



September 19, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Montgomery County Planning Board

VIA: Gwen Wright, Historic Preservation Supervisor
Historic Preservation Section, Countywide Planning
Montgomery County Department of Park and Planning

FROM: Clare Lise Cavicchi, Historic Preservation Planner
Historic Preservation Section, Countywide Planning
Montgomery County Department of Park and Planning

SUBJECT: Evaluation for Addition to the *Locational Atlas*: #35-153-1, 8501 Woodhaven Blvd., Bethesda - Demolition Permit Pending

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Add the resource at 8501 Woodhaven Boulevard to the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On September 12, 2003, residents of the Woodhaven community nominated the above referenced site to be added to the *Locational Atlas*. The owner of the property, S. R. Stinson, Inc., filed a demolition permit application on September 8, 2003 (Demolition Permit #317866).

The HPC will be reviewing this case at its September 24th meeting and the HPC's advisory recommendation will be presented to the Planning Board at its September 25th meeting. If the Planning Board ultimately finds that the resource does not warrant inclusion on the *Locational Atlas*, then the demolition permit may be not be withheld and the property can be razed. If the Planning Board elects to add the resource to the *Locational Atlas*, then the demolition permit will be subject to the provisions of Chapter 24A-10 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

DISCUSSION

The house in question is located in the Woodhaven subdivision. Prior to this nomination, the Historic Preservation Section had little information about the history of this part of the county, although some study has been done on the significance of early 20th century residential

①

subdivisions in Montgomery County, especially in the context of communities such as Woodside Park and Chevy Chase.

The nominators have prepared information about Woodhaven and the historic context of its development. In summary:

Woodhaven is representative of automobile-oriented subdivisions that sprang up in Montgomery County in the 1930s and 1940s and have given the county much of its architectural character. In the New Deal era, high demand for housing and increased use of the automobile led to the development of new areas of Montgomery County. From 1930 to 1940, the county's population more than doubled, from about 35,000 to 84,000. Much of the new development before World War II was in the Bethesda and Silver Spring areas. Both of these areas were opened up by streetcar lines and development expanded with auto-oriented subdivisions.

The Bradley Boulevard roadbed was constructed on a former streetcar line. The short-lived Washington and Great Falls Railway operated from 1912 until 1921. In the interwar period, a series of subdivisions were carved along this corridor. The Oakwood Engineering Company filed the first Woodhaven subdivision plat in 1936. Three additional plats were subsequently filed between 1940 and 1942.

According to newspaper accounts and oral histories, Philip H. Dein was the architect-builder and developer of the Woodhaven subdivision, designing many if not most of the houses in the community. He developed Woodhaven over many years and, unlike many other developments, especially of recent years, he was also a long-time resident owner.

The house at 8501 Woodhaven Boulevard is located at a key and prominent spot within the subdivision. Built in 1936, the dwelling is one of the earliest in the community. Prominently located high on a knoll overlooking Woodhaven Boulevard, the house straddles two lots that are additionally bounded by Whittier Boulevard and Alcott Road. Its architectural character exemplifies the overall subdivision, which features a high concentration of Tudor Revival dwellings that are compatible in their shared palette of materials and forms, yet are individual in their variety of individual design.

In reviewing this nomination, staff is convinced by the information presented that the house at 3501 Woodhaven Blvd. does meet criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2c, and 2e of the Historic Preservation Ordinance (see attached list of criteria from 24A.) Criteria 1a and 1d specifically relate to resources which exemplify the developmental, economic and cultural history of the county. The house is highly representative of the Woodhaven subdivision, and this community appears to have historic significance as a pre-World War II development.

Indeed, staff feels that addition of this property to the *Locational Atlas* should be treated as a first step in a more comprehensive evaluation of the entire Woodhaven area as a potential historic district. There is precedent for recommending a phased approach toward evaluating a historic district. In 1995, with a demolition permit pending on a house in Chevy Chase Village, staff recommended designation of a core area that was representative of a larger district. The larger district was then evaluated and eventually designated.

