

NR Eligible: yes X
no

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at 9545 Georgia Avenue (MD 97) in the Forest Glen neighborhood of Silver Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland. Situated on the east side of the street, the property is bound to the north by the eastbound entrance ramp for Interstate 495 (I-495), to the south by Flora Lane, to the east by Woodland Drive, and to the west by Georgia Avenue. The church complex encompasses five attached buildings constructed over the course of three building campaigns. They include the chapel and administration building, constructed in 1948; a school building, completed by 1951; and a multipurpose building and sanctuary, constructed in 1962.

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connecting with Woodland Drive to the east. A concrete walkway connects the chapel and administration building with the pedestrian sidewalk along Georgia Avenue. A second concrete walkway extends north from the administration building, along the east side of the parking lot, before angling to the east to provide access to the sanctuary and multipurpose building. A third concrete walkway extends south across the west elevation of the chapel, and leads to a concrete basketball court located in the southwest corner of the property. A children's playground, covered in shredded bark and featuring metal playground equipment, is located in the southeast corner of the property. Both the basketball court and the playground are enclosed with chain-link fencing. A concrete service drive is located in the northeast corner of the property.

Chapel

Constructed in 1948, the single-story, rectangular-plan chapel was designed by Philip H. Frohman in the Gothic Revival style. It sits on a solid, concrete foundation, and is clad in ashlar field stone. It is capped by a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with raking eaves, masked by metal gutters. The roof overhangs the façade (west elevation), forming a hood that is supported by wood knee brackets. The hood is further articulated with wood stick work and vergeboard that form a pointed arch. A large cast-stone cross is inset into the façade under the pointed arch. Short stone buttresses with cast-stone caps are located at the north and south extents of the façade.

The north (side) elevation is three bays wide, and the bays are separated by stone buttresses with cast-stone caps. The elevation is anchored by the central primary entrance, which is comprised of a double-leaf, round-arched, wood, board-and-batten door, painted red. The door is equipped with a stone, round-arch lintel and a stone threshold. A series of projecting stones on the western side of the elevation suggests a ladder to gain access to the roof.

The east (rear) elevation of the building is appended to the administration building and the ca. 1950 school building. Therefore, the first story is obscured from view. Wood weatherboards clad the upper gable end, and a wood, boxed-in vent is centered under the roof. The south (side) elevation is three bays wide, and each bay is separated by a stone buttress with a cast-stone cap. Each bay is identical, and is pierced by triple pointed-arch, stained-glass windows, set in a square stone surround.

Administration Building

The administration building is appended to the northeast corner of the chapel, and was completed in 1948. The single-story, rectangular-plan building was influenced by the Modern Movement. It sits on a solid, concrete foundation, and is clad in a combination of gray ashlar stone and red brick, laid in stretcher bond. It is capped by a flat roof with broadly overhanging eaves, trimmed in copper coping.

The façade (west elevation) is three bays wide. The northernmost bay is clad in gray ashlar stone. The brick-clad central bay features two columns of horizontally divided metal windows on its northern and southern edges, and a row of fixed, metal clerestory windows at the cornice line. A stone-clad pier separates the central and southern bays. The southern bay contains the primary entrance for the building. The entrance holds double-leaf, board-and-batten, wood doors, set in a metal surround. The doors are flanked by large sidelights, and the doors and sidelights are each topped by a fixed transom window.

The north (side) elevation is symmetrical. The central, brick-clad bay is pierced by a small awning window with nine lights at the foundation level. Flanking the central bay to the east and west are two columns of horizontally divided, metal windows. It appears the middle two lights are operable sash. The elevation is framed by two piers of gray ashlar stone at the corners. The east (rear) and south (side) elevations are appended to the ca. 1950 school building, and are not visible from the public right-of-way.

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School Building

The school building extends east from the east elevation of the administration building. Since Calvary Lutheran opened its day school for elementary children in 1951, this building was constructed by that time. The single-story, rectangular-plan building takes its stylistic cues from the Gothic Revival-style chapel. The concrete block structural system is dressed in ashlar field stone on both the façade (north elevation) and the east (side) elevation. The concrete block is exposed on the south (rear) and west (side) elevations. It is capped by an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof over the main block, and an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof over the east wing. Both roofs have raking eaves that support metal gutters.

The eastern bay of the façade is appended to the multipurpose building. The remaining four bays of the façade alternate between single-leaf, wood, panel doors with nine lights, and ribbons of four triple-hung, eight-over-four-over-four, wood sash with four-light transoms. The doors are set in wood surrounds with stone, segmental-arch lintels. The windows have square-edge wood surrounds.

The east elevation is marked by a ribbon of five triple-hung, eight-over-four-over-four, wood sash with four-light transoms. However, the bottom row of lights replaced with two-light awning windows. The south elevation is largely obscured by a single-story, shed-roof addition with an exposed foundation. The concrete block addition is five bays wide, and is fenestrated with paired, four-light casement windows on both the first story and exposed basement. In some instances, the casement windows have been replaced with sliding sash. Double-leaf, glass-and-metal doors pierce the south elevation, east of the addition. The doors are set in a metal surround, and are accessed by a flight of concrete steps. A through-wall air conditioning unit is centered on the easternmost bay, and a louvered vent is located in the upper gable ends.

A second addition is appended to the southwest corner of the main block. It is a single-story, square-plan building with an exposed basement and flat roof. It is fenestrated in four-light, paired casement windows with two-light transoms. Two of the windows on the south elevation have been replaced by a fixed window with a transom. The west elevation of the school building is appended to the chapel and the administration building.

Multipurpose Building

The single-story, rectangular-plan multipurpose building connects the school building to the south with the sanctuary to the north. Constructed in 1962, the building was inspired by the Modern Movement. It sits on a solid, concrete foundation that is exposed on the east (rear) elevation due to the sloping nature of the lot. The building is primarily clad in six-course, Flemish-bond, red brick, unless otherwise noted. It is capped by a flat roof with painted metal coping.

The façade (west elevation) is marked by an off center, projecting block that extends approximately 2 feet higher than the cornice line. It is clad in gray ashlar stone, and supports a metal tower, surmounted by a cross. North of the block is the primary entrance for the multipurpose building. It is comprised of two sets of paired, double-leaf, board-and-batten, wood doors. They are set in a metal surround, and each set is topped by a transom. North of the entrance is a floor-to-ceiling, stained-glass window. South of the block are two brick panels, interspersed with paired columns of horizontally divided, five-light, metal windows. A clerestory ribbon of windows is tucked under the cornice line.

The north and south (side) elevations are not visible because of additional construction. The east (rear) elevation appears as two stories because of the exposed foundation. The elevation is clad in brick, except for a central rectangular section that is clad in painted rectangular panels, with corrugated metal separating the first and second stories. Moving from south to north across the first story are a large louvered vent; four equally spaced, horizontally divided, two-light windows; a recessed entrance that holds

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double-leaf, metal, flush doors, flanked by sidelights, and topped by a transom; a kitchen venting system; and a canted secondary entrance with a glass-and-panel, single-leaf door, and a panel door. Moving from north to south across the second story are a ribbon of nine metal windows; two single windows; and a ribbon of six windows. The windows consist of a column of four, horizontally oriented lights. The bottom and tops lights appear to be operable awning windows.

