



**Cultural Resource Studies Associated with  
Design Phase 2 Alternatives Selection of the  
MD 355 BRT Corridor Planning Study  
Technical Report**

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**Draft**

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## 1 Abstract

Montgomery County Department of Transportation (MCDOT) conducted cultural resource studies associated with preparing a Corridor Summary Report for Phase 2 Alternatives Selection of the MD 355 Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Planning Study. The project includes evaluating detailed concepts for providing enhanced transit service along MD 355 from Bethesda to Clarksburg in Montgomery County, Maryland. Phase 2 of the MD 355 BRT Study builds upon work completed in Phase 1 (2017) that developed and evaluated Conceptual Alternatives to determine which alternatives should move forward for more detailed analysis.

The architectural study consisted of a windshield survey of architectural resources 48 years in age and older (the 50-year study threshold taking into account two years for project process and Maryland Historical Trust [MHT] coordination) within the architectural area of potential effects (APE), defined as 250 feet (76.2 m) on both sides of the road centerline plus any viewsheds wherein the project could alter a resource's setting and feeling. This study only included resources that could be documented from the public right-of-way. Resources that were not visible from the public right-of-way will be included in a future study in a later phase of this project after an alternative has been identified. A total of 202 above-ground resources 48 years in age and older within the architectural APE were recorded during this study. Of those, 34 were previously recorded with the MHT and 168 were newly identified. Fifty-six architectural resources received a Determination of Eligibility form and 146 received a short form. As a result of the survey, seven resources are **recommended to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): Neelsville Presbyterian Church (M: 19-5), Cider Barrel (M: 19-33), Clarksburg Heights (M: 13-61), Grace United Methodist Church (M: 21-164), St. Martin of Tours Church (M: 21-271), Phillips Service Station (M: 26-68), and Little Tavern (M: 35-14-3).** The remaining 195 architectural resources are **recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–C.** As architectural resources, they were not evaluated under Criterion D.

A Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance of the project alternatives was completed on August 9 and October 1, 2018. The survey focused on the current archaeological APE, which extends 25 feet (7.6 m) from the edge of the pavement on both sides of the existing roads and includes the entire width of any proposed road modifications. The survey involved visual inspection and photographic documentation of the archaeological APE, which revealed disturbance throughout much of the archaeological APE. Portions of sites 18MO562, 18MO599, and 18MO734 are located within the APE. Site 18MO562 was the subject of archaeological data recovery and site 18MO599 was determined not eligible for the NRHP in 2004. A portion of NRHP-eligible site 18MO734, however, extends into the project area. Should project modifications overlap the site boundaries, archaeological study is likely warranted. Based on the Phase IA investigation, the total acreage of potentially intact soils in the project area varies depending on the alternative selected, specifically as it relates to Segment 7. Potentially intact soil occurs in approximately 0.30 acres (0.12 ha) of the project area that includes Alternative 7A. Selection of Alternative 7B produces an overall project area that encompasses 20.5 acres (8.30 ha) of potentially intact soil. Inclusion of Alternative 7C results in a project area with approximately 7.7 acres (3.12 ha) of potentially intact soils. These areas may require Phase IB archaeological survey pending consultation with the MHT.

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## 2 Introduction

MCDOT conducted cultural resource studies as part of Phase 2 of the MD 355 Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Planning Study. The project includes evaluating detailed concepts for providing enhanced transit service along MD 355 from Bethesda to Clarksburg in Montgomery County, Maryland.

Phase 2 of the MD 355 BRT Study builds upon work completed in Phase 1 (2017), which developed Conceptual Alternatives that were evaluated to determine which should move forward for more detailed analysis. These alternatives have been refined and analyzed in further detail in Phase 2.

The current cultural resources study included architectural and archaeological components. The architectural study consisted of an evaluation-level survey of architectural resources 48 years in age and older (the 50-year study threshold taking into account two years for project process and Maryland Historical Trust [MHT] coordination) within the architectural area of potential effects (APE), defined as 250 feet (76.2 m) on both side of the road centerline plus any viewsheds wherein the project could alter a resource's setting and feeling. This study only included resources that could be documented from the public right-of-way. Resources that were not visible from the public right-of-way will be included in a future study in a later phase of this project. In addition, architectural resources that have a previous National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determination or were recorded as demolished were not revisited during this effort unless major alterations were noted during the survey. Furthermore, individual resources located within the boundaries of an eligible or NRHP-listed historic district were also not revisited. A field survey and archival research were then completed for resources that met the age requirements and were visible from the public right-of-way. Additional background review was not completed, as a background records review of the entire MD 355 BRT Planning Study corridor was completed as part of the Phase 1 portion of this project (MDOT and MCDOT 2017:3-6-3-12). The architectural survey focused on an area totaling 2,234 acres (904.07 ha).

The Phase IA archaeological component of the project involved an inspection of aerial images of the project area, and vehicular and pedestrian examination of the archaeological APE to assess the archaeological potential of the project area. The archaeological APE, defined as the proposed limits of construction, includes the area within 25 feet (7.6 m) from the edge of the existing roads, plus any additional road modification areas. The goal of the Phase IA survey was to identify areas where undisturbed soils and intact, archaeological sites potentially exist, as well as areas where construction and other disturbance precludes the presence of intact archaeological sites. The archaeological survey included 35.17 linear miles (56.6 km) of the proposed MD 355 BRT Planning Study corridor using a 25-foot buffer from the existing pavement for a total of 556 acres (225 ha).

This report complies with MHT standards and guidelines for cultural resource investigations (MHT and Maryland Department of Planning 2000; Shaffer and Cole 1994). Information in this report, described below, will provide cultural resource planning data to support discussions presented in the Corridor Summary Report.

## 2.1 MD 355 BRT Project Purpose and Need

The purpose of the MD 355 BRT Planning Study is to provide a new transit service with higher speed and frequency along MD 355 between Bethesda and Clarksburg (Figure 2-1, p. 3). The purpose and need statement has been consolidated into four distinct goals to guide the development of alternatives and as a framework for comparing alternatives:

- Goal 1.* Provide an appealing, functional, and high-quality transit service
- Goal 2.* Improve mobility opportunities, accessibility, and transportation choices for all
- Goal 3.* Support planned development
- Goal 4.* Support sustainable and cost-effective transportation solutions

## 2.2 Architectural Survey

The corridor was divided into seven segments based on roadway characteristics and to facilitate design development. These same seven segments have been used to aid in the organization of the cultural resource tasks. The architectural survey of Segments 1 through 4 was conducted by Adriana Moss, Danae Peckler, Heather Dollins Staton, and Alison Cramer of Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) between October 2017 and June 2018. Kerri S. Barile served as Principal Investigator. Ms. Barile, Ms. Moss, Ms. Peckler, and Ms. Staton meet or exceed the Secretary of Interior's standards for Architectural Historian and Historian. The survey of Segments 5 through 7 was conducted by Erin Leatherbee and George Rounds of VHB between January 2018 and July 2018. Both Ms. Leatherbee and Mr. Rounds meet or exceed the Secretary of Interior's standards for Architectural Historian and Historian.

## 2.3 Archaeological Survey

The project area is in the Piedmont Physiographic Province, within Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 12, the Potomac Drainage Basin (Figure 2-2—Figure 2-3, pp. 4–5). The Phase IA archaeological survey focused on the proposed archaeological APE, also referred to as the archaeological buffer, which extends 25 feet (7.6 m) from the edge of the pavement on both sides of the existing roads and includes the entire width of any proposed road modifications. The survey was conducted by Curtis McCoy and Mike Klein of Dovetail on August 9 and October 1. Mr. McCoy and Dr. Klein meet or exceed the Secretary of Interior's standards for Archaeologist.



Figure 2-1: Location of Montgomery County and the Project Area (Esri 2018a).

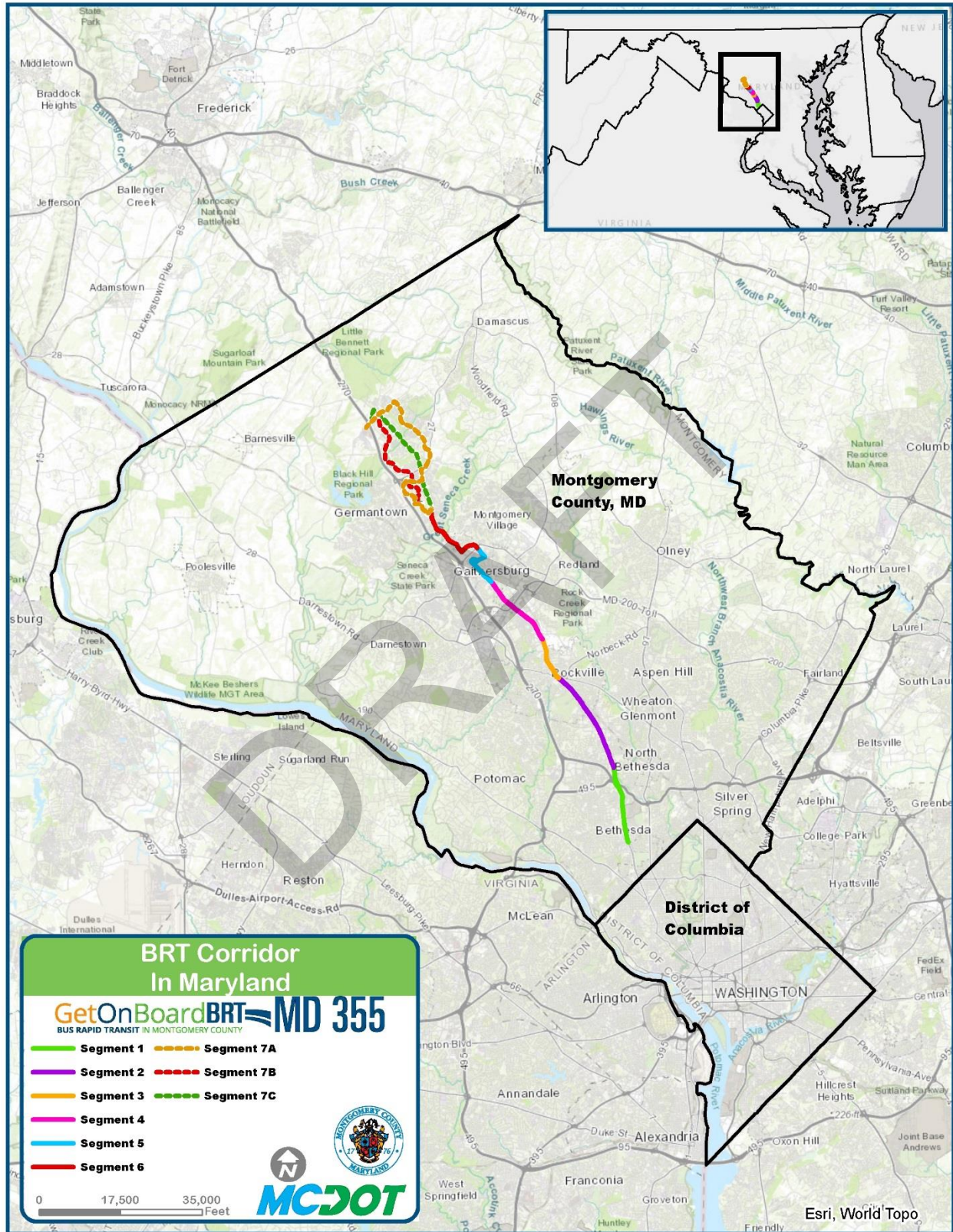




Figure 2-2: Location of MD 355 BRT Planning Study Corridor on 7.5-Minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Map (Esri 2018b).

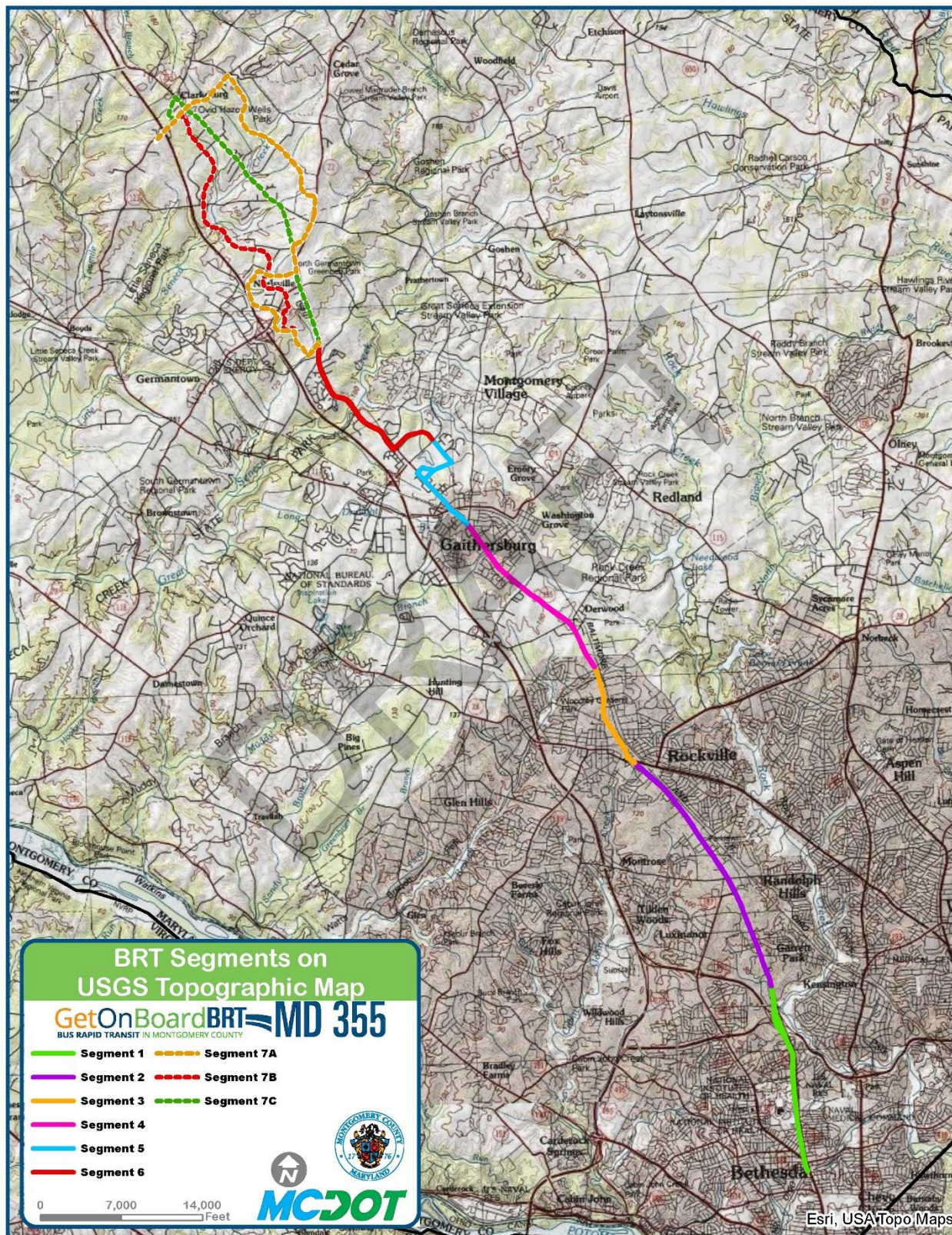
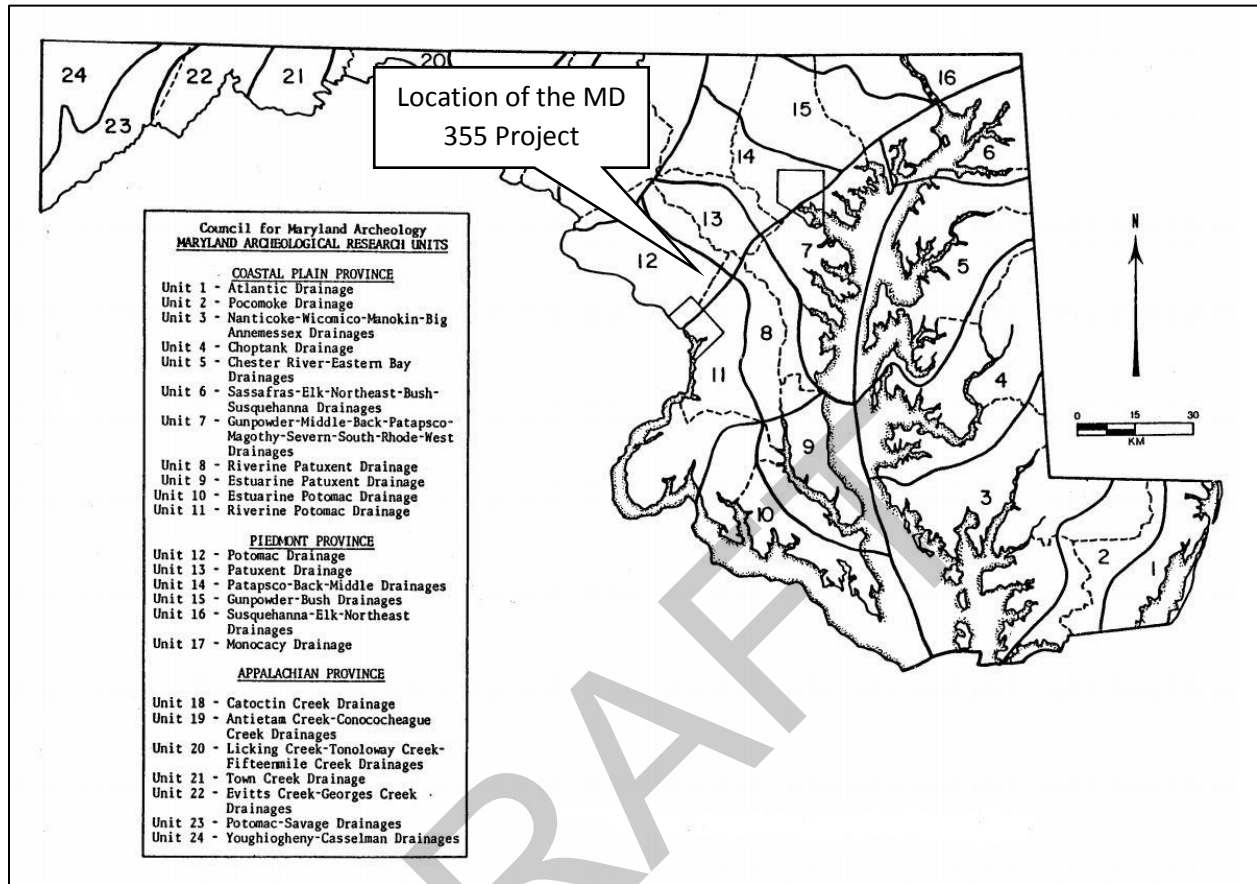




Figure 2-3: Location of Study Area on Map of Maryland Archaeological Research Units (Shaffer and Cole 1994).



### 3 Alternatives

Five alternatives, including the No-Build Alternative, are being evaluated as part of Phase 2 of the MD 355 BRT Planning Study. The findings will be summarized in the *Corridor Summary Report*. Details on studied resources and potential for sites along these alternatives are presented in this Technical Report. The four Build Alternatives are shown in Figure 3-1 through Figure 3-4 (pp. 6–9).

#### 3.1 No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would include no additional infrastructure improvements other than those already planned and programmed, including the Ride on extra service launched in October 2017 from the Medical Center Metro Station to Lakeforest Mall. This service includes existing Transit Signal Priority (TSP) at key locations along the route.



Figure 3-1: TSM Alternative (Esri 2017).

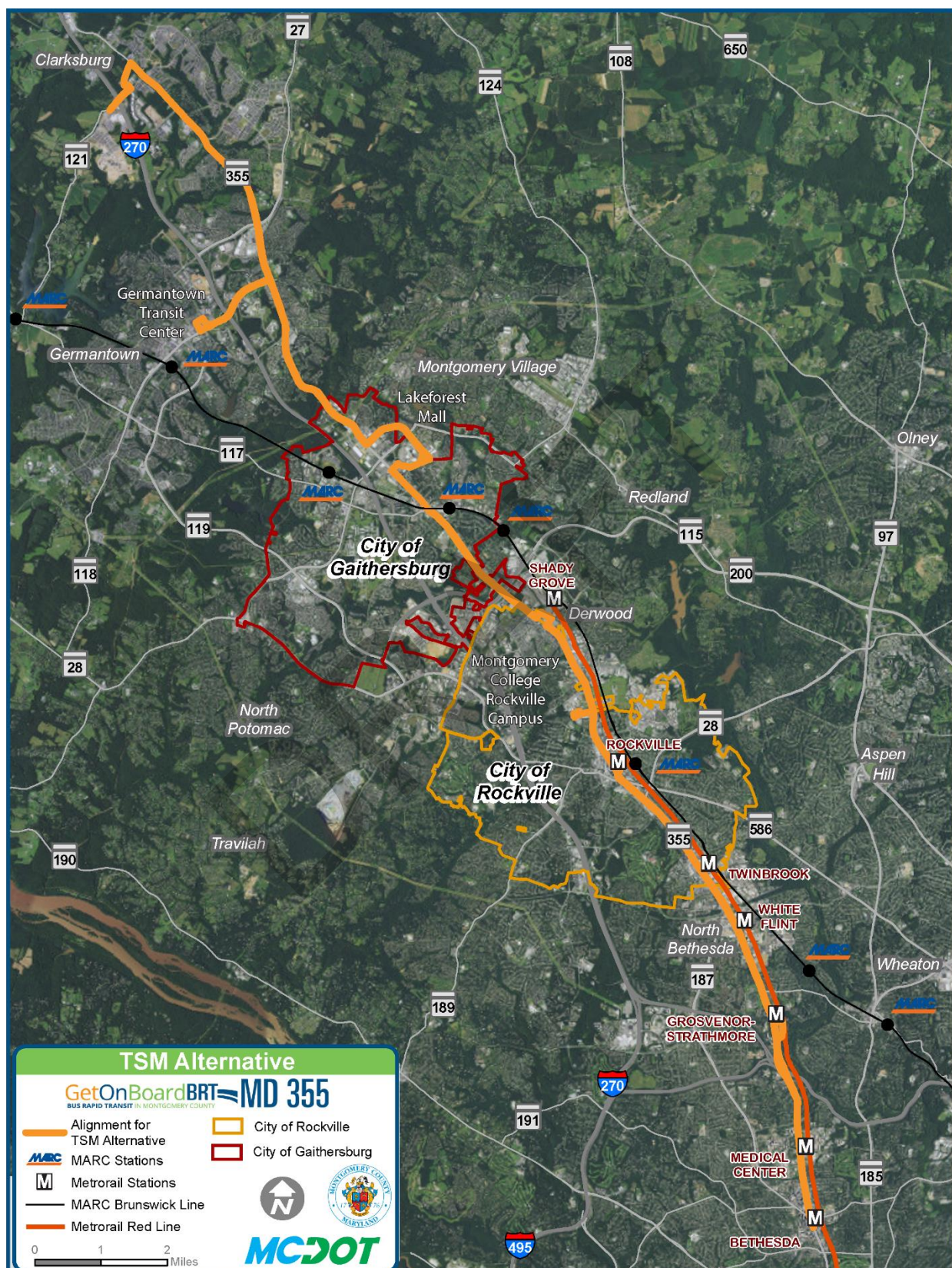




Figure 3-2: Alternative A (Esri 2017).

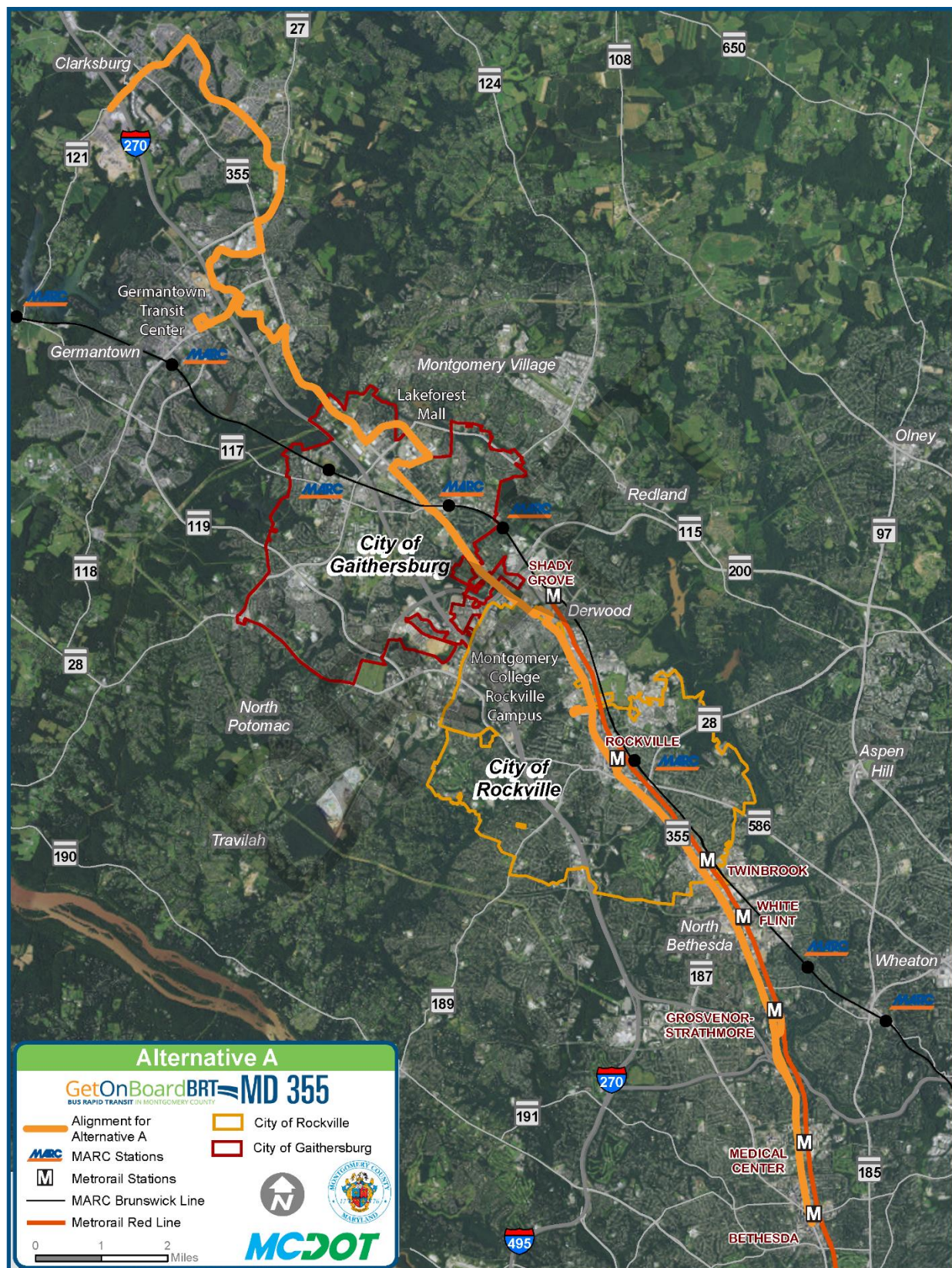




Figure 3-3: Alternative B (Esri 2017).

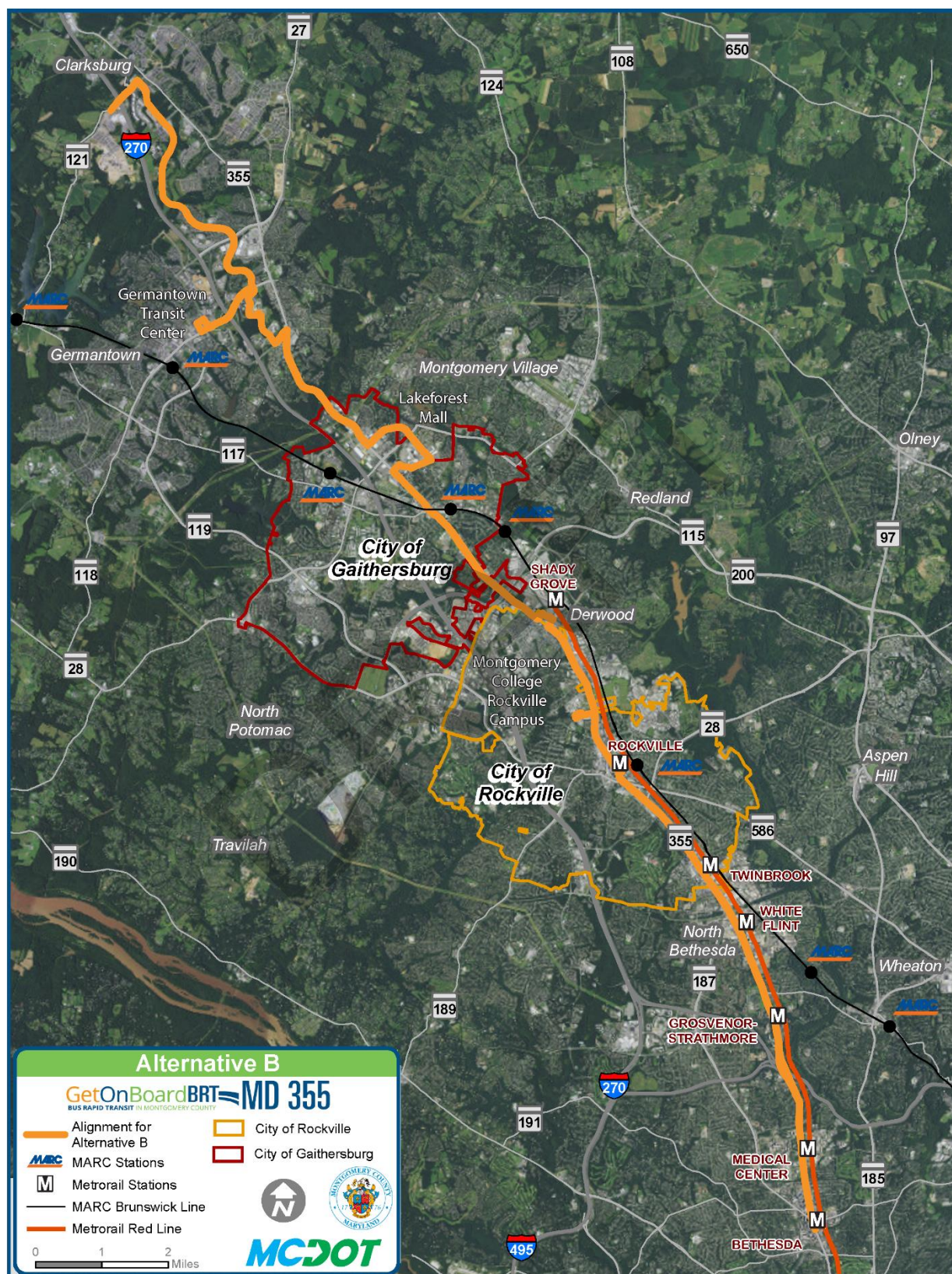
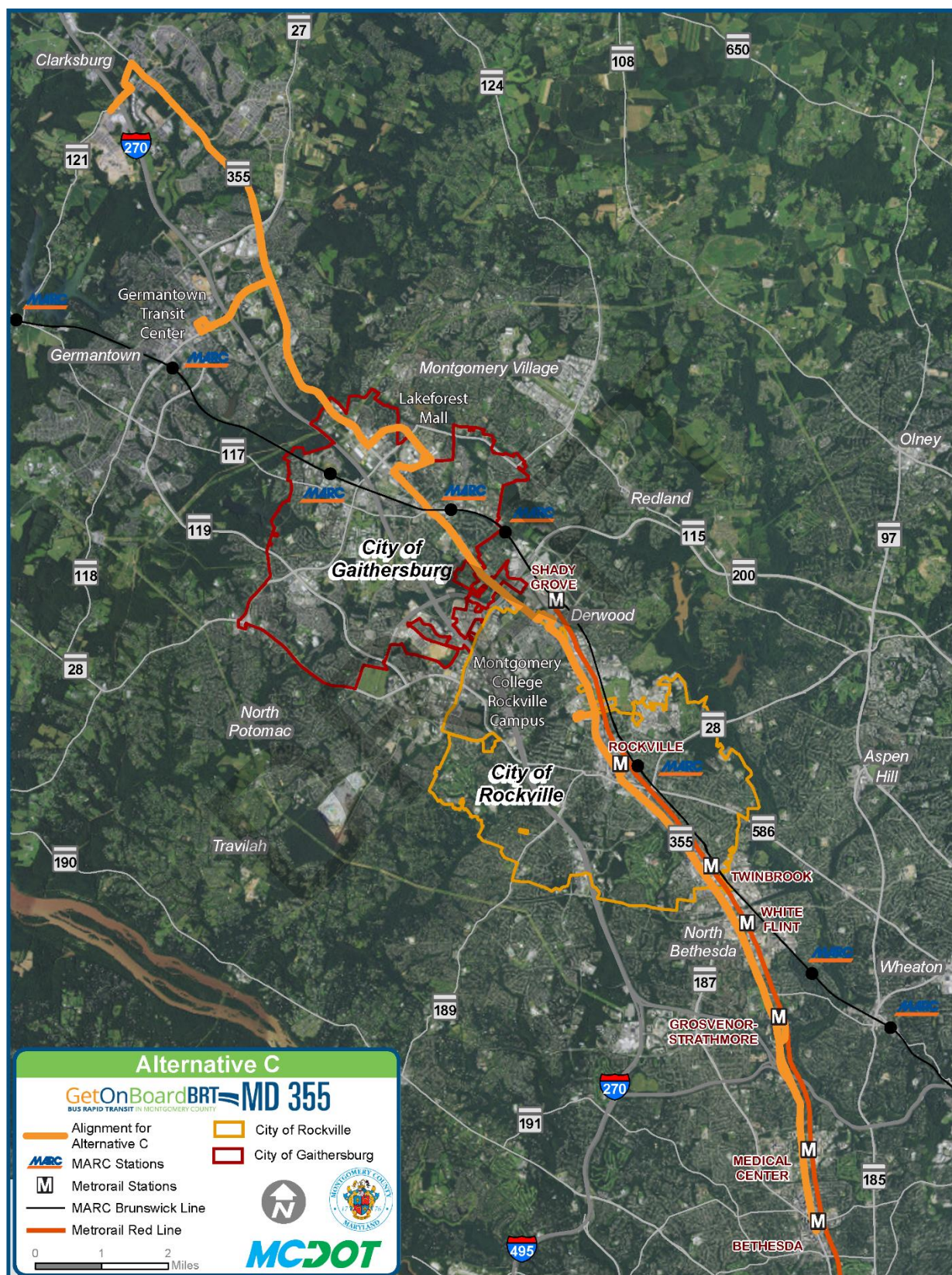




Figure 3-4: Alternative C (Esri 2017).