Criteria 2a and 2c relate to the architectural character and significance of a resource. The 8501 Woodhaven Blvd. house is a very good example of the Tudor Revival style – it has stone, stucco and wood siding and windows and doors are surmounted by heavy wooden lintels. The grounds feature stone retaining walls compatible with the architectural character of the house. The house has a high level of integrity. It retains the large majority of its original material, including terra cotta roof tiles and wood siding. While most of the windows are not original, the replacements are divided to retain the vertical character of the originals. Historic metal casement sash remains in place on the southwest wing.

Criteria 2e deals with resources which have singular physical characteristics and landscape that make them an established and familiar visual feature of the community. Certainly the location of the subject house high on a knoll overlooking Woodhaven Boulevard, makes it a prominent visual landmark that helps to give identity to the entire neighborhood.

With a demolition permit pending, staff recommends that this resource be added to the *Locational Atlas* and that a complete historic district evaluation of Woodhaven be initiated.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CODE
Chapter 24A

§24A-2

Historic resource: A district, site, building, structure or object, including its appurtenances and environmental setting, which is significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archeology or culture. This includes, but is not limited to, all properties on the "Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County."

Historic site: Any individual historic resource that is significant and contributes to the historical, architectural, archeological or cultural values within the Maryland-Washington Regional District and which has been so designated in the master plan for historic preservation.

Permit: An historic area work permit issued by the Director authorizing work on an historic site or an historic resource located within an historic district.


Planning Board: The Montgomery County Planning Board of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Preservation easement means an easement held by the County to protect, maintain, or otherwise conserve an historic resource. (Ord. No. 9-4, § 1; 1989 L.M.C., ch. 4, § 1; Ord. No. 11-59; Ord. No. 13-37, § 1; Ord. No. 13-114, § 1.)

Editor's note—Section 1 of Ord. No. 13-114, amending Section 5 of Ord. No. 13-37 states: "Sunset. On July 1, 2001, any function transferred by this Ordinance to the Department of Permitting Services reverts to the Department of Environmental Protection."

Sec. 24A-3. Master plan for historic preservation; criteria for designation of historic sites or districts.

(a) As part of the general plan for the physical development of that portion of the county within the Maryland-Washington Regional District, there shall be prepared, adopted and approved a master plan for historic preservation which shall constitute an amendment to the general plan for the Maryland-Washington Regional District. Such plan shall designate historic sites and historic districts and describe their boundaries; it shall propose means for the integration of historic preservation into the planning process; and it shall suggest other measures to advance the goals of historic preservation.

 (b) In considering historic resources for designation as historic sites or historic districts, the planning board shall apply the following criteria:

(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;

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CODE
Chapter 24A

- c. Is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society; or
 - d. Exemplifies the cultural economic, social, political or historic heritage of the county and its communities.
- (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. (Ord. No. 9-4, § 1; Ord. No. 11-59.)

Sec. 24A-4. Historic preservation commission.

- (a) *Created.* There is hereby created a commission to be known as the "historic preservation commission of Montgomery County, Maryland."
- (b) *Membership.* The commission shall consist of 9 members appointed by the county executive with the confirmation of the county council. Each member must be a resident of the county. The 4 fields of history, architecture, preservation and urban design shall be represented by a minimum of 1 member qualified by special interest, knowledge or training. The remaining members of the commission shall, to the extent possible, be selected to represent the geographical, social, economic and cultural concerns of the residents of the county.
- (c) *Officers.* The county executive shall appoint the chairman and vice-chairman of the commission, who shall serve at his pleasure, but such appointments occurring after the commission's first year of operation shall be made after due consideration has been given to the recommendation of the commission.
- (d) *Term.* The terms of the members of the commission shall be for a three-year period and members shall continue to serve until their successors are appointed and qualified.



