

Resolution No.: 12-1107
Introduced: May 18, 1993
Adopted: May 19, 1993

COUNTY COUNCIL FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
SITTING AS A DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THAT PORTION
OF THE MARYLAND-WASHINGTON REGIONAL DISTRICT
WITHIN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

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By: District Council

Subject: Final Draft Amendment to the Historic Preservation Master Plan
re: Linden and Forest Glen Historic Districts, and Linden
and Forest Glen Individual Sites

Background

1. On September 22, 1992, the Planning Board submitted the Final Draft Amendment to the Linden/Forest Glen Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Linden and Forest Glen Historic Districts, and Linden and Forest Glen individual sites.
2. Under County law at that time, the Executive was to submit the amendment to the District Council within 60 days of receipt. The 60-day period allowing for Executive review expired on November 21, 1992, without comment from the Executive.
3. On January 26, 1993, the Council held a public hearing and received testimony both for and against the amendment and forwarded the amendment to the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee for review.
4. On May 6, 1993, the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee discussed the master plan and the issues raised at the public hearing.
5. The Montgomery County District Council reviewed the amendment to the master plan for Historic Preservation and the recommendation of the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee, at a worksession held on May 18, 1993. The Council voted to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

Action

The Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Linden and Forest Glen Historic Districts and Linden and Forest Glen Individual Sites is approved as follows:

1. Designate the Linden Historic District with the boundaries shown in Figures 1A and 1B, and with the categorization shown below.

- **Outstanding Resources** - should be given the highest level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations:
 - 9310 Brookeville Road, George M. and Mary F. Wolfe House
 - 2303 Linden Lane, William P. Simpson House
 - 2115 Salisbury Road, George L. and Margaret Fox House
 - 2200 Salisbury Road, Curtis W. and Elizabeth Holcomb House
 - 2201 Salisbury Road, Uri J. Baxter House
 - 2209 Salisbury Road, Myrick H. and Lucy Salisbury Doolittle
 - **Contributing Resources** - should be given moderate level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations:
 - 2309 Linden Lane, Sarah A. Barber House
 - 2215 Salisbury Road
 - 9315 Warren Street
 - 9321 Warren Street
 - 9402 Warren Street, Joseph B. and Mary Edna Chapin House
 - 9403 Warren Street, Charles E. and Mary D. Hood House
 - **Non-Contributing Resources** - should be given the most lenient level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations and may be considered for demolition if requested by owner:
 - 2106 Salisbury Road
 - 2108 Salisbury Road
 - 2109 Salisbury Road
 - 2110 Salisbury Road
 - 2210 Linden Lane - house under construction
2. Designate the Center H. and Annie Lawrence House at 2312 Warren Court, Linden as an individual resource on the Master Plan with an environmental setting of 20,665 sq. ft. with the main house and two outbuildings.
3. Designate the Forest Glen Historic District with the boundaries shown on Figures 2A and 2B, and with the categorization shown below.
- **Outstanding Resources** - should be given the highest level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations:
 - 2404 Forest Glen Road, St. John's Academy
 - 2420 Forest Glen Agnes Caldwell House
 - 2501 Forest Glen Road, Thomas I. Murphy House
 - 9815 Hollow Glen Road, Joseph R. Hertford House
 - 2411 Holman Avenue, Shepard S. and Emma Everett House
 - 2500 Holman Avenue, John E. Semmes House
 - 9700 Rosensteel Avenue, St. John's Catholic Church
 - 10000 Rosensteel Avenue, St. John's Rectory
 - 10000 block Rosensteel Avenue, John Carroll Replica Chapel
 - 10000 block Rosensteel Avenue, St. John's Cemetery

