

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Mitchell House Inventory Number: M: 31-4

Address: 11405 Monterrey Drive Historic district:  yes  no

City: Silver Spring Zip Code: 20902 County: Montgomery

USGS Quadrangle(s): Kensington

Property Owner: Benjamin and Hannah Margolis Tax Account ID Number: 01179175

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): Lot 6 Tax Map Number: HQ61

Project: MD586: Wheaton Metrorail Station to Rockville Metrorail Stat Agency: MD State Highway Administration

Agency Prepared By: McCormick Taylor, Inc.

Preparer's Name: Charles Richmond Date Prepared: 11/23/2015

Documentation is presented in: M: 31-4, Maryland Historical Trust, State Historic Sites Inventory Form, 1976

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:  Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:  yes Listed:  yes

Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

**Physical Description**

The Mitchell House (M: 31-4) is located at 11405 Monterrey Drive in Silver Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland. The house is situated within the Wheaton Hills subdivision, a mid-twentieth century residential development. The house appears to have originally been oriented to the south, facing Veirs Mill Road. The Mitchell House is a ca. 1867 vernacular-style frame dwelling with a rear ell addition displaying modest elements of the Queen Anne style. The house has a cross-gable roof and L-shaped plan. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The house features a brick foundation beneath the main block and rear ell. The exterior of the house is sheathed with asbestos-shingle siding.

The Mitchell House's main entrance is located along the south elevation (Photograph 1). Three bays in width, the south elevation has a partial-width porch. The porch is supported by square wood posts atop a low formstone wall and has an asphalt-shingle roof with exposed wood rafters. The main entrance is set within the south elevation. The entrance features a Colonial Revival-style surround. Fluted pilasters flank the door and a detailed entablature is found above the doorway. The off-center wood door has three staggered single-light rectangular windows in the upper part of the door. A set of exterior French doors, composed of fifteen-light doors with wood muntins, are east of the main entrance beneath the porch.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

MHT Comments:

*Ann Parham*  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

3/2/16  
Date

*Blunt*  
Reviewer, National Register Program

2/4/16  
Date

A two-and-one-half story tower is situated at the southwest corner of the house (Photograph 2). The ground level is sheathed in artificial stone cladding which extends to the window sills. Three, two-over-two, double-hung windows with wood sashes are found on the first and second stories of the tower. A fixed-sash window is located within the extending gable at the attic level. The tower possesses qualities associated with the Queen Anne style and may have been a later addition to the original ca. 1867 farmhouse.

The west elevation has modern formstone cladding along the exterior of the ground floor (Photograph 3). An artificial stone flower bed is attached to the elevation. The exterior is sheathed in asbestos shingles. A variety of fenestration types can be found on the west elevation. The ground floor includes a two-over-two, double-hung window with wood sashes and a modern picture window flanked by two sets of one-over-one windows. Two-over-two, double-hung windows with wood sashes are found on the second floor, along with a small one-over-one window. The attic level features a single one-light window.

The rear ell is two-and-one-half stories and two bays by one bay (Photograph 4). The rear ell has an asbestos-shingle exterior and asphalt-shingle roof. A bulkhead door, with a combination concrete block and brick foundation, is set along the north elevation of the ell. Two-over-two, double-hung windows with wood sashes are found on the first and second floors of the north elevation. A one-over-one, double-hung window with wood sashes and surround is situated along the east side of the rear ell. A screened-in porch is also found along the east side of the rear ell. Combination concrete and brick steps provide access to the enclosed porch.

The north elevation of the main block of the house includes paired two-over-two windows with wood sashes and surrounds. A two-over-two, double-hung window with wood sashes and surround is located on the second floor.

The east elevation is dominated by a centrally-located exterior brick chimney (Photograph 5). The chimney has a wide base and narrows toward the top. The exterior of the east elevation is composed of asbestos shingles. Two, two-over-two, double-hung windows with wood sashes and surrounds are found on the second floor. A small four-light window is found on the attic level.

The Mitchell House is set upon of residential lot within a planned subdivision developed during the early 1950s. The property includes the ca. 1867 house and a modern shed. The area surveyed for this property is confined to the tax parcel boundary of 0.21 acres as shown on Montgomery County Tax Map HQ61 Block 45 Lot 6.

Historic Context

In 1805, the Washington Turnpike Company was chartered by the Maryland General Assembly. When completed ca. 1825, this road connected the District of Columbia with Frederick, Maryland, and passed through Rockville. This road soon became known as the Rockville Pike and it provided links to the Potomac River, Washington, D.C., and Baltimore (Boyd 1995). The road which eventually became Veirs Mill Road, later MD 586, originated around 1838. The road was a connection to the mill established by Samuel Clark Veirs (the spelling of Veirs/Viers varies depending on the source of information). The road established a connection between Rockville and the Wheaton area (Wheaton). During the mid-twentieth century, the road would be expanded to serve as a divided highway as a result of a rapid increase in population. In the mid-1950s Veirs Mill Road was widened from 60 to 150 feet to accommodate the increase in traffic. Rockville became incorporated in 1860, enabling the town's government and its corresponding officials with decision-making abilities. Following the Civil War, the Maryland General Assembly granted a new charter to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) to establish its Metropolitan Branch.