Sanctuary

Constructed in 1962, this one-and-a-half-story, rectangular-plan, building was influenced by the Modern Movement. A two-story, rectangular-plan, A-frame section is integrated into the west (side) elevation of the main block. The A-frame section holds the sanctuary space, while the main block contains additional seating. The main block sits on a solid, concrete foundation, and it is clad in a variety of materials including brick, gray ashlar stone, and corrugated metal. It is capped by a shallow-pitched, side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, which is accented by overhanging eaves supported by square wood brackets. The A-frame section is clad in painted vertical redwood siding, and the roof is covered in cedar shakes.

The façade (south elevation) is anchored by an entrance on its western extent. The entrance is comprised of double-leaf, vertical board, wood doors, set in a metal surround. The doors are topped by a stained-glass transom, and flanked to the west by a stained-glass side light. Fixed clerestory windows are aligned along the entire width of the façade. The remainder of the façade is clad in six-course, Flemish-bond brick. White metal lettering spells out "Calvary Lutheran Church/& School/ 9545 Georgia Avenue" on the western side of the brick wall. Inset glazed ceramic tiles, arranged in a grid pattern are located on the eastern side of the brick wall.

The west (side) elevation of the building is clad in stone where visible. It is mostly obscured by the A-frame section. The west elevation of the A-frame section has a row of windows along the west side of the sloping roofline, and an arrangement of three crosses. A curved oriel-like projection extends from the north elevation of the A-frame. It is clad in vertical wood siding, and it is topped by a shed roof.

The north (rear) elevation has a low brick wainscot, topped by a ribbon of metal windows. The windows are a combination of single, fixed lights, and horizontally divided, four-light windows where the bottom light opens as an awning window. Above the windows, the wall is clad in corrugated metal. A double column of fixed windows and spandrel panels are located on the western extent of the elevation. A ribbon of fixed clerestory windows is tucked under the cornice line. The east (side) elevation is appended to the multipurpose building. It is clad with a central brick panel, flanked by stone.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church (Calvary Lutheran) was organized in 1941 as a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States to serve the Forest Glen neighborhood, located 1.7 miles north of downtown Silver Spring, Maryland. (1) The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States was founded in 1847 as a conservative council of German Lutheran congregations, and held German-language services through the time of World War I (1917-1918). (2) The congregation held its first service on October 12, 1941 in the Silver Spring Masonic Hall, located at 8433 Georgia Avenue. In November, the congregation moved to a vacant store building at 9601 Georgia Avenue, which would be the home of the church for the next six years. (3)

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church had a modest congregation of 28 members when it was first organized. (4) However, the size of the church did not hinder it from successfully inviting prominent speakers; Calvary Lutheran marked its first anniversary with a key note address by Dr. J.W. Behnken, the president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States.

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In addition to serving as president of the Synod, Dr. Behnken established the Army and Navy Commission in the Lutheran Church to minister to servicemen, which was awarded special commendation from Army officials. He was also a camp pastor during World War I. (5)

In 1945, membership at Calvary Lutheran had blossomed to almost 200, and the members decided to build a permanent home for the congregation. (6) W. Charles Heitmuller, a successful merchant who owned large tracts of land in the Washington metropolitan area, donated the money to purchase the land. (7) A lot was selected along Georgia Avenue, and purchased from Maury and Isabel Young. (8) As of the 1940 U.S. Census, the couple had been recently married. Maury Young was working as an insurance salesman in the District of Columbia, and Isabel, who was from Toledo, Ohio, was a homemaker. (9)

The lot purchased from the Youngs was in a subdivision of the Alice O. Stewart Tract known as "The Valley." (10) Alice Olive Laney was born in Maryland in 1854, and married John W. Stewart, a Naval officer, in 1877. The couple had six children, three of whom died young. As of the 1900 census, the Stewart family was renting a house in Wheaton, Montgomery County, Maryland. In addition to the children, Alice's mother, Columbia A. Laney, was living with the couple. (11) Columbia Laney owned a parcel of land in Montgomery County, along what is now Georgia Avenue, which had been part of a larger tract known as "Labyrinth." Upon Mrs. Laney's death, her daughter, Alice, inherited the property. (12) John Stewart died between 1900 and 1910, and when Alice died in 1940, her children sold the 6-acre property to Omer G. Kremkau. (13) Omer Kremkau and his wife, Alice Mae, submitted the subdivision plat for the property, named "The Valley," to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and it was approved on November 12, 1940. (14)

With the land purchased, Calvary Lutheran decided to wait until building materials became available to select an architect, which occurred after the conclusion of World War II (1941-1945). (15) In September, 1947, the congregation selected Philip Hubert Frohman (1887-1972), architect of the Washington National Cathedral, to design the building. (16) Frohman first came to the Washington, D.C., area as a service member in the ordnance construction section of the Army during World War I (1917-1918), and was placed in charge of the architectural division at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. After the war, Frohman formed an architectural firm with E. Donald Robb and Harry B. Little, and the firm was designated Cathedral Architects in 1921. By 1944, both Robb and Little had died, and Frohman served as the sole architect of the cathedral. The National Cathedral functions as the seat of the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, and is prominently sited on the highest point in Washington, D.C. Even though his work in Washington took up most of his time, Frohman, a Catholic, designed numerous other churches and cathedrals for various denominations throughout the country, including the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Baltimore and Trinity Church in Morgantown, West Virginia. He is best known for his Gothic Revival-style church designs, both on large- and small-scale buildings, which took influences from both English and Continental Gothic precedents. (17)

While Frohman's design for the small chapel for Calvary Lutheran Church cannot be compared with his work on the National Cathedral because of the differences in scale, the chapel is an excellent example of Frohman's ecclesiastical work. It is related to the National Cathedral in its style, which displays Frohman's interpretation of the Gothic Revival style rather than strictly imitating English, French, or German Gothic-style precedents. The compact size of the chapel provides an intimate setting for the service. Additionally, the chapel is unique in that it is the only known example of Frohman's work in Montgomery County.

In December of 1947, four additional lots were purchased, and a construction contract was signed for \$55,845. (18) Ground was broken for the chapel and an administration building in August 1948. The following month in September, W. Charles Heitmuller donated \$100,000 to be held in trust toward the completion of the church. (19) The chapel was constructed of stone in the picturesque Gothic Revival style. The administration building was visually linked to the chapel by the use of similar materials, but was designed under the influences of the Modern Movement, which espoused clean lines, flat roofs, and minimal ornamentation.