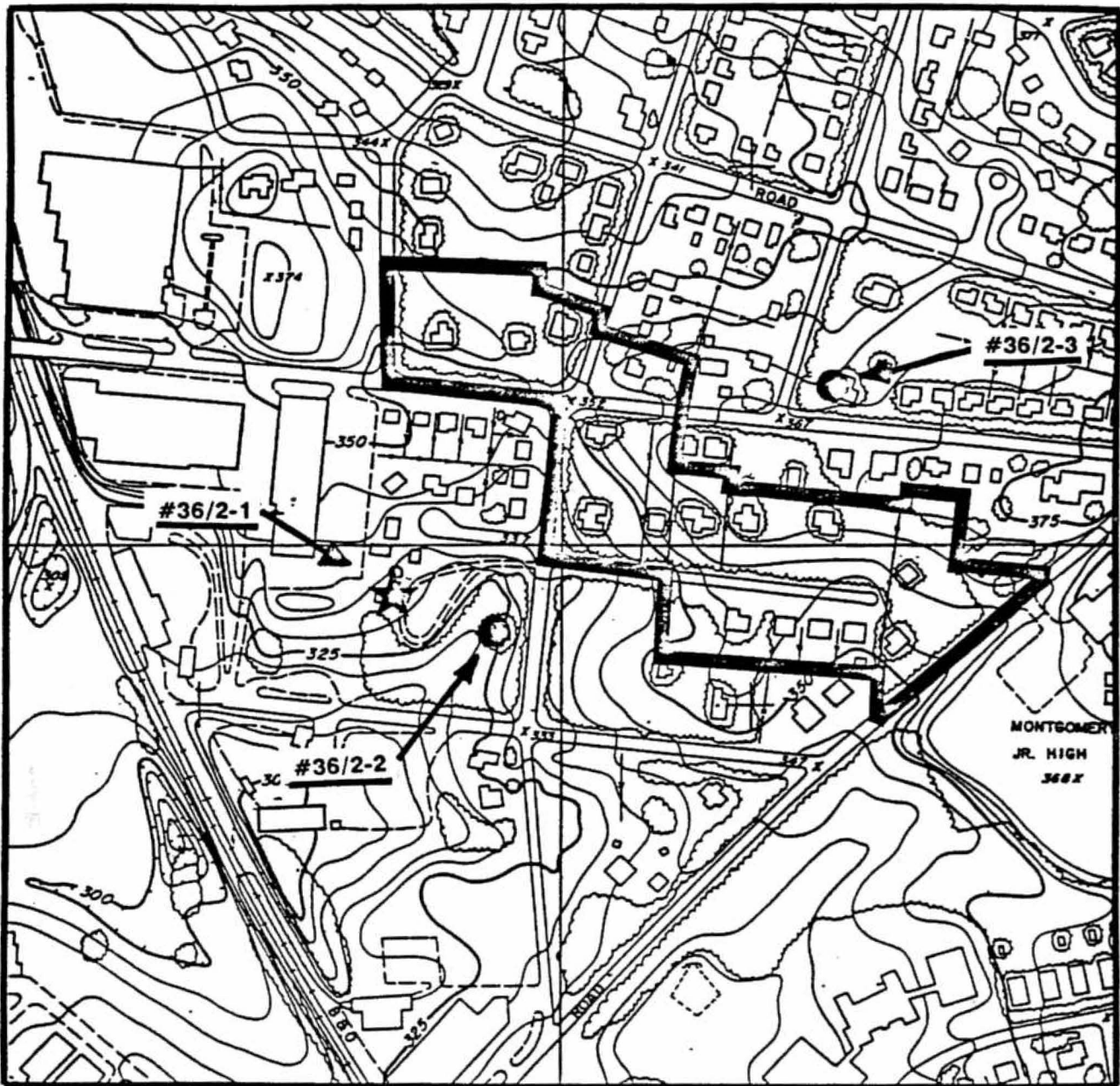
- **Contributing Resource** - should be given a moderate level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations:
 - 2418 Forest Glen Road
 - **Non-Contributing Resources** - should be given the most lenient level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations and may be considered for demolition if requested by the owner:
 - 2400 Forest Glen Road
 - 9807 Hollow Glen Place
 - 9809 Hollow Glen Place
 - 9811 Hollow Glen Place
4. Remove the John T. Knott House at 9805 Rosensteel Avenue, Forest Glen from the Locational Atlas.
5. Retain the following two individual resources on the Locational Atlas pending further study:
- 36/2-2 Ira Jones House
9304 Warren Street
 - 36/2-3 Lewis S. and Annie A. Smith House
9401 Monroe Street

This is a correct copy of Council action.



Kathleen A. Freedman, CMC
Secretary of the Council

FIGURE 1B



#36/2 - LINDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES - 

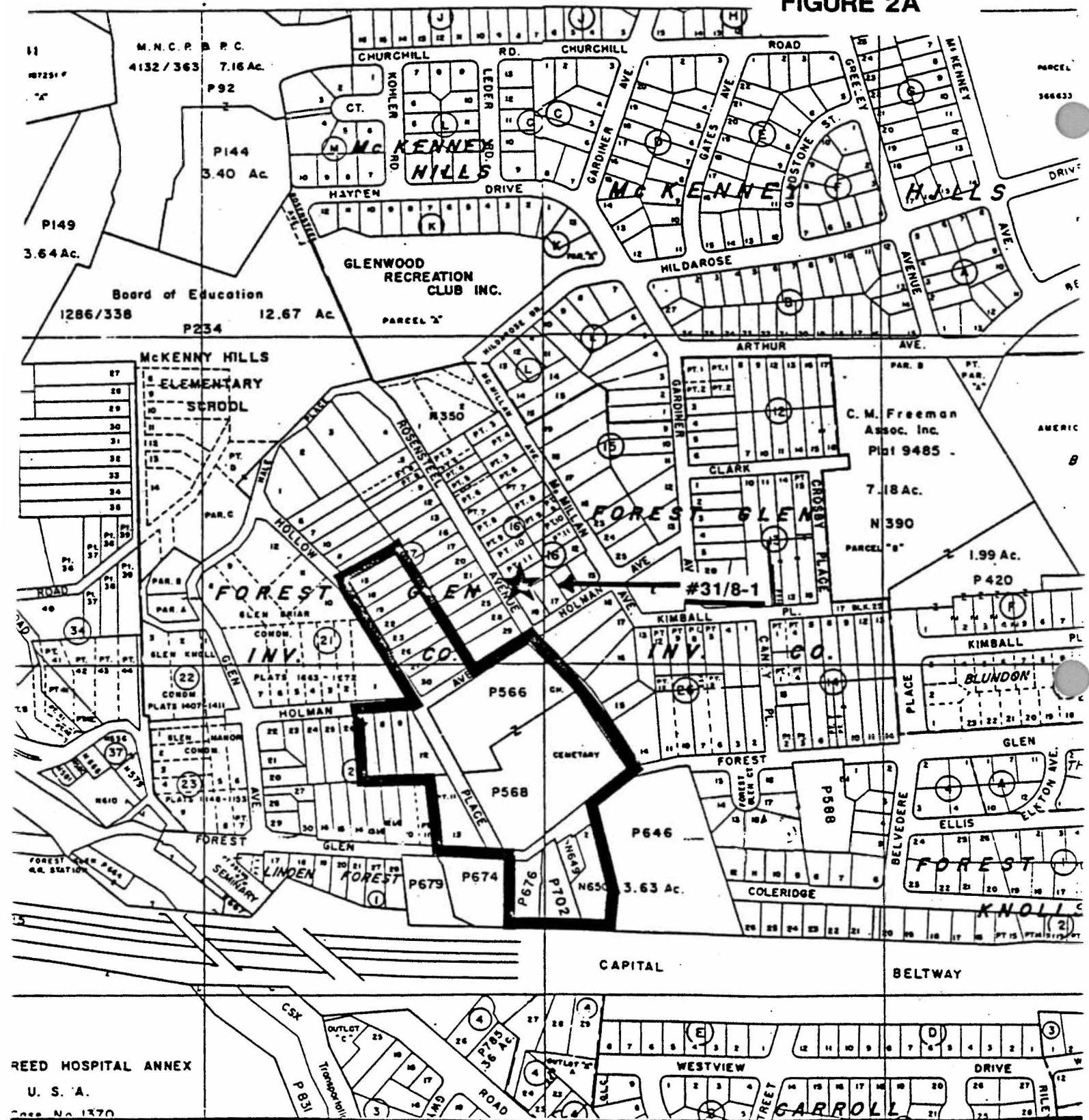
INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES - 

