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MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION 8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

Date: 9/25/02

DP5 # 286783 HAWP # 12/01-024

### **MEMORANDUM**

THE

- TO: Robert Hubbard, Director Department of Permitting Services
- FROM: Gwen Wright, Coordinator Historic Preservation

SUBJECT: Historic Area Work Permit

The Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed the attached application for an Historic Area Work Permit. This application was:

\_\_\_\_\_Approved

Approved with Conditions:

and HPC Staff will review and stamp the construction drawings prior to the applicant's applying for a building permit with DPS; and

THE BUILDING PERMIT FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE ISSUED CONDITIONAL UPON ADHERENCE TO THE APPROVED HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT (HAWP).

& Linds Vant Applicant: Amen Address: 23720 MT. Ephrmim Rond, Dickerso, MD 20842

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and subject to the general condition that, after issuance of the Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services (DPS) permit, the applicant arrange for a field inspection by calling the Montgomery County DPS Field Services Office at 240-777-6210 or online @ permits. emontgomery.org prior to commencement of work and not more than two weeks following completion of work. THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION 8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760



Date: 9/25/02

MEMORANDUM

TO: Historic Area Work Permit Applicants

DPS# 286783 HAWP# 12/01-02A

FROM: Gwen Wright, Coordinator Historic Preservation Section

SUBJECT: Historic Area Work Permit Application - Approval of Application/Release of Other Required Permits

Enclosed is a copy of your Historic Area Work Permit application, approved by the Historic Preservation Commission at its recent meeting, and a transmittal memorandum stating conditions (if any) of approval.

You may now apply for a county building permit from the Department of Permitting Services (DPS) at 255 Rockville Pike, second floor, in Rockville. Please note that although your work has been approved by the Historic Preservation Commission, it must also be approved by DPS before work can begin.

When you file for your building permit at DPS, you must take with you the enclosed forms, as well as the Historic Area Work Permit that will be mailed to you directly from DPS. These forms are proof that the Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed your project. For further information about filing procedures or materials for your county building permit review, please call DPS at 240-777-6370.

If your project changes in any way from the approved plans, either before you apply for your building permit or even after the work has begun, please contact the Historic Preservation Commission staff at 301-563-3400.

Please also note that you must arrange for a field inspection for conformance with your approved HAWP plans. Please inform DPS/Field Services at 240-777-6210 or online @ permits.emontgo-mery.org of your anticipated work schedule.

Thank you very much for your patience and good luck with your project!

C:\hawpapr.wpd

ARTMENT OF PERMITTING SERVICES RETURN TO: PARTMENT OF PERMITTING SERVICES ROCKVILLE PIKE. 2nd FLOOR. ROCKVILLE. MD 20850 240/777-6370 HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION 301/563-3400
APPLICATION FOR
HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT
Contact Person: TOM. TALTAVULL
Daytime Phone No.: 301 - 840 - 1847
Tax Account No.:
Name of Property Owner: VAMES & LINDA VAN DIEN Daytime Phone No.: 301-977-7243
Address: 23720 MT. EPHRAIM ROAD DICKERSON, MARYLAND 20842_ Street Number City Steet Zip Code
Contractor:       NOT YET SELECTED       Phone No.:         Contractor Registration No.:
Arent for Dwner: THOMAS SI TALTAVULL' Davime Phone No.: 301-840-1847
LOCATION OF BUILDING/PREMISE
House Number:     23720     Street:     MT EPHRAIM ROAD       Town/City:     DICKERSON     Nearest Cross Street:     WEST HARRIS ROAD
Lot: Block: Subdivision:
Liber: 638 Folio: 168 Parcel:
PART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT ACTION AND USE
1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE: CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:
✓ Construct □ Extend □ Alter/Renovate □ A/C □ Slab   Room Addition □ Porch   Deck □ Shed
🗆 Move 🗇 Install 🗇 Wreck/Raze 🔷 Solar 🕞 Fireplace 🗖 Woodburning Stove 🗹 Single Family
Revision     Repair     Revocable     Fence/Wall (complete Section 4)     Other:
1B. Construction cost estimate: \$ _ / 00,000 - 00
1C. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit #
PART TWO: COMPLETE FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTEND/ADDITIONS
2A. Type of sewage disposal: 01 🗆 WSSC 02 🗹 Septic 03 🗆 Other:
2B. Type of water supply: 01 🗆 WSSC 02 🗹 Well 03 🗆 Other:
PART THREE: COMPLETE ONLY FOR FENCE/RETAINING WALL
3A. Height feet inches
3B. Indicate whether the fence or retaining wall is to be constructed on one of the following locations:
On party line/property line     Entirely on land of owner     On public right of way/easement
I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct, and that the construction will comply with plans approved by all agencies listed and I hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.          Mommen
Approved: For Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission
Disapproved:Signature:Date:Date:Date:
Application/Permit No.:
Edit 6/21/99 SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

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REQUIRED	DOCUMEN	<u>ts must</u>	ACCON	<u>IPANY T</u>	HIS AP	PLICATIO

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- fixed features of both the existing resource(s) and the proposed work. and and at the THE REPORT OF A PRIME AND A
- b. Elevations (facades), with marked dimensions, clearly indicating proposed work in relation to existing construction and, when appropriate, context. All materials and fixtures proposed for the exterior must be noted on the elevations drawings. An existing and a proposed elevation drawing of each facade affected by the proposed work is required.

#### 4. MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS

General description of materials and manufactured items proposed for incorporation in the work of the project. This information may be included on your design drawings.

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#### 5. PHOTOGRAPHS

- a. Clearly labeled photographic prints of each facade of existing resource, including details of the affected portions. All labels should be placed on the front of photographs.
- b. Clearly label photographic prints of the resource as viewed from the public right-of-way and of the adjoining properties. All labels should be placed on the front of photographs. ., 56 a. 31-1-1 and and some in

### 6. TREE SURVEY

If you are proposing construction adjacent to or within the dripline of any tree 6" or larger in diameter (at approximately 4 feet above the ground), you must file an accurate tree survey identifying the size, location, and species of each tree of at least that dimension.

#### 7. ADDRESSES OF ADJACENT AND CONFRONTING PROPERTY OWNERS

For ALL projects, provide an accurate list of adjacent and confronting property owners (not tenants), including names, addresses, and zip codes. This list should include the owners of all lots or parcels which adjoin the parcel in question, as well as the owner(s) of lot(s) or parcel(s) which lie directly across the street/highway from the parcel in question. You can obtain this information from the Department of Assessments and Taxation, 51 Monroe Street, 19 Rockville, (301/279-1355).

PLEASE PRINT (IN BLUE OR BLACK INK) OR TYPE THIS INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE. PLEASE STAY WITHIN THE GUIDES OF THE TEMPLATE, AS THIS WILL BE PHOTOCOPIED DIRECTLY ONTO MAILING LABELS.

### HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

Address:	23720	Mt. Ephraim, Dickerson	Meeting Date:	09/25/02
Applicant:		& Linda Van Dien Taltavull, Agent)	Report Date:	09/18/02
Resource:		<b>t. Ephraim</b> r <i>Plan Site</i> , #12/01	Public Notice:	09/11/02
Review:	HAW	p	Tax Credit:	None
Case Numbe	r:	12/01-02A	Staff:	Corri Jimenez
PROPOSAL:		Rear addition & new vestibu	le	
<b>RECOMMEND:</b>		Approve		

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

SIGNIFICANCE:	Individual Master Plan Site
STYLE:	Italianate
DATE:	1866-68

# **PROPOSAL**

The applicant proposes to:

- 1. Replace a shed, asphalt-shingle roof porch on the north elevation with an enclosed, standing metal hip roof, wood sided vestibule. The vestibule will sit on brick piers with wood lattice in open foundation spaces. A wood 6-lite 2-panel door will articulate the building as well as steps.
- 2. Construct a second story on an existing basement addition, which will be stucco-covered on a concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundation. The basement addition will have French doors on the north and south elevations as well as five 6-lite windows. The above story will be wood sided with a pair of 6/6 double hung windows and tri-partite of 6/6 double hung windows with wood panels underneath, located on the rear. On the north elevation of this above addition, a single 6/6 double hung and a pair of 6/6 double hungs will be installed. On the south elevation, there will be two bays of three 6/6 double hung windows. A wood railing will decorate the top.

3. Install a wood deck and railing on the rear elevation that connects an existing screened-in porch. The deck will be on wood piers and will be an extension of steps that presently come off this porch.

## **STAFF DISCUSSION**

Constructed in 1866-68, Mount Ephraim is an individual *Master Plan Site* (#12/01), which had extensive changes in the 1940s by prominent Preservationist Frederick Gutheim. Presently, the kitchen is located in a front parlor and the property owners would like to move this to the back in a proposed addition, which would put the house's floor plan back to its original, historic configuration. The basement addition will be converted into a living space with a kitchen above on the first floor.

The proposed addition was presented as a Preliminary Consultation to the Historic Preservation Commission on Wednesday, July 10, 2002 (see included meeting minutes). During this meeting, the HPC was primarily concerned with a second story over a first story in the rear, which was omitted from the proposed addition.

The proposal presently is a sensible, 1-story rear addition with a decorative railing on top, located over a stucco-covered, basement concrete block foundation. Five 6-lite windows are spaced on the west elevation in the basement and two French doors are located on the north and south elevations. The second story over the basement has 6/6 double hung windows with wood paneling underneath on the south elevation, which wraparound to three 6/6 double hung windows with wood paneling on the west. These windows give a compromising continuation of the south side, screen porch. In addition, on the west elevation there is a pair of 6/6 double hung windows on the opposite side. On the north elevation is a pair as well as a single 6/6 double hung windows. A summer kitchen is close proximity to where the rear addition will be constructed on the south side, which will not be harmed.

This design has not changed since the Preliminary Consultation although two other design features have been added. A deck will be added off the screened porch on the west with a wood railing that will match the existing and a vestibule will enclose the door on the north elevation. This vestibule will be wood sided with a 6-lite wood panel door as well as be located on a brick pier foundation and have a hipped roof of either standing seam copper or standing seam painted tin.

Staff feels that proposed addition is adequate and acceptable. The HPC also found this proposal acceptable through a preliminary consultation on July 10, 2002. The only concern the HPC had during this meeting was adding a second floor above the first floor. This proposal does not carry that feature. The only concern Staff has is to the sensitivity of the summer kitchen. The architect has stated there will not be an adverse affect to this auxiliary building.

# **STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

Staff recommends that the Commission *approve* the HAWP application as being consistent with Chapter 25A-8(b) 2:

The proposal is compatible in character and nature with the historical, archeological, architectural or cultural features of the historic site or the historic district in which an historic resource is located and would not be detrimental thereto or to the achievement of the purposes of this chapter.

and with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards #9 & 10:

New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired

with the general conditions applicable to all Historic Area Work Permits that the applicant shall also present any permit sets of drawings to HPC staff for review and stamping prior to submission for permits and shall arrange for a field inspection by the Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services (DPS), Field Services Office, five days prior to commencement of work, and within two weeks following completion of work.

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ARTMENT OF PERMITTING SERVICES ROCKVILLE PIKE, 2nd FLOOR, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850 240/777-6370 DPS - #8 HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
301/563-3400	
APPLICATION FOR	
HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT	
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Contact Person: TOM TALTAVULL	
Daytime Phone No.: <u>301 - 840 - 1847</u>	
Tax Account No.:	
Address:     23720     MT.     EPHRAIM     ROAD     DICKERSON     MARYLAND     20842       Street Number	
Contractor:       NOT YET SELECTED       Phone No.:         Contractor Registration No:	
Contractor Registration No. $30/-840-1847$	
Agent for Uwner: ////////////////////////////////////	
LDCATION OF BUILDING/PREMISE	
House Number:     23720     Street     MT     EPHRAIM     ROAD       Town/City:     DICKERSON     Nearest Cross Street:     WEST     HARRIS     ROAD	
Lot:Block:Subdivision: Liber: <u>638</u> Folio: <u>168</u> Parcel:	
RART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT ACTION AND USE	
1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:       CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:         Image: Construct       Extend       Alter/Renovate         Image: Construct       Extend       State         Image: Construct       Extend       Extend         Image: Construct       Extend       Extend         Image: Construct       Extend       Extend         Image: Construct       Extend       Extend	
Construct Extend Addition Porch @ Deck Shed     Move Install Wreck/Raze Solar Fireplace Woodburning Stove Ø Single Family	
Revision     Repair     Revocable     Fence/Wall (complete Section 4)     Other:	
1B. Construction cost estimate:     \$     \$     200,000.00	
1C. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit #	
PART TWO:       COMPLETE FDR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTEND/ADDITIONS         2A.       Type of sewage disposal:       01         WSSC       02       Septic       03         Other:       01       WSSC       02	
2A. lype of sewage disposal:       01 □ WSSC       02 ☑ Septic       03 □ 0ther:	
PART THREE: COMPLETE ONLY FOR FENCE/RETAINING WALL	
3A. Heightfeetinches         3B. Indicate whether the fence or retaining wall is to be constructed on one of the following locations:	
On party line/property line Entirely on land of owner On public right of way/easement	
I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct, and that the construction will comply with plans approved by alreagencies listed and I hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.	
N. Oltell	
SEPT. 4, 2002	
Approved:For Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission	
Disapproved: Date: Date:	
Application/Permit No.:	
Edit 6/21/99 SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS	ר ז'ו

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54	THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE COMPLETED AND THE
	REQUIRED DOCUMENTS MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION.
	Sub Cock 1057 Account Attains An Eloanon.
1.	WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT
	a. Description of existing structure(s) and environmental setting, including their historical features and significance:
	a Description of existing structure(s) and environmental secting, including their insurice results and significance. <u>MASTER PLAN SITE #12/01 PLEASE</u> [(CI)/() SILL <u>SEE HABS SURVEY DESCINIPTION HISTORY &amp; PHOTOS</u>
	PREPARED IN 1987.
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	A MARCE 25 8/21 AVE STANDARD
	b. General description of project and its effect on the historic resourca(s), the environmental setting, and, where applicable, the historic district, ind where applicable, the historic district, ind where applicable is the historic district.
	CONSTRUCT ONE STORY WITH BASEMENT (16 × 24') KITCHEN
	ADDITION AT REAL OF EXISTING HOUSE ADDITION 73
	HAVE WOOD PAILED ROOF DECK AT SECOND SIDNY
* s*	-PORCHLEVEL: ENCLOSE-EXISTING PORCH , TONS NO ATTA MITAN
	SIDE, ADD ADD EXPAND WOOD DECK AT BACK PORCH, (SEE ALSO STAPE DISCUSSION FROM PRELIM. CONSULTATION)
2.	SEE ACSO STATE TIS COSSION FILE COM FILE CONSULTATION
2.	
	Site and environmentel setting, drawn to scale. You may use your plat. Your site plan must include:
-	a. the scale, north arrow, and date;
	b. dimensions of all existing and proposed structures; and
	c. site features such as walkways, driveways, fences, ponds, streams, trash dumpsters, mechanical equipment, and landscaping.
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	You must submit 2 copies of plans and elevations in a format no larger than 11" x 17". Plans on 8 1/2" x 11" paper are preferred.
	<ul> <li>Schematic construction plans, with marked dimensions, indicating location, size and general type of walls, window and door openings, and other fixed features of both the existing resource(s) and the proposed work.</li> </ul>
	b. Elevations (facades), with marked dimensions, clearly indicating proposed work in relation to existing construction and, when appropriate, context.
-	All materials and fixtures proposed for the exterior must be noted on the alevations drawings. An existing and a proposed elevation drawing of each at facade affected by the proposed work is required.
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5.	PHOTOGRAPHS BIOCHER AS
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-	b." Clearly label photographic prints of the resource as viewed from the public right-of-way and of the adjoining properties. All labels should be placed on
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	For <u>ALL</u> projects, provide an accurate list of adjacent and confronting property owners (not tenants), including names, addresses, and zip codes. This list should include the owners of all lots or parcels which adjoin the parcel in question, as well as the owner(s) of lot(s) or parcel(s) which lie directly across the street/highway from the parcel in question. You can obtain this information from the Department of Assessments and Taxation, 51 Monroe Street, and Rockville, (301/279-1355).

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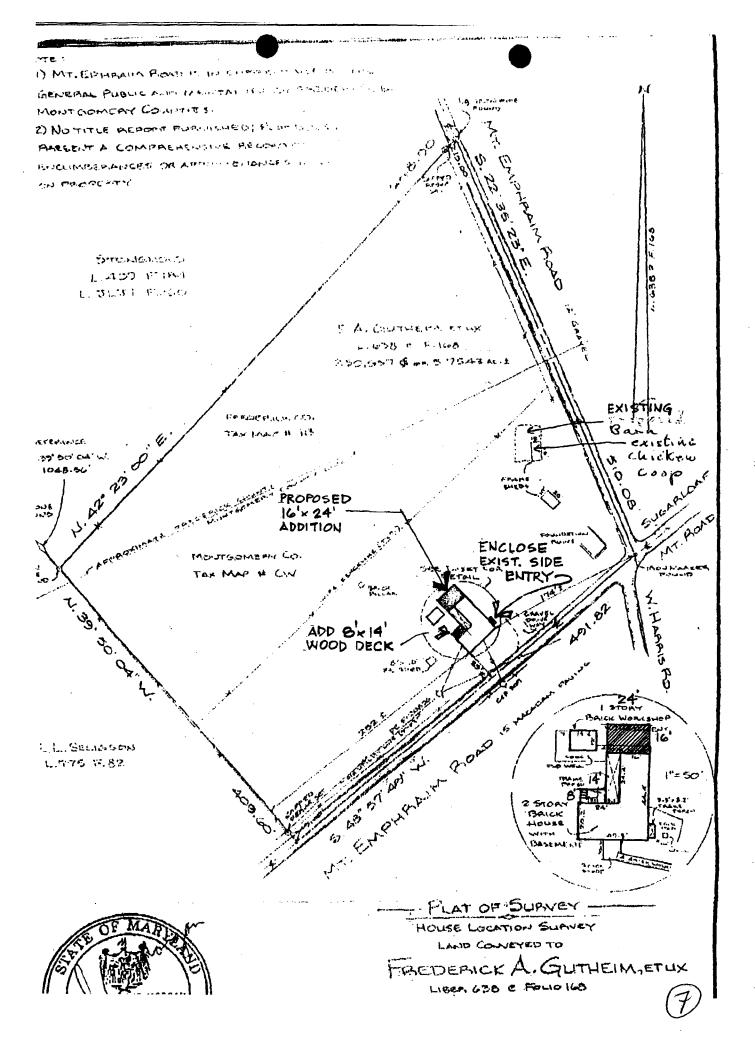
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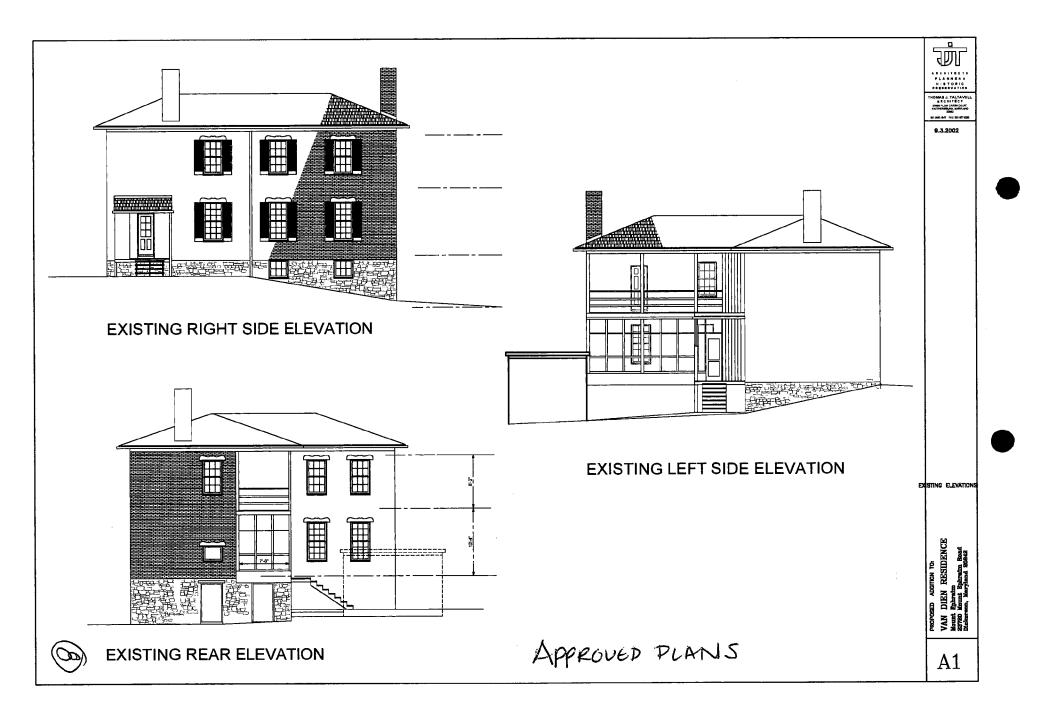
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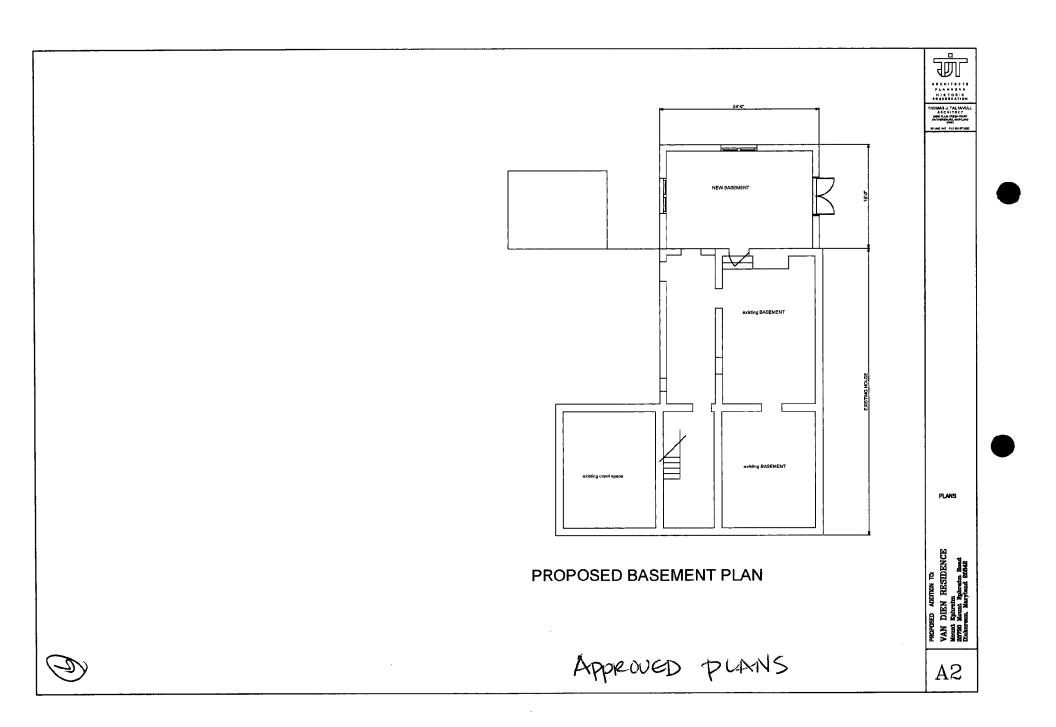
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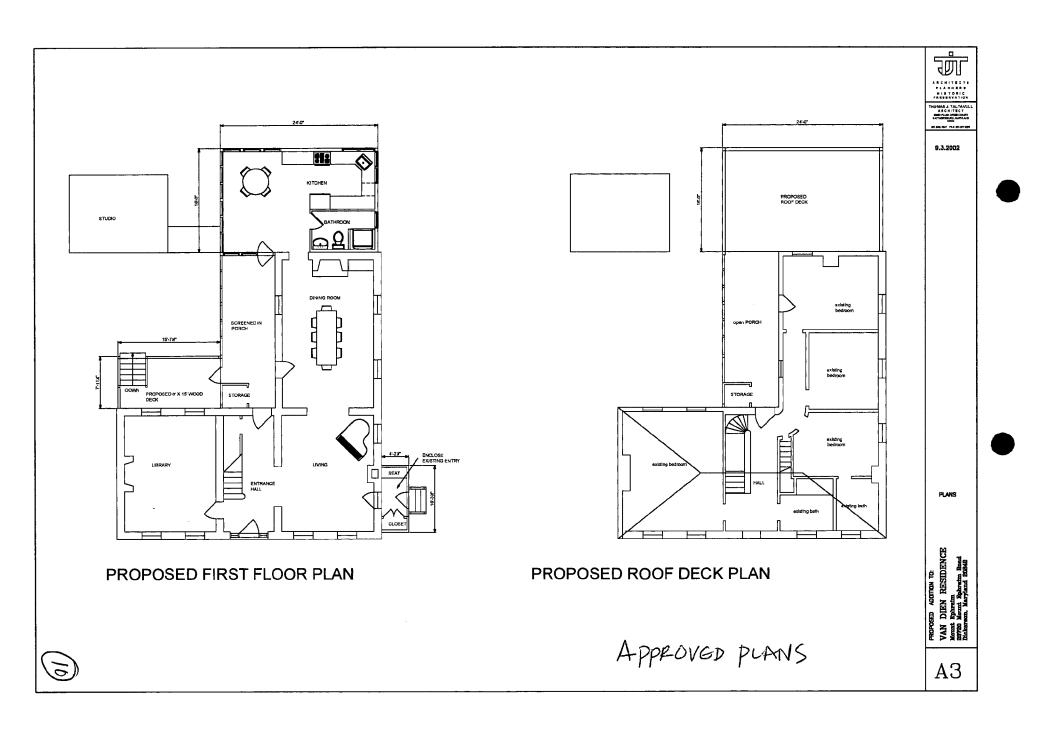


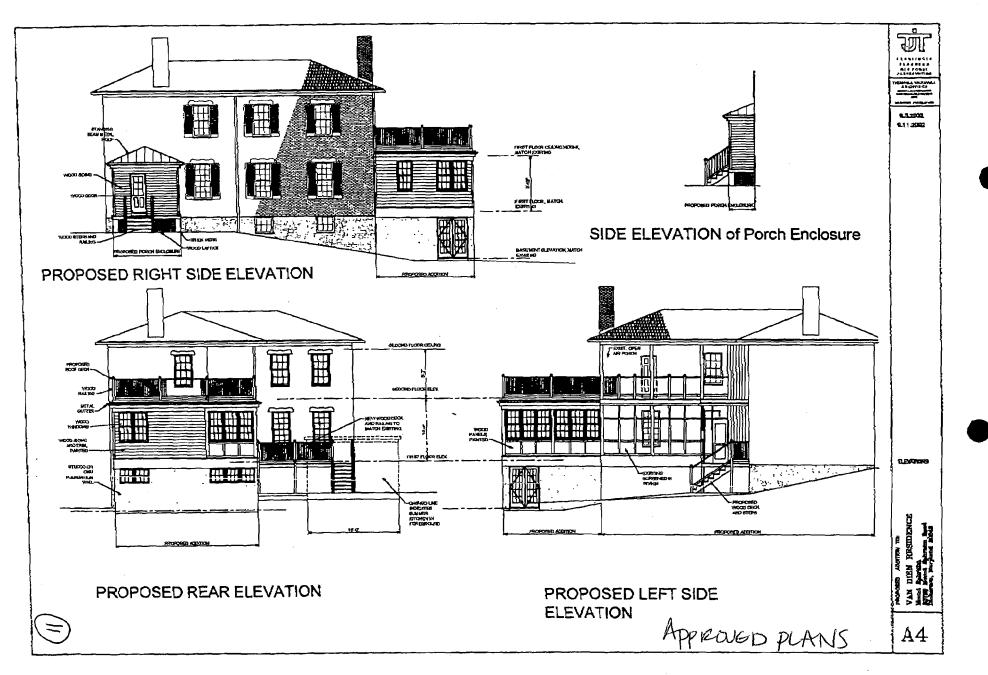
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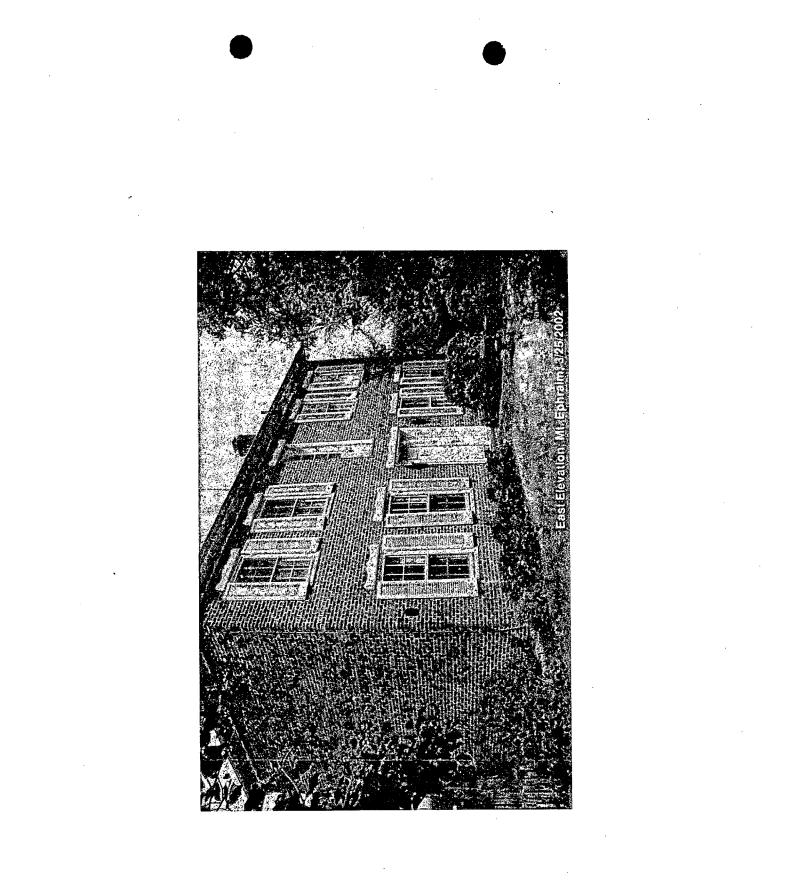
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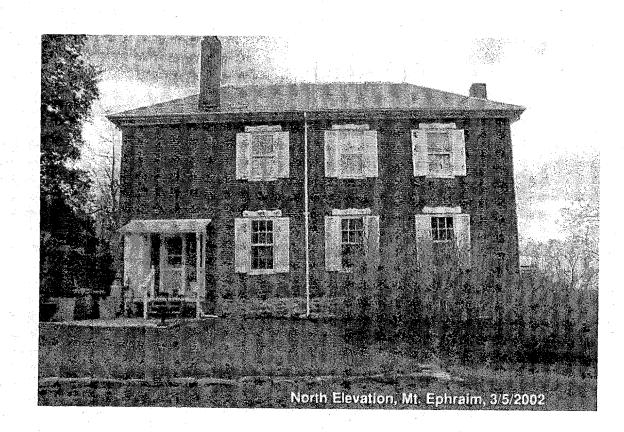
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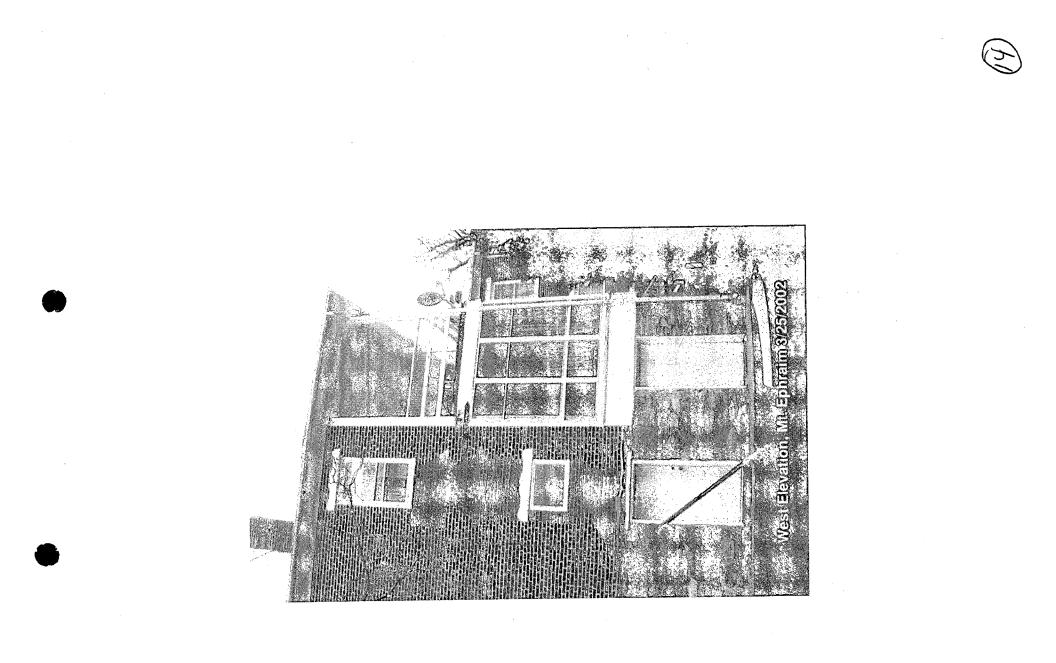
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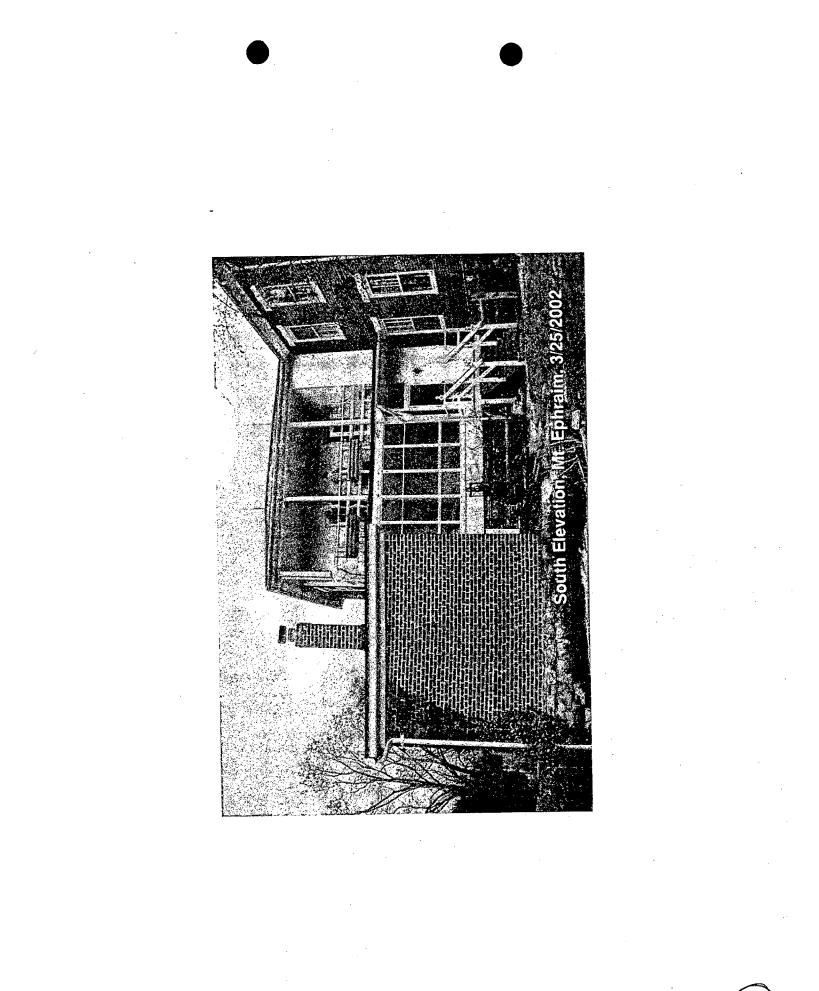
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1	HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
2	MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
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6	HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMITS
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9	
10	A hearing in the above-entitled matter was held on
	Wednesday, July 10, 2002, commencing at 7:35 p.m., at the MRO
12	Auditorium, 8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland,
12	before:
13	
	SUSAN VELASQUEZ Vice Chairman
15	JULIA O'MALLEY
16	LYNNE B. WATKINS DOUGLAS HARBIT
17	LISA KINARD KIMBERLY PROTHRO WILLIAMS
18	Board Members
19	PERRY KAPSCH CORRI JIMENEZ GWEN WRIGHT
20	Staff
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	Deposition Services, Inc.
	6245 Executive Boulevard 2300 M Street, N.W. Rockville, MD 20852 Suite 800

