

## CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

|                           |   |                |                 |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Survey No.:</b>        | M: 26-36  |                |                 |
| <b>Name:</b>              | S. B. Hege House  |                |                 |
| <b>Location:</b>          | 200 Monroe Street, Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland |                |                 |
| <b>Construction Date:</b> | 1906  | <b>Access:</b> | Yes: restricted |

### Description:

The S.B. Hege House faces west on Monroe Street, at the corner of Monroe and Fleet Streets in Rockville, Maryland. The residence, built in 1906, is a 2-story Colonial Revival with an American Foursquare plan. In 1985, a large rectangular addition was attached to the rear of the residence in order to facilitate use as law offices. This addition exhibits a design and materials similar to the original structure. Exterior construction materials include concrete and brick foundations, horizontal wood clapboards, asphalt roof shingles, and 6-over-1 sash windows. The roof is a low-pitched hip roof with a moderate overhang. A deep flat roof projects out from the main façade, sheltering the front door and creating a porch.

### Significance:

The S.B. Hege House stands on a two-acre parcel on the Stonestreet property, just north of the Rockville Heights subdivision, and east of The Park development in the City of Rockville. In December 1905, Samuel B. Hege purchased the lot on Monroe Street from the Stonestreet heirs. Hege immediately contracted architect/builder Thomas C. Groomes to design and build his Monroe Street residence. The Hege family lived in the house until they died in 1929. The house remained a private residence until 1974 when CBT Associates purchased the property and adapted it for use as the law offices of Miller, Miller, and Canby.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

### 1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic S.B. Hege House

and/or common

### 2. Location:

street & number 200 Monroe Street \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Rockville congressional district 4

state Maryland county Montgomery

### 3. Classification:

| Category                                     | Ownership  | Status  | Present Use  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district            | <input type="checkbox"/> public                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied        | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private        | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure           | <input type="checkbox"/> both                      | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress           | <input type="checkbox"/> education <input type="checkbox"/> private          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                          | <b>Accessible</b>                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> residence    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object              | <input type="checkbox"/> in process                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> religious       |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered          | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted          | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> scientific      |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> no                         | <input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:            |
|  |  |   | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation                                      |

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

name CBT Associates

street & number 200 Monroe Street telephone no.

city, town Rockville state & zip code Maryland 20850

### 5. Location of Legal Description

office Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber

street & number Montgomery county Judicial Center, 50 Maryland Avenue folio

city, town Rockville state Maryland

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

## 7. Description

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

Resource Count: 1 residential/commercial structure and 1 parking garage structure

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

The Hege House faces west on Monroe Street, at the corner of Monroe and Fleet Streets, in Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland. A paved driveway and a two-story brick parking garage stand at the rear of the house. Three large deciduous trees establish a line just south of the residence, between the house and Fleet Street. Smaller deciduous trees line the western edge of the lot and run along the south façade of the parking garage. Shrubs follow the footprint of the residence and accent the stairway between the front sidewalk and the entry porch.

The residence, built in 1906, is a 2-story Colonial Revival with an American Foursquare plan. In 1985, a large rectangular addition was attached to the rear of the residence. This addition exhibits a design and materials similar to the original structure. Exterior construction materials include concrete and brick foundations, horizontal wood clapboards, asphalt roof shingles, and 6-over-1 sash windows. Decorative shutters and modern storm windows have been installed on the windows. The roof is a low-pitched hip roof with a moderate overhang and a brick chimney in the northeast roof quadrant. A deep flat roof projects out from the main, west, façade, sheltering the front door and creating a porch. Oral histories indicate that the residence once possessed upper balconies on the front and rear of the house.

The main (west) façade of the Hege house employs a symmetrical layout, with a centered door and first-story porch and a projecting wall bay with a centered window above the porch. A pair of sash windows flank the porch, while two individual window units stand on either side of the second-story wall bay. Three wooden steps lead from the porch to a concrete walk, which leads to nine concrete steps running down a small decline to the city sidewalk. Decorative features include simple porch and wall cornices, four slender column porch supports, slatted porch rails, sidelights at the door and wall bay window, and flat door and window surrounds. In addition, the corners and division between foundation and wall are accented by the painting scheme. Modern stair rails and gutters were installed.

