MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes___ no X

Property Name: Howard Marlow Property Inventory Number: M:34-16

Address: 2610 Fairland Road City: Silver Spring Zip Code: 20904

County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Beltsville

Owner: SHA Is the property being evaluated a district?___ yes

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: MO891B21/US 29 at Fairland and Musgrove Agency: SHA

Site visit by MHT staff: X no ____yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property is located within a historic district ____ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district____yes Eligible district____yes Name of District: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource___yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another contex___ yes

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

Criteria: ___ A ___B ___C___ D Considerations: ___ A ___B___ C___ D___ E___ F ___G___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in Compliance files

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

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

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIE

Eligibility recommended ____ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___ A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___ A ___B___ C___ D___ E___ F___ G ___None

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

Andrew Lewis ✓ — **Reviewer, Office of Preservation Service** — 6/26/03 — **Date**

[signature] — **Reviewer, NR Program** — 6/27/03 — **Date**

200302471

unknown time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepared by: Liz Buxton Date Prepared: 03/24/2003

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIE

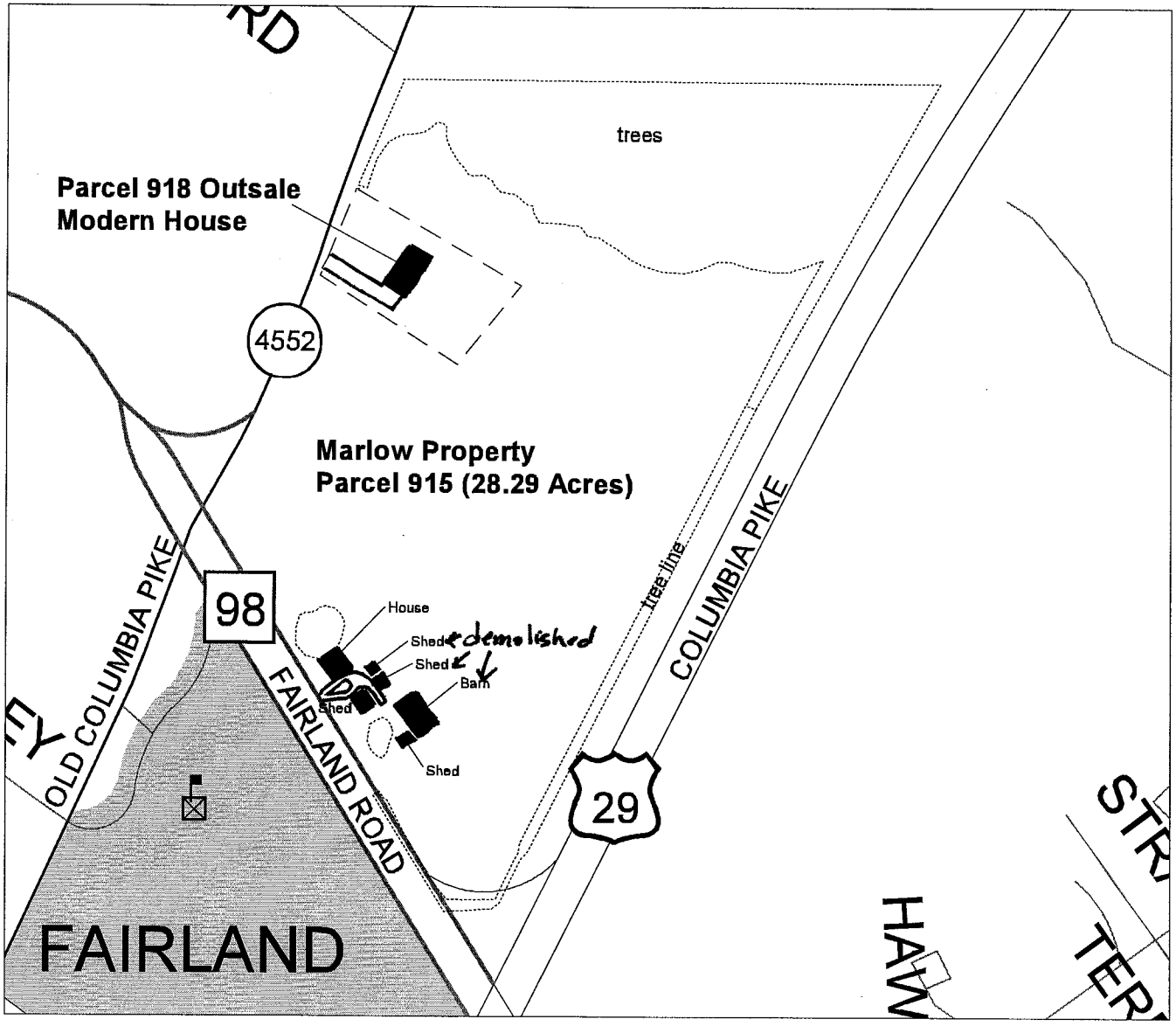
Eligibility recommended ____ **Eligibility not recommended** ____

