

Appendix D:
Historic Resources

HISTORIC RESOURCES

of the North and West Silver Spring Master Plan Areas

The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission
Montgomery County Planning Department
Historic Preservation Division

History of the Silver Spring Area

The region covered by the North and West Silver Spring Master Plan is bounded roughly by Rock Creek on the west, Sligo Creek on the east, the Capital Beltway on the north, and the Silver Spring Central Business District on the south. Prior to the arrival of the first Europeans, the area was inhabited by Algonquin Indians of the Piscataway Nation, who may have established a few small settlements along the banks of the streams.

The first land grant in what is now Montgomery County was "Girl's Portion," granted to Henry Darnall in 1688, which includes today's Silver Spring. The following year "Joseph's Park" was surveyed, encompassing the vicinity of Linden, Forest Glen and Kensington. Another patent in the area was "Labyrinth," (1732), a 2,112 acre tract which spanned both sides of Rock Creek including Woodside and Sligo. Early patent holders tended not to settle here but subdivided the land into parcels of a few hundred acres or less and sold them to Scotch and English immigrants who moved into the area in the mid 1700s.

Tobacco cultivation dominated the economy through the 18th century. By 1807, the land downcounty was described as impoverished, with nutrients depleted by farming of tobacco and corn. The establishment of the nation's capital in Washington DC in 1791 affected the development of the Silver Spring area, as farmers sought access to city markets and mills. A road was established connecting Washington with Brookville and Westminster, which is today's Georgia Avenue (Rt. 97).

In the early 1800s turnpike companies received charters to improve and maintain existing roads and construct new branches in return for toll fees. Westminster Road became the Brookeville and Washington Turnpike in 1849. The road connected with Seventh Street (also known as the Seventh Street Turnpike) in Washington and led to the Center Market on Pennsylvania Avenue. A decade later the Union Turnpike Company took over maintenance, and tollbooths were erected. The Ashton and Colesville Turnpike, today's Colesville Road, was chartered in 1870, though the road was established by the early 1800s.

Improved transportation routes encouraged Washington residents to explore the downcounty area. Francis Preston Blair, editor of the *Washington Globe* from 1831 to 1844, was the first of Washington's prominent residents to see the potential benefits of the land just north of the District boundary, between Sligo Branch and Rock Creek. According to local lore, Blair, horseback riding in the Maryland wilderness c.1842, stumbled upon a stream gleaming with silvery mica flakes and later built a large summer residence in the area, which he called Silver Spring. This country seat became his permanent home from 1854, when he moved out of Blair House in Washington, until his death in 1876. Francis Blair's residence was razed in 1955, yet a summerhouse from the estate survives, sheltering the original spring site in Acorn Park (MP#36/5). James Blair, son of Francis, established a summer residence, originally called The Moorings, which survives as Jesup Blair House and Local Park (MP#36/6).

Blair's choice of a homesite and promotion of the area influenced its development. A Silver Spring post office was opened in 1861. Other wealthy Washingtonians established summer residences in the Silver Spring area, including Crosby Noyes, editor and part owner of the *Washington Star*, and George Washington Riggs, founder of Riggs National Bank. By 1889 the pattern was so entrenched as to

give credence to a widely publicized rumor that President-elect Benjamin Harrison planned to purchase one of these country estates for use as a summer White House. While the rumor was unfounded, the *Evening Star* opined that "if General Harrison were in search of a country residence . . . he could not go to a more desirable locality than the vicinity of Silver Spring [which] for many years has been the country retreat of . . . wealthy citizens of this city, and is famous for its handsome places." Often these summer retreats became permanent homes and thus marked the first step toward suburban settlements in what came to be called Silver Spring.

During the Civil War years the Silver Spring area, with its proximity to Washington, was strategically important to both Confederate and Union forces; and citizens here in the lower County were fairly evenly split in their political and emotional allegiances. On July 11-12, 1864, 20,000 Confederate troops led by General Jubal Early marched down what is now Georgia Avenue toward Fort Stevens in the District of Columbia. Along the way Francis Preston Blair's "Silver Spring" was seized as Early's headquarters. The nearby farmhouse of Richard T. Wilson, eldest son of Thomas Noble Wilson, which still stands in what is now Woodside, was used by Early's second-in-command, Major General John G. Breckenridge, and soldiers camped on the grounds of James Blair's home "The Moorings" (Jesup Blair House). Meanwhile Union General Frank Wheaton's troops arrived from Petersburg, Virginia. In the deadly conflict that ensued, Thomas Noble Wilson was a civilian casualty and "Falklands," the summer home of U.S. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, was burned to the ground. Today a historical marker commemorating Jubal Early's raid is located in Woodside Park at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Spring Street. In addition, a monument in the cemetery of Grace Episcopal Church on Georgia Avenue marks the common grave of 17 Confederate soldiers killed in battle during this conflict.