LOCATIONAL ATLAS RESOURCES - 



NORTH

FIGURE 2A



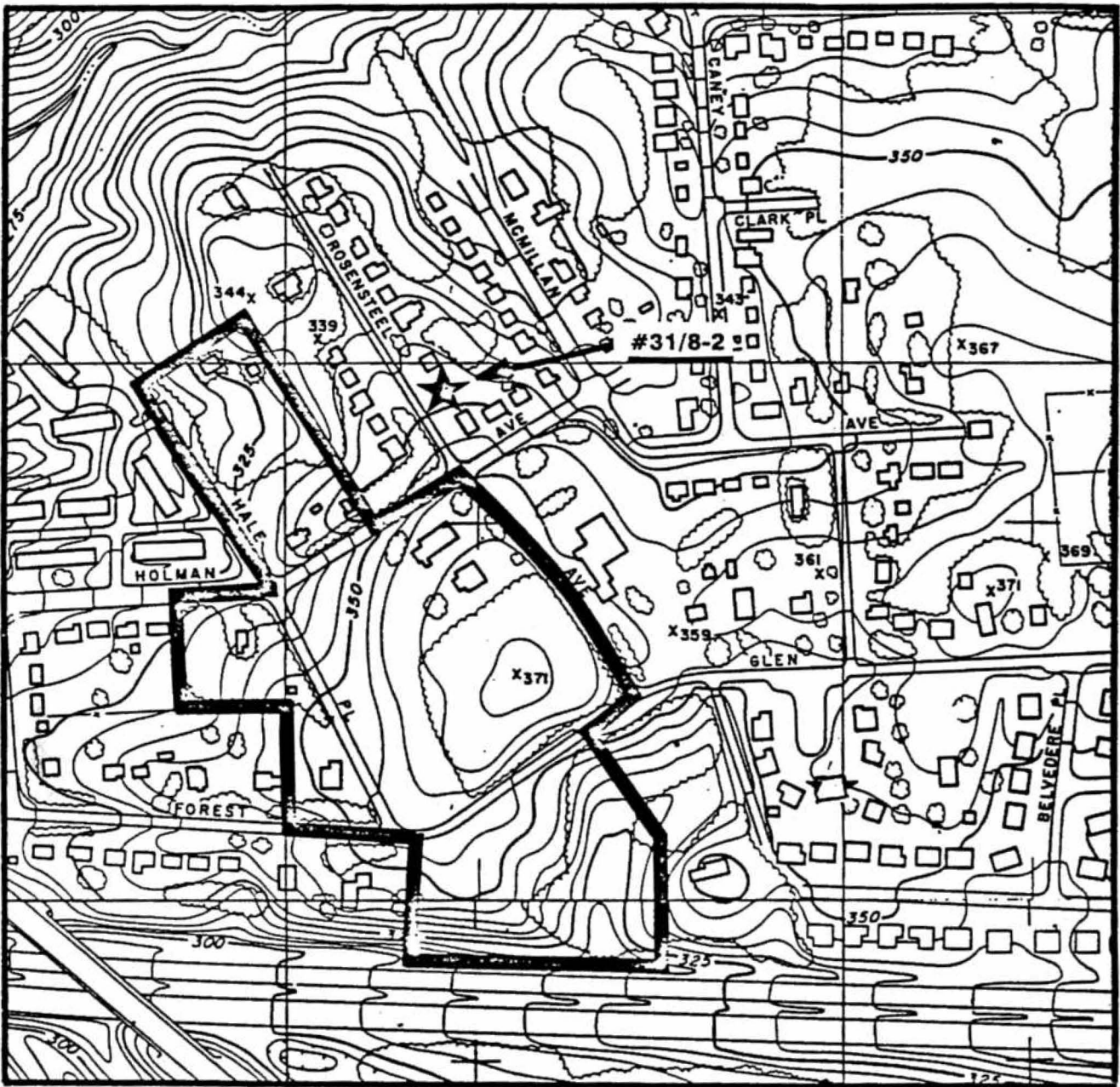
#31/8 - FOREST GLEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES — 
 INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES — ★



