

Resolution No.: 11-1936  
Introduced: March 29, 1990  
Adopted: March 29, 1990

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

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Subject: Amendment to the Approved and Adopted Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, Maryland re: Bethesda Chevy Chase Resources.

Background

1. On November 14, 1989, the County Executive transmitted to the Montgomery County Council a Final Draft Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation to designate 20 sites as historic resources and remove 8 properties from the County's Locational Atlas and Index for Historic Sites.
2. On January 9, 1990, the County Council held a public hearing regarding the Bethesda Chevy Chase Resources.
3. The Planning, Housing and Economic Development Committee met on March 16, 1990 to review the Historic Preservation Master Plan Amendment. The committee voted to remove Stone Ridge Academy, #35/7, in addition to sites recommended by the County Executive, from the Locational Atlas. The Committee also recommended that the environmental setting on the Rammed Earth House be reduced to include just the house and language be added to the Master Plan, specifying that the historic designation is intended to preserve only the earth walls of the Rammed Earth house.

In addition, the committee recommended that final action on Bonfield Garage, #34/47, be deferred while staff investigates the feasibility of moving Bonfield's Garage. Staff was instructed to present a report to the Council before the deadline (May 13, 1990) for taking final action on the master plan.

5. The District Council reviewed the Historic Preservation Master Plan for Bethesda-Chevy Chase and the recommendation of the Planning, Housing and Economic Development Committee at a worksession held on March 29, 1990. The District Council agreed with the recommendations of the committee.

Action

1. The Final Draft Amendment to the Historic Preservation Master Plan: Bethesda Chevy Chase Resources is approved as follows:

The Amendment

The purpose of this amendment is to designate 18 individual resources and one historic district on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation, putting them under the protection of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.

INTRODUCTION

The Bethesda/Chevy Chase area is one of the most fascinating in the County from a historical perspective. Not only does it contain important sites from the 18th and 19th Centuries, but it is also indicative of the County's amazing growth and development in the 20th Century.

Particular portions of the planning area are associated with specific historic events and periods. For example, the Palisades area, with the C&O Canal, has strong connections to the economic history of the region. The Reading House, the Glen Echo Chautauqua, the Clara Barton House and the Baltzley Castles all document the development of the Palisades throughout the 19th Century and the contributions of this area to the cultural history of the County.

Another thematic area is the Rockville Pike, with its remaining collection of early 20th Century estates. The building of large mansions in this area by wealthy Washingtonians, such as George Freeland Peter (NIH) and George Hamilton (Stone Ridge School), reflects the move away from cities and the early expansion of the suburbs.

From the DC/MD Boundary Markers, placed in 1792 to reflect the creation of the new Federal City, to Bonfield's Garage, built in 1927 as one of earliest automobile service stations in Montgomery County, the Bethesda/Chevy Chase area epitomizes, in a capsule form, Montgomery County's long and diverse history.

As the Bethesda/Chevy Chase area continues to develop, the reminders of the area's rich heritage that are preserved will enable future generations to understand and appreciate their past. To aid in this process, it is important to develop additional interpretive materials that will identify the historic sites in Bethesda/Chevy Chase for the public and explain their history and context. These interpretive materials might include walking and driving tour brochures, historic markers or panels at particular sites, or audio-visual programs about the history of the Bethesda/Chevy Chase area.

Finally, there are additional portions of the Bethesda/Chevy Chase area that may be worthy of further study in the future to evaluate their potential architectural and historical significance. These areas include the Cabin John and Glen Echo areas, as well as the Hawkins Lane neighborhood and parts of the Chevy Chase community.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/03	Alta Vista	5506 Beech Avenue Bethesda	22,008 sq.ft.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alta Vista was built between 1852 and 1865. It is one of the oldest structures in the neighborhood and gave name to the surrounding area.</li> <li>- Extensively renovated in 1880 by its owner, Louis Kaiser, Alta Vista exhibits Queen Anne styling and Eastlake detailing. Particularly notable are the wide veranda, a two-story mitred bay window on the north facade, and exterior brackets and knob-shaped pendants.</li> <li>- Adjacent to the former Bethesda trolley line, Alta Vista is significant for its link to the community's past, as well as for its late-Victorian architecture.</li> <li>- The environmental setting is the entire 22,008 square foot parcel. In addition to the house, the mature trees on the property are primary features of the setting and should be preserved. The acreage of this site's environmental setting exceeds the minimum acreage per dwelling unit permitted by the current zoning of the property. The environmental setting of this site may be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.</li> </ul>			
35/04	Samuel Perry House	9421 Wisconsin Ave. Bethesda	1.69 acres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Samuel Perry House is a fine example of an 1854 Greek Revival-style house. The main block of the house reflects very classic Greek Revival styling: a low-pitched gable roof with chimneys at either end, an entry porch supported by columns, and a symmetrical facade.</li> <li>- Samuel Perry was a successful farmer and Union supporter during the Civil War. He was involved, while living in this house, in several confrontations with Confederate raiders along Rockville Pike.</li> </ul>			

