



Lock House at Lock 10

VI. LOWER POTOMAC HISTORIC DISTRICTS

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (1828+) **NR**

The 185-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, built between 1828 and 1850, was an engineering marvel of its day. The canal improved the county's economy, providing jobs, and transporting farm products, fertilizer, and other goods. The C & O Canal was declared a national monument in 1961, was designated on the National Register of Historic Places and named a national historic park. The National Park Service owns and operates the C & O Canal National Historic Park, protecting significant

architectural and engineering features as well as an important natural environment. Many of the structures in the National Register Historic District are described individually in the following section.



10909 Kenilworth, Garrett Park

GARRETT PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT (1886) **NR** 30/13

In 1886, Washington, D.C. attorney Henry Copp formed the Metropolitan Investment and Building Company to develop a new commuter suburb. To cement its relationship with the railroad, the town was named Garrett Park, in honor of Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From its 500-acre parcel, Metropolitan Investment surveyed and platted lots from 3 acre to 5 acres on approximately 154 acres. Horticulturist William Saunders was enlisted to design an original landscape plan. Meandering streets north of Strathmore Avenue follow the topography, while streets to the south are on a grid. The landscape plan, with its dense shade trees and flowering shrubs, unifies the variety in street plan, and distinguishes Garrett Park from neighboring subdivisions.

In 1898, Garrett Park was incorporated as a town, with an elected mayor and council. Sewer and water service were not available until the 1930s. The Metropolitan Investment and Building Company dissolved in 1910. Residents organized to establish a community church in 1897, in use for the past half-century as the town hall (see **Garrett Park Town Hall**, p257). Townspeople foster a strong community identity and sense of autonomy through participation in local events and activities. The *Garrett Park Store and Post Office*, built in 1890, continues to be a central gathering place for town residents, housing the post office, a market, a café, and town offices.

Garrett Park reflects nearly a century of diverse architectural styles. The earliest houses were built primarily in the Queen Anne style, typically 2½-story, asymmetrical residences with towers or turrets, and generous porches. One of the finest Queen Anne examples is the *Stoddard-Freiberg House* (1889), 4711 Waverly Avenue, adorned with a bell-capped turret and lavishly bracketed cornices. After World War I, a group of four



Garrett Park Store and Post Office 30/13
(1890)

retired military officers formed Maddux, Marshall and Company, a Washington-based real estate development firm, to promote Garrett Park “to home-seekers of moderate means.” The Maddux, Marshall Company built Chevy houses, one-story, two-bedroom cottages with optional garages complete with Chevrolet cars. The *Chevy House* at 10912 Montrose Avenue dates from 1927. Residences also include Sears mail-order houses from the 1930s, post-World War II Techbilt structures, and contemporary Frank Lloyd Wright-influenced houses designed by Howard University professor Alexander Richter.

Six structures in Garrett Park are designated individually, including the town hall and houses built in the 1890s. These sites are further described in the following section on individual sites.

GLEN ECHO PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT (1890, 1911) NR 35/26
7300 MacArthur Boulevard

Glen Echo Park is significant as the site of a National Chautauqua Assembly and as a surviving regional example of an early 20th century amusement park. The Chautauqua movement, named after the first assembly at Lake Chautauqua, N.Y. (1874), was an effort to democratize learning within an ecumenical Protestant religious framework by bringing art, science, and literary culture to the masses. By 1891, the movement had expanded nationally to 52 assemblies. Coinciding with this flowering of the Chautauqua movement were the plans of Edwin Baltzley, real estate promoter, and his brother Edward for a residential and resort development to be known as Glen Echo on the Potomac. Envisioning the Chautauqua movement as a potential enhancement of their development, the Baltzleys deeded 80 acres to the National Chautauqua of Glen Echo, in 1891. To provide access from Washington, the brothers encouraged construction of the steam and electric Glen Echo Railroad, chartered in 1889. For construction of exclusively stone structures and thus fulfill their dream of creating the “Washington Rhine,” the Baltzleys opened five granite quarries in Glen Echo.

Marking the park’s entrance, the stone *Chatauqua Tower* (1890), designed by architect Victor Mindeleff, is the only remaining intact building from the Chautauqua era. The site first became an amusement park sometime after 1900. In 1911, the Washington Railway and Electric Company bought the site, expanded the amusement park, and extended the trolley line to its front gate. The Glen Echo Amusement Park became one of the principal entertainment centers in the Washington, D.C. area. The *Dentzel Carousel* (1921), a highly decorated carousel outfitted with 52 carved wooden animals, contains its original Wurlitzer Band Organ and is nationally one of



Chevy houses, 10900 block, Montrose Avenue



Glen Echo Arcade (1940)



Glen Echo, 1959

35/26

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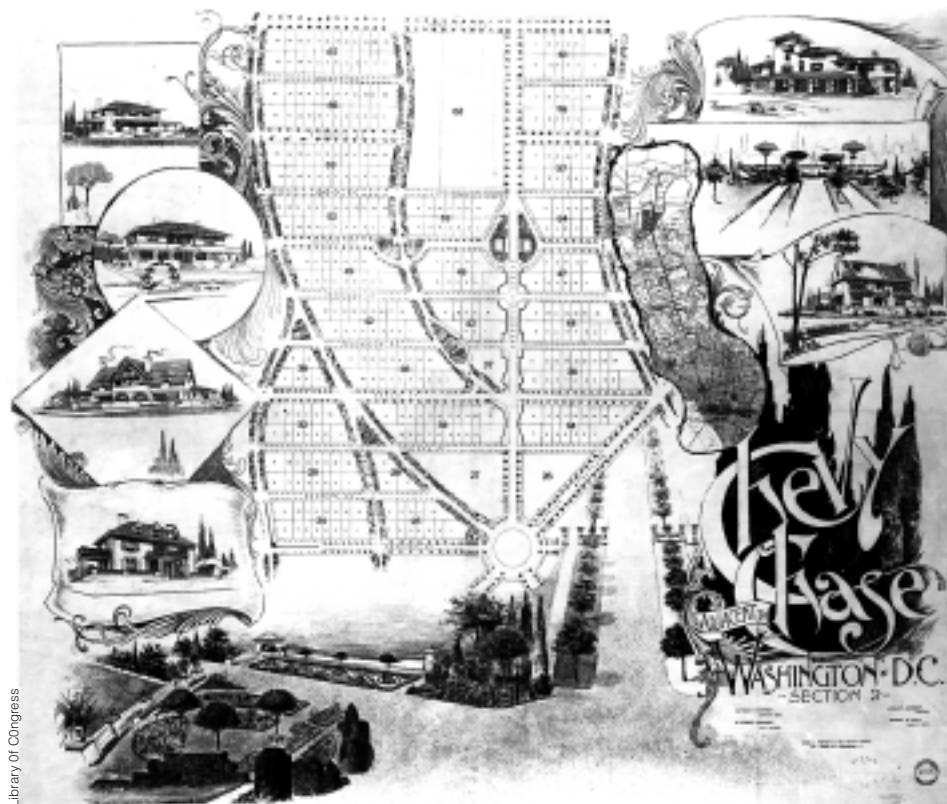
Fred Schneider, 1959, Montgomery County Historical Society

Lake County (IL) Discovery Museum, Curt Teich Postcard Archives



Glen Echo Park roller coaster, 1934 postcard

Chevy Chase sales plat,
Thos J. Fisher & Co., 1892



Library of Congress



Dentzel Carousel (1921)

35/26

Other structures include a *Bumper Car Pavilion* (1923), *Arcade* (1940), and *Cuddle Up Pavilion* (1947). The amusement park enjoyed its greatest popularity from 1923-39. The National Park Service purchased the site after the amusement park closed in 1969. Related sites are the **Clara Barton House** (1891) and three Glen Echo Heights residences of 1890: **Baltzley Castle**, **Charles Castle**, and **Kimmel House**.

CHEVY CHASE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

35/13

Chevy Chase Village was Montgomery County's first and most influential streetcar suburb planned and developed between 1892 and 1930. It was the most visionary investment in Montgomery County real estate in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century—representing the Chevy Chase Land Company's prototype for a planned suburb and setting the tone for early twentieth century neighborhoods throughout northwest Washington and southern Montgomery County. Architecturally, Chevy Chase Village contains the county's highest concentration of outstanding

architect-designed and builder vernacular houses rendered in post-Victorian styles of the period 1890-1930. Together, the surviving plan and architecture of Chevy Chase Village represents one of the most intact and important examples of suburban planning and architectural expression built in the region before World War II.

Chevy Chase is nationally recognized as a prototypical, turn-of-the-century streetcar suburb providing upscale residences in a comprehensively planned environment. The driving force behind the development of Chevy Chase was Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada. Newlands is recognized as one of the first entrepreneurs to appreciate the speculative implications of the streetcar. Chevy Chase gets its name from a 560-acre

the few historic carousels on its original site. When the *Crystal Pool* was built in 1931, it was the largest swimming pool in the region. Still standing is the pool's Art Deco entrance pylon, designed by Alexander, Becker, and Schoeppe of Philadelphia. The firm also designed the *Spanish Ballroom* (1933).

tract of land patented here in 1751 by Colonel Joseph Belt, known as “Cheivy Chace.” The name has historic associations with a 1388 battle between England and Scotland that involved a border raid, or “chevauchee,” of hunting grounds, known as a “chace.”

The Chevy Chase Land Company was incorporated in 1890 by Newlands and Senator William M. Stewart, also of Nevada. Newlands arranged for the purchase of land along the proposed extension of Connecticut Avenue from the built area of Washington on into the Maryland countryside. Under his plan, his associates, realtors Colonel George Augustus Armes and Edward J. Stellwagen, purchased the land that was then transferred to the Land Company. Landowners who appeared to be holding out for excessive profit were bypassed by a shift in the course of the road and trolley. This accounts for Connecticut Avenue’s change in direction north of Chevy Chase Circle.

From the beginning, Newlands sought to develop a singular neighborhood of the finest quality. Newlands’ comprehensive plan included zoning, architectural design guidelines, landscaping, and infrastructure. The Chevy Chase Land Company spent millions on infrastructure improvements, including the construction of the trolley line, known as the Rock Creek Railway. The company built trestle bridges over Rock Creek, graded Connecticut Avenue from Calvert Street to Chevy Chase Lake, installed water and sewer systems, and constructed a power house to provide electricity. The \$1,250,000 corporate investment in the infrastructure of the region was a remarkable statement of faith in the growth and progress of the national capital area and created the foundation for regional community building on an unprecedented comprehensive scale.

The Land Company hired talented designers, including architects and a landscape architect, to design the community. Nathan Barrett, a New York landscape architect, created wide streets, large lots, and parkland. Trees and shrubs were carefully selected to represent the best in contemporary style and taste. Leon E. Dessez, appointed the company’s architect, prepared strict building regulations. Houses fronting on Connecticut Avenue were to cost at least \$5000 and had required setbacks of 35 feet. Houses on side streets had to be worth at least \$3000 and have 25 foot setbacks. Individual lots in both areas had to be at least sixty feet wide.



East Kirke Street view

35/13



Chevy Chase Club, East façade, photo 1914



Chevy Chase Hunt (1900)

MNCPPC

Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

Montgomery County Historical Society

Rowhouses, commercial buildings, apartments, and alleys were prohibited. In addition, Dessez reviewed plans for proposed houses within the village.

The first section of Chevy Chase to be developed was Section 2, now known as Chevy Chase Village, recorded in 1892 and opened for sale in 1893. Unfortunately, 1893 also marked the end of a real estate boom because of a national economic depression—the Panic of 1893—and early sales in Chevy Chase were slow. By 1897, only 27 houses had been built and occupied. Most of the first houses were concentrated in the area immediately surrounding the Chevy Chase Circle. After the turn of the century, sales picked up. Approximately, 145 houses were constructed by 1916, and within the year, lots in Section 2 were largely sold out.

Civic and recreational amenities were integral to the planned development of Chevy Chase. In keeping with Newland's concern that the new subdivision have buildings of "community interest," a series of early efforts were made to plant educational, civic, and recreational institutions in this area. The Land Company built the *Village Hall* at 5906 Connecticut Avenue in 1896. It accommodated the post office, library, and fire apparatus. In addition, Newlands and the Land Company supported the development of the Chevy Chase Club by subsidizing early fox hunting activities and, in 1894, acting as an intermediary in securing the

lease of the original Bradley farmhouse as a headquarters for the club. Other efforts by the Land Company to provide full community amenities included construction of a two-room schoolhouse on Bradley Lane in 1898 and creation of a popular summer amusement park—Chevy Chase Lake.

Chevy Chase Village is an exceptional concentration of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century architectural styles, including the Colonial Revival,

Neoclassical, Shingle, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, and Craftsman. Locally and nationally known architects designed many of the houses.

Domestic architecture built between 1892 and 1930 is characterized by the combining of different academic architectural styles and forms. It is typical for buildings of this era to display elements of several different styles and types of ornamentation all on one structure. Academic Eclecticism is a term often used to describe this type of architecture—not meaning that buildings were designed with little forethought, but rather that the exuberance of the period led designers to break with rigid stylistic rules and freely combine the best of different forms and decorative motifs.

The Chevy Chase Land Company built the first few residences, setting the architectural tone for later houses. These houses were designed by Lindley Johnson, a successful, sophisticated Philadelphia architect known for his large country estates and resort structures. Several of these early buildings closely resemble the house sketches on an 1892 promo-



Greenhome & O'Mara for M-NCPPC, 1990

All Saints Episcopal Church

35/13



M-NCPPC

Chevy Chase Village Hall (1896)

tional map of Chevy Chase. The first house occupied in the community was the Prairie-influenced *Stellwagen House* at 5804 Connecticut Avenue, built for Land Company officer Edward Stellwagen around 1892. Another original Land Company house is the Tudor Revival *Herbert Claude House*, at 5900 Connecticut Avenue, which held the community's first post office from 1893-96. Finally, the *Newlands-Corby Mansion* (1894), 9 Chevy Chase Circle, was constructed as a gateway to the new planned community of Chevy Chase. Senator Francis Newlands built this mansion for his own residence. Its present Tudor Revival appearance is the work of Arthur Heaton, c1909-1914.

