

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. M:26/17

Magi No. 1651493401

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Glen View

and/or common Rockville Civic Center

2. Location

street & number 603 Edmonston Drive not for publicationcity, town Rockville vicinity of congressional district 8

state Maryland county Montgomery (RV Planning Area 18)

3. Classification

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

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

name Mayor and Council, City of Rockville, Maryland

street & number Maryland Avenue at Vinson telephone no. 424-8000

city, town Rockville state and zip code Maryland 20850

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery Co. Land Records liber 2377

street & number Montgomery Co. Courthouse folio 577

city, town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Park Historian's Office, 8700 Needwood Road

city, town Derwood state Maryland

7. Description

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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		

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

The subject house, related grounds and structures are located on approximately 66 acres of land situated between Baltimore Road, Norbeck Road (Md. Route 28) and Avery Road. The Mansion faces south with a view of Rockville to the south and east. The grounds include drives and parking areas, terraced gardens, picnic and sports facilities, a fitness trail, an outdoor amphitheater, the F. Scott Fitzgerald Theater, the "Dollhouse", a child's cottage playhouse now used as a gift shop, and a City maintenance depot. The remainder of the estate, 88.97 acres, is forest. Rockville's Municipal Redgate Golf Course occupies the portion of the original farm east of Norbeck Road. The Civic Center is accessed by private lane at Edmonston Drive and Baltimore Road. Avery Road bisects the City-owned property, separating developed Civic Center land from forest.

The geology is varied. The property sits upon a rocky outcropping of Parr's Ridge separated by Little Falls Branch from Rockville's 450 foot elevation to the southeast. The house at 427 ft. is sited on the highest plateau on the property. The lowest point (330 ft.) occurs where Little Falls Branch traverses the north portion of the property from east to west.

An 1889 Plat (Attachments 7.10, 7.11) shows Bowie's 320.8 acre property. A 1925 Plat of "Glen-View Farm" before the remodelling and additions (Attachment 7.12) shows two quarry sites located northwest of Little Falls Branch which probably furnished stone for the Lyons' Mansion. Stone for the Bowie house may also have been quarried on the property. Two springs, the original "Rock Springs" feeding Little Falls Branch, are marked in the southwest corner near Baltimore Road. Glen View Farm totaled 150.8 acres in 1925.

The probability of major archeological sites is small as the present house, gardens and irrigation system now occupies the area where the old house, outbuildings and slave houses once stood. The quarry and spring parcels have been sold and developed, and Maryland Route 28 now cuts across the property to the north of Little Falls Branch. A portion of the Red Gate Municipal Golf Course is established on the northern part of the original Bowie holdings. Possible minor archeological sites are located in the forested area where several residences and lanes are shown on an 1879 map. (Attachment 7.13) The 1889 Plat of the Bowie property shows "Colored Cemetery Land" outlined on the east side of Avery Road. This cemetery is likely to have been an estate burying grounds.

The present L-shaped structure is a 2-1/2 story Neo-classical/ Greek Revival Mansion. The original ca. 1838 house now serves as the central entry and stair hall, entered through a columned 2-story stuccoed portico.

continued on attachment 7.1

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Attachment 7.1

There are three wings: two side wings flanking the center separated by "curtain wings" or false hyphens, and a rear wing. The side and rear wings are end-gabled with double chimneyed ends. The central main block side-gable roof with parapeted ends incorporates the point of the old 1838 hipped roof. The slate roof is supplemented by sheet copper on dormer and arcade roofs. The 1838 rough-coursed native fieldstone foundation has been retained in part, with new fieldstone and brick foundations under the 1926 additions. The exterior walls are random-coursed, rough-dressed native stone with window sills, lintels and surrounds of the same material.

Although the 1926 renovation was the most extensive, it was not the first. The structure's history illustrates changes in architectural taste of the 19th and 20th centuries. The 1838 Greek Revival house with frame semi-detached wings and outbuildings was remodeled before 1904 to suit late Victorian tastes, adding a steeply-pitched front gable, decorative vergeboard, and trim details typical of Victorian Gothic revival (attachment 8.11). The house footprint on the 1925 plat of Glen View Farm shows that sometime after 1904, a wing was added to the east side of the house and another (undoubtedly the detached kitchen) was incorporated off the northeast corner, and the prototype of the present two-story front portico was added, as the 1926 building plans mention reuse of the "existing" front columns and pediment which are not evident in the 1904 photograph.

The 1926 formal five-part neo-classical structure with terraced gardens and vistas is stylistically closer in period to the house's origins than the Victorianized version. However, there was a change in function. The property had always been a working farm. Judge Bowie, as Dr. Lyon, was an educated man and gentleman farmer who employed household and farm help. However, in Bowie's case, the property was his principal residence and was intended to be self supporting. The 1926 Lyon house was primarily a summer residence and was designed for entertaining. The extensive gardens and grounds required servants and estate help to maintain. In the Lyons' case, the land, estate help, and house needed financial support from other sources and its farm status was secondary.

Glen View

1838-1926

Judge Bowie's original house, now the center core of the present structure, was described in an 1882 insurance document (Attachment 8.10) as a stone house with slate roof, 36 X 36 feet, 2-1/2 stories with 16 rooms. It had a one-story 18X20 foot wing, a detached kitchen building measuring 18X40, and two passages. Also listed were two porches (south front and east two-story). There were three chimneys, one interior chimney is visible near center on the rear roof slope, two more can be seen on the north side and east end of the rear kitchen wing.

continued on attachment 7.2

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Attachment 7.2

There were seven fireplaces. A barn was 70 yards north of the house as well as a 20 X 25 foot stable for five horses.

The four-bay south (front) facade of the house has 6/6 windows flanked by shutters in all bays except the second, or east center bay, first story, which contains a fanlight and side-lighted entry door. Roof dormers are shown on a 1904 photograph (attachment 8.11) on the south and east sides, the facades presented to public view from Avery and Baltimore Roads. The dormers are presumed to have had arched tracery windows typical of the period. The two-bay porch had a low pediment and plain columns, much like those of the ca. 1841 Prettyman house (M:26/10/3). Victorian additions include a steep Gothic dormer, verge-board and eave decoration, and a uniform light exterior color indicating paint or stucco applied over stone.

The house is unusual in its even number of bays and for the seemingly larger spacing between the first and second east bays. It is possible that the original structure was three bays, with the fourth included with the Victorian additions. A study of the original cellar walls outlined in the 1926 plans (Attachment 7.18) shows a wall with two chimney breasts approximately in the middle, parallel to the east and west walls. The chimney breast wall would have fallen between the first and second east bays of a three-bay house, the first bay being the entrance and stair hall.