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Rockville, MD 20852 (301) 881-3344

Suite 800 Washington, D.C. 20037 (707) 785.1730

56 provide you more staffing on whatever it needs. 1 MR. HARBIT: Whatever you think is appropriate. Ι 2 mean we're, we as the Commission are not keeping track of the 3 delays in getting the refunds out. And so --4 MS. WRIGHT: No, we don't know as staff about the 5 delays --6 MR. HARBIT: We don't either. 7 8 MS. WRIGHT: -- until people start calling us --9 MR. HARBIT: Someone complains. MS. WRIGHT: -- to complain. 10 I think maybe a cover letter would 11 MS. VELASQUEZ: be a good idea. It doesn't have to be strong and nasty. 12 13 Just to sort of keep us in the loop as to how you're doing in getting these people their money might be a good way to 14 approach it. 15 MS. KAPSCH: Last year they lost the entire packet. 16 17 That slowed things down too. MS. VELASQUEZ: I would imagine it did. Okay. 18 The next agenda item is Case 3-A which is the preliminary 19 consultation for Mount Ephraim. Is there a staff report or 20 we just want to talk? 21 MS. KAPSCH: Well, the applicant is not here. 22 But 23 the applicant's architect is here. This is for a preliminary 24 for a rear addition at 23720 Mount Ephraim Road in Dickerson. 25 This is a Master Plan site known as Mount Ephraim, named

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1	after, by Minister Ephraim Harris after himself. It was
2	built right after the Civil War and was once part of a very
3	prosperous settlement at Mount Ephraim that was supplanted by
4	the Dickerson Train Station when the Metropolitan Railroad
5	was built in the 1870s. And would have by the 1880s. The
6	house was purchased by the very well known historic
7	preservationist named Frederick Gutheim and he was a great
8	admirer of Frank Lloyd Wright and had the interior of the
9	house substantially changed to be more in keeping with his
10	taste. But, and also made a number of changes to the roof
11	and the front porch was removed either by him or previous to
10	this. It may have already fallen down by then.
12	Chis. It may have alleady failen down by chen.
12	You can see from the oblation that there was a
13	You can see from the oblation that there was a
13 14	You can see from the oblation that there was a second story porch. It must have been a beautiful porch.
13 14 15	You can see from the oblation that there was a second story porch. It must have been a beautiful porch. Now there's a huge Holly Tree that is in the way of replacing
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	You can see from the oblation that there was a second story porch. It must have been a beautiful porch. Now there's a huge Holly Tree that is in the way of replacing that porch. But, the current owners are very happy to be living in the house and have horses and are very settled into the house, the whole site, and have been working to bring the interior back more into its original configuration. And have now come before you to discuss a rear addition that they
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	You can see from the oblation that there was a second story porch. It must have been a beautiful porch. Now there's a huge Holly Tree that is in the way of replacing that porch. But, the current owners are very happy to be living in the house and have horses and are very settled into the house, the whole site, and have been working to bring the interior back more into its original configuration. And have now come before you to discuss a rear addition that they propose to construct in two phases.

25 story level at a later date. And if you want to discuss this

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1	with the applicant, staff feels that the choices of material
2	and design that have been provided to this point are
3	compatible with the old house. But clearly differentiated
4	from the materials and the style of the historic resource.
5	MS. VELASQUEZ: I understand the applicant's
6	architect is here.
7	MS. KAPSCH: It wasn't clear from the photographs
8	that the summer kitchen is very close to the house, or the
9	dairy?
10	MS. VELASQUEZ: It was for me.
11	MS. WILLIAMS: But it's remaining. Right?
12	MS. KAPSCH: Nothing's happened to that.
13	MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.
14	MS. KAPSCH: And they are, you know, you can see
15	from the site plan, the addition is set away from that.
16	MS. VELASQUEZ: Good evening. State your name for
17	the record.
18	MR. TALTAVULL: My name is Tom Taltavull. I'm the
19	architect for Jim and Linda Van Dien. And I appreciate your
20	time this late at night. I see we have a captive audience.
21	Basically, I would just like to show you a larger
22	scale, the plan and try to get your comments so that I can go
23	forward.
24	MS. KAPSCH: Do you want to move that closer so
25	they

MS. VELASQUEZ: Yeah, the audience doesn't need to
 see it.

MR. TALTAVULL: Okay. Really what the owners are 3 trying to do is bring the original configuration of the house 4 back to its original condition. And doing so is taking the 5 kitchen out of the front and creating a kitchen, a one-story 6 7 kitchen and full bath in the back, because they're getting older in age. Might live on the first floor and with a new 8 basement underneath is the first phase. That's originally 9 what the original plan was, but when I did the initial 10 design, they came back and they said, well, we might want to 11 change the side porch and make an enclosed area with closets. 12 And they added a smaller deck off the side which is more our 13 recommendation. 14

As we get further into the design, the patio down here is, right now it's concrete and it's in pretty broken up condition. And I think the landscape design can come forward and enhance that space.

This is the north elevation just showing the onestory addition where the porch deck area off the, on the top of that. But it doesn't show the, it shows the original condition of the side entrance. I think you have somewhat of a rough drawing of that now. This is the south elevation that shows the new one-story addition with, I think it's going to be a stucco basement because I don't think we can

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match or might match the brick on the south side and the
 stone on the north.

MS. VELASQUEZ: Where is the deck you're talking 4 about?

MR. TALTAVULL: I really haven't had time to draw 5 The last time that they, I had a meeting, or the initial 6 it. 7 meeting with Perry, they added that into it as I was leaving. So, it's shown in the plan. Right now, if you look in your 8 photo of this side, right now it's just coming out to a 9 10 little landing and stepped down to a patio. And since this is a screen porch, they expressed a need to have an open deck 11 area. So I added this to the plan. I just haven't had time 12 to draw it in. 13

MS. VELASQUEZ: All right. My first feedback is I think it's very sympathetic and I think it's wonderful to bring the house back. I don't know we could complain about them restoring the house.

18 MR. HARBIT: What is the second alternative for the addition on the second floor? What is the plan for that? 19 MR. TALTAVULL: On the second, over top of the 20 kitchen area would be a master bedroom area. And then the 21 room in here would become a sitting area off from there. 22 MR. HARBIT: Is that, I guess I'm wondering why 23 they're proposing to do that if they're planning to live 24 25 primarily on the first floor?

1MR. TALTAVULL: I think his son-in-law.2MS. KAPSCH: They have an expanding family of

3 children and grandchildren.

MR. TALTAVULL: Yeah, I think his son-in-law said, 4 well, if you're just going to put one story and you're going 5 to go through the expense, why not two stories. And so, I'm 6 not sure they're really strong, I have a strong feeling that 7 they're going to do that. But, they wanted to pursue that in 8 terms of design. I think it's for resale or if someone wants 9 to add another bedroom. There's a full upstairs plan. The 10 existing master bedroom does not have master bath. It's a 11 So I think they have a master suite like it will 12 hall bath. be attractive to a future buyer. I don't know. 13

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MS. WILLIAMS: That second floor is my only 14 criticism of the proposed plan. It seems very additive. 15 Ι 16 mean it doesn't seem integral to your addition. It seems like you just kind of put it on there because they requested 17 it. But, it's not terribly well designed and it's very top 18 heavy. I mean you've got this kind of open quality to the 19 first floor addition and then you've got, you know, a lot of 20 wall and fewer windows on the second floor. It looks like it 21 might just fall through, I mean visually, not structurally. 22 I'm sure it wouldn't, but it just that second floor addition 23 just doesn't work as it is detailed right now, anyway. 24

MS. VELASQUEZ: You're talking about the one on

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circle 14? 1 MS. WILLIAMS: Correct. Circle 15, that elevation 2 I don't have as much of a problem with. It's on circle 14 3 that elevation, the first floor has more of a screened 4 effect. There's a lot of, you know, openness. And it's 5 almost like continuation of the screen porch, but more fully 6 glazed. And then on the second floor, it's just wall with 7 some windows. And it just, it doesn't, it's not well 8 9 integrated. I'm not saying I wouldn't approve a second floor addition. I'm just not sure I would approve that one. 10 11 MR. TALTAVULL: I guess from an architect's 12 standpoint I agree with you. Sometimes we're beholding to --MS. WILLIAMS: Right. But, um, so --13 MR. TALTAVULL: Probably the initial design, I was 14 15 concerned about that side of the house becoming very elongated and out of proportion. So I advocated a one story 16 addition at that point with a deck on top to maximize the 17 view of the bottom which is nice. 18 MS. KAPSCH: It also should be known that there's 19 no rear view yet. 20 21 MR. TALTAVULL: Right. MS. KAPSCH: Because you don't know what the back 22 of it is going to look like. 23 MS. WILLIAMS: Right. I don't know. 24 I mean I 25 quess I would suggest that either, when it comes in as a

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	1	HAWP, that we see it as a single story addition or that we
	2	see, you know, another preliminary with a revised second
	3	story.
	4	MS. VELASQUEZ: Well, I like the one on 12. It
	5	keeps it all open.
	6	MR. HARBIT: Right.
	7	MS. WILLIAMS: Right. That's the one story.
	8	That's just with the one story.
	9	MS. KAPSCH: Well, the applicant can come back for
	10	a HAWP for that and come back for a later preliminary, the
	11	second one.
	12	MS. WILLIAMS: Well, what I worry about then is it
	13	isn't done as an integrated design. Then you're looking at
	14	one addition and then another addition which is harder I
	15	think than to design it all at once.
	16	MR, TALTAVULL: Right.
	17	MS. WATKINS: I had a comment about the railing
	18	detail on the second level.
	19	MR. TALTAVULL: Um hum.
	20	MS. WATKINS: I don't know if you've gotten to that
	21	level of detail yet or not, but it seems to be very
	22	horizonal.
	23	MR. TALTAVULL: Um hum.
	24	MS. WATKINS: And I think I'd like to see more
	25	vertical.

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	1	MR. TALTAVULL: I think the other Commissioners
	2	might want to see something more vertical too.
	3	MS. WATKINS: That's what I was going to say. I
	4	don't think it meets code.
	5	MR. TALTAVULL: No, it doesn't.
	6	MS. WATKINS: So that's why I didn't want
	7	MR. TALTAVULL: It's just a replication of what the
	8	story open porch is.
	9	MS. WATKINS: Okay.
	10	MR. TALTAVULL: Which doesn't relate. And yeah,
	11	what's going to have to happen is after looking at the
	12	building a little more carefully, the second story, that
	13	porch area at one time was all enclosed. The kitchen was on
	14	the first floor and the second floor was, I believe bedrooms.
	15	And just before World War II, they, the second, Mr. Gutheim
	16	opened it all back up. But structurally, it needs to be all
	17	redone anyway. So at that point the railing is probably
	18	going to have to be brought up to current code which means
	19	nothing more than four inches to go through there.
	20	MS. WATKINS: The other comment was on the lower
	21	addition. Page 15. Is that just conceptual or is it
	22	currently to proportion proposed? Is that what you want to
	23	do or
	24	MR. TALTAVULL: Well, I, after reading staff's
	25	report, I think they zeroed right in on that. I agree with

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I think it needs to be more in keeping with the front 1 them. 2 facade. 3 MS. WATKINS: Right. MR. TALTAVULL: And that will change. 4 5 MS. O'MALLEY: Yeah, I think the problem is how 6 will it look on the front? 7 MR. TALTAVULL: I'm going to have to provide a photograph. There's a fence right there that's, I believe 8 it's the stockade fence that runs perpendicular to that 9 elevation. So, you're really not going to be able to see it. 10 MS. KAPSCH: But that's the most, I mean, we don't 11 take fences or vegetation like that into account. 12 13 MR. TALTAVULL: Right. MS. KAPSCH: You're building for the ages. 14 15 MR. TALTAVULL: Right. I am? MS. WILLIAMS: Just to back up on the second floor 16 addition. If the existing open porch has structural problems 17 18 and the owners are insistent upon doing a second story addition, you might look at just enclosing that existing open 19 porch rather than building atop your first floor addition 20 too. 21 They mentioned that, so that might 22 MR. TALTAVULL: be an alternative. 23 MS. KAPSCH: But the second story porch is very 24 much a feature of houses of that area and that period, so --25

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1 MR. TALTAVULL: There's a certain charm with it 2 open.

MS. KAPSCH: Staff, yeah, staff actually did encourage them, not so much to build a second story addition, but the other discussion was whether they couldn't make the second story addition smaller, small enough that there could be some open work there to integrate with the porch that's, with their own porch that's already there. Set the addition in some to allow some porch space.

MR. TALTAVULL: Yeah, I think at this point I'm going to do a cost estimate of what I think the second story is going to do, and that might answer some questions to, so.

MS. WILLIAMS: Hopefully it will be so much that they decide they don't want to do it.

15 MR. TALTAVULL: I think they're, well, I think 16 they're in the first shock for just one story.

17 MS. VELASQUEZ: Okay. Do you have any questions of 18 the Commission? Any more guidance you need?

MR. TALTAVULL: Um --

20 MS. VELASQUEZ: Have any feeling for what they've 21 said so far?

MR. TALTAVULL: I do. I think I need to, the reason I wanted to do this first is, you know, I draw with computers. And to do full blown elevations takes, to me is the most time. And before I did that I wanted to get your

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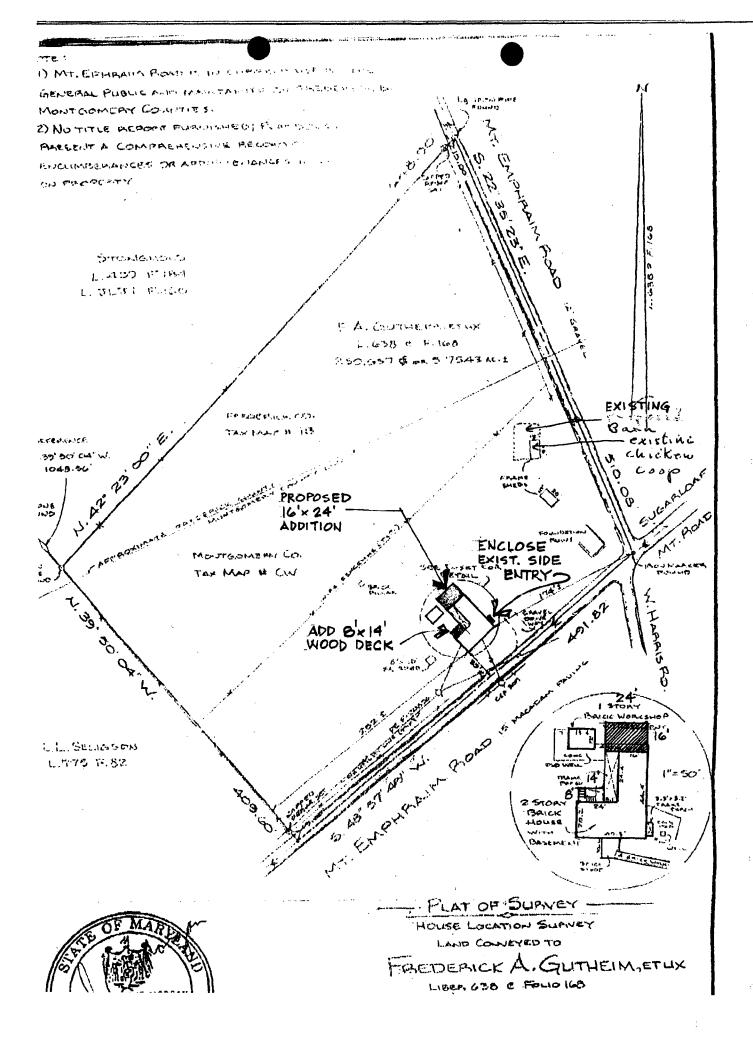
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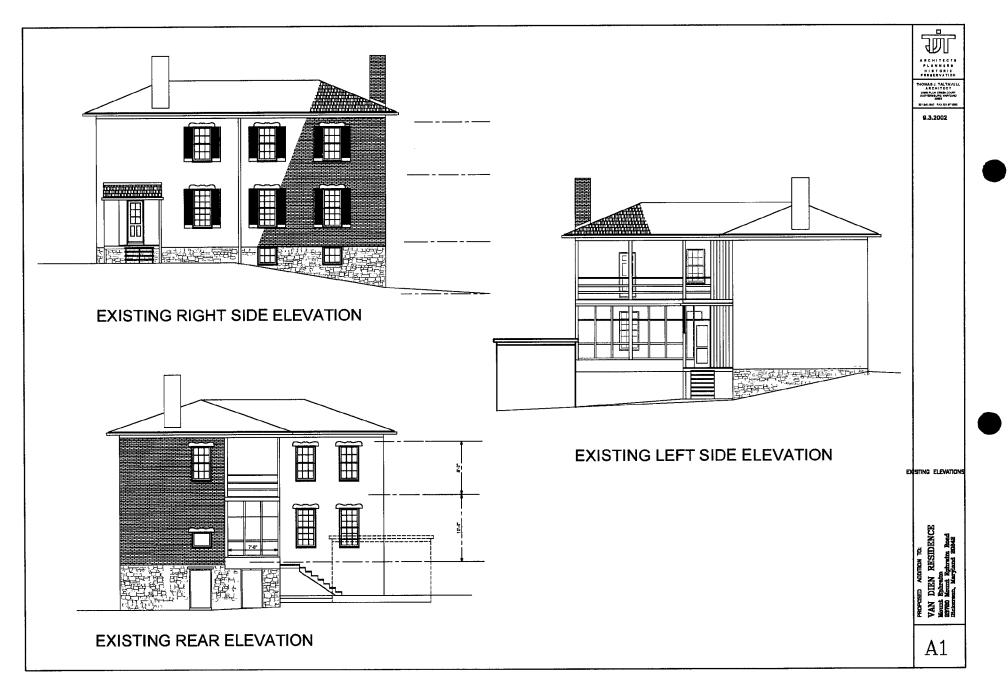
1	reaction to that. So I think what I would like to do is go
2	and take the design further.
3	MS. VELASQUEZ: I think that was wise. Probably
4	saved yourself a lot of headaches and your clients a lot of
5	money.
6	MR. TALTAVULL: I'm getting a little wiser.
7	MS. KAPSCH: Did the Commission want to arrange a
8	site visit, just to see the house? Do you all have an
9	interest in staff discussing that with the applicant?
10	MS. VELASQUEZ: Yeah, I could do that when you find
11	a date.
12	MR. TALTAVULL: If you've never been there, give
13	you a better idea of the back two story space in relation to
14	the summer kitchen.
15	MS. VELASQUEZ: That's probably a very good idea.
16	MR. TALTAVULL: And the grades. It drops off quite
17	a bit in the back.
18	MS. VELASQUEZ: It would be great, Perry, if you
19	could kind of coordinate. Thank you. Thank you so much.
20	MR. TALTAVULL: Thank you. I appreciate it.
21	MS. VELASQUEZ: Next item is approval of minutes of
22	June 12th, 2002.
23	MS. WATKINS: I move we approve the minutes of June
24	12th, 2002.
25	MS. WILLIAMS: Second.

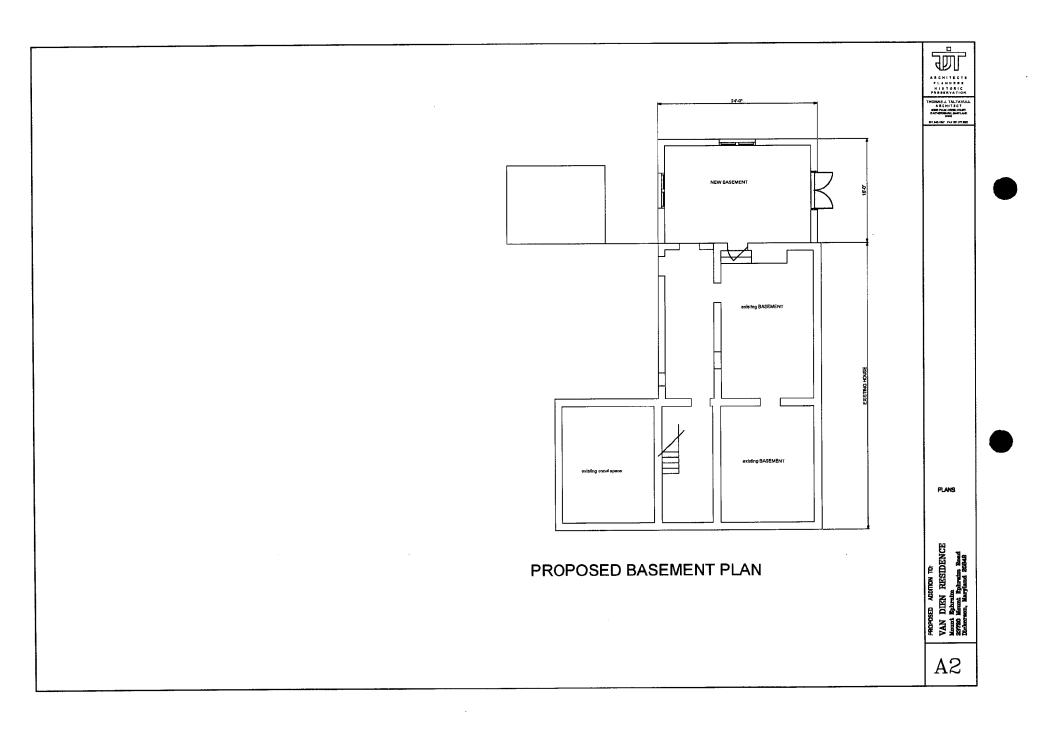
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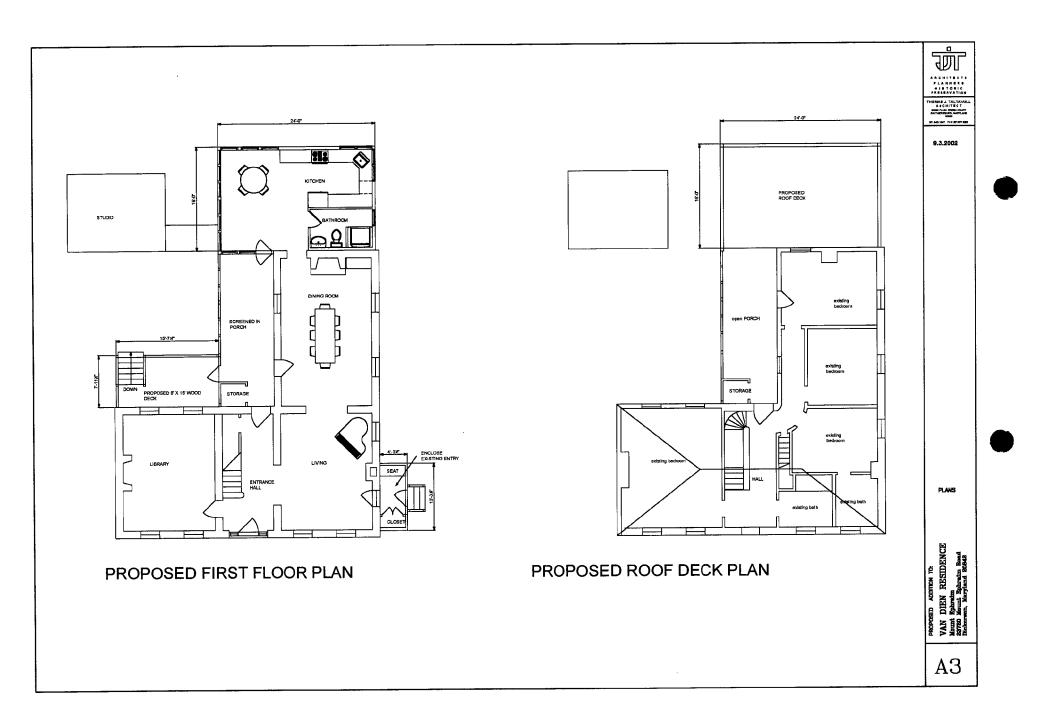
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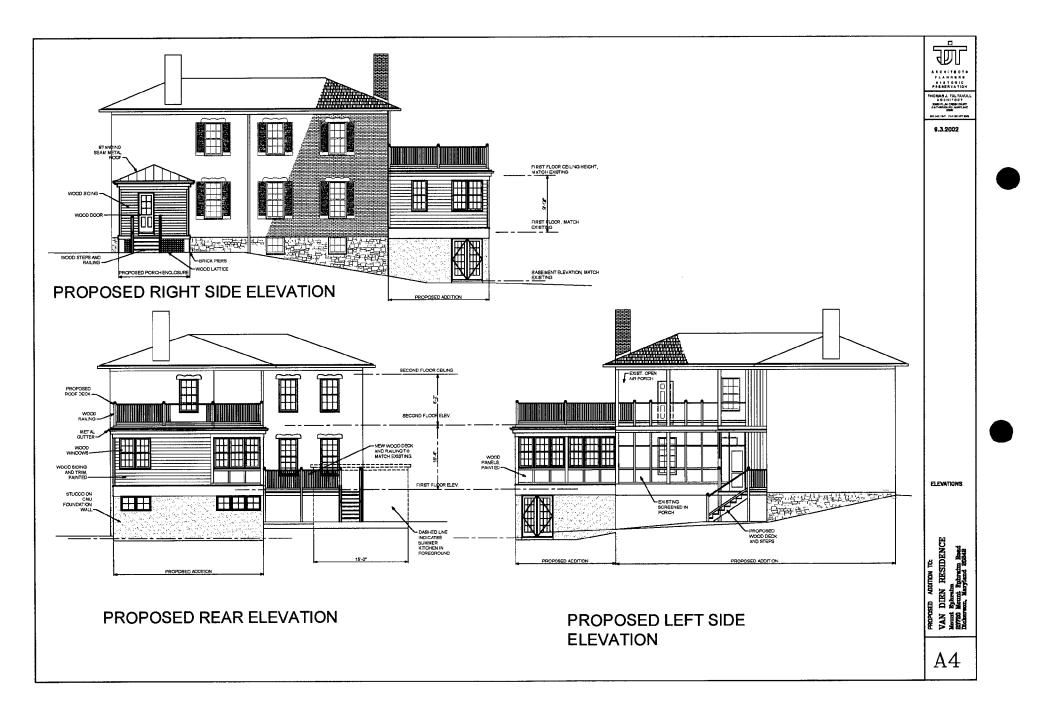
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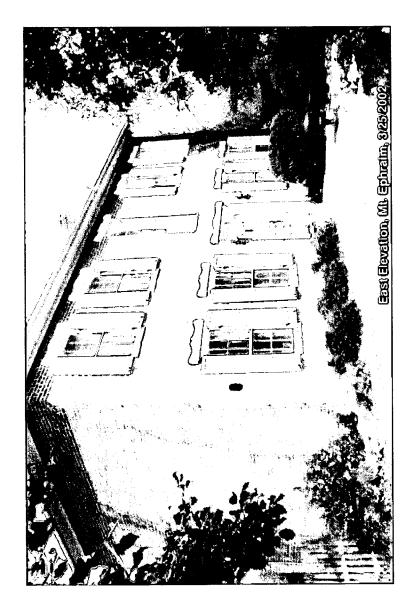


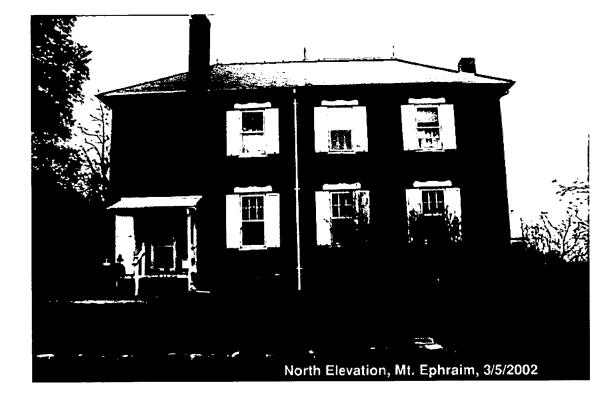




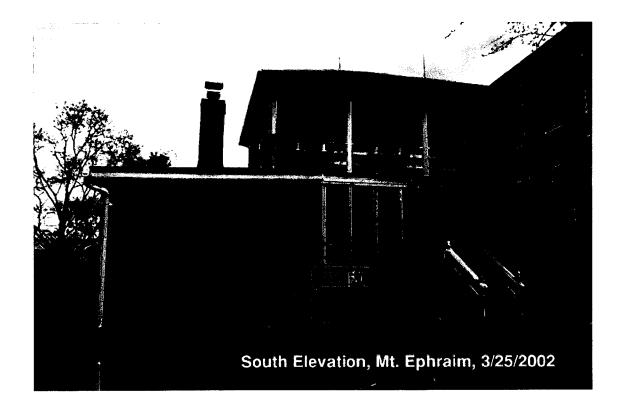












## HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

Address:	23720 Mount Ephraim Road Dickerson		Meeting Date	. 07/10/02	
Applicant:	Linda & James Van Dien (Thomas J. Taltavull, Architect)		Report Date:	07/03/02	
Resource:		<i>· Plan</i> Site #12/01, t <b>Ephraim</b>	Public Notice:06/26/02		
Review:	Prelim	inary Consultation	Tax Credit:	Partial	
Case Number:		N/A	Staff:	Perry Kapsch	
PROPOSAL:		Construct rear addition, modify side portico.			
RECOMMEND:		Proceed to HAWP Application.		·	

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**.