### 3.2 Transportation System Management (TSM) Alternative

The TSM Alternative would consist of enhanced bus service operating in mixed traffic in existing lanes from the Bethesda Metrorail Station to Clarksburg along MD 355 and along Clarksburg Road to the Clarksburg BRT terminus.

This Alternative would extend the Ride On extra service south from the Medical Center Metro Station to Bethesda and north from Lakeforest Mall to Clarksburg and would include additional TSP along the route.

### 3.3 Alternative A

Alternative A would enhance elements of the TSM Alternative by including additional elements such as TSP and queue jumps to create a BRT service with limited infrastructure improvements. Alternative A would consist of BRT service, operating in mixed traffic using existing lanes from the Bethesda Metrorail Station to Clarksburg along MD 355. In Segment 7, the BRT would travel along Middlebrook Road to Observation Drive, Goldenrod Lane, Germantown Road, then back to Observation Drive to Ridge Road, and across MD 355 to Snowden Farm Parkway to Stringtown Road to the BRT Terminus at Clarksburg.

Alternative A would include additional TSP along with queue jumps at key locations along the route. It would also include BRT stations with off-board fare collection and level boarding, articulated buses, and Flash branding.

### 3.4 Alternative B

Alternative B would generally operate in dedicated median lanes where feasible and in mixed traffic. In Segment 7, the BRT would travel in mixed traffic along Middlebrook Road to Observation Drive, including the unbuilt portion, to Stringtown Road to the BRT Terminus at Clarksburg.

Alternative B would include additional TSP at key locations along the route, BRT stations with off-board fare collection and level boarding, articulated buses, and Flash branding.

### 3.5 Alternative C

Alternative C would generally operate in dedicated curb lanes where feasible. In Segment 7, the BRT would operate in mixed traffic along MD 355 from Middlebrook Road to the BRT Terminus at Clarksburg, via Clarksburg Road and Stringtown Road.

Alternative C would include additional TSP along with queue jumps at key locations along the corridor. It would also include BRT stations with off-board fare collection and level boarding, articulated buses, and Flash branding.

### 3.6 Alignment Segments

Seven segments of the architectural and archaeological APE extend west from downtown Bethesda to Clarksburg. Urban development in the eastern project area gives way to suburban developments to the west. As a result, the potential presence of both archaeological and architectural resources varies in



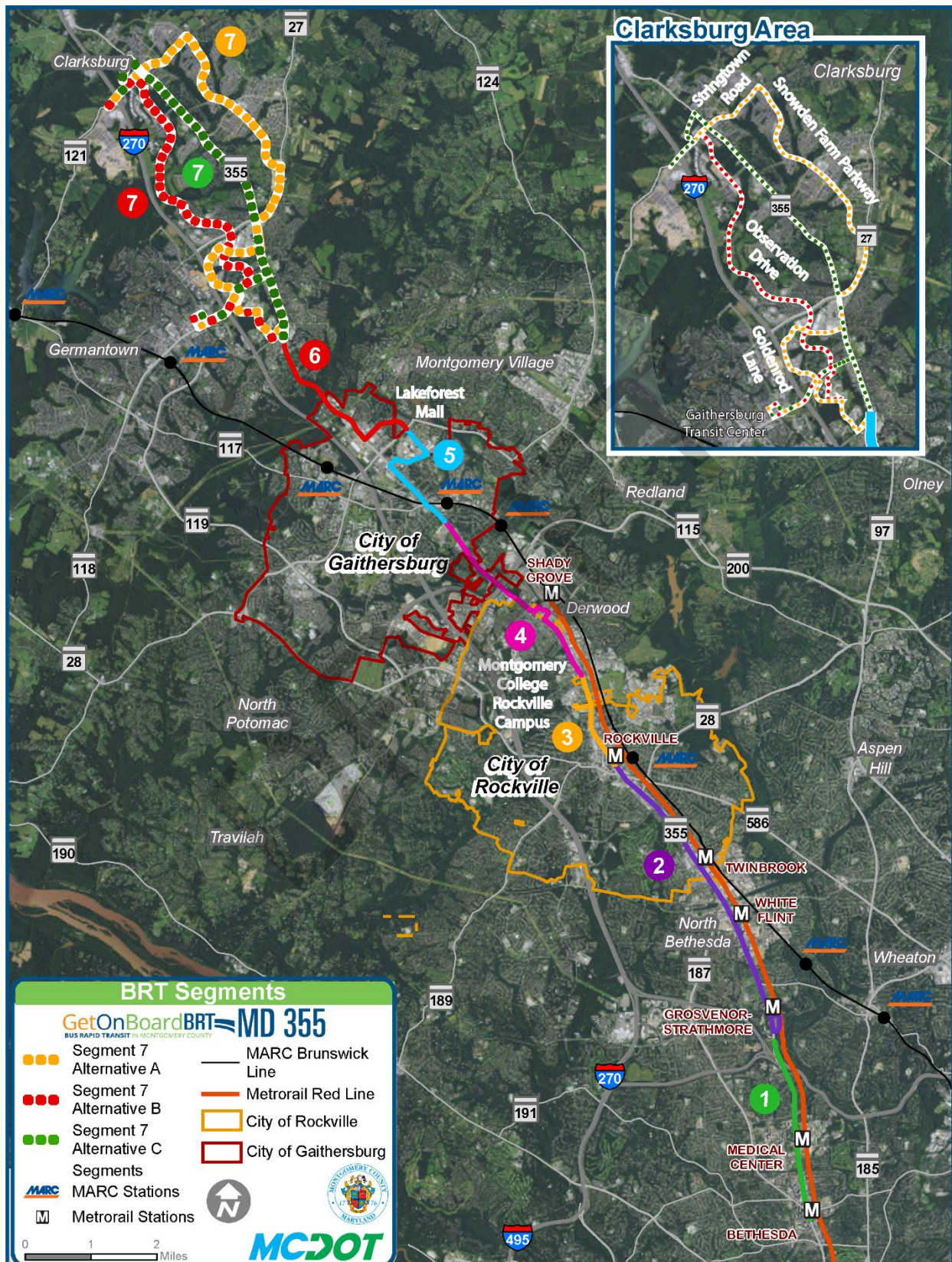
accordance with the extent and nature of development. The seven segments geographic descriptions are listed in Table 3-1 (p. 11) and shown below in Figure 3-5 (p. 12).

**Table 3-1: Alternative Alignment Segments**

Segment	Geographic Description
1	Bethesda Metrorail Station to Grosvenor Metrorail Station
2	Grosvenor Metrorail Station to Dodge Street
3	Dodge Street to College Parkway
4	College Parkway to Summit Avenue
5	Summit Avenue to MD 124
6	MD 124 to Middlebrook Road
7	Middlebrook Road to Clarksburg

Given the length of the corridor and its varying characteristics and uses, it is expected that a Recommended Alternative would be constructed in stages. In addition, a Recommended Alternative could be pieced together from segments of different alternatives to form a “hybrid” Recommended Alternative.

Figure 3-5: Alternative Alignment Segments (Esri 2017).





## 4 Environmental Setting

The 2017 *MD 355 Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Planning Study Conceptual Alternatives Report* provides a detailed description of the project environment (MDOT and MCDOT 2017:2-6, 3-12–3-14). As such, this data is not duplicated here. In sum, the project area extends from the urban core of Bethesda through Rockville, Germantown, Gaithersburg, to Clarksburg. Suburban developments occur in all of the alternatives. Open parks, woods, and other undeveloped areas interrupt the developed areas, particularly in the western portion of the proposed project area.

## 5 Cultural Context

The following section provides the prehistoric and historic background research with the goal of establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and MHT's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* and *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland* (MHT and Maryland Department of Planning 2000; Schaffer and Cole 1994).

### 5.1 Prehistoric Periods

The prehistoric cultural sequence within Maryland parallels that of the other areas of the Middle Atlantic Region. It is generally divided into three periods, Paleoindian (13,000–10,000 B.P.), Archaic (10,000–3200 B.P.) and Woodland (3200–400 B.P.). These periods are often divided into Early, Middle and Late periods. Recently, the possibility of a human presence in the region that pre-dates the Paleoindian period has moved from remote to probable; for this reason, a Pre-Clovis discussion precedes the traditional tripartite division of Maryland's Native American history.

#### 5.1.1 Pre-Clovis (?–13,000 B.P.)

The 1927 discovery, at Folsom, New Mexico, of a fluted point in the ribs of an extinct species of bison proved that ancient North Americans had immigrated during the Pleistocene. It did not, however, establish the precise timing of the arrival of humans in the Americas, nor did it adequately resolve questions about the lifestyle of those societies (Meltzer 1988:2–3). Recent discoveries imply that humans perhaps occupied the Americas, including the Middle Atlantic, prior to the appearance of Clovis fluted points in the archeological record. Lowery et al. (2010), for example, describe a possible pre-Clovis assemblage collected from the Miles Point Site (18TA365) in Talbot County, Maryland. The in situ assemblage from a buried stratum includes a biface broadly similar to the lanceolate blades recovered from the potential pre-Clovis contexts at the Cactus Hill Site in southeastern Virginia. Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) assays from charcoal in the possible pre-Clovis stratum at Miles Point ranged in age from 21,490 +/- 140 B.P. to 27,240 +/- 230 B.P.

### 5.1.2 Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian occupation of the eastern portion of North America dates to approximately 13,000 to 10,000 B.P. The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. These bands focused on hunting caribou, elk, deer, and now extinct mega-fauna (Goodyear 1979; Meltzer 1988; Smith 1986). Settlement was often focused around the large rivers in the area, like the ancestral Potomac River, then a tributary of the ancestral Susquehanna River (Rountree et al. 2007:2). Evidence for this occupation is manifest in fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds (Anderson and Faught 1998). Paleoindian stone tools are usually made from high quality cryptocrystalline lithic material. The Paleoindian tool kit included scrapers, graters, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989). An important Paleoindian Site, the Catoctin Creek Site (44LD0015), is located on the south shore of the river in the Potomac River Piedmont (Dent 1991).

### 5.1.3 Archaic Period (10,000–3200 B.P.)

Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic include the Kirk Corner-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points (Coe 1964; Custer 1990). In addition, some bifurcated stem points such as St. Albans and LeCroy appear to be associated with the increased use of hafted endscapers (Coe 1964). The Early Archaic also marks the first appearance of ground stone tools such as axes, celts, adzes and grinding stones. At the close of this period, we see a shift to an increased reliance on a wider range of lithic resources.

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic, sites dating to the Middle Archaic are more numerous suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer periods of time. With the embayment of the Susquehanna River during this period, people in Maryland began to take advantage of the new shallow estuarine environments and started harvesting oysters. Mouer (1991a:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the Middle Archaic as “small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction.” Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The circa 5000 B.P. appearance of Halifax and Lamoka points in the regional archeological record marks the beginning of the Late Archaic. Other stemmed and notched knife and spear points follow. The various large, broad-bladed stemmed knives and projectile points (e.g., Savannah River, Susquehanna, Perkiomen points) that rank among the most distinctive and securely dated Late Archaic point forms appear circa 4500–4000 B.P. (Coe 1964; Dent 1995; Justice 1995; Ritchie 1971). Marked increases in population, and, in some areas, decreased mobility appears to characterize the Late Archaic throughout eastern North America. The increase in the number of sites with Lamoka, Orient Fishtail, other narrow-bladed points and broadspear components relative to the preceding periods suggests population rose in the Potomac River Valley between about 5500 and 3000 B.P. Late Archaic sites occur in greater numbers and in a wider

range of environments than sites associated with the Early and Middle (Fiedel et al. 2005:24; Klein and Klatka 1991).

Soapstone bowls are a well-known feature of Late Archaic exchange systems (McLearen 1991:107–108). More generally, Stewart (1989:52) argues for broad-based exchange of "artifacts made from jasper, argillite, rhyolite, ironstone, soapstone, Midwestern lithics, obsidian, marine shell and copper" throughout the Middle Atlantic region during the Late Archaic. Thus, Late Archaic society clearly differed from that of earlier times.

#### 5.1.4 Woodland (3200–350 B.P.)

The onset of the Woodland traditionally correlates with the appearance of ceramics (Willey and Phillips 1958:118). Early theorists linked ceramics with agriculture, though few continue to support this position (cf. reviews in Egloff 1991; Hodges 1991). Rather, the evolution of subsistence and technological systems (e.g., Gardner 1982) and various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction (e.g., Egloff 1991; Klein 1997) currently are believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic containers.

The steatite-tempered Marcey Creek type and variants containing other mineral inclusions appear to date between 3200 and 2800 B.P. (Egloff 1991:244–245). Though friable sand-and-grit-tempered Accokeek Creek ceramics appear stratigraphically subsequent to the Marcey Creek, associated C-14 dates range from 3100 through 2500 B.P. Ovoid to lozenge-shaped points, classified as Teardrop Points, have been dated to 2900 to 2000 B.P. in the Northeast (Mounier and Martin 1994). The Potts Corner-Notched point type, the Vernon point type, and the Claggett point type have been dated only through stratigraphic context or association with early ceramics (Gleach 1985; Inashima 2008; Stephenson 1963). Similarly, a variety of small stemmed and side-notched forms of assumed association with the Early Woodland lack definitive temporal assignment (Dent 1995:227–228). Some point to the increased number of sites dating to the Early Woodland, coupled with the recognition of structures, features, and activity areas at some sites, as evidence of rising population size in the Chesapeake region (e.g., Mouer 1991b:38–39; Stewart 1995:183). Popes Creek and other net-impressed ceramics appear after roughly 2500 B.P., marking the beginning of the Middle Woodland I period (2500–1850 B.P.) (Blanton 1992:72–73; Egloff and Potter 1982:99). Cord-marked ceramics and stemmed points, however, continued in use for some time after 1450 B.P. (McLearen 1992:44–45). The Prince George and Varina types appear to represent a continuum of development in the technology used to produce Popes Creek vessels, rather than dramatically different types (Mouer et al. 1986).

After 1750 B.P., shell-tempered net-impressed, cord-marked, and plain pottery classified as the Mockley type becomes predominant in the outer Coastal Plain of Virginia and Maryland, though generally similar fragments tempered with grit continued in production as well (Johnson 2001:100). Broad-spectrum hunting-fishing-gathering continued to characterize the region as a whole throughout the Middle Woodland period. Shellfish, anadromous and resident fishes, deer, waterfowl, and turkey ranked high among the important fauna in the Middle Woodland diet. Various nuts, amaranth, and chenopod seeds also appear to be important resources during this period. People continued to reside for much of the year in relatively small settlements, and interior storage features rarely occur on Middle Woodland sites

(Gallivan 2003:75–98). Intensified use of cultivated plants, particularly maize, beans, and squash, distinguished the Late Woodland adaptation from that of earlier periods. European accounts indicate heavy reliance on slash-and-burn agricultural methods (Turner 1992:106). Despite the inferred dependence on cultigens, relatively few sites document the use of cultigens in the circum-Chesapeake Bay region (McKnight and Gallivan 2007). The abundance of aquatic resources in estuarine environments may account for the apparently limited reliance on maize implied by the archeological data from the Coastal Plain, though the relatively recent use of flotation by the regions' archeologists and the often-limited size of flotation samples may have biased earlier work against the recovery of botanical remains. In addition to cultigens and shellfish, Late Woodland peoples throughout the region continued to rely on various mammals, particularly deer, as well as fish, and birds for sustenance (Dent 1995:251). Perhaps as a consequence of the greater importance of cultigens in the diet, access to expanses of arable land ranks among the most important factors influencing site selection (Dent 1995; Potter 1993).

Heightened diversity characterizes surface treatments and decoration in ceramic assemblages recovered from Late Woodland sites in the Potomac Valley. Quartz-tempered Albemarle and Shepherd wares occur in the Piedmont during the early portion of the Late Woodland. In the River valley, Potomac Creek ware, a sand- or quartz-tempered, cord-marked and plain ceramic, occurs widely. Small, triangular arrow points, generally believed to reflect the widespread use of the bow-and-arrow, form the overwhelming majority of Late Woodland projectile points. Triangular points include the Levanna, Madison, and Potomac types, which vary in size and base form. Point size may also decrease over time (Dent 2005; Potter 1993; Ritchie 1971). In addition, Dent (2005:15) highlights the reliance on expedient tools as a “radical transformation in technology.”

#### 5.1.5 Contact Period (A.D. 1600–1700)

During the initial European intrusion, the Potomac River fall line was “a dynamic cultural boundary” (Potter 1993:154). Non-violent social interaction resulted in the exchange of various goods by peoples residing upstream and downstream from the falls of the river (Potter 1993:158–161). Namoraughqend, the northernmost Potomac Valley settlement depicted on Smith's (1624) *Virginia Discovered and Discribed*, was affiliated with the downstream Algonquian-speaking Nacotchtank. Namoraughqend was located within present-day Alexandria, Virginia. The Iroquoian-speaking Susquehannock, who Smith met near the mouth of the river of the same name, were settled further up the Susquehanna River. They claimed the entire Susquehanna Valley, along with areas around the Chesapeake Bay and lands for hunting and trapping along the Potomac River as far west as the South Branch (Potter 2009:12; see also Kent 1984).

During the first few decades of the seventeenth century, the Susquehannock raided the Algonquian settlements along the Potomac and Patuxent River Valleys, while trading with others in the region. The Massawomeck, enemies of the Susquehannock, swept downstream from the west to raid the Potomac River villages and others (Potter 2009:12–13; Rountree et al. 2007:269–270). Early European traders, like Henry Fleet, explored the region in search of pelts by the 1630s, and tobacco farmers began to eye the rich farmland along the river soon thereafter (Rountree et al. 2007:283). Not until the 1680s, however, did colonial settlement reach the falls of the Potomac River.

## 5.2 Historic Period

### 5.2.1 Early European Settlement (1650–1750)

In 1630 King Charles I of England granted a charter for the exclusive right of the colony of Maryland to George Calvert (Geidel 1993). By 1634 St. Mary's City, Maryland was established as the first settlement with 150 colonists living on the new land. St. Mary's County was created in 1637, and Calvert and Anne Arundel Counties followed thirteen years later. Soon thereafter, European settlers began to trickle into the lower Potomac Valley, expanding north to approximately Occoquan Bay by 1670. Although Algonquian settlements survived above the Occoquan through the 1670s, by 1690 Europeans had reached the fall line (Rountree et al. 2007:284).

County formation tracks the spread of population of the eastern banks of the Potomac River. In 1637, Saint Mary's County encompassed much of Maryland's estuarine western shore Coastal Plain. By 1658, the formation of Charles County restricted St. Mary's County to the lower Potomac River. Prince George County emerged north of Charles County in 1695. Not until 1748 was settlement of the inner Coastal Plain and fall zone dense enough to warrant the formation of an upstream county, Frederick County. Legislators carved Montgomery County from Frederick County in 1776.

Because prior settlements, primarily in the southern Chesapeake Bay area, had already established tobacco as the main crop, later colonists adopted the crop (Chapelle et al. 1986). The colonial assembly tried to promote some grain production. Nevertheless, tobacco remained the primary crop and even became the chief export and a means of exchange until the time of the Revolutionary War (Giedel 1993).

### 5.2.2 Birth of a Nation (1750–1815)

In 1776, as the war with England broke out, legislators from newly formed Montgomery County met to craft a state constitution. Legislators left the old colonial restrictions on voting unaltered, effectively denying the vote to many soldiers. The convention also rejected an attempt to prevent enslavement of African-American immigrants to vote as well. Nevertheless, African-Americans who met the property requirements were allowed to vote, Catholic's political rights were restored, and the number of potential voters grew (Brugger 1988:122–124).

No significant battles were fought in Montgomery County, though many county residents assisted in the war effort. In 1783, Congress approved a treaty ending the war, and George Washington returned to private life. By the 1790s, the growth of Baltimore, spared occupation unlike Philadelphia, outpaced all other cities in the new nation. Spurred by Baltimore's growth and the hope that a stronger union would encourage trade and lead to an internal improvement, Baltimore merchants and market-oriented farmers in the hinterland supported the proposed constitution of the new nation. The Maryland constitutional convention voted 63 to 11 for ratification of the document in April 1788 (Brugger 1988:132–141).

### 5.2.3 Supplementing the Tobacco Economy (1815–1870)

The new century brought calls for agricultural reform from men like Baltimore's John Stuart Skinner, who pushed farmers to plant new types of crops, improve management of fields, and adopt new breeding

techniques in his publication the American Farmer. Montgomery County's Roger Brooke and others created model farms that showcased the new techniques. The showcase farms demonstrated the value of crop rotation, deep plowing, and the use of lime, marl, and guano to revitalize exhausted fields (Brugger 1988:207). Many small farmers, however, resisted the reformers, viewing the Maryland Agricultural Society as a gentlemen's club composed of dilators rather than practical farmers. Moreover, few smaller farmers possessed the resources needed to implement the new agricultural methods (Brugger 1988:208).

By the 1820s, discussion of emancipation had disappeared from public discourse throughout much of the south. In Maryland, however, the number of slaves declined from 111,500 in 1810 to 107,400 in 1820, and by 1830 the number dropped to approximately 102,400. Slavery remained deeply entrenched on the farms of southern Maryland, and many were troubled by the presence of free blacks. The legislature restricted the rights of free blacks, and members of the American Colonization Society, with a chapter in Montgomery County, hoped to remove the freedmen to Liberia (Brugger 1988:208–215). "Marylanders," Brugger (1988:215) observes, "could neither suppress the slavery issue nor agree upon it."

Commercial rivalry with East Coast ports encouraged investment in internal improvements, including roads, railroads, and canals, the last most relevant to the project area. Investors revived George Washington's dream of a link between the lower Potomac River and the upper Ohio River near Pittsburgh. In 1824, Virginia chartered the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company, and in 1828, following the Federal government's commitment of \$1 million, legislators obligated Maryland to purchase \$500,000 worth of stock in the company. The canal reached Cumberland, Maryland in 1851, completing the first of a planned three stages. Plagued by financial problems, labor conflicts, the difficulty of maintaining the entire canal, and competition from the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad, which had arrived in Cumberland eight years before the canal, plans for the remaining stages were abandoned.

In 1860, voters in Baltimore chose the moderate Democrat, Stephen A. Douglas, while 47 percent of voters outside Baltimore and the tobacco counties of Charles, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Talbot, and Worcester preferred Constitutional Union candidate John Bell for President. Breckenridge, running a close second in many areas, captured the state by six-tenths of a percentage point (Brugger 1988:251–272). Quarrels over secession soon followed the election, though the issue paralyzed the governor and legislators. The senate disavowed any authority to succeed, and the governor favored neither succession nor participation in an invasion of the southern states. President Lincoln resolved the issue by ordering Federal troops to maintain order and links to the north (Brugger 1988:277–279).

Federal occupation of Montgomery County occurred early in the war. No major battles were fought within the county, though the occupation and attempts by both sides to wrest control of the C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad caused considerable economic damage. Nevertheless, in comparison to battleground states, physical damage was minimal. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves only in the rebelling states. Slavery, therefore, persisted in Maryland until January 1, 1865, when the state narrowly passed a new constitution (Virta 1991).



#### 5.2.4 Reconstruction and Agricultural Diversification (1870–1930)

The end of the Civil War and Reconstruction brought several drastic changes to Maryland. The most immediate change was the loss of slave labor to the large plantation holders. Many of the freedmen moved to Baltimore or Washington, D.C. (Wesler et al. 1981), while some remained and worked as sharecroppers, tenants, or farm laborers.

Reintegration into the national economy and construction of canning facilities fueled an expansion of orchards and vegetables. Still, the need to replace damaged fences and other farm equipment with a money supply inflated by wartime policies left many farmers in debt. Postbellum, hard-money policies forced repayment in gold after 1869, forcing many to abandon their farms, yet, by 1880, approximately 70 percent of Maryland farmers owned land, the overwhelming majority white (Brugger 1988:328–329).

Installation of newly available public utilities transformed urban areas, Baltimore in particular. Soon, however, the new devices spread to smaller cities and beyond. By the 1880s, telephones and telephone lines had been installed along the entire length of the C&O Canal, creating the longest phone system then in service. By the mid-1880s, Bell telephone companies existed in Cumberland, Frederick, Hagerstown, and other small cities. Electric service arrived via a similar path at roughly the same time in Baltimore, but few rural areas were electrified before the New Deal of the 1930s (Brugger 1988:396).

Railroads and streetcar lines brought Washington's middle-class white-collar workers to Montgomery County, initially as tourists and later as residents of early suburbs. Wealthy Washington families also built summer homes in the county. Developers and the B&O Railroad promoted suburban settlement by contrasting the availability of fresh water and air, picturesque scenery, and low-cost housing without the problems of crowded, postbellum Washington, D.C. The first railroad suburb in the county, Linden, was platted in 1873 as the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O railroad opened. New suburbs that arose along the rail line during the late nineteenth century included Takoma Park in 1883, Forest Glen, Capital View Park, Garret Park in 1887, and Kensington in 1890 (Montgomery County Planning Department 2008:23).

The state assembly initially provided aid targeted for road improvements to the counties, but in 1908 the legislature created a state road commission and floated \$5 million in bonds for a seven-year road-improvement program. Ultimately, automobiles and road construction transformed the county, as did the two world wars.

The military buildup resulting from America's entry into World War I "had an effect on the very map of Maryland, for new camps and war activities ate into the land" (Brugger 1988:439). Bases and other military facilities were constructed throughout the state, and larger government departments drew thousands to the Washington vicinity, creating a housing shortage that drove development. Rising population and reliance on outhouses and cesspools polluted streams, wells were inadequate at times, and limited garbage service caused problems. In 1918, a report by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission noted that growth in Montgomery and Prince George's counties polluted about half of private and public wells, while leaving three of four people without access to public water and sewage. The commission and Washington's engineers expanded the District's systems to serve the suburbs (Brugger 1988:445–447).

### 5.2.5 The Rise of Industry and the Modern Period (1930–Present)

The expansion of government services after the 1932 election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the explosive growth spawned by World War II, mitigated the hardships of the depression in Montgomery County to some extent. Federal impacts on Maryland included the 1938 purchase of the C&O canal from the struggling B&O railroad (Brugger 1988:510–518). In 1971, the canal property became a national park.

Equally important, federal housing from the war years became models for subsequent development. Montgomery County acquired 500 war-surplus dwellings to meet the needs of returning veterans, and soon developers were building homes in suburban communities around Washington (Brugger 1988:554). The development of suburban communities continues today. Southern and central Montgomery County have lost their rural character, but the northern county remains rural. Major population centers in Montgomery County include Silver Spring, Bethesda, and Wheaton (Montgomery County Planning Department 2008:26).

## 6 Methodology

### 6.1 Architectural Survey

The architectural study included an inspection of the architectural APE to identify any historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts over 48 years in age (the 50-year study threshold taking into account two years for project process and MHT coordination) within the architectural APE. Once identified, architectural properties were checked against MHT's online database of previously recorded cultural resources, Medusa. All resources that were previously surveyed and given a formal determination of NRHP eligibility by MHT staff or known to be demolished were not included in the current effort unless a major alteration to the resource was noted during the current survey. Furthermore, architectural resources that were noted to be contributing elements to an eligible or NRHP-listed historic district were also not revisited. However, any previously recorded resources that had not yet received a formal NRHP-eligibility determination by MHT staff and located outside the boundaries of a NRHP-eligible historic district were included in the survey. All newly identified resources within the architectural APE meeting the age requirement were also included in the current effort. Each resource included in this effort was evaluated in regard to:

- Criterion A, for its association with events having a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; and
- Criterion C, for its embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.
- As architectural resources, they were not evaluated under Criterion D, for its potential to yield information important to history as subsurface impacts are not expected. In areas where the archaeological APE overlaps with the architectural APE, it was applied.



In coordination with MHT staff, once a list of architectural resources to be surveyed was collected, determinations were made regarding which resources would require a Short Form for Ineligible Properties (short form) and which would necessitate a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form. Architectural resources were surveyed through a combination of vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance from the public right-of-way (ROW). Above-ground resources meeting the above-mentioned requirements were documented through photographs, written notes, and mapping. Digital photos were taken of each property documenting the primary elevation, oblique angles, and general setting. Each resource was then evaluated for architectural significance and historic and physical integrity. For resources requiring a short form, the information obtained during the survey was utilized in conjunction with limited archival research on each property to produce a condensed property narrative and recommendations on its NRHP eligibility. For resources requiring a DOE form, the information obtained during the survey was utilized in conjunction with extensive archival research on each property to produce a thorough narrative and recommendations on its NRHP eligibility.

## 6.2 Archaeological Survey

The Phase IA archaeological component involved inspection of aerial images of the general project area and vehicular and pedestrian examination of the archaeological APE to assess the archaeological potential of the project alternatives. The survey methodology employed to meet the project goal was chosen with regard to the project's scope (i.e., provide important data on the integrity of surface and subsurface deposits and identify potential archaeological sites) and local field conditions. The background review culled during the project Phase 1 studies, combined with the preliminary aerial map review, was used to guide the field investigations. Photographs, notes, and mapping were completed to document the conditions along the entire corridor. In some areas, traffic and the absence of safe off-road parking precluded photographic documentation. Representative photographs were taken to document the current condition of the archaeological APE when conditions allowed.