It is likely that an earlier house was on the property before Bowie purchased it, but the precise location and connection, if any, with Bowie's house is unproved. Richard Bowie's first purchase of approximately three acres of "Rock Spring" from Mary Lansdale in 1838 may have included the Lansdale home, as the three-acre parcel was excluded from the Sheriff's equity sale and was valued in 1838 at \$102.50. By comparison, the 72-1/2 acre remainder of Lansdale's property was assessed at \$148.00 in 1838, only \$46 more for approximately 70 more acres of land. This introduces the possibility that the Bowie house may have incorporated elements of an older existing house, and explains the four-bay facade and the painted/stucco surface, applied to hide joins. However, this is conjecture, not fact.

There are several other possible explanations. A 2.96 acre sliver of Rock Spring is shown on the southwest boundary of the 1889 Plat as "Possession of R. Bowie". This may be Mary Lansdale's parcel, now a housing development. Bowie himself may have built the more usual Rockville three-bay house (See M:26/10/1, the 1815 Beall-Dawson House and M:26/9, the 1821 Bingham-Brewer House) and expanded it later. Finally, it is also possible that the four-bay 1838 house was built to Bowie's taste.

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Bowie's taste may have been influenced by several family properties. The Bowie/Sevier House at 3124 Q St. in Georgetown, a classic brick five-ranked Georgian, was built by Bowie's father, Col. Washington Bowie, around 1805 and sold after 1812 when Richard Bowie was 14. The family then moved to "Oatlands" at Olney, now destroyed, but said to be a stone house "already on the property" (ca. 1812). 1/ Another Bowie-related house is Mount Lubentia, a brick, five-ranked, hipped-roof Federal house with three-bay front portico, built by the related Beall family before 1770 in Largo, Maryland. All conform to the general mass and form of Georgian/Federal houses, even when such forms were not stylish. Richard Bowie's four-ranked house is uncommon, and certainly did not result from a lack of knowledge or exposure to the proper form, nor could it be attributed to a lack of money.

Glen View Farm

1926-1957

The present building was designed by James Irwin Porter and James A. Lochie for Dr. and Mrs. James A. Lyon. Mrs. Lyon had ownership of the property since 1917 (as widow of Wm. H. Smith) but did not begin major renovations until Dr. Lyon retired in 1925. The house does not replicate any known model, but is of the same type as several local examples such as William Thornton's "Tudor Place House" built in 1815 at 1644 Q Street in Georgetown, a five-part symmetrical neo-classical building (major porticoed center core and hyphens connecting two minor end-gabled wings) similarly embellished with Palladian windows and lunettes, double end chimneys and columned portico. In addition, during the early 1920s, a renewed interest in early American history peaked was sparked by preparations for the 150th anniversary of the United States in 1926. The Lyons' house was perhaps part of that general revival, fueled by Dr. Lyon's lifelong interest in American history.

The Lyons' renovation changed the south (front) fenestration of the Bowie house to a classic three-bay central entry and two-story, full-columned portico with second-story porch. The two-story false hyphens and 2-1/2 story wings are not precisely symmetrical, the east wing fenestration being lower and spaced differently, undoubtedly because the east wing used the foundation and door cuts established for the wing added earlier in the century. The facade and structural elements were unified by arch motifs: segmental openings, lunettes, fanlights, Palladian windows and doorway arches. The fully detailed original plans (Attachments 7.14 through 7.18) were not precisely followed. Two copper-capped, glassed cupolas (noted as skylights on the plans)

Continued on attachment 7.4

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Attachment 7.4

were drawn on the main block rear roof slope. The copper caps would have been visible from the south, but concealed from side view by the massive double end chimneys. These were not built, nor was the lunette window in the portico gable and other minor interior and exterior features.

The stone center core is end-gabled, with false parapets and false double-chimneyed ends. The peak of the old hipped roof is visible behind the ridgepole, echoing the point of the portico pediment. The house is sheathed in rough-coursed native fieldstone except for the portico, which is stuccoed. The classic pediment and dentils are stuccoed and the full architrave is supported by four two-story wooden Tuscan columns. The second-story balcony/porch is enclosed on the sides by two sets of four-light French doors with flanking single four-light panels on each end, all surmounted by rectangular/square overlights. The south front has four pairs of four-light French doors with rectangular overlights on the east and west, flanking a central set of 12-light French doors with an overdoor fan-lighted panel with incised triangular corner blocks. The doors are separated by reeded pilasters. The narrow balcony has a wrought iron railing in a joined double-heart pattern with interior fleur-de-lis surmounted by a running Greek Key design. The first story has a central entry wood paneled door with non-functional rectangular transom surrounded by reeded pilasters and topped by a full entablature. An outsized 6/6 window flanked by wooden shutters occupies the first and third bays. Half columns join the portico to the stuccoed exterior facade.

There is one large Palladian window in each of the east and west end gables.

The north, (rear) facade of the main block has an irregular four-bay fenestration. The third, or attic story, has two large, evenly-spaced lunette windows surrounded by a keystone arch. A similarly arched large Palladian window with shutters is near the center of the second story, and one 6/6 window is in the west bay. The first story is obscured by the arcade.

The two-bay east hyphen has two 6/6 windows on the second floor and one three-part window consisting of a central outsized 6/6 window flanked by 3/3 double hung sashes on the first story. The prominent lintel is a flat arch with keystone.

The east wing is end-gabled with a false double chimney. A lunette (8/4) surrounded by a keystone fieldstone arch with granite lintel is in the gable. Two windows are evenly spaced in the second story. The first story has a blind keystone fieldstone arch inset with stucco panel atop a Palladian window flanked by five-light side panels. Reeded and capitaled pilasters are used as window mullions.

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The east facade of the wing is composed of a three-bay, two-story shed roofed porch on the south end, and a three-bay arcaded terrace on the north end. The porch is supported by three major square two-story columns with smaller pilasters applied to the sides of the columns on the first story and at the juncture of the house. The second-story enclosed porch is related to the front portico in plan. The south end has three eight-light panels with a transom light over each panel, and a clerestory light above the transom lintel. The east side has a pair of eight-light doors with a two-light transom in the first and third bays. The center has two wider doors with overhead fanlight and corner infills. It is flanked by two single doors with transoms. The north end of the porch has been modified as a emergency exit. One panel and transom remains on the east side, the rest is infilled with a flush exterior door leading to a wooden stairway descending to the terrace. The first story has three sets of 12-light French doors with a three-part keystone lintel. This porch is the focus of the formal gardens descending three terraced levels to the east, framing the colonade with a formal balustraded stone wall and a long flight of stairs interrupted by octagonal landings and terraced gardens.

The three-bay arcaded terrace has 6/6 shuttered window in each bay on the second story. On the first story, keystone arches surround three sets of arched doors, each 13 lights. The full-facade flagstone terrace is accessed by three flagstone steps the length of the porch on south end and is enclosed by a low boxwood edging along the north end.