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

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Service	**Date**
Reviewer, NR Program	**Date**

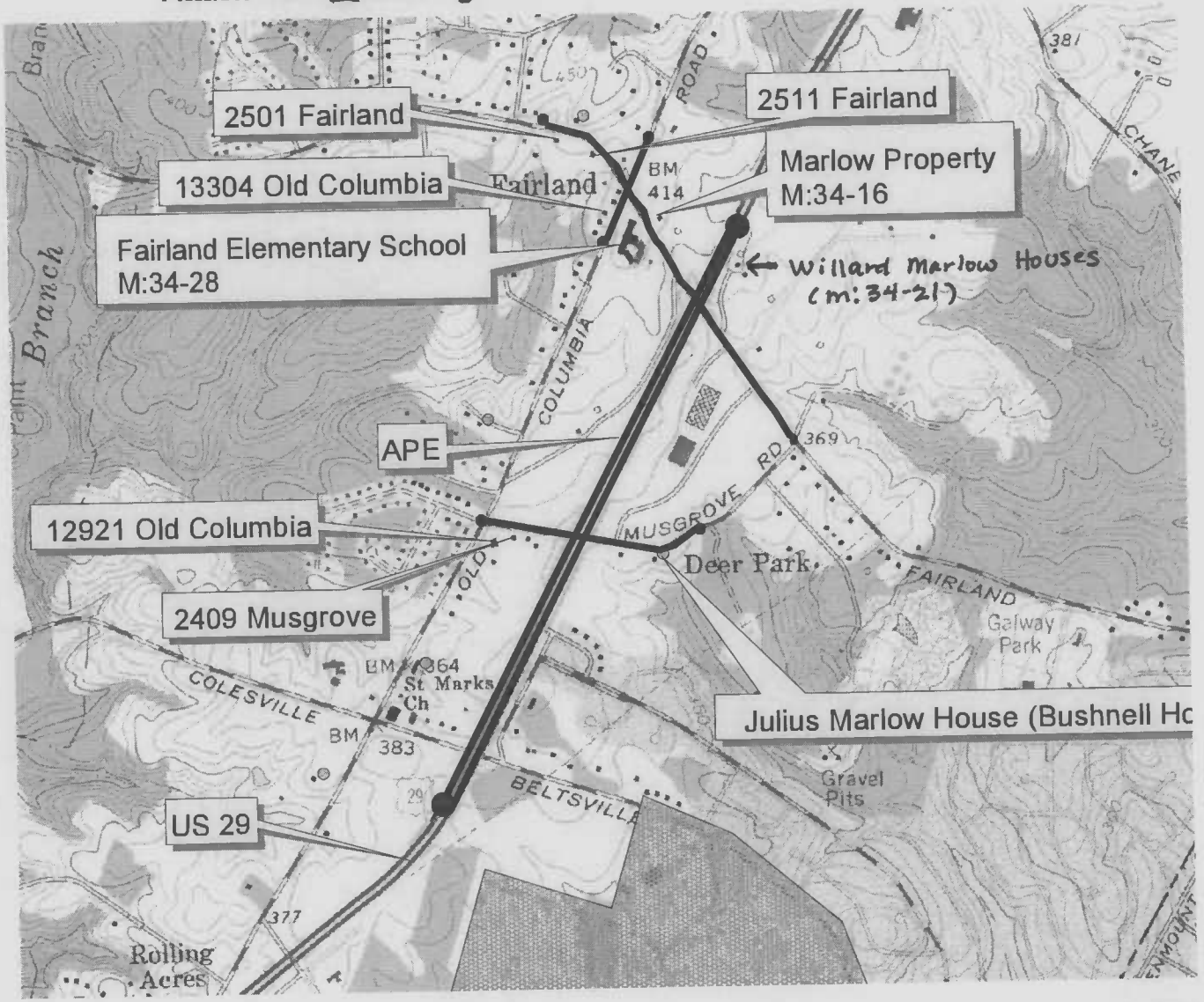
M: 34-16
Marlow Property Site Plan



Beltsville Quad
Montgomery County

M: 34-16

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



Mihp.shp
Swnrhp3m.shp
USGS Topo Quad Index
County

N
W
E
S

M:34-16

M 34-16

Howard Marlow Property

Mont Co.

