CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: M:32-7

Construction Date: 1926-circa 1955

Name: Argyle Park Neighborhood

Location: Bounded by Forest Glen Road, Dallas Avenue, Lycoming Street, Brunett Avenue, Granville Drive, and Colesville Road

Private Ownership / Present Use: Agriculture, Private Residence / Occupied / Condition: / Restricted Access

Description:

The community of Argyle Park is a planned suburban neighborhood located in the Four Corners vicinity of Montgomery County. Argyle Park is one of several residential subdivisions platted along Forest Glen Road in the Four Corners vicinity between the late 1920s and the early 1950s. Argyle Park was platted by Frank Hewitt along the south side of Forest Glen Road between the Argyle Country Club and Colesville Road in 1926. The community was laid-out in a grid-pattern, except for a central curvilinear north-south road (Brunett Avenue) that follows the topography of the land. Water, sewer, and electricity were available in Argyle Park by 1928, though no gutters, sidewalks or streetlights were provided. Lots in Argyle Park were sold to investors, speculative house builders, and individuals who wanted to construct their own home. Despite its attractive location next to the Argyle Country Club, the speculative community was not successful. No houses had been constructed within the community by 1931, though several had been built by World War II. By 1948, less than half of the lots had houses on them. A re-subdivision of lots in 1947, 1950, and 1952 resulted in more construction activity. By the mid-1950s most of the lots had been improved with single-family residences. The construction of the Capital Beltway in the early 1960s had a tremendous impact on Argyle Park. The beltway was constructed through Argyle Park parallel to and one lot length south of Forest Glen Road. The houses adjacent to Forest Glen Road remained while the houses in the middle of the 9800 block of the north-south side streets were demolished. The beltway also cut-off all of the side streets with the exception of Brunett Avenue. The beltway was also constructed through the northern portion of the Argyle Country Club. The land to the north of the beltway became community parkland, while a golf course continues to function to the south of the beltway.

Significance:

Argyle Park was platted by Frank Hewitt in 1926. Frank Hewitt began a real estate and insurance company in Silver Spring in 1903, and was named postmaster in 1906. After World War I, Hewitt returned to Silver Spring and platted two subdivisions: Sections 4 and 5 of Seven Oaks to the south of Four Corners (1923) and Argyle Park (1926). According to a 1928 advertisement in the Washington Post, Argyle Park was promoted as a subdivision of over 200 lots along cut and graded streets overlooking two golf courses with several springs on the property. The community was also advertised as 20 minutes by car to downtown Washington and along the 16th Street bus line. Lots with an average size of 7500 square feet were, "ideal for investments or home building," with, "special inducements to speculative builders."

With the subdivision of Argyle Park, Frank Hewitt attempted to imitate the success of Kansas City, Missouri developer J.C. Nichols. Nichols popularized the trend of combining residential subdivisions with country clubs. An association with a country club increased the prestige of a community and could aid in its success. However, despite Argyle Park's direct relationship with the Argyle Park Country Club, the community was not a success. More than twenty years after the subdivision was platted, less than half of the building lots had been improved by houses. The construction of the capital Beltway in the early 1960s resulted in the demolition of numerous houses within Argyle Park, as well as a change in the community's street pattern (Sechrist, 68). The community is identical to hundreds of other developments constructed on the periphery of cities during the early to mid-twentieth century. Argyle Park is an unsuccessful speculative subdivision, which does not represent a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of the nation, state, or community. The development does not possess distinctive design features or innovative concepts that would distinguish this development from others. It is a simple and pervasive community of modest structures that have a reserved use of architectural detail, therefore integrity of the individual resources is critical. Many of the houses in the community have replacement windows, siding, and additions. The community lacks comprehensive design features such as public space, boulevard entrances, pathways, or original streetlights.