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After 1945, Forest Glen, as well as the general Silver Spring area and the rest of the country, experienced a post-World War II construction boom. By the 1950s, the Silver Spring area had one of the busiest retail economies in the Maryland/Virginia region, second only to downtown Washington, D.C. (20) Responding to the increase in population, the Calvary Lutheran Church constructed and opened a parochial day school for elementary-age children in 1951. (21) The first class graduated from Calvary Lutheran School in June, 1955. (22)

The congregation and the school flourished through the 1950s. In August 1959, Calvary Lutheran hired local architect Stanley Arthur (1912-1999) to design an addition that would include a new sanctuary with more seating, a parents' room, classroom 11, a fellowship hall, and a kitchen. Arthur arrived in the Washington area, by way of Louisville, Kentucky, and Cleveland, Ohio, in the late 1940s. In 1951, he established his own firm in Bethesda, Maryland. Working primarily in Montgomery County, Arthur proved to be a highly versatile architect, designing office buildings, commercial and educational facilities, libraries, and ecclesiastical architecture. He was a master of modernist design, and carefully crafted each building to suite the site and the intended use. Additional modernist buildings designed by Arthur in Montgomery County are the IBM Building (1959) in Rockville, the Rockville Unitarian Church (1964), Davis Memorial Library (1964), and the Thomas S. Wootton High School (1970). He was the founder and president of the Potomac Valley Chapter of Maryland, American Institute of Architects. Arthur's work had a significant impact on the diversity of Montgomery County's architectural character. (23)

Final plans for the addition were approved in April 1961, and the ground breaking ceremony was held on July 9, 1961. (24) Plans indicated that the addition was influenced by the Modern Movement, and the new sanctuary was highlighted by a soaring, A-frame structure, which stood 78-feet high with a roof that formed a sharp 25-degree angle. The addition and the A-frame, which is reminiscent of hands folded in prayer, were featured in the Washington Post on April 21, 1962. In the article, Stanley Arthur describes that he was attempting "to make an exciting and thrilling transition from a small Gothic chapel located on the site to this sanctuary form." (25) Further the article notes that Arthur "sought to acknowledge the spirit and principles of the past, but not to imitate," and that the addition "reflect(ed) a blend of the Gothic and the contemporary." (26) The use of natural and traditional materials helped with this transition; the addition harmonizes with the original buildings by utilizing the same color of brick as the original administration building, and a stone veneer that is similar to the original stone chapel.

Moreover, the new A-frame sanctuary was not just a striking building for Calvary Lutheran, but it was a striking building for mid-twentieth-century architecture in general. It drew inspiration from mid-century ecclesiastical master works, such as Frank Lloyd Wright's Unitarian Meeting House in Shorewood Hills, Wisconsin (1947), and was a contemporary of the United States Air Force Academy Cadet Chapel (1962) designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. At the same time, the steep incline of the roof pushed the limits of the Modern Movement. Themes of the Modern Movement included a visual emphasis on horizontal and vertical lines, a machine-like clean aesthetic that dictated a simplicity and clarity of forms, visual expression of the structural system, and an honest use of materials. Arthur's sanctuary emphasized its verticality in its cladding in vertical wood siding; however, the strong diagonals formed by the steep pitch of the roof break with the rectilinear massing typical of the Modern Movement. Additionally, the tactile quality of the cedar shake-covered roof was in direct opposition to the machine-like aesthetic. A-frame massing for churches became more prevalent through the mid-twentieth century, as local architects reinterpreted master's works, such as the North Chevy Chase Christian Church (1958) designed by local architect John S. Samperton, and Peakland Place Baptist Church (1960) in Lynchburg, Virginia. Calvary Lutheran's new sanctuary and addition were dedicated on September 9, 1962. The church complex has remained largely unaltered since 1962. In 1967, the Calvary Lutheran congregation celebrated their 25th anniversary in their new sanctuary. (27)

At the time the addition was being planned, I-495, alternatively known as the Capital Beltway (Beltway), was under construction. The Beltway had been in planning since the mid-1950s, and construction on the stretch between Georgia Avenue to the west, and University Boulevard to the east in Silver Spring began in 1960. This section of the highway was opened in 1964. (28) The

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construction of the Beltway's eastbound entrance ramp from Georgia Avenue resulted in the taking of a strip of land along the northern property boundary of Calvary Lutheran. The taking truncated the shape of the lot, and likely impacted the decision to site the new sanctuary at an angle. In addition, the prominent new corner made by the intersection of Georgia Avenue and the I-495 entrance ramp created a high-profile setting for the unusual A-frame structure. The building makes a strong architectural statement in its layout, setting, and location to the many passersby.

In 1988, the Christ Lutheran Church of the Deaf, which was worshipping in a chapel donated by Christ Lutheran Church on 16th Street in Washington, D.C., began looking for a more convenient space in which to meet. The congregation was outgrowing its small, donated chapel, and was in need of a space with more parking. During their search for another worship space, Christ Lutheran Church of the Deaf discovered the 1948 chapel designed by Phillip Frohman that Calvary Lutheran was no longer using, and selected it as their new sanctuary. The Christ Lutheran's first service there was in January 1989. (29)

EVALUATION

The Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church, located at 9545 Georgia Avenue, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Calvary Lutheran retains a high degree of integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Each of the attached buildings is representative of its period of construction, and they have not been substantially altered over time. Further, it is common for suburban churches to expand, and thus ultimately connect once-freestanding resources. In a few instances, windows have been replaced, but the overall fenestration pattern remains unchanged. The integrity of setting and location has been compromised due to the construction of Interstate 495 immediately north of the property. However, this is the only major change to the setting and location since the property has always been located along Georgia Avenue, which is a major thoroughfare. The church retains integrity of feeling and association as a mid-twentieth-century suburban church.

The Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church complex retains sufficient integrity to represent the property's period of significance, which extends from 1948 to 1962. This incorporates the construction of the Philip H. Frohman chapel and administration building, and concludes with the Stanley Arthur sanctuary and addition. Specific dates correspond to the three construction campaigns, including 1948, 1951, and 1962.

Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration A. The original chapel and administration building are excellent examples of post-World War II suburban religious architecture. Designed by architect Phillip H. Frohman, best known for his work on the Washington National Cathedral, the buildings marry traditional styles and materials with those of the Modern Movement. The Gothic Revival-style chapel and the administration building, influenced by the Modern Movement, are visually related by the use of common material such as stone. The ca. 1950 school building continues to draw on the traditional materials used in the chapel and administration building; so while it is a distinct entity, it relates to the earlier buildings in design, materials, and association. The multipurpose building and sanctuary, both designed by locally prominent Modernist architect Stanley Arthur and completed in 1962, represent the evolution in suburban architecture. While utilizing traditional building materials and simple massing, the fenestration patterns express new ideas involving the asymmetrical arrangement of architectural elements. The use of new building materials is seen on secondary elevations. Arthur's new sanctuary is the most striking break with the traditional form and material of the original chapel. The A-frame form highlights the new sanctuary, and marks the new focal point to the complex. Further, each building phase meets the 50 year requirement. Therefore, the church complex is eligible under Criterion C. Additionally, the property is eligible under Criteria Consideration A, as a religious property deriving its primary significance from its architectural design.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Georgia Avenue (MD 97) and Flora Lane, Calvary Lutheran Church is located 1.7 miles northeast of the center of Silver Spring in Montgomery County, Maryland. The church complex is sited on approximately 0.7 hectares or 1.75 acres. The property is bound to the north by an entrance ramp to Interstate 495, to the south by Flora Lane, to the east by Woodland Drive, and to the west by Georgia Avenue. The boundary encompasses five contributing resources, including the chapel (1948), administrative building (1948), school building (1951), a multipurpose building (1962), and the sanctuary (1962). This boundary includes all the land on this site acquired by the church since its founding in 1941.