The Civil War, and Early's raid on Washington in particular, provided the final impetus for the construction of the long-delayed Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which formally opened on May 25, 1873. The line, which ran through Montgomery County on rights-of-way obtained from heirs of the Wilson, Blair, Cissel, and Fenwick families, had a profound impact on travel and commerce. It also marked the first phase in the suburbanization of Silver Spring, and Montgomery County as a whole, by spawning several railroad suburbs.

The Silver Spring post office was renamed Sligo by 1863, and was located at the heart of a small community that grew at the juncture of two turnpikes: the Brookville Pike (Georgia Avenue) and Colesville Pike. In 1899, a Silver Spring post office reopened further south on Georgia Avenue, close to the Blair's Silver Spring Farm, and near the Silver Spring Train Station. From the late 1800s and early 1900s, the communities known as Silver Spring and Sligo co-existed, as shown on contemporary maps, designating adjacent settlements along the Georgia Avenue corridor. By the mid-1900s the Silver Spring name eclipsed Sligo and eventually came to designate a larger regional area.

Linden, the earliest railroad suburb in Montgomery County, was platted in 1873, the same year the Metropolitan Branch was completed. The original plan identified 17 potential building sites and approximately 20 lots on a 12-acre portion of the 185-acre Charles M. Keys farm. By 1889 a number of "beautiful homes" had been constructed in Linden by "well known Washingtonians," according to the *Washington Star*. The Linden Historic District of 17 houses is characterized by dwellings representing the Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles of architecture (MP#36/2). The individually designated Lawrence House (MP#36/2-1), built by Center and Annie

Lawrence in 1874, is an Italian Villa style residence built on a knoll to take advantage of the view to Washington.

Proximity to the railroad also played a strong role in the development of what is now the National Park Seminary, the first historic district designated in the County (MP#36/1). A former resort known as The Forest Inn (1887) became the centerpiece for the National Park Seminary (1894), a successful finishing school for young women. Some 20 fanciful buildings constructed during the school's heyday continue to delight and amaze passersby.

By 1895, the Washington Woodside and Forest Glen Railway Power Company had ushered in the second phase of Silver Spring's suburbanization by extending street car service from the District Line to Silver Spring and Forest Glen via the National Park Seminary. Maps from 1907 and 1917 show the trolley line running along the Brookeville and Washington Turnpike (Georgia Avenue) to a point just south of Seminary Road, where it jogged to the west through Linden. Real estate developers were sometimes also streetcar company directors who built trolley lines to serve prospective subdivisions. While not all were successful, advertisements for lots and eventually for resale homes in Linden cited convenient locations "within two minutes' walk of both steam and electric cars."

Although Gist Blair, grandson of Francis Preston Blair, had referred to Silver Spring in 1897 as "a cross-roads without inhabitants," by 1910 the area's population had grown to about 4,500, compared to 1,500 in Rockville, the County seat. There was a smattering of commercial development in what was to become the downtown, and some of the infrastructure necessary for expansion was in place or in the offing, including an elementary school opened in Woodside in 1908 and a Volunteer Fire Department founded in 1915. The Women's Cooperative Improvement Society, founded in 1913, initiated and financed the installation of the first street lights on Thayer, Silver Spring, and Sligo Avenues in 1916.

The first real estate boom occurred after World War I, when some 26 residential subdivisions were recorded in Silver Spring between 1920 and 1930, among them Woodside Park. Small neighborhood shopping centers, usually built in conjunction with residential developments, also began to crop up in the 1920s; and the National Guard Armory (MP#36/14) was constructed at Pershing and Wayne Streets in 1927, replacing an older armory adapted for fire house use.

The completion of the Georgia Avenue underpass at the B&O tracks in 1927 contributed to the building boom, which was supported by a growing road network, including the Bethesda-Silver Spring Highway (now East-West Highway), built in 1928-29. Since the mid-1800s when the first turnpike companies were chartered, most of the best roads in the County were in, or led to, Silver Spring. Thus the area that first caught the eye of Francis Preston Blair was uniquely situated to capitalize on the automobile era.

In 1930, Meadowbrook Stables were built, one of the most modern horse facilities in the Washington area and a regional center for horse shows and festivities. Meadowbrook Stables were built in response to the popularity of these events in an era when Montgomery County was fostering a country club image.

By the 1930s there were more than 60 stores located on Georgia Avenue between the B&O station and Colesville Road. This stretch of Georgia Avenue also boasted the Old Silver Spring Post

Office (MP#36/11), one of three distinctive federal post office structures built in the County during the Depression under the aegis of the Work Progress Administration; and the Silver Spring Public Library was founded in 1931, opening first in the East Silver Spring Elementary School. Three years later the library moved to the Jesup Blair House, through the largesse of Violet Blair Janin.