Preparer:
KCI Technologies, Inc.
January 2000

Survey No. M:32-7

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic (Preferred) Argyle Park Neighborhood

and/or common

2. Location

street & number: Bounded by Forest Glen Road, Dallas Avenue, Lycoming Street, Brunett Avenue, Granville Drive, and Colesville Road ☐ not for publication

city, town Four Corners vicinity of Silver Spring 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 Avenue 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:32-7

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

Resource Count: approx 175

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

The community of Argyle Park is a planned suburban neighborhood located in the Four Corners vicinity of Montgomery County. Argyle Park is one of several residential subdivisions platted along Forest Glen Road in the Four Corners vicinity between the late 1920s and the early 1950s. Developers and home buyers were attracted to this area because of the easy access into the District of Columbia and the numerous recreation amenities, including the Silver Spring Branch of the Boy's and Girl's Club, Sligo Creek Parkway, the Argyle Country Club, and the Indian Springs Country Club.

A number of subdivisions were constructed by various developers in the Four Corners vicinity from the late 1920s to the early 1950s. It was not unusual for streets within a subdivision to end abruptly, since developers anticipated the streets being continued by the next subdivision or during the next phase of house construction. As such, it is common for roads to extend through several subdivisions even though there is no relationship between the developers. Argyle Park was platted by Frank Hewitt along the south side of Forest Glen Road between the Argyle Country Club and Colesville Road in 1926. The community was laid-out in a grid-pattern, except for a central curvilinear north-south road (Brunett Avenue) that follows the topography of the land. This grid pattern of streets was extended to the south of Argyle Park by the development of E. Brooke Lee's North Hills of Sligo Park subdivision in 1931.

Water, sewer, and electricity were available in Argyle Park by 1928, though no gutters, sidewalks or streetlights were provided. Lots in Argyle Park were sold to investors, speculative house builders, and individuals who wanted to construct their own home. Despite its attractive location next to the Argyle Country Club, the speculative community was not successful. No houses had been constructed within the community by 1931, though several had been built by World War II. By 1948, less than half of the lots had houses on them. A re-subdivision of lots in 1947, 1950, and 1952 resulted in more construction activity. By the mid-1950s most of the lots had been improved with single-family residences. In the 1930s and 1940s two schools were constructed at the south end of Argyle Park to service the children of that community, as well as the other adjacent communities.

The construction of the Capital Beltway in the early 1960s had a tremendous impact on Argyle Park. The beltway was constructed through Argyle Park parallel to and one lot length south of Forest Glen Road. The houses adjacent to Forest Glen Road remained while the houses in the middle of the 9800 block of the north-south side streets were demolished. The beltway also cut-off all of the side streets with the exception of Brunett Avenue. The beltway was also constructed through the northern portion of the Argyle Country Club. The land to the north of the beltway became community parkland, while a golf course continues to function to the south of the beltway.

Dwelling Types:
The Argyle Park Neighborhood consists of Cape Cod-style houses and Minimal Traditional type houses. The earliest houses constructed within Argyle Park were brick and frame 1- to 1½-story Cape Cod residences. These were built in the northern half of the platted community in the mid-1930s. The Cape Cod remained a popular building style until the end of the 1940s, with development extending southward. These later Cape Cod examples are simplified versions of the earlier houses and lacked the quality of design and building materials of the earlier houses. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, houses utilizing the Minimal Traditional form were favored. These houses filled the undeveloped lots throughout the neighborhood.

Cape Cod I: This variation of the Cape Cod-style is especially prevalent along Dallas Avenue, though examples of this style are present on every street of the community. Constructed during the mid-1940s, this wood-frame house is three bays wide with a central entry flanked by two pairs of wood double-hung windows. The divided-light pattern of the windows vary among the examples of this model and range from 4/4 to 8/8. Above the entrance is a small gable-roof entry hood supported by wood brackets. Some versions of this model have single rather than paired double-hung windows on the front elevation, though the paired version is more common. The house has a concrete block foundation, wood siding or asbestos shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The houses have either a semi-exterior brick chimney or a small brick central chimney. There are no original garages associated with these houses. Example: 9603 Dallas Avenue, owner: Niall and K.E. Dempsey (See Photo 23 of 32) and 9600 Bristol Avenue, owner: George and M.K. Walker (See Photo 24 of 32).