The main elevation also includes a portion of the rear addition. The west façade of the rear addition employs a symmetrical configuration with eight sash windows: four spaced along the first-story with the other four directly above them. Decorative details include a simple wall cornice and window surrounds, and corner/foundation line accents.

The north elevation contains four-bays, two of which belong to the original construction. The two additional bays follow the wall plane and mimic the detailing of the original bays. With the exception of the far western windows, this elevation is symmetrical, with first and second-story windows positioned in line with one another. The western windows consist of a paired unit on the first floor and a single unit on the second story. Decorative details include a simple cornice and window surrounds, and corner/foundation line accents.

At the rear, east façade, of the Hege House, the addition obscures the original structure's elevation. The addition contains ten sash windows, five serving the first-story with the other five directly above them. Details remain consistent with the rest of the house. During construction of the addition, the grade of the lot along the east elevation was lowered to provide two levels of parking. Within the brick foundation wall, a door offers access between the parking area and the addition's basement level.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST CONTINUATION SHEET  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
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| <b>Year Built:</b>    | 1906  |

**7. Description** (continued)

The south elevation breaks from the pattern of a single wall plane. Here the house exists on three different planes: one for the original structure, one for the connection between the original and the addition, and one for the addition. On the original structure, the wall contains five sash windows (three on the first-floor and two on the second), not symmetrically positioned. The connector segment houses two windows on the first and second stories. These windows are positioned side-by-side, and centered on the wall. Similarly, the south wall of the addition exhibits a symmetrical layout with two windows on each of the three stories. The decorative detailing on these three segments follows that of the other elevations. Modern concrete steps and stair rails parallel the façade of the addition; running between the parking area and the south yard.

A large, two-story brick parking garage stands east of the Hege House, at the rear of the lot. A paved driveway at the extreme eastern edge of the lot provides entrance to the parking area. The grade of the lot was excavated prior to construction of the parking garage so that the garage structure would not project much above the height of the foundation line of the Hege House.

## 8. Significance

| 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education              | <input type="checkbox"/> military               | <input type="checkbox"/> social/        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799        | <input type="checkbox"/> art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> music                  | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899        | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy             | <input type="checkbox"/> theater        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communication           | <input type="checkbox"/> industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government    | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
|   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> other:                 |   |

| Specific Dates | 1906 | Builder/Architect | Thomas C. Groomes |
|----------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
|----------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
 and/or  
 Applicable Exceptions:  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 S.B. Hege House stands on a two-acre parcel of the Stonestreet property, just north of the Rockville Heights subdivision, and east of The Park development. In December 1905, Samuel B. Hege, passenger agent for the B&O Railroad, purchased the lot on Monroe Street from the Stonestreet heirs. Hege immediately contracted architect/builder Thomas C. Groomes to design and build his Monroe Street residence, selling his previous house on Baltimore Road by 1906. The Heges lived in the house until Mr. and Mrs. Hege died in 1929. The house remained a private residence until 1974 when CBT Associates purchased the property and adapted it for use as the law offices of Miller, Miller, and Canby.

While the Hege House located near two developing subdivision, Rockville Heights and The Park, and adjacent to a new high school, the area was generally undeveloped. And, since both of the adjacent subdivisions failed to attract significant sales, the area remained sparse for many years. Between 1910 and 1930, residences appeared south of the Hege House on Monroe Street, and Edwin Broome built a house adjacent to the Hege house (the Broome House was demolished during the 1970s construction of Fleet Street).