Portions of Montgomery County were developed as suburban enclaves of Washington, D.C., during the mid-nineteenth century. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, planned communities were developed in Silver Spring, including Garrett Park and Capitol View Park. Montgomery County became home to a number of suburban communities intended as summer homes or

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

residences for Washington's elite. The Chevy Chase Land Development Company, led by two United States senators, was established during the late nineteenth century and its houses incorporated popular national architectural trends. The earliest suburban developments were established along railroad lines, including the B&O Railroad.

Located southeast of Rockville along Veirs Mill Road was Mitchell's Crossroad, a village established during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. During that time the crossroads village consisted of a hotel and a small cluster of buildings. The village was named for Richard Mitchell who operated the hotel there during the mid-nineteenth century. During the mid-1920s, the area experienced increased investment in development. However, the area remained a rural crossroads until the residential and commercial development of the mid twentieth century. During the twentieth century, the village became known as Wheaton, in honor of Union Major General Frank Wheaton, who defended the Washington, D.C., area during the 1864 Confederate offensive through Maryland.

Montgomery County, originally a rural area adjacent to Washington, D.C., experienced suburban growth throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, corresponding to national periods of prosperity and development. Rockville and other communities benefitted from their location along early transportation corridors that connected them to Washington, D.C., Montgomery County experienced growth due to emerging suburban streetcar suburbs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Between 1870 and 1930, the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area experienced initial suburban development. An impetus for the growth of Rockville was the tremendous growth of Washington following the Civil War corresponding with the expansion of federal bureaucracy. This suburban development was made possible by transportation improvements, including streetcar lines and railroads. In 1873, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad established its Metropolitan Branch (Boyd 1879). The line extended from Washington, D.C., to Point of Rocks in Frederick County, Maryland, where it connected with the main line of the railroad, after passing through several Montgomery County communities and crossroad villages. Suburban enclaves were founded at Silver Spring, Forest Glen, Capitol View Park, Kensington, Garrett Park, and other locations along the rail line. By the late nineteenth century, landowners and syndicates started the process of establishing subdivisions in the surrounding rural areas. In 1887, the Chevy Chase Land Company was initiated for the purpose of residential development. The communities of Chevy Chase and Takoma Park/Silver Spring near the District of Columbia boundary were the centers of Montgomery County's suburban growth. The success of streetcar lines further encouraged development during the 1890s.

The arrival of the B&O Railroad's Metropolitan Branch immediately spurred development in Rockville. Rockville Park was platted in 1890 and developed beginning around 1893. In 1896, Rockville annexed the 126-acre tract comprising Rockville Park on the east side of town. During the early twentieth century several subdivisions were established in the Rockville area, including Crestview, Green Acres, Glen Cove, Westgate, and Westmoreland Hills. During the 1910s and 1920s, other subdivisions were started in the Rockville area, including Janeta, Croydon Park, and England's Second Addition (City of Rockville 2003). The town's boundaries were expanded and businessmen created the Rockville Mutual Building Association. The train connection also boosted the area's agriculture. Now farmers could ship milk, fruit, and vegetables to Washington markets without these products spoiling.

The suburban growth in Montgomery County continued in the post-World War I period. The growth of the Federal government in Washington, D.C., continued and led to an expanded middle class in the area. During the twentieth century, development continued with housing booms during the 1920s. Most development occurred in areas adjacent to the Washington, D.C., border and in the vicinity of Silver Spring. While the Great Depression caused a decline in housing construction, the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area experienced growth at a greater rate than the rest of the nation, in part due to governmental expansion.

Many of Montgomery County's suburban communities catered to affluent residents, and housing and amenities demonstrated a desire for larger houses and more refined building designs and materials. Examples of these upper-middle-class subdivisions can

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Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

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MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date  
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Reviewer, National Register Program Date

be found at Bethesda, Silver Spring, and Chevy Chase. In 1926, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission was established by Congress and encouraged zoning ordinances, regional parks, and subdivision regulation to improve the region's residents' quality of life. The Washington, D.C., area would experience continued suburban development through the post-World War II era and beyond (KCI Technologies, Inc. 1999).

Post-World War II American suburbs are characterized by low-density development of single-family homes on small plots and uniformity in construction and design. The previously ornate architecture was replaced by modest homes with less elaborate decoration executed for both efficiency and affordability. The architecture of the period was dominated by the Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles (McAlester 1984). Post-World War II suburban development is identifiable for its zoning patterns that focused on the separation of residential and commercial development. Subdivisions were often established from rural and agricultural lands, planned and developed by a single real estate company. Post-war suburban development, also known as freeway suburbs, was generally located on the periphery of larger cities, isolated from existing development. Increased mobility and increasing land costs within cities led developers to move further away from urban centers. Improved roads and highways aided the development of freeway suburbs (Ames 2002).

Montgomery County again witnessed increased residential development during World War II and the post-war era. By the mid-1950s, several residential subdivisions were established in the Rockville area of Montgomery County, including Twinbrook, Randolph Hills, Aspen Hill Park, Connecticut Park, and others. Between 1952 and 1972, thirteen major highways were constructed in the Baltimore-Washington area, which contributed to the expansion of suburban development in surrounding counties. I-495 was completed in 1964 and improved access to parts of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, which soon experienced increased suburban development. The opening of US 240 in the 1950s (later Interstate 70 South and present-day I-270) between Frederick, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., encouraged further suburban development into the 1960s (KCI Technologies, Inc. 1999).