## 7 Background Review

A background review of cultural resources located along the MD 355 BRT Project corridor was conducted as part of the 2017 *MD 355 Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Planning Study Conceptual Alternatives Report* (MDOT and MCDOT 2017:3-6–3-12). After reviewing the SHA cultural resources databases and the MHT Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP), over 100 architectural resources and three historic archaeological sites were found within the archaeological APE including five NRHP-listed resources and 18 NRHP-eligible resources. For further information, please see pages 3-6 through 3-12 of the 2017 report (MDOT and MCDOT 2017).

## 8 Results of the Architectural Survey

The architectural study was a combined reconnaissance- and intensive-level survey. The initial windshield survey identified a total of 290 architectural resources over 48 years of age within the architectural APE. Of those, 18 were inaccessible from the public right-of-way, and therefore, will require further survey. Seventy-one resources have a previous eligibility determination by MHT staff or were recorded as

demolished; they were not revisited during this survey unless changes were not during the windshield survey. As a result, a total of 202 architectural resources were surveyed during this effort. A total of 146 short forms and 56 DOE forms were submitted to MHT between April 13, 2018 and October 1, 2018. The results of the survey are discussed by segment in numerical order below.

#### 8.1 Previously Recorded Resources with an Eligibility Determination

A total of 71 architectural resources within the architectural APE of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project corridor had a previous NRHP-eligibility determination by MHT staff and no notable changes or alterations were observed to those properties during the windshield survey of this effort (Table 8-1). Four of these properties were listed in the NRHP, 16 were determined to be eligible, and 19 were determined to be not eligible. Therefore, they were not revisited during the current effort. The NRHP-listed resources include the Clarksburg School (M: 13-52), Third Addition to Rockville and Old St. Mary's Church and Cemetery (M: 26-12 and M: 26-12-6), Bethesda Theatre (M: 35-14-4), and Bethesda Meetinghouse and Parsonage (M: 35-5). The eligible resources include late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century historic districts, nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century religious properties and residences, and a mid-twentieth century medical center. Resources determined as not eligible include property types such as commercial, residential, government, and engineering dating between the late-nineteenth and the mid-twentieth centuries. Furthermore, architectural resources that were recorded to be no longer extant (n=17) as well as resources noted to be contributing elements to an eligible or NRHP-listed historic district (n=15) were also not revisited. These resources include property types such as single-family residential, educational, agricultural, and commercial. Additionally, eight resources on this list are also included on Montgomery County Planning Department's locally designated historic properties inventory (Montgomery County Planning Department 2019). They include Clarksburg Historic District (M: 13-10), Madonna of the Trails (M: 35-14-2), Bethesda Theatre (M: 35-14-4), Bethesda Post Office (M: 35-14-5), Brooks Photography (M: 35-14-6), Community Paint and Hardware (M: 35-14-7), Ascension Chapel (M: 21-136), and Third Addition to Rockville and Old St. Mary's Church and Cemetery (M: 26-12-6).

**Table 8-1: Previously Recorded Resources Within the Architectural APE Not Included in this Survey Effort. Note, resources are listed from north to south.**

Segment	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Previous Eligibility Determination
7, C	M: 13-10	Clarksburg Historic District	Montgomery County	Early-19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Eligible (1990)
7, C	M: 13-10-2	John Gibson House, 23362 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca.1840	Contributing Resource to Clarksburg Historic District
7, C	M: 13-10-7	Elizabeth Powers House, 23360 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1820	Contributing Resource to Clarksburg Historic District
7, C	M: 13-10-9	Columbus Woodward House, 23311 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	Early-19 <sup>th</sup> Century	No Longer Extant

Segment	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Previous Eligibility Determination
7, C	M: 13-10-11	Hammer Hill, 23310 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1900	Contributing Resource to Clarksburg Historic District
7, C	M: 13-52	Clarksburg School, 13530 Redgrave Place	Montgomery County	1909	NRHP Listed (1975)
7, C	M: 13-34	Clarksburg Negro School, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1880s	No Longer Extant
7, C	M: 13-38	Lloyd & Sarah Gibbs House, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1884	No Longer Extant
7, C	M: 13-57	SHA Bridge No. 15054, Frederick Road over Little Seneca Creek	Montgomery County	1922	Not Eligible (2001)
7, C	DOE-MO-0414	21905 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1964	Not Eligible (2015)
7, C	DOE-MO-0415	11945 Brink Road	Montgomery County	1959	Not Eligible (2015)
7, C	DOE-MO-0003	20524 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1930	Not Eligible (2002)
7, C	DOE-MO-0002	20516 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1930	Not Eligible (2002)
7, C	DOE-MO-0004	Germantown Inn, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1800	Not Eligible (2002)
7, C	DOE-MO-0001	20200 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1930	Not Eligible (2002)
7, A	M: 13-16	Benjamin Reed Farm, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1800s	No Longer Extant
6	M: 19-38	Seneca Creek State Park	Montgomery County	1955	Not Eligible Overall (2011); Contains Eligible Resources Within Boundaries
5	M: 21-202	Realty Park Historic District	City of Gaithersburg	Early- to Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Eligible (2004)
5	M: 21-169	Foster and Rosalie Summer House, 307 N. Frederick Ave	City of Gaithersburg	1921	Contributing Resource to Realty Park Historic District
5	M: 21-88	2 Maryland Ave	City of Gaithersburg	1920	Contributing Resource to Realty Park Historic District
5	M: 21-167	Garrison W. Beall House	City of Gaithersburg	1952	No Longer Extant
5	M: 21-155	Henry H. Fraley House	City of Gaithersburg	1920s	No Longer Extant
5	M: 21-154	Lewis Reed Residence	City of Gaithersburg	1920s	No Longer Extant
5	M: 21-165	Brookes, Russell, and Walker Historic District	City of Gaithersburg	Late-19 <sup>th</sup> –Early-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Eligible (2004)

Segment	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Previous Eligibility Determination
5	M: 21-21	2 Walker Ave	City of Gaithersburg	1915	Contributing Resource to Brookes, Russell, and Walker Historic District
5	M: 21-246	7 Brookes Ave	City of Gaithersburg	1928	Contributing Resource to Brookes, Russell, and Walker Historic District
5	M: 21-47	8 Brookes Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1922	Contributing Resource to Brookes, Russell, and Walker Historic District
5	M: 21-2	Old Gaithersburg Survey District	City of Gaithersburg	Late-19 <sup>th</sup> –Early-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Not Eligible (2001)
5	M: 21-105	Barn off Chestnut Avenue, Chestnut Street and N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1890	No Longer Extant
5	M: 21-46	6 Brookes Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1890	No Longer Extant
5	M: 21-147	Lyric Theatre Site	City of Gaithersburg	1920	No Longer Extant
5	M: 21-131	4 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1890	No Longer Extant
5 & 3	M: 37-16	Metropolitan Branch, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	Cities of Gaithersburg and Rockville	1866–1873	Eligible (2000)
5	M: 21-185	Observatory Heights Historic District	City of Gaithersburg	Early-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Eligible (2004)
5	M: 21-126	Ballet 106, 106 S. Frederick Ave	City of Gaithersburg	1915	Contributing Resource to Observatory Heights Historic District
5	M: 21-125	Inns of Court, 102 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1899	Contributing resource to Observatory Heights Historic District
5	M: 21-129	Thomas Fulks House, 208 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1884	Eligible (N/A)
5	M: 21-150	212 S. Frederick Ave	City of Gaithersburg	N/A	Contributing Resource to Observatory Heights Historic District
5	M: 21-158	Ascension House, 202 S. Summit Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1885	Contributing Resource to Observatory Heights Historic District
5	M: 21-9	T-shaped Frame House-DeSillum & Francis Aves., 9 DeSillum Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1879	Contributing Resource to Observatory Heights Historic District
5	M: 21-96	5 Cedar Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1915	Contributing Resource to Observatory Heights Historic District

Segment	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Previous Eligibility Determination
5	M: 21-97	7 Cedar Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1931	Contributing Resource to Observatory Heights Historic District
5	M: 21-189	110 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	N/A	No Longer Extant
5	M: 21-159	Saint Martin of Tours Catholic School	City of Gaithersburg	1925	No Longer Extant
4	M: 20-32	Graff/King Property (Billy King Farm) and King Farmstead Park Historic District	City of Gaithersburg	1860–1930	Eligible (1996, 1999)
4	M: 21-136	Ascension Chapel	City of Gaithersburg	1882	Eligible (1979)
4	M: 21-183	Casey Barn	City of Gaithersburg	1938	Eligible (1999)
4	M: 21-3	Summit Hall	City of Gaithersburg	Late-19th Century	Eligible (1996)
4	M: 20-43	Holiday Motel Property	City of Gaithersburg	N/A	Not Eligible (2002)
3	M: 26-12/ M: 26-12-6	Third Addition to Rockville and Old St. Mary's Church and Cemetery	City of Rockville	Mid-19th Century–1939	NRHP Listed (1978)
3	M: 26-12-4	Brewer-Offutt-WINX House, site	City of Rockville	1878	No Longer Extant
3	M: 26-16	Haiti/Martin's Lane Historic District	City of Rockville	Late-19th–20th Century	Eligible (2003)
3	M: 26-62	St. Mary's Catholic Church and School	City of Rockville	1817	Eligible (2016)
3	M: 26-21-1	Rebecca Key Offutt Property (Simmons Building), 706 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1888	Not Eligible (2000)
2	M: 20-34	Charles & Roberta Ricketts Property, site, 15605 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	N/A	No Longer Extant
2	M: 26-21-4	Sprigg Poole House, site, 1300 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1900	No Longer Extant
2	M: 26-21-6	Congressional Airport Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1930	Not Eligible (1986)
2	M: 26-27	John C. Brown Memorial Bridge Marker	Montgomery County	1981	Not Eligible (2011)
2	M: 30-26	5511 Edson Lane	Montgomery County	N/A	Not Eligible (1992)
2	M: 30-9	Mantouri Estate	Montgomery County	ca. 1920	Not Eligible (2002)
1	M: 35-142	Georgetown Branch, B&O Railroad	Montgomery County	ca. 1880	Not Eligible (2002)
1	M: 35-14	Old Bethesda Commercial District	Montgomery County	1945–1979	Not Eligible (2010)
1	M: 35-14-2	Madonna of the Trails, 7400 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery County	1929	Eligible (2012)

Segment	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Previous Eligibility Determination
1	M: 35-14-4	Bethesda Theatre, 7719 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery County	ca. 1938	NRHP Listed (1999)
1	M: 35-14-5	Bethesda Post Office, 7400 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery County	1938	Not Eligible (2011)
1	M: 35-14-6	Brooks Photography, 7349 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery County	Early-20th Century	Not Eligible (2012)
1	M: 35-14-7	Community Paint and Hardware, 7250 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery County	ca. 1890	Not Eligible (2012)
1	M: 35-14-A	One Step Up, Dan Daniels Printing, Games People Play, site, 7327-7335 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery County	N/A	No Longer Extant
1	M: 35-4	Samuel Perry or Clark Clifford House, formerly 9421 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1854	Eligible (2013)
1	M: 35-5	Bethesda Meetinghouse & Parsonage, 9400 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1850	NRHP Listed (1977)
1	M: 35-98	National Naval Medical Center	Montgomery County	1940–1945	Eligible (1998)

## 8.2 Architectural Resources Requiring Further Access

Eighteen of the architectural resources located within the architectural APE were inaccessible from the public ROW during the current effort (Table 8-2). Therefore, further access is required to render an NRHP eligibility recommendation. These properties include a medical facility, educational campuses, single- and multi-family residences, commercial properties, recreational properties, and government buildings. Of these, three resources are listed on Montgomery County Planning Department's inventory of historic properties: Georgetown Preparatory School (Our Lady of Lourdes Chapel) (M: 30-20), Corby Estate (now Strathmore Hall Arts Center) (M: 30-12), and National Institutes of Health, Bethesda Campus (M: 35-9) (Montgomery County Planning Department 2019).

**Table 8-2: Architectural Resources Inaccessible from the Public ROW During the Current Effort.**  
Note, resources are listed in order from north to south.

Segment	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination
7, C	M: 13-51	Warner Wims House, 22615 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1900	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated
7, A	M: 13-36	Forman Hill Houses, 23408 Stringtown Road	Montgomery County	1903	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated



Segment	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination
7, A	M: 13-19	Elizabeth Waters Farm, 22022 Ridge Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1884	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated
7, A		11401 Brink Road	Montgomery County	pre-1950s	Short	N/A
7, B		13220 Cool Brook Lane	Montgomery County	1956	DOE	N/A
6		Leidos Building, 700 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	DOE	N/A
5		Verizon Building, 5 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1960	DOE	N/A
4	M: 21-197	Dwelling Complex, 539 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1942	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated
4		Atlantic Seaboard Corp., 15030 Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	DOE	N/A
3	M: 26-67	Rockville Volunteer Fire Department (RVFD), 380 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1965	DOE	N/A
3		Washington Gas Light Company Rockville Storage Facility, 7301 Westmore Road	City of Rockville	1959	DOE	N/A
3		Montgomery Community College, 51 Mannakee Street	City of Rockville	1966	DOE	N/A
2	M: 30-12	Corby Estate (now Strathmore Hall Arts Center), 10701 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1912	DOE	Previously Recorded; Easement; Not Evaluated
2	M: 30-20	Georgetown Preparatory School (Our Lady of Lourdes Chapel), 10900 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1932	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated
2		Woodmont Park Apartment Complex, 1001 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1964	DOE	N/A
2		Woodmont Country Club, 1201 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1966	DOE	N/A
2		Grosvenor Park, 10500 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1960	DOE	N/A
1	M: 35-9	National Institutes of Health, Bethesda Campus, 9000 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	N/A	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated

### 8.3 Segment 1

Ten architectural resources located within the architectural APE of Segment 1 were surveyed during this effort (Table 8-3, p. 29; Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2; pp. 31–32). Of these 10 resources, two were previously recorded with the MHT but not formally evaluated for the NRHP (M: 30-14 and M: 35-14-3) while the remainder are newly recorded as part of this study. All 10 resources in Segment 1 received a DOE form. The 10 resources surveyed in Segment 1 comprise five subdivisions, three commercial buildings, one single-family residence, and one object. Of these, two resources are listed on Montgomery County Planning Department's inventory of historic properties: Linden Oak (M: 30-14) and Little Tavern (M: 35-14-3) (Montgomery County Planning Department 2019).







The Linden Oak (M: 30-14) is the only object surveyed in Segment 1. It was previously surveyed but not given a formal NRHP-eligibility determination by MHT staff. The tree is of the white oak variety and is said to date to circa 1718. The Maryland Big Tree Program conducted a recent survey in 2018 that noted the "tree has significant rot on north side of trunk and has lost several limbs. There is some significant dead wood in crown. Tree gained 5 inches in circumference since 2008" (Maryland Big Tree Program 2018).





The Little Tavern (M: 35-14-3) was previously recorded in 1986, but not formally evaluated for the NRHP by MHT staff (Figure 8-3, p. 33). The resource, located at 8100 Wisconsin Avenue, is situated within the Old Bethesda Commercial District (M: 35-14) resource boundaries, which was previously determined not eligible for the NRHP in 2010. The Little Tavern was built in 1939 as part of a chain of restaurants started by Harry F. Duncan. Restaurants in this chain can easily be identified by their Tudor elements and incorporating modern building materials of the time in their properties. This particular Little Tavern retains a considerably amount of historic integrity and much of its original characters, remaining fairly unaltered. The MHT determined the Little Tavern as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in a letter dated July 24, 2018.



**Table 8-3: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 1 of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project Architectural APE.**

Note, resources are presented in order of north to south.

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
M: 30-14	Linden Oak, Beach Drive and Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1718	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 35-186	Maplewood Estates Subdivision	Montgomery	1955–1958	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 35-187	Longmeadow Subdivision	Montgomery	1955–1958	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 35-188	Glenbrook Village Subdivision	Montgomery	1935–2017	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 35-189	Rosedale Park Subdivision	Montgomery	1923–2015	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 35-14-3	Little Tavern, 8100 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery	ca. 1939	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Eligible Under Criterion C	

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
M: 35-14-15	Slair Dwelling, 8013 Woodmont Avenue	Montgomery	ca. 1925	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 35-14-17	Renard Building, 7800 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery	1961	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 35-14-16	Bethesda Court Hotel, 7740 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery	1950–1959	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 35-190	George Bradley Subdivision	Montgomery	1937–1949	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	



**Figure 8-1: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 1 (Map 1 of 2) (Esri 2017).**

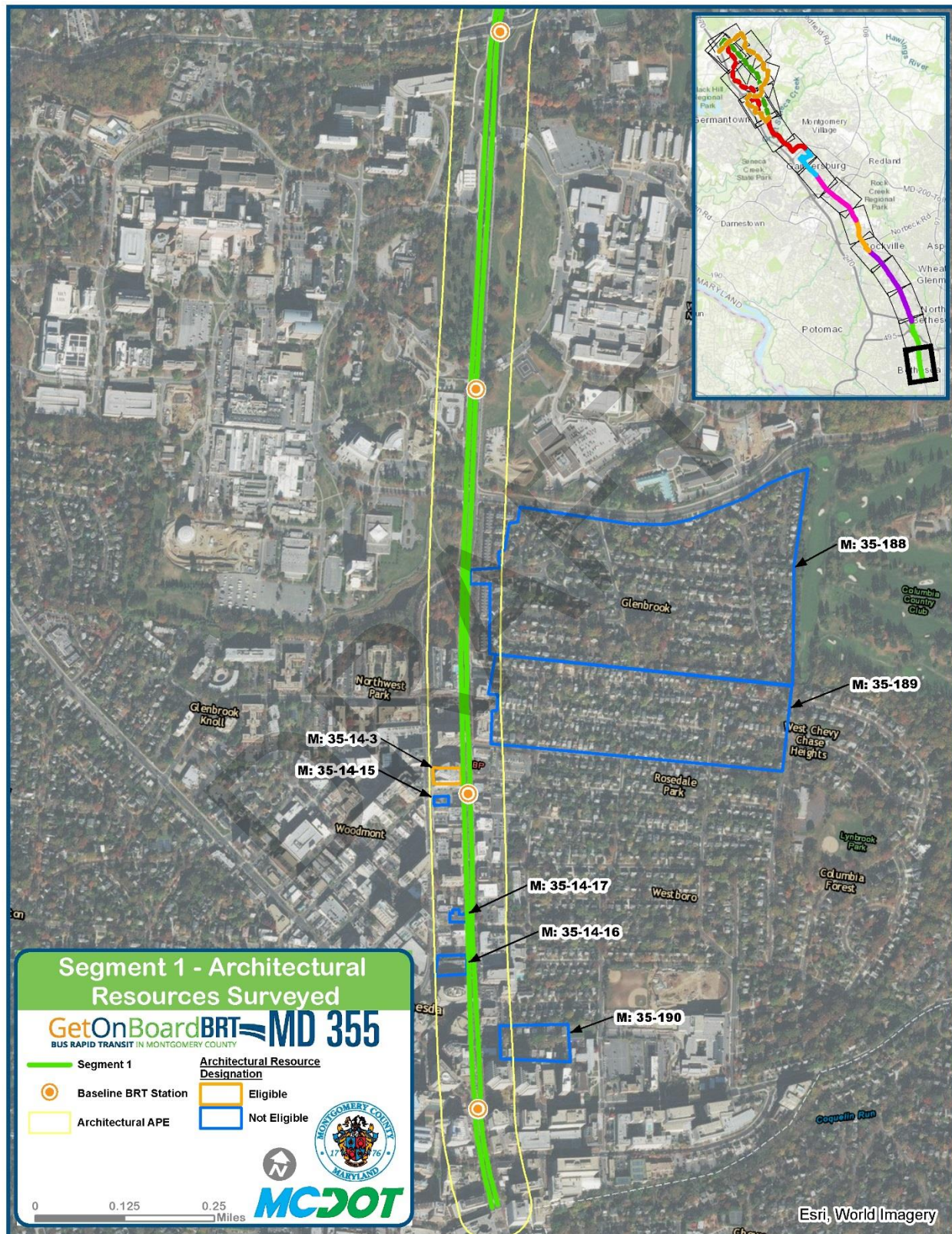




Figure 8-2: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 1 (Map 2 of 2) (Esri 2017).

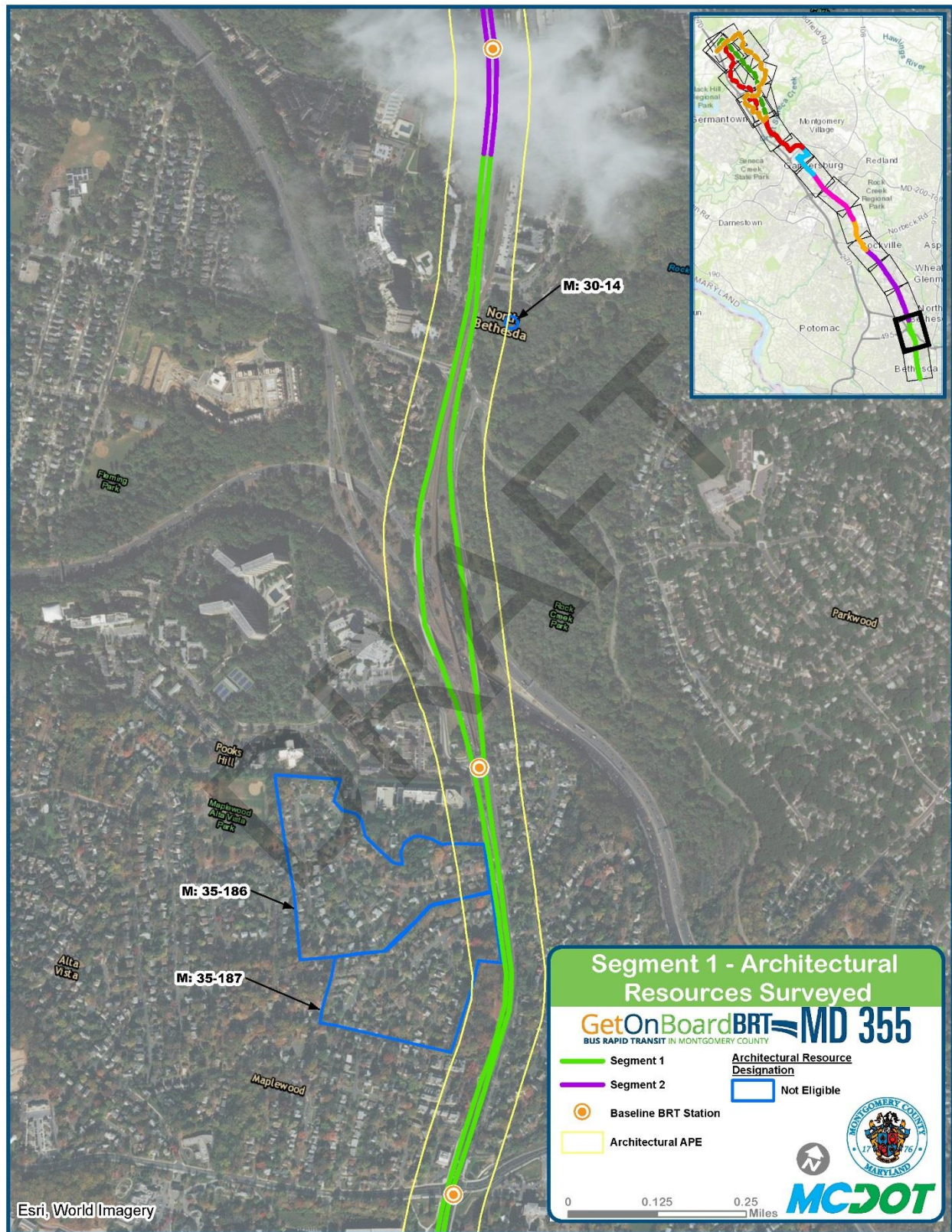




Figure 8-3: Little Tavern (M: 35-14-3), Southwest Oblique.



Three of the newly recorded resources are also situated within the boundaries of the ineligible Old Bethesda Commercial District (M: 35-14): Slair Dwelling (M: 35-14-15), Bethesda Court Hotel (M: 35-14-16), and Renard Building (M: 35-14-17). The Slair Dwelling at 8103 Woodmont Avenue is a circa-1925, one-story, Craftsman-style, bungalow originally constructed as a single-family dwelling but later turned into a commercial building. The Bethesda Court Hotel is a circa-1950, three-story, International-style hotel building with customer parking set within the first story. A two-story, multi-bay commercial building, known as the Renard Building, was constructed in 1961 and reflect New Formalism, a subset of the Modern style, which was extremely popular in Bethesda and Montgomery County during the mid-twentieth century (Kelly 2015).

Five newly identified subdivisions were recorded in Segment 1. One of these subdivisions is a Planned Suburban Neighborhoods (M: 35-189) while four are Planned Suburban Developments (M: 85-186, M: 85-187, M: 35-188, and M: 85-190) as defined by the 1999 KCI Technologies, Inc. (KCI) Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology, I-495/ I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Study, Montgomery and Prince George's County, Maryland. The Rosedale Park Subdivision (M: 35-189) is a Planned Suburban Neighborhood containing approximately 32 acres (12.95 ha) filled with single-family dwellings constructed between 1923 and 2017, but primarily between the 1930s and 1940s, in variations of the Minimal Traditional and Colonial Revival styles with minimal characteristics from the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles. The subdivision was planned by the Rose-Dale Park Company, Inc.; however, dwelling forms and styles were dependent on homeowners.

The four Planned Suburban Developments include Maplewood Subdivision (M: 35-186), Longmeadow Subdivision (M: 35-187), Glenbrook Village Subdivision (M: 35-188), and George Bradley Subdivision (M: 35-190). The Maplewood, Longmeadow, and Glenbrook Village subdivisions comprise between 73 and 359 single-family residential lots with dwellings constructed between 1936 and 2016 in the Ranch, Contemporary, and Minimal Traditional styles and variations of the split-level form. The George Bradley

Subdivision is filled with Colonial Revival-style, multi-family dwellings constructed between 1937 and 1949 on a single street, Avondale Street. These four subdivisions were planned and constructed by developers.

The MHT determined the remaining eight architectural resources surveyed in Segment 1 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria in a letter dated July 24, 2018 and February 8, 2019.

#### 8.4 Segment 2







There were 48 architectural resources within the architectural APE surveyed in Segment 2 of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project corridor (Table 8-4, p. 35; Figure 8-4–Figure 8-6, pp. 43–45). Five of the 48 recorded resources were previously surveyed with MHT while 43 were newly identified during this effort. Five resources (M: 26-21-5, M: 26-66, M: 30-35, M: 30-36, and M: 30-37) received a DOE form, while the remaining 42 resources received short or addendum forms. The 45 resources surveyed in Segment 2 comprise mainly commercial buildings (n=46), one apartment complex, and one subdivision.

Of the 46 commercial properties, 19 are singular commercial buildings, eight are strip malls or shopping centers, six are gas service centers, six are restaurants, four are office buildings, and three are banks. Five of these resources were previously recorded with the MHT, one (M: 30-10) of which had not been formally evaluated for its NRHP eligibility. The three resources (M: 26-21-2, M: 26-21-3, and M: 26-21-5) that had received previous NRHP-eligibility determination from MHT staff were updated due to finding resources have been demolished since the previous determination (M: 26-21-2 and M: 26-21-3) or the resource had been physically updated in another way (M: 26-21-5). Three commercial resources (M: 26-21-5, M: 26-66, and M: 30-37) received a DOE form while the remaining 44 received a short form.







The commercial properties vary greatly in age, style, and function. Four of the commercial properties were constructed between 1885 and 1916, one was constructed between 1940 and 1949, 10 resources were built between 1950 and 1959, 24 were constructed between 1960 and 1969, and seven were built around 1970. The commercial properties in Segment 2 are mainly one story in height but were observed to reach at least four stories tall. One resource, a commercial and office building known as the Tenley Building (Tenley Center) (M: 26-66), is a mid-rise building constructed in 1963 with International-style elements. Common cladding includes brick veneer, concrete block, stucco, and parging, and the most frequently observed roofline was flat or a low-pitched, shed. At times, the roofs featured a parapet and metal coping. Rooflines for chain restaurants were fairly particular per chain, such as the deck-on-hip roof of a circa-1964 McDonald's. It was rare to observe chimneys or flues. Entrances were typically filled with single- or double-leaf, metal-framed, glass door and window openings mainly filled with by fixed, metal-framed, storefront-style units set alone or as ribbons. Auto service stations also had garage bays, typically filled with metal, sectional, garage doors. Strip malls and shopping centers that contain multiple businesses featured individual pedestrian entrances per business.







**Table 8-4: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 2 of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project Architectural APE.**







Note, resources are presented in order of north to south.







MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
N/A	For Eyes/ Roy Rogers/ AAA, 712 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Citi Bank/ Euro Mart, 822 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	1941	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Mattress Fame/Sam's Café & Market, 844 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1961	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Appliance Land/Mattress Firm, 856 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Belby Discount, 888 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Mobile Service Center, 890 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1953	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	









MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
N/A	M & T Bank, 51 W. Edmonston Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 26-66	Tenley Building (Tenley Center), 50 W. Edmonston Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1963	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
N/A	Talbott Center, 1043 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Bassett Furniture, 1150 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Sunshine Square, 1327 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 26-21-2	Tyson Wheeler Funeral Home, site, 1331 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	1899	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Eligible (1986)	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible	







MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
N/A	Commercial/ Office Building, 1335 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Obsession Motorsports, 1400B Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 26-21-5	Dixie Cream Donut Shop, 1400 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	1963	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Eligible (1986)	Not Eligible	
N/A	Limitless Garage, 1400A Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Haverty's Furniture, 1428 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	BMW Rockville/ Midas, 1450-1460 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	







MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
N/A	BB&T, 1470 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 26-21-3	Halpine Store Site, 1600 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1898	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Eligible (1986)	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible	
N/A	Sunoco, 1469 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Shopping Center, 1500–1552, and 1570 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1954	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Persiano Furniture Outlet, 1560 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1961	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Sheffield Furniture Outlet, 1582 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
N/A	Restaurant, 1584 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Salvation Army Family Store/ Commercial Building, 1586–1590 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Mattress Warehouse, 1616 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1954	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Liberty, 1900 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1958	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Shell, 1911 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	BP, 1910 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
N/A	Shell, 12151 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Shopping Center, 12101–12161 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1960	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Bank of America, 12099 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	The Original Pancake House/Righttime/Hair Design, 12220–12224 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Commercial Building, 12200–12204 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 30-35	Monterey Apartments, 5901 Montrose Road	Montgomery County	1967	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	



MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
N/A	Shopping Center, 11802 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Popeye's, 11720 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Arby's, 11710 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	White Flint Station Shopping Center, 11620 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	McDonald's, 11564 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 30-10	Rainbow Motel site, 11520 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1902	Addendum	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible	

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
N/A	Exxon, 11430 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1960	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Woodglen Office Complex, 11420–11426 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Strip Mall, 11130–11136 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1958	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Helen's, 11120 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1954	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 30-37	Offutt's Store, 11010 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1916	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 30-36	Garrett Park Estates Subdivision	Montgomery County	1951–2018	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	



**Figure 8-4: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 2 (Map 1 of 3) (Esri 2017).**

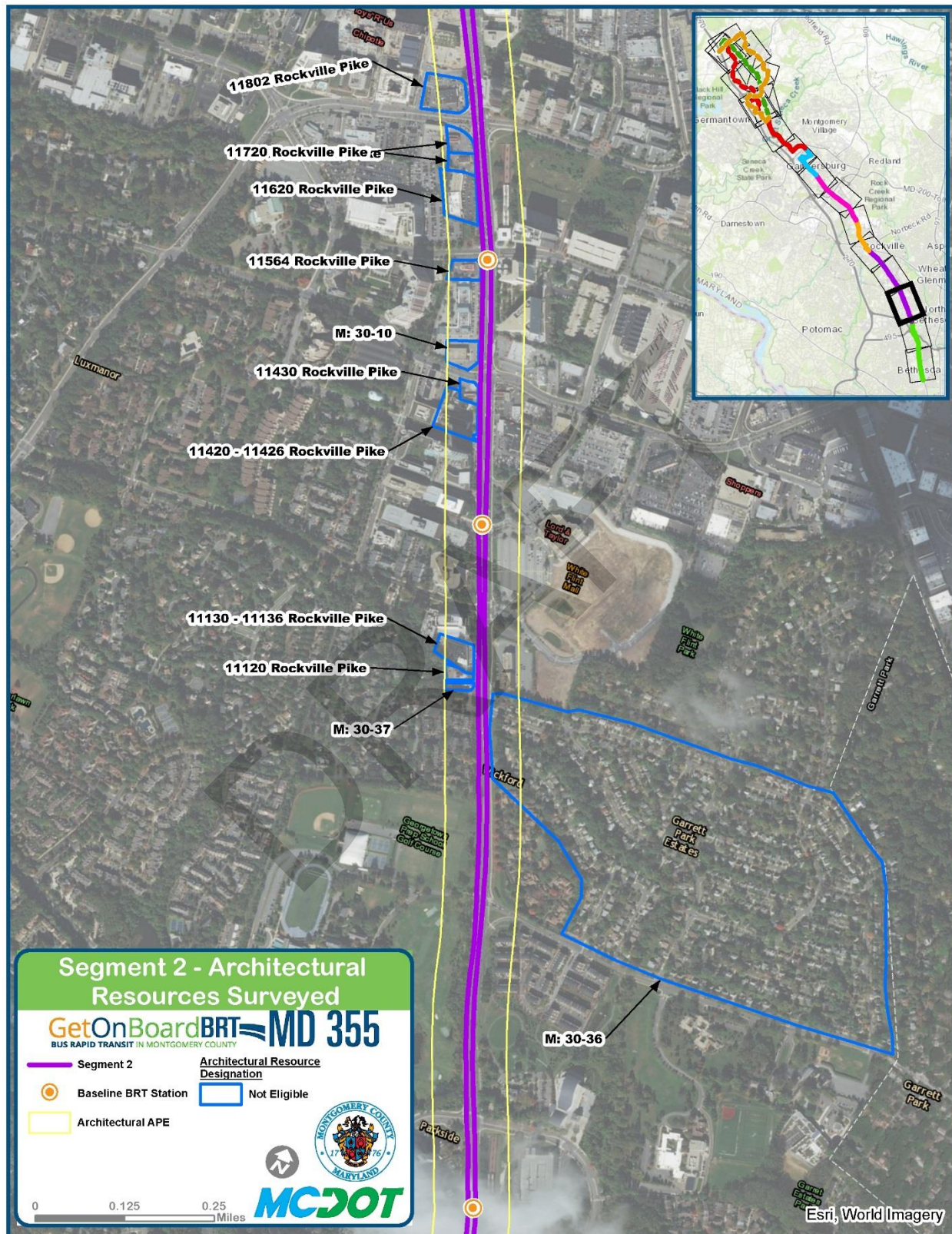




Figure 8-5: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 2 (Map 2 of 3) (Esri 2017).