7. Description (continued)

Cape Cod II: The second variation of the Cape Cod-style within the Argyle Park Neighborhood are characterized by their brick construction material and 4-bay width. The houses also have two gable dormers on the front elevation and a semi-exterior brick chimney. These houses were constructed during the mid- to late 1940s. Example: 9607 Bristol Avenue, owner: Ashton and P.A. Cobourn (See Photo 25 of 32).

Cape Cod III: This design is representative of the brick 3-bay Cape Cod houses constructed within Argyle Park. These houses are located throughout the neighborhood, especially within Guilford Court. The houses have a central entry and two gable dormers. Constructed during the mid-1930s, these Cape Cod-style houses are distinguished by better construction materials, ornamental door surrounds, and balanced facades. Example: 714 Guilford Court, owner: Thomas Winters (See Photo 26 of 32).

Cape Cod IV: Three examples of this version of the Cape Cod style were constructed at the intersection of Brunett Avenue and Guilford Street during the mid-1930s. The houses have brick foundations, wood siding and asphalt shingle roofs. The houses have a side-passage entrance, a central canted-bay window, and a window that simulates a Dutch door on the first story. The second story has two or four dormers. Two of the houses have side-gable roofs, while the third has a gambrel roof. The "Dutch door" window, batten shutters, and gambrel roof are evidence of Dutch Colonial influences. Example: 9700 Brunett Avenue, owner: Matthew B. Hamilton (See Photo 27 of 32).

Minimal Traditional: Beginning in the mid-1940s, several versions of the Minimal Traditional-type house were constructed within Argyle Park. These 1-story houses nearly all have brick exteriors with a side-gable roof, and most have front-facing gables in addition to the principal side-gable. The houses have wood double-hung windows and picture windows. Many of the houses have prominent chimneys. Example: 9797 Sutherland Avenue, owner: Charles H. Atwell (See Photo 28 of 32).

8. Significance

Survey No. M:32-7

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 1926-circa 1955 **Builder Architect** Frank Hewitt

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

The community of Argyle Park is located in the vicinity of Four Corners, Montgomery County. Four Corners began as a 19th-century agricultural community located at the crossroads of Bladensburg and Colesville Roads. The community remained rural until the post-World War I building boom in suburban Montgomery County. Beginning in the late 1930s, Four Corners saw the development of Northwood Park, Woodmoor, Indian Spring Village, Indian Spring Terrace, North Hills of Sligo Park, and Fairway, among others. These subdivisions expanded between 1945 and 1955 even as new ones, such as Northwood and Franklin Knolls, were constructed. The single-family house subdivisions that soon surrounded Four Corners had winding streets that formed an irregular grid in between major roads. Commercial establishments lined Bladensburg Road (now University Boulevard) and Colesville Road. The Woodmoor Shopping Center, established in 1946, is one landmark of the community. The Four Corners area was largely developed by the late 1950s.

Argyle Park was platted by Frank Hewitt in 1926. Frank Hewitt began a real estate and insurance company in Silver Spring in 1903, and was named postmaster in 1906. After World War I, Hewitt returned to Silver Spring and platted two subdivisions: Sections 4 and 5 of Seven Oaks to the south of Four Corners (1923) and Argyle Park (1926). According to a 1928 advertisement in the Washington Post, Argyle Park was promoted as a subdivision of over 200 lots along cut and graded streets overlooking two golf courses with several springs on the property. The community was also advertised as 20 minutes by car to downtown Washington and along the 16th Street bus line. Lots with an average size of 7500 square feet were, "ideal for investments or home building," with, "special inducements to speculative builders."

With the subdivision of Argyle Park, Frank Hewitt attempted to imitate the success of Kansas City, Missouri developer J.C. Nichols. Nichols popularized the trend of combining residential subdivisions with country clubs. An association with a country club increased the prestige of a community and could aid in its success. However, despite Argyle Park's direct relationship with the Argyle Park Country Club, the community was not a success. More than twenty years after the subdivision was platted, less than half of the building lots had been improved by houses. The construction of the capital Beltway in the early 1960s resulted in the demolition of numerous houses within Argyle Park, as well as a change in the community's street pattern (Sechrist, 68).

