

MHT CORRESPONDENCE 1991

19-27 GASSAWAY HSE

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

Parris N. Glendening, Governor
Patricia J. Payne, Secretary

August 9, 1996

Office of Preservation Services

- Mr. Jeffrey L. Follweiler
Region Chief
Maryland Department of the Environment
Water Quality Infrastructure Program
Water Management Administration
2500 Broening Highway
Baltimore, Maryland 21224

RE: MD960709-0571
Seneca Wastewater Treatment
Plant Expansion
Montgomery County
Historic Preservation Review

Dear Mr. Follweiler:

Through the Maryland State Clearinghouse, our office has received the above-referenced project for review for effects on historic properties, pursuant to Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

We understand that the project involves planning, design, and construction of a new WWTP with biological nutrient removal (BNR) in the Seneca area of northern Montgomery County. The new plant will be located adjacent to the existing Seneca WWTP and will replace that plant. The existing plant is located across Rifle Ford Road from a Maryland Register eligible historic property on which we hold a preservation easement (M-19-27E -- John Hanson Gassaway House). Please provide the following additional information to assist us in our evaluation of the proposed project:

- ◆ a site plan showing the existing plant improvements and the approximate location and size of the proposed plant structures - Be sure to indicate the height of the proposed structures so that we may assess the impact of the new construction on historic properties in the vicinity.
- ◆ photographs in the direction of the existing plant and towards the site of the proposed plant taken from the Gassaway House and photographs from the plant toward the house

Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place • Crownsville, Maryland 21032 • (410) 514-_____

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Mr. Jeffrey L. Follweiler
August 9, 1996
Page 2

- ◆ an explanation of what will happen to the existing WWTP structures once the new plant is constructed

We look forward to working with you to complete the historic preservation review and consultation process for this project. Should you have any questions, please contact me at (410) 514-7630. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



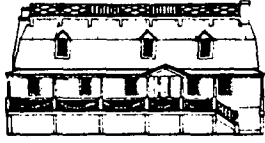
Jo Ellen Freese
Administrator

Project Review and Compliance

JEF/EJC/jef

cc: Ms. La Verne Gray
Hon. Gilbert Gude
Mr. Charles Edson
Ms. Mary Gardner
Ms. Gwen Marcus
Ms. Marie-Regine Charles-Bowser

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August 9, 1996

Office of Preservation Services

Mr. Gene F. Cheers
Resource Planning
Department of Natural Resources
Public Lands and Forestry
580 Taylor Avenue, E-3
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Re: 96-GRP-070
Patuxent River State Park
William Belt House Curatorship
Historic Preservation Review

Dear Mr. Cheers:

The Maryland Historical Trust has reviewed the above-referenced request to place the William Belt House into curatorship for effects on historic properties, pursuant to Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

We have determined that this action will have no adverse effect on Maryland Register eligible properties provided that any work performed by the new curator is submitted to the Trust for review and approval prior to construction. Prior to entering into the curatorship agreement, DNR should thoroughly document the condition of the interior and exterior of the building for future reference.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (410) 514-7630.

Sincerely,

Jo Ellen Freese
Administrator
Project Review and Compliance

JEF/jef

cc: Mr. Ross Kimmel
Hon. Gilbert Gude
Mr. Charles Edson

Ms. Mary Gardner
Ms. Gwen Marcus
Ms. Marie-Regine Charles-Bowser

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Patricia J. Payne, Secretary

August 7, 1996

Office of Preservation Services

Mr. Thomas I. Miner
Chief
Planning and Commercial Revitalization
Department of Housing and Community Development
51 Monroe Street
Rockville, MD 20850-2419

RE: CDBG, Year 22 Projects
Montgomery County, MD
Section 106 Review

Dear Mr. Miner:

We have reviewed Montgomery County's CDBG List of projects for Year 22 for effects on historic properties, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

According to your letter, including attachments of previous correspondence between our offices, the list includes only four new site-specific projects on 10 projects total. We concur with the county that these four site-specific projects will have no effect on properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

With respect to the six additional site-specific projects previously reviewed by our office, we concur that they will have no adverse effect on properties eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, in the case of Street Improvements in Takoma Park (Site-Specific project #6), we would like to remind you that it was previously agreed that the County will require review and approval of the construction plans by this office once they are available.

Thank you for providing us this opportunity to comment. Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Kim Williams at (410) 514-7637.

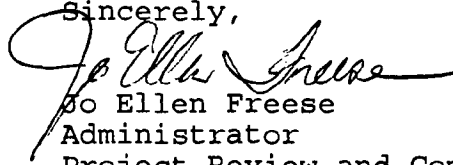


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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jo Ellen Freese".

Jo Ellen Freese

Administrator

Project Review and Compliance

EJC/KPW

9602706 thru 9602715

cc: Hon. Gilbert Gude
Mr. Charles Edson
Ms. Mary Gardner
Ms. Gwen Marcus
MS. Marie-Regine Charles-Bowser

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HISTORICAL



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Parris N. Glendening, Governor
Patricia J. Payne, Secretary

July 30, 1996

Office of Preservation Services

Mr. Ricardo C. Herring, AIA
Federal Preservation Officer
National Institutes of Health
Division of Engineering Services
Facilities Planning and Programming Branch
13 South Drive, MSC 5477
Bethesda, Maryland 20892-5477

RE: Expansion of Building 10
Section 106 Review

Dear Mr. Herring:

We appreciate your recent letter concerning the undertaking listed above. NIH is planning the rehabilitation and expansion of Building 10, the Clinical Center (CC) and has determined that the undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Wilson Estate, a property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with Section 106, this office has reviewed the submitted documentation. Our evaluation has identified several serious issues which we have outlined below.

It is not clear from the submitted conceptual plans for the CC expansion what the area of potential effect (ape) is. Please forward a site plan with the APE delineated. A site plan which depicts existing conditions as well as the new building footprint and road alignments would be helpful. Your letter only references the effects of the undertaking on the Wilson Estate. Building 20 also appears to be located within the APE. What is the construction date of this building? Will it be demolished? In addition, archeological resources are not addressed in your letter. Further discussion of archeological resources appears below.

NIH has indicated that the expansion of the CC will necessitate "demolition of most of the Wilson Estate." Please confirm that demolition is scheduled for the following contributing resources of the Wilson Estate: the Lodge, Cottage 1, Farm Cottage, and the setting. As currently described, what will be the resulting acreage of the Wilson Estate after the road realignment? Please describe alternative road alignments that NIH considered which would not necessitate demolition. Until a more defined justification for demolition of this historic property is developed, the Trust believes that it is premature to discuss mitigation measures.

Will Building 15A and its garage be demolished? As of July 1995, NIH had not determined if Building 15A and its garage were contributing resources to the Wilson Estate. This issue must be resolved before discussing a determination of effect.

The Trust has reviewed the submitted documentation for Building 10. NIH has determined that the building is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This office concurs with this determination. The original block of Building 10 was completed in 1955, and has greatly expanded during the years since. Although historically significant medical research has occurred in



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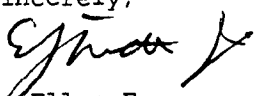

Mr. Ricardo C. Herring
July 30, 1996
Page 2

this building and continues to occur, the Trust believes that the evaluation of the building cannot receive an appropriate historical perspective due to its recent age. We also agree that the integrity of the building is questionable because of the existing eleven additions. Since the building is not eligible, the effect of the current undertaking on Building 10 is not an issue for the Section 106 review. Our comments regarding the submitted documentation are attached. Please revise accordingly and forward the final to Ms. Marcia Miller of the Trust.

With regard to **archeology**, proposed construction activities could destroy archeological resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Properties. These resources could be from either the prehistoric period (as seen in collections of artifacts from the NIH campus) or from the nineteenth century (and associated with the former Briton farmstead). Based on a review of the Cultural Asset Inventory for the 1984 Master Plan, the draft 1995 Master Plan, Robinson & Associates' 1991 assessment of the Wilson Estate, and our records, the Trust strongly recommends that a Phase I archeological investigation be conducted for the area indicated on the enclosed map. This identification survey should be carried out by a qualified professional archeologist prior to any ground-disturbing activity, and performed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994) and with Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (1983). Based upon the results of the survey, we will be able to determine whether or not the project may affect significant archeological resources and make appropriate recommendations. Further consultation with our office will be necessary to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The Trust appreciates the importance of this undertaking. We look forward to working with NIH and the Advisory Council to resolve the Section 106 issues associated with the proposal. If you wish to schedule a meeting with the Advisory Council, we would be happy to participate. As you anticipate, the undertaking will most likely require a Memorandum of Agreement. The meeting could discuss the adverse effects of the undertaking, their justification and appropriate mitigation measures. Please feel free to call Ms. Lauren Bowlin at (410) 514-7637 to arrange an available meeting day and time.

Sincerely,

 
Jo Ellen Freese
Administrator
Project Review and Compliance

JEF/LLB/GDS/9602467

cc: Ms. Charlene Dwin-Vaughn
Ms. Nancy Witherell
Hon. Gilbert Gude
Mr. Charles Edson
Ms. Mary Gardner
Ms. Gwen Marcus ✓
Dr. James Sorensen

Enclosures

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



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Parris N. Glendening, Governor
Patricia J. Payne, Secretary

June 27, 1996

Office of Preservation Services

Ms. Cynthia D. Simpson
Deputy Division Chief
Project Planning Division
State Highway Administration
707 North Calvert Street
P.O. Box 717
Baltimore, Maryland 21203-0717

RE: Contract No. M 571-201-376
MD 189: from Glen Road to Wooten Parkway
Montgomery County, MD

Dear Ms. Simpson:

Thank you for your letter of 24 May 1996 and its attachments regarding the spot road widening improvements to MD 189, north of MD 190. As mentioned in your letter, these improvements are located in the area of a previous major project study for MD 189 (from I-270 to MD 190) which was not carried out. For that study, SHA consulted with our office regarding the National Register eligibility of historic properties located within the area of potential effect (APE). However, this study, and our review of the project occurred in 1986-1987 and is ten years out of date. In that time, our standards for identification and evaluation of historic resources have been expanded, while the condition of the historic resources themselves has undoubtedly changed (for the better or worse).

As a result, our office is unable to concur with your conclusion that no historic structures on or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places are located within the APE. We are also unable to complete our review of the project given the outdated information available in our files. In order for us to complete our review, we will need the following additional information:

- ▶ confirmation based upon a recent site visit or windshield survey that no historic properties, excluding those previously recorded with MHT Inventory numbers, are located within the APE;
- ▶ in the case of newly identified properties, completed Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for any newly identified historic property in the APE, prepared in accordance with the Trust's *Guidelines for Completing the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form*, and the *Secretary of the Interior's Archeology and Historic Preservation, Standards and Guidelines*;



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Cynthia Simpson
June 27, 1996
Page 2

- ▶ revised Inventory form for the Methodist Church Cemetery (M: 29-11). A review of our files indicates that no survey form exists for the Methodist Church Cemetery.
- ▶ updated black and white photographs, color slides, and maps of the previously identified historic properties. A review of our files revealed that no photographs exist for either the Methodist Cemetery or the Albert Allen House. Inadequate and out of date photos exist for the John C. Meyers House (M: 29-13) and the Garrett House (M: 29-12).
- ▶ written determinations of eligibility supported by a historic context for each of the four inventoried properties and any other identified historic properties.