1 Section

Feb. 2 - 3

MD SA 10

Looking Sorter

M. 34-16
Howard Marlow property
Mont Co
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Looking east

M 34-16

Howard Harlow property

Mont Co

1 Sheet

Feb 2013

MD SHPO

Looking South

M: 34-16
Marlow property
Mont. Co.
L. Buxton
March 2003
MD SHPO
facing South

M-34-16

Howard Marlow House

Mont. Co.

L. Burton

3/03

MD 5400

Resting Nest

M 34-16
Howard Marlow House
Mont. Co.
L. Kenton
MD SHPO
[illegible]

Looking NW

M: 34-16
Howard Marlow property
Garage

M: 34-16

Howard Marlow House

Mount Co

[illegible]

[illegible] 24 po

[illegible] 23

[illegible]

M: 34-16
Howard Marlow property
Shed #3 Corncrib
[illegible]
[illegible]
Looking North

Prowler

M 34-16

Howard Marlow property

Shed #3/Garage

MD SHPO

Buxton

looking North west

M: 34-16

Howard Marlow House

Mont. Co.

L. Buxton

[illegible]

3/03

Looking [illegible]

NO
TRESPASSING

M 34-16
Howard Harlow property

MT-34-16

Howard Marlow Property

Mgmt. Co.

L. Buxton

Feb. 2003

MD SHPO

Looking South

M: 34-16
Howard Marlow Property
Corn Crib
Mont Co
[illegible]
[illegible]
South elevation

M: 34-16

1. Marlow property - Corn Crib

Mont Co.

L. Buxton

March 2003

MD SHPO

facing east

M: 34 16
Marlow property
Mont. Co
L. Burton
MD SHPO
March 2003
Facing N away from House

M: 34-16

4. Marlow property

Mont. Co

L. Buxton

March 2003

MD SHPO

looking North at Storage Bins

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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Howard Marlow Property

and/or common Willard Marlow Property

2. Location:

street & number 13425 Old Columbia Pike ___ not for publication

city, town Silver Spring _x_ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___district	___public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_x_building(s)	_x_private	_x_unoccupied	___commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___education	_x_private residence
___site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	_x_yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	___not applicable	___no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name Willard H. Marlow

street & number 24025 Old Hundred Road telephone no.:

city,town Comus state and zip code MD

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Montgomery County liber 9392

street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 550

city,town Rockville state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city,town state

7. Description

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

Condition		Check one	Check one	
_excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_x_original site	
___good	___ruins	_x_altered	___moved	date of move _____
_x_fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Description (Continued)

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

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

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

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

8. Significance

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

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
_prehistoric	__archaeology-prehistoric	__Community planning	__landscape architecture	__religion	
__1400-1499	__archeology-historic	__conservation	__law	__science	
__1500-1599	__agriculture	__economics	__literature	__sculpture	
__1600-1699	__architecture	__education	__military	__social/ humanitarian	
__1700-1799	__art	__engineering	__music	__theater	
__1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__transportation	
x 1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__other (specify)	
		__invention			

Specific dates circa 1910 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national ___state ___local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Howard Marlow Property is located in the area of the historic crossroads of Fairland. As early as 1882, the Marlow family owned and farmed considerable property in this area. The property at 13425 Old Columbia Pike was approximately a 20 hectare (50 acre) parcel, owned by orge Marlow in 1882. The property passed through the Marlow family, including ownership by ward Marlow in 1899 and Willard Marlow in 1921. The current owner, also named Willard Marlow, acquired the property in 1968. Throughout several transfers of ownership, the property size remained constant. The property is currently vacant and the associated land is reportedly under consideration for development.

Fairland is located on land originally patented to Archibald Edmonston in 1720 as "Deer Park" in what was then Prince George's County. "Deer Park" was grant of 276 hectare (682 acres) between the Paint Branch and Little Paint Branch, and from approximately Randolph Road to Briggs Chaney Road (Boyd 1879: 38).

During the early settlement period, both Prince George's and Montgomery counties had an agriculture-based economy. Directly or indirectly, every resident earned his livelihood from the land and its yield. When Prince George's County was formed in the late seventeenth century, colonists had already begun to clear native forests for fields. Tobacco was the region's principal cash crop, and the economy revolved around its production.