The residential architecture of Chevy Chase prior to World War I was characterized by large scale Shingle, Colonial Revival, and Tudor style houses usually built on sizeable lots. Many of the houses, owned by wealthy businessmen or professionals, were conservative and largely symmetrical shingled or stuccoed Four Squares or side-gabled Colonial Revival buildings with ample columned porches. With its maturing tree-bordered streets, the neighborhood conveyed an ideal spot for privacy and refuge from the city.

After the war, Chevy Chase benefitted from the prosperity of the 1920s and the explosive growth of the federal government. As reflected in real estate advertisements of the period, Chevy Chase Village had emerged as an established, planned suburb by the early 1920s. Advertisements noticing sales of both new and existing houses identified the area as "Old Chevy Chase, Maryland" or the "Most Exclusive Section of Chevy Chase, Maryland." Lot sales were so good in Chevy Chase by 1922 that the Land Company struggled to keep up with demand by opening several new sections—including Section 5, Section 1, and Section 1-A. Chevy Chase Village gradually evolved from a scattering of exclusive seasonal houses for the well-to-do who built large country residences on spacious lots to a solid, middle-class residential district of upscale houses



Edith Jarvis and Chevy Chase Historical Society

Herbert Claude House,
5900 Connecticut Avenue



Arthur B. Heaton, 1914, Library of Congress

Newlands-Corby Mansion
Arthur Heaton design, 1914

35/13-1

mixed with smaller, less costly Period houses.

Outstanding landscape features which bear testimony to Nathan Barrett's original landscape plan, include the arched canopy of trees framing West Irving Street, and triangular park-like lots at Magnolia Parkway and Chevy Chase Circle, and at Laurel Parkway and Kirke Street. A major landscape feature—Chevy Chase Circle, located on the DC-Maryland border—unites the two jurisdictions and provides a gateway to Chevy Chase. The sandstone *Chevy Chase Circle Fountain*, built in 1932 and dedicated to Newlands, was recently restored by the Chevy Chase Land Company.

Taken as a whole, the buildings in Chevy Chase Village—sited along the planned, curving street system and surrounded by mature landscaping—represent an important cultural expression of American wealth and power in the early twentieth century and reflect in their designs the optimism and comfort considered central to domestic architecture of the post-Victorian American suburb.



Montgomery County Historical Society

Somerset entrance gate, 1906

35/36

SOMERSET HISTORIC DISTRICT (1890)

36/35

Somerset Heights, established in 1890, was one of Montgomery County's earliest streetcar suburbs. Five U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists formed the Somerset Heights Land Company, together purchasing 50 acres of the Williams Farm just outside of Washington, D.C. Founders platted a community with a grid system of streets named after counties in England. Large lots with 30-foot setbacks sold for prices

lower than those in the District of Columbia, were promoted as healthful and free of malaria. Three electric trolley lines and a steam railway (the present Georgetown Branch) were nearby for an easy commute to the District, while low taxes and the ability to vote in Maryland were also attractive selling points.

The Somerset Heights Land Company provided only minimal amenities to early residents. The company installed rudimentary water and sewer service. Though it promised improved roads, thoroughfares were muddy streets for many years. In addition, sewer problems,



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Salmon House (1893)
4805 Dorset Avenue

35/36

lems, roaming farm animals, frozen water pipes, and lack of local schools and fire-rescue services were conditions plaguing early residents. In 1905, there were 35 families living in Somerset. Citizens successfully petitioned for a State Charter to incorporate as a town government and elected a mayor on May 7, 1906. The town council greatly improved the communi-

ty's quality of life, upgrading roads, repairing pipes, providing adequate water service, and contracting for fire service.

Most of the houses in Somerset were not architect-designed show-places but builder's versions of plan-book designs. Residents were solidly middle class, many of who worked for the USDA. Resident community founders did not construct high-style architectural gems, as in Chevy Chase's Section 2 or Otterbourne. If their houses, the first ones built in the community, set a tone for subsequent residences it was one of unassuming comfort.

Four of the company founders, Dr. Harvey E. Wiley, Dr. Charles Crampton, Dr. Daniel E. Salmon, and Miles Fuller had built large homes for themselves, by 1895. The intersection of Summit and Dorset Avenues, where the houses clustered, is known locally as Founder's Corners. The first house built in Somerset was the *Wiley-Ringland House* (1891 NR), 4722 Dorset Avenue, which Harvey Wiley, founder of the Pure Food and Drug Act, intended as a home for his parents. Its cubical Four Square form is enlivened with a polygonal bay and wrap-around porch. After a 1978 fire, the house was abandoned and is now in the process of restoration. Daniel Salmon, a community founder, built the *Salmon House* (1893), 4728 Dorset Avenue, a front-gable Colonial Revival residence with wrap-around porch. Salmon was an internationally known scientist and chief of the USDA's Bureau of Animal Industry. The first occupied house in Somerset was the *Crampton House* (1893), 4805 Dorset Avenue. Dr. Crampton, assistant chief of the USDA's Bureau of Chemistry, was Somerset's first mayor.

Early examples of standardized builder houses are found in Somerset. In 1900, developer Edward C. Halliday contracted with builders Richard and William Ough to build speculative houses. Most of the Ough houses date from 1901 and are Four Squares with gable-on-hip roofs.

The *Biggs House*, 4718 Cumberland, (1899) was the first house in Somerset with central heating and radiators. Warren W. Biggs was Mayor of Somerset from 1912 -16. One of the few examples of high-style architecture in Somerset is the *Nelson House* (c1910), 4823 Dorset Avenue. Dr. James Nelson, a USDA entomologist built this multi-gabled, Shingle Style house.

Today, the mature trees, landscaping, and original grid system of streets complement the visual streetscape established a century ago. Other important features enhancing the historic character of the Somerset community include: the spacing and rhythm of the buildings, the uniform scale of the existing houses, the relationship of houses to the street, the ample-sized lots and patterns of open space in the neighborhood.



Michael Simon, M-NCPPC, 1994

Nelson House (c1910)
4823 Dorset Avenue

35/36



M-NCPPC, 1992

4806 Warwick Road



Michael Simon, M-NCPPC, 1994

Ough houses (1901)
4700 block of Cumberland Avenue

35/36

HAWKINS LANE HISTORIC DISTRICT 35/54 (1893)

The Hawkins Lane Historic District was an enclave of free blacks established in the late 1800s. In an era of economic and social segregation, residents formed a close knit, self-reliant community. With its rural character, narrow unpaved road, modest houses and mature landscaping, the district stands in contrast to neighboring residential suburbs. In 1893, James H. Hawkins, an ex-slave, paid \$300 for 3 acres of land owned by Sophia Chew, widow of Rev. John H. Chew, an Episcopalian minister. Hawkins, a truck farmer and part-time Methodist minister, built a two-story frame house (later destroyed by

fire). Hawkins had twelve children, several of whom bought adjacent land, between 1894 and 1904, on Jones Bridge Road. Hawkins died in 1928 conveying most of his land to family members. Son Samuel, inheriting 1.5

acres, built the road now known as Hawkins Lane and arranged for electricity service. Samuel Hawkins (1874-1963) learned the construction trade while working for Warren Brothers. With the exception of two houses built by friends in the 1950s, Samuel himself built all the houses on the west side of the lane, over a 40-year period.

Representative of these is the *Ella Hawkins House* (1928), 8818 Hawkins Lane, named for Samuel's long-time resident daughter. Road widening and a fire destroyed two of the earliest houses, built by Samuel and his father. The earliest remaining house is the *David Hawkins House* (1907), 4109 Jones Bridge Road, built by a brother of Samuel. Other houses built Hawkins siblings, children of James Hawkins, are the *Lula Hawkins Stewart House* (1925), 8815 Hawkins Lane; *Mary Hawkins Gassaway House* (1928), 8807 Hawkins Lane; and the *George Hawkins House* (1932), 4117 Jones Bridge Road. In all, the district contains fifteen historic residences.

The modest residences along the narrow rustic lane reflect the heritage and lifestyle of determined black citizens in the early 20th century. Related sites are the **Gulliland-Lacy House** (1896) and the **Hurley House** (1907), described in the following section.



M-NCPPC, 1989

David Hawkins House (1907)
4109 Jones Bridge Road



M-NCPPC

Hawkins Lane streetscape.



M-NCPPC

Ella Hawkins House (1928), 8818 Hawkins Lane.



M-NCPPC

Mary Hawkins Gassaway House (1928),
8807 Hawkins Lane.

INDIVIDUAL SITES

LINDEN OAK (Circa Early 1700s)
Beach Drive & Rockville Pike

30/14

While mature trees and plantings are important to the historic context of many sites and districts, the Linden Oak is the only tree in Montgomery County designated individually as a historic site. Estimated to be over 270 years old, the Linden Oak is a White Oak (*quercus alba*) standing 95-feet tall, with a five-foot diameter trunk and 132-foot crown. It was declared a Maryland Bicentennial Tree in 1976.

From its early days as a sapling in the early 1700s to an elderly tree of the 21st century, this grand oak has grown and changed with the seasons along with the surrounding countryside. Judging by its open, spreading shape, the oak probably stood on the western edge of the wooded Rock Creek valley. The land further west remained open farm fields for nearly 200 years. With the Great Estate era of the 1920s, land north of the tree became the grounds of the Charles Corby Estate and the Georgetown Preparatory School.

The oak witnessed transportation changes that fueled the transformation of the landscape, from construction, in the 1820s, of the Rockville Turnpike several feet away to the sleek Metro subway tracks of the 1970s, fifty feet away. The surrounding countryside has transformed into increasingly urban suburbs, with high-rise apartments springing up across the Pike and garden apartments to the east. The source of the tree's name is unknown. It may have been named after the nearby Linden Hill community. Though the Linden Oak has lost a major branch, it is generally in good condition. Cables support the tree's branches in a preventative measure.

HAYES MANOR (c1767)
4101 Manor Road

35/10

One of the earliest and best-preserved examples of Georgian style architecture in the region, Hayes Manor is characterized by refined detail and high quality workmanship. The residence was built about 1767 for Reverend Alexander Williamson, rector of Prince George's Parish of the Anglican Church, one of the richest parishes in the Maryland colony. Williamson named the property Hayes after the home of William Pitt, Prime Minister of Britain. With the separation of church and state after the Revolution, the Anglican Church was no longer Maryland's established church and Williamson's tax-supported salary ceased. He retreated to Hayes Manor until his death in 1792.

The brick residence has two front façades, customary for high-style Georgian houses. Both façades have expensive all-header bond brick. The south entrance opens into a front stair hall in a double pile plan. East and west wings were built in 1899 and 1908, designed by architect Walter Peter in a compatible style. Notable landscape features include a formal boxwood garden, evidence of bowling green, and the Dunlop family cemetery. For 173 years, the Dunlop family owned Hayes Manor, beginning with Scottish immigrant James Dunlop who owned the estate from 1792.



Linden Oak (Circa Early 1700s)

30/14

M-NCPPC



Hayes Manor (c1767)

35/10

M-NCPPC



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

District of Columbia-Maryland
Boundary Stones (1792) 35/34

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-MARYLAND BOUNDARY STONES 35/34 (1792) Along DC/MD boundary, 1 mi. intervals

These eight rectangular sandstone boundary stones identify the border between the District of Columbia and Montgomery County, Maryland. Located at approximately one-mile intervals, the stones are among 40 markers placed in 1792 to define the new Federal city. In 1916, the Daughters of the American Revolution installed a protective wrought iron fence around each marker. The 40-inch tall stones are inscribed on the side facing the District with "JURISDICTION of the UNITED STATES" and, on the opposite side, with "MARYLAND." Also inscribed are the construction date and compass direction. The southernmost stone is *Northwest 4*, located between Broad Street and Dalecarlia Place, 100 feet north of the Capital Crescent Trail. *Northwest 5* is near Westwood Drive and the Delacarla Reservoir. On Western Avenue are *Northwest 6*, near Park Place in Brookdale; *Northwest 7*, at Cedar Parkway in Chevy Chase Village; *Northwest 8*, south of Pinehurst Circle; and *Northwest 9*, at the terminus of Western at Daniel Road. The *North* stone is on the south side of East West Highway near Rock Creek. *Northeast 2* is in the Takoma Park Historic District on Maple Avenue near Carroll Avenue. Stones that retain their protective iron fences are NW4, NW5, NW6, NW9, North, and NE2. The one Montgomery County boundary stone missing (NE 1) is marked by a sidewalk plaque near 7847 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring.



M-NCPPC, 1986

RILEY HOUSE/UNCLE TOM'S CABIN (Late 1700s) 30/6 11420 Old Georgetown Road

The log section of this house is associated with Josiah Henson whose memoirs helped inspire Harriet Beecher Stowe to write *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Henson came to Montgomery County in 1795 as a six-year old slave. His master was Isaac Riley, who owned about 500 acres along Old

Georgetown Road. Henson's vivid descriptions of slave life are based in part on his 30-year residency in Montgomery County. In this era, the county agriculture was in a decline as soil was nutrient-depleted from excessive tobacco harvesting. By 1825, Riley was in financial trouble and sent Henson to Kentucky to work for his brother. Henson escaped to Canada where he established a fugitive slave colony.