With regard to archeology, we concur that the project is unlikely to affect archeological resources and no further investigation is warranted.

Thank you for providing us this opportunity to comment. We look forward to working with SHA on the spot improvements to MD 189 in Montgomery County. Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Kim Williams (for structures) at (410) 515-7637 or Ms. Beth Cole (for archeology) at (410) 514-7628.

Sincerely,

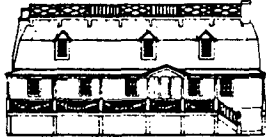


Elizabeth J. Cole
Administrator, Archeological Services

EJC/KPW
9602103

cc: Hon. Gilbert Gude
Mr. Charles Edson
Ms. Mary Gardner
~~Ms. Gwen Marcus~~
Ms. Marie-Regine Charles-Bowser, City of Rockville

MARYLAND
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TRUST

Parris N. Glendening, Governor
Patricia J. Payne, Secretary

June 26, 1996

Office of Preservation Services

Dr. Hedy V. Alavi, Chief
Design and Certification Division
Department of the Environment
2500 Broening Highway
Baltimore, MD 21224

Re: Proposed Site 2 Municipal
Sanitary Landfill
Montgomery County

Dear Dr. Alavi:

Thank you for your letter of 10 June 1996 on the above-referenced project. According to your letter, we understand that MDE has decided to issue a Refuse Disposal Permit to Montgomery County for operation of their planned landfill. MDE and the Trust have not yet concluded consultation regarding the project's potential impacts on historic properties. By issuing the permit, MDE is not in compliance with its historic preservation responsibilities under state law (Article 83B, § 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland).

Since 1989, the Trust has been consulting in good faith with MDE and Montgomery County regarding the historic preservation issues related to construction of the proposed landfill. The County has spent considerable time and resources implementing cultural resources investigations recommended as a result of this consultation. The Trust's most recent letter (dated 22 April 1996) to Mr. John Lawther of MDE noted that the project area contains one historic property eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties and potentially significant archeological sites that may be impacted by the proposed landfill. The Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex (M: 16-2), a 19th century farmstead located within the project area, is eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. The boundary for this historic property and nature of the impact of the project on it are outstanding issues at this time. At least two archeological sites on the landfill tract--18MO379 and 18MO385--may be eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. These archeological resources may face destruction from landfill construction.



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Dr. Hedy V. Alavi
June 26, 1996
Page 2

The April 1996 letter also listed a number of comments on Montgomery County's draft Phase II report. The County needs to submit to us a revised report that addresses these comments. In order to comply with the state law referenced above, MDE must further consult with MHT to consider the effects of the landfill on the identified historic properties prior to permitting the project.

Article 83B, § 5-618, of the Annotated Code of Maryland requires all State agencies which issue permits to consult with MHT when their actions may substantially alter or destroy historic properties. This consultation includes depositing the results of appropriate investigations with our office. State agencies may also place reasonable conditions on a permit to avoid, mitigate, or satisfactorily reduce any significant adverse effects on historic properties. MDE's Notice of Final Determination makes no mention of conditions to safeguard the historic and archeological properties which may be adversely affected by this undertaking.

We do not anticipate that there will be any issues regarding the effects of the project on historic properties that could not adequately be addressed through consultation and, if necessary, permit conditions for any agreed upon mitigation measures. For example, if the Trust finds that there are adverse effects to the Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex, possible mitigation measures could include modification of the design of site features in the vicinity of the historic property, modification of the design for the reuse of the house, or establishment of procedures for maintaining and protecting the buildings. Also, if significant archeological sites are to be destroyed by construction of the landfill, professional excavation of affected site components could serve as mitigation measures. The use of such permit conditions would allow MDE to fulfill its historic preservation responsibilities and issue the permit in a timely manner.

We request a meeting, at your earliest convenience, to resolve the historic preservation issues related to the Montgomery County Landfill project. Furthermore, we would like to work with your staff to develop improved coordination procedures, to ensure the timely and appropriate consideration of historic properties in your permitting program. Please contact Ms. Jo Ellen Freese (structures, 410-514-7630) or Ms. Elizabeth Cole (archeology, 410-514-7631) for further questions and to arrange the meeting.

Dr. Hedy V. Alavi
June 26, 1996
Page 3

This letter is not a request for a Contested Case hearing. The Trust is reminding MDE of its required responsibilities, in an effort to secure the appropriate consideration of cultural resources in the permitting action for this project and to ensure MDE's full compliance with applicable state law. Thank you for your prompt attention to this serious matter.

Sincerely,

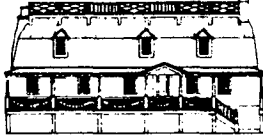


J. Rodney Little
Director and State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/GDS/EAH

cc: Mr. Ted Elkin
Mr. Stan Edwards
Mr. Thomas Kusterer
Ms. Ann Terranova
Mr. Daniel Koski-Karell
Ms. Mary Pat Wilson
Mr. Michael Day
Hon. Gilbert Gude
Mr. Charles Edson
Ms. Gwen Marcus
Ms. Marie-Regine Charles-Bowser
Dr. James Sorensen

MARYLAND
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Parris N. Glendening, Governor
Patricia J. Payne, Secretary

June 14, 1996

Office of Preservation Services

Captain James E. Baskerville
Department of the Navy
Naval Surface Warfare Center
Carderock Division
Bethesda, Maryland 2084-5000

Re: Wind Tunnel Complex
Naval Surface Warfare Center
Carderock Division
Montgomery County, Maryland

Dear Captain Baskerville:

Please find enclosed, a copy of the signed Memorandum of Agreement for the above referenced undertaking.

We appreciate your cooperation on this project and look forward to receiving the completed HAER documentation. If you should have any further questions, please contact me at (410) 514-7636.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Hannold
Preservation Officer
Project Review and Compliance

EAH

cc: Mr. Larry Earle
Mr. William Spicer
Mr. Don Klima
Ms. Kathryn Kuranda
Mr. Lloyd Chapman
Hon. Gilbert Gude
Mr. Charles Edson
Ms. Mary Gardner
~~Ms. Gwen Marcus~~

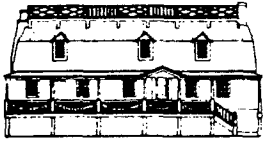


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Patricia J. Payne, Secretary

June 13, 1996

Office of Preservation Services

Mr. Ernest Baisden, Project Manager
Mass Transit Administration
Office of Planning and Programming
6 St. Paul St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202-1614

Re: Georgetown Branch Transitway/Trail
MIS/DEIS, Montgomery County, Maryland

Dear Mr. Baisden:

Thank you for providing us with a copy of the above-referenced document, for our review and comment. As noted in the document, further consultation with the Trust will be necessary, as project planning progresses, in order to complete the undertaking's Section 106 review. Additional cultural resources investigations may be necessary to identify historic structures and archeological sites in areas proposed for parking lots, stations, maintenance yards, wetlands mitigation, or other locations situated outside the study area MTA surveyed. We look forward to continued coordination with MTA on this project.

If you have questions or require further assistance, please call Ms. Elizabeth Hannold (for structures) at (410) 514-7636 or me (for archeology) at (410) 514-7631. Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth J. Cole
Administrator
Archeological Services

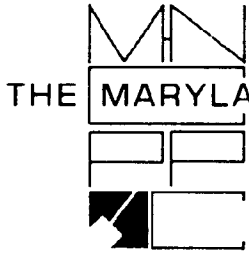
EJC/EAH/9602096

cc: Ms. Diane Ratcliff (MTA)
Mr. Vance Hobbs (COE)
Hon. Gilbert Gude
Mr. Charles Edson
Ms. Mary Gardner
~~Ms. Gwen Marcus~~
Ms. Marie-Regine Charles-Bowser



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THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

(301) 495-4605

~~Montgomery County Planning Board
Office of the Chairman~~

August 21, 1996

Elizabeth Hannold
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

Re: Intercounty Connector (ICC)
Historic Sites in Montgomery County

Dear Beth,

The M-NCPPC historic preservation staff has reviewed the Intercounty Connector Study of New Alignment Alternatives with regard to historical sites or settlements along the proposed routes. In our opinion, in terms of Montgomery County's responsibility to protect historic resources, the **Northern and Mid-County Alternatives** are extremely problematic. They will destroy or negatively impact a substantial number of important sites that are of local, state or national historical and/or architectural importance in the eastern County. Our comments on the specific National Register-eligible sites along these routes are attached.

Although not historic districts, Brown's Corner, Spencerville and Burtonsville are all historic settlements dating from the earliest history of the County. These communities will be irrevocably altered by the Northern and Mid-County Alternatives.

The HPC staff does not feel that the **Master Plan Alternative** will negatively impact any historic sites or towns along its route. Of those closest to this Alternative, only the **Cashell Farm (22/25)** is a Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation Site and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The site is affected by all three alternatives, but the current Master Plan alignment to the south of the historic structures is a reasonable compromise. Of the other sites designated by Spero along the Master Plan Alternative--**Woodburn (23/116)**, **Howard Marlow Property (34/16)**, **Lacy Shaw House (34/17)** and **Willow Grove (23/115)**--all but Willow Grove (and possibly Woodburn) are not, in our opinion, eligible for National Register consideration. Willow Grove and Woodburn appear, from the mapping we have seen, to be too far north of this Alternative to be seriously affected.

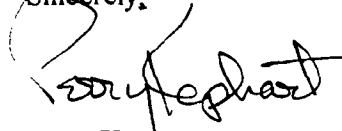
The Historic Preservation Commission staff also has reviewed the inventory forms prepared by P.A.C. Spero and their National Register eligibility recommendations. Enclosed are our comments on Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation Sites and on sites

recommended for the National Register of Historic Places which are not currently Master Plan Sites. For the most part we are in concurrence with the Spero survey. The exceptions and, in particular, the omission of Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation Site 28/19 Pleasant View Farm, which we feel would be impacted by the ICC Northern and Mid-County Alternatives, are noted.

The HPC staff is unable to comment on any archeological sites, as no archeological investigations have been included in the inventory. We would like to see this information integrated in the study before any definitive conclusions are reached as to the eligibility, or non-eligibility, of resources.

Thank you for your patience. Let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Perry Kephart". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P".

Perry Kephart
Historic Preservation Planner

Enclosures

cc: Joe Anderson, M-NCPPC
Lynn Miller, M-NCPPC
P. A. C. Spero & Co.
Gail Rothrock, M-NCPPC, Prince Georges County
Mary Gardner, Montgomery Preservation, Inc.