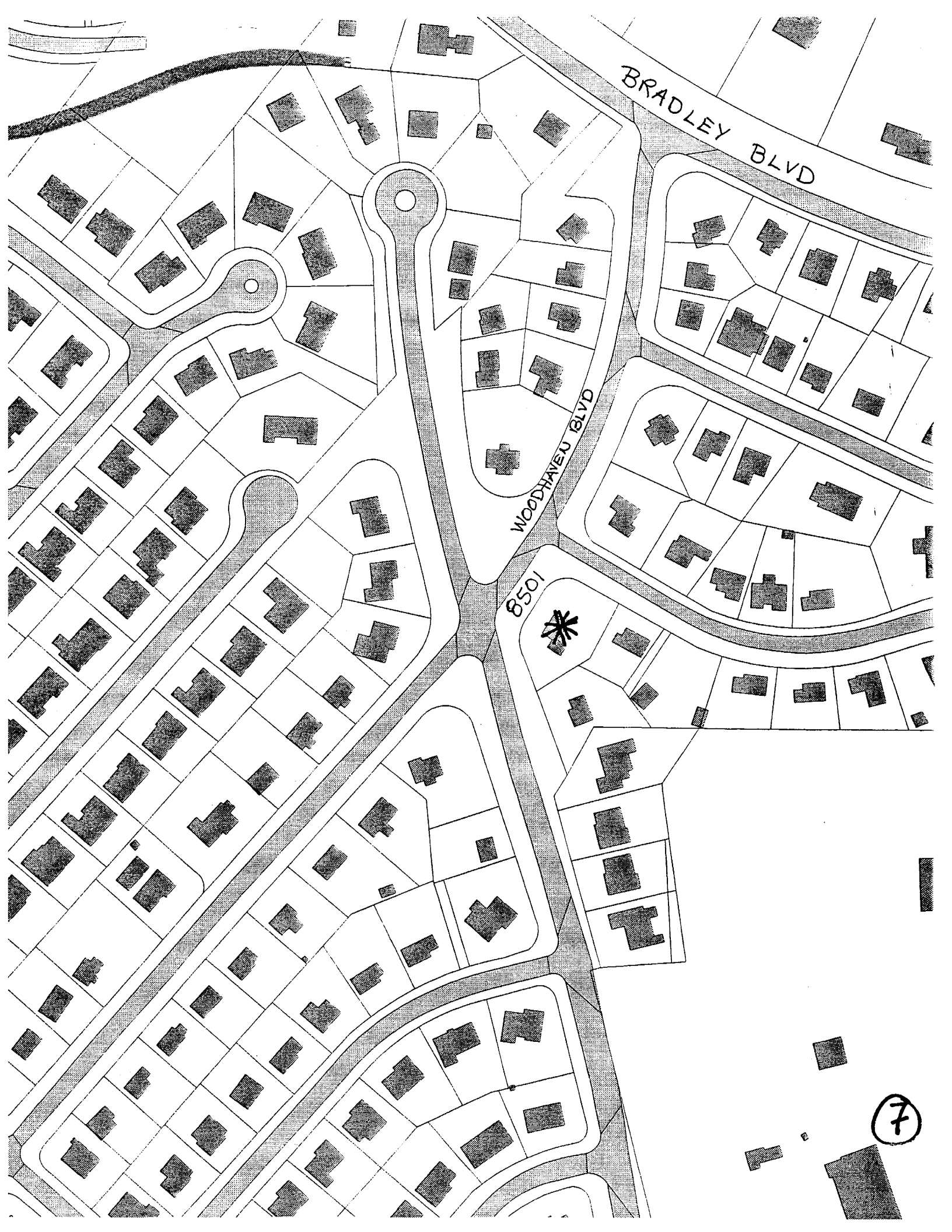
8501 Woodhaven Blvd

Front (Northwest) Façade, on Woodhaven Blvd



Southwest Façade, from Whittier Blvd





BRADLEY BLVD

WOODHAVEN BLVD

8501

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September 12, 2003

8306 Woodhaven Blvd.
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Montgomery County Historical Commission
1109 Spring Street
Silver Spring, MD

Attention: Clare Cavicchi

Dear Ms. Cavicchi,

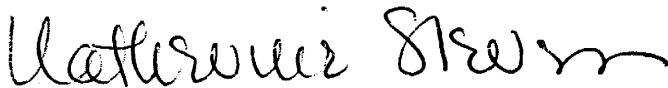
Attached is a nomination for the property at 8501 Woodhaven Boulevard, Bethesda Maryland. We would like to nominate the property to the "Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County, Maryland."

