CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: M:37-15 **Construction Date**: Platted 1948-53; built 1949–late 1950s

Name: Oakview

Location: New Hampshire Ave., Avenel Road, East Light Drive, Dilston Road
Silver Spring, vicinity of Hillandale, Montgomery County

Private Ownership / Present Use: Private Residence / Occupied / Condition: Good / Restricted Access

Description:

The Oakview planned suburban development is located in Montgomery County, just west of the border with Prince George's County, on the west side of New Hampshire Avenue in the Hillandale area. The Oakview development was created along an insular pattern of concentric loops and warped parallel streets, bounded by New Hampshire Avenue on the east, Northwest Branch Park on the west, the Northwest Park community on the south, and to the north the campus of Xaverian College and later the Capital Beltway. The first phase of development occurred in 1948, the last in the mid 1960s. The architectural styles reflected in Oakview's dwellings reflect this range, which commences with traditional symmetrical brick Colonial Revivals and Cape Cods reflective of the first half of the century, and ends with the ubiquitous Split-Level and Ranch. At mid-century, it was one of the few suburban developments east of the Hillandale area and, unlike most of the developments to its west, Oakview was not associated with a recreational facility—golf or country club. It was firmly anchored to the New Hampshire Avenue transportation corridor.

Significance:

The original layout of Oakview was platted between 1948-1954 in an enclosed, plan of curvilinear streets and only one major access to New Hampshire Avenue, a significant transportation corridor for the area; this plan has been changed only by the addition of a late-1950s spur to the west, and some peripheral blocks on the east. At the time it was planned, it was a relatively isolated suburban development in the easternmost area of Montgomery County, and it lacks anchor facilities found in earlier locations, such as a community center or golf club. Although much of the home construction occurred during the late 1940s and mid-1950s, the diversity of architectural styles offers a near-complete representation of designs found throughout the county. As such, it remains a architectural microcosm of suburban development at mid-century.

Sara Amy Leach
KCI Technologies, Inc.
January 2000

Survey No. M: 37-15

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name

historic Oakview (Preferred)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number: New Hampshire Ave., Avenel Road, East Light Drive, Dilston Road ☐ not for publication

city, town Silver Spring, vicinity of Hillandale congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
☐ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture	☐ museum
☒ building(s)	☒ private	☐ unoccupied	☐ commercial	☐ park
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ work in progress	☐ educational	☒ private residence
☐ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	☐ entertainment	☐ religious
☐ object	☐ in process	☐ yes: restricted	☐ government	☐ scientific
	☐ being considered	☒ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial	☐ transportation
	☒ not applicable	☐ no	☐ military	☐ other:

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

name Multiple Owners

street & number: telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code:

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Judicial Center liber:

street & number 50 Maryland Ave. folio:

city, town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. M:37-15

Condition		Check one	Check one	
☒ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☒ unaltered	☒ original site	
☐ good	☐ ruins	☒ altered	☐ moved	date of move

Resource Count: ca. 425

Summary

The Oakview planned suburban development is located in Montgomery County, just west of the border with Prince George's County, on the west side of New Hampshire Avenue in the Hillandale area. The Oakview development was created along an insular pattern of concentric loops and warped parallel streets, bounded by New Hampshire Avenue on the east, Northwest Branch Park on the west, the Northwest Park community on the south, and to the north the campus of Xaverian College and later the Capital Beltway. The first phase of development occurred in 1948, the last in the mid 1960s. The architectural styles reflected in Oakview's dwellings reflect this range, which commences with traditional symmetrical brick Colonial Revivals and Cape Cods reflective of the first half of the century, and ends with the ubiquitous Split-Level and Ranch. At mid-century, it was one of the few suburban developments east of the Hillandale area and, unlike most of the developments to its west, Oakview was not associated with a recreational facility—golf or country club. It was firmly anchored to the New Hampshire Avenue transportation corridor.

General

The original boundaries of Oakview were platted between 1948 and 53, and built out through the mid 1950s by the Light Development Corporation; a subsequent addition of three areas that became part of Oakview were platted in the late 1950s and are generally excluded from the context.. The layout of the community is one of its most distinctive characteristics, and it was the sole link with New Hampshire Avenue.

Starting in the 1950s, Oakview Drive was extended westward across a small stream to provide access to the Brookview Elementary School and a new enclave of houses on the loop road formed by Hedin and Arbor Hill drives and Corliss Street. The small span between the two portions of the subdivision was clad with fieldstone that harmonized with the natural buffer that the little stream valley provided Oakview residents.