By the 1870s the "Gilded Age" (1870-1895) of materialism was beginning. It was during this period of massive land speculation and radical changes in the traditional methods of transportation that the phenomenon known as suburbanization was born. Beginning in the 1880s, the economy of Montgomery and Prince George's counties began to shift away from agriculture, becoming increasingly more dependent upon the federal government and the jobs it provided (M-NCPPC 1993:25). The combined influences of an expanding capital city, speculative developers, and easier, more convenient modes of transportation stimulated suburban growth in both Montgomery and Prince George's counties. However, Fairland was far enough away from the District of Columbia to remain a small and rural community. In the decades after the Civil War, Fairland had population of about 50 people, an Episcopal church, a schoolhouse, and a store.

The "motor car", first manufactured for sale in 1895, prompted expansive economic and social changes after the turn of the century. The automobile and an improved system of roads offered further opportunity for suburban expansion; new communities appeared, in some cases quite distant

8. Significance (Continued)

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

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

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

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

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

Criteria A & C
PK

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended XX Eligibility Not Recommended

Comments: An intact garden farm example. CB & PK made determination in the field in Sept 1997.

Reviewer, OPS: [signature] Date: 8/25/98

Reviewer, NR Program: PK Date: 8/27/98

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

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Beltsville Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company date October 1996

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412 telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore state Maryland

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

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Boyd, T.H.S. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.

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Dixon-Williams, Gail. "Originally Burtons, this suburb has come a long way from 1800's." Burtonsville Gazette, 14 September 1994: A-4.

Farquhar, Roger Brooke. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland. Washington: Judd and Detweiller, Inc., 1962.

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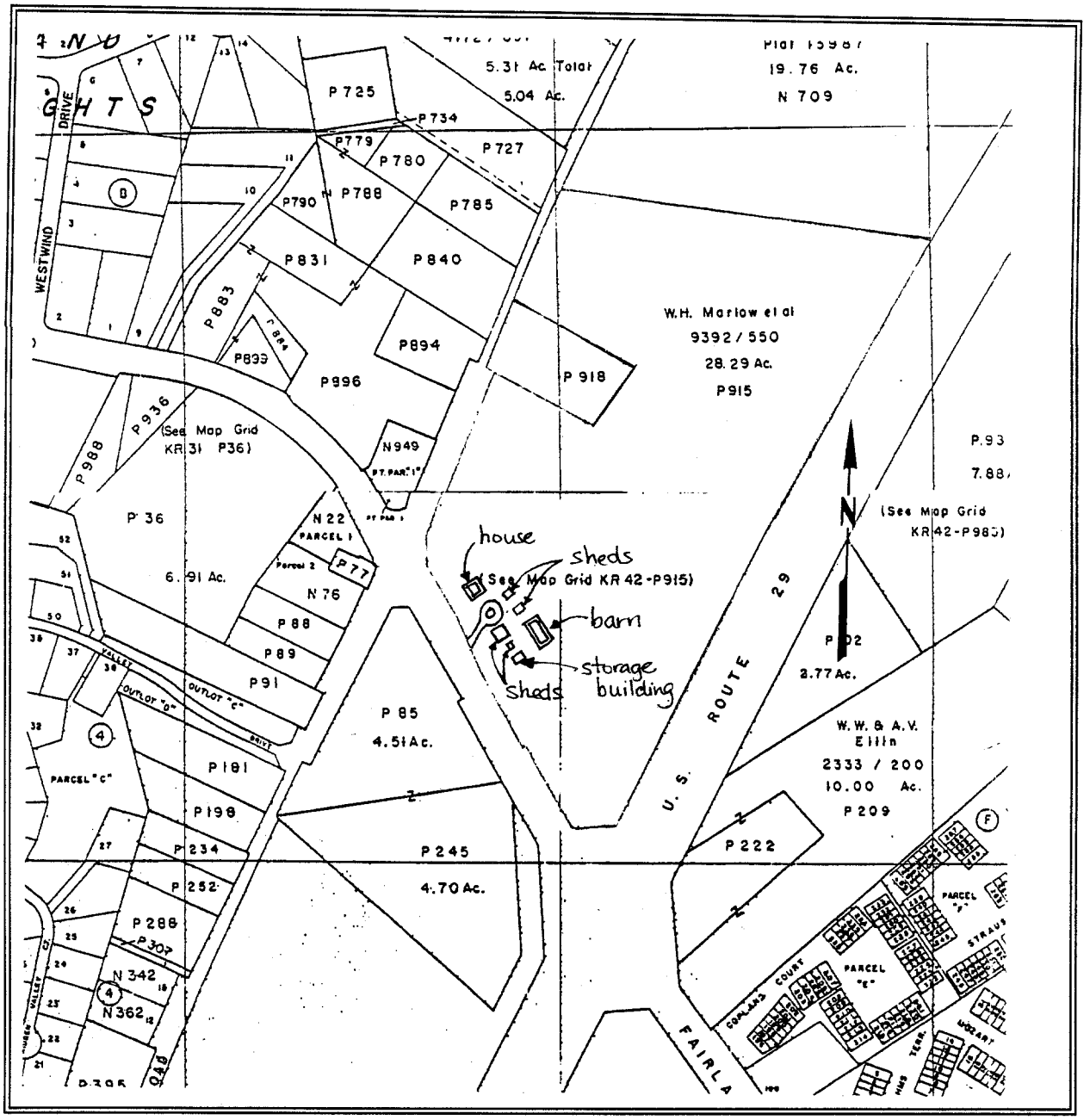
Wells, Camille, ed. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, II. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri, 1987.

