

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

~~A:16-31-007~~
~~M:16-31-0007~~

Property Name: Farm Animal Building (Building 100) Inventory Number: M:16-31-0007

Address: 16701 Elmer School Road City: Pickerson Zip Code: 20892 20892
~~9000 Rockville Pike~~

County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Poolesville, MD quadrangle (see attached map)

Owner: United States of America (National Institutes of Health) Is the property being evaluated a district? ___yes

Tax Parcel Number: P250 Tax Map Number: BS23 Tax Account ID Number: 00041501

Project: NHPA Section 110 compliance Agency: US Dept. HHS/National Institutes of Health

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ___yes X no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ___yes Eligible district ___yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ___no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___yes X no

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust, MIHP Form M: 16-31-XXXX

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

The Farm Animal Building (also known as Building 100) located on the Poolesville campus of the National Institutes of Health has associations with the NIH's establishment of a large animal research center on a rural tract of farmland in Montgomery County. Designed with some unique functional features to serve its peculiar use as a barn, stable, animal quarantine, and a surgical facility, it remains essentially a service structure. Its architectural design, though efficient, is otherwise unremarkable and undistinguished. Thus, when elevated against the criteria for a National Register property determination for eligibility, there are in fact neither truly unique architectural features nor known historical events associated with its occupancy. Therefore, the Farm Animal Building, also known as Building 100, is determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf>).

Prepared by: Phillip W. Neuberg
Phillip W. Neuberg, AIA, NIH FHPO

Date Prepared: 04/09/2013

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Comments: _____

Jonathan Bay
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

PK
Reviewer, NR Program

5/30/13
Date

5/22/13
Date

Farm Animal Building
National Institutes of Health Animal Center, Dickerson, MD
Montgomery County
Approximate date of construction: 1965
Public access, with restrictions.

The Farm Animal Building (Building 100) at the National Institutes of Health Animal Center (NIHAC) was constructed from 1963 to 1965 to support the feeding, stabling, and treatment of farm animals for medical research. The building is one story in height, with a footprint consisting of two overlapping rectangles, oriented east-west. It is primarily constructed with concrete masonry unit walls and metal deck on exposed steel beams, open web joists, and steel columns. The building contains several offices, x-ray room, procedure room, interior pens and box stalls that open directly onto outdoor holding areas, and locker rooms and shower facilities for the animal caregivers and veterinarians.

While barns have traditionally employed gabled or gambrel shape roofs to shed snow, this building reveals relative predictability of Maryland's temperate climate by use of flat roofed sections of various heights. Also, unlike barns that have been designed and built over the centuries to house draft horses and working animals, the NIH Farm Animal Building was designed as an animal research and study facility including the aforementioned research and support spaces. Its architectural design, though efficient, is otherwise unremarkable and undistinguished, and there are no known historical events associated with its occupancy. Therefore, the building does not meet the intent or the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

(M:16-31-7)
Inventory No. M:16-31-0007

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Farm Animal Building
other NIH Building 100

2. Location

street and number 16701 Elmer School Road not for publication
city, town Dickerson vicinity
county Montgomery County

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

name United States of America (National Institutes of Health)
street and number 9000 Rockville Pike telephone 301-443-7154
city, town Bethesda state MD zip code 20892

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber 2733 folio 152
city, town Rockville tax map BS23 tax parcel P250 tax ID number 00041501

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	_____ structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	_____ Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

Inventory No. M: 16-31-0007

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

Building 100 was constructed from 1963-1965, during the first phase of new construction after the 1960 purchase of the farmland by NIH (Kleven). The building was designed to house, feed, and treat ungulates such as cattle, horses, sheep, goats, burros, and swine. It contains several offices, x-ray room, procedure room, an enclosed box stall area and two open animal holding areas. The building is one story in height, with a footprint oriented east-west and consisting of a central service area and two wings.

Typically, the exterior walls consist of brick veneer and concrete masonry unit (CMU) backup. The superstructure consists of a combination of load-bearing concrete masonry units, metal deck on exposed steel beams, open web joists, and steel columns. The windows are sliding aluminum sash set in aluminum frames with single pane glazing and screens. Exterior doors are typically hollow metal set in metal frames, either flush or with vision glass. Loading dock doors are generally metal roll-up type. The flat roofing system on the building is comprised of a built up tar and gravel cover on rigid insulation. In addition there is a small area of corrugated metal roofing at the west end of the building.

The main entrance is located on the east elevation. There is also a loading dock on the east elevation. The main mechanical rooms are located next to the loading dock along the north elevation of the open animal holding area. These areas contain the electrical and HVAC equipment for the building.

