CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: M: 32-12 **Construction Date:** Platted 1926-49; 1940-41; 1945-46

Name: Indian Spring Club Estates/Indian Spring Terrace/Indian Spring Manor

Location: Roughly Capital Beltway, University Blvd., Franklin and Brewster Aves., and Colesville Road Four Corners vicinity of Silver Spring, Montgomery County

Private Ownership / Present Use: Private Residence, Recreational facility / Occupied / Condition: Good / Restricted Access

Description:

Indian Spring Club Estates (platted 1940-41) , Indian Spring Manor (1945-46), and Indian Spring Terrace (platted 1926-49) were three of several "Indian Spring"-named communities built around the original site of Indian Spring Country Club (ca. 1920s-30s), located in the Montgomery County area known as Four Corners. The subdivisions are now located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Colesville Road (MD 29) on the west, Capital Beltway (I-495) on the north, and University Boulevard (MD 193) on the east. Located between Indian Spring Club Estates and the Capital Beltway is the original 1-story, stone Indian Spring Country Club headquarters, somewhat modified and currently in use as a YMCA facility. The majority of residential dwellings in this trio of suburbs are 2-story brick Colonial Revivals of some type.

Significance:

Beginning in the 1920s and continuing through the 1940s, planned suburban developments capitalized on the affordability of the automobile, designed on the outskirts of cities to offer a healthful, recreational environment for families wanting to escape a congested city existence. Indian Spring Club Estates, Indian Spring Terrace, and Indian Spring Manor were among the many subdivisions platted in the vicinity of Indian Spring Golf Club in the Four Corners area of Silver Spring prior to World War II, and architecturally their collective designs are typical of suburban development in Montgomery County for the period.

Indian Spring Club Estates, built quickly in 1940-41 and featuring three or four primary building designs that are architecturally related, retains excellent integrity in the homes and overall community design. Some of the properties continue to overlook the former fairway, the location of the former Indian Spring Golf Club property. This building is associated with the early theme of suburban development as spurred on by recreational facilities, as it was the impetus for innumerable suburban developments in this vicinity. The building has been somewhat altered through additions and modifications of original features, however, its architectural integrity is retained through a number of outstanding extant details and building forms.

Sara Amy Leach
KCI Technologies, Inc.
January 2000

Survey No. M: 32-12

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name

Historic: Indian Spring Club Estates/Indian Spring Terrace/Indian Spring Manor (Preferred)

and/or common:

2. Location

street & number: Roughly Capital Beltway, University Blvd., Franklin and Brewster Aves., and Colesville Road ☐ not for publication

city, town: Silver Spring, vicinity of Four Corners congressional district

state: Maryland county: Montgomery

3. Classification

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

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

name: Multiple Owners

street & number: telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code:

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Montgomery County Judicial Center liber:

street & number: 50 Maryland Ave. folio:

city, town: Rockville state: Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. M: 32-12

Condition		Check one	Check one	
☒ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☒ unaltered	☒ original site	
☒ good	☐ ruins	☒ altered	☐ moved	date of move

Resource Count: ca. 430 (Indian Spring Club Estates, ca. 207 contributing , ca. 4 non-contributing ; Indian Spring Terrace, ca. 120; Indian Spring Manor, ca. 100)

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

Summary

Indian Spring Club Estates (platted 1940-41) , Indian Spring Manor (1945-46), and Indian Spring Terrace (platted 1926-49) were three of several "Indian Spring"-named communities built around the original site of Indian Spring Country Club (ca. 1920s-30s), located in the Montgomery County area known as Four Corners. The subdivisions are now located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Colesville Road (MD 29) on the west, Capital Beltway (I-495) on the north, and University Boulevard (MD 193) on the east. Located between Indian Spring Club Estates and the Capital Beltway is the original 1-story, stone Indian Spring Country Club headquarters, somewhat modified and currently in use as a YMCA facility. The majority of residential dwellings in this trio of suburbs are Colonial Revival of some type, and later homes are modern derivations.

General:

Indian Spring Club House (ca. late 1920s-40s) (Photos 1-5 of 39)
9800 Hastings Drive
Owner: Young Men's Christian Association

Indian Spring Golf Club facilities appear on maps of the 1930s-40s as one or two simple rectangular structures located not far from Colesville Road, accessed by a crude road. The 150-acre, roughly triangular property was owned by Fayette Moore et al, in 1935. At this time, only Indian Spring Terrace and Indian Spring Park were laid out directly southeast of the recreational open space—and only the latter could boast a handful of homes.

The Tudor Revival club building was probably built in the late 1920s-30s, although neither date of construction nor architect could be ascertained. Today the golf club-turned-YMCA is nestled between the northwest corner of Indian Spring Club Estates and the Beltway, along with affiliated newer buildings and extensions.

The original building was a 1- to 2-story rectangular block made of uncut stone with extruded-beaded mortar joints articulated by five open bays and smooth-faced, rusticated limestone pilasters on the front facade. The rear elevation appears to have also featured some form of open arcading, however, subsequent infill makes the exact appearance difficult to determine. At the northwest corner of the building front, the vestibule entrance is a polygonal unit with a large Syrian-arched opening and flanking pilasters containing a contemporary glass door. The north façade of this space features a Palladianesque window treatment: 1-story round-arched opening framed by cut stone and ornamental wood trim, with flanking sidelights; all glazing is glass-block. The north elevation of the building was inaccessible, but it features a complex hip and gable roof with dormers. The rear/east elevation has been enclosed with siding and fixed windows, and a large open gable-roofed picnic area juts out from the wall, which features a massive exterior stone chimney/ fireplace; the space is probably original, but the existing shelter is not. At the south end of the building, there may have been an intermediate stone addition, however, it has been transformed into a 2-story, hipped roof mass that dominates the appearance of the structure. The first floor is stone, the second is horizontal vinyl siding with minimal contemporary fenestration.

7. Description (continued)

Although the interior of the building has been altered, the modifications appear to have retained many significant features intact behind modern walls and ceilings. The center of the building was dominated by a large open space approximately 60' x 30', where there is an exposed massive wood-truss roof. Roof dormers are not original. The arcaded stone walls are visible, but they have been blocked with wood and painted; behind two modern end walls are massive stone fireplaces and the fully exposed roof rafters. At least the south chimney has, above the firebox, a round stone-lined inset with a leather medallion painted with an Indian wearing a war bonnet. This space now serves as a gym. According to staff, the vestibule features exposed beams with decorative painting--hidden above a dropped ceiling. Throughout the building, walls are plain or paneled, floors are carpeted, ceilings are dropped. The complex has grown over the years to include a day-care center, indoor swimming pool (1961), associated mechanical buildings, and a large parking lot and play areas.