END NOTES

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- (12) Deed of Sale from Marshall Boyer Stewart to Omer G. Kremkau. April 24, 1940 (filed May 8, 1940) Montgomery County, Maryland. Deed Book CKW 777, page 395. Montgomery County Circuit Court, Rockville, Maryland.
- (13) 1910 United States Federal Census. Montgomery County, Maryland. P. 25A, family 511, dwelling 507, lines 32-36. May 24, 1910. FHL microfilm: 1374579, Roll T624_566; Deed of Sale from Marshall Boyer Stewart to Omer G. Kremkau. April 24, 1940 (filed May 8, 1940) Montgomery County, Maryland. Deed Book CKW 777, page 395. Montgomery County Circuit Court, Rockville, Maryland.
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- (16) Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church. 1991. "Calvary Lutheran Church & School: A History, 1941-1991." Praise in Joy,

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- (25) "A Chancel Reaching Up to God." April 21, 1962. Washington Post. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. D1.
- (26) "A Chancel Reaching Up to God." April 21, 1962. Washington Post. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. D1.
- (27) Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church. 1991. "Calvary Lutheran Church & School: A History, 1941-1991." Praise in Joy, Grow in Faith, Reach in Love. 50th Anniversary Pamphlet. Available at the Montgomery County Historical Society.
- (28) Kozel, Scott M. November 20, 2007. "Construction of the Capital Beltway in Maryland." Capital Beltway History. Website. [Accessed January 15, 2013]. <<http://www.capital-beltway.com/Capital-Beltway-History.html#Construction-Maryland>>.
- (29) Peterson, Don. June 2012. "History." The Mustard Seed. Vol. 32, no. 6. [Accessed January 7, 2013] 2. <<http://www.christdeaf.org/newsletter/2012/june/1206-MustardSeed.pdf>>.

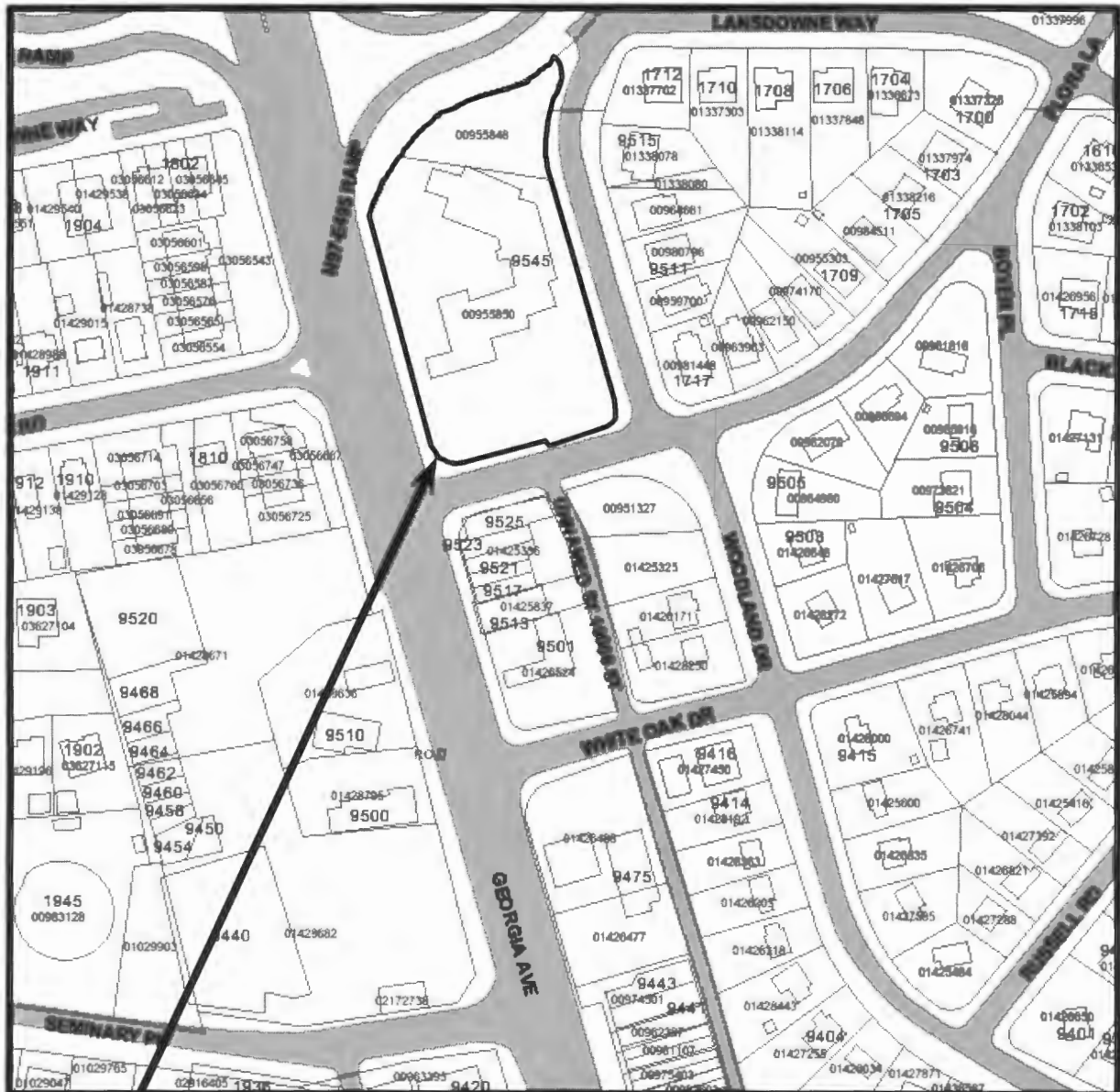
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

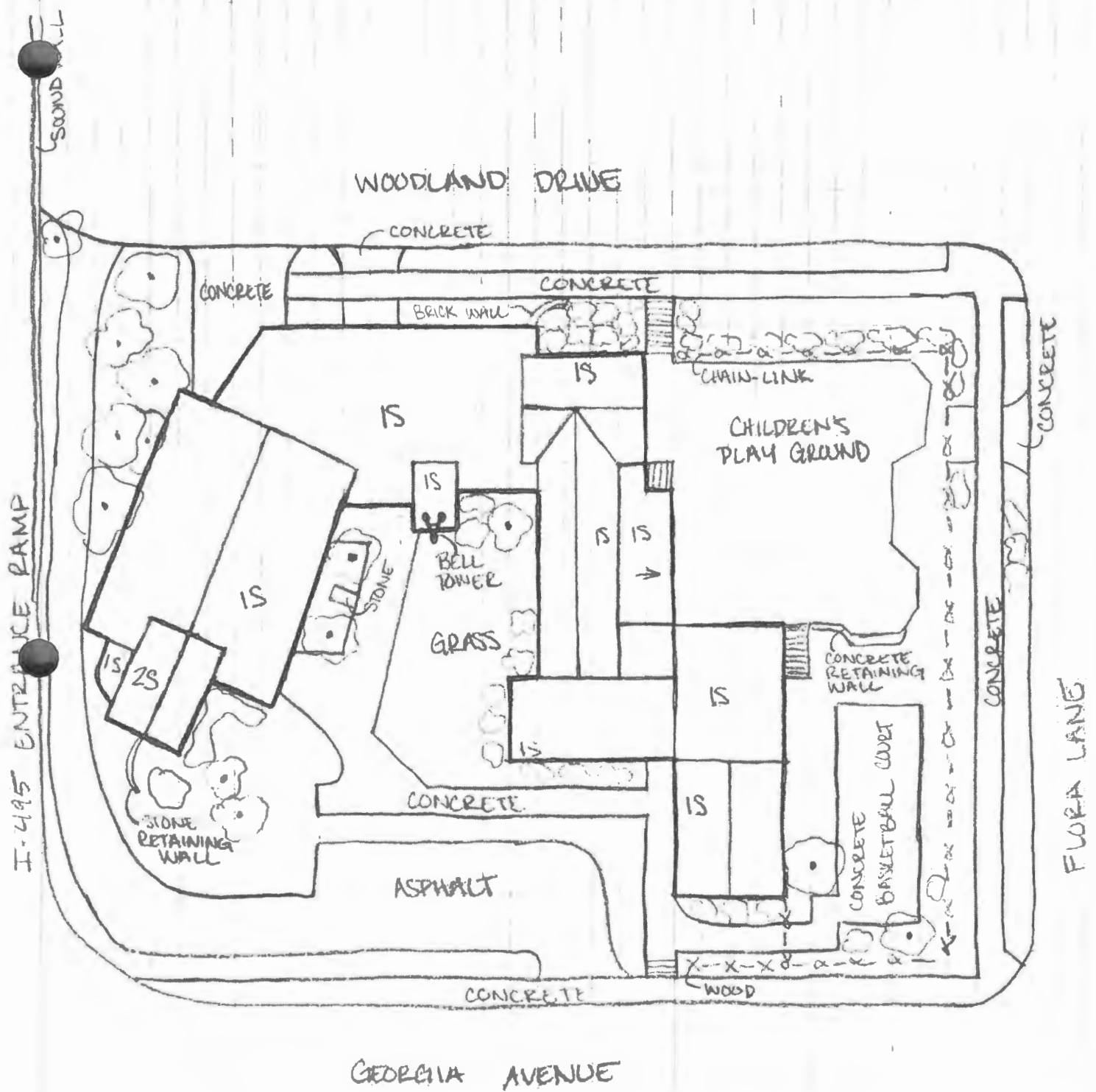
MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date