Commercial development surged in Silver Spring with the completion of the area's first regional shopping center in 1938. Now known as the Silver Theatre and Shopping Center (MP#36/7-3), the Art Deco style complex located at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Colesville Pike featured space for 19 stores, generous on-site parking along the frontage of the two heavily traveled roads, and a gas station. Its construction heralded the emergence of downtown Silver Spring as the major commercial center in Montgomery County. After World War II, when The Hecht Company opened its first suburban department store at the far end of the same block, Silver Spring's status as the pre-eminent suburban retail center seemed assured.

NORTH AND WEST SILVER SPRING HISTORIC RESOURCES

Master Plan Sites

Survey #	Name	Statement of Significance	Status
36/1	National Park Seminary Historic District <i>Vicinity of Linden Lane and Dewitt Drive</i>	A successful finishing school for young women established in 1894. The district includes some 20 fanciful buildings constructed during the school's heyday. The district includes the resort hotel known as The Forest Inn (1887). In 1942, the property was acquired by the U.S. Army and has been operated as the Annex to the Walter Reed Army Medical Facility.	Master Plan
36/2	Linden Historic District <i>Vicinity of Linden Lane and Warren Street</i>	The earliest railroad suburb in Montgomery County, platted in 1873. Linden includes stylish late 19 th and early 20 th century residences clustered on a knoll to afford open views of Washington DC.	Master Plan
36/2-1	Center and Annie Lawrence House <i>2312 Warren Court</i>	This Italian Villa style house featuring cupola and three story tower was the architectural centerpiece of the Linden community. Major Center and Annie Lawrence built the spacious frame residence about 1874 on a two-acre parcel of land.	Master Plan
36/3	Meadowbrook Stables <i>Meadowbrook Lane Rock Creek Park</i>	When it opened in 1930, Meadowbrook Stables was one of the most modern horse facilities in the Washington area. A regional center for horse shows and festivities, Meadowbrook Stables were built in response to the popularity of these events in an era when Montgomery County was fostering a country-club image. The large Colonial Revival horse barn is notable for the quality of its design and construction. The facility also includes a blacksmith shop and outdoor riding ring.	Master Plan

Sites Recommended for Designation on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation

Survey #	Name	Statement of Significance	Planning Board	Recommendations	
				HPC	Staff
36/8	Riggs-Thompson House 711 Pershing Drive	Original house built by George Washington Riggs, founder of Riggs National Bank and one of Washington's wealthiest and most influential citizens. Expanded by William H. Thompson, locally prominent businessman and social leader. A rare surviving example of a Silver Spring country estate built c1858 on a 140 acre estate, represents a period of prosperity when upper class Washington residents established country seats in lower Montgomery County.	Yes	Yes	Yes
36/10	Wilbur House 1102 Edgevale Road	This residence was built by Eliza Stone Condict Wilbur and her husband, Captain Jeremiah Wilbur in the 1880s. The house is notable as a fine example of the Second Empire Style of architecture. The house exhibits outstanding detailing, including slate fishscale shingle and floor length windows; open porches with chamfered posts and pedimented transom. The Wilbur House is well preserved, with a high level of architectural integrity.	Yes	Yes	Yes
36/34	Dr. Condict House 9315 Greyrock Drive	This Gothic Revival cross gable house, dating from the mid-1800's, is one of the earliest remaining residences in the Silver Spring area. Built between 1852 and 1865, the house exhibits notable architectural details, including a double sash pointed arch window in the front gable, and a transom fanlight above the door.	Yes	Yes	Yes

Resources Recommended for Removal from the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites

Survey #	Name	Statement of Significance	Planning Board	Recommendations	
				HPC	Staff
36/2-2	Ira Jones House 9304 Warren Road	A Vernacular Victorian style residence, the Ira Jones House was built between 1910 and 1912 in the community of Linden. It is a very late example of its style that was popular in the late 1800's. The property has had many owners over the years. The architectural integrity of the house has been compromise with alterations including the addition of vinyl siding.		No	No
36/2-3	Lewis and Annie Smith House 9401 Monroe Street	Built c1903, the Lewis and Annie Smith House is an early Colonial Revival style Four Square type house located in the Bliss Addition to Linden. The original owners, Lewis and Annie Smith lived here only briefly. Herman and Ethel Hobbs were long-term owners for over 60 years. While the house is well-preserved, it does not have outstanding architectural or historical significance.		No	No
36/20	Montgomery Hills Shopping Center 1900 block Seminary Road	This Tudor Style complex is the largest and most intact example of a thematic shopping center in the county. The resource has historic merit as an example of a provision made by developers of early 20 th century middle-class suburbs to meet residents' needs for convenient shopping. The architectural integrity of the buildings has been compromised due to substantial exterior changes.		Yes	Yes