In addition to this facility, there is the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission-operated Indian Spring Recreation Center located between Indian Spring Club Estates and the Beltway to the north of the subdivision, accessed from Marshall and Fairway avenues. This ca. 1970s structure is brick with a low-pitch gambrel roof.

The three Indian Spring subdivisions built south of the golf course witnessed different degrees of success in terms of length of development, and their housing stock is distinctive from one another. Indian Spring Terrace, for instance, was a relatively early and simple plan, predominantly along Indian Spring Drive between Colesville Road and Flower Avenue, as well as portions of five smaller intersecting side streets to the south. The wide, main drive with a 60' right-of-way is still frequently lined with mature hardwood trees, lacks the formality of curbs, and offers some gentle vertical terrain changes. The homes along Indian Spring Drive range from the basic Cape Cod on a small lot, to larger and more formal Colonial Revivals on generous lots. The intersecting side streets on the south are a narrower and denser 50' right-of-way that is more typical of 1930s-40s platting. Platted well before Spring Club Estates to its north and Indian Spring Manor to its east, Section I of Indian Spring Terrace stood as an isolated suburb on paper for many years, closest to the south side of the Indian Spring Club fairway.

In 1937, a portion of Indian Spring Club fairway was sold and developed as Indian Spring Club Estates. A goal was set by its developer, Alan Kay, to sell/build 200 homes during 1940. He almost succeeded, for in little more than a year this suburb was apparently complete (Sechrist, 98). The dwellings here are—with the exception of a few streets—more uniform and size and character than many of its neighbors. On the northern perimeter, homes are found only along the south sides of Fairway and Marshall avenues, facing a wooded buffer or one of the two recreational areas.

The vast majority are 2-story brick two- or three-bay Colonial Revivals. A number of Tudor Revival variations also appear; as do a handful of Cape Cods. One means of establishing as sense of variety within a limited number of styles here is the range of materials used, including brick, stone cladding, half-timbering, and horizontal wood siding. Garage bays, gable ends, and porches are often a contrasting material. Cross gables, wall dormers, and doorway treatments add further diversity to the houses.

There are two relatively unique dwellings here. The first is in Indian Spring Terrace at 301 Indian Spring Dr., possibly built 1927 (Photo 31-33 of 39). This large 2-story, three-bay side-gable frame Colonial Revival occupies a larger than average lot with a two-car Cape Cod-style garage and two smaller frame outbuildings.

7. Description (continued)

It is a large and unusual wood-frame form that is echoed in masonry versions throughout the subdivisions. The other relatively one-of-a-kind dwelling in the suburb is in Indian Spring Club Estates at No. 9711 Fairway Ave., built 1940 (Photo 11-12 of 39). It is a 2-story, four-bay brick side-gable with center gable, Classical front porch and a 1-story brick gable-end porch with round-arched openings. Brick dentils, a lunette window, and brick water table provide traditional and simple ornamentation. Facing onto the fairway, it may have been one of the first and finest homes here. The house was undergoing repair/alteration to include a projecting bay and an enclosed rear porch at the time of survey.

Indian Spring Manor and the southeastern areas of it and Indian Spring Terrace witnessed the introduction of more contemporary homes amid the Colonial Revival blocks, such as the occasional brick Ranch and Split-Level.

BUILDING TYPES

Colonial Revival I: Concentrated in Indian Spring Manor, and found elsewhere in Indian Spring Terrace. Traditional symmetrical 2-story, three-bay brick side-gable with exterior gable-end chimney. With/without a 1-story hipped-roof porch. Central entrance is highlighted by broken classical pediment/trim, or gable-roofed projecting vestibule. Fenestration is 6/6 double-hung sash with a centered octagonal light on the second floor; 8/8 double-hung sash on first floor; ornamental details include limestone lintels with keystones, and base panels.
Example: 9603 Garwood St., 1948. Owner: Howard and Al Sheppe (Photo 37 of 39)
9616 Evergreen St., 1948. Owner: Gerardo Ayzanoa et al (Photo 38 of 39)

Colonial Revival II: This design is found throughout Indian Spring Club Estates with a number of variations that distinguish the homes—it also appears in Tudor Revival form (see below). Essentially a 2-story side-gable brick of three bays, with a recessed end bay containing the 1-car garage, clad with contrasting (frame, siding) material; a portion of the rear elevation is also a contrasting material. A 1-story gable-end porch and exterior chimney are typical. The roof line is punctuated with a trio of wall dormers or a large cross gable. Entrances are centered, and treated with a range of ornamental features including partial pent roofs, front-gable and half-round porches, broken and unbroken doorway pediments. Fenestration includes 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung sash, and projecting oriel windows. These homes featured three bedrooms, a bathroom and a sundeck upstairs, and a living room, dining room, kitchen and garage on the first floor, in addition to air-conditioning and gas heat. When they were built, they cost $5,500-$6,500.
Example: 9627 Lawndale Dr., 1940. Owner: David and D.K. Harvey (Photo 10 of 39),

Colonial Revival-Asymmetrical: Found predominantly in Indian Spring Terrace and Indian Spring Manor. This 2-story brick side-gable with exterior gable-end chimney and 1-story gable-end porch. Front façade features a two-bay first floor with large three-part double-hung sash window and entranceway with broken pediment trim. Second floor features three bays of 6/6 double-hung sash or two bays with an octagonal decorative window; picket shutters and scallop wood trim on front are original. Some front facades have mixed materials (i.e. ashlar) cladding on first floor. Variations are found in the porch and gable pediment material, doorway pediments, etc. A more dramatic change to the front elevation is seen (No. 117) when the garage bay is brought forward to project in front of the residential block, and extend over the front entrance as a porch.
Example: 9513 Caroline Ave., 1948. Owner: Michael and E.R. Nolan (Photo 30 of 39)
106 E. Indian Spring Dr., 1948. Owner: Margaret Downey (Photo 20 of 39)
117 Indian Spring Dr., 1948. Owner: James and H.W. Sauber (Photo 25 of 39)

7. Description (continued)

Tudor Revival : Found predominantly in Indian Spring Club Estates, as a stylistic variation on the ubiquitous brick box—it also appears in a purer Colonial Revival form (see Colonial Revival II, above): a 2-story brick with 2 main bays and 1 recessed bay containing a 1-car garage, as well as a 1-story gable-end porch. Cross-gable and elevation treatment includes half-timbering and rubble-stone cladding. Ornamental details are found in rusticated stone door trim, picket wood shutters . Original fenestration 6/6, 8/8, newer 1/1 double-hung sash. Variations include a full or partial pent roof with cross-gable entry and massive side/front chimney. Indian Spring Manor contains more modest versions also based on the cross-gable form: 1-1/2-story with lancet-arch doorway, some banked fenestration, and stone highlights in the front chimney and around doorway.