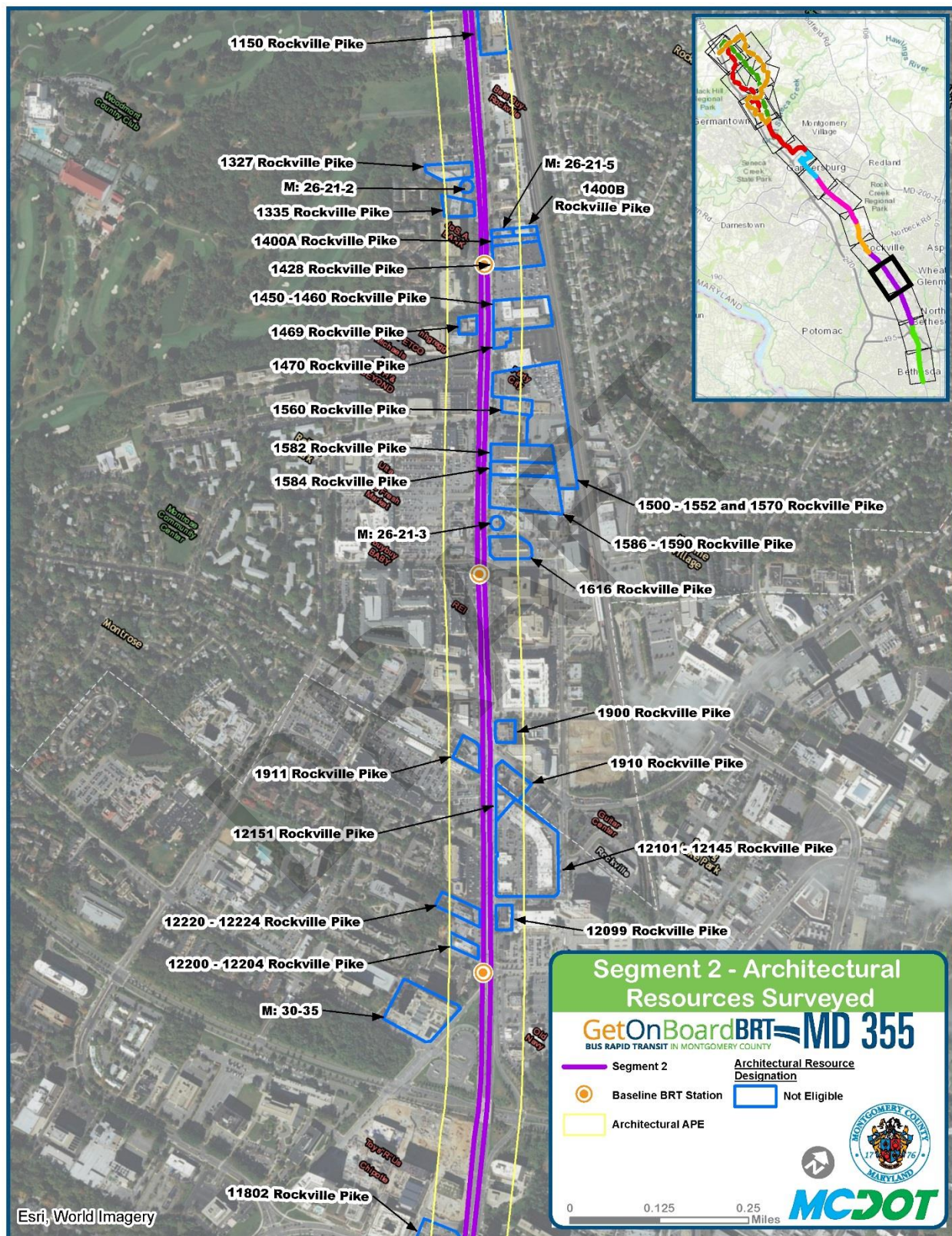
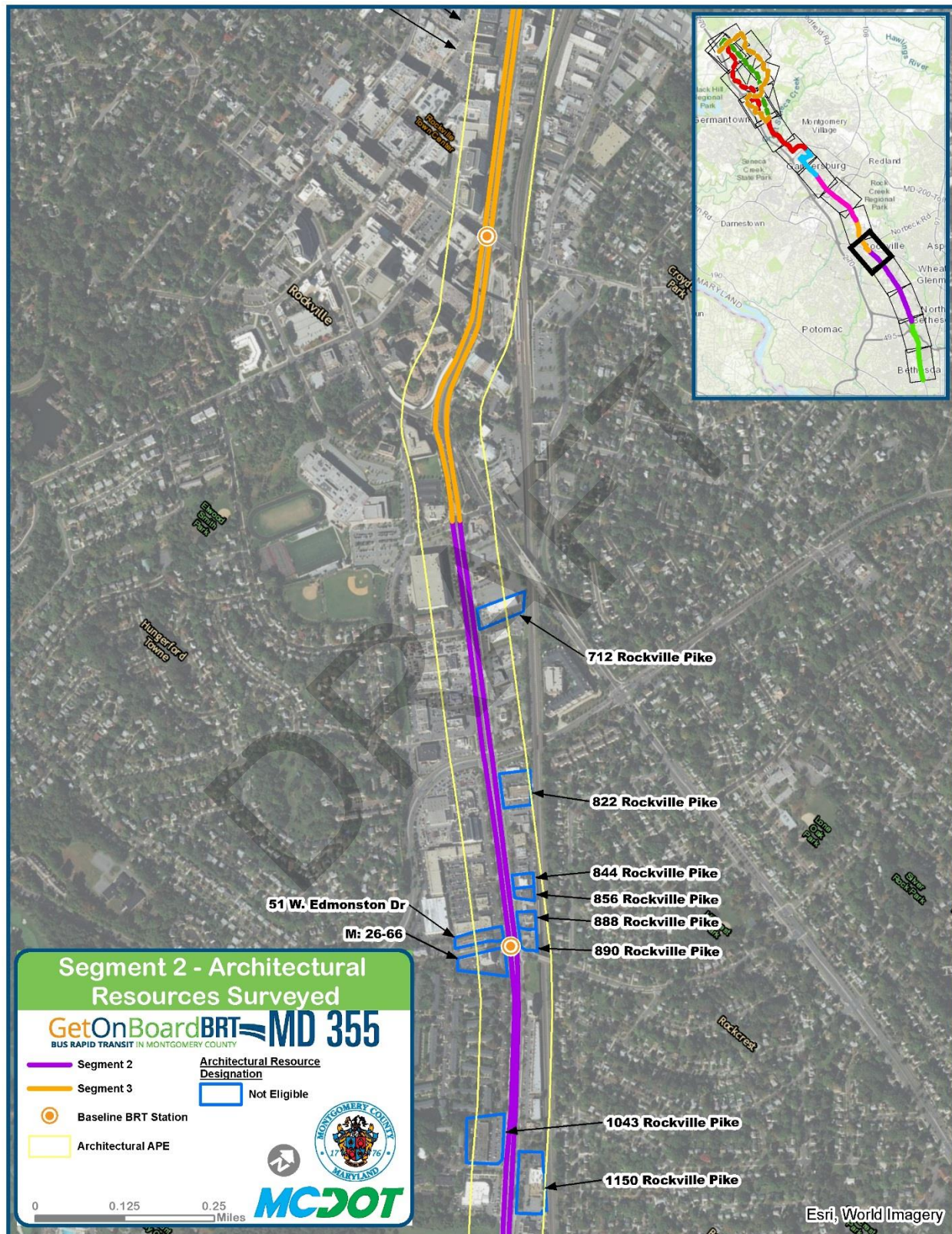




Figure 8-6: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 2 (Map 3 of 3) (Esri 2017).





One apartment complex was surveyed in Segment 2 and received a DOE form: the Monterey Apartments (M: 30-35). The complex's primary resource is a 16-story, International-style-inspired, S-plan building constructed in 1967 by Ray and Jane Gustin. The concrete-clad, steel-frame building vertically divided by columns of windows is covered by a flat roof with a stepped parapet. Windows are primarily metal-frame, fixed units. A primary entrance for the building features a large-scale, steel-framed, glass-enclosed portico. Associated with the 16-story building is a raised patio area with an underground parking deck that spans two elevations, an in-ground pool, and signage.

One subdivision, the Garrett Park Estates Subdivision (M: 30-36), surveyed in Segment 2 received a DOE form and was newly recorded as part of the current effort. The Planned Suburban Development encompasses 459 lots filled with single-family dwellings constructed between 1921 and 2018, but most were primarily built in the 1950s. Dwellings throughout the subdivision were constructed in various architectural forms such as Split-Level, Cape Cod, L-shaped, and gable-and-wing and the Minimal Traditional style. They range between one to one-and-a-half stories in height and between two to four bays wide. Common cladding includes brick veneer, and aluminum and vinyl siding and rooflines were mainly in the side gabled or cross-gabled variety, exclusively sheathed in asphalt. Entryways were mainly located in the façade of each dwelling and filled with a single-leaf, wood or replacement door. Original windows included metal- or wood-framed casement, fixed, or vinyl versions composed of single or multiple light patten; however, many windows have been replaced. Many houses have undergone alterations such as full- or partial-width additions, second-story additions, or replacement of materials. It was uncommon to observe an attached or detached garage or carport on any of the dwellings within this subdivision.

The MHT determined the 48 architectural resources surveyed in Segment 2 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria in a letter dated February 8, 2019 and XXXX, XX, 2019.







### 8.5 Segment 3








Fifteen architectural resources located within the architectural APE of Segment 3 were surveyed during this effort, all of which were not previously identified (Table 8-5, p. 47; Figure 8-7 and Figure 8-8, pp. 50–51). One resource (M: 26-68) received a DOE form, while the remaining 14 received short forms. The 15 resources surveyed in Segment 3 comprise seven commercial buildings, three office buildings, two service stations, one shopping center, one post office, and one object.

The Phillips Service Station (M: 26-68) at 801 Hungerford Drive, currently operated by Gulf Oil, was constructed in 1963 as a one-story gas service station in the Modern style with a massing and form that matches many Phillips stations built during the mid-twentieth century (Figure 8-9, p. 52). Although the resource has had minor renovations in recent years, it retains a sufficient amount of historic integrity to remain an outstanding example of Commercial Roadside architecture dating from the early 1960s along one of Rockville's primary transportation corridors. The MHT determined the Phillips Service Station as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in a letter dated June 14, 2018.

**Table 8-5: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 3 of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project Architectural APE.**

**Note, resources are presented in order of north to south.**

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Resource Photo
N/A	ABC Supply Co. Inc., 15 Derwood Circle	Montgomery County	ca. 1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 22-32	Watergate Phone Booth, Hungerford Drive	Montgomery County	1972	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Moved; Not Eligible	
N/A	Maintenance Building, 0 Derwood Circle	Montgomery County	ca. 1951	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Commercial Building, 808 Hungerford Drive	Montgomery County	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Commercial Building, 804 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 26-68	Phillips Service Station, 801 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1963	DOE	N/A	Eligible Under Criterion C	

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Resource Photo
N/A	Sunoco Service Station, 790 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Shopping Center, 751–775 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1968	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Supermarket, 700 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Office Building, 650 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	United States Post Office, 500 N. Washington Street	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Commercial Building, 500 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1959	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Supermarket, 460 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1968	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	





MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Resource Photo
N/A	Office Building, 416 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Office Building, 414 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	

Figure 8-7: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 3 (Map 1 of 2) (Esri 2017).

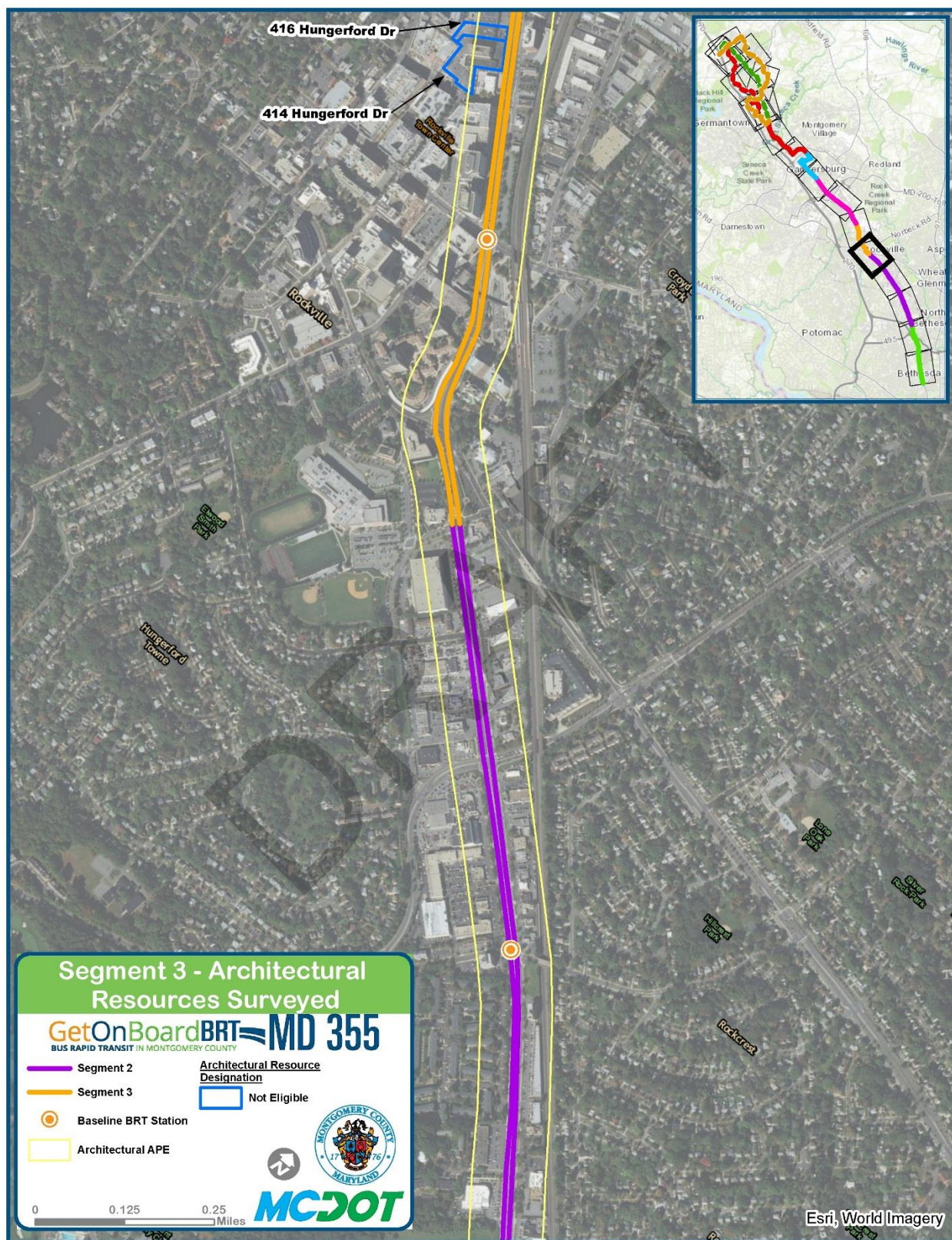




Figure 8-8: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 3 (Map 2 of 2) (Esri 2017).

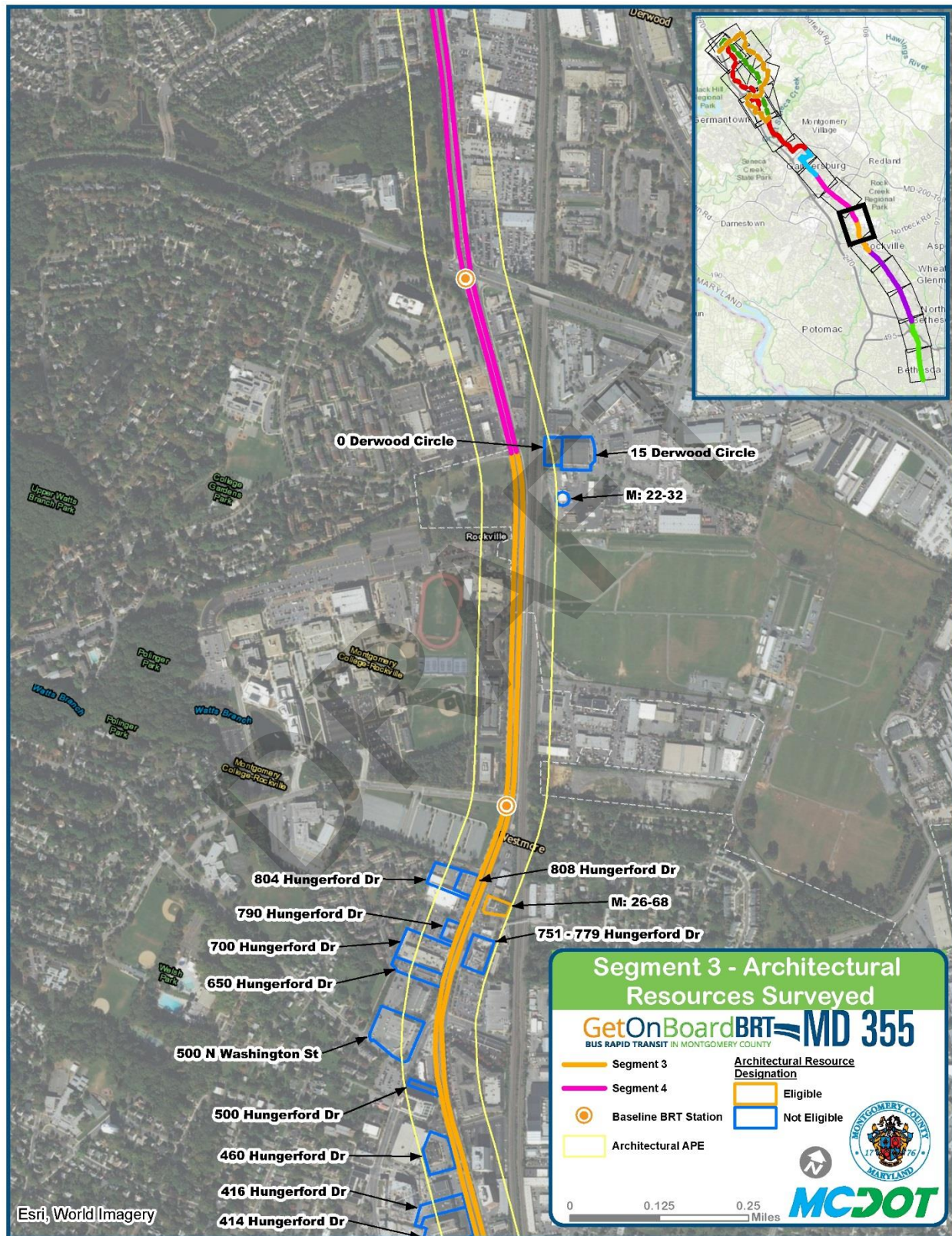




Figure 8-9: Phillips Service Station (M: 26-68), Southwest Oblique.



Seven commercial buildings were recorded in Segment 3. These one-story buildings were constructed between 1951 and around 1966 in vernacular commercial buildings styles and forms including the International style. Typical cladding observed included brick veneer, parging, and stucco and roofs were either in a front-gabled or flat form frequently with a parapet. The most common window type was a fixed, metal-frame unit set alone or as a ribbon and was typically large in scale. It was rare to note other varieties. Entrances were mostly filled with a single- or double-leaf, metal-and-glass, commercial-style door.

The three office buildings surveyed in Segment 3 were constructed between 1966 and around 1970, are two to five stories in height, and commonly reflect the New Formalism sub-style of the Modern style. Cladding is commonly a masonry veneer and roofs are exclusively flat with a parapet. Windows vary among fixed and casement units, set alone or as a ribbon, and are mainly metal framed. At times, multiple entrances line the façade, providing access to individual office spaces by single-leaf doors.

Three additional commercial resources were recorded in this section: a gas station, a shopping center, and a post office. The circa-1970 gas station building is one story in height, clad in a brick veneer, covered by a side-gabled roof, and feature fixed, metal-frame windows. A detached metal canopy provides shelter for gas pumps. The 1968 shopping center comprises two one-story, multi-business buildings clad in a combination of stucco and decorative concrete block. They are both covered by a flat roof with a stepped parapet. Each business is accessed by an individual single-leaf, metal-frame, glass door surrounded by fixed, metal-frame, storefront window panes. The post office is a circa-1964, one-story, brick-clad, International-style building with a flat roof with metal coping. Metal-frame, storefront windows as well as entrances filled with metal-frame, glass doors are set in the façade.

One object located in Segment 3 was previously surveyed with the MHT but not given a formal eligibility evaluation: the Watergate Phone Booth (M: 22:32). The Watergate Phone Booth is said to be associated with the famous June 1972 scheme of then President Richard Nixon of undermining his Democratic opponents. The phone booth was purportedly used by James McCord, a Rockville resident, who “received his order to break into the Watergate [hotel] and received assurances that he would be pardoned by the

President if caught” (Van Balgooy 2012). The phone booth has been removed since it was last surveyed in 1975 and the land where it once stood is now occupied by an industrial park. Although the object is said to be associated with an important event from our nation’s history, it has been moved and its current location is unknown. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A–C.

The MHT determined the remaining 14 architectural resources surveyed in Segment 3 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria in a letter dated June 14, 2018.







## 8.6 Segment 4

Thirty-five architectural resources located within the architectural APE of Segment 4 were surveyed; nine were previously recorded but unevaluated by MHT staff and 26 were newly identified as a part of this effort (Table 8-6, p. 54; Figure 8-10–Figure 8-12; pp. 60–62). Eleven resources received a DOE form, while the remaining 24 received short or addendum forms. The 35 resources surveyed in Segment 4 comprise 19 commercial properties, seven individual residential properties, five apartment complexes, two religious properties, and two residential subdivisions. Of these, one resource is listed on Montgomery County Planning Department’s inventory of historic properties: Gaithersburg Presbyterian Church (M: 21-279-1) (Montgomery County Planning Department 2019).







Of the 19 commercial properties, 10 are individual commercial buildings, three are shopping centers/ strip malls, three are auto service stations or centers, two are warehouse buildings, and one is an office building. The commercial properties vary greatly in age, style, and function. Four of the commercial properties were constructed between circa 1934 and 1959, while seven were built in the 1960s and eight were built around 1970. Forms are typically linear and although decoration is fairly minimal, elements from the International and Colonial Revival styles are included. Building structural systems are commonly clad in a brick veneer; however, concrete block was also observed. Rooflines are predominately flat, at time lined by a parapet, but occasionally side-gabled or hipped examples were noted. Windows are mainly large fixed, metal-frame, storefront-style units set along or as ribbons. One commercial building was formerly a two-story, Colonial Revival-style, residential building clad in weatherboard and featured six-over-six, wood-frame, double-hung-sash windows; it now houses a law office. Auto service-related building commonly have garage bays and canopy-covered gas pumps. It was not uncommon to observe small-scale additions.







**Table 8-6: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 4 of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project Architectural APE.**







**Note, resources are presented in order of north to south.**

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
M: 21-280	Deer Park Subdivision	City of Gaithersburg	1874–2007	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-191	Allen Law Center, 301 S. Fredrick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1953	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-192	Commercial Building, 303 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1952	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-193	House, 305 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1952	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-194	House, 307 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1952	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
N/A	Dental Care, Inc. Family Dentistry and Braces, 312 S. Fredrick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1950	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	









MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
M: 21-273	Becraft Antiques and Realty, 405 S. Fredrick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1949	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Holbrook Center, 421–477 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-275	Flowers Apartments, 511 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1960	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-274	Gaither House Apartments, 501–509 S. Frederick Avenue (odds only)	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Multi-family Dwelling, 513 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1945	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-278	Lakeside Apartments, 517 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1963	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
M: 21-276	Montgomery House Rental Apartments, 519–521 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1962	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-195	Pacheco and Associates, 525 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1934	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-196	House, 529 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1929	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-277	Montgomery Park Rental Apartments, 531 S. Frederick Avenue & 9 E. Deer Park Drive	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1962	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Medallion Financial Group, 13 E. Deer Park Drive	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Deer Park Office Centre, 600–604 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
M: 21-279	Rosemont Subdivision	City of Gaithersburg/ Montgomery County	1952–2009	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-200	Jake and Betty Jacobs House, 1 Central Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1947	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-198	Fletcher House, 605 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1958	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-199	Ridgely House, 607 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	pre-1945	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-279-1	Gaithersburg Presbyterian Church, 610 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Il Forno, 8941 N. Westland Drive	City of Gaithersburg	1967	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	



MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
M: 21-279-2	Epworth United Methodist Church, 9008 Rosemont Drive	City of Gaithersburg	1964	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Walnut Hill Shopping Center, 16507–16567 S. Frederick Avenue, 8932 N. and 8946 S. Westland Drive	Montgomery County	ca. 1967	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Shady Grove A2Z Autocare/ BP, 16210 S. Frederick Avenue	Montgomery County	1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	King Buick, GMC, Mitsubishi, 16160–16200 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Commercial Strip, 15825–15859 Redland Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Remodel USA Inc., 15815 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	






MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Resource Photo
N/A	Fields Road Center, 15809–15813 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Shell Gas Station, 15701 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Ourisman, 15301 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Mr. Tire Auto Service Centers, 15119 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Industrial Building, 3 Derwood Circle	Montgomery County	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	



Figure 8-10: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 4 (Map 1 of 3) (Esri 2017).

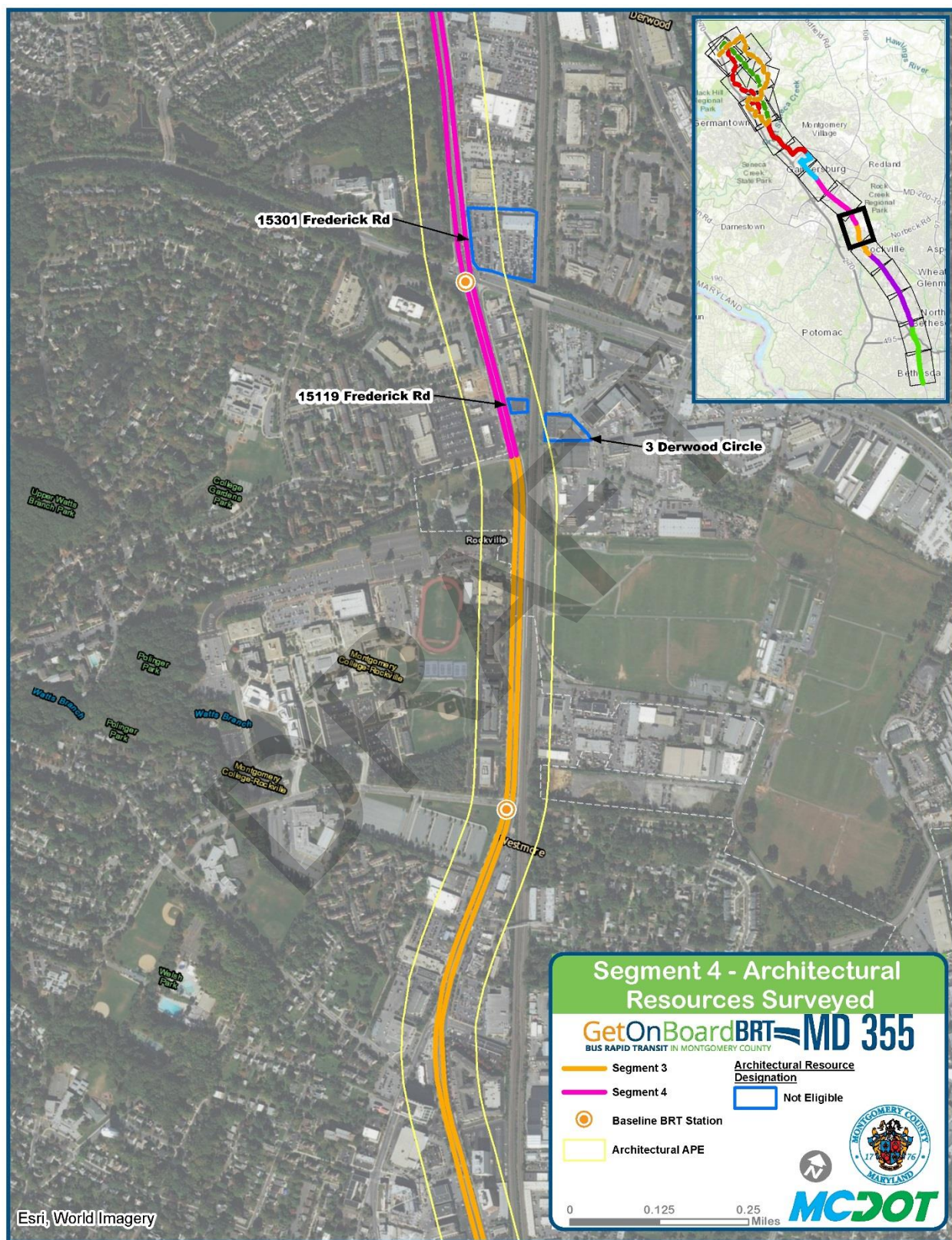




Figure 8-11: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 4 (Map 2 of 3) (Esri 2017).