The majority of the lots are rectangular with an average uniform dimension of approximately 60' street frontage and 110' deep, totaling 6,200 to 6,800 square feet per tract. Many lots were forced to conform to the abundant angled corners formed by the curvilinear street layout, or compact cul-de-sacs; these have irregular-shaped boundaries, especially on the rear- and side-lot lines. The size of the lots tend to remain the same over the development life of Oakview, 1948-late 1950s, with groupings of lots of smaller and larger acreage.

Initially, "Oakview Drive was constructed as a primary residential road with a paved width of 36'. The other streets are secondary residential streets." ("Projects 759, 919: Oakview Drive"). Oakview provides the major access with New Hampshire Avenue, though a secondary access is found in Dilston Road to the south. The major streets, which actually now include Oakview, Braddock, Dilston, and East Light, have a 60' wide right-of-way with 36' paved area; interior streets--i.e., Paula, Moffet, Cottrell, Parham--have a 50' wide right-of-way and proportionately smaller paved width. Throughout the subdivision, however, street trees were planted between the sidewalks and curbs, and today they continue to provide a substantial element of the streetscape.

By virtue of its self-contained layout and limited access to new Hampshire Avenue, coupled with the range of architectural models constructed over more than 20 years—Colonial Revivals, Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional, Split-Level, Ranch, and Contemporary—it could be considered a microcosm of mid-century suburban domestic design.

7. Description (continued)

BUILDING TYPES

Colonial Revival I: One of the oldest areas of Oakview, platted 1948 along the eponymous drive beginning at the major entrance from New Hampshire Avenue and ending at Braddock, contains what are the most traditional and finely built Colonial Revival-style homes in the community. In their original form, the 2-story, three-bay blocks have a side-gable roof with exterior gable-end brick chimney, and a 1-story flat- or shed-roofed porch on the chimney-gable elevation. Fenestration was originally 6/6 double-hung wood sash, much of which remains; replacement windows and fenestration in modern additions include 1/1 double-hung vinyl. Entrances usually have triangular pediments. Ornamentation is limited to a cast-concrete medallion centered above the front door and architrave moulding around the front door, brick lintels, and pattern brickwork below windows.

A related type is a 2-story, two-bay brick side-gable block with a third bay in the form of a dropped 2-story block with dual-pitch roof encompassing a porch. Wood, and later replacement siding, is found in the second-story porch level, and in the gable ends of the main block. Ornamentation includes a partial stone lintel with keystone on front, first-floor fenestration and a triangular pediment over the front door. Modifications to both types of dwellings include the addition of large dormers and rear extensions.
Example: 1620 Oakview Drive, 1950. Owner: Milton and R.S. Boss (Photo 7 of 18)

Colonial Revival II: One of the oldest areas of Oakview, platted 1948, found along Dilston Road between Oakview and Moffet, this 2-story brick Colonial Revival is an asymmetrical two bays wide with a gable-end exterior brick chimney and a one-story shed-roofed side porch constructed of brick or wood frame. Roof material is asphalt shingle. Original fenestration consisted of paired metal casements on the upper floors, a first-floor display window with flanking casements, and a multi-light single, glazed front door. A gable-front porch supported by square posts shields the raised front entrance. Modifications include the addition of awnings, projecting bay windows, enclosure of porch, installation of vinyl/aluminum siding, and replacement of windows with insulated vinyl faux-multi-light styles.
Example: 9616 Dilston Road, 1949. Owner: Shilvlal Thanki et al (Photo 8 of 18)

Cape Cod: One of the oldest areas of Oakview, platted 1948-51, found along Cottrell north of Oakview, as well as Neely Road. Frame Cape Cod is a 1-1/2 story asymmetrical three-bays with a steeply pitched side-gable roof, gable-roof dormers, and slope chimney. Exterior treatment is original horizontal wood siding or coursed ashlar; central entrance has projecting front porch with gable-front or shed roof. Original fenestration is 1/1 or 2/2 double-hung wood sash single and paired, much modernized with insulated vinyl/metal windows. Modifications to these include the addition of vinyl/metal siding or other cladding, rear dormers, and metal awnings.
Example: 1608 Moffet Road, 1950. Owner: Delmas and L.C. Rolland (Photo 10 of 18)

Contemporary: Part of Oakview platted in 1949, this contemporary-style house type is found along both sides of Dilston Road between Moffet and the Capital Beltway, as well as Cottrell Terrace between Braddock and Avenel Road. The 1-1/2 story brick or frame box has a steep-pitch, side-gable roof with deep boxed eaves and an off-center slope chimney. Various materials are found on the exterior, including the upper-third of the front façade faced with horizontal wood/vinyl/metal siding, wood shingles, faux-ashlar cast-stone, etc. Fenestration is fixed sliding metal, located at the corners and upper third of the façade abutting the eaves. Modifications to these homes are many, including: the addition of vinyl/metal siding and cast-stone, replacement window variants, the construction of rear additions, and large wall dormers on front/rear slopes.