HPC Review of ICC Alternatives Historic Properties Inventory

Historic Preservation Commission Staff

Page 1

**1. National Register of Historic Places-eligible Sites and/or Montgomery County
Master Plan for Historic Preservation Sites along the ICC Alternative Routes.**

		ICC Alternatives:	Atlas
	<u>NRHP Criteria</u>	<u>Master, Mid, or North</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>

Master Plan Sites NOT in Spero study:

28/019	Pleasant View Farm	Mid, North	17/B7
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Master Plan Sites included in Spero study:

15/051	Drayton	C	Mid, North	17/H6
15/052	Edgewood II	A, C	Mid, North	17/H6
15/053	Oak Hill	A, C	Mid, North	17/H6
15/055	Spencer/Carr	A, C	Mid, North	17/K7
15/058	Spencer Oursler House	A, C	Mid, North	17/L6
15/059	George Bennett House	C	Mid, North	17/K7
15/060	Duvall/Kruhm House	A, C	Mid, North	17/L7
15/074	Free Meth Ch Mtg Ground	A, C	Mid	17/J7
22/025	Cashell Farm	A, C	Master, Mid, North	16/A4
28/017	Llewellyn Fields	NRHP/1984	Mid, North	17/6A
34/002	Liberty Grove Church	Not Eligible	Mid	18/9B

Atlas Sites included in Spero study, Eligible for NRHP:

23/115	Willow Grove	A, C	Master, Mid, North	16/H7
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NOT in Atlas or Master Plan, but proposed in Spero Study as eligible for NRHP:

15/049	*Alloway Farm & Cemetery	A, C	Mid, North	17/G7
15/066	*Burtonsville Lookout Tower	A	North	18/C6
15/081	Jos Milstead Property	A, C	North	17/H6
15/090	Harry T. Burton House	A	Mid, North	18/E9
22/038	Needham C. Hines Property	C	Mid, North	15/I2
23/116	Woodburn	C	Master, Mid, North	16/H6
28/038	Griffith Search Property	A, C	Mid	17/J7
34/014	Isaac Burton House	A, C	Mid, North	18/E9
34/016	Howard Marlow Property	A, C	Master, Mid	17/I4
34/017	Lacy Shaw House	C	Master, Mid	17/K14

*Proposed as eligible by Maryland Historical Trust

M-NCPPC Review of ICC Alternatives Historic Properties Inventory

Historic Preservation Staff

Page 2

2. **Staff Comments on**
ICC Master Plan Alternative Historic Sites Inventory **NRHP Eligibility**

22/25 **Cashell Farm** Concur

Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation Site.

This site is also on the Mid-County and Northern Alternatives Inventories.

23/115 **Willow Grove** Concur

The site is currently on the Locational Atlas and included in the Olney area properties scheduled for evaluation in Spring 1997 as Master Plan Sites. Based on limited research we would concur with National Register Of Historic Places eligibility under Criteria A and C. The connection of the house with the Sandy Spring Quaker community and with several generations of the Brooke family, including Roger Brooke VI, the builder and Tarleton Brooke who was part of the Charter movement in Montgomery County in the 1940's is inadequately covered in the inventory. The allusion to a massive stone chimney is confusing, as the earlier inventory (1975) refers to internal brick chimneys on the north, south, and west ends.

This site is also on the Mid-County and Northern Alternatives Inventories.

23/116 **Woodburn** Concur

The property was removed from the Locational Atlas in 1979. It is not expected that it will be included in the properties scheduled for evaluation in Spring 1997 as a Master Plan Site. It may be eligible under Criterion C both for the house and for the agricultural significance of its outbuildings or under Criterion A, due to its possible association with the Quaker community at Sandy Spring.

This site is also on the Mid-County and Northern Alternatives Inventories.

34/16 **Howard Marlow Property** Disagree

The site, built circa 1910, is not eligible for National Register of Historic Places under ~~Criterion A~~ as no association has been shown with the early 20th century history of the locale, Fairland, or with the agricultural heritage of the area. The site also does not meet Criterion C as the house, in our opinion, is a poor example of the Four-square style. Furthermore, there are numerous and more representative Four-square style agricultural properties in the county.

This site is also on the Mid-County Alternative Inventory.

34/17 **Lacy Shaw House** Disagree

The house is a good example of a later Builder-style Bungalow endemic in the area after World War I, but, in our opinion, is not eligible as a Bungalow, lacking the flat-planned roof lines and low profile of a characteristic bungalow.

This site is also on the Mid-County Alternative Inventory.

M-NCPPC Review of ICC Alternatives Historic Properties Inventory

Historic Preservation Staff

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3. Staff Comments on ICC Northern and Mid-County Alternatives Inventory

15/49 Alloway Farm and Cemetery Concur

The site once had significance as a farmstead with historical associations with the settlement and agricultural development of Montgomery County. The main house burned down in 1940 and was replaced in 1946 with an eclectic Art Moderne dwelling which may be eligible in an evolutionary context or on its architectural merits. The outbuildings from the late 19th and early 20th century are seriously deteriorated. The bodies from the Stabler's 19th century family cemetery site have been reinterred in the Sandy Spring cemetery. The property has been recommended for removal from the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Places in Montgomery County.

15/51 Drayton Concur

15/52 Edgewood II Concur

15/53 Oak Hill Concur

15/55 Spencer/Carr Concur

15/58 Spencer House Concur

15/59 George Bennett House Concur

15/60 Duvall/Kruhm House Concur

All these properties are Master Plan Sites.

15/66 Burtonsville Lookout Tower Presently Concur

The property was removed from the Locational Atlas as not eligible for the Master Plan. We would agree with the Maryland Historical Trust that the property may be eligible under Criterion A, subject to substantially more research.

15/74 Free Methodist Church Meeting Ground Concur

Recommended by the Historic Preservation Commission for designation on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

15/80 Joseph Milstead Property Partial Concurrence

The inventory documentation of agricultural significance focuses on history which pre-dates the 1910-era of the property and fails to show eligibility under Criterion A although such eligibility may exist. The house is eligible under Criterion C, as a representative example of the Four-square style, but that style is, in fact, fairly common for agricultural architecture at this time and should not be included on the basis of its rarity.

15/90 Harry T. Burton House Disagree

The documentation for Criterion A is too vague. The Burton family owned the land, but any association with Burtonsville or other local, state or national history is not established.

M-NCPPC Review of ICC Alternatives Historic Properties Inventory

Historic Preservation Staff

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- 22/38** **Needham C. Hines Property** Disagree
The house is a charming example of a later rendition of the Builder-style Bungalow, but is, in our opinion, not an example of the Bungalow style as the roof planes are not continuous and the shape is a combination of a bungalow and a cottage. We would not consider the property eligible under Criterion C. We agree that the buildings on the property retain integrity of material, design and setting.
- 28/17** **Llewellyn Fields** Concur
The property is both a Master Plan and National Register Site.
- 28/19** **Pleasant View Farm** Omitted from inventory
This site is on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation, but was not evaluated by P.A.C. Spero & Company. It may have been deemed too far from the proposed routes. However, as it is contiguous to **Llewellyn Fields (28/17)** through which the Northern and Mid-County Alternatives are proposed to be built, we would ask that it be included in the review.
- 28/38** **Griffith Search Property** Disagree
Although the property is clearly eligible under Criteria A and C, it is scheduled for demolition.
- 34/14** **Isaac Burton House** Concur
The property is eligible for consideration under Criteria A and C. It is not scheduled for evaluation as a Master Plan Site in the near future.
- 34/2** **Liberty Grove Church** Disagree
The property was found eligible for the Master Plan on 11/18/81 under Criterion 2(a) - “embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction” and also qualifies under Criterion 2(e) - “represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or County due to its singular physical characteristic or landscape.” We would ask that the church be re-evaluated for eligibility under Criteria A & C.
Erected in 1863, with a belfry, vestibule, and wing additions added between 1923 and 1927, the Gothic Revival church is an example of a rural community church of the mid-19th century, and an example of adaptive reuse (as the Burtonsville Office Building). In the mid-1800's, a small Methodist congregation that was part of the Spencerville Circuit gathered on Sundays at the Frog Pond Schoolhouse. The church was built on land where the school was located and received the nickname “Frog Pond Church”.

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

Parris N. Glendening, Governor
Patricia J. Payne, Secretary

August 1, 1996

Dear CLG Staff person, *GWEN*

Enclosed is a draft version of a revised and updated Procedures Manual for the Maryland CLG Program. This document, drafted by Mark Edwards in 1984 and revised in 1990, seems to have been used largely as an internal policy document rather than as a public education tool. The revised, bound version should serve both purposes - informing current CLGs and MHT staff of program procedures and prospective CLGs of what program participation really entails.

I would like the 1996 version of the CLG Procedures Manual to be as clear and user-friendly as possible, despite the fact that its subject is naturally a dry one. Please review this document at your convenience - distributing copies to your CLG Commission members only if you feel their input would be useful.

Let me know what additional textual information and/or additional attachments should be included to make local administration of the CLG program easier. Are there issues that should be addressed in greater detail? I would like to receive comments back by September 30th. If you think that you will not have time to review this document prior to that time, please review the table of contents and telephone me with your thoughts.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Hughes

Administrator, Local Government Preservation Programs



Division of Historical and Cultural Programs

100 Community Place • Crownsville, Maryland 21032 • (410) 514-7600

The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) pledges to foster the letter and spirit of the law for achieving equal housing opportunity in Maryland.



PROCEDURES MANUAL
FOR
THE MARYLAND CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

Any questions or comments should be directed to:
Elizabeth Hughes, Maryland Historical Trust
(410) 514-7617 * FAX (410) 987-4071
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Prepared by the:

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Parris N. Glendening, Governor

Patricia J. Payne, Secretary

The activity that is the subject of this Procedures Manual has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

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P.O. Box 37127
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The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development pledges to foster the letter and spirit of the law for achieving equal housing opportunity in Maryland.

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INTRODUCTION

Since 1966, when Congress established a preservation program for the United States, the national historic preservation program has operated as a decentralized partnership between the federal government and the states. In the simplest of terms, the federal government established a program of identification, evaluation and protection of historic properties which the states, primarily, carry out. The success of that working relationship prompted Congress to expand the partnership to provide for participation by local governments (counties and municipalities).

The National Historic Preservation Amendments Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-515) contains the legal basis for the federal-state-local preservation partnership known as the the Certified Local Government program. The purposes of this program are:

- (1) to ensure the broadest possible participation of local governments in the national historic preservation program while maintaining standards consistent with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation";
- (2) to enrich, develop, and help maintain local historic preservation programs in cooperation and coordination with the SHPO; and
- (3) to provide financial and technical assistance to further these purposes.

The federal Act directs the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Secretary of the Interior to certify local governments to participate in the CLG Program. The role of the Certified Local Governments in the partnership involves, at a minimum, responsibility for review and approval of nominations of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and eligibility to apply to the SHPO for matching funds earmarked for CLGs. In order to become certified, a local government must meet several requirements, chief of which are to have enacted a historic preservation ordinance and appointed a historic district (or preservation) commission.

Final regulations, "Procedures for Approved State and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs" 36 CFR 61, were published in the Federal Register on April 13, 1984 and became effective on May 13, 1984. Specific requirements regarding the program are outlined in Chapter 9 of the National Register Programs Guidelines (NPS-49) published in June of 1988 and updated in September of 1995. The purpose of this document is to outline how the CLG program is implemented in Maryland.

I. REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION

A. Legislation

Local governments must agree to enforce appropriate state or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties. This means:

1. The purpose of the historic preservation ordinance must be clearly stated and closely coincide with the language of the purpose clause of the state enabling legislation, Historic Area Zoning Act, Article 66B, Section 8.01 - 8.17, Annotated Code of Maryland (see Appendix I). Even those local governments who do not derive their land use powers from Article 66B must reflect its language in the purpose clause of their ordinance.
2. The ordinance must provide for the designation of sites, structures and/or historic districts that meet established state or local criteria consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation.
3. The ordinance must provide commissions with the authority to review and render a decision upon alterations to or relocation of all structures or sites within the boundaries of designated sites, structures or districts.
4. The ordinance must provide commissions with the authority to review and render a decision on any proposed demolition within the boundaries of designated sites, structures or districts with provision for delaying demolition no less than 90 days.
5. The ordinance must provide commissions with the authority to review and render a decision on all proposed new construction within the boundaries of designated sites, structures or districts.
6. The criteria upon which proposals for alteration and demolition will be reviewed must be clearly set forth in the ordinance and should coincide, at minimum, with the language of the criteria clause of Article 66B, Section 8.06(b).
7. The ordinance must contain specific time limits, as per Article 66B, Section 8.12, within which the commission and applicant must act.
8. Decisions of the commission must be binding upon applicants. Provision for enforcing decisions and a right of appeal must exist in the ordinance or in the general zoning ordinance.

B. Historic District/Preservation Commission

Local governments must have established an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission by state or local legislation. This means:

1. All members of the commission must possess a demonstrated special interest, specific knowledge or professional or academic training in such fields as history, architecture, architectural history, planning, archaeology, anthropology, curation, conservation, landscape architecture, historic preservation, urban design, or related disciplines and must provide information sufficient to allow the SHPO to establish those qualifications.
2. Each CLG is required to have an historic district or preservation commission with at least two (2) members who possess professional or academic training in one or more of the above listed fields in accordance with 36 CFR 61, Appendix A (see Appendix II) to the extent that such professionals are available in the community. Each certified jurisdiction will make a good-faith effort to locate and appoint such professionals, and will provide written information to the State describing how this effort was accomplished.
3. If the membership of the proposed commission does not meet the professional qualifications stipulated in (1) and (2) above, the applicant must provide written information concerning how it has sought participation in CLG activities by qualified professionals. This could be provided by copies of newspaper notices, radio announcements, letters to local colleges, universities, and other pertinent institutions and organizations, and copies of any written responses to such inquiries. IF the proposed commission does not meet the professional qualifications stipulated above, and if the local government has made other arrangements for the acquisition and use of professional expertise by the commission, a description of these arrangements must accompany the CLG application.
4. Terms of office of commission members shall be staggered and of three years' duration (except as provided in the initiation of a commission).
5. The appointing authority shall act within 60 days to fill a vacancy.
6. Each commission member is required to attend at least one SHPO-approved educational meeting per year, pertaining to the work and functions of the commission or to historic preservation generally. The training should be designed to provide a working knowledge of federal, state or local preservation programs.

7. An annual report of the activities of the commission shall be submitted to the SHPO in the format outlined in the Annual Report Data Sheet, which serves as Attachment A of the CLG/MHT Certification Agreement (see Appendix III).

C. System for Survey and Inventory

Local governments must maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties. This means:

1. The CLG shall initiate or continue the process of identifying historic properties within the county or municipal boundaries. Such a process must be compatible with that established by the State, so that the data it produces can be readily integrated into statewide comprehensive historic preservation planning efforts, SHPO office inventories and databases.

2. A detailed inventory of the designated sites, structures and districts under the specific jurisdiction of the commission must be maintained.

3. All inventory material is required to be:

- a. compatible with the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties.
- b. accessible to the public (except data on location of archaeological sites that are susceptible to damage and loss by unauthorized investigation and collection).
- c. updated periodically.
- d. available through duplicates at the SHPO office.
- e. in a form which may be readily integrated into the statewide comprehensive historic preservation planning process, and other state, county, regional and local planning efforts.

4. Commission members shall be encouraged to participate in the survey process.

D. Public Participation

Local governments shall provide for adequate public participation in local historic preservation programs, including the process of recommending properties for nomination to the National Register. This means:

1. All meetings of historic preservation/district

commissions must be publicly announced, be open to the public, and have a previously advertised agenda. Commission meetings must occur at regular intervals at least four times a year. Public notice must be provided prior to any special meetings.

2. Careful minutes of all decisions and actions of the commission, including the reasons for making these decisions, must be kept on file and available for public inspection.

3. All decisions by a commission shall be made in a public forum and applicants shall be given written notification of decisions of the commission.

4. The rules of procedure and design guidelines adopted by the commission shall be available for public inspection.

5. The commission shall review all proposed National Register nominations for properties within the boundaries of the local government.

6. The commission will examine both exterior and interior historic architectural fabric when reviewing National Register nominations.

7. When a commission considers a National Register nomination which is normally evaluated by a professional in a specific discipline (e.g. archeological site) and that professional discipline is not represented on the commission, the commission shall be required to seek expertise in this area or areas before rendering its decision.

8. Public notice of the date, time and place of the commission's review of a National Register nomination, including an agenda of the items to be considered, will be posted in a public place not less than 10 days prior to the meeting.

E. Satisfactory Performance of Duties

Local governments shall satisfactorily perform the responsibilities listed above and those specifically delegated to it under the act by the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer. This means:

1. Local governments must have the legal authority to fulfill the minimum requirements outlined above.

2. Each CLG must ensure that its responsibilities as enumerated above are complementary to and carried out in coordination with those of the SHPO office. SHPO responsibilities include:

a. direct and conduct a comprehensive statewide survey

of historic properties and maintain an inventory of such properties;

- b. identify and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places and administer other applications for the National Register;
- c. prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide historic preservation planning process;
- d. administer the state program of federal assistance for historic preservation within the state;
- e. advise and assist federal, state, and local government agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities;
- f. cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other federal, state and local government agencies to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development;
- g. provide public information, education, training and technical assistance relating to the national and state historic preservation programs;
- h. cooperate with local governments in the development of local historic preservation programs and assist local governments in becoming certified; and,
- i. make available orientation and training to all CLGs.

3. The SHPO may, at his/her discretion, and by mutual written agreement with the local governing body, delegate further responsibilities to the CLG historic preservation/district commission.

4. The Maryland Historical Trust shall monitor and evaluate the performance of CLGs according to written standards and procedures as outlined in Part III and IV of this manual.

II. PROCESS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION

A. Application

The Chief Elected Official (CEO) of the appropriate level governing body shall request certification from the Maryland SHPO. The request for certification shall include the following items as listed in the CLG Application Form (see Appendix IV):

1. Written assurance by the CEO that the local government fulfills all the standards for certification outlined above;
2. Copy of the adopted historic preservation ordinance;
3. Copy of the commission's rules of procedure;
4. A list of both professional and non-professional members of the historic district/preservation commission noting their qualifications and terms of office;
5. Resumes for each commission member;
6. A sample copy of the minutes of a commission meeting;
7. A sample notice to an applicant of a commission decision;
8. A sample notice of a public meeting of the commission;
9. A list and accompanying maps of designated sites, structures, or historic districts;

B. Approval Schedule

An inadequately documented request will be returned to the CEO within 15 days of its receipt by the MHT and will include a list of deficiencies.

The Maryland SHPO will respond to the CEO within 60 days of the receipt of an adequately documented written request at which time the SHPO shall prepare a written Certification Agreement that lists all responsibilities of the local government when certified (see Appendix III). The Certification Agreement will be signed by the SHPO and sent to the local government for signature by the CEO. A certification agreement is not effective until it is signed by the chief elected official and the SHPO and concurred in by the NPS.

The signed Certification Agreement and a CLG Application Checklist (see Appendix V), signed by the SHPO, are then sent to the NPS for concurrence. If the NPS does not take exception to the application for certification within 15 working days after receiving the required documentation, certification has been approved. The effective date of certification is the date of NPS concurrence.

III. MONITORING OF CLGS

A. Annual Reporting Requirement

The Maryland SHPO monitors CLGs on an on-going basis as part of the CLG program administration. Evaluations are based on information obtained from CLG Annual Reports and measured against program

performance standards outlined in Attachment B of the CLG/MHT Certification Agreement (see Appendix III). In addition to satisfying federal reporting requirements, the Annual Report provides the SHPO with data useful in the development of training and public outreach programs that address those stresses and challenges particular to CLGs.

The Annual Report, which describes the yearly activities of the commission, includes all items outlined in Attachment A of the CLG/MHT Certification Agreement (see Appendix III). For local governments operating on a state fiscal year schedule, Annual Reports are due on August 31st. For local governments operating on a calendar year schedule, Annual Reports are due on January 31st.

The review of CLG Annual Reports results in an evaluation of adequate or inadequate provided to the CLG by the SHPO within 45 days of the report's receipt. Copies of the CLG Annual Report evaluation letters are maintained by the SHPO for NPS review. Failure to submit an Annual Report constitutes a breach of the MHT/CLG Certification Agreement and is grounds for recommending decertification of the CLG to NPS.

B. National Register Recommendation Review

The Annual Report evaluation includes a review of each CLG submission regarding the rationale for recommending or not recommending a particular National Register nomination. This evaluation is summarized in written form and is kept on file in the SHPO office (Standard guidelines to be used in National Register evaluation are found in the National Park Service document entitled "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation").

C. Commission Education Requirements

The Annual Report evaluation includes a review of those SHPO-approved educational sessions attended by members of the local historic district/preservation commission. In order to qualify for approval, educational sessions must pertain to the work and functions of the commission or to historic preservation generally. Automatically approved sessions include attendance at the MHT annual Preservation and Revitalization Conference, attendance at CLG workshops, and participation in Renovator's Roundtable Workshops. Historic preservation courses offered at local community colleges or universities are also acceptable. Other programs, including those developed in-house by and for the edification of commissioners, may be acceptable. However, CLGs are encouraged consult with MHT prior to commencing such alternative training programs.

IV. EVALUATION OF CLGS

A. Program Performance Standards

Regardless of whether a local government receives CLG grant funds, the SHPO performs an evaluation study of each CLG's performance based on the contents of the CLG Annual Report. The main purpose of this evaluation is to ensure consistency within the CLG program and to provide data that the SHPO will use in reporting the results of the CLG program to the NPS as part of Maryland's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Annual Report.

The second purpose of this evaluation is to provide local governments with a thorough understanding of the standards which are used to evaluate the performance of each CLG and to demonstrate how the SHPO office makes a measurable determination of the adequacy or inadequacy of local government performance. These standards take the form of a series of questions keyed to local government responsibilities under the CLG program. A complete set of performance standards are attached to the CLG/MHT Certification Agreement as Attachment B (see Appendix III).

B. Decertification

If the SHPO evaluation indicates that the performance of a CLG is inadequate, the SHPO will document that assessment and delineate for the local government ways to improve performance. The CLG shall have a period of not less than 30, nor more than 120 days to implement improvements. If the SHPO determines that sufficient improvement has not occurred, the SHPO may recommend decertification of the CLG to the NPS for concurrence. The SHPO shall notify the CLG, in writing, that the decertification process has begun and will cite specific reasons for the recommendation. The local government is decertified if the NPS does not object within 30 working days of receipt of the SHPO's recommendation to decertify the CLG. Upon receipt of NPS concurrence or following 30 working days, the SHPO will inform the CLG, in writing, of the decertification.