Example: 9610 Wire Ave., 1940. Owner: Robert and R.M. Myers (Photo 21 of 39)
9607 Garwood St., 1948. Owner: Simeon Hill Jr. Trust (Photo 34 of 39)
301 Granville Dr., 1940. Owner: Rex Pendley and Bonnie Quearry (Photo 18 of 39)

Cape Cods: Found scattered throughout the three suburbs, especially on Clearview and Indian Spring Drive. Frame and brick, usually 1-1/2 stories, occasionally banked, two or three bays with a steeply pitched side-gable roof, gable-roof dormers, and slope chimney; some telescoping additions are present. Exteriors are horizontal wood siding, asbestos shingles, brick; roofs are slate, asphalt shingle. Original fenestration is 8/8, 6/6 double-hung wood sash, plus projecting bay windows, or modern with insulated vinyl/metal windows. Modifications to these include the addition of vinyl/metal siding or other cladding, rear dormers.

Example: 311 Indian Spring Drive, 1953. Owner: Laura Russell (Photo 26 of 39)

8. Significance

Survey No. M: 32-12

Period	Areas of Significance – Check and justify below				
☐ prehistoric	☐ archaeology-prehistoric	☒ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion	
☐ 1400-1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science	
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture	
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☒ social/ humanitarian	
☐ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ theater	
☐ 1800-1899	☐ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ transportation	
☒ 1900-	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ other (specify)	
	☐ invention				

Specific Dates 1926; 1940, 1945 **Builder Architect:** Indian Spring Club Estates: Kay Development Company

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

Summary

Beginning in the 1920s and continuing through the 1940s, planned suburban developments capitalized on the affordability of the automobile, designed on the outskirts of cities to offer a healthful, recreational environment for families wanting to escape a congested city existence. Indian Spring Club Estates, Indian Spring Terrace, and Indian Spring Manor were among the many subdivisions platted in the vicinity of Indian Spring Golf Club in the Four Corners area of Silver Spring prior to World War II, and architecturally their collective designs are typical of suburban development in Montgomery County for the period. However, the protracted construction of homes into the 1950s and the introduction of new materials and modifications, has diminished the architectural integrity of two of these subdivisions. Indian Spring Club Estates, however, built quickly in 1940-41 and featuring only a few primary building designs that are architecturally related, retains excellent integrity in the homes and overall community design. Some of the properties continue to overlook the former fairway, the location of the former Indian Spring Golf Club property. This building is associated with the early theme of suburban development as spurred on by recreational facilities, as it was the impetus for innumerable suburban developments in this vicinity. The building has been somewhat altered through additions and modifications of original features, however, its architectural integrity is retained through a number of outstanding extant details and building forms.

General

Until the late 1930s, suburban development took the form of small subdivisions and independent builders. Prior to 1935, 26 of the small subdivisions platted in Silver Spring were by couples or individuals who sold off their own land for profit; another 13 subdivisions were platted by development and realty companies. In 1940, however, five years after Federal Housing Authority (FHA) financing became available, 50 percent of FHA applications for single-family houses were submitted by large-scale builders. The new post-Depression developer—the "speculative home-builder"—who emerged took a comprehensive approach: subdividing the land, installing the infrastructure, and building the house. The volume of purchasing and labor resulted in a greater number of less expensive homes delivered faster (Sechrist, 83-84, 93).

Beginning in the 1920s, developers had realized the financial benefits of associating residential subdivisions with golf courses and country clubs, perhaps best seen in the projects of J. C. Nichols in Kansas City. The private clubs were attractive centerpieces to the planned suburbs—including Indian Spring Club Estates, Indian Spring Terrace, Indian Spring Village and Woodmoor—because they added an element of financial security and prestige, served as protective barriers, provided open space and light, and kept undesirable land use to a minimum (Sechrist, 68-69). Developers in Silver Spring promoted the benefits of country-club proximity when advertising for Country Club Park, Fairway and Indian Spring Park, claiming:

8. Significance (Continued)

> ...the beautiful, rolling Maryland countryside is particularly adapted to this wholesome sport. The club houses are distinctive in architecture and planned in full harmony with Maryland's traditions for hospitality and bountiful entertainment (Cited in Sechrist, 69).

The complementary relationship between stylish suburban enclaves and country clubs in Montgomery County had began during the last years of the 19th century with the Chevy Chase Club, organized in 1895, followed soon after by the Columbia Country Club (1909). Woodmont and Burning Tree country clubs opened in 1922, Congressional Country Club in 1924. These were the most exclusive of venues. Others, such as Argyle Country Club and Indian Spring Country Club built along Colesville Road during the 1920s, were less so (McMaster and Hiebert, 266).

By 1951, there were thirteen well-established country clubs in lower Montgomery County that were the setting for swimming, tennis, golf, fine dining and special social events such as debutante parties. Despite what could be considered a high number of such institutions for one area, each had "long waiting lists of recreational and socially-minded county and District of Columbia residents...." ("Country Clubs, and Smart Hunts Numerous Here," *The Record*, 1951).

By the late 1950s, the imminent realization of the Capital Beltway required the relocation of the Indian Spring Country Club to a new home about two miles to the north; the construction of the new clubhouse at 13501 Layhill Road was almost complete in 1957, when other facilities there were already being used. Although the club relocated and its site was replaced with a high school facility, the neighboring subdivisions continued to prosper as well-manicured and increasingly valuable real estate.

Another incentive for home buyers was the developing network of parks and parkways laid out by the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission amid the burgeoning suburban growth. In the 1930s, the North Washington Realty company, for instance, promoted the "Beautiful Parks, Arterial Highways, and Planned Home Communities in the Silver Spring Area," which included those snuggled up against Sligo Creek Park, and the Argyle and Indian Springs country cubs (McMaster and Hiebert, 269). These three "Indian Spring" subdivisions met with different levels of success.