The two-bay north facade of the east wing has a double chimney with a lunette in the gable. There is one window in each bay on each story. The north, or rear facade of the hyphen consists of two 6/6 windows on both first and second stories and two projecting lunette windows inset in the roof. A stairwell leads to a basement entrance.

The north (rear) facade consists of a four-bay main block with a three-bay by five-bay two-story rear kitchen wing with recessed hyphen, and the west wing with hyphen.

The three-bay by seven-bay rear kitchen wing has double chimneys north and south, the south chimney unit serving the heating plant. The east facade has seven gabled dormers clad with lapped wood siding, each with one 6/6 window. Five windows are on the first story. The cornice frieze is ventilated by four small square grilles. The north facade has a bell located at the top of the false double chimney in an arched opening. At the base of the chimneys are two small, square four-light window sashes. A window is in each of the east and west second story bays, and a wood panel exterior door is in the center

continued on attachment 7.6

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Attachment 7.6

bay, first story. The entry is flanked by rectangular delivery vaults or pass-throughs (originally with doors interior and exterior) for bread, milk and other items. The east vault has a wooden panel door, and the west a three-light sash. An overhead fixture mounted above the lintel lights the entryway. The entry is accessed by two flanking stairways, each with one turn, joining in the center at the entry. A plain wrought iron balustrade lines the stairways. The grade has been lowered on this facade, the original grade buttressed by stone walls on the east. The exposed foundation has a keystone arch surrounding a wood panel exterior door which opens upon the excavated apron and driveway. Shrubbery on the original grade conceals the loading area from east and west view.

The west facade of the rear wing has four dormers and five 6/6 windows on the first story. The slightly recessed two-bay hyphen has two roof dormers, (rather than one as shown in the plans). The first story has a double-width window in the north bay, and an arched wood door in the south bay, covered and enclosed by the arcade.

The six-bay glass-enclosed arcade is similar in design to the south and east porch enclosures. All but the entry bay has a pair of 15-light sashes surmounted by a fanlight set into a wood panel. The entry bay is at the junction of the main block and the rear hyphen, a 15-light center entry door flanked by 10-light side panels. A fanlight flanked by electric carriage light fixtures is overhead. The arcade exits onto a raised flagstone terrace reached by five steps. A ramp has been added on the west for handicapped use.

The west wing is connected by a two-bay hyphen. The north (rear) has two small projecting lunette windows inset in the roof, and two 6/6 windows on the second story.

The two-bay by three-bay west wing north (rear) facade has a central gable lunette, and one window in each of the two bays, first and second stories. The west facade has one window in each of the three second-story bays and one window in the north bay, first story. A one-story conservatory wing occupies the remainder of the west facade, having a wood door with nine lights in the north facade, a Palladian window with five-light side panels and stuccoed overarch on the west facade, and one 6/6 window on the south facade. The south (front) of the west wing has a gable lunette, a window in each of the two second-story bays, and a central Palladian window with five-light side panels set in a stucco overarch on the first story. It is connected to the main block front facade by a two-bay hyphen.

The south facade of the two-bay west-wing hyphen has a window in each second-story bay, and one outsized 9/9 window with six-light side panels.

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Interior

The 36'X 36' center core is now the entry hall, with adjacent rest room and coat facilities, and an open two story stairwell to the central hallway and two bedchambers over the entry hall. The attic is used as an art studio. The east wing contains the living room, music room, and dining room on the first floor, and the master bedroom suites on the second floor. The west wing contains a library, office, and conservatory on the first story, and bedrooms and bathrooms on the second story. The rear wing contains the kitchen facilities on the first floor and servants quarters on the second, now used for offices, lounge and canteen, and a gift shop. The cellar, or basement level contains the old food storage and receiving areas in the kitchen wing, coal room and power plant, and the "vault" among other uses. The old foundations are present but have been parged with concrete. The original wood doors have been reused in the basement. (See floor plans, attachments 7.19 and 7.20.)

The first-story floors are random-width pegged oak except for marble flooring in the conservatory. Noteworthy features are the three-part staircase in the entry hall, wood paneling, decorative ceiling plasterwork and cornice moldings themed to room use. Walls of up to three feet in width indicate old exterior stone walls behind paneling and plaster, and masonry chimneys between rooms. Radiators were placed behind removable or hinged panels in the woodwork. Each room has a fireplace with distinctive mantle and overmantle, and lighting fixtures, (some not original), suitable to the character.

Dining Room

The dining room is clad in walnut finished paneling. A row of panels along the east and west walls, approximately at elbow level, are hinged to open to small trays or tables. Three arched French doors with carved surrounds and acanthus scroll keystones open out onto a terrace overlooking formal boxwood gardens and a fountain. The boxed cornice is trimmed with egg and dart molding, and acanthus leaves at the ceiling. The fireplace is walnut paneled with black marble fire surround and hearth. The lighting fixtures are two-arm wall sconces of wrought iron with elements of the decorative pattern plated with brass.

Living Room

The living room has painted wood-panel wainscotting and walls. The massive fireplace is rough-coursed granite with slate hearth. The room has three sets of 12-light French doors on the east wall. The two-arm wall sconces are brass.

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Entry/stair Hall

The open three-part staircase begins along the west wall, wraps around the north wall and up the east wall, ending in an open hallway on the second floor. The stair balustrade, beginning and ending in a spiral with plain tapered balusters, is simple and somewhat delicate, complementing the sense of light and space established by the two-story open stairwell and large three-part Palladian window which occupies nearly the entire north wall. The stair wall is finished with panel wainscoting as is the undercarriage of the stairs. A large brass six-arm chandelier is suspended into the stairwell from an elaborate plaster ceiling medallion.

Library and office

The library is lined with cabinets with bookshelves above. As built, some of the bookshelves had glass fronted doors, most of which have been removed. A carved white marble mantle is on the east wall. The cornice moulding is of alternating Greek lamps and acanthus leaves, supported by acanthus scrolls and dentils. A small office is reached through a door at the northwest corner. The stone fireplace in the office was moved from the old east wing. A door on the east wall opens to the exterior.

Conservatory

The conservatory has black marble flooring with thin brass spacer strips rather than the slate indicated on the plans. A fountain shown in the plans either was not built or has been removed. Cages for Mrs. Lyon's collection of exotic birds, installed on the west end of the conservatory behind an arcade decorated with medallions, are now gone.

Second Story

The second story is less ornate than the first. It has plaster walls throughout, with plain cornices and mitred moulding surrounding windows and doors. Bedrooms and baths exhibit fine craftsmanship in various cabinetry features and details such as built-in cupboards, dressers and closets in dressing rooms, linen closets, and decorative shell niches used for shelving units in the master suite.

