

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no

Property Name: Howard Marlow Property Inventory Number: M:34-16
 Address: 2610 Fairland Road City: Silver Spring Zip Code: 20904
 County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Beltsville
 Owner: SHA Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
 Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
 Project: MO891B21/US 29 at Fairland and Musgrove Agency: SHA
 Site visit by MHT staff: no ___ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property is located within a historic district ___ yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in Compliance files

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

In January 1998, the Howard Marlow Property was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Keeper of the National Register under Criterion C "for its intact collection of early 20th century rural architecture". According to previous documentation, the Marlow house (ca. 1910), although modest in scale, is a distinctive example of a four-square residence because of its high degree of integrity of original materials, design, and workmanship which is enhanced by unaltered architectural details and a rural setting of former field and pasture. Retaining its rural agricultural setting, the property also contains an associated acreage of field and pasture and a cohesive collection of relatively unaltered outbuildings dating to the early 20th century including a barn, corncrib, and several storage buildings and sheds.

The Marlow house is an example of an American Foursquare that is one of the most popular (not styled) house forms in the nation in the early twentieth century. It illustrates the key features of the form: 2 ½ stories, square plan, low-pitched pyramidal roof, off-center front entrance, full-width one-story front and rear porches, and six-over-one double-hung sash windows. The Marlow property originally included a large frame barn, a concrete block garage, a frame workshop, and three frame sheds. The barn and workshop (shed #2) were razed pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement between SHA and the MHT executed February 16, 2001 due to the structures' dilapidated state. Additional photography, a site plan and a statement of significance were completed at that time as part of the documentation stipulated by the MOA. Presently, the corn crib, shed #3 and the garage (which is not contributing) are the only extant outbuildings. Shed #1 was removed from the site at an

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

MHT Comments *Previously (1/98) determined eligible, but has since lost integrity to such a degree that it no longer meets criteria*

Andrew Lewis ✓
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Service

6/26/03
 Date

[Signature]
 Reviewer, NR Program

6/27/03
 Date

Howard Marlow Property

M:34-16

unknown time.

In 2001, SHA entered into a lease agreement with a landscaping supplier who constructed large concrete block bins on the property to hold gravel, topsoil, mulch and sand. The area immediately surrounding the house has been paved with gravel and is used to park large trucks and construction equipment. In addition, two trailers were placed on the property and a small one room pre-fabricated building that serves as the office. A chain link security fence was constructed around the house. These changes have altered the original setting that included pastures and fields that surrounded the house.

As previously stated, the corn crib and Shed # 3 are the only remaining outbuildings. Shed #3 was described on the 1996 MIHP form as an 1910 outbuilding built of wood frame construction with a shed roof. However, the shed consists of four wood poles and plywood siding and appears to be a later vintage. SHA concludes that shed #3 does not contribute to the property's illustration of early twentieth century agricultural and architectural themes and is not a contributing building to the significance of the Marlow Property. The one-story shed (Shed #1), possibly used for milking, was located on its northwest end and is now gone. The circumstances relating to its removal are not known. The concrete block garage was previously determined non-contributing.

The Marlow house has suffered substantial deterioration in the last two years. In the 2000 report, Marlow Property Condition Assessment and Recommendations prepared by John Milner, the front porch is described in "relatively poor condition...the northwest corner is especially damaged and is resting on temporary shoring consisting of several bricks".

During recent years, the interior of the house has been used for storage of landscaping equipment. An inspection of the property revealed that most of the interior hardware has been removed. On the exterior, the majority of shutters have been removed or have fallen apart. The house overall is in poor to fair condition and would require a major rehabilitation to restore it to a usable condition.

In summary, the documentation in the MHT files indicates that the Marlow Property is the only representative early twentieth-century small-scale agricultural property in eastern Montgomery County identified to date. However, because of the loss of three of the contributing outbuildings and the physical alterations to the property, SHA believes the Marlow property no longer possesses sufficient integrity to qualify for inclusion in the NRHP as an example of popular (not styled) domestic and agricultural architecture from the early twentieth century in eastern Montgomery County. Although the Marlow house is an example of an American Four-square style, without the associated acreage of field and pasture and a cohesive collection of relatively unaltered outbuildings it no longer conveys its historical association with early 20th century agricultural architecture. The Marlow house represents a popular house style that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type; period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic values. The Marlow property, therefore, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C.

The Marlow property is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state or national history (Criterion A). The property is not known to be associated with the lives of persons significant in the local, state, or national past (Criterion B). Finally, the property does not meet Criterion D, as it has no known potential to yield important information.

Prepared by: Liz Buxton

Date Prepared: 03/24/2003

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Service

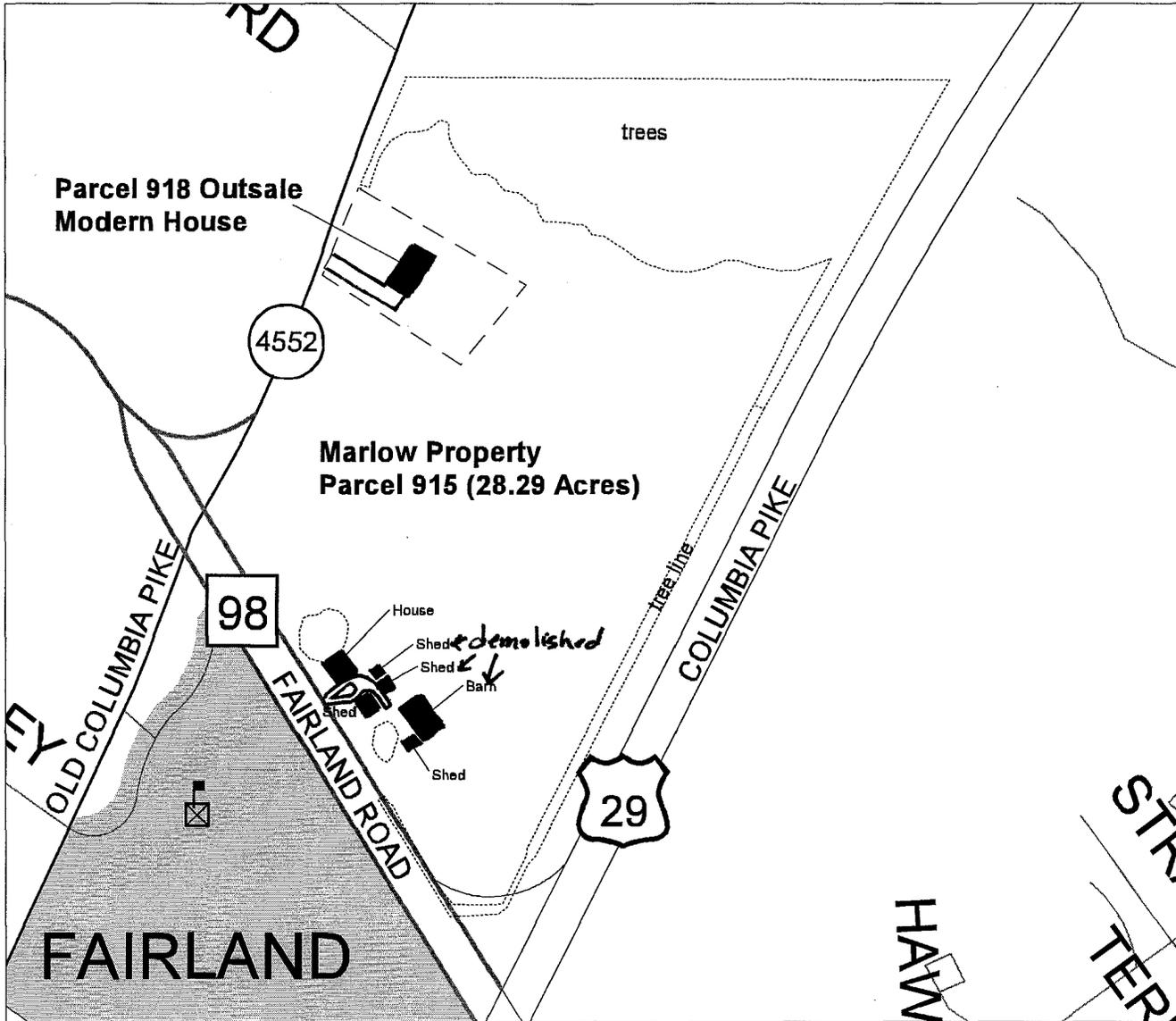
Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

