

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

M: 35-49

1 NAME

Lynnbrook Elementary School

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Lynnbrook Drive and West Virginia Avenue

8001 Lynnbrook Drive

CITY, TOWN

Bethesda

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC <i>leased</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Board of Education, Montgomery County Public Schools 279-3617
Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

850 Hungerford Drive

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

___ VICINITY OF

MD

STATE zip code

20850

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Department of Assessments and Taxation

Liber #: 783
Folio #: 363

STREET & NUMBER

51 Monroe Street, 3rd Floor

CITY, TOWN

Rockville, MD 20850

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

M:35-49

CONDITION		CHECK ONE		CHECK ONE	
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED <i>interior</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED	DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD <i>exterior</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED <i>interior</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED				

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The first building erected for Lynnbrook Elementary School in 1940 is a small, unpretentious one-story brick structure which closely resembles its original appearance. It stands, as it stood in 1940, as a solidly constructed brick school in a park-like setting of black and white oak, hickory, walnut and tulip poplars trees in east Bethesda.

Lynnbrook Elementary School (1940) is ordered by a symmetric disposition in the Greek Cross plan. This edifice is simple with a modern look characteristic of the more severe residual "Deco" design of the 1940s. It has a boxy, machine-like appearance with flat brick walls (in some places unbroken by windows, etc.); a smooth, uninterrupted flat roofline; large horizontally grouped windows; and few details. The brick walls, projecting brick panels, articulated corners and entrances provide visual texture and the building's principal ornamentation. The most outstanding feature is the recessed light-hued main entrance, crisply delineated and decorated with only four simple incised low relief squares in a line on the lintel. This pattern is also seen on the rear facade between the two back doors (facing the second building of Lynnbrook Elementary School, 1942-8).

The interior plan is also symmetric. A small entrance hall leads into a center space at the crossing (probably designed as an all purpose-assembly room, possibly with a stage). Originally, this space was flanked by four classrooms. After the completion of the second building, this structure was used for the younger children. The 1970s brought a decline in the elementary school population. By the mid-1970s, this building was used for area offices. Today, it is leased from the Montgomery County Public Schools to a day care center.

Note: To date, the original plans, blueprints and documentation of this building have not been found. However, some information on it can be discerned from examining the blueprints of the second building of the school (Construction Division, Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville).

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SIGNIFICANCE

1

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1940 **BUILDER/ARCHITECT**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lynnbrook Elementary School (1940), the first building erected in east Bethesda for an elementary school, is an important architectural monuments in the history of Montgomery County's public education. This is because it stands virtually unaltered, appearing much as it did in the 1940s. Unlike, the second building for Lynnbrook Elementary School (1942-8), it has no modern additions.

This elementary school is also the product of the phenomenal growth of the Washington, D.C. suburbs in Montgomery County, Maryland, during the World War II period. In particular, there was a great increase in the number of elementary school children in the Bethesda-Chevy Chase area. As subdivisions were established in east Bethesda, a new elementary school was needed.

In style, the school represents a departure from the traditional architectural image of 1930s Montgomery County schools. In the 1930s, many schools were Georgian in style. This structure, which relates to the severe "Deco" style of the 1940s, exemplifies the use of a completely modern (20th century) style of architecture for a school building in Montgomery County. It shows the complete acceptance of a style without historical associations for a traditional building-type: the school.

The use of the Art Deco style was by no means progressive since the style had developed during the 1920s. However, it was in keeping with the persistence of the general interest in Art Deco inspired design. Interestingly, local fascination for this style was probably at an all time high. Paul Cret's Bethesda Naval Hospital, an Art Deco skyscraper, was erected between 1939 and 1941.

Local people named the school after the street, Lynnbrook Avenue, which defines its front property line. The early history of the school is synonymous with its first principal, Elsie Bosley, who served Lynnbrook from 1940 to 1957. During World War II, Bosley was the principal of both Lynnbrook and Clara Barton.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

M.35-49

Central Records, Montgomery County Public Schools;
 Construction Division, Montgomery County Public Schools;
 also see: K. Alexis' manuscript on the architectural history
 of Montgomery County's Public Schools during the first half of
 the 20th century (1988) (Montgomery County Historic Preservation
 Commission & Maryland His. Trust)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 103506 F: entire lot 1 block 1, one
 building only, not entire site;

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lynnbrook Avenue, Maple Avenue, Rosedale Avenue, West Virginia
 abuts property, and Newdale;

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

STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

KARIN M.E. ALEXIS, PH.D., ART & ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

ORGANIZATION

DATE

JUNE 1988

STREET & NUMBER

2449 Villanova Drive

TELEPHONE

280-1107

CITY OR TOWN

Vienna, Virginia 22180

STATE

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

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

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

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HISTORIC

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AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

