

**ATTACHMENT 1: PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT PLAN FOR TIMBERLAWN:
AN AMENDMENT TO THE MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION**



View of the north elevation of
Timberlawn, looking southwest
(source: Montgomery Planning, 2023)



PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT 2025

Montgomery Planning



View of south elevation of Timberlawn
(source: Montgomery Planning, 2023)



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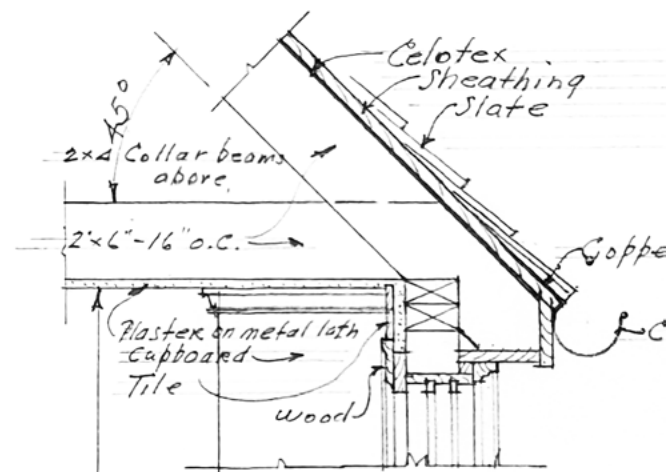
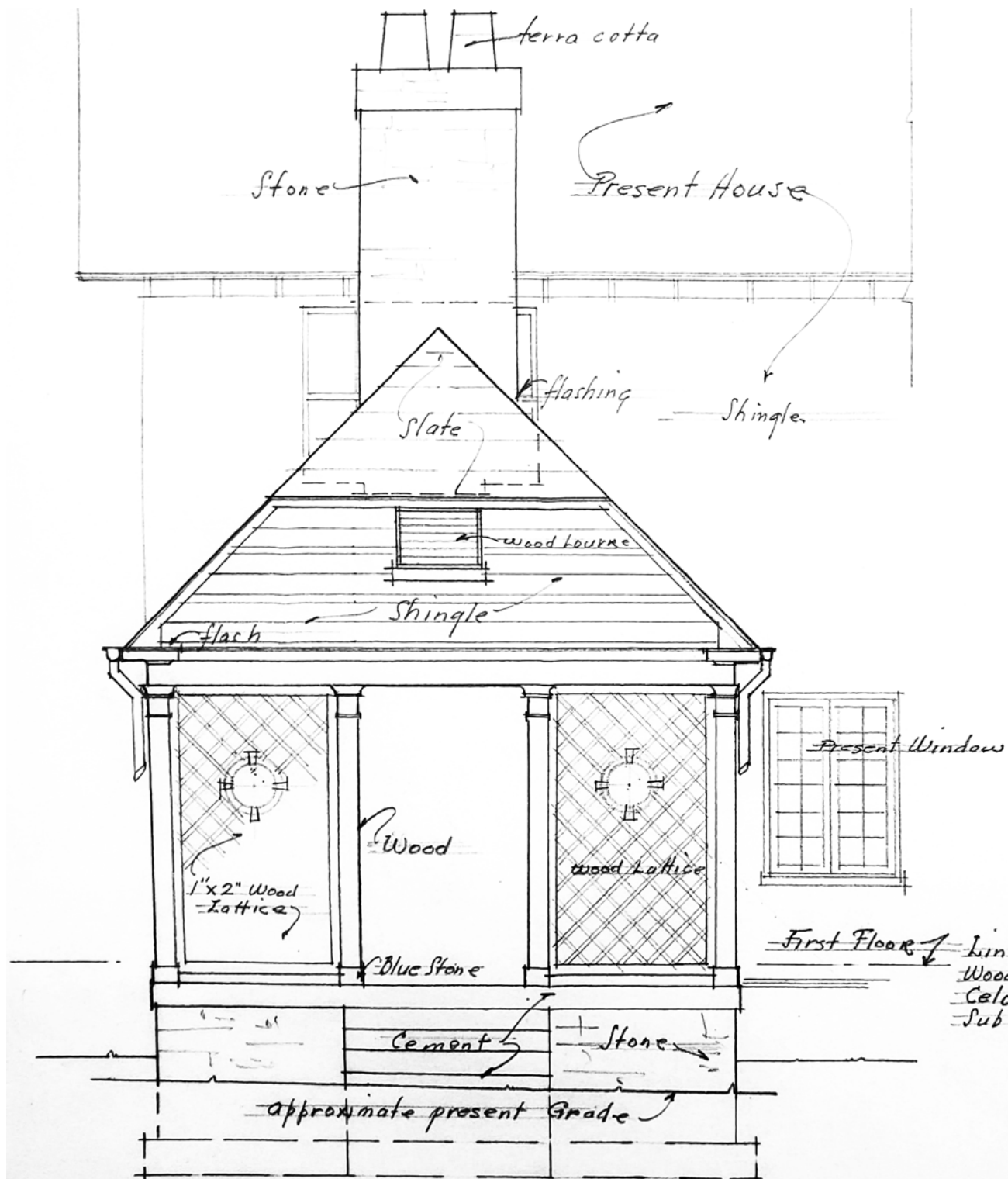
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8'-6"

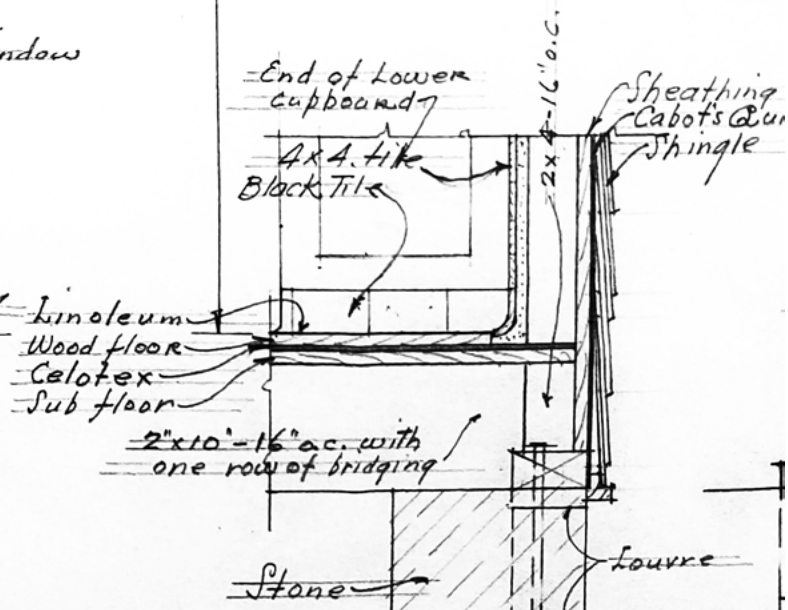






Figure 1: View of Timberlawn from Sugarbush Lane, looking southwest (source: Montgomery Planning, 2023)

Executive Summary

The *Timberlawn Master Plan Historic Site: An Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation* contains the text and supporting documentation for the amendment to the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Montgomery County, Maryland* (1979), as amended; and *Thrive Montgomery 2050* (2022).

This amendment addresses a private home and associated parcel located at 5700 Sugarbush Lane, Rockville. In 2021, the current owner requested that the property be evaluated for potential listing and protection under

§24A of the Montgomery County Code. In October 2024, the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) recommended that the Planning Board list the subject property in the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites* and requested that the County Council approve an amendment to the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* to designate Timberlawn as a Master Plan Historic Site.



The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC)

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (Commission) is a bi-county agency created by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1927. The Commission's geographic authority extends to the great majority of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. The Maryland-Washington Regional District (M-NCPPC planning jurisdiction) is composed of 1,001 square miles, while the Metropolitan District (parks) contains 919 square miles in the two counties.

The Commission is charged with preparing, adopting and amending or extending *Thrive Montgomery 2050*, a general plan for the physical development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery County. The Commission operates in each county through Planning Boards appointed by those county governments. The Planning Boards are responsible for implementation of local plans, zoning ordinances, and subdivision regulations and the administration of the bi-county park system.

Master Plan for Historic Preservation

The *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* is a functional master plan with countywide application. The plan and §24A of the Montgomery County Code, are designed to protect and preserve Montgomery County's historic and architectural heritage. When a historic resource is placed on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*, the adoption action officially designates the property as a historic site or historic district and subjects it to the further procedural requirements of §24A, Historic Resources Preservation.

Designation of historic sites and districts highlights the values that are important in maintaining the individual character of the County and its communities. The County's preservation program is intended to provide a rational system for evaluating, protecting, and enhancing the historic and architectural heritage of the County for the benefit of present and future generations.

The following criteria apply, as stated in §24A-3 of the Montgomery County Code.

Evaluation Criterion (1): Historical and Cultural

The historic resource:

- a. has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation;
- b. is the site of a significant historic event;
- c. is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society; or
- d. exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political or historic heritage of the County and its communities.

Evaluation Criterion (2): Architectural and Design

The historic resource:

- a. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
- b. represents the work of a master;
- c. possesses high artistic values;
- d. represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- e. represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or County due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.

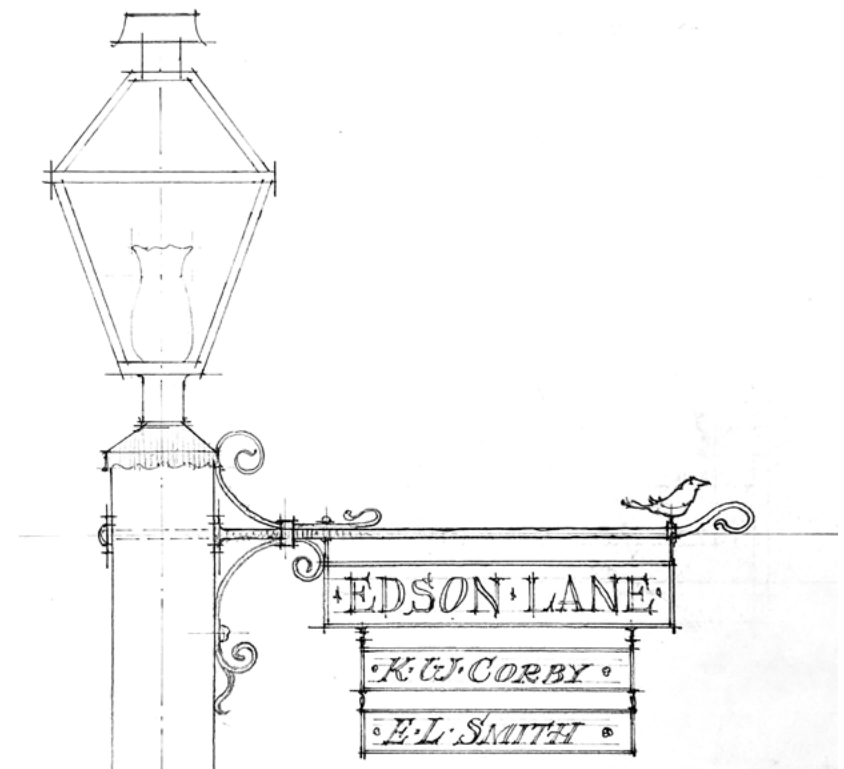
For most of the sites designated, the appropriate point at which to refine the environmental setting is when the property is subdivided.

Public improvements can profoundly affect the integrity of an historic area. §24A-6 of the County Code states that a HAWP for work on public or private property must be issued before altering an historic resource or its environmental setting. The design of public facilities in the vicinity of historic resources should be sensitive to and should maintain the character of the area. Specific design considerations should be reflected as part of the Mandatory Referral review processes, as applicable.

In many cases, historic resources and their associated parcels are also affected by other planned facilities in a master plan; this is particularly true with respect to transportation right-of-way. In general, when an environmental setting boundary is established for a historic resource, the need for the ultimate transportation facility is acknowledged at the same time, and the environmental setting includes the entire parcel minus the approved and adopted master planned right-of-way. In certain specific cases, however, the master planned right-of-way directly affects an important contributing element to the historic resource. In such cases, the amendment addresses the specific conflicts at the site and suggests alternatives to balance preservation with the implementation of other equally important community needs.

In addition to protecting designated resources from unsympathetic alteration and insensitive redevelopment, the County Code also empowers the Department of Permitting Services and the HPC to prevent the demolition of historic buildings through neglect.

Montgomery County provides a tax credit against County real property taxes to encourage the restoration and preservation of privately owned historic resources. The credit applies to all properties designated in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* (§52, Art. VI). The HPC maintains current information on the status of preservation incentives, including tax credits, tax benefits possible through the granting of easements, outright grants, and low-interest loans. In 2001, the County Council passed legislation requiring an owner of a resource in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* or the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites* to disclose the property's historic status to each prospective buyer before signing a sales contract (§40-12A).



Architectural drawing of a lamp and signpost at Timberlawn, 1930
(source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)



The Amendment

This amendment presents the result of the Historic Preservation Commission's evaluation of Timberlawn (30/11), 5700 Sugarbush Lane, Rockville. In October 2024, the HPC recommended that the resource be listed in the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites* and designated in the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. If the Planning Board lists the property in the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites*, the resource would be protected from demolition or substantial alteration under §24A-10, the Moratorium on Demolition and Substantial Alteration, until review of the amendment by the County Council. If designated in the *Master Plan of Historic Preservation* by the County Council, the resource would be protected by §24A of the Montgomery County Code.

View of the south elevation of Timberlawn, looking northwest, circa 1990 (source: Montgomery Planning)

DESCRIPTION

Architectural Description

In 1900, John Joy Edson and Elizabeth “Bessie” Edson commissioned their nephew Arthur B. Heaton to design the subject country home—later called Timberlawn—on approximately 280 acres of newly purchased farmland between Rockville and Garrett Park. Heaton designed a Georgian Revival–influenced house with Shingle Style elements. The two-and-a-half story, side-gable house features mirrored, flanking, two-story, front-gable projections on the north and south elevations, attic dormers, and a semi-detached kitchen wing. The home has a north-facing approach and had a large, shady, south-facing pergola and patio overlooking the estate. In 1930, the second owners, Mary Corby and Karl W. Corby, Sr., commissioned Heaton to remodel the entrance, demolish the semi-detached kitchen wing, and add attached one-story wings on either side of the dwelling. These alterations resulted in the design and plan of the current home.

The home is clad in white-painted pebbledash coating on the first story and white-painted, wood shingles on the second story. The house features ornamental trim including wide, gray-painted dentil trim delineating the ground level from the second level and a second-story cornice with modillions and a dentil course. The one-story 1930 additions are less decorative; the west kitchen wing is clad in painted pebbledash without any trim, and the east side-gable living room addition is clad in painted brick laid in a common bond.



Architectural drawing of north elevation of John Joy Edson's country house by Arthur B. Heaton, showing original one-story kitchen wing on the right (demolished 1930) and modified front entrance (source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)



Figure 3: View of north elevation of the 1901 dwelling and 1930 kitchen addition, looking southwest, 1930 (source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)



Figure 5: View of north elevation of the 1901 dwelling and 1930 kitchen addition, looking southeast, 1930 (source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)



Figure 4: View of north elevation of the 1901 dwelling and 1930 kitchen addition, looking southwest (source: Montgomery Planning, 2023)



Figure 6: View of north elevation of the 1901 dwelling and 1930 kitchen addition, looking southeast (source: Montgomery Planning, 2023)

The 1901 central side-gable slate roof features a four-bay shed dormer covered with vinyl lap siding on the north elevation and four, single-bay, gable dormers clad in slate shingles to the south. The central roofline is interrupted by two interior chimneys, while the 1930 wing additions each have an exterior chimney.

The placement of window openings is irregular across the entire building's north elevation, which is atypical for Georgian Revival–styled homes. However, the window openings on the other elevations are generally symmetrical. The 1900 and 1930 architectural drawings of the home indicate that the mixture of casement and double-hung wood windows featured typical multi-lite Georgian patterns when they were installed.

The north elevation, the building's approach façade, consists of the 1901 central two-and-a-half story dwelling, with single-story 1930 additions on either side. The central massing has a side-gable roofline, dormers in the attic, and two-story, shallow front-gable projections flanking the central doorway. The main doorway is located in the middle of the building and features a 15-lite, wood door with a broken pediment surround, and stacked stone block pilaster that was a 1930 modification for Karl Corby.



Figure 7: View of the south elevation of the 1901 dwelling, looking north (source: Montgomery Planning, 2023)



Figure 8: Architectural drawing of the south elevation of the 1901 dwelling for Karl Corby's renovation, 1930 (source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)



Figure 9: View of the south elevation of the 1901 dwelling and 1930 kitchen addition, looking north, 1930 (source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)

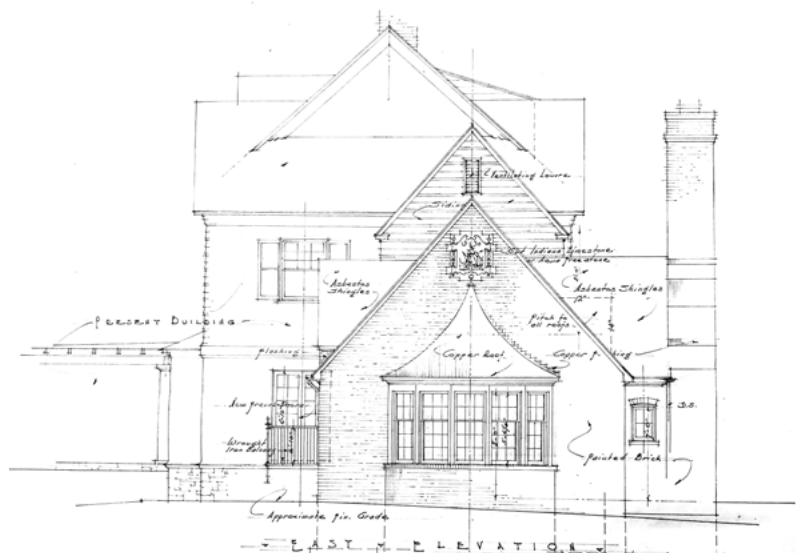


Figure 10: Architectural drawing of the east elevation of the 1930 living room addition, for Karl Corby from Arthur Heaton, circa 1929 (source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)

The west elevation of the original house has been largely obscured by the 1930 kitchen addition. The primary view is now the kitchen's trellis-enclosed entrance porch and jerkinhead roof.

The south elevation features the building's primary entertaining spaces. Prominent on the ground floor is a central, four-bay, one-story, sunroom resulting from the 1930 enclosure of the home's original open-air pergola. Ornamental pergola rafter ends project from the sunroom's roofline. The gable dormers feature six-by-six casement windows. The south-elevation, two-story, front-gable projections have symmetrical floor-to-ceiling box bay windows on the ground level.

The east elevation displays the gable end of the 1930 living room addition, which has a rounded bay with five double-sash windows under an oxidized-copper bellcast roof. Set above the bay window's bell roof in the upper gable end of the living room addition is an ornamental date stone. Inscribed on the stone is a bird with wings outstretched standing on a crown; the numbers 19 and 30 flank the bird, detailing the addition's year of construction.

Statement of Significance

Timberlawn remains the only extant part of the former 280-acre estate where Eunice Kennedy Shriver founded Camp Shriver in 1962. This unique summer camp, designed for children with intellectual disabilities, inspired the Special Olympics. Eunice Shriver, whose elder sister was born with intellectual disabilities, was a lifelong advocate for disability rights, and revolutionized physical recreation for individuals with intellectual disabilities while living at Timberlawn. At her insistence, President Kennedy made intellectual disabilities a priority of his administration and established the 1961 "President's Panel on Mental Retardation" on which Shriver served as the sole appointed consultant. The panel's recommendations propelled the approval of Federal legislation including the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Act (1963) and the Mental Retardation



Figure 11: View of the east elevation of 1930 living room addition (source: Montgomery Planning, 2023)

Facilities and Community Mental Health Construction Act (1963). At the same time, Shriver personally elevated national awareness and initiated candid discussions regarding individuals with intellectual disabilities. On September 22, 1962, Shriver published “Hope for Retarded Children” in the *Saturday Evening Post* that publicly acknowledged her sister’s intellectual disabilities and shared her family’s experiences, which advocates and historians recognize as a pivotal moment that lessened the stigma surrounding intellectual disabilities.

This home is a landmark representing Camp Shriver and the accomplishments of Eunice and Sargent Shriver from 1961 to 1978. The site is unique for its association with people and events that contributed at a global scale to supporting the rights of people with intellectual and developmental differences.

The home remains remarkably unchanged since its 1901 construction and 1930 expansion by master architect Arthur B. Heaton. Timberlawn retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The intact character-defining features include, but are not limited to, the overall massing, the Georgian Revival-inspired symmetry on the south elevation, the siding, the fenestration patterns and variety of window types, and the enclosed sun porch.

John Joy and Elizabeth Berthrong Edson (1900-1925)

In 1900, John Joy and Elizabeth “Bessie” Berthrong Edson acquired the first two parcels that formed the core of their estate. Initially known as “Joy Farm” and “the Edson Farm,” the estate has been called Timberlawn since at least 1933. The Edsons hired a fledgling architect, their nephew Arthur Berthrong Heaton, in 1900, to design their country home, an onsite caretaker’s cottage, and two ornate property gates. The *Evening Star* regularly reported on the Edsons’ parties at the summer home and Bessie Edson’s involvement in local social and charitable clubs.

Union Army veteran John Joy Edson co-founded the Equitable Cooperative Building Association in 1879 to provide prospective homebuyers of lower means with opportunities to save money and access better rates. He organized and eventually presided over the Washington Loan and Trust Company (later the Riggs National Bank), and several other banks. Edson served on the boards of countless organizations, including as treasurer of the National Geographic, director and treasurer of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and treasurer of George Washington University. A civic leader, Edson was president of the District’s Board of Charities, treasurer of the American Red Cross, treasurer of the Women’s National Health Association of Ireland and president of the John Dickson Home for the Aged. He sponsored the 1913 women’s suffrage parade in New York City, visited over 70 prisons in his lifetime advocating for prison reform, and volunteered as treasurer for the building campaign of the Washington, D.C., Rosenwald Y.M.C.A. for Black men.