Grounds and Gardens

John H. Small, III designed the Glen View Farm landscape, including drainage and underground irrigation for lawns and gardens. The original landscape plans are lost, but the garden plan was drawn in a

continued on attachment 7.9

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Attachment 7.9

site plan in 1957 (Attachment 7.21). The basic scheme, many original plantings, stone walls, walkways, formal balustrade and other ornaments have been preserved. Great stands of cultivated evergreen trees and forest shape the view. The character is eighteenth century colonial as inspired by Italian Renaissance terrace gardens. Aged boxwood and trees, some reaching champion size, line a greensward reminiscent of a colonial landscape sweeping before the mansion.

The formal gardens extend from the east facade, focusing on the colonaded east porch framed by a balustraded stone wall surrounding the lawn, and on an octagonal fountain at the bottom, traversing four levels of stairs and boxwood gardens terraced with stone walls. The walls and archways are inset with seating niches and carved Italian panels suggesting the antique, and walkways lead through stone archways south to the dollhouse and fields, and north and east to less formal gardens.

A stone walkway follows the wall supporting the east lawn of the house, ending at a pergola with benches supported by massive piers. From this point, the walkway divides, proceeding northwest to the rear of the house, or northeast to garden areas and a former greenhouse site. Boxwood edging, grass paths and timber steps replace stone walls and walkways and informal cutting gardens, both perennials and annuals, lead to a walk lined with ornamental cherry trees. A sundial is centered in one of the cutting gardens. The heated greenhouse which stood at the bottom of the terraced hill has been demolished.

Acknowledging greater foot traffic and uses, the City has continued the stone walkways into walks originally grassed, raised some walls, and added additional walls and walks to improve traffic circulation and access to sports facilities and fields. The additions are indistinguishable from the original. Dogwoods, boxwood, and other shrubs and trees have been replaced as necessary and annual flowers planted for color. Specimen shrubs and selected tree species have been labeled along the primary walkways. Landscape architect Gordon L. Riggle designed the City additions in the 1960s.

Footnotes:

1. Roger Farquhar, Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland; Brookeville, Md. (1962) Reprinted 1981. p.241

8. Significance

Survey No. M:26/17

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government
	<input type="checkbox"/> Glen View 1837-1926	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
	<input type="checkbox"/> Glen View Farm 1926-1957		<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
			<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Rockville Civic Center **Builder/Architect** Lochie & Porter(A)
 1957-present
 check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D (Attachment 8.18)
 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.

Significance

The Rockville Civic Center is a 66-acre complex centered around an imposing, pillared Neo-Classical mansion constructed in 1926 which incorporated the main block of the 1838 house called "Glen View". In the 19th century this property was constructed by and associated with the Hon. Richard Johns Bowie, whose illustrious career included service in the Maryland State Legislature and Judiciary and the U.S. Congress, and whose political leadership spanned four decades.

The stone house was expanded and rebuilt to its present five-part classical composition as the focus of the country estate owned by the socially prominent J. Alexander Lyon family of Washington, D.C. Since 1957 the house and grounds have been owned by the City of Rockville, and are used for varied civic, cultural and social events. The extensive landscaped grounds and gardens surrounding the house include a cottage dollhouse and a 500 seat theater.

History and Support

"Glen View"

1838-1926

The thirty-year old Richard Johns Bowie was elected to the Maryland Senate in 1836 after serving one term in the Maryland House of Delegates. In that same year he began amassing land northeast of the town of Rockville, where he had established his law practice. The several parcels he purchased bordered the road from Rockville to Baltimore. At the highest elevation several hundred feet above this road he constructed a stone house in a vernacular Greek Revival style. The house is dated to 1838 based on a significant increase in the

continued on attachment 8.1

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Glenview / Civic Center
Attachment 8.1

assessed value for the 75-1/4 acre improved holding, part of "Rock Spring", assessed at \$250 in 1838 and \$903 in 1839. 1/ The Bowie house was 36 feet square, 2-1/2 stories, under a hipped roof, with one wing and a large detached kitchen building. It was embellished on the east side by a two-tiered porch decorated with ornamental wrought ironwork supports and balustrade. In 1882 it was described as having 16 rooms. 2/ The Bowie home remained a seat of hospitality and culture for the 75 years it remained in the family.

Richard Johns Bowie was the son of Colonel Washington Bowie, a namesake and godson of George Washington. Col. Bowie was described by the Annapolis Gazette in 1810 as "one of the wealthiest and most public spirited citizens of Georgetown". 3/ But this merchant prince lost five of his ships and cargoes during the War of 1812, resulting in financial ruin. Col. Bowie retired to his country estate "Oatlands" when Richard was 14.

The Bowies were associated or allied by marriage with many Georgetown-based families who also owned lands near Rockville. Between 1836 and 1843 Richard Bowie purchased contiguous parcels from these family friends and acquaintances. In addition to the 75-1/4 acres of "Rock Spring" purchased from the heirs and assigns of Henry Lansdale, he purchased 35 acres of "Burgundy" from the heirs and assigns of Governor Thomas Sims Lee and in 1837, 210 acres of "Mill Land" from the heirs of Elisha Williams, a total of 325.25 acres. (See Plat, Attachment 7.10)

One of the families with interest in both Rockville and Georgetown descended from Gen. Otho Holland Williams and his brother Colonel Eli Williams. Although this family is associated with the Hagerstown area of Washington County, Maj. Otho Holland Williams, son of Eli, was involved in the planning and administration of the C&O Canal, as was Richard Bowie's brother. 4/ Maj. Williams was married to a member of the Bowie family and spent winters in Georgetown. He also owned 400 acres west of Rockville. In 1833 his daughter, Catherine Williams, married Richard Johns Bowie. 5/

By 1850 Richard Bowie was comfortably seated on his large estate. From this site he became a Whig party leader and supporter of Henry Clay. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1848 and 1850 but declined a third term to run unsuccessfully for Governor. In 1861 he was elected Chief Judge of the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and the Governor named him to Court of Appeals in 1863. He lost his judicial seat in 1867, but was again elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1871 where he served until his death in 1881. 6/

continued on attachment 8.2

M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.2

In the politically momentous Civil War years, Judge Bowie was a leader and spokesman for the Union Democratic Party. This party reflected the conservative views of the majority of Maryland citizens. In state and local elections held between 1861-1867 the Union Party won elections due to its pro-Union, anti-secession and anti-abolitionist stand.

Judge Bowie had been an early advocate of the ill-fated colonization movement to resettle slaves in Africa in the 1830s and 40s; 7/ however, he acknowledged the realities of an economic system built on slavery and was himself a slaveowner. The 1860 Census lists himself, his wife and his two nieces as a household and owners of 21 slaves in two slave houses.