The Hege House stands in the City of Rockville. Rockville seemed to develop because it was a day's journey from the port of Georgetown, along the road leading west through Frederick. Initially, the settlement was identified by the businesses that supported travelers. It developed as a crossroads community and also supported the surrounding tobacco farmers. Then, in 1776, Montgomery County was separated from Frederick County and Rockville became the County Seat. Rockville became a courthouse village surrounded by agriculture, and many people connected with the courthouse settled in the area. In 1860 the city was incorporated, however, it remained small until 1873 when the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dramatically altered the town. The arrival of the railroad brought summer and weekend visitors to Rockville, and as a result of the resort trade, the town rapidly expanded in size and population. In addition, the increase of the Federal Government workforce together with improved roads and streetcar systems helped transform Rockville into a hometown for commuters. The growth of Rockville did stabilize and during the Depression it even fell. Then, with the enactment of the New Deal programs and World War II, Rockville experienced a second major development boom and the city flourished as a satellite city of Washington DC; later becoming a self-sustaining community.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST CONTINUATION SHEET  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

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**8. Significance** (continued)

A predominant house type at the turn-of-the-century in Rockville was a two-story, vernacular house form with Colonial Revival elements. The Hege House is an example of an American Foursquare executed in the Colonial Revival style.

As a house plan, the American Foursquare developed in the 1880s and grew in popularity through the early 1900s, with only a few built after 1930. Popular literature and house catalogs promoted the Foursquare plan and highlighted its versatility. Americans seemed attracted to the lack of highly decorative ornament, the lower construction and maintenance costs, the efficient use of interior space, and the flexibility associated with the plan. A four-room floorplan, a cubical shape (generally two or three bays wide and two stories tall), a hipped or pyramidal roof, prominent dormers, and prominent front porches characterize the American Foursquare. Even with such typical elements, the Foursquare proved to offer unlimited design versatility. Variations on the plan/layout as well as style elements appeared throughout the country.

One of the popular styles applied to the Foursquare was the Colonial Revival style. This style developed as a renewed interest in early English and Dutch architecture – especially the Georgian and Adam styles as well as Postmedieval English and Dutch Colonial houses. While Colonial Revival was a dominant style for domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century, these structures often combined details from a variety of precedents, making eclectic mixtures instead of pure colonial copies. Some of the common features of the Colonial Revival style include an accentuated front door, a pedimented entry porch supported by slender columns, an entry fanlight or sidelights, symmetrically balanced windows and a central door, double-hung windows with multi-pane glazing, and paired windows.

The Hege House was designed and built by T.C. Groomes, a local architect who advertised and worked in the Rockville area from the 1870s through the early 1900s. His ads in the Sentinel identified him as a carpenter, builder, contractor, architect, and undertaker. He is credited with providing a general scheme for two-room schools in Montgomery County. He designed, built, remodeled, or repaired twenty-two houses in the Rockville vicinity as well as twelve other buildings, including schools, churches, and banks. Groomes designed and built the neighboring Robertson House (M: 26-22-4); an American Foursquare with Colonial Revival elements, located in the Rockville Heights development, catty-corner from the Hege House.

**National Register Evaluation:**

While the S.B. Hege House, as an American Foursquare plan with Colonial Revival elements constructed during a period of dramatic growth in Rockville, is associated with the development of Rockville and a particular architectural style, it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property was not included in the 1984 comprehensive survey of historic resources within the corporate limits performed by Peerless Rockville. During that work Peerless Rockville, together with the City of Rockville, identified and surveyed sixty resources. They selected sites with potential historical or architectural significance for survey. In addition to exclusion from this survey, the Hege House does not appear on the Locational Atlas for Historic Properties in Montgomery County, and was not determined eligible for inclusion in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Rockville.

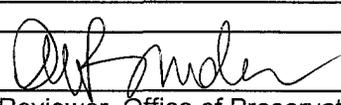
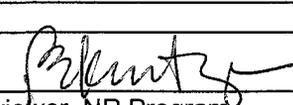
The Hege House construction is associated with a boom period for Rockville. However, recent street and county building construction, and the fact that the adjacent subdivisions and properties never fully