Master Plan Site



36/1

National Park Seminary District

Vicinity of Linden Lane and Woodstock Avenue

Historic/Description: The National Park Seminary was the first historic district designated by Montgomery County; it was placed on the *Master Plan for Historic Preservation* in 1979. The original building, The Forest Inn resort (1887), was to be the centerpiece of a speculative real estate development intended to capitalize on proximity to the railroad. In 1894 the property became the National Park Seminary, a finishing school for young women. Over the next two decades more than 20 fanciful structures were built, including a Japanese pagoda, originally used as a sorority house; a Dutch windmill with a working blade; and a stone castle complete with a crenelated roof and round tower. Since 1942 the 20 buildings of the National Park Seminary have been owned by the U.S. Army, which operates the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Current Use: Military installation

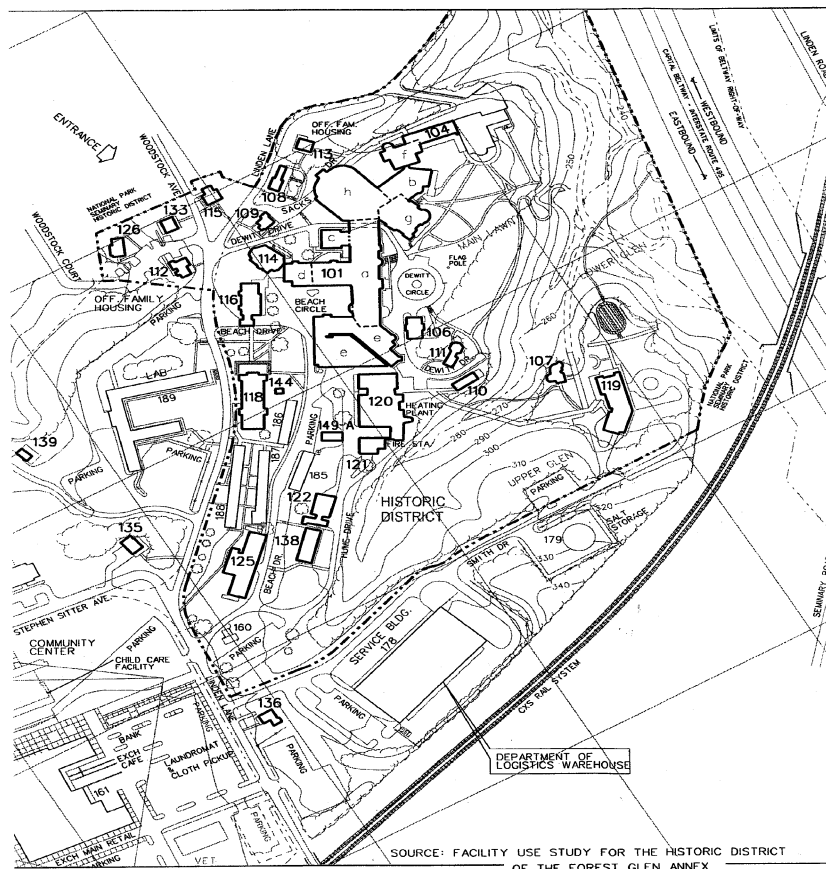
Planning Issues: Because the Army has relocated uses to other parts of the base and to the main Walter Reed campus in Washington, D.C., the buildings that comprise this historic district are now largely vacant. Many are deteriorating and others have been lost to fire and vandalism. Stabilizing efforts and compatible reuse options are a high priority for this outstanding and important resource. Currently the Army plans to sell the property through the General Services Administration.

Status: On *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*.

Environmental Setting: 26 acres.

National Park Seminary Historic District Boundaries

(District Does Not Include Road Rights-of-Way)



Street	Bldg #	Historic Name
Linden Lane	101	Ye Forest Inn
Linden Lane	104	Odeon Theater (Demolished)
Linden Lane	106	American Bungalow
Linden Lane	107	English Castle
2805 Linden Lane	108	Japanese Pagoda
2801 Linden Lane	109	Japanese Bungalow
Linden Lane	110	Colonial House/Gate House
Linden Lane	111	Dutch Windmill
Linden Lane	112	Indian Mission
2809 Linden Lane	113	Swiss Chalet
Linden Lane	114	Chapel
2802 Linden Lane	115	Miller Library (2801 Woodstock)
Linden Lane	116	Aloha House
Linden Lane	118	Gymnasium
Linden Lane	119	Villa
Linden Lane	120	Practice House/Power Plant
Linden Lane	122	Carpentry Shop
2699 Linden Lane	125	Stables/Carroll House
Linden Lane	138	Servants Quarters
2681 Linden Lane		20th Century Military Building
2808 Linden Lane		Braemar/Home Economics Building
Linden Lane		Ament Hall Ballroom
Linden Lane		Italian Fountain/Dewitt Circle Fountain