Bowie's failure to support the secession movement and his influence within the County in favor of compromise resulted in his arrest, along with three other local Unionist leaders in Rockville, by troops under Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's command in June, 1863. The captives were released the next day in Brookeville, Maryland, as Stuart hurried to join Gen. Lee in Pennsylvania.

After the War years, Judge Bowie became a respected voice in the Republican Party. He was always active in town and County affairs, including service as a Vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church and an officer of the Agricultural Society. He died in 1881, age 73, still in office as a Judge by special act of the legislature (1877) which permitted him to continue past the mandatory retirement age. 8/

Details and information about the contents and arrangement of Glen View are found in the Inventory of Judge Bowie's Estate which appraised items listed as Parlor Furniture, Hall Furniture, Library, Second Floor Pantry, various chambers and two refrigerators. 9/ (Attachments 8.8, 8.9) An extant copy of an 1882 Fire Insurance Policy made out by Catherine Bowie gives the description of the house structure. (Attachment 8.10) This document shows 16 rooms in a 36X36 stone building of 2-1/2 stories with a one story 18X20 wing, and a detached kitchen building measuring 18X40 feet. There were two passages, two porches, three chimneys and seven fireplaces. Barn, stable, milkhouse and other outbuildings completed the holdings. The policy also includes the notation that Mrs. Bowie occupied the house during summers; during the winter, only the kitchen building was in use.

Some alteration to the 1838 house had been done, as is illustrated in the only known photograph of Glen View. It was taken in 1904 and published in The Baltimore Sun of October 16, 1904, when the estate was offered for sale. (Attachment 8.11) The photo shows a Gothic Revival-influenced steeply-pitched center gable with bracketed and decorated

continued on attachment 8.3
M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.3

bargeboard centered over the main facade. This gable is awkwardly proportioned and placed directly in front of a large chimney. The one-story, two-bay porch has flattened arch spandrels between plain chamfered supports. These changes reflect the mid-Victorian distaste for the sparse, simple lines and restrained decoration of the "old fashioned" homes of the Federal/Greek Revival styles and undoubtedly date from the latter half of the 19th century.

The Bowies had no children, and after Mrs. Bowie died in 1891 the bulk of the estate passed to the two Holland nieces. 10/ When the property was sold out of the Bowie family in 1904, it was divided.

The house and 119 acres became the property of Charles J. Fox and later Franklin Fox. For two years the property belonged to Mrs. Emma J. Walters. (See Abstract of Title, Attachment 8.12) During this period some modernization was done to the east side in attaching a kitchen/service wing, and it is believed that the upper story of the east side porch was enclosed; however no clear photographs exist. A survey made in 1925 shows the extensive grounds, buildings, tenant houses and roads as they existed just prior to the construction of a "new" Glenview. (Attachment 7.12)

Glen View Farm

1926 - 1957

The Bowie estate with its old stone house and 119 acres of land was purchased in 1917 by the Washington Loan and Trust Company as Trustees for Irene Moore Smith, wealthy socialite and wife of William H. Smith. 11/ In 1923 the widowed Mrs. Smith married Army Surgeon James Alexander Lyon, scion of a prominent Broome County, N.Y. family. 12/ When Dr. Lyon retired to private practice two years later, the Lyons embarked upon an ambitious building plan.

A firm of young architects, James A. Lochie and Irwin Stevens Porter, was engaged to design a new stone house that would envelop and expand the 1838 Bowie house. 13/ In this Neoclassical mansion, the original 36 foot Bowie house became the central element of a five-part composition. New side wings were joined to the center section by slightly recessed curtain passages, resulting in a front elevation stretching 125 feet. 14/ A full-width classical pedimented portico raised over four monumental columns created a new central focus.

Overall the house is notable for its space, composition, fine materials, and craftsmanship. The monumental portico, wrought iron tracery on the second floor porches, walnut panelling, fine plaster work, and the marble, slate and copper used throughout the house combine to form a significant example of the Neoclassical style. Lochie and Porter used the vocabulary of Georgian traditional style as a starting point, but added sleeping porches on two sides.

continued on attachment 8.4
M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.4

The mansion was constructed for both gracious living and large-scale entertaining. The reception area (the original 36X36 first floor of the Bowie house) includes an entry foyer, three part staircase, cloak rooms, and powder room. The west wing was a conservatory with marble and slate floor and fountains. The east wing contained a dining room that seated 60 and opened to a flagstone terrace overlooking formal boxwood gardens. Along the rear of the center block an arcaded passage was glassed in by five pairs of French doors with semi-circular transoms; this was used as a breakfast room. 15/

The large staff, which included Filipino servants, a black butler and French governess, was housed in a new two-story kitchen/servant wing on the rear (north) side of the house - the present office wing. 16/ In the basement the original foundation and cellar walls of the Bowie house were encased in concrete in 1926, and a 19th century chimney shaft became the housing for the 20th century elevator machinery. The extensive wine cellars, storage areas, vaults and dumbwaiter reflect the lifestyle of the Lyons. The Lyons reused original interior doors from the Bowie era for some of the passages and storage area.

During the Lyon years the house was approached through wrought iron gates located on both Horner's Mill (now Avery) and Baltimore Roads. 17/ The driveway wound through the terraced landscape of ponds and streams, passing rose gardens and vinyard. Today the entrance has been shifted to just north of the intersection of Edmonston Drive and Baltimore Road, but the 600 foot drive presents much the same vista.

Located behind the mansion were a dairy barn with stables, apartment garage, 60 foot greenhouse/shop, and a mechanical shop with corncrib. After the birth of the Lyons' daughter Elizabeth, a cottage, complete with fireplace and kitchen, was erected as a playhouse for her. Only the cottage remains.

The Lyons maintained their principal residence in Washington D.C., where Dr. Lyon achieved fame as a coronary specialist who contributed over 50 articles to medical journals. The Glen View estate was used most often as a summer residence to escape the city summers. The Rockville-based Montgomery County Sentinel took note of the Lyons' social affairs, and on the occasion of the May, 1937 garden party described the estate as "one of the most beautiful in Washington and environs."

Irene Lyon died in 1950 after a lengthy illness. By the terms of her will and the various Trust Agreements, Washington Loan and Trust Company remained trust owners of the estate, with one half of the estate to pass to her husband who was also a Trustee in his position of Director of the Company. 18/ The estate and grounds were

Continued on Attachment 8.5

M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.5

appraised at \$177,000 (Attachments 8.13, 8.14), but after several court petitions and appeals the value was reduced in 1952 to \$155,000. The appraisers noted that the house and surrounding 65 acres of cleared land "is best suited to remain an estate or institutional entity". 19/ Dr. Lyon died in 1955.

In 1953 the Montgomery County Historical Society purchased the house and 28 acres. This 9 year old organization was anxious to have a permanent home for its many activities and space to house its collection of County memorabilia and research library.