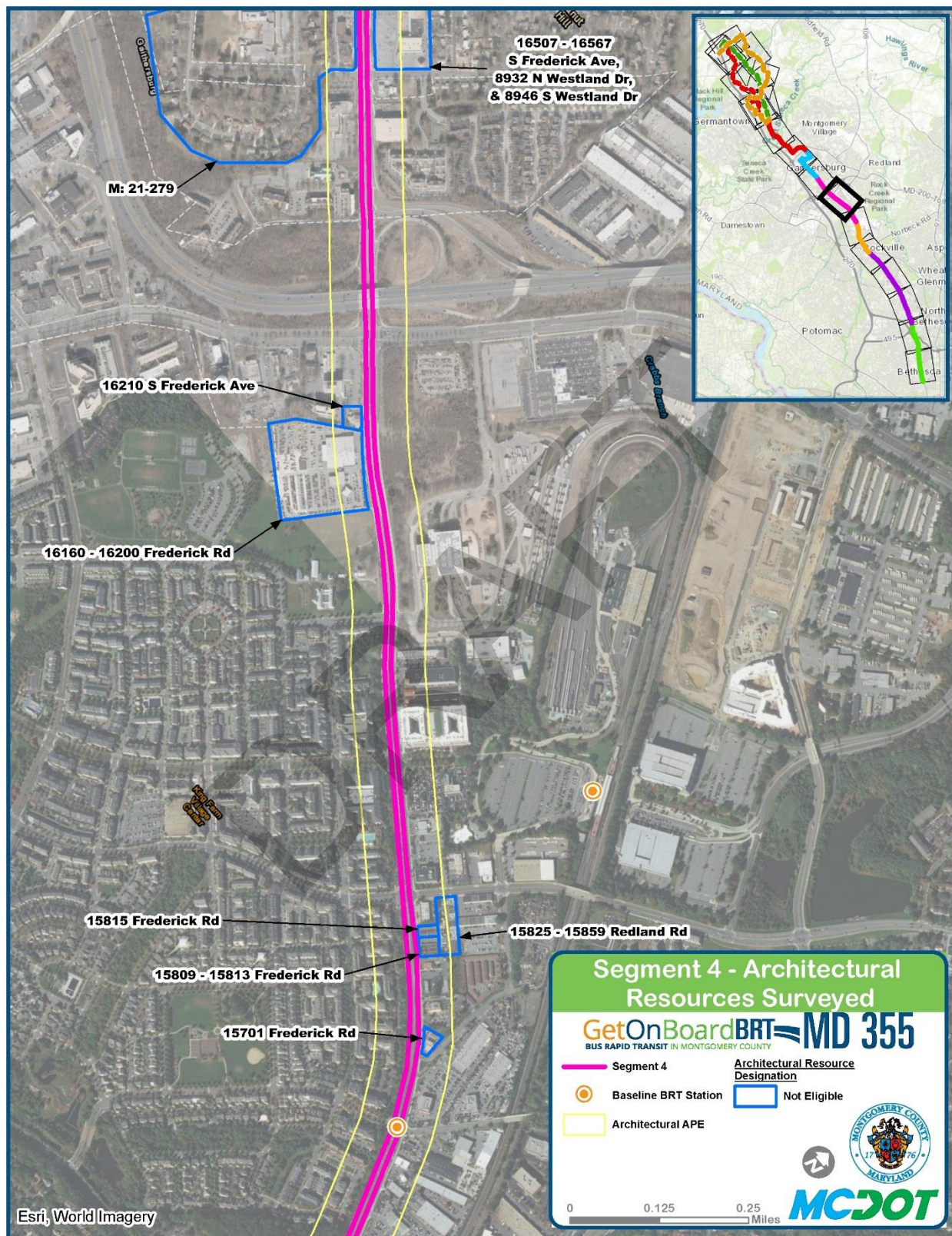
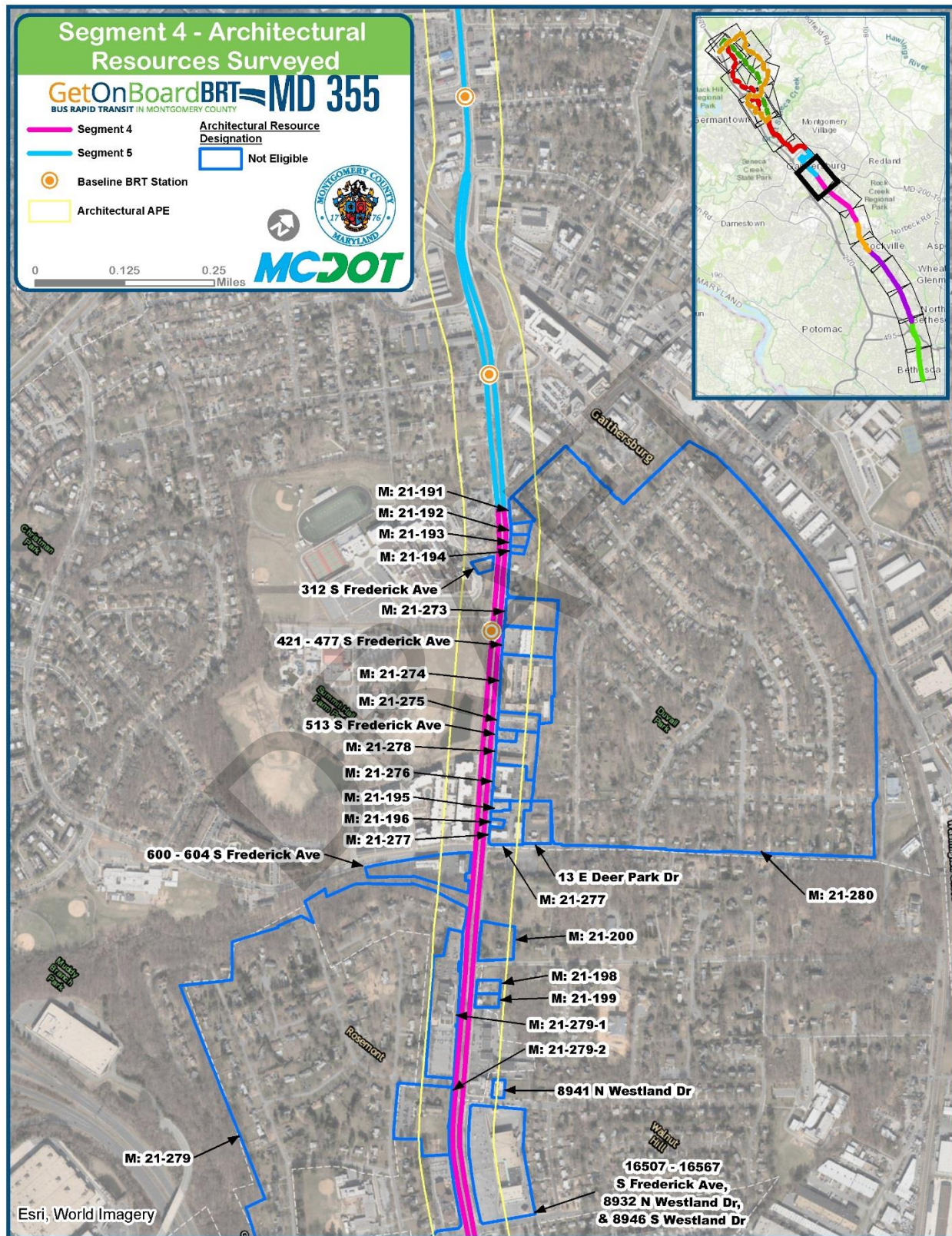




Figure 8-12: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 4 (Map 3 of 3) (Esri 2017).



Six single-family dwellings were recorded in Segment 4, all of which were previously recorded with the MHT but had not receive a formal NRHP-eligibility determination. One resource (M: 21-200) received a DOE form while the remaining five received a short form. The dwellings were constructed between circa 1929 and circa 1958, are one to two stories in height, and two to four bays wide. Common cladding included brick veneer, weatherboard, vertical wood board, asbestos shingle, and vinyl replacement siding. These houses are covered by a side- or front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingle or v-crimp metal. It was common to observe a chimney or flue and when present, dormers were of the shed variety. Buildings are accessed by a single-leaf, wood or replacement door. Windows were typically fixed, casement, or double-hung-sash units and framed by wood, metal, or vinyl. Façades feature a masonry or concrete stoop or entry porch and it was not uncommon to observe small-scale additions. One-story sheds or carports were the most frequently observed associated secondary resources.

One former single-family dwelling turned multi-family dwelling was surveyed in Segment 4 and received a short form. The circa 1945, Colonial Revival-style dwelling is two-and-a-half stories in height, clad in replacement vinyl siding, and covered by a side-gabled roof pierced with gabled dormers. Possible original wood-frame, double-hung sashes were observed, and an early porch was enclosed to function as a separate living space.

Two religious worship facilities surveyed in Segment 4, Gaithersburg Presbyterian Church (M: 21-279-1) and Epworth United Methodist Church (M: 21-279-2), received DOE forms during this effort. They are both located within the Rosedale Subdivision (M: 21-279) resource boundaries. The Gaithersburg Presbyterian Church comprises the church building, two signs, a playground, and two sheds. The church building is composed of a 1966 one-story, New Formalism-style core and several additions dating between the late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries. The brick-clad church building is capped by a front-gabled roof with a square brick belfry which features a geometric grid and metal spire. Original windows included wood-framed, arched casement units; however, window openings are typically filled with vinyl replacements. The Epworth United Methodist Church is composed of a 1964 church building, two signs, a stand-alone cross, and a playground. The two-story church building with one-story wings forming a cruciform shape is reflective of both the Contemporary and New Formalism styles. It is clad in light-colored brick and covered by a prow-gabled roof that is pierced by a metal spire set on a hexagonal base. Decoration includes brick, unadorned buttresses and a geometric design utilizing projecting brick. A large-scale, two-story addition, likely filled with classrooms or offices is attached to the rear of the church building.

Five apartment complexes (M: 21-274–M: 21-278) in Segment 4 received a DOE form. These complexes were constructed between circa 1960 and circa 1970 and included between one and five three-story apartment buildings almost exclusively clad in a brick veneer. Buildings were constructed in either a rectangular- or T-plan with Colonial Revival- or Contemporary-style characteristics. Roofing types include flat or side-gabled versions, at times embellished with a pent. Exterior entrances, filled with single- or double-leaf, metal-framed, glass doors, provide access to an interior common space, and each apartment is primarily accessed via the interior. Common window types include wood- and metal-framed, fixed or sliding units set alone or in a tripartite configuration. Many of the apartment buildings within these complexes feature a recessed patio or balcony accessed by a sliding, metal-framed door. All of the



complexes contain associated signage; however, only one complex, the Gaither House Apartments (M: 21-274), also has recreational secondary resources such as a pool and playground.

Two subdivisions, both of which are Planned Suburban Developments, were recorded in Segment 4 of the project corridor. The Rosemont Subdivision (M: 21-279) comprises 106 single-family residential lots, three churches, and a school constructed between 1952 and 2009, all of which was platted by Casey Development Corporation. The dwellings were constructed as one to two stories in height with elements from the Minimal Traditional, Colonial Revival, and Ranch styles and split-level form. Common cladding includes brick veneer, vinyl, or aluminum siding, and houses are mainly covered by side- or cross-gabled roofs. Many dwellings feature replacement fenestration, but original wood- or metal-frame, double-hung sashes were also observed. An elementary school and three religious worship facilities, two of which were surveyed during this effort (M: 21-279-1 and M: 21-279-2), were platted as part of the subdivision. The Deer Park Subdivision (M: 21-280) contains 13 blocks filled with single-family residential lots constructed upon between 1874 and 2007, primarily between the 1950s and mid 1960s. The subdivision was platted and constructed by several of developers. Dwellings range from one to two stories in height and were built in the Minimal Traditional style and split level or Cape Cod form, sometimes embellished with Colonial Revival-style elements. Common siding materials include aluminum, Hardiplank, or brick or a combination thereof, and rooflines are mainly side-gabled with several front-gabled, hipped, and cross-gabled examples. Dormers were rare to observe, but when present, they were of the gabled variety. Although approximately half of the windows observed were replacements, original windows included wood or metal, double-hung-sash versions. A park with a playground and public restroom facility was platted within the Deer Park Subdivision.







The MHT determined the 35 architectural resources surveyed in Segment 4 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria in letters dated May 31, 2019.







## 8.7 Segment 5

A total of 34 architectural resources was surveyed in Segment 5 of the architectural APE. Nine of these resources were previously recorded with the MHT while 25 were newly recorded as a part of this effort (Table 8-7, p. 65; Figure 8-13 and Figure 8-14; pp. 71–72). Eight of the previously recorded resources were not formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility by MHT staff. One of the previously recorded resources (M: 21-164) was determined to be eligible for NRHP listing by the MHT but subsequent additions to the property required a reevaluation of the resource. Of the total 34 resources, 17 received a short form and 17 received a DOE form. Of these, one resource is listed on Montgomery County Planning Department's inventory of historic properties: Forest Oak Cemetery (M: 21-268) (Montgomery County Planning Department 2019).








**Table 8-7: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 5 of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project Architectural APE.**








**Note, resources are presented in order of north to south.**








MIHP #	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
M: 21-264	Cavanaugh Building, 507 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1967	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Gaithersburg Square, 460 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1960s	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-265	Lloyd Odend'hal Building, 467 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1969	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	451 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	441 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1950	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-266	John Schneider Apartments, 439 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1957	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	

MIHP #	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
N/A	YBM Building, 431 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1960	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-267	Woodlawn Park Apartments, 425 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1955	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	419 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Frederick Avenue Shopping Center, 401 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1962	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-268	Forest Oak Cemetery, N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1878	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Freestate Apartments, 302 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1955	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	




MIHP #	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
N/A	211 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	200 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1954	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-269	Citizens Savings and Loan Company Building, 205 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	201 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1914	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	126 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1958	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	120 & 122 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-164	Grace United Methodist Church, 119 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1904	DOE	Previously Recorded; Eligible	Eligible; Criteria A and C	

MIHP #	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
N/A	117 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1951	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	106 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1967	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-132	Carson Ward Building, 101 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1880	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
N/A	17 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1920s	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	Gaithersburg Auto Service, 5 Brookes Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1956	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-173	Oscar Fults/ William Harding House, 24 W. Diamond Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1921	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible	
M: 21-222	Executive Gardens, 12 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1963	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	

MIHP #	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
M: 21-188	Shein House, 28 & 32 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1940s	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-166	Gaithersburg Wye/ The Wood Lot, S. Frederick Avenue and Fulks Corner Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1888	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-124	PEPCO Substation, 101 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1940s	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-271	St. Martin of Tours Church, 201 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1930–1988	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-120	Ignatius T. Fulks House, 20 S. Summit Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1909	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
M: 21-270	Cooke House, 107 S. Summit Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1948	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 21-218	Mary A. Hutton House, 109 S. Summit Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1874	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	



MIHP #	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
M: 21-272	Clagett House, 111 S. Summit Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1947	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	

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Figure 8-13: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 5 (Map 1 of 2) (Esri 2017).

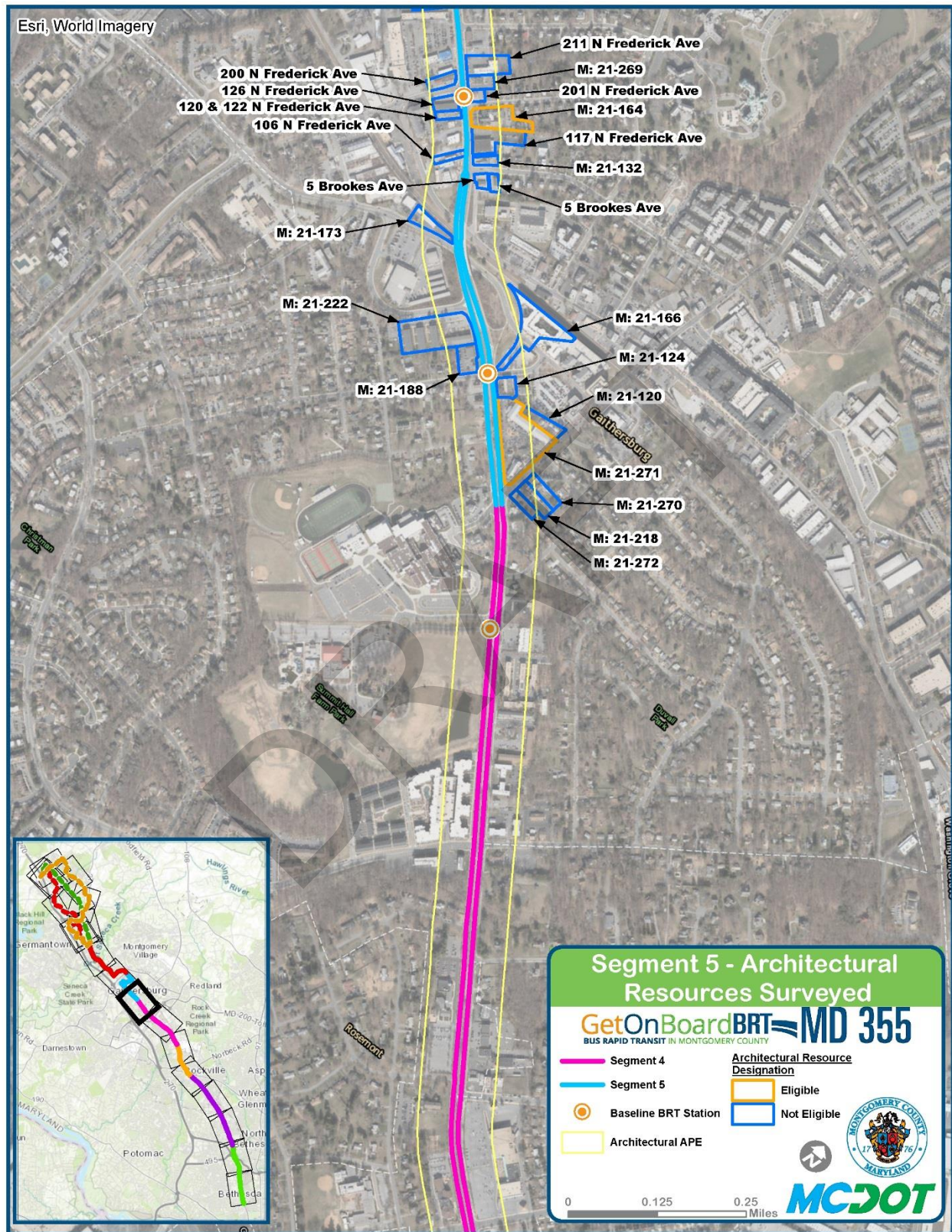
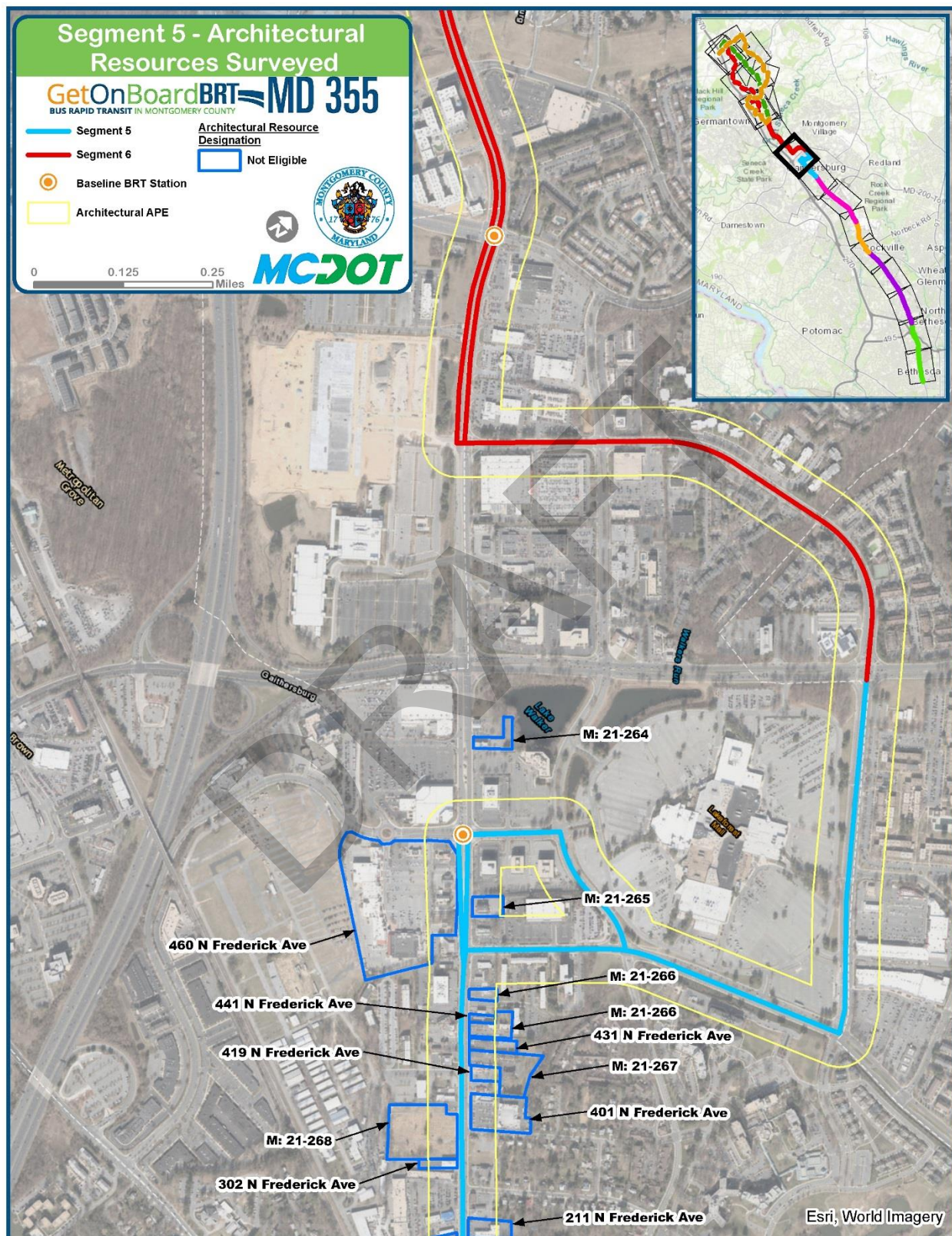




Figure 8-14: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 5 (Map 2 of 2) (Esri 2017).





Two religious properties were surveyed in Segment 5: Grace United Methodist Church (M: 21-164) and St. Martin of Tours Church (M: 21-271). Grace United Methodist Church (M: 21-164) was constructed in 1904 and features elements of the Shingle, Romanesque, and Gothic architectural styles (Figure 8-15, p. 73). The main sanctuary has a cross-gable roof with bell tower. The primary entrance consists of a pair of wood double doors with stained-glass fanlight. Fenestration includes one-over-one stained glass wood windows. Attached to the rear of the sanctuary building is the 1960 Forest Oak building and the 1982 Walker Building. This resource was previously evaluated and determined to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. This resource was included in the current effort due to subsequent additions to the property, requiring a reevaluation of the resource. Grace United Methodist Church (M: 21-164) is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century expansion of one of the earliest church congregations in Gaithersburg. It is also recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its significance as an example of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century architectural eclecticism and the influence of Richardsonian Romanesque on suburban architecture. Although two additions have been constructed on the church, they are smaller in scale and are distinguishable from the sanctuary, which retains its historic integrity. The additions, as well as minor alterations to the sanctuary steps, do not diminish the overall integrity of the resource; therefore, it is recommended to remain eligible for the NRHP. The MHT determined the Grace United Methodist Church as eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C in a letter dated February 8, 2019.

St. Martin of Tours Church (M: 21-271) was constructed in 1957 to replace an earlier church building founded in 1920. The 1957 sanctuary is a one-story, brick building in a modest Gothic Revival style (Figure 8-15, p. 73). It has a front-gabled roof with narrow metal steeple. The primary entrance consists of wood double doors set in a masonry pointed arch. Other fenestration includes narrow, stained glass windows. Secondary resources associated with the church are the 1920s rectory, the 1950s pantry, and the 1988 Catholic school. The associated rectory building was previously recorded as an individual resource with the MHT but not formally evaluated (M: 21-130). The rectory building is not within the prescribed architectural APE; as such, it was not evaluated as an individual resource. However, since the larger church property does cross the APE boundary, the rectory was evaluated as part of the larger church property. St. Martin of Tours Church was determined as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C by MHT staff in a letter dated February 8, 2019. The rectory building is a contributing resource.

Of the remaining 32 resources, 20 are commercial properties and include a variety of resource types, such as stores, banks, strip malls, office buildings, and restaurants. Most of the commercial buildings were constructed between 1940 and 1969, though a few were built earlier; one building (M: 21-132) was originally constructed circa 1880, one was constructed circa 1914, and one was constructed in the 1920s. Most of these buildings are one or two stories in height and of frame or concrete-block construction, though the overall forms vary greatly. Flat roofs are most common on these buildings, though examples of hipped roofs, front gable, and cross-gable roofs were present. Front doors in the primary entrances generally include metal-frame, glass, commercial doors. Common fenestration on these buildings includes fixed store-front windows with aluminum or vinyl frames and multi-light, double-hung sashes.

**Figure 8-15: Grace United Methodist Church (M: 21-164), Southwest Elevation (Above); St. Martin of Tours Church (M: 21-271), Southwest Oblique (Below).**



Four of the resources are single-family dwellings that date from circa 1874 to circa 1948. The houses are one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half stories in height and include examples of Minimal Traditional, I-House, Colonial Revival, and Folk Victorian dwellings. Structural system cladding varies and includes brick veneer, wood drop siding, and replacement vinyl siding. The buildings are covered by front-, side-, or cross-gabled roofs and feature metal or wood, multi-panel doors. Other fenestration common on these resources includes double-hung-sash and tripartite picture windows. Secondary resources of sheds and an outbuilding are associated with these resources. Two of the four resources feature additions or outbuildings for commercial use.

Four of the resources are multi-family apartment buildings or complexes constructed between circa 1955 and circa 1963. These resources are all multi-story buildings with exposed basement levels. Three feature

flat roofs and one features side-gable roofs; all are clad in brick siding. Common fenestration includes double-hung-sash, tripartite, and picture windows, many of which have been replaced. Primary entrances include full-light or multi-light wood or metal doors, all but one feature replacement front doors. Three of the resources have associated common green space for residents, which is a common feature of mid-twentieth century apartment complexes.

One utility property was included in the survey, the PEPCO Substation (M: 21-124). Constructed in the 1940s, the original building is a one-and-a-half-story, brick-clad, front-gabled building. It was substantially modified with a large, two-story, mansard-roof addition in the early 1990s. The primary entrance features a four-panel, four-light wood door; other fenestration consists of vinyl inserts with mullions enclosing window openings.

Three sites were surveyed in Segment 5. These resources include a cemetery, a former railroad spur, and the site of a previously recorded single-family dwelling. The Forest Oak Cemetery (M: 21-268) was established circa 1878 and now comprises approximately 4.6 acres (1.86 ha) along N. Frederick Avenue. Grave markers are largely crafted from granite and vary from flush markers to headstones. The Gaithersburg Wye/ The Wood Lot (M: 21-166) is the location of a former rail spur originally constructed in 1888 and expanded in 1906. The wye provided locomotives the capability to turn around in Gaithersburg. Today, only a steel freight buffer and approximately 50 feet (15.2) of tracks remains on a small grassed lot in a suburban setting. The Oscar Fulks/ William Harding House site (M: 21-179) is the location of the circa-1921, two-and-a-half-story, Four-Square House; it was found to be demolished in 2016.

The MHT determined the remaining 33 architectural resources surveyed in Segment 5 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria in a letter dated February 8, 2019 and May 30, 2019.

## 8.8 Segment 6







A total of 12 architectural resources was surveyed in Segment 6 of the architectural APE. One of these resources were previously recorded with the MHT while 11 were newly recorded as a part of this effort (Table 8-8, p. 76; Figure 8-16 and Figure 8-17, pp. 78–79). The previously recorded resource (M: 19-37) had not been formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility by MHT staff. Ten of the total 12 resources received a short form and two newly recorded resources (M: 19-44 and M: 19-45) received a DOE form.

Of the 12 resources, five are commercial properties and include a variety of resource types, such as stores, car dealerships, and restaurants, all of which were built between circa 1940 and circa 1970. Most of these buildings are one story in height and of frame or concrete-block construction, though the overall forms vary greatly. Roof types include flat, side-gable, cross-gable, and complex roofs. Front doors in the primary entrances also vary and include solid wood doors as well as metal-framed, glass, commercial doors. Other fenestration on these buildings generally includes fixed store-front windows on the primary elevation with aluminum or vinyl frames.



**Table 8-8: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 6 of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project Architectural APE.**

**Note, resources are presented in order of north to south.**

MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
M: 19-44	Plumgar Subdivision	Montgomery County	ca. 1946–2008	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 19-45	Fox Chapel Subdivision	Montgomery County	ca. 1962–1978	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	19201 N. Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1940	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	19118 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1962	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	19114 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1961	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	19027 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1961	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	







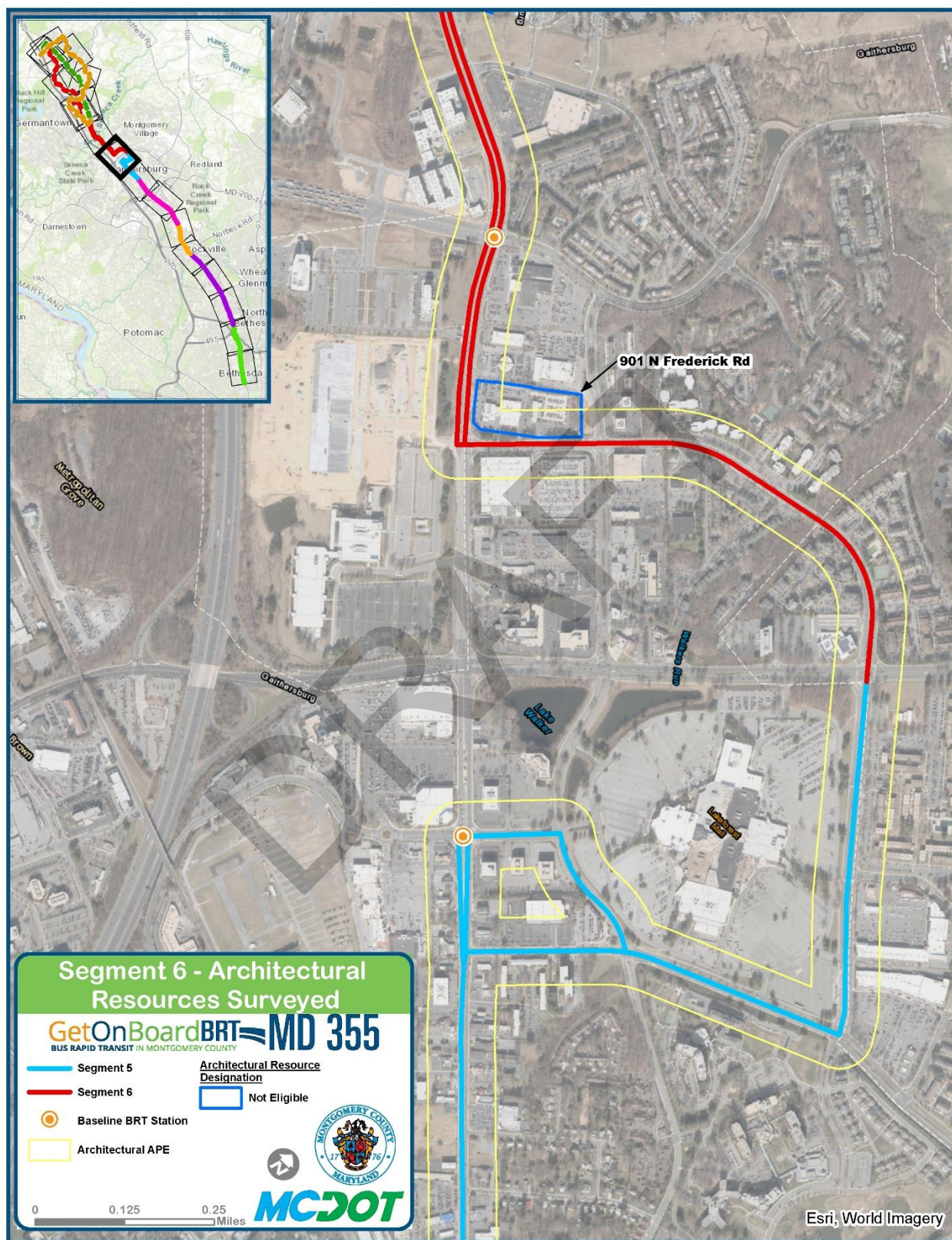
MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
N/A	19009 Moreno Court	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1960s	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	SHA Bridge No. 15055, N. Frederick Road Over Great Seneca Creek	Montgomery County	ca. 1999	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	18705 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	18701 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	18645 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	901 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	



Figure 8-16: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 6 (Map 1 of 2) (Esri 2017).