- This structure is particularly important to the history of the Bethesda/Chevy Chase area as it is one of the few remaining estates which once lined Rockville Pike. By the early 20th century, the Samuel Perry House was no longer a simple farm, but rather a prominent suburban estate. The property is one of the earliest of the Rockville Pike estates and is one of the only ones which is still a residence. Its development and transition from a working farm to a suburban estate has paralleled the cultural transitions of the County as a whole.
- The property has been the home of Clark Clifford since 1950. Mr. Clifford was Secretary of Defense in the Johnson Administration and was an influential advisor to Presidents Truman, Kennedy, Johnson and Carter.
- The environmental setting is the entire 1.69 acre parcel. A significant feature which should be preserved in conjunction with the house are the mature trees, particularly those surrounding and in front of the house. The acreage of this site's environmental setting exceeds the minimum acreage per dwelling unit permitted by the current zoning of the property. The environmental setting of this site may be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/09	George Freeland Peter Estate (NIH)	Rockville Pike Bethesda	27.74 acres

- The George Freeland Peter Estate is an outstanding example of grand Colonial Revival-style estate architecture. Once one of the prominent residences that lined Rockville Pike, it is now part of the National Institutes of Health campus.
- The gray ashlar stone mansion was built in 1930 for George Freeland Peter, who was chancellor of the Washington Cathedral. This land had been owned by the Peter family since 1760. The house was designed by Walter G. Peter, George's brother, who was an important Washington D.C. architect. Walter Peter also designed the Walter Reed Army Hospital, the First Church of Christ Scientist, and the Georgetown Preparatory School.

- This resource is significant, not only for its impressive architectural styling, but also for its historical importance in understanding the development patterns of Montgomery County. In the early 20th century, Rockville Pike was a narrow, almost rural, road lined with great estates. Wealthy Washingtonians retreated to this area, at that time the far outer reaches of the suburbs, to build grand houses with sweeping gardens and lawns. The George F. Peter House was one of the greatest of these estates and, as one of the few examples remaining, is an intact and vivid reminder of this earlier period.
- The environmental setting of 12.8 acres includes the mansion, the caretaker's cottage, the gardens, and a vista to Rockville Pike. It is especially important to maintain the visual relationship between the main house and Rockville Pike. New construction should be designed in a way which is sensitive to this historic vista. A map of the setting is included at the end of the amendment. The acreage of this site's environmental setting exceeds the minimum acreage per dwelling unit permitted by the current zoning of the property. The environmental setting of this site may be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.
- This site is owned by the Federal government and, thus, is not under County zoning and planning jurisdiction. The purpose of historic designation is to acknowledge the importance of this property in Montgomery County history and to provide guidance in the case of Mandatory Referrals.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/13-1	Corby Mansion (Ishpiming)	9 Chevy Chase Circle Chevy Chase	83,399 sq.ft.

- The Corby Mansion is historically significant as one of the first houses built in Chevy Chase and because of its association with Senator Francis B. Newlands and William Corby. It also derives architectural importance from its classic Tudor Revival styling and its prominence as a focal point of entry into the county at Chevy Chase Circle.
- The house was built in 1893 by Senator Francis B. Newlands, founder of the Chevy Chase Land Company and first president and founder of the Chevy Chase Club. The Newlands mansion was intended to set the standard for high quality design and landscaping in Chevy Chase.

- In 1909, the house was sold to William Corby, founder and president of the Corby Baking Company and a major innovator in the U.S. baking industry. Corby undertook a significant renovation of the house from 1909 to 1914. Under Corby's ownership the property was called "Ishpiming", meaning high place in Chippewa.
- The original house is thought to have been a collaboration by nationally-renowned Philadelphia architect, Lindley Johnson, and the noted Washington architect, Leon Dessez, who also designed the Vice President's mansion in Washington. The Corby renovation work was conducted by locally prominent architect, Arthur B. Heaton. There is evidence that the landscaping was done in the early 20th century by Nathan Barrat, who had developed landscape plans for Chevy Chase and was an internationally-known landscape architect.
- The environmental setting includes the entire parcel of 83,399 sq.ft., including both Lots 1 and 2. Special attention should be given to the preservation of the mature trees, the landscaping, and the stone wall and gateway along Connecticut Avenue. Any new construction should be designed so as to preserve views of the main house from Connecticut Avenue and Brookville Road. The acreage of this site's environmental setting exceeds the minimum acreage per dwelling unit permitted by the current zoning of the property. The environmental setting of this site may be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/16	C.W.Lansdale House/ Landon School	6101 Wilson Lane Bethesda	62.53 acres

- The C.W.Lansdale House on the Landon School property is significant as one of the few remaining early farmhouses in the down-county area which retains some degree of its historic context and landscape--with several outbuildings remaining and generous grounds. It is also important for its connection with Landon School, a prominent educational institution in the community.
- The original house was started in the early 1840's by Christopher N. Lansdale as a log house with a mud and sandstone fireplace (now the center hall). Lansdale enlarged the house in 1843 to a two-story frame residence with six rooms, a cellar and pantry. Various outbuildings also existed on the property. A second addition was added in 1886 by a subsequent owner who operated a dairy farm on the property into the early 20th century.

