street, Addition, Chevy Chase, Section 3, 1925
Other houses in early 1920s built on Florida, Raymond, Shepherd, Spring Streets
3713 Williams Lane: Former Williams Barn, moved structure, Chevy Chase, Section 5
3908 Woodbine, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925
3914 Blackthorn, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925 Superintendent
6820 Meadow Lane, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925

4003 Rosemary, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925
7309 Maple Avenue, Town of Chevy Chase, 1940
4008 Thornapple, Town of Chevy Chase, 1940
Coordinator of Building, Chevy Chase Methodist Church Addition, 1948-9

Clarke Waggaman (1877-1919) AIA

Waggaman was a prominent Washington architect who was known 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 Devereux House Alterations, 3911 Bradley Lane, Town of Chevy Chase, 1910

William T. Davis House, Ridgewood and Thornapple, 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 Meserve House, Dupont Circle (1912). Georgetown Univ Spec Collections; LOC; Dupont Circle Citizens Assn (www.hillrag.com)

Kentsdale, 9510 Hemswell 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

1 E. Kirke Street, Chevy Chase Village, 1920

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. Tudor Morsell House, 6817 Connecticut Ave, Section 3, Chevy Chase, 1921 see **Heaton***
4102 Rosemary, Town of Chevy Chase, 1925
103 Virgilia, 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



Monroe Warren, Evening Star clipping

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

<i>Marwood, 11231 River View Drive, Potomac, 1931</i>	\$118,000
<i>Pooks Hill, Remodeling, Bethesda (Demolished)</i>	10,000
<i>McCook Dunlop House, Chevy Chase Lake</i>	18,000
<i>Drew Pierson House, Potomac</i>	10,500
<i>Harold Killen Group of Houses, Takoma Park</i>	15,000
<i>Mobile Houses (Prefabricated in Three Sections), Glen Echo</i>	4,000
<i>Anon Koeber Group of Houses, Chevy Chase</i>	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
Pinecrest (Woolfall Residence), 1227 Pinecrest Circle, Woodside Park, 1928

Waddy Wood (1869-1944) FAIA

Wood studied engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute for two years and continued his education by perusing 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, in 1897, designing the first houses in the area. In 1902, he helped establish **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

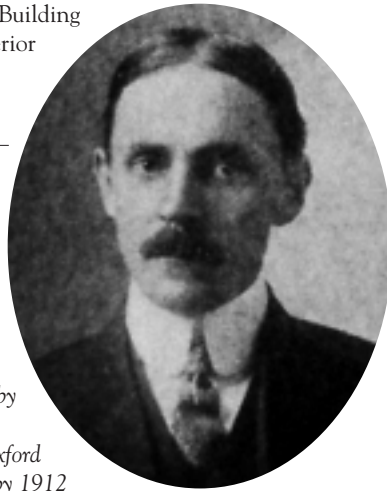
Minnegerede House, 8 Oxford Street, Chevy Chase Village, by 1916 \$12,500

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

Howe 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 (1908). 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

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www.sah.org/laame/bioint.html

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NR National Register of Historic Places, Inventory Form

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

PR Peerless Rockville H. P., Ltd. Files

PRWG Eileen McGuckian, *A Walking Guide to Peerless Rockville*, Rockville, Md, 1975.

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RBC Perry Fisher and Eileen McGuckian, *The Red Brick Courthouse: A Centennial History of Montgomery County, Maryland's Third Courthouse.* 1991.

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