

NR Eligible: yes X
no

Entered ✓

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. M 36-4

Magi No. 160885629

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Woodside Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number located between Georgia Ave. and Second Ave.
from Spring Street to Grace Church Road not for publication

city, town Silver Spring vicinity of congressional district 13th

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> <u>X</u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> <u>X</u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture
<u> </u> building(s)	<u> </u> <u>X</u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> <u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial
	<u> </u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military
			<u> </u> museum
			<u> </u> park
			<u> </u> <u>X</u> private residence
			<u> </u> religious
			<u> </u> scientific
			<u> </u> transportation
			<u> </u> other:

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

name multiple ownership

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title M-NCPPC Historic Sites Inventory

date 1976 federal X state X county local

repository for survey records M-NCPPC Park Historian's Office

city, town Rockville state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No.

M:36-4

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

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

Woodside, as platted in September of 1889, included eleven blocks of approximately fourteen to twenty lots each. The streets running north to south were the Brookeville & Washington Turnpike (Georgia Ave.), First Avenue, Second Avenue and Third Avenue which bordered on the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad. Running east to west, the streets were originally lettered A through D with Fenwick Road as the southern border and Grace Church Road as the northern border (see plat).

The present Woodside Historic District includes nineteen residences built from approximately 1876 to 1926 which are of historical and/or architectural significance. These residences are dispersed throughout the Woodside community between Georgia Avenue and Second Avenue from Spring Street (or A Street) to Grace Church Road. They are largely Victorian era, two story frame dwellings with gable roofs. Many are multi-gable or cross gable and have extending bays or pavillions. The Queen Anne style residences are more ornate with bracketed gables, Victorian jig-sawn trim, shingles and strong cornices. All the residences have porches across the facade, some that wrap around. Also included are a few bungalow style homes. These are one-and-a-half story, frame and shingle structures with gable roofs. As typical of bungalows, they have wide overhanging gables which form porches on the front supported by heavy battered piers.

The remainder of Woodside has been developed by modern, mostly brick homes dating from the 1950's and 1960's. Also included within the boundries of the original Woodside subdivision are modern homes recently built. On the southern corner of Grace Church Road and Georgia Avenue are townhouses built on the former site of the late nineteenth century Olds and Freund houses. Along Highland between First and Second Avenues on the northern side and around the corner on First Avenue are recently completed homes constructed with Victorian styling. These new homes surround the Waller bungalow and were built on the vacant land once owned by the Wallers.

RESOURCES, WOODSIDE:

On the corner of Grace Church Road and Georgia Avenue, #9120, is a Victorian residence that was originally the Grace Church Parsonage. According to local historian Mildred Getty, it served as an army hospital during the Civil War. A skirmish took place near here with the troops of Jubal Early and the wounded soldiers were brought here. Those that died were buried in front of the parsonage but were later moved across the Georgia Avenue to the present site of the Grace Church where the Confederate Marker commemorates the event. The parsonage is a large, two story frame structure with a gable roof, constructed in two parts. The main section has a steep center gable and long, narrow windows extending down almost to floor level on the first story. On the second story is a single, two over two sash window under the center gable. Attached is a three bay wing which is set back one bay deep from the main block. A porch, supported by squared wooden posts, runs the length of each section of the house across the facade. The house is fairly void of ornamentation, perhaps due to renovations which are presently being made.

The earliest residence in Woodside is #8818 First Avenue. It is a vernacular Victorian, two and a half story frame house with a center gable roof and rear wings. The entry with sidelights is located to the eastern end of the facade. A porch, supported by rounded wooden posts, runs along the facade and the western elevation to the rear wing. This nicely maintained residence sits back from First Avenue on a large lot. It was constructed about 1876 as the residence of Richard T. and Laura C. Wilson and sat on their farm of 91 3/4 acres. In August of 1889 the property was sold to Benjamin F. Leighton for \$22,959.37 (Deed JA 15/96). From this property, Mr. Leighton developed the Woodside subdivision. Laura Wilson (a widow since her husband's death in November of 1881) then purchased Block 8 of the newly formed Woodside. She died in 1916 leaving various lots to her children and grandchildren. The house (on lot 7) was devised to her daughter, Dorothy Wilson Magruder (Will HCA 9/44). The family home was sold in 1935 after which time it passed through a succession of owners. It is now the property of the Redwood Construction Company, Inc. who are presently building new homes with Victorian styling to either side of the Wilson home.

#8730 First Avenue is a Victorian Gothic Stick Style residence. It is a two story, gable roofed, T-shaped house; the center gable roofed ell projecting from the facade. The exterior is covered with cedar shingles. As typical of this style, #8730 is irregular in its massing with a two and a half story squared tower with a pyramidal roof. It has two single story extending bay windows-- one at the west elevation and one at the facade of the ell. The latter is covered by a scroll bracketed hood. A porch is located around the corner of the facade and the

eastern elevation at the base of the tower. Other Stick Style architectural elements include the exterior framing as seen in the bracketed eaves; the varying, multi-gabled roofline and the casement windows in the gable end of the ell. The house was built in 1890 by Charles W. and Kate Morgan of Washington, D.C. on lots 4 & 5 of block 9 of Woodside (Deed JA 33/413). Charles died in 1895 leaving the house to Kate who, in 1897, sold it. It was the home of Clara O. and Charles E. Meyer, also of Washington, D.C., for a number of years, from 1907 until 1927. It was then sold to the present owners, Charles P. and Margaret E. Turner. The house remains in good, original condition.

#8909 is a Queen Anne style residence with irregular massing, cross gables, an extending bay and a combination frame and shingle exterior. It is a narrow, two story, three bay wide dwelling. #8909 has an extending bay at the northern side of the facade and another at the southern elevation. A porch, supported by slightly tapered, rounded columns and balustrade, runs the length of the facade and extends around to the northern elevation. It has a pronounced cornice line and narrow, one over one sash windows. This house, built about 1910-1911 by Cyrus Backus after he purchased lots 17, 18 & 19 of block 4 from Benjamin Leighton in October of 1910 (Deed 216/172), has been the Backus family home since that time. It was resided in most recently by Lucille Backus Kraseman up until her death. The house is in excellent, original condition.