The Society embarked on a fund-raising drive, abetted by the publication of a pictorial brochure (Attachment 8.15). However, it soon became apparent that the costs to operate and maintain the estate were more than Society members could bear. After three years the Society sold the property to an entity with greater resources.

Rockville Civic Center

1957-Present

The City of Rockville purchased the mansion and 66 acres between 1957 and 1963. 20/ In the last 28 years, the City has gradually expanded the facilities and buildings on this site to make Glen View the cultural/civic center of Rockville. In 1960 the 502 seat Fitzgerald Auditorium and Social Hall was completed. The site of City-sponsored concerts, plays and lectures, it is also rented for private functions (Brochure, attachment 8.16). The long halls and spacious rooms on the second floor of the main house provide exhibit space and headquarters for the Rockville Municipal Art League. The first floor of the mansion has become a favorite site for weddings and other social occasions. (Brochure, floor plans, attachments 8.17, 8.18, and 8.19) The Washington Star included the Civic Center along with such better known edifices as Decatur House, Woodlawn and the Woodrow Wilson House in a feature on "10 Terrific Places to Throw a Party". 21/

Cultural ties to the past are evidenced in the prominent display of paintings and photographs associated with the Lyon and Bowie families. Copies of the ca. 1814 paintings of the Col. Washington Bowie family, including the young Richard J. Bowie, hang in the lounge. In 1972 an oil painting of Judge Bowie was commissioned by the City. 22/

In 1959 the family of architect Irwin S. Porter presented the City with his 1926 watercolor renderings. The house has had little alteration except for the enlargement and replacement of kitchen/service facilities. (Photographs, attachments 8.19 through 8.24)

The history of this house and its predecessor through 150 years is kept alive by house tours and other programs given by the Civic Center staff and the 40 volunteer docents.

Footnotes on attachment 8.6

Footnotes:

1. Bowie purchased 3 acres (improved) from Mary Lansdale, widow of Henry, in 1838. It is not known what improvement was present at the time of this purchase; the value for 1838 was \$102.50. In the same year he purchased from Dr. Anderson the remainder of the Lansdale's part of Rock Spring, 75-1/4 acres which Dr. Anderson had obtained at auction in 1830. In 1838 the 72-1/4 acre parcel was assessed to Bowie at \$148.00. The Bowies and Andersons were also related through the Lansdale line.
2. Insurance Policy written with Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County for year 1882-83.
3. Quoted in Bowie and Their Kin genealogy of the Bowie family and Bowie family file, Montgomery County Historical Society.
4. Scharf, History of Western Maryland, Vol. I, p 704, discusses Canal Company organization and members of Central Committees.
5. Another daughter of Maj. Williams was Laura Williams (1841-1861) who married Zachariah Holland, son of Montgomery County's Register of Wills, Solomon Holland. Genealogy chart of this line is contained in "Montgomery County Story", Vol. 20, No.1 1977 by Leslie Morgan Abbe.
6. Scharf, Op Cit pp 754-757 and Heibert and McMaster, A Grateful Remembrance, pp 401-404 and Chapters 9 and 10.
7. McMaster, op cit, p. 158.
8. Obituary and Tributes to Judge Bowie in Montgomery County Sentinel March 18 and March 25, 1881.
9. Inventory of Judge Bowie's estate, Montgomery County Will Records R.W.C. 13/45.
10. Mrs. Bowie's bequests, which also list furniture, including three "large mahogany dining tables", piano, walnut bookcase and the "Oatlands" silver. Montgomery County wills, R.W.C. 15,/438. For Bowie/Holland/Williams connection see Portrait and Biographical Record of the Sixth Congressional District, Chapman Publishing (1898), p.270 and also Montgomery County Story, Vol XV, No. 2 (Feb. 1972).
11. Montgomery County Land Records 264/200 and 268/359.
12. Personal Information for Lyon family is taken from Vol II, Washington Past & Present, pp 512-515 and Who's Who in America Vol. 1929 and 1948-49.
13. A 1925 preconstruction survey of the property and surrounding area shows a quarry located northeast of house. Granite for the new construction may have been quarried there. Irwin S. Porter was the President of the Washington Chapter of the A.I.A. in 1936.
14. Dimensions of the old Bowie house are found in 1883 Insurance Policy, Architectural Drawings by Irwin Porter, dated March 23, 1926 note existing walls, windows and chimneys.

Continued on attachment 8.7

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Glen View/ Civic Center
Attachment 8.7

15. Rooms are delineated on both the 1926 floor plans (attached) and in the Inventory and Appraisal of Mrs. Lyon's Estate at Montgomery County Will Records WCC 25/166.
16. Information provided by Lyon grandson James C. Kelly of Pearce, Arizona, who visited the estate in July, 1985. Mr. Kelly lived here until the age of six.
17. The Description of Land contained in Estate Appraisal, notes that the property has a frontage of approximately 3,150 feet on Avery Road.
18. Montgomery County Land Records 1727/9 (1952) deeds 1/2 estate to Dr. Lyon and recounts the various Trust Agreements from 1926 to that time.
19. See Docket of Administration #7344 and 7853 (1950-1952).
20. See attached Abstract of Title 1839 to Present.
21. The Washington Star, February 4, 1979.
22. The originals are owned by another descendent of Col. Bowie, A. Felix duPont, Jr. of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. duPont's father inherited the paintings and was the great-nephew of Judge Bowie. A. Felix duPont (1879-1948) was V.P of E.I. duPont de Nemours Company from 1916 on. His grandmother was a sister of the Judge, and "Oatlands" passed to that branch of the family. Copies of the portraits were made in 1972 by permission of the Felix duPont, Jr. family.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:26/17

Montgomery County Land, Will, Tax, Equity, and Plat Records 1831-1960. U.S. Census Records. Anderson, Bowie, Chichester, Crabb, Holland, Johns, Lansdale histories - Montgomery County Historical Society Genealogy files. (Continued on Attachment 9.1)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 66 acres

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"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Parts of "Rock Spring" "Mill Lands" and "Burgundy".

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Anne Cissel	Judy Christensen/Mary Fitch, Architecture	
organization	Peerless Rockville	date	April, 1986
street & number	P.O. Box 4262	telephone	762-0096
city or town	Rockville	state	Maryland 20850

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

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Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 9.1

Bibliography/Major Sources

Books:

- Bowie, Walter. The Bowies and Their Kindred; N.O. Louisiana (1971).
- Farquhar, Roger. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Md.
Brookeville, Md. (1962) Reprint 1981.
- MacMaster, Richard K. and Ray Hiebert. A Grateful Remembrance;
Montgomery County, Md. (1976).
- Proctor, John Claggett. Washington Past and Present; New York, N.Y.:
Lewis Historical Publishing Co., (1930)
- Scharf, John Thomas. History of Western Maryland, Vol. I; Regional
Publishing Company (1968). Reprint of 1882 edition.
- _____. Portrait and Biographical Record of the Sixth
Congressional District; Chapman Publishing (1898).
- _____. Who's Who in America; (1929, 1948.)