The interior finishes include painted CMU walls and epoxy surfaced floors. Ceilings are typically suspended acoustic tile in the office, fiberglass reinforced plastic tile in the open holding areas, and exposed metal deck in the box stall area. Interior doors are predominantly hollow metal with vision glass set in metal frames. Interior windows are sliding metal sash.

See attached photographs and photograph list.

8. Significance

Inventory No. M: 16-31-0007

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	
Specific dates	1961-1962 (design)	Architect/Builder	Hayes, Seay, Mattern, and Mattern (architect)		
Construction dates	1963-1965				

Evaluation for:

 National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary Statement of Significance

The extensive history of this site prior to NIH's purchase in 1960 is well researched and documented in previous MIHP reports. See the Maryland Historical Trust's Inventory, numbers: MO 51 (Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities Site, Poolesville, Chase and Evans, 1983); MO 119 (Phase I Archeological Survey Building 124 Non-Human Primate Facility, Elizabeth A. Comer, 1994); and MO183 (Phase I Archeological Investigation and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation National Institutes of Health Animal Center Power Plant, Elizabeth A. Comer, 2000). Therefore, the following Summary of Significance focuses largely development of the site and its facilities over the decades of NIH ownership.

The 513 acre farm tract commonly referred to as the "Poolesville" campus or formally as the National Institutes of Health Animal Center (NIHAC) was purchased by the Government in 1960 (deed of sale dated May 6, 1960 and a Judgment on the Declaration of Taking dated February 24, 1964) to provide a permanent home for NIH's animal research center. Quoting directly from the *Description of the [Building 124] Project Environment*, dated August 1993 by TKLP, Inc.:

NIHAC is located on a tract of land comprising 513 acres in extreme western Montgomery County about eight miles by road southwest of Poolesville and about a mile east of the Potomac River. It is bounded on the north by Club Hollow Road, on the west by Elmer School Road, and on the south and east by Broad Run Creek.

Ground elevations range from a high elevation of 316 feet Mean Sea Level in the extreme northwestern corner to a low elevation of 202 feet in the creek bed in the southwestern quadrant. The fact that the property is served by four drainage-ways contributes to steepness of land slopes, favorable surface drainage and adverse land erosion conditions. Broad Run Creek passes through NIHAC on its way to the Potomac River. This creek has a drainage area of about 15 square miles above its point of downstream exit from the Farm. Three branches of the creek are contained or pass through the site.

When this area was acquired by NIH in 1960, it was considered to be located in one of only two relatively small areas in which land use planners anticipated no appreciable increase in population density for many years. The Poolesville Vicinity Master Plan recommended that approximately 19,500 acres be preserved in the Poolesville Vicinity Planning Area utilizing the Rural Density Transfer Zone (RDT). This was recommended in the Preservation of Agriculture and Open Space Plan - the approved and adopted Functional Master Plan for Montgomery County, dated October 1980. Under the RDT concept, actual development would be limited to one house per 25 acres, with the provision that such development could be clustered on lots of 40,000 square feet (approximately 1 acre). This project is not in conflict with these zoning criteria. (TKLP, Inc., 1993)

9. Major Bibliographical ReferencesInventory No. M: 16-31-~~007~~

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _____

Acreage of historical setting _____

Quadrangle name Poolesville, MDQuadrangle scale: 1:24,000 (7.5-minute)**Verbal boundary description and justification**

Building 100 is located at the National Institutes of Health Animal Center (NIHAC). For USGS coordinates please see the attached USGS map section.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Phillip W. Neuberg, AIA / NIH Federal Historic Preservation Officer		
organization	National Institutes of Health, Office of Research Facilities	date	April 2013
street & number	Division of Facilities Planning, Building 13, Room 1325	telephone	301-443-7154
city or town	Bethesda	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

(M. 16-31-7)
Inventory No. M: 16-31-0007

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Prior to this acquisition, and since 1949 the NIH large animal population had been accommodated off of the main Bethesda campus on leased portions of the Casey Farm, still located on Frederick Road in Gaithersburg (*RECORD 06/06/1961*). NIH's interest in developing both intramural (internal research laboratories) as well as extramural (grant funded nationally distributed research laboratories) may well have been influenced by Cold War politics of the 1950's as noted by the long time NIH Veterinarian, Dr. William I. Gay when he noted that the inspiration for these centers came when Dr. James Watt (second Director of the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute from 1952 to 1961 and later Chief Assistant to the Surgeon General) visited the Soviet Union's primate centers in the 1950s (*Dr. William I. Gay, DVM to Dr. Victoria Harden, Interview, 15 July 1992*).