- In 1939, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Landon Banfield, founders of the Landon School, renovated and added to the house under the direction of architect Horace Beasley.
- The Lansdale House is unique in the manner in which it recalls the earlier, rural past of Bethesda. Not only is the main structure important in the interpretation of the history of the area, but also the remaining farm outbuildings--a barn and a stable structure--and the open space around the buildings add to the image of an early farm complex.
- The environmental setting includes the house, the barn, the stable structure, the tree-lined drive to Wilson Lane, and a vista across the playing fields to Wilson Lane. A map of this 11.77 acre setting is included at the end of this amendment. The reason for including the playing fields and extra land within the setting is to assure the retention of a vista of the main house to Wilson Lane. This setting is not intended to interfere with the continued use of the playing fields for athletic events. In fact, this current use is most appropriate for retaining the significant vista and efforts to maintain and improve the athletic fields should be encouraged. The construction of low buildings in the playing field area would be appropriate if the vista is not significantly interrupted. The acreage of this site's setting exceeds the minimum acreage per dwelling unit permitted by the current zoning of the property. The environmental setting of this site may be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/18	W. Lynch House	8313 Tomlinson Avenue Bethesda	20,569 sq.ft.

- The W. Lynch House, built in 1887, is a good example of the vernacular "Carpenter Gothic" or Gothic Revival style. This style was often utilized during the Victorian period in the construction of rural farmhouses.
- The house was built by a local blacksmith, John William Lynch, and is a two-story, three-bay clapboard structure with a one-story front porch. The decorative treatment of its central gable is an interesting variation of the Gothic Revival style.
- The W. Lynch House is significant as one of the few 19th century farmhouses left in the down-county area.

- The structure has been moved and sensitively renovated. An appropriate addition has been made to the rear and side of the original house and is a good example of how older residences can be adapted for reuse, while retaining their historic character. The Lynch House is important as a preservation model--contributing new life to a 19th century house which could have been lost to future generations of county residents.
- The environmental setting is the parcel on which the house is located.

35/20	Lock #10 and Lockhouse	C&O Canal, Cabin John	195.86 acres
35/21	Lock #8 and Lockhouse	C&O Canal, Cabin John	
35/27	Lock #7 and Lockhouse	C&O Canal, Glen Echo	

- Locks #10, #8, and #7 on the C&O Canal and their respective stone lockhouses are important resources associated with this historic waterway. They were crucial elements in the operation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal during the 19th century.
- The three lockhouses were all built by contractors Clark and Clemons around 1830 in conjunction with the construction of Section Seven of the C&O Canal. They are made of locally quarried stone and met the specifications of the C&O Canal Company. The lockhouse at Lock #10 was meant to serve both Locks #9 and #10.
- The lockhouses housed a succession of lockkeepers until the early 1900s and were renovated for private use in the 1920s and 1930s. They are now owned and maintained by the National Park Service as part of the C&O Canal National Historical Park.
- The C&O Canal National Historical Park, including the locks and lockhouses, is on the National Register of Historic Places.
- As these three locks and lockhouses are part of the overall C&O Canal National Historical Park, the setting includes the canal and overall park area. It should be noted that the C&O Canal was designated on the original 1979 Master Plan for Historic Preservation.
- This site is owned by the Federal government and, thus, is not under County zoning and planning jurisdiction. The purpose of historic designation is to acknowledge the importance of this property in Montgomery County history and to provide guidance in the case of Mandatory Referrals.



<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/22	Rammed Earth House/ Oakmont	6532 75th Street Cabin John	46,227 sq. ft.

- The Rammed Earth House is a unique example of an experimental construction technique. The structure was built in 1923 and was the pilot model highlighted in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farmer's Bulletin #1500 (1926), which promoted this new construction method.
- The residence is a 1 1/2-story Dutch Colonial Revival structure. The house was constructed by hand-compacting damp earth in a climbing formwork, then raising and refilling the forms until the required wall height was achieved.
- The Rammed Earth House is one of only two such houses known to have existed in Montgomery County and is the only one still standing.
- The house was built by Harry and Olive Humphrey. Mr. Humphrey was the uncle of Hubert Humphrey and, in 1935, sent his nephew a bus ticket to come to Washington. This visit helped to initiate Mr. Humphrey's interest in a political career.
- The next owner, Dr. George Weil, was an associate of Enrico Fermi and participated in the first sustained nuclear chain reaction in 1942 at the University of Chicago.
- The environmental setting is 9,600 square feet.
- The intent of this designation is to protect specifically those exterior walls of the structure which were built using the rammed earth method of construction and not to place restrictions on the exterior features of the structure. A historic area work permit must not be denied unless the Historic Planning Commission finds that the proposed alterations, modifications or new construction would substantially injure the structure integrity of the exterior rammed earth walls.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/24	Reading House	44 Wellesley Circle Glen Echo	8,931 sq.ft.

- The Reading House has both historical significance as one of the earliest structures in the Glen Echo area--tied closely in with the development of the community--and architectural significance as a fine example of Greek Revival styling.
- William Reading purchased 500 acres of undeveloped land along the Potomac River in 1853 and constructed this house soon thereafter. The residence was built for Reading by Charles Lilly Coltman, who had been Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings for the District of Columbia during Andrew Jackson's presidency and had supervised the construction of the Treasury Building. Reading operated an extensive farm with vineyards and orchards.
- Edward Baltzley acquired Reading's property, including the house, in various parcels between 1888 and 1896. This land was part of the Baltzley's development of the Glen Echo area as a Chautauqua cultural center and resort.
- In the early 20th century, the Reading House was converted into a summer hotel and functioned as such until the 1940s, when it was renovated and reconverted to a single family dwelling.
- Architecturally, the Reading House exhibits a number of notable features: the fine fieldstone construction, the double-gallery front porch, and the denticulated cornice line at the front pedimented gable. It is a very good example of the vernacular Greek Revival style.
- The environmental setting is the entire parcel, including the original slave quarters.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/26	Glen Echo Chautauqua	MacArthur Boulevard Glen Echo	16.81 acres