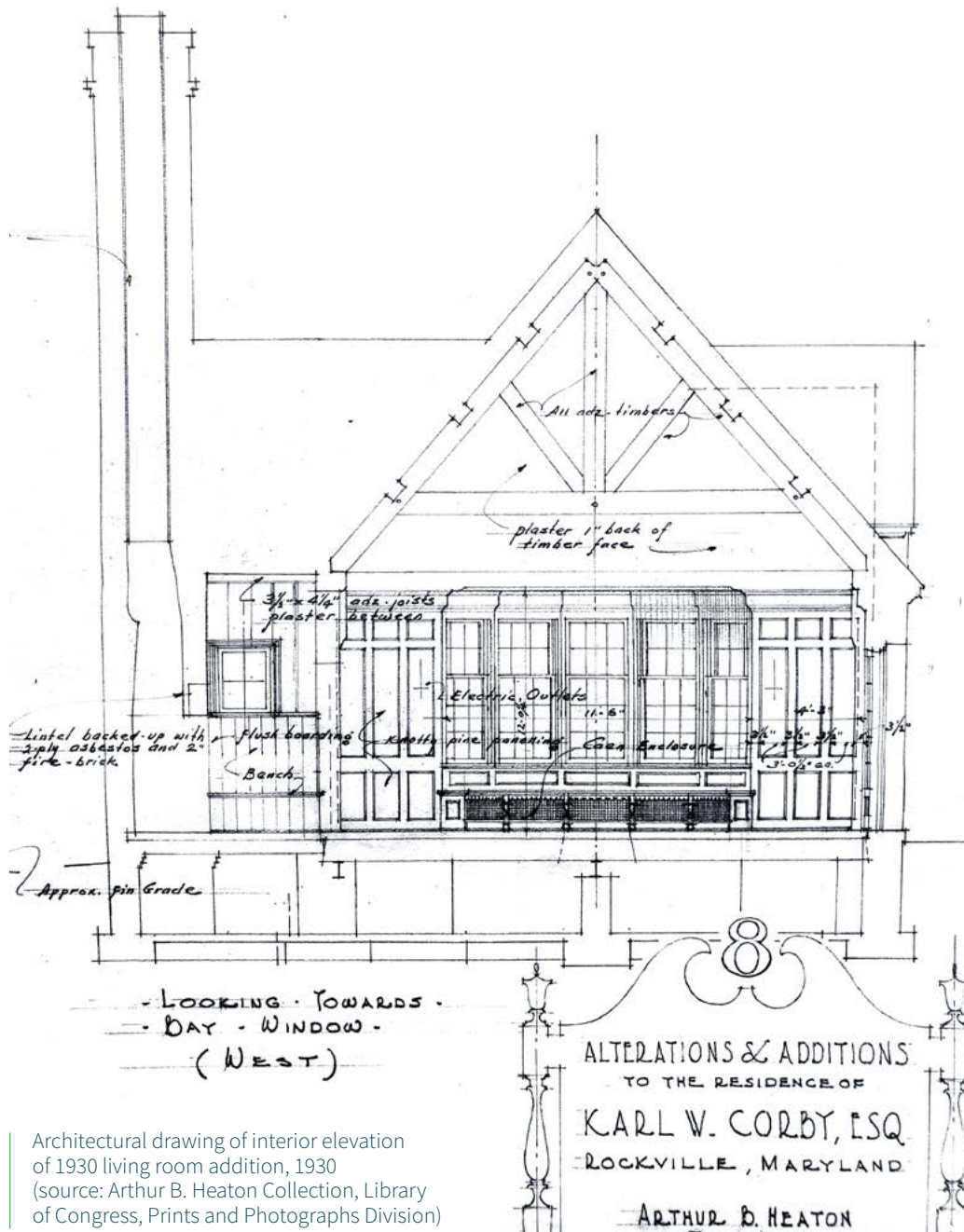


Figure 12: A group of men standing in front of the south elevation gazebo of Timberlawn, October 11, 1919. John Joy Edson is second from the left. Photo is a gift to Arthur Heaton from John Joy Edson (source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)

Architect Arthur B. Heaton ◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇

Washington, D.C., native Arthur Berthrong Heaton apprenticed at local architectural firms, including with Paul J. Pelz, primary architect of the Library of Congress, before establishing his own architecture practice in 1898. He quickly became known for his ability to combine function with high-design form. Heaton designed the Edson farmhouse in 1900, making it one of his first single-family commissions in his independent career. Over the next five decades, Heaton designed hundreds of homes and civic and commercial buildings in Washington, D.C., and its growing suburbs in Maryland. Heaton's commissions in Washington included the Equitable Building Association and the Washington Loan and Trust building addition at 900 F Street N.W.; George Washington University's Corcoran and Stockton Halls; The John Dickson Home for the Aged, and the National Geographic Administration Building. The Bunker Hill Elementary School at 1401 Michigan Avenue, N.E., the Augusta Apartments at 1151 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., and the Babcock-Macomb House at 3415 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., are all listed in the National Register of Historic Places and their designation forms credit Heaton as a master architect. Heaton is listed as an associated architect in three Washington, D.C., National Register multiple property designations: "Apartment Buildings," "Banks and Financial Institutions," and "Firehouses."

Heaton believed in making homes accessible and safe for all homeowners, and worked with various developers to produce mid-cost suburban subdivisions and urban apartment buildings. He served as Supervising Architect of the Washington Cathedral, Chairman of the Public and Private Buildings Committee of the Board of Trade, and President of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (1935–1941), and he founded and presided over the Washington Building Congress.



Architectural drawing of interior elevation of 1930 living room addition, 1930 (source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)

The Corby Family ◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇ (1925-1979)

In 1925, after Bessie Edson's death, Charles and Hattie Corby bought the estate. Charles and his brother William Corby had founded the Corby Brothers Baking Company, patenting several pioneering ovens and refrigerators and two seminal yeast recipes that are still used today. Charles Corby and his wife Hattie Corby already owned over 200 acres east of Rockville Pike when they bought the Edson holdings, which they sold almost immediately to their son and daughter-in-law, Karl William Corby, Sr., and Mary Graff Corby. Corby succeeded his father as president of the Corby Baking Co. and went into finance after the sale of the company, eventually presiding over the District Bankers' Association. He and Mary Corby hired Arthur Heaton to renovate the Edson farmhouse, including enclosing the rear porch into a sunroom, adding a one-story living room addition to the east, and razing the original northwest kitchen wing and replacing it with the current one-story kitchen addition to the west. Karl and Mary Corby moved into the home permanently in 1930. They hosted an annual charity horse race at the residence, reported under the name "Timberlawn Farm," which raised funds for The Washington Home for Incurables, a charity that provided housing and medical care for chronically ill poor people in Washington, D.C. The event featured 14 events, including a one-and-a-half-mile steeplechase and a one-mile dash across the Timberlawn estate.

In 1961, siblings Mary Ellen Corby and Karl W. Corby, Jr. inherited the Corby land holdings and rented the Timberlawn farmhouse and some of the surrounding land to Sargent and Eunice Shriver. In 1979, the West Bethesda Land Company bought the property and subdivided the land directly surrounding the Timberlawn farm for single-family homes. Lots were platted between the farmhouse and Edson Lane, so the home was now sited on Sugarbush Lane.



Figure 13: Interior of the 1930 east wing addition of Karl W. Corby's house by photographer Frances Benjamin Johnston, taken between 1920 and 1937 (source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)

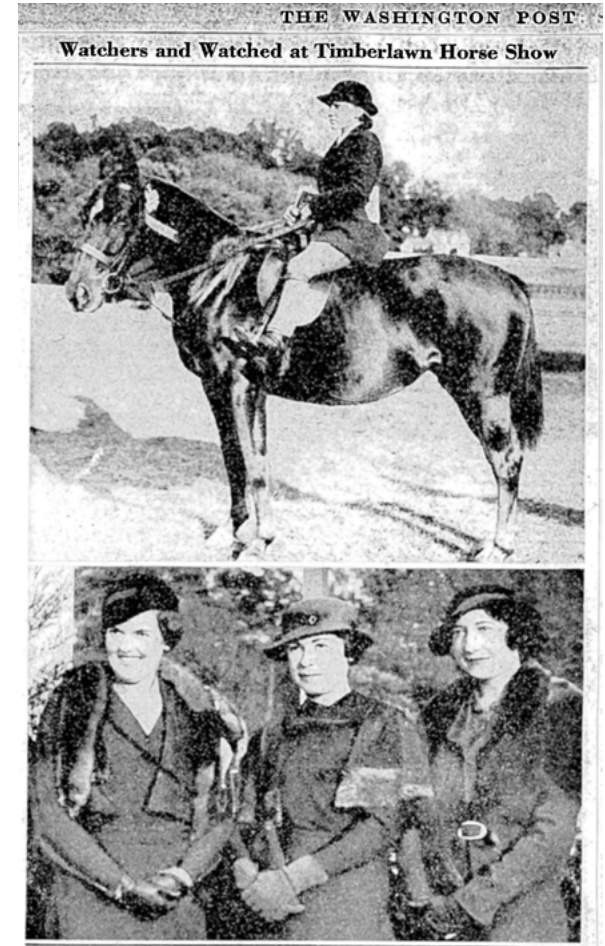


Figure 14: *Washington Post* article on the charity horse races at Timberlawn, showing a rider on the estate with Timberlawn in the distance, and Mary Graff Corby (left) at the event, October 29, 1933 (source: *Washington Post* collection at the D.C. Public Library)

Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Camp Shriver, and the Special Olympics

Eunice Kennedy was born in 1921 and grew up in a family of civil servants and activists whose advocacy efforts had impacts on the nation and the world. Kennedy started her career working at the Special War Problems Division of the State Department in Washington, D.C., before joining the U.S. Justice Department, where she focused on juvenile delinquency. She advanced her career in the criminal justice system as a social worker for a minimum-security prison in West Virginia. In 1953, she married Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., known as Sargent, a WWII Navy veteran who was awarded the Purple Heart for injuries received during the Battle of Guadalcanal. They lived in Chicago together where Eunice Shriver worked with the Chicago Juvenile Court and in a women's shelter, and Sargent Shriver ran Merchandise Mart—the Kennedy-owned wholesale goods center—and served on and eventually chaired the Chicago Board of Education.

In 1957, Eunice Shriver became the executive vice president of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation. Motivated by the lack of medical and social resources available to Americans with intellectual disabilities, she refocused the organization's mission toward advancing research, improving medical treatment, and ending social stigma. Eunice Shriver's eldest sister, Rosemary, had been born with an intellectual disability, and she experienced first-hand the lack of education, support, and opportunities for people with disabilities and their caregivers. The Shrivers traveled around the country visiting institutions for children and adults with intellectual disabilities, collecting information and recording conditions. Eunice Shriver built a cohesive community of experts and advocates who were focused on disability rights and research.

When her brother, President John F. Kennedy, appointed Sargent Shriver the inaugural director of the Peace Corps in 1961, the couple relocated their family to the Timberlawn estate. The house, open fields, riding trails, and farm served as their family home and an extension of their offices. At



Figure 15: President Kennedy handing Eunice Shriver the pen he used to sign an amendment to the Social Security Act, providing funding for childhood and maternal health services and services for children with disabilities, on October 24, 1963 (source: Cecil Stoughton, White House Photographs, courtesy of Special Olympics)

Eunice Shriver's insistence, President Kennedy made intellectual disabilities a priority of his administration and established the "President's Panel on Mental Retardation" in 1961. Eunice Shriver assembled the 27-member panel of scientists, doctors, social workers, and parents and served as the sole appointed consultant. She helped guide and craft the committee's recommendations regarding research, treatment and care, education and preparation for employment, legal protections, and the development of local, state, and federal programs for individuals with intellectual disabilities. These recommendations propelled the approval of Federal legislation, including the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Act (1963) and the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community

Mental Health Construction Act (1963). At the same time, Shriver personally elevated national awareness and initiated candid discussions regarding individuals with intellectual disabilities. On September 22, 1962, Shriver published a piece called “Hope for Retarded Children” in the Saturday Evening Post, which publicly acknowledged her sister’s intellectual disabilities and shared her family’s experiences. Advocates from the field and historians recognize this letter as a pivotal moment that lessened the stigma surrounding intellectual disabilities.

Shriver is believed to have established Camp Shriver in spring 1962 after speaking with the mother of a child with intellectual disabilities who had been refused a place at any local summer camps. Shriver had the ideal intersection of talents and experience to create this camp: a lifelong love of sports, expertise in providing opportunities for those with intellectual disabilities, a history of hosting large public events, and a large property with rolling hills, a pool, horses, and all the space needed for a children’s camp.

Eunice Shriver canvassed schools across Montgomery County and beyond to secure counselors to staff the first camp on June 7, 1962. At the inaugural summer camp, 26 counselors supported 34 children. Shriver considered the camp an educational opportunity not only for the campers but for the counselors, many of whom were working with children with intellectual disabilities for the first time. She hoped that their experiences would provide tools and training for them to improve the treatment of children with intellectual disabilities in their own communities. The children who attended the camps were both Black and white, a deliberate choice by Shriver, who routinely made efforts to combat the de facto segregation prevalent throughout the country. She built upon her work in the criminal justice system by offering offenders the opportunity to participate in her camp. She bussed inmates from the nearby Lorton prison to reinforce the staff. These actions exposed the children and staff to people from all walks of society and helped the inmates build skills for the future.



Figure 16: Children and adults at Camp Shriver standing in front of Timberlawn, July 1963
(source: Mary Hammerbacher Manner Collection, courtesy of the Special Olympics)

Eunice Shriver hosted Camp Shriver at Timberlawn annually from 1962 to 1967. She seized the opportunity to unite educators, policymakers, medical professionals, and researchers to design a varied program that demonstrated the importance of physical education for individuals with intellectual disabilities. In partnership with experts in physical education, Eunice Shriver developed the program of events to allow campers to try a range of activities at Timberlawn, including swimming, running, long and high jump, and hiking. The structure of Camp Shriver and the experience of the counselors were combined to develop a program that could be replicated and shared. Shriver used the camp experience to model similar opportunities on a wider scale. Through the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.

Foundation, Eunice Shriver directed money toward research, programming, and education. The Foundation hosted a similar day camp in September of 1962 to build upon the success of the event and developed a framework to launch the camp nationwide. The Foundation provided summer programs for nearly 800 young people with intellectual disabilities by the end of 1963 and established a training institute for camp directors and staff. In 1963, there were 11 camps like Camp Shriver; by 1969 there were 32 camps running all summer long and providing opportunities for 10,000 children.



Figure 17: Eunice Kennedy Shriver holding a hoop on the Timberlawn estate with the home in the background (source: Courtesy of the Special Olympics)

Inspired by the success of Camp Shriver at Timberlawn, Eunice Shriver envisioned a national event that showcased the athletic talents of individuals with intellectual disabilities. The opportunity arose when the Chicago Park District requested funding from the Foundation to hold

a track event. Eunice Shriver quickly expanded the scope to a national, Olympic-styled event at Soldier Field in Chicago. On July 20, 1968, almost 1,000 athletes from 23 states and Canada competed in over 200 events at Chicago's Soldier Field. This was the first time that children with intellectual disabilities had participated in an event at this level of publicity. The success of this event provided evidence of the interest in and opportunity for expansion.

At the opening of the 1968 Games, Shriver pledged to have biennial games, and today the Special Olympics hosts international events every two years, alternating between winter and summer games. Camp Shriver had shifted from her backyard in Montgomery County to the national stage.



Figure 18: Eunice Shriver at the 1968 Chicago Special Olympics (source: Courtesy of the Special Olympics)

Timothy Shriver described what it was like to have the camp at his home:

In any event she was surely the catalyst for what took place in my backyard starting in the summer of 1962. There, my mother started a revolution and named it Camp Shriver. She was determined to prove to others a lesson that [her sister] Rosemary had proved to her years before, a lesson that remains shocking in its simplicity and shocking in its continuing and persistent disregard: people with intellectual disabilities are human beings, deserving of love, opportunity, and acceptance just as they are.

I was about four or five when my mother started a summer camp. I can still envision the campers arriving at our house, playing games all over the backyard. There were obstacle courses and ponies, our home became the center of activity. It was my mother's first experiment in using sports and recreation as a tool for promoting inclusion and healthy development; she wouldn't have used those terms, but that's what she was trying to do.

Timothy Shriver, *Fully Alive: Discovering What Matters Most*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015, p. 23

Sargent Shriver's Career at Timberlawn and with the Special Olympics

Throughout the Shriver's residence at Timberlawn, Sargent Shriver championed the work of the Kennedy Foundation and Camp Shriver, while also holding high-level government roles and developing pioneering social service programming. In his first Federal job, he shaped the goals, guidelines, training, and recruitment of a major international movement: the Peace Corps. He traveled extensively, meeting heads of state and communities in need, to foster diplomatic relationships at a national level. He was asked to act as Special Advisor to President Lyndon B. Johnson, before being appointed to Johnson's Office of Special Economic Opportunities. Dedicated to service and activism, Sargent Shriver was an engine for social change. Timothy Shriver recalled Head Start being conceived in the Timberlawn living room "and in one way or another" also Legal Services Corporation, Upward Bound, Job Corps, Community Action, and Foster Grandparents. Given his successful international civil service, Sargent Shriver was appointed as Ambassador to France in 1968. The family gave up their Timberlawn lease temporarily while they lived in Paris.

The Special Olympics was an established organization when the Shriver's returned to Timberlawn in January 1970. Sargent

and Eunice hosted star-studded galas in Timberlawn to raise money and awareness for the Special Olympics, featuring celebrities like Superman actor Christopher Reeve, Arnold Schwarzenegger, and football legend Pele. As Sargent Shriver's career and public standing propelled him into candidacy for office, Timberlawn became the backdrop for their message about family and effortless congeniality and hosting. Shriver's vice-presidential acceptance letter included a sketch of the home. On October 15, 1972, Eunice Shriver hosted a McGovern/Shriver campaign event at Timberlawn for 3,000 people.

After the end of his vice-presidential campaign, Sargent Shriver continued his career in community service, using his years of international development work to launch Special Olympics internationally. Sargent Shriver became president of Special Olympics in 1984 and chairman of the Special Olympics Board of Directors in 1990.



Sargent Shriver standing in Timberlawn's east living room speaking on the work of the Kennedy Foundation, with Eunice Shriver sitting to his right, 1960s (source: courtesy of the Special Olympics)



Campers and counselors at Camp Shriver, with Eunice Kennedy Shriver first on left, circa 1966 (source: Courtesy of Special Olympics)

The following is an excerpt from the history of the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development branch of the NIH, renamed the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in 2007:

Around [1955], President Kennedy's sister, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, began her life-long role as an advocate for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDDs). With the help of her husband, Sargent, Mrs. Shriver took on the challenge of improving the lives of people with IDDs and pursued that goal as a senior advisor to her brother.

A research field that focused on IDDs was virtually non-existent at the time. Some leaders in the scientific community felt that money spent to research topics related to IDDs would be better spent supporting research in more productive fields of health. Mrs. Shriver set out to help the scientific community, policy makers, and the public recognize the importance of such research, not just for those with IDDs, but as a bridge to understanding broader aspects of human development that would help all people.

Mrs. Shriver advocated for change not only in the views of the scientific community, but also in the way the world viewed people with developmental disabilities. Her vision and voice were represented in much of the health-related legislation that passed during the early years of President Kennedy's administration.

“

“Her striking achievements, spanning more than 50 years, involved formidable challenges and changed the field of intellectual disability forever by advancing human dignity and civil rights, public acceptance, community services, research, health promotion, and the joy and benefits of physical activity and sport.”

Chet Cooper, “Eunice Kennedy Shriver & Special Olympics- Tim Shriver Interview,” *Ability Magazine*, March 2014. <https://abilitymagazine.com/timothy-shriver-special-olympics/>

”

Designation Criteria

The Timberlawn Historic Site meets Designation Criteria 1.B, 1.C, 2.A, and 2.B as listed in §24A-3 of the Montgomery County Code.

1.B *Historical and cultural significance. The historic resource is the site of a significant historic event.*

The Timberlawn home and surrounding parcel are the only extant portion of the approximately 280-acre estate where Eunice Kennedy Shriver developed Camp Shriver in 1962. This summer camp for children with intellectual disabilities inspired and catalyzed the Special Olympics. As vice president of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, and appointee to President Kennedy's Panel on Mental Retardation, Eunice Shriver propelled social and legislative change on a national level. In response to a local parent's frustration, she organized a week-long summer day camp for children with intellectual disabilities at Timberlawn from 1962 to 1967. She used this opportunity to craft a thoughtful program that provided opportunities for children of all abilities and could be replicated nationwide. She treated her home as an extension of her office and worked tirelessly to drive research and innovation and introduce people of influence to her vision. Camp Shriver's success and visibility, paired with the research and funding that resulted from Shriver's unyielding advocacy and political intellect, germinated the idea that physical fitness benefited the health of those with intellectual disabilities, and that athletic competition could provide structure, focus, and self-esteem. Timberlawn was the site of a 17-year arc of Eunice Shriver's advocacy. She hosted work meetings for disability experts as the Presidential Panel's consultant in the early 1960s, invited international dignitaries and celebrity athletes to explore the inspirational promise of Camp Shriver from 1962 to 1967, and hosted home fundraisers for the newly founded Special Olympics starting in 1968. In collaboration with Anne McGlone and the Chicago Park District, Shriver was able to springboard the idea of the camp into the first Special Olympics event in 1968.

Special Olympics has been credited with improving the lives of people with intellectual disabilities on a global scale. The day camp was also replicated nationally under the Camp Shriver name, providing local opportunities for children across America. Developed at a time when intellectual disabilities were highly stigmatized and received very little funding or research, Camp Shriver, and later Special Olympics, normalized intellectual disabilities in the United States and in countries across the world. The rapid expansion of Special Olympics revolutionized treatment and caregiving behaviors in the disability community and created previously unseen opportunities for children and adults.

1.C *Historical and cultural significance. The historic resource is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society.*

Eunice and Sargent Shriver lived in this home from 1961 to 1978 while working on causes that had national and international impacts. Eileen McNamara, author of *The Kennedy That Changed The World*, called Eunice Shriver "one of the great architects of a major civil rights movement in the United States in the second half of the 20th century, the fight for disability rights." She was vice president of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation and pushed the organization to the vanguard of intellectual disability research and programming. A political appointee to "President Kennedy's Panel on Mental Retardation", she unrelentingly championed funding and legislation supporting those with intellectual disabilities. Eunice Shriver developed and launched Camp Shriver in this home, and subsequently cofounded Special Olympics, in which millions of children and adults have participated. While living in Timberlawn, Eunice Shriver drove the

creation of pioneering legislation enshrining rights for adults and children with intellectual disabilities, including the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Amendments of 1970, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1975. Sargent Shriver spearheaded the development and dissemination of the Peace Corps, was Special Advisor to President Lyndon B. Johnson, and was appointee to Johnson's Office of Special Economic Opportunities. He championed social programs including Head Start, Legal Services Corporation, Upward Bound, Job Corps, Community Action, and Foster Grandparents. He served as Ambassador to France in 1970, president of Special Olympics in 1984, and chairman of the Special Olympics board from 1990.

2.A *Architectural and design significance. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction.*

Timberlawn embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Georgian Revival–influenced country estate with Shingle Style elements built at the turn of the twentieth century. During this period, architects utilized the basic tenets of Colonial-era Georgian architecture to foster a sense of nostalgia and prestige while introducing new design elements and building forms. Arthur B. Heaton, the architect of Timberlawn, recognized that the greatest attribute of the property was its picturesque landscape of farmland, rolling hills, streams, and woods. His location of the house near the apex of the property created a panoramic viewshed suitable for the property owners' social events. Heaton designed a restrained façade (north elevation)—largely obscured from Edson Lane—with elements of Georgian Revival architecture, but created a more elaborate, higher-styled, rear (south) elevation to showcase the coveted landscape. This elevation displays

the symmetrically balanced, side-gable house with flanking gable projections. The stucco siding on the first story and wood shingle siding on the second story separated by a belt course, dentilated wood cornice with modillions, decorative soffits with diamond patterns, multi-light and nine-over-one windows with operable shutters, gable dormers, and prominent brick chimneys all reflect the ideals of Georgian Revival architecture as presented by a master architect. The house continues to reflect the design envisioned by Heaton and showcased in media (political propaganda, news reports, etc.) throughout the residency of the Shriver family.