Only days before Thanksgiving in 1959, the *NIH RECORD*, ran a front page feature story entitled: "Site Chosen for NIH Animal Farm: Option Signed for 513 Acre Track." Noting that the purchase funds had already been included in the fiscal year 1960 (FY'60) budget (which began on October 1, 1959), the article's author went on to write that, "Possession will take place on or about April 1st, if there are no legal implications." The qualifier at the end of that statement was either very prescient on the part of the author or it can be interpreted as the first hint that there was a dispute concerning the totality of the acreage being conveyed. For when the property transfer took place the following spring at a cost of \$145,000, only 498.9 acres were recorded in the Deed of Sale dated May 6, 1960 between Harold E. Luber, Rhoda Luber, and Isadore Brill; and the United States of America and its Assigns. Indeed, not until the Government involved the U.S. District Court in a civil proceeding in the form of an eminent domain taking did the disputed 13.8 acres in February, 1964 become the undisputed property of NIH and thus, result in the current 513 acre site we know today (Civil case 15322 - USA Plaintiff, vs. Bernard H and Lavinia Cornish Siegel, et. al.).

The Poolesville farm site selection process had taken place over the preceding months in 1959 through the efforts of a committee consisting of: Chair Chris Hansen, Chief of the Division of Real Property (DRS); James A. King, Executive Officer (EO) of the DRS; Dr. Joseph A. Smadel, Associate Director of Intramural Research; Richard Seggel, EO of the NIH, James B. Davis, Chief Supply Management Branch, OAM; and Dr. Preston Holden, Chief of the Laboratory Aids Branch, the DRS.

A review of the chain of title for the decade preceding NIH's purchase shows frequent changes in ownership, between individuals, and corporations like the Maryland Land & Cattle Company and the Friendship Production & Development Company (of Granger, TX) which would reasonably seem to indicate that whatever agricultural or dairy farming had taken place on the property over the centuries, had come to an exhaustive end. Thus it can reasonably be concluded that its current owners in 1960, Harold E. Luber and his wife Rhoda Luber of Silver Spring as well as their 50% partner Mr. Isadore Brill of Washington D.C. were merely speculators. This conclusion is substantiated by the fact that they bought the property on 11/25/1957 for \$57,000.00 (Comer, Phase I Archeological Investigation and Phase II Archeological Evaluation NIHAC Power Plant, Appendix C). They then turned around and sold it less than two and one half years later for more than two and one half times its purchase price. Still, the \$145,000 the Government paid for the site and existing facilities thereon was just a mere fraction of the \$2.0 mil that had been made available by Congress earlier that year to the NIH for two new animal centers and breeding grounds (*NIH Record, 11/10/1959*).

The Nov 22, 1959 *NIH RECORD* article noted that at that time: "present improvements on the property consists of a seven room farmhouse, tenant house, dairy barn and several outbuildings (*NIH Record, 11/24/1959*)." To date the tenant house, dairy barn and several outbuildings remain, the farmhouse having been removed shortly after acquisition and occupation of the site. The same article indicated that a master plan would be developed in order to provide sufficient water and other utilities following the development of a Program of Requirements. Indeed, less than six months later, in May of 1961, the *NIH RECORD* was able to announce that the GSA had commissioned the Washington D.C. design firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern, and Mattern (now part of the mega-firm AECOM), at a fee of \$130,095.00, to provide services for the "design and planning of the first stage of construction on the NIH Animal Farm." The article further noted that the first stage of design consisted of: "A farm animal building, a dog and cat kennel with an attached animal hospital facility, and a central power plant and other utilities" (*Stabler, 1961*).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

(M: 16-31-7)
Inventory No. M: 16-31-0007

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

GSA, rather than NIH, had the primary responsibility for managing the design and construction of the initial campus development as part of their responsibilities defined in the 1959 Public Buildings Act (*Robinson, p 60-61*). It can be safely assumed, nonetheless, that NIH, given the specialized nature of the facilities, was a very influential client/user. Due to the required federal capital funding process, it was not till July of 1962 that GSA could report approval of Hayes, Seay, Mattern, and Mattern's architectural designs for NIH's first three structures at NIHAC, namely: a kennel, a power plant, and an animal care center. This first phase of NIHAC development included designs for the associated roadways, fencing and utilities, all of which was estimated to cost \$2.8 million. Construction was then being projected to take until April 1964 (*Stabler, 1962*), but, in fact and not surprisingly for such a significant undertaking, the actual completion occurred a few years later, with occupancy occurring in the spring of 1965. (NIH's Office of Research Facilities states that 1967 as the construction date for these buildings, but that probably means that was when final payments were made to the contractors, since the documentary evidence proves that building usage commenced in May of 1965.)

