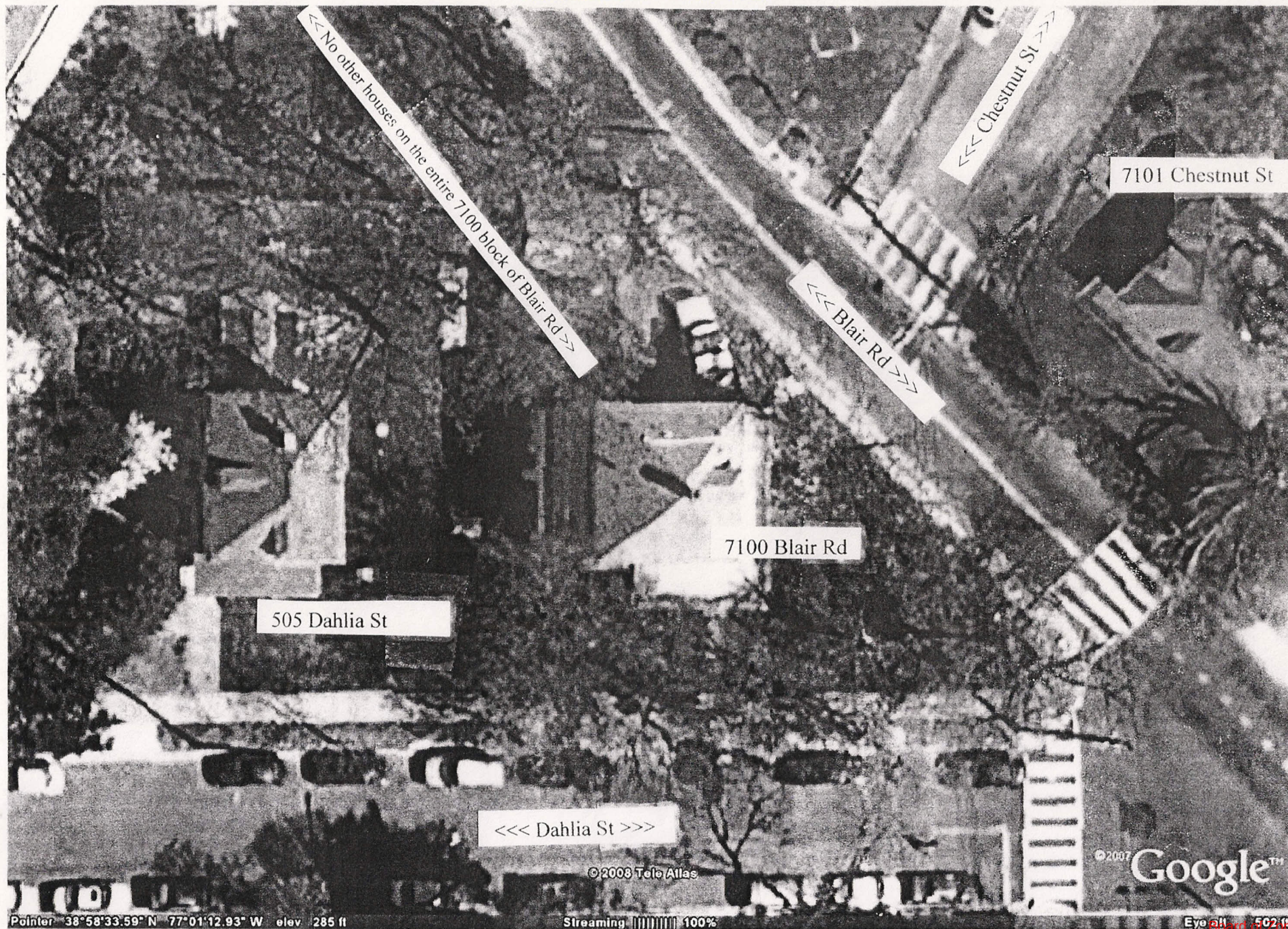


ATTACHMENT #1



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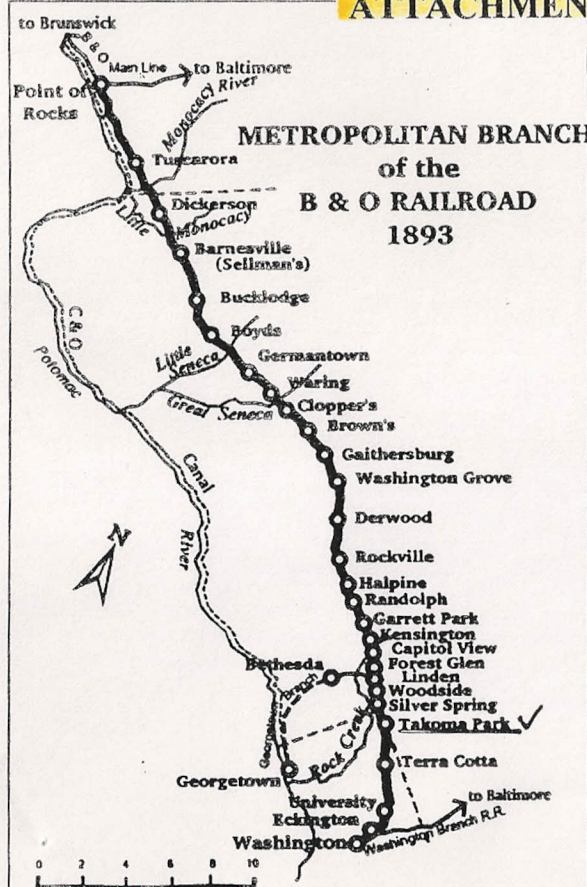
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ATTACHMENT #2



The 1873 opening of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Metropolitan line gave Gilbert an opportunity to create a new community where downtown workers could enjoy the benefits of country living. The new line stretched from the heart of Washington, DC, north to Point of Rocks near the West Virginia border. Gilbert chose the point where the railroad tracks crossed into Maryland as the site for Takoma Park. Many of the names on this 1893 station map are familiar as Metro stops today. (Map from *The Met: A History of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad* by Susan Soderberg, published by the

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ATTACHMENT #3

during war's end

a library, and additional churches. As local young men marched off to World War II, residents opened their homes to an influx of wartime workers, such as nurses at Walter Reed Hospital, just across Georgia Avenue, and "government girls" who came to Washington to work in wartime government agencies. Residents planted victory gardens, kept watch for enemy planes, and installed blackout curtains.