[illegible]

Three of the resources are single-family dwellings that date from 1961 to 1962. Two of the houses are one-story Ranch-style houses while one is a two-story house of a non-descript type. Structural system cladding includes both brick veneer as well vinyl and fiber cement siding. The buildings are covered by side-gable roofs and feature metal or wood multi-panel doors. Fenestration includes a variety of windows types including double-hung-sash, tripartite, bay, and awning windows. Secondary resources of sheds and an outbuilding are associated with one of these resources.

One resource was of unknown function that consisted of a frame building with no formal architectural style and that showed signs of deterioration. It is covered by a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and is clad in a variety of wood siding types, much of which appeared to be salvaged. A shed-roof porch covered the primary entrance and all of the windows have been removed and closed in with salvaged wood.

One bridge was previously recorded but not formally evaluated (M: 19-37). The concrete deck bridge is supported by steel girders and carries six lanes of traffic over Great Seneca Creek. It was constructed in 1999 to replace the original 1931 bridge, which was widened in 1955. The original resource is no longer extant.

There are two Planned Suburban Subdivisions, the Plumgar Subdivision (M: 19-44) and the Fox Chapel Subdivision (M: 19-45), that were recorded in Segment 6. The Plumgar Subdivision is located within the architectural APE on the east side of N. Frederick Road in Germantown between the intersections of Plummer Drive to the south and Blunt Road to the north. The subdivision, platted by Clay and Rosabell Plummer in 1945, is composed of approximately 44 acres (17.81 ha) and is filled with 46 lots, including a combination of residential and commercial properties. Within the subdivision is a circa 1980s shopping center and a mid-twentieth century mobile home park. The residential buildings were generally constructed between 1946 and 2002 while the commercial properties were generally constructed between 1950 and 2008. The single-family residential lots consist of one- to two-story houses corresponding to typical mid-twentieth century styles and forms such as Ranch, Cape Cod, and split-level houses.

The Fox Chapel Subdivision (M: 19-45) is located within the architectural APE on the west side of N. Frederick Road in Germantown generally between the intersections of Plummer Drive to the south and Gunners Branch Road to the north. The subdivision was platted by Chamara Associates, Inc. and Pritchard-Thorpe, Inc. as Fox Chapel and Fox Chapel North between 1961 and 1971. It is composed of approximately 120 acres (48.56 ha) and is filled with 459 lots, including a combination of single-family lots and townhouse lots with buildings constructed between 1962 and 1978. Approximately 440 of the lots contain single-family, one- to two-story houses corresponding to typical mid-twentieth century styles and forms such as Ranch, Cape Cod, and split-level houses. Townhouses are arranged in groups of three buildings with six units each, located around the perimeter of a common park space.

The 12 architectural resources surveyed in Segment 6 are determined as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria by MHT staff in a letter dated July 24, 2018.



## 8.9 Segment 7








A total of 48 architectural resources was surveyed in Segment 7 (Alternatives A–C) of the architectural APE of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project corridor. Segment 7 encompasses three different alignment alternatives: A, B, and C. Seven of these resources were previously recorded with the MHT while 41 were newly recorded as a part of this effort (Table 8-9, p. 82; Figure 8-18–Figure 8-27, pp. 89–98). None of the previously recorded resources had been formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility by MHT staff. Three resources in Segment 7 are listed on Montgomery County Planning Department’s inventory of historic properties: John Wesley Methodist Church (M: 13-48), Neelesville Presbyterian Church (M: 19-5), and Cider Barrel (M: 19-33) (Montgomery County Planning Department 2019). Of the total 48 resources, 33 received a short or addendum forms and 15 received a DOE form. Of the total 48 resources, three were in Alternative A, five were in Alternative B, and 40 were in Alternative C. Because the alternatives divide into three individual, almost parallel, sections in this segment, mapping in this section is presented north to south beginning with Alternative A and ending with Alternative C.



Of the 48 resources, six are commercial properties and generally include office buildings; three of the commercial buildings are currently unoccupied. Commercial properties vary greatly in age, style, and function. Three of the buildings were constructed circa 1900 through circa 1920. The remaining three were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s. Two of the buildings are former residential dwellings converted to commercial use through substantial rear additions; one of the former residences is in the Four-Square style (circa 1900) and the other is in the Ranch style (circa 1956). One commercial building (M: 13-10-13) is a circa-1960 post office with a rectangular form, brick exterior, and flat roof; the building has since been converted into a veterinarian office. Three of the commercial properties are now vacant: one appears to have been a circa-1957, concrete-block warehouse; one a circa-1920, wood-frame gas station; and one, the Cider Barrel (M: 19-33), is a type of “signature building” in the shape of a barrel used to sell soft cider.










**Table 8-9: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 of the MD 355 BRT Planning Project Architectural APE.**








Note, resources are presented in order of north to south.








MIHP No.	Alt.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
M: 13-10-13	C	Clarksburg Post Office, 23321 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1960	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	23314 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1931	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 13-10-14	C	Day House, 23200 Stringtown Road	Montgomery County	1924	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 13-53	C	Dowden's Ordinary, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1750	Addendum	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant	
N/A	C	23214 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	23210 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1948	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	23126 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1956	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	









MIHP No.	Alt.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
N/A	C	23122 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1951	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	23118 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	23114 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1948	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	23110 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1954	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	23100 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1936	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	23024 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1948	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 13-60	C	John A. Brickley Subdivision	Montgomery County	1949–1977	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	23023 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1960	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	

MIHP No.	Alt.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
N/A	C	22929 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1960	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	22925 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1953	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	22924 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1952	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	22920 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1950	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	22900 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	22820 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	22805 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1962	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 13-64	C	Clarkbrooke and Garnkirk Estates	Montgomery County	1961–1969	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	






MIHP No.	Alt.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
N/A	C	22629 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 13-42	C	Maurice and Sarah Mason House, 22625 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1910	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	22605 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1951	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	22601 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1948	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 13-62	C	Runningbrook Acres	Montgomery County	1962–1979	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 13-61	C	Clarksburg Heights	Montgomery County	1963–1974	DOE	N/A	Eligible; Criteria A and B	
M: 13-48	C	John Wesley Methodist Church, 22420 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1925	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible	

MIHP No.	Alt.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
M: 13-63	C	Greenridge Acres	Montgomery County	1960–1972	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 13-20	C	Waters Log House Site, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1800s	Addendum	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant	
M: 19-4	C	Londonderry Site, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1850	Addendum	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant	
M: 19-5	C	Neelsville Presbyterian Church, 20701 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1877	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Eligible; Criterion A	
N/A	C	20600 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1922	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 19-47	C	Collin Hill	Montgomery County	1957–1962	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 19-33	C	Cider Barrel, 20426 Apple Harvest Circle	Montgomery County	1922	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Eligible; Criterion A	

MIHP No.	Alt.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
N/A	C	20220 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	South of 20220 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1920–1930	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	C	Neelsville Water Pumping Station, 20115 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 14-69	A	King House, 22001 Ridge Road	Montgomery County	1965	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	A	Brink Water Pumping Station, 21701 Ridge Road	Montgomery County	1960s	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	A	21510 Ridge Road	Montgomery County	1947	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	B	13013 Shawnee Lane	Montgomery County	1961	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
M: 13-65	B	Hanford House, 13101 Shawnee Lane	Montgomery County	1950	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	



MIHP No.	Alt.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Form Type	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination	Photograph
M: 19-46	B	Meadowbrook Estates	Montgomery County	1958–1968	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	B	20528 Boland Farm Road	Montgomery County	Early-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	
N/A	B	20516 Boland Farm Road	Montgomery County	1956	Short	N/A	Not Eligible	

**Figure 8-18: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative A (Map 1 of 4) (Esri 2017).**

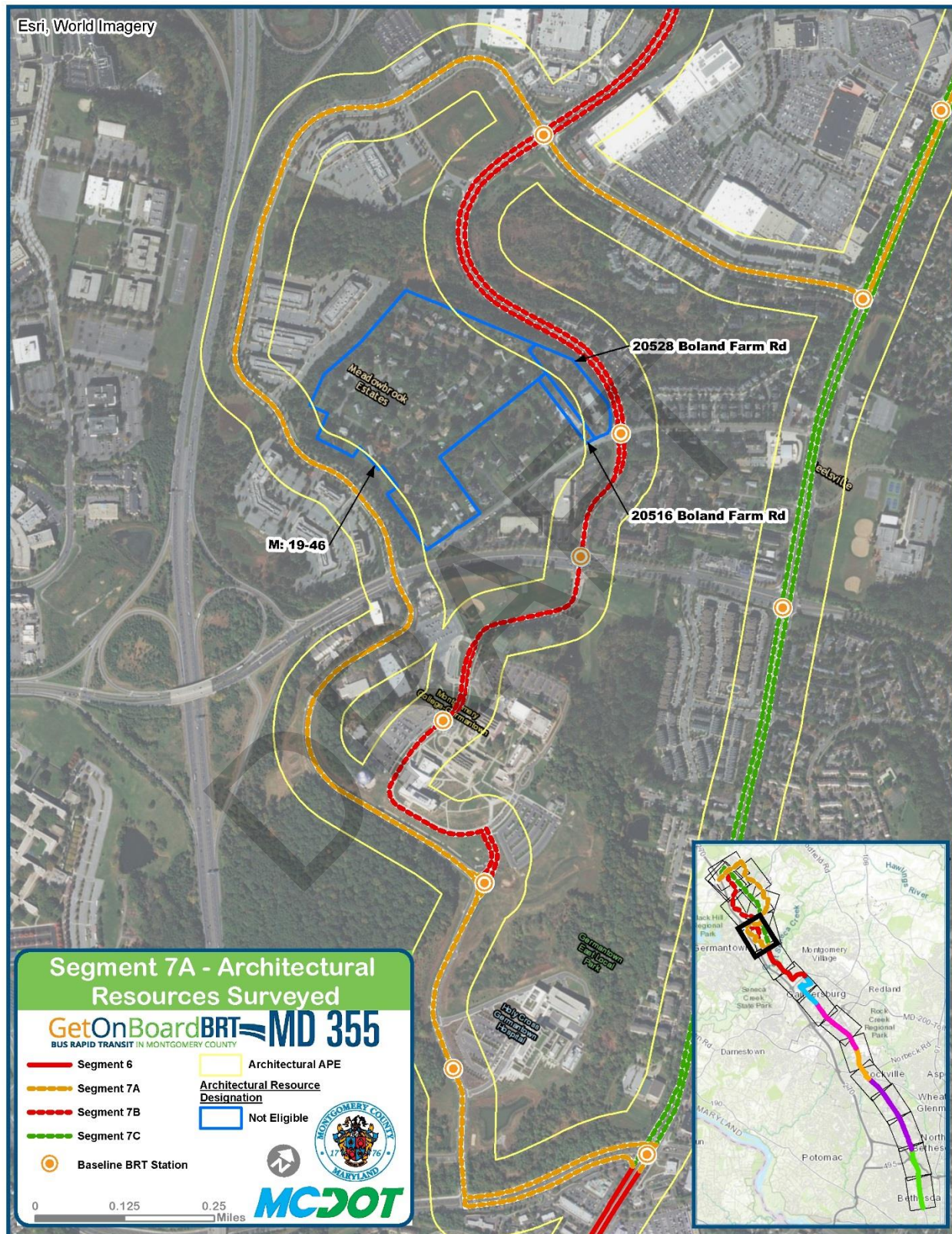
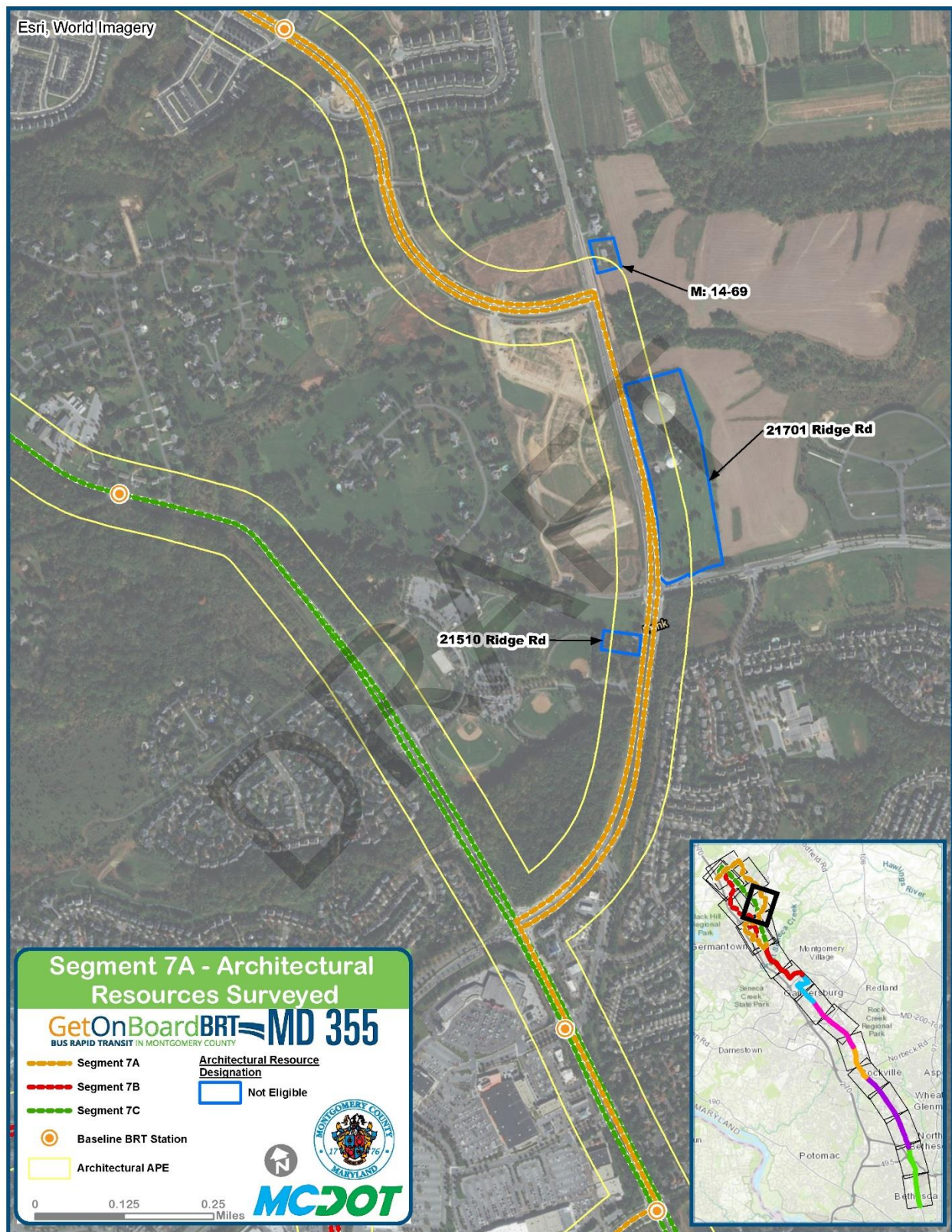




Figure 8-19: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative A (Map 2 of 4) (Esri 2017).





**Figure 8-20: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative A (Map 3 of 4) (Esri 2017).**

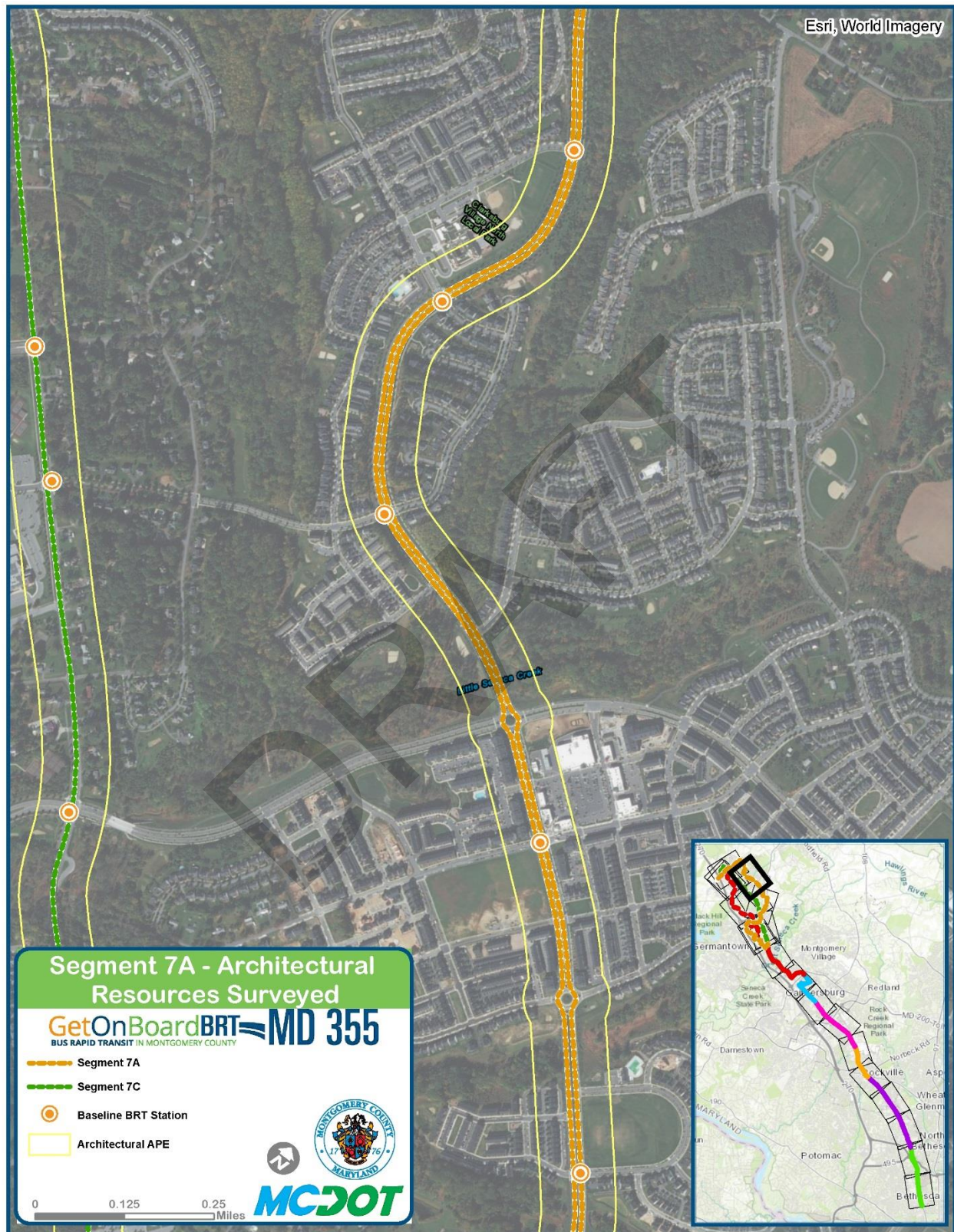




Figure 8-21: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative A (Map 4 of 4) (Esri 2017).

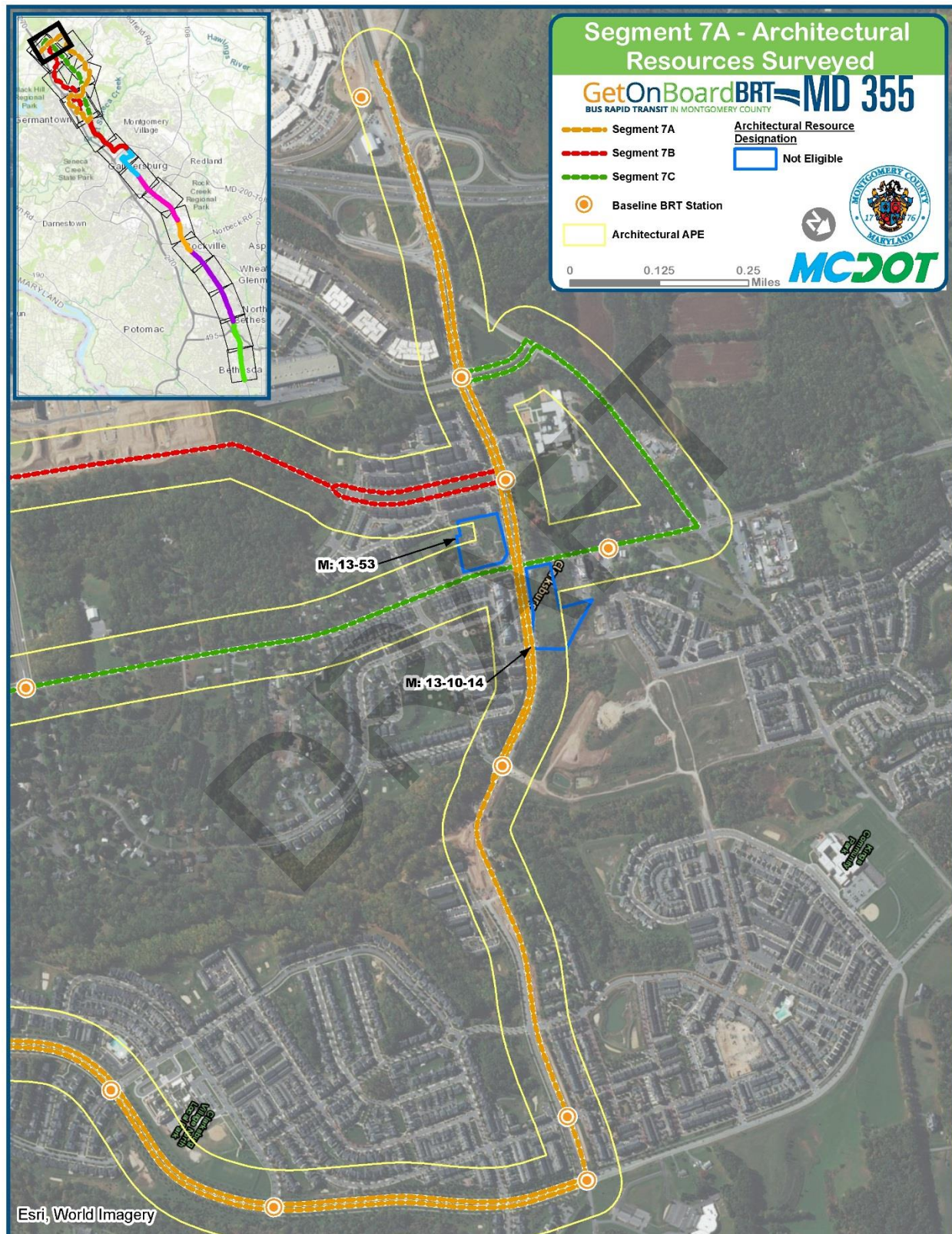




Figure 8-22: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative B (Map 1 of 3) (Esri 2017).

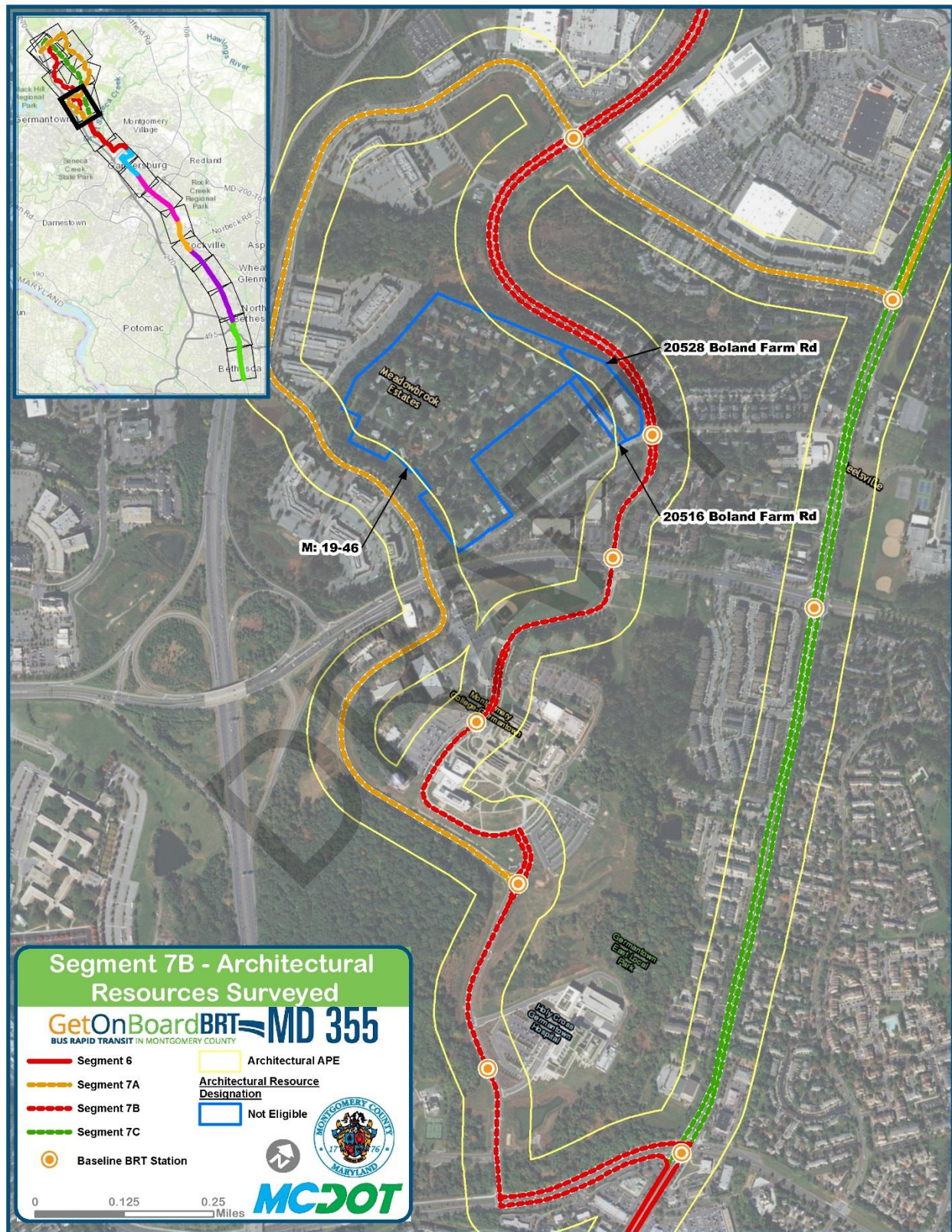




Figure 8-23: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative B (Map 2 of 3) (Esri 2017).

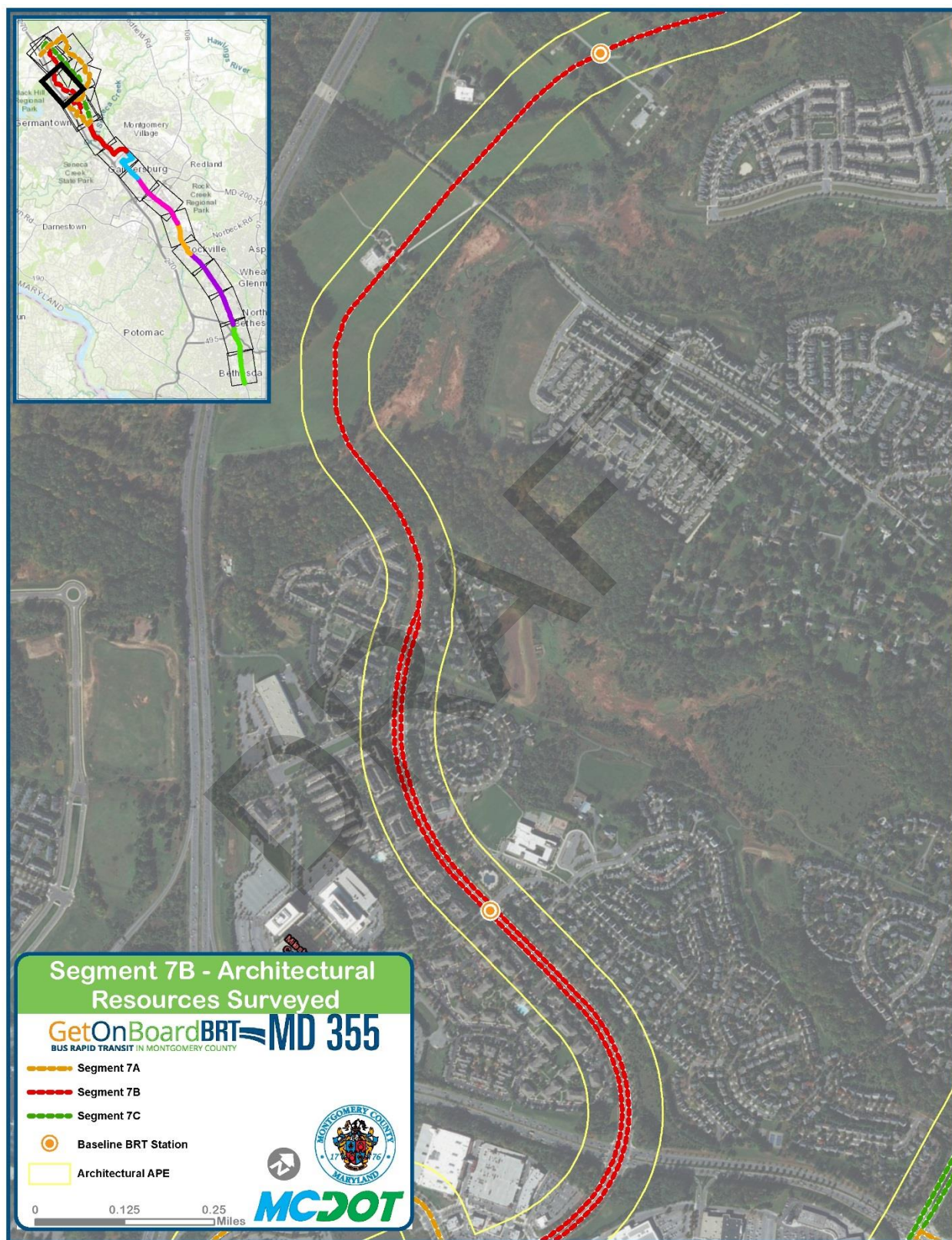




Figure 8-24: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative B (Map 3 of 3) (Esri 2017).