To celebrate the completion of the first phase of development of the NIHAC campus, the Laboratory Aids Branch of the Division of Laboratory Services hosted open houses for NIH staff, press, Poolesville area residents, and interest groups during the last week of May, 1965 (*Klevin*). The new, permanent facilities represented a major achievement over the temporary structures that had been erected in the five intervening years to house the hundreds of sheep and dogs as well as the half dozen cattle, and cats; the dozens of burros, pigs, chickens, and horses; and the scores of goats (NIH Record, 18 November 1964).

The 500 acre parcel that NIH acquired in 1960 had been used over the centuries for small scale agriculture, dairy farming and most recently for cattle grazing. As such, it was lacking the requisite infrastructure to support the kind of animal focused medical research laboratories, quarantines, surgeries and the scores of federal staff that were being envisioned to occupy the site. Thus, integral to this first phase of development was the construction of site utilities to service the new and the future structures. Perhaps most critical and certainly among the most apparent changes to the landscape was the introduction of a 150,000 gallon Water Tower located at the historic and geographic center of the campus. It serves to this day as a holding tank for the treated water that is pumped from three wells. It is a powerful visual symbol that serves to orient the visitor, although today's water tower is in fact a 2003 replacement (*Alphatec, P.C.*), with the base of the original one still nearby.

A similar change to what had been a purely agricultural setting was the Government's introduction of the needed waste treatment and sewage disposal systems. These consisted of spray fields, located downhill at the southeast corner of the site and a pair of waste stabilization "lagoons" located at the south end of the campus. It should be noted that the waste stabilization lagoons which were intended and used for treatment of raw sewage on the campus were then popular within the engineering profession because of the low initial costs as well as the reduced operational expenses (*Van Heuvelen, et al., pp. 909-910*). Literally hundreds of Midwestern, Great Plains, and Southern States used the lagoons over the more traditional treatment methods. Today, the lagoons at NIHAC serve as a safety net for the wastewater plant. When the flows are higher than the plant can process, the raw wastewater discharges through an overflow pipe from the equalization tanks to the lagoons. The water is pumped back from the lagoons to the plant during lower flow times.

New electrical service included an electrical transformer substation with automated alarms to help remotely monitor any abnormalities on the campus as well as telephone trunk lines and service networks.

Farm Animal Building (Building 100)

The Farm Animal Building (AKA, NIH Building 100) opened in May of 1965, but was not completed until January 1967 according to real property records within the Office of Research Facilities at the NIH. The building first appears on an NIHAC campus site plan

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

(M:16-31-7)
Inventory No. M: 16-31-0007

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

developed by the architects Hayes, Seay, Mattern, and Mattern dated February 28, 1963 (Hayes, Seay, Mattern, and Mattern, Drawings Sheets 9-05-1 through 9-05-14, dated February 28, 1963, full size Blueprint copies located in the NIH ORF Plan Room). The architects divided the overall site plan into four quadrants, each of which was in turn depicted at a larger scale on subsequent sheets. What we now refer to as Building 100 was called out as The Farm Animal Building "A." Also shown is a Kennel "B" which has been modified over the years and is now referred to as Building 102. Interestingly, the existing kennel, which had been built a few years earlier as a temporary structure, is referred to as Building 118, but NIH subsequently changed its building number to T-8 to indicate its intended temporary nature.

While barns have traditionally employed gabled or gambrel shape roofs to shed snow, this building reveals relative predictability of Maryland's temperate climate by use of flat roofed sections of various heights. Furthermore, unlike barns that have been designed and built over the centuries to house draft horses and working animals, the NIH Farm Animal Building was designed an animal research and study facility. To this end, included in the original design were x-ray rooms, as well as operating rooms and the associated locker rooms and shower facilities for the animal caregivers and veterinarians. Incorporated into the design for the care and recuperation of sick animals were pens with heated concrete floor slabs. The interior pens and box stalls open directly onto outdoor pens, thereby facilitating exterior access.

To date research suggests that Building 100, also known of as the Farm Animal Building, does not meet the intent or the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

(M: 16-31-7)
Inventory No. M: 16-31-0007

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References

Alphatec, P.C. 2003. "New NIHAC Water Tower." Architectural drawings dated 7/9/2003. Original drawings on file in the NIH Office of Research Facilities Plan Room.