Indian Spring Terrace (1926-44)

Indian Spring Terrace was subdivided in four sections between 1926 and 1944; the builder/developer of the subdivision is unknown. The average lot size is 60' x 115'. There were no houses built in 1941, and by 1948 it was not yet half complete (Sechrist, 179). The lands that become Indian Spring Terrace were conveyed by several parties to the developers of each section, as follows.

- July 1926: Section 1, between Colesville Road and Caroline (formerly Fairway) Avenue, along Indian Spring Drive and some side-street lots, totaling 46 lots. John M. Faulconer and Frank Proctor, subdivided the property (seller's name illegible).
- October 1929: Section 2 (Blocks F, G, H), bounded by Wire and Caroline (Fairway) avenues, along Indian Spring Drive, totaling about 21 lots.
- November 1938: Block F bounded by Caroline (formerly Fairway) Avenue, Ocala Street and Franklin Avenue, totaling 5 lots. This land was conveyed by George D. Mulligan et al to Frank P. Clark on December 7, 1886 (liber J.A. No. 5, folio 280); His widow, Caroline V. Clark, filed for the subdivision of this portion.

8. Significance (Continued)

- November 1944: Resubdivision of Section 3, including Blocks J, K, L, and parts of F, H, bounded by Flower and Caroline avenues, Indian Spring Drive, and three side streets, totaling 50 lots. Lands for Section 3 were conveyed to Silver Spring Commercial Properties Inc., E. Brooke Lee president, from: Roger J. and Mary Whiteford, January 12, 1946 (liber 368, folio 379); 16th Street Maryland Realty and Building Company, November 29, 1944 (liber 368, folio 378); and Silver Spring Property Management , November 25, 1944 (liber 368, folio 380).

Indian Spring Club Estates (Platted and built, 1940-41)

Indian Spring Club Estates was the last subdivision platted around the Indian Spring Country Club, by club land owner Abraham Kay. Houses here sold for $5,500 to $6,500. There were three basic floor plans: two 2-story versions and a 1-story version (Sechrist, 98-99). It was subdivided in five plattings during 1940-41 by A.S. Kay Inc., headed by Alan S. Kay; the project was built and developed by Kay Development Company. The subdivision was composed of approximately 200 lots averaging 55' x 100'. Unlike many subdivisions that took years to mature, by the end of 1941 the development was built out--almost completely with 2-story brick Colonial Revivals or Cape Cods. (Sechrist, 192)

Kay considered it "one of the most ambitious detached home developments in the Washington Metropolitan Area" with the homes built on speculation, and its method was described in a *Washington Post* real estate ad:

> Stored in large warehouses on the property are thousands of feet of lumber and other building materials, acquired in great quantities to effect savings in buying. Laborers in every branch of the construction crafts are kept on the job constantly, under an 'assembly-line' system of building, similar to that employed in large automobile manufacturing plants to achieve mass production. (Sechrist, 98, 100)

The land that became Indian Spring Club Estates was sold by Abraham and Minnie Kay, and Louis and Celia Grossberg, to A.S. Kay Inc. on December 14, 1939. Beginning the following year it was subdivided:

- January 1940: Blocks 1, 2, 3, 5, parts of Block 4, 6: Colesville Road to Fairway and Granville (formerly Laurel) to Normandy Road (formerly Springview), totaling 68 lots.
- April 1940: Blocks 7, 6, 9 and part of 4, between Fairway and Flower Avenue south of Laurel and Lawndale Drive, totaling 51 lots.
- August 1940: Blocks 10, 11, 12, 13, flanked by Fairway Avenue, Laurel Street and Lawndale Drive, and by Laurel Street, Lawndale Drive, and Flower Avenue, totaling 47 lots.
- January 1941: Block 14, framed by Lawndale Drive, Granville (Laurel St.) and Marshall Avenue, totaling 13 lots.
- February 1941: Blocks 15, 16, between East Granville Drive, Flower Avenue and Clearview Place, totaling 25 lots.

The layout of the subdivision includes a curvilinear approach to the adjacent golf club facility along a short boulevard (Hastings, formerly Greenview Park Drive) linking Colesville Road to Shorey Road; a grassy median with trees contributes to the setting of the large and stately Colonial homes that fringe the west end of the development.

8. Significance (Continued)

Indian Spring Manor (platted 1945-46)

Indian Spring Manor was subdivided in two actions, 1945-46, by George and Clara Klorth, Anthony Camptelli, and Nathan and Mary Brisker. Peabody Builders developed and constructed the property, which was 100 or so lots ranging from 55' x 100' to 65' x 125'. By 1948, 75 percent of the subdivision was complete, 100 percent by 1953. (Sechrist, 195) The land that became Indian Spring Manor was sold by Sadie and Philip Milestone to George and Clara Klorth, Anthony Camptelli, and Nathan and Mary Brisker on September 15, 1945.

- October 1945: Blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, all below Indian Spring Drive, totaling 33 lots.
- May 1946: The balance of the lots in many of the same blocks, above Indian Spring Drive, for another 65 or so lots. (Plat maps)

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Character-defining elements for Planned Suburban Developments, as defined in the *I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Improvement Study*, include: 1) concentration of historically or aesthetically cohesive buildings; 2) community design with planned landscape and public amenities; 3) single period of construction; 4) architecturally significant suburban building types. To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Planned Suburban Developments must possess excellent integrity of all character-defining elements.

Of the trio of suburban developments and single building discussed in this survey context, only the suburban development of Indian Spring Club Estates and the former headquarters of the Indian Spring Golf Club are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. The community retains an excellent integrity of setting, design, materials and association, at both the level of individual properties and the overall streetscape. All character-defining elements are extant. Indian Spring Village's character-defining elements include: specific and Colonial and Tudor Revival variations on the a 2-story brick side-gable, wide streets oriented toward a golf-course facility, ornamental vegetation, and the former golf-club building itself. The Indian Spring Golf Club building is in excellent physical condition with fair-to-good architecture integrity due to modifications and additions; however, the overall character of the original building is preserved.