If a CLG wishes to terminate its participation in the CLG program, it must notify the SHPO, in writing, of its request for decertification. The SHPO will forward the written request to the NPS for determination of the official date of NPS concurrence. Upon receipt of the NPS's written determination of the CLG's date of decertification, the SHPO will notify the CLG in writing within 30 working days of the official date of decertification.

If the local government wishes to become recertified, it must reapply for certification.

V. CLG SUBGRANTS

A. Eligibility Requirements

All CLGs meeting minimum requirements are eligible to compete for the State's 10% share of Maryland's total annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) award. (Note: At present, federal law provides that at least 10% of the HPF allocation to Maryland be set aside for distribution to CLGs. At such time as Congress may appropriate more than \$65 million to the HPF, one-half of the excess will be transferred to CLGs according to the Secretary of the Interior.) The intent of this grant program is to use HPF assistance to augment rather than replace existing local commitment to historic preservation activities. CLGs receiving HPF grants through the SHPO shall be considered subgrantees of the state.

To be eligible to receive a portion of the CLG share of the HPF allocation to Maryland, the NPS and the State require that each CLG must:

1. Maintain an adequate financial management system which shall be:
 - a. In accordance with the standards specified in 43 CFR 12.60, "Standards for Grantee Financial Management Systems," and
 - b. Auditable in accordance with OMB Circular A-128, "Audits of State and Local Governments." These audits shall be forwarded to the SHPO for review and appropriate action along with the appropriate certifications of the auditor.
2. Adhere to all required administrative procedures and policies for HPF subgrants established by the SHPO, including those in accordance with grants awarded by NPS, as set forth in NPS-49. All costs claimed or applied as matching share must be reasonable and necessary for proper and efficient conduct of subgrant-supported activities in keeping with OMB Circular A-87. Records must evidence compliance with the competitive procurement requirements of 43 CFR 12.76, including small purchase procedures, or competitive negotiation for professional services.
3. Adhere to requirements mandated by Congress regarding the use of HPF funds.
4. Adhere to requirements specified by the SHPO in the Subgrant Agreement.
5. Ensure that CLG monies are not directly applied as a matching share for any other Federal grant.

These conditions will be clearly stated and included in the SHPO's written contract with a local government.

B. Funding Allocation

The local share of the Maryland allocation of the HPF will be available to CLGs on a 60-40 matching basis for a variety of historic preservation activities and projects. CLGs are required to provide a match totaling 40% of the total project cost. The 60% matching reimbursement grant is payable to the recipient during or at the conclusion of the funding period, based on the financial documentation submitted.

Records of the administration of funds allocated from the HPF will be examined upon each submission of request for reimbursement. If deficiencies do occur, the SHPO will request information to correct the problem so that payments may continue to be made. A financial report will also be submitted as part of the final project report and will be reviewed by the SHPO. This report assists the State of Maryland which is responsible for properly accounting, through financial audit, for CLG share monies in accordance with OMB Circular A-128, "Audit Requirements."

C. Eligible Projects

CLG funds will be used only for activities eligible for HPF assistance. Such activities shall meet the Secretary's "Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" and will be consistent with the state comprehensive historic preservation planning process. Capital, i.e. bricks and mortar, projects are not eligible for CLG funds in Maryland.

Examples of eligible projects include one or more of the following:

1. Survey and Identification

(Excluded from this category are areas that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or have been certified by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of obtaining investment tax credits under the provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Tax Reform Act of 1986.)

- a. Professionally organized and supervised identification/documentation of historic, architectural, archeological, and cultural resources.
- b. Upgrading of existing Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties data for properties and archeological sites now designated as historic, or under consideration for local designation.

2. Evaluation and Registration

- a. Thematic research supporting historic context development for more effective evaluation of historic, archeological, and cultural resources. Examples include: Themes that have received little attention in the past including, but not limited to, urban housing, commercial architecture, agricultural buildings, the cultural landscape, the Prehistoric period, the Paleo-Indian period, and the Contact period.
- b. National Register nominations prepared in multiple property formats. Examples include: Historic contexts, themes, and districts.

3. Planning and Protection: Strengthening of historical/cultural resource protection through the preparation of comprehensive local preservation plans modeled after Preservation 2000: The Maryland Plan.

- a. Integration of resource and evaluation data into formats available to local planning agencies, preservation organizations, private firms, businesses, and the general public.
- b. Development of heritage areas which include research, survey, and development of systems to protect, develop, manage, promote, and interpret historic, archeological, and cultural resources.

4. Educational Outreach

- a. Production of educational materials, including design guidelines, necessary to carry out any of the above priorities. Examples include: Publications, audio-visual presentations, and video productions.
- b. Development or sponsorship of educational workshops for HDC applicants, commission members, and the general public on topics such as technical rehabilitation issues, commission activities, and the value of historic preservation at the local level.

D. Pooling CLG Subgrants

Subgrants can be pooled by CLGs for specific purposes. For example, several CLGs could pool a subgrant to share the services of a traveling educational workshop. Such an arrangement is permissible so long as:

1. All local governments involved in the pooling are certified;
2. One CLG is designated as the administrator of the subgrant and identifies itself as such in its request for CLG funding;
3. The CLG designated as the administrator of the subgrant has consented and demonstrates such agreement by submittal of a letter to the SHPO in conjunction with its request to the State for CLG funds.

E. Selection Criteria

Grant funds will be awarded to CLG applicants meeting grantee requirements on a **competitive basis**. All grant applications will be reviewed for conformance with the goals of Preservation 2000: The Maryland Plan, for conformance with the goals of any annual state priorities, for applicants' ability to produce a specific product with funds requested, and for all prior conditions stated in these procedures. In no event will a grant which is insufficient to produce a specific product or impact be awarded to any applicant. The requirement for measurable results may not be waived even if there are many otherwise eligible applicants for the HPF funds earmarked for CLG share.

Funding decisions will be based on how project applications rank against the MHT Open Project Selection Criteria. These Criteria are assigned point values weighted according to office priorities. Point values may change from year to year, reflecting on-going efforts to adjust priorities in accordance with Preservation 2000: The Maryland Plan.

The Criteria are outlined in detail each year in the CLG grant application and include:

1. Compatibility with the goals of Preservation 2000: The Maryland Plan;
2. Compatibility with the annual state priorities;
3. Comprehensiveness;
4. Significance;
5. Urgency;
6. Geographic Distribution;
7. Protective Value;
8. Leverage;

9. Education/Public Awareness Potential;
10. Demonstration Value; and,
11. Administrative Capability.

The SHPO will make a reasonable effort to distribute grant monies among the maximum number of CLGs, and between urban and rural CLGs, but only to the extent that such distribution is consistent in producing tangible results. The SHPO will ensure that no CLG will receive a disproportionate share of grant monies.

In a situation where, after grants have been awarded, a balance still exists in the fund, the balance will be redistributed to approved local governments already receiving grant funds, pending their availability to match. The SHPO will make available to the public, upon request, the rationale for applicants selected for funding and the amounts awarded.

F. Timeline

The Chief Elected Official of a CLG may submit a grant application to the SHPO which outlines the proposed activity and the budget, including the source of match.

Application Solicitation (September - January)

1. Applications are sent to all CLGs. The application includes detailed information regarding the selection process and summarizes MHT priorities for the grant period, keyed to goals and objectives in Preservation 2000: The Maryland Plan. During this time, MHT staff are available for consultation and assistance in the preparation of grant applications. Completed applications are due **January 17** of each year.

The application includes a description of:

- a. application and funding procedures;
- b. applicants eligible to receive funding;
- b. the State's priorities for funding for that year;
- b. activities eligible for funding;
- d. eligibility requirements;
- e. the Open Project Selection Criteria; and,
- e. the project selection process and time schedule.

Project Ranking (January - March)

1. Complete copies of all applications are prepared for a committee of four MHT staff members who comprise the CLG Subgrant Review Committee. This Committee includes:

- a. Administrator, Local Government Preservation Programs
- b. Grants Manager
- c. Architectural Survey Administrator
- d. Administrator, Evaluation and Registration

CLG Subgrant Review Committee members receive:

- a. Cover memo from Administrator, Local Government Preservation Programs;
- b. Summary list with project abstracts;
- c. Copy of Open Project Selection Criteria with guidelines for review and evaluation;
- d. Full set of project applications;
- e. Ranking sheets for each proposal;
- f. Matrix sheet for summary of scores; and
- g. Summary analysis of prior funding allocation.

2. At the same time, the MHT Board of Trustees receives, for informational purposes, the following:

- a. Cover memo from Administrator, Local Government Preservation Programs;
- b. Summary list with project abstracts; and,
- c. Copy of current selection criteria.

3. Each Committee member reviews and ranks the project applications according to the Open Project Selection Criteria, completing a one-page Open Project Evaluation Form which includes both a scoring of the criteria and written comments regarding each criteria as it is addressed by the applicant. Additional review and comment may be solicited from other staff members on the basis of particular expertise.

4. The CLG Subgrant Review Committee meets to review the initial ranking. At this meeting, the committee members identify questions and problems that require further resolution prior to the final ranking meeting.

5. Individual applicants are given the opportunity to provide clarifications and additional information as needed. Responses to these requests are distributed to the Committee. Committee members then complete final ranking sheets. Where raters have significantly changed a score, explanatory comments are required.

6. Final staff ranking and proposed funding levels for project applications are completed in March. Ranking and proposed funding is reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Following approval by the SHPO, the projects are presented to the MHT Board of Trustees.

Board of Trustees Confirmation (April - May)

1. The final ranking and proposed funding levels for grant applications are presented to the MHT Board of Trustees at the April board meeting. Board members have a final opportunity to review and comment on the final ranking and funding, and a motion is then introduced to the full Board for confirmation.

2. Once the Board has approved the final project ranking and funding, letters are prepared and sent to all applicants informing them of the results.

3. Project applicants should receive notification of final ranking and funding by May 30. At that time, work begins on contract preparation. Projects can begin at any time after July 1.

VI. CLG INVOLVEMENT IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION PROCESS

A. Introduction

In the CLG program, local jurisdictions play an important part in the process of nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places through a special working relationship between CLGs and the MHT. Under this program, both the local historic district/preservation commission and the Chief Elected Official (CEO) are asked to provide recommendations concerning a property's eligibility for National Register listing.

B. The Nomination Process

The nomination process generally begins with submission of an application to MHT. Within 60 days of receipt, the application is

reviewed by MHT staff with regard to the National Register eligibility of the resource, appropriate nomination format, and sufficiency of documentation. The applicant is notified of the necessity for CLG review and its implications, and a projected date for consideration of the application by the Governor's Consulting Committee (GCC) on the National Register.

When MHT determines that the application materials meet documentation standards, a copy is forwarded to the CLG. Local review must be completed within 60 days of receipt of the application materials.