2.B *Architectural and design significance. The historic resource represents the work of a master.*

This dwelling is a remarkably intact example of the early and mid-career work of master architect Arthur Berthrong Heaton. In 1900, philanthropists John Joy Edson and Elizabeth Bethrong Edson hired their nephew Heaton to design the Georgian Revival–styled country home on their newly purchased estate. Heaton was a master architect who designed thousands of homes, commercial buildings, and civic institutions in and around Washington, D.C. from 1898 to 1951. This home was one of the first 30 projects in his career and is one of his earliest single-family homes. The success of this design is evident in the repeated details in some of his later commissions, such as the Charles Ogilby house in Chevy Chase (1911), with its shingled siding, bay windows, roof dormers, and deep, covered porch at the rear of the property. Heaton's 1930 renovation of the original Edson home for new owner Karl Corby, almost 30 years after his initial design, demonstrates how Heaton's style evolved, featuring more ornate interior and exterior finishes, such as the wood paneling in the living room and the date stone in the gable end, but remained complementary to his original style.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Timberlawn, at 5700 Sugarbush Lane, is located approximately three miles south of downtown Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland. The house and a non-historic garage are located on a roughly rectangular 1.38-acre lot (60,542 square feet). The current parcel is the result of a 1979 subdivision of the approximately 280-acre estate historically associated with the house.

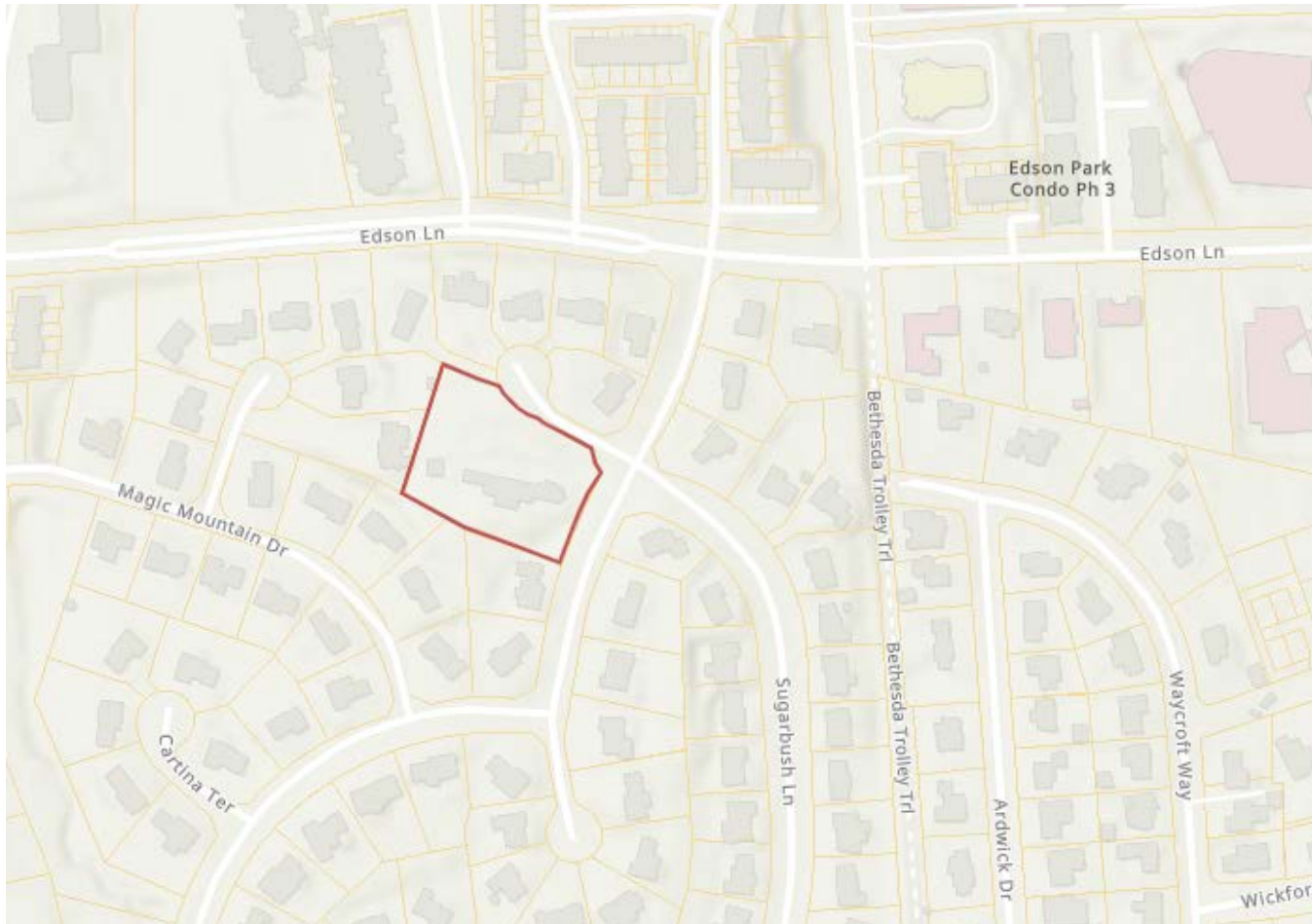


Figure 19: The proposed environmental setting for the Timberlawn Master Plan Historic Site is outlined in red.



View of the front entrance of Timberlawn, looking south
(source: Montgomery Planning, 2023)

Historic Area Work Permit (HAWP)

A HAWP is required to change the exterior features of a site or a building located in a Master Plan Historic Site or District. Per §24A-6 of the County Code, HAWPs must be issued for any work on public or private properties containing a historic resource before the following actions occur:

- Constructing, reconstructing, moving, relocating, demolishing or in any manner modifying, changing, or altering the exterior features of any historic site or any historic resource located within any historic district.
- Performing any grading, excavating, construction or substantially modifying, changing or altering the environmental setting of an historic site or an historic resource located within an historic district.

Owners who are considering possible alterations to a historic home may benefit from reviewing the Preservation Briefs from the National Park Service. The National Park Service has prepared more than 40 Preservation Briefs since 1975, on numerous topics including roofing, energy efficiency, window replacements, and paint. These easy-to-read booklets provide guidance on preserving, rehabilitating, and restoring historic buildings that help homeowners, preservation professionals, organizations, and government agencies. Preservation Briefs may be viewed online or ordered via the National Park Service website.

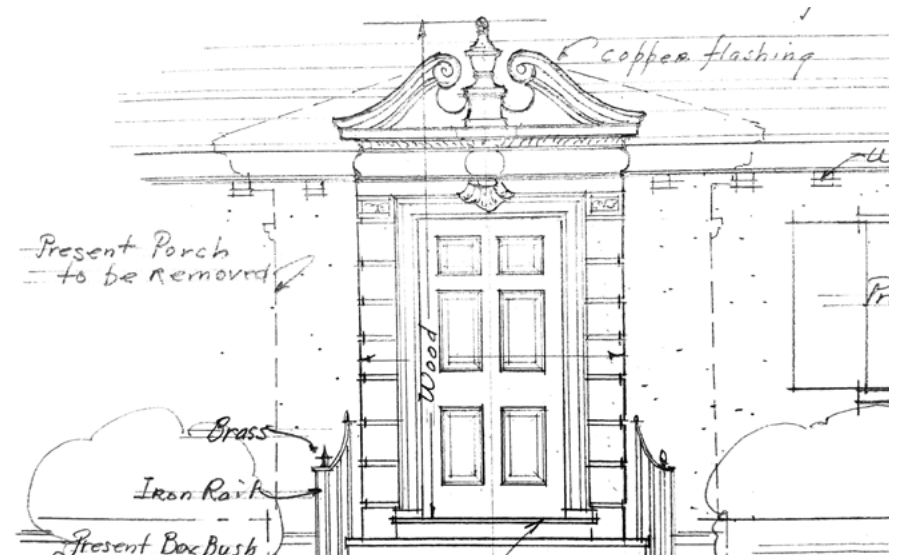
Design Guidelines

These design guidelines are intended to assist the current and future property owners, historic preservation staff, and the HPC in the preservation and protection of the historic character and physical integrity of Timberlawn. Buildings are not static but continue to evolve over time. These guidelines are not intended to prohibit changes, but rather to preserve the most important physical aspects of the site and ensure that any changes are respectful of and compatible with the historic and existing fabric and character of the house.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The guidelines utilize the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation listed below.

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.



Architectural drawing of the front entrance of Timberlawn, looking south, 1930
(source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)







PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT 2025

Montgomery Planning

**ATTACHMENT 2: APPENDIX – TIMBERLAWN MASTER PLAN HISTORIC SITE
DESIGNATION FORM**

TIMBERLAWN HISTORIC SITE

ROCKVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD 20852

MASTER PLAN HISTORIC DESIGNATION FORM

NOVEMBER 2024



 **Montgomery Planning**

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

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Maryland – National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Montgomery County Planning Department
Master Plan for Historic Preservation Designation Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Timberlawn
Current Name: Timberlawn
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: #30-11

2. LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Address Number and Street: 5700 Sugarbush Lane
County, State, Zip: Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland, 20852

3. ZONING OF PROPERTY

R-90: The intent of the R-90 zone is to provide designated areas of the County for moderate density residential uses. The predominant use is residential in a detached house. A limited number of other building types may be allowed under the optional method of development.

4. TYPE OF PROPERTY

A. Ownership of Property: Private

B. Category of Property: Private

C. Number of Resources within the Property

Contributing		Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	Buildings	<u>1</u>	Buildings
<u> </u>	Structures	<u> </u>	Structures
<u> </u>	Objects	<u> </u>	Objects
<u> </u>	Archaeological	<u> </u>	Archaeological
<u>1</u>	Total	<u>1</u>	Total

D. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places: The building has not been reviewed by the Maryland Historical Trust or National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

5. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Function(s): Domestic/single dwelling/agriculture/recreation

Current Function(s): Domestic/single dwelling

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Site Description:

Timberlawn, an early twentieth century dwelling at 5700 Sugarbush Lane, is located approximately three miles south of downtown Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland (Appendix One). The complex, linear building consists of a central two-and-a-half-story, side-gable house constructed ca. 1901 and two, single-story, side-gable wings added in 1930. The house and a non-historic garage are located on a roughly rectangular 1.38-acre lot (60,542 square feet). The property is bound by single-family dwellings to the west and south, Sugarbush Lane to the north, and Snowshoe Lane to the east.

An asphalt driveway (approximately 200' long) from Sugarbush Lane provides access to the subject property, parallels the north elevation of the house, and terminates at the non-historic garage.¹ A stone retaining wall edges the northern side of the driveway and encloses a small front yard. The remainder of the parcel features ornamental landscaping, intermittent wood privacy and crossbuck fences, and an open lawn behind the home.

Architectural Description:

In 1900, John Joy Edson and Elizabeth 'Bessie' Edson commissioned their nephew Arthur B. Heaton to design the subject country home—later called Timberlawn—on approximately 280 acres of newly purchased farmland between Rockville and Garrett Park. Heaton designed a Georgian Revival-influenced house with Shingle Style elements. The two-and-a-half story, side-gable house features mirrored, flanking, two-story, front-gable projections on the north and south elevations, attic dormers, and a semi-detached kitchen wing.² The home had a north-facing approach and a large, shady, south-facing pergola and patio overlooking the estate.³ In 1930, the second owners, Mary Corby and Karl W. Corby, Sr., commissioned Heaton to remodel the entrance, demolish the semi-detached kitchen wing, and add attached one-story wings on either side of the dwelling. These alterations resulted in the design and plan of the current home.

Timberlawn is set on a mortared stone foundation. The first story of the 1901 portion of the house features a white-painted pebbledash coating. The second story is clad in white-painted, wood shingles with woven corners in an alternating pattern of two rows of standard lap shingles and a narrow-laid shingle row.⁴ Wide, grey-painted dentil trim delineates the ground level from the second level. The second-story cornice has modillions set over a dentil course, whereas the front gables have a simple dentil-course cornice and cornice return. Like the original home, the 1930 one-story jerkinhead (hip-on-gable) west kitchen wing is clad in painted pebbledash coating, whereas the 1930 east one-story side-gable living room addition is clad in painted common brick bond.

¹ Between 1901 and 1979, property owners and their guests accessed Timberlawn directly from Edson Lane to the north. In 1979, developers subdivided the land into a single-family community and platted a neighborhood street system which retained approximately 200 yards of the original driveway but provided the current access to the parcel from a new road.

² The semi-detached kitchen was on the northwest corner of the house.

³ Photographs since 1919 demonstrate that the south side of the building has historically been used for entertaining, while maps and photographs indicate that the north side of the building has always been used as the approach for residents and guests.

⁴ Photographs from the Arthur B. Heaton collection at the Library of Congress indicate that the shingles were unpainted in 1919 but painted by approximately 1930.

The walls are capped with gable roofs clad in slate shingles. The northern and southern slopes of the 1901 central side-gable roof feature a four-bay shed dormer covered with vinyl lap siding and four, single-bay, gable dormers clad in slate shingles, respectively. The central side-gable roof features a large square interior chimney on the east end and a smaller rectangular interior chimney on the western end. The western kitchen addition has a chimney and vent in its ridge, while the living room addition has an exterior hearth on the north elevation. Although the placement of window openings is irregular across the entire building's north elevation, which is atypical for Georgian Revival-styled homes, the window openings on the other elevations are generally symmetrical. The home's ca. 1900 and 1930 architectural drawings indicate that the mixture of casement and double-hung wood windows featured typical multi-lite Georgian patterns when they were installed.

The north elevation consists of the 1901 central two-and-a-half story dwelling, with single-story 1930 additions on either side. The central massing has a side-gable roofline, dormers in the attic and two-story, shallow front-gable projections flanking the central doorway. The main doorway is located in the middle of the building and features a fifteen-lite, wood door with a broken pediment surround, and stacked stone block pilaster.⁵ The architrave has a clam shell above the door, a dentil course, and rosettes in the ornate pediment with a central urn form. Black iron lamps flank the doorway to the home's large foyer. The north elevation of the living room addition lacks fenestration, but features a large exterior chimney and the profile of a rounded bay window under an oxidized-copper bellcast roof. The kitchen wing features five counter-height vinyl double-sash one-over-one windows and the profile of a trellis-enclosed porch which opens to the parking area.

The west (side) elevation of the original house has been largely obscured by the kitchen addition. The primary focus is the gable end of the jerkinhead roof over a covered porch enclosed by a trellis.

The south elevation features a central, four-bay, one-story, enclosed sunroom the full length of the 1901 side-gable section.⁶ The sunroom has a central glazed door and is enclosed on all sides with triple-sash, knee-wall-to-ceiling, metal windows separated by fluted, round wooden columns with simple Doric capitals and square bluestone bases. Ornamental pergola rafter ends project from the roofline. Stone steps lead down from the door to a large flagstone patio and garden. The second story of the central portion of the original home has four double-sash windows with louvered shutters. The gable dormers feature six-by-six casement windows.⁷ The south-elevation, two-story, front-gable projections have symmetrical floor-to-ceiling box bay windows on the ground level. Each projecting bay has four pairs of twelve-lite wooden casement windows under a composite-shingle, hipped roof. The southern view of the home displays more readily some of the extant portions of the east and west elevations of the 1901 building. The western kitchen wing, being half the depth of the 1901 dwelling, is aligned with the north façade and set back from the south elevation.

The east elevation displays the gable end of the living room addition that features a rounded bay with five double-sash windows under an oxidized-copper bellcast roof. Set above the bay window's bell roof in the upper gable end of the living room addition is an ornamental date stone. Inscribed on the stone is a bird with wings outstretched standing on a crown and the numbers 19 and 30 flank the bird, detailing the addition's year of construction.

⁵ Drawings from the Heaton collection at the Library of Congress indicate that this doorway is a 1930 modification replacing a small, covered porch.

⁶ Photographs from the Heaton collection at the Library of Congress show that Karl and Mary Corby commissioned Heaton to enclose the original rear porch to create the sunroom in 1930.

⁷ Photographs from the Heaton collection at the Library of Congress indicate that the home had twelve-by-twelve casement windows in the first and third stories and nine-over-one double sash windows in the second story.

See Appendix Two for a detailed architectural description of each elevation.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A. Applicable Designation Criteria as described in §24A: Historic Resources Preservation, §24A-3, Montgomery County Code: Timberlawn meets four (4) of the Designation Criteria listed in §24A-3 of the Montgomery County Code. See Section J for the complete evaluation.

B. Statement of Significance:

Timberlawn remains as the only extant part of the former 280-acre estate where Eunice Kennedy Shriver founded Camp Shriver in 1962. This unique summer camp, designed for children with intellectual disabilities, inspired and led to the creation of the Special Olympics. Timberlawn additionally stands as a testament to the philanthropic actions of three generations of property owners. Each generation championed various social causes and left an indelible mark at the local, state, and national levels. John Joy Edson spearheaded efforts to improve access to housing, support women's suffrage, and build recreational facilities for African Americans. Karl and Mary Corby held annual horse shows at Timberlawn to raise funds for the "Home for Incurables," a charity that provided hospice care, and hosted yearly jamborees for the Boy Scouts.

When her brother, President John F. Kennedy, appointed Sargent Shriver, Eunice Shriver's husband, as the inaugural director of the Peace Corps in 1961, the couple relocated their family to the Timberlawn estate. The house, open fields, riding trails, and farm served as their family home and an extension of their offices. Eunice Shriver, whose elder sister was born with intellectual disabilities, was a lifelong advocate for disability rights, and revolutionized physical recreation for individuals with intellectual disabilities while living at Timberlawn. At her insistence, President Kennedy made intellectual disabilities a priority of his administration and established the 1961 "President's Panel on Mental Retardation." Shriver assembled the twenty-seven-member panel of scientists, doctors, social workers, and parents and served as the sole appointed consultant. She helped guide and craft the committee's recommendations regarding research, treatment and care, education and preparation for employment, legal protections, and the development of local, state, and federal programs for individuals with intellectual disabilities. These recommendations propelled the approval of Federal legislation including the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Act (1963) and the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Construction Act (1963). At the same time, Shriver personally elevated national awareness and initiated candid discussions regarding individuals with intellectual disabilities. On September 22, 1962, Shriver published "Hope for Retarded Children" in the *Saturday Evening Post* that publicly acknowledged her sister's intellectual disabilities and shared her family's experiences. Advocates from the field and historians recognize this letter as a pivotal moment that lessened the stigma surrounding intellectual disabilities.

Camp Shriver (1962-1967), an annual summer day camp for children with intellectual disabilities organized by Eunice Shriver and held at Timberlawn, provided a transformative experience for its participants, staff, and counselors from Montgomery County and the surrounding region. Moreover, Shriver seized the opportunity to unite educators, policymakers, medical professionals, and researchers to design a varied program that demonstrated the importance of physical education for individuals with intellectual disabilities. Shriver collaborated with influential leaders of the field including Dr. Frank Hayden who conducted a comprehensive research project at Timberlawn titled "Physical Fitness at Camp Shriver." This research empirically proved the effectiveness of the program and its mission. By 1966, six similar camps which received grants from the Kennedy

Foundation had started in Maryland and the District of Columbia. Nationally, the number of “Camp Shriver” camps quickly increased as Eunice Shriver invited elected officials and other people of influence to Timberlawn to witness the success of the program.

Inspired by the success of Camp Shriver at Timberlawn, Eunice Shriver envisioned a national event that showcased the athletic talents of individuals with intellectual disabilities. The opportunity arose when the Chicago Park District, who had received a Kennedy Foundation grant for year-long athletic programs for children with intellectual disabilities in 1965, requested additional funding from the foundation to hold a track event for at least 500 regional participants in 1968. Eunice Shriver met with the Chicago Park District, which resulted in a Kennedy Foundation grant of \$25,000 for the regional event, but she quickly expanded the scope to a national, Olympic-styled event at Soldier Field in Chicago. At the games, Shriver announced a Special Olympics training program and the continuation of the Special Olympics in the future. Camp Shriver had shifted from her backyard in Montgomery County to the national stage.

C. Period of Significance: 1901-1978

D. Significant Dates: 1901, 1930, 1961-1978

E. Significant Persons: Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Robert Sargent Shriver, John Joy Edson, Karl Corby, Sr., Arthur B. Heaton.

F. Areas of Significance: Human rights, Athletics, Government, Architecture.

G. Architect/Builder: Arthur B. Heaton

H. Narrative:

Historic Context: Ownership and Development of Timberlawn

John Joy and Elizabeth Berthrong Edson (1900-1925)

In 1900, John Joy and Elizabeth “Bessie” Berthrong Edson acquired the first two parcels that formed the core of their estate. Initially known as “Joy Farm” and “the Edson Farm,” the estate has been called Timberlawn since at least 1933.⁸

John Joy Edson, born in Jefferson, Ohio, in 1846, moved permanently to Washington, D.C., after serving in the city with the 61st New York Regiment of Volunteers in the Union Army.⁹ He married Elizabeth Berthrong of Rochester, New York, in 1869.¹⁰ In 1879, he co-founded the Equitable Cooperative Building Association to provide prospective homebuyers of lower means with opportunities to save money and

⁸ In 1900, Edson purchased 267 acres from Henry Bradley Davidson and 12.5 acres from the Liebs. Montgomery County Land Records, “Henry Bradley Davidson to John Joy Edson,” May 24, 1900, Liber TD14, Folio 229; Montgomery County Land Records, “Charles A. Lieb and Magdalena Lieb to John Joy Edson,” May 30, 1900, Liber TD14, Folio 277; Montgomery County Land Records, “John Joy Edson to Porter Gale,” Liber 382, Folio 188.

⁹ “Testimonial to John Joy Edson by his friends and fellow citizens at a dinner in celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday, May 17, 1921”, Pamphlet, May 17, 1921. Library of Congress.

¹⁰ “John Joy Edson’s Death is Mourned”, *Evening Star*, July 16, 1935, p.1, 4, 8.

access better rates.¹¹ In collaboration with Montgomery County developer Brainard Warner, Edson organized and eventually presided over the Washington Loan and Trust Company (later the Riggs National Bank), and several other banking institutions.¹² Edson held roles on the boards of countless organizations, including treasurer of the National Geographic, treasurer of the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, director and treasurer of the U.S Chamber of Commerce, treasurer of the Welfare Board of the District of Columbia, and treasurer of George Washington University.¹³ A civic leader recognized for his dedication to progressive causes, Edson held roles on the boards of countless organizations including president of the District's Board of Charities, treasurer of the American Red Cross, treasurer of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland and president of the John Dickson Home for the Aged.¹⁴ He sponsored the 1913 women's suffrage parade in New York City, visited over seventy prisons in his lifetime advocating for prison reform, and volunteered as treasurer for the building campaign of the Washington, D.C. Rosenwald Y.M.C.A. for Black men.¹⁵

The Edsons hired a fledgling architect, their nephew Arthur Berthrong Heaton, in 1900, to design their country home (later known as Timberlawn), an on-site caretaker's cottage, and two ornate property gates. (See *Historic Context: Arthur B. Heaton* for more information about Arthur Heaton's architectural legacy.) In 1903, they further commissioned him to design and construct a barn and stable on the grounds. The Edsons maintained a full-time residence in Washington, D.C., throughout their ownership of the property. In July of 1923, Bessie Edson died of heart disease at the summer home.¹⁶

Charles Israel and Hattie Corby (1925-1925) and Karl William Corby, Sr. and Mary Graff Corby (1925-1937)

In 1925, John Joy Edson's nephew LeRoy Mark brokered two land sales to Charles Israel Corby. He first sold four parcels including the property described as "the Edson Farm on Rockville Pike" and then conveyed all of Edson's remaining holdings east of the railroad.¹⁷ Charles Corby and his wife Hattie Corby already owned over 200 acres east of Rockville Pike when they bought the Edson holdings, which they sold almost immediately, to their son and daughter-in-law Karl William Corby, Sr. and Mary Graff Corby.¹⁸

Karl Corby, Sr. succeeded his father as president of the Corby Baking Co. and went into finance after the sale of the company in 1925, eventually presiding over the District Bankers' Association. He and Mary Corby (nee Graff) were living in Washington, D.C. when they hired Arthur Heaton to renovate the Edson farmhouse, including enclosing the rear porch into a sunroom, adding a one-story living room addition to

¹¹ Arthur Heaton designed the Equitable Co-Operative Building Association at 915 F St. N.W. for Edson in 1911 with alterations in 1917, it was listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 based on its associations with John Joy Edson and Heaton.