Master Plan Site



36/2

Linden Historic District

Vicinity of Linden Lane, Warren Street, and Salisbury Road

History/Description: Linden, the earliest railroad suburb in Montgomery County, was platted in 1873, the same year that the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was completed. Linden preceded the second suburban subdivision recorded in County land records by 10 years, leading the movement toward suburban living that took place in the latter part of the 19th century, particularly in the Silver Spring area, because of its proximity to Washington, D.C. Houses on Salisbury Road were clustered on a knoll to afford open views to the U.S. Capitol dome in an era when the surrounding countryside was mainly open farmland. The Linden Historic District includes an eclectic mix of late 19th and early 20th century residences designed in the Second Empire, Queen Anne, Bungalow, and Gothic and Colonial Revival styles of architecture. The historic district of 17 houses was designated in 1993.

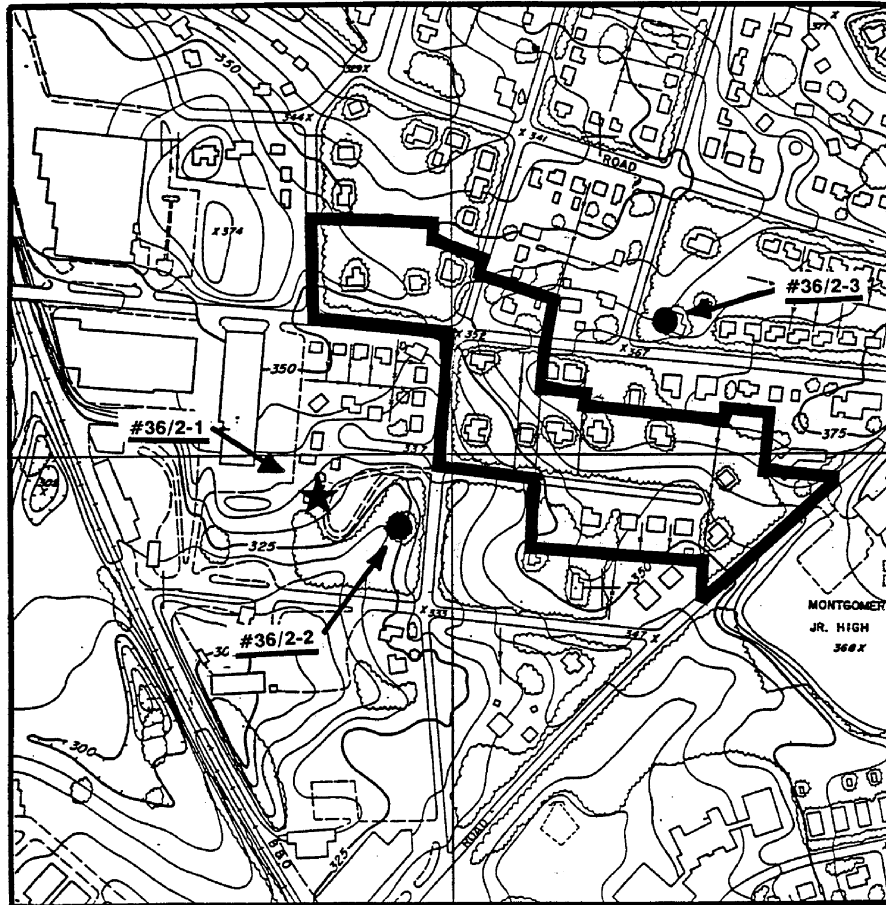
Current Use: Residential

Planning Issues: Although the Historic District is located on low density residentially zoned land, it is immediately adjacent to industrial development along the railroad right-of-way and is bordered on the north by heavily traveled Seminary Road.

Status: On Master Plan for Historic Preservation

Linden Historic District Boundaries

(District Does Not Include Road Rights-of-Way)



Address	Date	Category
9310 Brookville	1897	Outstanding
2303 Linden	c1880-1893	Outstanding
2309 Linden	Late 1800s	Contributing
2422 Linden	c1996	Non-Contributing
2102 Salisbury	1997	Non-Contributing
2103 Salisbury	1997	Non-Contributing
2106 Salisbury	Post WWII	Non-Contributing
2108 Salisbury	Post WWII	Non-Contributing
2110 Salisbury	Post WWII	Non-Contributing
2115 Salisbury	c1902	Outstanding
2200 Salisbury	c1887	Outstanding
2201 Salisbury	c1875-c1885	Outstanding
2209 Salisbury	c1875-c1885	Outstanding
2215 Salisbury	Early 1900s	Contributing
9315 Warren	Early 1900s	Contributing
9321 Warren	Early 1900s	Contributing
9402 Warren	c1923	Contributing
9403 Warren	c1920	Contributing

