

Site: M: 26/10/52

Jones / Kelly House

401 West Montgomery Avenue

Built: 1890 Remodeled: 1958

Private

This residence was constructed in 1890 for Charles and Lavinia Jones, among the earliest residents of the newly subdivided "West End Park". The Jones family owned it for 68 years. Major remodelling in 1958 altered the Second Empire house to a Colonial Revival configuration.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic The Jones House

and/or common The Kelly House

2. Location

street & number 401 West Montgomery Avenue

not for publication

city, town Rockville

8

vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category

district
 building(s)
 structure
 site
 object

Ownership

public
 private
 both
Public Acquisition
 in process
 being considered
 not applicable

Status

occupied
 unoccupied
 work in progress
Accessible
 yes: restricted
 yes: unrestricted
 no

Present Use

agriculture
 commercial
 educational
 entertainment
 government
 industrial
 military
 museum
 park
 private residence
 religious
 scientific
 transportation
 other:

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

name Dennis and Alice Kelly

street & number 401 West Montgomery Avenue

251-4737

city, town Rockville

telephone no.:

Maryland 20850

state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery Co. Land records

6033

street & number Montgomery Co. Courthouse

liber 596

city, town Rockville

folio Maryland

state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title National Register of Historic Places (1974)

date City of Rockville Historic District (1974)

federal state county local

depository for survey records City of Rockville

city, town Rockville

Maryland

state

7. Description

Survey No. ^M26/10/52

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

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

The house at 401 West Montgomery Avenue faces south on a half-acre lot with a number of mature trees. An alleyway borders the property on the east. A carriage house is located at the northeast corner of the lot, accessed via the alley. There is a four foot high decorative fence, added in 1983, connecting the northeast corner of the house to the carriage house.

This 2-1/2-story, full Georgian plan house is set on a fieldstone foundation. Its hipped roof is truncated and flat. A rear 2-story gable ell extends from the northeast corner with a 1-story lean-to (enclosed in 1958). This forms an "L" shape that became a square when a rear 1-story addition was added to the northwest corner in 1958. The rear ell and addition are set on brick foundations. German siding sheathes the house. Three types of roofing materials are used: composition shingle on the south roof plane, tin with a scalloped pattern on the remaining roof planes and dormers, and tin seam on the flat top of the roof, rear ell, lean-to and addition.

Two-over-two sash windows with moulded lintel and wooden louvered shutters are found on the house, except for the 16-over-1 dormers and windows on the northwest addition. A wide cornice extends around the house; vertical cornerboards highlight each corner. There are three chimneys, two of which are exterior.

The original house, as seen in the 1890 photograph (Attachment 7.2), borrowed heavily in form and structure from the Second Empire style of the Victorian period. Although largely out of vogue by the 1890 construction date of the house, the stylistic influence is evident in the 3-story projecting front center tower with flared mansard roof, remaining roof configuration, and one-story, full-width front porch. The contemporary Colonial Revival style influenced the original decorative elements such as wide cornice line, applied woodwork on the gables, and window surrounds. The original house was eclectic in style and one of the few Second Empire-inspired houses in Rockville.

In 1958, the second owners made extensive alterations and additions, including removal of the tower, front full-width porch, and most interior features. A west facade exterior brick chimney, rear interior brick chimney and addition(s) were constructed. The south facade received extensive Colonial Revival updating at the same time. Eldred Mowery, of Washington, D.C., was the principal architect.

-Continued on attachment 7.1

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The Jones House

Attachment 7.1

The five-bay south (front) facade has a symmetrical fenestration with narrow double windows in the center bay and single windows in the other bays on the second story. A similar arrangement exists on the first floor but there are elongated windows and double exterior wooden doors with glass transom in the center bay. A center gable, with return cornice forming the pediment and decorative highlights within, replaced the tower; a one-story portico with paired Doric columns at the front and single Doric columns at the rear support the flat roof. A balustrade connects the front porch columns. Curved stairs with iron railing are on either side of the portico.

The three-bay west facade is dominated by the center exterior chimney. An even fenestration characterizes the first and second stories of the main block. The rear one-story addition has a multi-light projecting bay window. Two gabled dormers with decorative pediments are on the roof.

The north facade is irregularly arranged with two first-story and one second-story exterior doors. The latter opens to a deck with iron railing. A multi-light window is located in the first-story northwest corner.