7. Description (continued)

Example: 9710 Dilston Road, 1950. Owner: Joseph and T.H. Lee (Photo 13 of 18)

Colonial Revival III: Part of Oakview platted in 1950-51, this house type is predominantly on Cahart Place. This three-bay Colonial Revival with side-facing shallow-pitch gable roof is found in two varieties: a) a second-story overhang with a brick first story and wood-sided second story, or b) same materials with a single façade plane. Gable end exterior chimney. Fenestration is 1/1 or 2/2 double-hung metal sash, much replaced with insulated vinyl/metal windows. Modifications include replacement of windows and installation of vinyl/metal siding

Minimal Traditional: One of the older areas of Oakview, platted in 1950-51, between Avenel Road on the east, Oakview on the north, Parham Place on the northeast, and part of Dilston on the southwest; and, on Cahart Place. This raised, 1-story brick or frame block is minimal traditional, with a side-gable roof, projecting gable-front porch, and slope chimney. Some potentially original scallop-and-diamond frieze board is extant. The porch is supported by decorative lattice-like posts, with a wood railing featuring the same diamond-pattern; gables feature wood/asbestos shingles. Fenestration was metal casement on the upper third of the façade, and flanking the off-center display window that serves the living room interior space; single, multi-light windows on each façade illuminate the basement level. Fanciful wood shutters have a "square" motif. Some examples have a brick beltcourse at the first-floor level and/or contrasting ornamental masonry cladding. Modifications to these homes include the installation of a variety of metal and wood porch supports/railings, addition of vinyl/metal siding, replacement of metal casements with insulated 1/1double-hung sash, and the removal of shutters
Example: 9638 Cottrell Terrace, 1951. Owner: John R. Sears et al (Photo 9 of 18)

Ranch I: Part of Oakview platted in 1950-51, this ranch house type is found along the west side of East Light Drive from its northern terminus at the edge of the Capital Beltway to about Dilston Place on the south. The 1-story brick block has a side-facing dual-slope gable roof, plain frieze, and exterior gable-end and slope chimneys. The front elevation is distinguished by a projecting entrance block containing a display window; the upper wall is clad with coursed ashlar. Metal casement fenestration with brick sills is located on the upper third of elevation. Modifications to these homes are minimal.
Example: 9827 East Light Drive, 1954. Owner: Tan Nguyen (Photo 12 of 18)

Split-Level: Part of Oakview platted in 1952-54, this house type is found on Dilston Road between Braddock and Avenel, south of Oakview. This split-level house type has a 2-story gable-end block juxtaposed with 1- or 2-story side-gable units, and shallow-pitch roof lines with deep overhanging eaves. Combinations of brick, and frame/sided cladding are used throughout. Multi-sized fenestration includes a multi-light display window and sliding/fixed metal windows high on the elevations. A slope chimney is located on the two-story block. Modifications to these homes are minimal, if any.
Example: 1512 Dilston Road, 1956. Owner: Nestor and L.S. Gomez (Photo 18 of 18)

Ranch II: Part of Oakview platted in 1949, this ranch house type is found on the east end and south side of Dilston Road between Braddock and Avenel, south of Oakview. A 1-story, brick block with shallow-pitch side-gable roof, deep boxed eaves, and a slope chimney. Combinations of brick with wood frame/vinyl/metal siding are juxtaposed on the exterior. Asymmetrical front elevation includes recessed doorway, fenestration that is fixed display and sliding metal located snug up under the eaves, and fanciful wood shutters. Modifications to these homes are minimal, if any.
Example: 1517 Dilston Road, 1956. Owner: Minh Nguyen and Hien T. Ngo (Photo 15 of 18)

8. Significance

Survey No. M:37-15

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	
☒ 1900-	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ other (specify)	
	☐ invention				

Specific Dates 1948

Builder/Architect Light Development Corp.