SIGNIFICANCE:	Individual Master Plan Site
STYLE:	Italianate
DATE:	1866-1868

A copy of the Historic American Building Survey description, history and photographs prepared in 1987 are attached to this report as background to the proposed project.

## **PROPOSAL**

The applicants propose to:

1. Construct a rear (west) addition in two phases.

Phase One would be the construction of a 16' x 24' first floor kitchen at the rear of the existing ell with a walk-in basement or ground floor level with a door leading out to the stable area and to the adjacent summer kitchen. The addition would have a railed porch on the roof that would be connected to the existing second-floor porch. The new construction would be clad in stucco on the lower level and painted lapped novelty wood siding on the first floor. The windows are to be 6/6 wood-framed with simulated divided lights.

Phase Two would be the addition of a second-story above the kitchen with a flat hipped roof slightly below the level of the existing roof line. This would also have lapped novelty wood siding and windows to match the first floor.



- 2. Expand and enclose the existing portico on the north (left side) façade.
- 3. Construct an 8' x 16' wood deck on grade at the back of the main section (perpendicular to the existing screened porch).
- 4. Provide removable all-weather glass panels for the existing rear screened **porch**.
- 5. Remove an existing stone wall and patio during construction and relocate them adjacent to the new addition.

## STAFF DISCUSSION

As described in the HABS report, Mount Ephraim has undergone extensive changes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The current owner are attempting to bring the 1940's Frank Lloyd Wrightinspired interior back to its original late 19<sup>th</sup> century configuration. In order to move the kitchen out of the front parlor, they propose to add a kitchen addition. To access the addition, they propose to remove the small fixed window installed in the 1940's when the cooking hearth at the rear of the building was partially filled in, and replace it with a door.

The applicants would like to enlarge their sleeping quarters at some time in the future. They propose to add a second-story to the proposed addition, and would like to coordinate its design with that of the first floor plan.

The design and materials proposed for the new addition are compatible with, and clearly differentiated from, the historic resource.

The window placement in the new addition is designed to use traditional forms, but to maximize the stupendous view of Sugarloaf Mountain from the first and second levels.

The stone wall at the basement level is a notable feature of the house, but is at the rear of the property and not visible from the public right-of-way. The applicants propose to leave the wall uncovered in the new basement room so that it can still be seen. As it would be inappropriate to duplicate the wall, they have proposed to use a stucco clad or parged concrete block foundation.

The summer kitchen adjacent to the construction site will not be affected by the new addition, but will be protected during construction as a precaution. The dry laid stone wall and patio installed by the previous owners will be removed and reinstalled after the new addition is completed. The small golden rain tree next to the patio is being approved for removal as it is poisonous and presents a hazard to the farm animals in the area. The American boxwood behind the building site is being pruned and fed in anticipation of construction.

Staff would suggest that the plan for the enclosed portico on the north (left side) façade might require further refinement. As the porch was constructed as a kitchen door shelter when the kitchen was moved into the front parlor, it has the extreme simplicity of a back porch. Staff would recommend that as the door will now lead from the parking area into the front parlor and act as an alternative entrance to the front door, the applicant may want a design subsidiary to, but more in keeping with, the elegant Italianate front façade of the historic resource.

No historic buildings, trees, or landscape are affected by this project. With the exception of the enclosure of the small portico, all work is being done at the rear of the house.

# STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the applicant make any appropriate changes and proceed to a Historic Area Work Permit application.

# THOMAS J. TALTAVULL



20650 Plum Creek Court Gaithersburg, Maryland 20882 301.840.1847

## **Transmittal Letter**

To: Perry Kephart Kapsch M-NCPPC Montgomery County \ Department of Park and Planning Silver Spring, Maryland Date: June 25, 2001

Attention: Perry

Project: Mt. Ephraim

Remarks:

Dear Perry,

Enclosed please find schematic plans for the proposed additions and renovations to Mt. Ephraim for submission to the Historic Planning Commission for the initial review.

I have shown the major addition both ways, (one story w/ basement and two story w/ basement.

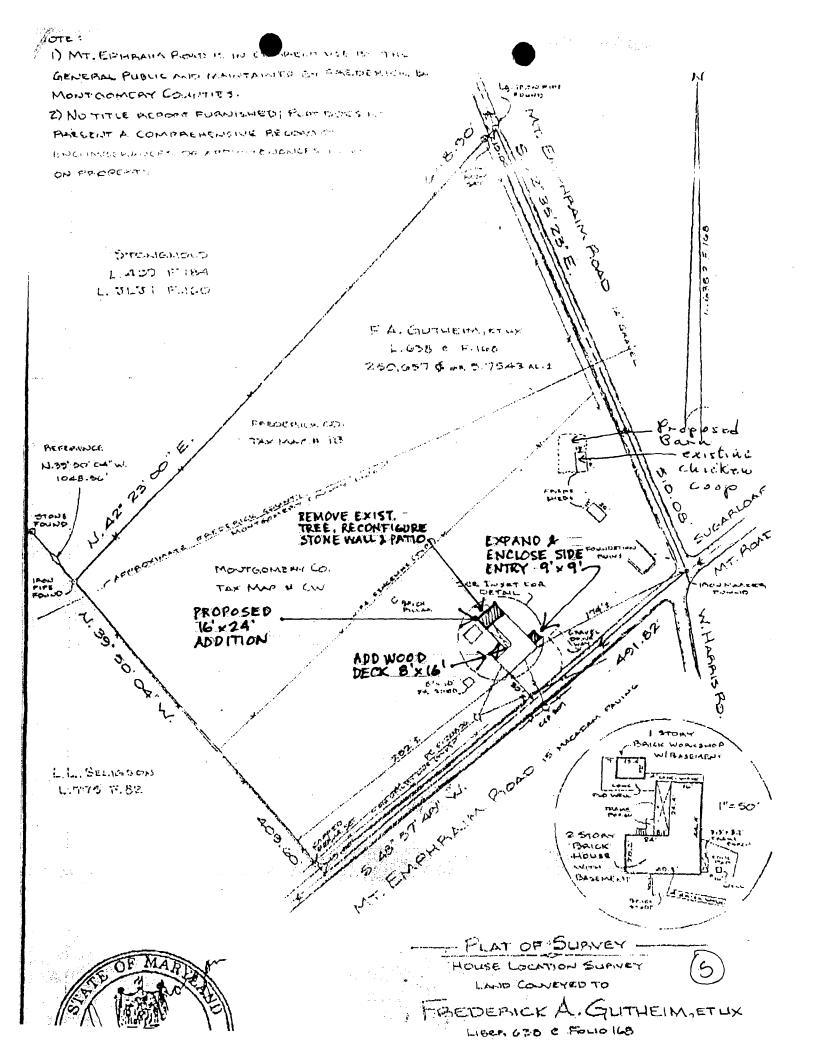
Please call if you have questions or comments.

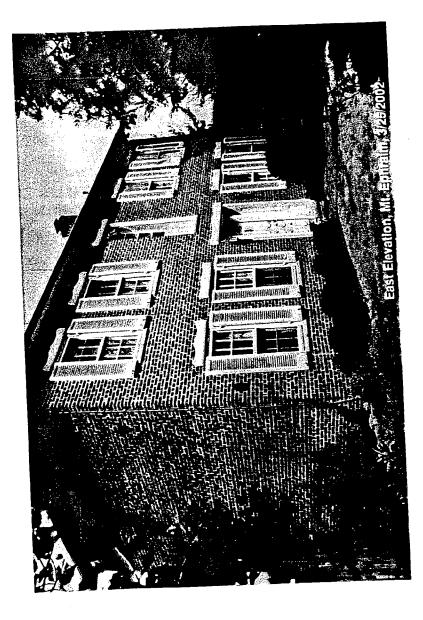
Sincerely,

Thomas J. Taltavull

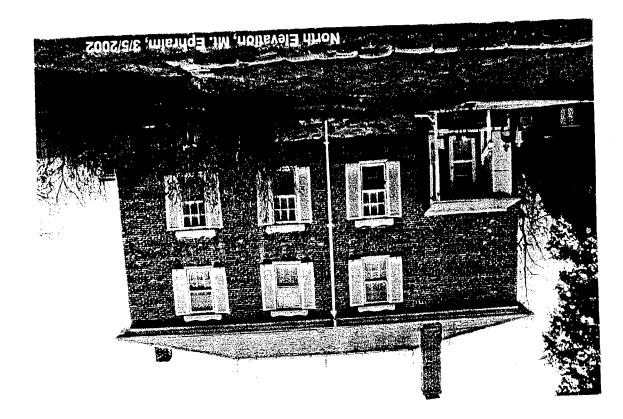
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Signed: Thomas J. Taltavull, Architect

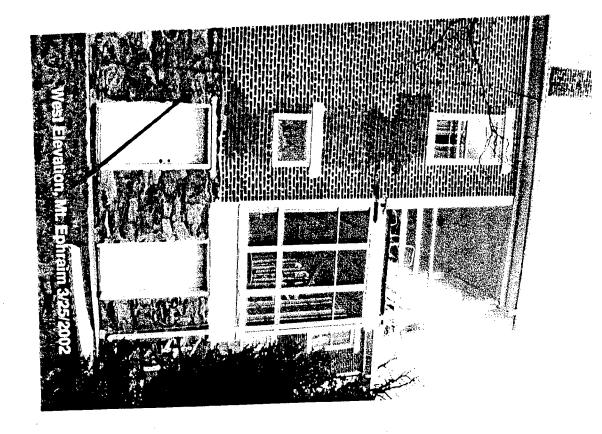




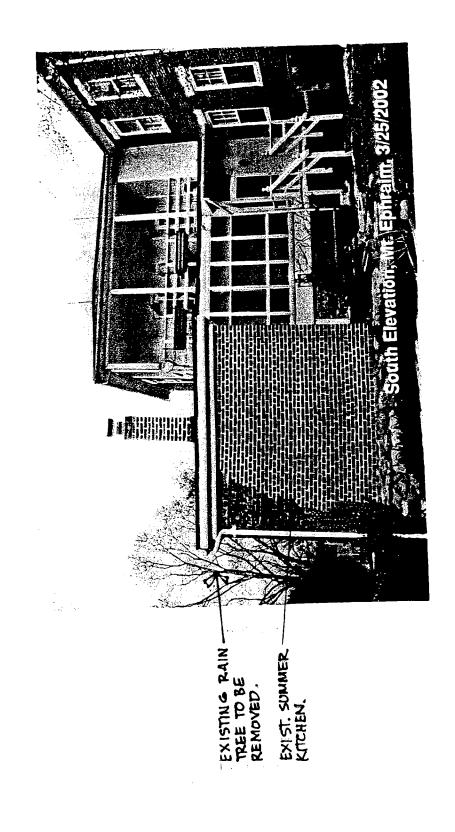
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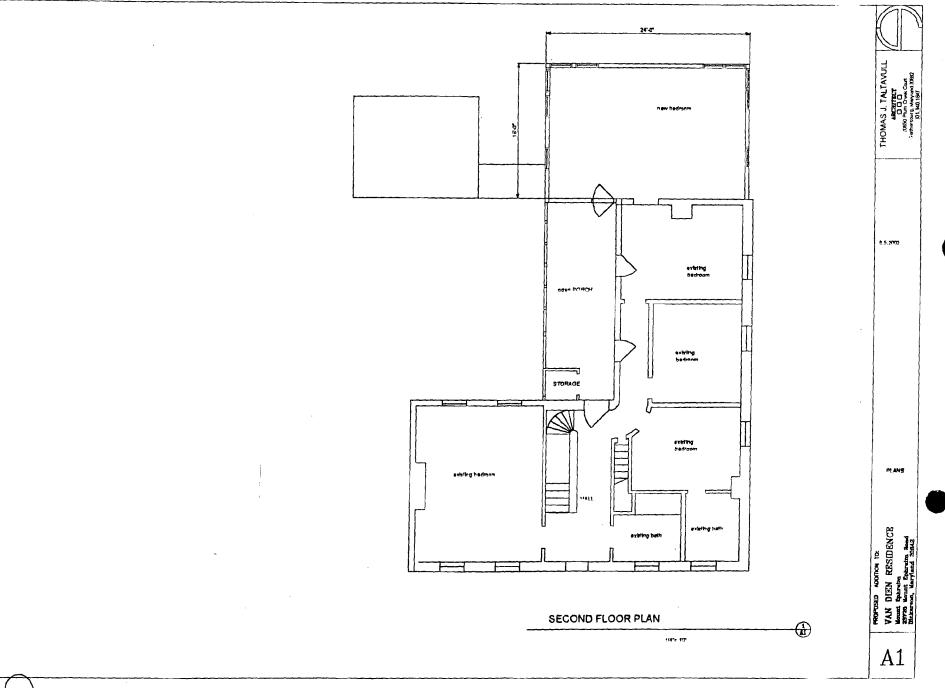
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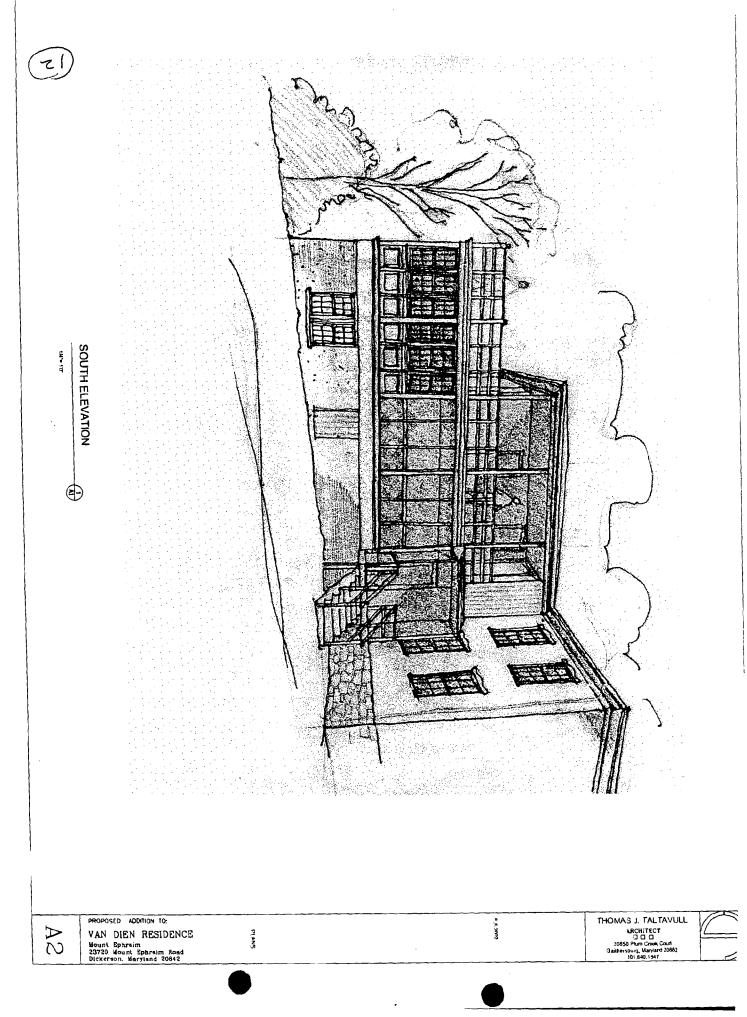
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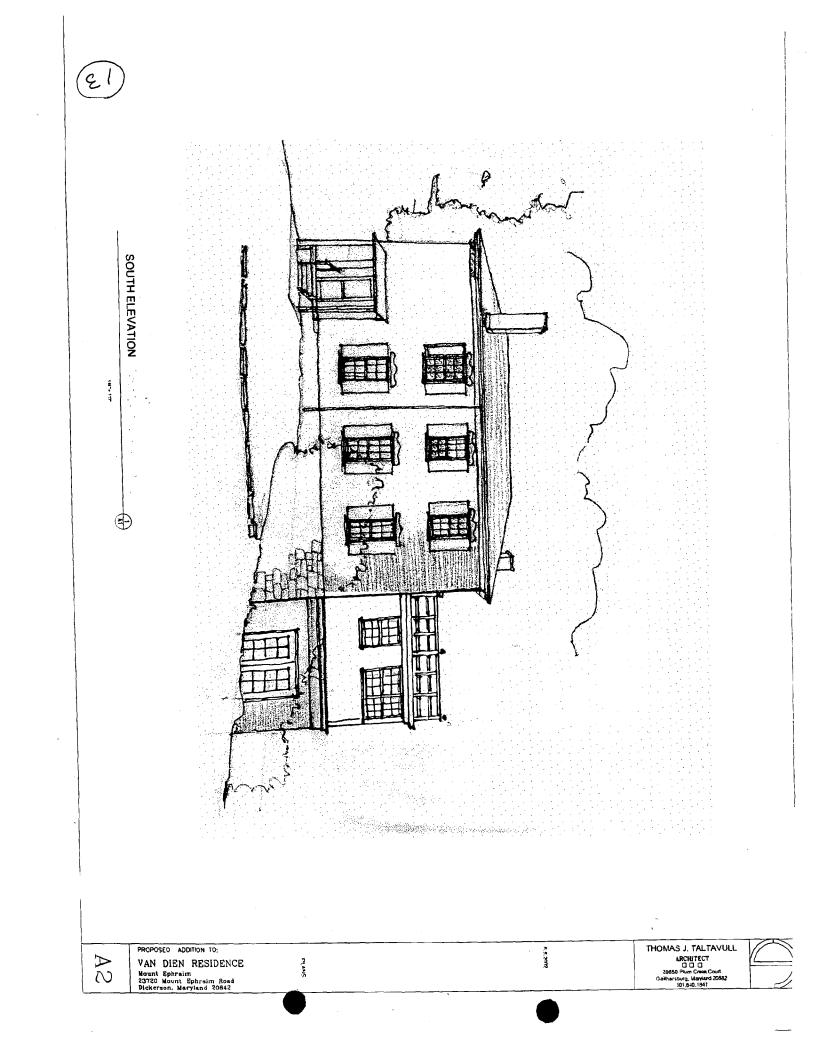
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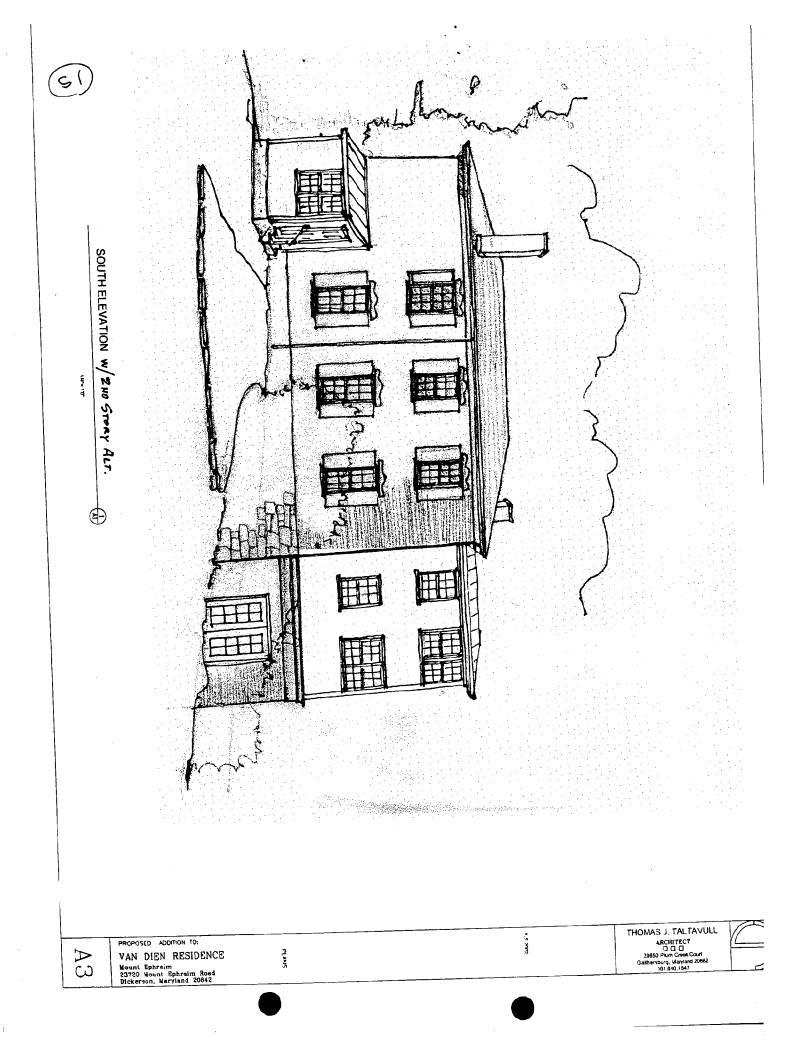


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Significance:



### HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY MOUNT EPHRAIM

HABS No. MD-967

Location: 23720 Mount Ephraim Road (northwest corner of Mount Ephraim Road and Harris Road), Dickerson, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Present Owner: Frederick A. and Mary P. Gutheim

Present Occupant: Frederick A. and Mary P. Gutheim

Mount Ephraim is significant as the rural vernacular home of a storekeeper and farmer, built by a local carpenter/builder, using architectural pattern books of the mid-19th century. Although the L-shaped plan of this dwelling is typical of the time and place in which it was constructed, it is slightly more elaborate than the average, reflecting its owners wealth and his position as the community's storekeeper. It is constructed of brick rather then frame, as generally found in this area and though rather simple, it was nicely appointed with decorative window heads, facade porch with double doors opening on to it from the second floor and a center gable facade (the porch and center gable were removed in 1941). Inside is a curved stairway. While the exterior reflects the architectural values of rural, mid-19th century america, the interior is a reflection of the modern movement and the reduction to basic form, and continous living spaces.

> The house was the center of Ephraim G. Harris' small commercial complex. This corner, known as "Mount Ephraim," included a brick store building with a post office, a tavern, blacksmith shop, etc. It thus represents a pattern in the early settlement and growth of rural areas, whereby services sprang up to meet the needs of the surrounding community, and the traffic which moved through it. In the case of Mount Ephraim, it was at the crossroads of established routes which connected larger settlements. The store also served soldiers at a nearby signal station during the Civil War. Although historic maps indicate a small crossroads settlement here in the last quarter of nineteenth century, all that remains now is this brick residence and an adjacent white frame cottage, "Beardshear," which probably dates from the ante-bellum years.

MOUNT EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 2)

## PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

#### A. Physical History:

- 1. Date of erection: 1866-1868. Although Ephraim G. Harris did not receive title to this property until 1868, it was evidently only a legal formality, since the property had been in the family for some time, and earlier evidence exists of the store. Two buildings, located at this corner, appear on both the Martinent & Bond Map of 1865 and 1879 Hopkin's Atlas. On both, one is marked as "E.G. Harris Store", the other, unmarked could then possibly be his residence. The Montgomery County Commissioners Assessment Books first list a store building on this site in 1862 (the previous reference in 1858 lists no improvements or stock in trade, etc.). It was listed under the names of both William N. Harris, and his son, Ephraim Harris, with \$550 worth of stock in trade. Only the store building is listed specifically. The property was assessed again in 1866, indicated no change in the value of the property or the improvements but a jump to \$2,000 worth of stock in trade. When next assessed in 1868, the same amount of stock in trade is seen but there is, however, an additional improvement value of \$500. This is a likely indication of the construction of the current brick house (which may have replaced the structure appearing here in 1865, or indicate the completion of a dwelling then under construction?).
- Architect: According to descendants of the architect/builder, William T. Hilton, Mr. Hilton used one of the numerous "builder's books" in use during the mid-19th century. These books provided small, local builders such as W.T. Hilton with plans and details, reflecting the popular architectural styles of the day (Gail Rothrock, ed. <u>Circling Historic Landscapes, Sugarloaf Regional</u> <u>Trails</u>, p. 46).
- 3. Original and subsequent owners: The following is a complete chain of title to the land on which the structure stands from 1846, the year that the property was acquired by the Harris family who had the house built, and the current time. Also included are equity cases and wills involved in the chain of title. Reference is to the Land Records Office and the Montgomery County Register of Wills of the Montgomery County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland.

1846 Deed November 27, 1846, liber STS 2, folio 301. John Poole and Anna R. Poole, his wife of Montgomery County, Md. To William Francis Piles and Sarah Harris, both of Montgomery County, Md.

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Deed June 15, 1868, liber EBP 5, folio 266 1868 William F. Piles, Sarah Harris, Solomon Harris, Abraham S. Harris, Samuel Darby and Mary A. Darby, his wife; William C.D. Simmons and Eliza P. Simmons, his wife; all of Montgomery County, Md. To Ephraim G. Harris, of Montgomery County, Md. 1888 Equity Case #765, passed January 28, 1889; Judgment Record JA 4/226 Ida J. Harris et al, complainants V8. David Fulton Harris, et al, defendants. All heirs (adult vs. infant children) of Ephraim G. Harris 1890 Deed February 26, 1890, liber JA 17, folio 133 Levi C. Zeigler, appointed trustee by decree of circuit court, of Montgomery County To Ida J. Dronenburg, of Montgomery County 1903 Deed August 27, 1903, liber TD 27, folio 26 Ida J. Dronenburg and Reverdy Dronenburg, of Montgomery County To Clinton M. Moore, of Montgomery County 1904 Deed September 29, 1904, liber 178, folio 489 Clinton M. Moore and Anna M. Moore, his wife of Montgomery County To Elizabeth A. Nicholson, of Montgomery County 1909 Equity Case # 2449, passed April 29, 1909, Judgment Record 10/10Elizabeth A. Nicholson, et al, complainants VE. Beulah C. Nicholson and Frank B. Nicholson, defendants widow (Elizabeth) and heirs-at-law of Lawrence B. Nicholson Deed July 22, 1909, Liber 208, folio 119 1909 Elizabeth A. Nicholson, of Montgomery County To Lillie E. Jones and Linwood B. Nicholson, of Montgomery County

1910 Deed November 3, 1910, liber 216, folio 207 Lillie E. Jones (wife of Lawrence B. Jones, the grantee hereinafter named) and Linwood B. Nicholson, unmarried, both of Montgomery County To Lawrence B. Jones

MOUNT EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 4)

- 1912 Deed August 12, 1912, liber 228, folio 479 Lawrence B. Jones and Lillie E. Jones, his wife, both of Montgomery County To Beulah C. Jones
- 1919 Deed April 23, 1919, liber 278, folio 487 Beulah C. Jones and Samuel C. Jones, of Montgomery County To Francois F. Darrieulat and Maria Louise Darrieulat, his wife
- 1941 Deed October 17, 1941, liber 638, folio 168 Marie Louise Darrieulat, unmarried (widow) To Frederick A. Gutheim and Mary Purdon Gutheim, his wife

### 4. Builders, contractor, suppliers:

a. Builder/contractor: William T. Hilton, a carpenter and builder from nearby Barnesville, designed and constructed the house, based on plans and designs outlined in builders books of the mid-19th century. A number of buildings in this area have been attributed to Mr. Hilton, who presumably never ventured outside this general community. Like many carpenters of his day, Hilton also operated an undertaking business. The Hilton carpentry shop still stands with the sign, taken from the former woodworking mill nearby, which reads, "William Hilton & Sons- Carpenters and Undertakers". Also, Mr. Gutheim reported that during their early years of residency here he employed two elderly carpenters who had been apprenticed by W.T. Hilton. They stated that Mr. Hilton had brought them here to Mount Ephraim years ago to show them an example of his work.

b. Suppliers: The materials were all acquired locally. Wooden elements presumably came from Mr. Hilton's mill. The brick was said to have been manufactured and fired on the site from clay found locally. The slate for the roof was quarried from a site nearby.

5. Original plans and construction: No original plans or drawings are known to exist though, as mentioned, the plans came from builders pattern books of the day. According to the current owner, Mr. Gutheim, who has seen one of these books in the possession of the family of the builder, a plan very closely resembling his house could be seen. Hilton's extensive collection of tools are still in the family's possession in Barnesville, but the books, accounts and other Hilton records are with another branch of the family on the Eastern Shore (as located by Brice Clagett of the Maryland Historical Trust). In fact, another

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the states

similar house, also built by Hilton, exists in the area (the Issac Davis House, approximately. 2 1/2 miles away on Davis Road).

Drawings were executed, however, in 1941 at the time that the current owner purchased and remodeled the house. Drawings were done both of the existing conditions and of the proposed changes. The proposed changes were done by the well known Washington, D.C. architect, Julian E. Berla, with the architectural firm of Berla & Abel (Joseph), designers of Art Deco/International style buildings.

Other architects participated in the remodeling as well. The interiors of the library and living room were drawn by Wilhelm (Willo) Von Moltke. The California architect, Vernon DeMars, designed the kitchen entrance on the north side. The approach to the entrance from the parking area was part of the garden design by Dan Kiley. The measured drawings of the existing conditions of the house were made by the architect/artist, Alfred McAdams (see drawings, pages 13-20).

According to these plans, and descriptions in equity cases, the exterior facade originally had a bracketed center gable with a small window in it and a period porch running the length of the facade. Mr. Gutheim also stated that the original kitchen was located in the current living room and had a large, cook fireplace. The kitchen had been moved, however, by the time that he purchased the house, onto what is now the restored rear porch.

6. Alterations and Additions: Fairly extensive alternations were made to the residence during the 1941 remodeling. Changes to the exterior include the removal of a porch which once ran the length of the facade (Equity Case #2449, Judgment Record 10/1, "advertisement of property," 1909), and the removal of an ornamental center gable. A small, fixed window was also added onto the the rear of the house.

Extensive changes were made to the interior of the house. The walls which created the original entry hall and the division of the two rooms on the north side of the house were removed. A new kitchen was added in the front of the house to replace a kitchen previously added in the rear porch area. The rear porch, which had been enclosed to create a kitchen was returned to its original condition. Original fireplaces (mantels and brick chimney) have been replaced (for more information see the drawings, data pages 13-20). Also removed were the ornamented stair risers and the ceiling moldings (particularly in the hallway). Added, were electrical wiring, plumbing and heating fixtures, but with minimal inpact on the structure.

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### B. Historical Context:

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The house was built 1866-1868 for Ephraim G. Harris, a farmer and storekeeper who is said to have made the money to finance its construction through the sale of liquor to soldiers of the Civil War, at his store and restaurant or tavern located here. The property is in fact located near the site of the military signal station which provided the standard communication of the day. The house and store site are located at the intersection of two well traveled roads, the main road from Barnesville to Frederick (now Harris Road) and the route from the furnace forge at the mouth of the Monocacy to the bloomery forge in Urbana. This intersection appears on the Martinet & Bond Map of 1865 and the Hopkins Atlas of 1879 as "Mount Ephraim."  $\mathbf{It}$ is known that Ephraim Harris' store included a post office. He evidently operated a tavern here as well, judging by an inventory of the stock in trade which included not much other than 117 gallons of whiskey and a collection of pint bottles, jars and glassware. Also on the site was a blacksmith shop and collection of tenant houses and outbuildings (Equity Case #765, Judgment Record JA 4/226 and Register of Wills, Inventories RWC 18/148). The name of the community, Mount Ephraim, is said to have been a reference to both the mountainous biblical Mount Ephraim as compared to the Sugarloaf mountains at the foothills of which this site is located, and the extreme height of Ephraim Harris himself.