The three-story east facade is similar to the west except for a one-story open porch located on the recessed rear ell and a narrow exterior brick chimney between the windows. The small first-story, second-bay window is a replacement for one similar to the others.

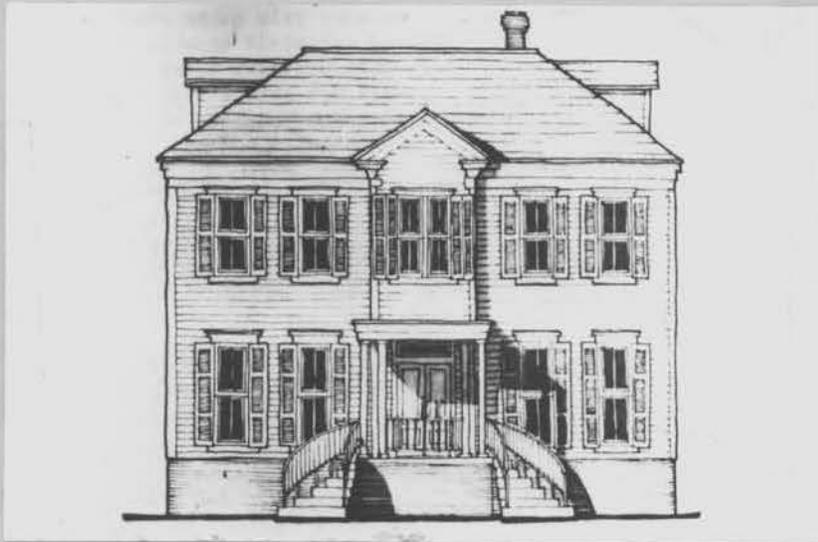
Carriage House

The 1-1/2 story, board and batten carriage house is distinctive because of its south facade center gable, a late-19th-century form seldom used on outbuildings. A one-story lean-to extends to the west of the principal building. The structure is covered in a seam tin roof.

M: 26/10/52
The Jones House
Attachment 7.2



FROM "PEERLESS ROCKVILLE" BROCHURE (1890)



DRAWING FROM ROCKVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION, DRAFT
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES (1977)

8. Significance

Survey No. ^M26/10/52

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) <i>LOCAL HISTORY</i>
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1890 **Builder/Architect** Eldred Mowrey, 1958 remodeling, Arch.

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

The house at 401 West Montgomery Avenue is representative of the late 19th century building boom in Rockville precipitated by the opening of the B & O Railroad's Metropolitan Branch in 1873. In 1889-90, Henry N. Copp subdivided 183 acres west of the City limits into "West End Park", 1/ the largest development the County seat had seen to that date.

In 1889, Charles and Lavinia Lyddane Jones paid \$500 for two quarter-acre lots in "West End Park" and proceeded to construct their large home in grand style. The Montgomery County Sentinel of October 11, 1889 noted that Charles B. Jones had purchased one-half acre "in the grove on the old West farm" and that he planned to build immediately. The Jones family sought to take advantage of living in the country while commuting to work in Washington by railroad. The newly-constructed Jones house was pictured in Henry Copp's real estate promotional brochure, "Peerless Rockville", as a residence within West End Park. Mr. Jones served on the Rockville City Council from 1890 to 1892, and died on April 10, 1901.

The property remained in the ownership of the five children of the Jones family until 1958, when it was sold to Joseph J. and Margaret C. Ilgenfritz. 2/ Mr. Ilgenfritz was the head of the License & Inspections Department in Washington, D.C. During the next two years, the new owners, assisted by architect Eldred Mowrey, dramatically altered the exterior of the Jones house, truncating the original projecting square center bay tower and removing the front porch. The interior was also remodelled.

The present owners, Alice and Dennis Kelly, purchased the house in 1983.

Footnotes:
1. Montgomery County Land Records, Plat A42-43 (1890).
2. Ibid., 2495/399 (August 12, 1958).



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0085-19-5

M: 26/10/52
Jones - Kelly House
401 W. Montgomery Av.
Rockville 8/85
So. Facade



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0685-14-1

M: 26/10/52

401 W. Montgomery Ave.
Rockville
So. Facade
6/85 # 1 of 2



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06P5-14-2

Mi: 26/10/52

Back Building
401 W. Montgomery Ave.
Rockville
So. Facade
6/85 #2072