#1613 Highland, also of Victorian/Queen Anne styling, is a two and a half story frame residence with a gable roof with dormers. A central facade pavillion rises up three stories with a center gable roof. A porch, supported by large tapered, squared columns resting on brick pedestals, runs the length of the facade and around the eastern elevation to the rear wing. The house has narrow, one over one sash windows. Relatively void of ornamentation, it is now covered with asbestos shingles. This residence was constructed in 1893 on lots 13, 14 & 15 of block 5, Woodside by Elizabeth M. and James E. Benedict (Deed JA 38/220). James Benedict was the Assistant Curator of Biology and Chief of Marine Exhibits at the the National Museum (the Smithsonian). He reportedly also was the inventor of deep sea sounding tubes which he manufactured in a factory behind the Benedict home (The History of Woodside, Woodside Civic Assoc., 1969). After the deaths of Elizabeth and James, two of their four children, Elizabeth and Ruth, continued to live here. The last of the original Benedict family recently died and the family home is now for sale.

Next is #9015 First Avenue, another Victorian/Queen Anne style residence. It is a large two story frame structure with a gable roof with a dormer at the northern side. It has a two story extending bay with long, narrow one over one windows and a center gable roof at the southern end. To the north on the second story is a screened-in sleeping porch. The entry is located to the northern side and has a transom over it. A new aluminum railed porch with a brick base has been added across the facade. An additional alteration has been made by

aluminum siding. This was the Henry Olds house, built sometime after 1893 (The Woodside Civic Assoc.). For many years it was the home of Henry C. and Ida P. McCeney of Washington, D.C., from 1919 until 1940. In 1941 it was purchased by Dr. William H. Gilbert, Jr. and his wife, Margaret C. Gilbert, the present owners. The house rests on lots 10 & 11 of block 5 Woodside.

Similar in design to #8909, #1613 and #9015 is #1508 Ballard Street. It is a two story frame residence with a gable roof. To one side is a two story extending bay window. The house, in good condition, is now covered with asbestos shingles. Like the others, this house has Victorian/Queen Anne styling.

#1515 Noyes Drive is a large, Colonial Revival Dwelling. It is a two story, five bay wide square structure with a hipped roof. It has a central facade pavillion topped by a balcony, also with a hipped roof. The centrally located entry is surrounded by sidelights and a semi-elliptical transom. A porch, supported by slightly tapering, rounded columns and balustrade and with a pediment over the entry, runs the length of the facade. As typical of Colonial Revival, the scale of this residence is large and its proportions are low and broad. #1515 was constructed in 1899 by Ballard Norris of Washington, D.C. on lots 1,2,3,6,7,&8 of block 7 Woodside (TD 2/365 and JA 33/294). Ballard Norris was Chief Examiner of the Patent Office (Sentinel, October 27, 1899). Ballard and his wife, Estelle, sold the house in 1908 to William R. and Nellie M. Pattison and it remained in the family until April of 1964. Although in need of slight repairs, the house is in good, original condition.

Also on Noyes Drive is #1403. It is a large, two story Victorian style residence and has a hipped roof with a center gable. Running the length of the facade is a frame porch supported by squared columns and balustrade. To the eastern elevation is a two story wing with a screened in sleeping porch. This was the Thompson house which was built sometime after 1893 (Woodside Civic Assoc.).

At the corner of Noyes Drive and Georgia Avenue is #8922. It too is from the late Victorian era. It is a large, two story frame residence with a gable roof with a center gable. On the second story facade is a double, sash window in the center with a decorative, multi-paned, small casement window to either side. A porch runs the length of the facade. The house, in good condition, is now covered with aluminum siding. This was the F. Dudley home.

Also on Georgia Avenue is # . This is a late Victorian residence constructed in a style typical of that found through out the county. It is a two story, frame gable roofed dwelling with a high pitched center gable. A porch, supported by Victorian turned posts and balustrade, runs the length of the facade.

Included in Woodside are two especially nice bungalow style dwellings, both in good condition. The bungalow was a tremendously popular house form from about 1895 to 1930, becoming a national favorite as the model middle class American home. It is characterized by one and a half stories with a wide, overhanging gable roof which forms a porch on the front supported by heavy battered piers, bracketed gables and often a combination frame and shingle exterior. #8800 First Avenue at the corner of Ballard Street is one of the bungalows found in Woodside. It was constructed in 1926 by Wilbur D. and Nellie Parsley and remains in the family to this day. It is a story and a half with a bracketed gable roof. A Center gable projects out to form a porch supported by battered piers, located at the northern end. Also on the facade is a large gabled dormer. The house is frame with dark cedar shingles at the gable ends. The other bungalow is located at #1707 Highland Drive. This one was built in 1915 for Clifford E. and Helen S. Waller. The house is covered with cedar shingles, has a slate roof and a stone foundation and chimney. It is a story and a half with a gable roof. A projecting center gable is located on the facade to form an entry porch which is supported by two sets of battered piers resting on stone walls. It is six rooms with an enclosed porch at the rear.

Also found in Woodside are a number of early twentieth century four-square residences. The four-square house was another popular late nineteenth, early twentieth century house type. It was constructed from the late 1890's through the 1920's in both rural and suburban areas. It is basically a two story, cube shaped structure with a hipped roof, often with dormers and a porch across the facade. It is rather simple in design and void of ornamentation. It generally consisted of four rooms of equal size on each floor; hence the name four-square. Along Ballard Street are two four-square residences both built in 1922 by Charles T. Caldwell of Woodside. There originally were a few more of these houses here, also built by Caldwell, which were torn down to make room for the new church. Remaining is #1411 and 1415. #1411 was purchased in October of 1922 by Paul and Valerie Lehman of Washington, D.C. who still own the house today. #1415 was purchased in October of 1922 by Martha and John Hannan who owned it until September of 1945. It was then purchased by Fawn Henrie Munroe who resided here until her death in August of 1974. The house was assessed at this time and described as a two story Victorian frame residence. On the first floor was listed a living room, dinning room, kitchen, pantry and cloak room. On the second floor was listed three bedrooms and one "old style" bathroom (Estate #063-09-74). The house is presently owned by Clara M. Browne, one of Mrs. Munroe's daughters. Also constructed in the four-square style are #8910 and #8928 First Avenue and #9110 Georgia Avenue.

Lastly is #8732 First Avenue. This is an early twentieth century, two story frame dwelling. It is rather simple in design and without much detailing. It is three bays by two bays in size

and has a porch supported by squared wooden posts and balustrade which extends across the facade. This house, on lot 5 of block 9 Woodside, has been the home of Warner and Lillina McKenney since September of 1952.

8. Significance

Survey No.