The property came into the Harris family in 1846 when it was acquired by Ephraim's mother, Sarah Harris (with her brother as trustee). According to the deed, Sarah Harris' father, Francis Piles had leased certain "negroes," presumably slaves, to his daughter which he agreed "might be sold for the purpose of purchasing a home if his daughter aforesaid required it... the negros should be sold provided a farm or home should be purchased with the proceeds...." (Deed STS 2/301). Thus the slaves were sold and 225 acres here purchased.

Sarah married William Harris who passed away a few years prior to the conveyance of approximately 15 acres of it to their son, Ephraim, presumably as his inheritance. According to Ephraim's deed of 1868, "whereas Ephraim G. Harris desires a portion of said land to be deeded to himself separately and he consents and obligates himself by receiving this deed to accept the portion of land hereby conveyed as and for his full share and portion of said land..." (Deed EBP 5/266). In fact, the tax records indicate that Ephraim and his father, William Harris had already established the store here, by 1862.

Ephraim resided here with his family until his death in the spring of 1888. His personal inventory indicates that he had acquired much land and property. In addition to being a store and tavern keeper, he was also a farmer and a blacksmith. According to the advertisement for the sale of his house and store property following his death the improvements included, "One brick house of seven rooms, hallway above and below, 40 x 50 feet, wagon shed and granary, also a brick dairy



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and all necessary outbuildings.... also one brick store house 20 x 36 feet with an excellent cellar....two frame houses one story and a half....blacksmith shop and stable.... a good restaurant, on said premises, 100 yards from the store house in Frederick County, Md." (Equity Case #765, Judgment Record JA 4/257).

Meanwhile, with the coming of the B&O's Metropolitan Branch in 1878, with a station in nearby Dickerson, the community of Mount Ephraim declined. Although the store, etc. continued to operate, the post office eventually was moved to Dickerson in 1912. The store building later burned (date and cause of fire unknown).

The property was purchased in February of 1890 by Ida J. Dronenburg (an Ida is listed among the children of Ephraim Harris, perhaps this is the same). It eventually fell into the hands of the Nicholson family, Lawrence B. and Elizabeth A. The Nicholsons' appear as neighbors on the historical maps of 1865 & 1879. Following the death of Lawrence Nicholson in 1904, the property was assessed and sold in 1909. An advertisement of sale describes the property at that time as follows: "The improvements consist of a two story brick dwelling house with slate roof, containing ten\* rooms, two large halls and a cellar, with a porch the entire length of the house; and a one and a half story brick store house, 40 x 20 feet, with a cellar under the entire building. A two story, five room frame tenant house,.... a two story, two room frame tenant house,.... a large two story brick dairy lower floor cemented and all necessary outbuildings...." (Equity Case #2449, Judgment Record 10/26).

The property was, however, passed on to heirs of Lawrence Nicholson until 1919. A fire was reported to have taken place here in the early twentieth century which destroyed most of the outbuildings and presumably the store house, only the foundation of which remains. In 1919 the property was purchased by Francois and Maria Louise Darrieulat. Mr. Darrieulat was known as a fencing master who coached both the olympic teams and President, Theodore Roosevelt. The house was vacant during the 1930's and then rented on and off until sold in 1941.

Mount Ephraim was purchased in 1941 by Frederick and Mary Gutheim (Deed 638/168). Mr. Gutheim, an architectural historian and editor of two volumes of Frank Lloyd Wright's writings, and planning consultant, is a retired professor of American Studies at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. where he also founded the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation. Mr. Gutheim also had taught at

(\* The change from seven rooms in 1888 to ten rooms in 1909 could be attributed to the rooms created by the enclosure of the rear porch, forming a kitchen on the first floor and a bathroom, etc.? above).



MOUNT EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 8) Williams College and at the University of Washington, and other institutions. In addition to teaching, he worked in Federal housing and planning agencies, as a planning consultant of international scope, and as a staff writer for the New York Herald Tribune. He is the author of a number of books relating to housing, urban development, and architecture as well as the book, The Potomac. Mr. Gutheim served as editor for "Architecture and Planning" and "Progressive Architecture," and was a architectural critic for the Washington Post. He has also been the recipient of a number of awards including the American Institute of Architects medal, and the "Trustee of America" honor, a national scale preservation honor. He is well known in Montgomery County as chairman of Sugarloaf Regional Trails, which identified and documented historic sites in western Montgomery County, and as one of the founders and first commissioners of the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission, a program set up to identify and preserve historic landmarks in the county.

#### PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. General Statement:
  - Architectural character: Mount Ephraim is of architectural 1. interest as a documented example of a local builders translation of period styles into the rural vernacular dwelling of a storekeeper and farmer. Being constructed of brick, with slightly exagerated window heads, the house is somewhat more elaborate than the usual frame residence dating from this period, found in this The house has, however, been stripped of much of its area. exterior detailing though it does not appear that irreversible changes have been made to the exterior. The interior has undergone rather extensive changes (see plans, data pages 13-20). While the exterior still reflects primarily the ideals of rural, mid-19th century architecture, the interior as remodelled is more of a reflection of the Modern trend towards the reduction to basic form, and open, flowing spaces which also resulted in increased ventilation and bilaterial lighting.
  - 2. Condition of fabric: The house appears to be in good, sound condition. As mentioned, many detailing elements have been removed, especially in the interior where mantel, interior walls, etc. have been removed.
- B. Description of Exterior:
  - 1. Overall dimensions: This is a two story hipped roof residence with a partial, unfinished cellar. It is L-shaped with a five bay wide, one room deep main block (two bays on the north side, one being a doorway) and a one room deep, three bay by one bay rear ell. A two story porch runs along the inside wall of the ell.

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- 2. Foundations: The brick walls of the house rest on a rubble stone foundation, without the demarcation of a water table (see HABS photo #MD-967-8).
- 3. Walls: The walls are of red brick, made on the site, set in a common bond pattern of one row of headers for every five rows of stretchers.
- 4. Structural system, framing: Exterior walls and major partition walls are of load bearing brick. The floors rest on log joists.
- 5. Porches: The original porch which ran the length of the facade was removed in 1941. There is a two story porch along the inside wall of the rear ell. This porch, under the hipped roof of the rear ell, is a reconstruction of the original. It is supported by plain square posts and balustrade (see HABS photo #MD-967-7).
- 6. Chimneys: There is an interior brick chimney at either end of the main block of the house, and a third chimney at the rear of the ell.
- 7. Openings:
  - Doorways and doors: The front door, recessed and topped with a. an ogee arch, is flanked by fluted pilasters and sidelights. The lower panel in the sidelights is of wood with an oblong octagon shape, which matches the bottom panel of the front door (see HABS photo #MD-967-4). In the inside of the door frames are recessed wooden panels. Above the front entry is a narrow set of french doors, with a wooden bottom panel, which would have opened onto the roof of the front porch (see HABS photo #MD-967-3). There is an entry at the north side elevation of the main block, towards the front of the house (see HABS photo #MD-967-5). There are also entries onto the porch of the rear ell. One is found along the south, interior wall of the ell on the first story, and the other, on the second story is located along the wall of the main block. Finally, there is a board on batten door into the cellar from the inside wall of the rear ell.
  - b. Windows: The windows are double hung sash, with six over six lights, topped with a heavy ogee window head. The windows on the east facade and the north side elevation still have shutters (see HABS photo #MD-967-4). The only exception to this window pattern are the casement windows found in the cellar of the rear ell and a small, square fixed window which was added to the first story rear wall of the ell in 1941.

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- 8. Roof:
  - a. Shape, covering: Both the main block and the rear ell have a low hipped roof, covered with slate shingles.
  - b. Cornice: The cornice consists of a plain wide, unornamented board with a single step with a bead along the bottom.
- C. Description of Interior:
  - 1. Floor plans: See plans, pages 13-20.
  - 2. Stairway: It is a open string along the south wall of the entryhall. It has an elegantly curving landing and a turned post balustrade.
  - 3. Flooring: The floors are of random width boards.
  - 4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings are plastered, painted white, void of any molding.
  - 5. Doorways and doors: Many of the doorways include transoms above. This allows for increased flow of both air and light from the windows of exterior rooms. The circulation of air thus provided, along with the increase ceiling height of the rooms, helps to make modern air-conditioning unnecessary.
- D. Site:
  - 1. General setting and orientation: Mount Ephraim is located at the foot of the Sugarloaf Mountains, in rural western Montgomery County, with the Frederick County border running through the backyard. The house sits facing east at the intersection of Mount Ephraim and Harris Roads. It is oriented to Mount Ephraim road which runs within 28 feet of the front of the house. Its extreme proximity to the road is due to the fact that it was the residence of storekeeper, Ephraim G. Harris whose store building once sat to the north of the residence, directly at the corner. The foundation of the store building, part stone and part concrete slab, remains (a potential historical archaeology site). The house and store site was established at the intersection of what were at the time two well traveled roads, the main road from Barnesville to Frederick (now Harris Road) and the route from the furnace forge at the mouth of the Monocacy to the bloomery forge in Urbana. The property is also located near the site of a Civil War signal station. This intersection appears on the Martinet & Bond Map of 1865 and the Hopkins Atlas of 1879 as the community of "Mount Ephraim."

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- 2. Historic landscape design: In the front yard, to either side of the house are old Holly trees, which are registered as among the oldest identified Hollies in the county. There was at one time an apple orchard of approximately 120 trees (Equity Case #2449, Judgment Record 10/26). Currently, a barrier of hedges along the road in front of the house separates it from the passing traffic.
- 3. Outbuildings: A number of outbuildings were once found on the property. Inventories identify a brick store house and a brick dairy, tenant houses, wagon shed and granary, blacksmith shop and stable, restaurant building and other "necessary" outbuildings. Many of these were destroyed by a fire that reportedly occurred here during the early twentieth century. The current owner, Mr. Gutheim, stated that there was a smoke house, chicken house and a barn behind the house when he came in 1941. They were in poor condition, however, and had to be removed. There are currently a number of assorted frame outbuildings to the rear of the house. The only significant outbuilding on the property today is a single story, hipped roof brick building, which Mr. Gutheim identifies as either a summer kitchen, laundry or dairy (the inventory of 1888 lists a "brick dairy", but the 1909 inventory lists a "large, two story brick dairy). This is a one story, brick, two bay wide structure with a shed roof. The windows are two over two sash with window heads that match those found on the main house. This same window head is also found over the entryway. There is an interior chimney to the center of the south side wall (see HABS photo #MD-967-9 & 10).

#### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural drawings: There are no known original drawings. Record drawings of existing conditions in 1941 were made by the Washington, D.C. architect/artist, Alfred McAdams. These were the basis of the remodeling work by the Washington, D.C. architect, Julian E. Berla, later principal in the firm of Berla & Abel (see data pages 13-20).
- B. Interviews: An interview of the current owner, Mr. Frederick Gutheim was held at Mount Ephraim on September 29, 1987.
- C. Bibliography:
  - 1. Primary and unpublished sources:
    - Hopkins, C.M. Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Montgomery, Maryland. Philadelphia: Compiled, drawn and published from actual surveys by C.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1879.

MOUNT EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 12)

Martinent, Simon J. <u>Martinent & Bond's Map of Montgomery County</u>, <u>Marvland</u>. Baltimore: Drawn and published by Simon J. Martinent, 1865.

Montgomery County Commissioners Tax Books, 1854-1868. Montgomery County, Maryland.

Montgomery County Judgment Records, Montgomery County, Maryland, (various equity proceedings, see Part I., section A.-3. Original and subsequent owners).

Montgomery County Land Records, Montgomery County, Maryland, (various deeds, see Part I., section A.-3. Original and subsequent owners).

Montgomery County Register of Wills. Montgomery County, Maryland (various wills and inventories of personal and real estate, see Part I., section A.-3. Original and subsequent owners).

### 2. Secondary and published sources:

Rothrock, Gail, ed. <u>Circling Historic Landscapes, Sugarloaf</u> <u>Regional Trails</u>. Rockville, Md.: Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1980.

Sugarloaf Regional Trails. <u>Inventory of Historic Sites in Western</u> <u>Montgomery and Frederick Counties, Maryland</u>. Rockville, Md: A joint planning project of the Sugarloaf Citizens Assoc. and Stronghold, Inc., Funded by the Montgomery County Planning Board and the National Endowment for the Arts, 1975.

<u>Who's Who in America</u>, Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, Inc., Publishers (Frederick Gutheim).

3. Other historic inventories or designations included in:

Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Location Altas of Historic Sites in Montgomery County, Maryland, 1976. (The result of a windsheild survey of hsitoric sites).

Designated site on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation (Mount Ephraim, Site #12-1).

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HABS No. MD-967

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

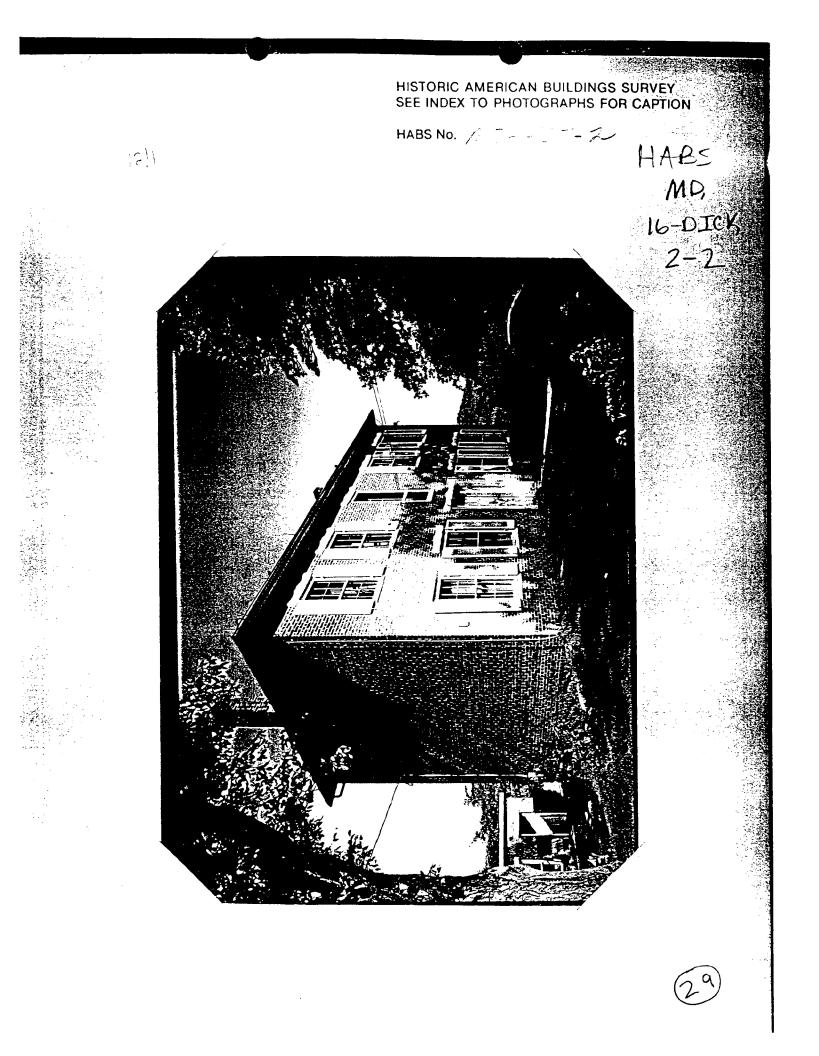
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

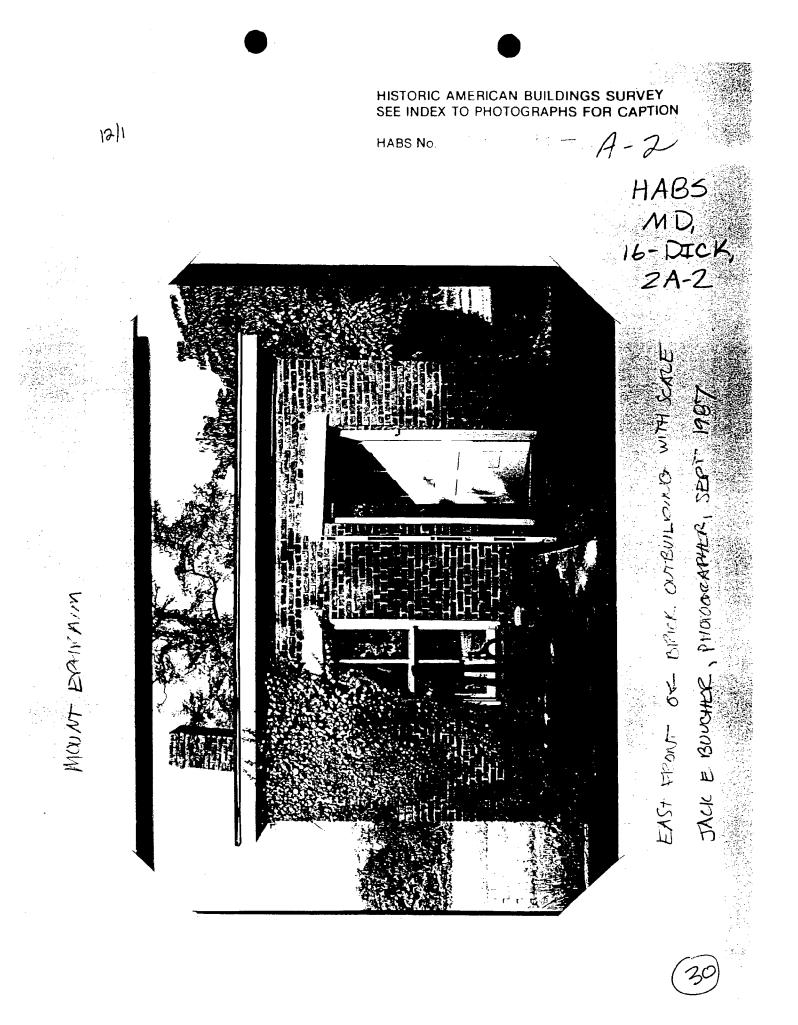
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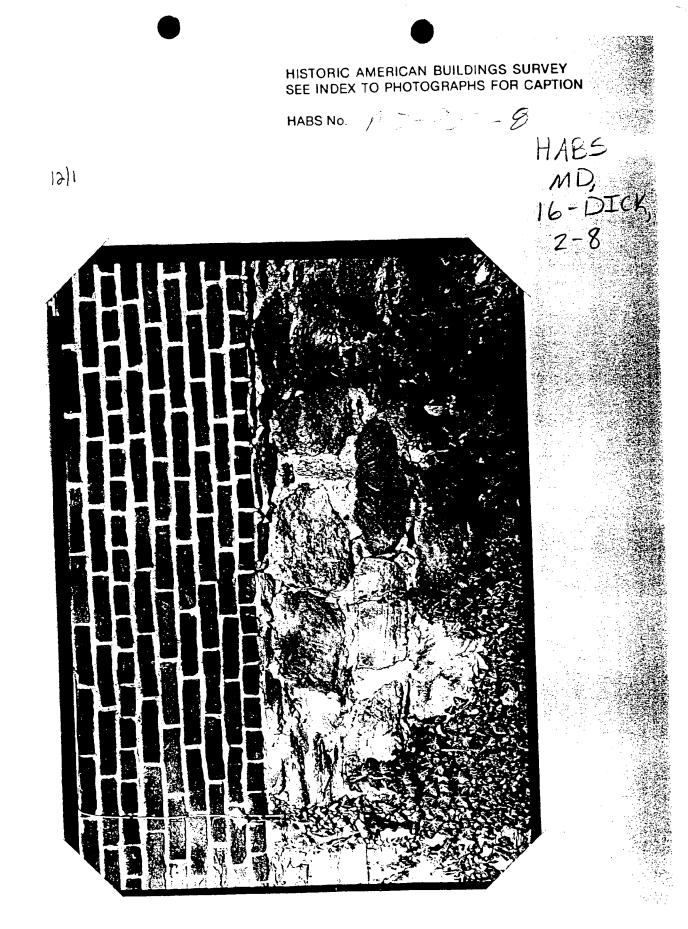
Jack E. Boucher, photographer, September 1987

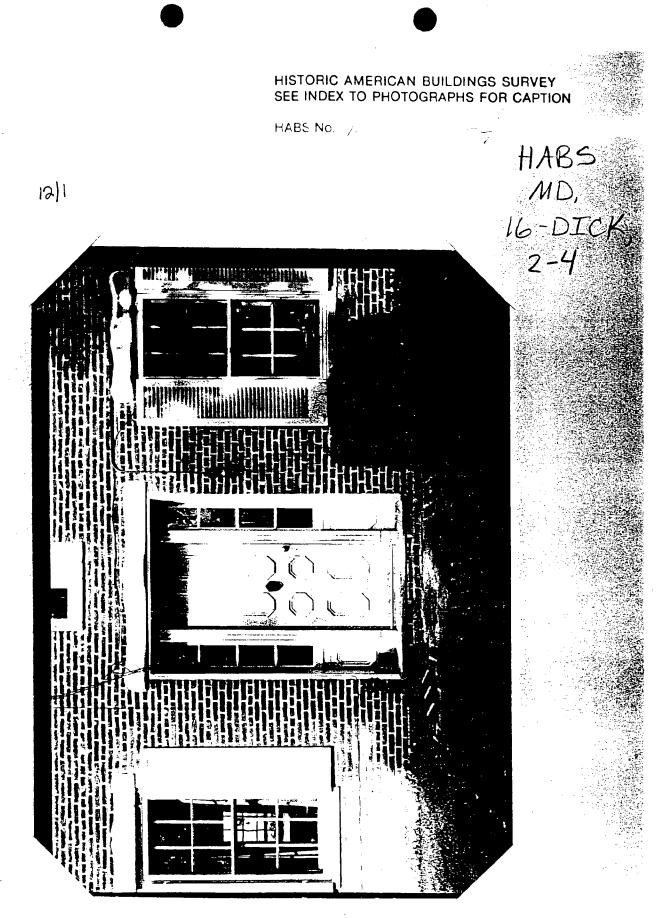
- 1D-967-1 EAST (FRONT) FACADE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM DRIVE DOWN WALKWAY TO ENKTY
- ID-967-2 EAST (FRONT) FACADE AND SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST (WITH BRICK OUTBUILDING IN BACKROUND)
- D-967-3 EAST (FRONT) FACADE, WITH SCALE
- D-967-4 EAST (FRONT) FACADE ENTRY
- D-967-5 NORTH SIDE ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH
- D-967-6 WEST (REAR) AND SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION OF MAIN BLOCK AND SOUTH ELEVATION OF REAR WING, NORTHEAST (BRICK OUTBUILDING TO WEST)
- D-967-7 WEST (REAR) ELEVATION OF MAIN BLOCK AND SOUTH ELEVATIN OF REAR WING, LOOKING NORTH (BRICK OUTBUILDING TO WEST)

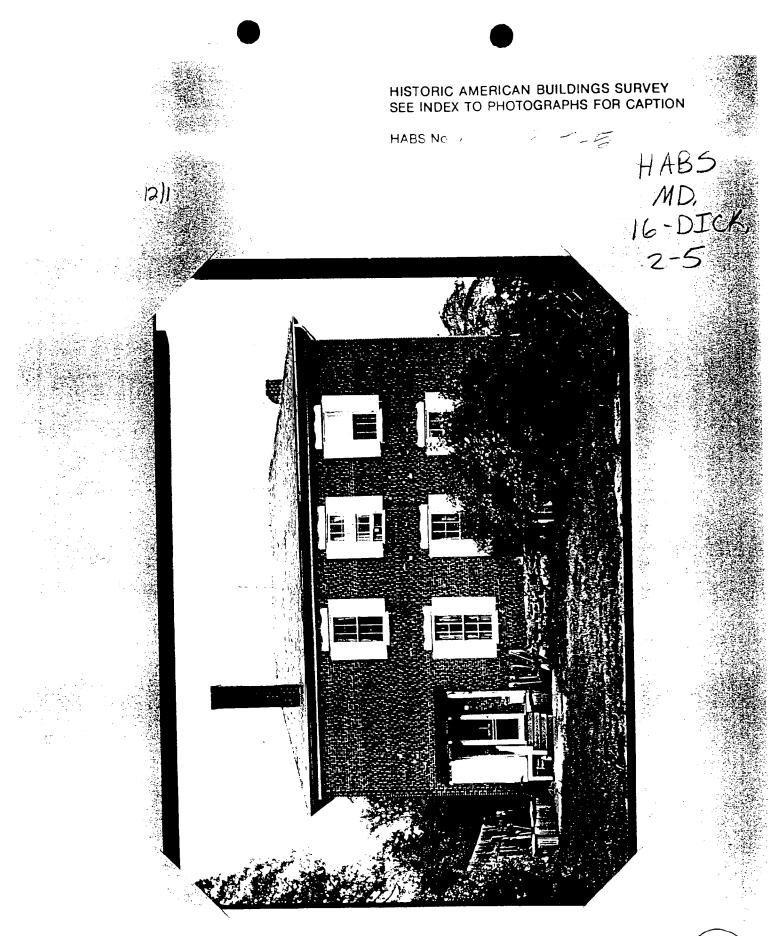
D-967-8 DETAIL OF FOUNDATION AND BRICK WALLS



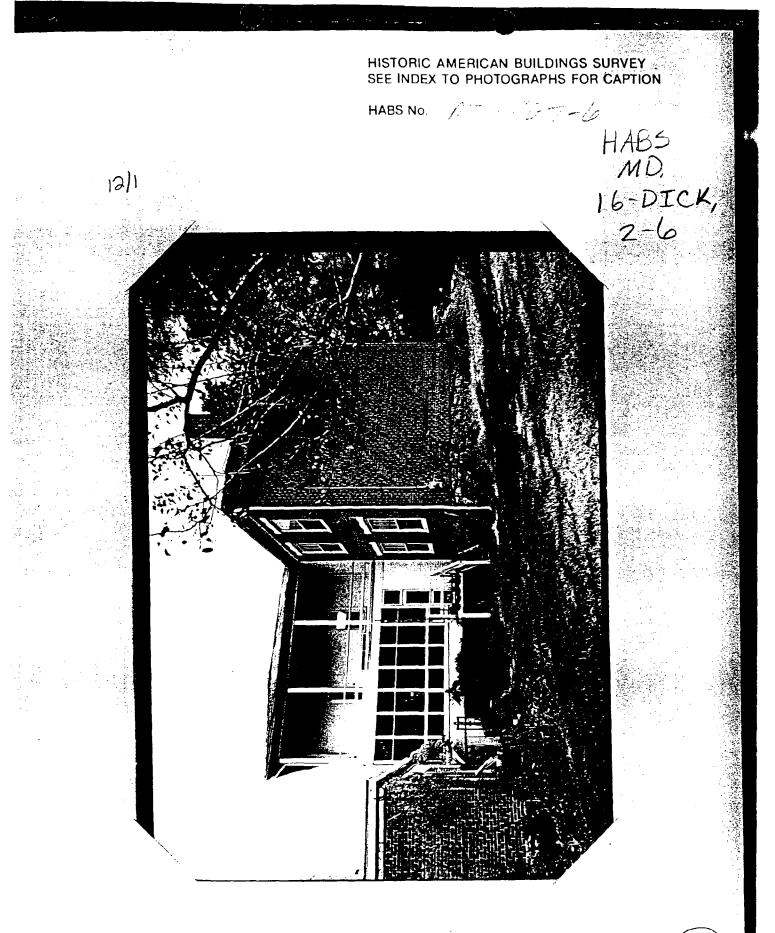




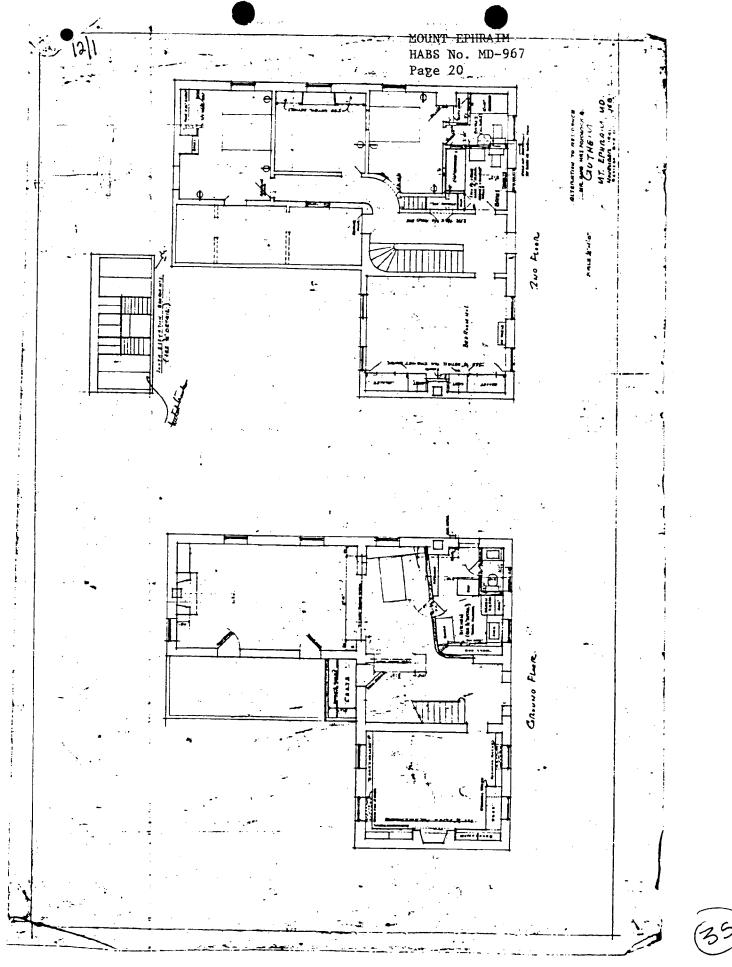




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HAWP APPLICATION: MAILING ADDRESSES FOR NOTICING [Owner, Owner's Agent, Adjacent and Confronting Property Owners] Owner's mailing address Owner's Agent's mailing address Linda & James Jan Dizn Thomas J. Taltavull 23720 Mt EphraimRd 20650 Plum Creek Court Dicherson MD 20842 Gaithersburg MD 20852 Adjacent and confronting Property Owners mailing addresses William Warfield 23621 Mt EphraimRed Donn K Jenkins 23 611 Harris Road Dicherson MD 20842 D. cheison 20842

graddresses: noticing table

36)



July 10, 2002

Mr. & Mrs. James Van Dien 23720 Mt. Ephraim Road Dickerson, MD 20842

Re: Request to remove Golden Chain tree

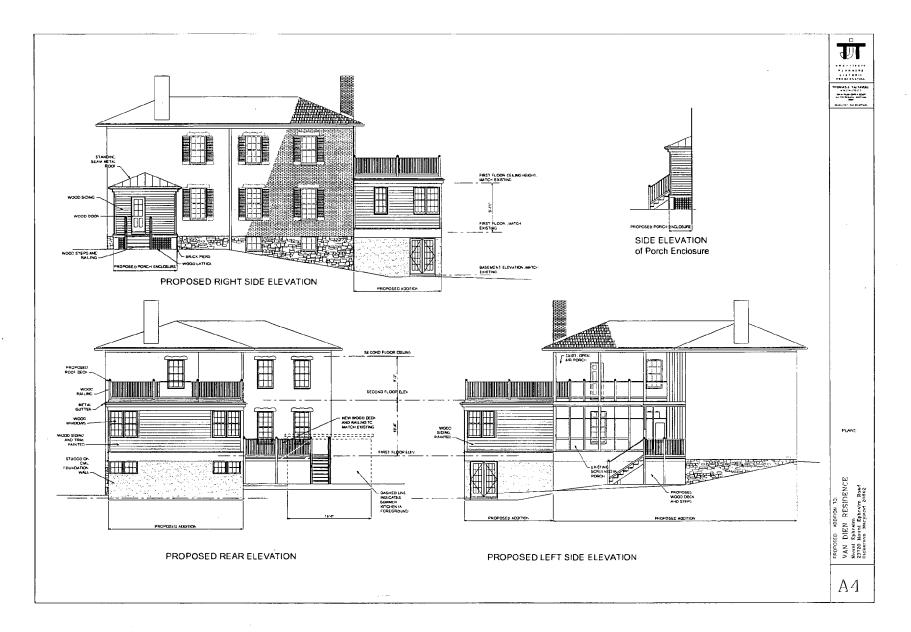
Dear Jim & Linda:

Thank you for contacting the Historic Preservation Office regarding your request to remove the Golden Chain tree which impacts your proposed addition and over hangs the horse paddock. Since the tree is toxic to horses, you may have it removed without applying for an Historic Area Work Permit.