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**8. Significance** (continued)

developed have diminished the original platted area and can't convey the intended plan. Therefore, the property does not possess an association with significant events or trends, and is not eligible under Criterion A. The property was designed by architect T.C. Groomes. However, he is not individually significant within the historic context. Given this, and that research into the tenants of the Hege House didn't identify any know association with significant persons, the property is not eligible under Criterion B. The Hege House does embody distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. The house characterizes the American Foursquare plan with Colonial Revival features and as such, it represents local and national trends in domestic architecture. While this supports significance under Criterion C, the residence is not eligible for the National Register because modern additions, change in use, and city development (in particular the 1970s construction of Fleet Street and the 1985 addition to the residence) have compromised the structure's design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition to this loss of integrity, the Hege House does not stand as an outstanding example of Colonial Revival architecture; lacking many of the common ornamental elements incorporated in Colonial Revival architecture.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>MHT CONCURRENCE:</b>   |   |
| Eligibility   | ___ recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not recommended   |
| Criteria  | ___ A ___ B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C ___ D Considerations ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None |
| Comments: _____   |   |
| _____   |   |
| _____   |   |
|  |                                       |
| 7/29/2000   | 3/1/02  |
| Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services   | Reviewer, NR Program  |
| Date  | Date  |

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

see attached

**10. Geographical Data**acreage of nominated property 78,381 SFquadrangle name Rockvillequadrangle scale 1:24000**Verbal Boundary Description and Justification**

The boundary for this resource follows the current tax parcel, corresponding to that which the owner holds title. Map GR 342, block 4, lot 4. see attached.

**List All States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries**

state, county

state, county

**11. Form Prepared By**

|                 |                                       |           |              |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| name/title      | Kelly Steele, Architectural Historian | date      | January 2000 |
| organization    | Maryland State Highway Administration | telephone | 410/545-8559 |
| street & number | 707 N. Calvert Street                 |           |              |
| city, town      | Baltimore                             | state     | Maryland     |

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

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

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

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST CONTINUATION SHEET  
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| <b>Address:</b>       | 200 Monroe Street, Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland |
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**9. Major Bibliographical References** (continued)