Newspapers:

<u>Montgomery County Sentinel</u>	<u>The National Intelligencer</u>
<u>The Washington Star</u>	<u>Maryland Journal and True American</u>
<u>The Baltimore Sun</u>	<u>Rockville City Newsletter</u>

Maps and Surveys:

Montgomery County Historical Society, File 21 - Rockville area
contains surveys on parts of Glen View dated 1792, 1889, 1890, 1919.
Published Atlases and Surveys: 1865, 1878, 1890, 1917, 1925, 1949.

Other Publications:

Montgomery County Story Vol. XV, No. 2 (1972); Vol. 20, No.1 (1977)
and Vol 28, Nos. 2-3 (1985).

Montgomery County Historical Society Home, (Pictorial) 1954
Civil War Encampment Committee - Living Histories
Civil War in Montgomery County - Charles Jacobs, 1984.

Rockville Civic Center Commission Files

Architectural Drawings, Plans, Elevations - Irwin S. Porter, Joseph A.
Lochie (1926); Landscape Architecture, Drainage, Irrigation Plans,
John H. Small, III (1927).

City of Rockville: Recreation Department files, Licenses & Inspection
files and Public Works Plats.

Will of Richard J. Bowie

Montgo. Co. Wills R.W.C. #6, f. 274
made Dec. 5, 1878
Probated Mar. 29, 1881

I give and devise and bequeath to my affectionate and dearly beloved wife, Catharine L. Bowie her heirs and assigns forever, all my estate real, personal and mixed of every kind and description whatever, including all Bonds of the United States or the District of Columbia or of the State of Maryland by whatever names called or known and all my private securities wherever situate or being.

I commend to the care and protection of my beloved wife our affectionate and beloved nieces Emma B. Holland and Rosa Maria Holland, desiring she will give each of them to her and her heirs absolutely, such portion of my estate real and personal as she may think proper.
Exec. - Wife

Inventory R.W.C #13 pg 45
Parlor furniture \$70.00
Hall furniture \$15.00
Library furniture \$52.25
Library - Law and misc. \$300.00
144 ounces silver \$144.00
Dining room furniture \$75.00
2 refrigerators and table \$15.00
second floor
front chamber furniture \$85.00
back chamber furniture \$100.00
contents of second floor pantry - \$5.00
furniture and bedding in 3rd story - \$40.00
Total - \$1914.80

Will of Catharine L. Bowie Montgo. Co. Wills R.W.C. #15, pg. 438
Made Feb. 4, 1884; probated Dec. 14, 1891

Exec. to sell all property, real, personal and mixed
Bequests as follows:

To niece Emma B. Holland;

\$15,000

piano, piano stool and cover

picture "Maiden of Light" and 2 picture panels on mantel in front
parlor

set of bedroom furniture with bed, mattress, bolster and pillows
in the chamber over my front parlor

1st choice of my Marseilles quilts

all my silver ware with exception of that part thereof derived from
the family of my deceased husband

gold watch worn by deceased husband in his lifetime

all wearing apparel, table linen, bed linen, towels and blankets

all books

To niece Rosa M. Holland

\$15,000

1st of bedroom furniture, bed mattress, etc. in chamber occupied
by her

2nd choice of Marseilles quilts

my guitar and box

my candelabra

Will of Catharine L. Bowie, con'd

To niece Laura S. Magruder, wife of Henry Bradley Magruder
\$2000.00

bedroom furniture in chamber over my back parlor
My new pattern churn and butter worker, ice-cream freezer
Set of gilt-edged tea china

To niece Laura W. Talbott, wife of Hattersley W. Talbott

Large feather bed and large hair mattress on large bedstead in
attic

Oil painting of my father in my parlor

Tall walnut bookcase in library

Set of French white tea china

Tall mirror between front windows in parlor

To niece Anna J. Bowie, wife of Harry C. Bowie of Washington, D.C.

All my dinner china

Feather beds, bolsters and pillows on small bedstead in attic

To niece Helen Brook, wife of W. Irwin Brooke of Wash., D.C.

My 3 large mahogany dining tables

To sister Sarah S. Rogan, wife of Dr. William Ragan of Washington Co., Md.

All my glass-ware

To nephew Washington B. Chichester

large green covered reclining chair

all silverware which came from Catlands: in trust to be divided

equally between himself, his brother Arthur M. Chichester

and cousins Thomas J. D. Bowie, Washington Bowie, Wilson

Bowie and Sllan Bowie; to be divided between the six share

and share alike; division to be made by Washington B.