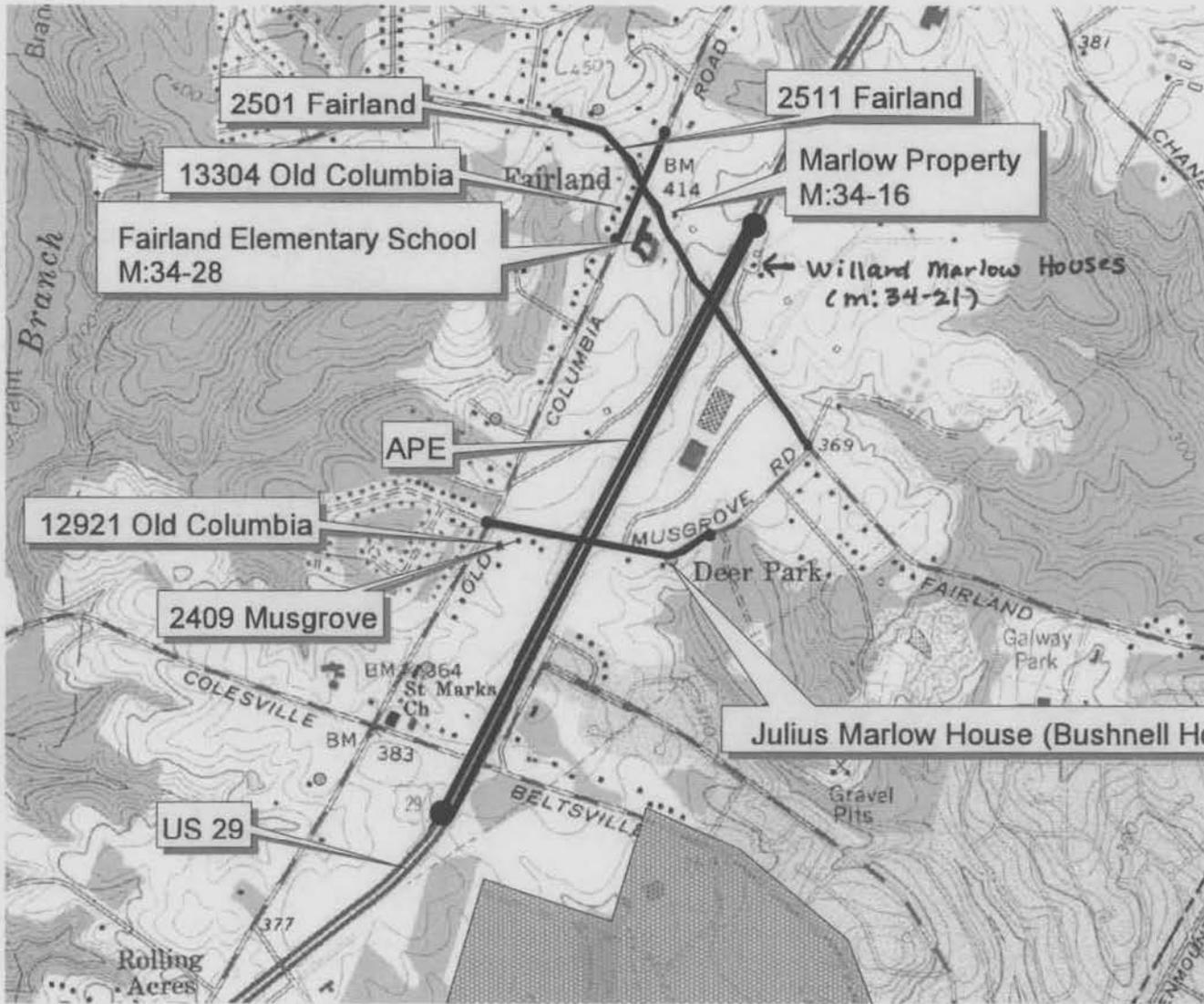
M: 34-16
Marlow Property Site Plan

Beltsville Quad
Montgomery County



M: 34-16

US 29 at Musgrove Road & Fairland Road
 Montgomery Co.
 Beltsville Quad
 Attachment II showing APE



-  Mihp.shp
-  Swnrhp3m.shp
-  USGS Topo Quad Index
-  County



M:34-16







M: 34-16

Howard Marlow property

West Co

L. Burton

Feb 2003

AGFA

AGFA

AGFA

Looking east

AGFA

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL



M: 34-16

Howard Marlow property
Mont. Co

L. Burton

Feb 2003

(M) SHPO

Looking South

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

AGFA 477 1019 091 EN
AGFA 477 1019 091 EN

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

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Prestige
DIGITAL

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL



m: 34-16

Marlow property
Mont. Co.