- The Glen Echo Chautauqua Park is one of the most important historic and cultural resources in Montgomery County, reflecting three historic phases: 1) the Glen Echo National Chautauqua, 1891-1899; 2) the Glen Echo Amusement Park, 1899-1968; and 3) a National Park Service cultural arts park, 1968-present.
- The Glen Echo National Chautauqua was built in 1891 by Edward and Edwin Baltzley as part of their grand scheme to create a "Rhineland on the Potomac." This proposal included the construction of large stone castles on the bluffs above the river, and the Chautauqua Park as an attraction for people from the city who wanted to enjoy a center for cultural entertainment and learning. A trolley line was part of the plan to connect the Glen Echo area with the city of Washington.
- The original Glen Echo Chautauqua included a number of buildings: an enormous amphitheater, a Hall of Philosophy, and an elaborate rustic "resort cafe" among them. The cafe burnt to the ground the same year it was built. A malaria scare shortly after the beginning of the Chautauqua contributed to the failure of the project.
- The stone entrance tower, a survivor of Glen Echo's Chautauqua period, was built in 1890 and was designed by architect, Victor Mindelaf. The only other structures in the area remaining from this era are the three Baltzley castles and a nearby residence which was constructed by Clara Barton--founder of the American Red Cross--in 1891. The Clara Barton House was designated on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in 1979 and is also a National Historic Landmark.
- In 1899, the land was leased to the Glen Echo Company, which converted the Chautauqua into a successful regional amusement park. In 1911, Glen Echo Park was bought by the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Capital Transit Company which ran the trolley to the site. Leonard B. Schloss, a pioneer in the development of mechanical rides, managed the park from 1911 to 1948.

- Important structures associated with the use of the site as an amusement park include: the 1921 carousel, built by master craftsmen Gustav and William Dentzel of Philadelphia and one of the finest examples of carousel art remaining intact on its original installation site, and the 1923 bumper car pavilion, which was constructed to house the Dodgem Bumper Cars--the first in the nation. In addition, the 1933 Spanish Ballroom and the 1931 Crystal Pool entry pylon are significant as excellent examples of Art Deco styling. Other contributing resources from the amusement park era include the Amusement Park Maintenance Shop/Yellow Barn (1914), the Picnic Grove (1930s), the Arcade (1940), and the Cuddle-Up (1947).
- In 1968, the Federal government purchased the amusement park and the National Park Service began administering the site as a cultural arts park. A wide range of activities are currently offered at Glen Echo, including regional summer festivals for music and dance, art classes, a very successful children's theater project, and dancing in the Spanish Ballroom.
- The Glen Echo Park Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. The Chautauqua Tower and Carousel were listed individually on the National Register in 1980.
- The environmental setting of this site is roughly defined by the Minnehaha Creek to the north (which runs beneath the parking lot), MacArthur Boulevard, Tulane Street, and the George Washington Parkway above the C&O Canal. A map of this approximately 13.3 acre setting is included at the end of this amendment.
- This site is owned by the Federal government and, thus, is not under County zoning and planning jurisdiction. The purpose of historic designation is to acknowledge the importance of this property in Montgomery County history and to provide guidance in the case of Mandatory Referrals.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/29-1	Baltzley Castle	5415 Mohican Road Bethesda	.58 acres
35/29-2	R.A. Charles Castle	5417 Mohican Road Bethesda	54,572 sq.ft.
35/29-3	Kimmel House	5446 Mohican Road Bethesda	20,066 sq.ft.