NORTH

FIGURE 2B



#31/8 - FOREST GLEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES - 

INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES - ★



NORTH

FINAL DRAFT

AMENDMENT TO THE APPROVED AND ADOPTED
MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

LINDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOREST GLEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
LINDEN/FOREST GLEN INDIVIDUAL SITES

An amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation; being also an amendment to the 1978 North Silver Spring Sector Plan and the 1989 Kensington-Wheaton Master Plan; and an amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District within Montgomery County, Maryland.

Prepared By:

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
Montgomery County Planning Board
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3760
September 1992

Revised By:
THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY EXECUTIVE
(Date to be established)

Approved By:
THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL
(Date to be established)

ABSTRACT

TITLE: Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Linden Historic District, Forest Glen Historic District, Linden/Forest Glen Individual Sites

AUTHOR: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Montgomery County Planning Board

SUBJECT: Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Linden Historic District, Forest Glen Historic District, Linden/Forest Glen Individual Sites

DATE: September 1992

PLANNING AGENCY: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

SOURCE OF COPIES: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
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ABSTRACT: This document contains the text, with supporting maps, for an amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, being also an amendment to the 1978 North Silver Spring Sector Plan and the 1989 Kensington-Wheaton Master Plan; and an amendment to the General Plan for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District within Montgomery County, Maryland. This amendment designates two historic districts and two individual sites on the Master Plan, to be protected under the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code. In addition, the amendment recommends retaining two individual properties on the Locational Atlas.

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ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

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Neal Potter

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MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS

Master Plans provide policy guidance concerning the private and public use of land, for use and reference by private land-owners, public agencies, and interested parties generally. Every master plan amendment also amends the General Plan for Montgomery County. The process of initiation, review, and adoption of amendments is generally as follows:

Preliminary Draft Amendment

This document is a formal proposal to amend an adopted master plan. It is prepared by the Montgomery County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Before proceeding to publish a final draft amendment, the Planning Board must hold a public hearing. After the close of the record of this public hearing, the Planning Board holds an open worksession to review the testimony, and to determine whether to make any revisions to the preliminary draft.

Final Draft Amendment

This document contains the Planning Board's final recommendations. It is transmitted to the County Executive, who must review it and forward it to the County Council, with any revisions deemed appropriate. If the County Executive makes no revisions in the Planning Board's final draft, the Council may adopt the unchanged draft without holding a public hearing. If the Executive does make revisions, or if the Council wishes to consider any revisions, the Council must schedule a public hearing. After the close of record of this public hearing, the Council holds an open worksession to review the testimony, and then adopts a resolution approving, modifying, or disapproving the final plan amendment.

If the Council action modifies and approves the Executive's Revised Final Draft Amendment, the Approved Amendment must be sent to the County Executive for approval or disapproval. If disapproved by the County Executive, the Council may override the disapproval of the Plan by an affirmative vote of five members.

Failure of either the County Executive or the Council to act within the prescribed time limits constitutes approval of the plan amendment as submitted to the body which fails to act.

Adopted Amendment

The amendment approved by the County Council is forwarded to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission for adoption. Once adopted by the Commission, the amendment officially amends the various master plans cited in the Commission's adoption resolution.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT

The Master Plan for Historic Preservation and the Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code, are designed to protect and preserve Montgomery County's historic and architectural heritage. When an historic resource is placed on The Master Plan for Historic Preservation, the adoption action officially designates the property as an historic site or historic district, and subjects it to the further procedural requirements of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Designation of historic sites and districts serves to highlight the values that are important in maintaining the individual character of the County and its communities. It is the intent of the County's preservation program to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting and enhancing the County's historic and architectural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations of Montgomery County residents. The accompanying challenge is to weave protection of this heritage into the County's planning program so as to maximize community support for preservation and minimize infringement on private property rights.

The following criteria, as stated in Section 24A-3 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance, shall apply when historic resources are evaluated for designation in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:

(1) Historical and cultural significance:

The historic resource:

- a. has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation;
- b. is the site of a significant historic event;
- c. is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society;
- d. exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the County and its communities; or

(2) Architectural and design significance:

The historic resource:

- a. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
- b. represents the work of a master;
- c. possesses high artistic values;
- d. represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- e. represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or County due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Once designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, historic resources are subject to the protection of the Ordinance. Any substantial changes to the exterior of a resource or its environmental setting must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission and an historic area work permit issued under the provisions of the County's Preservation Ordinance, Section 24A-6. In accordance with the Master Plan for Historic Preservation and unless otherwise specified in the amendment, the environmental setting for each site, as defined in Section 24A-2 of the Ordinance, is the entire parcel on which the resource is located as of the date it is designated on the Master Plan.