Barely a decade later, successive waves of controversy rocked Takoma Park. When the State of Maryland proposed to route a 10-lane freeway through residential neighborhoods, sustained opposition by citizens not only averted the destruction of 200 houses, it helped shift the state's metropolitan transportation strategy from road changes to mass transit. Residents on both sides of the boundary line worked to protect the old houses and fight high-rise development by creating historic districts in the heart of the community. Takoma, DC, residents joined nearby District neighborhoods to establish Neighbors, Inc., with the goal of fostering racially integrated communities. Later, on the Maryland side, Takoma Park declared itself a sanctuary for Central American refugees, a nuclear-free zone, and a green city. On both sides, citizens gained a reputation for engagement and social action that remains a defining characteristic of the community as a whole.

As Takoma Park enters the 21st century, citizens still value the small-town atmosphere, tree-shaded streets and neighborhoods, and particularly a shared commitment to community life that links the past, present, and future.

One

CREATING A COMMUNITY

1883–1900

In the decades following the Civil War, the federal government and the city grew. New communities grew up along the railroad lines radiating out to accommodate the expanded federal workforce. Though dependent on the services of Washington, these suburbs were frontier developments, and their growth would be determined, to a great extent, by the interests and involvement of some, it was simply business. For Benjamin Franklin Gilbert, it was much more.