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CITY, TOWN

Bethesda

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

- CATEGORY**
 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

- OWNERSHIP**
 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

- STATUS**
 OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

- PRESENT USE**
 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Board of Education, Montgomery County Public Schools Telephone #: 279-3617

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Department of Assessments and Taxation

Liber #: 783 a/s/o : 850
Folio #: 363 472

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51 Monroe Street, 3rd Floor

CITY, TOWN

Rockville, MD 20850

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

— FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The main (second) building of Lynnbrook Elementary School in Bethesda (what is referred to as east Bethesda) has experienced a transformation since its beginnings in 1942. Modern additions have dramatically changed the style and dimensions of the Lynnbrook of the 1940s. Despite the fact that its early character has been masked, what remains of the building's original (1940s) appearance is important.

Records indicate that there were two main building campaigns in the 1940s to create a second building for the school. This resulted in the completion of a building in 1942 and a major addition to it in 1948. Both buildings stood (and still stand) in a park-like setting of black and white oak, hickory, walnut and tulip poplars trees.

During the early 1940s, soon after the completion of the first building of Lynnbrook (1940), Howard Wright Cutler and Katherine Cutler were commissioned by the Board of Education to design a much needed second building for Lynnbrook Elementary School. It was placed on axis with and 365' from the existing building (1940); it was situated 113' from the property line along Lynnbrook Avenue and 50' from the property line along Maple Avenue.

Early plans dated July 25, 1941 reveal that the Cutlers' school was a roughly rectangular (92'1" X 30'8"), 25 foot tall, one-story building. It helped set the scale for the 1946-8 addition. The building's basement is 13' and its first (and main) floor 12'. Originally, its chimney stack projected 4' above the roofline and a 28' stairhall with main entry projected 9' on the west elevation.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

(CONTINUED)

The building's long side runs north-south, perpendicular to Lynnbrook Avenue. As previously mentioned, the edifice was placed on axis with the existing building. Its main door, located on its south side, was oriented toward the other building.

Due to World War II, there were shortages of materials and a need to restrict costs. This helps to explain the extreme simplicity the Cutlers gave to this building. This brick building is utilitarian, styleless and without ornamentation save a cornice and some brick courses. There were relatively few windows except for on the east elevation where there were eight large windows on the first floor and six windows, one coal door and two additional doors on the basement level. The stairhall section of the east elevation included the main door with small window above, and the main part of the eastern elevation had two windows flanking a door on the basement level. The north elevation had one first floor door reached by a welded pipe rail. The west elevation had just two windows on the first floor, three on the basement level and one on each floor of the stairhall.

The extreme treatment of wall surfaces and few windows was also due to the projected growth of this building. The Cutlers' site plan proposed a future addition along the west elevation. This addition would enclose the stairhall and most of the west elevation. Obviously, the Cutlers designed the building of 1941-2 (including its fenestration pattern) with the addition in mind.

The first floor vestibule of the stairhall led to the classrooms. On the first floor were two classrooms (each room was 23' wide X 45' long (31' for the main rooms and 14' for project work space). Each classroom had its own boys' and girls' cloak room and bathroom. The two classrooms were divided by a folding partition, which allowed for the creation of one large assembly room. It appears that the attractive wood panel doors which lead to each of the classrooms are original. They are the only ones of their quality and design (diamond pattern wood panel) in the building today.

The basement level housed the boiler room, coal room and two work spaces. There was no cafeteria because most pupils went home to eat. Concrete was used for the building's base, some flooring in the lower stairhall and in other locations. The early plans also called for asphalt tile floors, acoustical plaster ceilings, steel sash windows, vent louvre screened inside, cork bulletin boards, slate blackboards, brick and cinderblocks, wood panel doors and some nice detailing.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

(CONTINUED)

The west addition, which provided the principal facade of the edifice, was erected in 1946-1948. It was designed by Frank Proctor to complete the Cutlers' building. Its eastern side abuts the west elevation of the Cutlers' building and continued the building southward toward the 1940 structure. In keeping with the original structure, the 1948 addition is laterally extended with a north-south orientation.

Respectful of the Cutlers' design, the west addition is also a one-story edifice with basement. Due to the slope of the site, the basement has many windows which provide ample natural light. From the front, the building appears as a long, low-riding, horizontally extended structure. Its principal facade (west elevation) is laterally extended with a north-south orientation; it is perpendicular to Lynnbrook Avenue.

This edifice is simple with a modern look for the period. Lynnbrook (1948) is a brick edifice with flat walls, a flat roof, large windows (horizontally grouped) and few details (white courses). Light-hued accents (courses) and the concrete base create a visual contrast to the dominant red brick.