Calvary Lutheran Episcopal Church (M: 36-37)
 9545 Georgia Avenue (MD 97)
 Montgomery County, Maryland 20910
 Map Courtesy of Montgomery County GIS, 2005
 EHT Tracerics, 2013





Date 1/9/13

I.D. # M:36-37

Address 9545 GEORGIA AVENUE
(CALVARY LUTHERAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH)

Not to Scale



Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church (M: 36-37)

Montgomery County, Maryland

Kensington Quadrangle, USGS Topographic Map, 1965, Revised 1979

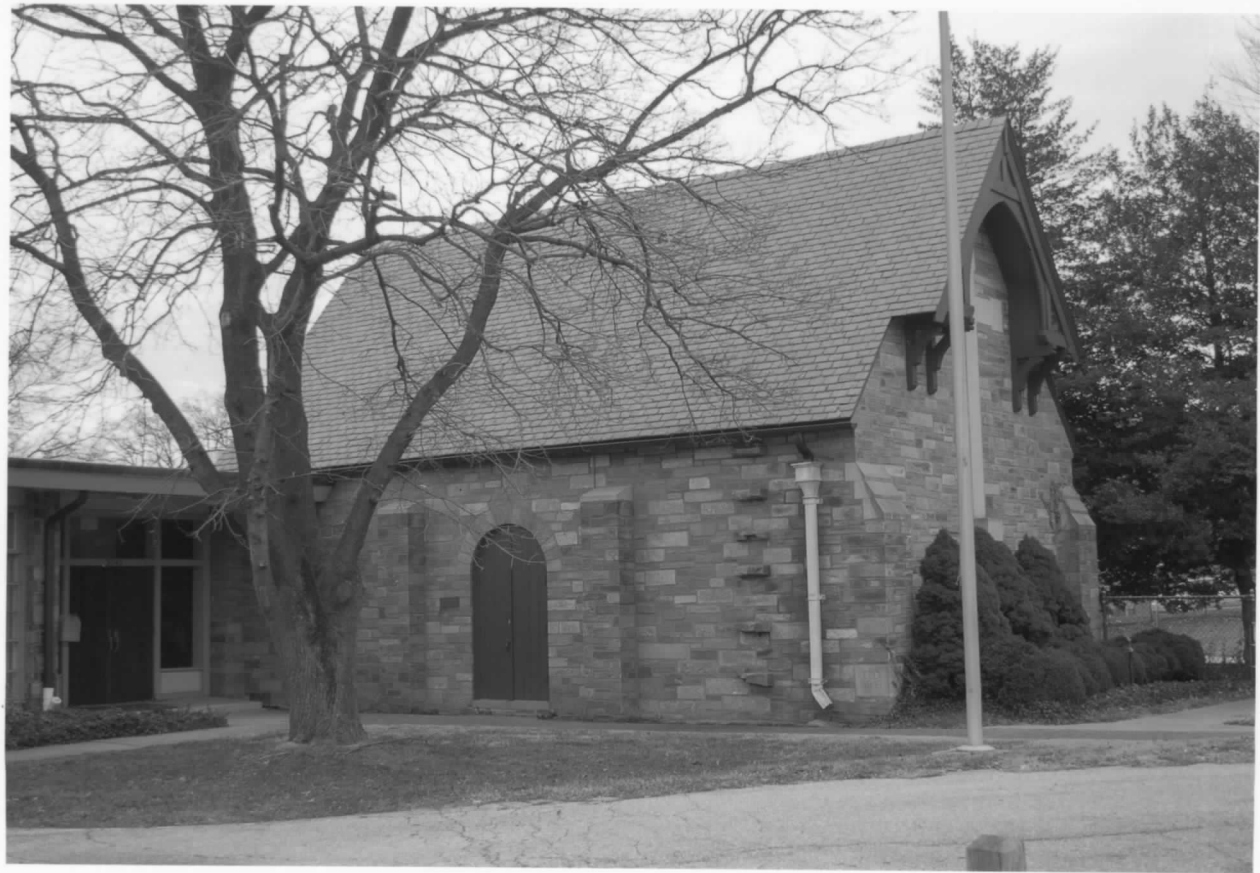
EHT Traceries, 2013



<p>PROJECT NO. MO224A11 DIGITAL PHOTOLOG*</p> <p>MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND</p>	<p>M: 36-37, Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church</p> <p>Photographer: EHT Tracerics</p> <p>Date: January 9, 2013</p>
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1. M 36-37_2013-01-09_01	Façade and west (side) elevation of Chapel, Looking S
2. M 36-37_2013-01-09_02	Façades of School and Multipurpose Building, Looking SE
3. M 36-37_2013-01-09_03	Façade of Administration Building in foreground, and west (side) elevation of Sanctuary and façade of Multipurpose Building, Looking NE
4. M 36-37_2013-01-09_04	Façade of Sanctuary, Looking SE
5. M 36-37_2013-01-09_05	South (side) elevation of Chapel and south (rear) elevation of School, looking N
6. M 36-37_2013-01-09_06	North (side) elevation of Sanctuary, looking SW

*All photographs printed on Epson Ultra Premium Photo Paper with Epson Ultra Chrome K3 Ink.