In plan and elevation, the main section of the Riley House is characteristic of the mid to late 1700s. The Riley family first acquired the property in 1797. The 1½-story side-gable structure has an asymmetrical four-bay façade looking southeast. An open staircase is situated in the main room located opposite the front door. Two rooms on the northeast end (right of front door,



M-NCPPC

Riley House/Uncle Tom's Cabin 30/6
(Late 1700s)

shown above) have back-to-back corner chimneys. The one-room log kitchen has an exterior brick chimney with stone base.

SMOKEHOUSE (*Late 1700s or Early 1800s*)
12012 Old Bridge Road

30/4

This log smokehouse may have been part of the nearby Riley or Magruder plantations (see related **Riley House**, p. 247). By 1865, Isaac O'Neill, Deputy in Montgomery County's Circuit Court, owned the property on which the smoke house is located. His farm was well sited at a fork in the Cabin John Creek, on the south side of the county-maintained Montrose Road. The main house of this farm no longer stands and the land is subdivided. The smokehouse is built with logs marked by Roman numerals. The structure has been modified with concrete chinking and a window.



Smokehouse
(*Late 1700s or Early 1800s*)

30/4

M-NCPPC, 1982

NO GAIN (*late 1700s/mid 1800s*)
Main House: 3518 Thornapple Street (*Formerly 7121 Brookville Road*)
Log House: 3510 Thornapple Street

35/69

The No Gain Farmhouse is an established landmark reflecting the tobacco culture that dominated Montgomery County's economy in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The estate was originally a 342-acre plantation established by John Cartwright in the 1750s. Zachariah Maccubbin, owner in the late 1700s, named the estate No Gain and built the farmhouse. After serving in the Revolutionary War militia, Zachariah and his wife Martha lived at No Gain with their large family. While other farmers in the region were switching to grain crops, Maccubbin continued to grow tobacco on the plantation, supported by slave labor.

The large frame residence, with its salt-box form and two-level gallery porches overlooking a tributary of Rock Creek, reflects traditional Tidewater architecture. Portions of the west end (at left) may date to the late 1700s. The east kitchen wing is constructed with hand-hewn beams. The center section features a mantel and woodwork typical of the mid-1800s. According to tradition, a log house dates from as early as c1760. In this era, John Cartwright owned the property. A board and batten carriage house is a contributing resource.



No Gain (*late 1700s/mid 1800s*)

35/69

Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1999

MILTON (*c1700; 1847*) **NR**
5312 Allandale Road

35/35

Milton is a three-part stone house that was the home of Nathan Loughborough, Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury during the John Adams administration. Loughborough built the main block and west wing in 1847, on the occasion of his second marriage. When he bought the property, about 1820, there was a small stone structure on the property. He enlarged the stone structure, using rough stone to match the original. Loughborough came to Washington from Philadelphia to serve in the Federal government. Active in the financial community, he was a stockholder in the C & O Canal Company and a director of Georgetown's



Milton (*c1700; 1847*)

5/35

M-NCPPC, 1985

Farmers and Mechanics Bank. Loughborough moved to Milton from Grasslands, an estate located on the present site of American University.

The earliest section of the house is the east (left) wing that, according to tradition, was built c1700 as a Dutch trading post and tavern. Milton is located along River Road, an early Indian trail. This early section has two rooms on the main floor. Typical of Mid-Atlantic building traditions are stone construction, central chimney, and basement kitchen. The structure is banked into a hillside with full basement exposed on the south side, a tradition usually associated with Germanic construction.

LOCK HOUSE (1829) & LOCK #7 (1830) NR 35/27
C & O Canal National Historical Park

The lock house stands on a manmade island formed by the bermside of the canal and a bypass flume. James O'Brian, contractor, built this stone lock house in 1829. It has the 1½-story side-gable form typical of canal lock houses and has a full basement. After a 1936 flood damaged the lock house, workers repaired the roof and added dormers on the front and rear. The George Washington Memorial Parkway (1932) runs within 100 feet of the rear of the house.

Fenton and Borsteder built the Lock #7, completed in 1830. The walls are gray granite and coping is Aquia Creek Freestone. Evident in this 1974 photograph is the lock mechanism and heavy timber platform.

LOCK HOUSE (1830) & LOCK #10 (1828-30) NR 35/20
C & O Canal National Historical Park

While most other lock houses were heavily damaged or destroyed by floods, Lock House #10 has withstood damage because it is sited on high ground. Contractor J. W. Maynard built the structure in 1830 to serve both locks 9 and 10. Facing the C & O Canal, this 3-bay stone structure has a center chimney providing a fireplace for each of two first floor rooms. Two dormer windows are later additions, installed when the attic was finished into a bedroom. It is believed that the Little Falls public quarries provided stone for the house. Granite for the lock came from nearby quarries.

LOCK HOUSE (1830) & LOCK #8 (1830) NR 35/21
C & O Canal National Historical Park

Built of Seneca sandstone, Lock #8 is the lowest of a series of locks, known collectively as Seven Locks, located within a 13-mile section of the canal. The canal is about 100 feet wide above the lock, possibly serving as a boat basin. The stone lock house, with central chimney typical of early lock houses, has a full basement. Contractor James O'Brian built the lock house in 1830. Later additions are front and rear dormers, and a rear portico.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Lock House (1829) & Lock #7 (1830) 35/27



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

Lock House (1830) & Lock #10 (1828-30) 35/20



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

Lock House (1830) & Lock #8 (1830) 35/21

BETHESDA MEETING HOUSE (1850) NR
9400 Wisconsin Avenue

35/5

Set up on a knoll overlooking the environs of Bethesda to which it gave its name, the Bethesda Meeting House is a Greek Revival structure. The church has a front gable structure has a projecting pedimented portico (dating from the early 1900s) with wide frieze supported by square columns. Three walls of the main block have a wide frieze with pilasters alternating with windows and set in pairs at each corner. Gothic Revival windows with lancet arches are lit by red, blue, and gold panes of glass. On the interior, a slave gallery is a reminder of pre-emanicipation practices when the church was built. Original pews were replaced with Gothic Revival ones from the First Baptist Church of Washington. A bell suspended from the portico ceiling is said to have belonged to Paul Revere.



M-NCPPC

Bethesda Meeting House (1850)

35/5

The building is the earliest church in the county built by Presbyterians. Originally known as the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, the 1850 structure replaces an 1820 church destroyed by fire. Foundation stone and a dated cornerstone were reused from that earlier church. Sold in 1925, the church changed hands several times until the Baptists purchased it in 1950. The Presbyterian congregation, who built a church in downtown Bethesda, retains ownership of the cemetery and has an original pew from the church. A parsonage was built on site in 1851. Judging by its Queen Anne style, the present multi-gabled parsonage, adorned with brackets, shingled accents, and wrap-around porch, appears to date largely from the late 1800s. The name Bethesda, meaning House of Mercy, is taken from the biblical story of Jesus healing a lame man at a Jerusalem water pool.

ALTA VISTA (1852-65; 1880)
5506 Beech Avenue

35/3

Alta Vista represents the farming heritage of the Bethesda area. The house's main block probably dates from the mid-1800s when the 145-acre property was a working farm. Louis Keiser is said to have updated and enlarged the house in 1880, giving it its present Queen Anne style appearance. By the late 1800s, a new streetcar line and Rockville Pike improvements made the Alta Vista farm prime for development. Between 1896 and 1907 the property changed hands several times, was subdivided and resubdivided into consecutively smaller lots, and gave the surrounding community its name. The house today is located on a 22,000 square foot parcel.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Alta Vista (1852-65; 1880)

35/3

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974



Reading House (c1853-5)

35/24

READING HOUSE (c1853-5)

35/24

44 Wellesley Circle

The Reading House is a rare reminder of the Glen Echo area before suburban development. William Reading bought about 500 acres of land along Cabin John Creek about 1853. Soon after, he commissioned Charles Lilly Coltman to build a stone house. Coltman had been D.C. Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds in the Andrew Jackson administration and had supervised construction of the Treasury Department. The structure, built of uncoursed field stone, is constructed into a hillside. Original Greek Revival details are found in the low sloped roof and gable cornice returns. In plan, the house is double pile with a side hall. Reading moved to Rockville in 1883 and sold the house to Edward Baltzley, Glen Echo real estate developer. After 1906, Jacob Decker expanded the house, converting it into a 20-room summer hotel known as Oakdale Villa or the Decker Hotel. Most of the additions were later removed. The two-level gallery porch is not original to the house.

CABIN JOHN AQUEDUCT (1853-63) NR

35/37

MacArthur Blvd. & Cabin John Pkwy.

With its completion in 1863, the Cabin John Aqueduct was the longest stone arch in the world, a place it held until 1903. Designed by Montgomery C. Meigs, U.S. Army Corps of Engineering, the bridge was a novel feat of 19th century engineering. Meigs was innovative in using the

water main as a supporting member of the arch, and designed an ingenious method of controlling water flow and distribution. He designed and began construction of the bridge in 1853. The arch was completed in 1863. The aqueduct inside the bridge began operating the following year, providing the principal source of water to Washington, D.C. throughout the 1800s. The 220-foot single arch bridge is faced principally with Seneca sandstone. Secondary stone is granite from Port Deposit, Maryland and Quincy, Massachusetts. The original sandstone deck was converted

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



Cabin John Aqueduct (1853-63),

35/37

photo c1932

into an asphalt roadbed in 1873 to accommodate local traffic over the bridge. At the time of construction, the bridge was known as the Union Arch, yet soon became known as Cabin John Bridge. In 1962, when the I-495 Beltway bridge across the Potomac was called Cabin John Bridge, the aqueduct became known as Old Cabin John Bridge. The Cabin John Aqueduct was designated a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark in 1972.

SAMUEL PERRY HOUSE (1854)
4802 Enfield Road

35/4

Samuel Perry was a successful farmer and Union supporter during the Civil War. He built his house about 1854 on a 444-acre estate run by slave labor. While living in this residence, he was involved in several confrontations with Confederate raiders along Rockville Pike. The Samuel Perry House is a fine example of local Greek Revival architecture. Characteristic of the style are the boxed cornice with bead and crown molding, central doorway with sidelights and transom, low-pitched roof with end chimneys, and elongated first-level windows. By the early 1900s, the Samuel Perry House had become a suburban estate, the first of several lining the Rockville Pike corridor, and one of the few to remain a private residence. In this era, side wings and a rear addition were constructed. The compatible Classical Revival portico was likely built during this time.

The property has additional historical significance as the home of Clark Clifford, Secretary of Defense in the Johnson administration and influential advisor to Presidents Truman, Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter. Clifford and his wife, Margery, purchased the Perry House in 1950, when he opened his Washington law firm. Here the couple raised their children and resided until their deaths in 1998 (Clark) and 2000 (Margery).



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Samuel Perry House (1854)

35/4

BATTERY BAILEY (c1861-5)
5315 Elliott Road

35/32

This Civil War fortification was one of a series of forts, batteries, and entrenchments constructed at half-mile intervals around Washington, D.C. President Lincoln established the defensive perimeter of military works that was 34 miles in circumference. Its purpose was to defend the city from attack by the Confederate Army. Battery Bailey is Montgomery County's only remaining fortification. A battery is formed by moving earth into a hill in order to protect artillery. The C-shaped battery is atop a north-facing hill overlooking Little Falls Branch. It contained six ramparts, which are earth mounds with platforms for field guns. Embrasures or openings in the parapets (earth walls) permitted firing of the weapons. Despite these features, there was no known action at Battery Bailey during the Civil War and the battery apparently went unarmed, and for the most part unmanned, for its duration. Battery Bailey was named for Col. Guilford D. Bailey, killed in the battle at Fair Oaks in 1862. M-NCPPC has restored the earthworks, located in Westmoreland Hills Local Park, and interprets the site with a series of historical markers.



Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Battery Bailey (c1861-5)

35/32

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974



Mount Zion Cemetery (1864+)

30/18

MOUNT ZION CEMETERY (1864+)
10200 Old Georgetown Road

30/18

Set high on a knoll overlooking Old Georgetown Road, the Mt. Zion Cemetery, established in 1864, represents one of the earliest Baptist congregations in the County. The cemetery contains the remains of early settlers including the Magruders, the Rileys, Veirs, and Darcys. The adjacent Mt. Zion Baptist Church was built in 1910, and renamed Wildwood Baptist Church in 1971.

Montgomery County Historical Society



C. W. Lansdale House

35/16

(East End by 1876; Central section c1887-93;
West End 1939)

C. W. LANSDALE HOUSE

35/16

(East End by 1876; Central section c1887-93; West End 1939)
6101 Wilson Lane

Over the course of a century, the Lansdale House evolved from a modest log house on a farmstead to a four-part academic residence on a private

school campus. When Christopher W. Lansdale purchased the 73-acre property in 1843, a log house may already have been standing. Lansdale expanded the house to six rooms by 1876. This early section, the eastern (left) part of the house, has an external east end chimney with a free-standing stack. About 1890, the center section was built, enlarging the house to eight rooms, adding a dining room, second staircase, and upstairs bedroom. It was probably during this era when a two-level gallery porch was built on the south side.

The farmstead included a summer kitchen, bank barn with 32 cow stalls, 8-horse stable, double

corncrib, hen house, and meat house. The bank barn and stable are still standing. In 1936, Mary Lee and Paul Landon Banfield, founders of the Landon School, purchased the property and established a school campus that was designed by architect Horace Peaslee. The Banfields had established their prestigious boys' school in 1929 in the District of Columbia, moved it to Bradley Boulevard in 1934, and then to its present site. Peaslee also designed the renovation and expansion of the residence. His two-story west addition (1939) included a kitchen, pantry, and library on the first level and one large room on the second. The project included enclosing the first level of the south gallery and moving the front door. The house is currently used as a faculty residence and meeting place.