Master Plan Site



36/2-1

Lawrence House
2312 Warren Court

History/Description: This Italian-villa style house was built by Major Center and Annie E. Lawrence in 1874 on a two-acre parcel of land located near the Linden Train Station. It was the first house constructed as part of the Linden Subdivision. The Lawrence House, recently restored to expose original beaded wood siding, has a cupola and three-story tower, which afforded picturesque views to Washington. Outbuildings supporting the Lawrence estate once included a barn, greenhouse, and pavilion/lookout. A brick milkhouse near the kitchen wing of the main house is still standing.

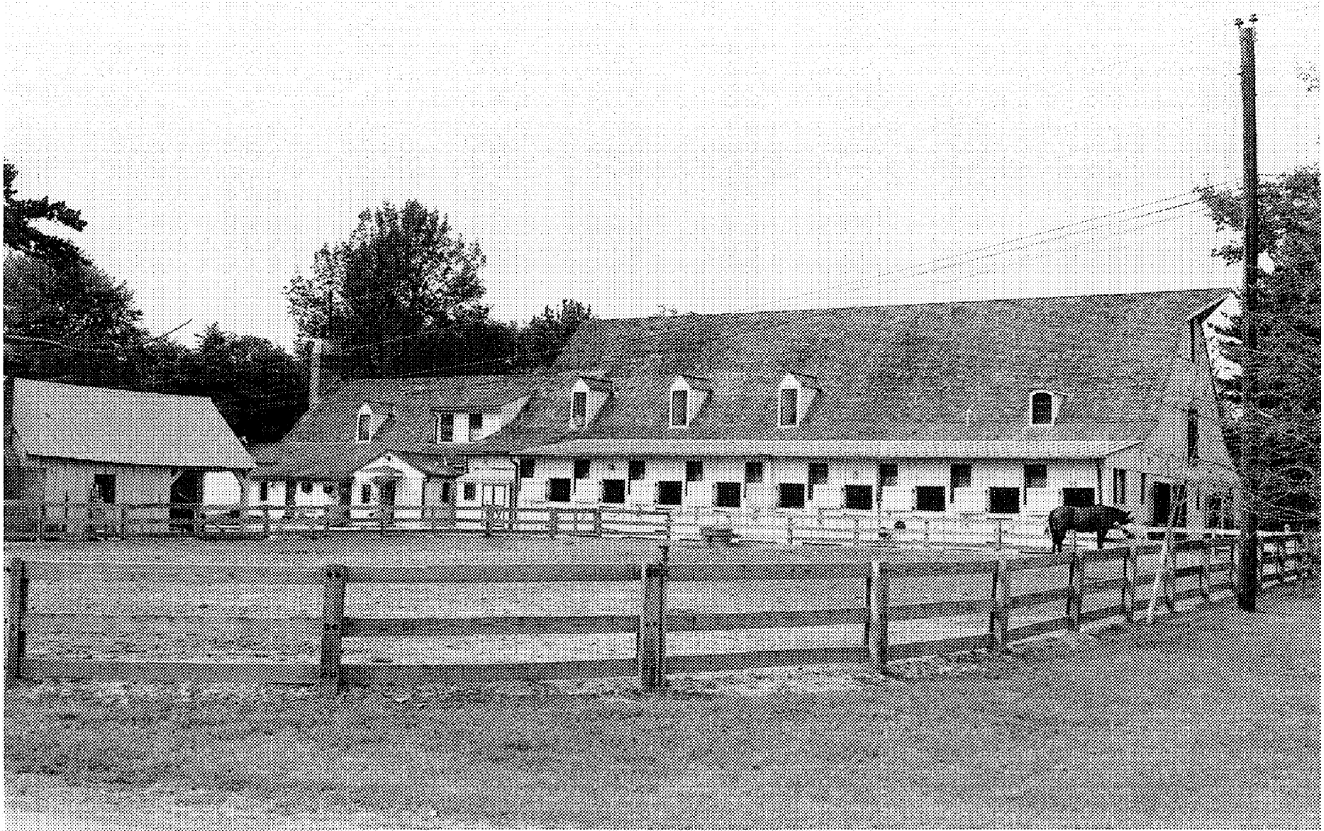
Current Use: Residential

Planning Issues: The site is located at the edge of the Linden community and is zoned R-60.

Status: On Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

Environmental Setting: 20,665 square feet.