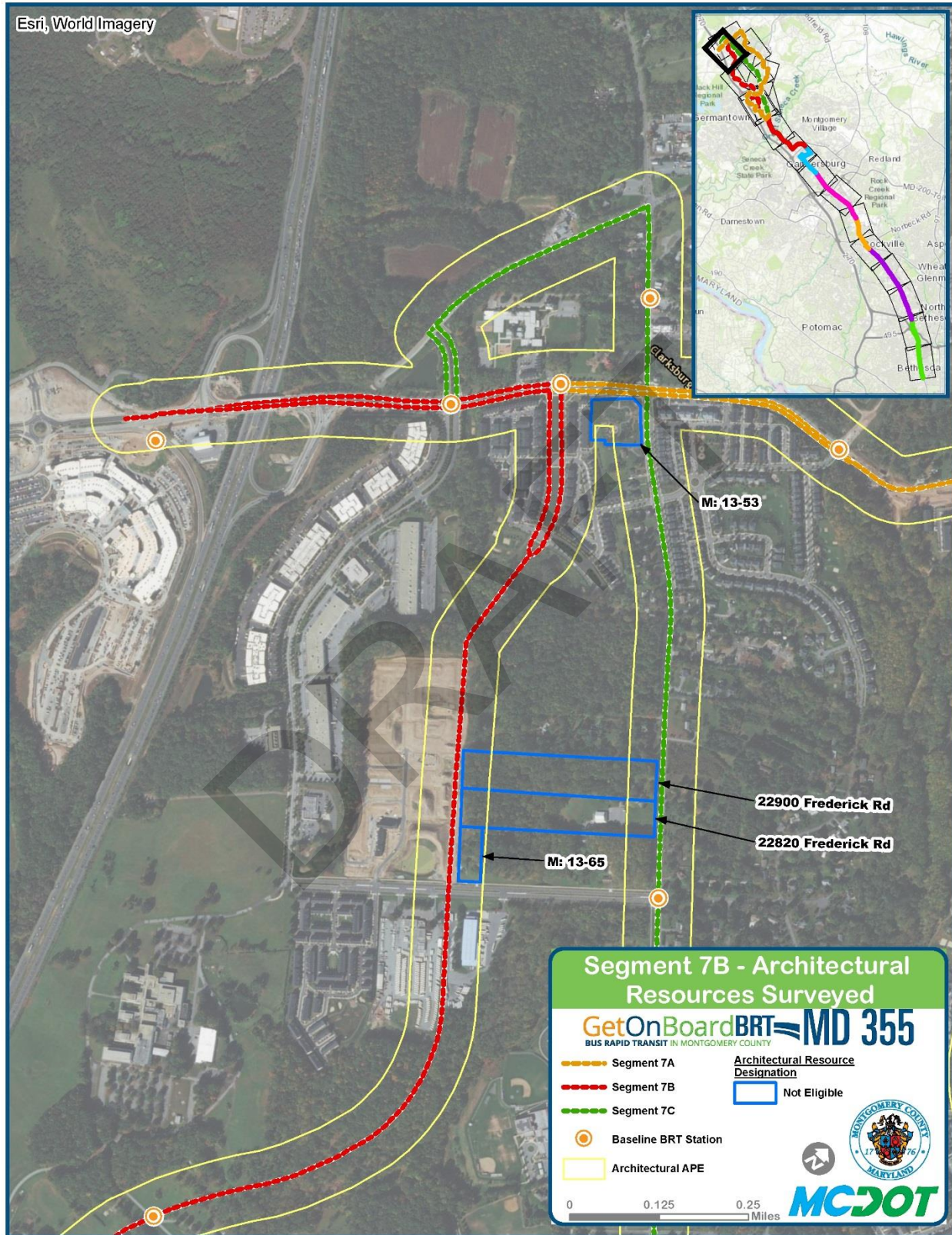




Figure 8-25: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative C (Map 1 of 3) (Esri 2017).

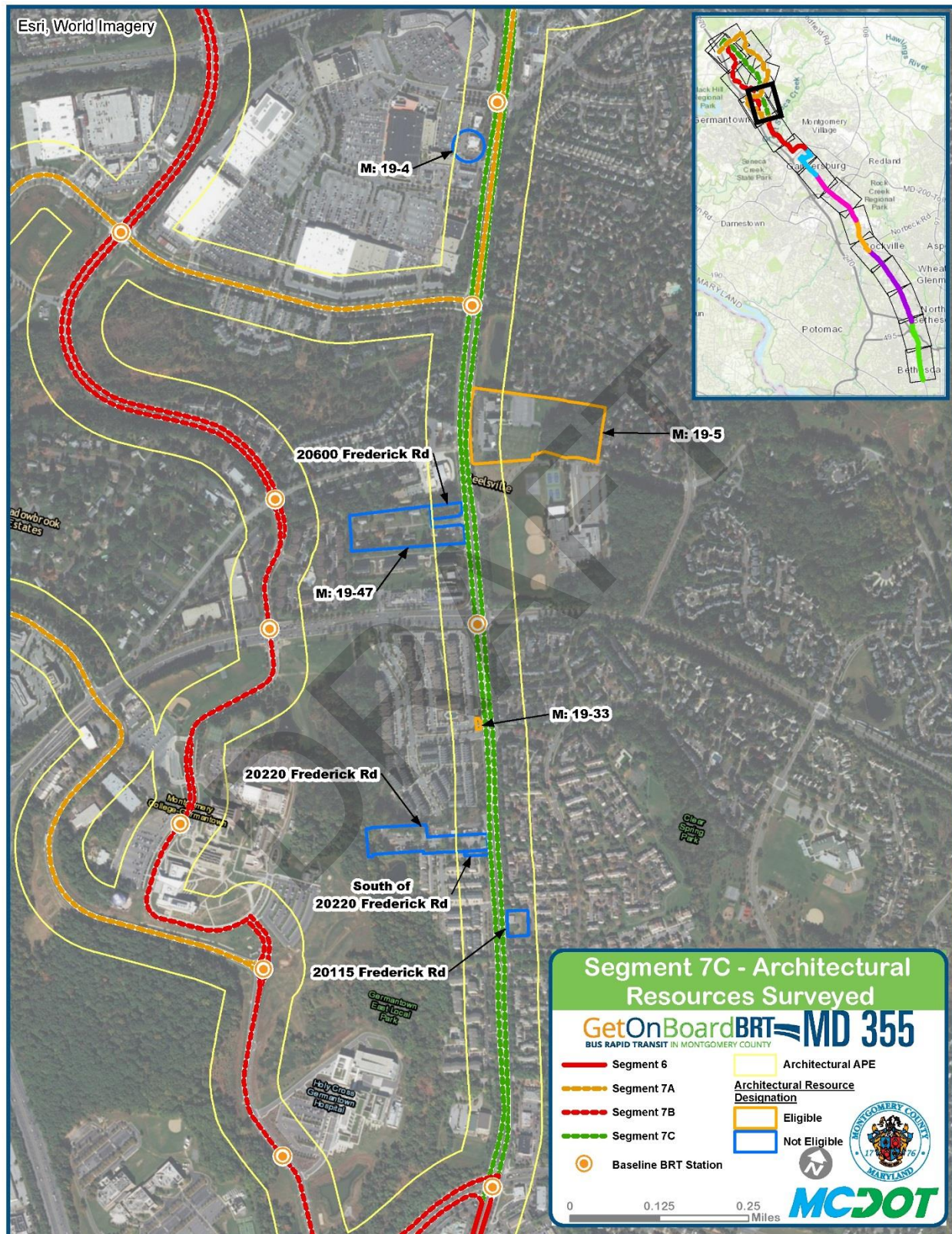




Figure 8-26: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative C (Map 2 of 3) (Esri 2017).

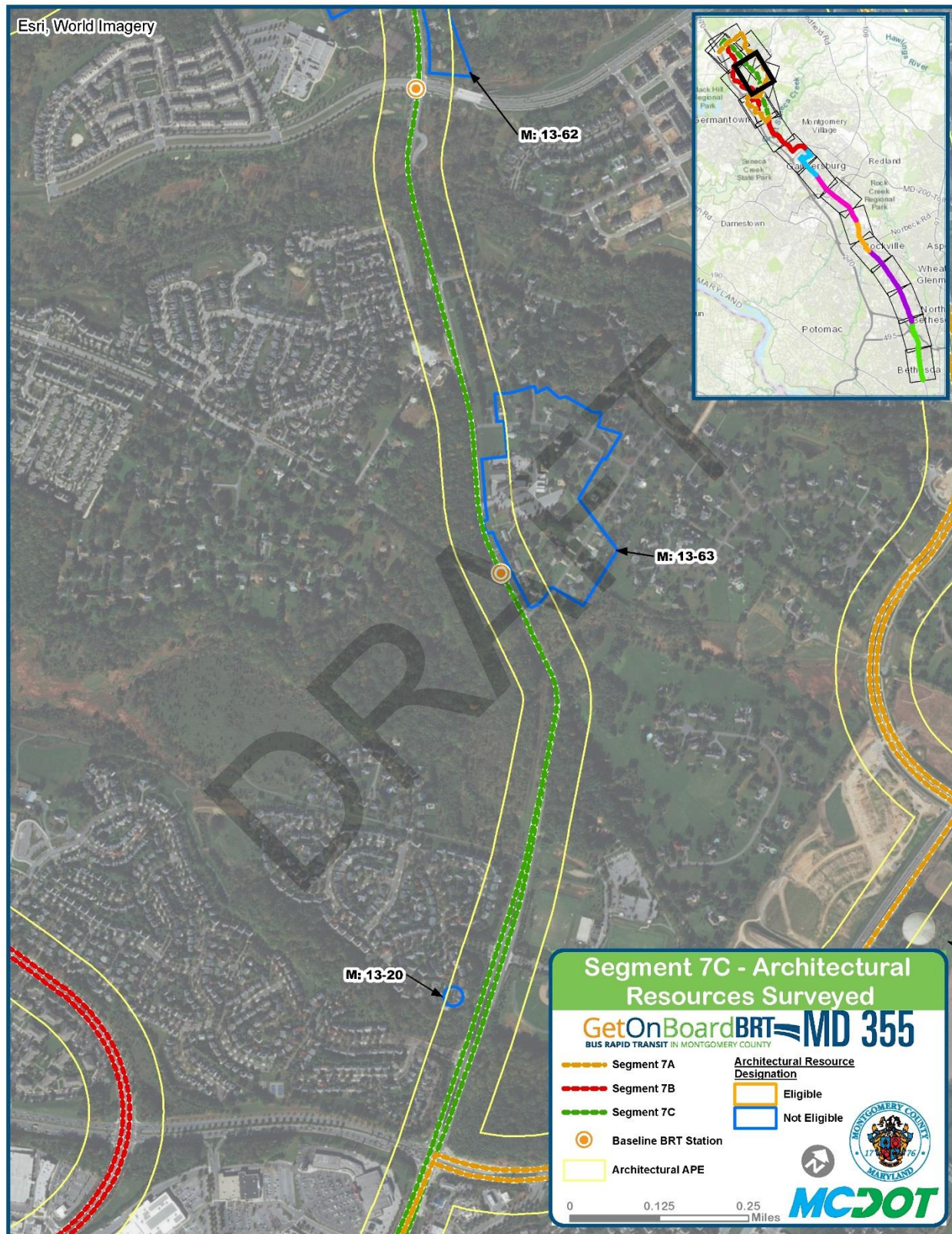
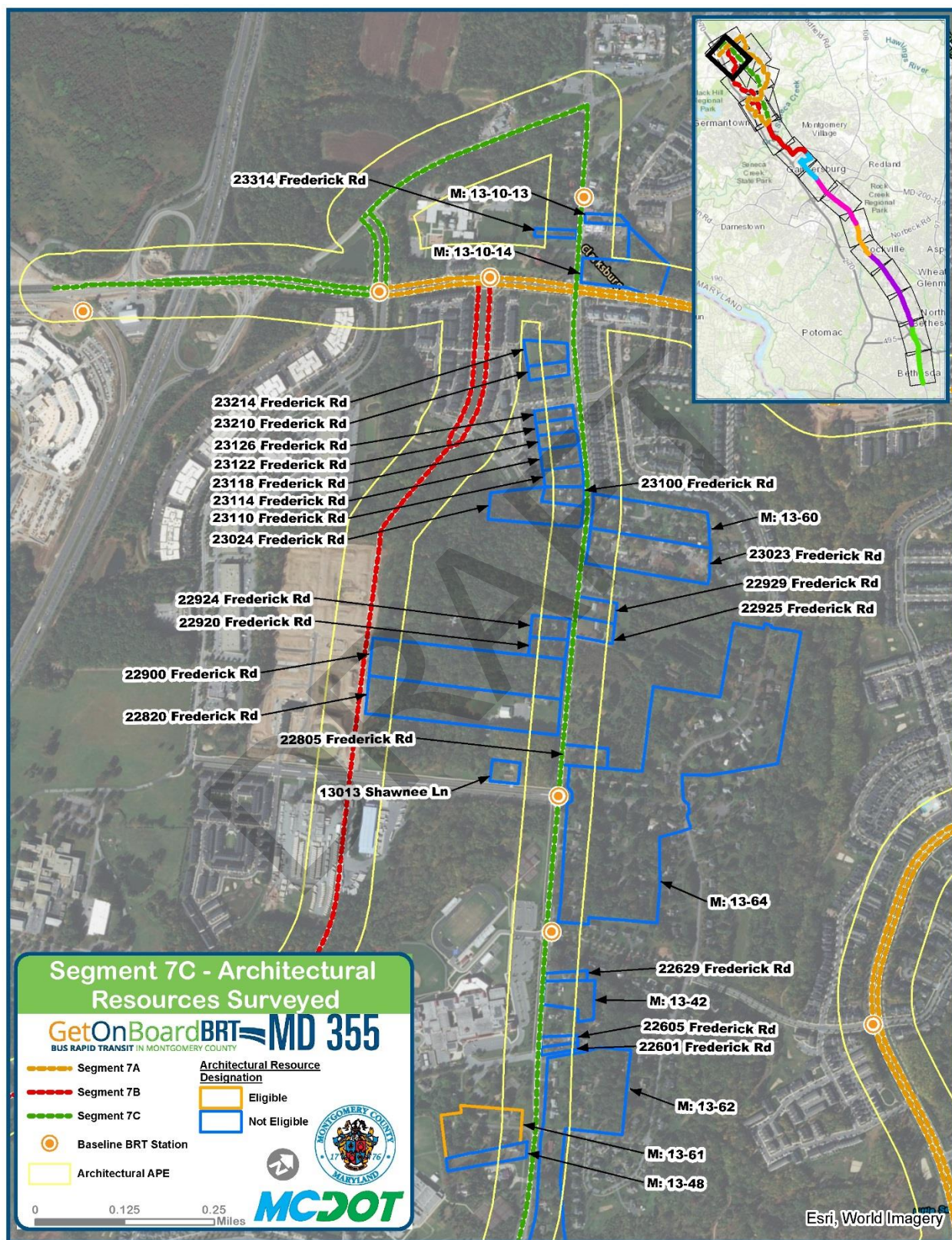




Figure 8-27: Architectural Resources Surveyed in Segment 7 Alternative C (Map 3 of 3) (Esri 2017).





The Cider Barrel (M: 19-33), a barrel-shaped building designed to sell soft cider from a nearby orchard, is significant as an early example of a “signature building,” which were often associated with a product, and perhaps as one of the few remaining examples in the area (Figure 8-28). It also serves as an important example of a roadside commercial property that grew in popularity along with the automobile, as well as for its connection to economic development patterns during prohibition. Although there have been alterations to the property, the alterations have not diminished the overall integrity or limited its ability to convey its association as a roadside retail establishment. The MHT determined the Cider Barrel as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in a letter dated May 30, 2019.

**Figure 8-28: Cider Barrel (M: 19-33), Southeast Oblique.**



Two religious properties were surveyed as part of this effort and include Neelsville Presbyterian Church (M: 19-5) and John Wesley Methodist Church (M: 13-48). Both churches were previously recorded but not formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Neelsville Presbyterian Church (M: 19-5) was constructed in 1877 in the Gothic architectural style (Figure 8-29, p. 100). The resource is composed of five connected buildings: the 1877 sanctuary, a 1920s assembly hall, a 1960s daycare, a 1970s sanctuary, and a 1990s addition. An associated cemetery is located at the rear of the church. The 1877 sanctuary is a one-story building with a steeply-pitched front gable roof, stained-glass lancet windows, and buttresses on brick piers. Neelsville Presbyterian Church is significant for its association with the growth of the Presbyterian Church in the area. This growth is reflected in the architectural complex that remains today; the original 1877 church was constructed as a single sanctuary building, but it grew through a series of additions from the 1920s through the 1990s. Although the additions have diminished some of the historic integrity of the resource, many of the changes occurred within its historic context. The MHT determined the Neelsville Presbyterian Church as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in a letter dated May 30, 2019.

**Figure 8-29: Neelsville Presbyterian Church (M: 19-5), Looking Northeast.**



The other church surveyed in Segment 7 is the John Wesley Methodist Church (M: 13-48), constructed circa 1925 in the Gothic Revival style. It is a one-and-a-half story, wood frame building with a central front gable, a stepped gable, and square tower on the façade. Replacement vinyl siding covers the original brick veneer. Fenestration on the façade includes wood stained glass windows. A mid-twentieth-century, cinderblock addition extends off the rear of the church. A small, associated cemetery sits at the rear of the property.

Twenty-eight of the resources are single-family dwellings that date from circa 1910 to 1970. The houses are one to two-and-a-half stories in height and include examples of common types and styles for their dates of construction. These include examples of I-House, Four-Square, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Cape Cod, and split-level dwellings. Structural system cladding varies and includes brick veneer, drop siding, and replacement vinyl and aluminum siding. The buildings are covered by a variety of roof types that correspond to the overall type and style of house, including front-gable, side-gable, and hipped roofs. Front doors are often replacement metal, though instances of original mid-twentieth-century doors were observed. Similarly, fenestration is frequently replacement vinyl or metal double-hung sash and tripartite picture windows, though original wood-frame, double-hung-sash windows are present on some resources. Secondary resources of sheds and garages are commonly associated with these resources.

There are seven Planned Suburban Subdivisions recorded in Area 7: John A. Brickley Subdivision (M: 13-60), Clarksburg Heights (M: 13-61), Runningbrook Acres (M: 13-62), Greenridge Acres (M: 13-63), Clarkbrooke and Garnkirk Estates (M: 13-64), Colin Hill (M: 19-47), and Meadowbrook Estates (M: 19-46). All of these subdivisions were constructed in the mid-twentieth century during a period of suburban growth in the county. Construction dates range from 1949 to 1979. One subdivision, Meadowbrook Estates (M: 19-46), is located within Alternative B; the remaining six are located within Alternative C. The sizes of these subdivisions vary between six and 61 single-family residential lots; Greenridge Acres (M: 13-63) also includes a church property within the subdivision boundaries. Dwellings within these seven



subdivisions generally correspond to the types and styles common in Montgomery County during the mid-20th century: Ranch, split level, Cape Cod, and Minimal Traditional. The role of the developer in these subdivisions varied. In some cases, the developer platted the subdivision and built the dwellings, while in other cases the developer platted the subdivision and it was the landowners' responsibilities to construct the dwellings.

One subdivision, Clarksburg Heights (M: 13-61), was constructed for one of the earliest rent-to-own programs for African-American residents of Clarksburg (Figure 8-30). This mid-twentieth-century Planned Suburban Subdivision is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B for its association with F. Wilson Wims, a notable Clarksburg resident, who developed the subdivision to support African-American families and with a period of African-American families trying to leave the more urban areas of Washington, D.C. Through Clarksburg Heights, Wims offered one of the first rent-to-own programs for African-American families in Montgomery County, allowing those families to live in new, single-family houses in a suburban subdivision who would otherwise be unable to afford it. The resource is also associated with the suburbanization patterns of African-American families in Montgomery County. The MHT determined Clarksburg Heights as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and B in a letter dated May 30, 2019.

**Figure 8-30: Clarksburg Heights (M: 13-61), Looking Southwest.**



Three sites previously recorded but not formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility were surveyed in Area 7 as a part of this effort. These resources include the former locations of a circa-1750 inn and two nineteenth-century single-family dwellings. The site of Dowden's Ordinary (M: 13-53) is the location of an inn originally constructed in 1750 by Michael A. Dowden to house travelers on the Great Road (now known as Frederick Road). The inn was demolished in 1924 and a "ghost" structure depicting the approximate location and dimensions of the original inn now sits within a public park. The Waters Log House site (M: 13-20) is the former location of a nineteenth-century, one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame dwelling with exterior stone chimneys. It is unknown when the resource was demolished, but a late-twentieth-century

Planned Suburban Development now sits on the original site. The Londonderry site (M: 19-4) is the former location of a circa-1850 dwelling of Reverend James Sebastian Hamilton Henderson, who was the second pastor of the Neelsville Presbyterian Church. The house was two-and-a-half stories tall with an intersecting gable roof and wrap-around, covered porch. The house was moved from the east to the west side of Frederick Road sometime after 1929 and was eventually demolished. Today, a circa-1990 restaurant sits on the former site.

Two utility properties were included in the survey, the Neelsville Water Pumping Station and the Brink Water Pumping Station. Both were constructed in the 1960s by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. Both pump stations have similar designs and are a one-story brick structures with a shallow-pitched, gable roofs with deep overhanging eaves. These buildings exhibit elements of mid-20th century Ranch style dwellings and were designed to blend into their surrounding neighborhoods. The Brink Water Pumping Station also includes a large water tower and large concrete water tank.

The MHT determined the remaining 45 architectural resources surveyed in Segment 7 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria in two letters dated May 30, 2019.

## 9 Results of the Archaeological Survey

The Phase IA archaeological survey involved visual inspection of the archaeological APE through a combination of windshield and pedestrian survey. As noted earlier, the archaeological APE is defined as the limits of disturbance, the area within 25 feet (7.6 m) of the edge of the pavement along the existing roads, as well as the entire limits of disturbance in the proposed location of roads that may be constructed or modified. A discussion of previously recorded archaeological sites in the archaeological APE precedes the presentation of the results. Ninety maps illustrating the Phase IA archaeological results are presented in Appendix C due to the length (p. 148)

### 9.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Archaeological APE

Three previously recorded archaeological sites exist in the archaeological APE, all in Segment 7. Site 18MO562, the archaeological remains of the mid-eighteenth- through early-twentieth-century Dowden's Ordinary, does not have a formal determination of eligibility by MHT, but was excavated extensively by the Maryland National-Capital Park and Planning Commission and Montgomery College, with the assistance of the Archeological Society of Maryland in 2005, prior to the construction of Dowden's Ordinary Park.

Site 18MO599 designates the former location of Hammer Hill Road. Identified in 2004 by Elizabeth Anderson Comer/Archaeology, Inc., the MHT determined the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP that same year (Gwiazda et al. 2004). In contrast, MHT determined the nineteenth- to early twentieth-century Neelsville Blacksmith Shop and Residence (18MO734) eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2015 (Table 9-1, p. 103). This site was also identified during a survey by Elizabeth Anderson Comer/ Archaeology, Inc. (Wanner and Seiter 2015).



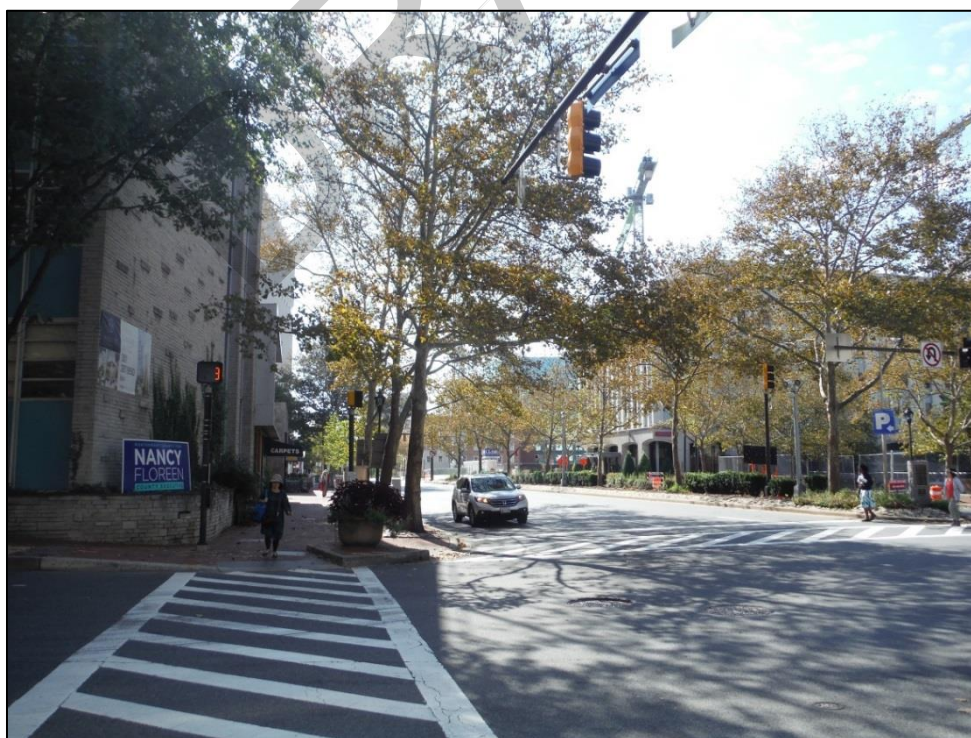
**Table 9-1: Previously Identified Archaeological Sites in the Archaeological APE.**

MIHP No.	Segment	Date	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
18MO562	7	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> to Early Twentieth Century	Dowden's Ordinary	Not Evaluated; Excavated
18MO599	7	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - to Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Domestic Artifact Scatter and Road Remnant	Not Eligible
18MO734	7	19 <sup>th</sup> - to Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Neelsville Blacksmith Shop and Residence	Eligible

## 9.2 Segment 1

Segment 1 includes MD 355 from just south of Waverly Street in Bethesda to near Tuckerman Lane in North Bethesda. Extensive development, the installation of utilities, and grading along MD 355 have left only a few sections of Segment 1 potentially undisturbed. In downtown Bethesda, urban development had rendered the potential presence of intact archaeological sites very low (Figure 9-1). West of downtown Bethesda, however, intact soils may exist in wooded areas and other greenspace (Figure 9-1–Figure 9-3, pp. 103–104). Potentially intact soil occurs in 3.1 acres (1.25 ha) of Segment 1. Nevertheless, urban and suburban development and the associated infrastructure, as well as the construction of MD 355, appears to have disturbed the majority of Segment 1.

**Figure 9-1: View North From the Intersection of MD 355 and East-West Highway Showing an Urban Area in Bethesda.**



**Figure 9-2: View North of a Small, Graded Area Near the Entrance to the National Institutes of Health.**



**Figure 9-3: View North From the Intersection of MD 355 and Woodmont Road Showing the Undeveloped Area in a Park.**





### 9.3 Segment 2

Segment 2 extends along both sides of MD 355 from approximately Tuckerman Lane in North Bethesda to Dodge Street in Rockville. While less urban than downtown Bethesda, extensive commercial and suburban development, as well as the associated infrastructure, appear to have disturbed the majority of the archaeological APE in Segment 2. Therefore, the probability of encountering intact archaeological resources in the majority of Segment 2 is low. As with Segment 1, the probability of discovering intact soils in Segment 2 rises in the few large undeveloped sections of the area, a total of approximately 1.1 acres (0.45 ha). Nevertheless, even in the larger undeveloped portions of Segment 2, the installation of utilities and grading along MD 355 undoubtedly impacted any archaeological sites which may be present in the archaeological APE (Figure 9-4–Figure 9-6, p. 106).

**Figure 9-4: View North From the Intersection of Congressional Lane and MD 355 Showing Development in Area 2.**



Figure 9-5: View North Showing the Landscape at Georgetown Prep School.



Figure 9-6: View South From the Entrance to the Woodmont Country Club Showing the Landscape.





#### 9.4 Segment 3

Segment 3 parallels both sides of MD 355 from Dodge Street to College Parkway in Rockville. Residential, commercial, and industrial development, road construction, and associated infrastructure likely disturbed the majority of the archaeological APE in Segment 3 (Figure 9-7–Figure 9-9, p. 108). Of the two larger areas, only the section of Segment 3 south of College Parkway may preserve intact resources. The archaeological APE in the larger open area on the Washington Gas property appears disturbed. Therefore, potentially intact soils appear in only 0.7-acre (0.28-ha) sections of Segment 3.

**Figure 9-7: View North Showing the Landscape Near the Intersection of MD 355 and MD 28.**



**Figure 9-8: View South Showing Development Near the Intersection of Jefferson Street and MD 355.**



**Figure 9-9: View South Showing Landscaping and Marked Utilities Along MD 355.**





## 9.5 Segment 4

Segment 4 encompasses the archaeological APE from College Parkway in Rockville to Summit Avenue in Gaithersburg. Few, if any, intact archaeological resources are expected to occur in the narrow grassy areas along MD 355 that separate the road from developed areas, or in the loop near the Shady Grove Metro Station. Larger, undeveloped sections occur north of Gude Drive, south of Shady Grove Road, and between Fairfax Drive and Education Boulevard. In the remainder of Segment 4, only small patches of greenery interrupt the buildings that line MD 355. Approximately 2.4 acres (0.97 ha) of Segment 4 contains potentially intact soil (Figure 9-10–Figure 9-12, p. 110).

**Figure 9-10: View South Near the Intersection of Redland Road and MD 355 Showing the Landscape.**



## 9.6 Segment 5

Development in Gaithersburg disturbed the overwhelming majority of the archaeological APE in Segment 5. Intact soils and archaeological sites potentially occur in only relatively small areas, for a total of 0.6-acre (0.24-ha) section of Segment 5. Given the surrounding development, however, utilities likely extend along MD 355 in at least some of the undeveloped areas (Figure 9-13–Figure 9-14, p. 111).

Figure 9-11: View North from Ridgemont Avenue Showing the Landscape on the King Farm.



Figure 9-12: View West Showing a Small Wooded Area North of West Gude Drive.