Eligibility under Criterion B would require association with significant persons, which is lacking. Investigations have not been conducted to determine whether the property has the potential to yield information important in history or pre-history, therefore National Register Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended Eligibility Not Recommended: ~~X~~

Comments:

Reviewer, OPS: [signature] Date: 9/11/00

Reviewer, NR Program: [signature] Date: 10/12/00

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M: 32-12

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ca. 64 (of 112 acres for all 3 developments)

Quadrangle name Kensington, MD Quad

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation page

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	Sara Amy Leach		
organization	KCI Technologies, Inc.	date	January 2000
street & number	10 North Park Drive	telephone	410-316-7800
city or town	Hunt Valley	state/zip	Maryland, 21030

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

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

Return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Aerial Photograph-Tax Map of Montgomery County, MD. 3rd Edition. Montgomery County, 1969.

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Montgomery County Archives, Record Group 6, "Records of the Department of Transportation, Public Works and Transportation, 1938-80": Box 1, "Indian Spring Drive," Forest Glen Road."

Montgomery County Recorded Subdivision Plat Index. *Real Estate Atlas.*

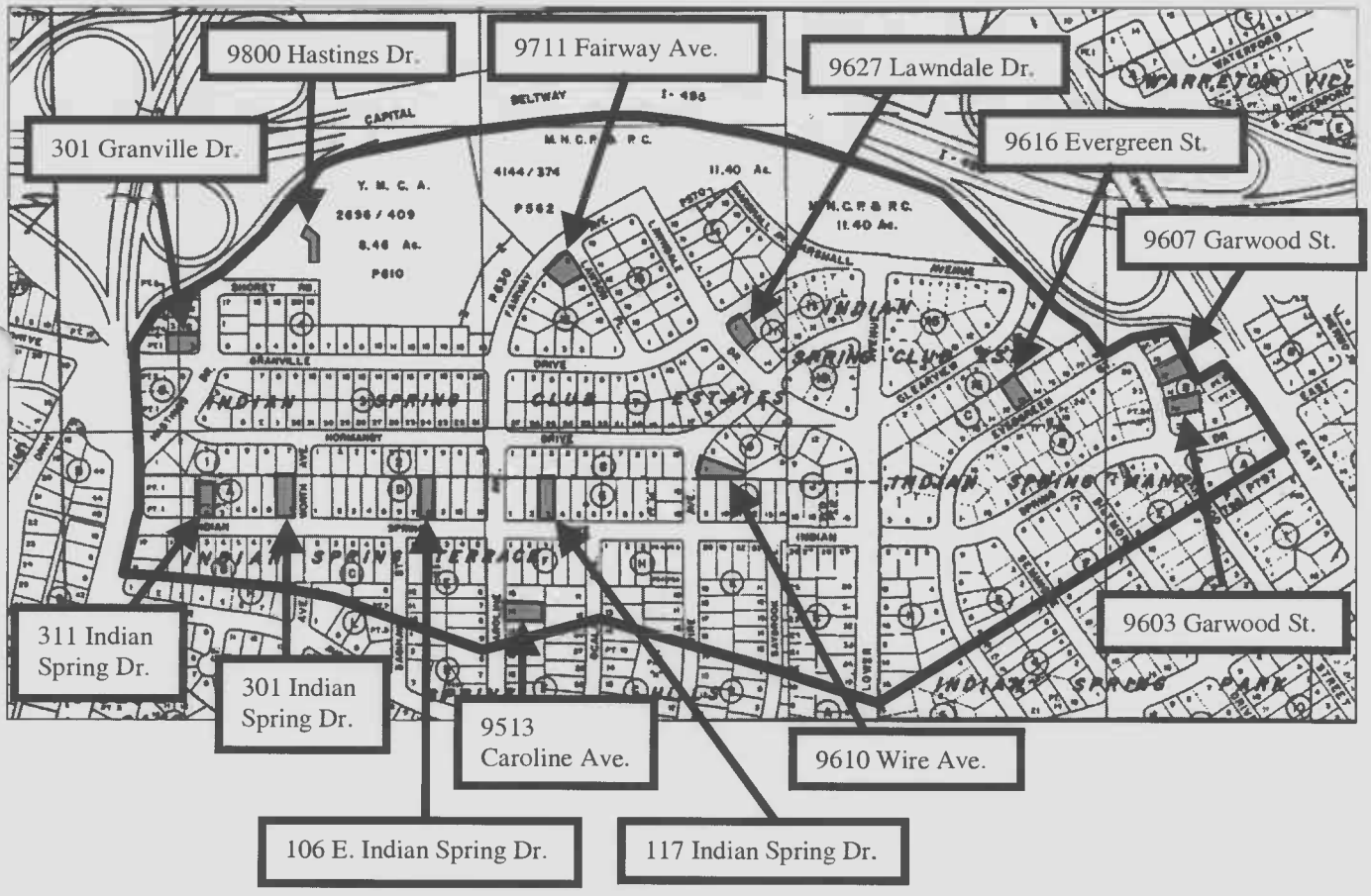
Sechrist, Stephanie Ann. "Silver Spring, Maryland: Residential Development of a Washington Suburb, 1920-1955." M.A. thesis, George Washington University, 1994.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 1917 Washington and Vicinity Topographic Map. Washington, D.C.: USGS.
----. 1944. Washington and Vicinity Topographic Map. Washington, D.C.: USGS.
----. 1956. Kensington, MD, Quadrangle Map. Washington, D.C.: USGS.
----. 1965. Kensington, MD, Quadrangle Map. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