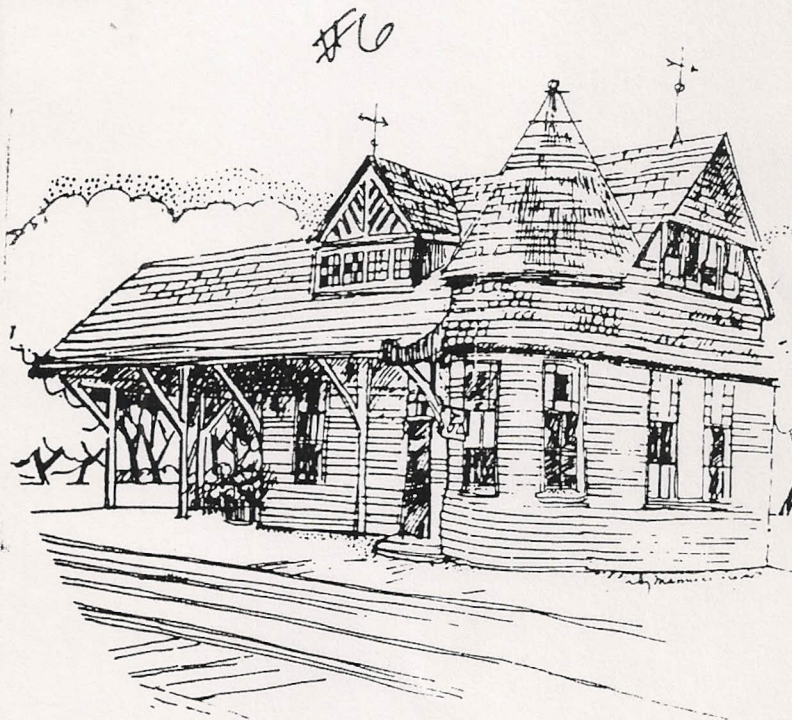
By 1883, Gilbert had gained confidence and maturity as an entrepreneur. He had operated the Temperance Dining Room downtown and was turning his attention to building and selling houses in the city. At age 40, he embarked on a grander effort, drawing on personal ideals as well as business sense to create a new community that would be his focus for the remainder of his life. He suited his vision as the setting for a stable, pastoral, family-focused community on the border between the District and Maryland. He had scouted well, as the 10 natural springs and the Sligo Creek as a fresh water supply and forests with beauty. At 350 feet above sea level, Takoma Park promised relief from the smells of summer in urban DC. Property covenants prohibiting the sale of land to ensure against the intrusion of destabilizing and immoral elements. And a commute into the city.

Gilbert promoted this vision of a convenient and healthful refuge for his families with brochures showing already constructed picturesque descriptions detailing all that a fully built and planted lot might hold. He embraced naturalistic imagery, with avenues named Oak, Maple, Hickory, and Chestnut (becoming streets once they crossed into the District). Gilbert provided ample setbacks for gardens and elegant streetscapes embellished with flowering shrubs.

Confirming his personal stake in the future of the new community, Gilbert moved his family into a grand house he had built at the corner of Tulip and Oak. He encouraged the growth of political, religious, and social organizations, a nondenominational church and several parks. The incorporation of the city in 1890 and Gilbert's election as the first mayor marked the solid anchoring of the community.

TAKOMA PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

ATTACHMENT #4



WASHINGTON, D.C.

GROWING PAINS

In 1890 Takoma Park was incorporated as a town by the Maryland General Assembly with an elected mayor and council. Although Takoma Park was divided by the District line and governed by different laws, it was unified in its community identity. Gilbert, who was elected the first



Watkins Hotel, 4th & Cedar Streets, NW
(1892, burned 1893). Courtesy Historic
Takoma Inc Archives.

mayor, had considered multiple jurisdiction as an advantage, securing all possible legislative advantages for the new town. In 1892 William Watkins opened the 30-room Watkins Hotel at 4th and Cedar Streets, N. W., and Gilbert began construction of the 160-room North Takoma Hotel on the site of the present Montgomery College. A sprawling four-story frame building with an entrance tower, varied gable ends and dormers, landscaped grounds, and an extensive wrap-around porch, it had its own railroad station. The Panic of 1893 found Gilbert over-extended in Takoma Park real estate, a financial calamity from which he never recovered. Dr. Flower also encountered financial difficulties and abandoned his sanatorium plans.



North Takoma Hotel, Takoma Avenue & Fenton Street (1892-
burned 1908). 1906 photo courtesy Historic Takoma Inc Archives.

On December 29, 1893, fire in the commercial area near the train station destroyed the Watkins Hotel, Favorite's Store, and Birch's Store and Hall. The Takoma Park Volunteer Fire Department was soon organized to serve both Maryland and District jurisdictions. A Howe Model 4-hand pumper was purchased, followed by a ladder truck in 1896. Takoma Hall was constructed on the site of the burned Watkins Hotel by Takoma Lodge No. 24, I.O.O.F. It served also at times as a town meeting hall, school, and church. The Takoma Club was organized in the adjacent brick building in 1899, providing recreational activities such as bowling and billiards and a library of 1200 volumes. Publication of the *Favorite* news sheet began in January, 1892, followed by the *Takoma Park Tidings* in 1896. Gilbert had sold Springs Number 1 and 2 in 1891 to the Takoma Park Springs Company with the stipulation that these properties remain in public use. In 1898, after a court fight to keep the springs open, the community began construction of an independent water and sewage system.