Master Plan Site



36/3

Meadowbrook Stables

Meadowbrook Lane at Rock Creek Park

History/Description: When it opened in 1934, Meadowbrook Stables was hailed as one of the finest saddle clubs in the East. The facility, which hosted local, national, and international horse shows and festivities, was built in response to the popularity of these events in an era when Montgomery County was fostering a country-club image. The large Colonial Revival horse barn is notable for the quality of its design and construction. The facility also includes a blacksmith shop and outdoor riding ring, which, together with the barn, are part of publicly owned parkland.

Current Use: Public park.

Planning Issues: The site is located on parkland; the underlying zoning is R-60.

Status: On *Master Plan for Historic Preservation*.

Environmental Setting: 2.27 acres.

**Resource Recommended for Designation on the
Master Plan for Historic Preservation**



M:36/8

Riggs-Thompson House
711 Pershing Drive

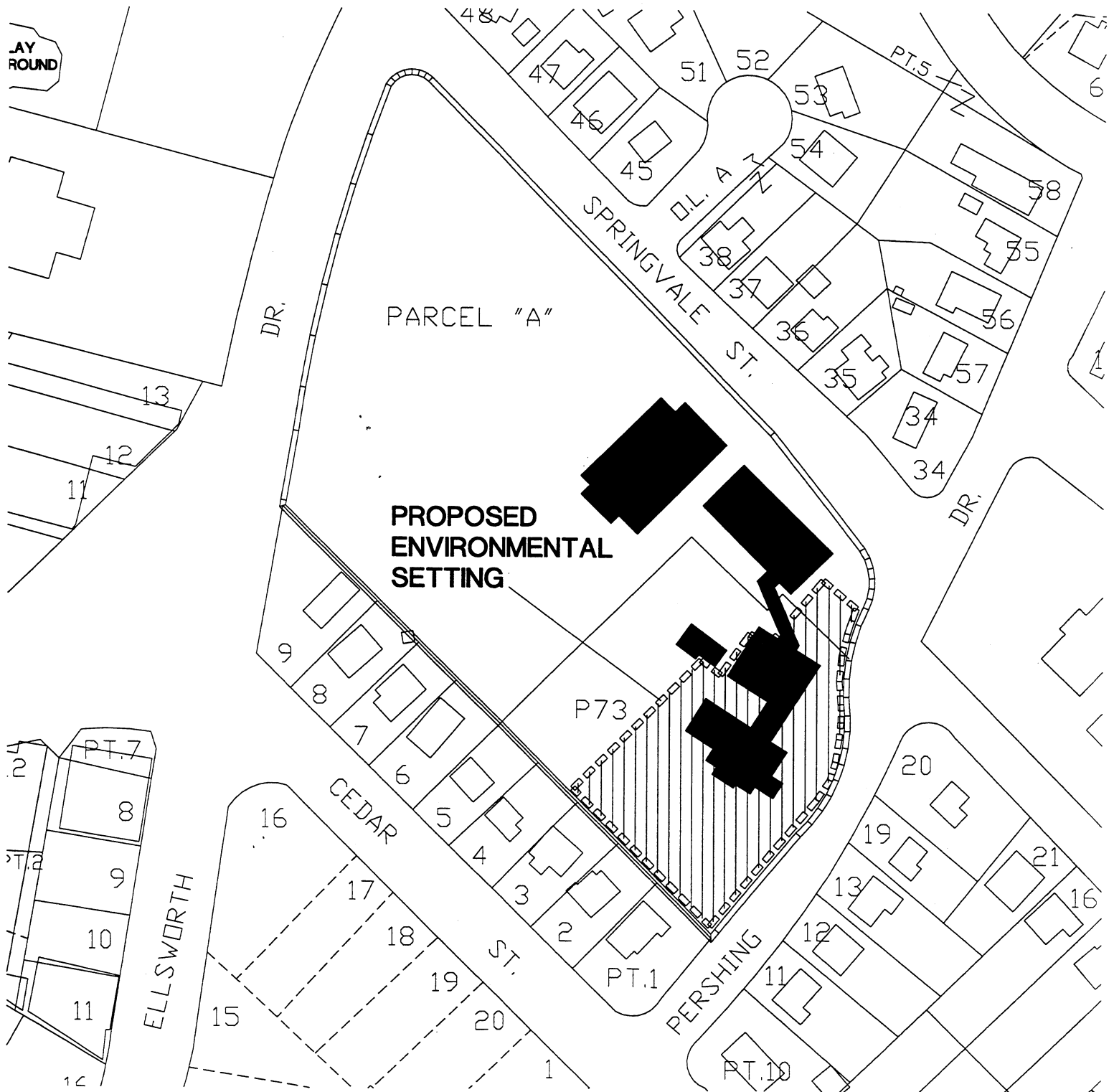
History/Description: The Riggs-Thompson House is significant for its association with owners George Washington Riggs, founder of what became Riggs national Bank and one of Washington's wealthiest and most influential citizens, and William H. Thompson, locally prominent businessman and social leader. Though architecturally compromised, the resource is significant as a rare example of a Silver Spring country estate built c1859 on a 140 acre estate, represents a period of prosperity when upper class Washington residents established country seats in lower Montgomery County.