Chase, Joan, and June Evans. 1983. Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities Site, Poolesville, Maryland. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Pl, Crownsville, MD 21032 [MO51].

Comer, Elizabeth A. 2000. Phase I Archaeological Investigation and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation, National Institutes of Health Animal Center, Power Plant, 18MO551, Montgomery County, Maryland. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Pl, Crownsville, MD 21032 [MO183].

Comer, Elizabeth A. 1994. Phase I Archaeological Survey, Building 124, Non-Human Primate Facility, National Institutes of Health Animal Center, Montgomery County, Maryland. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Pl, Crownsville, MD 21032 [MO119].

Deed of Sale dated May 6, 1960, from (Grantors) Harold E. Luber and Rhoda Luber, his wife (of Silver Spring, Maryland) and Isadore Brill (unmarried, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia) for 498.978 acres – Liber 2733 folio 146, May 6, 1960 – recorded May 11, 1960 in Montgomery County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland.

DuBois, Kathleen. 1968. "Pastoral NIH Unit Designed for Scientific Study and Care of Laboratory Animals." NIH Record, 20(4). February 20.

Gay, William I. Harden. Oral interview by Victoria Harden, Office of NIH History. July 15, 1992.

Hayes, Seay, Mattern, and Mattern. 1962. "Project No. 18107: NIH Animal Center, Phase I." Architectural drawings dated 10/8/1962. Original drawings on file in the NIH Office of Research Facilities Plan Room.

Historic Preservation Commission, City of Frederick. "Thematic Context History—Agriculture." Accessed April 8, 2013. <http://www.cityoffrederick.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/494>.

Judgment on the Declaration of Taking by the United States of America (Plaintiff) v. Certain Land in the County of Montgomery, State of Maryland, and Bernard M. and Lavinia Cornish Siegel, et. al. (Defendants) - civil case number 15322, U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, dated February 24, 1964.

Kleven, Bill. 1965. "DRS Plays Host to Public at Its New Maryland Animal Center." NIH Record, 17(11). June 2.

NIH Office of Research Facilities. 2009. Building 100 Asset Detail Report. April 24.

NIH Record. 1959. "Dr. Eyestone Heads NIH Primate Program, Dr. Holden Promoted." 11(23). November 10.

NIH Record. 1959. "Site Chosen for NIH Animal Farm: Option Signed for 513 Acre Site." 11(24). November 24.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

(M:16-31-7)
Inventory No. M: 16-31-0007

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

Option for Purchase of Real Estate between the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service and Harold E. Luber and Rhoda Luber, his wife (of Silver Spring, Maryland) and Isadore Brill (unmarried, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia) dated November 13, 1959, from NIH Office of Research Facilities files.

Paula S. Reed & Associates. 2003. Mid-Maryland Agricultural Context Report (draft). Frederick, MD: Catocin Center for Regional Studies.

Reed, Paula S. 2011. Tillers of the Soil. Frederick, MD: Catocin Center for Regional Studies.

Robinson, Judith H. and Stephanie S. Foell Robinson. 2006. Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s. Washington: US General Services Administration.

Stabler, E.K., ed. 1962. "Animal Center Building Plans Approved, Early Phase I Construction Scheduled." NIH Record, 14(16). August 14.

Stabler, E.K., ed. 1961. "Design Contract Awarded for First Animal Farm Buildings." NIH Record, 13(11). June 6.

TKLP, Inc. 1993. Description of the [Building 124] Project Environment (draft). August 30. On file at NIH Office of Research Facilities Division of Facilities Planning.

Van Heuvelen, et al. 1960. "Sewage Works." Journal of the Water Pollution Control Federation, 32(9). September.

(M: 16-31-7)

MIHP Inventory No. M:16-31-0007
Farm Animal Building ("Building 100")
Dickerson, MD
Montgomery County
Poolesville Quadrangle, MD-VA 2011 (39.130 and -77.478)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18S
10 000-foot ticks: Maryland Coordinate System of 1983,
Virginia Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)



UTM GRID AND 2011 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Imagery.....NAIP, June 2009
Roads.....©2006-2010 Tele Atlas
Names.....GNIS, 2010
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2009
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2001
Boundaries.....Census, IBWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2010