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ☐ 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

Summary

For Modern suburban developments to be eligible under Criteria A and C, they must be located in a region affected by suburban development, primarily residential in character, and contain a representative housing stock of types and styles. Among the character-defining elements found in Oakview are: a) a significant concentration of buildings united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development, b) cohesive architectural styles from a single period of construction, c) architectural styles that represent significant building types within suburbs. (KCI, *Suburbanization Historic Context,* D-14)

The original layout of Oakview was platted between 1948-1954 in an enclosed, plan of curvilinear streets and only one major access to New Hampshire Avenue, a significant transportation corridor for the area; this plan has been changed only by the addition of a late-1950s spur to the west, and some peripheral blocks on the south and east. At the time it was planned, it was a relatively isolated suburban development in the easternmost area of Montgomery County, and it lacks anchor facilities found in earlier locations, such as a community center or golf club. Although much of the home construction occurred during the late 1940s and mid-1950s, the diversity of architectural styles offers a near-complete representation of designs found throughout the county. As such, it remains a microcosm of suburban development at mid-century.

General:
Oakview was built by the Light Development Corporation, headquartered at 1436 Kennedy St., N.W.; Joseph Light was president and Betty Light secretary. The company dedicated the first section of Oakview (Part of blocks 1,2,6,7, 11, 12) on February 26, 1948, which was followed a few days later by the second section (Block 14, Part of blocks 4-6, 8, 15-22). These were also the single largest phases of the project, platting the locations of 149 homes along the principal entrance road —Oakview Drive—and its primary cross street—Braddock Road—as well as a portion of interior streets Dilston, Cottrell, and Moffet.

These areas were followed in 1949 by: both sides Braddock between Cottrell and Oakview, both sides of Dilston between Moffet and New Hampshire, and the east side of Cottrell between Moffet and Oakview. Between the beginning of 1950 and spring of the following year, 11 more areas were platted, predominantly between New Hampshire Ave. and Braddock Road, and Cottrell Terrace on the north and south. A total of 184 lots resulted from these plats.

8. Significance (Continued)

Between November 1952 and June 1953, upon the settlement of Joseph Light's estate, management of the Light Development Corporation shifted to Pauline Light, as company president, and Morris Schwartz, secretary; these are also the last tracts to be developed by the Light Development Corporation in Oakview. Light Development sold the remaining land to Hampshire Investors Corporation (Milton Polinger president and Jimmy R. Henry, secretary), for the development of Blocks 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. The land for blocks 33 and 34, the Avenel and final East Light stretches, respectively, were acquired from different property owners for the purpose of development.

Commencing in 1958, the final and outermost portions of Oakview were platted for 183 homes: Oakview Drive, Hedin and Corliss, west of East Light; Avenel Road framing the east side of the development, generally parallel to New Hampshire Avenue; and East Light and Stateside drives around the southwestern parameters. Light Development sold the Avenel strip to Milton and Myra Polinger, and Howard and Geraldine Polinger, in 1959. The final portion of Oakview lands along East Light Drive were conveyed from Grace Hyslop and Charles Hyslop to the Land Green Development Corporation in 1960; Albert Brodsky, president of Land Green, Edith Mathews, secretary.

The Oakview extension and construction of the Hedin and Corliss roads in the mid-1950s was initiated by Montgomery county to provide access to Brookview Elementary School, adjacent to the Corliss loop. This area currently serves as Oakview Park.

The subdivision of land into blocks and lots on a certain date does not necessarily imply that a house was erected on the lot at that time or immediately; thus, throughout Oakview there are more contemporary dwellings located on lots that had been created years earlier. This helps account for the variation in the appearance and styling of homes within a given sub-suburban development where it has taken many years to build out the neighborhood.

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Character-defining elements for Planned Suburban Developments, as defined in *the I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Improvement Study*, include: 1) concentration of historically or aesthetically cohesive buildings; 2) community design with planned landscape and public amenities; 3) single period of construction; 4) architecturally significant suburban building types. To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Planned Suburban Developments must possess excellent integrity of all character-defining elements.