M-NCPPC, 1986



Cabin John Hotel Gas House
(c1880-95)

35/23

CABIN JOHN HOTEL GAS HOUSE (c1880-95)
74th Avenue & MacArthur Blvd.

35/23

This small brick building is the only remaining structure of the resort complex known as the Cabin John Hotel. The hotel, begun by Joseph and Rosa Bobinger in 1873 and expanded over the years, enjoyed its greatest popularity from the 1890s to 1910. The Bobingers bought land across MacArthur Boulevard from the hotel in 1880, and built the gas house by 1895, when it is known to have been operating. The gas house manufactured carbide gas, supplied to hotel lamps through underground pipes. The

front-gable brick structure has brick cornice returns and segmentally arched door and window openings. With the arrival of electricity in the early 1900s, the gas house ceased operations. According to tradition, Rosa had opened a lunchroom to serve co-workers of her husband, Joseph, a stonemason engaged in building the **Cabin John Aqueduct** (1853-63). As tourists flocked to see the largest single-span masonry bridge in the world, the Bobingers built a modest hotel. The couple eventually created a 40-bedroom facility with two 100-seat banquet halls, three bars, and numerous smaller halls and shops. The hotel was destroyed by a 1931 fire. The gas house is located in the M-NCPPC Cabin John Local Park.

JOHN & ROBERTA LYNCH HOUSE (c1887) 35/18
8313 Tomlinson Avenue

In 1887, John W. Lynch, a blacksmith, purchased three acres of land near his birthplace. He and his wife Roberta soon built this modest frame house. Typical of folk styling in this period, the house combines disparate architectural styles. The wide frieze and heavy cornice returns are a late Greek Revival influence, while the steeply pitched center cross gable is a Gothic Revival variation. The Lynch blacksmith shop was located on the property. At one time earning extra money by boarding teachers who worked at an adjacent schoolhouse, the Lynch family lived here for over a century. Threatened by demolition in 1986, the house was moved 75 feet from Persimmon Tree Road to its Tomlinson Avenue site. Side and rear additions succeeded a c1906 rear addition.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

John & Roberta Lynch House (c1887) 35/18

COMMUNITY PAINT AND HARDWARE
WILSON'S STORE AND POST OFFICE (1890) 35/14-7
7250 block of Wisconsin Avenue

This Italianate style store is the only remaining commercial structure from Bethesda's 19th century past. The two-story frame structure, constructed in 1890 on the site of the original Rockville Pike toll booth, is a good example of turn-of-the-century rural village commercial architecture. Originally the community's general store and post office known as Wilson's Store, the building later housed the Community Paint and Hardware Store, a popular store for several generations of Bethesda families. The store building was relocated 50 feet to the south and restored for retail use in 1988 as part of the Apex Building development.



M-NCPPC

Community Paint and Hardware 35/14-7
Wilson's Store and Post Office (1890)

Glen Echo

BALTZLEY CASTLE (1890) 35/29-1
5415 Mohican Road

This large stone house is one of three residences built by the twin brothers Edwin and Edward Baltzley for their proposed Glen Echo community. In keeping with their vision of a Rhineland on the Potomac, the brothers conceived of the castle theme for their residences. The Baltzleys hired



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1974

Baltzley Castle (1890)

35/29-1

Philadelphia architect Theophilus Parsons Chandler to design the house, which likely served as a model for the proposed community. Chandler also designed Glen Echo Chautauqua's Amphitheater (no longer standing). The Baltzley Castle has a crenelated porte-cochere, round three-story tower, stone bracketed cornices, red slate roof with terra cotta cresting, and tall, corbelled chimneys. The house is constructed of granite from local quarries that the Baltzleys operated. A prolific inventor, Edwin Baltzley made his fortune on a patented mechanical eggbeater. The brothers, beginning in 1888, purchased

over 900 acres and platted the Glen Echo Heights subdivision (with a whimsical street plan resembling the human cranium). A disastrous 1890 fire at the Baltzley's Glen Echo Cafe and rumors of malaria put an end to the Baltzley's real estate business. Edward and Laura Baltzley owned the Baltzley Castle until 1892, and Edwin resided here from 1897, owning the house until his death in 1919.



Michael Dwyer, MNCPPC, 1974

R. A. Charles Castle (1890)

35/29-2

R. A. CHARLES CASTLE (1890)
5417 Mohican Road

35/29-2

This residence was built the same year as the more elaborate and larger scale Baltzley Castle, yet was also built of locally quarried stone, continuing the theme of the envisioned Rhineland on the Potomac. Both residences were built to take advantage of a dramatic view of the Potomac River. With its multi- and diamond-pane windows, hipped roof polygonal wing, and turned porch posts, the Charles Castle is essentially a Queen Anne style house sheathed in stone. R. A. Charles, an employee of the Treasury Department, bought land from Edward Baltzley in February 1890 and built the house soon thereafter. The *Manufacturer's Record* of 1891 stated that Mindeleff designed a Glen Echo Heights house for Edwin Baltzley for \$7,000.



Clare Lise Caviochi, MNCPPC, 2001

Kimmel House (c1890)

35/29-3

KIMMEL HOUSE (c1890)
5446 Mohican Road

35/29-3

The Kimmel House is one of three stone houses built in the Baltzley brother's Glen Echo Heights subdivision. Like the more elaborate Baltzley Castle, the Kimmel House is built of locally quarried stone, continuing the theme of the envisioned Rhineland on the Potomac. The house may have been designed by Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr. A sketch of a house designed for Edward Baltzley at the Philadelphia Athenaeum bears strong similarity with the Kimmel House (p. 41). The house is named for Helen and Albert Kimmel who owned the house for 40 years beginning in 1946. Previously, Helen's uncle Dr. William Gamble was the owner.

CLARA BARTON HOUSE

35/25

(1891) **NR, NHL**

5801 Oxford Road

Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, resided here the last 20 years of her life. Edward and Edwin Baltzley built the house for Barton as part of their Glen Echo development. Their offer of land and a structure presented her with an excellent chance to plan a building to meet the needs of her organization. The design closely follows Red Cross hotel buildings built after the Johnstown, Pennsylvania flood of 1889. Barton first used this house as a warehouse for disaster relief supplies. In 1897, she remodeled the structure for use as her own residence and headquarters for the American Red Cross. The original structure had a stone front façade, in keeping with the Baltzley Brothers' envisioned development of Rhineland-like stone castles along the Potomac. Barton installed Red Cross windows during the 1897 remodeling. The windows serve as a symbol of her resolve to dedicate her life and her home to the service of the Red Cross. From this house, she organized and directed American Red Cross relief efforts for victims of natural disasters and war. The Glen Echo Headquarters served as living quarters for Red Cross volunteers and staff. When Clara Barton resigned as president of the organization in 1904, the house ceased functioning as headquarters. She continued to reside here until her death at age 90, in 1912. The Clara Barton House, operated by the National Park Service since 1975, is the first National Historic Site dedicated to the accomplishments of a woman.



Clara Barton House (1891)

35/25

M-NCPPC, 1986

Garrett Park

HOLLERITH HOUSE (1891)

30/13-6

11210 Kenilworth Avenue

Built in 1891, this Garrett Park house was the residence of Herman Hollerith, inventor of the Hollerith Code, a key punch card system used by the Census Bureau in 1890 and 1900. Town minutes of 1899 note that the first telephone in Garrett Park was wired from this house to Hardesty's Store by the railroad depot. The dwelling is an excellent, well-preserved example of Queen Anne style architecture dominant in the early days of Garrett Park. Prominent is a three-story shingled tower wrapped on the first level by a porch with latticework frieze and turned posts.



Hollerith House (1891)

30/13-6

M-NCPPC

BRADY HOUSE (c1892)

30/13-5

11018 Kenilworth Avenue

Like the Hollerith House, the Brady House is an enthusiastic example of Queen Anne style architecture. A steeply roofed third story turret dominates the front façade that's punctuated by paneled cornices, multi-pane



Brady House (c1892)

30/13-5

M-NCPPC



M-NCPPC

Norris-Bissett House (1892) 30/13-2

Queen Anne window sash, and latticework frieze and railing on the wrap-around porch. A variety of texture and materials emphasize the picturesque design. Slate roof shingles have alternating bands of rectangles and octagons. Third-story walls are clad with scalloped wood shingles, while lower levels are clapboard. The 45' x 43' house straddles two 50' x 200' building lots with mature specimen trees. Eugene Brady was Mayor of Garrett Park from 1898-1902.

NORRIS-BISSETT HOUSE (1892)
10806 Keswick Street

30/13-2

In contrast to substantial two-story dwellings built in Garrett Park in the 1880s, the 1½-story Norris-Bissett House is more modest in size. When a young couple, Eppa R. and Lula Norris resided in the house with their five small children. Eppa, a “plate printer,” served two terms on the Garrett Park Town Council. In 1905, the Norris family left Garrett Park for a farm in Kensington. For the next quarter century, the house was the residence of Mary Bissett and husband David Bissett, a Treasury Department clerk and town council member (1906-12;1919-21).



M-NCPPC, 1991

Truitt-Richter House (1894) 30/13-1

TRUITT-RICHTER HOUSE (1894)
10701 Keswick Street

30/13-1

In 1894, Owen K. and E. V. Truitt built this Colonial Revival-influenced residence in Garrett Park. Like the Norris-Bissett House, this residence is built on a modest, 1½-story scale. Later owner Alexander Richter, architect, designed, in the 1950s, several residences in the Richterville subdivision he created on Weymouth Street.



M-NCPPC

W. Scott MacGill House (1894) 30/13-4

W. SCOTT MACGILL HOUSE (1894)
10811 Kenilworth Avenue

30/13-4

Prominently located at the intersections of Kenilworth and Strathmore Avenues, this handsome Queen Anne style residence was built about 1894. Its picturesque architecture features stacked polygonal bay windows, an oversize projecting gable, and an Eastlake-influenced porch wrapping around three sides. Residing here was W. Scott MacGill, who was Mayor of Garrett Park from 1920-4.



M-NCPPC

Garrett Park Chapel/Town Hall (1897) 30/13-3

GARRETT PARK CHAPEL/TOWN HALL (1897)
10814 Kenilworth Avenue

30/13-3

The Protestant Episcopal Church Committee of Garrett Park purchased, in 1896, a lot with the intention of constructing a church. Residents petitioned “for a non-denominational chapel, as too few families of any one denomination lived in Garrett Park to support a church.” As a result, the Garrett Park Chapel was organized. Among many Town events held at the Chapel was a 1902 memorial service for the assassinated President William McKinley. In 1968, the Town of Garrett Park purchased the structure for use as a town hall. The bell in the shingled, open turret is still used to announce town meetings.

Hawkins Lane Vicinity

GILLILAND-LACY HOUSE (c1896)
4025 Jones Bridge Road

35/57

Col. James Gilliland of Pennsylvania built a house on the 69-acre property about 1876, several years after he purchased the tract. After Gilliland's death in 1889, his heirs held onto the property for several years. During this time, the Chevy Chase Land Company platted its Chevy Chase subdivisions, created Connecticut Avenue and opened the Rock Creek streetcar line, while, to the north, Brainard Warner platted Kensington, and the Kensington streetcar line opened on Connecticut Avenue north. The Gilliland heirs subdivided their property, selling a one-half acre lot to Lucy A. Lacy in 1896. It is likely that Lacy enlarged or built the present house. The hip roof building form, box bay windows, and fishscale shingles are typical Queen Anne-style features found on houses of this era.



Nikosi Yearwood, M-NCPPC, 1999

Gilliland-Lacy House (c1896) 35/57

JAMES HURLEY HOUSE (c1907)
4023 Jones Bridge Road

35/56

In 1898, James A. Hurley bought a half-acre parcel from the Gilliland heirs. Judging by tax assessment records, Hurley built the house about 1907 when improvements were valued at \$450. The two-story, front-gable residence with Folk Victorian porch bears similarity to Otterbourne's **Welsh House** and to the nearby *David Hawkins House*, in **Hawkins Lane Historic District**, both dating from the same era. The residence remained in the Hurley family until 1961.



M-NCPPC

James Hurley House (c1907) 35/56

Chevy Chase Lake

CHEVY CHASE LAKE STREETCAR STATION (1892)
Formerly 8000 block of Connecticut Ave. moved to Frederick County, 1980

35/11

This exuberant brick building was the only substantial station built on the Rock Creek Railway Line, a streetcar line that the Chevy Chase Land Company constructed to serve its new community. The Metropolitan Southern Railroad built the streetcar terminal for the Land Company in exchange for receiving right-of-way for the Georgetown railroad branch. The artificial Chevy Chase Lake provided an ample water supply to the trolley powerhouse and was a popular recreation facility from the mid-1890s until the Depression years. The station was dismantled and moved to Frederick County in 1980 where it is a privately owned residence.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

Chevy Chase Lake Streetcar Station (1892) 35/11

Chevy Chase Land Company Section 3

TAYLOR-BRITTON HOUSE (1906)
3815 Bradley Lane

35/65

Following successful lot sales in its model subdivision, Section 2 (Chevy Chase Village), the Chevy Chase Land Company began planning the opening of subsequent subdivisions. Initially platted in October 1905, Section 3 was replatted in 1907 in a move that increased the number of buildable lots, when streets were added and lengthened and lot widths were reduced substantially. The first houses constructed in Section 3 were clustered near Connecticut Avenue and along Bradley Lane.

The Taylor-Britton House, also known as Boxwood, is a landmark residence located on a prominent Bradley Lane site near Connecticut

Avenue. The substantial residence is historically significant for the distinguished owners who have sustained and enhanced the property over nearly 100 years. The Chevy Chase Land Company sold a two-acre lot to Henry Clay Taylor in 1904, before Section 3 was platted. The location and size of the lot follows principles established by the Land Company in Section 2 in which large lots were targeted for substantial dwellings of its officers.