L. Buxton

March 2003

MD SHPD

facing South



Mr. 3d-16

Howard Marlow House

Ment. Co

L. Buxton

3/03

MD 5400

to Big No. 1

AGFA
1111 N. H. H. 2. 26. 000
100

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL







M: 34-16

Award of Marlow House

Mond Co

1. 1970

1970 24 PD

Learning Center

AGFA PRESTIGE 813 (A) E11
AGFA 1000 1/4 1-25 6000 7003 100

AGFA

AGFA

AGFA

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

Prestige
DIGITAL



M: 34-16

Howard Marlowe Proprietor

Shed #3 Corners

Looking North

Looking North

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA





M: 34-16

Howard & Madison House

Mont. Co.

L. Buxton

May 5, 1920

2/03

Leo King

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

Prestige
DIGITAL

NO. 1 10-15-016 (G) EN
MAY 16 11 11 2-34 600 2053/100

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL





W 30.12

Holland *Prestige*
Ment. Co. *DIGITAL*

L. Buxton

Feb. 2003

AD 200

Looking east

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA 

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA 

Prestige
DIGITAL

Pre
DIG





M: 34-16

Howard MacLeod

Corn Crib

Mont. Co

1172 SL-1

March 2003

South elevation

Property
Prestige
DIGITAL

CH001 - 2-20-03-008 03-011
4870123 1111 H H 50 GRAY ZONE

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL

AGFA

Prestige
DIGITAL





M: 27-16

Marlow property

Mont. Co

L. Burton

MD SH PD

March 2003

Facing N away from House



M: 34-16

4. Marlow Property
Mont. Co

L Buxton

March 2003

MD SHPO

looking North at Storage Bins

STATION 413 2003-03-01
4828 IN H H H 2 No Grid 2003-01-10

Maryland Historical Trust
 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
 Intercounty Connector Project

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Howard Marlow Property

and/or common Willard Marlow Property

2. Location:

street & number 13425 Old Columbia Pike

___ not for publication

city, town Silver Spring

 vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county Montgomery

3. Classification:

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

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

name Willard H. Marlow

street & number 24025 Old Hundred Road

telephone no.:

city,town Comus

state and zip code MD

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County

liber 9392

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center

folio 550

city,town Rockville

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city,town

state

7. Description

Survey No. M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Resource Count: 7

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

The Howard Marlow Property is a 2½-story, 2-bay Four-square house on the east side of the Old Columbia Pike in the Silver Spring vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1910, the building has 1-story, full width, hipped roof porches on both the front and rear elevations. Attached to the rear porch is a 1-story addition, which projects north of the north facade. It has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof with an interior brick chimney. The structure is wood frame construction with wood siding, has a concrete foundation, and double-hung wood windows.

The west, or front facade has a 1-story, hipped-roof porch with wood posts and wood lattice skirting. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical, with a glass and wood panelled door and one 1/1 double-hung window on the first story. The window, which is larger than the other windows in the structure, is a later replacement. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows.

The north elevation has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with two 3-light fixed sash windows on the basement level and two 6/1 double-hung windows on the first story. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows.

The north elevation of the 1-story addition has one 6/1, double-hung window.

The east, or rear elevation has a full-width screened porch. Attached to the porch is a 1-story addition which projects north of the northeast corner of the building. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical with two wood doors on the first story. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows.

The east elevation of the 1-story addition has no openings.

The south elevation has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with two 3-light fixed sash windows on the basement level and two 6/1 windows on the first story. The second story has two 6/1 double-hung windows and there is a small, square 6-light, fixed sash window between the first and second stories, placed slightly off center.

The south elevation of the 1-story addition has a glass and wood panelled door with four lights.

There are six outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a two-car garage with a front-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Constructed circa 1940, it is of concrete block construction with wood siding in the gable end, and is located east of the main house.

The second outbuilding is a wood frame shed with a front-gable roof, constructed circa 1910. The structure is located northeast of the house and northwest of the garage.

The third outbuilding is a shed of wood frame construction, with a shed roof and vertical wood siding. Constructed circa 1910, it is located northeast of the house and north of the garage.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

7. Description (Continued)

The fourth outbuilding is a barn with a gambrel roof and vertical wood siding. Constructed circa 1910, it is located northeast of the house and garage.

The fifth outbuilding is a storage building, constructed circa 1910. It has a gable roof, and vertical board siding spaced for ventilation. It is located east of the house and garage and south of the barn.

The sixth outbuilding is a shed, constructed circa 1910. It has a shed roof and is located east of the house and garage and south of the barn.

The property is located on the east side of Old Columbia Pike with open space to the north, east and west, however, the property is surrounded on three sides by multi-lane roadways. Despite its location, the buildings have sufficient setback to preserve some rural feeling.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

from railroad and streetcar lines. Although Fairland remained a small community until after the Second World War, development occurred along the Columbia Pike. The historic crossroads of Fairland has largely been replaced by modern development.

The Four-square style, like the Howard Marlow Property, was popular in both suburban and rural areas of America from the late 1890s into the 1920s. American Four-square dwellings are usually two to two-and-a-half-stories tall with a simple square or rectangular plan, low-pitched, hipped roof, and a front entrance, usually off-centered, which served as the focal point of the facade. They also commonly featured front and side dormers and a wide one-story front porch. Inside are usually four roughly equal-sized rooms on each floor, with a side stairway. Exterior wall surfaces were generally clad in clapboards or wood shingles. In vernacular examples, the Four-square often featured hipped dormers, a single-story, full-width front porch, and double-hung sash windows.

The development of the Four-square house was part of a stylistic movement known as "Rectilinear" which represented a reaction against the ornate Queen Anne style of the late 1880s. It was part of the same movement which produced the Colonial Revival style which returned to the symmetry of Georgian and Federal designs, and the Prairie School which stressed horizontal lines and intersecting, perpendicular planes. Four-square homes contain some features of both the Colonial Revival and Prairie styles but the style developed independently from them (Wells 1987, 51). Like Colonial Revival houses, Four-square homes emphasize geometric forms, and like Prairie houses they have low-pitched roofs and windows that feature multi-light panels. Yet the Four-square houses also differ from these other styles in significant ways. Unlike Colonial Revival houses, for example, Four-squares do not contain historical features such as Palladian windows, fanlights, and ornamented bracketing. They also often have off-center entrances. Designers of Four-squares also rejected the Prairie School emphasis on horizontal lines and irregular forms. From the architectural avant-garde, the Four-square form moved to popular builder's magazines, beginning in 1895 when they began publishing drawings of such houses. Companies such as Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck included Four-Square variations among the designs for which they offered complete, pre-cut materials shipped ready for assembly (Wells 1987, 53).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

The Howard Marlow Property, constructed circa 1910, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. In addition, it is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is not a significant example of the Four-square style and the associated agricultural buildings lack any historical or architectural distinction. Finally, the property does not meet Criterion D, as it has no known potential to yield important information.