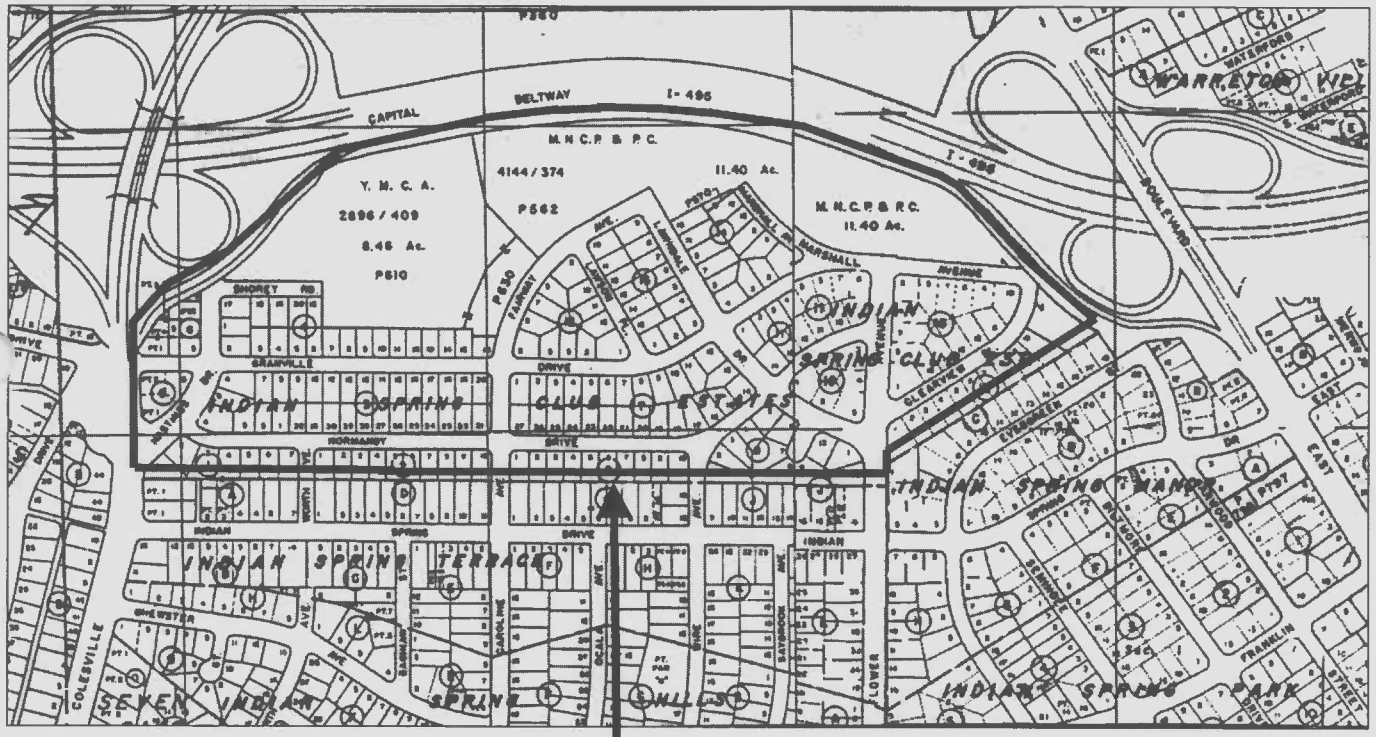
Resource Survey Area:

Montgomery County Tax Map JP342



10. Geographical Data (Continued)

National Register Boundary Map:
Montgomery County Tax Map JP342



National Register Boundary

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The boundary of Indian Springs Country Club Estates begins on the north by the Capital Beltway, and on the east, south, and west sides it is coterminous with the original boundaries of this neighborhood, platted and built in 1940-41; included within this area is the original Indian Springs Golf Club building, ca. 1920s-40s. This development is being singled out from Indian Spring Manor and Indian Spring Terrace for eligibility because they were developed over many years and reflect an architectural array of designs, including residences built in the 1950s.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Indian Spring Club Estates/Indian Spring Terrace/Indian Spring Manor
SURVEY NO.: M: 32-12
ADDRESS: Roughly Capital Beltway, University Blvd., Franklin and Brewster Aves., and Colesville Road Four Corners vicinity of Silver Spring, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period Theme(s):

Modern

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Suburb

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

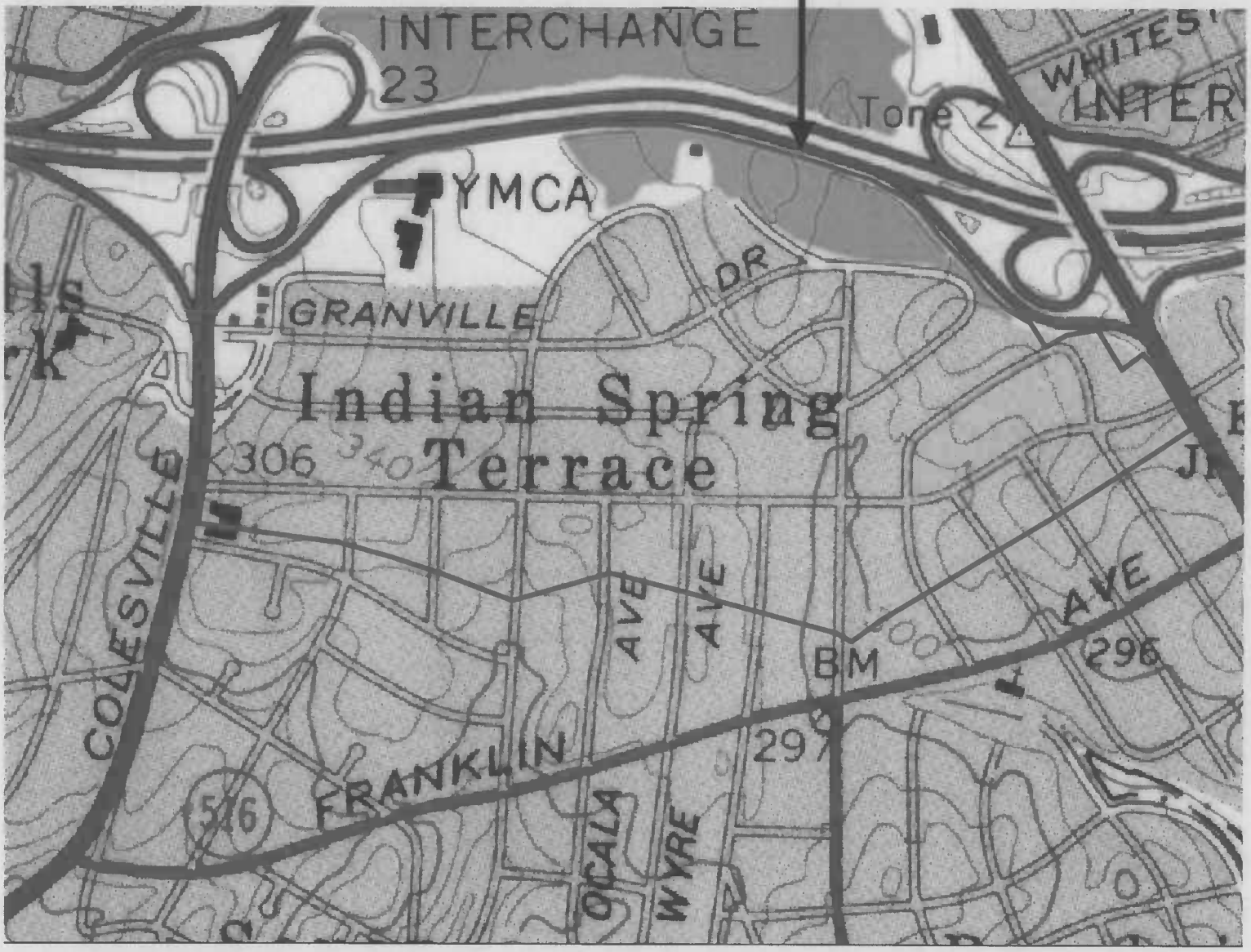
Residence, golf club-house

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Sara Amy Leach
KCI Technologies, Inc.
January 2000