The Oakview planned suburban development is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It was laid out between 1948-54 in a distinctive and enclosed half-circle-shaped site with a single access to a major thoroughfare, a modest and middle-class setting at a time when no Modern suburbs of this type existed in this area of Montgomery County. Oakview boasts a diverse range of mid-century architectural styles: from the Colonial Revival and Cape Cod, on the wane going into the 1950s, and Modernism on the rise, as depicted in the Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Split-Level. This diversity of dwellings offers a near-complete picture of what was being built through out the county. A few easily articulated modifications to the periphery of the suburb during the late 1950 do not intrude on the architectural evolution, but they were addendums to the original site and represent a new developer. Alterations to the buildings are relatively ew, and do not significantly impact the architectural integrity of the overall development. Because Oakview remains a microcosm of suburban development at mid-century, it is eligible under Criteria A and C.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended Eligibility Not Recommended: XX
Comments: ALTHOUGH IT WAS MANY REPRESENTATIVE STYLES NONE ARE UNIQUE OR OUTSTANDING.
Reviewer, OPS: Date: 9/11/00
Reviewer, NR Program: Date: 10/12/00

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M: 37-15

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ca. 145.7 acres

Quadrangle name Beltsville, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation sheet

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	Sara Amy Leach		
organization	KCI Technologies, Inc.	date	January 2000
street & number	10 North Park Drive	telephone	410-316-7800
city or town	Hunt Valley	state/zip	Maryland, 21030

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 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)

1951 Series, Aerial Photos for Montgomery County Soil Conservation District, 1937-81. RG 19, Audiovisual.

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Hopkins, G.M. [1879] 1975. *Atlas of Montgomery County, Maryland*, 1879. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins. Rockville, MD: Montgomery County Historical Society.

KCI Technologies, Inc. *Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology, I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Study, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland, Volumes I and II.* Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, November 1999.

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Montgomery County Recorded Subdivision Plat Index. Real Estate Atlas *Book 2*, Page Nos.: 206, 207, 404, 457, 494, 501, 508, 534, 552, 582, 581, 583, 746, 800, 815, 816, 817, 840, 1132, 1246, 1334, 1394, 1458, 1577, 1740, 1890; *Book 3*, Page Nos.: 3123, 3197, 3205, 3260, 3300, 3633, 3927, 3887.

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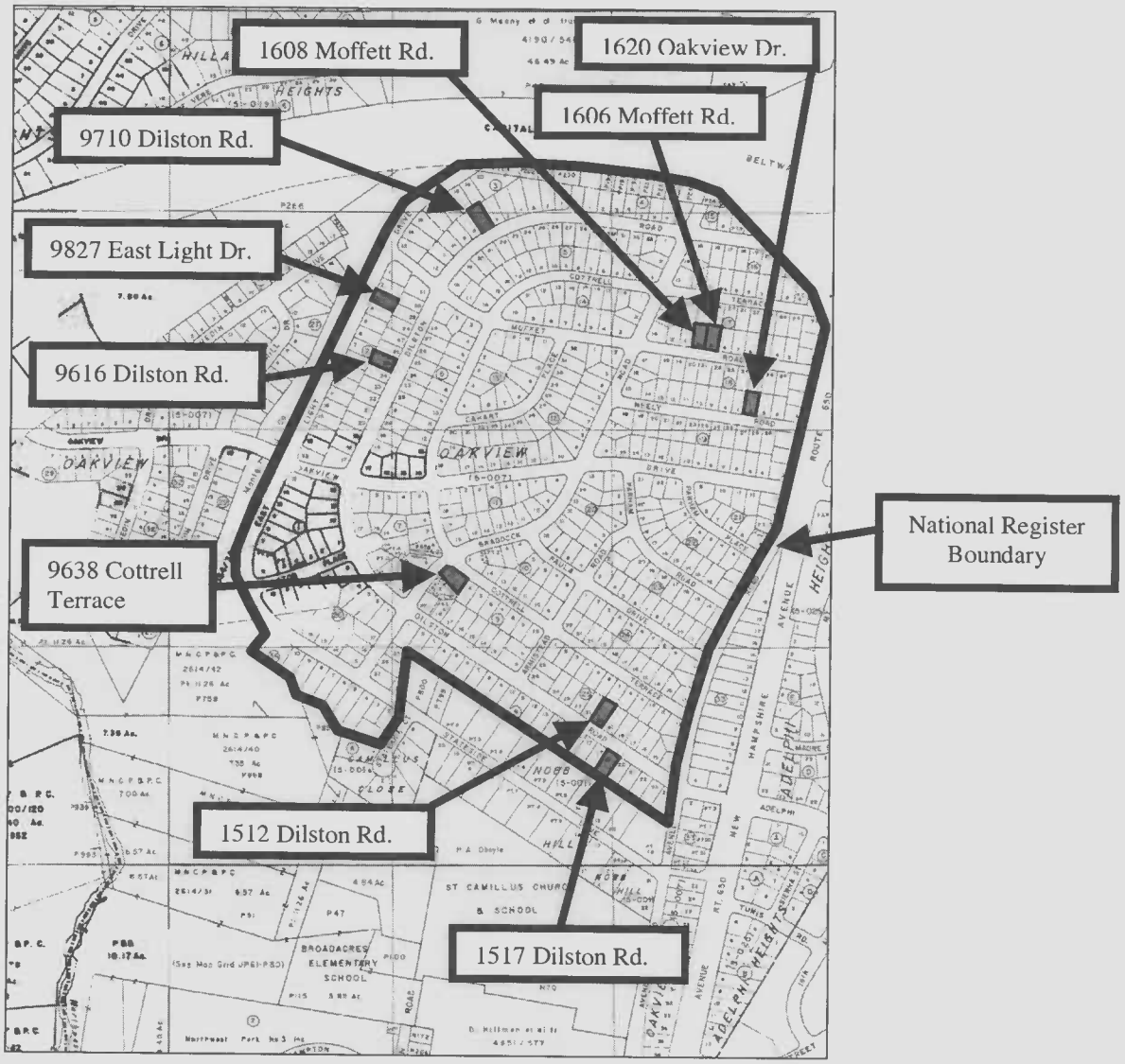
----. 1944. Washington and Vicinity Topographic Map. Washington, D.C.: USGS.
----. 1956. Kensington, MD, Quadrangle Map. Washington, D.C.: USGS.
----. 1965. Kensington, MD, Quadrangle Map. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