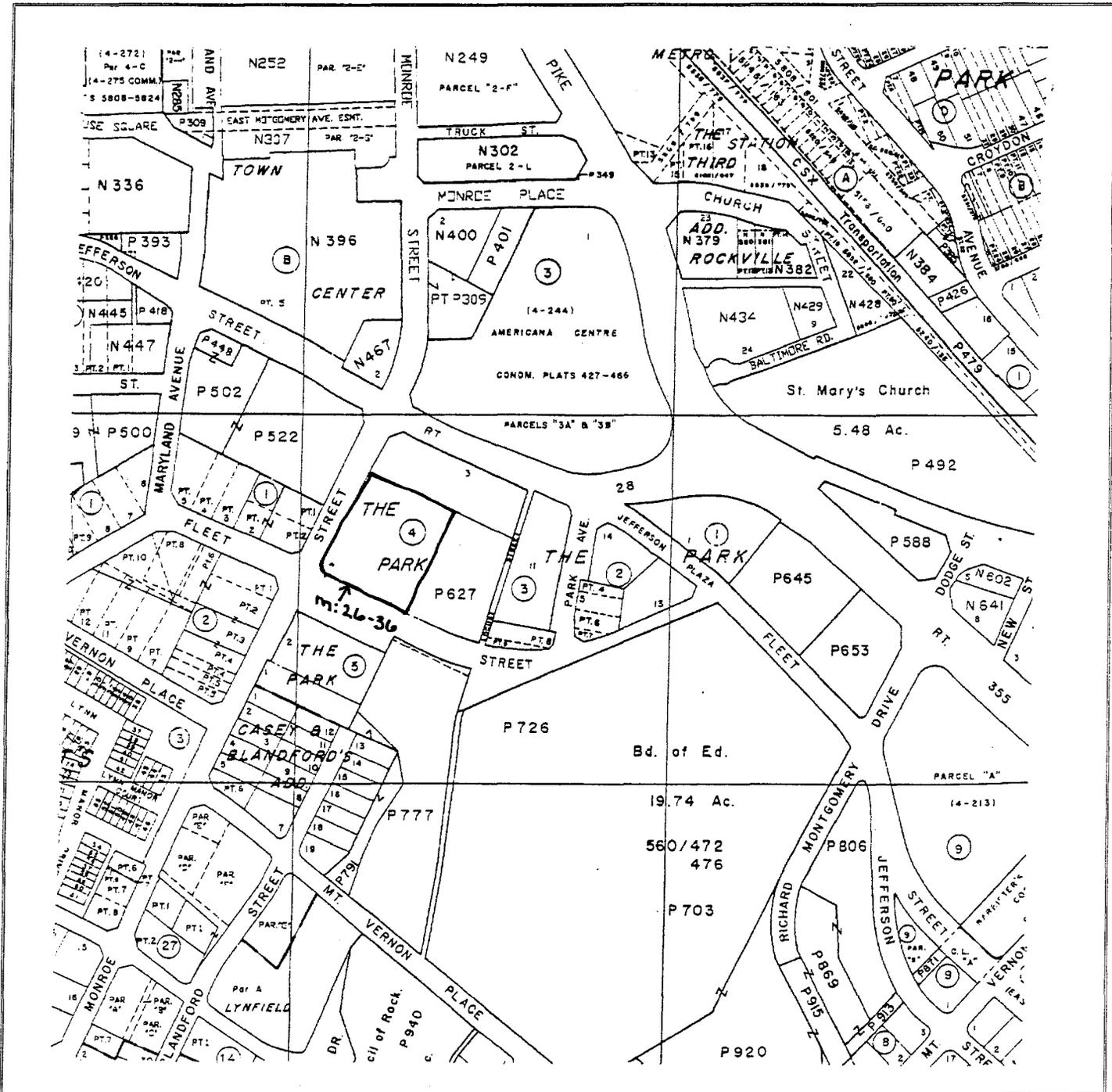
- Cissell, Anne. 1977. Abstracts of Buildings and Real Estate in Montgomery County from Newspapers 1855-1910. Rockville, MD: Montgomery County Historical Society.
- Cissell, Anne. 1986. History of 200 Monroe Street. Rockville, MD: Peerless Rockville Historic Preservation Ltd.
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- Thompson, Noma. 1949. Western Gateway to the National Capital (Rockville, MD). Washington, DC: Stewart Printing Company.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST CONTINUATION SHEET  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Resource Name: S.B. Hege House  
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Year Built: 1906

10. Geographical Data (continued)

Boundary Map:

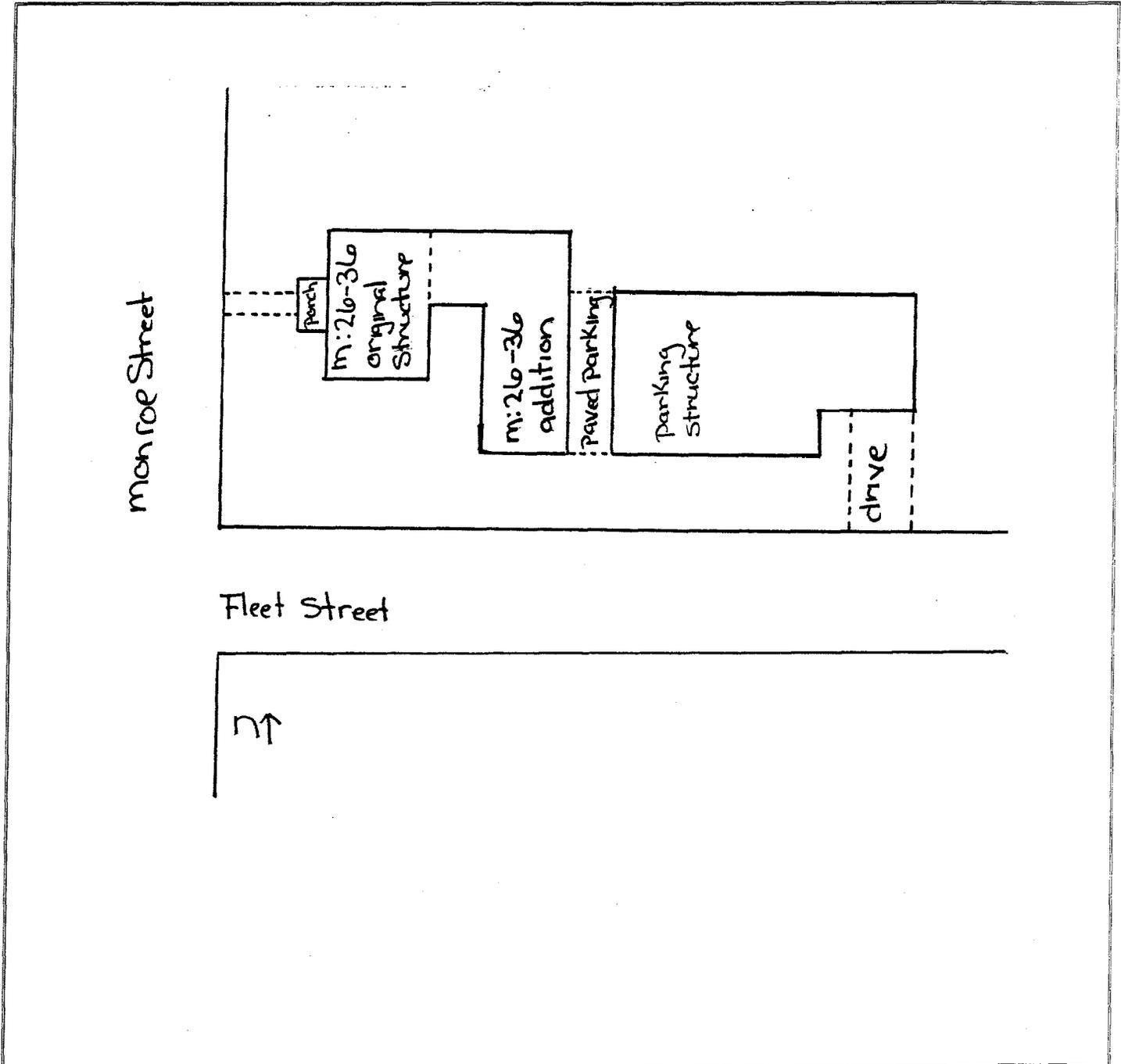


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Year Built: 1906

10. Geographical Data (continued)

Resource Sketch:



**PRESERVATION VISION 2000; THE MARYLAND PLAN**  
**STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

**I. Geographic Region:**

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)  
 Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)  
 Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)  
 Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