We believe that 8501 Woodhaven qualified for inclusion based on the criteria set forth in Section 24-A-3(b) of the Montgomery County Code. Specifically, the house qualifies under 24A-3(b)(1) a, c, and d; and under 24A-3(b)(2) a, c, d and e. We have addressed these criteria in the nomination itself.

In summary, the Woodhaven neighborhood represents an intact, stylistically heterogeneous, automobile residential suburban development from the mid 1930's to the mid 1950's. The house at 8501 Woodhaven is very representative of the Tudor Revival style, the stone and stucco materials, the period workmanship, and long-time association with the community. It is one of the earliest structures to be built in the neighborhood, and is highly reflective of the trend in this neighborhood's development. It was designed and built by a builder with artistic talent and values who applied them to all of the houses he constructed.

We appreciate your consideration and that of the Commission. If you have any questions please call Katherine Stevenson at 202-588-6358 or 301-365-3071.

Sincerely yours,



Katherine Stevenson, for myself, and for the following

Jamie and John Donelan
Bibb Strench and Jacqueline Sincore
Robert Judson
Chris and Maria Paul

*Woodhaven Citizens Association
Katherine Rettke, President
8204 Woodhaven Boulevard
Bethesda, Maryland 20817-3176
Telephone: 301/365-5221*

September 11, 2003

Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

To Whom it May Concern:

The Woodhaven Citizens Association is a collection of residents and property owners in the Woodhaven subdivision in Bethesda. We strongly support efforts being made by our members to obtain historic designation for the house at 8501 Woodhaven Boulevard, which has recently been sold to a developer who plans to demolish the house.

This house and those surrounding it were built between 1936 and 1954 by a single developer (Philip Dein) who sought to establish a style and character to the community by selecting a traditional American revival style. The houses are made mostly of stone, and when viewed together create a unique neighborhood style. The developer perhaps sought to establish a look and character to the community which would call to mind the friendly relationship between America and Great Britain, or perhaps he simply chose a popular style in American residential design. In any event, the prominent placement of the house at 8501 Woodhaven Boulevard on a rise overlooking the street makes it the focal point of the entire neighborhood.

Over the years, residents have moved into this neighborhood because of the appeal of the charming stone houses, the topography, the old-growth trees and the relationship of the houses to one another. The tearing down of this particular house would be devastating to the look and feel of the neighborhood. We believe this house is historic in character and contains the elements that make it worthy of historic designation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Katherine Rettke, President
Woodhaven Citizens Association

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Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. 35-153-1

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic
other 8501 Woodhaven Blvd

2. Location

street and number 8501 Woodhaven Blvd not for publication
city, town Bethesda vicinity
county Montgomery

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

name Scott R. Stinson, Inc.
street and number 5809 Grosvenor Lane telephone
city, town Rockville state MD zip code 20847

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Land Records Office Lots 1 and 4 "Block D" liber 2737 folio 594
city, town Rockville, MD tax map tax parcel Plat Book 9 tax ID number Plat # 666

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	_____	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	_____	_____ Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	

7. Description

Inventory No. 35-153-1

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

8501 Woodhaven is a two story, side-gambrel roofed Tudor Revival house constructed of stone and stucco. Centered in the main façade is a 1-1/2 story front gable ell (stone) that contains the primary entrance. The primary (northwest,) elevation is three bays wide with a two story extension set back from the primary façade. The entrance portico is stone, two stories and has an intersecting gable roof. On the northeast elevation of the house, the building is three stories high with a built in garage at the ground level. There is an interior chimney. The house retains its original green clay tile roof. Most of the the windows have been replaced . The second floor has had renovations made to the interior, reputedly made by the third owner, Mr. Clark. The house is set up on a knoll above the streets and has a prominent position at the intersection of three of the significant streets. The hillock on which it sits has been reinforced with a curved stone retaining wall. The property is surrounded by large trees. There is an in ground (not original) swimming pool at the rear of the house.