**Resource History**

The Mitchell House property located at 11405 Monterrey Drive was part of the original "Hermitage" tract established during the late seventeenth century. The Hermitage tract was granted to William Joseph on May 2, 1689, and included 3,866 acres. The tract extended from the east side of Rock Creek in the vicinity of the original site of Veir's gristmill to present-day Triangle Park in Wheaton. During the nineteenth century, several roads and turnpikes traversed the tract, including the Rockville & Washington Turnpike, Brookville & Washington Turnpike, and Norwood Turnpike (Boyd 2008).

During the 1850s the property was owned by Robert Brown. On December 12, 1855, Brown sold the 25-acre tract to William Cropley (Montgomery County Deed Book 5: 175). William Cropley was engaged in agriculture during this period. The 1865 map of Montgomery County does not show a farm at the current location of the Mitchell House. William and Louise Cropley retained the property until September 16, 1867 (Montgomery County Deed Book 8: 151). The property was purchased by Sarah Columbia Mitchell, the wife of Richard Mitchell. Sarah Mitchell paid \$1,050 for the tract.

Richard Mitchell owned and operated a tavern at the historical site of Mitchells Crossroads, located in present-day Wheaton at the northeast corner of the intersection of present-day Georgia Avenue and Kensington Boulevard. Mitchells Crossroads was formed by the intersection of two important local roads and the tiny cluster of buildings that developed to serve travelers and the local community. The location had previously been known as Leesborough/Leesboro. The tavern has been suggested as having been in operation since the late eighteenth century. Mitchells Crossroads was noted as being located along the Brookville Turnpike and consisted of a post office, store and several shops (Sharf 1995). During the Civil War, the Mitchells owned several properties in and around the crossroads community. Between September 2-9, 1862, during the Antietam campaign, Union forces took goods and materials from the Mitchell property for government use. The items taken by the government included oats, corn, white beans,

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MHT Comments:

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 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

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 Date

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 Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

onions, potatoes, pine, oak, and fence rails. The total value was estimated at \$2,947 by the Mitchell family. Sarah Mitchell presented her claim to the United States Congress in 1909 after several earlier petitions for redress (Senate Documents 1909).

The Mitchell House that is the subject of this determination of eligibility does not appear on the 1865 Map of Montgomery County, Maryland. In 1867 Sarah Columbia Mitchell purchased the 25-acre tract where the house is located, which was a short distance west of Mitchells Crossroad. The Mitchell House appears to have been constructed ca. 1867 following the acquisition of the tract of land by Sarah and Richard Mitchell. The 1879 Map of Montgomery County notes the property as being owned by Richard Mitchell.

Sarah Columbia Mitchell obtained a mortgage on the 25-acre tract from George O'Hara in November 1883. She may have used the property as collateral for the mortgage to pay other debts. A public auction, ordered in response to O'Hara claims against the mortgage, was held on December 20, 1884, and the property sold to Frances Griffith, wife of Dr. Michael Griffith. The Real estate map of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company between Washington, D.C., and Rockville, Md. indicates that the Griffith family possessed the 25-acre tract in 1890. At that time the immediate vicinity of the Mitchell House included a number of farm properties, but was also experiencing suburban development. Most subdivisions in this section of Montgomery County were situated adjacent to the B&O Railroad's Metropolitan line, including Kensington Heights, Forest Glen, and Garret Park.

The Griffith family retained the property until 1902 when it was sold to Julia Shehan, the wife of Daniel Shehan of Washington D.C. (Montgomery County Deed Book TD 22: 419). The farmhouse eventually passed to Bernard Shehan from his mother Julia Shehan. On March 22, 1938, Bernard and Ruth Shehan sold the property to Katherine O'Brien (Montgomery County Deed Book 697: 104). The property passed through several owners until being acquired by Albert Small and Herman Greenberg on July 13, 1953 (Montgomery County Deed Book 1821: 295). Small and Greenberg sold the property to Clarence and Shirley Hamilton on January 28, 1955 (Montgomery County Deed Book 2019: 140).

The property was subdivided as part of the plan to develop the Wheaton Hills subdivision. The property was Lot 6 in Block 45 in Plat 11 of the Wheaton Hill subdivision. A Subordination Agreement was made on August 25, 1961, by and between the Suburban Trust Company and Citizens Bank of Takoma Park. Suburban Trust Company received a note dated October 10, 1960, for \$20,000 payable to the Standard Pressing Machine Company and made by Hamilton Cleaners. Clarence Hamilton, Frank Townsend, and Mildred Townsend were the owners of Standard Pressing Machine Company. A lien was made against the property of Hamilton and the Townsends (Montgomery County Deed Book 2914: 374). It appears the Hamiltons fulfilled their obligations and retained the property. Clarence and Eleanor Hamilton eventually sold the property to John and Marjorie Daly on November 7, 1964. The property passed to John and Myrna Aravanis on September 17, 1979. The Aravanis family owned the property until April 8, 2014, when it was sold to Benjamin and Hannah Margolis, the current property owners (Montgomery County: instrument number 48514/00128).