- These three large stone Victorian "castles" were developed as a group in 1890 and were part of the Baltzley brothers' plan to develop a "Rhineland on the Potomac". This proposal included the construction of the Glen Echo Chautauqua as part of the overall concept.
- The houses are significant both because of their outstanding and unique architectural styling and because of their connection to the development of the Glen Echo area.
- The Baltzley Castle at 5415 Mohican Road is the largest and most elaborate of the houses. Owned by Edward Baltzley, the residence was designed by Philadelphia architect, Theophilus Parsons Chandler, who also designed a number of the original Glen Echo Chautauqua buildings. It features thick granite walls, chestnut framing, paneling, and trim, art glass windows, corbelled brick chimneys, a red slate roof, and a large porch overlooking the Potomac River. This structure was a spectacular "model" for the residential community that the Baltzleys hoped to create.
- The R.A. Charles Castle at 5417 Mohican Road was built for R.A. Charles, a Treasury Department employee. It is next door to Edward Baltzley's home and shares the same dramatic view of the Potomac River. This house may have been designed by Chandler and exhibits similar design characteristics. It is also constructed of granite, but is less flamboyant and ornamented than the neighboring structure.
- The Kimmel House at 5446 Mohican Road is located near the other castles on an adjacent hill. It too is a massive stone residence and has a square plan with asymmetrical wings. There is a conical tower and curving porch on the west facade.
- The environmental setting for each "castle" is the entire parcel on which each is located. Significant features that contribute to the setting of these houses are the mature trees and generally wooded quality of the lots. In the case of the Baltzley and R.A. Charles Castles, the orientation to and vista of the river is also an important feature. The acreage of these settings exceeds the minimum acreage per dwelling unit permitted by the current zoning of the property. The environmental setting of these sites may be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/34	D.C./Maryland Boundary Stones (NW4, NW5, NW6, NW7, NW8, NW9 NE2, & North)	Along D.C./MD. Boundary at One Mile Intervals	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- These eight rectangular sandstone boundary markers identify the border between the District of Columbia and Montgomery County, Maryland. They are among the 40 markers placed in 1792 to define the new Federal City.</li> <li>- The D.C./Maryland boundary stones are significant for their connection to the creation of the District of Columbia and the men instrumental in its design: George Washington and Charles Pierre L'Enfant and his assistants, Benjamin Banneker and Andrew Ellicott.</li> <li>- The stones are placed at approximately one mile intervals from the Potomac River along Western Avenue to the northernmost corner stone in Silver Spring, then along Eastern Avenue into Prince Georges County.</li> <li>- Each stone (excluding NE1, which is missing) is surrounded by a wrought iron fence, which was installed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1916 to protect the markers from damage.</li> <li>- The environmental setting is a ten foot diameter circle around each stone.</li> </ul>			
35/36	Somerset Historic District	Portions of Cumberland, Dorset, Essex, Surrey and Warwick in Somerset	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The earliest portion of the Town of Somerset was founded in the late 19th Century as a trolley suburb. This area is significant as one of the first trolley suburbs in Montgomery County and is representative of the beginnings of suburbanization.</li> <li>- Somerset was developed in 1890 by the Somerset Heights Colony Company. This group purchased approximately 50 acres of farmland with the goal of creating a clean, safe, residential community--far enough away from the dangers and dirt of the city, but close enough to commute to work by trolley.</li> <li>- Five of the original partners of the Somerset Heights Colony Company were associated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. By 1895, four of these five men had built large homes for themselves within the new community. Three of these houses are still standing.</li> </ul>			

- From the beginning, sales were brisk and, by 1910, there were 173 residences in Somerset.
- Of particular interest are a number of houses built by Richard and William Ough between 1900 and 1915. These structures were an early example of standardization--they exhibit a number of common characteristics: mitred bay corner towers, wrap-around porches, and hipped roofs with a gable peak visible on the front facade.
- Houses which were built in Somerset during its primary period of architectural importance (1890 to 1915) represent a wide variety of Victorian styles: Carpenter Gothic, Queen Anne, and Italianate. In addition, there are some good examples of the Bungalow style. As a group, the early houses in Somerset represent one of the best concentrated collections of Victorian residential architecture in the County.
- Other important features which create and enhance the historic character of the Somerset community include: the spacing and rhythm of buildings, the uniform scale of the existing houses, the relationship of houses to the street, the ample-sized lots and patterns of open space in the neighborhood, the mature trees and landscaping, and the grid system of streets with clearly defined streetscapes. These elements should be retained and preserved as the area continues to grow and develop.
- A map of the boundaries of the Somerset Historic District is included at the end of this amendment. Important contributing resources built before 1915 are noted on this map. The later structures in the district are mainly mid-20th Century architectural styles--many are Colonial Revival--although some very recent houses have replicated the Victorian styles of the original buildings. As specified in the Historic Preservation Ordinance, applications for new construction in the district or for work on structures in the district which are of little historical or design significance shall be judged leniently, unless such plans would seriously impair the historic or architectural value of surrounding historic resources or would impair the character of the district.

<u>Atlas #</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Associated Acreage</u>
35/46	Walter Johnson House	9100 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda	22,724 sq.ft.

- The Walter Johnson House is significant for its association with Walter Johnson, star pitcher of the Washington Senators baseball team from 1907 to 1927. Johnson led the Senators to a national championship in 1924 and was one of the first five players inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1936. He also served as County Commissioner from 1938 through 1946, and was a nominee for Congress in 1940.
- The structure was built before 1906 in the early 20th century Colonial Revival style . It features a hipped roof, symmetrical facade, central dormer, narrow clapboarding, and a one-story front porch supported by round columns. The property was owned by the Johnson family from 1925 to 1936.
- The environmental setting includes lot 43, the lot on which the house is located. Two other recorded lots (41 and 42) currently part of the property are not included in the setting.