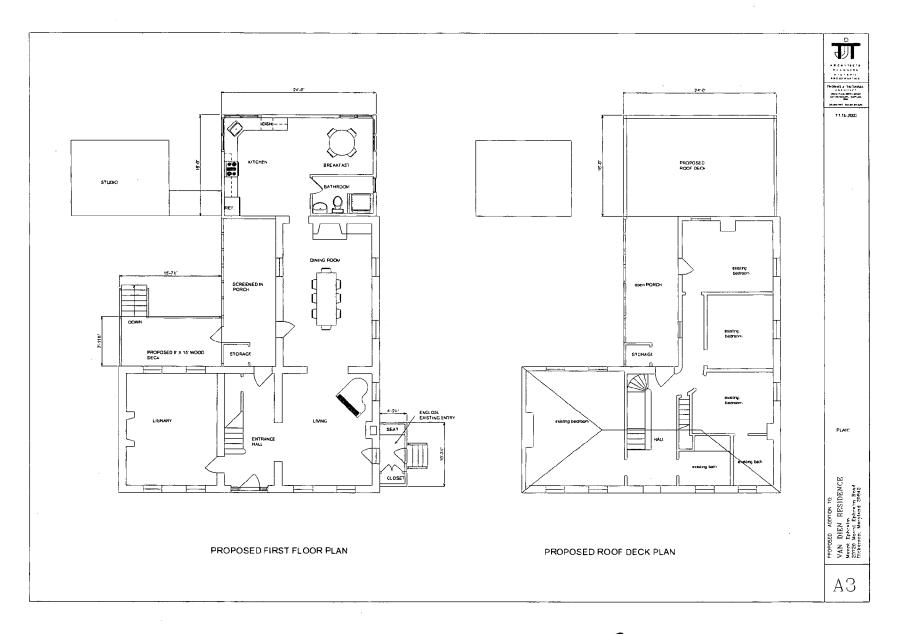
This letter serves as your permission to remove the tree.

Sincerelv Perry Kapsch

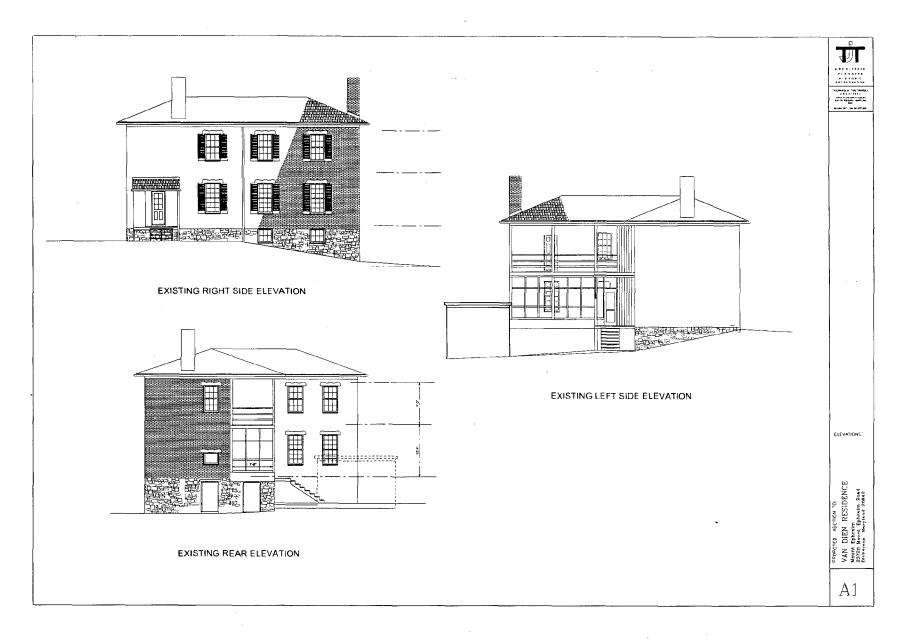
Preservation Planner



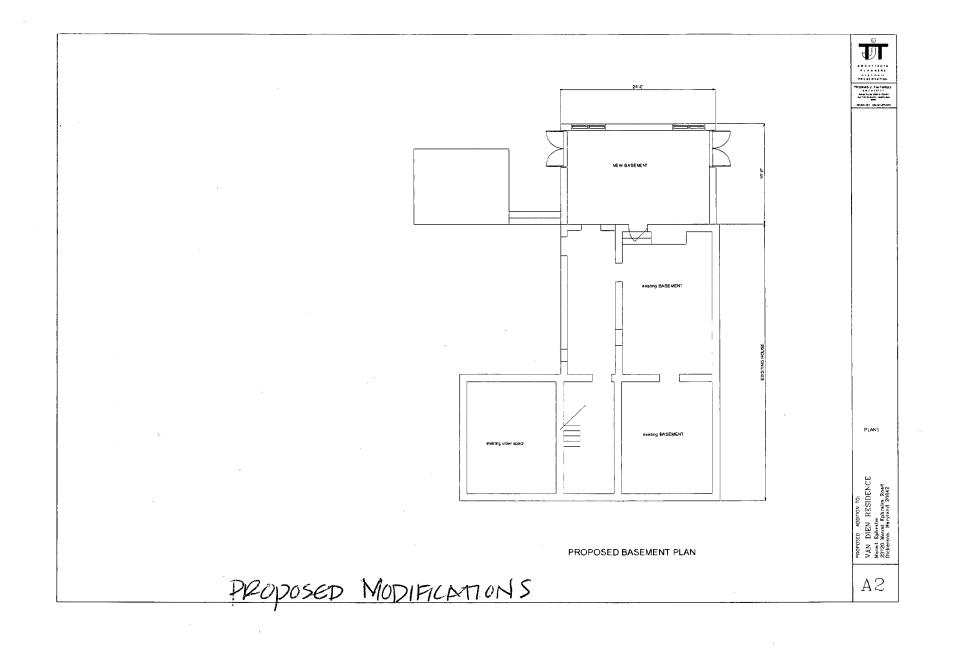
PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

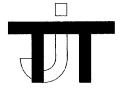


PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS



PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS





Thomas J. Taltavull Architect 20650 Plum Creek Court Gaithersburg, Maryland 20882 Tel. 301.840.1847 / Fax. 301.977.6282

### Transmittal Letter

To: Ms. Michele Naru M-NCPPC Historic Preservation Montgomery County \ Department of Park and Planning Silver Spring, Maryland Date: March 24, 2004

Attention: Michele Naru

Project: Mt. Ephraim

Remarks:

Dear Michele

Enclosed please find revised plans and elevations for the proposed additions and renovations to Mt. Ephraim for your review.

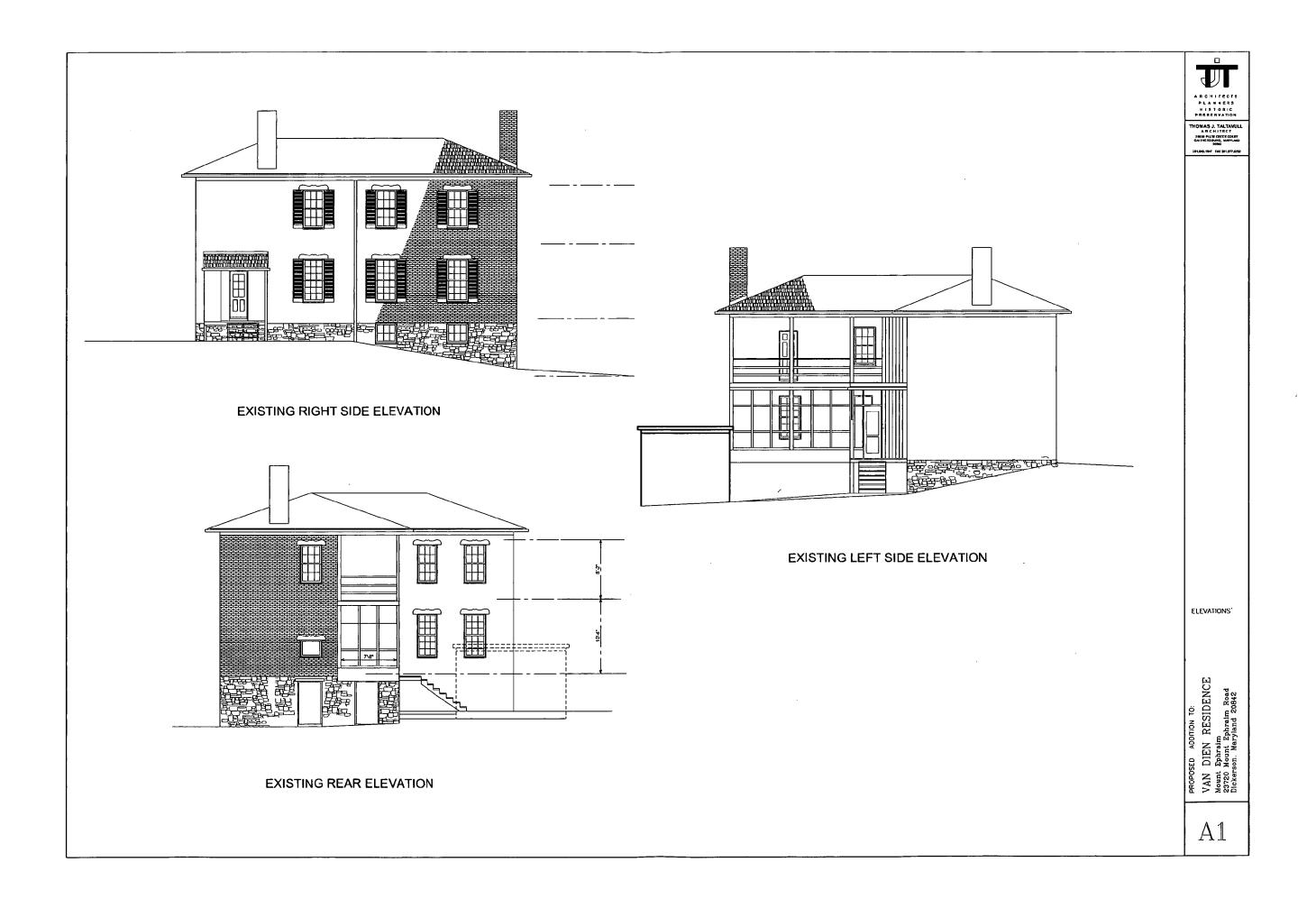
Please call if you have questions or need any additional information.

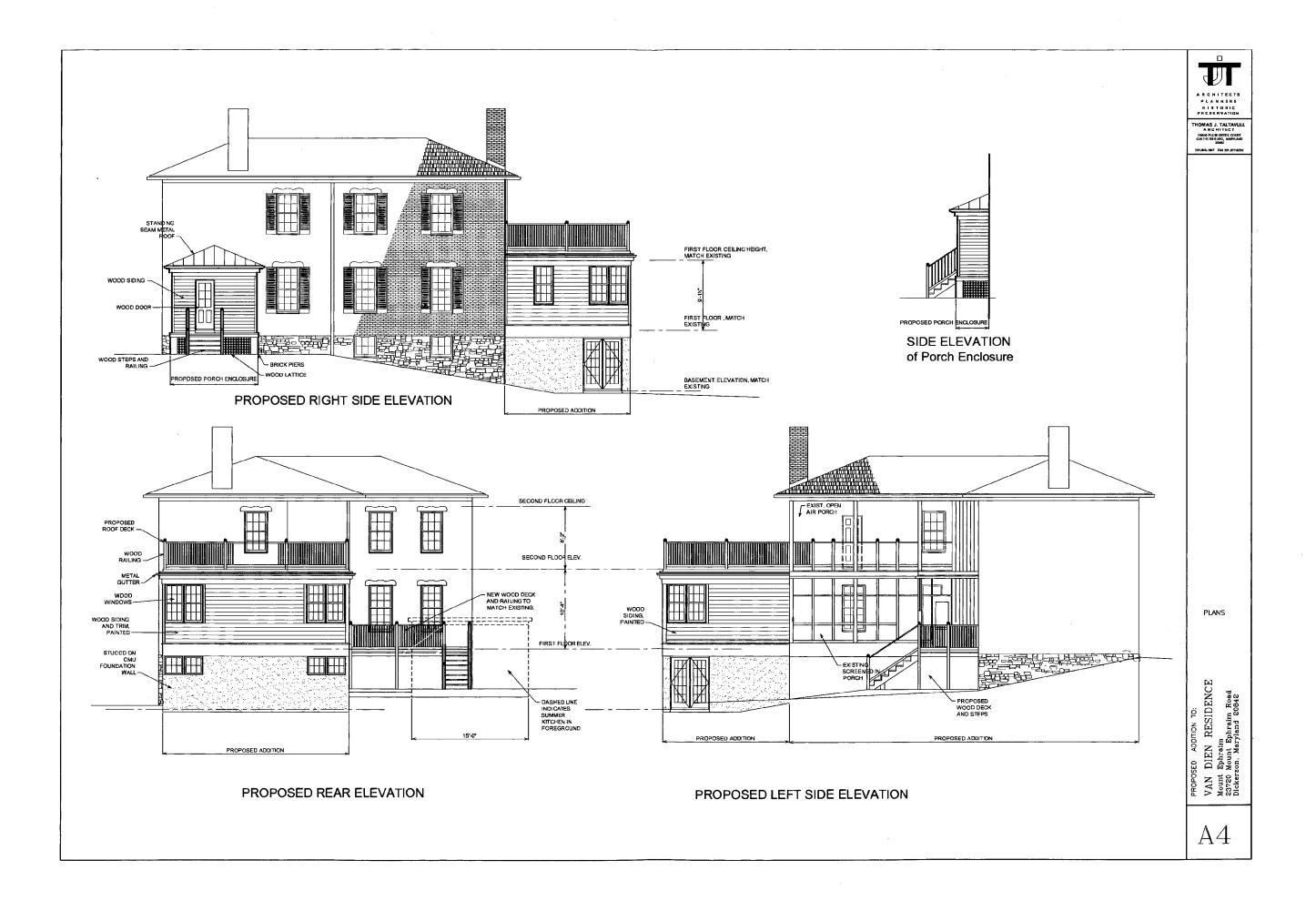
Sincerely,

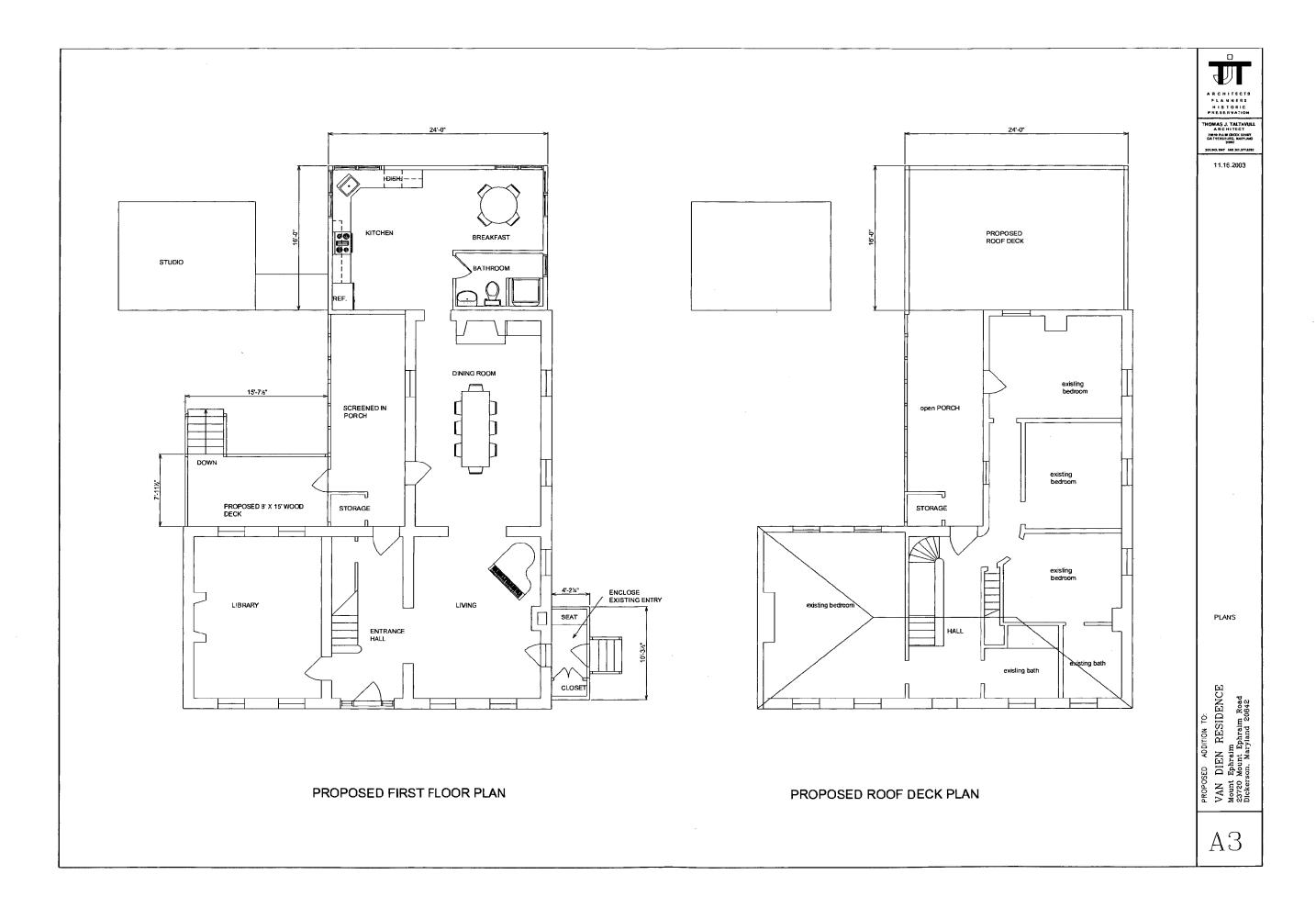
Thomas J. Taltavull

Copy to: file

Signed: Thomas J. Taltavull, Architect







### HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

Address:	23720 Mount Ephraim Road Dickerson	Meeting Date:	07/10/02	
Applicant:	Linda & James Van Dien (Thomas J. Taltavull, Architect)	Report Date:	07/03/02	
Resource:	<i>Master Plan</i> Site #12/01, <b>Mount Ephraim</b>	Public Notice:	06/26/02	
Review:	Preliminary Consultation	Tax Credit:	Partial	
Case Numbe	r: N/A	Staff: 1	Perry Kapsch	
PROPOSAL	.: Construct rear addition, modify sic	Construct rear addition, modify side portico.		
RECOMME	ND: Proceed to HAWP Application.		·	

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

SIGNIFICANCE:	Individual Master Plan Site
STYLE:	Italianate
DATE:	1866-1868

A copy of the Historic American Building Survey description, history and photographs prepared in 1987 are attached to this report as background to the proposed project.

### PROPOSAL

The applicants propose to:

1. Construct a rear (west) addition in two phases.

Phase One would be the construction of a 16' x 24' first floor kitchen at the rear of the existing ell with a walk-in basement or ground floor level with a door leading out to the stable area and to the adjacent summer kitchen. The addition would have a railed porch on the roof that would be connected to the existing second-floor porch. The new construction would be clad in stucco on the lower level and painted lapped novelty wood siding on the first floor. The windows are to be 6/6 wood-framed with simulated divided lights.

Phase Two would be the addition of a second-story above the kitchen with a flat hipped roof slightly below the level of the existing roof line. This would also have lapped novelty wood siding and windows to match the first floor.

- 2. Expand and enclose the existing portico on the north (left side) façade.
- 3. Construct an 8' x 16' wood deck on grade at the back of the main section (perpendicular to the existing screened porch).
  - Provide removable all-weather class panels for the existing rear screened porch.
- 5. Remove an existing stone wall and patio during construction and relocate them adjacent to the new addition.

## STAFF DISCUSSION

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As described in the HABS report, Mount Ephraim has undergone extensive changes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The current owner are attempting to bring the 1940's Frank Lloyd Wrightinspired interior back to its original late 19<sup>th</sup> century configuration. In order to move the kitchen out of the front parlor, they propose to add a kitchen addition. To access the addition, they propose to remove the small fixed window installed in the 1940's when the cooking hearth at the rear of the building was partially filled in, and replace it with a door.

The applicants would like to enlarge their sleeping quarters at some time in the future. They propose to add a second-story to the proposed addition, and would like to coordinate its design with that of the first floor plan.

The design and materials proposed for the new addition are compatible with, and clearly differentiated from, the historic resource.

The window placement in the new addition is designed to use traditional forms, but to maximize the stupendous view of Sugarloaf Mountain from the first and second levels.

The stone wall at the basement level is a notable feature of the house, but is at the rear of the property and not visible from the public right-of-way. The applicants propose to leave the wall uncovered in the new basement room so that it can still be seen. As it would be inappropriate to duplicate the wall, they have proposed to use a stucco clad or parged concrete block foundation.

The summer kitchen adjacent to the construction site will not be affected by the new addition, but will be protected during construction as a precaution. The dry laid stone wall and patio installed by the previous owners will be removed and reinstalled after the new addition is completed. The small golden rain tree next to the patio is being approved for removal as it is poisonous and presents a hazard to the farm animals in the area. The American boxwood behind the building site is being pruned and fed in anticipation of construction.

Staff would suggest that the plan for the enclosed portico on the north (left side) façade might require further refinement. As the porch was constructed as a kitchen door shelter when the kitchen was moved into the front parlor, it has the extreme simplicity of a back porch. Staff would recommend that as the door will now lead from the parking area into the front parlor and act as an alternative entrance to the front door, the applicant may want a design subsidiary to, but more in keeping with, the elegant Italianate front façade of the historic resource.

No historic buildings, trees, or landscape are affected by this project. With the exception of the enclosure of the small portico, all work is being done at the rear of the house.

# STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the applicant make any appropriate changes and proceed to a Historic Area Work Permit application.

# THOMAS J. TALTAVULL



20650 Plum Creek Court Gaithersburg, Maryland 20882 301.840.1847

**Transmittal Letter** 

To: Perry Kephart Kapsch M-NCPPC Montgomery County \ Department of Park and Planning Silver Spring, Maryland Date: June 25, 2001

Attention: Perry

Project: Mt. Ephraim

Remarks:

Dear Perry,

Enclosed please find schematic plans for the proposed additions and renovations to Mt. Ephraim for submission to the Historic Planning Commission for the initial review.

I have shown the major addition both ways, (one story w/ basement and two story w/ basement.

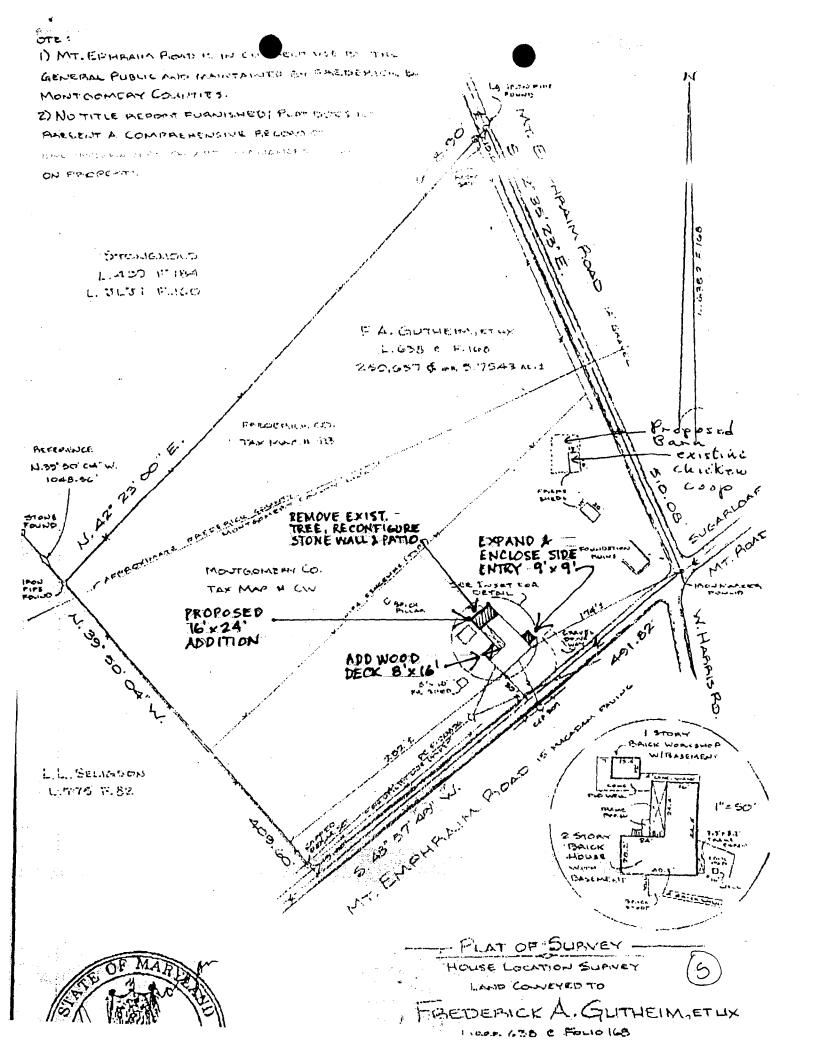
Please call if you have questions or comments.

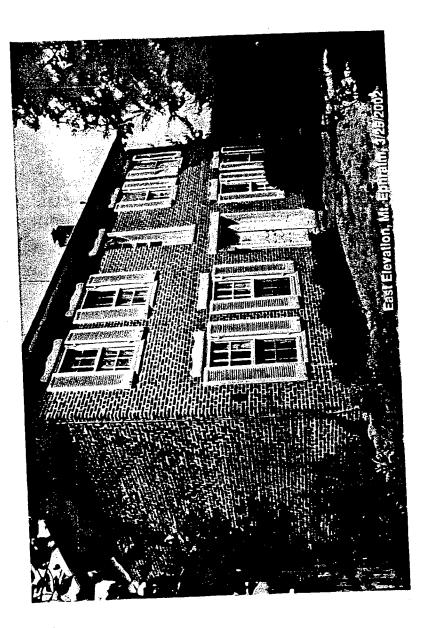
Sincerely,

Thomas J. Taltavull

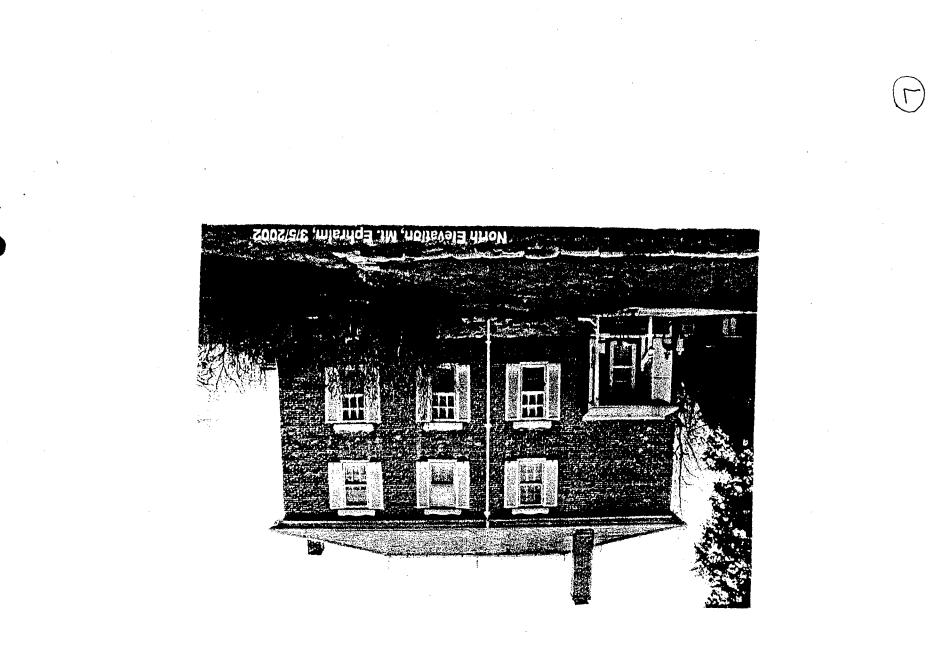
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Signed: Thomas J. Taltavull, Architect





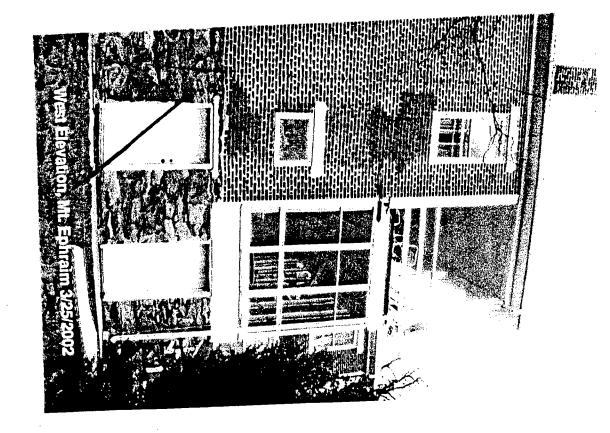
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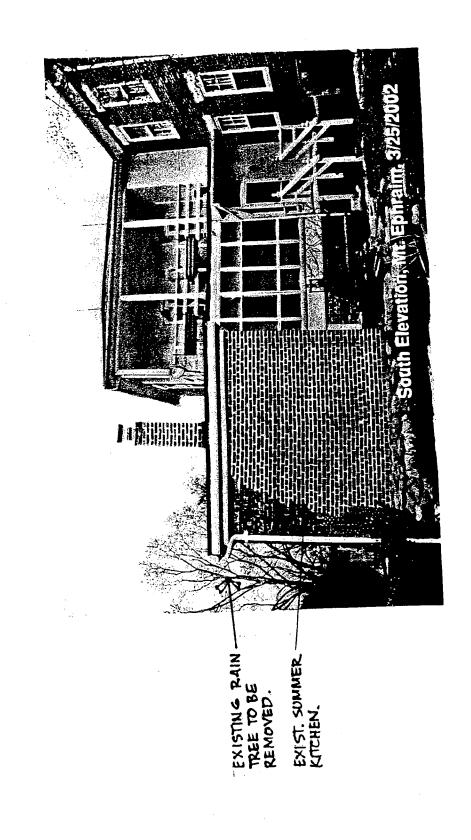