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Howard Marlow Property
SURVEY NO.: M:34-16 (PACS E6.19)
ADDRESS: 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

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

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

1. Agriculture
2. Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

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

Suburban

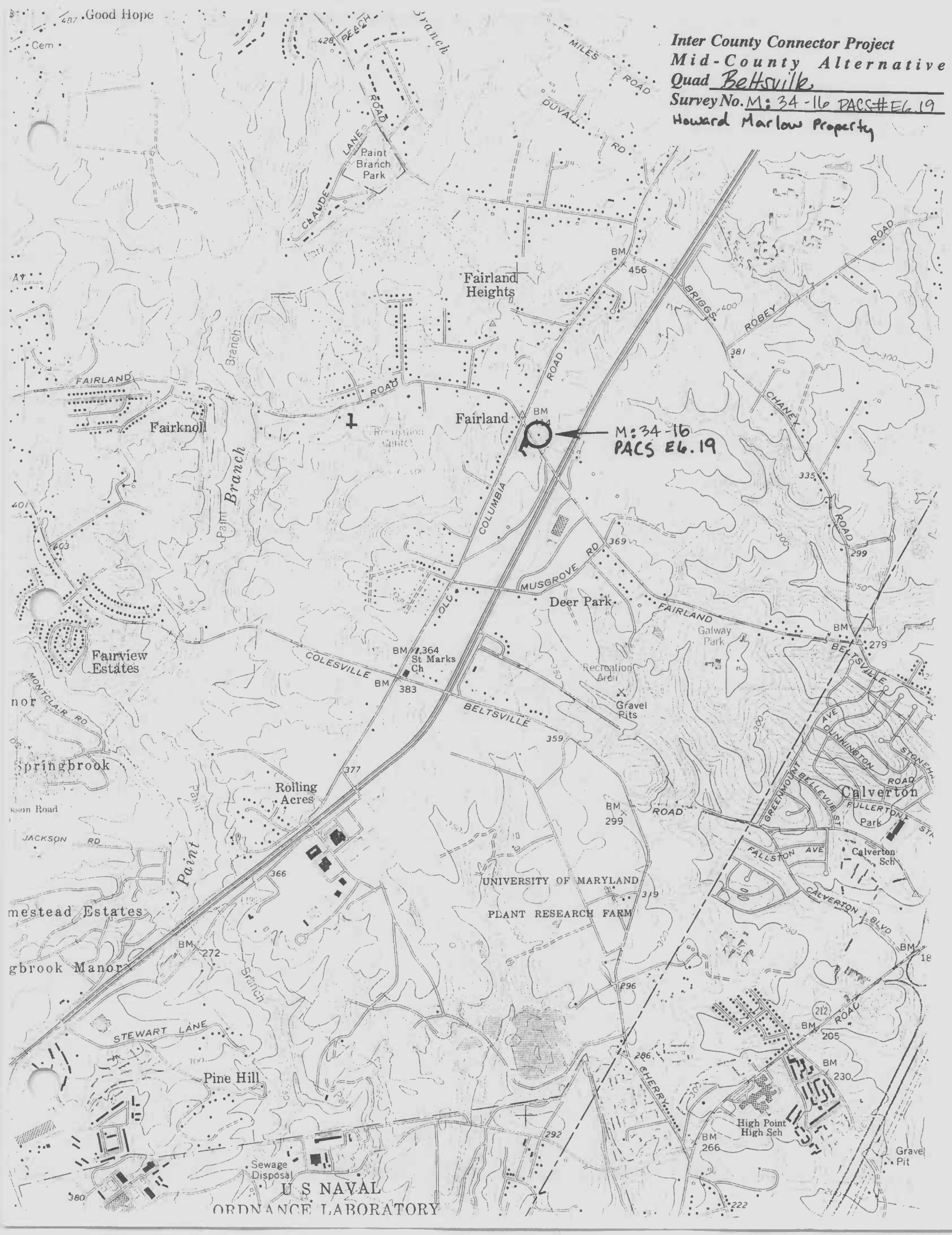
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