FIGURE 3

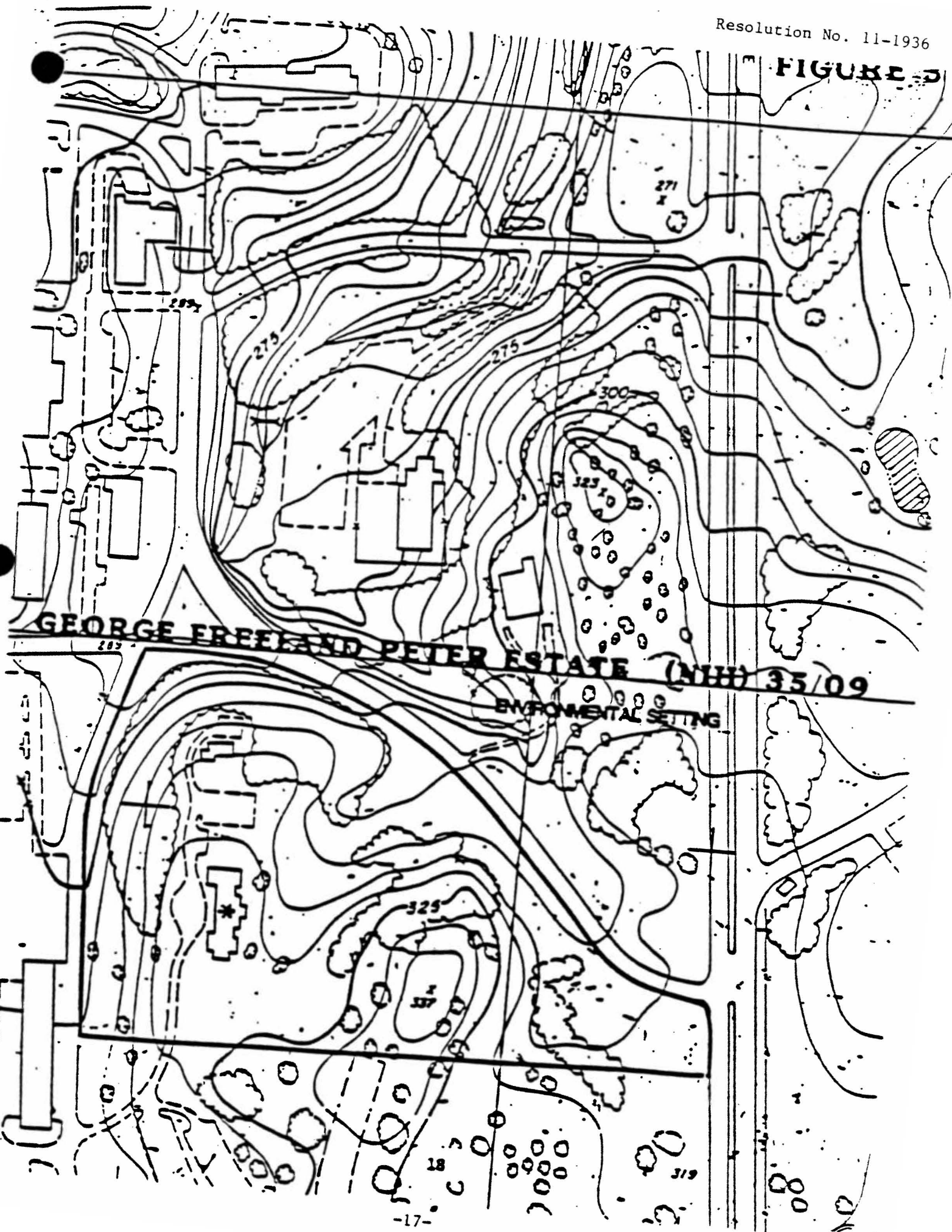
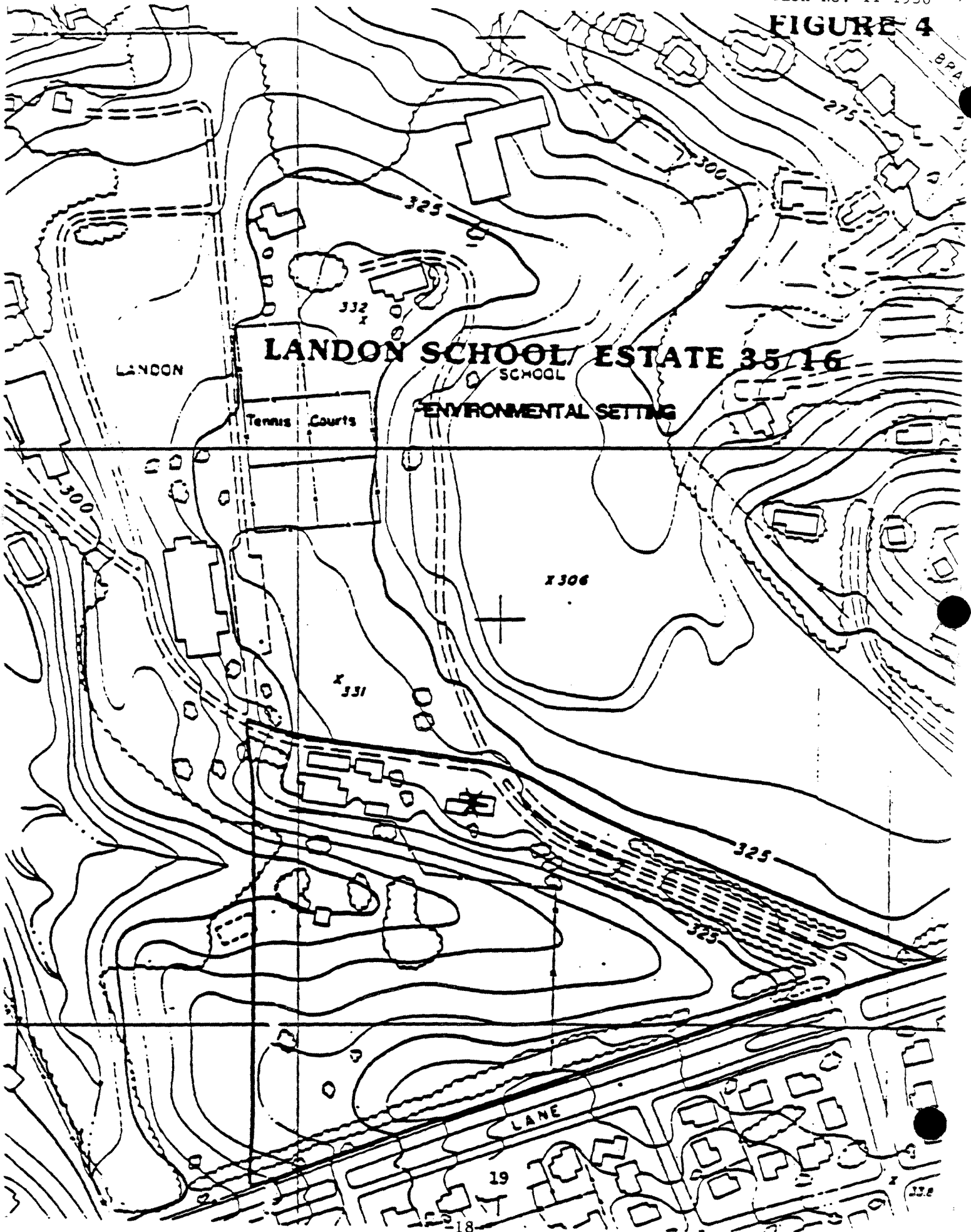