Designation of the entire parcel provides the County adequate review authority to preserve historic sites in the event of development. It also ensures that, from the beginning of the development process, important features of these sites are recognized and incorporated in the future development of designated properties. In the case of large acreage parcels, the amendment will provide general guidance for the refinement of the setting by indicating when the setting is subject to reduction in the event of development; by describing an appropriate area to preserve the integrity of the resource; and by identifying buildings and features associated with the site which should be protected as part of the setting. It is anticipated that for a majority of the sites designated, the appropriate point at which to refine the environmental setting will be when the property is subdivided.

Public improvements can profoundly affect the integrity of an historic area. Section 24A-6 of the Ordinance states that an Historic Area Work Permit for work on public or private property must be issued prior to altering an historic resource or its environmental setting. The design of public facilities in the vicinity of historic resources should be sensitive to and maintain the character of the area. Specific design considerations should be reflected as part of the Mandatory Referral review processes.

In the majority of cases, decisions regarding preservation alternatives are made at the time of public facility implementation within the process established in Section 24A of the Ordinance. This method provides for adequate review by the public and governing agencies. In order to provide guidance in the event of future public facility implementation, the amendment addresses potential conflicts existing at each site and suggests alternatives and recommendations to assist in balancing preservation with community needs.

In addition to protecting designated resources from unsympathetic alteration and insensitive redevelopment, the County's Preservation Ordinance also empowers the County's Department of Environmental Protection and the Historic Preservation Commission to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

The Montgomery County Council passed legislation in September 1984 to provide for a tax credit against County real property taxes in order to encourage the restoration and preservation of privately owned structures located in the County. The credit applies to all properties designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation (Chapter 52, Art. VI). Furthermore, the Historic Preservation Commission maintains up-to-date information on the status of preservation incentives including tax credits, tax benefits possible through the granting of easements on historic properties, outright grants and low-interest loan programs.

THE AMENDMENT

The purpose of this amendment is to designate two historic districts and two individual sites on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, thereby extending to them the protection of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
36/2	Linden Historic District	See Figures 1A/1B for District Boundaries

I. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Linden, the earliest railroad suburb in Montgomery County, was platted in 1873, the same year the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was completed. Linden was also the earliest suburban subdivision recorded in county land records, preceding the next earliest subdivision, Takoma Park, by ten years. The only other planned suburban community as old as Linden is Washington Grove. The latter was originally conceived solely as a religious summer resort, while Linden served as a year-round suburb to Washington from its conception.

Linden was surveyed and platted in 1873 by William Grady, County Surveyor for Montgomery County, "at the request of I. Dille." Dille, who died about 1874, was a judge about whom little is known. The original plan identified 17 potential building sites and approximately 20 lots. The subdivision was located on approximately twelve acres of the 185-acre farm belonging to Charles M. Keys, who sold off the lots to prospective homeowners. Keys was also the founder of a Washington coal and wood company which became known as E. C. Keys and Sons.

By 1889, a number of "beautiful homes" had been already been constructed by "well known Washingtonians," according to the Washington Star. The article predicted, "Linden is daily growing in the popular esteem and will soon be quite a populous place." By the turn of the century, there were about a dozen residences in Linden.

According to oral history sources, Salisbury Road was originally a walkway known as Maple Drive. The houses faced the walkway with vehicular access from Linden Lane and Montgomery Street. This arrangement is also found in Washington Grove.

The Linden Historic District is characterized by late-19th century and early-20th century frame dwellings representing Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles of architecture. The historic houses on Salis-

bury Road are centered around a knoll which afforded early residents views of the Capitol dome. Other houses feature large porches or towers which took advantage of the view.

II. RESOURCES

Buildings in the historic district are categorized as to their architectural and historical significance so that future changes can be evaluated in this context:

A. Outstanding Resources - should be given the highest level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations:

1. 9310 Brookeville Road, George M. and Mary F. Wolfe House

This Queen Anne-style residence features a square turret marking the front entrance, fishscale shingles, and a partially covered wrap-around porch. Remarkably, the house has remained in the same family since it was constructed in 1897 by George M. and Mary F. Wolfe. Mr. Wolfe established the Linden General Store at 2345 Montgomery Street. He later moved his business to the Forest Glen General Store and, in 1912, formed the Forest Glen Trading Company with John A. I. Cassedy, Headmaster of the National Park Seminary.

2. 2303 Linden Lane, William P. Simpson House

Built by William Simpson c.1890-93, this spacious Queen Anne-style residence is situated on a large, wooded lot. The house is characterized by a picturesque roofline, decorative eaves brackets, paired windows with Queen Anne sash, double-grooved horizontal siding, and wrap-around porch. After the Simpsons sold the house for \$4,000 in 1893, it changed owners again in 1920 before being purchased by the present owners.