*Criteria A & C
PK*

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST	
Eligibility recommended	Eligibility Not Recommended
Comments: <i>An intact garden farm example. CBZ PK mad delamination of the field in Sept 1977.</i>	
Reviewer, OPS: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: <i>8/25/98</i>
Reviewer, NR Program: <i>PK</i>	Date: <i>8/27/98</i>

[Handwritten mark]

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. M:34-16(PACS E6.19)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Beltsville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date October 1996

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.
- Brugger, Robert A. Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988.
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- Dixon-Williams, Gail. "Originally Burtons, this suburb has come a long way from 1800's." Burtonsville Gazette, 14 September 1994: A-4.
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CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property

SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)

ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

11. Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

1. Agriculture
2. Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

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

Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

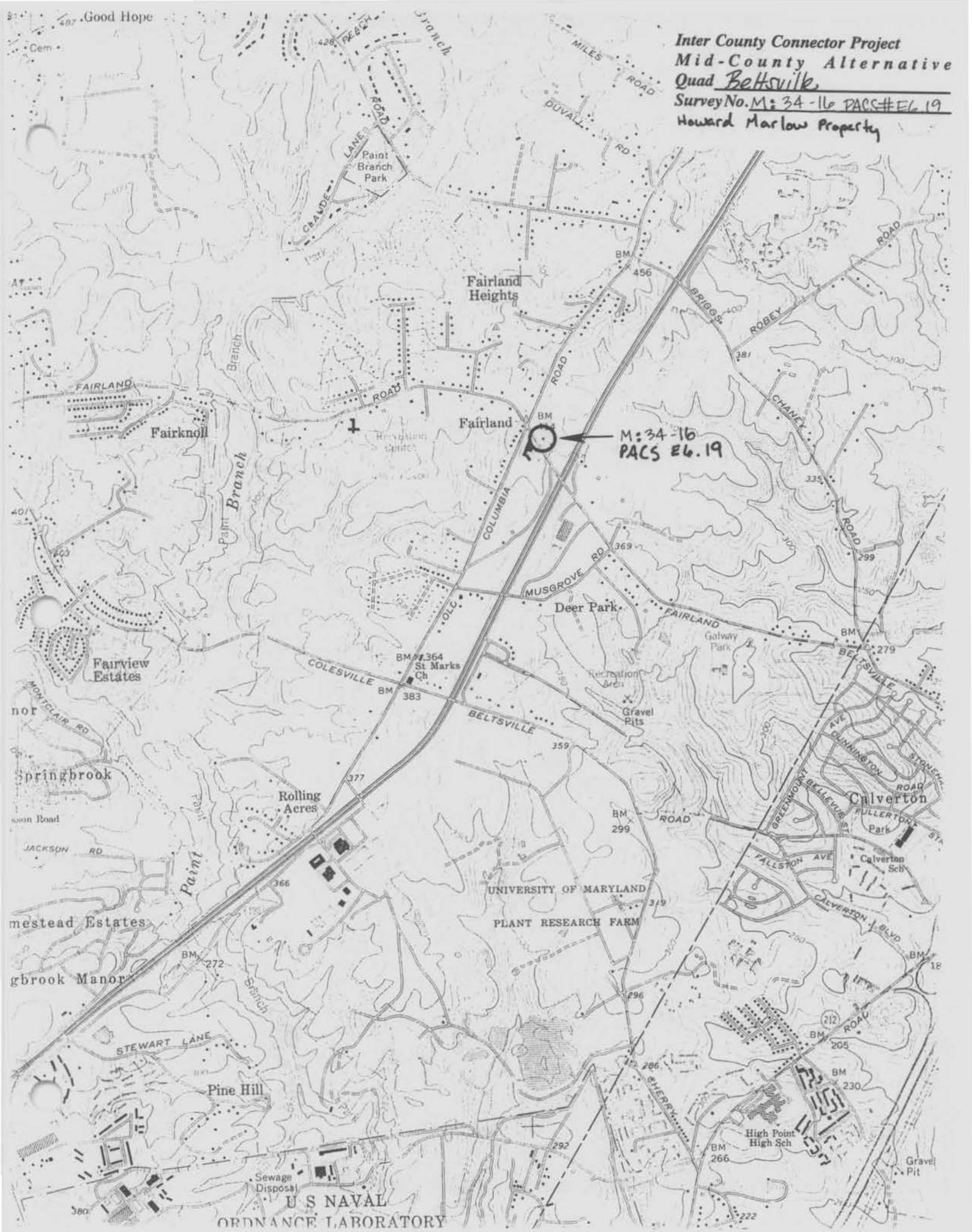
Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
October 1996

Inter County Connector Project
Mid-County Alternative
Quad Beltsville
Survey No. M: 34-16 PACS # E6.19
Howard Marlow Property





1 1133-12

2 Edward Marrow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, west elevation

8 1 of 9



- 1 M: 34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Spec and Company, Towson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, north elevation
- 8 2 of 9



- 1 m: 34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Speco and Company, Tauson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, east elevation
- 8 3 of 9



- 1 M: 34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow's Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Spew and Company, Tawson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, south elevation
- 8 4 of 9



- 1 M: 34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Speer and Company, Towson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike. garage
- 8 5 of 9



1 11234-16

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spew and Company, Tawson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Shed # 1

8 6 of 9



- 1 m:34-16
- 2 Howard Marlow Property
- 3 Montgomery County
- 4 Caroline Hall
- 5 February 1996
- 6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21204
- 7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, shed #2
- 8 7 of 9



1 M. 34-16

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spew and Company, Towson MD 21284

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, bairn

8 8 of 9



1 m: 34-16

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spewand Company, Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, storage
building + shed

8 9 of 9

#3

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 34-16

Addendum

Marlow Property
Katry Harris
April 2001

Page 1

Marlow Property
Statement of Significance

As part of the Maryland State Highway Administration's (SHA) former Intercounty Connector project between I-270 and US 1 in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, SHA documented and then purchased the Marlow Property. A Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form was completed and transmitted to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). While that form found the property to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, later consultation between SHA, the MHT, and the Keeper of the National Register determined the property as *eligible* for the National Register.

This statement of significance was prepared to satisfy, in part, the stipulations of a Memorandum of Agreement regarding demolition on the Marlow Property signed by the SHA and MHT in February 2001. It includes the following components: property history, agricultural context, architectural context, comparison to similar properties, and property significance.