¹² Arthur Heaton designed the addition for the Washington Loan and Trust building at 900 F Street in 1926-7 (listed to the NRHP), and the bank's second building at 17th and G St NW in 1928 (since demolished).

¹³ "Testimonial to John Joy Edson by his friends and fellow citizens at a dinner in celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday, May 17, 1921", Pamphlet, May 17, 1921. Library of Congress.

¹⁴ Arthur Heaton designed the John Dickson Home for Aged Men, 5000 14th St. N.W. in 1913, identified in the *Ward 4 Heritage Guide* as a heritage resource for its architecture and community development association.

¹⁵ "Testimonial to John Joy Edson by his friends and fellow citizens at a dinner in celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday, May 17, 1921", Pamphlet, May 17, 1921. Library of Congress.

¹⁶ "Services Tomorrow for Mrs. J. J. Edson", *Washington Post*, July 10, 1923, p.3.

¹⁷ Montgomery County Land Records, "John Joy Edson to Charles I. Corby", (November 9, 1925), Liber 388, Folio 132. Montgomery County Land Records, "Edson to Corby", (5 January 1926), Liber 392, Folio 254.

¹⁸ Montgomery County Land Records, "Charles I. and Hattie Corby to Karl W. and Mary Graff Corby", (31 December 1925), Liber 392, Folio 337.

the east, and razing the original northwest kitchen wing and replacing it with the current one-story kitchen addition to the west.¹⁹ Karl and Mary Corby moved into the home permanently in 1930.

Like John Joy Edson, Karl Corby was invested in philanthropic work, and he opened his home to the public to raise funds and attention for charitable causes. In 1933, the *Washington Post* reported that Karl Corby hosted an annual charity horse race at his residence “Timberlawn Farm” (see Appendix 5, Fig. 12), which is the first known instance of this name in the record.²⁰ The annual horse show and race raised funds for “The Washington Home for Incurables,” a charity which provided housing and medical care for chronically ill poor people in Washington, D.C. The event featured fourteen events including a one-and-a-half-mile steeplechase and a one-mile dash across the Timberlawn estate.

Karl W. Corby Sr.’s *Washington Post* obituary described him and his home as follows:

Mr. Corby was the richest man in Montgomery County. His estate, Timberlawn, on Edson lane, just off the Rockville pike, and the home of his mother are surrounded by wide estates with elaborate landscaping. The boxwood hedges are famous. The Corby philanthropies are widely known. On the estate was a natural amphitheater formed by the slope of an immense lawn.

The place was ideal for social entertainments, but annually Mr. Corby turned it over to some charity enterprise.²¹

Mary Graff Corby (later Bowie) (1937-1961) and Karl W. Corby, Jr. and Mary Ellen Brewer (1961-1979)

In 1937, Mary Graff Corby inherited the entire estate after her husband passed away, including the Timberlawn farm and grounds.²² Mary Graff Corby married George Calvert Bowie, real estate investor and financier, in 1940, and they lived together in the home on “Edson Lane”. G. Calvert Bowie died in 1959, and Mary Graff Bowie remained in the home until her death on May 23, 1961.²³ Siblings Mary Ellen Corby and Karl W. Corby, Jr., inherited all of Mary Graff Bowie’s land holdings, including the Timberlawn estate, upon their mother’s death in May 1961.²⁴ They rented the Timberlawn farmhouse and some of the surrounding land to Sargent and Eunice Shriver by September 1961.²⁵

Eunice Kennedy Shriver and Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr. (renters 1961-1968, 1970-1978)

The *Evening Star* reported “Eunice Kennedy Shriver Looks For Country Place Near Here” on March 6, 1961, and by September 27, 1961, published that her family had settled “...in the big comfortable white

¹⁹ As part of this commission, Heaton also designed a hanging sign, stables, and a guest house. The stables and guest house have since been demolished. The 1930 sketch of the sign from the Heaton Collection at the Library of Congress shows three panels “Edson Lane” “K. W. Corby” “E.L. Smith”. A 1972 poster in the National Museum of American History Collection shows that the sign has been edited to have only two hanging panels, “Edson Lane” and “Timberlawn”. Heaton also designed and managed a 25-year renovation of Charles Corby’s brother William’s home Ishpiming in Chevy Chase, and the construction of a guest house on Hattie Corby’s Strathmore estate.

²⁰ This is the first known instance of the use of “Timberlawn” for this site. *Washington Post*, October 22, 1933, p.7.

²¹ At the time of Karl Corby, Sr.’s passing in February 1937 in Florida, his death certificate lists his residence as “Edson Lane” with no reference to a street number or house name, indicating that the home still did not have a standard postal address. “Karl W. Corby, Banking Head, Dies in Florida”, *Washington Post*, February 5, 1937, p.1.

²² Montgomery County Land Records, Probate #2981, February 16, 1937, Liber HGC No. 17, Folio 160.

²³ “Mrs. G.C Bowie Dies: Wife of Realty Man”, *Evening Star*, May 24, 1961, p.B-5.

²⁴ Montgomery County Land Records, Will, Mary Graff Bowie, August 30, 1950, Liber VMB 137, Folio 289.

²⁵ Betty Beale, “President’s Sisters Here”, *Evening Star*, September 27, 1961, p.C-6.

frame house complete with swimming pool they leased on the Bowie estate near Rockville. They rented only the house on Edson street (sic) and grounds around it plus stable space for their horses.”²⁶

The Shriver family continued to refer to the home as Timberlawn. During their residency, media organizations utilized this name in connection with their political and advocacy work. The Shrivs briefly vacated the property in the late 1960s, but returned and secured a “long term lease” for the home in January 1970.²⁷

(See *Historic Context: Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Camp Shriver, and the Special Olympics* for more information about the Shriver family during this time period.)

U.S. Home Corporation and West Bethesda Land Company (1979-1982)

On June 7, 1978, while the Shrivs were still in residence, the Berger/Berman Builders, Inc. purchased an option on the 212-acre tract containing Timberlawn with plans to build 600 single family residences.²⁸ The property was sold to the West Bethesda Land Company on June 1, 1979.²⁹

In 1979, the U.S. Home Corporation subdivided the Corby land into various projects including a development of luxury single family homes and moderate-rent apartment buildings.³⁰ The land directly surrounding the Timberlawn farm was subdivided for single-family homes and the current subdivision street plan was platted. Lots were platted between the farmhouse and Edson Lane, so the home was now sited on Sugarbush Lane. The farm was retained on “Lot A” of Plat 12476, approximately the size of three standard lots in the subdivision.³¹

Historic Context: Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Camp Shriver, and the Special Olympics

Eunice Kennedy, born in 1921 to Joseph Kennedy, Sr., and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy in Brookline, MA, grew up in a family of civil servants and activists whose advocacy efforts had impacts on the nation and the world. She received a Bachelor of Science in Sociology at Stanford University where she played several sports. Kennedy started her career working at the Special War Problems Division of the State Department in Washington, D.C., before joining the U.S. Justice Department where she focused on juvenile delinquency. She advanced her career in the criminal justice system as a social worker for a minimum-security prison in West Virginia.³²

Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., known as Sargent, was born in 1915 in Westminster, Maryland to Hilda and Robert Sargent Shriver.³³ While completing law school at Yale, Sargent Shriver enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served in the South Pacific during World War II. He received the Purple Heart for injuries retained during the Battle of Guadalcanal. Sargent and Eunice met in New York while Sargent was working for *Newsweek*. They moved to Chicago in 1951 and married in 1953. Eunice Shriver worked with the

²⁶ Betty Beale, “President’s Sisters Here”, *Evening Star*, September 27, 1961, p.C-6; Betty Beale, “Eunice Kennedy Shriver Looks For Country Place Near Here”, *Evening Star*, March 6, 1961, p.B-8.

²⁷ Marie Smith, “Shriver Lease”, *Washington Post*, January 17, 1970, p.C-2.

²⁸ Janis Johnson, “Expensive Development Threatens Shrivs’ Rented Estate in Bethesda”, *Washington Post*, June 8, 1978, p. A-5.

²⁹ Montgomery County Land Records, “Exhibit D” MC#162896, Lot 7, “Shriver Estate”, Liber 4329, Folio 857.

³⁰ Michael Mecham, “Timberlawn To Pair Affluent and Elderly”, *Washington Post*, 28 July, 1979, p. D-21.

³¹ Montgomery County Land Records, Plat No.12476, Plat One, Timberlawn. Lot A was further subdivided into three lots in Plat No.12477 on the same day.

³² Like Timberlawn’s first owner, John Joy Edson, Eunice Shriver visited a number of prisons during her work in welfare within the criminal justice system.

³³ Deeply rooted in the state’s history, Shriver antecedents signed the Maryland Constitution and Bill of Rights at the 1776 Maryland Constitutional Convention in Annapolis.

Chicago Juvenile Court and in a women's shelter and Sargent Shriver ran Merchandise Mart—the Kennedy-owned wholesale goods center—and served on and eventually chaired the Chicago Board of Education.

Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation and Early Advocacy for Intellectual Disability

In 1957, Eunice Shriver became the executive vice president of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation. Motivated by the lack of medical and social resources available to Americans with intellectual disabilities, she refocused the organization's mission toward advancing research, improving medical treatment, and ending social stigma. Eunice Shriver's eldest sister, Rosemary, had been born with an intellectual disability, and she experienced first-hand the lack of education, support, and opportunity available for people with disabilities and their caregivers. The Shrivens traveled around the country visiting institutions for children and adults with intellectual disabilities collecting information and recording conditions. Eunice Shriver built a cohesive community of experts and advocates focused on disability rights and research. Under her direction in the 1950s, the Kennedy Foundation invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in disability research and programming in a time when the field was largely neglected.³⁴

President Kennedy's Panel on Mental Retardation

Eunice Shriver had advocated for children's health and disability rights for much of her life when her brother, John F. Kennedy won the U.S. Presidential election in 1960. The President-elect's transition task force developed policy recommendations for his presidency, and based on Eunice Shriver's insistence, included intellectual disability and children's health as focus areas.³⁵ Soon after his inauguration, the President announced the establishment of the Task Force on the Health and Wellbeing of Children.

On recommendation of the Task Force, President Kennedy established the President's Panel on Mental Retardation in October 1961. Eunice Shriver was at the vanguard of this work and the President appointed her as the sole consultant to this panel. In this capacity, she organized brainstorming dinners at Timberlawn for 30 national experts in intellectual disabilities.³⁶ Moreover, Shriver assured an efficient and comprehensive analysis. Leonard Mayo, the Chairman of the Panel stated, "as far as I was concerned [Eunice Shriver] was the chairman of my board."³⁷

On October 16, 1962, the President's Panel on Mental Retardation issued detailed guidelines for federal special education programs, research initiatives, and increased funding allocations for education, personnel training, and residential care for people with intellectual disabilities. The next day President Kennedy signed legislation establishing the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) within the National Institutes of Health, emphasizing research into developmental disorders, including intellectual disabilities. Based on policy proposed by the Panel, President Kennedy announced two significant acts in 1963: the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Act and the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Construction Act. These milestone acts allocated substantial federal aid for programming to support children and adults with intellectual disabilities for the first time in American history.

³⁴ Eileen McNamara, *Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World*, Simon & Schuster, 2018, p. 207.

³⁵ John F. Kennedy and People with Intellectual Disabilities, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, <https://www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/jfk-in-history/john-f-kennedy-and-people-with-intellectual-disabilities>, Accessed March 10, 2024.

³⁶ Eileen McNamara, *Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World*, Simon & Schuster, 2018, p.165.

³⁷ Timothy Shriver quoting Leonard Mayo, *Fully Alive: Discovering What Matters Most*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015, p.70.

Life at Timberlawn

In March 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Sargent Shriver as the inaugural Director of the newly established Peace Corps. The *Evening Star* reported that the Shrivens were looking for a family home with stables and substantial space within commuting distance of Washington, D.C.³⁸ The following September, the *Evening Star* announced that the family had rented Timberlawn, "...the big comfortable white frame house complete with swimming pool they leased on the Bowie estate near Rockville. They rented only the house on Edson street (sic) and grounds around it plus stable space for their horses."³⁹

The home was the base of operations for the Shrivens' busy political, diplomatic, and civic work. Eunice Kennedy's biographer stated that "Timberlawn was both an active family home and an extension of the office for both Eunice and Sarge...The public and the private were indivisible on the sprawling estate."⁴⁰ The Shrivens had three children when they rented Timberlawn, Bobby (Robert Sargent Shriver, III), Maria, and Timothy, and then had another two children, Mark and Anthony, while living at the house. As recalled by Mark Shriver:

My boyhood home, Timberlawn, in Rockville, Maryland, was a bustling central station where sports and chaos and love all competed for time and attention. My parents rented the place, a two hundred acre functioning farm where cows and horses dotted the rolling hills, pigs, chickens, and sheep made their noises all around us, and Bobby even had a pet monkey. The pond was filled with snapping turtles, fish, and frogs, and we had a canoe for adventures. We used to dodge all the animals and the family dogs in our go-kart.⁴¹

Camp Shriver (1962-1967)

Concurrent with her work on intellectual disabilities, Shriver actively participated in the Montgomery County school community where she enrolled her children.⁴² Timothy Shriver, now Chairman of the Special Olympics International Board of Directors, recalled his mother's work:

In the weeks and months that followed, my mother was dogged. She called [Leonard] Mayo regularly and kept his nose 'to the grindstone'. She checked in with Feldman almost daily and pressed the members of the panel to work more quickly, more comprehensively, more ambitiously...At the very same time my mother was working the halls of power, she was also inaugurating Camp Shriver back at home in Rockville. She was determined to use the power of the presidency to shift the nation's laws and attention, but she was also a mother, a coach, a teacher, a sportswoman.⁴³

Recollections suggest that Shriver established Camp Shriver in spring of 1962 after a conversation with the mother of a child with intellectual disabilities who had been refused a place at any local summer camps. Shriver had the ideal intersection of a lifelong love of sports, expertise in providing opportunity

³⁸ *Evening Star*, March 6, 1961. p.32.

³⁹ Newspaper references indicate that the Shrivens rented only a portion of the land owned by Mary Ellen Brewer and Karl Corby, Jr. However, Brewer and Corby had inherited hundreds of acres across the county, and photos show the Shrivens using substantial portions of the landscape around the home, so the newspaper text may have been referring to their use of a smaller portion of the overall Corby holdings, rather than a small portion of the land originally connected to the Timberlawn farmhouse. The stables they used were likely the 1935 Corby stables rather than the 1903 Edson barn and stable. Betty Beale, "President's Sisters Here", *Evening Star*, September 27, 1961, p.C-6.

⁴⁰ Eileen McNamara, *Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World*, Simon & Schuster, 2018, p.164-165.

⁴¹ Mark Shriver, *A Good Man: Rediscovering My Father, Sargent Shriver*, Henry Holt, 2012.

⁴² "Bazaar Corner", *Evening Star as Sunday Star*, November 1961, p. C-7.

⁴³ Timothy Shriver, *Fully Alive: Discovering What Matters Most*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015, p.66.

for those with intellectual disabilities, a history of hosting large public events, and a large property with rolling hills, a pool, horses, and all the space needed to welcome children into her home. Timothy Shriver believes this may be why Eunice Shriver chose to host “the revolutionary experiment” known as Camp Shriver at Timberlawn.⁴⁴

Eunice Shriver canvassed schools across Montgomery County and beyond to secure counselors to staff the first camp on June 7, 1962. Twenty-six counselors supported the 34 children who attended the inaugural summer camp.⁴⁵ Shriver considered the camp an educational opportunity not only for the campers but for the counselors, many of whom were working with children with intellectual disabilities for the first time. She hoped that their experiences would provide tools and training for them to use to improve the treatment of children with intellectual disabilities in their own communities. The children who attended the camps were both Black and white, a deliberate choice by Shriver, who routinely made efforts to combat the de facto segregation prevalent throughout the country. She built upon her work in the criminal justice system by offering offenders the opportunity to participate at her camp. She bussed inmates from the nearby Lorton prison to reinforce the staff. These actions exposed the children and staff to people from all walks of society and helped the inmates build skills for the future.⁴⁶

In partnership with experts in physical education, Eunice Shriver developed the program of events to ensure that campers had the opportunity to try a range of activities at Timberlawn, including swimming, running, long and high jump, and hiking. Timothy Shriver described the events at his home:

In any event she was surely the catalyst for what took place in my backyards starting in the summer of 1962. There, my mother started a revolution and named it Camp Shriver. She was determined to prove to others a lesson that [her sister] Rosemary had proved to her years before, a lesson that remains shocking in its simplicity and shocking in its continuing and persistent disregard: people with intellectual disabilities are human beings, deserving of love, opportunity, and acceptance just as they are.⁴⁷

I was about four or five when my mother started a summer camp. I can still envision the campers arriving at our house, playing games all over the backyard. There were obstacle courses and ponies, our home became the center of activity. It was my mother’s first experiment in using sports and recreation as a tool for promoting inclusion and healthy development; she wouldn’t have used those terms, but that’s what she was trying to do.⁴⁸

Shriver wanted to make sure that the experience was as close to a traditional camp as possible. Her biographer outlined the schedule of morning events at the home:

A typical day at Camp Shriver- “Where Everybody Is Somebody”- began with a staff meeting to discuss problems encountered the previous day, the assignment of campers to counselors, and counselors greeting each camper with a handshake. The camp gathered for the raising of the flag, Pledge of Allegiance, the national anthem, and an opening prayer. Morning individual or group activities included crafts, soccer, pony rides, swimming, croquet, badminton, and time on the swings or slides.⁴⁹

⁴⁴ Timothy Shriver, *Fully Alive: Discovering What Matters Most*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015, p.21.

⁴⁵ Eunice Kennedy Shriver, “Hope for Retarded Children,” *Saturday Evening Post*, September 15, 1962.

⁴⁶ Eileen McNamara, *Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World*, Simon & Schuster, 2018, p.196-7.

⁴⁷ Timothy Shriver, *Fully Alive: Discovering What Matters Most*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015, p.23.

⁴⁸ Chet Cooper, “Eunice Kennedy Shriver & Special Olympics- Tim Shriver Interview”, *Ability Magazine*, March 2014. <https://abilitymagazine.com/timothy-shriver-special-olympics/>

⁴⁹ Eileen McNamara, *Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World*, Simon & Schuster, 2018, p.196.

Shriver included rituals like singing camp songs and telling stories. Timothy Shriver explained, “Over the next few years Camp Shriver returned to our backyard each summer, shaping the attitudes and emotional lives of hundreds of young people with and without intellectual differences.”⁵⁰ Shirley Bulka of Kensington, Maryland, was stunned to see her son Michael, riding horseback on parents’ visiting day. “To see him not just sitting atop for a walk around but actually controlling the pinto, making turns, taking a can off one post and putting it on another,” she told Eunice, “was thrilling beyond words and an opportunity otherwise he would have never have had.”⁵¹

In September of 1962, a few months after the first Camp Shriver, Eunice Shriver wrote publicly about her sister Rosemary Kennedy’s intellectual disability for the first time. The *Saturday Evening Post* published her open letter which had a profound impact on the trajectory of the medical and social treatment of people with disabilities in the United States. The author of *The Kennedy Family and the Story of Mental Retardation*, Edward Shorter, stated that “no family has done more than the Kennedys to change negative attitudes about mental retardation.”⁵²

Eunice Shriver hosted Camp Shriver at Timberlawn annually from 1962 to 1967.

Expanding Camp Shriver and Founding of the Special Olympics

The structure of Camp Shriver and the experience of the counselors were combined to develop a program that could be replicated and shared. Shriver used the camp experience to model similar opportunities on a wider scale. Through the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, Eunice Shriver directed money toward research, programming, and education. The Foundation hosted a similar day camp in September of 1962 to build upon the success of the event and developed a framework to launch the camp nationwide. The foundation provided summer programs for nearly 800 young people with intellectual disabilities by the end of 1963 and a training institute for camp directors and staff was established at Southern Illinois Institute. In 1963, there were 11 camps like Camp Shriver, by 1969 there were 32 camps running all summer long and providing opportunities for 10,000 children.⁵³

The foundation sponsored two conferences on disability recreation in 1964, and Shriver established a board to build upon Camp Shriver to develop year-round programming, training, and grant programs. Subsequent months saw the formation of committees and task forces to organize national fitness programs, culminating in June 1965 with the announcement of a joint venture between the Kennedy Foundation, the President’s Council on Physical Fitness, and the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation to advance physical fitness programs for individuals with intellectual disabilities.⁵⁴ This was the first time the government formally recommended physical fitness for this group.

At one of the 1964 conferences, William H. Freeberg, a professor at Southern Illinois University, had presented on the benefits of exercise for children with intellectual disabilities, and had subsequently been hired by the foundation to train camp directors and park workers. In 1965, the Chicago Park District received a grant to send ten park workers including Anne McGlone (later Burke) to attend Freeberg’s training. McGlone established numerous successful programs and applied to the Kennedy Foundation for additional grant funding for a track and field event. Eunice Shriver had proposed the idea of “a national tournament of athletic contests” at a speech some years earlier. Upon receiving McGlone’s grant

⁵⁰ Timothy Shriver, *Fully Alive: Discovering What Matters Most*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015, p.70.

⁵¹ Eileen McNamara, *Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World*, Simon & Schuster, 2018, p.198.

⁵² Edward Shorter, *The Kennedy Family and the Story of Mental Retardation*, Temple University Press, 2000.

⁵³ Special Olympics, History, <https://www.specialolympics.org/about/history>, Accessed May 4, 2024.