The Mitchell House is vernacular farmhouse constructed ca. 1867, based upon a review of land records, historical mapping, and physical inspection. The house appears to have been constructed as a three-bay, two-story, frame dwelling with a brick foundation. The house features modest elements of the Queen Anne style, notably a three-story tower located in the southeast corner; it lacks the typical exuberance and polychromatic details typically associated with the style. The Queen Anne style was popularized in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and was often applied to existing residences in an effort to update houses with current architectural trends. Due to the affordability of mass produced decorative elements delivered easily by rail, the style is often found in rural areas as well as urban ones. The Mitchell House has lost original materials and the setting has been diminished by modern residential development.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_  
 Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

_____	_____
<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>	<b>Date</b>
_____	_____
<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>	<b>Date</b>

**National Register of Historic Places Evaluation**

The Mitchell House (M: 31-4) was evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility according to the criteria set forth in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The property is not associated with any important historic events or trends under Criterion A. The Mitchell House was built as a private dwelling in a rural setting on a 25-acre tract. The setting has been significantly altered through development and construction of mid-twentieth century housing as part of Wheaton Hills. As evaluated under Criterion B, the Mitchell House is not known to be associated with any individuals of local, state, or national significance. Robert Mitchell was a local tavern owner and the cross roads community was named for the family for a period during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The cross road community had been known as Leesborough/Leesboro, but was later changed to Mitchells Crossroads and eventually absorbed into the Wheaton area. This area is better associated with the Mitchell family's productive life. As evaluated under Criterion C, the Mitchell House is not eligible for the National Register. The mid-nineteenth century residence has been altered through the use of replacement materials, including windows, siding, roofing, and other alterations. The house no longer conveys significance as a mid-nineteenth century rural farmhouse. The later minor applications of Queen Anne stylistic references are modest and the house is not a good example of a farmhouse that was altered in response to Victorian-era architectural trends. Archaeological investigations have not been conducted on the property; therefore, the resource's eligibility under Criterion D (potential to yield information important to history or prehistory) cannot be assessed at this time.

The Mitchell House is set within the mid-twentieth century Wheaton Hills subdivision and no longer retains integrity of setting. The Mitchell House has been altered on numerous occasions, including the use of replacement materials such as asbestos siding, asphalt shingles, and formstone siding. The property has lost much of its historic material. The Mitchell House no longer retains integrity of workmanship due to numerous alterations and use of replacement materials. The Mitchell House no longer retains integrity of workmanship, feeling or association as a nineteenth-century farmhouse due to loss of associated outbuildings, introduction of modern residential development, and physical alterations to the property.

**Bibliography**

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<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria:    ___ A    ___ B    ___ C    ___ D	Considerations:    ___ A    ___ B    ___ C    ___ D    ___ E    ___ F    ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>	<b>Date</b>
_____	_____
<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>	<b>Date</b>

McCormick Taylor, Inc. MD 586 Veirs Mill Road Rockville Station to Wheaton Rapid Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project Historic Context Report, 2015. Baltimore: Maryland State Highway Administration, 2015.  
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**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

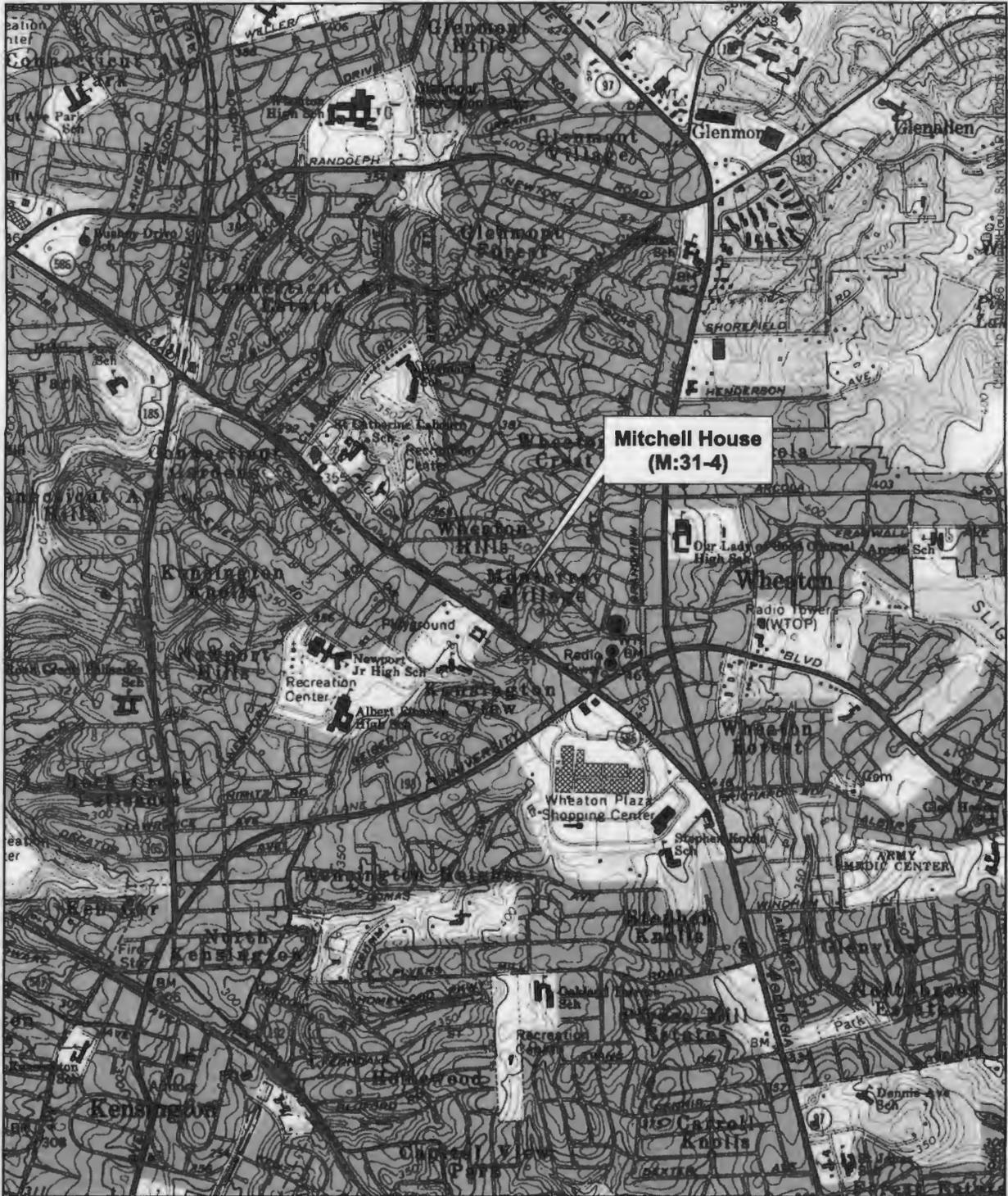
\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