Mary Virginia McGuire Taylor built this residence in 1906



Michele Naru, MNCPPC, 1999

Taylor-Britton House (1906)

35/65

and resided here until her death in 1914. Her husband was Henry Clay Taylor (1845-1904), a hero of the Spanish-American War, who reached the rank of Rear Admiral and was Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Navigation. Henry died soon after purchase of the property. The second owner of the house was Alexander Britton (1867-1925), an illustrious Washington attorney who was the Chevy Chase Club's President from 1918-1925. Other prominent owners include Samuel J. Henry, president of F H Smith, an investment banking company; and Oscar Benwood Hunter, noted pathologist and educator.

The residence is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of estate architecture from the post-Victorian era. Though the architect of the original structure is unknown, additions are associated with noted Washington architects George N. Ray and Philip Jullien.

GHERARDI HOUSE (1905)

35/66

3807 Bradley Lane

The Gherardi (pronounced Gare-AR-dee) residence was the first one constructed in what is now Section 3, on property purchased from the Land Company, yet constructed months before the section was platted. Walter Rockwell Gherardi and Neville Taylor Gherardi had the house built immediately after they purchased the 0.6 acre lot in October 1904. Neville's parents, Henry Clay and Mary McGuire Taylor, had purchased the adjacent land the same year. The Gherardi House was built one year before the Taylor-Britton House.

Like his father-in-law, Walter Rockwell Gherardi attained the prestigious rank of Rear Admiral in the U.S. Navy, and he served, in the 1930s, as Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Hydrography. At the time he built this house, Gherardi had already received signal distinction, receiving gold medal awards for heroism in the saving of human lives on four occasions. Gherardi was the son of Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi who was a Civil War hero instrumental in the capture of New Orleans. The house was owned by the Gherardi's until 1939 when Walter died just months short of his retirement.

The Gherardi House is an outstanding example of Shingle Style architecture, evidenced in its robust massing, smooth shingle cladding, strips of multi-pane windows, and stacked bays. The residence bears striking similarity in fenestration and sheathing with McKim, Mead, and White's Low House, in Rhode Island, which is recognized as a national landmark Shingle Style house.



Gherardi House (1905)

35/66

William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1997

MILLS HOUSE (1914)

35/68

3717 Bradley Lane

Architecturally, the Mills House is an outstanding example of an Italian Renaissance Revival style residence. The house features a classically framed entry door with projecting bracketed architrave flanked by 24 light casement windows surmounted by projecting arched hood molds. The house is constructed of hollow tile and clad with a stucco finish. Though the architect is unknown, the design is clearly the work of an accomplished professional, and bears similarity, for example, with Waddy Wood residential design, found in Section 2.

The house represents a period of transition in the development of Chevy Chase Land Company's Section 3. While the houses immediately east of Connecticut Avenue (3807, 3803) were built with a greater setback, in line with the 1905 Gherardi House built before Section 3 was platted, the Mills House represents the early Section 3 development. The latter complies with the minimum 30-foot setback established in Section 3 deeds and corresponding with the setback of Section 2 (Village) houses facing directly across Bradley Lane.



Mills House (1914)

35/68

William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1997



Lateefah Bryant, M-NCPPC, 1999

William G. and Bettie Offutt House 35/109
(c1892)

Norwood Heights

WILLIAM G. AND BETTIE OFFUTT HOUSE (c1892)
4500 Leland Street

35/109

Prominently located on Leland Street, the substantial Queen Anne style Offutt house is a neighborhood landmark. The house was built on an acre of land, before creation of the Norwood subdivision, and was oriented to face Wisconsin Avenue. The Offutt House was prominently featured on the Norwood sales plat. William and Bettie Offutt acquired the property soon after the house was built, moving to the area from Northwest Washington in the hopes that it would improve Bettie's failing health. The Offutt family included five children between the ages of 2 and 13. The house, described as "entirely new, having ten rooms, besides an attic and cellar," and was valued at \$7,500.

A fine example of the Queen Anne style, the Offutt House has a three-story tower with polygonal roof and wrap around porch. Pedimented gables are enlivened with sawtooth shingles, while the remainder of the house is covered with German siding. Most windows are 2/2 sash with operable louvered shutters, and the roof is protected by wood shingles.

BUTTERFIELD HOUSE (c1898-1901)
4312 Leland Street

35/110

The Butterfield House is one of the grandest houses built in Norwood Heights. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, the elegant residence features garland cornice swags, wrap around porch, and polygonal bay windows.

In combination with its architecture, the house is an established visual feature of the neighborhood for its spacious lot and generous setback of over 100 feet from Leland Street.

The Butterfield House was probably built by John B. Lybrook between August 1898, when he acquired the lot from the Norwood Heights Improvement Company, and 1901, when he took out a mortgage. Recent owners have found that cellar pipes were insulated with newspapers from 1898. Lybrook sold the property in 1902. Lybrook, a resident of Washington, D.C. was a Federal employee working for the Department of Interstate Commerce.

The house is best known historically for residents Benjamin F. and Julia Butterfield, who owned the house for the first third of the 1900s. Benjamin was also a government employee, serving as auditor for the War Department. The property became a popular vacation place when boarders summered here. A two-story rear addition, built in the early 1980s, nearly doubled the size of the house, yet the original front section retains much of its integrity.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1997

Butterfield House (c1898-1901) 35/110

ROYDEN AND IVY CHASE HOUSE/NORWOOD COTTAGE

35/13-2

(c1906-1909)

6709 East Avenue

The Chase House, also known as Norwood Cottage, is a fine example of a modest Craftsman style cottage. The one and a half story hip roof dwelling has a wrap around porch supported by squared posts on stone piers. The foundation is fieldstone as are two massive interior chimneys. The interior of the house includes gas light fixture connections and radiator fittings stamped with a 1903 date.

This residence is the earliest house built on East Avenue and one of a small group of houses built in the Norwood Heights subdivision. Evidence suggests that the house was built by Royden and Ivy Chase who acquired the property in 1905. Directories indicate the house may have been built by 1906. Royden Chase took out a mortgage in 1909 for \$2,000. The Chases owned the property until 1919. The house or property may include remnants of an earlier house and/or outbuildings.



Lateefah Bryant, M-NCPPC, 1999

Royden and Ivy Chase House/ 35/13-2
Norwood Cottage (c1906-1909)

Williams Lane

CLAYTON WILLIAMS HOUSE (1887; 1893)

35/13-3

3707 Williams Lane

The Williams House is historically significant for representing the impact that John M. Clayton Williams had on forming the character of the community of today's Williams Lane and Village of Chevy Chase, Section 5. In 1884, Williams purchased a 32-acre parcel of land, formerly part of the No Gain estate and built the house in 1887 when he married Eliza Renshaw. Agents for the Chevy Chase Land Company began buying adjacent pieces of land for their development in 1890. Williams sold the southern portion of his farm in 1892 to John Frank Ellis who created the Otterbourne community. Clayton and Eliza Williams retained their house and 17 acres. The house remained in the family until 1928. Architecturally, the structure reflects the evolution from farmland to suburbs. Originally the farmhouse, a traditional center cross-gable form typical of the late 1800s, faced east toward Brookville Road. After Williams Lane was subdivided, the house was reoriented to face south on the residential street and given a Colonial Revival entrance.



William Busting, M-NCPPC, 1997

Clayton Williams House 35/13-3
(1887; 1893)

WILLIAMS-WIRGMAN HOUSE (1895)

35/76

3806 Williams Lane

The Williams-Wirgman House is significant for its association with the Williams family who settled here before the area was transformed by suburban development. The house was built in 1895 on Clayton Williams' 17-acre property. Williams Lane was a private access road running the depth of the property from Brookville Road past Clayton Williams House (#3707) and Barn (now a residence at #3713) and then to the house at



Michele Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

Williams-Wirgman House (1895) 35/76

#3806. After Clayton's death in 1905, the house was formally conveyed to his sister Laura who may have lived here previously. Laura, unmarried, died four years later at 64 years of age.

Over the subsequent decades, Williams Lane continued to develop as a kinship community composed of members of the Williams family as well as the Simpson-Orem clan. Frank Simpson, who lived across the street, owned the property for 7 years. In 1919, Henry and Dora Wirgman purchased the residence, which remained in their family for nearly 50 years. Their children continued to live on Williams Lane, when son Stewart built a house for his family on the adjacent lot, and daughter Edith resided in the house in question until 1968. The house is representative of Vernacular Victorian architecture typical of folk housing of this period, with period details including Queen Anne sash (multi-light over one window) and a generous wrap-around porch with classical columns.



Clare Lise Caviochi, M-NCPPC, 1997

Frank Simpson House (1898)

35/77

FRANK SIMPSON HOUSE (1898)
3807 Williams Lane

35/77

The Simpson House was the first house built on the former Williams Farm on land sold by Clayton Williams to a non-family member. It represents the beginning of the Williams Station community that grew along Williams Lane providing newcomers with access to the Chevy Chase Land Company streetcar stop located on Connecticut Avenue. Frank Simpson built the house in 1898. Simpson was a prominent local builder whose extended family lived and worked in Chevy Chase in various branches of the construction business. The spacious frame residence is a fine example of Queen Anne architecture as interpreted by an accomplished local builder. The house retains a high level of architectural integrity.



Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1998

Jones-Beall House (1909)

35/71

JONES-BEALL HOUSE (1909)
7310 Brookville Road

35/71

The Jones-Beall House is important for its association with Edward H. Jones, an early developer who worked closely with the Chevy Chase Land Company and who subdivided the Williams Family land as an independent entrepreneur. Jones was related by marriage to Frank Simpson whose construction company built many of the houses in the Williams Subdivision. The Edward H. Jones real estate firm remains a thriving company still active in the Chevy Chase area. The house is named in part for long-term residents Colonel Fielder and Anne Beall.

The Jones-Beall House, built in 1909, was featured in *Chevy Chase for Homes*, a 1916 publication promoting the advantages of real estate in the Chevy Chase area. The dwelling, epitomizing early 20th century residential architecture in Chevy Chase, was designed to be comfortably accommodating yet appeal to the progressive ideals of early residents. The generous wraparound porch with balustrade reflects Victorian era building traditions. Modern objectives are obtained with the use of unadorned clean lines, emphasis on fresh-air living through use of two story sleeping porch, and so-called honest use of rustic materials including wood shingle siding and stone piers to support porch posts.

Otterbourne

EARLL HOUSE (1894)
3609 Thornapple Street

35/74

The first independent subdivision to capitalize on the success of the Chevy Chase development was Otterbourne, platted in 1894. A group of four investors developed the Otterbourne scheme: John Frank Ellis, Eugene Clark, Robert E. Earll, and Raymond Geare. For convenience, the plat was filed by Ellis alone. Together the men purchased 14.5 acres of Williams' No Gain tract in 1892, and divided the lots among themselves. Clearly expecting to profit from the success of the Chevy Chase development, these entrepreneurs continued the Chevy Chase Land Company's Scottish theme by selecting a name for the community that is taken from the ancient *Ballad of Chevy Chase*. They took advantage of Chevy Chase improvements, providing access to the Land Company's streetcar line by constructing a boardwalk from Otterbourne's Dalkeith Street to Connecticut Avenue. Early Otterbourne sales plats prominently featured Land Company improvements: the Chevy Chase Inn, and the "Chevy Chase Electric Rail-road."

The Earll House was the home of Robert Edward Earll and Louise Harding Earll, developers of and community leaders in Otterbourne. Constructed in 1894, the Earll House was the first residence in the community. The large, stylish dwelling is a mature example of Queen Anne architecture, exhibiting such high-style features as Chippendale-inspired balustrade, bracket-supported forward projecting gables, and Palladian-influenced gable window surmounted by a blind keystone arch. The house was known throughout much of the 20th century as the Cummings House. In 1921, the Earlls sold the house to James William Cummings who had grown up at the nearby Cummings Farmhouse on Cummings Lane. James and his wife Mary Green Cummings raised eight children at this Thornapple Street house.

CLARK HOUSE (1897)
3713 Underwood Street

35/75

Like the Earll House, the Clark House was the residence of one of Otterbourne's founders. Eugene B. Clark built his house at 3713 Underwood in 1897. Clark remained involved in the development of Otterbourne—investigating, for example, the best options for a community sewage disposal system. The Clark House is noteworthy for its continuity of ownership, having remained in the original family for over 40 years.

The Clark House was likely designed by or based on the designs of H. Galloway Ten Eyck, New Jersey architect. The exterior design bears striking similarities with his Design #52, and the floorplan is nearly identical with Design #61. Ten Eyck's patternbook was discovered in Eugene Clark's personal papers which remained in the house after its 1953 sale. The Clark House is noteworthy for its original double-lot setting.



Earll House (1894)

35/74

Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1998



Clark House (1897)

35/75

Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1998



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Welsh House (1897)

35/91

WELSH HOUSE (1897) 3705 Underwood Street

35/91

The Welsh House, built in 1897, was the second house built in Otterbourne. The vernacular front gable house bears similarity with folk houses built near Williams Lane in this era. In February 1897, Nicholas J. Welsh acquired Lot 11, Block 3 from investor Eugene B. Clark. The property was assessed with \$700 in improvements the same year. Welsh sold the property in 1905. By 1927, the house had changed hands nine times. The house has narrow clapboard siding, 2/2 sash windows, and a simple front door with transom. The original full width porch has been replaced with a wrap-around porch. The gable fanlight appears to be a later addition.