⁵⁴ William Grigg, “Shriver Announces Plan”, *Evening Star*, June 18, 1965, p.81.

application, Shriver invited her to Washington, D.C., to discuss expansion of her proposal. McGlone received a \$25,000 grant for a local athletic event to be hosted by the Chicago Park District in the summer of 1968. However, by March of 1968 Eunice Shriver had flown to Chicago to meet with the mayor, instituted Kennedy Foundation co-sponsorship, opened the event to nationwide participants, and renamed the event the Chicago Special Olympics.⁵⁵

On July 20, 1968, almost 1,000 athletes from 23 states and Canada competed in over 200 events at Chicago's Soldier Field.⁵⁶ This was the first time that children with intellectual disabilities had been provided with an event at this level of publicity. The success of this event provided evidence of the interest in, and opportunity for, expansion. At the opening of the 1968 Games, Shriver pledged to have biennial games, and today the Special Olympics hosts international events every two years alternating between winter and summer games.⁵⁷

Sargent Shriver's Political Career

Throughout the Shriver's residence at Timberlawn, Sargent Shriver championed the work of the Kennedy Foundation and Camp Shriver, while also holding high-level government roles and developing pioneering social service programming. In his first Federal job he shaped the goals, guidelines, training, and recruitment of a major international movement - the Peace Corps. Timothy Shriver recalled, "Saturday after Saturday, my father would convene his [Peace Corps] senior staff at our house in suburban Maryland for all-day working sessions."⁵⁸ He traveled extensively, meeting heads of state and communities in need, to foster diplomatic relationships at a national level. Sargent Shriver's diplomacy and sense of service were demonstrated when Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy asked him to manage President Kennedy's funeral in 1963.⁵⁹ Subsequently, he was asked to act as Special Advisor to now-President Lyndon B. Johnson, before being appointed to Johnson's Office of Special Economic Opportunities. Dedicated to service and activism, Sargent Shriver was an engine for social change. Timothy Shriver recalled Head Start being conceived in the Timberlawn living room "and in one way or another" also Legal Services Corporation, Upward Bound, Job Corps, Community Action, and Foster Grandparents.⁶⁰ Given his successful international civil service, Sargent Shriver was appointed as Ambassador to France in 1968. The family gave up their Timberlawn lease temporarily while they lived in Paris. Eunice Shriver continued her work in France where she organized activities with Parisian institutions and families with special needs.⁶¹

The Special Olympics was an established organization when the Shriver's returned to Timberlawn in January 1970. Sargent and Eunice hosted star-studded galas in Timberlawn to raise money and awareness for the Special Olympics, featuring celebrities like Superman actor Christopher Reeve, Arnold Schwarzenegger and football legend Pele. Known for their magnanimous hosting, biographer Eileen McNamara explained that guests knew "No matter how lively, gatherings at Timberlawn were likely to have a higher purpose."⁶² Their home at Timberlawn created a natural opening for Eunice Kennedy to

⁵⁵ Eileen McNamara, *Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World*, Simon & Schuster, 2018, p.210.

⁵⁶ Meyer, Stephen, *Sports in America: Recreation, business, Education, and Controversy*, Kahle/Austin Foundation, p. 95.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Timothy Shriver, *Fully Alive: Discovering What Matters Most*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015, p.21.

⁵⁹ Mark Shriver, "A Son Remembers", *Vanity Fair*, June 15, 2012.

<https://www.vanityfair.com/style/photos/2012/06/photos-shriver-family-photos-kennedy>

⁶⁰ Timothy Shriver, *Fully Alive: Discovering What Matters Most*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2015, p.21.

⁶¹ Chet Cooper, "Eunice Kennedy Shriver & Special Olympics- Tim Shriver Interview," *Ability Magazine*, March 201, <https://abilitymagazine.com/timothy-shriver-special-olympics/>.

⁶² Eileen McNamara, *Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World*, Simon & Schuster, 2018, p.166.

introduce the children, erode the stigma associated with intellectual disability, and spread the idea of this kind of social programming to the world. As Mark Shriver recalled:

There were endless visitors, such as President Johnson, Olympic gold medalist Rafer Johnson, and Washington Redskins quarterback Sonny Jurgensen; Davis Cup captain Donald Dell (also my godfather) was always around, often accompanied by Arthur Ashe or Stan Smith; the columnist Art Buchwald was one of my parents' best friends, as was the legendary trial lawyer and Baltimore Orioles owner Edward Bennett Williams, and they were regular guests. There were events with people like Cesar Chavez, Archbishop William Baum of Washington, D.C., Neil Diamond, and Barbara Streisand. Cloris Leachman and Carol Channing stopped by, as did Father Ted Hesburgh, the president of Notre Dame, and Dad's law school classmate Byron (Whizzer) White, the onetime NFL star who'd been appointed to the Supreme Court by President Kennedy. Former Peace Corps staffers such as Bill Moyers and Harris Wofford didn't even need to knock.⁶³

As Sargent Shriver's career and public standing propelled him into candidacy for office, Timberlawn once again became the natural backdrop for their message about family and effortless congeniality and hosting. Shriver's vice-presidential acceptance letter included a sketch of the home. On October 15, 1972, Eunice Shriver hosted a McGovern/Shriver campaign event at Timberlawn. Three thousand people were expected at the "American Family Picnic" where Neil Diamond and Mama Rose performed.⁶⁴

After the end of his vice-presidential campaign, Sargent Shriver continued his career in community service, using his years of international development work to launch Special Olympics internationally. Timothy Shriver explained, "[T]he robust international expansion of Special Olympics really started in the late '70s and '80s. My dad was more responsible for that than anybody."⁶⁵ Sargent Shriver became president of Special Olympics in 1984 and chairman of the Special Olympics Board of Directors in 1990.

Leaving Timberlawn

After the announcement of the sale of Timberlawn in 1979, the family bought a property in Northwest Washington, D.C., before returning to Montgomery County in 1986 to live in Potomac, MD until 2008. Biographer Eileen McNamara described the Shriver's reluctance to leave Timberlawn:

Timberlawn held so many memories. Dinners with President Kennedy. Camp Shriver. The junior horse shows. The house tours guided by Joanne Woodward and Cloris Leachman to retire Sarge's campaign debts. The fund-raisers for Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers. The Connemara ponies imported from Ireland. Sarge and Eunice's anniversary parties.⁶⁶

Eunice Shriver Legacy

Sargent and Eunice Shriver continued their advocacy until their deaths and received countless awards for their roles in international development, disability rights activism, and the establishment of the Special Olympics. Both received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the Laetare medal from Notre Dame. Eunice Shriver also received the Eagle Award from the U.S. Sports Academy, the Theodore Roosevelt Award from the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the Civitan International World Citizenship Award. In 1995, she became the second person and first woman to be featured on a coin while she was

⁶³ Mark Shriver, *A Good Man: Rediscovering My Father, Sargent Shriver*, Henry Holt, 2012.

⁶⁴ "Exclusively Yours", *Evening Star as the Sunday Star*, October 15, 1972, p. F-5.

⁶⁵ Chet Cooper, "Eunice Kennedy Shriver & Special Olympics- Tim Shriver Interview", *Ability Magazine*, March 2014. <https://abilitymagazine.com/timothy-shriver-special-olympics/>

⁶⁶ Eileen McNamara, *Eunice: the Kennedy Who Changed the World*, Simon & Schuster, 2018, p.267.

still living when her image was displayed on the Special Olympics commemorative silver dollar. In 1998, she was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame. In 2006, she received a papal knighthood from Pope Benedict XVI, becoming a Dame of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. In 2008, she received the Foremother Award from the National Center for Health Resources. In addition to his military awards, Sargent Shriver received 24 honorary degrees from institutions around the world, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Freedom From Want Award, and the Distinguished American Award from the John F. Kennedy Library and Foundation.

The following is an excerpt from the history of the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development branch of the NIH, renamed the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in 2007:

Around [1955], President Kennedy's sister, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, began her life-long role as an advocate for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDDs). With the help of her husband, Sargent, Mrs. Shriver took on the challenge of improving the lives of people with IDD and pursued that goal as a senior advisor to her brother.

A research field that focused on IDD was virtually non-existent at the time. Some leaders in the scientific community felt that money spent to research topics related to IDD would be better spent supporting research in more productive fields of health. Mrs. Shriver set out to help the scientific community, policy makers, and the public recognize the importance of such research, not just for those with IDD, but as a bridge to understanding broader aspects of human development that would help all people.

Mrs. Shriver advocated for change not only in the views of the scientific community, but also in the way the world viewed people with developmental disabilities. Her vision and voice were represented in much of the health-related legislation that passed during the early years of President Kennedy's administration.⁶⁷

David Braddock described Eunice Shriver's legacy in *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Magazine* in 2010, "Her striking achievements, spanning more than 50 years, involved formidable challenges and changed the field of intellectual disability forever by advancing human dignity and civil rights, public acceptance, community services, research, health promotion, and the joy and benefits of physical activity and sport."⁶⁸

Historic Context: Arthur B. Heaton

Arthur Berthrong Heaton was born in Washington, D.C. in 1875 to Francis and Mabel Heaton (nee Berthrong, sister of Elizabeth "Bessie" Berthrong Edson). He apprenticed at local architectural firms, including with Paul J. Pelz, primary architect of the Library of Congress. Soon after establishing his architecture practice in 1898, his brother-in-law John L. Weaver hired him to design four multi-family apartment buildings. He quickly became known for his ability to combine function with high-design form. Heaton designed the Edson farmhouse in 1900, making it one of his first single-family commissions in his independent career.

Over the next five decades, Heaton designed hundreds of homes, and civic and commercial buildings in Washington, D.C., and its growing suburbs in Maryland, many of which were listed to the National

⁶⁷ Establishment of the NICHD, National Institute of Health, <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/history/establishment>, accessed May 4, 2024.

⁶⁸ David Braddock, "Honoring Eunice Kennedy Shriver", *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, AAIDD Newsletter*, Volume 48, Issue 1, 1 February 2010. <https://doi.org/10.1352/1934-9556-48.1.63>

Register based on their association with him.⁶⁹ Heaton's commissions in Washington included the Equitable Building Association and the Washington Loan and Trust building addition at 900 F Street N.W.; George Washington University's Corcoran and Stockton Halls; The John Dickson Home for the Aged, and the National Geographic Administration Building.⁷⁰ Heaton is listed as an associated architect in three Washington, D.C. National Register multiple property designations including "Apartment Buildings," "Banks and Financial Institutions," and "Firehouses."⁷¹ The Bunker Hill Elementary School at 1401 Michigan Avenue, N.E., the Augusta Apartments at 1151 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., and the Babcock-Macomb House at 3415 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., are all listed in the National Register of Historic Places and credit Heaton as a master architect.

Heaton also dedicated his time to charitable and social causes. He believed in making homes accessible and safe for all homeowners, and worked with various developers to produce mid-cost suburban subdivisions and urban apartment buildings.⁷² Heaton served as Supervising Architect of the Washington Cathedral, Chairman of the Public and Private Buildings Committee of the Board of Trade, President of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (1935-1941), and founded and presided over the Washington Building Congress.⁷³

I. Areas Exempt from Designation: There are no areas exempt from designation.

J. Designation Criteria:

The Timberlawn Historic Site meets Designation Criteria 1.B, 1.C, 2.A, and 2.B as listed in §24A-3 of the Montgomery County Code.

1.B Historical and cultural significance. The historic resource is the site of a significant historic event.

The Timberlawn home and surrounding parcel are the only extant portion of the approximately 280-acre estate where Eunice Kennedy Shriver developed Camp Shriver in 1962. This summer camp for children with intellectual disabilities inspired and catalyzed the Special Olympics. As vice-president of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, and appointee to President Kennedy's Panel on Mental Retardation, Eunice Shriver propelled social and legislative change on a national level. In response to a local parent's frustration, she organized a week-long summer day camp for children with intellectual disabilities at Timberlawn from 1962-1967. She used this opportunity to craft a thoughtful program which provided opportunities for children of all abilities and could be replicated nationwide. She treated her home as an extension of her office and worked tirelessly to drive research and innovation, and introduce people of

⁶⁹ District of Columbia Office of Planning, Historic Preservation Office, 'District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites', 2009.

⁷⁰ John Joy Edson's admiration of Heaton design is suggested by the fact that he was on the board of all of these organizations when Heaton was commissioned to develop the buildings.

⁷¹ District of Columbia Office of Planning, Historic Preservation Office, 'District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites', 2009.

⁷² In 1940, he worked for the Washington Alley Dwelling Authority to design 'Ellen Wilson', an eighteen-building public housing complex in southeast Washington. He designed over five-hundred single-family residences in the Washington, D.C. Burleith neighborhood for Shannon & Luchs, "one of the most prominent regional real estate offices and most prolific Chevy Chase building concerns in the interwar period". He is known to have designed individual properties in Chevy Chase Village and the town of Chevy Chase, as well as model homes in Chevy Chase Park. Clare Lise Cavicchi, *Places from the Past: The Tradition of Gardez Bien in Montgomery County, Maryland*, the Maryland-National Capital Planning Commission, 2001, p.332; National Register of Historic Places, The Augusta Apartment Building, Washington, D.C., 1994, National Register # 94001032.

⁷³ D.C. Preservation League, 'D.C. Architects', 2021. <https://dcpreservation.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Architect-Bios-A-Z.pdf>

influence to her vision. Camp Shriver's success and visibility, paired with the research and funding that resulted from Shriver's unyielding advocacy and political intellect, germinated the idea that physical fitness was beneficial for the health of those with intellectual disability, and that athletic competition could provide structure, focus, and self-esteem. Timberlawn was the site of a seventeen-year arc of Eunice Shriver's advocacy. She hosted work meetings for disability experts as the Presidential Panel's consultant in the early 1960s, invited international dignitaries and celebrity athletes to explore the inspirational promise of Camp Shriver from 1962-1967, and from 1968 she hosted home fundraisers for the newly founded Special Olympics. In collaboration with Anne McGlone and the Chicago Park District, Shriver was able to springboard the idea of the camp into the first Special Olympics event in 1968.

Special Olympics has been credited with improving the lives of people with intellectual disabilities on a global scale. The day camp was also replicated nationally under the Camp Shriver name, providing local opportunities for children across America. Developed at a time when intellectual disabilities were highly stigmatized and the subject of very little funding or research, Camp Shriver, and later the Special Olympics, normalized disabilities in the United States and in countries across the world. The rapid expansion of Special Olympics revolutionized treatment and caregiving behaviors in the disability community and created previously unseen opportunities for children and adults.

1.C Historical and cultural significance. The historic resource is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society.

Eunice and Sargent Shriver lived in this home from 1961-1978 while working on causes that had national and international impacts. Eunice Kennedy has been called "one of the great architects of a major civil rights movement in the United States in the second half of the 20th century, the fight for disability rights."⁷⁴ She was vice-president of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation and pushed the organization to the vanguard of intellectual disability research and programming. A political appointee to President Kennedy's Taskforce on Mental Retardation, she unrelentingly championed funding and legislation supporting those with intellectual disabilities. Eunice Shriver developed and launched Camp Shriver in this home, and subsequently co-founded the Special Olympics, in which millions of children and adults have participated. While living in Timberlawn, Eunice Shriver drove the creation of pioneering legislation enshrining rights for adults and children with intellectual disabilities including the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Amendments of 1970 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1975. Sargent Shriver spearheaded the development and dissemination of the Peace Corps, was Special Advisor to President Lyndon B. Johnson, and appointee to Johnson's Office of Special Economic Opportunities. He championed social programs including Head Start, Legal Services Corporation, Upward Bound, Job Corps, Community Action, and Foster Grandparents. He served as Ambassador to France in 1970, president of Special Olympics in 1984, and chairman of the Special Olympics board from 1990.

2A. Architectural and design significance. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction.

Timberlawn embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Georgian Revival-influenced country estate with Shingle Style elements built at the turn on the twentieth century. During this period, architects utilized the

⁷⁴ John F. Kennedy Library Podcast, "The Kennedy That Changed the World: Interview with Eileen McNamara", Season 6, July 8, 2021. <https://www.jfklibrary.org/about-us/social-media-podcasts-and-apps/jfk35-podcast/season-6/the-kennedy-that-changed-the-world/the-kennedy-that-changed-the-world-transcript>

basic tenets of Colonial-era Georgian architecture to foster a sense of nostalgia and prestige while introducing new design elements and building forms. Arthur B. Heaton, the architect of Timberlawn, recognized that the greatest attribute of the property rested in its picturesque landscape of farmland, rolling hills, streams, and woods. His location of the house near the apex of the property created a panoramic viewshed suitable for the property owners' social events. Heaton designed a restrained façade (north elevation)—largely obscured from Edson Lane—with elements of Georgian Revival architecture, but created a more elaborate, higher-styled, rear (south) elevation to showcase the coveted landscape. This elevation showcases the symmetrically balanced, side-gable house with flanking gable projections. The stucco siding on the first story and wood shingle siding on the second story separated by a belt course, dentilated wood cornice with modillions, decorative soffits with diamond patterns, multi-light and nine-over-one windows with operable shutters, gable dormers, and prominent brick chimneys all reflect the ideals of Georgian Revival architecture as manipulated by a master architect. The house continues to reflect the design envisioned by Heaton and showcased in media (political propaganda, news reports, etc.) throughout the residency of the Shriver family.

2.B Architectural and design significance. The historic resource represents the work of a master.

This dwelling is a remarkably intact example of the early and mid-career work of master architect Arthur Berthrong Heaton. In 1900, philanthropists John Joy Edson and Elizabeth Bethrong Edson hired their nephew Arthur Heaton to design the Georgian Revival-styled country home on their newly purchased estate. Heaton was a master architect who designed thousands of homes, commercial buildings, and civic institutions in and around Washington, D.C. from 1898-1951. This home was one of the first thirty projects in his career and is one of his earliest single-family homes. The success of this design is evident in the repeated details in some of his later commissions, such as the Charles Ogilby house in Chevy Chase (1911), with its shingled siding, bay windows, roof dormers, and deep, covered porch at the rear of the property. Heaton's 1930 renovation of the 1901 Edson home for new owner Karl Corby, almost 30 years after his initial design, demonstrates how Heaton's style evolved, featuring more ornate interior and exterior finishes, such as the wood paneling in the living room and the date stone in the gable end, but remained complementary to his original style.

K. Conclusion:

Timberlawn retains sufficient historic and physical integrity to convey its period of construction and historic significance. The home has integrity of location as it remains in its original location off Edson Lane. The resource's integrity of setting is diminished due to the subdivision of its estate land and the construction of surrounding homes in 1979, but the home remains remarkably unchanged since its 1930 expansion. Timberlawn retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The intact character defining features include, but are not limited to the overall massing, the Georgian Revival-inspired symmetry on the south elevation, siding, fenestration patterns and variety of window types, and enclosed sun porch. The house retains its integrity of association and feeling. The building is still utilized as a single-family house and its association with Camp Shriver remains intact.

This home is a landmark representing Camp Shriver and the accomplishments of Eunice and Sargent Shriver from 1961-1978. Although the Timberlawn estate was subdivided, the home itself is immediately recognizable from iconic photographs of the camp and press photographs of the Shrivers, and it was mentioned countless times in the press as a site of fundraisers, meetings, and events. The site is unique for its association with people and events which contributed at a global scale to the rights of people with intellectual and developmental differences.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Property Land Area: 1.38 acres

Account Number(s): 01901944

District: 04

Environmental Setting Description: The environmental setting incorporates the entire parcel sold with the house after the estate's subdivision in 1979.

Environmental Justification Description: The environmental setting represents the remaining 1.38 section that comprises/represents Timberlawn, the former site of Camp Shriver.

PROPERTY OWNERS

Luz Maria Sampedro
Gonzalo Duran
5700 Sugarbush Lane
Rockville, Maryland

FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Serena Bolliger, Cultural Resource Planner II, Historic Preservation Office
Date: August 2024

MAJOR SOURCES CONSULTED

AIA Historical Directory of American Architects, <http://www.aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net>

Ancestry.com [numerous].

Evening Star [numerous].

Montgomery County Land Records, <http://www.landrec.net>.

Washington Post [numerous].

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Special Olympics website, www.SpecialOlympics.org

Peace Corps website, www.peacecorps.gov

NICHHD website, <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/>

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Maria Shriver, "Brave in the Attempt," *30 for 30 Short*, ESPN, 2015.

APPENDIX ONE:
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

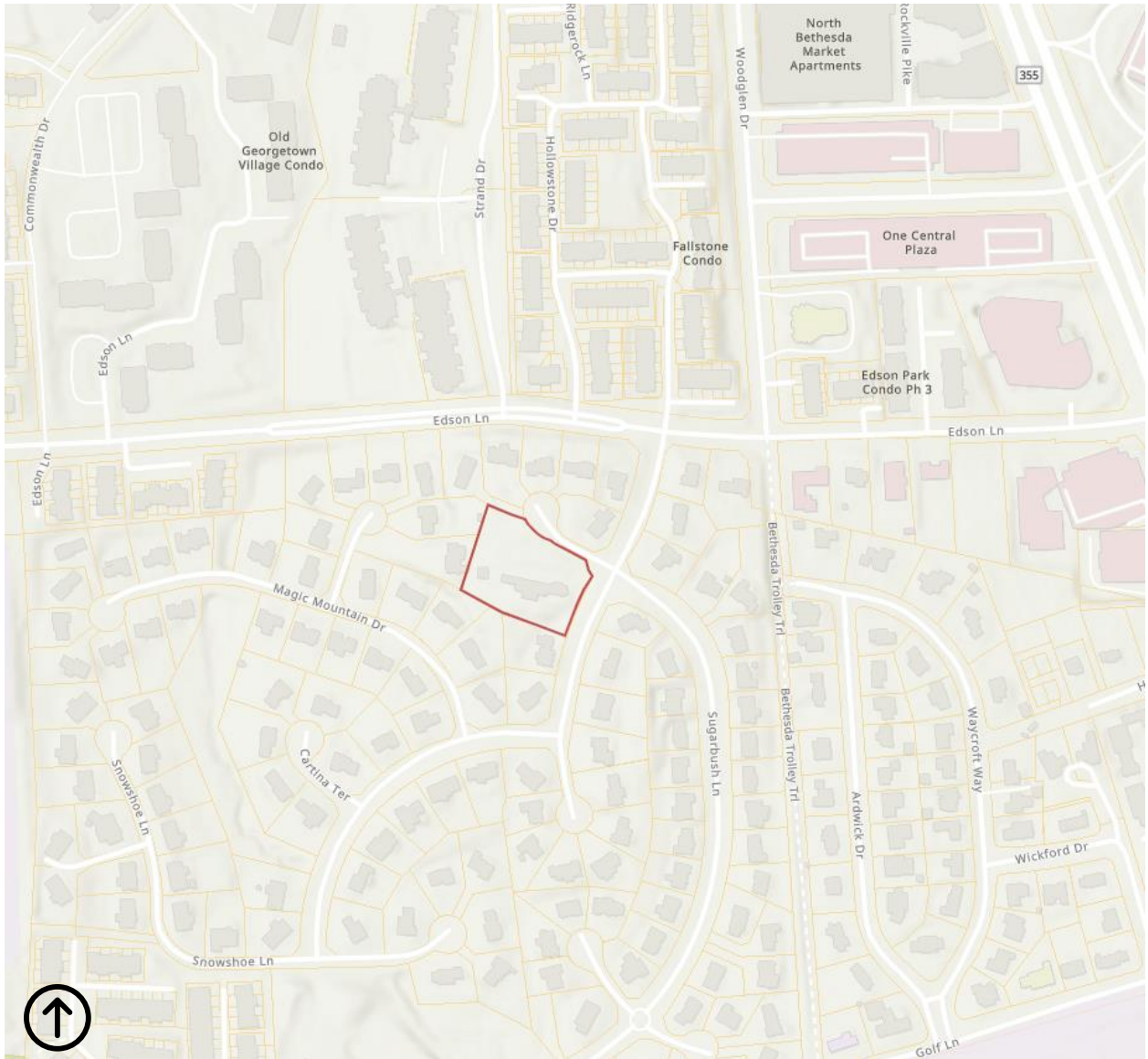


Figure 1: The proposed environmental setting (red outline) for the Timberlawn Master Plan Historic Site at 5700 Sugarbush Lane.