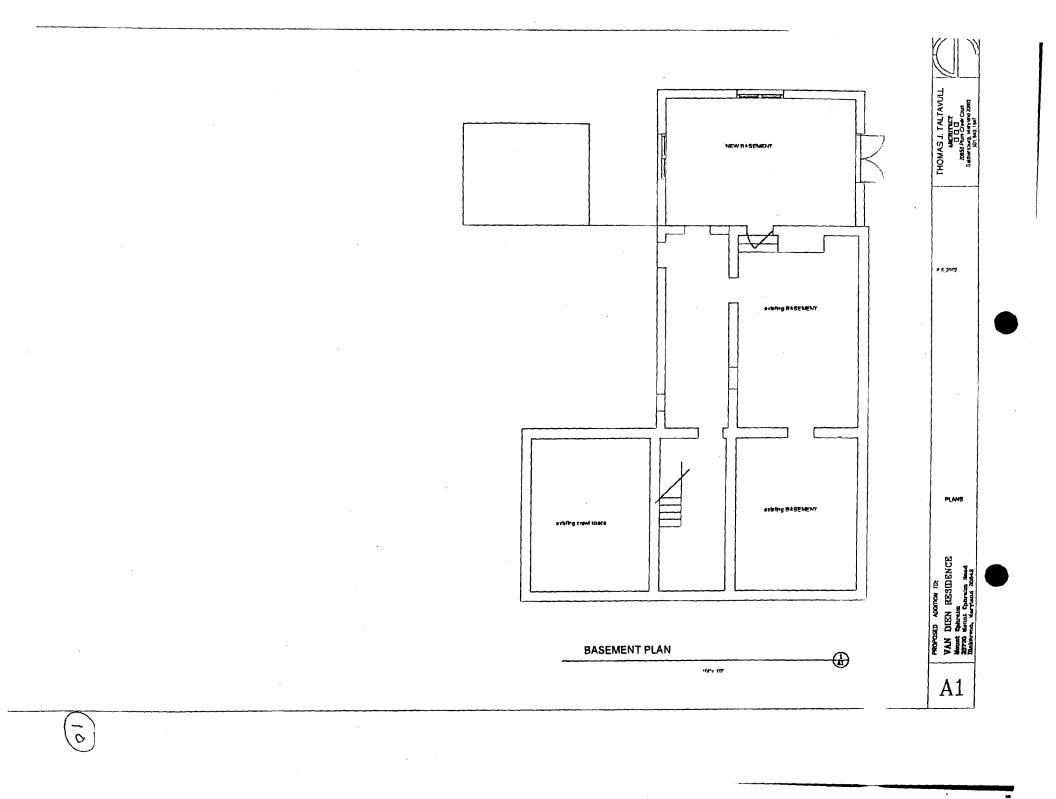
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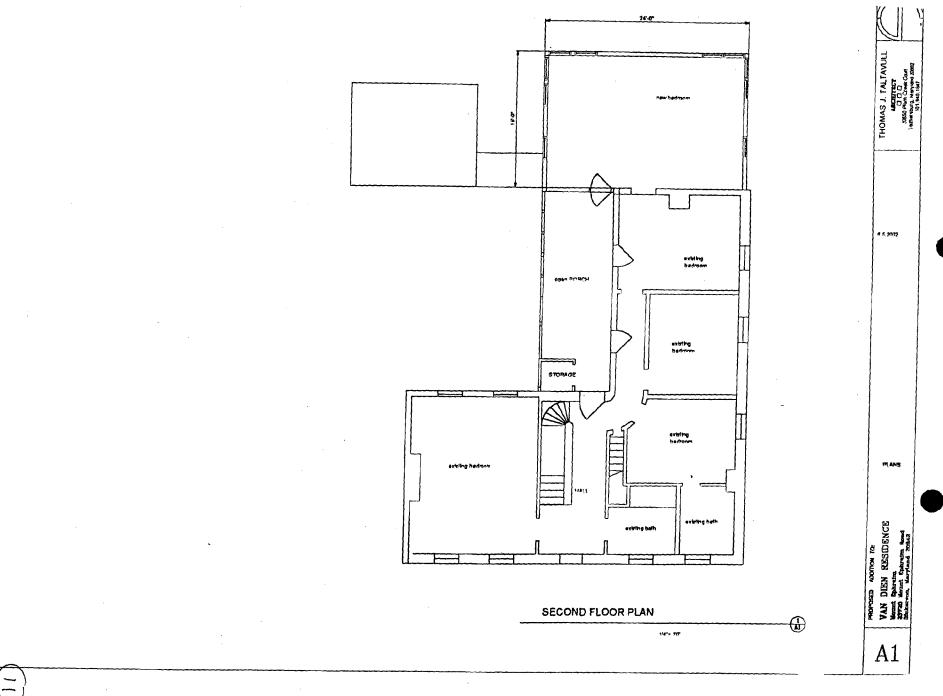
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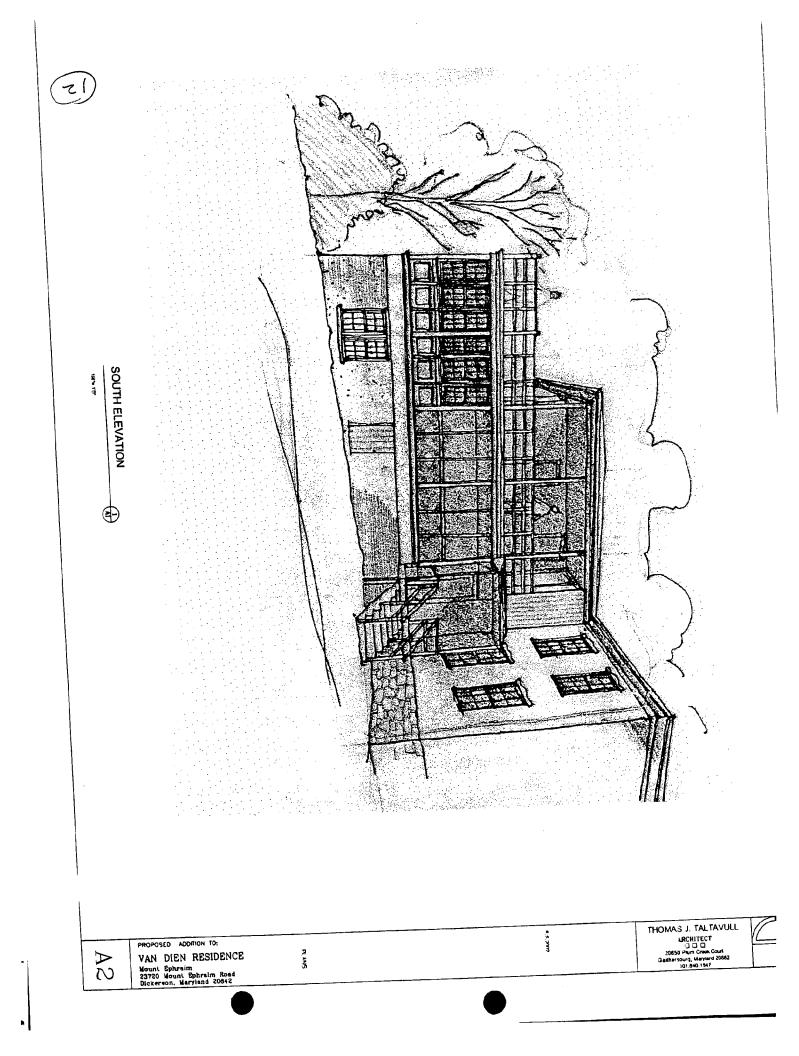
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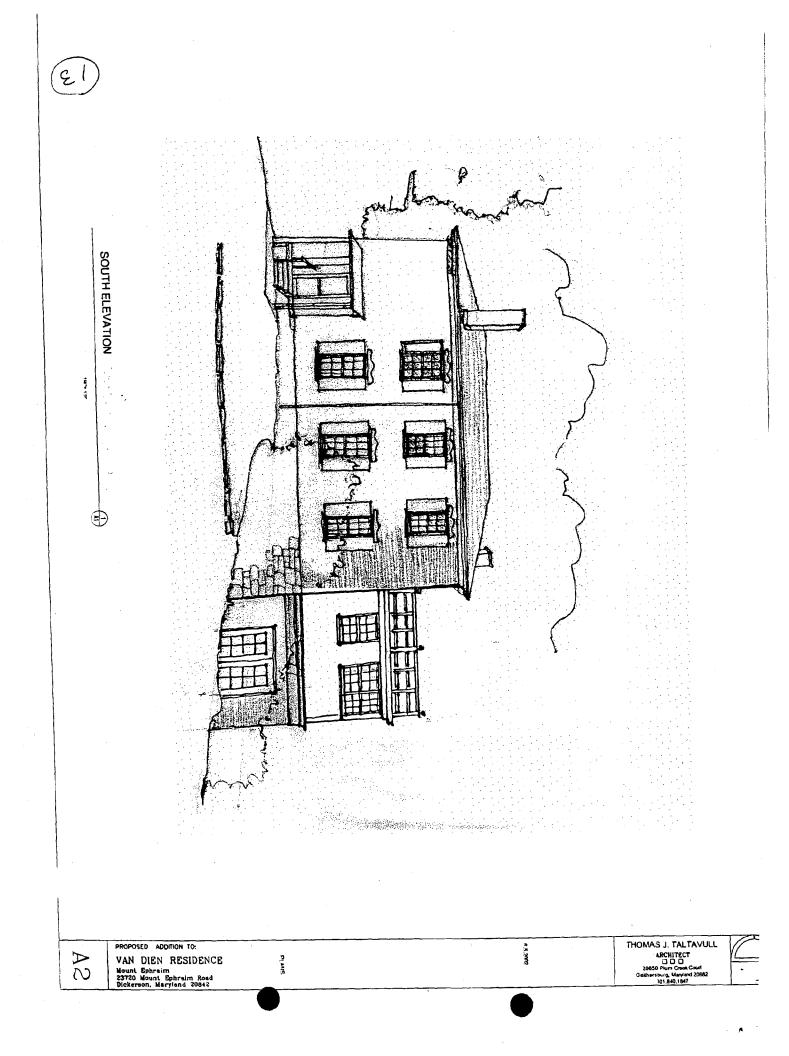




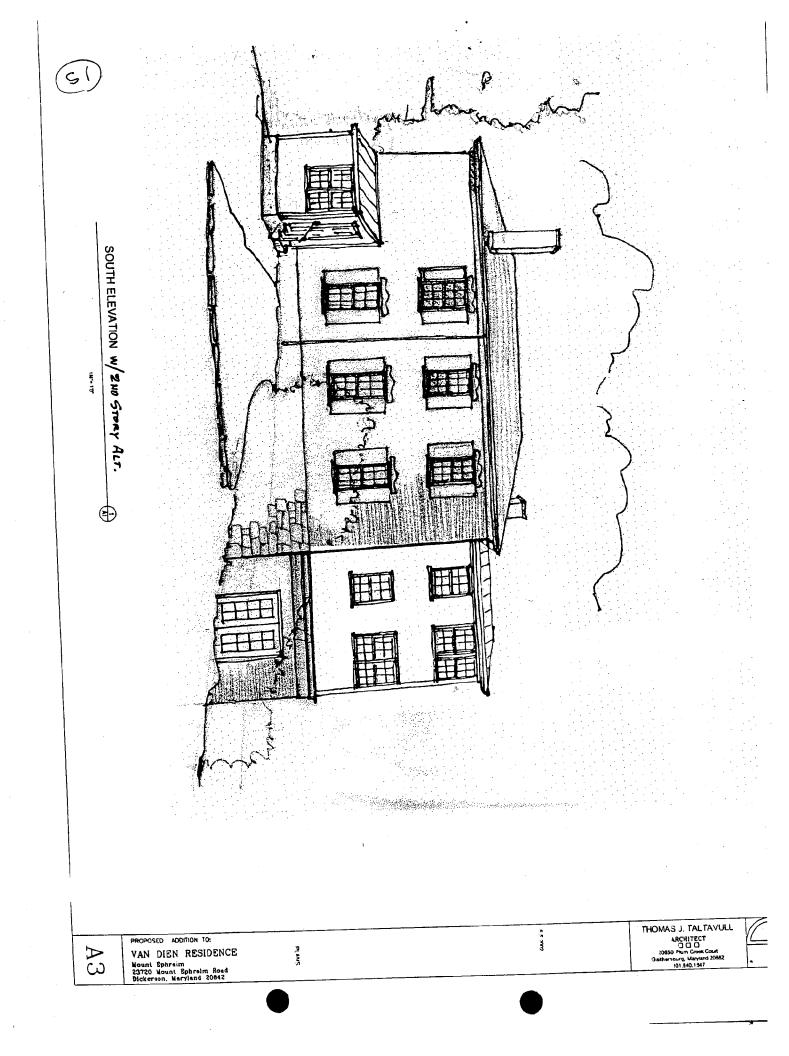












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# HABS MD, 16-DICK, 7-

16

### HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY MOUNT EPHRAIM

Frederick A. and Mary P. Gutheim

HABS No. MD-967

Location:

23720 Mount Ephraim Road (northwest corner of Mount Ephraim Road and Harris Road), Dickerson, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Present Owner: Frederick A. and Mary P. Gutheim

Present Occupant:

Significance:

Mount Ephraim is significant as the rural vernacular home of a storekeeper and farmer, built by a local carpenter/builder, using architectural pattern books of the mid-19th century. Although the L-shaped plan of this dwelling is typical of the time and place in which it was constructed, it is slightly more elaborate than the average, reflecting its owners wealth and his position as the community's storekeeper. It is constructed of brick rather then frame, as generally found in this area and though rather simple, it was nicely appointed with decorative window heads, facade porch with double doors opening on to it from the second floor and a center gable facade (the porch and center gable were removed in 1941). Inside is a curved stairway. While the exterior reflects the architectural values of rural, mid-19th century america, the interior is a reflection of the modern movement and the reduction to basic form, and continuous living spaces.

The house was the center of Ephraim G. Harris' small commercial complex. This corner, known as "Mount Ephraim," included a brick store building with a post office, a tavern, blacksmith shop, etc. It thus represents a pattern in the early settlement and growth of rural areas, whereby services sprang up to meet the needs of the surrounding community, and the traffic which moved through it. In the case of Mount Ephraim, it was at the crossroads of established routes which connected larger settlements. The store also served soldiers at a nearby signal station during the Civil War. Although historic maps indicate a small crossroads settlement here in the last quarter of nineteenth century, all that remains now is this brick residence and an adjacent white frame cottage, "Beardshear," which probably dates from the ante-bellum years.

MOUNT EPHIVITA HABS No. MD-967 (Page 2)

### PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

#### A. Physical History:

- Date of erection: 1866-1868. Although Ephraim G. Harris did not 1. receive title to this property until 1868, it was evidently only a legal formality, since the property had been in the family for some time, and earlier evidence exists of the store. സംറ buildings, located at this corner, appear on both the Martinent & Bond Map of 1865 and 1879 Hopkin's Atlas. On both, one is marked as "E.G. Harris Store", the other, unmarked could then possibly be his residence. The Montgomery County Commissioners Assessment Books first list a store building on this site in 1862 (the previous reference in 1858 lists no improvements or stock in trade, etc.). It was listed under the names of both William N. Harris, and his son, Ephraim Harris, with \$550 worth of stock in trade. Only the store building is listed specifically. The property was assessed again in 1866, indicated no change in the value of the property or the improvements but a jump to \$2,000 worth of stock in trade. When next assessed in 1868, the same amount of stock in trade is seen but there is, however, an additional improvement value of \$500. This is a likely indication of the construction of the current brick house (which may have replaced the structure appearing here in 1865, or indicate the completion of a dwelling then under construction?).
- Architect: According to descendants of the architect/builder, William T. Hilton, Mr. Hilton used one of the numerous "builder's books" in use during the mid-19th century. These books provided small, local builders such as W.T. Hilton with plans and details, reflecting the popular architectural styles of the day (Gail Rothrock, ed. <u>Circling Historic Landscapes</u>, <u>Sugarloaf Regional</u> <u>Trails</u>, p. 46).
- 3. Original and subsequent owners: The following is a complete chain of title to the land on which the structure stands from 1846, the year that the property was acquired by the Harris family who had the house built, and the current time. Also included are equity cases and wills involved in the chain of title. Reference is to the Land Records Office and the Montgomery County Register of Wills of the Montgomery County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland.

1846 Deed November 27, 1846, liber STS 2, folio 301. John Poole and Anna R. Poole, his wife of Montgomery County, Md. To William Francis Piles and Sarah Harris, both of Montgomery County, Md.

MOUNI EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 3)

1868 Deed June 15, 1868, liber EBP 5, folio 266 William F. Piles, Sarah Harris, Solomon Harris, Abraham S. Harris, Samuel Darby and Mary A. Darby, his wife; William C.D. Simmons and Eliza P. Simmons, his wife; all of Montgomery County, Md. To Ephraim G. Harris, of Montgomery County, Md.

العديبة أكبي أباد والبغمون فالساله

- 1888 Equity Case #765, passed January 28, 1889, Judgment Record JA 4/226 Ida J. Harris et al, complainants vs. David Fulton Harris, et al, defendants. All heirs (adult vs. infant children) of Ephraim G. Harris
- 1890 Deed February 26, 1890, liber JA 17, folio 133 Levi C. Zeigler, appointed trustee by decree of circuit court, of Montgomery County To Ida J. Dronenburg, of Montgomery County
- 1903 Deed August 27, 1903, liber TD 27, folio 26 Ida J. Dronenburg and Reverdy Dronenburg, of Montgomery County To Clinton M. Moore, of Montgomery County
- 1904 Deed September 29, 1904, liber 178, folio 489 Clinton M. Moore and Anna M. Moore, his wife of Montgomery County To Elizabeth A. Nicholson, of Montgomery County
- 1909 Equity Case # 2449, passed April 29, 1909, Judgment Record 10/10 Elizabeth A. Nicholson, et al, complainants vs. Beulah C. Nicholson and Frank B. Nicholson, defendants widow (Elizabeth) and heirs-at-law of Lawrence B. Nicholson
- 1909 Deed July 22, 1909, Liber 208, folio 119 Elizabeth A. Nicholson, of Montgomery County To Lillie E. Jones and Linwood B. Nicholson, of Montgomery County
- 1910 Deed November 3, 1910, liber 216, folio 207 Lillie E. Jones (wife of Lawrence B. Jones, the grantee hereinafter named) and Linwood B. Nicholson, unmarried, both of Montgomery County To Lawrence B. Jones

MOUNT EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 4)

1912 Deed August 12, 1912, liber 228, folio 479 Lawrence B. Jones and Lillie E. Jones, his wife, both of Montgomery County To Beulah C. Jones

- 1919 Deed April 23, 1919, liber 278, folio 487 Beulah C. Jones and Samuel C. Jones, of Montgomery County To Francois F. Darrieulat and Maria Louise Darrieulat, his wife
- 1941 Deed October 17, 1941, liber 638, folio 168 Marie Louise Darrieulat, unmarried (widow) To Frederick A. Gutheim and Mary Purdon Gutheim, his wife

#### 4. Builders, contractor, suppliers:

a. Builder/contractor: William T. Hilton, a carpenter and builder from nearby Barnesville, designed and constructed the house, based on plans and designs outlined in builders books of the mid-19th century. A number of buildings in this area have been attributed to Mr. Hilton, who presumably never ventured outside this general community. Like many carpenters of his day, Hilton also operated an undertaking business. The Hilton carpentry shop still stands with the sign, taken from the former woodworking mill nearby, which reads, "William Hilton & Sons- Carpenters and Undertakers". Also, Mr. Gutheim reported that during their early years of residency here he employed two elderly carpenters who had been apprenticed by W.T. Hilton. They stated that Mr. Hilton had brought them here to Mount Ephraim years ago to show them an example of his work.

- b. Suppliers: The materials were all acquired locally. Wooden elements presumably came from Mr. Hilton's mill. The brick was said to have been manufactured and fired on the site from clay found locally. The slate for the roof was guarried from a site nearby.
- 5. Original plans and construction: No original plans or drawings are known to exist though, as mentioned, the plans came from builders pattern books of the day. According to the current owner, Mr. Gutheim, who has seen one of these books in the possession of the family of the builder, a plan very closely resembling his house could be seen. Hilton's extensive collection of tools are still in the family's possession in Barnesville, but the books, accounts and other Hilton records are with another branch of the family on the Eastern Shore (as located by Brice Clagett of the Maryland Historical Trust). In fact, another

MOUNI EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 5)

similar house, also built by Hilton, exists in the area (the Issac Davis House, approximately. 2 1/2 miles away on Davis Road).

Drawings were executed, however, in 1941 at the time that the current owner purchased and remodeled the house. Drawings were done both of the existing conditions and of the proposed changes. The proposed changes were done by the well known Washington, D.C. architect, Julian E. Berla, with the architectural firm of Berla & Abel (Joseph), designers of Art Deco/International style buildings.

Other architects participated in the remodeling as well. The interiors of the library and living room were drawn by Wilhelm (Willo) Von Moltke. The California architect, Vernon DeMars, designed the kitchen entrance on the north side. The approach to the entrance from the parking area was part of the garden design by Dan Kiley. The measured drawings of the existing conditions of the house were made by the architect/artist, Alfred McAdams (see drawings, pages 13-20).

According to these plans, and descriptions in equity cases, the exterior facade originally had a bracketed center gable with a small window in it and a period porch running the length of the facade. Mr. Gutheim also stated that the original kitchen was located in the current living room and had a large, cook fireplace. The kitchen had been moved, however, by the time that he purchased the house, onto what is now the restored rear porch.

6. Alterations and Additions: Fairly extensive alternations were made to the residence during the 1941 remodeling. Changes to the exterior include the removal of a porch which once ran the length of the facade (Equity Case #2449, Judgment Record 10/1, "advertisement of property," 1909), and the removal of an ornamental center gable. A small, fixed window was also added onto the the rear of the house.

Extensive changes were made to the interior of the house. The walls which created the original entry hall and the division of the two rooms on the north side of the house were removed. A new kitchen was added in the front of the house to replace a kitchen previously added in the rear porch area. The rear porch, which had been enclosed to create a kitchen was returned to its original condition. Original fireplaces (mantels and brick chimney) have been replaced (for more information see the drawings, data pages 13-20). Also removed were the ornamented stair risers and the ceiling moldings (particularly in the hallway). Added, were electrical wiring, plumbing and heating fixtures, but with minimal inpact on the structure.

MOUNT EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 6)

## B. Historical Context:

The house was built 1866-1868 for Ephraim G. Harris, a farmer and storekeeper who is said to have made the money to finance its construction through the sale of liquor to soldiers of the Civil War, at his store and restaurant or tavern located here. The property is in fact located near the site of the military signal station which provided the standard communication of the day. The house and store site are located at the intersection of two well traveled roads, the main road from Barnesville to Frederick (now Harris Road) and the route from the furnace forge at the mouth of the Monocacy to the bloomery forge in Urbana. This intersection appears on the Martinet & Bond Map of 1865 and the Hopkins Atlas of 1879 as "Mount Ephraim." It is known that Ephraim Harris' store included a post office. He evidently operated a tavern here as well, judging by an inventory of the stock in trade which included not much other than 117 gallons of whiskey and a collection of pint bottles, jars and glassware. Also on the site was a blacksmith shop and collection of tenant houses and outbuildings (Equity Case #765, Judgment Record JA 4/226 and Register of Wills, Inventories RWC 18/148). The name of the community, Mount Ephraim, is said to have been a reference to both the mountainous biblical Mount Ephraim as compared to the Sugarloaf mountains at the foothills of which this site is located, and the extreme height of Ephraim Harris himself.

The property came into the Harris family in 1846 when it was acquired by Ephraim's mother, Sarah Harris (with her brother as trustee). According to the deed, Sarah Harris' father, Francis Piles had leased certain "negroes," presumably slaves, to his daughter which he agreed "might be sold for the purpose of purchasing a home if his daughter aforesaid required it.... the negros should be sold provided a farm or home should be purchased with the proceeds...." (Deed STS 2/301). Thus the slaves were sold and 225 acres here purchased.

Sarah married William Harris who passed away a few years prior to the conveyance of approximately 15 acres of it to their son, Ephraim, presumably as his inheritance. According to Ephraim's deed of 1868, "whereas Ephraim G. Harris desires a portion of said land to be deeded to himself separately and he consents and obligates himself by receiving this deed to accept the portion of land hereby conveyed as and for his full share and portion of said land..." (Deed EEP 5/266). In fact, the tax records indicate that Ephraim and his father, William Harris had already established the store here, by 1862.

Ephraim resided here with his family until his death in the spring of 1888. His personal inventory indicates that he had acquired much land and property. In addition to being a store and tavern keeper, he was also a farmer and a blacksmith. According to the advertisement for the sale of his house and store property following his death the improvements included, "One brick house of seven rooms, hallway above and below, 40 x 50 feet, wagon shed and granary, also a brick dairy

MOUNT EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 7)

and all necessary outbuildings.... also one brick store house 20 x 36 feet with an excellent cellar....two frame houses one story and a half....blacksmith shop and stable.... a good restaurant, on said premises, 100 yards from the store house in Frederick County, Md." (Equity Case #765, Judgment Record JA 4/257).

Meanwhile, with the coming of the B&O's Metropolitan Branch in 1878, with a station in nearby Dickerson, the community of Mount Ephraim declined. Although the store, etc. continued to operate, the post office eventually was moved to Dickerson in 1912. The store building later burned (date and cause of fire unknown).

The property was purchased in February of 1890 by Ida J. Dronenburg (an Ida is listed among the children of Ephraim Harris, perhaps this is the same). It eventually fell into the hands of the Nicholson family, Lawrence B. and Elizabeth A. The Nicholsons' appear as neighbors on the historical maps of 1865 & 1879. Following the death of Lawrence Nicholson in 1904, the property was assessed and sold in 1909. An advertisement of sale describes the property at that time as "The improvements consist of a two story brick dwelling follows: house with slate roof, containing ten\* rooms, two large halls and a cellar, with a porch the entire length of the house; and a one and a half story brick store house, 40 x 20 feet, with a cellar under the entire building. A two story, five room frame tenant house,.... a two story, two room frame tenant house,.... a large two story brick dairy lower floor cemented and all necessary outbuildings...." (Equity Case #2449, Judgment Record 10/26).

The property was, however, passed on to heirs of Lawrence Nicholson until 1919. A fire was reported to have taken place here in the early twentieth century which destroyed most of the outbuildings and presumably the store house, only the foundation of which remains. In 1919 the property was purchased by Francois and Maria Louise Darrieulat. Mr. Darrieulat was known as a fencing master who coached both the olympic teams and President, Theodore Roosevelt. The house was vacant during the 1930's and then rented on and off until sold in 1941.

Mount Ephraim was purchased in 1941 by Frederick and Mary Gutheim (Deed 638/168). Mr. Gutheim, an architectural historian and editor of two volumes of Frank Lloyd Wright's writings, and planning consultant, is a retired professor of American Studies at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. where he also founded the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation. Mr. Gutheim also had taught at

(\* The change from seven rooms in 1888 to ten rooms in 1909 could be attributed to the rooms created by the enclosure of the rear porch, forming a kitchen on the first floor and a bathroom, etc.? above).

MOUNT EPHRATH HABS No. MD-967 (Page 8)

Williams College and at the University of Washington, and other institutions. In addition to teaching, he worked in Federal housing and planning agencies, as a planning consultant of international scope, and as a staff writer for the New York Herald Tribune. He is the author of a number of books relating to housing, urban development, and architecture as well as the book, The Potomac. Mr. Gutheim served as editor for "Architecture and Planning" and "Progressive Architecture," and was a architectural critic for the Washington Post. He has also been the recipient of a number of awards including the American Institute of Architects medal, and the "Trustee of America" honor, a national scale preservation honor. He is well known in Montgomery County as chairman of Sugarloaf Regional Trails, which identified and documented historic sites in western Montgomery County, and as one of the founders and first commissioners of the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission, a program set up to identify and preserve historic landmarks in the county.

#### PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. General Statement:
  - 1. Architectural character: Mount Ephraim is of architectural interest as a documented example of a local builders translation of period styles into the rural vernacular dwelling of a storekeeper and farmer. Being constructed of brick, with slightly exagerated window heads, the house is somewhat more elaborate than the usual frame residence dating from this period, found in this area. The house has, however, been stripped of much of its exterior detailing though it does not appear that irreversible changes have been made to the exterior. The interior has undergone rather extensive changes (see plans, data pages 13-20). While the exterior still reflects primarily the ideals of rural, mid-19th century architecture, the interior as remodelled is more of a reflection of the Modern trend towards the reduction to basic form, and open, flowing spaces which also resulted in increased ventilation and bilaterial lighting.
  - 2. Condition of fabric: The house appears to be in good, sound condition. As mentioned, many detailing elements have been removed, especially in the interior where mantel, interior walls, etc. have been removed.
- B. Description of Exterior:
  - 1. Overall dimensions: This is a two story hipped roof residence with a partial, unfinished cellar. It is L-shaped with a five bay wide, one room deep main block (two bays on the north side, one being a doorway) and a one room deep, three bay by one bay rear ell. A two story porch runs along the inside wall of the ell.

MOUNT EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 9)

- 2. Foundations: The brick walls of the house rest on a rubble stone foundation, without the demarcation of a water table (see HABS photo #MD-967-8).
- 3. Walls: The walls are of red brick, made on the site, set in a common bond pattern of one row of headers for every five rows of stretchers.
- 4. Structural system, framing: Exterior walls and major partition walls are of load bearing brick. The floors rest on log joists.
- 5. Porches: The original porch which ran the length of the facade was removed in 1941. There is a two story porch along the inside wall of the rear ell. This porch, under the hipped roof of the rear ell, is a reconstruction of the original. It is supported by plain square posts and balustrade (see HABS photo #MD-967-7).
- 6. Chimneys: There is an interior brick chimney at either end of the main block of the house, and a third chimney at the rear of the ell.
- 7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: The front door, recessed and topped with an ogee arch, is flanked by fluted pilasters and sidelights. The lower panel in the sidelights is of wood with an oblong octagon shape, which matches the bottom panel of the front door (see HABS photo #MD-967-4). In the inside of the door frames are recessed wooden panels. Above the front entry is a narrow set of french doors, with a wooden bottom panel, which would have opened onto the roof of the front porch (see HABS photo #MD-967-3). There is an entry at the north side elevation of the main block, towards the front of the house (see HABS photo #MD-967-5). There are also entries onto the porch of the rear ell. One is found along the south, interior wall of the ell on the first story, and the other, on the second story is located along the wall of the main block. Finally, there is a board on batten door into the cellar from the inside wall of the rear ell.
  - b. Windows: The windows are double hung sash, with six over six lights, topped with a heavy ogee window head. The windows on the east facade and the north side elevation still have shutters (see HABS photo #MD-967-4). The only exception to this window pattern are the casement windows found in the cellar of the rear ell and a small, square fixed window which was added to the first story rear wall of the ell in 1941.

MOUNT EPHRAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 10)

## 8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Both the main block and the rear ell have a low hipped roof, covered with slate shingles.
- b. Cornice: The cornice consists of a plain wide, unormamented board with a single step with a bead along the bottom.

### C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: See plans, pages 13-20.
- 2. Stairway: It is a open string along the south wall of the entryhall. It has an elegantly curving landing and a turned post balustrade.
- 3. Flooring: The floors are of random width boards.
- 4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings are plastered, painted white, void of any molding.
- 5. Doorways and doors: Many of the doorways include transoms above. This allows for increased flow of both air and light from the windows of exterior rooms. The circulation of air thus provided, along with the increase ceiling height of the rooms, helps to make modern air-conditioning unnecessary.

### D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Mount Ephraim is located at the foot of the Sugarloaf Mountains, in rural western Montgomery County, with the Frederick County border running through the backyard. The house sits facing east at the intersection of Mount Ephraim and Harris Roads. It is oriented to Mount Ephraim road which runs within 28 feet of the front of the house. Its extreme proximity to the road is due to the fact that it was the residence of storekeeper, Ephraim G. Harris whose store building once sat to the north of the residence, directly at the corner. The foundation of the store building, part stone and part concrete slab, remains (a potential historical archaeology site). The house and store site was established at the intersection of what were at the time two well traveled roads, the main road from Barnesville to Frederick (now Harris Road) and the route from the furnace forge at the mouth of the Monocacy to the bloomery forge in Urbana. The property is also located near the site of a Civil War signal station. This intersection appears on the Martinet & Bond Map of 1865 and the Hopkins Atlas of 1879 as the community of "Mount Ephraim."

MOUNI EPHKAIM HABS No. MD-967 (Page 11)

- 2. Historic landscape design: In the front yard, to either side of the house are old Holly trees, which are registered as among the oldest identified Hollies in the county. There was at one time an apple orchard of approximately 120 trees (Equity Case #2449, Judgment Record 10/26). Currently, a barrier of hedges along the road in front of the house separates it from the passing traffic.
- 3. Outbuildings: A number of outbuildings were once found on the property. Inventories identify a brick store house and a brick dairy, tenant houses, wagon shed and granary, blacksmith shop and stable, restaurant building and other "necessary" outbuildings. Many of these were destroyed by a fire that reportedly occurred here during the early twentieth century. The current owner, Mr. Gutheim, stated that there was a smoke house, chicken house and a barn behind the house when he came in 1941. They were in poor condition, however, and had to be removed. There are currently a number of assorted frame outbuildings to the rear of the house. The only significant outbuilding on the property today is a single story, hipped roof brick building, which Mr. Gutheim identifies as either a summer kitchen, laundry or dairy (the inventory of 1888) lists a "brick dairy", but the 1909 inventory lists a "large, <u>two</u> story brick dairy). This is a one story, brick, two bay wide structure with a shed roof. The windows are two over two sash with window heads that match those found on the main house. This same window head is also found over the entryway. There is an interior chimney to the center of the south side wall (see HABS photo #MD-967-9 & 10).

#### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural drawings: There are no known original drawings. Record drawings of existing conditions in 1941 were made by the Washington, D.C. architect/artist, Alfred McAdams. These were the basis of the remodeling work by the Washington, D.C. architect, Julian E. Berla, later principal in the firm of Berla & Abel (see data pages 13-20).
- B. Interviews: An interview of the current owner, Mr. Frederick Gutheim was held at Mount Ephraim on September 29, 1987.
- C. Bibliography:
  - 1. Primary and unpublished sources:
    - Hopkins, C.M. <u>Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including</u> the County of Montgomery, <u>Maryland</u>. Philadelphia: Compiled, drawn and published from actual surveys by C.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1879.

MOUNT EPHRAIM

HAR N. MIL-98, (Page 12)

Martinent, Simon J. <u>Martinent & Bond's Map of Montgomery County.</u> <u>Maryland</u>. Baltimore: Drawn and published by Simon J. Martinent, 1865.

Montgomery County Commissioners Tax Books, 1854-1868. Montgomery County, Maryland.

Montgomery County Judgment Records, Montgomery County, Maryland, (various equity proceedings, see Part I., section A.-3. Original and subsequent owners).

Montgomery County Land Records, Montgomery County, Maryland, (various deeds, see Part I., section A.-3. Original and subsequent owners).

Montgomery County Register of Wills. Montgomery County, Maryland (various wills and inventories of personal and real estate, see Part I., section A.-3. Original and subsequent owners).

2. Secondary and published sources:

Rothrock, Gail, ed. <u>Circling Historic Landscapes. Sugarloaf</u> <u>Regional Trails</u>. Rockville, Md.: Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1980.

Sugarloaf Regional Trails. <u>Inventory of Historic Sites in Western</u> <u>Montgomery and Frederick Counties, Maryland</u>. Rockville, Md: A joint planning project of the Sugarloaf Citizens Assoc. and Stronghold, Inc., Funded by the Montgomery County Planning Board and the National Endowment for the Arts, 1975.

<u>Who's Who in America</u>, Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, Inc., Publishers (Frederick Gutheim).

3. Other historic inventories or designations included in:

Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Location Altas of Historic Sites in Montgomery County, Maryland, 1976. (The result of a windsheild survey of hsitoric sites).

Designated site on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation (Mount Ephraim, Site #12-1).

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HABS No. MD-967

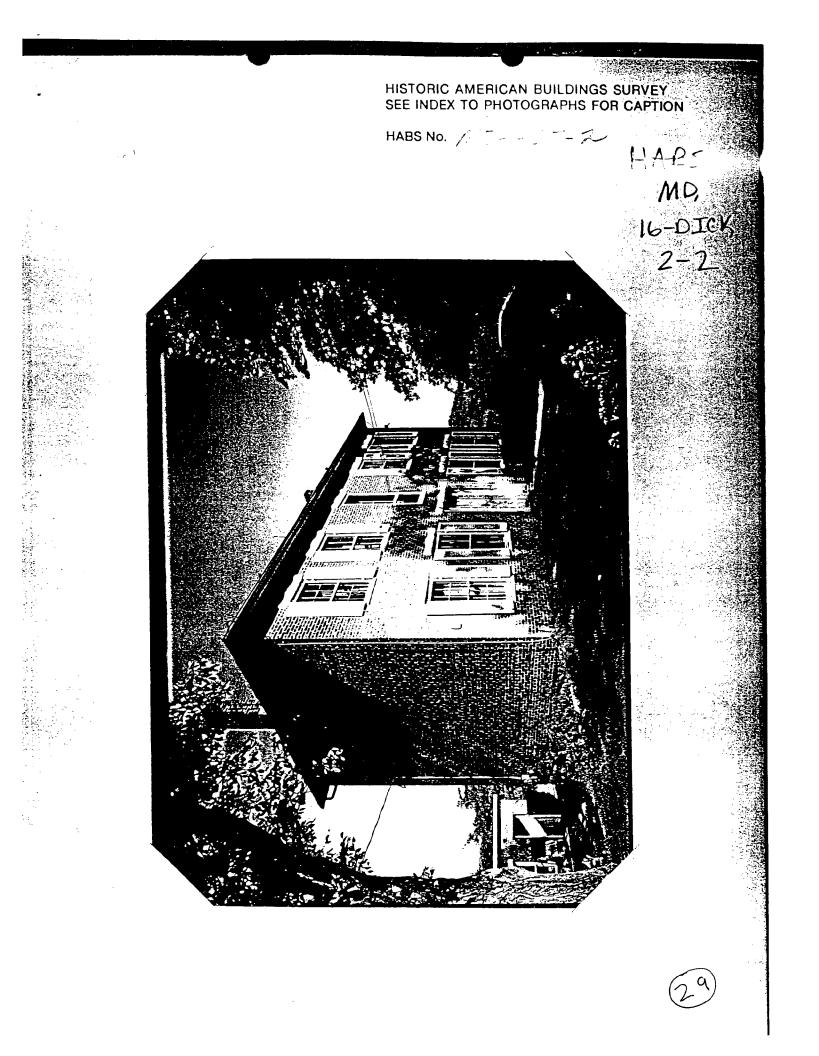
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

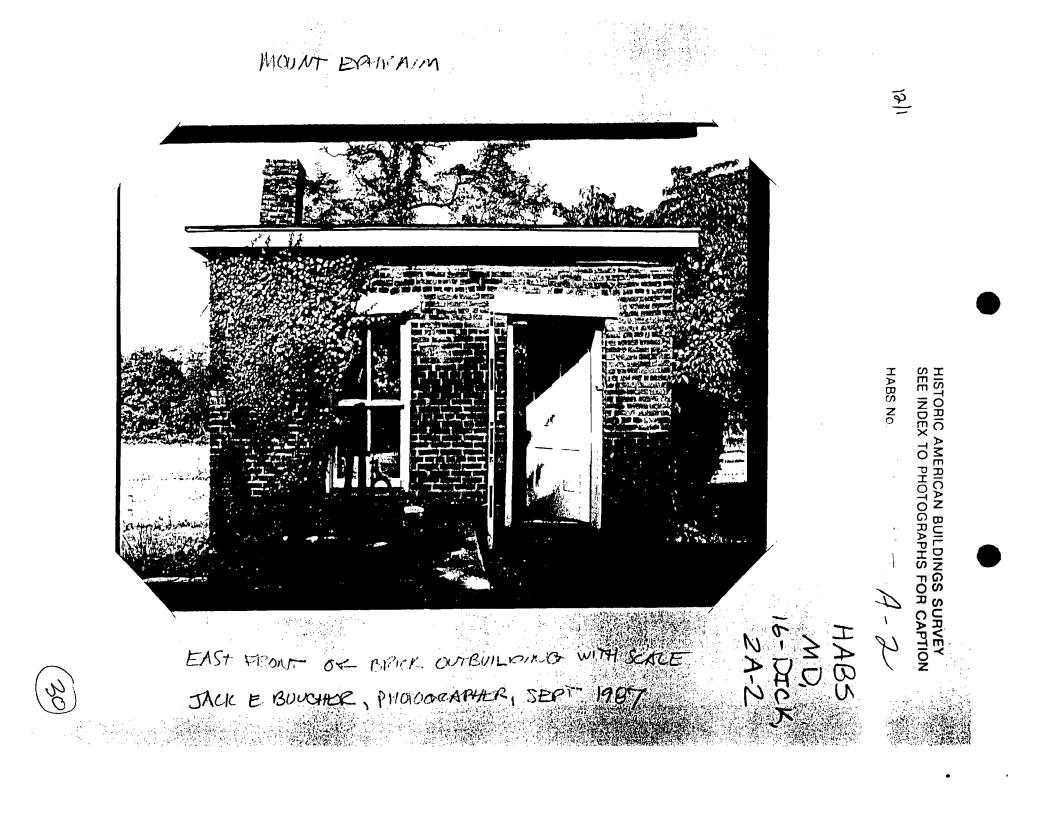
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

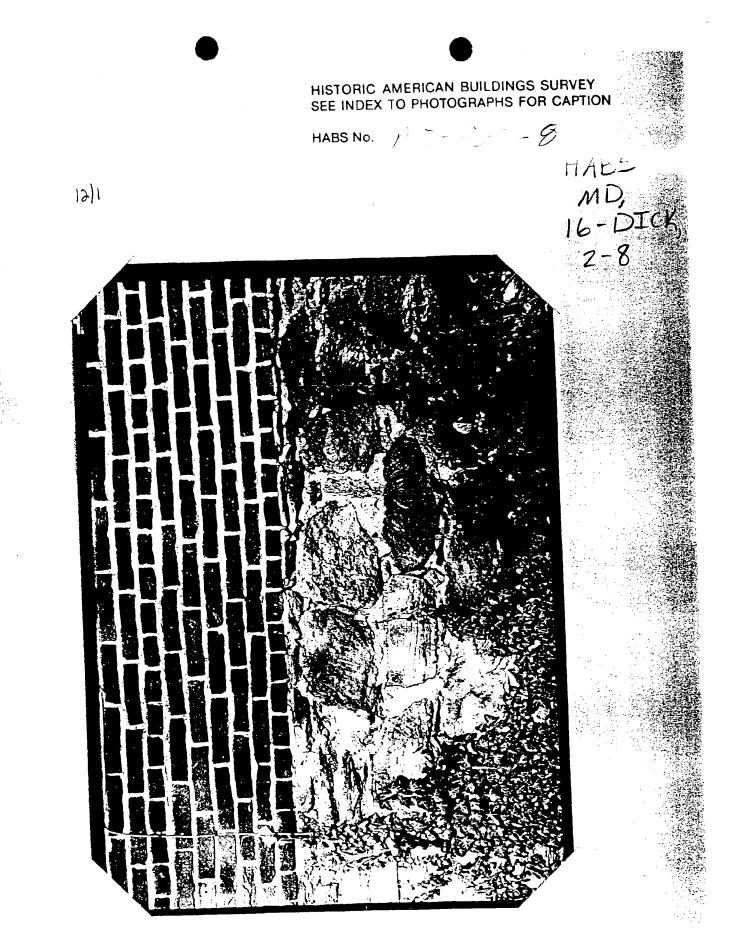
12/1 UNT EPHRAIM utheim, Frederick A. House) 720 Mount Ephraim Road ckerson ntgomery County ryland

ck E. Boucher, photographer, September 1987

- -967-1 EAST (FRONT) FACADE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM DRIVE DOWN WALKWAY TO ENKTY
- -967-2 EAST (FRONT) FACADE AND SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION; LOOKING NORTHWEST (WITH BRICK OUTBUILDING IN BACKROUND)
- -967-3 EAST (FRONT) FACADE, WITH SCALE
- -967-4 EAST (FRONT) FACADE ENTRY
- -967-5 NORTH SIDE ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH
- -967-6 WEST (REAR) AND SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION OF MAIN BLOCK AND SOUTH ELEVATION OF REAR WING, NORTHEAST (BRICK OUTBUILDING TO WEST)
- -967-7 WEST (REAR) ELEVATION OF MAIN BLOCK AND SOUTH ELEVATIN OF REAR WING, LOOKING NORTH (BRICK OUTBUILDING TO WEST)
- -967-8 DETAIL OF FOUNDATION AND BRICK WALLS

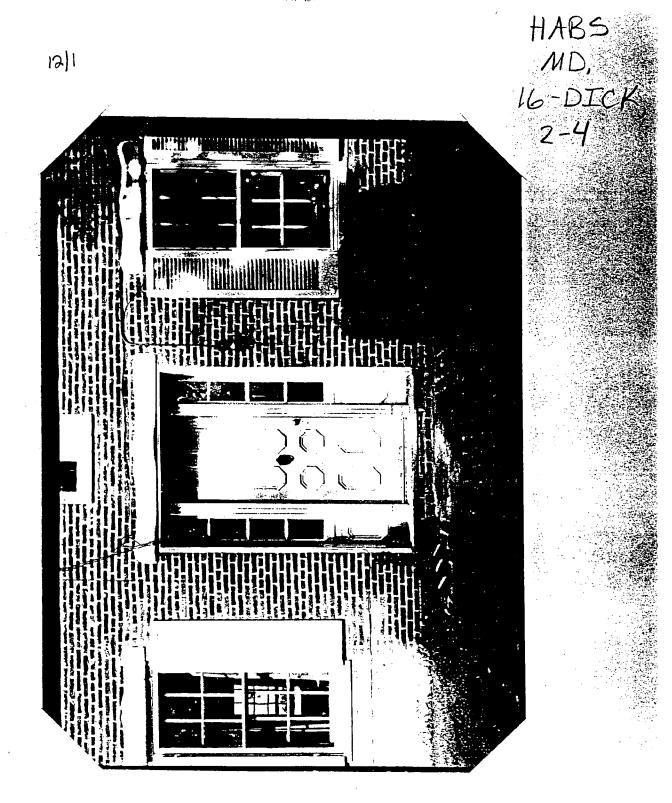




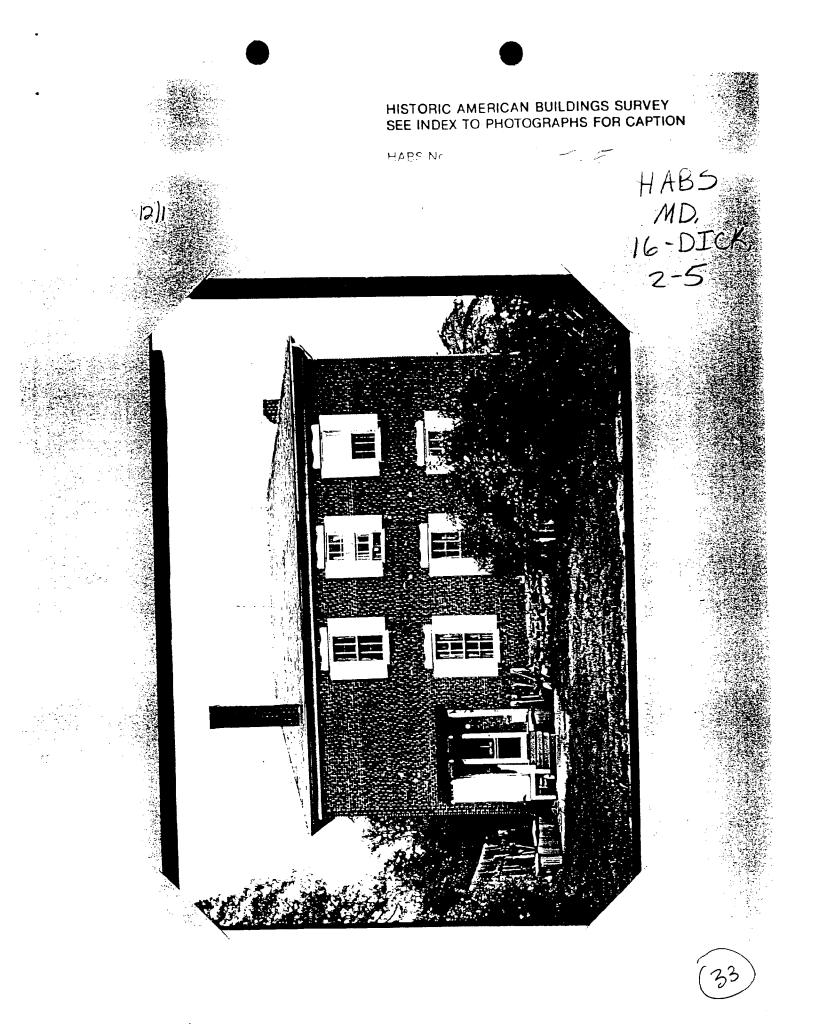


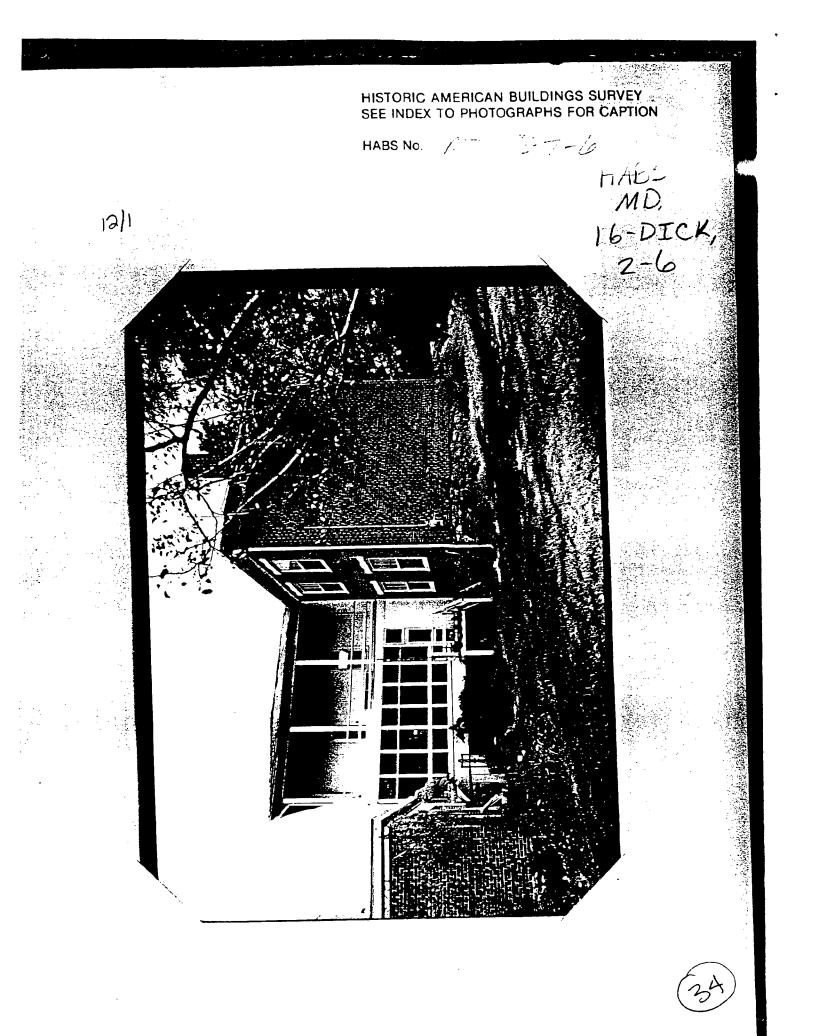
# HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

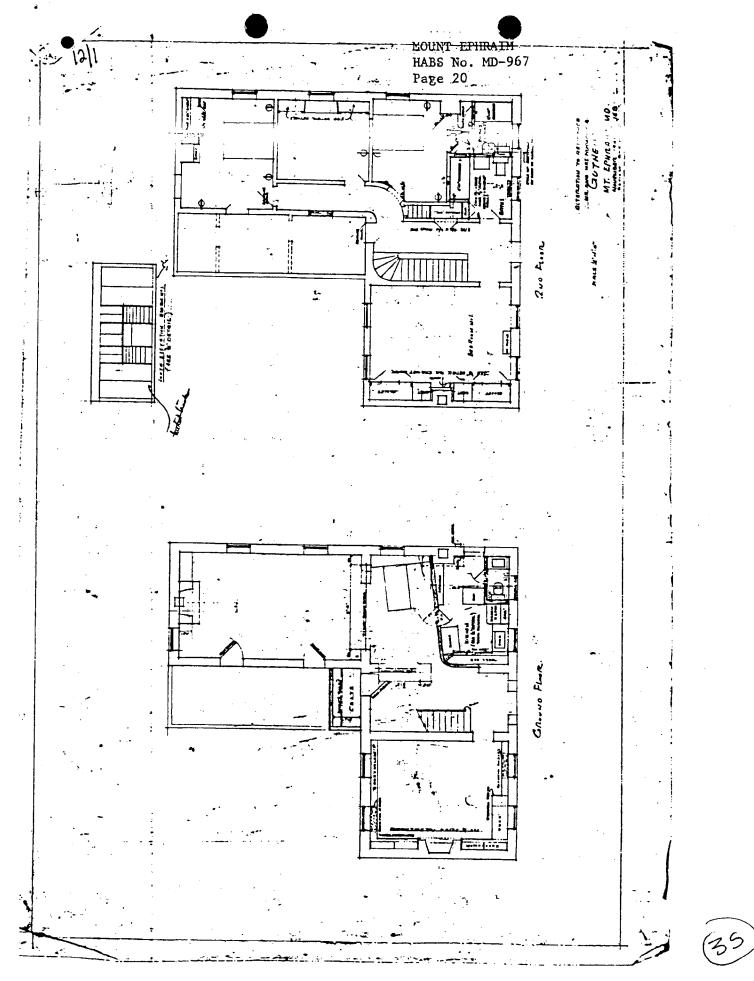
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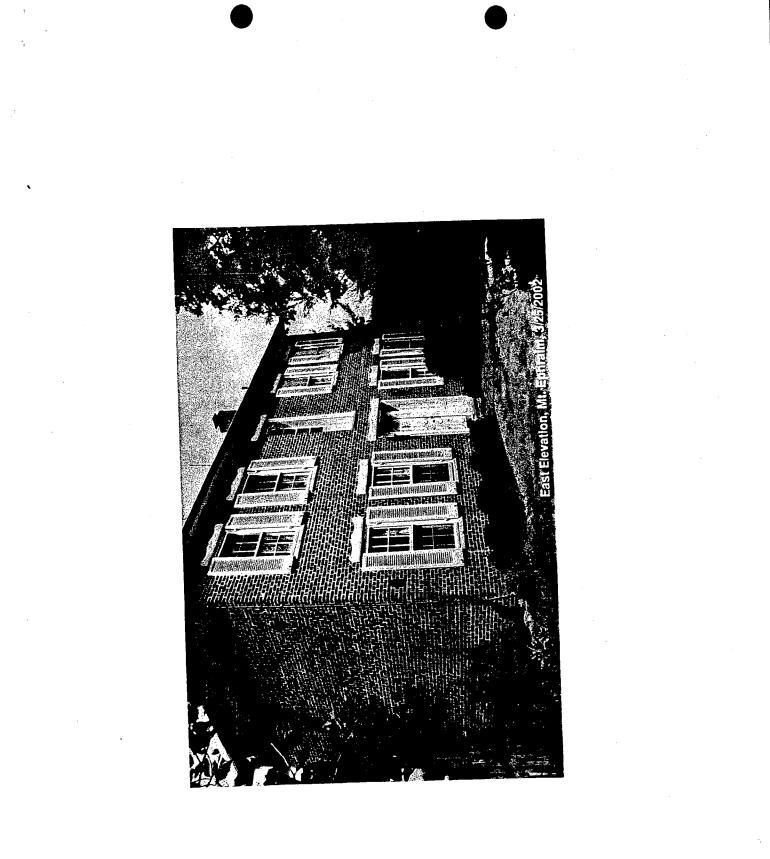


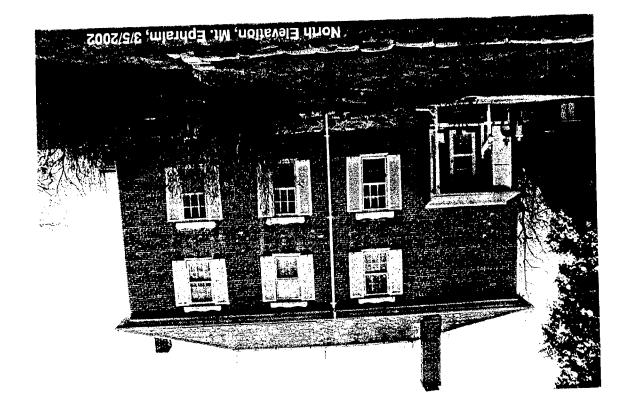


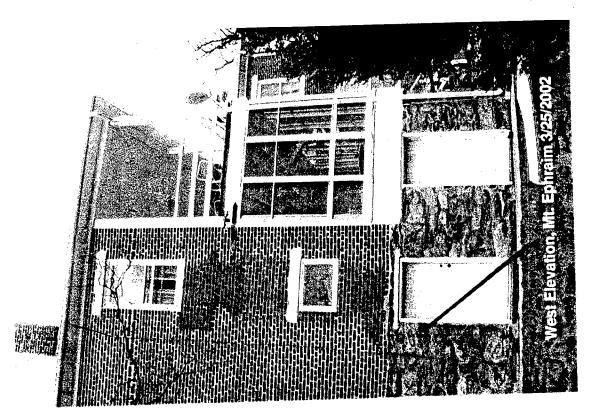
HAWP APPLICATION: MAILING ADDRESSES FOR NOTICING [Owner: Owner: Agent, Acjacent and Contronting Property Owners] Owner's mailing address Owner's Agent's mailing address Linda & Lames Van Dien Thomas J. Taltavull 23720 Mt EphraimRd 20650 Plum Creek Court Dicherson MD 20842 Gaithersburg MD Adjacent and confronting Property Owners mailing addresses Donn K Jenkins 23 611 Harris Road William warfield 23621 Mt EphraimRed D. cheison 20842 Dicherson MD 20842

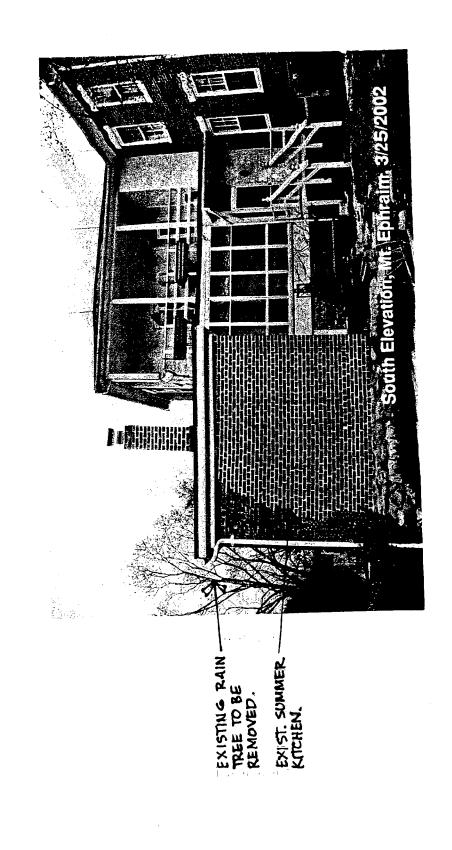
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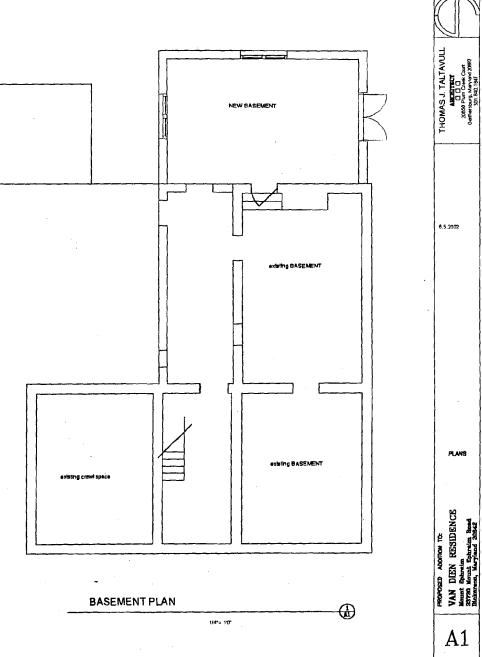