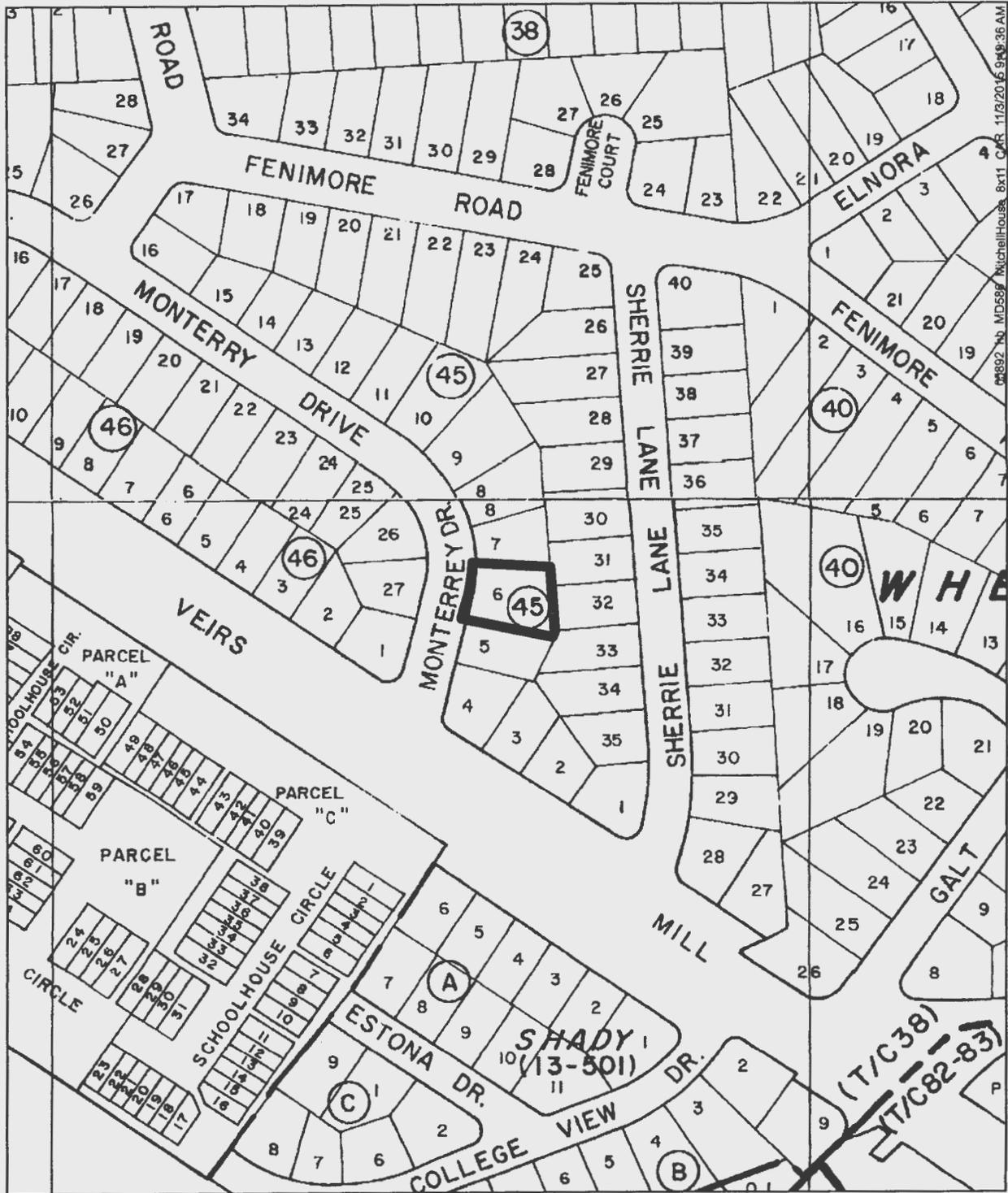
\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Mitchell House (M:31-4)  
11405 Monterrey Drive  
Kensington, Maryland USGS Quadrangle Map  
Montgomery County