**II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:**

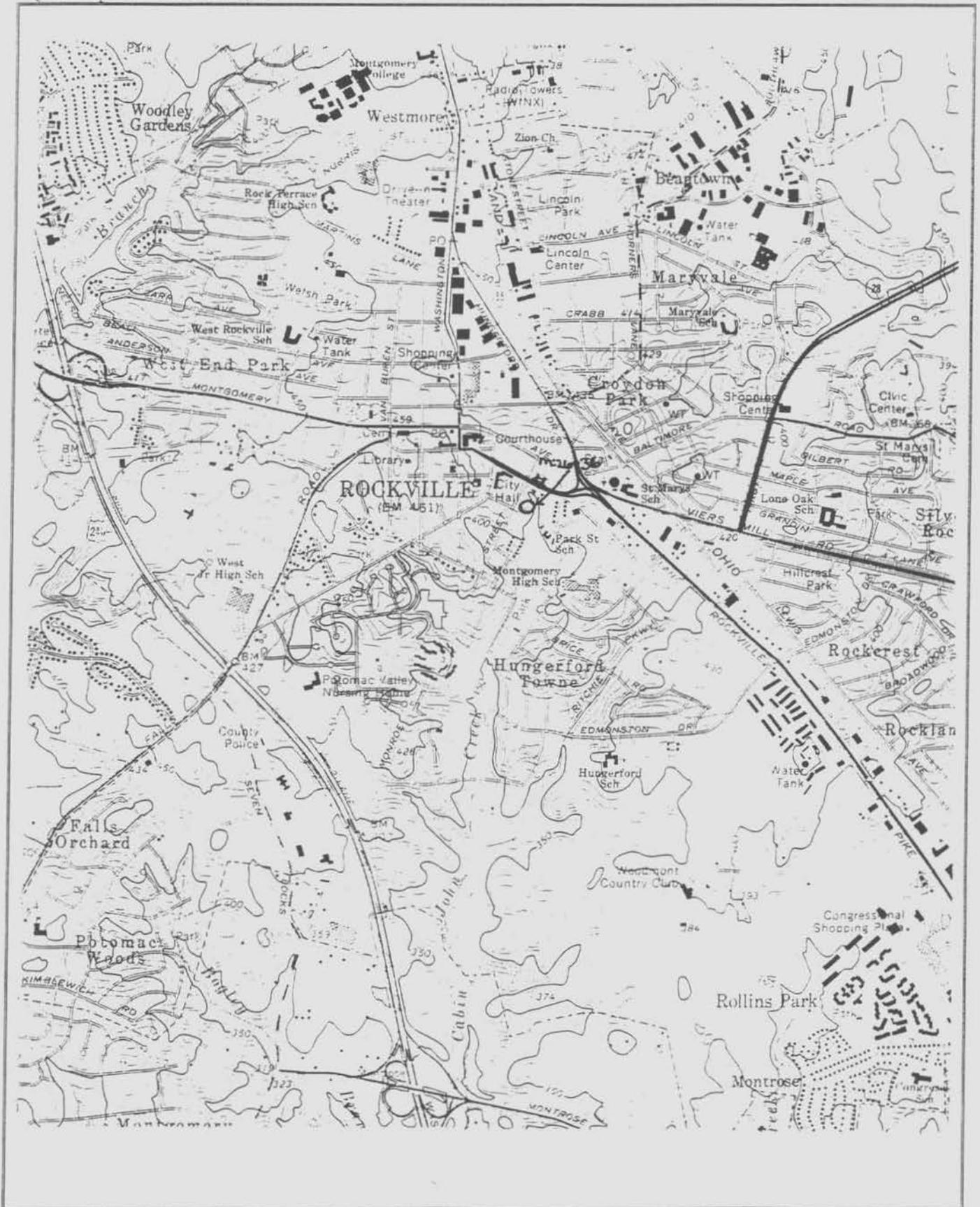
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815  
 Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870  
 Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930  
 Modern Period A.D. 1930- Present  
 Unknown Prehistoric  
 Unknown Historic

**IV. Historic Period Themes:**

- Agriculture  
 Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning  
 Economic (Commercial and Industrial)  
 Government/Law  
 Military  
 Religion  
 Social Educational/Cultural  
 Transportation

**V. Resource Type:**Category: BuildingHistoric environment: SuburbanHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic-Single DwellingKnown Design Source: Thomas C. Groomes

Survey No. M: 26-36  
Resource Name S.B. Hege House  
Town/County Rockville/Montgomery County  
Quad Map Rockville, MD





1. m: 26-36
2. S.B. Wagon House
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Kelly Steele
5. 12/9/99
6. MD SHPO
7. House taken from the southwest, showing structure as it stands on the lot.
8. 1 of 5



1. m:26-36
2. S.B. Heye House
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Kelly Steele
5. 12/9/99
6. MD SHPO
7. Main, West, facade taken from Monroe Street facing east
8. 2 of 5



1. m: 26-36
2. S.B. Hego House
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Kelly Steele
5. 12/9/99
6. MD STPO
7. northwest corner, showing north elevation  
taken from Monroe Street facing east-southeast
8. 3 of 5



1. mi 26-36
2. S.B. Hage House
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Kelly Steele
5. 12/9/99
6. MD SHPO
7. Rear, east, elevation Taken from Fleet Street facing northwest
8. 4 of 5



1. m:26.36
2. S.B. Heye House
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Kelly Steele
5. 1219/99
6. MD SHPO
7. South elevation, taken from Fleet Street facing north
8. 5 of 5