The house sits in a prominent location within the Woodhaven neighborhood. The neighborhood is comprised of approximately 56 Tudor Revival homes built between the years 1936 and 1954. The materials used are brick, stone, wood and stucco. Most have metal windows. Many have the original roofing material of clay tiles. Some have cement/asbestos siding. Most were built by a single builder, Philip Dein, who lived in the neighborhood himself. Mr. Dein is said to have owned a quarry where he was able to mine the stone for the houses he designed and built. The neighborhood is hilly and has been laid out to optimize the landscape features and topography. One enters the neighborhood from Bradley Boulevard. The wide entrance apron contains a low stone wall and bench with the Woodhaven signature sign. The wall and bench were built by an early resident in honor of neighbors killed in the early years of World War II. Woodhaven Boulevard rises steeply up a hill from Bradley and then abruptly down again to meet Whittier Boulevard. The houses are set back from the road and have been sited to take best advantage of the terrain. They line the road on each side and branch off into two small streets that rise up from Woodhaven: Poe and Alcott. At Whittier the houses frame the intersection and then line Woodhaven on each side up its steep rise to the intersection with Hawthorne Road. Paralleling Woodhaven to the southeast is Thoreau. The Tudor Revival houses line the side of the road closest to Woodhaven and the terrain mimics that of Woodhaven—a steep hill. Along Woodhaven and Thoreau, and at the intersection of Whittier and Woodhaven, the houses are again set back from the road, high on their sites with a primary façade facing the road. The streets are landscaped with very large trees that provide a large canopy for the neighborhood. The designer has taken great care to present a fully integrated setting of houses, streets, materials and styles. There are no sidewalks along the streets in order to present a more rural or country appearance.

The houses are not large but they were built to suit a rising middle class. Most have integral, basement garages. The houses vary from three to four bedrooms. Most have two stone fireplaces, one at the main level and one in the room directly below it. A number have beamed ceilings in the living room. Some have a room for a servant at the lower level. The interior walls are textured plaster.

Prior to any development, the land in this area was mined for gold. There is gold in the white quartz that underlies much of the Woodhaven area. There was a mine operated by Charles Miller in the hillside that is now Landon School. (Landon School lies southwest of 8501 Woodhaven.) According to a local resident the mine was open as late as 1952. Perhaps this is the land that Dein quarried for the stone he used in the houses. The mine remains in the hillside behind 8501 and along Whittier Blvd. behind the houses on the east side of the street.

8. Significance

Inventory No. 35-153-1

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>Planning</u>

Specific dates	1936-1954	Architect/Builder	Philip H. Dein
Construction dates	1939		

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary

The Woodhaven neighborhood represents an intact, stylistically heterogeneous, automobile residential suburban development from the mid 1930's to the mid 1950's. The house at 8501 Woodhaven is very representative of the Tudor Revival style, the stone and stucco materials, the period workmanship, and long-time association with the community. It is one of the earliest structures to be built in the neighborhood, and is highly reflective of the trend in this neighborhood's development. It was designed and built by a builder with artistic talent and values who applied them to all of the houses he constructed.

8501 Woodhaven Boulevard was constructed in 1939 by Philip H. Dein as part of what would become the Woodhaven neighborhood. The house was reputedly ¹constructed for Brigadier General and Mrs. McClay. It was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Haury, and Mr. Clark. An early plat for the area shows the site of 8501 among the first areas to be developed within what would become a much larger neighborhood.

History

On March 13th, 1936 a deed was recorded by request of the Oakwood Engineering Company² documenting the arrangement between J.E.D. Graves and the Riggs National Bank and conveying the property to Oakwood Engineering... According to a deed registered May 13, 1939, the land was sold to Charles Haury and Virginia C. Haury . The deed conveys buildings and improvements.

According to the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin on Historic Residential Suburbs, the period from 1908 to 1945 saw the rise of the Early Automobile Suburbs.³ The design and lay out of suburban development was frequently based on the theories and designs of the popular landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted.⁴

"By the early twentieth century, Olmsted's principles had become the basis for laying out suburban neighborhoods within the merging professional practice of landscape architecture in the United States."⁵

The Olmsted design ethic and the writings of Charles Mulford Robinson were enormously influential on the developers and designers of residential suburbs. They encouraged developers to have control over design and to ensure "quality and harmony of construction and create spatial organization suitable for fine homes in a park setting."⁶ "Subdivisions built for the upper-income and professional

¹ Anonymous, "A Woodhaven History of..." undated manuscript , perhaps 16 March 1954. Appears to be same type font.