In contrast to the non-descript two room building by the Cutlers, this building has a style. It is Art Deco. The feature which clearly defines its style is the main entrance. Art Deco buildings were often highly theatrical. Their entrances were frequently made into dramatic points of visual interest. In Lynnbrook, the principal portal (facing Lynnbrook Drive and asymmetrically located left of center) is constructed of smooth off-white stone. It is recessed or set back in four tiers to resemble a proscenium. This gives the entrance a stage-like presence. It is a crisply delineated architectural feature which creates a coloristic and textural foil to the brick walls.

In addition, the stone surrounding and defining the door rises above the flat roofline, creating the stepped character that animates many Art Deco buildings. Art Deco design was shaped by many influences, including exotic and ancient architecture from the Middle East. Ziggurat (ancient Mesopotamia) and stepped pyramid (ancient Egyptian) forms were used for skyscrapers, skylines and decorative motifs. At Lynnbrook, this device makes the entrance a focal point of the design which asserts the presence of the door and creates a break in the otherwise flat, continuous roofline. Unfortunately, the main entrance has been masked by a modern addition.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M: 35-49

1870
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1942-8 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Cutler / Proctor

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The second building at Lynnbrook Elementary School, which was developed between 1942 and 1948 is Art Deco in style. As such, it exemplifies the use of a completely modern (20th century) style of architecture for a school building in Montgomery County. This elementary school makes no reference to classical architecture and bears no resemblance to the Georgian-style educational buildings of the 1930s, such as Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School (1935) and Montgomery Blair High School (1935). It is an important architectural monument because it shows the complete acceptance of a style without historical associations for a traditional building-type: the school.

The use of the Art Deco style was by no means progressive since the style had developed during the 1920s. However, it was in keeping with the persistence of the general interest in Art Deco inspired design. Interestingly, local fascination for this style was probably at an all time high. St. Paul Cret's Bethesda Naval Hospital, an Art Deco skyscraper, was completed in 1941. Then and now, it stands as one of the great monuments of the Washington metropolitan area. Its presence obviously influenced architects working in Montgomery County during the 1940s. Proctor's design for Lynnbrook testifies to this.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

The school has always played an important role in its community, which has taken great interest in Lynnbrook. In fact, it was a neighborhood committee that named the school. The elementary school was named after the street, Lynnbrook Avenue, which defines its front property line. The early history of the school is synonymous with its first principal, Elsie Bosley, who served Lynnbrook from 1940 to 1957. During World War II, Bosley was the principal of both Lynnbrook and Clara Barton. Bosley was an important prime-mover, advocating the growth and improvement of the school.

The second building (1942) was used for the upper grades of the elementary school. Even before the second building was completed, it was clear that there was still not enough room for this growing school. Bosley urged the Board of Education and Superintendent Edwin W. Broome to build on to the school. She emphasized the growing student population of east Bethesda. In a letter dated December 18, 1944, Bosley, with the president of the P.T.A. and Chairman of the Building Committee, described the needs of the school, which included four new classrooms, a cafeteria in the basement, a principal's office, a health room, a kitchen, library, activities room and teachers' room, and more.

By 1946, there were 371 children and 12 teachers at Lynnbrook Elementary School. Eventually, the idea of completing the 1942 building with an addition was accepted. In 1946, the School Board purchased five more acres (mainly for the playground). That year, the P.T.A. met with architect Frank Proctor, who was to design the addition for the upper grades.

Construction was slow because of shortages, particularly a shortage of steel. In June, the roof was not yet finished. Around December 1, the plumbers, plasterers and electricians started their work. The building was completed in February of 1948 and dedicated two month later in April. Incised above the main entrance was the name of the school.

The post-war era, especially the 1960s, brought a population surge. Subsequent additions have continued the building southward, closer to the 1940 edifice. Unfortunately, the elegant Art Deco front entrance, the most outstanding feature of the school was destroyed when a modern wing for the library and administrative services was built. The 1970s signalled a decline in enrollment. In 1975, some rooms were used as a day care center.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

M:35-49

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Construction Division, Montgomery County Schools;
also see: K. Alexis' manuscript (1988) on the architectural
history of Montgomery County's Public School during the first
half of the 20th century (Montgomery County Historic Preserva-
tion Commission & Maryland Historic Trust); AID Archives;

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 103506 F lot 1 block 1 1.31 A lot 2 b1.1

building only (not entire property)
Property line on Maple to 1940 building: 510' (includes
1942-8 building); property line on Lynnbrook to
black top play area (with building): roughly 150'

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lynnbrook Avenue, Maple Avenue, Rosedale Avenue, and Newdale;

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

KARIN M.E. ALEXIS, PH.D., ART & ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

ORGANIZATION

DATE

JUNE 1988

STREET & NUMBER

2449 Villanova Drive

TELEPHONE

280-1107

CITY OR TOWN

Vienna, Virginia

STATE

22180

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