Although the architects for the houses within Argyle Park are not known, the houses are variations on basic house designs constructed around many cities in the early to mid-twentieth century. The houses closely resemble the residences in the nearby developments of Argyle Forest, Fairway, Sligo Park Knolls, Woodside Park, and Greenacres, among many others located elsewhere in the Washington, D.C. suburbs. The houses represent Colonial Revival designs modified for modest

8. Significance (Continued)

house designs. The residences possess the building form and some features of the Colonial Revival style, but on a smaller scale and with inexpensive modern materials, such as molded door surrounds and metal casement windows.

The automobile provided the means for families to live apart from commercial areas. University Avenue, Georgia Avenue and other thoroughfares leading out of the District of Columbia provided safe roads, and commercial centers grew up at significant intersections, such as the Silver Spring Shopping Center, which opened in the 1920s. Similarly, the auto provided the means of accessing new recreational opportunities—and a popular social hub that developed during the early decades of the century were golf and country clubs.

By 1951, there were thirteen well-established country clubs in lower Montgomery County that were the setting for swimming, tennis, golf, fine dining and special social events such as debutante parties. Despite what could be considered a high number of such institutions for one area, each had "long waiting lists of recreational and socially-minded county and District of Columbia residents...." ("Country Clubs, and Smart Hunts Numerous Here," *The Record*, 1951). In the Silver Spring area, these exclusive havens included Indian Spring, Manor, and Argyle; Sligo Club, located adjacent to the creek to the west, provided the general public with a populist alternative. Between 1926 and 1950, three subdivisions bearing its name were platted around the Argyle Country Club. Similarly, other subdivisions were built adjacent to nearby clubs, sustaining a pattern elsewhere in Maryland and beyond.

Beginning in the 1920s, developers had realized the financial benefits of associating residential subdivisions with golf courses and country clubs, perhaps best seen in the projects of J. C. Nichols in Kansas City. The private clubs were attractive centerpieces to the planned suburbs because they added an element of financial security and prestige, served as protective barriers, provided open space and light, and kept undesirable land use to a minimum (Sechrist, 68-69). Developers in Silver Spring promoted the benefits of country-club proximity when advertising for Argyle Park, Country Club Park, Fairway and Indian Spring Park, claiming:

> ...the beautiful, rolling Maryland countryside is particularly adapted to this wholesome sport. The club houses are distinctive in architecture and planned in full harmony with Maryland's traditions for hospitality and bountiful entertainment (Cited in Sechrist, 69).

By the late 1950s, the imminent realization of the Capital Beltway required the relocation of the Indian Spring Country Club to a new home about two miles to the north; the construction of the new clubhouse at 13501 Layhill Road was almost complete in 1957, when other facilities there were already being used. The Argyle Country Club was also disturbed by the construction of the Capital Beltway. The beltway divided the northern section of the property from the rest of the golf course. The section north of the beltway was converted to a community park, while the southern section continues to function as a golf course. Despite the construction of the beltway, the communities adjacent to the early country clubs continue to prosper as well-manicured and regularly improved valuable real estate.

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Character-defining elements (CDEs) for Planned Suburban Neighborhoods, as defined in the I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Improvement Study, include 1) grid or curvilinear street pattern; 2) cohesive groupings of buildings by function, construction date, and architectural styles; 3) consistent lot sizes and building set-backs; 4) Landscape features such as sidewalks, street lighting, and tree plantings; 5) community amenties such as social halls, schools, parks, and community centers; 6) association with major transportation corridor. To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Planned Suburban Neighborhoods must possess excellent integrity of all character-defining elements. The Argyle Park Neighborhood does not possess all of the CDEs of planned suburban neighborhoods. The construction of the Capital Beltway has disrupted the original street pattern and the community does not have planned landscape features.