Property History

Land records research indicates that the property was part of Marlow family holdings in northeastern Montgomery County as early as 1882 (see Chain of Title below). In a deed transferring the property from George and Julia Marlow to Samuel and Catherine Vandenburg, the property is described as 50 ½ acres called "The Covenant of Peace." The property retained this description and name through 1899, when it was conveyed back into the Marlow family, specifically to Howard McC. Marlow.

It was during Howard Marlow's ownership of the property that the dwelling and at least some of the outbuildings might have been constructed. It has been assumed, based on the dwelling's American Foursquare form, that the dwelling was constructed around 1910, but county tax assessment records could not be located to corroborate or dispute this assumption. The barn also exhibits the frame construction and gambrel roof of barns popular in the early twentieth century throughout the nation.

In 1921, Howard Marlow conveyed the property to Willard J. Marlow in consideration of an undisclosed amount. This is the first transaction in which the 50 ½-acre (also described as 51 acres) property was conveyed without other tracts, indicating its possible self-sufficiency as a farm at this time. It is, therefore, a reasonable assumption that the dwelling would have been constructed by 1921 or very shortly thereafter.

One outbuilding on the property, in particular, which may have been constructed later in the property's history, possibly after 1946, is the concrete block garage. The remainder of the outbuildings appear to date to the same time as the construction of the dwelling and barn, circa 1910 - 1921.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 34-16

Addendum

Marlow Property
Katry Harris
April 2001

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Chain of Title

Book 9392 08/09/1989	Page 550 51 acres \$	To: Willard H. Marlow, Mary Lee Davids, and Laura Katherine Robey From: Willard H. Marlow (for estate of Pearl M. Marlow) and Willard J. Marlow (died 04/17/1982) Same as tract conveyed to Willard J. Marlow in 1921 (see next entry). (not specified)
Book 312 11/26/1921	Page 368 51 acres \$	To: Willard J. Marlow From: Howard McC. Marlow and Catherine J. Marlow Land called "The Covenant of Peace." Part of land conveyed to Howard McC. Marlow in 1899 (see next entry). (not specified)
Book T.D. 12 09/21/1899	Page 91 __ acres \$1,800	To: Howard McC. Marlow From: James P.B. Viers, assignee for foreclosure of a mortgage from Charles S. Duvall to Samuel D and Catherine Vandenburg Same as properties conveyed to Charles S. Duvall in 1885 (see next entry). (at auction)
Book J.A. 1 12/01/1885	Page 19 64 ½ acres (total) \$3,000	To: Charles S. Duvall From: Samuel D. Vandenburg and Catherine Vandenburg (of Middlesex County, NJ) Several tracts called "The Covenant of Peace." Tract 1 = 4 ½ acres; Tract 2 = 9 ½ acres; and Tract 3 = 50 ½ acres. (Tract 3 is likely the subject tract of this chain of title.) Same properties as conveyed to Samuel D. Vandenburg and wife in 1882 (see next entry).
Book E.B.P. 25 02/02/1882	Page 423 85 ½ acres (total) \$2,000	To: Samuel D. Vandenburg and Catharine A. Vandenburg From: George W. Marlow and Julia A. Marlow Property called "The Covenant of Peace" consisting of three tracts. Tract 1 = 24 ½ acres; Tract 2 = 9 ½ acres "house and lot called Jacksonville;" and Tract 3 = 50 ½ acres "Covenant of Peace."

Agricultural Context

The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey (March 1981) includes a historic context for Montgomery County. In that context, the authors state that Montgomery County was predominately an agricultural county until the late nineteenth century when suburban development around the growing Nation's Capital began.

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As the suburbs encroached on the farmland, it would be expected that the numbers of acres being farmed would reflect the pressure. After 1900, this was the case. The total acreage in farms fell from 283,469 in 1900 to 238,728 in 1930.... The number of farms increased, causing the average number of acres to drop from 224.5 acres [in 1870] to 185.0 [in 1900]. This reflected the necessary switch from tobacco, a crop which needs extensive land, to wheat, which uses comparatively little. The drop in average farm size generally continued reaching 124.1 acres in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981: 171).

The declining trend in average farm sizes from 1900 to 1930 is illustrated in the table below.

Farm Acreage: 1900 – 1930

Year	Number of Farms in Acreage Range								Total Number of Farms	Average Acres per Farm
	3-9 Acres	10-19 Acres	20-49 Acres	50-99 Acres	100-174 Acres	175-259 Acres	260-499 Acres	500-999 Acres		
1900	117	158	279	397	549	285	242	38	2,085	136.0
1910	367	239	338	404	531	283	246	28	2,442	111.9
1920	201	192	277	393	510	281	236	21	2,145	121.4
1930	248	170	239	345	415	244	189	27	1,924	124.1

Source: Wesler et al. 1981: 175

The historic context prepared for the Intercounty Connector project (revised October 1996) also described the switch from tobacco to other crops, especially wheat.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad allowed farmers in formerly remote areas to access markets and fertilizers easier. A result of this was the clearing of fields in former woodlands, and better yields as the tobacco worn fields became replenished. Farmers benefited from new technology as grain threshers assisted in harvesting. Corn and wheat production increased (PAC Spero and Company 1996: 91).

Although the Marlow property is not located near the Metropolitan Branch line, it is likely that it benefited from access improvements, especially the general improvements to the state and county's roads in the early twentieth century. The context continues,

For many, the location of a road along farmland meant increased property value. Between 1917 and 1946, the value of land along a hard-surfaced road increased by 39%, compared to 21% for farms along unimproved roads. Agricultural buildings increased 126% if located along an improved road, while those buildings that were not only increased 15%. The increase can be interpreted as the land's potential for suburban development or the potential for marketing produce. Both of these factors were influential in the rise of assessed property value, which enticed many farmers to sell their land to developers (PAC Spero and Company 1996: 93; citing Hiebert and MacMaster 1976: 240).

In addition to these changes in the size of farms and the shift from tobacco to grain and other agricultural products, the early twentieth century was a period of "scientific" farming. Periodicals and farming organizations aided in the sharing of agricultural methods and strategies. One of the "scientific" principles popular at the time was the use of gambrel roof barns to house livestock and store grains. Several variations of these barns developed, most notably the Wisconsin Dairy Barn and

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the Eire Shore Barn (Noble and Cleek 1995: 117 and 122). While these two barns are common in the Midwest, illustrations were published nation-wide.