APPENDIX TWO:
DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

North Elevation (façade)

The north elevation consists of three sections: the 1901 central dwelling, the kitchen addition to the west, and the living room addition to the east. The first story of the 1901 central dwelling features twelve bays (four bays in the central side-gable section, four bays in the western front gable projection, and four bays in the eastern front gable projection). The elevation features a centrally located fifteen-lite, wood door with a broken pediment surround and stacked stone block pilaster.⁷⁵ The architrave has a clam shell above the door, a dentil course, and rosettes in the ornate pediment, with a central urn form. Black iron lamps flank the doorway to the home's large foyer.⁷⁶ 1929 drawings indicate that this door is a circa 1930 change after the removal of an existing porch, possibly a front-gable one-story porch with circular columns with simple Doric capitals and bluestone bases. To the east of the front door is an arched mezzanine half-story window lighting the stairs, above the doorway on the second level is a central six-over-one double sash window, and west of the front door are two small four-over-one double-sash windows on the second story and a larger eight-over-one double sash window on the first level. The central roofline features a large square interior chimney with a simple corbel on the east end and a smaller rectangular interior chimney with a coated crown on the west side.

On either end of the central side-gable elevation, two-story front-gables project about four inches from the central bay.⁷⁷ The first and second stories of the eastern front-gable feature two windows each, a larger central double-sash six-over-one window, and a smaller six-over-one double sash window to the west of it. The western gable has four windows on the first story and three windows on the second. On the first story two large six-over-one double sash windows are flanked by smaller pairs of eight-lite casement windows. The second story has two large six-over-one central windows and one smaller six-over-one double sash window adjacent. Each front gable has a round, louvered, wooden vent in the gable peak with a shingle trim surround.

The west one-story hip-on-gable or jerkinhead kitchen wing is connected to the main body of the cross-gable home by a narrow hyphen with a mansard slate shingle roof. This 1930 addition was built to replace a small semi-detached one-room kitchen and porch built on the northwest corner of the home in 1901. The current wing was built in line with the 1901 dwelling and includes a larger, enclosed kitchen and a covered end-porch screened with lattice. The north elevation has five one-over-one counter-height vinyl sash windows- a central single window flanked by a pair of windows on either side.⁷⁸ The kitchen has an exterior chimney inside the enclosed porch and a central copper vent cupola in the roofline.

The painted, brick 1930 east addition has a two-story hyphen to a tall one-story vaulted living area. The hyphen has a set of three wooden four-over-six double-hung wooden windows on the ground level and a single six-over-one vinyl window on the second level. The one-story living area has a large north-facing hearth which projects slightly from the elevation. It features a simple corbelled exterior chimney, with a small west-facing wooden side door under a catslide roof.⁷⁹ Visible at the end of the addition is the profile of an east-facing circular window bay with bellcast copper roof.

⁷⁵ While the current door is a fifteen-lite glass and wood door, 1929 drawings indicate that it may previously have been a solid wood six-panel shaker door.

⁷⁶ A circa 1930 photo from the Arthur B. Heaton collection indicates that these lamps are similar in design but not identical to the lamps that were installed during initial construction.

⁷⁷ Gutters run down the inside corners where the front gables meet the side gable elevation.

⁷⁸ The windows have operable shutters, but the shutters on the window pairs are ornamental as they are not large enough to cover the window opening.

⁷⁹ The material on the catslide roof appears to be replacement as of 2024, and the remainder of the roofing is slate, but 1929 drawings indicate the roofing may have been asbestos.

The windows on the north elevation are largely replacement vinyl sashes with interior grids in a variety of configurations in unadorned openings with a grey-painted wooden sill and no surround. Contrary to standard Georgian style homes, the window distribution on this façade is irregular. Neither the size nor the rhythm of the windows is consistent. The windows currently include six-over-one, six-over-six, four-over-one, and eight-over-one double-hung windows, of varying sizes, as well as an arched double-sash window and two pairs of eight-by-eight casement windows. On the ground floor some of the window sills are on the same plane, on the second floor some of the window head jambs are on the same plane. Records indicate that although most of the sashes themselves have been replaced, the fenestration schedule remains unchanged since its construction.⁸⁰ The arched double-sash wooden window left of the main door and two pairs of casement windows on the ground level right of the door may be original sashes. All the windows in the 1930 east addition may be original. The third-story continuous shed dormer has vinyl siding and a gutter along the eave but no cornice. It currently has vinyl double-hung windows and horizontal vinyl siding, however historic images indicate that this shed dormer originally had four pairs of wooden casement windows and horizontal wooden siding.

Historic photographs indicate that many of the window openings had more traditional Georgian-style multi-lite sashes, such as nine-over-one and four-over-four wooden double hung sash windows in the second story, and pairs of twelve-lite casement windows in the attic shed dormer. However, the photographs also display other lite patterns including six-over-six, six-over-one, and one-over-one sash windows. The east front gable has two basement windows in semi-circular brick window wells. All first- and second-story windows have operable, louvered wooden shutters and iron S-shape shutter dogs.

East Elevation

Due to the linear layout of the home, both the east and west elevations display elements of various sections of the dwelling. The front of the east elevation consists of the side gable of the 1930 brick one-story living-room addition. The roofline is taller than a standard one-story structure to accommodate the interior vaulted ceiling of the living space. The gable end features a rounded bay window beneath an ornamental date stone. The fenestration consists of five double-hung wooden sash windows on a brick knee wall, with a larger nine-lite bottom sash and a smaller six-lite top sash. The windows have shallow panelled mullions and a continuous corbelled cornice. The window bay has a bellcast copper roof. Above the peak of the bay window roof is an ornamental date stone, possibly in concrete or sandstone. The stone features the construction date “1930” in italic script, bisected by the relief of a bird with wings outstretched standing on a ribbon or crown, facing south (or left). On the north (right) side of the 1930 addition is the profile of the exterior chimney and one single-sash 4-lite wooden window. Behind the one-story addition is the gable end of the addition hyphen, which features a rectangular louvered vent in the gable peak. The hyphen is clad in white painted shingles in the same design as the main structure.

Beyond the addition is the side gable end of the 1901 massing with an arched louvered vent opening under a dentil cornice in the attic level. The north elevation of the 1901 portion of the home is flush with the north elevation of the 1930 addition, however to the south, the 1901 portion projects beyond the one-bay addition. On the south (left) side of the 1901 dwelling east elevation, a second-story canted oriel bay projects over a single pair of fourteen-lite French doors and iron Juliet balcony cantilevered over wooden

⁸⁰ 1901 Drawings and 1930 photos, Arthur B. Heaton collection at the Library of Congress.

basement casement windows.⁸¹ The profiles of the south-facing box bay windows and sunroom are also visible.

South Elevation

The south elevation consists of three sections: the 1901 central dwelling, the 1930 kitchen addition to the west, and the 1930 living room addition to the east. While the approach from the road leads to the north façade, this elevation appears to have been used as the primary frontage for entertaining.

The 1901 dwelling again features a central side gable with front-gables at either end. The first story of the original house features a central, one-story, enclosed sunroom the full-width of the side-gable section of the original house. In 1930, the property owners enclosed an open porch and pergola to create the sunroom. The sunroom has a central glazed door and is enclosed on all sides with triple-sash knee-wall-to-ceiling metal windows. The south elevation of the sunroom consists of five fenestration bays separated by fluted round wooden columns with simple Doric capitals and square bluestone bases.⁸² The two bays on each side of the central doorway each contain a pair of three-lite triple-sash knee-wall-to-ceiling metal windows. The east and west sides of the sunroom each have four triple-sash windows. Ornamental pergola rafter ends (which match those on the 1901 pergola) project from the roofline providing a climbing frame for wisteria.⁸³ Three rough-hewn stone steps lead from a large flagstone patio and yard to a central doorway with three-lite sidelites surrounding a single-lite storm door.

The south elevation front gable side wings have symmetrical floor-to-ceiling box bay windows on the ground level. Each projecting bay has four pairs of twelve-lite wooden casement windows under a composite-shingle, hipped roof. The second story of the 1901 dwelling features, from left to right, four symmetrical one-over-one vinyl windows in the west front gable section, four symmetrical one-over-one vinyl windows in the central section, and two symmetrical one-over-one vinyl windows in the east front gable section. Currently only the four second-story windows in the central section have shutters but historic images indicate that originally all the second-story windows had shutters. The roof has four front dormers clad in slate shingles, what are the cheek walls each with a pair of non-historic, six-lite casement windows. Historic photographs indicate that these windows originally matched the twelve-by-twelve casement attic windows on the north elevation.

The south elevation of the one-story jerkinhead (hip-on-gable) kitchen wing features an enclosed kitchen and a covered end-porch screened with lattice.⁸⁴ The enclosed portion has two sets of three one-over-one counter-height vinyl sash windows.⁸⁵ The kitchen has an exterior chimney inside the enclosed porch and a central copper vent cupola midway along the roofline. The porch lattice has a circular porthole opening and a square opening which appears to have been added retroactively.

The focal point of the south elevation of the east living room addition is a full-height arched central window set under a front gable. The arched window consists of a semi-circular transom over a set of three

⁸¹ Pipes, possibly gas, have been retrofitted to penetrate the basement level wooden casement windows from the exterior.

⁸² A 1919 photo of the home indicates that the columns were originally not fluted, and 1929 Heaton drawings note instructions to remove the existing porch and reconstruct it in new materials.

⁸³ A 1970 image shows a retractable awning installed along the sunroom eave.

⁸⁴ The mansard roof over the narrow hyphen connecting the wing with the main residential structure is not visible due to the side profile of the second story, canted, oriel bay windows on the central 1902 structure.

⁸⁵ Circa 1930 photos indicate the windows were originally six-over-one sashes. The windows have operable shutters, but the shutters on the window pairs are ornamental as they are not large enough to cover the window opening.

double-sash wooden windows, six-over-eight, nine-over-twelve, and six-over-eight lites from left to right. On either side of the arched windows are French doors with a wooden header. The doors on the left are fully glazed fiberglass doors, the doors on the right (furthest east) are ten-lite wooden doors with a storm door.⁸⁶

West Elevation

The one-story hip-on-gable kitchen wing is half the depth of the 1902 dwelling, flush with the north façade of the home, and terminating at the midpoint of the home. Four stone steps lead up to a covered porch enclosed with decorative lattice with porthole detail.⁸⁷ The porch framing features wooden 4" x 4" square columns with Tuscan capitals and square bases. The porch has a mortared stone foundation, and a poured concrete floor and beadboard ceiling. The porch gable end has a square wooden vent and is coated in painted pebble dash. The roof has slate shingles and a louvered square copper cupola with flared hipped roof midway along the roofline.

Visible inside the porch is the large exterior painted brick chimney, pebbledash on the walls, a one-over-one double-sash window left of the central chimney, and a six-lite over three-shaker-panel wooden kitchen door to the right.

Where the kitchen wing meets the central dwelling structure, the hip-on-gable roof of the addition slopes down to a short hyphen and connects beneath a second-story nine-over-one double-sash wooden window.

Beyond the kitchen wing, in the roof of the west front-gable section of the central dwelling are two louvered shed vents with slate shingle siding. The attic-level of the gable end of the side-gable overall roof structure has an arched louvered vent and a dentil cornice under the eave. On the southern half of the 1901 dwelling west elevation is a west-facing second-story oriel bay window with three one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows which projects over two pairs of twelve-by-twelve wooden casement windows. The profiles of the south-facing box bay windows and sunroom are also visible.

Non-Contributing Structures

On the west side of property sits a circa 1988 east-facing two-car garage.⁸⁸ The building is a 1.5 story side-gable saltbox structure with wide board wooden vertical siding. The garage has sliding aluminum windows in the peaks of each side gable and an access door in the south elevation. The two wooden overhead garage doors are framed in a segmental arch opening. Each door has sixteen panels, with a row of glass panels second row from the top.

⁸⁶ 1929 Heaton drawings indicate that each opening had a pair of 10 lite French doors.

⁸⁷ A door was added to the porch at some point, but it is not on any sketches and is currently missing.

⁸⁸ While this is a non-historic building, records show that a garage had been very close to that site.

APPENDIX THREE:
CHAIN OF TITLE

<u>John Joy and Elizabeth Berthrong Edson (1900-1925)</u>	
24 May 1900	“Henry Bradley Davidson to John Joy Edson”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber TD14, Folio 229.
30 May 1900	“Charles A. Lieb and Magdalena Lieb to John Joy Edson”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber TD14, Folio 277.
6 September 1902	“Merrill D. Knight and Higgins”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber TD22, Folio 451.
10 September 1913	“Conrad F. Maught and Lucinda Maught to John Joy Edson”, Montgomery County Land Records, 3.09 acres, Liber 238, Folio 139.
22 November 1916	“Edward L. McAleer to John Joy Edson”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 260, Folio 335.
<u>Charles Israel and Hattie Corby (1925-1925)</u>	
9 November 1925	“John Joy Edson to Charles I. Corby”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 388, Folio 132.
11 January 1926	“John Joy Edson to Charles I. Corby”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 392, Folio 254.
<u>Karl William Corby, Sr. and Mary Graff Corby (1925-1937)</u>	
19 January 1926	“Charles I. Corby and Hattie L. Corby to Karl W. Corby and Mary Graff Corby”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 392, Folio 337.
31 May 1928	“Hattie Corby to Karl Corby by virtue of the last will and Testament of Charles Israel Corby”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 462, Folio 184.
<u>Mary Graff Corby (later Bowie) (1937-1961)</u>	
16 February 1937	Probate #2981, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber HGC No. 17 Folio 160.
30 March 1949	Conveyance and immediate reconveyance to and from Elizabeth Allison, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 1254, Folio 113, and Liber 1254, Folio 119.
<u>Karl W. Corby, Jr. and Mary Ellen Brewer (1961-1979)</u>	
23 May 1961	“Will of Mary Graff Bowie”, Montgomery County Land Records, L. VMB 137 F. 289 (recorded August 30, 1950)
<u>U.S. Home Corporation and West Bethesda Land Company (1979-1982)</u>	
1 June 1979	“Exhibit D” MC#162896, Lot 7, “Shriver Estate”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 4329, Folio 857.
6 June 1979	Subdivision, Montgomery County Land Records, Plat No.12476, Plat One, Timberlawn.
<u>Norman R. and M. Carmen Bishop (1982-2012)</u>	
28 September 1982	“Conroy Property Associates to Norman and Carmen Bishop”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 5960, Folio 767.
<u>Luz Maria Sampedro and Gonzalo Duran Ariza (2012-present)</u>	
14 August 2012	“Scott Toler to Luz Maria Sampedro and Gonzalo Duran Ariza”, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber 44687, Folio 211.

APPENDIX FOUR:
CONTEMPORARY SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1: View of the home (north elevation) from Sugarbush Lane, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 2: View of the façade (north elevation) of the 1901 dwelling, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 3: View of the north elevation of the 1930 kitchen addition, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 4: View of the west elevation of the 1930 kitchen addition, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 5: Axial view of the west and south elevations of the 1930 kitchen addition and 1901 home (looking northeast), 2022.

Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 6: View of the south elevation of the 1901 dwelling, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 7: Axial view of the south elevation of the 1901 dwelling (looking northwest), 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 8: View of the east elevation of the 1901 dwelling, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 9: View of the south elevation of the 1930 living room addition, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 10: View of the east elevation of the 1930 living room addition, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 11: Axial view of the northeast elevation of the 1930 living room addition (looking southwest), 2022.

Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 12: View of the northeast elevation of the 1930 living room addition (looking southwest), 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 13: View of the 1989 garage (looking northwest), 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 14: View of the entire home from the front yard (looking southeast), 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 15: Axial view of the southwest elevation of the home (looking northeast), 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 16: Detail of window well on north elevation of 1901 home, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 17: Detail view of the cornice on the 1901 dwelling, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.



Figure 18: Detail view of the date stone on the east elevation of the 1930 living room addition, 2022.
Source: Historic Preservation Office, Montgomery Planning.

APPENDIX FIVE:
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1: Historic photo of the south elevation of the 1901 dwelling and 1930 kitchen addition, with screening of gazebo in progress, looking northeast, 1930.

Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.



Figure 2: Historic photo of axial view of the north elevation of the 1901 dwelling and 1930 kitchen addition, looking southwest, 1930.

Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.



Figure 3: Historic photo of entranceway on north elevation of the 1901 dwelling, 1930.
Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.



Figure 4: Historic photo of axial view of north elevation of the 1901 dwelling and 1930 kitchen addition, looking southeast, 1930.
Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.



Figure 5: Historic photo of a group of men standing in front of the south elevation gazebo of the 1901 dwelling, taken facing northeast, dated October 11, 1919. John Joy Edson is second from the left. Photo sent as a gift to Arthur Heaton from John Joy Edson.
Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

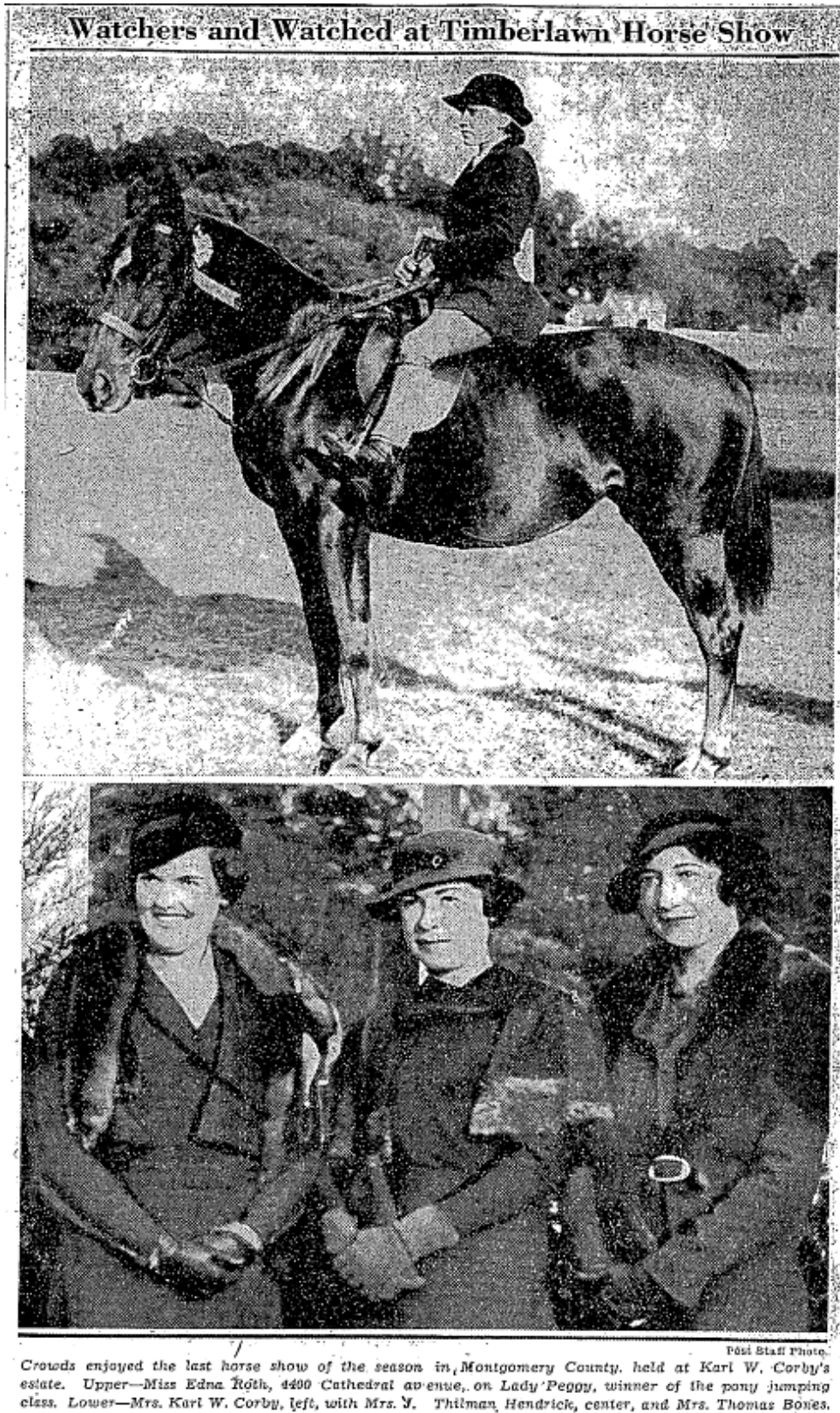


Figure 6: Washington Post article on the charity horse races at Timberlawn, showing a rider on the estate and Mary Graff Corby (left) at the event, October 29, 1933.

Source: Washington Post



Figure 7: Historic photo of President Kennedy handing Eunice Kennedy Shriver the pen he used to sign an amendment to the Social Security Act, providing funding for childhood and maternal health services and services for children with disabilities. October 24, 1963.

Source: Cecil Stoughton, White House Photographs, courtesy of Special Olympics.



Figure 8: Historic photo of children and adults at Camp Shriver standing in front of Timberlawn, July 1963.

Source: Mary Hammerbacher Manner Collection, courtesy of the Special Olympics.



Figure 9: Historic photo of Eunice Shriver helping a child into the swimming pool at Timberlawn during Camp Shriver, June 1962.
Source: Courtesy of the Special Olympics.



Figure 10: Historic photo of Eunice Kennedy Shriver at the 1968 Chicago Special Olympics.
Source: Courtesy of the Special Olympics.



Figure 11: Cover of Sargent Shriver's campaign acceptance speech pamphlet, showing pastoral scenes of Timberlawn, August 8, 1972.

Source: National Museum of American History

My fellow Americans, I am filled with gratitude and joy — gratitude to George McGovern for selecting me and to the Democratic Party for nominating me — joy for this new chance to serve my country I accept the nomination of this great party I pledge myself to your service.

I look forward to working with George McGovern—one of the most honorable and courageous men in public life, who loves the land and its people, who has bestowed the best memories our people share, the highest hopes our people nourish.

In World War II, I served on the USS battleship "South Dakota." At Guadalcanal, we suffered more casualties and sustained more hits by major caliber projectiles than any capital ship in the modern history of the U.S. Navy. It was rough for the South Dakota then. It is rough now. But the South Dakota sailed through to victory—and so will George McGovern.

I am not embarrassed to be George McGovern's seventh choice for Vice President. We Democrats may be short of money. We're not short of talent. Ted Kennedy. Ed Muskie. Hubert Humphrey. Abe Ribicoff. Tom Eagleton—what a galaxy of stars. Pity Mr. Nixon—his first and only choice was Spiro Agnew.

And let us not forget, as we unite this evening to express our admiration for Senator Tom Eagleton. The way he took his case to the people and the grace with which he bore himself have given an enduring and unforgettable example of courage under fire.