3. 2115 Salisbury Road, George L. and Margaret Fox House

This large Colonial Revival-style dwelling, built about 1902, replaced an earlier house destroyed by fire the same year. Strict bilateral symmetry of the front facade is relieved by a wrap-around porch anchored with a pediment over the central entrance. Paired windows on first and second stories are characterized by a diamond motif in the upper sash, a pattern echoed in both the dormer windows and the oculus above the front entry.

4. 2200 Salisbury Road, Curtis W. and Elizabeth Holcomb House

Built c.1887, this Second Empire-style residence features a mansard roof, bracketed cornice, and screened, wraparound porch. An earlier Holcomb house, which was located across the street (site of #2115), was destroyed by fire in 1902.

5. 2201 Salisbury Road, Uri J. Baxter House

One of the earliest residences in the district, the house was probably built after Baxter bought the property in 1873. Major Oscar C. and Abbie G. Fox paid \$1300 for it in 1881. They must have made substantial improvements to the house in the next

few years to be able to sell it to Eugene A. Van Vleck for \$2500 in 1886. The Gothic Revival-style house, with its original two-over-two sash windows, is adorned with simple bargeboard, finials, and front porch with segmentally-arched spandrels surmounting turned posts.

6. 2209 Salisbury Road, Myrick H. & Lucy Salisbury Doolittle House

Originally a small, four-room cottage, Doolittle purchased the house for \$1000 in 1881. He constructed a rear kitchen and an addition on the front of the house giving it its present appearance, which is a near mirror image of its neighbor, 2201 Salisbury Road. The front gable of this Stick-Style house features a king's post truss. The name Salisbury Road was taken from Lucy Doolittle's maiden name.

B. Contributing Resources - should be given a moderate level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations:

1. 2309 Linden Lane, Sarah A. Barber House

A Vernacular Gothic-style house built in the late-19th century, the residence features a characteristic center gable, standing-seam metal roof and German siding.

2. 2215 Salisbury Road

Early 20th-century Bungalow-style dwelling, recently expanded with a second-story addition and wing.

3. 9315 Warren Street

An early 20th-century Arts and Crafts-style residence with primary elevations facing Warren Street and Salisbury Road.

4. 9321 Warren Street

Built in the early-20th century, this transitional-style dwelling exhibits the architectural influences of both the Queen Anne style, with its picturesque roofline and pair of two-story polygonal bays, and the Bungalow style, exhibited in the partial-width porch sheltered beneath the main roof.

5. 9402 Warren Street, Joseph B. and Mary Edna Chapin House

This late Bungalow-style residence, probably built in 1923, has its foundation, porch-post piers, and enclosed patio constructed of brick.

6. 9403 Warren Street, Charles E. and Mary D. Hood House

Built by the Hoods c.1920, this Bungalow-style frame dwelling features a large dormer with windows and entrance opening onto a balcony.

C. **Non-Contributing Resources** - should be given the most lenient level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations and may be considered for demolition if requested by owner.

The first four of the following structures are all post-World War II, Ranch-style houses:

1. 2106 Salisbury Road
2. 2108 Salisbury Road
3. 2109 Salisbury Road
4. 2110 Salisbury Road
5. 2210 Linden Lane - house under construction

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
31/8	Forest Glen Historic District	See Figures 2A/2B for District Boundaries

I. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Forest Glen was among Montgomery County's earliest subdivisions along the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The original plat of 1887, by the Forest Glen Investment Company, covered 166 acres.

The picturesque setting had previously been chosen by members of the Carroll family who had their homestead here: Daniel Carroll II, who was a member of the Second Continental Congress, and his brother, John Carroll, first Catholic bishop of the United States. The attractiveness of the site was described in an 1889 article in the *Washington Star*:

"The rolling character of the surface of this subdivision settles easy that great sanitary problem with which so many country places have to wrestle, and at the same time it creates eligible building sites. The old Carroll Chapel, where the proud Carrolls of Carrollton worshiped as long ago as 1690, is on the property and is a source from whence much that is interesting may be drawn."

In the late 18th century, John Carroll established the first Catholic church in the United States in Forest Glen. A replica of this chapel is located in the historic district on the site of the original.

The community grew dramatically in the 19th century. Within six years of the opening of the B&O's Metropolitan Branch, a railroad stop named Forest Glen Station was established. The Forest Glen Post Office opened in 1883. Much of the emphasis of

the early Forest Glen community was as a summer resort for Washington residents. In 1887, the same year that the Forest Glen Investment Company was founded, construction on a resort hotel, the Forest Glen Inn, was begun.

A promotional brochure for Forest Glen, published in 1887, described the Glen as "a healthy, well located, and easily accessible suburban village, and in addition, a commodious summer hotel, which should be especially adapted to the wants of the very large class of officials and business men who find it necessary or pleasant to remain near Washington during the summer months." The brochure advertised the construction of beautiful houses, noting that more were expected to be built in the near future.

Forest Glen's success as a resort was short-lived. The Forest Glen Inn proved a financial disaster and was sold in 1894. It became the centerpiece for the National Park Seminary, a finishing school for young women.

The area, however, continued to grow as a residential community. The Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railway was organized in 1895 to extend streetcar service from the District line to Silver Spring and Forest Glen, with its terminus at the National Park Seminary. Construction of the trolley line, which ran along Seminary Road, was completed in 1897. The trolley line was abandoned in 1927, giving way to bus service.