M 86-37

CAWARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

9545 GEORGIA AVENUE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

1/2013

MD SHPO

VIEW OF FACADE AND WEST (SIDE) ELEVATION OF CHAPEL, LOOKING
S

#1 OF 6

M 86-37-2013-01-09-01.TIF



M: 36-37

CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

9545 GEORGIA AVENUE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

EXT TRACERIES

1/2013

MD SHPO

VIEW OF FAÇADES OF SCHOOL AND MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING,
LOOKING SE

#2 OF 6

M 36-37-2013-01-09_02.TIF



M36-37

CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
9545 GEORGIA AVENUE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
EXT TRACERIES

1/2013

MD SHPO

FAÇADE OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING IN FOREGROUND, AND WEST
(SIDE) ELEVATION OF SANCTUARY AND FAÇADE OF MULTIPURPOSE
BUILDING, LOOKING NE

#3 OF 6

M36-37-2013-01-09_03.TIF



M: 36-37

CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
9545 GEORGIA AVENUE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHT TRACERIES

1/2013

MDSHPO

FACADE OF SANCTUARY, LOOKING SE

#4 OF 6

M 36-37-2013-01-09-04.TIF



M136-37

CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
9545 GEORGIA AVENUE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
EHT TRACERIES

1/2013

MD SHPO

SOUTH (SIDE) ELEVATION OF CHAPEL AND SOUTH (REAR) ELEVATION
OF SCHOOL, LOOKING N

#5 OF 6

M136-37-2013-01-09_05.TIF



M:36-37

CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

9545 GEORGIA AVENUE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

11 2013

MD SHPO

NORTH (SIDE) ELEVATION OF SANCTUARY, LOOKING SW

#6 OF 6

M 36-37-2013-01-09_06.TIF

Memo to file

December 30, 2003

From: Peter E. Kurtze
Administrator, Evaluation and Registration

Re: M: 36-37
Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church

The property documented in the following MIHP form has not been formally evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The comments in the text are those of the preparer of the documentation. The State Historic Preservation Officer has neither concurred nor disagreed with those comments.

CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: M:36-37 (PACS 4.4) Construction Date: 1948, C. 1950, C. 1965

Name: Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church

Location: 9545 Georgia Avenue, Forest Glen vicinity, Montgomery County

Private/Religious, Educational/Occupied/Good/Restricted

Description:

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church is located on the east side of Georgia Avenue in the Forest Glen vicinity of Montgomery County. The church complex consists of a 1948 chapel and administrative building, a circa 1950 school building, a circa 1965 school building and a circa 1965 sanctuary.

Significance:

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in 1941. In 1945, the church bought a lot from Maury and Isabel Young. The chapel and administrative building were constructed in 1948. In 1951, the church opened a parochial day school for elementary-age children. The congregation and school continued to grow, and around 1965, two additional school buildings and a new sanctuary were added to the complex. In 1988, the Christ Lutheran Church of the Deaf, formerly located in Washington, D.C., began using the 1948 chapel for Sunday Worship.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
Montgomery-Prince George's Short-term Congestion Relief

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church (preferred)

and/or common name

2. Location:

street & number 9545 Georgia Avenue ☐ not for publication

city, town Forest Glen ☒ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

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

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

name Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church

street & number 9545 Georgia Avenue telephone no.:

city, town Silver Spring state and zip code MD 20910

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 2936

street & number 50 Maryland Avenue folio 118

city, town Rockville state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Resource Count: 6

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

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church is located east side Georgia Avenue in the Forest Glen vicinity of Montgomery County. The church complex consists of a 1948 chapel and administrative building, a circa 1950 school building, a circa 1965 school building and a circa 1965 sanctuary.

The 1-story chapel has a datestone that reads 1948 and is constructed of coursed stone. The steeply-pitched, front-gable roof faces west and is covered in slate shingles. The east, or front elevation of the chapel has stone buttresses at the corners. A stone crucifix is set into the gable. Above the crucifix are wood vergeboards forming a Gothic arch. Scrolled brackets are located beneath the arch. The north elevation has an arched entry with double batten doors. Stone buttresses are located on each side of the doors. The south elevation has three sets of triple Gothic arch windows with stone surrounds separated by buttresses.

An administration building, also constructed in 1948, covers the east elevation of the chapel and extends to the north. The west and north elevations of the administration building have stone facades, while the east and south elevations have exposed concrete-block facades. The building has a flat roof with deep eaves. The main entry is located in the south bay of the west elevation and consists of double doors beneath a glass clerestory. The clerestory stretches across the two north bays, which contain paired 5-light windows. Brick panels separate the three bays of this elevation. The north elevation has two bays with paired 5-light windows. The bays are also separated by a brick panel. The south and east elevations have 6-light paired casement sashes on the first story and the exposed basement. Concrete-block buttresses are located between the windows.

A circa 1950 school building extends east from the administrative building. The school building has stone facades on the north and east elevations and exposed concrete block on the south elevation. The building has a gable roof oriented with the gable end facing Georgia Avenue to the west. A cross-gabled wing covers the east elevation. On the north, or front elevation, the building has two half-glass doors alternating with two sets of five, 12/8 double-hung windows. The east elevation has another set of five 12/8 double-hung windows. The south elevation of the school building is partially covered by a concrete-block shed addition. The addition has 2-light sliding windows and paired 5-light casement sashes on the first story and exposed basement. An entry with concrete steps leading to double doors is located at the east end of this elevation.

Extending north from the northeast corner of the circa 1950 school building are two circa 1965 school buildings and a circa 1965 sanctuary. The circa 1965 school building immediately north of the circa 1950 school building has a low, flat roof and a massive, stone false chimney. Brick panels separate the windows on this building, and a glass clerestory is located beneath the eaves. North of this building is another school building. This building extends northwest and has a low-pitched gable roof, brick exterior walls and a glass-clerestory. Both of these buildings have exposed basements on the east elevation.

Northwest of the two circa 1965 school buildings is a circa 1965 sanctuary. The sanctuary has a steeply-pitched gable roof facing northwest. The roof is covered in wood shingles, and the northwest elevation is covered in metal.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church

SURVEY NO.: M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)

ADDRESS: 9545 Georgia Avenue, Forest Glen vicinity, Montgomery County

7. Description (Continued)

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church expanded as its congregation grew. Although the complex has been enlarged several times, the individual buildings have had few alterations. The only major alteration has been the shed addition to the south elevation of the circa 1950 school building.

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church is located along the major suburban artery Georgia Avenue. The interchange of the Capital Beltway (I-495) is located immediately north of the church. Commercial properties are located along Georgia Avenue to the west and south, and a residential neighborhood is located to the east. The church complex occupies a wide, shallow lot that is lined with trees on the east side. A fenced playground is located on the southeast corner of the lot. A parking lot and driveway are located on the west side parallel to Georgia Avenue.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communication	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates 1948, circa 1950, circa 1965 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in 1941. In 1945, the church bought a lot from Maury and Isabel Young. The chapel and administrative building were constructed in 1948. In 1951, the church opened a parochial day school for elementary-age children. The congregation and school continued to grow, and around 1965, two additional school buildings and a new sanctuary were added to the complex. In 1988, the Christ Lutheran Church of the Deaf, formerly located in Washington, D.C., began using the 1948 chapel for Sunday Worship.

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church is located in the Forest Glen community. The Forest Glen community is located on part of a 1707.8 hectare (4220 acre) tract of land called Joseph's Park, which was granted to Captain William Joseph of the Commission of Deputy Governors of Maryland in 1689. During the late-eighteenth century, part of the land belonged to the Carroll family. Jesuit Priest John Carroll began offering Catholic services to neighbors in his family's chapel in 1774, and the community was known as Carroll Chapel for many years. Carroll's church later became St. John's Church, which operated a Catholic academy in the 1860s and 1870s. Forest Glen remained rural through much of the nineteenth century. After the completion of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1873, the area began to grow as a suburb. In 1887, the Forest Glen Improvement Company constructed a resort hotel surrounded by parks and cottages. Summer homes of wealthy Washingtonians lined Georgia Avenue, and the area began to boom as a suburb. City residents seeking a more "wholesome" environment for the families moved to new communities along the rail line and developed new churches, schools and clubs (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976, 8-9, 26, 68, 192-233).