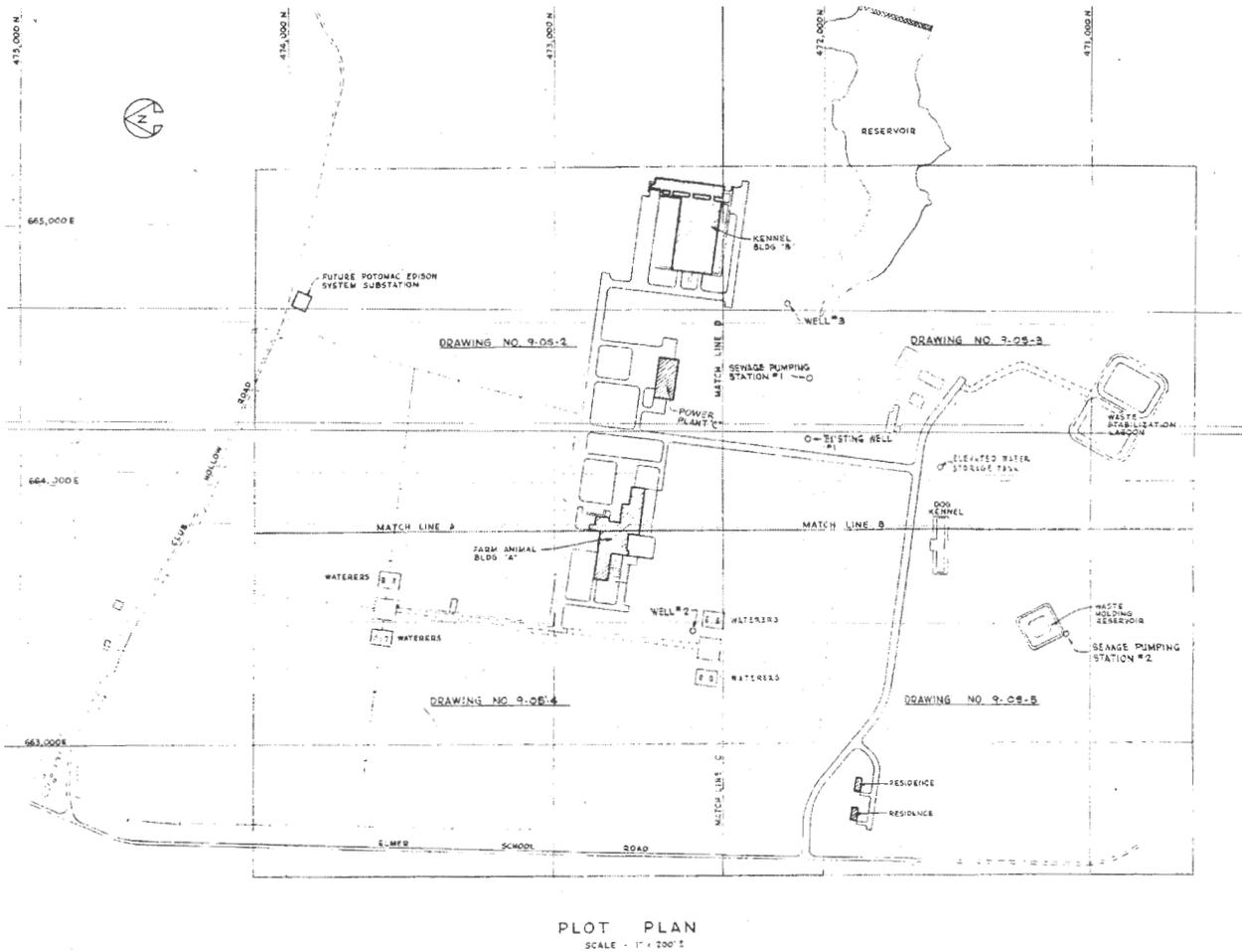
U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
TJ
Grid Zone Designation
18S