Forest Glen's central block containing St. John's Church complex and open green serves as a visual center and historical anchor for the community. There are eleven historic and four non-historic (non-contributing) structures or sites in the proposed district. Of the historic structures, at least two and possibly three predate the subdivision and six were built in the 1890s. The non-historic structures are generally compatible with Forest Glen's historic resources in scale, massing, setback, and style.

Forest Glen Historic District shares a close relationship with two other historic districts, both of which are listed on the Master Plan for Historic District: National Park Seminary (#36/1) and Capitol View Park (#31/7). The Forest Glen Inn was turned into the centerpiece for the National Park Seminary, a successful finishing school for young women. Like the former hotel, National Park Seminary is located across the railroad tracks and the Beltway from Forest Glen, in an area known as Forest Glen Park. Forest Glen's post office and general store (now part of the structure known as the Castle, 10 Post Office Road) is technically located in an adjacent subdivision, Capitol View Park, established the same year as Forest Glen.

II. RESOURCES

Buildings in the historic district are categorized as to their architectural and historical significance so that future changes can be evaluated in this context:

A. **Outstanding Resources** - should be given the highest level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations:

1. 2404 Forest Glen Road, St. John's Academy

The lot on which the building stands was purchased by the church in 1873. The building was constructed c.1874 when Rev. James F. Mackin established a school for girls here. In 1883, the building was renovated to become a rectory, the predecessor of the Rosensteel Avenue rectory built in 1899. Since St. John's was a mission church (i.e. the parish did not have a resident pastor), a larger rectory was not needed at the time. In 1944, the church sold the property which is now used as a private residence.

2. 2420 Forest Glen Road, Agnes Caldwell House

Probably constructed in the late-1870s, the house is the only one in the historic district which predates the subdivision. The principal facade faces west, perpendicular to Forest Glen Road. The vernacular-style residence has a low-pitch roof with center cross gable, entry porch topped with a balustrade, and two-over-two sash windows. Agnes Caldwell purchased the half-acre property for \$50 in 1875. Two years later she sold the land with improvements for \$700.

3. 2501 Forest Glen Road, Thomas I. Murphy House

Constructed in 1899 by Thomas I. Murphy, this Queen Anne-style house was later the home of Forest Glen's station master, Jarrett Shauck, and his family. The house remained in the Shauck family for nearly 70 years.

4. 9815 Hollow Glen Road, Joseph R. Hertford House

Built c.1891, the residence was owned by Joseph Hertford, President of the Forest Glen Investment Company, until he defaulted on his mortgage in 1895. Soon after, Emma E. Knott bought the house which she owned for many years. The Queen Anne-style house features a three-story tower, wrap-around porch and covered balcony surmounting a bay window on the south, side elevation.

5. 2411 Holman Avenue, Shepard S. and Emma Everett House

One of the best examples of Stick Style architecture in the county, the house takes advantage of its corner lot with two principal facades facing Holman Avenue and Hollow Glen Place. The residence features rare wall-texture detailing and elaborate porch spindlework. The southwest elevation is characterized by an embellished horseshoe truss in the gable while the southeast elevation displays a balcony surmounting a projecting bay window with a sunburst panel at the railing. This high-style residence

was constructed in 1891 for Shepard and Emma Everett.

6. 2500 Holman Avenue, John E. Semmes House

Constructed c.1891, the Queen Anne-style residence features a three-story tower which must have afforded a commanding view of the surrounding area. Classical details are found in the projecting cornices, pedimented porch entry, modified pediment in the front gable, and small oculus window. Owned for the first few years by the Forest Glen Investment Company, the house was bought for \$2,500 by John W. Semmes of Baltimore, in 1897. At that time it was described as a "commodious and attractive new dwelling house" containing nine rooms, a bathroom, and a cellar, and featuring indoor plumbing.

7. 9700 Rosensteel Avenue, St. John's Catholic Church

This Gothic Revival church was designed by Baldwin & Pennington of Baltimore. E. Francis Baldwin is well known in Montgomery County as the architect of the railroad stations along the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad. Construction of the church was completed in 1894 by Bell & Br. builders from Redland, Maryland. The cost of constructing the Maryland-red sandstone building was \$14,000. Five bays on both side elevations of the church are defined by stained-glass windows, each of which are flanked by stone buttresses. The entrance to the church is located at the base of a three-story tower which is surmounted by a belfry. The building is the third St. John's Church built in Forest Glen. The first chapel was built in the late-18th century (of which a replica was built in 1934), and the second was constructed in 1850 (now demolished). Both previous churches were frame. A frame belltower stands independently behind (southwest of) the stone church.

8. 10000 Rosensteel Avenue, St. John's Rectory

Constructed in 1899, the rectory originally featured a full-length porch across the front facade with a large wall dormer centered above the second-story tripart window. The original porch was removed and front dormer was replaced when the structure was renovated in the 1930s to give its present Colonial Revival appearance. The rectory was built by Rev. Charles O. Rosensteel, first resident pastor of St. John's after John Carroll.