The Argyle Park Neighborhood is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible for the National Register due to the ubiquitous nature of the resource. The community is identical to hundreds of other developments constructed on the periphery of cities during the early to mid-twentieth century. Argyle Park is an unsuccessful speculative subdivision, which does not represent a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of the nation, state, or community. The development does not possess distinctive design features or innovative concepts that would distinguish this development from others, and therefore is not eligible under Criterion A. Historic research indicates that the community has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the community does not include significant elements of architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, or artwork. It is a simple and pervasive community of modest structures that have a reserved use of architectural detail, therefore integrity of the individual resources is critical. Many of the houses in the community have replacement windows, siding, and additions. The community lacks comprehensive design features such as public space, boulevard entrances, pathways, or original streetlights. Finally, investigations have not been conducted to determine whether the property has the potential to yield information important in history or pre-history, therefore, National Register Criterion D can not be assessed at this time.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended — Eligibility Not Recommended: XX

Comments:

Reviewer, OPS: [signature] Date: 9/14/00

Reviewer, NR Program: [signature] Date: 10/12/00

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:32-7

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name Kensington, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification
N/A

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 Tim Tamburrino	
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)

Baist, G. Wm. *Washington, D.C. and Suburbs*. Philadelphia, 1918.

Deets, Edward H., and Charles J. Maddox. *Real Estate Atlas of the Part of Montgomery County, MD, Adjacent to the District of Columbia*. Rockville, MD, 1917.

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

Maryland – National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC). 1996. *Four Corners Master Plan*. Silver Spring, MD: M-NCPPC.

Maryland – National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC). 1996. Four Corners Master Plan. Silver Spring, MD: M-CPPC

Real Estate Data, Inc. *Real Estate Atlas of Montgomery County, Maryland, Recorded Subdivision Maps, Argyle Park Subdivision Plats, Sections 1 and 2, 1926*. Miami, FL: Real Estate Data, Inc.

Sechrist, Stephanie Ann. "Silver Spring, Maryland: Residential Development of a Washington Suburb, 1920-1955." M.A. thesis, George Washington University, 1994.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1917. *Washington and Vicinity Topographic Map*. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

------. 1944. *Washington and Vicinity Topographic Map*. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

------. 1956. *Kensington, MD Quadrangle Map*. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