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


Inter County Connector Project
Mid-County Alternative
Quad Beltsville
Survey No. M: 34-16 PACS#E6.19
Howard Marlow Property
M: 34-16
PACS E6.19
Good Hope
Cem
Paint Branch Park
CLAUDE LANE ROAD
PEACH
MILES ROAD
DUVALL RD
Fairland Heights
BRIGGS ROBEY ROAD
CHANEY ROAD
FAIRLAND ROAD
Fairknoll
Fairland
Paint Branch
COLUMBIA ROAD
MUSGROVE RD
Deer Park
FAIRLAND
Galway Park
BELTSVILLE
Fairview Estates
COLESVILLE
St Marks Ch
Recreation Area
Gravel Pits
MONTCLAIR RD
Springbrook
Rolling Acres
JACKSON RD
Paint
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
PLANT RESEARCH FARM
mestead Estates
gbrook Manor
STEWART LANE
Pine Hill
Sewage Disposal
U S NAVAL
ORDNANCE LABORATORY
CHERRY
High Point High Sch
Gravel Pit
Calverton
Calverton Sch
FALLSTON AVE
CALVERTON BLVD
GREENMOUNT AVE
BELLEVUE ST
DUNNINGTON ROAD
FULLERTON
Park
BM 456
BM 364
BM 383
BM 299
BM 272
BM 266
BM 205
BM 230
BM 279
BM 18
BM 222
BM 292
BM 286
BM 296
BM 319
BM 366
BM 377
BM 359
BM 381
BM 335
BM 299
BM 212
BM 403
BM 401
BM 380
BM 369
BM 428
BM 487

1 [illegible]

2 Howard Morrow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company. Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, west elevation

8 1 of 9

1 M: 34-16

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAR Specialized Company. Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, north elevation

8 2069

1 M 34-16

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 BAC Specs and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, east elevation

8 3 of 9

1 M: 34-16

2 [illegible] Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, south elevation

8 4 of 9

1 M: 34-16

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Speco and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike. garage

8 5 of 9

1 M13416

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Shed #1

8 6 of 9

1 MM 34-16

2 Howard Morton Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spec and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 17425 Old Columbia Pike, Shed #2

8 1 of 9

1 HPO 34-16

2 Howard Markers Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1992

6 PAC Spero and Company. Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, Ban

8 8 of 9

1 MM 34-16

2 Howard Marlow Property

3 Montgomery County

4 Caroline Hall

5 February 1996

6 PAC Spero and Company, Towson MD 21204

7 13425 Old Columbia Pike, storage building & shed

8 9 of 9

#3

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: **34-16**

Addendum

Marlow Property
Katry Harris
April 2001

Marlow Property
Statement of Significance

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

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

Property History

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

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

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

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

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: **34-16**

Addendum

Marlow Property
Katry Harris
April 2001

Chain of Title

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

Agricultural Context

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

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

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

Farm Acreage: 1900 – 1930

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

Source: Wesler et al. 1981: 175

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Architectural Context

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

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

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

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

Comparison to Similar Properties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