Tonight, George McGovern has given another new example.

ordinary living often find their dreams disappointments. Their neighborhoods are not safe. Their schools do not educate. Expensive new appliances fall apart. Tax laws relieve the rich. Social welfare helps the poor. Nobody helps them.

We have recognized racial oppression, but not job oppression. One worker endures the killing monotony of the assembly lines, another works on top of coke ovens where the bricks are 180 degrees under his feet; another, hour after hour, sits in the fumes of the city bus he drives.

The money they make is taxed more heavily than the investments of those of leisure. A young man of 35 or 40, who entered the work force 15 or 20 years ago, has never had a chance for a college education, for a clean-collar job, for an open future of promotion and advancement, as far as his talents can carry him. Millions of workers, afraid of unemployment, feel imprisoned by their jobs.

Three months from today, Americans will choose between jobs and unemployment, between peace and four more years of war, between special treatment for corporate interests and general neglect of the public interest, between equal justice for all versus special justice for some.

The people will choose not merely between two men or two parties, but between national greatness and national decline.

In 1960, Richard Nixon represented national decline—the people rejected him. In 1972, Richard Nixon has created national decline and the people will reject him again.

August 8, 1972



ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

John Kennedy's victory ended discrimination against Catholics. Lyndon Johnson's victory ended discrimination against Southerners. And now George McGovern has proved there is no discrimination against in-laws.

The Democratic Party is the party of life. It has been the party of my family in Maryland since 1796, when Thomas Jefferson started it. It renews itself with every generation. It seeks new people. It is the party of Franklin Roosevelt's concern for the depressed and the weak, of Harry Truman's toughness. It is the party of John Kennedy's courage and Lyndon Johnson's desire to help people as poor as he had been. It is the party of Eugene McCarthy's witness in cold New Hampshire, and of Robert Kennedy's desire "to tame the savageness of man."

It is the party of Mayor Daley and Shirley Chisholm, of Averell Harriman and Philip Murray, of Hubert Humphrey and Cesar Chavez, and of Ted Kennedy and Ed Muskie. It is the party of immigrants, of diversity of hope.

"The United States is not merely a nation," Walt Whitman said, "but a teeming nation of nations." George McGovern and I will give a voice to all the teeming nations of America.

We will build again the coalition Robert Kennedy dreamed of—of Poles, Jews, Italians, Irish, of Blacks and Latinos, of farmers and workers—the party of the streets, the neighborhoods. The party dedicated to children and families.

Unless all move together, white and black, poor, middle-class and rich, we do not move at all. There must be fairness for each, or else there is fairness for none. But are we fair to all? Where is justice missing today in America? It's missing mostly in the life and circumstances of the working man and woman of America, white and black. We used to look on massive unemployment only as a problem of the ghetto. But now it appears in Youngstown, as well as Watts; in the steel mills of Buffalo and the aerospace industry of California; and the textile mills of Lowell and South Carolina. Tragedy falls upon a man when his plant closes, or his job is taken by a machine in Japan or an exporter of shoes from Italy; when he suddenly loses his medical coverage and the seniority and pension rights built up over the years, when he feels the clutching fear of not enough money to meet the mortgage or put dinner on the table.

Crime is not only a problem for racial minorities. Millions of citizens of every race live every day under the silent oppression of violence. The new life within our cities is not the dream we saved and worked for. It is uncivilized to live behind triple-locked doors, or with a dread of empty and dark streets, and fumbling noises at the door. Those who work hard for an

It is not just the economy that has declined, nor the cities. It is not just devaluation of the dollar at home and abroad, not just the unfair prices, the soaring taxes, loopholes for the rich and strict controls on ordinary citizens. The worst decline is in the people's spirit.

Americans have been numbed by years of useless war, the savage bombing of Vietnam, by the cruel, unusual prosecution of technological war in a simple land. We will not feel clean until we rid our souls of this obsession.

But the war is not our only sickness. The best-fed nation in the world suffers famine of the spirit. We have a sense of something lost, something missing.



Historically, Americans have been a people of the spirit; this Administration doesn't seem to understand that. Historically Americans have been a people of compassion; this Administration doesn't seem to understand that. Americans are people of transcendent goals, a people of highest moral purpose. But this Administration seems to think we are impressed by men concerned with power and manipulation. The present Administration has led our people into the desert of empty technique.

The fact is that America is strong and must remain strong, not just in military power but also in the power of the spirit.

George McGovern and I have a dream for America. It is a vision of millions of men and women, convinced of a different concept of America's destiny understanding that they can reach across every barrier of age and race, of income and class and geography to reclaim control over their own lives, to make their government once again an instrument of concern for every man and woman.

We go out and ask of our young people, not just to protest against inadequate schools, but to teach children; not just to complain about the quality of law enforcement, but to enlist in our over-burdened police forces and to join the staffs of prisons; not just to make speeches about the Third World, but to serve abroad in a revived Peace Corps; not just to talk about love, but to work with the retarded, the elderly, the lonely, the ill, the blind, the millions of hungry children on this planet.

This is what America at its best has been. That is what we will be again. In the early days of the Peace Corps, 400 miles upcountry in Africa, on a hot afternoon, an African mother and her son were sitting on the side of a burning dusty road. They looked up and saw a figure striding down the road toward them. "Look, mother," said the boy, "there's a white man." And the mother answered, "No, son, that's a Peace Corps volunteer."

We must achieve the day when no one will say, "Look, there goes a white man," or "Look, there goes a black man," but "Look, there goes an American working for mankind in his community in his country and around the world."

Now we mount a wider stage, with new and greater responsibility in a harder world than we have ever known. "But some day," as the philosopher told us, "after mastering the winds, the waves, the tides, and gravity, we shall harness for God the energies of love, and then, for the second time in the history of the world, man will have discovered fire."

Sargent Shriver

Figure 12: Sargent Shriver's acceptance speech pamphlet, showing a sketch of Timberlawn in the top right, August 8, 1972.

Source: National Museum of American History

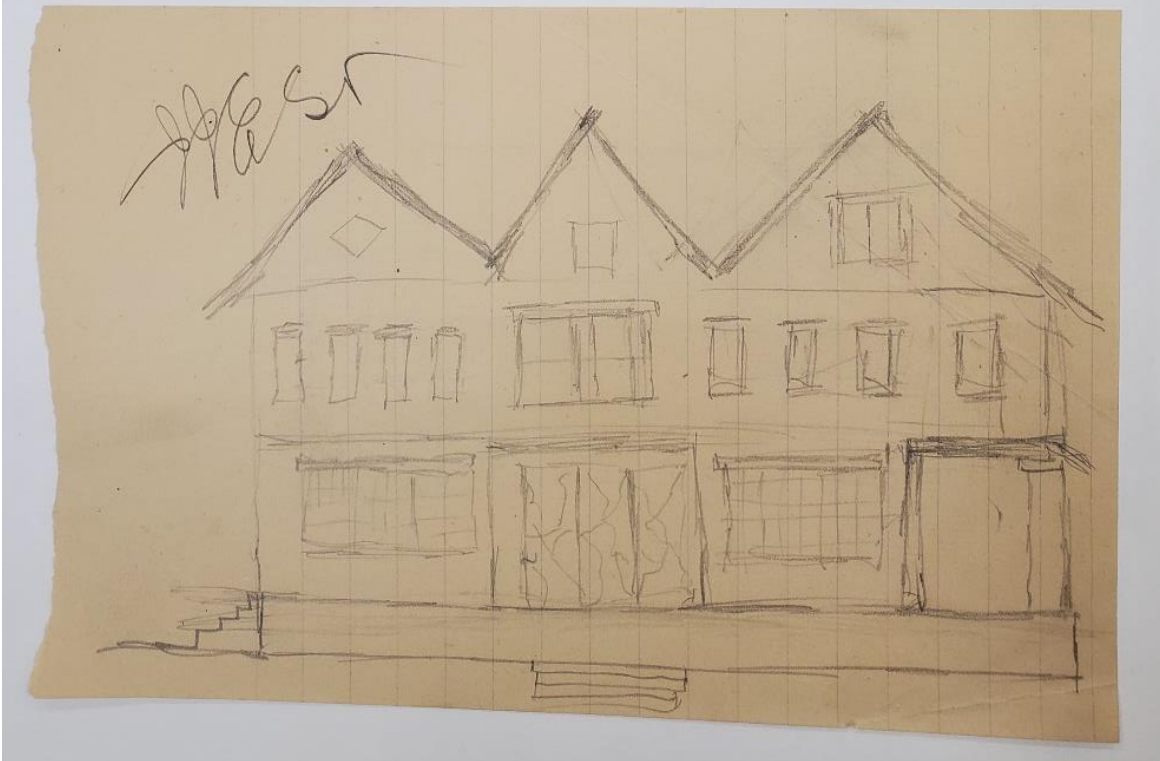


Figure 13: Newspaper photo from article about Camp Shriver showing camp counselor playing with Maria Shriver, with Eunice Shriver and Timberlawn in background, June 28, 1962, p. B1.
Source: Washington Post.



Figure 14: Newspaper photo from article about Camp Shriver showing the Danish Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag (center) visiting Camp Shriver, June 14, 1964, p. F3.
Source: Washington Post.

APPENDIX SIX:
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS



Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

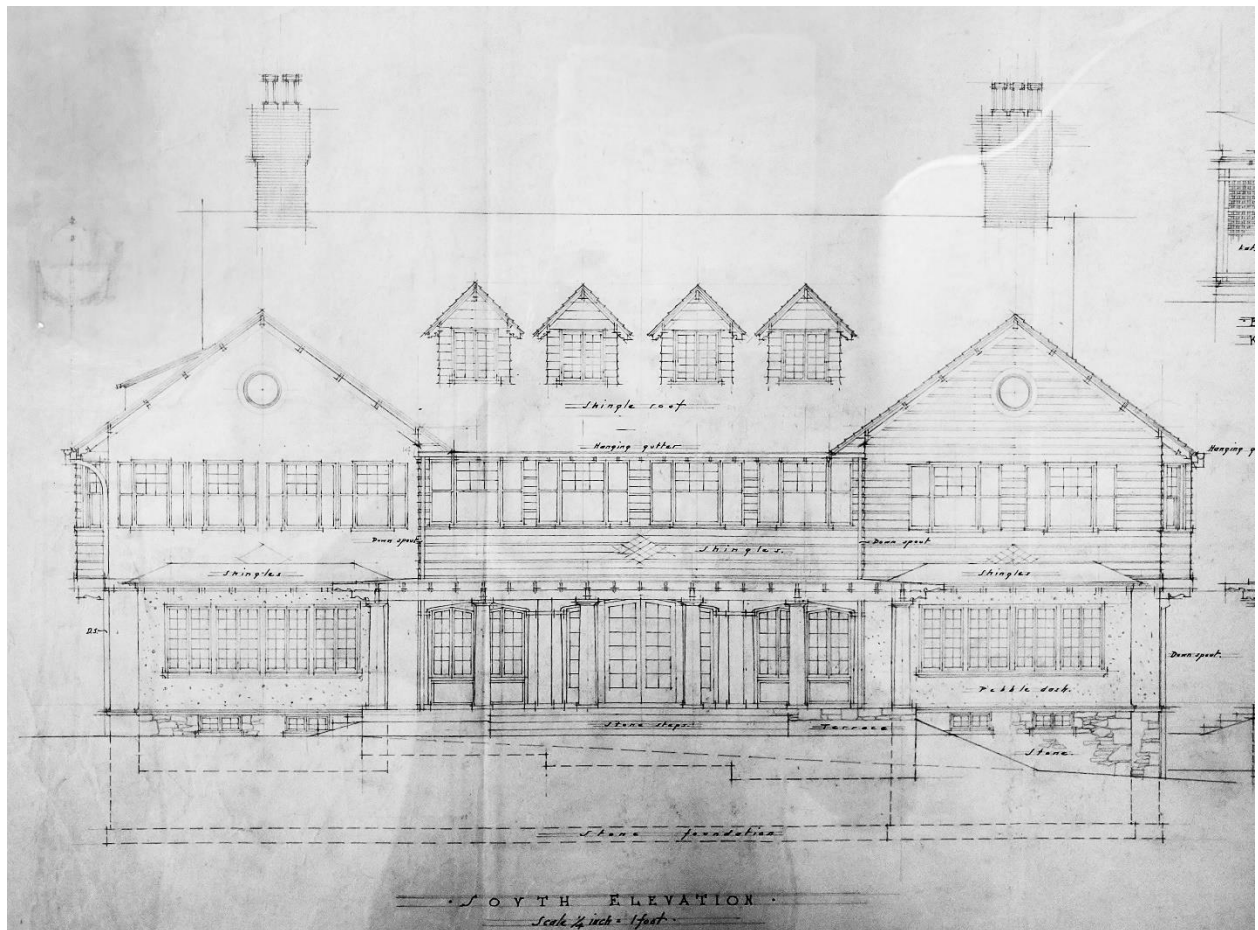


Figure 2: Sketch of south elevation of Edson Farm, circa 1900.
 Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

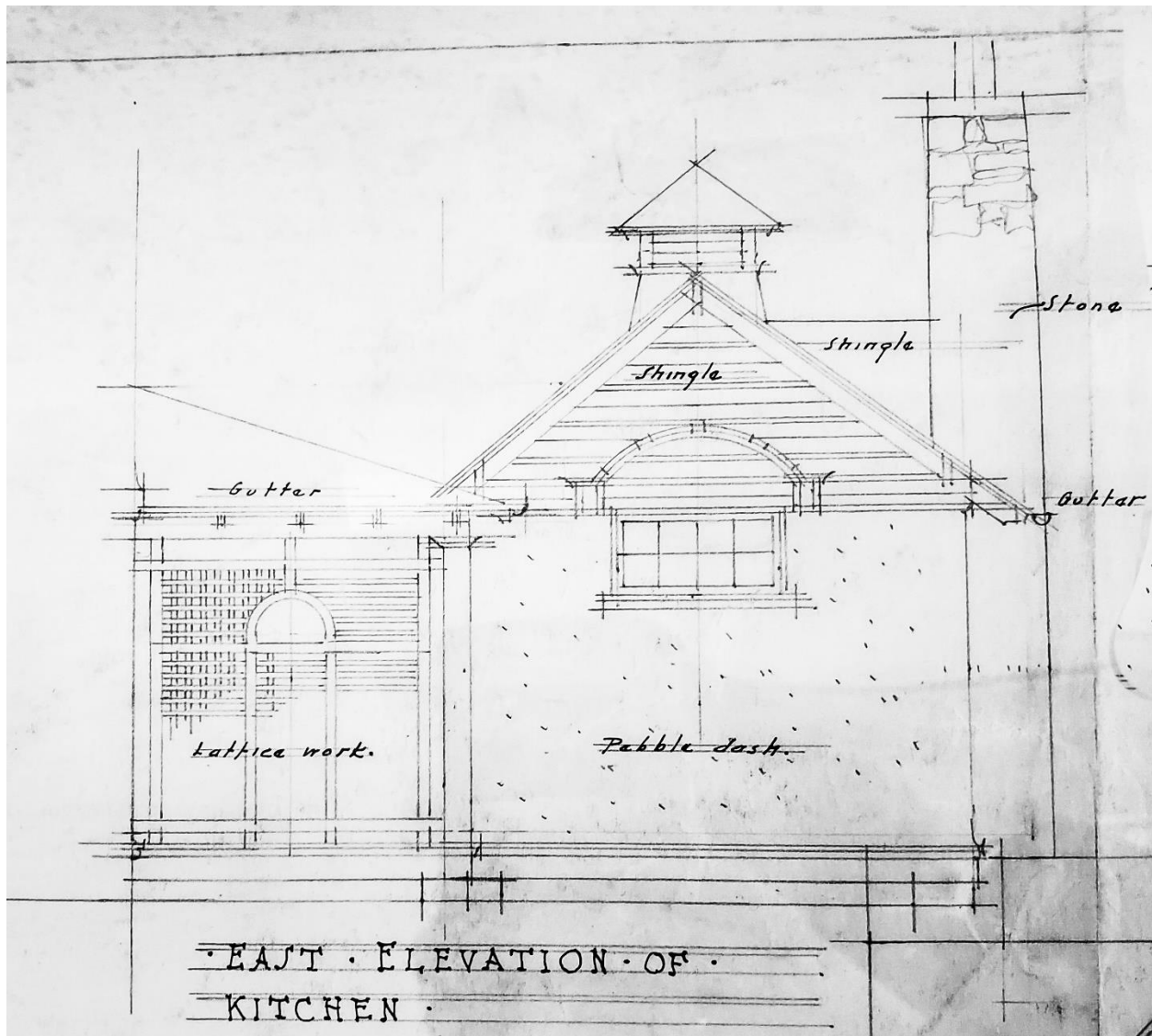


Figure 4: Drawings of east elevation of 1901 east kitchen wing (since demolished).
Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

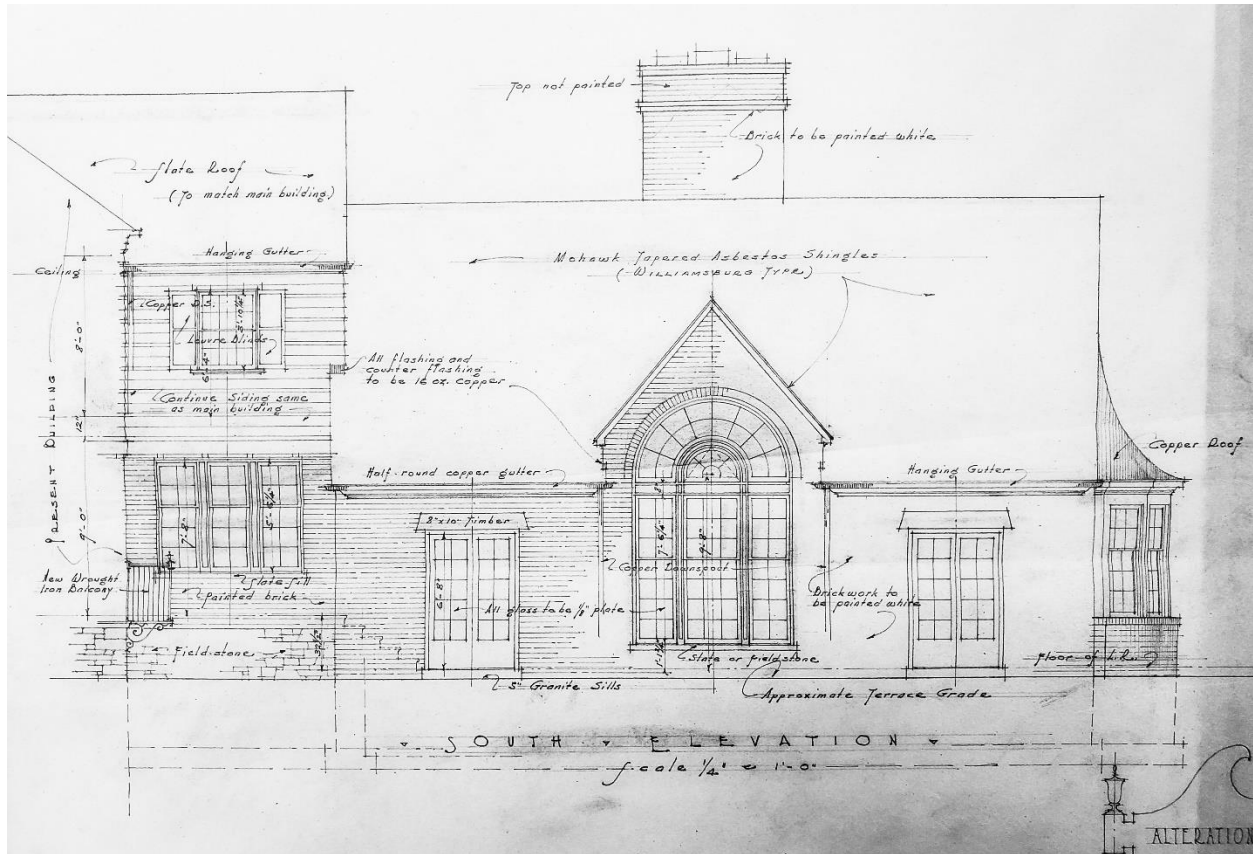


Figure 5: Drawing of south elevation of living room addition. For Karl Corby from Arthur Heaton, drawing circa 1929.

Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

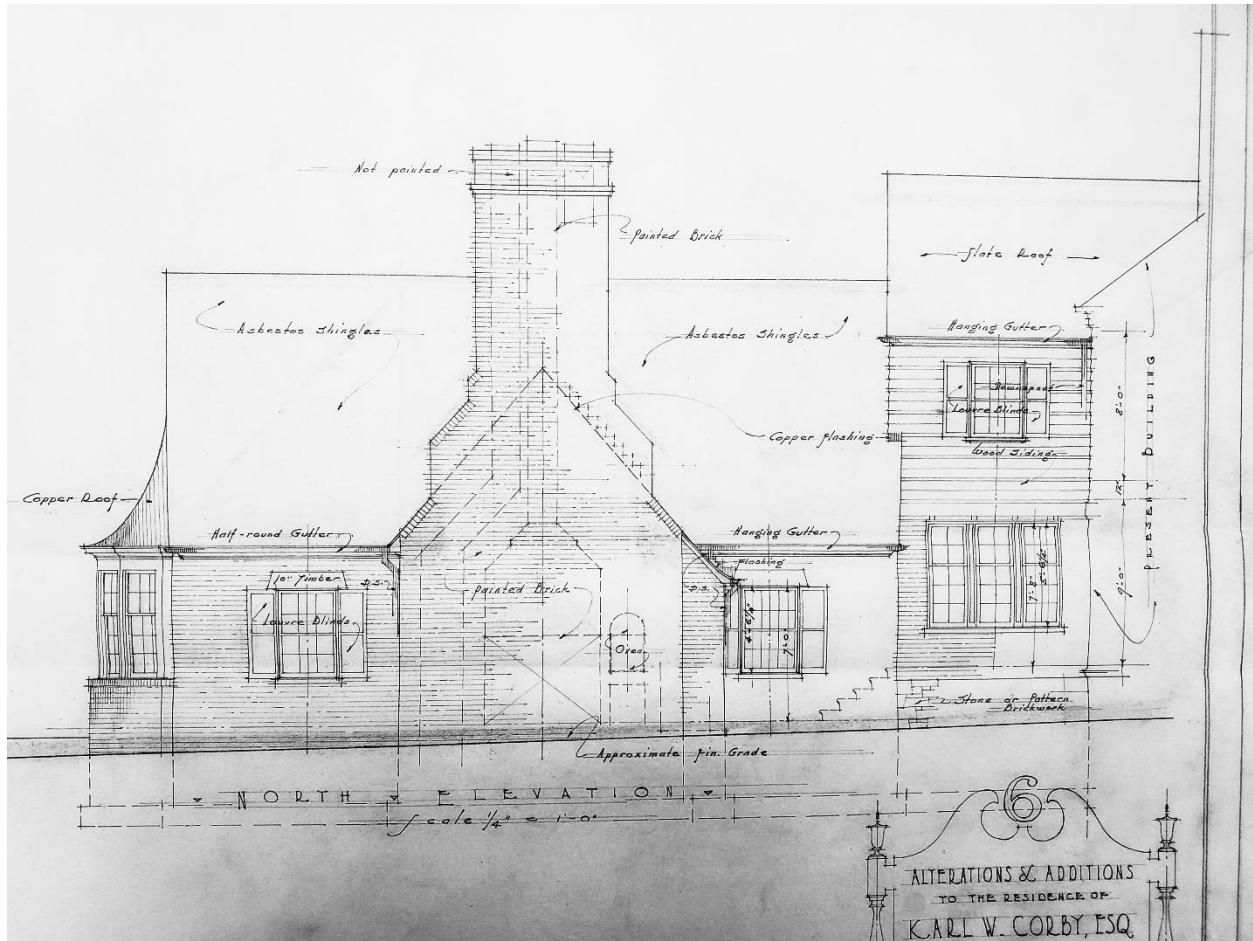


Figure 6: Drawing of north elevation of 1930 living room addition. For Karl Corby from Arthur Heaton, drawing circa 1929.

Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

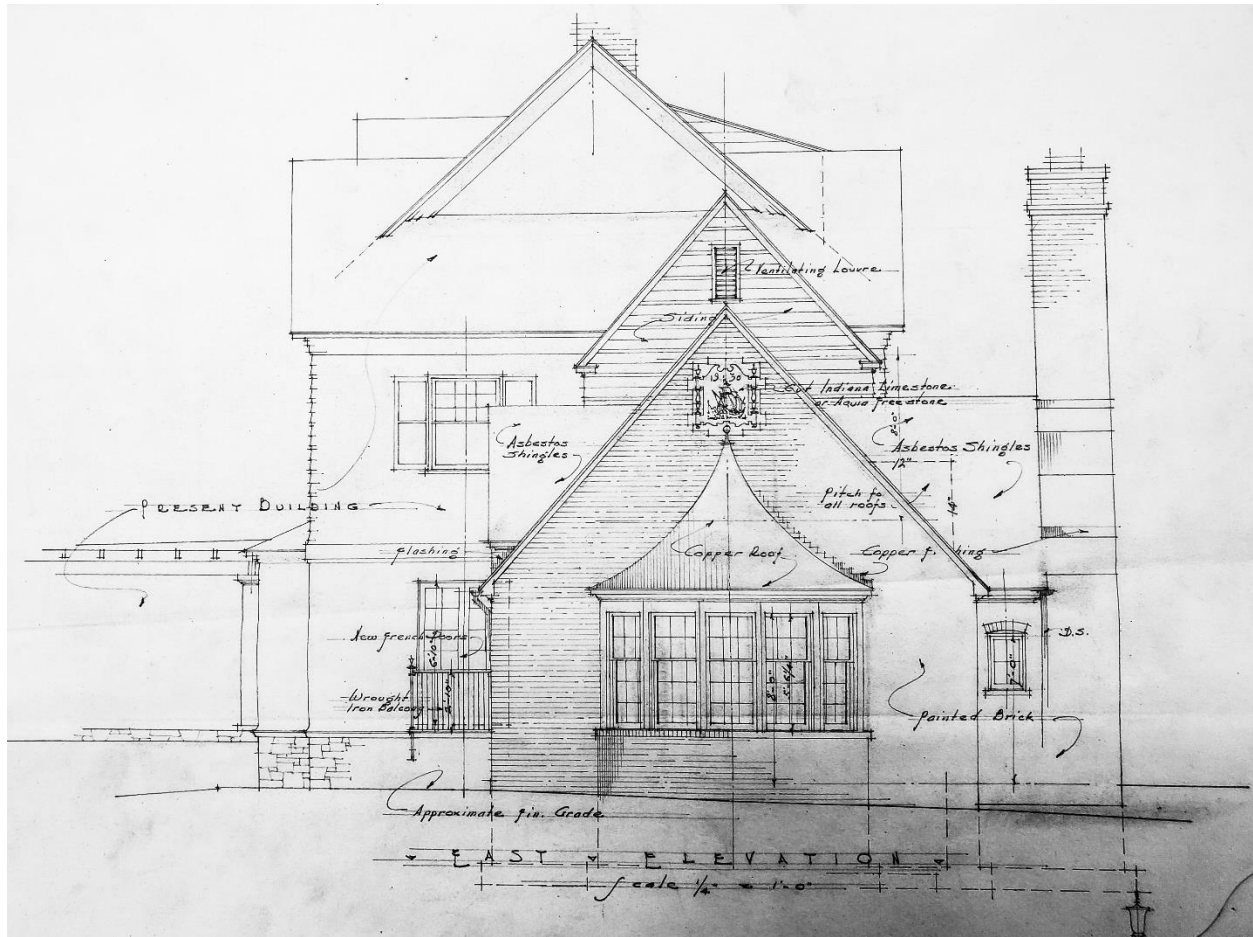


Figure 7: Drawing of east elevation of 1930 living room addition. For Karl Corby from Arthur Heaton, drawing circa 1929.

Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

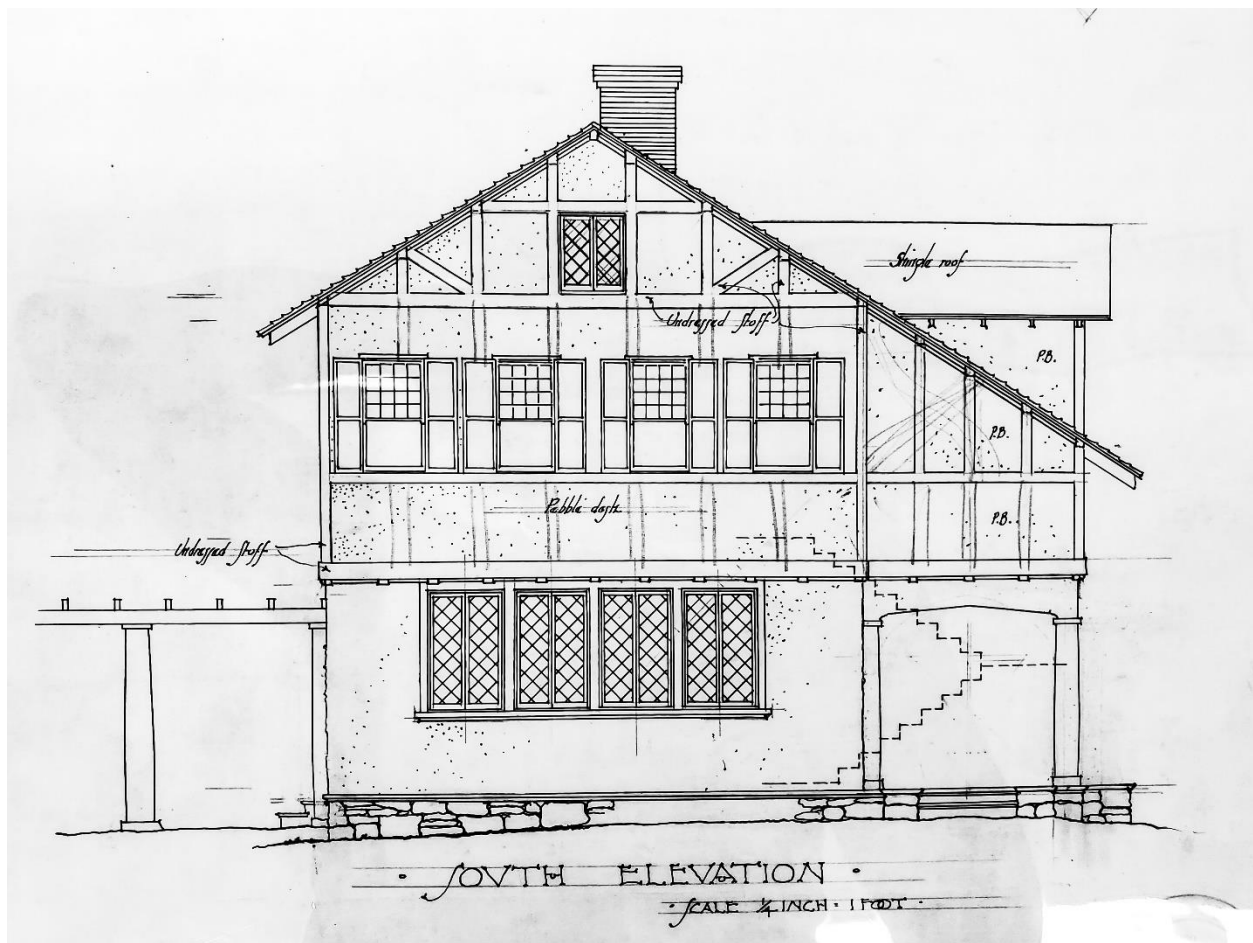


Figure 10: Drawing of south elevation of gardener's cottage to match Edson Farm, since demolished. For John Joy Edson from Arthur Heaton, drawing circa 1901.
Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

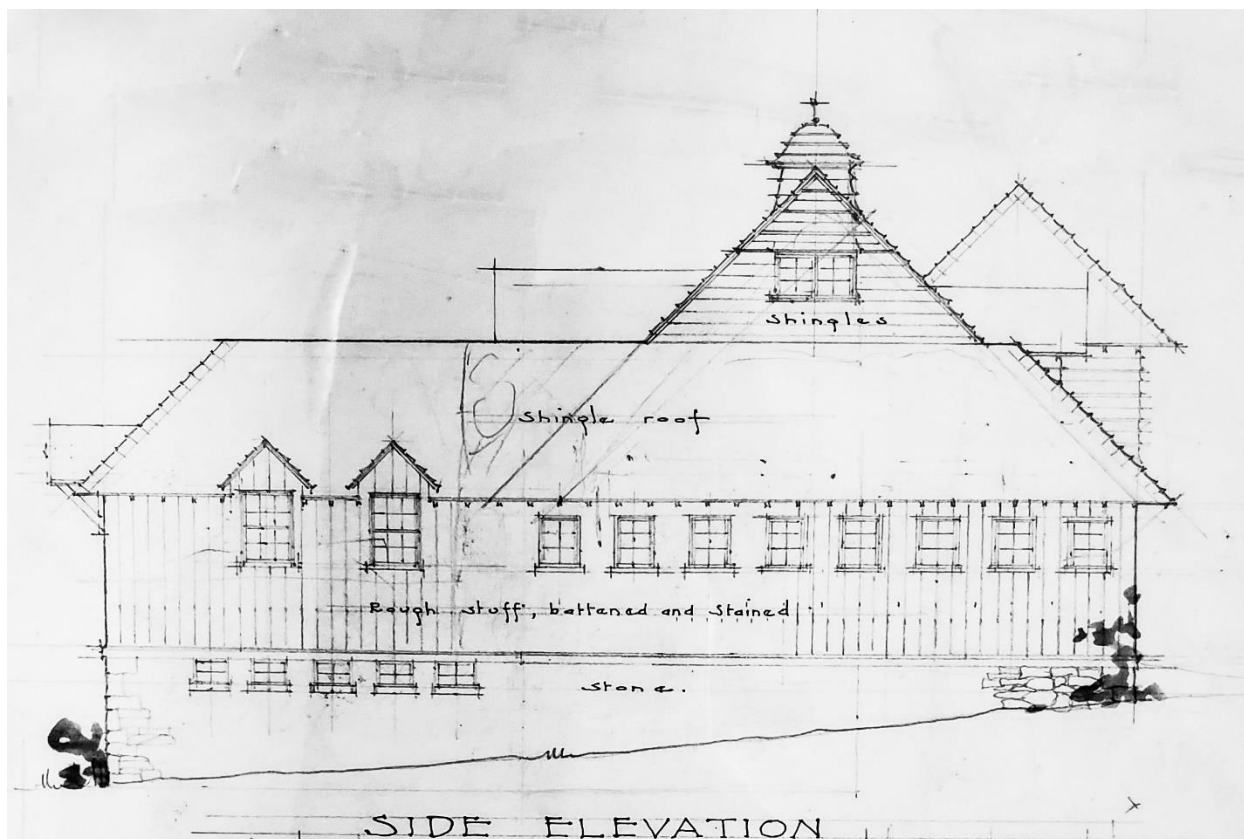


Figure 11: Drawing of south elevation of stable and garage building on Edson Farm site, since demolished. For John Joy Edson from Arthur Heaton, drawing circa 1901.
Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

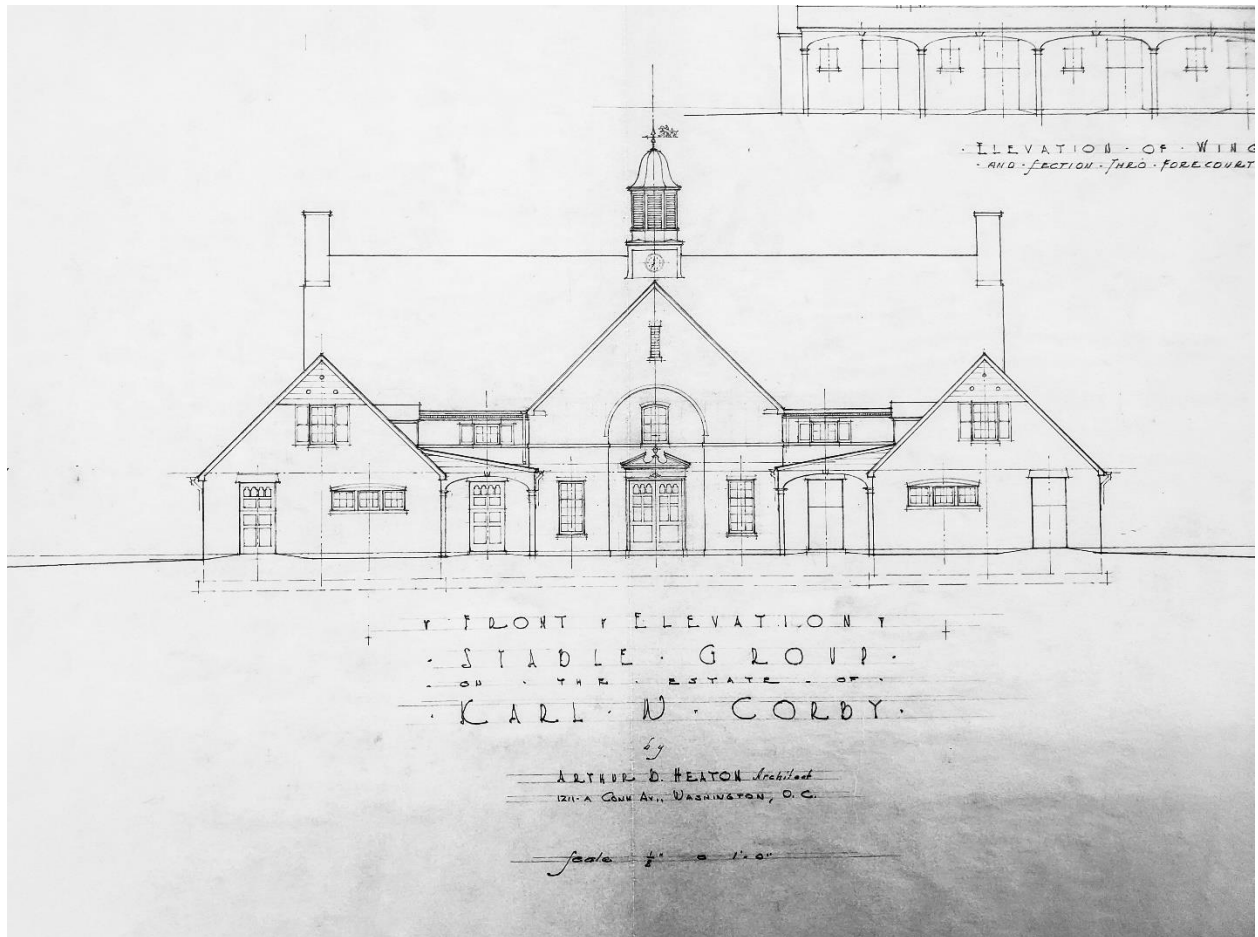


Figure 12: Drawing of front elevation of stable group on Edson Farm site, since demolished. For Karl Corby from Arthur Heaton, drawing circa 1929.
Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

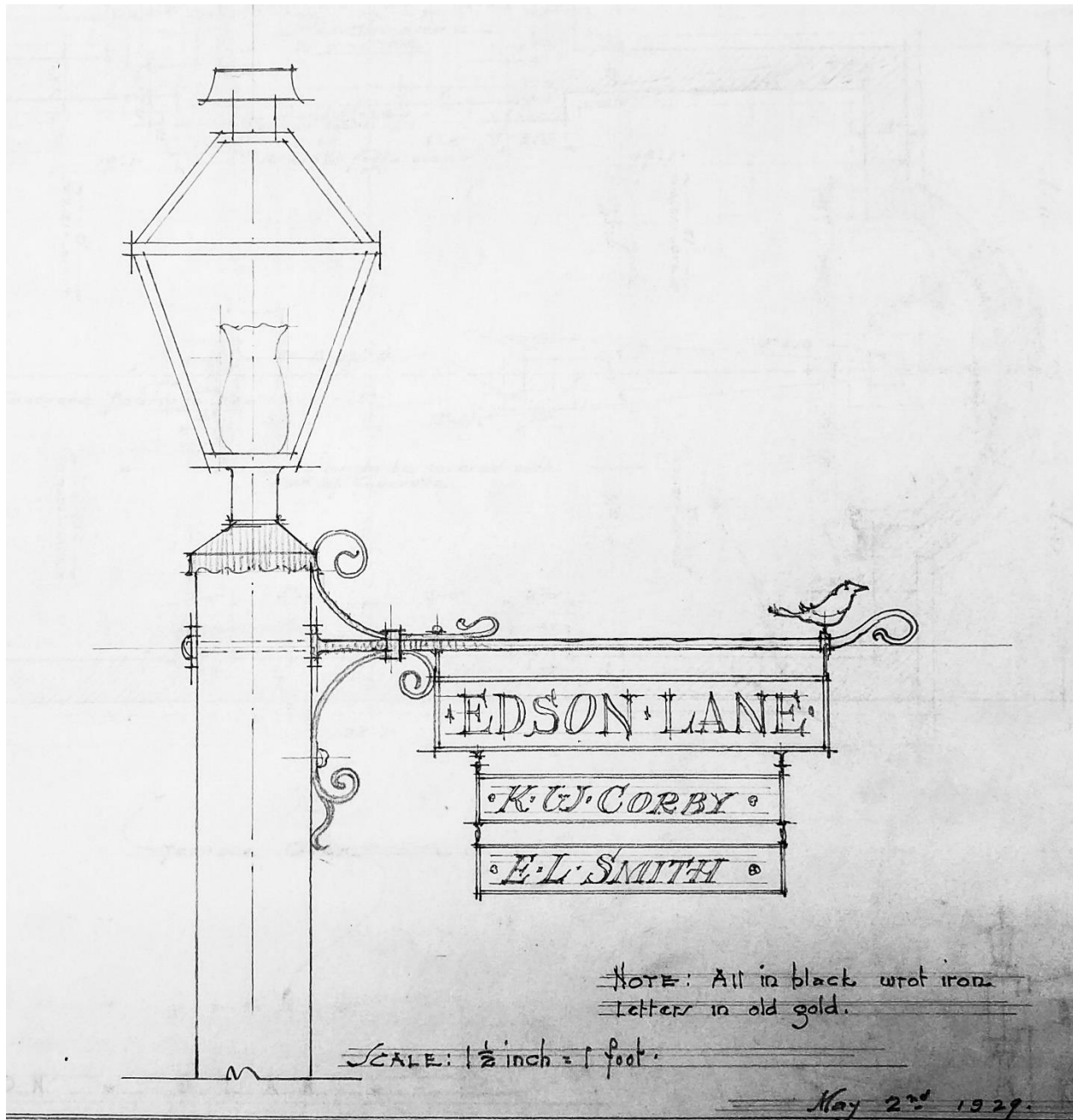


Figure 13: Drawing of hanging sign, since demolished. For Karl Corby from Arthur Heaton, 1929.
Source: Arthur B. Heaton Collection, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

APPENDIX SEVEN:

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (MIHP) FORM

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Timberlawn

AND/OR COMMON

(Shriver Estate)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

end of Edson Lane, off Rockville Pike

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Sargeant Shriver? (M.E. Brewer & Karl Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Corby?)

Edson Lane

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

M: 30-11

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a detailed, handsome estate that combines a number of Classical Revival styles. It is unique as far as local architecture is concerned. The house consists of a number of rambling sections, that run from east to west. The main, central section is a three-bay part with a central door. This is flanked by two gable-facade sections-each with its own pattern of windows. The center and flanking sections are all two stories in height, and have steeply-pitched A-roofs, covered with slate shingles. Each has a pebbledash veneer on the first story, and patterned, rough-wood shingles cover the upper levels. Decorative features include dentil cornices. Additional extensions, of diminishing height, continue on both the east and west ends.

Other buildings on the property include several attractive tenant cottages, barns, and a water tower-all located in a wooded, park-like, landscaped setting.

East of the property, one can still see the abandoned right-of-way for the old trolley car tracks that used to run to Rockville.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

M:30-11

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is a superb example of the wealthy, early-20th Century estates that once characterized the Rockville Pike area. This home was probably built in the 1920's by John Joy Edson, who was treasurer of the National Geographic for thirty-two years. The property was the estate, in the 1940's and '50's, of G. Calvert Bowie. It is best known today for the various political functions held here by the present resident, Sargeant Shriver, a well-known national political figure, and former U.S. Ambassador to France.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

M: 30-11

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

589-1480

589-1480

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

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

M-NCPPC

STREET & NUMBER

8787 Georgia Ave.

CITY OR TOWN

Silver Spring

DATE

5/14/75

TELEPHONE

589-1480

STATE

Maryland

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

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



NAME TIMBERLAWN

M: #30-11
(ESTATE FILE)

LOCATION EDSON LA. ROCKVILLE, Md

FACADE N

PHOTO TAKEN 5/14/75 MDWYER

ATTACHMENT 3: WRITTEN TESTIMONY



Outlook

Re: FW: Historic Preservation Commission Agenda Item- Timberlawn Nomination for Master Plan for Historic Preservation

From Andy Stadnik [REDACTED]**Date** Fri 10/18/2024 5:01 PM**To** Bolliger, Serena <Serena.Bolliger@montgomeryplanning.org>**Cc** [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] Exercise caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding.

Hi Serena

The Timberlawn HOA Board does not object to this and believes this will benefit Montgomery County's heritage and preserve the Eunice Shrive Special Olympics legacy and the many philanthropic and community activities that she and Sargent Shriver were engaged with in our community.

We support the property being added to the county's historic places register.

Regards

Andy Stadnik

President, THOA
[REDACTED]

On 10/17/2024 4:04 PM, Bolliger, Serena wrote:

Dear Mr. Stadnik,

I wanted to let you know that our draft nomination report was posted to our website if you would like to read it. The building has a rich history and I felt very fortunate to be able to write it. Fortunately, the Library of Congress has a collection of the architect's drawings and photographs and many of Timberlawn were included, which was a joy to discover.

<https://montgomeryplanning.org/planning/historic/research-and-designation/timberlawn/>

Let us know if you would like to sign up to speak or submit a comment, the deadline is on Tuesday,

Sending my best,

Serena Bolliger**Cultural Resource Planner**

Montgomery County Planning Department

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