MOXLEY-TAPLIN HOUSE (1898) 3712 Thornapple Street

35/92

A relatively early example of a symmetrical Colonial Revival style house, the Moxley-Taplin House was the first of three built by Rosalier Moxley



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Moxley-Taplin House (1898)

35/92

between 1898 and 1899. The cornice is embellished with garland swags and eaves and supported with modillions. Oversize double front doors have frosted glazing in the upper panels. Queen Anne influence is seen in the surface treatment of roof and walls. Smooth surfaces are avoided through use of a variety of patterned slate roof shingles and wood wall shingles. In addition, the second story overhangs the first. The house has a high level of architectural integrity; it is the only one of the three, which retains its full width porch.

In December 1897, Rosalier Moxley, Washington, D.C. resident, purchased from Eugene Clark Lot 16 and the eastern half of Lot 17. The house was built early in 1898 since the property was assessed that year with

improvements valued at \$1,500, and household furnishings of \$200. In November 1898 Moxley, purchasing an adjacent parcel, was described as an Otterbourne resident. She sold the property to Horatio N. Taplin of Washington, D.C. in December 1901. Horatio and his wife Lillie T. Taplin sold the property in July 1904. Taplin had a real estate, insurance, and loan business in Washington.

From 1904 until 1907, Francis and Julia Sharp owned the property. In addition to the house and Lot 16, the Sharps owned undeveloped Lot 15 and part of 17. The Sharps had previously owned two other Otterbourne houses, 3706 and 3708 Thornapple, in 1901. When the Sharps sold the property, the dwelling was described as a 14-room house.

MOXLEY-PROSISE HOUSE (1899)

35/93

3706 Thornapple Street

This Colonial Revival house is one of a set of three houses built on Thornapple Street by Rosalier Moxley. It is less elaborate than #3712, having, for example, an unadorned cornice and single plane walls with uniform shingle siding. The roof is pressed metal. The original full-width porch has been replaced with brick steps and metal railing. The door and frame with broken pediment do not appear to be original.

Rosalier Moxley purchased Lot 13 in November 1898 from Raymond I. Geare. The house was built in the following months as the property was assessed in 1899 with improvements valued at \$1500. By this time Moxley appears to have moved from 3712 to 3706 with her \$200 worth of furnishings, according to assessment record entries. In July 1901, Moxley sold the property to Catherine R. Prosise who owned the property for eight years. In 1909, Mayday and William Lee Britton acquired the house, residing here for at least 20 years. William Britton, druggist and notary, was the son of Alexander T. Britton, prominent Washington attorney, and step-brother of Alexander Britton, Chevy Chase Club governor from 1909 who later resided at 3815 Bradley Lane.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Moxley-Prosise House (1899)

35/93

MOXLEY-SPRENGER HOUSE (1899)

35/94

3708 Thornapple Street

The Moxley-Sprenger House is one of three Colonial Revival houses built by Rosalier Moxley. In November 1898, Rosalier Moxley purchased Lot 14 from John Frank Ellis. The house was built by the following year when the property was assessed with improvements valued at \$1,500. Moxley sold the property in July 1901 to Julia E. E. and Francis Sharp. In August 1901, Julia Sharp is described as an Otterbourne resident. At that time, this Lot 14 was the only property she owned in the community. In December, Sharp sold the property to Julia Louise Sprenger, wife of Walter J. Sprenger. The Sprengers moved from Washington to Maryland by 1902, according to directories. Catesby A. and Marie A. Jones acquired the house and lot in 1904 and resided here for more than 25 years. A native of New York, Catesby was a department store accountant. The house has had several changes. The full-width porch has been replaced with brick front steps and metal railing, and the siding covered with asbestos. The front door and pedimented door frame do not appear to be original.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1998

Moxley-Sprenger House (1899)

35/94

POPE HOUSE (c1902)

35/95

3715 Thornapple Street

In March 1902, William H. Pope acquired Lots 8 and 9 from Otterbourne investor Eugene Clark. Located at the western end of Block 2, Lots 8 and 9 were each about 101' x 125', twice the size of most other lots. Pope built a house soon after the sale. The property was assessed in 1903 with \$1,800



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1998

Pope House (c1902)

35/95

in improvements, and household furnishings worth \$300. An April 1904 telephone directory describes Pope as an Otterbourne resident. Pope's occupation was described variously as lawyer, general practice, and private secretary. By 1915, Pope had died and his widow Barbara Pope continued to live at the house. In January 1916, Barbara Pope, residing in Gunston Hall, Virginia, sold the property to Ralph and Faith Daskam.

Stylistically, the Pope House bears similarity to the Earll and Clark Houses, exhibiting elements of the Free Classic Queen Anne style, with its shingled pedimented gable and keystone oval window. The Pope House is a late example of this style. The house retains its 2/2 sash windows and operable shutters.

The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house was moved approximately 40 feet east of its original location, between 1927 and 1958.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1998

Harper House (1907)

35/96

HARPER HOUSE (1907)

35/96

7207 Thornapple Place

The Harper House demonstrates the persistence of picturesque Victorian-era detailing well into the 20th century. The frame dwelling features late examples of wrap-around porch with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets. The residence has outstanding architectural integrity with original details including louvered shutters, and chamfered porch posts with open brackets. The house is adorned with corner pilasters and features grand picture windows in the south front bays on both first and second levels.

In October 1906, James E. Harper acquired lots 9 and 10 from Louise H. Earll. The house was built in the following months since the property was assessed in 1907 with improvements valued at \$1,800. By 1909, Harper was living in Chevy Chase, according to the Washington directory. A native of South Carolina, he was an auditor for the U.S. Postal Service, and was married to Nelly E. Harper. The Harpers resided at this address for more than 25 years. After 1927, the property was reduced to the northern portion of Lots 9 and 10.



Clare Lise Cavicchi, MNCPPC, 1998

Demuth House (1914)

35/97

DEMUTH HOUSE (1914)

35/97

3606 Underwood Street

The Demuth House is a modest Craftsman-style Four Square house. The first story is covered with narrow clapboard siding and the second with shingle siding. The integrity of the house has been compromised with partial enclosure of the front porch, yet the house remains one of the earliest residences in Otterbourne. In 1914 this residence was built by real estate speculator Arthur Campbell and purchased by George S. Demuth, who had previously been living on Thornapple Street (then known as Percy Street) by 1912. By 1920, the resident family included George, who worked for the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, his wife, Belva, their 15-year-old son, and Belva's mother.

Griffith's Subdivision

BRADSHAW HOUSE/END LANE (1903)
7401 Brookville Road

35/73

The Bradshaw House represents the first profits made by the Griffith family, heirs of the No Gain estate, who capitalized on adjacent development by the Chevy Chase Land Company. In 1902, Leonard and Elizabeth Bradshaw purchased a substantial 5.07 acres, being Lots 1 and 2 subdivided by the Griffith family from the No Gain estate. The residence was constructed the following year. At the time that agents for the Chevy Chase Land Company were acquiring property for Newlands' massive development, the 250-acre No Gain estate, including the plantation house, was owned by Mary Florence Griffith Anderson Woodward, whose first husband's family, the Andersons, were owners since 1853. During this period of transition, in 1891, Mary died. As her heirs went about the process of settling the estate, the Rock Creek Railway and Section 2 opened. Lands bordering on Land Company property quickly became a valuable commodity.



Bradshaw House/End Lane (1903) 35/73

Isabella Griffith was the first of the No Gain heirs to profit from sales of the Anderson portion of estate. Houses on Brookville Road have been identified which represent spacious Brookville Road lots subdivided by Griffith and her husband William R. Griffith, between 1902 and 1905. In 1904, the Griffiths subdivided larger portions of their land, however, they did not actively engage in the venture and soon sold the subdivided land to Harry M. Martin. Over time, two of Griffith's subdivisions became known colloquially as Harry Martin's Additions to Chevy Chase.

The Bradshaw House is an unusually fine example of an Arts and Crafts style bungalow located on a spacious lot overlooking historic Brookville Road. The stone structure features a low side gable roof covered with terra cotta pantiles. A generous wraparound porch has battered posts supported by stone piers. A matching two bay stone garage has a pyramidal pantile roof.

Stone walls flanking the driveway entrance are punctuated by stone piers, one of which holds a discrete marker reading End Lane. This historical name for the property refers to the fact that, until the late 1930s, the house marked the northernmost limit of Chevy Chase area development.

SIMPSON FAMILY HOUSE (c1905)
7315 Brookville Road

35/72

The Simpson Family House was built by and inhabited by a prominent local family of carpenter-builders. The property served as the headquarters for the Simpson-Troth building consortium that built many houses in the

M-NCPPC, 1999



Simpson Family House (c1905)

35/72

Chevy Chase area. In 1905, John Simpson, Jr. purchased the 3.2-acre lot from No Gain's Griffith family and constructed the house. After his death in 1919, his brother Frank moved to the house from 3807 Williams Lane. Frank and John, Jr. and their seven siblings had grown up in the area, on Jones Mill Road, and were strongly influenced by their family's close-knit relationship and by their father's occupation as a builder. Many of them either worked or had spouses or children in the construction business, and their extended families worked together.

The Simpson Family House represents the manufacturing and business which once took place on the property. The center of the construction business, the land was once dotted with barns and outbuildings for milling, woodworking, and warehousing. The residence is an outstanding, well-preserved example of an American Foursquare house, characterized by its two-story cubic shape, low pyramidal roof, hipped dormers and full width porch. This example is particularly noteworthy for its refined details including slender paired porch columns set on brick piers, substantial hip roofed dormers with battered walls, Union Jack sash windows, and side bay window with roof balustrade.

CAMPBELL HOUSE (1907)
7201 Brookville Road

35/70

The Campbell House was built on one of the three spacious lots developed by the Griffith family, outside of the land sold to Harry Martin. These lots, north of Thornapple Street, became part of Section 5 while the remainder of Isabella Griffith's land was resubdivided as Martin's

Additions. Sarah Louise Campbell and Emma L. Johns, bought the 2.8 acre parcel of land in July 1905. The house was completed in 1907 when it was assessed at \$5,000. While Johns died in 1909, Sarah Campbell, an employee of the Treasury Department, resided here for more than 20 years.

The Campbell House is a fine example of a commodious suburban residence which represents a transitional period between Victorian and early Modern periods. The house has the picturesque features and generous massing of the former,

Kimberly Prothro Williams, M-NCPPC, 1998



Campbell House (1907)

35/70

with the horizontal lines and Craftsman details and materials of the latter. The Campbell House, sharing stylistic similarities with the **Simpson Family House**, including porch posts, piers, and balustrades, may well have also been built by the Simpsons. The house is located at a prominent site at the intersection of Brookville Road and Thornapple Street.

Chevy Land Company Section 4

MACTIER HOUSE (1905)
6704 Connecticut Avenue

35/124

The Mactier House is an early example of several private schools that operated in the Chevy Chase community. Rose Mactier established a private French school in her house soon after the house was built in 1905. This structure reflects the importance of education to early residents. Rose Mactier's father, Colonel Mactier, was an inventor who was best known for his innovative Atlantic City Rolling Chair. The house is a fine example of early 20th century architecture, with elements of Craftsman and Colonial Revival detailing.



Mactier House (1905)

35/124

M-NCPPC

EIKER HOUSE (1909)
6812 Connecticut Avenue

35/126

Among the earliest houses in the Chevy Chase Land Company's Section 4 is the Eiker House. First resident James McK. Eiker was described in a 1910 directory as a butter merchant. The Eiker House represents a continuity with the fine turn-of-the-century residences that line Connecticut Avenue from the Land Company's Section 2 to the south up to Section 4, north of Bradley Lane. The original detailing of the Colonial Revival house is intact, with a wide wrap-around porch and classically-inspired doorway with sidelights and transom.



Eiker House (1909)

35/126

M-NCPPC

GLASSIE HOUSE (1910)
4201 Bradley Lane

35/122

The Glassie House is an outstanding example of Arts and Crafts style architecture. Washington architect George Oakley Totten, Jr. designed the house in 1910. Dominating the broad front façade of the two-story house is a wrap-around porch with pergola roof and oversized supporting columns. Henry Haywood Glassie, an influential Washington attorney, lived in the house and served as special assistant to the Attorney General.



Glassie House (1910)

35/122

Michelle Naru, M-NCPPC, 1999

LATHAM-IMIRIE HOUSE (1910)
4209 Bradley Lane

35/123

The Latham-Imirie House is a Neoclassical style residence built in 1910. Unusually fine architectural detailing is found in the pedimented portico supported by two-story classical columns, denticulated cornice, and delicate doorway with transom fanlight. John W. Latham, a Washington lawyer, sold the residence in 1912 to John and Mary Imirie. Born circa 1876, John Imirie was a patent attorney. The Imiries had seven children, born between 1894 and 1911. Son J. Frederick is best known for organizing the National Park Service's Appraisal Branch, which he organized in 1955 and directed until his retirement in 1966. He directed the appraisal



Imirie Family and Chevy Chase Historical Society

Latham-Imirie House (1910) 35/123
1913 photo, Imirie family collection



Lateelah Bryant, M-NCPPC, 1999

Shelton House (c1911) 35/101



M-NCPPC

Shafer House (c1920) 35/106

of more than \$60 million worth of NPS land. J. Frederick also served as the county's first building inspector (1933-35), after operating his own construction business beginning in 1920. Another son, G. Wady Imirie, established a Bethesda auto parts company with origins in a repair garage that opened in 1916. The G. W. Imirie firm has remained in operation, now known as Auto Parts and Machine, Inc, in Rockville.

SHELTON HOUSE (c1911) 35/101
3910 East-West Highway

The Shelton House was one of the first houses built north of the Chevy Chase Inn (4-H Center site). At the time, the

Shelton House was accessed by Cypress Street, a quiet side street leading to a single block of house lots and the Columbia Country Club, on the opposite side of the street. The house was built about the same time as the Columbia Club House. It was a convenient location for Arthur Shelton, who was secretary of the Columbia Club.