The Calvary Evangelical Church is an example of both change and continuity in religious buildings during the twentieth century. Religious architecture in the project area frequently melded vernacular residential building types with religious architectural elements such as bell towers and front-gable orientation. The degree of architectural pretention exhibited by the churches of the area depended upon congregation size, wealth, and denomination. The design of churches reflected both functional and symbolic concerns. Churches (as opposed to meeting houses) in the area, as well as the nation, almost invariably featured front-gables. The front-gable orientation was the logical exterior architectural accommodation of the lengthened nave so frequently utilized by denominations tracing their lineage ultimately to the Roman Catholic Church, rather than the Eastern Orthodox Church. A bell tower not only called parishioners to worship, but also provided a visual symbol of the building's spiritual, rather than secular,

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church

SURVEY NO.: M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)

ADDRESS: 9545 Georgia Avenue, Forest Glen vicinity, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

function. Fenestration also frequently symbolized the building's function; rounded, Gothic arches, and pointed shapes helped distinguish the church from its secular neighbors. However, vernacular churches occasionally omitted these distinguishing shapes in the interest of economy.

National Register Evaluation:

The Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church Property, constructed in 1948, circa 1950 and circa 1965, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property meets Criteria Consideration A, as it is a religious property which derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction. The property is eligible under Criterion C, as an excellent example of post-World War II suburban religious architecture. The property represents the combination of traditional forms and materials, such as stone and Gothic arches, with modern forms and materials, such as steel and flat roofs. It has excellent integrity, and retains its original location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state, or local history. The church is not documented as possessing an association with any ethnic groups. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. Finally, the property has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended _____
Comments _____

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: _____
Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: _____

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property App. 0.7 hectares (1.75 acres)
Quadrangle name Kensington Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Darsie

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date May 1998

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

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 purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church

SURVEY NO.: M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)

ADDRESS: 9545 Georgia Avenue, Forest Glen vicinity, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. 1968. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company.
- Brugger, Robert A. 1988. Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Coleman, Margaret Marshall. 1984. Montgomery County: A Pictorial History. Rev. 1990. Norfolk and Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers.
- Farquhar, Roger Brooke. 1962. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland. Washington: Judd and Detweiler, Inc.
- Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. 1976. A Grateful Remembrance: the Story of Montgomery County, Maryland. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society.
- Hopkins, G.M. [1879] 1975. Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington including the County of Montgomery, Maryland. Reprint. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.
- Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
- Martenet, Simon J. [1865] 1975. Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland. Reprint. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society.
- Tindall, George Brown. 1984. America: A Narrative History. 2 vols. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church

SURVEY NO.: M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)

ADDRESS: 9545 Georgia Avenue, Forest Glen vicinity, Montgomery County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The National Register Boundaries for the Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church correspond to the boundaries of Tax Parcel P838 on Tax Map JP122. The property is bounded on the north by the ramp of Interstate 495, on the east by Woodland Drive, on the south by Flora Lane and on the west by Georgia Avenue. The boundaries include the contributing resources of the 1948 chapel, 1948 administrative building and circa 1950 school building, as well as the non-contributing resources of the two circa 1965 school buildings and the circa 1965 sanctuary. The boundary encompasses approximately 0.7 hectares (1.75 acres) and includes all the land on this site acquired by the church since its founding in 1941.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

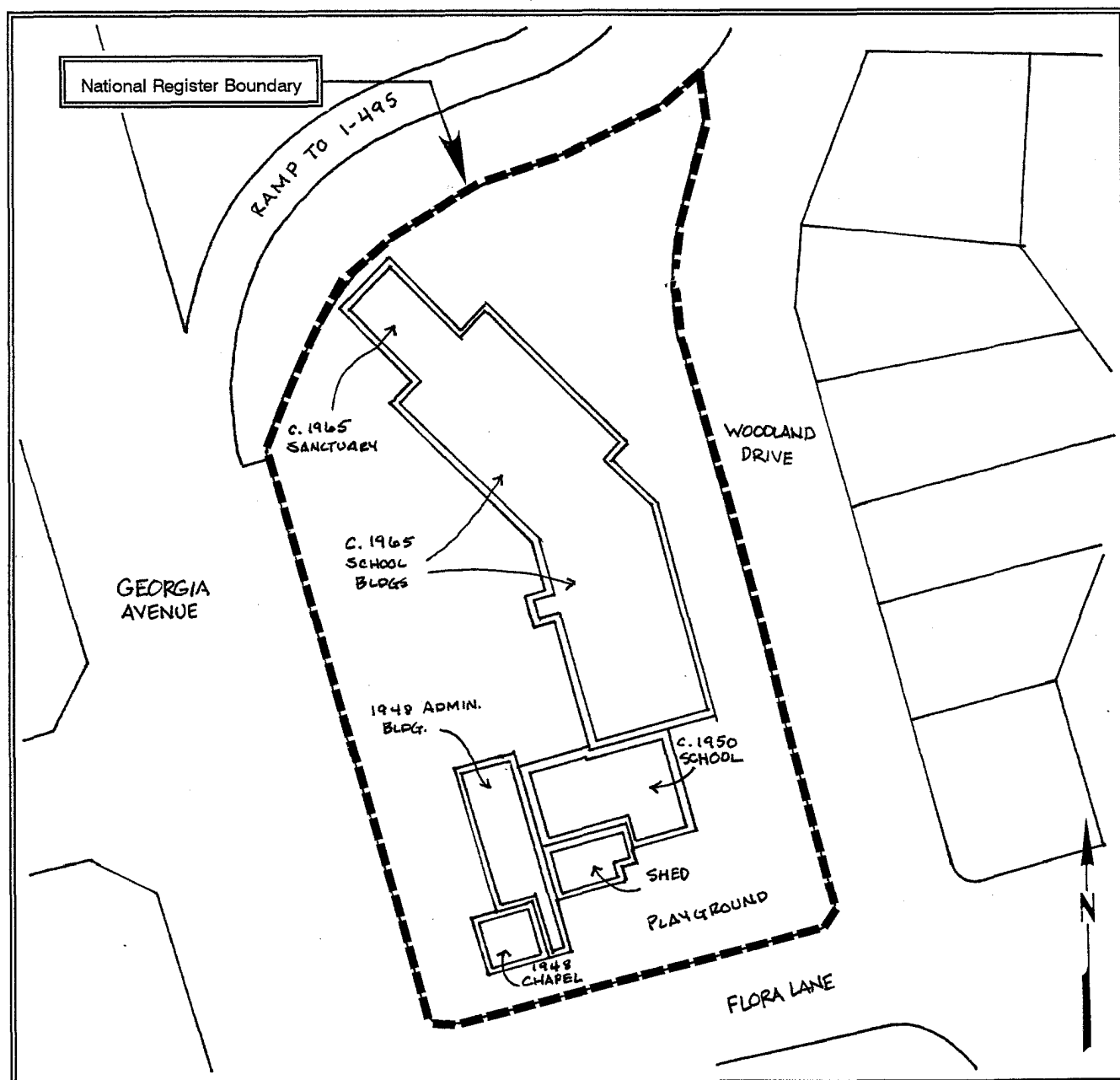
RESOURCE NAME: Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church