Criteria: IA, IC, ID, 2A

Planning Issues: The house, located on a 1.4 acre parcel (P73), is occupied by the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary of N.Y. Province, Inc. The Sisters also own the adjacent 3.4 acre parcel (N18) which contains two brick school buildings, facing Ellsworth Drive, currently leased by the Chelsea School. The Chelsea School has applied for a special exception to expand their school at the site since they intend to purchase both parcels. A special exception has not been required under current ownership by a religious organization.

Status: On the *Locational Atlas*.

Environmental Setting: The environmental setting is 37,056 square feet as shown in the shaded area below, pending approval of the Chelsea School special exception by the Board of Appeals. In the event that the Chelsea School plan is not approved, the designated environmental setting is the entire 1.4 acre parcel (P73) on which the house is located. An important goal of the proposed Chelsea School plan is the integration of the Riggs-Thompson House into the campus. Appropriate access to the house should be provided.



**Resource Recommended for Designation on the
Master Plan for Historic Preservation**



M:36/10
Wilbur House
1102 Edgevale Road

History/Description: Built for Eliza Stone Condict Wilbur in the 1880s, the Wilbur House was one of a series of estates built along the Ashton and Colesville Turnpike, an important east-west transportation route. With its hallmark mansard roof and notable architectural details, the Wilbur House is architecturally significant as a fine example of a Second Empire style. One of the few remaining Second Empire houses in this part of the County, this resource is remarkable for a high level of architectural integrity.

Criteria: 1A, 2A.

Current Use: Private residence

Status: On the *Locational Atlas*

Environmental Setting: The setting is Lots 8 and 9 of Block D2 which totals 19,600 square feet.

**Resource Recommended for Designation on the
Master Plan for Historic Preservation**



36/34
Dr. Condict House
9315 Greyrock Drive

History/Description: The Dr. Condict House, also known as Grey Rocks, is historically significant as the home of a distinguished family that settled in Montgomery County during the agricultural transitional period prior to the Civil War. Built between 1852 and 1865, the house is one of the earliest residences in the Silver Spring area. The Condict House is architecturally significant as a vernacular Gothic Revival center cross gable residence, a building type once common yet today there are few remaining examples in the downcounty area.

Criteria: 1A, 1D, 2A

Current Use: Private residence

Status: Not on the *Locational Atlas*

Environmental Setting: The recommended setting is the entire .74 acre parcel (32,234 sq. ft.).

Resource Recommended for Removal from *Locational Atlas*



M:36/2-2

Ira Jones House
9304 Warren Street

History/Description: This Queen Anne-style residence was built c1910 by Ira H. Jones who purchased the property from Anne Lawrence, who with her husband Center, owned the adjacent property (2312 Warren Court). The property, which has had many owners over the years, lacks historical significance. The architectural integrity has been compromised with many alternations including the addition of vinyl siding. This resource, originally included on the *Locational Atlas* as part of a potential Linden Historic District, was retained on the *Locational Atlas* as an individual resource when the Linden Historic District was designated in 1993.

Current Use: Private residence

Status: On the *Locational Atlas*

Resource Recommended for Removal from *Locational Atlas*



M:36/2-3

Smith-Hobbs House

9401 Monroe Street

History/Description: Named for its first owners who built the house about 1903, and for residents Herman and Ethel Hobbs, whose family owned the property for more than 60 years, this is a good example of an American Foursquare building type designed in the Colonial Revival style. This resource, originally included on the *Locational Atlas* as part of a potential Linden Historic District, was retained on the *Locational Atlas* as an individual resource when the Linden Historic District was designated in 1993. The house would be a contributing resource in a historic district, but is not recommended for individual designation.

Current Use: Private residence

Status: On the *Locational Atlas*

Resource Recommended for Removal from *Locational Atlas**



36/20

Montgomery Hills Shopping Center 1905-1921 Seminary Road

History/Description: This Tudor-Revival style shopping center has historic merit as an example of an early 20th century movement among developers of middle-class suburbs to provide convenient commercial facilities as part of their development, yet many original features have been changed or removed. In 1989, staff and the HPC recommended against designation, however, the Planning Board voted in favor of designation. As the century draws to a close, however, this thematic neighborhood center is the largest and most intact example of its type still operating in Montgomery County.

Current Use: Retail establishments operated by multiple owners.

Status: On the *Locational Atlas*

* Planning Board recommends removal despite the HPC recommendation in favor of historic designation.