Indian Spring Club Estates, Indian Spring Terrace, Indian Spring Manor M: 32-12
Kensington Quad

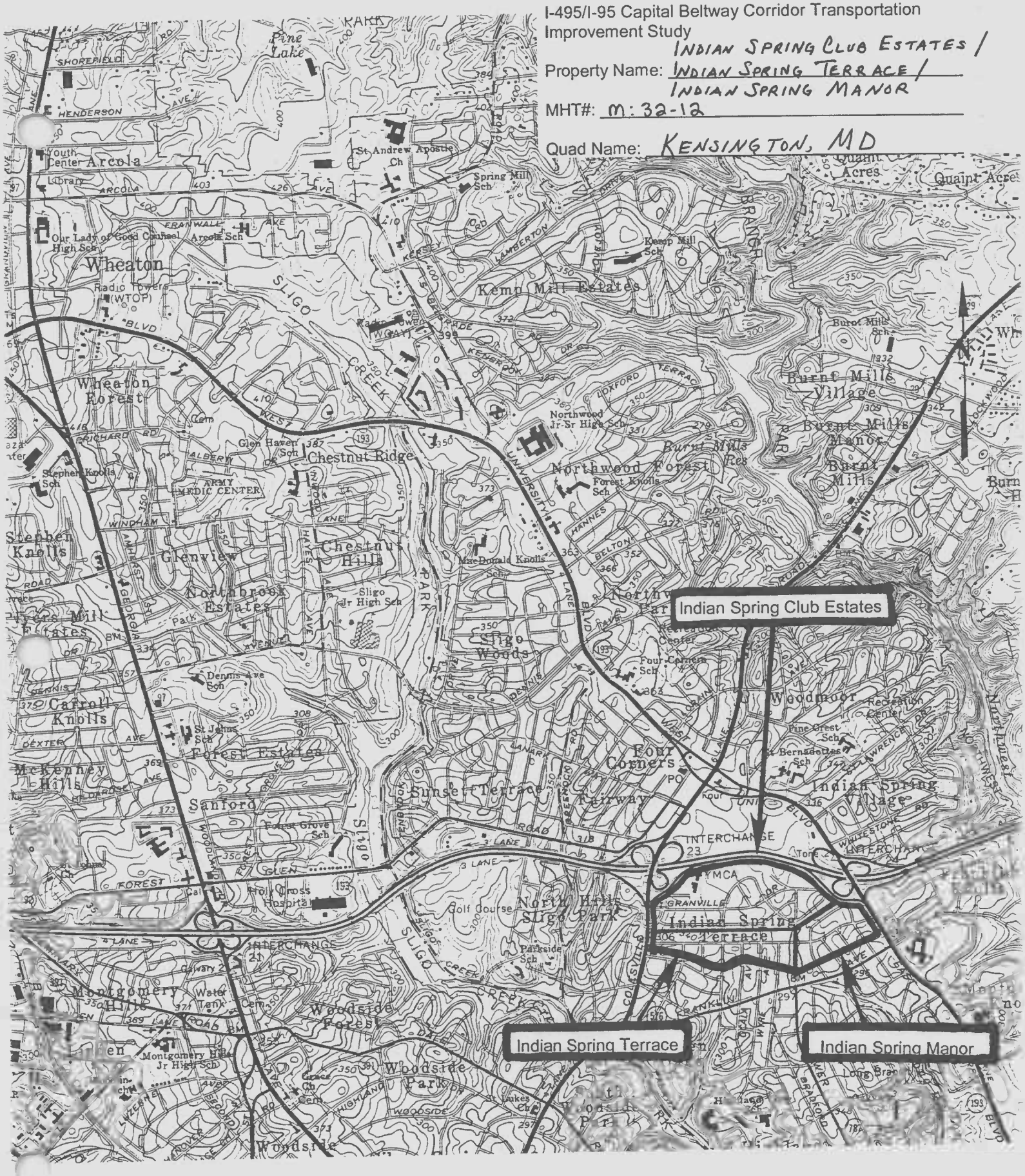


I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Improvement Study

Property Name: INDIAN SPRING CLUB ESTATES / INDIAN SPRING TERRACE / INDIAN SPRING MANOR

MHT#: M: 32-12

Quad Name: KENSINGTON, MD



7.8

1. M: 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRI[illegible] COUNTY
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA Amy Leach
5. 1100
6. MD SHPO
7. SS YMCA Building Exterior
8. 1/39

1. M: 3-2-12

2. Indian Spr Country Club

3. Montgomery County [illegible]

4. Sara Amy Leach

5. [illegible]

6. Mr. SH[illegible]

7. SSYMCA, [illegible]

8. 2/39

SNACK SHACK

7.4

1. M: 32.12
2. Indian Spring Country Club
3. Montgomery County MD
4. Sara Fancy Leach
5. 100
6. MD SHPO
7. SS YMCA Building, exterior window
8. 3/39

1. M:32-12

2. Indian Springs Country Club

3. Montgomery County, MD

4. Sara Lucy Leach

5. 1100

6. MD SHPO

7. 55 YMCA Building; Wheaton

8. 4/31

7.9

1. M:32-12
2. Indian Springs Country Club - fireplace w/ medallion
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Sara Ann Leach
5. 1955
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. 5/31

7.7

1. M: 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRING [illegible] ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. SARA AMY LEAF
5. 1/00
6. MD SHEET
7. INDIAN SPRING RECREATION CENTER,
   977 MARSHALL / FAIRY VIEW D
8. 6/39