M:36-4

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

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/orApplicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ GLevel of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Woodside Historic District is significant for its collection of Victorian/Queen Anne residences which graciously display the distinctive architectural characteristics of the period. Also found in the Woodside community are a few fine examples of the ever popular bungalow style home and other style dwellings of the early twentieth century.

Woodside is also significant as a residential community illustrating the history of suburban growth in Montgomery County. Woodside was among the county's earlier subdivisions; established in 1889 as a result of the growth of Washington, D.C. and the coming of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad. The Silver Spring area in which Woodside is located was one of the first to develop such communities due to its proximity to Washington. Thus, Woodside was settled largely by families in which the head of the household worked in Washington.

Woodside and other such early subdivisions marked the beginnings of a movement towards the suburbanization of Montgomery County. Therefore, Woodside has value as part of the development of Montgomery County representing, through its example, the county's economic and social growth in the form of early suburban living.

WOODSIDE, HISTORY & SUPPORT

Woodside was part of a movement towards the development of suburban living which took place in Montgomery County during the 1880's and 1890's. Largely responsible for this movement was the opening of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad in 1873. Its path created a corridor along which suburban development grew. At first, a lack of both demand and capital limited the growth mostly to summer residences and country retreats. However, as Washington, D.C. grew, so grew the demand for suburbanization. The population of Washington almost doubled between 1860 and 1870 and continued to increase considerably through the next decade. This growth, created in part by the rise in government and a permanent work force, aided by the Civil Service Act of 1883, meant that there was finally a demand for suburban development. Also a contributing factor was a national movement of investment and improvement companies platting out subdivisions where ever marketable between about 1887 and 1892. Benjamin F. Leighton, the developer of Woodside, was one of many northerners who came to Washington to work for the government during this period.

The Silver Spring area in which Woodside is located was among the first to establish suburban subdivisions. Not only did it border on Washington and lie in the path of the Metropolitan Branch; the Silver Spring area was also considered to be geographically ideal. As stated in an article which appeared in the Washington Star in 1889 entitled, "Up the Metropolitan Road,"

Nowhere on the Metropolitan Branch is there a more perfect natural combination of the two varieties of ground necessary for the establishment of an attractive and prosperous rural village. On the eastern side of the railroad track is a broad stretch of high plateau-- a town site ready made-- while to the east and northeast is a rolling country which will some day be thickly dotted with the homes of country loving Washingtonians.

Thus, areas of Silver Spring such as Woodside appealed largely to government workers looking for country-like homes with "the spacious surroundings of lawn, park, for est and farm."

Woodside was platted and recorded on September 19, 1889 by Benjamin F. Leighton, a lawyer, banker and later Dean of Howard University Law School. Benjamin Leighton purchased the tract of land referred to as "Labyrinth" on which Woodside was developed (91 3/4 acres and 14 square perches) for \$22,959.37 on August 6, 1889. This property had formerly been the farm of Richard T. and Laura C. Wilson. Lots were slowly sold off and a number of houses built during the 1890's.

A promotional brochure intended to encourage the development of Woodside was printed in April of 1890. It advertised Woodside as "one of the best located subdivisions about Washington." According to the ad, streets had been graded, trees planted, sidewalks laid and several new houses had already been built. The prices, which ranged from \$225 to \$600 per

lot, were said to be the lowest of any subdivision similiarly located along the Metropolitan Branch. Benjamin Leighton not only sold lots, he also developed them as well if desired. In order to ensure easy access to Washington and other points from Woodside Mr. Leighton also erected a station at Woodside himself in 1890. It was located near the tracks opposite the block between Springwood and Ballard Streets (or possibly opposite Noyes Drive). The Victorian style station is long since gone.

Additional transportation was provided by the Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railway and Power Company which ran from 1897 until 1930. The tracks were located to the eastern side of Georgia Avenue (where the north bound lanes of Georgia Avenue were added in 1950). To provide shelter for riders waiting for the street car a waiting station was constructed on the eastern side of Georgia Avenue at Ballard Street.

A later resubdivision of part of Benjamin Leighton's Woodside was made by William L. King and J. Henry Gulick which was recorded on August 7, 1891. Blocks 13 & 14, located north of Ballard (or B) Street between Second Avenue and the Metropolitan Branch were resubdivided to create sixteen smaller lots.

Benjamin Leighton himself made an addition to Woodside which was recorded on April 9, 1890. It was contiguous to the original Woodside, lying to its north. It was composed of seven blocks of approximately six to twenty-two lots each. The streets running north to south were the extensions of First and Second Avenues and the addition of Fourth Avenue. The streets running east to west were F Street (now Grace Church Road), G Street (now Hanover Street) and H Street (now Lanier Drive). This property had originally been the farm of Samuel Cissel, known as "Glen Ross." There were at one time about six Cissel family homes here, only two of which remain (#1906 and #2011 Hanover Street).

Along Grace Church Road in Leighton's Addition to Woodside are five early twentieth century homes all built at the same time, in 1913 (#1904, #1907, #1910, #1914 and #1920). Surrounding these homes on Grace Church Road and other sections of the Addition to Woodside are a quite a few bungalow style dwellings. Unlike the Grace Church Road houses built as year-round residences, these bungalows were built mostly in the 1920's as summer homes. Two particularly nice examples are located at #2000 and #2002 Grace Church Road. Also included in the Addition to Woodside are a number of brick residences built in the 1940's by a developer by the name of Draper.

Lying just outside of the Addition of Woodside is another point of interest. Across the railroad tracks (Talbott Avenue) is a steel railroad bridge. It was constructed in 1921 to replace an earlier bridge. The bridge was made from an old railroad turn table turned upside down. The turn table had been made in Martinsburg, West Virginia but had become obsolete with the manufacturing of larger engines. Thus, the old turn table was reused to create a bridge (Mr. Rick Nelson).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M36-4

Montgomery County Land Records, Judgement Records and Register
of Wills

History of Woodside by the Woodside Civic Assoc., 1969

Interview with Mr. Rick Nelson & Mr. Wilson Ragsdale, 6/84

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting NorthingB

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting NorthingC

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

1. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine Crawford

organization Mont. Co. Hist. Pres. Comm.

date 6/84

street & number

telephone

city or town Rockville

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

RESOURCES, ADDITION TO WOODSIDE:

#2011 Hanover Street is one of the two remaining Cissel family homes. It is an early twentieth century four-square residence. The house is cube-shaped and has a hipped roof with a single dormer, also with a hipped roof. On the second story center facade is an extending bay window. A porch, supported by slightly tapering, squared wooden posts, is located across the facade. The house, which sits back from the road on lot 9 of block 19, is in excellent condition.