C. Local Review Procedures

Local review is managed by the staff of the Historic Preservation Commission and results in recommendations for or against nomination by the Commission and the CEO. The review is reported on the MHT CLG/NR Recommendation Form (Appendix VI) and supplemental information, if necessary. The Recommendation Form includes an explicit statement of the reasons for the decision, addressing National Register criteria for evaluation, and is signed by both the Commission chairperson and the CEO.

Local review is carried out within 60 days of receipt of the application from the Trust, according to the following procedures:

1. Upon receipt, the nomination is scheduled for review by the Commission.
2. The property owner is notified of the Commission's intent to consider the nomination. This notification must be made by means of a standard letter whose wording is provided by the Trust (Attachment VII). The notice must be sent to the owner 14-21 days before the meeting. In case of a nomination with more than 50 property owners, the Commission may provide general notice through publication in one or more local newspapers, using the standard text provided by the Trust (Attachment VIII). This notice must be published 14-21 days before the meeting.

Any changes to the text of the owner notification letter or the general notice must be approved in writing by the Trust prior to use.

Additional public notice of the date, time and place of the Commission meeting at which the application will be reviewed, including an agenda of the items to be considered, must be posted in a public place not less than 10 days prior to the meeting.

3. At least 14 days prior to the meeting, a copy of the nomination and the Trust staff recommendations is sent to each

member of the Commission.

4. Consideration of the nomination takes place in a public hearing room, according to procedures specified in the Commission rules of procedure.

5. The Commission reviews nominations according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, following guidance presented in National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." In evaluating the integrity of buildings or structures proposed for nomination, the Commission will consider both the exterior and interior historic architectural fabric. Interiors generally are not considered in evaluating historic districts.

6. When the Commission considers a nomination for a resource type whose evaluation requires professional expertise in a specific discipline, such as archeology, and that professional discipline is not represented on the Commission, the Commission will seek appropriate expertise before making a decision by:

- a. Using Commission staff who meet National Park Service qualifications standards (36 CFR 61), or
- b. Using a qualified representative of the State Historic Preservation Office, or
- c. Hiring an adequately qualified consultant.

In all reviews involving participation by professionals who are not members of the Commission, the CLG will include with the Recommendation Form a statement indicating the name of the non-member, whether Commission or SHPO staff or a consultant, and the type of participation (correspondence or meeting attendance). If a consultant is hired, a statement of his/her qualifications must be made a part of the record submitted to the Trust.

7. Not more than 7 days following the Commission meeting at which a National Register nomination is considered, the action on this nomination will be forwarded to the CEO along with the Recommendation Form bearing the signature of the Commission chairperson.

8. Within 30 days of receipt of the Recommendation Form, the CEO will indicate his/her recommendation and forward the completed Recommendation Form to the Trust, thus notifying the Trust of the results of local review.

Local review affects whether a nomination is processed. If both the Commission and the CEO recommend against nomination,

the process stops unless an appeal is filed with the SHPO. If either the Commission or the CEO recommends nomination, the nomination process continues.

The CLG program does not delegate to local jurisdictions the authority to nominate properties directly to the National Register. Local review does not apply when a Federal agency nominates a property under its ownership or control.

D. Expedited CLG review

The Trust may expedite CLG participation in the nomination process, including shortening the 60-day commenting period, with the concurrence of both the Commission and the CEO as long as owner notification procedures have been met. Such situations require a statement of agreement to expedite procedures signed by the Commission chair and the CEO plus a description of opportunities for public participation that have been provided.

E. Failure to complete review

If the local government does not complete its review within the 60-day time frame prescribed in Federal regulations, the Trust will proceed with the nomination process.

VII. CERTIFICATION OF MARYLAND CLG PROCEDURES

A. Amendments

Maryland's CLG Procedures were approved by NPS on February 12, 1985, and amended in March of 1990. At any time, Maryland may again amend its approved state certifications and funds transfer process. In developing the amendment, Maryland will submit its proposed local certification process to the NPS for review and approval. In developing the submission, the SHPO will consult with local governments, local historic district/preservation commissions, and other interested parties (including but not limited to Preservation Maryland and the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions), consider local preservation needs and capabilities, and invite comments on the proposed process from local governments, commissions, and interested parties in Maryland. The SHPO's proposal shall review the result of the consultation process.

The NPS shall review the SHPO's proposed amendment for conformance with 36 CFR 61 and Chapter 9 of NPS-49. Within 45 working days of receipt of the proposal, the NPS will issue an appropriate approval or disapproval notice.

B. Public Comment

Procedures for public comment, set forth in 36 CFR 61.5(f) need not

be met for changes required as a result of NPS policy directives or regulatory changes, or for amendments involving changes or technical corrections deemed minor after consultation with NPS. In such cases, notification procedures will be considered adequate. All CLG's will be notified in writing of any amendments or changes to these procedures. The MHT will send to the NPS amended certification agreements for each CLG affected by amendments or changes to these procedures within 120 days.



Maryland Department of Transportation
State Highway Administration

David L. Winstead
Secretary
Parker F. Williams
Administrator

November 8, 1996

RE: Project No. MO971B12
Intercounty Connector (ICC)
I-270 to US 1
Montgomery and Prince George's
Counties, Maryland

Mr. J. Rodney Little
State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032-2023

Dear Mr. Little:

Enclosed for your review and concurrence are our recommended National Register eligibility determinations for two historic structures in the Intercounty Connector (ICC) study area. These inventory forms (Joseph Harding House and Brown-Rhuebottom) are for sites identified near revised alignments in Spencerville.

The inventory forms were prepared by our consultant, P.A.C. Spero & Company. We have reviewed their forms and National Register eligibility recommendations and agree with them. Please note that if there is no comment on a form about previous surveys by others, then the site has not been previously surveyed.

By copy of this letter, we are requesting the Montgomery County Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission office to provide their comments on these National Register eligibility recommendations directly to your office **as soon as possible**, with a copy to the State Highway Administration. Ms. Hannold will require their input before responding to us. (Note that neither of these properties is located in Prince George's County, so their comments are not being requested.)

My telephone number is _____

Maryland Relay Service for Impaired Hearing or Speech
1-800-735-2258 Statewide Toll Free

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 717 • Baltimore, MD 21203-0717
Street Address: 707 North Calvert Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21202

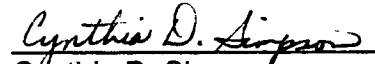
Mr. J. Rodney Little
November 8, 1996
Page Two

In order for us to meet our very challenging project schedule, we would appreciate receiving your concurrence or response as quickly as possible. Meanwhile, if you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 410-545-8510, or Gay Olsen at 410-545-8504.

Very truly yours,

Louis H. Ege, Jr.
Deputy Director
Office of Planning and
Preliminary Engineering

by:


Cynthia D. Simpson
Deputy Division Chief
Project Planning Division

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Dennis Atkins
Ms. Mary F. Barse (w/forms)
Ms. Elizabeth Cole
Mr. Bruce Grey
Dr. Charles Hall
Ms. Elizabeth Hannold
Ms. Perry Kephart (w/forms)
Ms. Gwen Marcus (w/forms)
Ms. Gail Rothrock
Mr. Ron Rye (w/forms)
Ms. Paula Spero
Ms. Pam Stephenson (w/forms)
Mr. Alan Straus
Ms. Rita Suffness (w/forms)
Ms. Cynthia Wilkerson (w/forms)

**INTERCOUNTY CONNECTOR COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY
ADDITIONAL SURVEY IN THE AREA SOUTH OF SPENCERVILLE ROAD**

PRIOR SURVEY INFORMATION											CURRENT SURVEY			
MHT #/ PACS #	Property Name/Historic Name	Address	County	Type & Material Description	Construction Date	NR Listed (Date)	Determined Eligible by MHT (Date)	MHT Form Completed (Date)	Preparer	ICC Alternative	Recommended Eligible	NR Criteria	Survey Level	
M:28-27/ D5.15	Joseph Harding House	1130 Harding Lane, Spencerville vicinity	Montgomery	19th century/- house with Colonial Revival alterations	c. 1865	N/A	N/A	1973/1982/ 1994	M-NCPPC/ Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission	Northern Alternative and Midcounty Highway - MD 198 Alternative	Yes	C	Addendum Sheet	
D3.37	Brown-Rhuebottom Property	15740 Good Hope Road, Spencerville vicinity	Montgomery	two side-gable cottages	1933	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Northern Alternative and Midcounty Highway - MD 198 Alternative	No	N/A	Level 3	

Property Address 1130 Harding Lane, Spencerville vicinity, Montgomery County

Owner Name/Address Stephen Lake, 1130 Harding Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20905

Year Built circa 1865

Description:

The Joseph Harding House, constructed circa 1865, was previously surveyed by the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in 1973, the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission in 1982 and again by the M-NCPPC in 1994. The property was recommended for designation as an historic site by the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. Since the prior survey, a skylight was added to the 1-story porch on the east side of the rear ell. Photographs attached to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form show two stone outbuildings which are no longer extant. The form describes a stone dairy and a frame smokehouse. Only one outbuilding from an historic period remains on the property. A frame shed, located north of the house, has a front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails. Constructed circa 1930, the shed has an asphalt shingle roof and asbestos siding. Not mentioned in the prior survey form are two additional structures on the property. A stone and brick outdoor-grill/hearth is located north of the house and east of the shed. The last outbuilding is a wood-frame garage constructed in 1994. The garage, located east of the house, has two overhead garage doors on the front elevation. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the structure has two gable dormers which replicate the dormers on the main house. The garage has a concrete block foundation and vinyl exterior siding.

National Register Evaluation:

The Joseph Harding House, constructed circa 1865, was previously surveyed by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) and Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission and is recommended for designation on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation by the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission. The property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a representative example of a residence which reflects the changing cultural and economic shift of Montgomery County from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. The house was constructed circa 1865 in a traditional I-house form and was later modified by rear additions in the early twentieth century and Colonial Revival features in 1934. The transition of the property from agricultural to suburban in function is evidence by stylistic changes made to replicate the popular Colonial Revival style of the early twentieth century and by the subdivision of its land. Character-defining features such as the 5-bay, I-house form, symmetrical fenestration pattern and central entryway consisting of a wood panel door and a rectangular transom with side-lights, possess excellent integrity. The Colonial Revival features include the pedimented porch with Tuscan-style columns and the two gable dormers on the front elevation. The period of significance for the property is from 1865 until 1934.