² Deed, dated 25 February 1936.

³ Ames and McClelland, National Register Bulletin, "Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation For the National Register of Historic Places," Part 1, p.1

⁴ Ames and McClelland, Part 1, p. 43.

⁵ Ames and McClelland, Part 1, p.44

⁶ Ames and McClelland, Part 1, p.44

Maryland Historical Trust

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classes could be laid out according to Olmsted principles, with roads designed to follow the natural topography and natural features such as knolls or depressions shaped into traffic circles or cul-de-sacs."⁷

In spite of the Depression in the late 20's and early thirties, by 1930 the population of Montgomery County was nearly 50,000, an increase of 15,000 residents since the end of World War I.⁸ This surge in residents occasioned local officials to become concerned and to form the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (NCPC) in 1927.⁹ NCPC (National Capital Planning Commission) developed a plan for regional parks, echoing the national trend for suburban planning. "By 1935 there were as many new building starts as before the decline in the nation's economy."¹⁰

Because of the Depression, the Federal Housing Authority was pushed to develop new housing policies. A 1931 conference "endorsed the objective of reforming the Nation's system of home financing, improving the quality of housing for moderate and low-income groups and stimulating the building industry. These measures meant improving the design and efficiency of the American home while lowering its cost."¹¹ These principles, expanded in 1936 with the publication of *Principles of Planning Small Houses* included several house types. Among those house types was the 2 story, 3 bedroom house. The guidelines included recommendations for varying the placement of the houses along the street and varying design elements to make a pleasing visual impression. Although we do not know if Philip Dein knew specifically of these guidelines we can surmise that they were common knowledge among builders and developers of the day and that the principles of the small, visually pleasing house were faithfully applied.

The automobile suburb also arose from the fact that many Americans had stopped using public transportation as early as the 1920's. The streetcar ran out to Glen Echo into the 1950's, and streetcars ran to Bethesda and Chevy Chase almost as long, but ridership all across the country was declining. According to Fogelson: "During the 1930's, a terrible time for the transit industry, the riding habit dropped still further. By the end of the decade it was lower than it had been at any time since the end of the century....Exacerbating the industry's problems...was the proliferation of private automobiles, the number of which soared from 8,000 in 1900 to 500,000 in 1910, 8 million in 1920 and 23 million in 1930."¹² People wanted to escape the noise, congestion and pollution of the cities and retreat to the suburbs. Mr. Dein provided an idyllic setting and a garage for your motorcar. In 1956, the *Washington Post, Times Herald* interviewed Harry Thompson, then a resident of 8306 Woodhaven and a landscape architect employed by the National Park Service. "...at the end of a hard day Harry Thompson ---of the National Parks---can always head for family and home in what he calls a "nicely pocked glen." This community of Woodhaven has managed to achieve isolation in the grand and woodsy manner just off the hurley burley of Bradley Blvd. in Maryland. "This is sort of a dead end out here, but with easy access to the river and the city, said Thompson...."¹³ This was clearly the niche that Dein sought—a beautifully designed Tudor glen far from the teeming city—with plenty of room for your family and your car.

As developers like J. C. Nichols defined their role as community builders, they sought increasing control over the design of their subdivisions, devised ways to enhance a neighborhood's parklike setting and to reinforce the separation of city and suburb. Entrance ways with plantings, signs and sometimes portals, reinforced a

⁷ Ames and McClelland, Part 1, p.44

⁸ Sween, Jane C., *Montgomery County, Centuries of Change*, 1999, p.121.

⁹ Sween, p.122.

¹⁰ Sween, p.127.

¹¹ Ames and McClelland, Part 2, page 9.

¹² Fogelson, p.250.

¹³ Hughes, Carolyn Ball, "Suburban Glen is Haven from Monumental Problems" *Washington Post/Times Herald*, May 13, 1956.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name
Continuation Sheet

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neighborhoods separation from noisy and crowded arterials and outlying commercial and industrial activity.¹⁴

Woodhaven has all these elements: a park like setting with large trees, swathes of yards that flow into one another, with roads and buildings set to complement the topography rather than subduing it, and an entranceway with an entrance sign, bench and plantings. Mr. Dein used a simple way of establishing control over the design of the houses built in his subdivision—he built them himself.