#1906 Hanover Street is the other Cissel family home. This is an earlier, Victorian/Queen Anne style residence. It is a two story frame house. It was constructed in a cross-axis pattern with the gables of the eastern section facing northeast-southwest with a single gable roofed dormer and the western section with a center gable roof. The gable end of the latter section is covered with cedar shingles and has a double, multi-paned casement window. A porch, supported by plain doric columns with balustrade, runs the length of the western elevation and the facade. This house, situated atop a hill, is also in excellent condition.

On Grace Church Road is #1907. This was the Christy family home built about 1913. It is a two story, three bay wide rectangularly shaped frame house and has a hipped roof with two central brick chimneys. The entry is surrounded by side-lights and transom. A porch, supported by plain doric columns and balustrade, covers the first story facade. The roof of the porch is flat with a balustrade around it to form a balcony above, access to which is provided by french doors over the main entry. The house is in very good, original condition.

#1904, #1910, #1914 and #1920, also built in 1913 are all very similar. They are two story frame structures with an ell off the eastern side elevation forming a cross axis of center gable roofs. The entry is located to the west and has side-lights. A porch, supported by plain doric columns runs the length of the facade and the eastern elevation to the side ell. Decorative elements include bracketed gable ends, corner boards and moulded window heads. (#1910 probably provides the best, most original example). #1904 was the home of Russell Main who was the B&O Railroad Station Master at the Silver Spring Station for many years. #1910 was the home of Mrs. and Mr. Fales, both doctors, and is presently owned by their son, Mr. Bruce Fales.

#2000 and #2002 Grace Church Road are identical bungalows. They are one story and have a hipped roof with a front eyebrow dormer. This eyebrow roofline is repeated at both side elevations where there is located extending pavillions. A porch is formed on the western side of the facade by the overhanging roof and is supported by a single battered pier resting on a

brick pedestal. On the eastern side of the facade is a triple, four over one sash window. A large brick chimney is located to the front of the eastern side elevation. Both bungalows are in very good condition.

Lastly, at #9006 Third Avenue is a small, three bay by two bay frame house with a gable roof with a center gable. On the facade is a screened-in porch supported by battered piers resting on brick pedestals. To the rear is a two story gable roofed wing. The house, in good condition, is now covered with asbestos shingles. Like the bungalows found in the Addition to Woodside, this house too was probably a summer residence.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME					
COMMON: Woodside Historic District					
AND/OR HISTORIC:					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: located between 16th St. and Georgia Ave.					
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring					
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: Montgomery		
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____	
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: various owners					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville			STATE Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY:					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		

M:36-4

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Some representative examples of neighborhood architecture are:

1) 8730 First Street-an L-shaped, two-story frame house with a two and a half story tower, set in the ell on the main (east) facade. There is an open, one-story porch built around the base of the tower. A three-sectioned bay window projects from the front, and trim includes scrolled rafter-ends showing beneath the roof overhang.

2) 8909 First Street (Kraseman House) A narrow, two-story clapboard house with the entrance in the west gable-end. There is a one-story, Victorian porch on this facade and the gable itself is accented by a continuous triangular molding (cornice) with the inset decorated by patterned shingles. (See Woodside historical brochure by local Civic Association.)

3) Large, white frame house at SW corner of Grace Church Rd. and Georgia Ave. A four-bay structure with the roof line broken by a smaller cross gable roof on the south end. This latter roof covers a two-story, columned porch. A tall, central chimney with drip courses projects above the building. The gables are decorated with patterned shingles and the roof itself is covered by patterned slate.

4) 1415 Spring Street (at corner of 2nd Ave.) The main (south) facade of the house is typical of local, center-gabled farmhouses but the east end flares into an overhanging gambrel roof that shields an open porch below it.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:36-4

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:36-4

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- 1) EARLY HISTORY OF WOODSIDE PARK, booklet published in 1968 by Woodside Park Civic Assoc.
- 2) Markwood, Louis H. THE FOREST GLEN TROLLEY & THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF SILVER SPRING, (1975) (contains old pictures)
- 3) Getty, Mildred Newbold. TO LIGHT THE WAY: A HISTORY OF GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (1965).
- 4) Getty, Mildred Newbold. "The Silver Spring Area", MONT. CO. STORY, (1969) Mont. Co. Hist. Soc.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "
NE	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "
SE	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "
SW	° ' "	° ' "	°	' "	° ' "

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian	
ORGANIZATION M-NCPPC	DATE 6/3/75
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Ave.	
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring	STATE Maryland

12.

State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature _____



C. Browne
1415 Ballard Street
Silver Spring 20910

m: 36-4



C. Browne
1415 Ballard Street
Silver Spring 20910

MI 36-4



1415 Ballard St, ^{Selma} Spring

M: 36-4



1415 Ballard St., Silver Spring

M! 36-4



1415 Ballard St, Silver Spring

M: 36-4



1415 Ballard St., Silver Spring

M. 36-4



1415 Ballard St, Silver Spring

M: 36-4



1415 Ballard St., Silver Spring

M: 36-4



C. Browne
1415 Ballard Street
Silver Spring, MD 20910

MI 36-4



1415 Balladyn St, Silver Spring

M: 36-4



1415 Ballard St, Silver Spring

MD: 36-4



C. Browne
1415 Ballard Street
Silver Spring 20910

m: 36-4



1415 Ballard St, Silver Spring

M: 36-4



C. Browne
1415 Ballard Street
Silver Spring, MD 20910

M: 36-4



MI 36-4

C. Browne
1415 Ballard Street
Silver Spring 20910



1415 Ballard St., Silver Spring

M: 36-4



C. Browne
1415 Ballard Street
Silver Spring 20910

M: 36-4



1415 Ballard St, Silver Spring

M: 36-4



NAME (WOODSIDE HIST. DIST.)
LOCATION SW CORNER QA. AVE. + GRACE CHURCH RD.,
FACADE E SILVER SPRING, MD.

PHOTO TAKEN 6/3/75
M. Dwyer

M: #36-4

9400265

M M-36-4

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 1415 Ballard Street Survey Number: M-

Property Address: 1415 Ballard Street, Silver Spring, Maryland

Project: Rehabilitation 1415 Ballard Street Agency: CDBG/Mont Co

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name Date

District Name: Woodside Historic District Survey Number: M-36-4

 Listed X Eligible Eligibility and boundaries not clear Comment

Criteria: A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

The resource X contributes/ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

 X Location X Design X Setting X Materials

 Workmanship X Feeling Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Woodside Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C as an illustration of Montgomery County's history as a residential suburb of Washington, D.C. and for its collection of late 19th and early 20th century residences showing a variety of distinctive architectural characteristics of the period. Established in 1889, Woodside was among the County's earlier subdivisions. Bordering Washington and located on the Metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad, Woodside largely appealed to government workers seeking country-like homes in a park-like setting.