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

(M. 16-31-7)
Inventory No. M: 16-31-0007

Name
Supplemental Historical Photos and Drawings

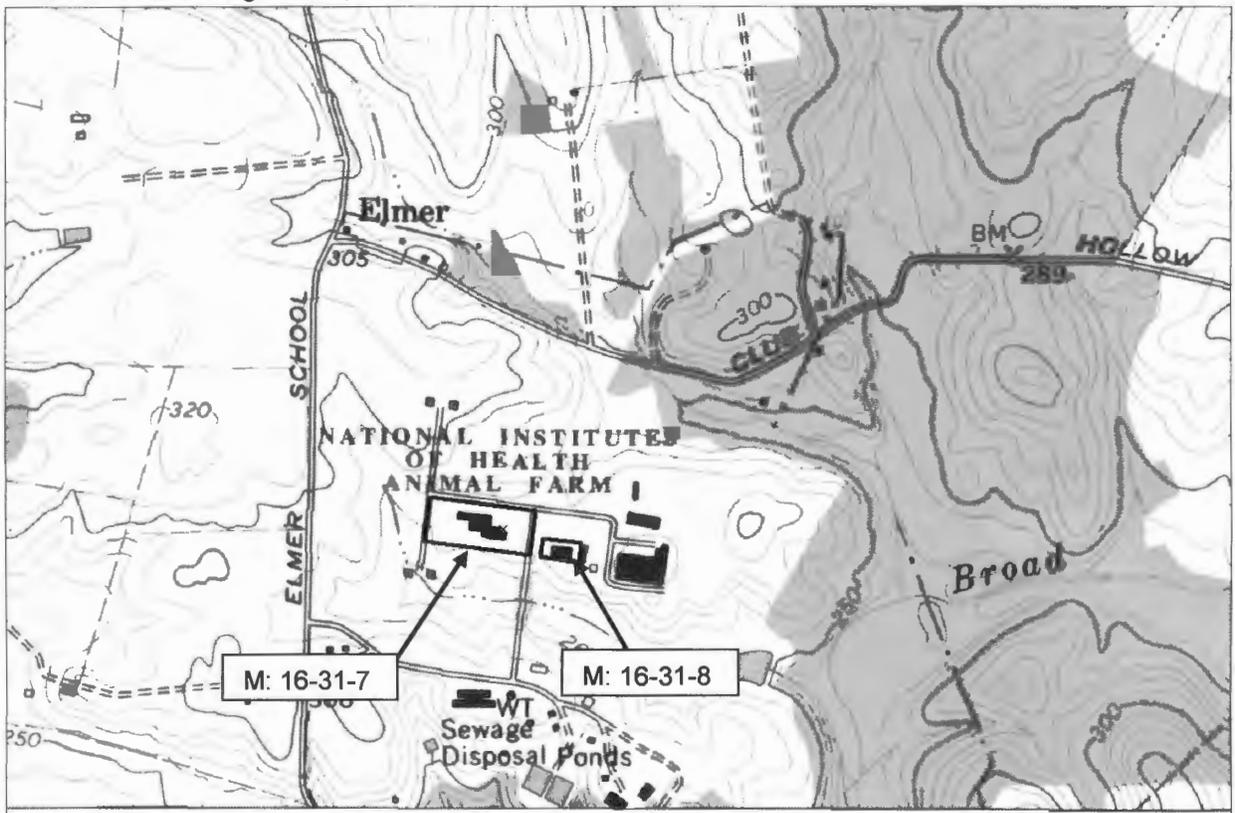
Page 1



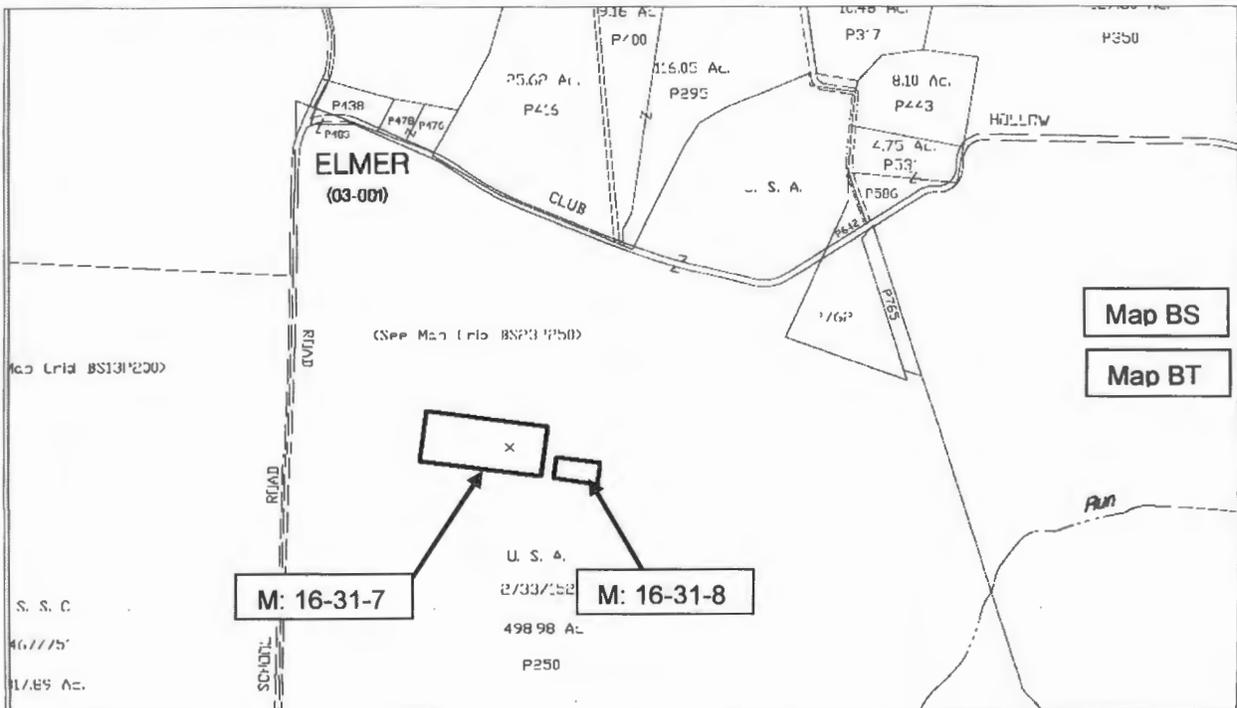
Plot Plan of the National Institutes of Health Animal Center, dated 10/8/1962. Building 100 is labeled, "FARM ANIMAL BLDG."