Philip Dein established, designed and built¹⁵ a residential automobile suburb on the outskirts of Washington, DC that embodied the ideals of suburban development in the time of the automobile. It has retained the high artistic quality of design and setting through out the years. 8501 Woodhaven Blvd characterizes the Woodhaven area and is representative of the housing stock that comprises the neighborhood.

¹⁴ Ames and McClelland 1, p.45

¹⁵ Washington Post, 1954 "The Man Who Builds Houses."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. M: 35-153-1

Ames, David and Linda Flint McClelland, "Historic Residential Suburbs," National Register Bulletin, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 2002.

Fogelson, Robert M. *Downtown*, Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut, 2001.

Mead, William B. "Striking it Rich" *Washingtonian Magazine*, February 1981, 110-115.

Sween, Jane C. Montgomery County, Centuries of Change, American Historical Press, 1999.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 15,104 square feet
Acreage of historical setting approx. 17 acres
Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is located on the corner of Woodhaven Blvd., Alcott Road and Whittier Blvd. The property boundaries are the road frontages on three sides and the property boundaries with the abutting properties to the SE. Lots numbered 1 and 4, in Block lettered D, in the subdivision known as "WOODHAVEN" as per plat thereof recorded among the land records of Montgomery County, Maryland, in Plat Book 9 at Plat 666.

The Tudor Revival neighborhood in which the house sits encompasses both sides of Woodhaven Boulevard from its intersection with Bradley to its intersection with Hawthorne Road; 6318 Bradley Blvd; 6308 to 6317 Poe Road; 8313 to 6318 Alcott Road; 8304 to 8504 Whittier Blvd.; 8300-8517 Woodhaven Blvd.; 8300, 8301, and 8302 -8316 (even numbers) Thoreau Drive. See map.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Katherine H. Stevenson, John and Jamie Donelan, Bibb Strench and Jacqueline Sincore,		
	Chris and Maria Paul, and Robert Judson	date	September 12, 2003
street & number	8306, 8505 Woodhaven Blvd.	telephone	301-365-3071
city or town	Bethesda	state	MD

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

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

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

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Montgomery County Maryland
Department of Permitting Services

255 Rockville Pike, 2nd Floor
Rockville, Maryland 20850-4153
(240) 777-6300 Fax (240) 777-6262
http://permits.emontgomery.gov



APPLICATION FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT

Sediment Control # _____

Building AP #(s) 317866 Demolition # 317866

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: (check all that apply)

- ADD
- ALTER
- CONSTRUCT
- DEMOLISH
- MOVE
- FOUNDATION ONLY
- RESTORE and/or REPAIR

Gross Sq. Ft. of Area Created 0
or Affected by this Action:
Estimated Cost: \$ 5000
Disturbed Land Area: 4000 SF

USE OF STRUCTURE:

- SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING
- TOWNHOUSE
- FENCE*
- RETAINING WALL
- TRAILER**
- MODULAR HOME**
- HOT TUB
- OTHER _____
- DECK
- DUPLEX
- BASEMENT
- POOL IN GROUND
- POOL ABOVE GROUND
- DETACHED GARAGE
- SHED

* IF BUILDING A FENCE OR RETAINING WALL

HEIGHT: _____ ft. _____ in. Note: (A signed approval letter from the adjacent lot owner(s) is required)
 Located entirely on the land of the owner Public Right of Way/Easement Located on the lot line

**NOTE: _____
Manufacturer's Name and Model # for All Trailers and Modular Homes

MODEL HOUSE PROGRAM: to build new homes

- INITIAL SUBMITTAL OF
- PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PERMIT # _____

REFER-BACK SYSTEM: to build new homes & pools

- INITIAL SUBMITTAL OF
- PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PERMIT # _____

New Home Model Name or # _____

REVISION to ORIGINAL PERMIT # _____

(Original permit has been issued and is active)

- SITE STRUCTURAL HOUSE TYPE OTHER: _____

BUILDING PREMISE ADDRESS:

Add'l. House #'s #
building new townhouses: _____

House Number 8501 Street WOODHAVEN BLVD City BETHESDA Zip 20817
Lot(s) 1 & 4 Block D Subdivision WOODHAVEN (081)
Nearest Cross Street WHITTIER

APPLICANT INFORMATION: Contact ID # AC545695 Fax # 3018960130 Email: SSTINSON@SRSTINSON.COM
Name of Applicant S.R. STINSON, INC. Daytime Phone # 3018975000
(Permit will be issued to Applicant)

Address PO BOX 2193 City ROCKVILLE State MD Zip 20847

CONTACT INFORMATION: Contact ID # AC545695 Fax # 3018960130 Email: SSTINSON@SRSTINSON.COM
Contact Person S.R. STINSON, INC. Daytime Phone # 3018975000
(If other than Applicant)

Address PO BOX 2193 City ROCKVILLE State MD Zip 20847

Contractor S.R. STINSON, INC. MHC or Montgomery County Builders License # 3225
Contractor Address PO BOX 2193 ROCKVILLE MD 20847 Daytime Phone # 301.897.5000

EXPEDITED PLAN REVIEW: I request an Expedited Plan Review, when available, which is subjected to additional fees.

[Signature] PRESIDENT 9/7/2003
(Applicant's Signature) Date

SCOTT STINSON
(Print Name)

511 266

ADDITIONAL APPROVALS:

Properties located within historic districts, municipalities and special taxing districts may require additional approvals beyond the required Department of Permitting Services (DPS) building permit. For projects located in the City of Takoma Park's Commercial Revitalization Overlay, certain permits must be approved by the City prior to commencing construction. Please refer to "Permit Procedures for Properties within a Montgomery County Municipality" for more information.

TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY WSSC WELL OTHER (specify) _____

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WSSC SEPTIC OTHER (specify) _____

MFUDU ... 20% of this new home development will be built as Moderately Priced Dwelling Units Yes No

IMPACT TAX ... New Homes will be assessed an Impact Tax based on the area where the house is built ... (see Impact Tax guide)
 I will exercise an approved Impact Tax Credit, a copy of which is attached

DAP & EDAET AGREEMENTS.... Agreement must be attached for new homes when applicable.

SPECIAL EXCEPTION: Is this lot subject to a Special Exception? Yes, Case # _____ No

VARIANCE: Has a Variance been granted to perform this work? Yes, Variance # _____ No

HISTORIC AREA IN ATLAS or MASTER PLAN: Is the property a Historic resource? Yes No

AUTHORIZED AGENT AFFIDAVIT: I hereby declare and affirm, under the penalty of perjury, that:

1. I am duly authorized to make this permit application on behalf of: STINSON WOODHAVEN LLC
(please print property owner's name)
2. The work proposed by this building permit application is authorized by the property owner, and
3. All matters and facts set forth in this Affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.
[Signature] PRESIDENT 9/7/2003 Date SCOTT STINSON (Print Name)

HOMEOWNER ACTING AS NEW HOME BUILDER AFFIDAVIT:
By this instrument, I, as the property owner, am applying for an exemption from the licensing requirements for a building contractor. I hereby declare and affirm, under the penalty of perjury that:

- 1. I or a member of my immediate family will perform any and all construction associated with the foregoing building permit application; and
 - 2. The type of improvement indicated on the building permit application is designed for use as a residence or dwelling place for my own or my immediate family's use; and
 - 3. I take full responsibility for all and any code violations.
 - 4. All matters and facts set forth in this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.
- _____
(Signature of Property Owner) Date (Print Name)

TO BE READ BY THE APPLICANT:
Any information that the applicant has set forth in this application that is false or misleading may result in the rejection of the application. A condition for the issuance of this permit is that the proposed construction will comply at all times with the plans as approved by all applicable government agencies. I hereby declare and affirm, under the penalty of perjury, that all matters and facts set forth in the building permit application are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

[Signature] PRESIDENT 9/7/2003 Date SCOTT STINSON (Print Name)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Permit Fee: \$ _____ + Impact Tax, DAP or EDAET: \$ _____ Balance: \$ _____
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