In Maryland, many barns illustrated the influence of German and English settlement, particularly where bank barns were appropriate because of topography. Montgomery County retains examples of these early type barns, for instance at the John Curtis Farm (M: 23-39) discussed in more detail below.

Architectural Context

The historic context prepared for the Intercounty Connector project (revised October 1996) described the American Foursquare and its importance in national architectural history. This context was summarized on the MIHP form prepared for the Marlow Property:

The Four-square style, like the Howard Marlow Property, was popular in both suburban and rural areas of America from the late 1890s into the 1920s. American Four-square dwellings are usually two to two-and-a-half stories tall with a simple square or rectangular plan, low-pitched, hipped roof, and a front entrance, usually off-centered, which served as the focal point of the façade. They also commonly featured front and side dormers and a wide one-story front porch. Inside are usually four roughly equal-sized rooms on each floor, with a side stairway. Exterior wall surfaces were generally clad in clapboards or wood shingles. In vernacular examples the Four-square often featured hipped dormers, a single-story, full-width front porch, and double-hung sash windows (PAC Spero and Company 1996).

In *A Field Guide to American Houses*, examples of the Foursquare form are illustrated under the stylistic headings of Colonial Revival, Mission, and Prairie (McAlester and McAlester 2000). With or without stylistic details, the Foursquare was a popular housing form throughout the nation between 1900 and 1930.

The agricultural buildings of this period generally reflected popular "scientific" agriculture principles and local vernacular forms. They were generally frame construction with brick, concrete block, or stone foundations as necessary for larger structures. In Montgomery County, the influence of German and English barn forms, in particular, has survived in some examples.

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Comparison to Similar Properties

The Marlow Property is an example of an early twentieth-century, small-scale farm property in eastern Montgomery County, Maryland. It includes a 2 ½ -story dwelling in the American Foursquare form, a large frame barn, a concrete block garage, a frame workshop, and three frame sheds. To compare the property to other farm properties in the vicinity (located on the same and adjacent USGS quadrangle maps), SHA staff architectural historian, Katry Harris, examined the documentation of farms included in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties in January 2001. The table below illustrates the nearby farm properties examined and the periods which they represent.

Eastern Montgomery County Farm Properties in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Eligibility Not Considered in Filter)

MIHP #	Name	Quad	Period of Significance	Context Period
M: 15-60	Duvall-Kruhm Farm	Beltsville	1851 - ? (built c. 1864)	1815 - 1870
M: 15-69	Ashton Acres Farm	Clarksville	19 th century	1815 - 1870
M: 22-26	Belt Farm	Kensington	19 th century	1815 - 1870
M: 23-6	Samuel O. Dorsey Farm	Sandy Spring	1807 - 1926 (built 1807 with changes in late 19 th century)	1680 - 1815 1815 - 1870 1870 - 1930
<i>M: 23-12</i>	<i>Greendale Farm</i>	<i>Sandy Spring</i>	<i>1907 - 1939 (built 1907 with changes 1912 - 1923)</i>	<i>1870 - 1930</i>
<i>M: 23-39</i>	<i>John Curtis Farm</i>	<i>Sandy Spring</i>	<i>1870 - ? (built c. 1870)</i>	<i>1870 - 1930</i>
M: 23-50	Charles AC Higgins Farm	Sandy Spring	1860 - 1941 (built c. 1860 with changes 1869 and 1880 - 1890)	1815 - 1870 1870 - 1930
<i>M: 23-70</i>	<i>Flamingo Farm</i>	<i>Sandy Spring</i>	<i>Pre-1878 - ?</i>	<i>1870 - 1930</i>
<i>M: 27-13</i>	<i>Parker Farm</i>	<i>Kensington</i>	<i>1893 - ?</i>	<i>1870 - 1930</i>
M: 28-11-03	Harewood Farm	Sandy Spring	Pre-1792 - 1971	1680 - 1815 1815 - 1870 1870 - 1930 1930 - Present
M: 28-11-06	Auburn Farm	Sandy Spring	1818 - 1945	1815 - 1870 1870 - 1930
M: 28-23	Moore Farm (demolished Pre-1985)	Kensington	?	?
M: 34-11	Cherry Hill Plant Research Farm	Beltsville	1939 - ? (built 1939 - 1945)	1930 - Present

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Italics indicate properties only evaluated under the 1870 – 1930 context period.

Of the 13 farm properties identified in the vicinity, only four were evaluated under the same context period as the Marlow Property, 1870 – 1930, the Industrial/Urban Dominance Period. Each of these four are compared and contrasted with the Marlow Property below.

The Greendale Farm (M: 23-12) includes a frame I-House with a projecting bay and a number of agricultural outbuildings “including several, nice frame barns on stone foundations.” Because of the form of the dwelling and the stone foundations of the barns, this property has more commonalties with nineteenth-century agricultural properties than with twentieth-century farms such as the Marlow Property. Architectural significance, and not agricultural significance, was identified in the MIHP documentation. The documentation also indicated National Register eligibility.

The John Curtis Farm (M: 23-39) includes a log and frame house, a frame tenant house, a bank barn, a wagon shed, a corn house, a large granary, and other outbuildings. Like the Greendale Farm, the John Curtis Farm has more commonalties with nineteenth-century farms than those of the twentieth century. Also, architectural significance, and not agricultural significance, was identified in the MIHP documentation. The documentation did not indicate National Register eligibility.

Flamingo Farm (M: 23-70) includes a frame farmhouse with a “Victorian appearance.” No outbuildings are mentioned in the documentation. Because of the form of the dwelling and the lack of agricultural outbuildings, this property is not comparable with the Marlow Property. The documentation also did not indicate National Register eligibility.

Lastly, the Parker Farm (M: 27-13) included a dwelling described as an American Foursquare with a lantern at the peak of its pyramidal roof. No outbuildings were described. The dwelling was demolished in 1980. Architectural and local history significance, and not agricultural significance, were identified in the MIHP documentation. Because the dwelling was demolished, the documentation did not indicate National Register eligibility.

In summary, the research in the MIHP files indicates that the Marlow Property is the only representative early twentieth-century agricultural property in eastern Montgomery County identified to date.

Property Significance

The Marlow Property is an illustration of popular (not styled) domestic and agricultural architecture from the early twentieth century in eastern Montgomery County. It also represents early twentieth century agriculture in the locality and is the only such property identified to date.

At 50 ½ acres, the property is smaller than the countywide average farm size between 1900 and 1930. However, 16 –19 % of the farms in the county during this period were similar in size to it. In addition, while the precise agricultural products of the property are not known, it is likely to assume from the variety of agricultural outbuildings on the property that the mixed agronomy of its time and place is also represented here. The barn, in particular, illustrates the application of “scientific” farming principles and the past production of livestock and grains on the farm.