7100 Blair Rd NW, Wa... X

ATTACHMENT #5





29%

5:40 PM



7100 Blair Rd NW, Wa...



ATTACHMENT #6

320



Branch Rd NW

Chestnut St NW

Eastern Ave NW

Cady-Lee Mansion

backyard where private
railroad stop pad was

former B&O railroad tracks
current Metro Rail tracks



Google



THE CADY-LEE HOUSE

Built in 1887, the Cady Lee is the grandest of all of Takoma's elegant Victorian homes built in what, by the 1880s, had become the fashionable new commuter suburb of Washington, D.C. Designed by Leon Dessez, the architect who also designed Admiralty House (now the official residence of the Vice President), the Cady Lee was built by Washington real estate and insurance salesman Henry Cady and his wife, Lucinda. More than one hundred fifteen years later, the Cady-Lee is now the organizational home of the Forum for Youth Investment.



The Cady Lee, a magnificent Queen Anne Victorian, is a National Register Historic Property. According to Takoma Park architect Paul Treseder, "the mansion is 'rare,' not only because 'it is one of the most elaborate houses ever built in the area,' but because it has 'the original interior settings.'" (Washington Post, October 16, 1999).

The Cady Lee has 27 rooms, 50 windows, seven gables, three expansive floors, a full basement and a turreted sleeping porch. It boasts 12-foot ceilings, carved oak moldings, six original mantels and a Tiffany-style stained glass window on the landing of the two-story oak staircase. It sits on half an acre of land at the Piney Branch/Eastern Avenue gateway to the District of Columbia.

ATTACHMENT #7

The Cady Lee has been a cornerstone of the Takoma Community for over 100 years. The Cady Lee has only had three owners in its long life. The property stayed in the Cady family until 1975 when Mary Cady Lee, daughter of Henry and Lucinda, died at the age of 94. Mary had not been able to maintain the family home's grandeur in her later years. She divided it into four apartments, which she shared with elderly relatives.

The property was almost lost to the community after her death. The owner of the next-door apartments attempted to buy the property to raze the house and expand his complex, but local residents fought the proposal and secured the historic registry designation. In 1977, the Cady-Lee was purchased by Gerald and Sandra Kurtinitis who began to restore it, mostly with their own hands. Eventually, however, the restoration effort became too large for them. In 2000, the house was sold to Frances Phipps, a restoration specialist who lives in Takoma Park, Maryland, who took on the painstaking task of restoring the property.

In May 2002, the Forum for Youth Investment purchased the Cady Lee from Phipps. Both Phipps and Historic Takoma had hoped that a single family would buy the house, but this proved to be a challenge. Karen Pittman and Merita Irby, the Forum's co-founders and Takoma Park residents, convinced all concerned that the Forum was the ideal owner.

KNOWLEDGMENTS

B.F. Gilbert's vision and the many individuals who have sustained it over the years. We acknowledge the early historians and chroniclers whose legacies enrich our understanding: Hooker, Charles Heaton, Frank Skinner, and John Coffman, as well as Helen and Arthur Colburn.

To the numerous archivists whose generous assistance enabled us to include in our public and private collections, especially Faye Haskins (Washingtoniana at the Luther King Library of the District of Columbia), Tim Poirier (Ellen G. White Papers), Greg Gohlke (Review and Herald Publishing Association Archives), John at Adventist Hospital), Lee Wisel (Washington Adventist University), John at Central School), Donna Guiffre (Montgomery Blair High School Archives), John at Institute, Carnegie-Mellon University), Steve Whitney (Coolidge High School), and Richard Singer (Herald and Review Collection).

To the willingness of local residents to share their personal and family histories: Nancy Abbott-Young, Lois Chalmers, Karen Collins, Kay Daniels-Cohen, John and Marty Marxer, Robert Ginsberg, Tina Hudak, James Jarboe, Kathie Johnson, Chris Simpson, Jeanne Skinner, Saul Schnidman, and Bruce Williams. The staff of the *Takoma Voice* also deserve a special nod, along with David Lanar and Jo Hoge of the Takoma Park Presbyterian Church.

Debted to the work of Ellen Marsh and Mary Ann O'Boyle, coauthors of the book *Portrait of a Victorian Suburb*, and to archivists Karen Fishman and John at the Historic Takoma collection.

A complicated project as we sought to gather photographs and to document our past and shed new light on old ones. We thank our Arcadia production team for being grateful to Brian McGuire for his copyediting skills. Finally, we dedicate this book with love and affection, to Dorothy Thomson Barnes, Historic Takoma's resident fact-checker, and on-the-scene observer since 1922.