References Cited

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

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

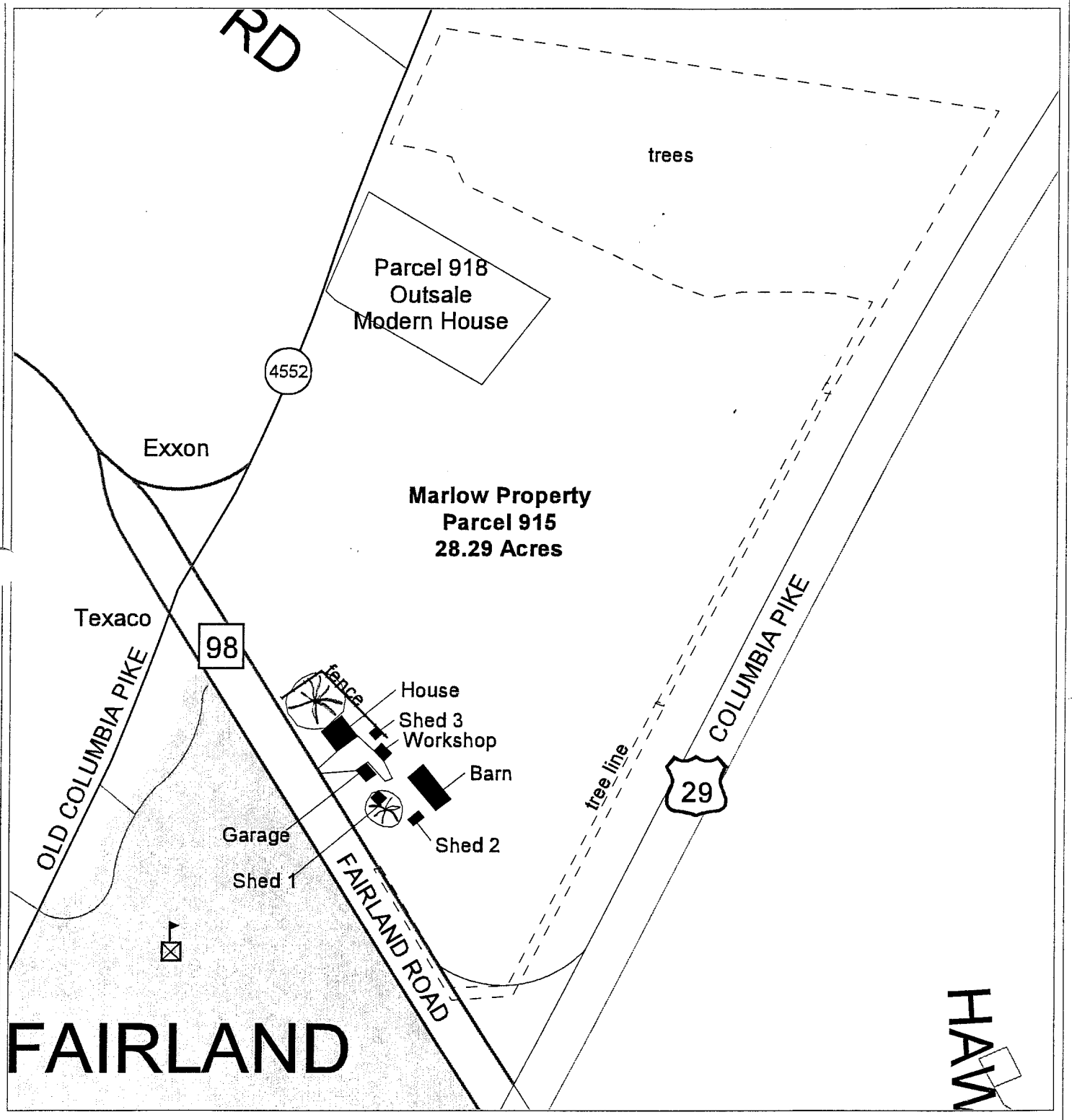
PAC Spero and Company
1996 *Maryland Historic Context, Montgomery and Prince George's County, Intercounty Connector Project.* Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. With contributions by Mary F. Barse, State Highway Administration. March 1996. Revised October 1996.

PAC Spero and Company
1996 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form: *The Marlow Property.* Resource Number M: 34-16.

Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Fordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furgurson
1981 *The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey.* Volume 3: Piedmont. Maryland Historical Trust manuscript Series, Number 7. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Maryland Board of Public Works. March 1981.

Attachment II

Marlow Property Site Plan
M: 34-16



Montgomery County
Beltsville Quad

1:3000

500 0 500 Feet

Attachment III

Marlow Property (M: 34-16)
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Italics indicate properties only evaluated under the 1870 – 1930 context period.

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Dominance Period. Each of these four are compared and contrasted with the Marlow Property below.

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

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Property Significance

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

At 50 ½ acres, the property is smaller than the countywide average farm size between 1900 and 1930. However, 16 –19 % of the farms in the county during this period were similar in size to it. In addition, while the precise agricultural products of the property are not known, it is likely to assume from the variety of agricultural outbuildings on the

property that the mixed agronomy of its time and place is also represented here. The barn, in particular, illustrates the application of "scientific" farming principles and the past production of livestock and grains on the farm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

References Cited

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

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

PAC Spero and Company
1996 *Maryland Historic Context, Montgomery and Prince George's County, Intercounty Connector Project.* Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. With contributions by Mary F. Barse, State Highway Administration. March 1996. Revised October 1996.