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. Finally, the property is not known to have any potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

Property Address <u>1130 Harding Lane, Spencerville vicinity, Montgomery County</u>
Owner Name/Address <u>Stephen Lake, 1130 Harding Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20905</u>
Year Built <u>circa 1865</u>

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

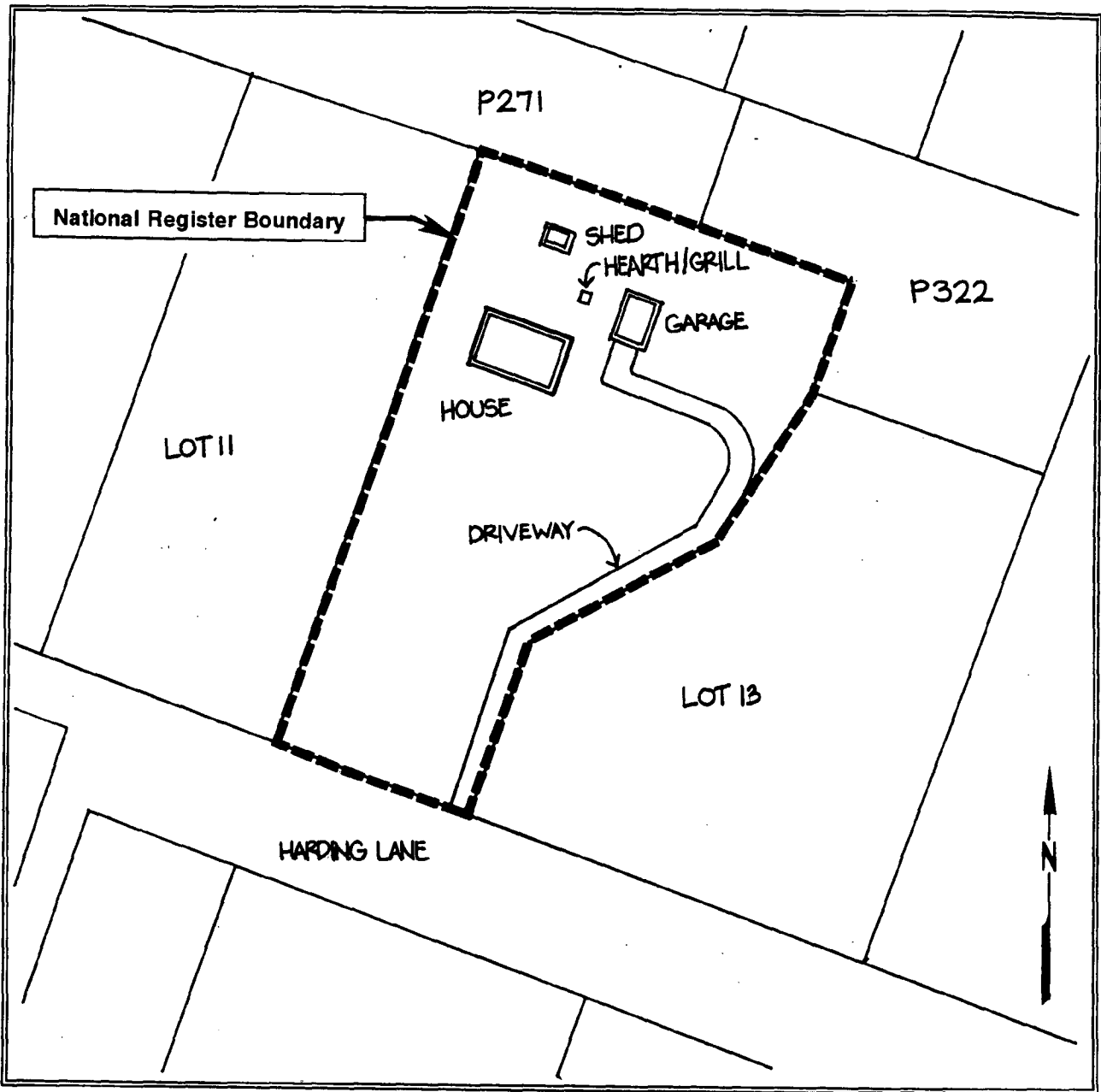
The National Register boundaries of the Joseph Harding House follow the current property lines of its tax parcel (Tax Map KS 122, Subdivision 1, Block A, Lot 12, Group 82). This .40 hectare (.99 acre) parcel is bounded on the north, west and east by adjacent parcels and on the south by Harding lane. The boundary includes the contributing main house and shed and the non-contributing hearth/grill and garage. According to deed research, the property was originally part of an 81 hectare (200 acre) parcel which was owned by the Harding family from 1844 until 1934. The property was reduced to its current size during the mid-twentieth century.

MHT CONCURRENCE:													
Eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recommended	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not recommended	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Criteria	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> G	<input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments:													
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services				Date		Reviewer, NR program				Date			

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

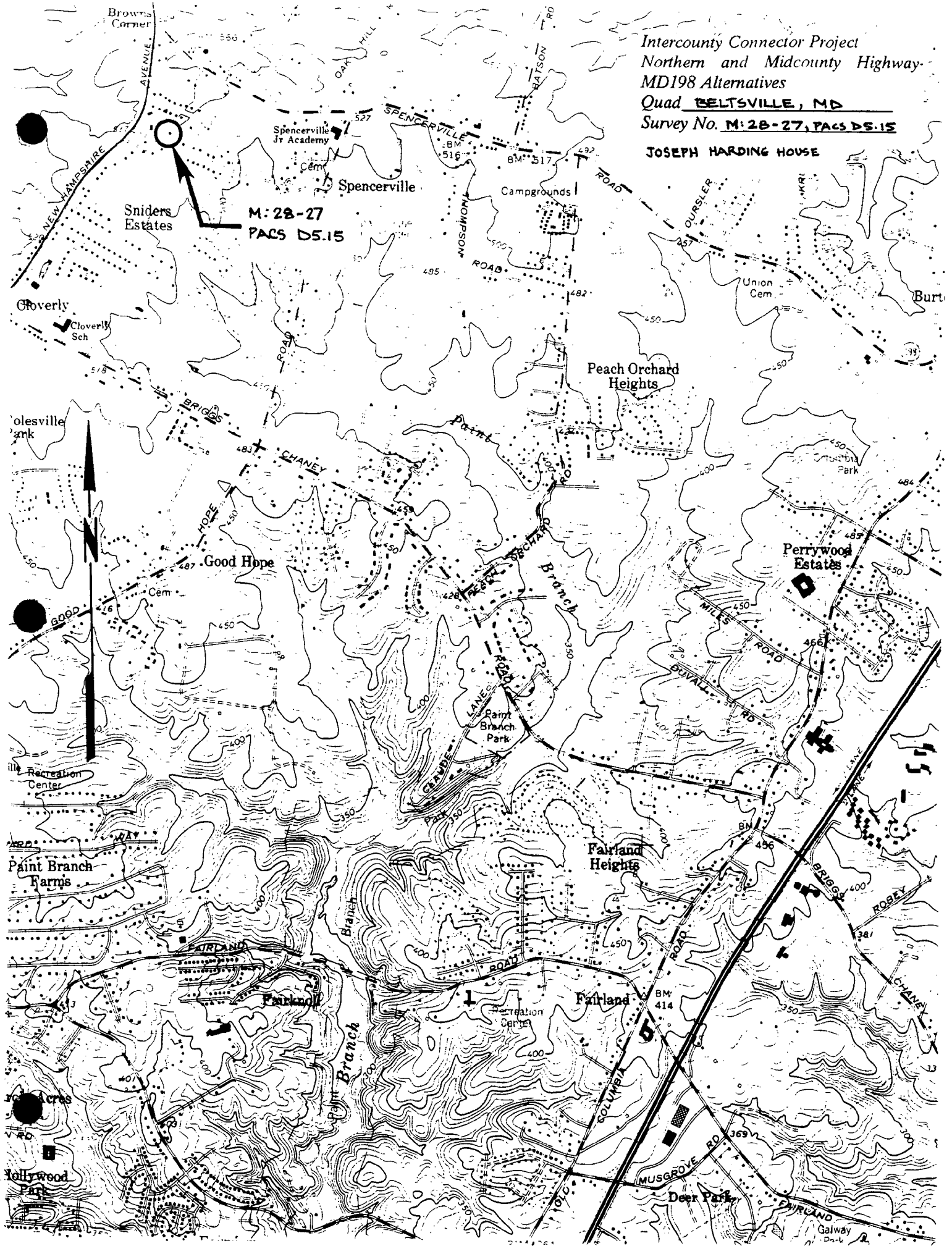
Property Address	1130 Harding Lane, Spencerville vicinity, Montgomery County
Owner Name/Address	Stephen Lake, 1130 Harding Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20905
	Year Built circa 1865

Resource Sketch Map and National Register Boundary Map:

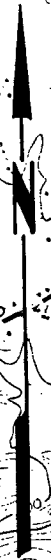


Intercounty Connector Project
Northern and Midcounty Highway-
MD198 Alternatives
Quad BELTSVILLE, MD
Survey No. M: 28-27, PACS DS-15

JOSEPH HARDING HOUSE



Sniders Estates
M: 28-27
PACS DS-15





1. 20 2500

2. Joseph Harding Lane

3. Tom Samburski, 1950

4. 1st Special Company
of the 3rd Cavalry
Regiment, 1950

5. 30 2500 Lane, Southeast
District

2500

2500

Joseph Harding Lane

Tom Samburski, 1950
1st Special Company
of the 3rd Cavalry
Regiment, 1950

30 2500 Lane,
East District

2500

2500

Joseph Harding Lane

Tom Samburski, 1950

1st Special Company
of the 3rd Cavalry
Regiment, 1950

30 2500 Lane, East District

2500



1. Miss 28-27
2. Joseph Harding House
3. Jim Tamburino, 11/90
4. R. S. Speed - Company
400 Chesapeake Ave
Baltimore, MD 21204
5. 30 Harding Lane, garage
6. 5 of 8

1. Joseph Harding House
2. Jim Tamburino, 11/90
3. R. S. Speed - Company
400 Chesapeake Ave
Baltimore, MD 21204
4. 30 Harding Lane, Shed
5. 5 of 8

1. R. S. Speed - Company
400 Chesapeake Ave
Baltimore, MD 21204
2. Jim Tamburino, 11/90
3. 30 Harding Lane, near elevation
4. 5 of 8



1. III 28.20

2. Joseph Harding House

3. Sam Samborow, 10 1/2

4. Dr. J. J. Cooper -
117 N. Michigan Ave
Detroit MI 48202

5. 1775 North Ave. Detroit
MI 48202

6. [unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST ABRIDGED INVENTORY FORM
INTERCOUNTY CONNECTOR PROJECT

Property Name: Brown-Rhuebottom Property
Survey No.: PACS D3.37

Resource Summary:

Property Address 15740 Good Hope Road, Spencerville vicinity, Montgomery County
Historic/Current Function Dwelling/Dwelling Year Built 1933

Property is not individually eligible for National Register because:

- It is less than 50 years old and does not meet N.R. Exception G
 It is an undistinguished example of a common building type or architectural style
 Its integrity is compromised by alterations or deterioration
 Its historic setting has been compromised by development
 Other (explain): _____

Description:

The Brown-Rhuebottom Property consists of two dwellings on the west side of Good Hope Road in the Spencerville vicinity, Montgomery County. Constructed in 1933, the buildings are nearly identical side-gable cottages. Although the buildings are located on separate tax parcels, they share the same premise address.