National Register Boundary Map:

Montgomery County Tax Map KP12, Subdivision 7



10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The boundary is coterminous with the blocks and streets located in the original plattings of the Oakview planned suburban development made by Light Development Corporation through mid 1953. The westerly portion of the development undertaken by subsequent management in 1958 is excluded from nomination because it was a later addition to the periphery of the original Oakview layout.

The boundary extends from New Hampshire Avenue at Oakview Drive, north to the south edge of the Capital Beltway; westward to the creek that divides East Light Drive from Hedin/Arbor Hill drives; southwest along the outer edge of East Light Drive; southwest around Block 34, Lot 11, and southeast to the north side of Stateside Court; across Stateside Street and through Block 8 along the boundary with the Nobb Hill development; and east to the intersection with Avenel Road; north along the east side of Avenel to its intersection with New Hampshire Avenue.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Oakview
SURVEY NO.: M: 37-15
ADDRESS: New Hampshire Ave., East Light Drive, Dilston Road
Silver Spring, vicinity of Hillandale, Prince George's County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period Theme(s):

Modern

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

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

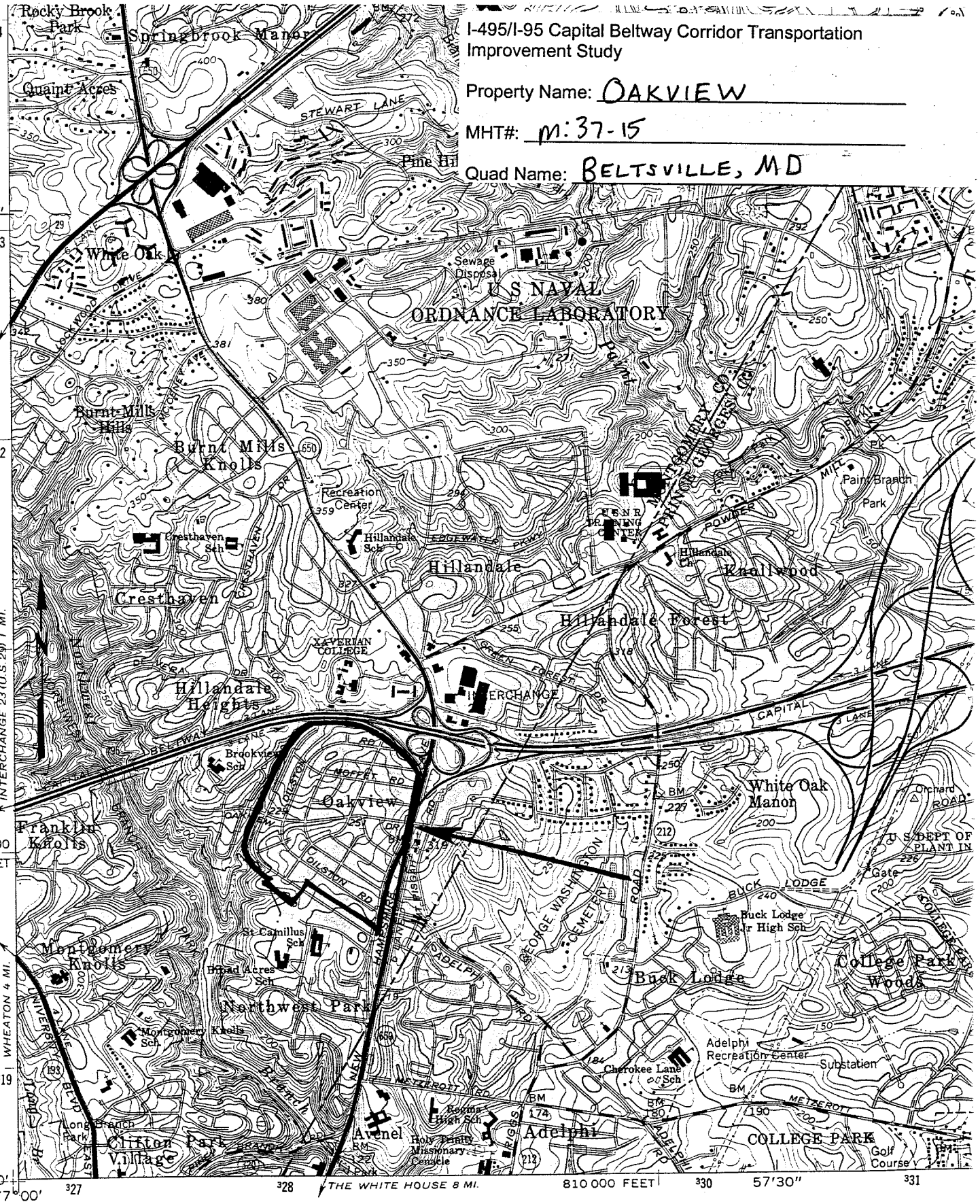
Sara Amy Leach
KCI Technologies, Inc.
January 2000