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Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Fordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furgurson
1981 *The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey.* Volume 3: Piedmont. Maryland Historical Trust manuscript Series, Number 7. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Maryland Board of Public Works. March 1981.

M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of House Facing NW

1/31

M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

Incy @ MD SHPO

NE Elevation of House Facing SW

2/31

M: 24-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

: W Elevation of House Facing NE

3/31

M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

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

4/31

M: 34-16

Montgomery County

Montgomery Co., MD

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

E. and SE Elevations of Shed #3 Facing N

5/31

N-34-16

Meadow Road —

Montgomery Co., Md.

by [illegible]

12/3/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

NW and SW Elevations of Shed #3 Facing NE

6/31

M: 34-16

Maslow Property

Montgomery Co., MD

by Kerry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

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

7/31

34-16

[illegible] Property

Montgomery Co., Md

by [illegible]

12/13/2000

neg @ 1/2 [illegible]

SW [illegible] of Workshop Facing NE

8/31

M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Kathy Harris

12 3 2000

neg @ MD SHPO

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

9/31

M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co, Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

SE Elevation of Marlow's [illegible] w/ [illegible] Elevation of

House Facing NW

10/31

[illegible]
[illegible] Property
Montgomery Co., Md.
by [illegible]
12"=1'-0"
neg @ MD SHPO
NW and SW Elevations of Workshop Facing E
11/31

M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co., Md.

by Katry Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

NW Elevation of Garage Facing SE

12/31

NO
TRESPASSING
DO NOT
THROW
LITTER
$1000
FINE

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.
by Kathy Huzris
12/13/2000
neg @ MD SHPO
SW Elevation of Garage Facing NE
13/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.
by Kathy Harris
12/13/2000
neg @ MD SHPO
SE Elevation of Shed #1 w/ SE Elevation of Workshop
Facing NW
14/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.
by Ruth Harris
12" 3, 2000
neg @ MD SHPO

NE Elevation of Shed #1 Facing SW
15/31

M:34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md
by Kathy Hanes
12/13/2000
neg @ MD SHPO
NE Elevation of Shed #2 Facing SW
16/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.
by Kathy Harris
12/13/2000
hcg @ MD SHPO
SE Elevation of Shed #2 Facing NW
17/31

M: 34-16

Marlow Property

Montgomery Co. Md

by Kathy Harris

12/13/2000

neg @ MD SHPO

NW Elevation of Shed #2 Facing SE

18/31

M:34-16
Marlow Property,
Montgomery Co., Md
by Katzy Harris
12/13/2000
neg @ MSHD

SW Elevation of Shed #1, Shed #2, & Barn Facing NE
19/31

M. 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co, Md.
by Kathy Harris
12/13/2000
neg @ MD SHPO
SW Elevations of Shed #2 and Barn Facing NE
20/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md
by Katry Harris
12/13/2000
neg @ MD SHPO
SW Elevations of Shed #1, Shed #2, and Barn Facing NE
21/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md.
by Vosi / Lowes
12/13/2000
neg @ MD SHPO
SE Elevation of Barn Facing NW
22/31

M: 34-3
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co, Md
by Katey Harris
12/13/2000
neg @ MD SHPO
NE Elevation of Barn Facing SW
23'31

11. 31-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md
by Katry Harris
12/13 2000
hea @ MD SHPO
NW Elevation of Barn Facing SE
24/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md
by Kathy Harris
12/13/2000
neg @ MD Store
General view of property facing N
29/31

M: 3-4-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co, Md
by Kathy Harris
12/13/2000
ncg @ MD SHPO
General view of property facing N
30/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md
by Kathy Harris
12/13/2003
neg @ MD SHPO
General view of property facing ESE
31/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co, Md
by Katy Harris
12/13/2000
neg @ MD SHPO
View from property facing S
25/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md
by Kathy Harris
12/13/2020
neg @ MD SHPO
View from property facing SW
26/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., MD
by Kathy Harris
12/13/2000
neg @ MD-SHPO
View from - property facing WSW
27/31

M: 34-16
Marlow Property
Montgomery Co., Md
by Kathy Harris
12/13/2000
neg @ MD SHPO
View from property facing W
28/31