Mitchell House (M:31-4)  
11405 Monterrey Drive  
Montgomery County



Mitchell House (M:31-4)  
11405 Monterrey Dr  
Resource Sketch Map  
Montgomery County



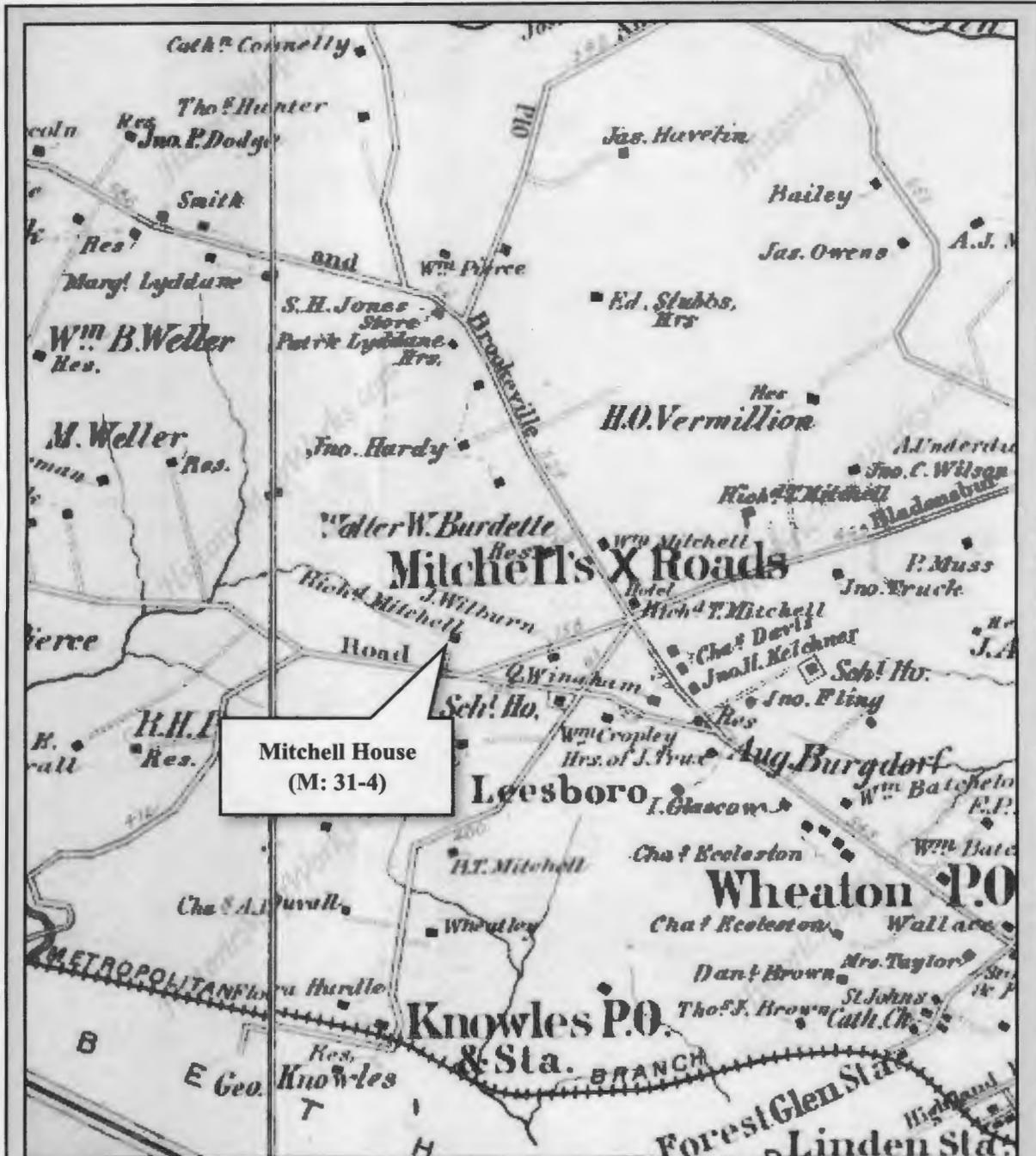


**Figure 1**  
**Site Map**  
**Mitchell House (M: 31-4)**

**Montgomery County, Maryland**

**(Source: esri 2015)**

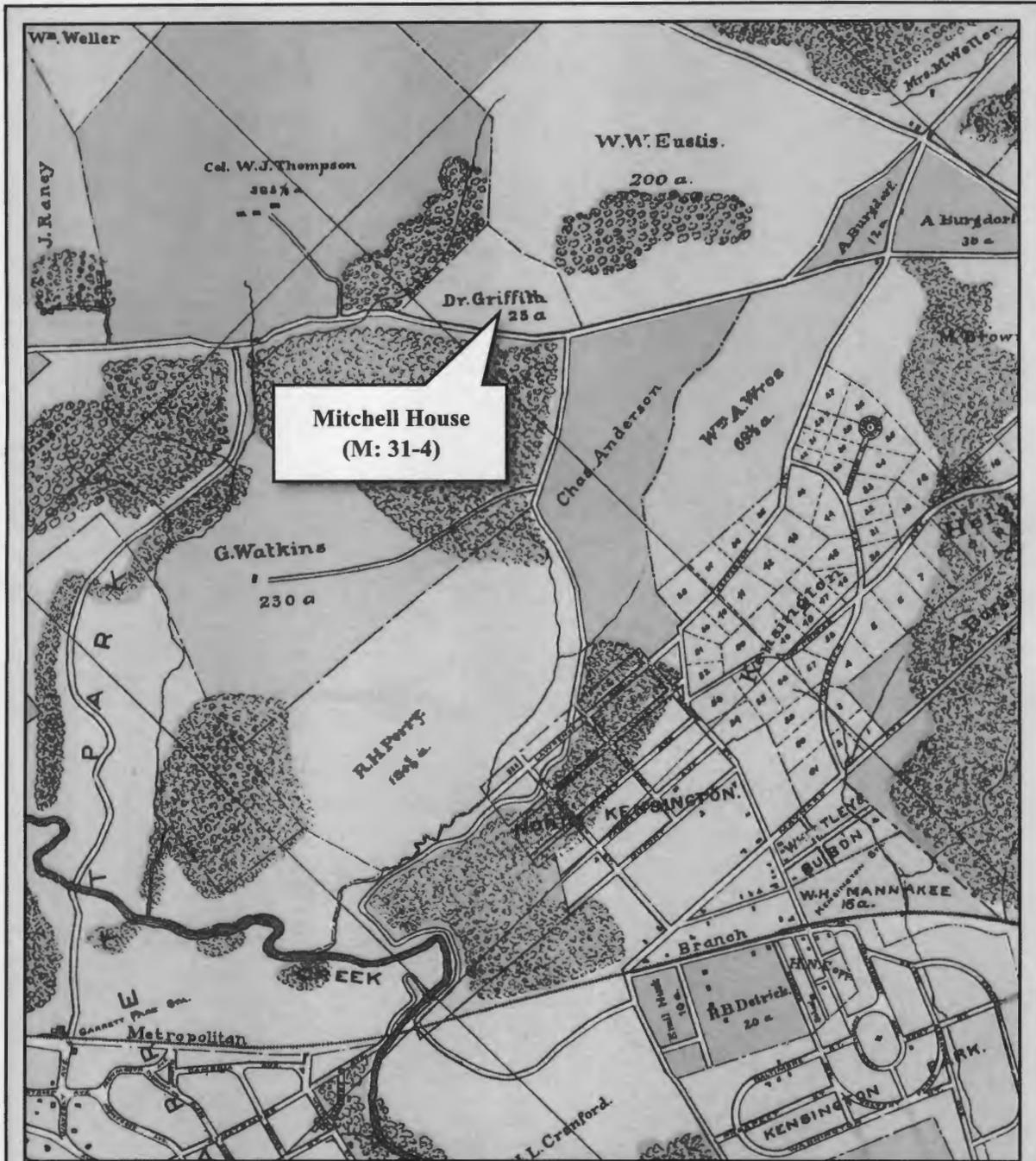
**Scale:**  
**1:1,200**



**Figure 2**  
 Historic Map, 1865  
 Mitchell House (M: 31-4)  
 Montgomery County, Maryland  
 (Source: Martenet, 1865)

Not to Scale





**Figure 3**  
**Historic Map, 1890**  
**Mitchell House (M: 31-4)**

**Not to Scale**

**Montgomery County, Maryland**  
**(Source: Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, 1890)**

Photograph Inventory  
Mitchell House/M: 31-4

MD 586 Veirs Mill Road Bus Rapid Transit Study  
Montgomery County, Maryland

M: 31-4  
Mitchell House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Charles Richmond  
October 13, 2015  
MD SHPO  
Looking north at the south elevation.  
1 of 5

M: 31-4  
Mitchell House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Charles Richmond  
October 13, 2015  
MD SHPO  
Looking northeast at west and south elevations.  
2 of 5

M: 31-4  
Mitchell House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Charles Richmond  
October 13, 2015  
MD SHPO  
Looking southeast at west and north elevations.  
3 of 5

M: 31-4  
Mitchell House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Charles Richmond  
October 13, 2015  
MD SHPO  
Looking southwest at the north elevation.  
4 of 5

M: 31-4  
Mitchell House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Charles Richmond

October 13, 2015

MD SHPO

Looking northwest at south and east elevations.

5 of 5

## Digital Photo Log

**MIHP No.:** M: 31-4

**Property Name:** Mitchell House

**County:** Montgomery

**Photographer:** Charles Richmond

**Date:** October 13, 2015

**Ink and Paper Combination:** Pigment-based HP 84/85 dye-based inkset and HP Premium Plus photo paper

**CD/DVD:** DVD-R Gold, Verbatim Archival Gold

<b>Image File Name</b>	<b>Description of View</b>
M;31-4 2015-10-13 01	Looking north at the south elevation.
M;31-4 2015-10-13 02	Looking northeast at west and south elevations.
M;31-4 2015-10-13 03	Looking southeast at west and north elevations.
M;31-4 2015-10-13 04	Looking southwest at the north elevation.
M;31-4 2015-10-13 05	Looking northwest at south and east elevations.