I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Improvement Study

Property Name: OAKVIEW

MHT#: M:37-15

Quad Name: BELTSVILLE, MD



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USSCS, and WSSC

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1956. Revised 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

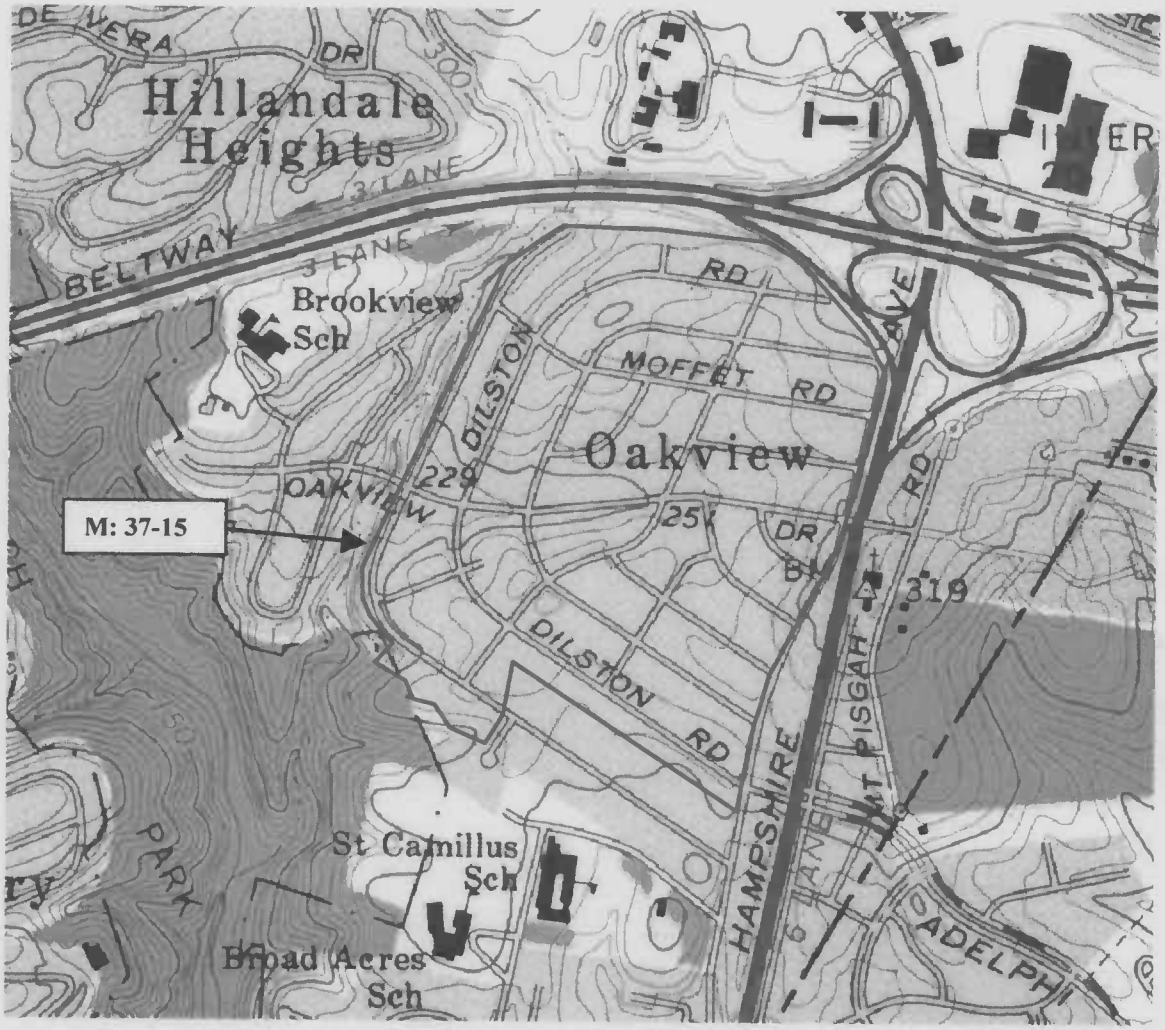
MN GN
8° 142 MILS
1°13' 22 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