The American Foursquare dwelling on the property is an intact example of one of the most popular (not styled) house forms in the nation in the early twentieth century. It illustrates the key features of the form:

- 2 ½ stories
- square plan
- low-pitched pyramidal roof

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-
- off-center front entrance
 - full-width one-story front and rear porches
 - six-over-one double-hung sash windows

No significant alterations to the design, materials, or workmanship of the building have been observed in survey efforts.

The barn is a one and one-half story frame gambrel-roof barn. It has large double wagon doors on its southwest and northeast sides. It has Dutch doors on its southeast end. It may have also had a hay hood on its southeast end, but deterioration has obscured its original form. A one-story shed, possibly used for milking is located on its northwest end.

The barn illustrates the influence of “scientific” barns and the history of English barns in the locality. The gambrel roof became popular at the end of the nineteenth century because it provided more loft area than similarly sized barns with gable roofs (Noble and Cleek 1995: 37). Other barns of this period that use the gambrel roof include the Eire Shore Barn and the Wisconsin Dairy Barn. The characteristics of these “scientific” barns were published nation-wide, although examples are most common in the Midwest. The wagon doors on the sides of the barn are characteristics of the English barn that was historically common in the locality (Noble and Cleek 1995: 77).

The other agricultural outbuildings do not specifically illustrate “scientific” agricultural principles or specific architectural forms. They do, however, indicate that a variety of agricultural products and activities were part of the property’s history.

The concrete block garage does not contribute to the property’s illustration of early twentieth century agricultural and architectural themes.

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PAC Spero and Company

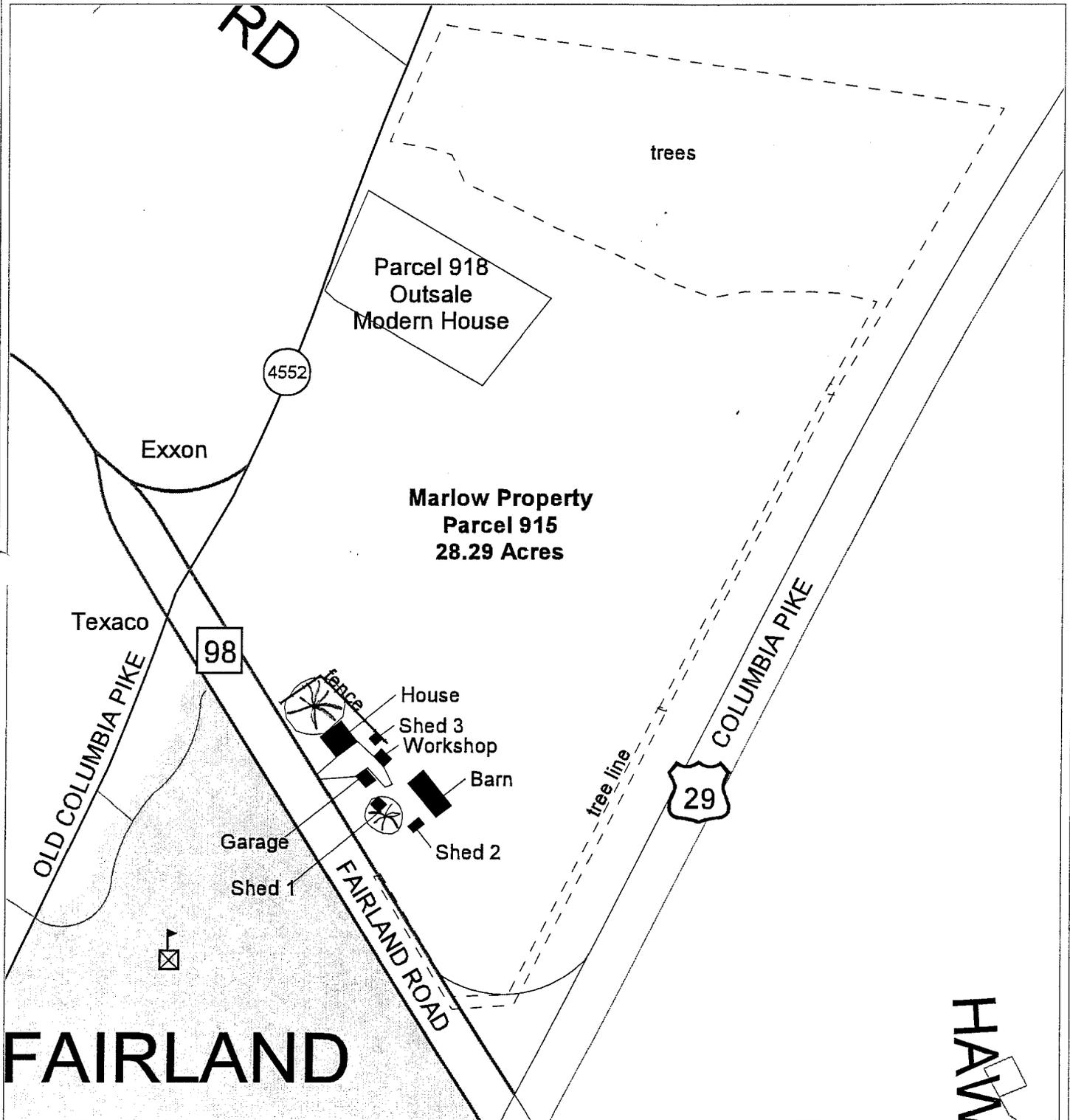
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Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Fordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furgurson

1981 *The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey*. Volume 3: Piedmont. Maryland Historical Trust manuscript Series, Number 7. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Maryland Board of Public Works. March 1981.

Marlow Property Site Plan

M: 34-16



1:3000



Marlow Property (M: 34-16)

Statement of Significance

As part of the Maryland State Highway Administration's (SHA) former Intercounty Connector project between I-270 and US 1 in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, SHA documented and then purchased the Marlow Property. A Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form was completed and transmitted to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). While that form found the property to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, later consultation between SHA, the MHT, and the Keeper of the National Register determined the property as *eligible* for the National Register.

This statement of significance was prepared to satisfy, in part, the stipulations of a Memorandum of Agreement regarding demolition on the Marlow Property signed by the SHA and MHT in February 2001. It includes the following components: property history, agricultural context, architectural context, comparison to similar properties, and property significance.