MG: 31-4  
Mitchell House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Charles Richmond  
October 13, 2015  
MD SHPO

Looking north at the south elevation  
1 of 5



M : 31-4  
Mitchell House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Charles Richmond  
October 13, 2015  
MD SHPO

Looking northeast at west and south elevations  
2 of 5



M : 31-4

Mitchell House

Montgomery County, Maryland

Charles Richmond

October 13, 2015

MD SHPO

Looking Southeast at west and north elevations

3 of 5



M : 31-4  
Mitchell House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Charles Richmond  
October 13, 2015  
MD SHPO  
Looking Southwest at the north elevation  
4 of 5



M : 31-4  
Mitchell House  
Montgomery County, Maryland  
Charles Richmond  
October 13, 2015  
MD SHPO

Looking northwest at south and east elevations  
5 of 5

# Maryland Historical Trust

## State Historic Sites Inventory Form

### 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Mitchell House

and/or common late-19th century farmhouse

### 2. Location

street & number 11405 Monterrey Dr.  not for publication

city, town Wheaton  vicinity of congressional district 13th

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 type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name John & Myrna Aravanis

street & number 15216 Wildrose La. telephone no.:

city, town Rockville state and zip code Md., 20853

### 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber 5414

street & number folio 288

city, town Rockville state Md.

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MNCPPC Historic Sites Inventory

date 1976  federal  state  county  local

repository for survey records Park Historian's Office

city, town Rockville state Md.

# 7 DESCRIPTION

M:31-4

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

These are two, older frame houses, that have been extensively altered through the years. The first (11405 Monterrey) is an L-shaped house, marked at the SW corner by a gable that overhangs a two-story bay window. The oldest part appears to run east to west across the front (south) porch. There is a stove-type chimney in the west-end wall. Several windows have been altered, but most retain 2/2 panes. Siding is covered with asbestos shingles.

Across the street, behind the Town & Country Day School, is a simple, two-story, small frame house, that was recently gutted by fire. The main (east) facade has three bays, with a central door. This side is overshadowed by an imposing, but modern, "Colonial" two-story porch, supported by four columns. To the rear is a shed-roof addition that held a kitchen. Interior had simple sawn framing and plaster walls. There is a newer stone fireplace on the end wall.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

# 8. Significance

Survey No. M:31-4

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

**Specific dates** \_\_\_\_\_ **Builder/Architect** \_\_\_\_\_

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 Mitchell farmhouse is significant as representative of the initial development of the Washington, D.C. suburbs which resulted from the growth of government and business in D.C. and the completion of the Metropolitan branch of the B&O Railroad which provided easy transport to and from the city. The house appears on the 1878 map as the home of Richard Mitchell. The land on which the house was built, 25 acres of "Hermitage" was purchased by Richard's wife, Sarah Columbia Mitchell, for \$1050.00 in September of 1867.<sup>1</sup> The house is located just outside Mitchell's Crossroads (Wheaton) where Richard ran a hotel. Richard and Sarah lived in the house until it was sold in December of 1884 by a court appointed trustee following their default on the mortgage. The notice of the sale of the property advertised it as 25 acres near Knowles station on the Metropolitan Railroad, located on the road from Rockville to the turnpike near Mitchell's station. The land was described as being in a "fair state of cultivation" with 2 acres of woodland and several springs. The property was improved by a "good frame dwelling house of moderate size." The house was purchased in September of 1886 by Francis Griffith, wife of Dr. Micheal Griffith for \$1810.<sup>2</sup>

In August of 1902, the Griffiths sold the house to Julia Helen Shehan.<sup>3</sup> Julia lived in the house for many years, passing it on to her two children, Bernard and Katherine, following her death in 1938. Bernard conveyed his interest to his sister. Katherine sold the house in 1953 and it then passed through a succession of owners until it was purchased in September of 1979 by John and Myrna Aravanis, the present owners.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Deed EBP 8/151, Mont. Co. Land Records.  
<sup>2</sup>Equity #557, Mont. Co. Judgement Records.  
<sup>3</sup>Deed TD 22/419, Mont. Co. Land Records.  
<sup>4</sup>Deed 697/104, " "  
<sup>5</sup>Deed 5414/288, " "

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:31-4

Mont. Co. Land Records  
Mont. Co. Judgement Records

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 9539 sq. ft.

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine Crawford

organization Mont. Co. Hist. Preservation Comm. date 1/83

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

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  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

1608155604

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Late-19th Century Farmhouses

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Monterrey Drive and 11400 Viers Mill Road

CITY, TOWN

Wheaton

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF (Silver Spring Post Office)

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

John G. Daly & Town & Country School

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

(Daly) 11405 Monterrey Drive; (Town & Country School-Wm. & S. Cohen)

CITY, TOWN

Wheaton

11400 Viers Mill

STATE, zip code

VICINITY OF

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

M:31-4

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

M:31-4

## PERIOD

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

REHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although both houses appear to have been built in the 1880's or so, 11405 Monterrey may possibly date from an earlier period. The 1878 Atlas shows a dwelling here owned by Richard Mitchell. Mitchell ran a tavern/hotel at the crossroads during the 19th Century and Wheaton was known as Mitchell's Crossroads then. By 1894, the house was owned by a Mrs. F.C. Griffith and by the 1940's, by Mary K. O'Brien (both ladies owned the house with 25 acres.)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

M-NCPPC

DATE

8/21/75

STREET & NUMBER

8787 Georgia Ave.

TELEPHONE

589-1480

CITY OR TOWN

Silver Spring

STATE

Maryland

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