—Diana Kohn, Caroline Alderson, and Susan P. Schreiber,
on behalf of Historic Takoma
info@historictakoma.org

INTRODUCTION

The land that became Takoma Park lies six miles north of the Washington Monument. Even after the Civil War, the capital city proper had not yet reached beyond Florida Avenue, and much of the woods and farmland to the north was still in the hands of the old colonial families who had established plantation-sized holdings.

When Confederate general Jubal Early advanced on Washington in July 1864, his troops marched through the future Takoma Park and adjacent Silver Spring (the compound of the Blair family). The two-day Battle of Fort Stevens, which just barely succeeded in deterring the Confederates from capturing the Union capital, was fought in the backyard of our future suburb.

The Union emerged from the war victorious, and in the heady days that followed, Washington continued the expansion begun in wartime. Speculators came to make quick money, artisans to work on large building projects, and young men were eager to fill government clerk posts. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company opened the Metropolitan Line in 1873, linking the federal city with points north and setting the stage for the creation of suburbs like Takoma Park.

Developer Benjamin Franklin Gilbert was not the only one who saw the opportunity to create new towns at the train stops, but he was the first to act on it. The land he purchased in 1883 lay on the boundary line between the District and Maryland.

A gifted promoter, Gilbert rapidly gathered energetic and forward-looking settlers ready to carve a community out of the woods. Within a year, there were five finished houses, and by 1888, there were 1,000 residents. By the time the town was incorporated in 1890, there was a prominent train station, a school, a church, and an Independence Day celebration on its way to becoming a tradition. Although only the Maryland side became the "town of Takoma Park," for the most part, the community ignored the boundary line as the town developed.

The optimism of the boom years was tempered by financial panics that constrained Gilbert's ambitions, but the town continued to attract new residents. Most notable were the Seventh-day Adventists, who arrived in 1904. Within a decade, the Adventist world headquarters, publishing house, hospital, and college were established. **ATTACHMENT #8** The landscape, with Adventists constituting almost a third of Takoma's population, and a small number of African American families whose divisions.

The addition of two trolley lines expanded the options for Takoma Park's early rail commuters. A healthy commercial district evolved around these connections and substantially survives to the present day. For a time, Takoma Park was the largest town in Montgomery County.

From its inception, B.F. Gilbert encouraged citizens to contribute and come together to address community issues. This can-do attitude fostered Takoma Park's political and social activism and also, perhaps, its reputation as one of the most vibrant and progressive communities in the area of metropolitan Washington, DC.

In the early decades of the 20th century, residents took an active hand in organizing their community life. An array of clubs appeared, including early scout troops, a volunteer fire department,



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July 13, 2010

ATTN JAMES MOORE

DANIEL W FIELDS JR
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TAKOMA PARK, MD 20912

Reference #: DCN118720

SECOND NOTICE

ATTACHMENT #9

Dear Sir/Madam:

As indicated in our previous notice, MuniServices, LLC has been contracted to represent the District of Columbia Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR) in locating unregistered, underreporting and delinquent taxpayers.

A recent review of information obtained by MuniServices, LLC indicates that you or your company may be doing business (*Note: receiving rental income is considered doing business*) in the District of Columbia. Records also suggest that you or your company currently may not be filing and paying the all required taxes. Since you failed to respond to our previous notice letter, we must presume that our information relevant to your non-compliance is correct, and we will take appropriate steps to require you to report your business activity.

Again, we ask that you complete the necessary documentation previously provided and return it to the Office of Tax and Revenue, PO Box 855, Washington, DC 20013 within **fifteen (15) business days**. Based on the information you provided we will send you any additional tax forms that will be required, along with instructions for payment. All information will be kept strictly confidential as required by law.

If you believe that you have no business activity in the District of Columbia or have filed and paid all applicable taxes, have filed tax returns with the district under a different name than that addressed above, need an application registration form or have received this letter in error **please contact an account representative at 1-800-800-8181 ext. 450**, Monday through Friday, 9:00am to 5:00pm Eastern Daylight Time.

If you do not respond within fifteen (15) days, we must assume that you are refusing to file your District tax returns. We will then refer your case to the DC Office of Tax and Revenue for enforcement to insure full tax compliance and the recovery of the full amount due. In addition, you may be responsible for additional costs associated with any enforcement efforts brought against you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Lisa Varalli
Manager, Local Tax Compliance Division

DAN FIELDS
202 439-5211
THANKS