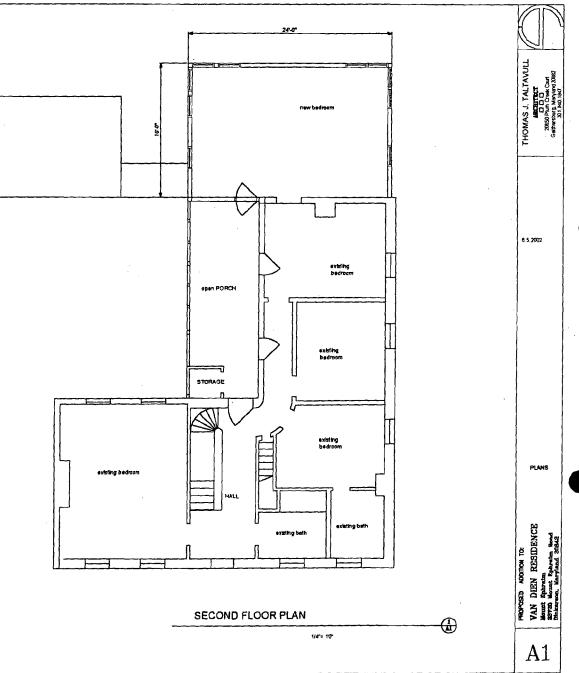


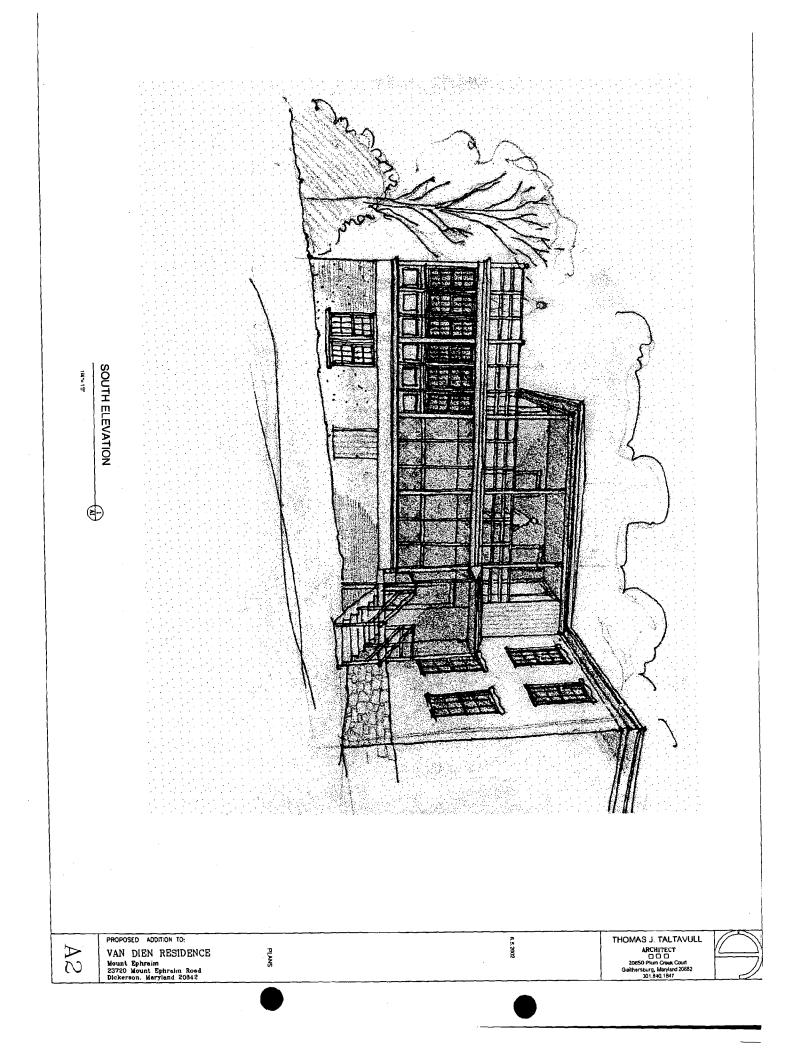


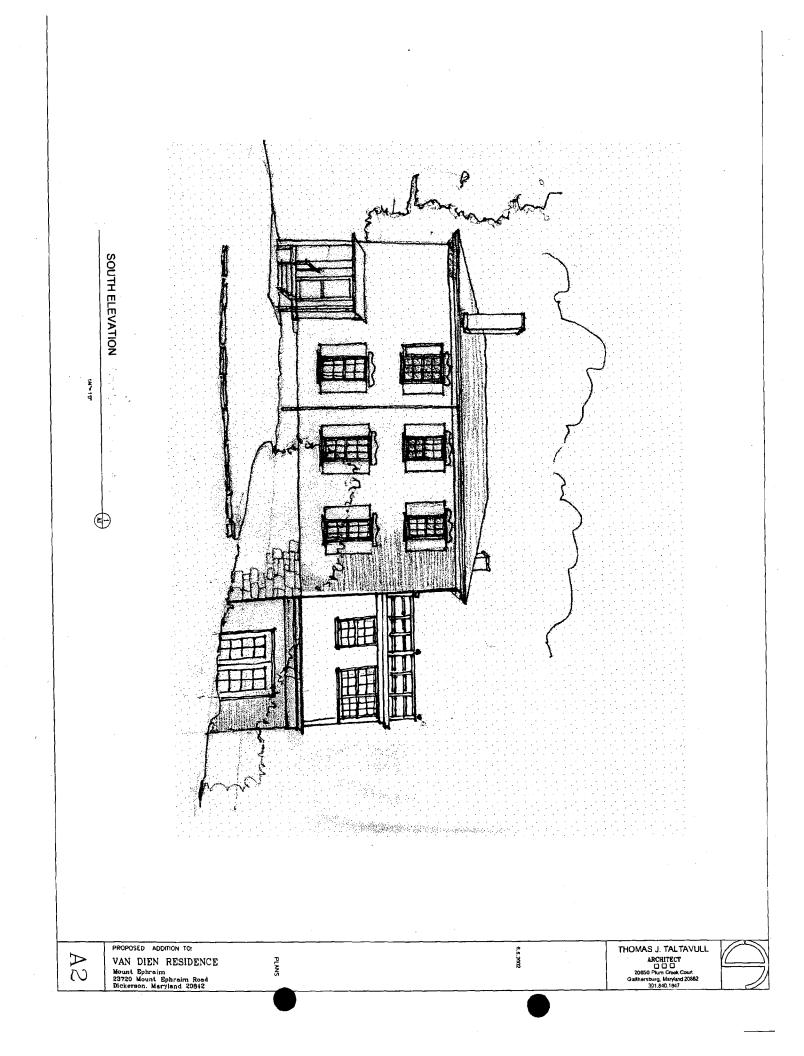


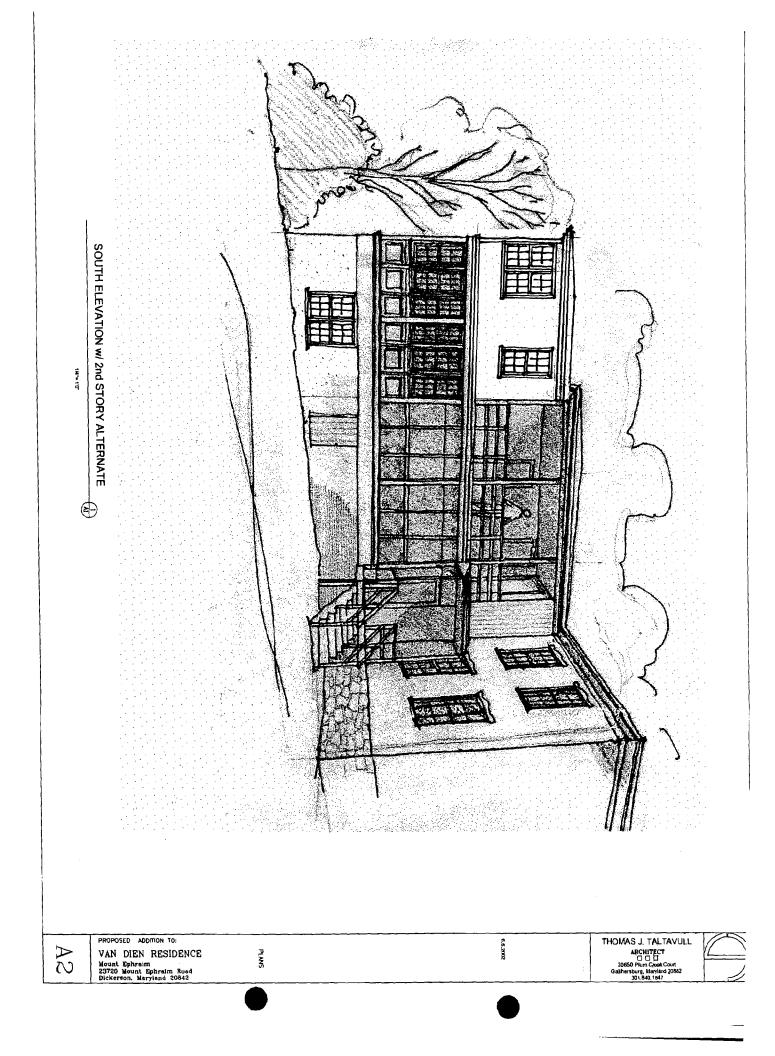


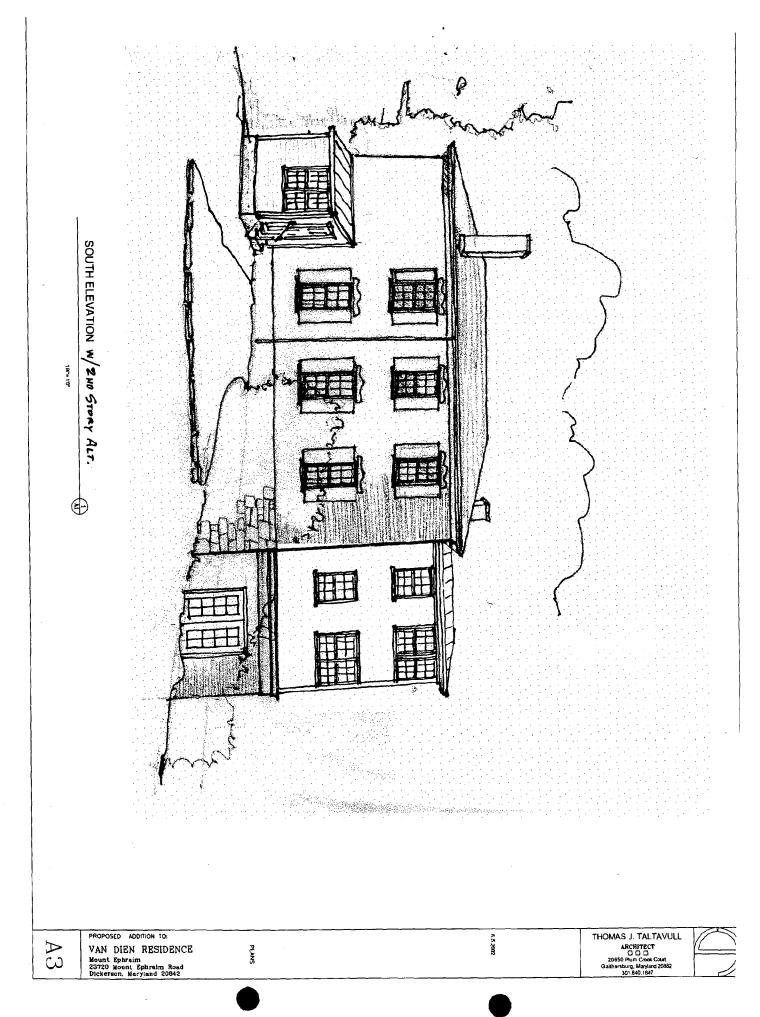
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## THOMAS J. TALTAVULL



## ARCHITECT

20650 Plum Creek Court Gaithersburg, Maryland 20882 301.840.1847

## **Transmittal Letter**

To: Perry Kephart Kapsch M-NCPPC Montgomery County \ Department of Park and Planning Silver Spring, Maryland Date: June 25, 2001

Attention: Perry

Project: Mt. Ephraim

Remarks:

Dear Perry,

Enclosed please find schematic plans for the proposed additions and renovations to Mt. Ephraim for submission to the Historic Planning Commission for the initial review.

I have shown the major addition both ways, (one story w/ basement and two story w/ basement.

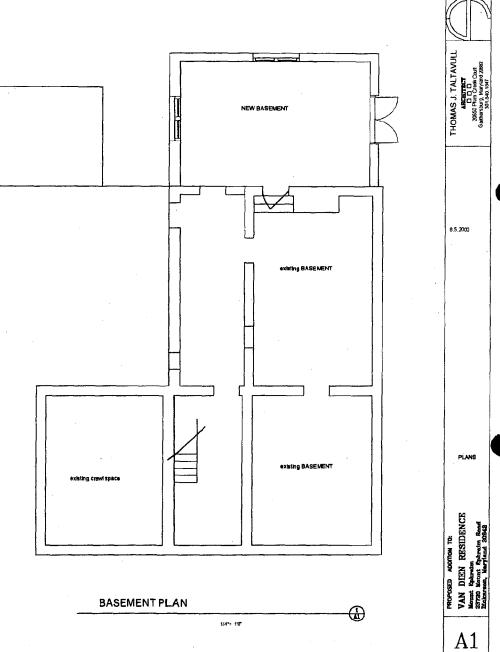
Please call if you have questions or comments.

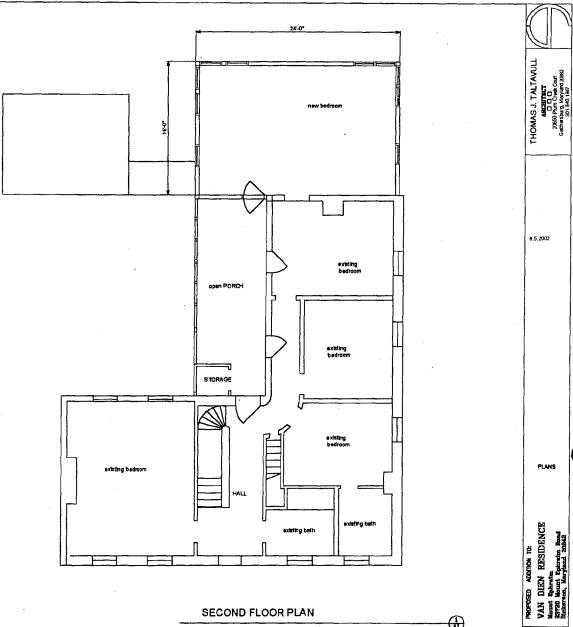
Sincerely,

Thomas J. Taltavull

Copy to: file

Signed: Thomas J. Taltavull, Architect

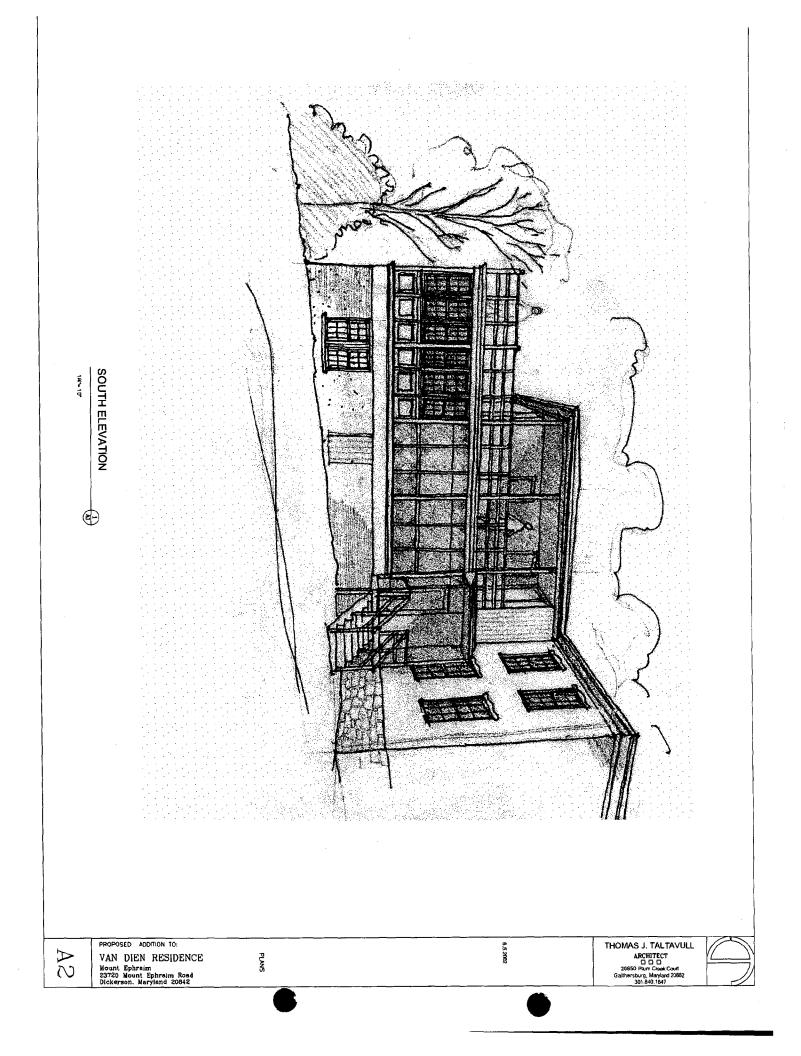


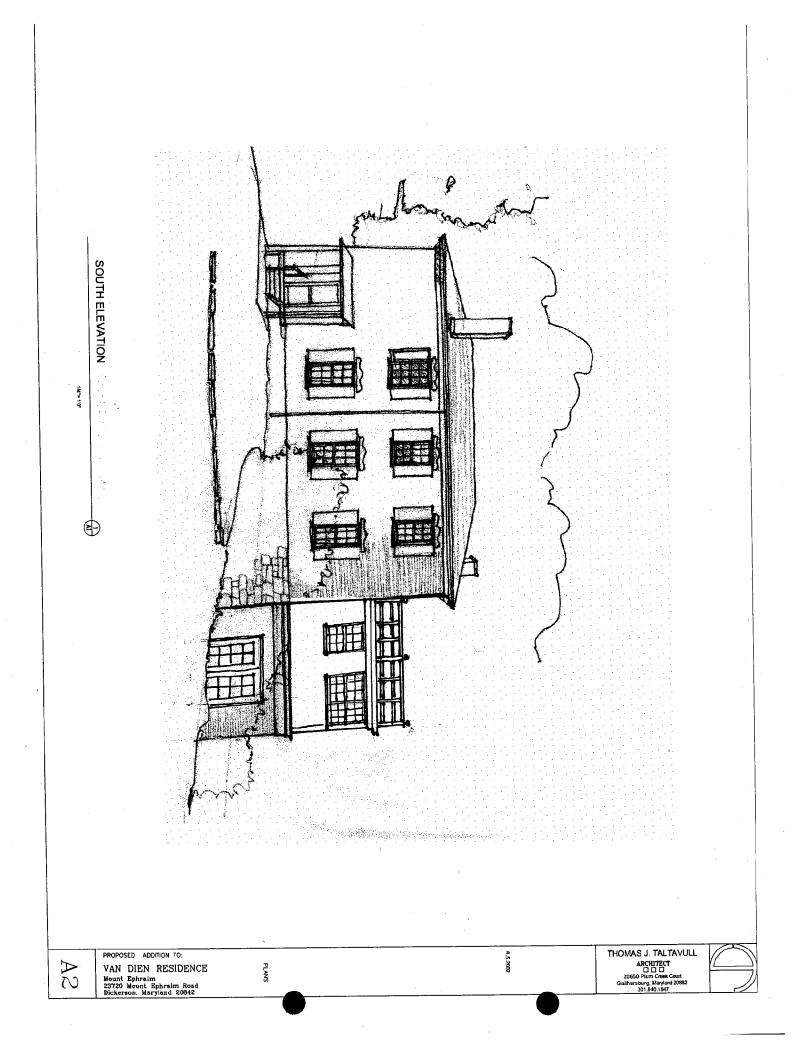


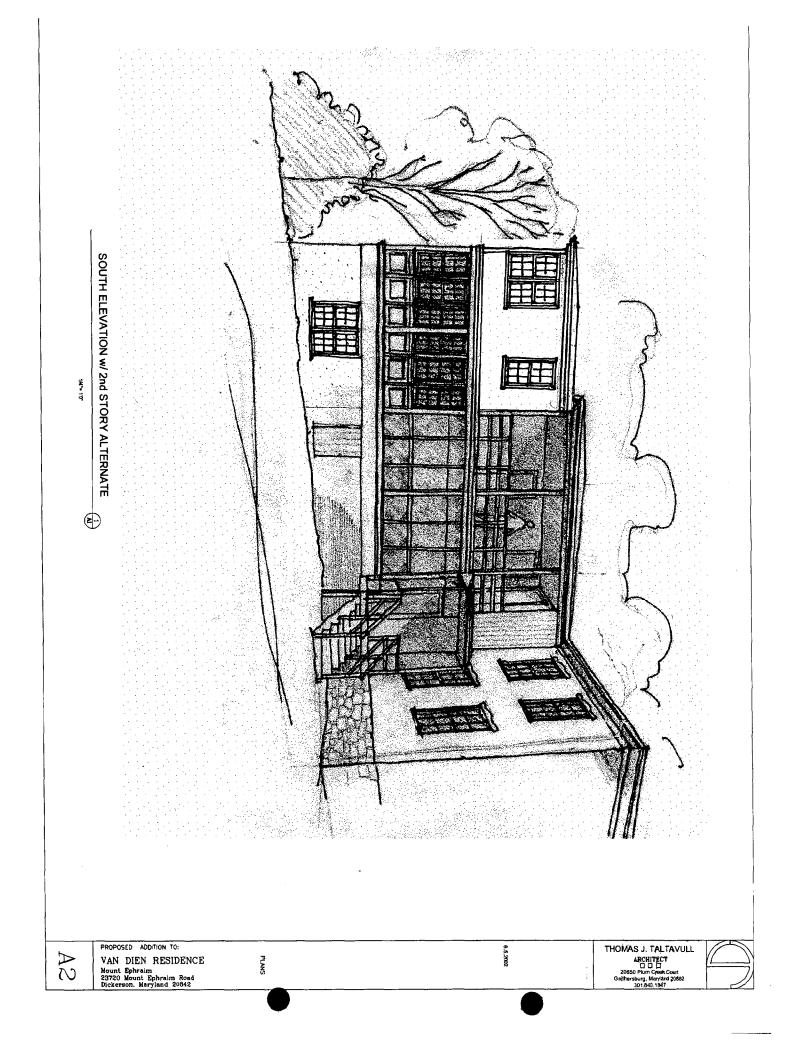
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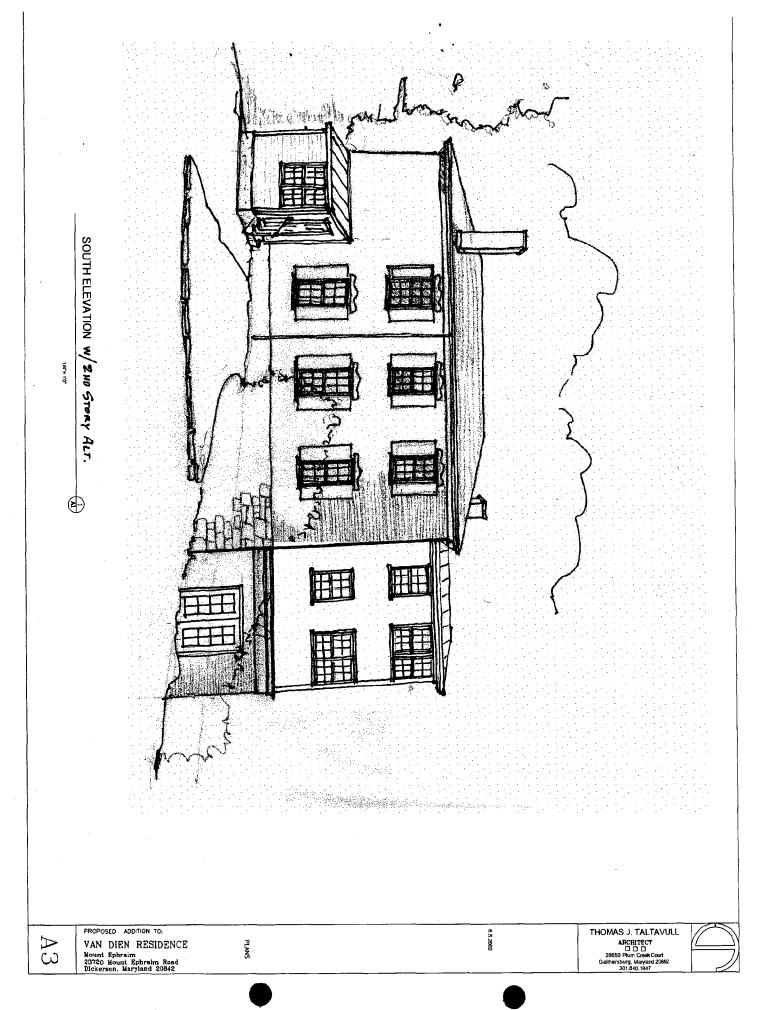
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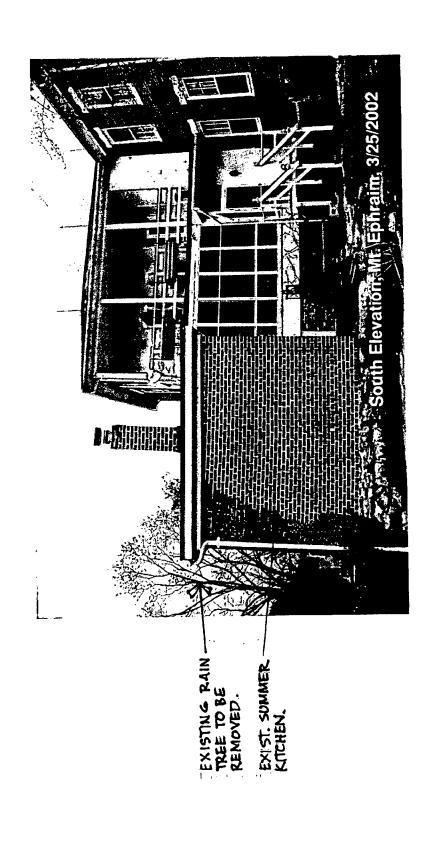
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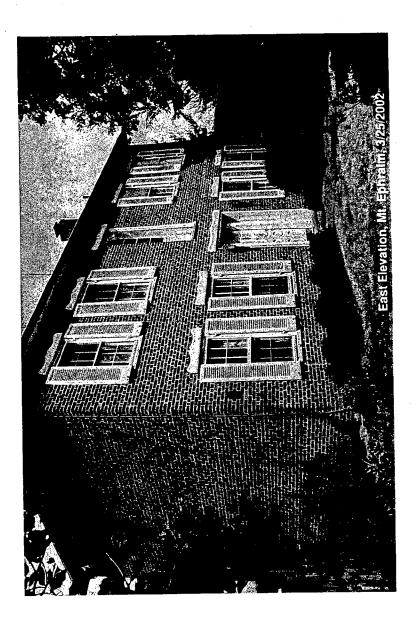


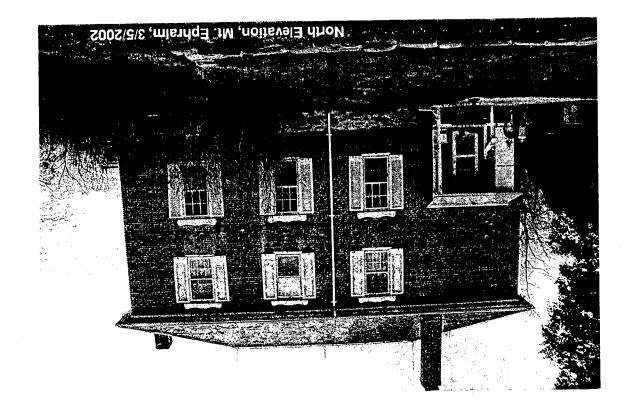




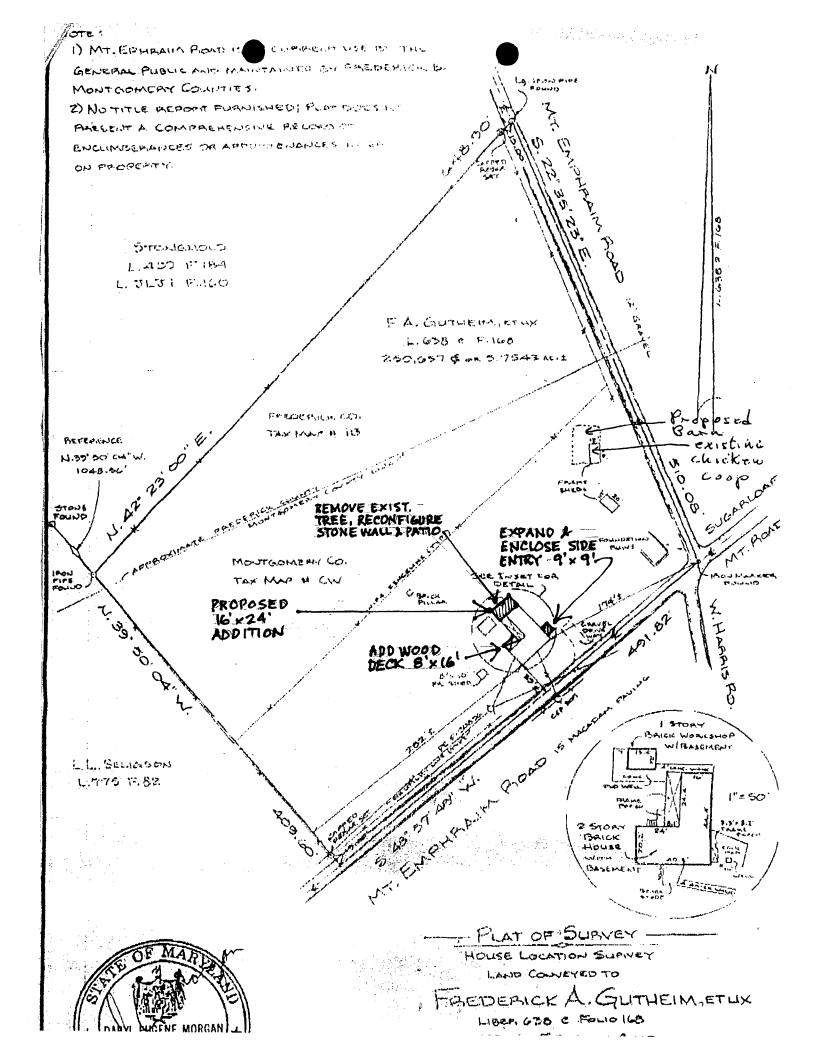


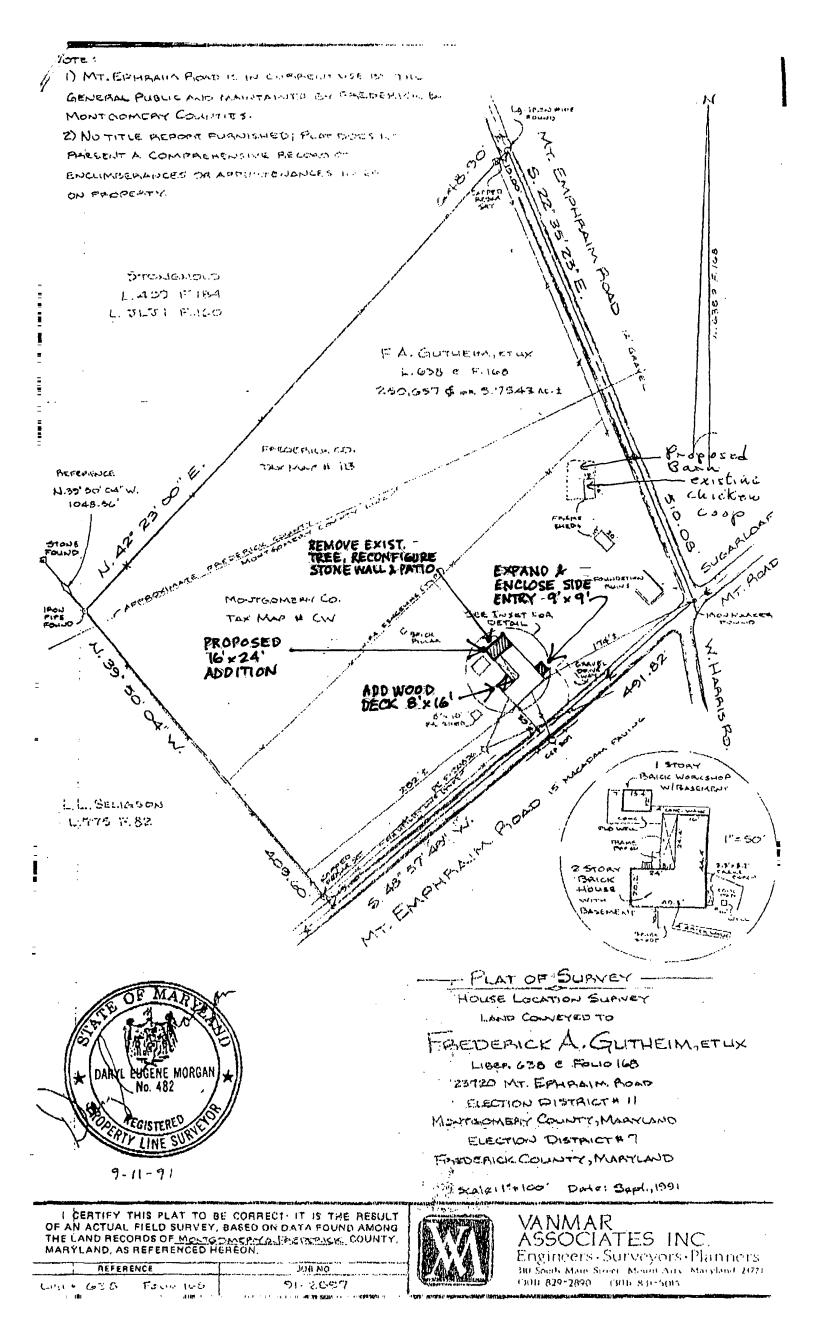












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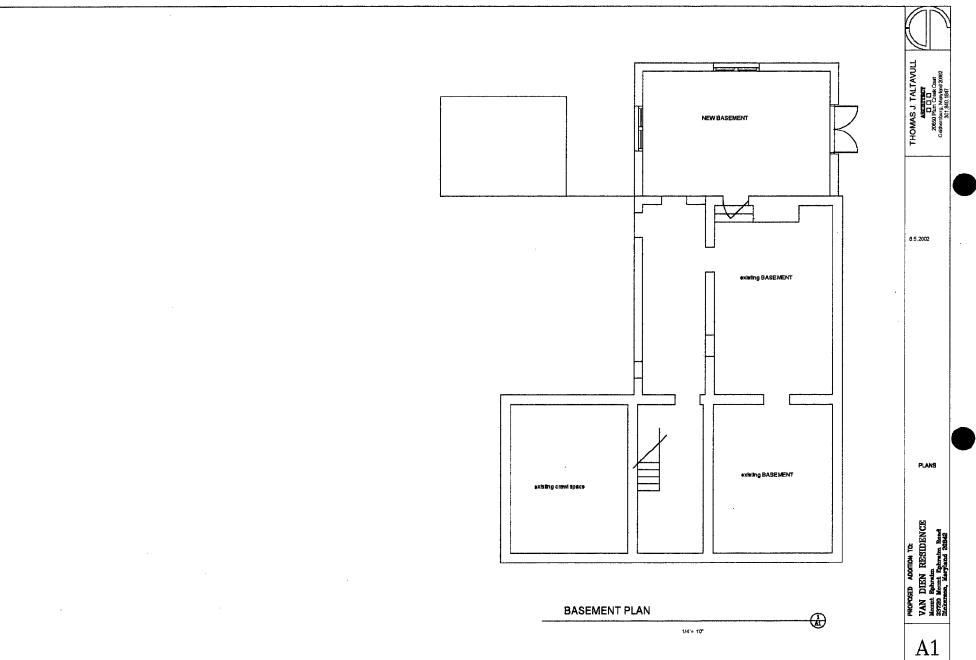
Please call if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Taltavull

Copy to: file

Signed: Thomas J. Taltavull, Architect



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