This residence is a fine example of an early 1900s Colonial Revival style house. The Shelton House has outstanding architectural integrity, with original details including operable shutters, slate shingled dormers, and porch railing with Union Jack design. The porch deck extends beyond the full width roof in a manner popular after the turn of the century, allowing access to outdoor living space yet bringing light into interior rooms.

SHAHER HOUSE (c1920) 35/106
7205 Meadow Lane

Built during a construction boom north of Thornapple Street, the Dutch Colonial Revival-style Shafer House reflects the more eclectic approach to architectural styles that occurred between the wars in Section 4. The two-story three-bay house features a gambrel roof, hallmark of the Dutch Colonial style. The main roof extends over a deep front porch supported by massive round columns, creating a bungalow effect, a popular style patterned after summer houses used by colonists in India. A single eyebrow dormer window accents the wide slate roof. Located on a corner lot, the Shafer House has a commanding view from a knoll overlooking Meadow Lane. The Shafer House is additionally noteworthy for its high level of architectural integrity.

In 1919, Bertha B. Shafer of Washington, D.C. aquired Lots 20 and 21 in Block 4 from the Chevy Chase Land Company. Tax assessment records verify that the house was built between 1920 and 1921. Bertha's husband, M. Rea Shafer, was a craftsman, working as a furniture finisher by 1927. The Shafers continued to own the property until 1945.

MULLOWNY HOUSE (c1921)
6800 Connecticut Avenue

35/125

Alexander R. Mulloony, attorney, was the first resident of this grand residence, built about 1921. The Italian Renaissance style house features an elegantly arched, bracketed hood over the front entrance, full-length windows on front and side façades, and open side porch with simple classical columns. The well-preserved residence has a high level of integrity.



M-NCPPC

Mulloony House (c1921)

35/125

HENDERSON HOUSE (c1922)
7610 Connecticut Avenue

35/103

The first of several homes constructed on Connecticut Avenue in the early to mid-1920s north of initial development that had clustered closer to Bradley Lane, the Mediterranean Revival-style Henderson House reflects the trend toward diversification of architectural styles that took place in Section 4 during the interwar years. Although frontage on Connecticut Avenue assured easy access to the trolley line, a detached garage on the property signals the transition between the streetcar and automobile eras. Lily P. Henderson purchased part of Lot 1, Block 2, from the Chevy Chase Land Company in 1921 and the house was built by 1923, according to tax assessment records.

Constructed of brick and sheltered by a tiled hipped roof, the two-and-a-half story, three-bay house features original six-over-one sash windows on the first and second stories. The gabled dormer has four single-pane casement windows. A distinctive glass-paneled entrance door with vertical tripartite panes is framed with paneled lights, and Doric columns with fluted shafts support the full-width single story porch. A detached one-story garage with tiled pyramidal roof complements the architectural style of the house.



M-NCPPC

Henderson House (c1922)

35/103

LOZUPONE HOUSES (1925)
7200, 7202, 7204 Connecticut Avenue

35/108-1, -2, -3

Distinctive in their Italian Renaissance Revival style and side-by-side grouping, the Lozupone Houses were built by and for three members of the Lozupone family, brothers Stephano, Constantino, and Frank, highly skilled ornamental plasterers who emigrated from Italy in the early 1900s. Constructed in 1925, the houses reflect the stylistic exuberance of the interwar period, which brought a more eclectic architectural character to Section 4. Prominently located on Connecticut Avenue along the eastern periphery of Section 4 in an area that developed later than sites directly to the south, the houses also mark the transition between the streetcar and automobile eras. While early photos of the houses show the trolley tracks running past their front doors, two of the three homes featured



K. Shuler, M-NCPPC, 1997

Constantino Lozupone House (1925) 35/108-1
7200 Connecticut Avenue



K. Shuler, M-NCPPC, 1997

Frank Lozupone House (1925) 35/108-2
7202 Connecticut Avenue



William Bushong, M-NCPPC, 1997

Stephano Lozupone House (1925) 35/108-3
7204 Connecticut Avenue

detached two-car garages at the rear. Stephano Lozupone purchased the three lots in May, 1924 from an intermediate owner, Leonard Roy, who had acquired the lots just a week earlier from the Chevy Chase Land Company. Stephano retained Lot 1 (7204) and sold Lot 2 (7202) to Frank and Lot 3 (7200) to Constantino later that year.

The three Lozupone Houses are, individually and collectively, outstanding examples of the Renaissance Revival style and each retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Constructed of concrete and stucco, the flat-roofed, two-story, three-bay houses are similar in design with distinguishing features. Rectangular in shape and symmetrically composed, each house has tall, narrow casement windows on the first level, topped with stylized arches. All three houses have casement-type windows at the second level. The middle house (7202) has an end wall porch at the south elevation with a balustrade roof. The house on Lot 1 (7204) has a projecting entrance bay. Two of the properties (7200 and 7204) have original two-car detached garages with flat roofs and other design details complementing the distinctive style of the houses. Original interior features included lavish decorative molded plaster, reflecting the Lozupones' skilled craftsmanship and their marble and plastering import business. In addition to creating these unusual houses in Chevy Chase, the Lozupone family provided ornamental plasterwork for Union Station, the Capitol, and many other public and private buildings in the Washington area over several decades.

MONROE WARREN HOUSE (c1926) 35/107
7320 Meadow Lane



Lateefah Bryant, M-NCPPC, 1999

Monroe Warren House (c1926) 35/107

The Monroe Warren House is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of a high-style Tudor Revival residence. With its rich detail and variety of building forms and materials, the house is a compendium of early English architecture. The substantial 2½-story residence has a dominant hipped roof with front facing cross gable. The asymmetry of the front façade is accented by a wide variety of window treatments including a projecting bay with polygonal roof on the first level, a wall dormer with parapet gable on the second, and a ribbon of casements in a hip roofed dormer on the third level. Round arched door openings are echoed in a small round arched window in the front gable. Wall and roof surfaces include textured stucco, half-timbering, stone quoins, and slate shingles.

The house was built as the residence of developer Monroe Warren and his wife Dorothy. Monroe Warren (1895-1983) was the founder and

senior partner of the prolific construction company of Monroe and R. B. Warren, Inc. The Warren Brothers began business in 1920 which quickly became a success. The Warren Brothers are best known regionally for pioneering the construction of cooperative apartments in Washington, such as Tilden Gardens and the Kennedy-Warren. Warren was an organizer and president of the Home Builders Association of Washington, Inc., established in 1924. Monroe Warren's second firm, known as Meadowbrook Inc. existed from 1932 to 1966. During the 1930s, Warren became one of the most active builders of low-cost housing on a grand scale in the Washington area, with projects throughout the metropolitan area. Local projects include Leland and Meadowbrook, both in the Town of Chevy Chase.

GEARE HOUSES (c1927) 35/128, 35/129, 35/130
4101, 4103, 4105 Stanford Street

This cluster of picturesque Spanish Revival houses, built about 1927, near Rosemary Circle, were designed by Washington architect Reginald Geare. These evocative residences feature arched window and door openings, towers and turrets, terra cotta tile roofs and stucco walls. The buildings are significant not only for their association with Geare, an active designer in Chevy Chase Park, but for their unusual architectural styling. Spanish Revival houses, with the high degree of architectural sophistication exhibited by these three residences, are rare not only in Chevy Chase but throughout the country.

CHEVY CHASE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (1930-6) 35/127
4015 Rosemary Street

Educational infrastructure was essential to the Chevy Chase subdivision. Francis Newlands and the Chevy Chase Land Company donated land adjacent to Rosemary Circle for an elementary school. Residents raised the money to build temporary structures in 1913, the year following a ban on Maryland students at D.C. schools. Permanent brick buildings were built in 1930 and 1936, designed by noted school architect Howard Wright Cutler. The Chevy Chase Elementary School is an early example of school architecture that successfully combines both traditional and modern design elements. Art Deco geometric panels and stepped-up parapets were modern for the era, yet they were tempered by classical door and window treatments. The school is also said to have had the first school library in the county, established in 1939. The Chevy Chase Elementary School succeeds the first school built by the Chevy Chase Land Company, a frame two-room structure still located at 3905 Bradley Lane (1898).



Geare-Horton House (c1927), 35/128
4105 Stanford

M-NCPPC, 1997



Geare-Davidson House (c1927), 35/129
4103 Stanford

M-NCPPC, 1997



Reginald Geare House (c1927), 35/130
4101 Stanford

M-NCPPC, 1997



Chevy Chase Elementary School (1930-6)

35/127

National Archives and Chevy Chase Historical Society



Peter Vanderpoel, 1998

Strathmore Hall (1900; c1914)

30/12

Bethesda & North Bethesda

STRATHMORE HALL (1900; c1914)
10701 Rockville Pike

30/12

Charles Israel Corby and his brother William contributed to the modernization of the baking industry, standardizing and mechanizing the bread-making process. The Corby Brothers patented the first dough-molding machines, pioneered the use of refrigeration for fermentation control (1899), opened a laboratory for studying fermentation (1901), and developed an energy-efficient oven to double baking output (1914). Charles Corby died in 1926 and Hattie continued to live at the estate until 1941. William Corby's mansion is located in the *Chevy Chase Village Historic District*.

The Corby Estate is a fine example of early 20th

century Classical Revival architecture. Built of brick, the mansion has a one-story semicircular stone portico on the north or entrance side, flanked by identical three-bay blocks. A two-story pedimented portico dominates the south façade. The historic house was built in two stages. About 1900, D.C. Commissioner James F. Oyster built the original south-facing section as a summer residence, designed by Appleton P. Clark, Jr. In 1908, Charles and Hattie Corby purchased the property. They engaged architect Charles Barton Keen to enlarge the building, which became their primary residence in 1914. The interior features oak paneling, parquet floors, carved stone and wood fireplaces, French doors, and a two-story music room. Charles Corby's residence, known today as Strathmore Hall, became a county arts center in 1979. A 2000-seat concert hall building behind the mansion is scheduled to open in 2004.



M-NCPPC

Walter Johnson House (1905-6)

35/46

WALTER JOHNSON HOUSE (1905-6)
9100 Old Georgetown Road

35/46

Baseball legend Walter Perry Johnson (1887-1946) lived with his family in this Bethesda residence at the height of his career. Known as The Big Train, Johnson was the fastest ball pitcher in the history of the game when he was inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame. In his 21-year career with the Washington Senators, he fanned 3,509 batters, won 417 games, and pitched a record 110 shutouts.

Johnson led the Senators to win the 1924 World Series. The following year newspapers reported the popular ballplayer's purchase of the Old Georgetown Road property, describing the spacious house as "an 11-room residence, modernly equipped, in the center of an 82-acre tract. There is a wide front lawn, with plenty of shade, flowers, and shrubbery. In the rear is a 4-acre orchard and a grape arbor. There are also coops which will house 2,000 chickens, a feature which appeals to the great pitcher, who is considering going into chicken farming on a large scale during his off months." The house had been built on the Tenallytown-Rockville streetcar line in 1905-6 and had had a succession of owners before Johnson purchased it. The 2½-story Colonial Revival house has a

steeply pitched hip roof, full-width porch, narrow clapboards, and polygonal bay windows. After buying the property, Johnson pitched for the Senators for two more years and then managed the team from 1929-32. He sold the property in 1936, the year he was inducted into the Hall of Fame, and moved his family to a 550-acre Germantown farm (now Seneca Valley High School). Johnson was a two-term County Commissioner from 1938-46.

MONTROSE SCHOOLHOUSE (1909) NR
5721 Randolph Road

30/2

The tiny community of Montrose P.O., at Rockville Pike and Randolph Road, supported a school as early as 1865. The two-room Montrose Schoolhouse reflects a new generation of schools built in response to national standards and a growing county population. The school has foundation and roof vents and oversize windows to provide air circulation and maximize light. From 1907-8, Thomas C. Groomes designed the pebble-dashed schoolhouse. The school cost \$2,200 to construct in 1909. The School Board added a third classroom and indoor plumbing in 1948. The Montrose School closed in 1966. Peerless Rockville bought and restored the building.



Montrose Schoolhouse (1909)

30/2

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1975

IN THE WOODS (1910)
8922 Spring Valley Road

35/38

Horticulturist David Fairchild was instrumental in revolutionizing the American farming industry through his worldwide plant explorations. He is credited with the introduction of plants that led to the unprecedented agricultural income of over \$100 million, in 1954. Species he introduced to the U.S. include varieties of mango, avocado, cacti, seedless raisin grape, and nectarine. A self-described plant explorer, Fairchild helped organize the U.S.D.A. Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, in 1898. Discovering the beauty of Japanese Flowering Cherry trees at his estate, Fairchild was instrumental in planting the trees along the Tidal Basin, in 1912.

In the Woods was a 34-acre estate created by Fairchild and his wife Marian Bell Fairchild, daughter of Alexander Graham Bell. They established the naturalistic gardens in 1906 and built their residence in 1910. Edward Clarence Dean, a protégé of John Russell Pope, designed the two-story house, which exhibits the influence of Japanese culture and the Arts and Crafts movement. Constructed of hollow tile, the house is sheathed in stucco that was originally covered with forty trellises. A pergola-roofed porch once sheltered the main entrance. The present 5-acre property contains an outstanding collection of exotic plant species unique to the metropolitan area and the State of Maryland.