House #1 is oriented toward Good Hope Road and is the northernmost house on the property. The 3-bay cottage with Bungalow features has a side-gable roof, with an integral porch on the front elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has an internal brick chimney at the north gable end. Shed roof dormers are located on the front and rear elevations. The first story and the front elevation of each dormer are sided with German wood siding, while the second story gable ends and sides of the dormers have wood shingles. The foundation is stone and all of the principal windows are wood 6/1 double-hung sash. The main entrance is asymmetrically located within the integral porch near the north end. The entry consists of a wood panel door with a single-light and an aluminum storm door. The integral wood porch has been completely rebuilt and includes six wood posts with a square wooden railing. The front dormer has a wood door flanked by two double-hung windows, which opens onto a deck cut into the roof of the porch. The deck is surrounded by a wood railing which resembles a balustrade. The rear elevation has a 1-story, enclosed shed roof porch. To the west of the house is small chicken coop with a shed roof. The outbuilding has vertical wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

House #2 is similar to house #1 in materials, including windows, roofing and siding pattern. The building is located south of house #1 and is oriented to the southeast rather than east toward Good Hope Road. The house is a 3-bay side-gable cottage with a shed roof porch. The structure has an asphalt shingle-covered roof, a central, brick chimney and shed roof dormers on the front and rear elevations. The building is of wood-frame construction with German wood siding and wood shingle siding, and it has a parged concrete block foundation. The windows are wood 6/1 double-hung sash. The shed roof porch on the front elevation, has four wood posts and a wood railing. The entrance is centrally located on the front elevation and is flanked by two pairs of double-hung windows.

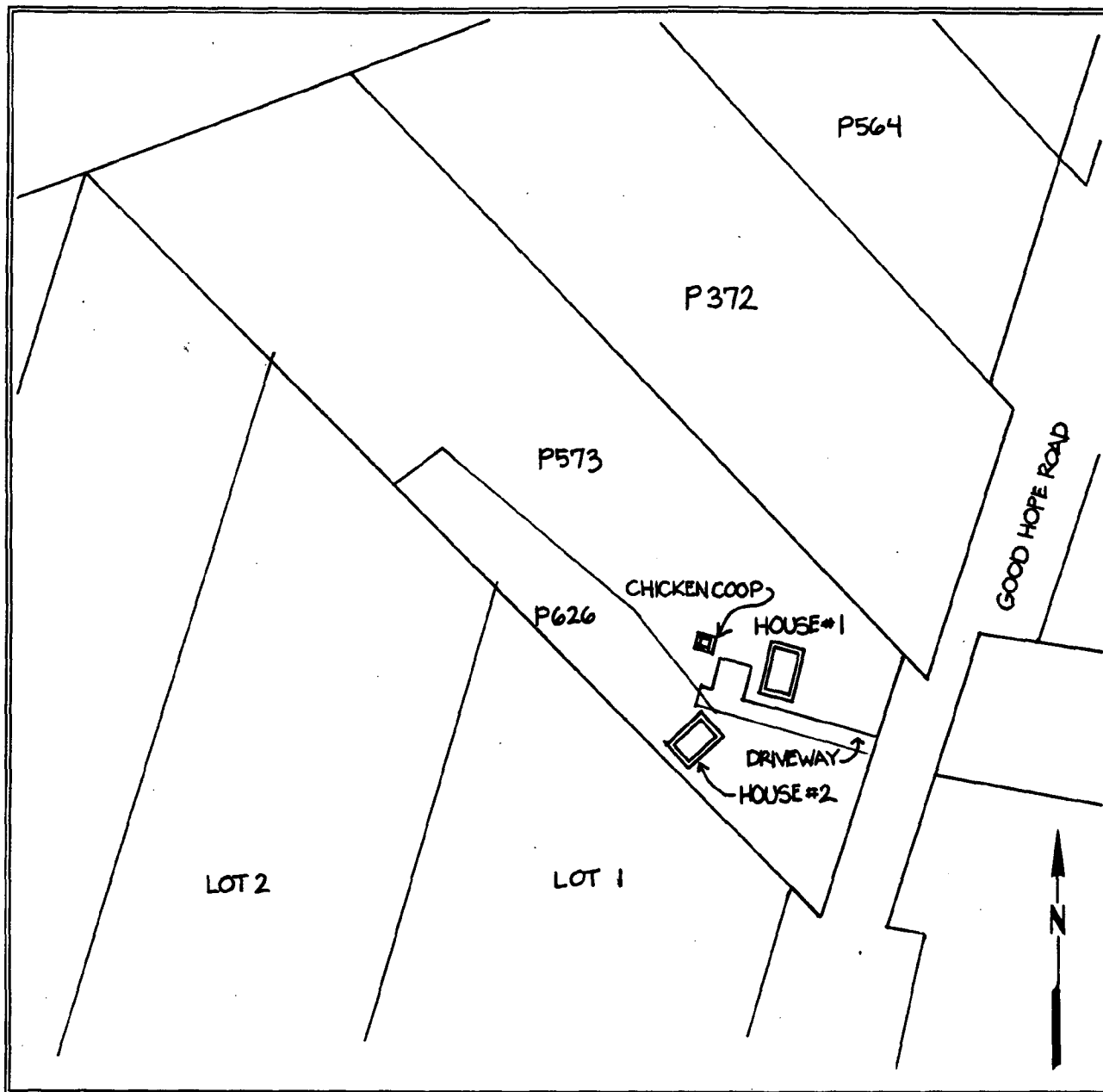
The property is located on the west side of Good Hope Road, with residential property on all sides of the parcel. The property's setting is suburban, with development dating from the 1930's to the 1970's.

MHT CONCURRENCE:			
Eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended	<input type="checkbox"/> Not recommended	
Criteria	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____			

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date	Reviewer, NR Program	Date

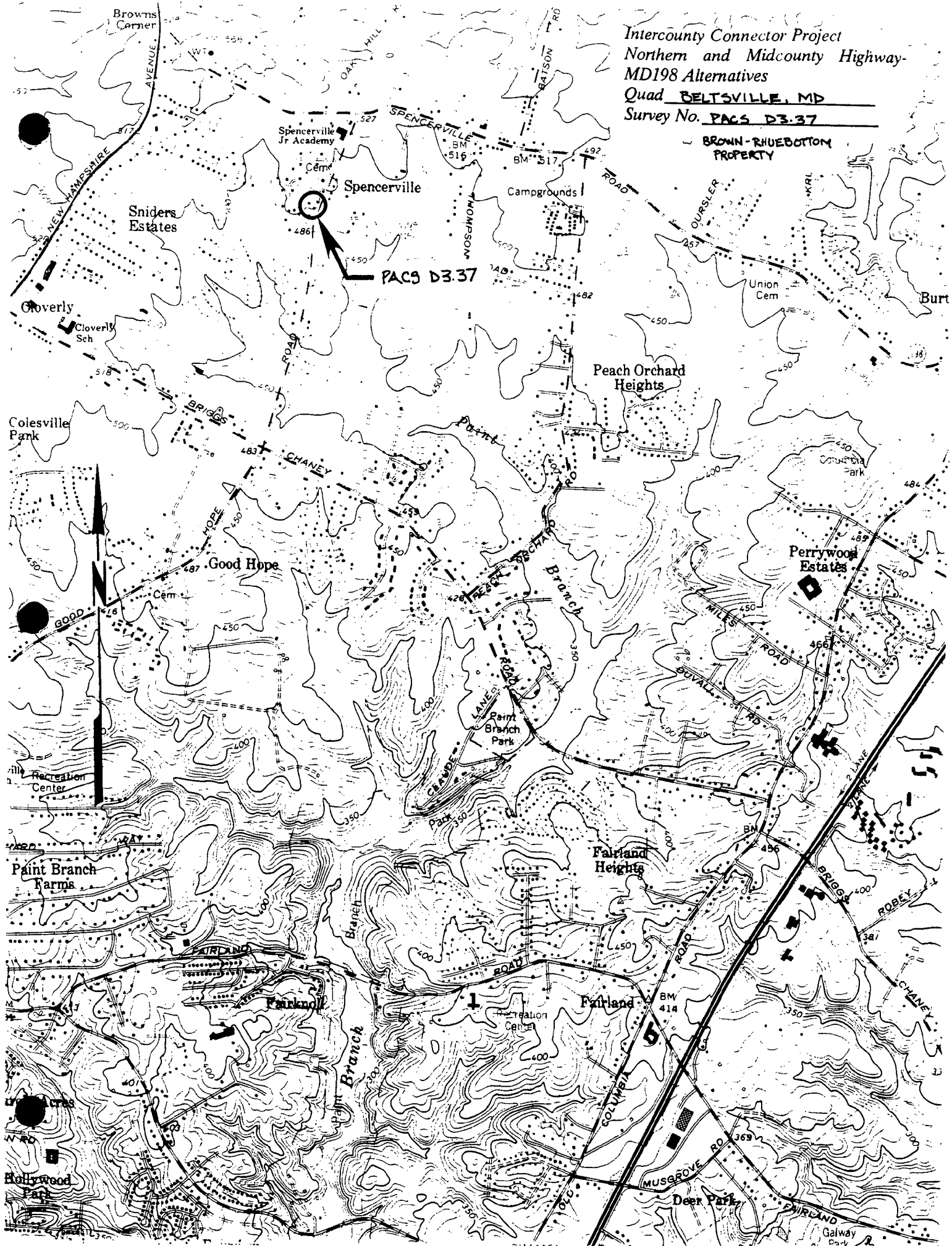
Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
November 1996

Resource Sketch Map:



Intercounty Connector Project
Northern and Midcounty Highway-
MD198 Alternatives
Quad BELTSVILLE, MD
Survey No. PACS D3.37

BROWN-RHEEBOTTOM
PROPERTY





1.

2. Brown-Knechtel Property

3. The Tanager, October 1940

4. J. H. Sperry & Company, - in Chesapeake
Baltimore, MD. 1940

5. ...
6. ...
7. ...

1.

2. Brown-Knechtel Property

3. The Tanager, 10/40

4. J. H. Sperry & Company
Chesapeake Inc
Baltimore, MD. 1940

5. 1540 Good Hope Road, house
Southampton

1.

2. Brown-Knechtel Property

3. The Tanager, 10/40

4. J. H. Sperry & Company
Chesapeake Inc
Baltimore, MD. 1940

5. 1540 Good Hope Road, house
Southampton

508



- 1.
2. Brown - Substation Property
3. Jim Samburund, 10/90
4. P.C. Spers + Company
10 Chesapeake Ave
Baltimore MD 21204
5. 15000 - Good Hope Road, House #1
near station

6. Brown - Substation Property
7. Jim Samburund 10/90
8. P.C. Spers + Company
10 Chesapeake Ave
Baltimore MD 21204
9. 15000 - Good Hope Road, Chicken
pen

10. Brown - Substation Property
11. Jim Samburund 10/90
12. P.C. Spers + Company
10 Chesapeake Ave
Baltimore MD 21204
13. 15000 - Good Hope Road House #2
near station



1.

2. Brown-Rhine bottom Property

3. Jim Jamburino 10/90

4. PAC Spero + Company
470 W Chesapeake Ave
Baltimore, MD 21204

5. 15700 Good Hope Road, house #2
short elevation

6. 10/90

1.
Brown-Rhine bottom

2. Jim Jamburino 10/90

4. PAC Spero + Company
470 W Chesapeake Ave
Baltimore, MD 21204

5. 15700 Good Hope Road, house #2
short elevation

6. 10/90