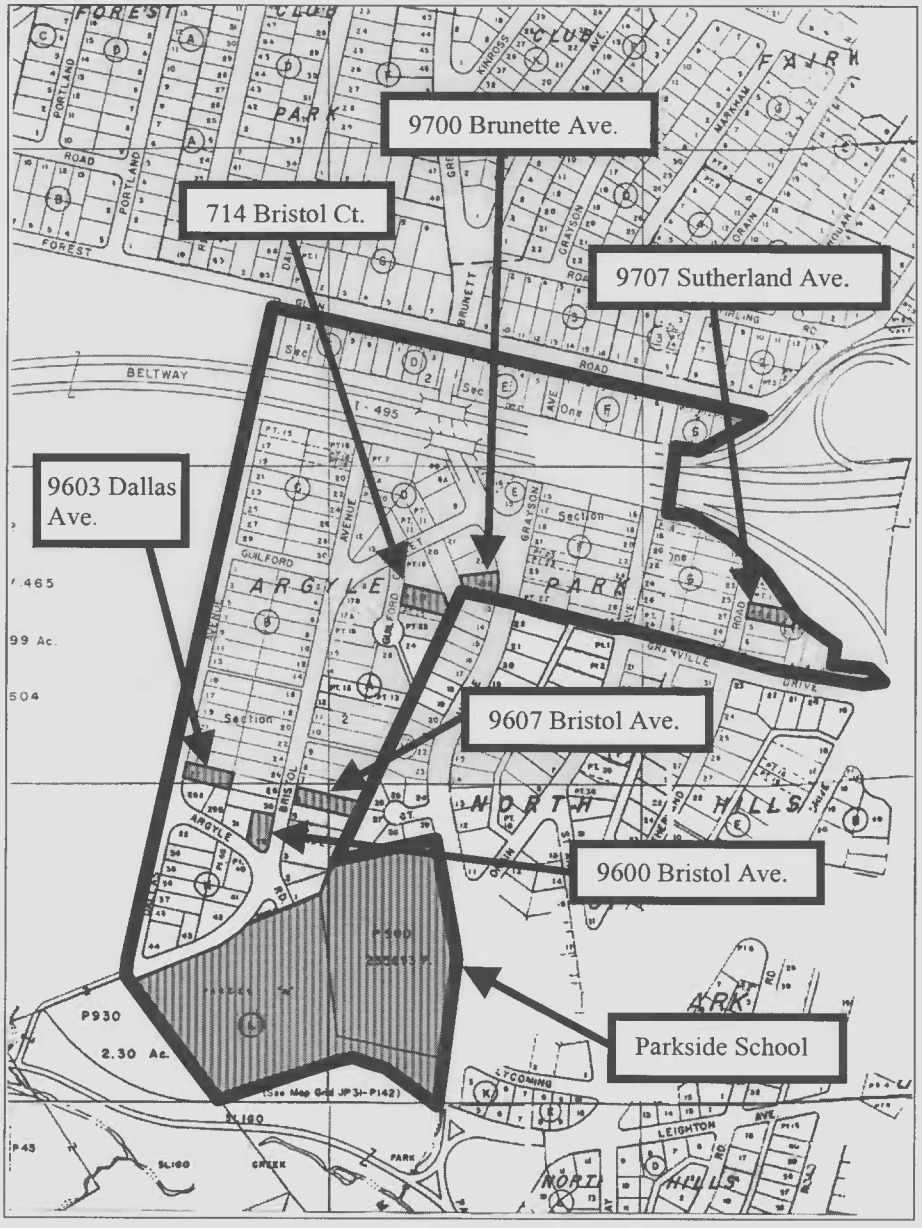
------. 1965. *Kensington, MD Quadrangle Map*. Washington, D.C.: USGS.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Argyle Park Neighborhood
SURVEY NO.: M:32-7
ADDRESS: Bounded by Forest Glen Road, Dallas Avenue, Lycoming Street, Brunett Avenue, Granville Drive, and Colesville Road

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Montgomery County Tax Map JP342



Argyle Park Advertisement in the Washington Post, March 18, 1928:

ATTENTION

Investors—Builders

This subdivision, containing over two hundred lots, ideal for investments or home building.

Overlooking Two Golf Courses

Water, Sewer, Electricity Now Available

16th Street Bus Service

Streets Cut Through and Graded

Several Attractive Springs on Property

20 Minutes By Motor to Downtown Washington

Average Size of Lots 50x150

SMALL CASH PAYMENTS
AND CONVENIENT TERMS

Special Inducements to Speculative Builders

FRANK L. HEWITT

Silver Spring 137 Silver Spring Md.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Argyle Park Neighborhood
SURVEY NO.: M:32-7
ADDRESS: Bounded by Forest Glen Road, Dallas Avenue, Lycoming Street, Brunett Avenue, Granville Drive, and Colesville Road

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period Theme(s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D.1870-1930

Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

District

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

Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Private Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