The house at 1415 Ballard Street is one of several early 20th century four square residences found in the district. The four square house was a popular house type in this period in both suburban and rural areas. The present house was one of several four-square residences in the area constructed in 1922 by Charles T. Caldwell. The house appears to remain largely intact, with the asbestos siding being the only obvious alteration.

Documentation on the property is presented in: project file and MHT inventory form

M-36-4, page 8-4

Prepared by: Catherine Crawford

Elizabeth Hannold
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

June 3, 1994
Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable

R. Anderson
Reviewer, NR program

6-6-94
Date

mg

Survey No. M-36-4

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

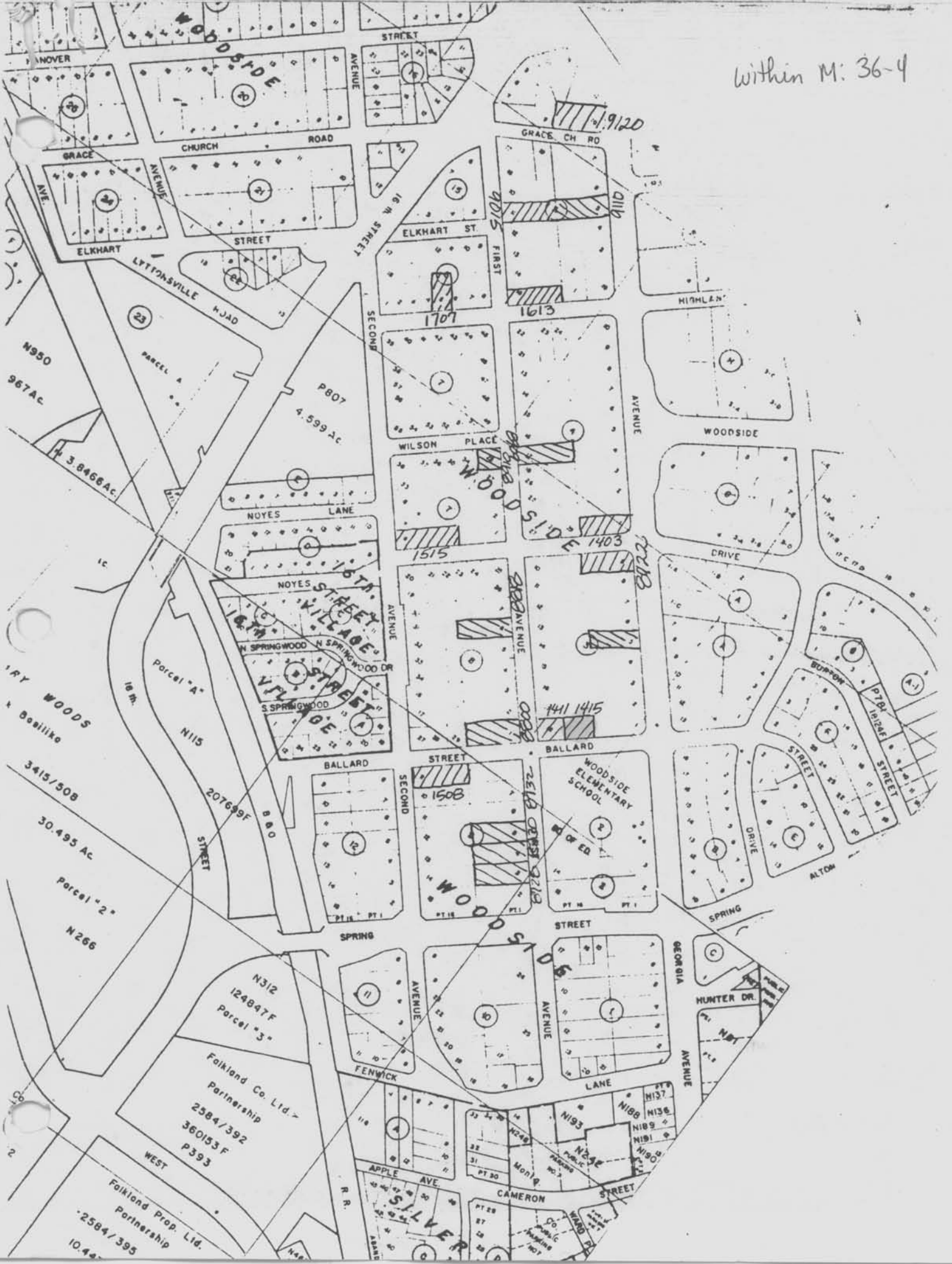
Category: Building

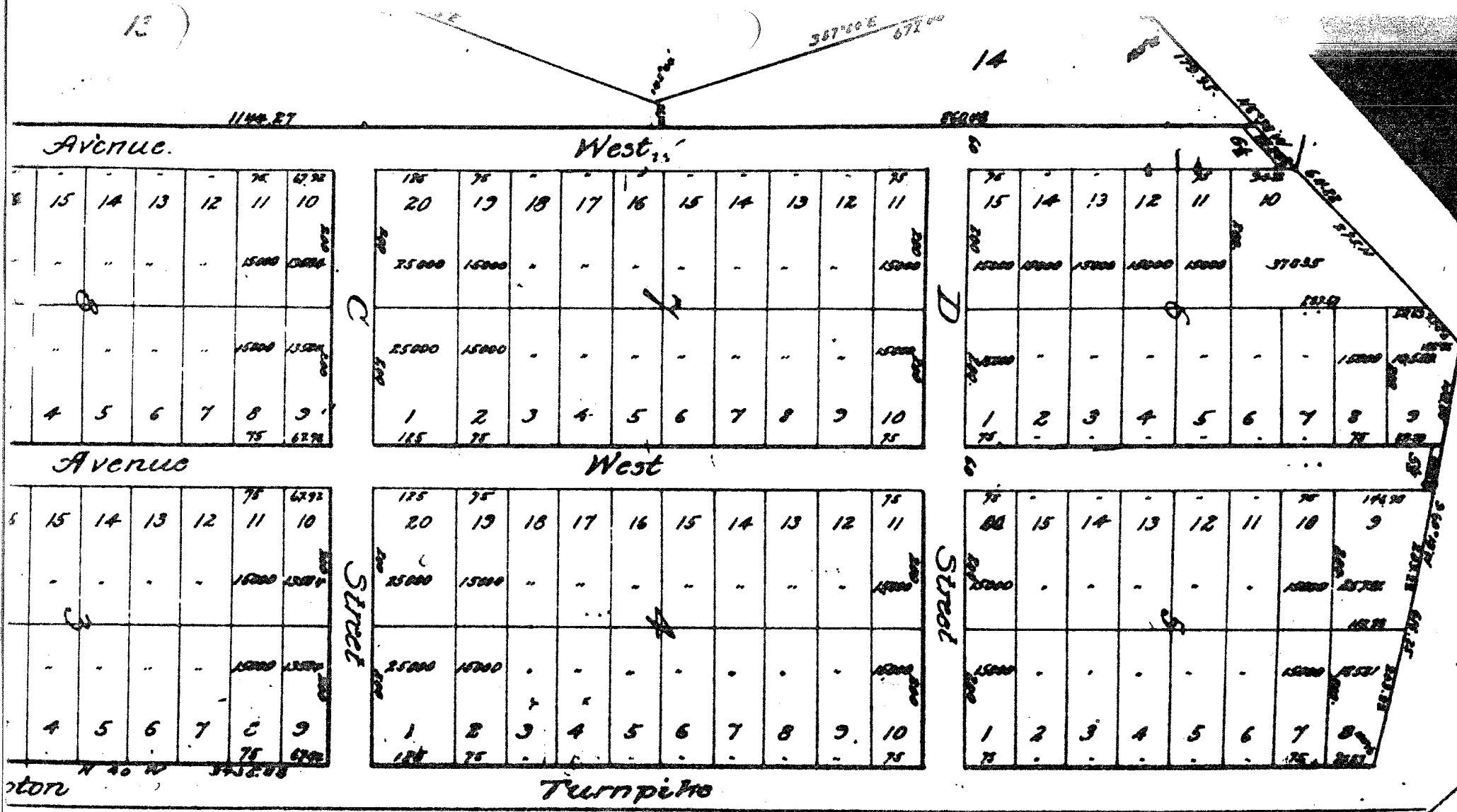
Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Residential/Single Family

Known Design Source: Unknown

within M: 36-4





I, Benj F. Leighton have subdivided a tract of land formerly known as part of "Labyrinth," hereafter to be known as "Woodside," situated in Montgomery Co. State of Maryland; woned by me, unto lots and blocks as shown on the above plat.

Benjamin F. Leighton

I certify the foregoing plat is correct
 Witness my hand and seal this 19th day Sept 1889
 H.W. Brewer, surveyor

M.36-4



M:36-4

Metropolitan Branch R.R. RR.

Third

Ave.