9. 10000 block Rosensteel Avenue, John Carroll Replica Chapel

This replica of the original Carroll Chapel was built in 1934 and restored and dedicated in 1956. Originally constructed in the late-18th century by John Carroll, the chapel was the first Catholic Church in the nation.

10. 10000 block Rosensteel Avenue, St. John's Cemetery

St. John's Cemetery was begun in the late-18th century when St. John's Chapel was established. The earliest burial was for Eleanor Darnall Carroll, mother of John Carroll, who died in 1796. The tombstone, still extant, is inscribed "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Eleanor Carroll, relict of Daniel Carroll, Esq. She died on the 3rd day of February in the year 1796 age 92."

This stone is erected over her remains by her mourning children to testify their veneration for her eminent virtue..." Others buried here include Daniel Carroll III (d.1790) and wife Elizabeth Digges Carroll (d.1843); Robert Brent (1763-1819), first Mayor of Washington for ten years; and Rev. Charles Oscar Rosensteel (d. 1940), who directed the construction of the present St. John's Church and Rectory.

B. Contributing Resource - should be given a moderate level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations:

1. 2418 Forest Glen Road

Originally owned by St. John's Church, this house may be older than its early 20th-century Colonial Revival-style appearance suggests. Judging by its off-center chimney, the house may incorporate an older, two-bay structure. It is possible that this was the three-room building constructed in the late-1880s for overnight housing of visiting priests. The property was conveyed to the church at the same time as the original rectory (2404 Forest Glen Road), in 1873. In 1944 the house was sold to Joseph and Ruth Schlosser who lived here for more than 30 years.

C. Non-Contributing Resources - should be given the most lenient level of scrutiny in reviewing proposed alterations and may be considered for demolition if requested by the owner.

The following are all modern, Victorian Revival-style houses:

1. 2400 Forest Glen Road
2. 9807 Hollow Glen Place
3. 9809 Hollow Glen Place
4. 9811 Hollow Glen Place

INDIVIDUAL SITES

Following are two individual sites to be designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation:

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
36/2-1	Center H. and Annie E. Lawrence House	2312 Warren Court

This house is both historically and architecturally significant. Built in 1874, this Italian Villa-style house is the earliest, grandest house built in Linden. Situated on a knoll overlooking the railroad tracks, the house was located near the source of a spring which is depicted on the original Linden plat. A long-time Linden resident recorded her memory of the residence in its early days, with its outbuildings, and pastoral setting:

"Across the road was Major Lawrence's land with his tall house topped by a cupola upon the hill. Some people called it, I believe, "Castle Thunder." Standing at the top of the flight of steps, one could look down over the ravine where Major Lawrence had built quite a large pavilion. Near the pavilion was a spring around which Major Lawrence had found old bayonets, tin cups, etc. showing that it had been a camping ground during the Civil War. Beyond the pavilion one could glimpse the big barn, since burned down, where their gigantic horse, Mike, and the black and white cow stayed. One might also catch a glimpse of the Major in his overalls and big farm hat hoeing his corn and singing, 'Wait till the clouds roll by Jennie...'"

The pavilion and barn are no longer extant and a former greenhouse is also gone. Only the brick foundation of a chicken house remains. Extant outbuildings include a brick milkhouse and an early 20th-century frame garage. A facade-wide porch was constructed on the house at the turn of the century, replacing the original one-bay entry porch. This residence is one of the few examples of the Italianate style in the county.

The environmental setting for the resource includes the 20,665-square foot lot (Lot 31) with the main house and two outbuildings.

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
31/8-1	John T. Knott House	9805 Rosensteel Avenue

This Gothic Revival-style cottage has both historical and architectural significance. Constructed by the Forest Glen Investment Company about 1891, the structure was probably built as a summer cottage, judging by its small scale and simple architectural detailing. Two high-pitched gabled, wall dormers are

each marked by a finial and plain bargeboard. The windows on the front facade are two-over-two sash with a small diamond-shaped window in the center of the second story. The front porch which extends across the facade has a central pediment with Stick-Style surface detailing. On the southeast, side elevation is found a projecting bay window with shed roof. The house was owned by John T. Knott, one of the incorporators of the Forest Glen Investment Company, until 1920.

The environmental setting for the resource is the lot on which it is located.

LOCATIONAL ATLAS RESOURCES

The following two individual resources are recommended to be retained on the Locational Atlas pending further study.

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
36/2-2	Ira Jones House	9304 Warren Street

A spacious Queen Anne-style residence, the property was purchased in 1910 by Ira Jones from Anna Lawrence, who with her husband, Center, owned the adjacent farm (2312 Warren Court). The dwelling is adorned by an ornately bracketed gable roof, two-story bay window and full-width front porch.

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
36/2-3	Lewis S. and Annie A. Smith House	9401 Monroe Street

The Smith House is a fine example of the early 20th-century American Four Square-style house. Shortly after it was built, the Smiths defaulted on their mortgage and it was advertised for sale in February 1904. It was described as a "beautiful house...just completed, finished in the finest style of the art, slate roof, handsome porches in front and rear...[with] very handsome ten rooms and stone basement." The ad also noted that the house was conveniently located "within two minutes walk of both steam and electric cars and near a fine highway to Washington." The house was purchased by Herman and Ethel Hobbs and remained in their family for more than 60 years.