Source: Hayes, Seay, Mattern, and Mattern. 1962. "Project No. 18107: NIH Animal Center, Phase I." Architectural drawings dated 10/8/1962. Original drawings on file in the NIH Office of Research Facilities Plan Room.

M: 16-31-7
 Animal Farm Building (Building 100)
 National Institutes of Health Animal Farm, 16701 Elmer School Road, Dickerson
 Poolesville Quadrangle 1970, Photorevised 1978



Montgomery County Tax Maps BT and BS, Parcel 250 (of map BS)



JKC 2/10/2015

Photo Log
Farm Animal Building (Building 100)
Montgomery County, MD

(M. 16-31-7)
MIHP Inventory No. M: 16-31-~~007~~

Number	Description	Photographer	Photo Date	Filename
1	Oblique view of northeast corner.	unknown	6/16/2009	M; 16-31-0007_2009-06-16_01.tif
2	North elevation as seen from Building 104.	Phillip W. Neuberg	11/18/2010	M; 16-31-0007_2010-11-18_01.tif
3	View of outdoor runs looking northeast.	unknown	6/16/2009	M; 16-31-0007_2009-06-16_02.tif
4	View of indoor and outdoor runs on south side of building.	Phillip W. Neuberg	11/18/2010	M; 16-31-0007_2010-11-18_02.tif
5	Interior view of lab.	Phillip W. Neuberg	11/18/2010	M; 16-31-0007_2010-11-18_03.tif
6	Interior view of surgery.	Phillip W. Neuberg	11/18/2010	M; 16-31-0007_2010-11-18_04.tif



M:16-31-7

#1 of 6

FARM ANIMAL BUILDING (BUILDING 100)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: UNKNOWN

6/16/2009

FILE AT MD SHPO

"OBLIQUE VIEW OF NORTHEAST CORNER"

3974614, b188 exterior - 3_822

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 03/15/13



M:16-31-7

2 of 6

FARM ANIMAL BUILDING (BUILDING 100)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: PHILLIP W. NEUBERG

11/18/2010

FILE AT MD SHPO

"NORTH ELEVATION AS SEEN FROM BUILDING 104"

3974614, b100 exterior - S - looking sou

<ILFORD>, <Frosch True B&W>, 03/15/13



M:16-31-7

#3 of 6

FARM ANIMAL BUILDING (BUILDING 100)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: UNKNOWN

6/16/2009

FILE AT MD SHPD

"VIEW OF OUTDOOR RUNS LOOKING NORTHEAST"

3974614, b100 outdoor runs - 1-025

<ILFORD>. <Fronex True B&W>. 03/15/13



M: 16-31-7

#4 of 6

FARM ANIMAL BUILDING (BUILDING 100)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: PHILLIP W. NEUBERG

11/18/2010

FILE AT MD SHPO

"VIEW OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR RUNS ON SOUTH SIDE OF BUILDING"

3974614, b100 outdoor runs - 3_028

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 03/15/13

M: 16-31-7

#5.f6

FARM ANIMAL BUILDING (BUILDING 100)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: PHILIP W. NEUBERG

11/18/2010

FILE AT MD SHPO

"INTERIOR VIEW OF LAB"

3974614, b100 renovated lab_021

<ILFORD>, <Fronex True B&W>, 03/15/13



M: 16-31-7

6 of 6

FARM ANIMAL BUILDING (BUILDING 100)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: PHILLIP W. NEUBERG

11/18/2010

FILE AT MD SHPO

"INTERIOR VIEW OF SURGERY"

3974614, b188 surgery_027

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&U>, 03/15/13