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Second

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

First

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Brookville and

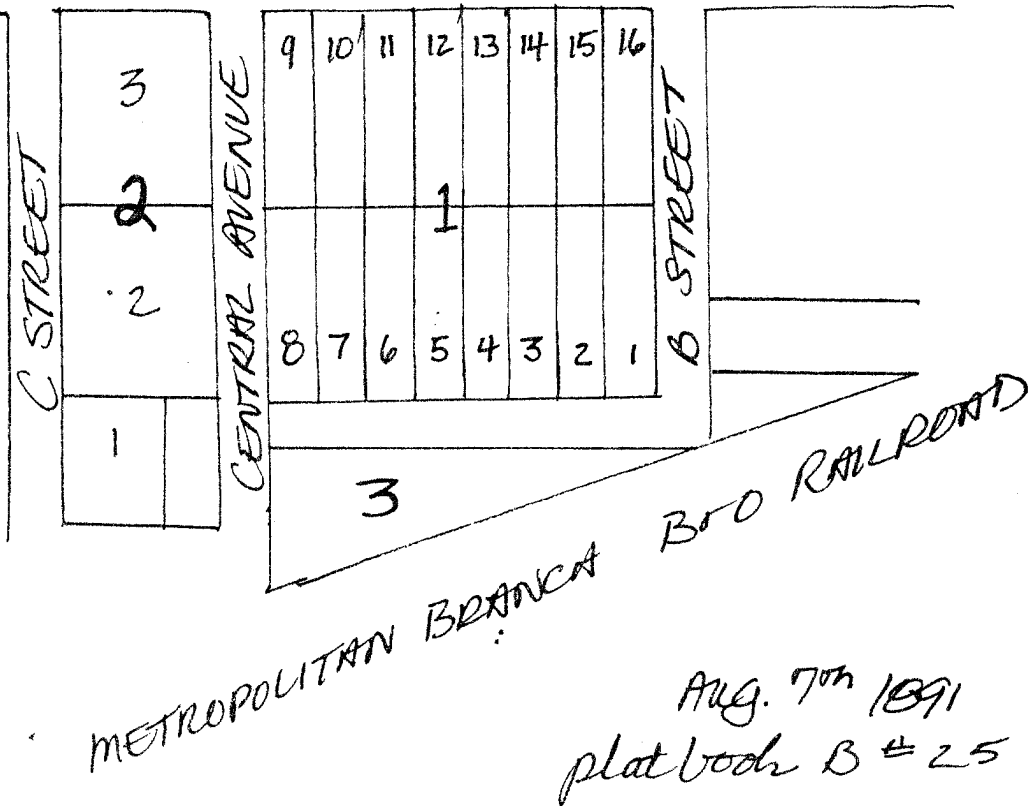
Washington

M:36-4

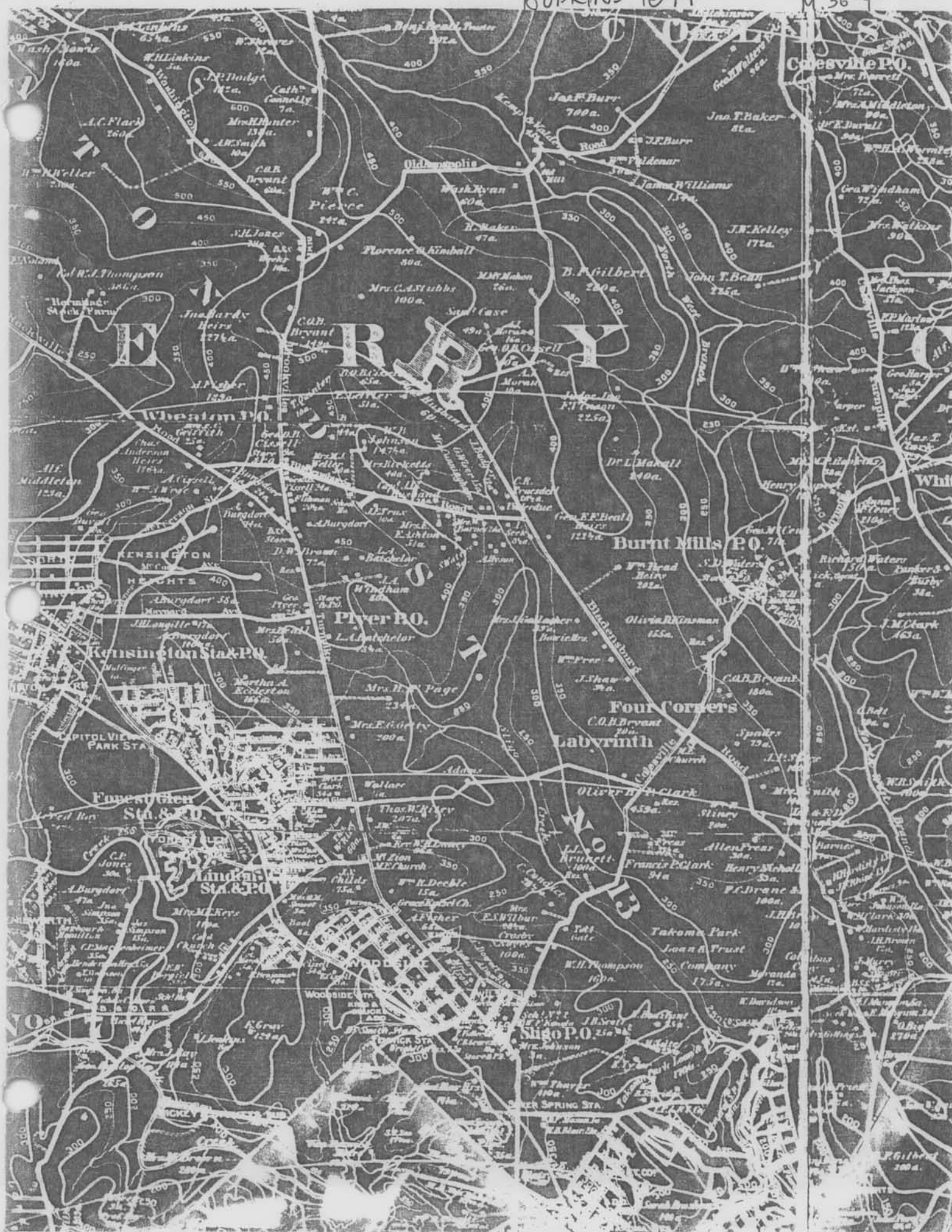
WML.F. KING AND J. HENRY GULICK'S SUBDIVISION OF
LABYRINTH, JOSEPH PARK & JAMES GIFT - A
RESUBDIVISION OF PART OF "WOODSIDE"