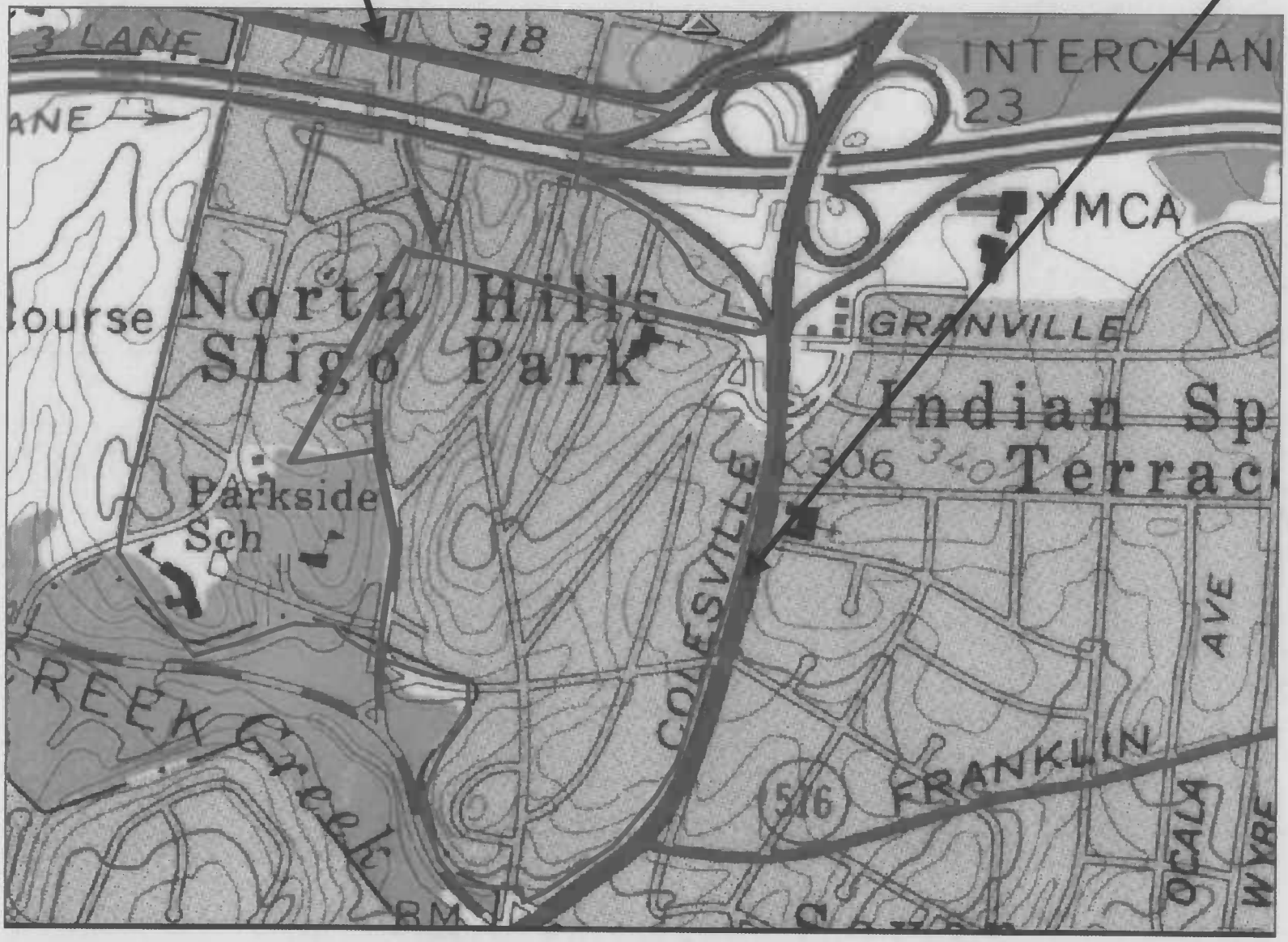
None

Preparer:
KCI Technologies, Inc.
January 2000

M: 32-7

Argyle Park Neighborhood M: 32-7
Kensington Quad

North Hills of Sligo Park M: 32-11



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

Property Name: ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

MHT#: M: 32-7

Quad Name: KENSINGTON, MD

1 M:32-7
2 ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4 TIM TAMBORRINO
5 12/14/99
6 MD SHPO
7 BRISTOL AVE at ARGYLE RD, VIEW N
8 1 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1984
6. MD SHPO
7. 700 BLOCK OF FOREST GLEN ROAD, VIEW SOUTHEAST
8. 2 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. Argyle Park Neighborhood
3. Montgomery County MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1989
6. MD SHPO
7. 600 Block of Forest Glen Road View Southwest
8. 3 of 32

M:32-7

2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1981
6. MD SHPO
7. 800 BLOCK OF FOREST GLEN ROAD, VIEW SOUTHWEST
8. 4 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. 12199
6. MD SHPO
7. 9800 BLOCK OF DALLAS AVE, STREETSCAPE, VIEW NE
8. 5 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. [illegible]
6. MD SHPO
7. 9700 BLOCK OF DALLAS AVE. at GUILFORD ST., VIEW SE
8. 6 OF 32