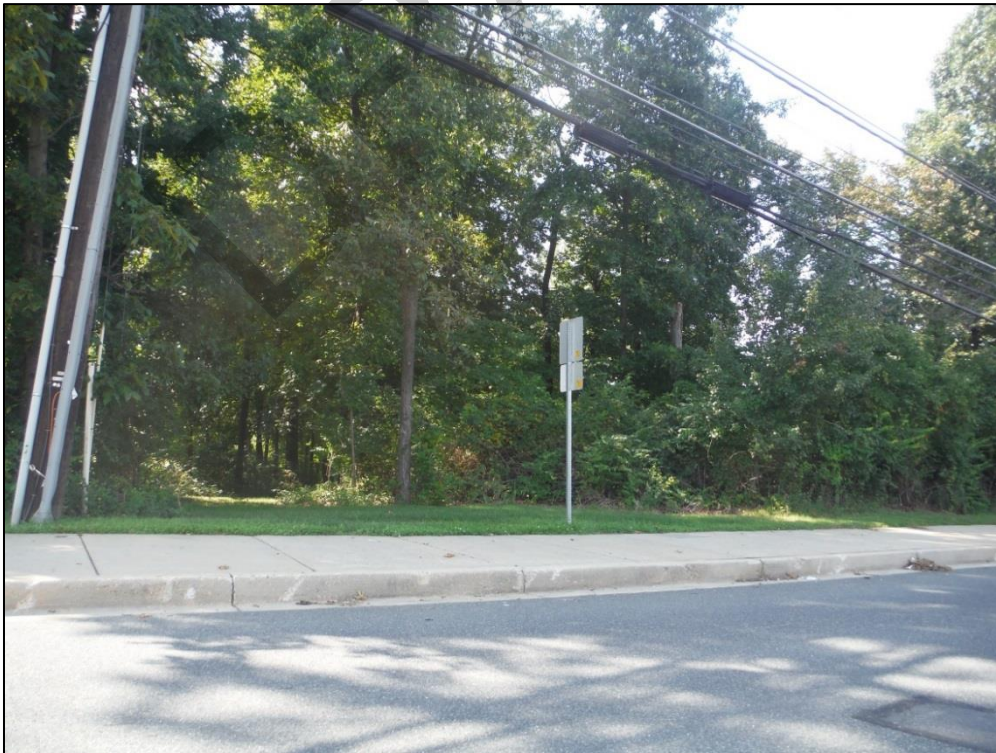
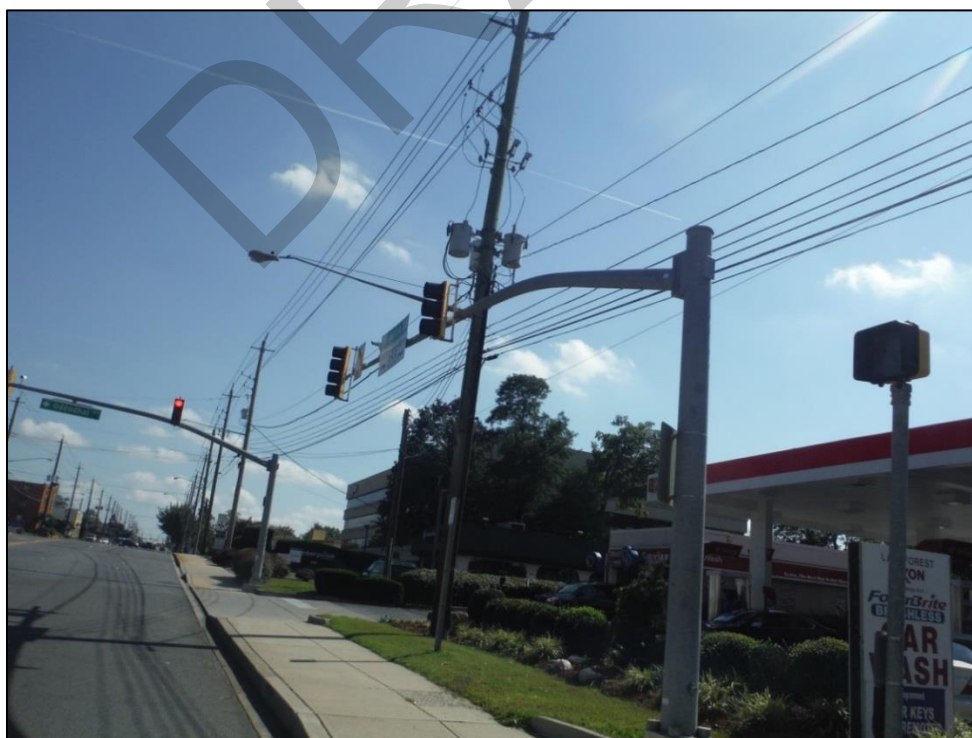




Figure 9-13: View West Showing an Open Yard North of the Intersection of South Summit Avenue and MD 355.



Figure 9-14: View South Showing Development Near the Intersection of Odendhal Avenue and MD 355.



## 9.7 Segment 6

Segment 6 stretches along both sides of MD 355 from MD 124/Montgomery Village Avenue in Gaithersburg to Middlebrook Road in Germantown. Intact soils potentially exist in only small sections of Segment 6 (Figure 9-15–Figure 9-16, pp. 113–113). More importantly, a large, wooded area occurs between Game Preserve Road and suburban development to the northwest. The last is the most likely setting for the preservation of intact archaeological sites in the archaeological APE within Segment 6. Approximately a 0.6-acre (0.24-ha) portion of Segment 6 potentially contains intact soil.

## 9.8 Segment 7

Three alternative alignments occur in Segment 7, the northwestern end of the archaeological APE between Middlebrook Road and Clarksburg/Springtown Road. The NRHP-eligible Neelsville Blacksmith Shop archaeological site (18MO734) is located on the northeast side of MD 355 immediately west of the intersection with Brink Road (Figure 9-17, p. 114). The archaeological APE includes a portion of the site. In addition, 18MO562, the mid-eighteenth-century to twentieth-century Dowden's Ordinary site, and 18MO599, the late-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century Hammer Hill Road site, occur in Clarksburg. Site 18MO562 occupies Dowden's Ordinary Park, southeast of the intersection of Stringtown Road and MD 355 (Figure 9-18, p. 115). As noted earlier, the site was excavated prior to the creation of the park. Site 18MO599, a road remnant that was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP, extends south from the same intersection along Stringtown Road.

The three alternatives incorporate sections of proposed right of way that cross an undeveloped area between the western end of Observation Drive and Clarksburg Road. Observation Drive is an incomplete roadway that when completed will extend from Middlebrook Road to Stringtown Road, a distance of approximately 4.5 miles (7.24 km). A gap of approximately 2 miles (3.22 km) between Woodcutter Drive/Waters Discovery Lane and the northernmost section of Observation Drive at Roberts Tavern Drive is currently not constructed. The capital and maintenance costs associated with the Observation Drive extension project are being funded as a separate County Capital Improvements Program project and are not included in cost estimates for this project. Intact archaeological sites may occur in the area. The small size of the section between Observation Drive and Clarksburg Road, however, limits the potential presence of sites in the area relative to the archaeological APE in proposed extension of Observation Drive. The alternatives turn south along Clarksburg Road, then east along Gateway Center Drive to rejoin a section of Clarksburg Road. The archaeological APE extends along Clarksburg Road and ends southwest I-270. A mixture of developed and undeveloped areas line the Clarksburg Road portion of Segment 7.

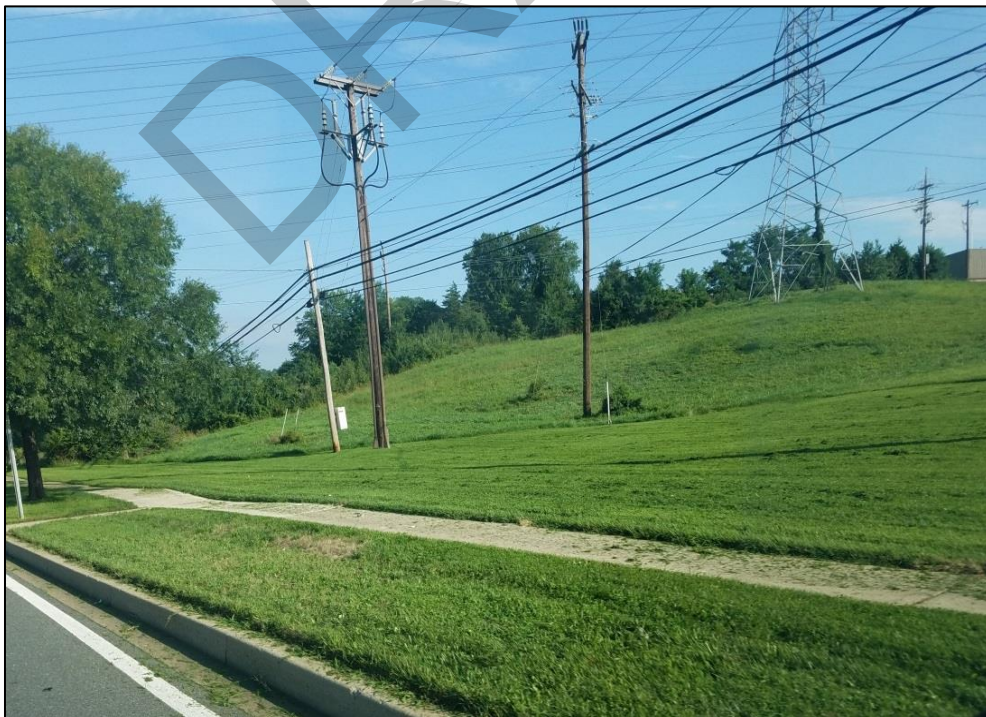
Alternative A also extends north from MD 355 along Ridge Road to Snowden Farm Parkway. A mix of agricultural fields, parks, and suburban developments line Ridge Road. Snowden Farm Parkway runs northwest from Ridge Road through suburban development and large wooded areas to Stringtown Road. Stringtown Road runs south from Snowden Farm Parkway to MD 355. The larger woodlands possess the greatest potential for the preservation of intact archaeological sites in the Stringtown Road-Snowden Farm Parkway-Ridge Road section of Alternative A. Alternative A comprises 0.3 acres (0.21 ha) of potentially intact soil (Figure 9-19–Figure 9-20, pp. 115).



**Figure 9-15: View Northwest Showing the Landscape Near the Intersection of Middlebrook Road and MD 355.**



**Figure 9-16: View Northwest Showing the Landscape Near the Intersection of Spectrum Drive and MD 355.**





Potentially intact soil occurs in 20.5 acres (8.30 ha) of Alternative B. In Alternative B, the proposed route extends south from MD355 along Middlebrook Road to Observation Drive. The current plan involves road construction from west of the Observation Drive/Middlebrook Road intersection to a small western section of Observation Drive off of Springfield Road. A portion of Alternative B, therefore, crosses largely undeveloped wooded and open areas between the existing segments of Observation Drive. The potential presence of undisturbed archaeological sites in the archaeological APE peaks along the undeveloped extension of Observation Drive, where grading and other disturbance is less likely to exist than adjacent to existing roads (Figure 9-21–Figure 9-22, pp. 116)

Alternative C follows MD 355 to Stringtown/Clarksburg Road. Suburban developments and large stretches of undeveloped woodlands line Alternative C (Figure 9-23–Figure 9-26, pp. 117–119). Approximately 7.7 acres (3.12 ha) of Alternative C may contain intact soil.

**Figure 9-17: View Northeast to Site 18MO734.**

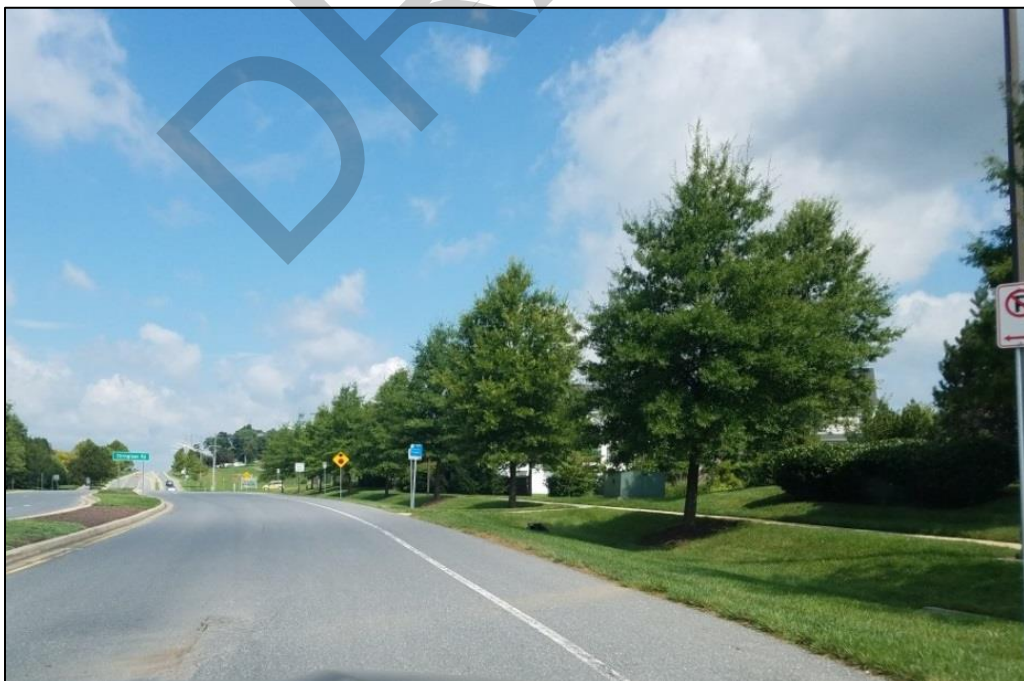




Figure 9-18: View East to the Location of Site 18MO562.



Figure 9-19: View Northwest Showing the Landscape Near the Intersection of Grand Elm Street and Snowden Farm Parkway.





**Figure 9-20: View Northeast Showing the Landscape Near the Intersection of Henderson Corner and Ridge Roads.**



**Figure 9-21: View Northeast Showing a Patch of Light Woods From Observation Drive.**





**Figure 9-22: View East Showing Woods in the Proposed Location of the Extension of Observation Lane.**



**Figure 9-23: View Northwest Showing Suburban Landscape Near the Intersection of Shakespeare Boulevard and MD 355.**





**Figure 9-24: View North of the Suburban Landscape Near the Intersection of Birchcrest Lane and MD 355.**



**Figure 9-25: View West of Woods Near the Intersection of Stardrift Drive and MD 355.**





Figure 9-26: View Southeast Showing Open Area and Woods Near the Intersection.



#### 9.9 Summary

In sum, urban and suburban development, road construction, grading, and the installation of utilities clearly disturbed large sections of the archaeological APE, particularly the eastern segments. Nevertheless, intact archaeological sites potentially occur in open areas and woods. The probability of discovering archaeological sites appears greatest in the proposed construction route of Observation Drive. Although much of Observation Drive has yet to be completed, it should be noted that the BRT project will not be involved in the construction of Observation Drive. This project will utilize the finished Observation Drive and will not be performing any disturbance activities in relation to this. Although intact archaeological sites likely exist in large undeveloped sections of the western segments, particularly Segment 7, disturbance of the archaeological APE along existing roads is likely (Figure 9-27; Table 9-2, p. 120).

Figure 9-27: Recently Graded Slope in a Wooded Section of MD 355.



Table 9-2: Area of Potentially Intact Soil in Segments 1-6 Plus By Alternatives 7A, 7B, and 7C.

Location	Acreage Per Segment	Total
Segments 1-6	8.5 ac (3.44 ha)	8.5 ac (3.44 ha)
Segment 7A	0.3 ac (3.76 ha)	8.8 ac (3.56 ha)
Segment 7B	20.5 ac (11.94 ha)	29.0 ac (11.74 ha)
Segment 7C	7.7 ac (6.76 ha)	16.2 ac (6.56 ha)



## 10 Summary and Recommendations

Dovetail and VHB conducted a cultural resource study on behalf of the MCDOT, who is preparing a Phase 2 Corridor Summary Report for the MD 355 BRT Planning Study. The project includes evaluating detailed concepts for providing enhanced transit service along MD 355 from Bethesda to Clarksburg in Montgomery County. This report provides details on the cultural resource study effort for the MD 355 BRT Planning Study, which involved an architectural windshield and intensive-level survey and an archaeological Phase IA survey.

The architectural study identified a total of 290 architectural resources that are 48 years or older within the architectural APE. Of those, 70 were previously recorded with MHT staff and either had previous NRHP-eligibility determinations, were known to be demolished, or were located within an NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed historic district. These 70 resources were not revisited during the current study. Eighteen of the 290 resources were not accessible from the public ROW, and therefore, were not available for survey during this effort (Table 10-1, p. 122). They remain unevaluated at this time. Consequently, 202 architectural resources were surveyed during this study. Fifty-six architectural resources received a DOE form and 146 architectural resources received a short form. As a result of the studies, six resources are **determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by MHT staff in letters dating June 14 and July 24, 2018 and February 8 and May 30, 2019: Neelsville Presbyterian Church (M: 19-5), Cider Barrel (M: 19-33), Clarksburg Heights (M: 13-61), Grace United Methodist Church (M: 21-164), Phillips Service Station (M: 26-68), and Little Tavern (M: 35-14-3)** (Table 10-2, p. 123). One resource that was recommended eligible, St. Martin of Tours Church (M: 21-271), was **determined not eligible by MHT staff in a letter dating February 8, 2019**. The remaining 195 architectural resources are **determined as not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria by MHT staff in letters dating June 14 and July 24, 2018 and February 8, May 30, and May 31, 2019 and XXXX XX, 2019**. Information about all architectural resources recorded during the survey can be found in the appendices (APPENDIX B: ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES, p. 131)

The Phase IA archaeological survey identified disturbance from development, road construction, and utilities throughout much of the archaeological APE, particularly the eastern segments. Nevertheless, intact archaeological sites may exist in larger open areas and woods. The probability of discovering archaeological sites appears greatest in the proposed construction route of Observation Drive. The probability of discovering intact archaeological sites peaks in the larger wooded sections of the western segments, particularly Segment 7. However, disturbance of much of the archaeological APE along existing roads is likely. It should be noted that final construction of Observation Drive will not be performed as part of this project and will be completed as a separate project prior to this project.

The proposed archaeological APE includes portions of three previously recorded archaeological sites, 18MO562, 18MO599, and 18MO734. Site 18MO562 was excavated in full following a determination of NRHP eligibility, and site 18MO599 was determined not eligible. Therefore, the proposed project will not impact significant archaeological remains associated with sites 18MO562 and 18MO599. A portion of NRHP-eligible site 18MO734, however, extends into the project area and may be affected by the proposed project. Therefore, archaeological evaluation of the eligibility of the portion of site 18MO734 may be required.

The total acreage of potentially intact soils in the project area varies depending on the alternative in Segment 7 selected for the project. Potentially intact soil occurs in approximately 8.8 acres (3.56 ha) of the project area that includes Alternative 7A. Selection of Alternative 7B produces an overall total of 29.0 acres (11.74 ha) of potentially intact soil. Inclusion of Alternative 7C results in approximately 16.2 acres (6.56 ha) of potentially intact soils.

**Table 10-1: Architectural Resources Inaccessible from the Public ROW During the Current Effort.**  
**Note, resources are listed in order from north to south.**

Segment	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination
7, C	M: 13-51	Warner Wims House, 22615 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1900	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated
7, A	M: 13-36	Forman Hill Houses, 23408 Stringtown Road	Montgomery County	1903	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated
7, A	M: 13-19	Elizabeth Waters Farm, 22022 Ridge Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1884	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated
7, A		11401 Brink Road	Montgomery County	pre-1950s	Short	N/A
7, B		13220 Cool Brook Lane	Montgomery County	1956	DOE	N/A
6		Leidos Building, 700 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	DOE	N/A
5		Verizon Building, 5 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1960	DOE	N/A
4	M: 21-197	Dwelling Complex, 539 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1942	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated
4		Atlantic Seaboard Corp., 15030 Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	DOE	N/A
3	M: 26-67	Rockville Volunteer Fire Department (RVFD), 380 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1965	DOE	N/A
3		Washington Gas Light Company Rockville Storage Facility, 7301 Westmore Road	City of Rockville	1959	DOE	N/A
3		Montgomery Community College, 51 Mannakee Street	City of Rockville	1966	DOE	N/A
2	M: 30-12	Corby Estate (now Strathmore Hall Arts Center), 10701 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1912	DOE	Previously Recorded; Easement; Not Evaluated
2	M: 30-20	Georgetown Preparatory School (Our Lady of Lourdes Chapel), 10900 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1932	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated



Segment	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination
2		Woodmont Park Apartment Complex, 1001 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1964	DOE	N/A
2		Woodmont Country Club, 1201 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1966	DOE	N/A
2		Grosvenor Park, 10500 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1960	DOE	N/A
1	M: 35-9	National Institutes of Health, Bethesda Campus, 9000 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	N/A	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated

**Table 10-2: Architectural Resources Recommended as Eligible for Listing in the NRHP as Part of This Effort.**

MIHP No.	Segment/ Alt.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
M: 35-14-3	1	Little Tavern, 8100 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery	ca. 1939	Eligible Under Criterion C
M: 26-68	3	Phillips Service Station, 801 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1963	Eligible Under Criterion C
M: 21-271	5	St. Martin of Tours Church, 201 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1930–1988	Eligible; Criterion C
M: 21-164	5	Grace United Methodist Church, 119 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1904	Eligible; Criteria A and C
M: 19-5	7/ C	Neelsville Presbyterian Church, 20701 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1877	Eligible; Criterion A
M: 19-33	7/ C	Cider Barrel, 20426 Apple Harvest Circle	Montgomery County	1922	Eligible; Criterion A
M: 13-61	7/ C	Clarksburg Heights	Montgomery County	1963–1974	Eligible; Criteria A and B

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## APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

DRAFT



## APPENDIX B: ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

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**Table B-1: Architectural Resources Surveyed During This Effort. Note, resources are listed in order of north to south within each segment.**

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
1	M: 30-14	Linden Oak, Beach Drive and Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1718	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
1	M: 35-186	Maplewood Estates Subdivision	Montgomery County	1955–1958	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
1	M: 35-187	Longmeadow Subdivision	Montgomery County	1955–1958	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
1	M: 35-188	Glenbrook Village Subdivision	Montgomery County	1935–2017	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
1	M: 35-189	Rosedale Park Subdivision	Montgomery County	1923–2015	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
1	M: 35-14-3	Little Tavern, 8100 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery County	ca. 1939	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Eligible Under Criterion C
1	M: 35-14-15	Slair Dwelling, 8013 Woodmont Avenue	Montgomery County	ca. 1925	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
1	M: 35-14-17	Renard Building, 7800 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery County	1961	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
1	M: 35-14-16	Bethesda Court Hotel, 7740 Wisconsin Avenue	Montgomery County	1950–1959	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
1	M: 35-190	George Bradley Subdivision	Montgomery County	1937–1949	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	For Eyes/ Roy Rogers/ AAA, 712 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Citi Bank/ Euro Mart, 822 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	1941	Short	N/A	Not Eligible



Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
2	N/A	Mattress Fame/Sam's Café & Market, 844 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1961	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Appliance Land/Mattress Firm, 856 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Belby Discount, 888 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Mobile Service Center, 890 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1953	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	M & T Bank, 51 W. Edmonston Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	M: 26-66	Tenley Building (Tenley Center), 50 W. Edmonston Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1963	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Talbott Center, 1043 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Bassett Furniture, 1150 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Sunshine Square, 1327 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	M: 26-21-2	Tyson Wheeler Funeral Home, site, 1331 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	1899	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Eligible (1986)	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible
2	N/A	Commercial/ Office Building, 1335 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Obsession Motorsports, 1400B Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	M: 26-21-5	Dixie Cream Donut Shop, 1400 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	1963	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Eligible (1986)	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Limitless Garage, 1400A Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
2	N/A	Haverty's Furniture, 1428 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	BMW Rockville/ Midas, 1450–1460 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	BB&T, 1470 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	M: 26-21-3	Halpine Store Site, 1600 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1898	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Eligible (1986)	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible
2	N/A	Sunoco, 1469 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Shopping Center, 1500–1552, and 1570 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1954	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Persiano Furniture Outlet, 1560 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1961	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Sheffield Furniture Outlet, 1582 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Restaurant, 1584 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Salvation Army Family Store/ Commercial Building, 1586–1590 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Mattress Warehouse, 1616 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1954	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Liberty, 1900 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1958	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Shell, 1911 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	BP, 1910 Rockville Pike	City of Rockville	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Shell, 12151 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Shopping Center, 12101–12161 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1960	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Bank of America, 12099 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
2	N/A	The Original Pancake House/Righttime/Star Hair Design, 12220–12224 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Commercial Building, 12200–12204 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1957	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	M: 30-35	Monterey Apartments, 5901 Montrose Road	Montgomery County	1967	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Shopping Center, 11802 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Popeye's, 11720 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Arby's, 11710 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	White Flint Station Shopping Center, 11620 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	McDonald's, 11564 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	M: 30-10	Rainbow Motel site, 11520 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1902	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible
2	N/A	Exxon, 11430 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1960	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Woodglen Office Complex, 11420–11426 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Strip Mall, 11130–11136 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1958	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	N/A	Helen's, 11120 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	ca. 1954	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
2	M: 30-37	Offutt's Store, 11010 Rockville Pike	Montgomery County	1916	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible



Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
2	M: 30-36	Garrett Park Estates Subdivision	Montgomery County	1951–2018	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	ABC Supply Co. Inc., 15 Derwood Circle	Montgomery County	ca. 1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	M: 22-32	Watergate Phone Booth, Hungerford Drive	Montgomery County	1972	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Moved; Not Eligible
3	N/A	Maintenance Building, 0 Derwood Circle	Montgomery County	ca. 1951	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	Commercial Building, 808 Hungerford Drive	Montgomery County	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	Commercial Building, 804 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	M: 26-68	Phillips Service Station, 801 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1963	DOE	N/A	Eligible Under Criterion C
3	N/A	Sunoco Service Station, 790 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	Shopping Center, 751–775 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1968	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	Supermarket, 700 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	Office Building, 650 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	United States Post Office, 500 N. Washington Street	City of Rockville	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	Commercial Building, 500 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1959	Short	N/A	Not Eligible

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
3	N/A	Supermarket, 460 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	1968	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	Office Building, 416 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
3	N/A	Office Building, 414 Hungerford Drive	City of Rockville	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-280	Deer Park Subdivision	City of Gaithersburg	1874–2007	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-191	Allen Law Center, 301 S. Fredrick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1953	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-192	Commercial Building, 303 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1952	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-193	House, 305 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1952	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-194	House, 307 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1952	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Dental Care, Inc. Family Dentistry and Braces, 312 S. Fredrick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1950	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-273	Becraft Antiques and Realty, 405 S. Fredrick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1949	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
4	N/A	Holbrook Center, 421–477 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-275	Flowers Apartments, 511 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1960	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-274	Gaither House Apartments, 501–509 S. Frederick Avenue (odds only)	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Multi-family Dwelling, 513 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1945	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-278	Lakeside Apartments, 517 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1963	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-276	Montgomery House Rental Apartments, 519–521 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1962	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-195	Pacheco and Associates, 525 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1934	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-196	House, 529 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1929	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-277	Montgomery Park Rental Apartments, 531 S. Frederick Avenue & 9 E. Deer Park Drive	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1962	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Medallion Financial Group, 13 E. Deer Park Drive	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Deer Park Office Centre, 600–604 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible



Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
4	M: 21-279	Rosemont Subdivision	City of Gaithersburg/Montgomery County	1952–2009	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-200	Jake and Betty Jacobs House, 1 Central Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1947	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-198	Fletcher House, 605 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1958	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-199	Ridgely House, 607 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	pre-1945	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-279-1	Gaithersburg Presbyterian Church, 610 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Il Forno, 8941 N. Westland Drive	City of Gaithersburg	1967	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	M: 21-279-2	Epworth United Methodist Church, 9008 Rosemont Drive	City of Gaithersburg	1964	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Walnut Hill Shopping Center, 16507–16567 S. Frederick Avenue, 8932 N. and 8946 S. Westland Drive	Montgomery County	ca. 1967	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Shady Grove A2Z Autocare/ BP, 16210 S. Frederick Avenue	Montgomery County	1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	King Buick, GMC, Mitsubishi, 16160–16200 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
4	N/A	Commercial Strip, 15825–15859 Redland Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Remodel USA Inc., 15815 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Fields Road Center, 15809–15813 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Shell Gas Station, 15701 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Ourisman, 15301 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Mr. Tire Auto Service Centers, 15119 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
4	N/A	Industrial Building, 3 Derwood Circle	Montgomery County	ca. 1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-264	Cavanaugh Building, 507 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1967	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	Gaithersburg Square, 460 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1960s	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-265	Lloyd Odend'hal Building, 467 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1969	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	451 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	441 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1950	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-266	John Schneider Apartments, 439 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1957	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	YBM Building, 431 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1960	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-267	Woodlawn Park Apartments, 425 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1955	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
5	N/A	419 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	Frederick Avenue Shopping Center, 401 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1962	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-268	Forest Oak Cemetery, N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1878	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	Freestate Apartments, 302 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1955	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	211 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	200 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1954	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-269	Citizens Savings and Loan Company Building, 205 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1966	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	201 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1914	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	126 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1958	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	120 & 122 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1965	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-164	Grace United Methodist Church, 119 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1904	DOE	Previously Recorded; Eligible	Eligible; Criteria A and C
5	N/A	117 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1951	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	106 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1967	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-132	101 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1880	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible



Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
5	N/A	17 N. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1920s	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	N/A	Gaithersburg Auto Service, 5 Brookes Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1956	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-173	Oscar Fulks/ William Harding House, 24 W. Diamond Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1921	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible
5	M: 21-222	Executive Gardens, 12 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1963	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-188	28 & 32 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1940s	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-166	Gaithersburg Wye/ The Wood Lot, S. Frederick Avenue and Fulks Corner Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1888	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-124	PEPCO Substation, 101 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1940s	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-271	St. Martin of Tours Church, 201 S. Frederick Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1930–1988	DOE	N/A	Eligible; Criterion C
5	M: 21-120	20 S. Summit Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1909	Short	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-270	Cooke House, 107 S. Summit Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1948	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-218	Mary A. Hutton House, 109 S. Summit Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1874	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
5	M: 21-272	Clagett House, 111 S. Summit Avenue	City of Gaithersburg	1947	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
6	M: 19-44	Plumgar Subdivision	Montgomery County	ca. 1946–2008	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
6	M: 19-45	Fox Chapel Subdivision	Montgomery County	ca. 1962–1978	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	19201 N. Frederick Road	Montgomery County	ca. 1940	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	19118 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1962	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	19114 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1961	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	19027 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1961	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	19009 Moreno Court	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1960s	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	SHA Bridge No. 15055, N. Frederick Road Over Great Seneca Creek	Montgomery County	ca. 1999	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	18705 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1964	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	18701 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1963	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	18645 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1969	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
6	N/A	901 N. Frederick Road	City of Gaithersburg	ca. 1970	Short	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 13-10-13	Clarksburg Post Office, 23321 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1960	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23314 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1931	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 13-10-14	Day House, 23200 Stringtown Road	Montgomery County	1924	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
7 (C)	M: 13-53	Dowden's Ordinary, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1750	N/A	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant
7 (C)	N/A	23214 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1965	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23210 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1948	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23126 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1956	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23122 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1951	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23118 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1957	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23114 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1948	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23110 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1954	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23100 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1936	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23024 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1948	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 13-60	John A. Brickley Subdivision	Montgomery County	1949–1977	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	23023 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1960	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	22929 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1960	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	22925 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1953	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	22924 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1952	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible



Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
7 (C)	N/A	22920 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1950	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	22900 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1957	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	22820 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1957	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	22805 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1962	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 13-64	Clarkbrooke and Garnkirk Estates	Montgomery County	1961–1969	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	22629 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1970	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 13-42	Maurice and Sarah Mason House, 22625 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1910	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	22605 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1951	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	22601 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1948	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 13-62	Runningbrook Acres	Montgomery County	1962–1979	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 13-61	Clarksburg Heights	Montgomery County	1963–1974	DOE	N/A	Eligible; Criteria A and B
7 (C)	M: 13-48	John Wesley Methodist Church, 22420 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1925	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 13-63	Greenridge Acres	Montgomery County	1960–1972	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 13-20	Waters Log House Site, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1800s	N/A	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
7 (C)	M: 19-4	Londonderry Site, Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1850	N/A	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Not Eligible; No Longer Extant
7 (C)	M: 19-5	Neelsville Presbyterian Church, 20701 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1877	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Eligible; Criterion A
7 (C)	N/A	20600 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1922	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 19-47	Collin Hill	Montgomery County	1957–1962	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	M: 19-33	Cider Barrel, 20426 Apple Harvest Circle	Montgomery County	1922	DOE	Previously Recorded; Not Evaluated	Eligible; Criterion A
7 (C)	N/A	20220 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1957	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	South of 20220 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1920–1930	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (C)	N/A	Neelsville Water Pumping Station, 20115 Frederick Road	Montgomery County	1965	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (A)	M: 14-69	King House, 22001 Ridge Road	Montgomery County	1965	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (A)	N/A	Brink Water Pumping Station, 21701 Ridge Road	Montgomery County	1960s	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (A)	N/A	21510 Ridge Road	Montgomery County	1947	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (B)	N/A	13013 Shawnee Lane	Montgomery County	1961	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (B)	M: 13-65	Hanford House, 13101 Shawnee Lane	Montgomery County	1950	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (B)	M: 19-46	Meadowbrook Estates	Montgomery County	1958–1968	DOE	N/A	Not Eligible

Seg.	MIHP No.	Name/ Address	County/ City	Date of Construction	Short/ DOE Form	Previous Eligibility Determination	Current MHT Determination
7 (B)	N/A	20528 Boland Farm Road	Montgomery County	Early-20 <sup>th</sup> Century	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible
7 (B)	N/A	20516 Boland Farm Road	Montgomery County	1956	N/A	N/A	Not Eligible

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## APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAPS

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