1. MM: 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRING CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. SARA ANN LEACH
5. VOC
6. MD SHPO
7. VIEW ALONG INFO LAUNCHER C1, VIEW SW
8. 7/39

1. M: 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRING CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA ANN LEACH
5. 1100
6. MD SHPO
7. View along MARSHALL / Capitol Building
   buffer at GRANDVIEW, VIEW NW
8. 8/39

3.27

1. M: 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRINGS CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA ANN LEACH
5. 12/99
6. MDSHPO
7. 9701-03-05 LAUNDALE, NINE ELEVATIONS VIEW SE
8. 9/29

1. MI 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRINGS CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. SARA ANN LEACH
5. 10/99
6. MD SHPO
7. 9687 LAUNDALE, SW ELEVATION, VIEW NE
8. 10/29

4.26

1 M:32-12

2 INDIAN SPRING CLUB ESTATES

3 [illegible] COUNTY, MD

4 Dave Amy Leach

5. 1100

6 [illegible]

7 [illegible] FAIRWAY at LAWSON

8. 11/39

1. M: 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRING I
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. [illegible] ARMY LEAGUE
5. VOO
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible] LAWN
8. 12/39

1. M-NCPPC
2. INDIAN SPRINGS CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. TAKOMA
6. MD SHPO
7. 9708 MARSHALL AVE, NE FRONT VIEW SW
8. 12/39

STOP

1. MM: 3/2 12
2. INDIAN SPRINGS CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 12/06
6. MD SHPO
7. VIEW ALONG HASTINGS at GRANVILLE, EAST SIDE, VIEW SE
8. MM/31

1. M. 32-12
2. 1. [illegible] SPRING CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 1/00
6. MD SHPO
7. VIEWWALL [illegible] GRANULE at LAISON
8. 15/39

1. M: 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRING CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. SARA ANN LEEH
5. 1'00
6. MD SHPO
7. VIEW ALONG LAUNDALE AT GRAVILLE
8. 16/39

1 M: 3,2-12 3.33

2 INDIAN SPRINGS CLUB ESTATES

3 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4 SARA AMY LEACH

5 12/99

6 MD SHPO

7 229 GRANVILLE, S/W FACAD, VIEW NE

8. 17/39

1. M:32-12
2. INDIAN SPRINGS CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA ANN LEACH
5. 9.1994
6. MD SHPO
7. 301 GRANVILLE, SE FACADE VIEW NW
8. 12/31

1 W: 32-12

2 [illegible] Spruce Terrace

3 [illegible]

4 Sara Ann Lewis

5 [illegible]

6 [illegible]

7 15-1311 [illegible] Dr Trellview

8 19/39

1. M:32 12
2. Indian Spring Terrace
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. [illegible] Ave Lindon
5. 1/00
6. MD SHPO
7. [illegible]
8. 20/31

1. W: 32-12
2. [illegible] SPRING CAVE ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, [illegible]
4. [illegible] ARVL [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. 21/39

1. M1, 3, 2-12 22

2. INDIAN SPRING CLUB ESTATES

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4. SAM AND LEAH

5. VOO

6. MD SHPO

7. VIEW EAST ALONG [illegible] ST FROM

CAROLINE

8. 22/3.1

1. W-32-12
2. INDIAN SPRINGS CLUB ESTATES
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SAKEA ARM LEACH
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. 9608-10-18 CLEARVIEW ROAD, SE ELEVATIONS, VIEW NW
8. 23/39

1 MI 32-12

2 INDIAN SPRINGS CLUB ESTATES

3 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4 SARA AMY LEACH

5. 12 MAY

6 MD SHPO

7 9604 CLEARVIEW PLACE, SW ELEVATION, VIEW SE

8. 8/1/39

1. M-32-12
2. Indian Spring Terrace
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Sara Amy Leach
5. 100
6. MD SHPO
7. 117 Indian Spring Dr, View N
8. 25/39

1. M: 32-12
2. Indian Spring Terrace
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Sara Amy Leach
5. 1/00
6. MD SHPO
7. 311 Indian Spring Drive, View N
8. 26/39

1. M: 32-12

713

2. Indian Spring Terrace

3. Montgomery County, MD

4. Sam Amy Wash

5. NOO

6. MD SHPO

7. View of Indian Spring Drive at Saginaw

View EAST

8. 27/39

1. M:32-12
2. INDIAN SPRING TERRACE
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 1/00
6. MD SHPO
7. VIEW OF INDIAN SPRING DR at Ocala, VIEW E
8. 28/31

1. MI 32-12
2. Indian Spring Terrace
3. Montgomery County MD
4. Sara Amy Leach
5. 100
6. MD SHPO
7. view N of Saybrook Ave. to Indian Spring Dr.
8. 21/34

1. M:32-12
2. Indian Spring Terrace
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Sara Amy Leach
5. NOO
6. MD SHPO
7. 9/13 Carolina, View E
8. 30/31

1 M: 32-12

2. INDIAN SPRING Terrace

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4. SARA HAW LEAVE

5. 1/00

6. MD SHPO

7. 301 INDIAN SPRING AVE

8. 31/34

1. M: 32-12
2. [illegible] Spring Terrace
3. Montgomery County MD
4. Sara Amy [illegible]
5. 1/00
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. 32/39

1. M132-12

2. [illegible] Spring Terrace

3. [illegible] County MD

4. Sara [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. 301 [illegible] Spring [illegible]

8. 33/34

1. M 1-3-2-12
2. Indian Spring Manor
3. Montgomery County MD
4. Sara Ann Leach
5. 1/60
6. MD SHPO
7. 4607 Lakeview
8. 3,4/3,9

7.18

1. M: 32-12
2. Indian Spring Manor
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Sara Amy Leach
5. 400
6. MD SHPO
7. 9511 Flower Avenue (19600 ?), Viewo E
8. 35/3,1

1. M: 32 12
2. Indian Spring Manor
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Sara Amy Leach
5. 1/100
6. MD SHPO
7. Views along Indian Spring Drive at Biltmore, View E
8. 30/39

1. M: 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRING MANOR
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. 37/39

1. M 32-12
2. INDIAN SPRING MANOR
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SAFA PROP LEACH
5. 1/00
6. MD APO
7. 9616 EVERGREEN
8. 38/39

1. VA 32-12

2. INDIAN SPRING WATER

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4. SARA ANN LEACH

5. 1100

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

8. 39/39