In the Woods (1910)

35/38

M-NCPPC, 1986



M-NCPPC

Wilkins Estate (c1917)

30/1

WILKINS ESTATE (c1917)
12800 Veirs Mill Road

30/1

This distinguished mansion was the summer home of John F. Wilkins, publisher of *The Washington Post*, whose family wealth came from the railroad industry. John Russell Pope, one of the nation's premier architects, designed the Georgian Revival residence, which was featured in *The American Architect* in September 1925. The entrance to the large estate was at a gatehouse at Randolph Road and Rockville Pike (demolished in 1976). All the estate's buildings, including servants quarters, walled gardens, and bathhouse, were built of stone quarried on site. As built, the mansion's main 5-bay block had a front entrance hall, living room, dining room and card room on the first level and five bedrooms on the second. The side kitchen wing also held the servants dining room and six servants bedrooms. The mansion and servants quarters (1925), now owned by Parklawn Memorial Park and Menorah Gardens, are accessed from Veirs Mill Road.



Andrea Rebeck, M-NCPPC, 1987

Bonfield's Garage (c1921)

35/47

BONFIELD'S GARAGE (c1921)
6124 MacArthur Boulevard

35/47

Bonfield's Garage, one of the last early automobile repair garages, represents the transformation of lower Montgomery County from a farming community into a residential suburb. The Bonfield family opened an auto repair garage here about 1927. For 70 years, Walter Bonfield, inheriting the business from his father, operated the garage and lived in the second-level apartment over the shop. Adjacent to the building are open-air grease pits, predating the hydraulic lifts in today's service stations. Bonfield expanded his business in 1936, installing gas pumps to supplement the automobile repair service. The 2½-story front-gable structure

is a traditional building form used for commercial structures as early as the mid-1800s. In contrast, the metal streamline sign announcing Bonfield's services was a response to the faster pace of the automobile age.



Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Humphrey Rammed Earth House
(1922-3)

35/22

HUMPHREY RAMMED EARTH HOUSE (1922-3)
6532 75th Street

35/22

Though the residence appears from a distance to be a typical Dutch Colonial house from its era, the Rammed Earth House is a pioneering example of an experimental construction technique. Harry and Olive Humphrey collaborated in the conception and design of this unusual structure. A USDA plant pathologist, Harry researched rammed earth construction of South Africa and Europe, and tested rammed earth construction methods. Olive, experienced in architectural drafting, designed the plans and specifications. Their two oldest sons furnished some of the construction labor. Earth was rammed by hand in a climbing formwork. The forms were raised and refilled until the required wall height was

achieved. The walls are about 18 inches thick. A concrete block foundation prevented moisture from penetrating the rammed earth. A heavy truss roof supports terra cotta tile roof that weighs 13 tons. End chimneys are constructed of stone blasted from the bed of the adjacent Cabin John Creek. The successful construction of this rammed earth house influenced USDA engineers in promoting the technique for farm buildings.

BETHESDA COMMUNITY STORE (1924)
8804 Old Georgetown Road

35/43

Built in 1924, the Bethesda Community Store dates from the early automobile age when country estates and dairy farms were being transformed into suburban neighborhoods. The store was strategically located at the intersection of Georgetown Road and the road to Cabin John (now Greentree Road, in part). An earlier store operated on the site by the 1890s, soon after the Tenallytown-Rockville streetcar line was established on Old Georgetown Road. The one-story, front gable store is typical of early 20th century commercial buildings. The single interior room measures 30 x 18 feet. In addition to providing groceries to residents, the store has served over the years as a community gathering place and has become a local landmark.



Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, for M-NCPPC, 1990

Bethesda Community Store (1924) 35/43

LESLIE BEALL HOUSE (1925)
7740 Old Georgetown Road

35/14-13

An innovative Bethesda merchant, Leslie W. Beall owned and operated Beall's Foods from 1919 to 1965. Beall was the first Bethesda grocer to offer delivery service, and one of the first to provide fresh meat. The store had been located at St. Elmo and Old Georgetown Road and was previously run by Grace Nash, and then Evan Condon. Beall built his house across the street and about the same time moved the store next to his house. The well preserved, Colonial Revival house has a central portico with classical columns and flanking one-story wings with roof balustrades. The main roof is covered with terra cotta tiles. The store is no longer standing. The Beall family resided here for 61 years. Since 1986, the structure has been put to commercial use.



M-NCPPC

Leslie Beall House (1925) 35/14-13

WOODEND (1927-8) NR
8940 Jones Mill Road

35/12

In 1927, John Russell Pope, accomplished architect of Eclectic Classicism, designed Woodend for Chester Wells, a naval officer, and Marion Dixon Wells, an Australian heiress. Pope's best known works include the National Gallery of Art (1941) and the Jefferson Memorial (1943). The spacious H-shaped mansion has Flemish-bond brick walls and quoins, molded water table, stone belt course, and denticulated cornice. The front (east) elevation has a semicircular portico with Ionic columns. A central door on the south elevation, opening onto a terrace, has Corinthian pilasters supporting an egg and dart molded cornice, with scrolled broken-pediment. On the north, an oversize Palladian window, lighting a staircase, surmounts a doorway with heavy cornice and oversize



M-NCPPC, 1986

Woodend (1927-8) 35/12

Doric columns. A stone balustrade above the two story brick walls conceals a low hip roof sheathed in copper.

On the interior, a large central hall has a grand, sweeping staircase with heavy newel posts at each landing. The library, or Bird Room, a richly paneled space with natural wood finish, is a reproduction of a room in Abergelde, Marion Wells' childhood home in Australia. While marble

hearths and brick firebacks unite fireplaces throughout the house, each has differently detailed mantel pieces. The third level, sheltered beneath the hip roof over the main block, contained a caretaker's apartment. Sited on a hillside, the house is accessed by a long drive through beautifully landscaped grounds. The 40-acre property includes a brick gatehouse garage and numerous mature trees. Marion Wells, an ardent bird watcher, bequeathed the property to the Audubon Naturalist Society. The organization manages Woodend as a nature preserve and education center.

DR. BENJAMIN PERRY OFFICE (1929) 35/14-6
7349 Wisconsin Avenue

This three-story brick building is a narrow, Colonial Revival commercial structure dating from 1929. About 12 years after establishing his Bethesda practice, Benjamin Cissel Perry, a physician, contracted with Abe Morris Bros. Builders to construct the office building. The free-standing structure is reflective of revival architecture of the early 1900s, incorporating Federal gable parapets and heavy Greek Revival influenced lintels. Above the first level

offices, tenants lived in apartments. Dr. Perry was active in community affairs, serving as President of the County Board of Commissioners, Chair of the Board of Appeals, and Vice President of the Bank of Bethesda. In later years, the structure housed Brooks Photographers, a long-time Bethesda business.

MADONNA OF THE TRAIL (1929) 35/14-2
7400 Wisconsin Avenue

The Madonna of the Trail sculpture commemorates this country's frontier women and their role in the country's westward expansion. The sculpture of a woman and her two children was erected on Wisconsin Avenue in 1929 by the Daughters of the American Revolution as one of twelve such sculptures across the country marking the route taken by settlers to the West. Wisconsin Avenue was part of the Georgetown-Frederick trail that settlers traveled en route to the Ohio River Valley and beyond. An inscription reads, "Memorial to the Pioneer Mothers of the Covered Wagon



Dr. Benjamin Perry Office (1929) 35/14-6



Madonna of the Trail (1929) 35/14-2

Days.” The dedication ceremony was a landmark Bethesda event attended by 5,000 people. The statue was moved during the construction of the Bethesda Metro Center from its place on the corner south of the Bethesda Post Office to its new location north of the Post Office.

GEORGE FREELAND PETER ESTATE (1930-1)
9000 Rockville Pike

35/9

In the early 1900s, prosperous families built country estates in lower Montgomery County. The Peter Estate is one of several built along Rockville Pike in this era. George Peter, chancellor of the National Cathedral, built the Colonial Revival house in 1931, designed by his brother, architect Walter G. Peter. The prominent Peter family had owned the land since 1760, and also owned considerable land near Seneca (where George’s grandfather built **Montanverde** and his uncle **Montevideo**). The George F. Peter House serves today as Building 16 of the National Institutes of Health Bethesda campus, having been owned since 1949 by the U.S. Government.

The Peter House has a well-detailed, complex form and is constructed of high-quality, durable materials. The three-part house is composed of a side-gable main block flanked by smaller-scale front gable wings. Walls are uncoursed ashlar blocks of gray Indiana limestone with steel bracing. Slate-covered gable roofs have pedimented dormers and are finished with denticulated cornices. The main (east) elevation, facing Rockville Pike, has a pedimented two-story portico with Corinthian style columns. The driveway approach is to the more subdued west elevation where the entrance is through a one-story, barrel-vaulted portico. The residence has a cross-passage plan with a finely crafted suspended staircase with curved railing. Wings contain service stairs and domestic rooms now converted to conference rooms. The estate includes a 1½-story caretaker’s house built in a compatible style and material.



Michael Dwyer, M-NOPPC, 1975

George Freeland Peter Estate (1930-1) 35/9
South entrance.

George Freeland Peter Estate (1930-1) 35/9
West elevation.



M-NOPPC, 1987

FARM WOMEN'S MARKET (1934)
7155 Wisconsin Avenue

35/14-1

A group of Montgomery County women formed the Farm Women's Cooperative as a self-help response to the severe economic conditions of the Great Depression. In 1932, they held the first market in an empty storefront, selling fresh produce and home-made products directly to suburban families. The one-story, 4,750 square foot, frame building at 7155 Wisconsin Avenue was built to house the market in 1934 and has been in continuous use as a farm market ever since. It remains an important link to the County's agricultural heritage.



Farm Women's Market (1934) 35/14-1

BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE HIGH SCHOOL (1935)
4301 East-West Highway

35/14-14

When the original Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School building was constructed in 1935, it was the largest school building in Maryland. Its monumental size and architectural dignity distinguish the school from other academic buildings of the early 1900s, making Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School one of the most important civic monuments of the era. Howard Cutler designed the three-part Georgian Revival structure. The symmetrical design with prominent central cupola and multiple dormers harkens back to the 17th century academic buildings at William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia, and Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School 35/14-14
(1935)



The Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School was one of two schools in the county built with PWA funds, the other being the original Montgomery Blair High School. In a continual response to the area's population growth, the school was expanded in 1938, 1941, and 1946. Restoration and expansion of the school in 2001 includes new facilities housing an auditorium, two gymnasiums, and a media center.

BETHESDA THEATRE (1938) NR
7715-7723 Wisconsin Avenue

35/14-4

John Ebersson, a nationally noted theater architect, designed this modernistic movie theater in 1938. Its distinctive tower, marquee, and banded brick façade are characteristic of this style of architecture. Like the **Silver Theatre** (1938), in Silver Spring, also an Ebersson design, the Bethesda Theatre is a fine example of streamlined Moderne styling with Art Deco detailing. The sleek mechanical curves of the marquee, tower, and detailing reflect the dynamic industrial and technological advances of the period. Both buildings employ blond brick with linear bands of black brick and have an aluminum and glass marquee. While the Bethesda Theatre was planned as part of a larger shopping complex, the project was downsized with only single flanking stores, yet it included a free 500-car parking lot. The 1,000 seat theater provided state-of-the-art facilities, including a high fidelity sound system, the latest projection equipment, and air conditioning.



Bethesda Theatre (1938)

35/14-4

M-NCPPC

BETHESDA POST OFFICE (1938)
7400 Wisconsin Avenue

35/14-5

The Bethesda Post Office is one of three county post offices built under the Works Progress Administration. The program sought to create buildings that fit in with a community's architecture. The Bethesda Post Office is built of native Stoneyhurst stone found on other structures in the Bethesda Commercial District. The Classical Revival building, featuring a hipped roof, distinctive cupola and segmentally-arched windows, was designed by Karl O. Sonnemann (1900-1967). Sonnemann was architect for the Federal Works Agency and its successor, the General Services Administration, from 1925 until his retirement in 1964. The builders were the Sofarelli Brothers of Jamaica, New York. An interior mural by Robert Gates depicts rural Montgomery County. The WPA commissioned Gates to paint murals for several of its projects in this era. Gates became one of Washington's most respected and influential artists.



Bethesda Post Office (1938)

35/14-5

M-NCPPC



MANCPFC

Little Tavern (c1939)

35/14-3

LITTLE TAVERN (c1939) 35/14-3
8100 Wisconsin Avenue

In the early automobile era, standardized hamburger stands became popular, serving a growing quick-lunch market. Takeout restaurateur Harry Duncan began the Little Tavern franchise in 1927, making it the second oldest hamburger chain in the country, six years after White Castle. The standardized design of the Little Tavern shops was based on traditional English architecture, using smallness of scale, steep roof, dormer, and quoins, yet employed modern materials of white enamel siding, plate glass windows, and neon signage. At one time, there were over fifty Little Taverns in the

Washington-Baltimore area. By 1992, there were only 20 still operating. Bethesda's **Little Tavern** is the best preserved of the remaining four buildings still extant in Montgomery County.

Bethesda Naval Hospital Tower (1939-42)

35/8

BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL TOWER (1939-42) NR
8901 Wisconsin Avenue

35/8



MANCPFC, 1986

This modernistic Art Deco style complex was built in the early years of World War II as the U.S. Navy's principal center of medical practice. Alternating vertical lines of dark stacked windows and light precast concrete panels emphasize the verticality of the 20-story central tower and flanking pavilions. The frame is of reinforced concrete and structural steel. Enhancing the monumentality of the tower is the sweeping green of the 265-acre site and mature foundation plantings. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was closely involved in the project, from selecting the Bethesda site to providing the design concept. Roosevelt roughly sketched the plan and elevation, modeled after the Bertram Goodhue's Nebraska State Capitol (1924). Navy designer Frederic W. Southworth further developed the building's design, under the supervision of private architect Paul Philippe Cret.