1 1000 0 1

TH

M: 37-15
Oakview
Beltsville Quadrangle



1. W. 37-16

2 OAKVIEW

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD

4. SAINT MARY BEACH

5. 12/99

6. MD SHPO

7. E. LIGHT - OAKVIEW DR. BRIDGE, N SIDE, VIEW E

8. 1/18

1. M 37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. VIEW OAKVIEW DR & ARLNGTN, VIEW W
8. 2/13

1. M:37-15

2. Oakview

3. Montgomery County, MD

4. Dora Army Leach

5. '80

6. MD [illegible]

7. view along Cottrell at Braddock, View W

8. 3/18

1. M-37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. BRADDOCK & NORFOLK looking S at EAST SIDE of BRADDOCK
8. 1/3

8.5

1. M 39-15
2. Gaview
3. Montgomery Cnty, MD
4. Sara Amy Leach
5. 100
6. MD SHPO
7. View along NCLLY Rd from N. Hampshire, View W
8. 5/13

1. M 37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. VOC
6. MD SHPO
7. VIEW ALONG PAULA DR FROM AVENEL, VIEW NW
8. 6/18

1. M-37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. 1620 OAKVIEW DR., VIENNA
8. 7/18

1. M:37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA ANN LEACH
5. 10/99
6. MDSHPO
7. 9016 DIXSTON RD, VIENNA VA
8. 8/13

1. 11:37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SAFA AMY ELIACH
5. 10/15
6. MD SHPO
7. 9638 COTTRELL TERRACE, VIENNA
8. 9/18

1. M: 37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. VIEW W on MOSELEY ST (1600, 1600), VIEW E
8. 10/18

1. M 37-15

2. OAKVIEW

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4. SARA ANN LEACH

5. 12/99

6. MDSHPO

7. 9716-18 ARBOR HILLS DR, NEW NE

8. 11/18

1. M-37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA ANN [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. MDSHPO
7. 9827 LIGHT ST, VIEW E
8. 12/18

1. 11:37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA FAYE LEACH
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. 9710 DILSTON RD, VIENNA
8. 13/18

1. M37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. 9711-13 DILSTON RD, VIEW E
8. 14/13

1. 11:37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 12/59
6. MD STIPO
7. 1517 DILSTON RD, VIEW S
8. 15/18

1. M37-15

2. OAKVIEW

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4. SARA AMY LEACH

5. 12/99

6. MD SHPO

7. 1319 BRADDOCK WITH REAR PARAD -
DILSTON RD HOMES + TREE, VIEW NW

8. 16/13

1. 1M:37-15
2. OAKVIEW
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. SARA AMY LEACH
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. 9904-06-08 HEDIN, SE ELEVATION, VIEW NE
8. 17/13

1. M:37-15

2. OAKVIEW

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD

4. SARA AMY LEACH

5. 12/99

6. MD SHPO

7. 1512 DILSTON RD, VIEW E

8. 18/18