SURVEY NO.: M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)

ADDRESS: 9545 Georgia Avenue, Forest Glen vicinity, Montgomery County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map and National Register Boundary Map:



CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church

SURVEY NO.: M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)

ADDRESS: 9545 Georgia Avenue, Forest Glen vicinity, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture

Religion

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Religious

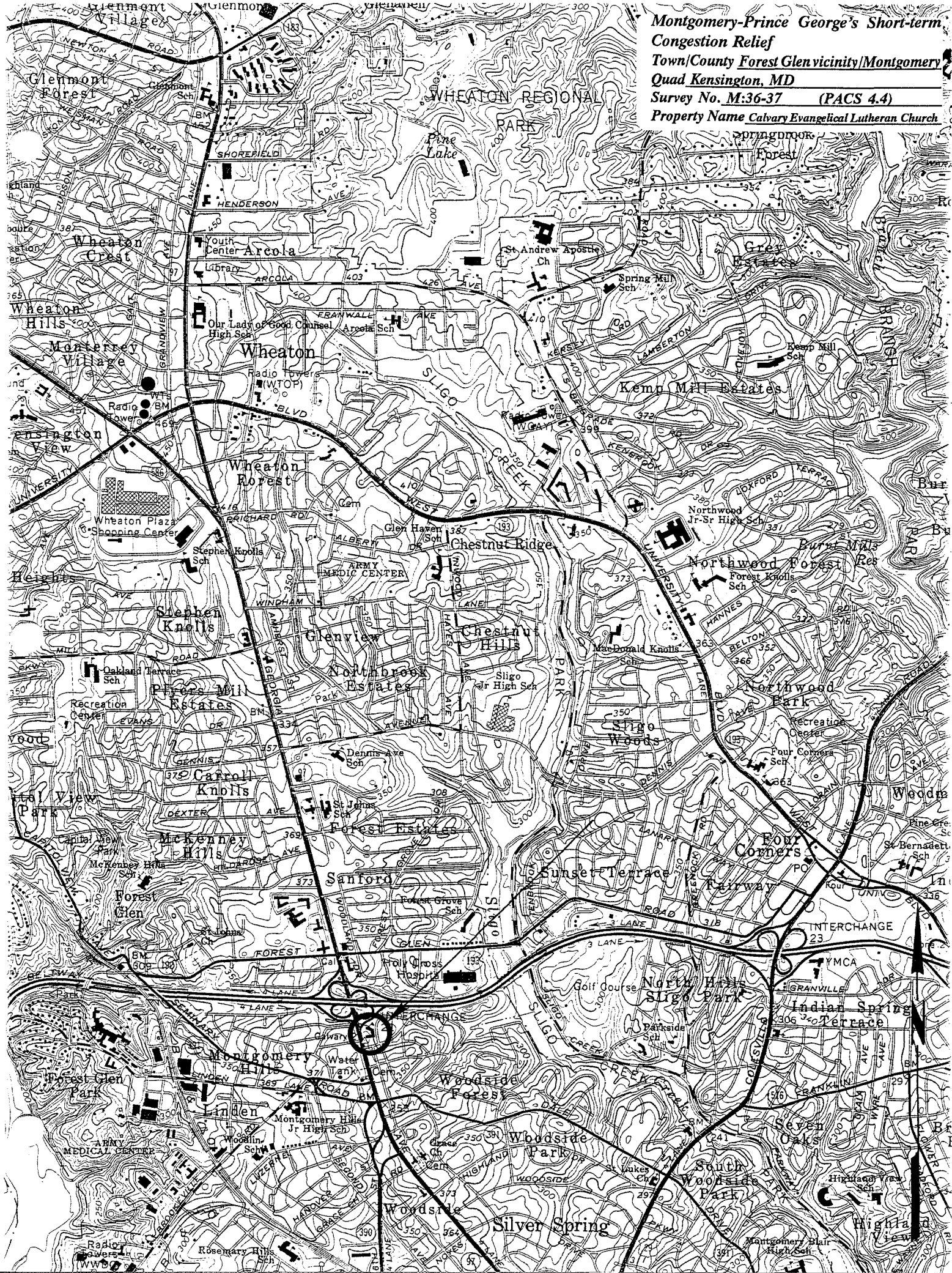
Educational

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer
P.A.C. Spero & Company
May 1998

Montgomery-Prince George's Short-term
Congestion Relief
Town/County Forest Glen vicinity/Montgomery
Quad Kensington, MD
Survey No. M:36-37 (PACS 4.4)
Property Name Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church





WRONG
WAY

MID WEEK REFRESHMENT
EVERY WEDNESDAY
8:00 - 8:45 PM SUPPER, FREQUENT OFFERING
8:45 - 9:15 PM NATIONAL WORSHIP
9:15 - 9:30 PM CLASSES & ACTIVITIES FOR
ALL AGES
COMMUNITY INVITED

- 1 M. 36-37
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery Co. Md
- 4 Julie Darou
- 5 5/77
- 6 Md 848
- 7 Chapel, W. serv.
- 8 1 of 12

ST. JOHN 14:27-28



- 1 M 36 - 311
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery Co. Md
- 4 John Warner
- 5 3141
- 6 Md SHPO
- 7 Chapel, gable detail
- 8 20712

2014-11-11 10:00 AM



- 1 M 36-37
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery Co. Md.
- 4 Julie Daise
- 5 5/98
- 6 Md. SHPD
- 7 Chapel & School
- 8 30812



- 1 M 36 37
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery Co. Md
- 4 Julie Dasso
- 5 5/98
- 6 Md SHPO
- 7 Old + New School bldg.
- 8 4 of 12

711111 7131 201



- 1 Mt 36-37
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery A. Hd
- 4 Julie Davis
- 5 5/98
- 6 Mt SHPD
- 7 New School Bldg.
- 8 5 of 12

2000 1230 2000



1 M 36-37

2 Calvary Lutheran Church

3 Montgomery Co MA

4 Missie Daisie

5 5/98

6 Md. SPPS

7 New School Bldg & Church

2 1/2 x 1 1/2 1200 200

8 6 5/12



- 1 M 33-37
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery Co Md
- 4 Jules Darric
- 5 5/08
- 6 Md SHPD
- 7 New Church, front.
- 8 7/5/14

STANLEY ISOPHEL



- 1 M 36-37
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery Co. Md
- 4 Julie Laisie
- 5 3/98
- 6 Md EHPD
- 7 New School, NE elev
- 8 8 of 12

2014 11 12 10:20



- 1 M. 34-37
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery Co. Md
- 4 Julie Davis
- 5 3/97
- 6 Md SUPD
- 7 Old + New School, SE corner
- 8 9 of 12

ST N H N 122042



- 1 M:36-37
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery Co Md
- 4 Genl Davis
- 5 E/28
- 6 Md. State
- 7 School, E. corner
- 8 12 of 12

CH 1111 1220 122





- 1 M 36-37
- 2 Calvary Lutheran Church
- 3 Montgomery Co. Md
- 4 Julie Darosi
- 5 5/98
- 6 Md 54PS
- 7 Church & School, S. elev.
- 8 12 of 12

2014 MAR 1 10:00 AM