Property History

Land records research indicates that the property was part of Marlow family holdings in northeastern Montgomery County as early as 1882 (see Chain of Title below). In a deed transferring the property from George and Julia Marlow to Samuel and Catherine Vandenburg, the property is described as 50 ½ acres called "The Covenant of Peace." The property retained this description and name through 1899, when it was conveyed back into the Marlow family, specifically to Howard McC. Marlow.

It was during Howard Marlow's ownership of the property that the dwelling and at least some of the outbuildings might have been constructed. It has been assumed, based on the dwelling's American Foursquare form, that the dwelling was constructed around 1910, but county tax assessment records could not be located to corroborate or dispute this assumption. The barn also exhibits the frame construction and gambrel roof of barns popular in the early twentieth century throughout the nation.

In 1921, Howard Marlow conveyed the property to Willard J. Marlow in consideration of an undisclosed amount. This is the first transaction in which the 50 ½-acre (also described as 51 acres) property was conveyed without other tracts, indicating its possible self-sufficiency as a farm at this time. It is, therefore, a reasonable assumption that the dwelling would have been constructed by 1921 or very shortly thereafter.

One outbuilding on the property, in particular, which may have been constructed later in the property's history, possibly after 1946, is the concrete block garage. The remainder of the outbuildings appear to date to the same time as the construction of the dwelling and barn, circa 1910 - 1921.

Chain of Title

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Book E.B.P. 25 02/02/1882	Page 423 85 ½ acres (total) \$2,000	To: Samuel D. Vandenburgh and Catharine A. Vandenburgh From: George W. Marlow and Julia A. Marlow Property called "The Covenant of Peace" consisting of three tracts. Tract 1 = 24 ½ acres; Tract 2 = 9 ½ acres "house and lot called Jacksonville;" and Tract 3 = 50 ½ acres "Covenant of Peace."

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<i>M: 27-13</i>	<i>Parker Farm</i>	<i>Kensington</i>	<i>1893 - ?</i>	<i>1870 - 1930</i>
M: 28-11-03	Harewood Farm	Sandy Spring	Pre-1792 - 1971	1680 - 1815 1815 - 1870 1870 - 1930 1930 - Present
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Italics indicate properties only evaluated under the 1870 - 1930 context period.

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The American Foursquare dwelling on the property is an intact example of one of the most popular (not styled) house forms in the nation in the early twentieth century. It illustrates the key features of the form:

- 2 ½ stories
- square plan
- low-pitched pyramidal roof
- off-center front entrance
- full-width one-story front and rear porches
- six-over-one double-hung sash windows

No significant alterations to the design, materials, or workmanship of the building have been observed in survey efforts.

The barn is a one and one-half story frame gambrel-roof barn. It has large double wagon doors on its southwest and northeast sides. It has Dutch doors on its southeast end. It may have also had a hay hood on its southeast end, but deterioration has obscured its original form. A one-story shed, possibly used for milking is located on its northwest end.

The barn illustrates the influence of “scientific” barns and the history of English barns in the locality. The gambrel roof became popular at the end of the nineteenth century because it provided more loft area than similarly sized barns with gable roofs (Noble and Cleek 1995: 37). Other barns of this period that use the gambrel roof include the Eire Shore Barn and the Wisconsin Dairy Barn. The characteristics of these “scientific” barns were published nation-wide, although examples are most common in the Midwest. The wagon doors on the sides of the barn are characteristics of the English barn that was historically common in the locality (Noble and Cleek 1995: 77).

The other agricultural outbuildings do not specifically illustrate “scientific” agricultural principles or specific architectural forms. They do, however, indicate that a variety of agricultural products and activities were part of the property’s history.

The concrete block garage does not contribute to the property’s illustration of early twentieth century agricultural and architectural themes.

References Cited

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2000 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Noble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek

1995 *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

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Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Fordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furgurson

1981 *The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey*. Volume 3: Piedmont. Maryland Historical Trust manuscript Series, Number 7. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Maryland Board of Public Works. March 1981.



M: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of House Facing NW

1/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHOO

NE Elevation of House Facing SW

2/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SW Elevation of House Facing NE

3/31



W: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

General view of property w/ Eastern Elevations
of house and Shed #3 - Facing West.

4/31



M: 34-16

Mixlow Property
Montgomery Co, Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

S and SE Elevations of Shed #3 Facing N

5/31



17:34-16

Marlow Farm -

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Surcis

'23, 2000

neg @ ND 54PO

NW and SW Elevations of Shed #3 Facing NE

6/31



M: 34-16

Mazlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Hawks

12/13/2000

hcg @ MD SHPO

NE Elevation of Shed #3 v/ NE Elevation of House
Facing SW

7/31



M 34-1G

Work on Flourery

Montgomery Co., Md

by Katey Sizemore

12/13/2000

neg @ 110.500

3/4 elevation of Workshop Facing NE

8/31



Ms 34-16

Marlow Property
Mortgage Co., Md.
by Katy Harris

12.3.2000

neg @ MD 2400

NE Elevation of Workshop w/ NE Elevation of
Garage Facing SW

9/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co, Md.
by Katry Harris
12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of 'Yard' so w/ SE Elevation of
House Facing NW

10/31



N: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD 3450

NIV and SW Elevations of Workshop Facing E

11/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

heg @ MD SHPO

NW Elevation of Garage Facing SE

12/31

NO
TRESPASSING

DO NOT
THROW
LITTER
\$1000
FINE

M: 34 - 1G

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SW Elevation of Garage Facing NE

13/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.

by KATRY HARRIS

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of Shed #1 w/ SE Elevation of Workshop
Facing NW

1A/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/3/2000

neg @ MD S100

NE Elevation of Shud #1 Facing SW

15/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

NE Elevation of Shed #2 Facing SW

16/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of Shid #2 Facing NW

17/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co. #1000
by Kathy Davis

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

NW Elevation of Shed #2 Facing SE

18/31



W: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ ML S4PO

SW Elevation of Shed #1, Shed #2, & Barn Facing NE

19/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Hains

12/13/2000

heg @ MD SHPO

SW Elevations of Shed #2 and Barn Facing NE

20/31



M: 34. 16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md
by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SW Elevations of Shed #1, Shed #2, and Barn Facing NE

21/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of Barn Facing NW

22/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kately Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ NW S. 20

N² elevation of Barn Facing SW

23'31"



11:34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md

by Katry Harris

12/13, 2000

neg @ MD SHPO

NW Elevation of Barn Facing SE

24/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD 5400

General view of property facing N

29/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

General view of property facing N

30/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

General view of property facing ESE

31/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Hays

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

View from property facing S

25/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

View from property facing SW

26/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

View from property facing WSW

2-1/31



M: 34-16

Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

View from property facing W/

28/31