FIGURE 4



# PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

## #35922 OAKMONT RAMMED EARTH HOUSE

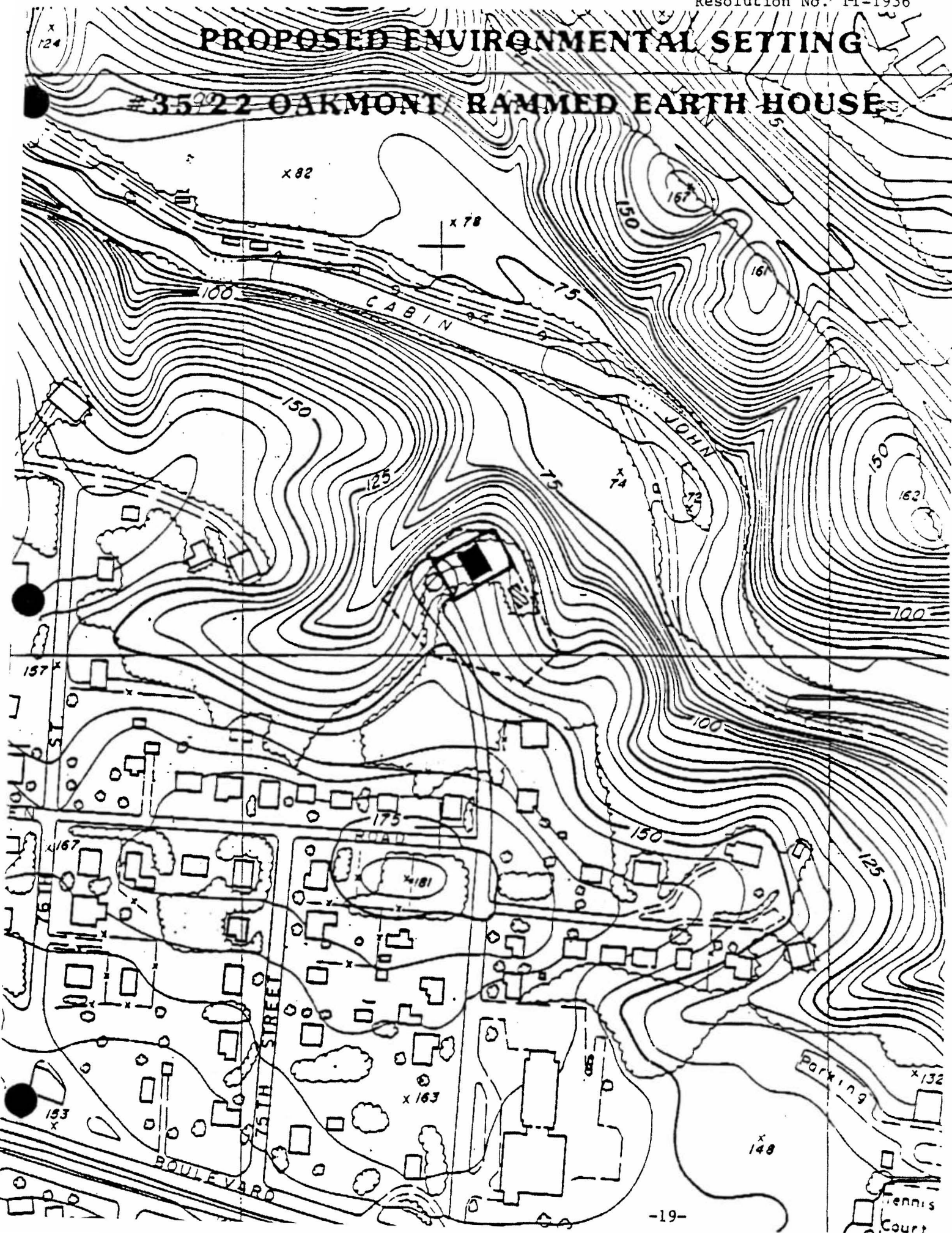
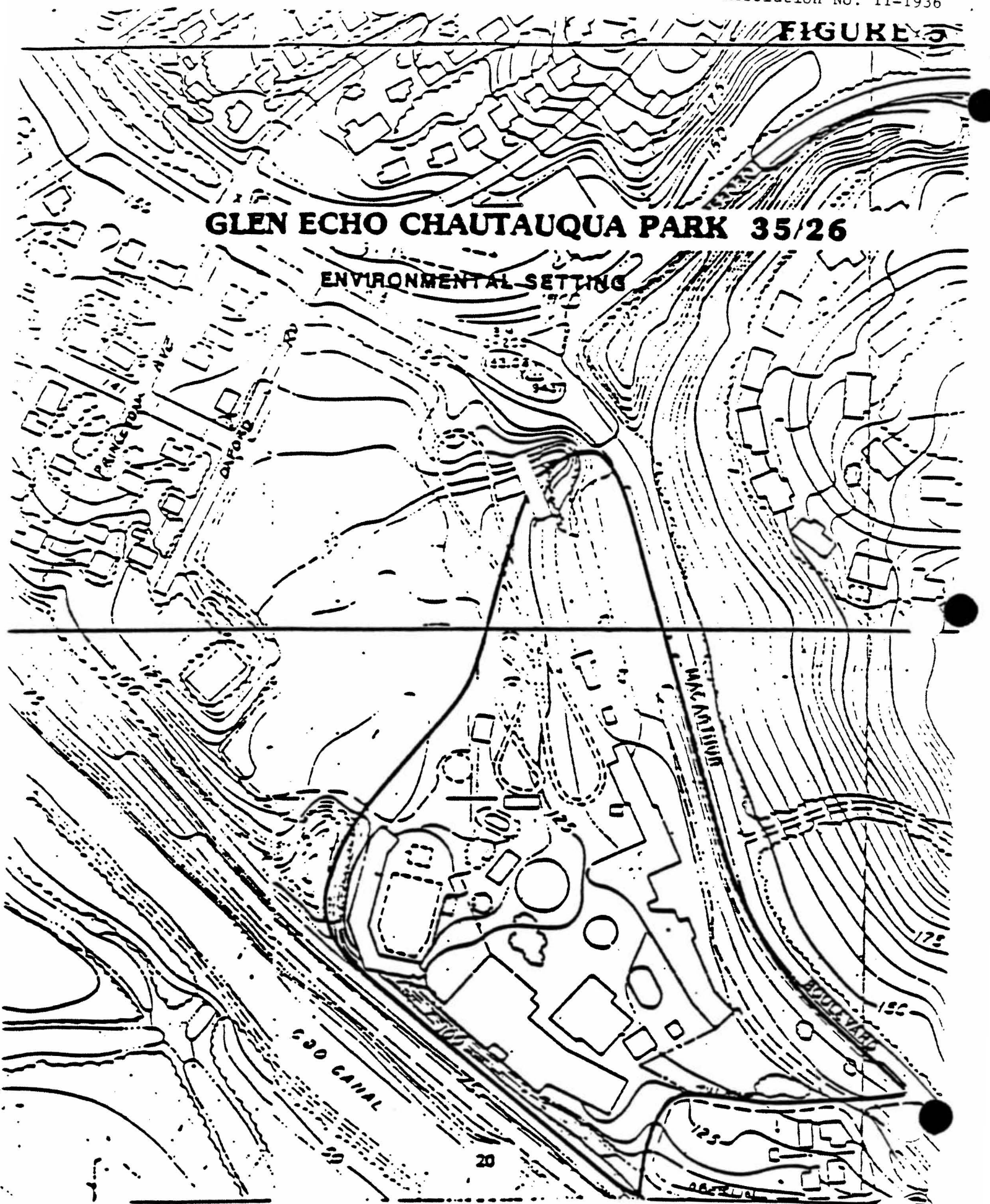




FIGURE 5

**GLEN ECHO CHAUTAUQUA PARK 35/26**

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING



# Rice



Resolution No. 11-1936  
JAN 10 1936

2. The following 9 sites are removed from the Locational Atlas, and further regulation under Section 24A-10 of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance:

<u>Atlas</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
35/01	Bohrer House	5923 Johnson Avenue Bethesda
35/02	Mahlong Austin House/ Ayrlawn	9104 Hempstead Avenue Bethesda
35/07	Stone Ridge School	9101 Rockville Pike Bethesda
35/15	Old School House	Old Georgetown Road Bethesda
35/19	William Dowling House/ Graceland	6542 80th Street Cabin John
35/28	Old Sycamore Island Club	Sycamore Island, Potomac River Glen Echo
35/30	Fort Summer Site	Sangamore Road at West Path Way Bethesda
35/30	Brookmont Trolley Right-of-Way	Broad Street Brookmont
35/33	Shoemaker Cemetery	Between Allen Road and Jamestown Court Bethesda

3. Action on the following site is deferred. The Council will take final action before May 13, 1990.


#35/47 Bonfield's Garage  
6124 MacArthur Blvd.  
Bethesda

This is a correct copy of Council action.



Kathleen A. Freedman, CMC  
Secretary of the Council

Approved:



Sidney Kramer, County Executive

Z/401/31