SECOND AVENUE

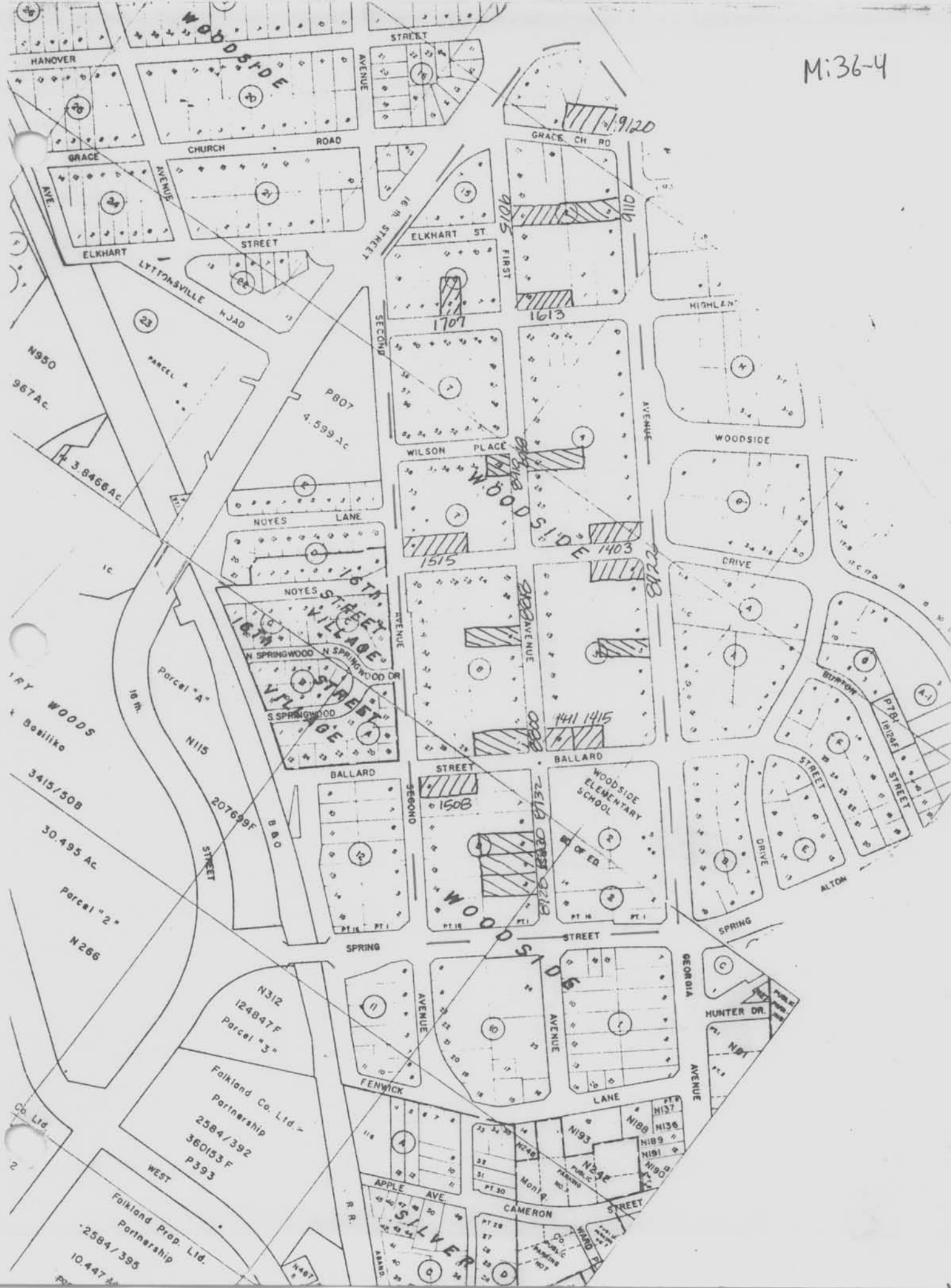
4

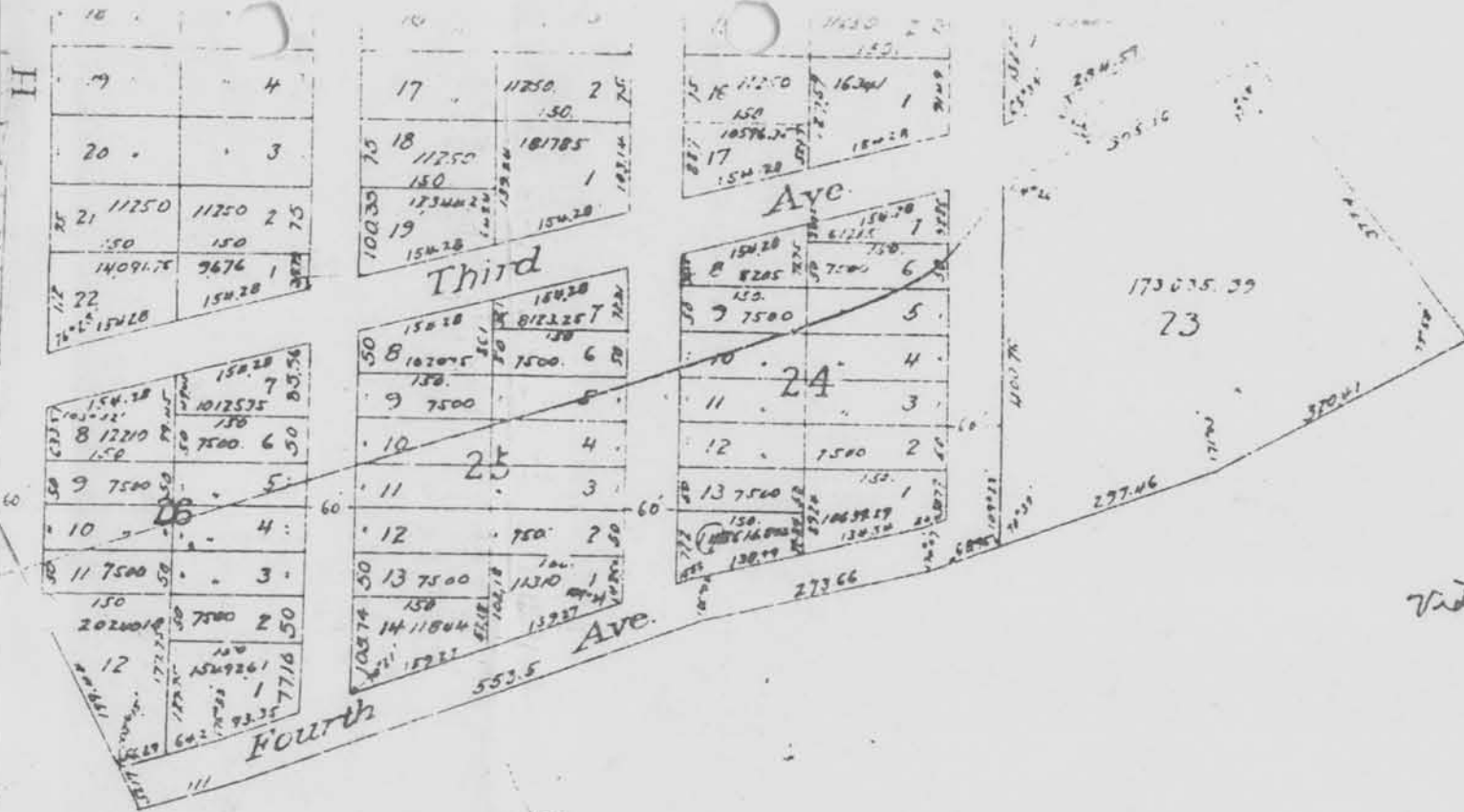


AUG. 7th 1891
plat book B # 25



M:36-4





5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 and part of block 14 of my subdivision called Woodside into Blocks numbered 5, 6, 7 and 13 to 27 both incks. with lots as laid down on the above plat; The same Subdivision to be called hereafter "B.F. Leightons Addition to Woodside."

Scale: 100' to 1"
 reduced to 200' ft. to 1" inch
 I hereby certify that the above plat is correct
 April 9th 1890.
 H. W. Brewer
 Surveyor

Vide Deed - No. 27759 Equity

Pursuant to Sec. 406-D, Chapter 32, Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1914, I hereby certify that this is a true and accurate copy of the original recorded in Liber J.A. N^o 19 folio 311, one of the Land Records of Montg. Co., Md., of which it purports to be a copy.
 W. Ernest Offutt.
 County Surveyor for Montgomery County.

M:36-4

Copied from liber J.A. No. 19 folio 311.

DROOKEVILLE & WASHINGTON

TURNPIKE.

PARSONAGE

First Ave.

Wilson v Place

Second Ave.

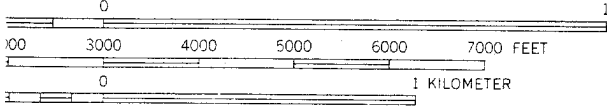
I hereby certify that I have subdivided those certain lot and parcels of land situated in the County of Montgomery, State of Maryland, known as part of "Glen Floss" and her

M.36-4



VASHINGTON WEST)
5561 I NE

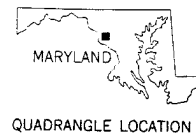
SCALE 1:24 000



UR INTERVAL 10 FEET
ODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

SILVER SPRING (R.R. STA.) 0.8 MI.
WASHINGTON (U.S. 240) 7 MI.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimprov ———
Interstate Route U.S. Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
LOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
PH.C MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not

M:36-4 N3900-

PHOTOR
DMA 5562 II

M: 36-4

Woodside Historic District

Washington West Quad, 1965, PR 1980

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5562 II SE (KENSINGTON) 322 323 2'30" WHEATON 324 325 FOREST GLEN 2.4 MI. 800 C