Chichester

Balance to be divided among nieces Anna J. Bowie, Laura W. Talbott, Helen

Brooke and nephew Richard Bowie Holland

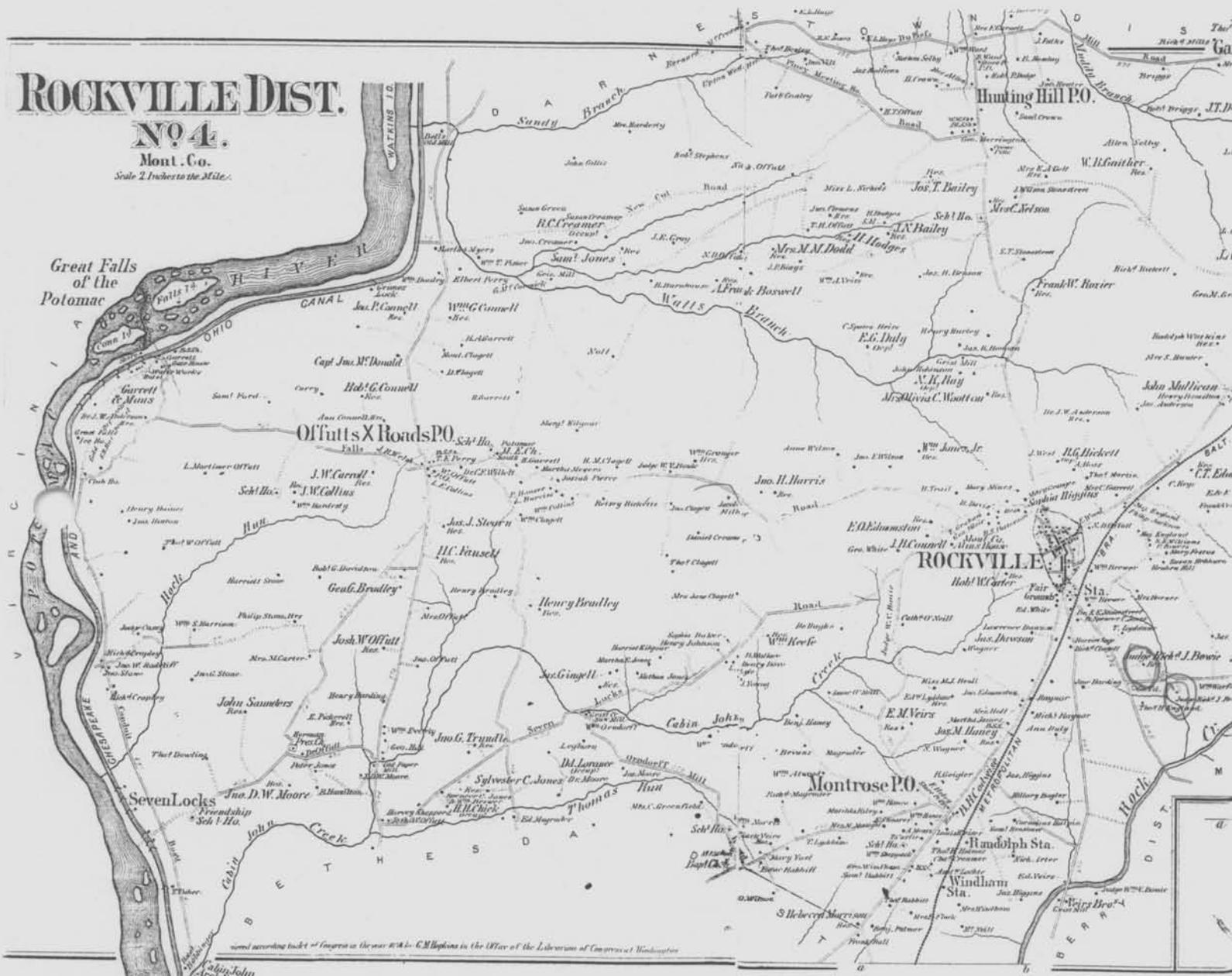
Exec. - Hattersley W. Talbott

ROCKVILLE DIST.

No. 4.

Mont. Co.

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.



some according to list of Congress in the year 1840 - C.M. Hopkins in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington

SOUTH ELEVATION

B

M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.19

Photograph by Pat D'Angelo, 1984.



M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.20

Photograph by Pat D'Angelo, 1984.

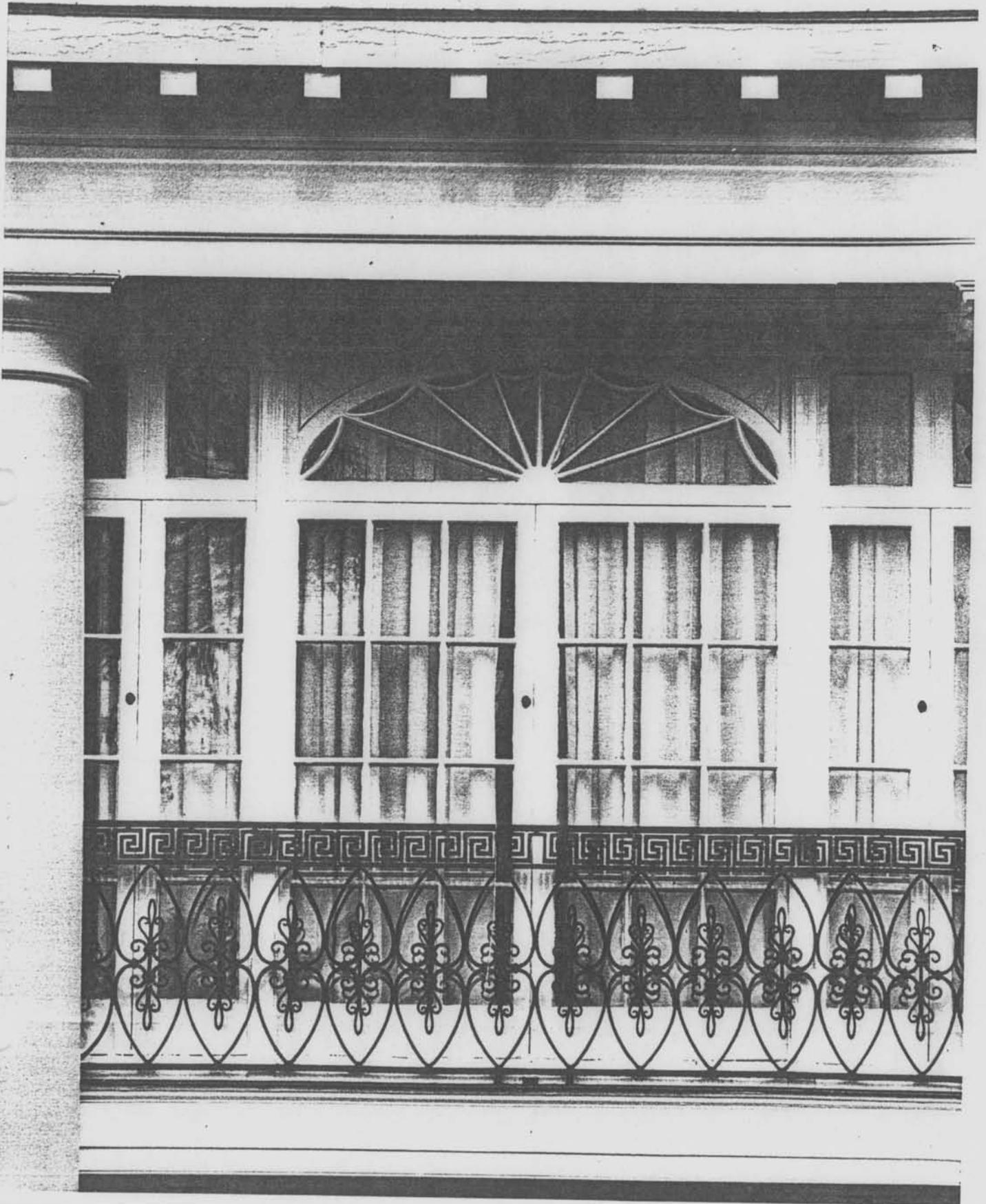


M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.21

Photograph by Pat D'Angelo, 1984.

DETAIL - SOUTH PORTICO

D



NORTH ELEVATION

E

M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.22

Photograph by Pat D'Angelo, 1984.



CLOSE UP - NORTH SIDE



M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.23

Photograph by Pat D'Angelo, 1984.

M:26/17
Glen View / Civic Center
Attachment 8.24

Photograph by Pat D'Angelo, 1984.

DETAIL - NORTH SIDE

G