1. M-32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. 12/96
6. NO SHPO
7. 9600 BLOCK OF DALLAS AVE, VIEW NE
8. 7 OF 32

SPEED
LIMIT
25

1 MIHP-7

2 ARGYLE LAKE NEIGHBORHOOD

3 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4 TIM TAMBORLANE

5 12/99

6 MD SHPO

7 1500 BLOCK OF DALLAS AV, VIENNA

8 8 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM THUMBURINO
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. 9800 BLOCK OF BRISTOL AVE. (EAST SIDE), VIEW NE
8. 9 OF 32

1. MD:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TOM TJMBURRINO
5. 10/99
6. MD SHPO
7. 9900 BLOCK of BRISTOL AVE (WEST SIDE), VIEW NW
8. 10 OF 32

1. M: 32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. 12/99
6. MD SHPO
7. SEE 7- 9611 BRISTOL AVE, WHEATON MD
8. 11 OF 32

1. m:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9600 BLOCK OF BRISTOL AVENUE (WEST SIDE), VIEW NORTHWEST
8. 12 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9600 BLOCK OF BRISTOL AVENUE, VIEW NORTHEAST
8. 13 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 700 BLOCK OF GUILFORD ROAD STREETSCAPE, VIEW NORTHEAST
8. 14 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 720-714 GUILFORD COURT, VIEW NORTHEAST
8. 15 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 4700 BLOCK OF BRUNETTE AVENUE (WEST SIDE), VIEW WEST
8. 16 OF 32

M-32-7

2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

4. TIM TAMBURRINO

5. DECEMBER 1999

6. MD SHPO

7. 9700 BLOCK OF GRAYSON AVENUE

8. 17 OF 32

1. M: 32-7
2 ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4 TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6 MD SHPO
7. 9700 BLOCK OF LORAIN AVENUE (WEST SIDE).
VIEW NORTH WEST
8. 18 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9700 BLOCK OF LORAIN AVENUE (EAST SIDE), VIEW NORTHEAST
8. 19 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 500 BLOCK OF GRANVILLE DRIVE (NORTH SIDE), VIEW NORTH EAST
8. 20 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 2009
6. MD SHPO
7. 9700 BLOCK OF SOTHERLAND ROAD, VIEW NORTHEAST
8. 21 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 2009
6. MD SHPO
7. 400 BLOCK OF GRANVILLE DRIVE, (NORTH SIDE).
   VIEW NORTH WEST
8. 22 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. TIM TAMBURATINI
5. [illegible]
6. MD SHPO
7. 9603 DALLAS AVE, VIEW E
8. 23 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. Argyle Park Neighborhood
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9600 Bristol Avenue, Front and South Elevation, View West
8. 24 of 32

1. M:32-7
2. Argyle Park Neighborhood
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9607 Bristol Avenue, Front Elevation View East
8. 25 of 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. 7114 GUILFORD COURT, FRONT ELEVATION VIEW EAST
8. 26 OF 32

1. M: 32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9700 BRUNETTE AVENUE (FRAME TYPE), VIEW WEST
8. 27 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MC SHPO
7. 9707 SUTHERLAND ROAD, VIEW EAST
8. 28 OF 32

1. M: 32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. PARKSIDE SCHOOL, FRONT ELEVATION, VIEW NORTHWEST
8. 29 OF 32

1. M: 32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MHT SHPO
7. PARKSIDE SCHOOL, REAR + EAST ELEVATIONS, VIEW SOUTHWEST
8. 30 OF 32

1. M:32-7
2. Argyle Park Neighborhood
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. Parkside School (now M-NCPPC Headquarters)
   East Elevation, View Northwest
8. 31 of 32

9500
Parkside
Headquarters
M-NCPPC
Montgomery County
Dept. of Parks & Planning

1. M-32-7
2. ARGYLE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURINO
5. DECEMBER 1991
6. MD SHPO
7. PARKSIDE SCHOOL, EAST ELEVATION, VIEW SOUTHWEST
8. 32 OF 32